ULTIMATE Deutsch 1 Review!

**Topics you can find in this ULTIMATE review**: (Each section has explanations and examples to help you review/remember)

-Numbers

-Telling Time / Phrases for “how often”

-Regular Verbs

-Separable Verbs

-Irregular Verbs

-Modal Verbs

-Commands

-Personal Pronouns

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-Nominative

-Accusative

-The “der” Chart

-The “ein” Chart

-Word Order

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-Accusative Prepositions

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-Subordinating Conjunctions

-A list of vocabulary themes for German 1

**Numbers** reminder – we never say the ‘s’ in “eins” unless it’s *just* ‘1’ and only ‘1!’

eins – 1 zwei – 2 drei – 3 vier – 4 fünf – 5 dreißig = 30

sechs – 6 sieben – 7 acht – 8 neun – 9 zehn – 10 vierzig = 40

elf – 11 zwölf – 12 dreizehn – 13 vierzehn – 14 fünfzehn – 15 fünfzig = 50

sechzehn – 16 siebzehn – 17 achtzehn – 18 neunzehn – 19 zwanzig – 20 sechzig = 60

siebzig = 70

56 = sechsundfünfzig 31 = einunddreißig achtzig = 80

88 = achtundachtzig 73 = dreiundsiebzig neunzig = 90

hundert = 100

**Telling Time / Phrases for how often**

Wie spät ist es? or Wie viel Uhr ist es? 🡨 both ways to ask for the time

Always 2 or 3 ways to tell any time! From left to right, 24 clock style, and the “conversational” way

Es ist…

8:30 🡪 8 Uhr 30 / 20 Uhr 30 / halb 9 immer = always

2:15 🡪 2 Uhr 15 / 14 Uhr 15 / Viertel nach 2 sehr oft = very often

10:55 🡪 10 Uhr 55 / 22 Uhr 55 / 5 vor 11 oft = often

nicht zu oft = not too often

selten = seldom

nie = never

**Regular Verbs** spielen – to play 🡨 unconjugated verb is called „infinitive“

ich spiele wir spielen spiel = the stem/root of the verb

du spielst ihr spielt „en“ is the ending

er/sie/es spielt sie spielen When using verbs, we have to conjugate using

Sie spielen the endings shown. This is the case for most

verbs! Regular, irregular, separable, dative verbs.

Beispiele**:** Wir gehen zur Schule. / Ich spiele Volleyball. / Spielt ihr Fußball?

**Separable Verbs** mitkommen – to come along „komm“ = the stem/root of the verb

ich komme mit wir kommen mit „en“ is the ending that gets changed

du kommst mit ihr kommt mit „mit“ is the separable prefix

er/sie/es kommt mit sie kommen mit separable prefixes get sent to the end of

Sie kommen mit the sentence (or clause)

Beispiele: Wir kommen zur Schule mit. / Kommt ihr zur Schule mit? / Ich komme am Samstag mit.

**Irregular Verbs** haben – to have irregular verbs are also called „stem-changing“ verbs

ich habe wir haben „hab“ is the stem/root of the verb

du hast ihr habt The stem changes ONLY for „du“ and „er/sie/es“

er/sie/es hat sie haben It’s the same change for both of them.

Sie haben Notice how the endings are still all the same!

Common stem changes: e → ie e → i a → ä Separable verbs can be regular *or* irregular!  
(„haben“ doesn’t follow the common stem changes)  
  
Beispiele: Hast du eine Schwester? Nein, ich habe einen Bruder. Er hat zwei Schwestern.

**Modal Verbs**

There are only 6! (or 7?) Don’t forget the modal verb chart you have! It shows all the conjugations. Knowing the „ich“ form of each modal verb is the most important thing, because everything else comes from that.

Modal verbs always do 2 things when used:

1. Move the other verb to the end of the sentence (or clause) [Look at the examples below and see how

2. Make that other verb infinitive (unconjugated) adding in a modal verb does thoes 2 things]

Du isst das nicht. 🡪 Du darfst das nicht essen.

Ich gehe zur Schule. 🡪 Ich muss zur Schule gehen.

Wir haben einen Hund. 🡪 Wir wollen einen Hund haben.

It’s also possible to use a modal verb without another verb:

Mögt ihr das Eis? = Do you all like the ice cream? 🡨 only one total (modal) verb here

Ich will eine Pizza. = I want a pizza. 🡨 only one total (modal) verb here)

**Commands** Not too complicated. You can only linguistically command certain people. (It isn’t necessarily rude! Just a statement implying that you want them to do something)

~~ich~~ wir ←

du ihr The crossed off pronouns are the ones we

~~er/sie/es~~ ~~sie~~ cannot command!

Sie ←

Follow the arrows to see how you would command each particular group of people using the verb „spielen“:

du 🡪 (one familiar person) Spiel! wir 🡪 (when you’re in a group, „we“) Spielen wir!

ihr 🡪 (to a group of people) Spielt! Sie 🡪 (one unfamiliar/formal person) Spielen Sie!

On the left, see how you simply take away the ending, or have a ‚t‘ ending? On the right, you can see how you actually have to say the pronoun WITH the verb to make it a command! More complete examples:

Hey, spiel mit dem Hund! = Hey, play with the dog! Macht eure Hausaufgaben! = Do your homework!

Spielen wir mit dem Hund! = Let’s play with the dog! Gehen Sie bitte mit mir! = Go with me, please!

**Nominative**

Nominative and accusative are called “cases.” They help us find the right ways to use correct German.

No matter where nominative is located, (on the charts) it is used for subjects. Subjects are the things that do the verb. Anything can be a subject!

The dog eats food. 🡨 the dog is the subject (doing the eating)

Our aunt is visiting next week. 🡨 the aunt is the subject (doing the visiting)  
  
Even if something “is,” it’s a subject. (“to be” is a verb!)

This camera is expensive. 🡨 The camera is the subject because it’s “is-ing” (doing the verb)

**Accusative**

No matter where accusative is located, (on the charts) it is used for direct objects. Direct objects are the things that get acted upon by a verb. (You can think of it as “getting verbed”) Anything can be a direct object!

The dog eats food. 🡨 the food is the direct object (being eaten)

My sister baked a delicious cake. 🡨 the cake is the direct object (being baked)

He loves his friends. 🡨 the friends are the direct object (being loved)

Our aunt is visiting next week. 🡨 there is **no** **direct** **object** here (nothing getting acted upon by a verb)

**Personal Pronouns**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Pronoun Chart | Nominative | Accusative |
| I | ich | mich |
| wou | du | dich |
| he | er | ihn |
| she | sie | sie |
| it | es | es |
| we | wir | uns |
| y’all | ihr | euch |
| they | sie | sie |
| you (formal) | Sie | Sie |

We have these in Enlgish too! ‚I‘ is different then „me“ „he“ is different than „him“

It just depends on if a person is the **subject** and therefore nominative, or the **direct object** and therefore accusative

„Ich sehe dich.“ = „I see you.“ / „Du siehst mich.“ = „You see me.“

„Wir lieben ihn.“ = „We love him.“ / „Er liebt und.“ = „He loves us.“

„Er besucht sie am Wochenende.“ = „He visits her on the weekend.“

**“der” Words (chart)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| der Chart | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
| Nominative | der | die | das | die |
| Accusative | den | die | das | die |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Whether der, die, das, or den, these are just the ways to say “the” in German depending on the word gender and whether it’s nominative or accusative.

There are actually other “der” words that mean other things. You’ll learn about those later.

[You can see a 3rd row in the above table. That is there just in case a class reaches the dative case in 1st year.]

Beispiele: “Wo ist der Hund?” “Siehst du den Hund?” “Ich lese das Buch.” “Das Buch ist nicht gut.”

**“ein” Words (chart)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ein Chart | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
| Nominative | ein | eine | ein | keine |
| Accusative | einen | eine | ein | keine |
|  |  |  |  |  |

ein = a / an / one (numerically) “kein” = none / none of

Those possessive pronouns (mein, dein, sein, ihr, sein, unser, euer, ihr, and Ihr) are also “ein” words and follow all the same endings as the ones on the regular “ein” chart.

[You can see a 3rd row in the above table. That is there just in case a class reaches the dative case in 1st year.]

**Possessive Pronouns**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Possessive Pronouns |  |
| my | mein |
| your | dein |
| his | sein |
| her | ihr |
| its | sein |
| our | unser |
| yours (plural) (y’alls) | euer |
| theirs | ihr |
| your (formal) | Ihr |

Don’t forget, the possessive pronouns are „ein“ words! That means they have to have „ein“ word endings. (Sometimes, the right ending is no ending at all!) They follow the „ein“ chart endings exactly.

Beispiele: Ich sehe deinen Bruder. Kennst du meine Schwester? Wo ist ihr Onkel? Ich mag ihren Onkel!

**Word Order**

The most important base rule to remember is that the verb in German always goes in spot #2!

You can even move groups of words around, as long as you have that verb in spot #2.

Sie spielen Karten am Samstag. / Am Samstag spielen sie Karten. / Karten spielen sie am Samstag.

(See how the verb is in spot #2 in each of those examples? They all say the thing!)

The verb *does* go in spot #1 when asking a yes/no question. (Yes/no questions are ones *without* words like “who,” “where,” “what,” usw.)

Beispiele: Spielst du gern Fußball? / Gehst du gern einkaufen? / Willst du am Montag mitkommen?

**Dates**

Once again, it’s all about the endings! They go in 3 sets 🡪 1 - 3, 4 - 19, and 20 onward

All days of the week, seasons, months, and dates are masculine in German.

Note how for 1 – 3 in English, we don’t say the “Oneth,” “Twoth,” and the “Threeth.” Same thing in German! Just like in English, those are a bit unique in German.

1st – 3rd  = der Erste, der Zweite, der Dritte (the first, the second, the third)

4th – 19th = Add a “te” ending to the number. der Vierte = the 4th der Fünfte = the 5th

der Sechste = the 6th der Siebte = the 7th der Achte = the 8th and so on through the 19th

↑ note how they drop the „en“ in „sieben“

20th – 99th = Add a “ste” ending to the number. der Zwanzigste = the 20th

der Fünfundzwanzigste = the 25th der Einunddreißigste = the 31st der Vierzigste = the 40th

Important Note: If you ever want to say “**on the** 5th,” (or any number) you have to add an ‘n’ to the ending as well. “Am Ersten” = “On the first.” “Am Siebten” = “On the 7th.” “Am Zwanzigsten” = “On the 20th.”

**Accusative Prepositions**

Words like “from,” “in,” “with,” “through,” “instead,” and many more are called prepositions. In German, there are 7 accusative prepositions. All they do is make things accusative – regardless of the whole subject/direct object situation.

durch – through  
für – for Beispiele: Für den Hund  
ohne – without Ohne meine Schwester.  
gegen – against Entlang einen Fluss.  
um - at (a time) / around (physically) Durch das Brot.  
bis – until Für deinen Vater  
entlang - along

**Coordinating Conjunctions**

There are actually 5 of these in German. We only want to focus on 4 of them in German 1

Conjunctions (of either type) connect multiple sentences together. These pieces that *were* sentences are now called “clauses.” (often separated by commas)

The coordinating conjunctions we used in German 1 are: aber = but, oder = or, und = and, denn = because

Coordinating conjunctions just connect sentences together. They don’t change or mess with anything!

Check it out:

Hast du einen Hund? + Hast du eine Katze? = (adding the conjunction “or”)

Hast du einen Hund oder hast du eine Katze?

Ich will zu Hause bleiben. + Ich muss zur Schule gehen. = (adding the conjunction “but”)

Ich will zu Hause bleiben, aber ich muss zur Schule gehen.

**Subordinating Conjunctions**

There are actually 15 of these in German. We only want to focus on 3 of them in German 1.

Conjunctions (of either type) connect multiple sentences together. These pieces that *were* sentences are now called “clauses.” (often separated by commas)

The subordinating conjunctions we use in German 1 are: dass = that, wenn = if/whenever, weil = because

Subordinating conjunctions connect sentences together, but they mess with things just a bit. AFTER a subordinating conjunction gets used, it sends the following verb #1 to the end of the sentence. (or clause)

Check it out:

Sie trägt ein Kleid. + Sie geht zu einer Party. = (adding in the conjunction “because”)

Sie trägt ein Kleid, **weil** sie zu einer Party geht. 🡨 (see how „geht“ got moved from spot #2 to the end?)

Es ist schade. + Ihr könnt nicht mitkommen. = (adding in the conjunction “that”)

Es ist schade, **dass** ihr nicht mitkommen könnt. 🡨 see how “könnt” got moved from spot #2 to the end?)

**Vocabulary Topics in German 1:**

-Greetings/Goodbyes -Letters/Numbers/Telling Time

-Days of the Week/Months/Dates/Seasons -Family Members/Descriptions

-Hobbies/Free-Time Activities -School Subjects/Supplies

-Foods/Drinks -Clothing + Commenting on Outfits

-Rooms/Household stuff/Chores -Weather