

Nouns have articles and are preceded by a definite or indefinite article.

Der, gets ein

Das gets ein

Die gets eine.

Compound nouns are common in German.

Nacht – Hemd

Abend – Essen

Kinder – Garten

Lippen – Stift

Plurals : Most masculine or Neuter nouns form the plural by adding e or er. Plurals with an er ending **always** add an Umlaut if the vowel in the singular form is *a, o* or *u*.

Mann – Männer

Buch – Bücher

If a singular form of a noun ends in en, el or er there is no additional plural ending, but an Umlaut is added if the stem vowel is an *a, o* or *u*.

Der Apfel – Die Äpfel Das Zimmer - Die Zimmer

Any noun can be replaced by a pronoun.

Maria ist nett - Sie ist nett. Der Junge ist groß - Er ist Groß

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The pronoun takes on the gender of the noun.

Er for masc. Sie for feminine, es for neuter.

The function of each noun is indicated by a case.

The nominative: Die Frau ist hübsch.

Der Mann ist groß.

Subject pronouns are always in the nominative.

The nominative case is also used for nouns which follow a form of sein (to be), werden (to become) and bleiben (to stay)

Nominative articles.

Definite - Indefinite	Plural
Der – ein	Die
Die – eine	Die
Das – ein.	Die.

There is no pronoun if the noun is plural.

Accusative:

A noun that function as a direct object is in the accusative.

A direct object receives the action of a verb directly and answers the question *what? or whom?*

Definite articles:

Der – den

Die – die

Das – das

Der Lehrer hat einen Brief.

Die Tür hat eine Klinge.

Das Mädchen hat ein Heft.

Indefinite articles:

Der - einen

Die - eine

Das - ein

Word order: In German the verb is always the second element in a sentence. To turn a statement

into a Yes – No Question always make the verb the first element of the sentence.
Interrogative words are on the Weebly. – A powerpoint.

Present Tense can be used to talk about the future.

Common Adverbs for Time Expressions:

Morgen, Übermorgen, Vormittag, Mittag, Nachmittag, Abend, Nacht.

Use **am** with Morgen, Vormittag, Mittag, Nachmittag, Abend, Wochenende.
Also for days of the Week.

Use **im** for Months and Seasons.

The adjective nächste use always in the accusative, with time related nouns.