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I dedicate this German workbook to the beautiful country of Germany, my German teacher, my German grandmother and my dog whom I lovingly call Berlin....

HOW TO LEARN GERMAN WITH THE COURSE BOOK?

German with John Berlin' is a German language workbook that can help any person master the German language incredibly quickly, but also in detail. This book consists of three parts A1, A2 and B1, a booklet with grammar tables and an answer book.

The language of instruction in this book is predominantly English. The logical approach in this book will help you progress step by step from the basics to the intermediate level, in a matter of few weeks!

However, it cannot be stressed enough that you need to learn as many new words and verbs in German as you can while working with this book.

It is also recommended that you work with this book along with recorded lessons from John Berlin at www.germanwithjohnberlin.com. It will further improve your speaking and listening skills and complement this workbook with a hand-in-hand approach!

This workbook contains topic-based exercises, charts, tips, fun facts and structures to help you grasp and enjoy each topic.

You can write in pencil in this book as you can always come back and correct your answers.

This book will help you build a very solid foundation of German grammar, so much so that even native German speakers will be impressed!

So get ready to put in your 32 hours...

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IV. SO THAT, IN ORDER TO , IN WHICH COMPARISON AND REVISION ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

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GERMAN WITH JOHN BERLIN

G RUNDLAGEN VON DEUTSCH A1 I (Basics of German A1 I)

I. DIE BUCHSTABEN – THE ALPHABETS

German is a phontaic language. If you know the sounds of the alphabets we can read any text in German!

A	aa	Apfel
Ä	ae	Bär
B	be	Buch
C	tse	Clown
D	de	Drucker
E	e:	Elefant
F	ef	Frosch
G	ge	Gitarre
H	ha	Hund
I	i:	Igel
J	yot	Joghurt
K	ka	Krebs

L	el	Lupe
M	em	Mücke
N	en	Nagel
O	o:	Orange
Ö	oe	Löwe
P	pe	Puter
Q	ku	Quadrat
R	er	Bär
S	zz	Sechs
ß	esszet	Straße
T	te	Tomate
U	u:	Uhr
Ü	ue	Gemüse
V	fa:v	Volkswagen
W	ve	Weintrauben
X	iks	Saxofon
Y	'ypsilon	Yacht
Z	tset	Zebra

II. HOW TO WRITE THE SPECIAL CHARACTERS OF GERMAN WITHOUT A GERMAN KEYBOARD?

Ä:	ALT + 0196	ä	: ALT + 0228
Ö:	ALT + 0214	ö	: ALT + 0246
Ü :	ALT + 0220	ü	: ALT + 0252
ß:	ALT + 0223		

III. ENGLISH CONVENTION FOR WRITING SPECIAL CHARACTERS

AE	ae
OE	oe
UE	ue
SS	ss

IV. SOUNDS OF COMBINATION LETTERS

EI :	aii	Frankreich
IE:	ee	Diesem
SCH:	sh	Wahrscheinlich, Schule
CH	kh	machen
CH	chh	Kirche
S :	z	Sechs
SP:	shp	Sprach
ST:	sht	Studieren
EU	aue	Neun, Deutsch,

GERMAN WITH JOHN BERLIN

GERMAN WITH JOHN BERLIN

JOHN BERLIN - VORSTELLUNG

Mein Name ist John Berlin. Ich bin ein Schriftsteller und ein Deutschlehrer von Beruf. Ich bin dreiunddreißig Jahre alt. Meine Hobbys sind zu unterrichten, Bücher zu schreiben, Boxen zu gucken und zu malen.

Mit dreißig Jahren habe ich mein erstes Buch geschrieben, es heißt 'Code of Dreams'. Ich habe eine kleine Familie und eine Hündin. Ich habe sie, aus der Liebe für Deutschland, Berlin genannt. Ich spiele Fangen mit ihr.

Ich interessiere mich sehr für fremde Sprachen. Ich möchte noch Spanisch und Französisch lernen. Ich habe mich an einem spanischen Sprachinstitut angemeldet. Wahrscheinlich lerne ich Spanisch so gut als Deutsch.

Der spanische Kurs dauert insgesamt sechzehn Wochen. Danach werde ich die mittlere Stufe erreichen.

Ich habe einen Freund Mark. Er kommt aus Spanien. Er kennt auch ein bisschen Deutsch. Er kann mir beim Spanisch Lernen helfen. Übrigens jetzt muss ich mich auf meine Reise nach Spanien vorbereiten. Ich habe viel anzupacken. Hoffentlich wird alles klappen.

I.Exercise read the text with the help of syllables

M-aii-n Naame ist Jon Be-er-lin. Ichh bin aai-nen Shrift-steller u-nd aiinen Deu-tchh-lehrer fon Beruuf. Ichh bin draii-und-draaissig Yaare aalt. M-aa-ne Hobbys s-ind ts-uu unte-er-richten, B-ue-chher ts-uu shr-aa-ben, Boxen ts-u gucken und ts-uu maalen.

Mit dr-aa-ssig Yaaren haabe ichh maain e-er-stes Bu-kh ge-shreeben, es haaisst 'Code of Dreams'. Ich haabe aaine kl-aa-ne Faa-mil-ee und aaine H-ue-ndin. Ichh haabe zcee, aus der Leebe f-ue-r Deu-tchh-land, Be-erlin ge-nannt. Ich sp-eel-e Faa-ngen mit eer.

Ich intress-eere mi-chh zer f-ue-er fremde Shpraakhen. Ich moe-chhte nokh Spaanish und Fraan-ts-oe-sichh lernen. Ich habe michh an aainem spaanishen Shprakh-insititut angemeldet.

Wahr-shaain-lichh le-erne i-chh Sh-paanish zo gut als De-utchh. Der shpaanische Kurs d-au-ert insgesaamt zekh-tsehn Wokhen. Daan-naakh we-erde i-chh dee mittlere Stuufe err-aa-chhen. Ichh haabe aai-nen Freund Mark.

Er kommt aaus Shpanien. Er kennt aukh ein bis-chh-ien Deu-tchh. Er kaann mir baaim Spaanish Le-er-nen helfen.

Eu-brigens yetst muss ich michh aauf m-aaine R-aa-se nakh Shpaanien for-ber-aaiten. Ich haabe feel an-tsuu-paacken. H-oe-ffentlichh wi-erd aalles klaappen.

V.DIE BEGRÜSSUNGEN UND VORSTELLUNG- GREETINGS AND INTRODUCTION

Here are some day to day sentences to get you introduced to German, and for you to see how the usual sentences look like.

**good morning / good day / good evening / good night
guten Morgen / guten Tag / guten Abend / gute Nacht**

i.Tip all nouns in German are written with first letter capital as underlined above

**How's it going for you?
Wie geht es Ihnen? Wie geht es dir?**

**It's going good / great / super / fantastic / magnificent for me!
Es geht mir gut/ super / toll / fantastisch / hervorragend!**

**You please introduce yourself!
Bitte stellen Sie sich vor!**

**How are you called? (Formal 2nd person/ Informal 2nd person)
Wie heissen Sie? Wie heißt du?**

ii.Tip in German we differentiate between 2nd person formal and 2nd person informal

**I am called John Berlin.
Ich heisse John Berlin**

What is your name? (Formal 2nd person/ Informal 2nd person)

Was ist Ihr Name? Was ist dein Name?

My name is John Berlin.

Mein Name ist John Berlin

Who are you?

Wer sind Sie?

I am John Berlin

Ich bin John Berlin

From where do you come?

Woher kommen Sie?

I come from Germany.

Ich komme aus Deutschland.

What do you do from profession?

Was machen Sie vom Beruf?

I am a teacher and a writer from profession.

Ich bin ein Schriftsteller und ein Lehrer vom Beruf.

What are your hobbies?

Was sind Ihre Hobbys?

**My hobbies are writing, watching boxing, painting
and travelling.**

**Meine Hobbys sind schreiben, Boxkampf gucken, mahlen
und reisen.**

i.Fun Fact ***There is no continuous tense in German. You can not say I am writing, watching, travelling... you can only say I write, I watch, I travel!***

VI. HOW MANY GENDERS ARE THERE IN GERMAN?

3 GENDERS IN GERMAN AND THEIR DEFINITE ARTICLE

Maskulin (male, m) : der
Feminin (female, f) : die
Neutrum (neutral, n) : das

II.Exercise ***: Translate these common words in German with help of any translator. While translating, please write the words preceded with 'the' to get the gender translation. Ex. The table -> der Tisch***

the table:	der Tisch	the mobile
the watch:	die Uhr	the car
the window:	das Fenster	the key
the kitchen:		the cup
the door :		the glass
the wall		the bottle
the airconditioner		the spoon
the course		the folk
the cabinet		the plate
the teacher		the photo
the school		the work
the man		the profession
the girl		the airplane
the boy		the train-station
the image		the airport
the animal		the route

VII. DAYS OF THE WEEK:

Montag, Dienstag, Mittwoch, Donnerstag, Freitag, Samstag, Sonntag

VIII. MONTHS OF THE YEAR

Januar, Februar, März, April, Mai, Juni, Juli, August, September, Oktober, November, Dezember.

IX. 3 MOST IMPORTANT GRAMMAR TABLES IN GERMAN

These are the 3 fundamental grammar tables in German

Personal Pronouns - I , you , he she it, we , you all , they

Possessive Pronouns - my, your, his, her,its, our , yours, theirs

Artikels - the/ a/ no

German sentences are structured on the basis of Cases. In order to learn these table let's learn the cases first!

X.THE 3 CASES OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

A case can be understood as the structure of a sentence as per the verb in which one person does the action, the other person receives the action directly, or indirectly.

There are 3 cases in German which structure all German sentences.

A. NOMINATIV CASE : **THE SUBJECT**

Nominativ case defines the hero of the sentence. i.e. a person or thing that is doing the action . It is denoted by *who or what*

a person *who* does an action
a thing *what* does an action

Example John visits...

Mark invites...

Sam bakes...

The Computer works

The watch runs

In other words Nominativ is the only subject of the sentence!

B. AKKUSATIV : **THE DIRECT OBJECT**

Akkusativ is the second hero of the sentence. i.e. a person or thing that is directly receiving the action . It is denoted by *whom or what.*

a person *whom* action happens
a thing *what* receives action

Example

John visits a friend

Mark invites a friend

Sam bakes a cake

In other words Akkusativ is the direct object of the sentence.

C. DATIV: *THE INDIRECT OBJECT*

Dativ is the 3rd hero of the sentence ie a person who receives the action *through the akkusativ object, indirectly.*

a person	<i>to whom</i>	something is given
a person	<i>for whom</i>	something is done

Example

Sam bakes a cake for John

Sam gives a cake to John

iii.Tip dativ is always a person never a thing!

In both the above sentences cake receives the action. John further receives the cake, thus indirectly receiving the action. Thus it is also known as indirect object.

XI. HOW TO USE THE GERMAN CASES?

To simplify the process of identifying the cases in a sentence, we can straight away use reference questions related to each case

A. Table *table for reference questions and respective cases*

<i>Case</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>Reference questions</i>
<i>Nominativ</i>	Subject	who, what
<i>Akkusativ</i>	Direct Obj	whom, what
<i>Dativ</i>	Indir. Object	to whom , for whom

III. Exercise Fill in the reference questions and write the cases for the sentences below. Use the table above

1. The man invites the neighbour

..... invites

Nom *the man*
Akk *the neighbor*
Dat *n.a*

2. The man calls the neighbour

..... calls

Nom *the man*
Akk *the neighbour*
Dat

3. The man gives to the neighbor a gift

..... **gives**.....

Nom *the man*
Akk *a gift*
Dat *to the neighbour*

4. The man gives to the neighbour help

..... **gives**.....

Nom *the man*
Akk *help*
Dat *the neighbor*

5. The man bakes for the neighbour a pizza

who *for whom* *what*

..... **bakes**

Nom *The man*
Akk *a pizza*
DAT *for the neighbour*

6. The man buys for the neighbour a gift

..... **buys**

Nom
Akk
Dat

7. The man tells to the neighbour a story

..... **tells**

Nom
Akk
Dat

8. The man hears a noise

.....**hears**

Nom

Akk

Dat

9. The man meets the neighbour

..... **meets**

Nom

Akk

Dat

10. The man recommends for me a book

..... **recommends**

Nom

Akk

Dat

11. The man spend the day alone^{adverb}

..... **spends**

Nom

Akk

Dat

12. The man rents a bicycle

.....**rents**

Nom

Akk

Dat

13. The man brings for the neighbour a cup of tea

..... brings

Nom

Akk

Dat

iv.Tip The only 4 verbs in German where the subject and object are the same entity!

14. The man is called John Berlin

who what

..... is called

Nom The man John Berlin

Akk -

Dat -

15. The man becomes a writer

who what

..... becomes

Nom the man , a writer

Akk -

Dat -

16. The man remains a writer

who what

..... remains.....

Nom the man ,a writer

Akk -

Dat -

17. The man is a writer

who what

..... invites

Nom the man, a writer

Akk -

XII. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Learn grammar table for personal pronouns with help of cases.

B.Table *Personal Pronouns*

	Nominativ	Akkusativ	Dativ
<i>Person</i>	<i>who, what</i>	<i>whom, what</i>	<i>to whom, for whom</i>
1st singular	ich	mich	mir
2nd singular	du	dich	dir
3rd singular	er sie es	ihn sie es	ihm ihr ihm
1st plural	wir	uns	uns
2nd plural	ihr	euch	euch
3rd plural	sie	sie	ihnen
2nd formal	Sie*	Sie*	Ihnen*
<i>English Translations</i>			
1st singular	<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>to me /for me</i>
2nd singular	<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>to you / for you</i>
3rd singular	<i>he she it</i>	<i>him her it</i>	<i>to him/ to her/ to it</i> <i>for him/ for her/ for it</i>
1st plural	<i>we</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>to us / for us</i>
2nd plural	<i>you all</i>	<i>you all</i>	<i>to you all / for you all</i>
3rd plural	<i>they</i>	<i>them/</i>	<i>to them/ for them</i>
2nd formal	<i>You</i>	<i>You</i>	<i>to You / for You</i>

v.Tip *learn pronouns horizontally! ich mich mir.....*

IV. Exercise: replace the underlined personal pronouns with German personal pronouns.

1. I^{who} am a good person. You^{who} invite me^{whom}
You^{who} bake for me^{for whom} a cake.
2. You^{who} are a good person. I^{who} invite you^{whom} I^{who}
bake for you^{for whom} a cake.
3. He/she^{who}/..... is a good person. I^{who} invite him/her^{whom}
...../..... I^{who} bake for him/her^{for whom}/..... a cake.
4. We^{who} are good people. They^{who} invite us^{whom}
They^{who} bake for us^{for whom} a cake.
5. You all^{who} are good people. We^{who} invite you all^{whom}
We^{who} bake for you all^{for whom} a cake.
6. They^{who} are good people. We^{who} invite them^{whom}
We^{who} bake for them^{for whom} a cake.
7. You^{who} are a good person. I^{who} invite you^{whom} I^{who}
bake for you^{for whom} a cake. (2nd person, formal. Ex.
talking to boss!)

A. Table *Personal Pronouns*

	<i>Nominativ</i>	<i>Akkusativ</i>	<i>Dativ</i>
<i>Person</i>	<i>who what</i>	<i>whom what</i>	<i>to whom for whom from whom*</i>
1st singular	ich	mich	mir
2nd singular	du	dich	dir
3rd singular	er sie es	ihn sie es	ihm ihr ihm
1st plural	wir	uns	uns
2nd plural	ihr	euch	euch
3rd plural	sie	sie	ihnen
2nd formal	Sie*	Sie*	Ihnen*
<i>English Translations</i>			
1st singular	<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>to me / for me</i>
2nd singular	<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>to you / for you</i>
3rd singular	<i>he she it</i>	<i>him her it</i>	<i>to him/ to her/ to it for him/ for her/ for it</i>
1st plural	<i>we</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>to us / for us</i>
2nd plural	<i>you all</i>	<i>you all</i>	<i>to you all / for you all</i>
3rd plural	<i>they</i>	<i>them/</i>	<i>to them/ for them</i>
2nd formal	<i>You</i>	<i>You</i>	<i>to You / for You</i>

i. Tip 2nd person formal is exactly like 3rd person plural, just in capitalized form!

V.Exercise : Replace the underlined pronouns with German pronouns . Use Table A

- er* *mich*
1. He^{who} visits me^{whom}
 2. She^{who} gives to me^{to whom} chocolates
 3. We^{who} invite you^{whom} and you all^{whom}
 4. You all^{who} gift to us^{to whom} a computer
 5. She^{who} meets her^{whom} and she^{whom}
 6. I^{who} give to you all^{to whom} a surprise
 7. I^{who} meet you^{whom} tomorrow (*2nd person, informal*)
 8. She^{who} call them^{whom} and you all^{whom}
 9. She^{who} recommends to them^{to whom} a book
 10. I^{who} invite you^{whom} to the birthday (*2nd person, formal*)
 11. I^{who}buy the cabinet and I^{who} keep it^{what} in the room. (*Der Schrank,m*)
 12. That is a table. It^{what} is oldstyle. I^{who} buy it^{what} I^{who}gift it^{what} to her^{to whom} (*Der tisch,m*)
 13. Pizza is liked from me^{from whom(dat)}
 14. He^{who} does not listen to me^{to whom}
 15. I^{who} can not hear you^{whom} (*2nd person, informal*)

XIII. TYPES OF ARTICLES AND HOW ARE THEY DERIVED IN GERMAN

There are three types of article in German.

- 1. Definite Article – the (That is the best car)**
- 2. Indefinite Article a (That is just a car)**
- 3. Negative Article – no (that is no car but a wreck!)**

The articles are defined on the basis of

- 1. Gender – m, f, n or plural**
- 2. Case - nominativ, akkusativ and dativ**

Here are the the tables fot the three types of articles

C.Table Table for indefinite article 'a'

Genders	Nominativ	Akkusativ	Dativ
	<i>who what (a)</i>	<i>whom what (a)</i>	<i>to whom for whom (to a, for a)</i>
male	ein	einen	einem
female	eine	eine	einer
neutral	ein	ein	einem

iv.Tip there is no plural for the indefinite article !

Example

ein

einen

A..... man^{who(m)} visits a neighbour^{whom(m)}

eine

eine

A woman^{who(f)} invites aneighbour^{whom(f)}

ein

einem

ein

A man^{who(f)} gives to a.....neighbour^{to whom(f)} acar^{what(n)}

D.Table *Tables for indefinite article 'no'*

Gender	Nominativ	Akkusativ	Dativ
	<i>who what (no)</i>	<i>whom what (no)</i>	<i>to whom for whom (to no, for no)</i>
male	kein	keinen	keinem
female	keine	keine	keiner
neutral	kein	kein	keinem
plural	keine	keine	keinen(n)

* (m) male, (f) female, (n) neutral, (pl) plural

Example

The man^{who(m)} has nofriend^{whom(m)}
keinen

The man^{who} has nogirlfriend^{whom(f)}
keine

The man^{who} gives to noneighbour^{what} the car
keinem

VI. Exercise: Replace the underlined articles with German articles. Use table B. Table, C. Table, D. Table

der

einen

1. Theman^{who(m)} visits a Friend^{whom(m)}
2. father^{who(m)} gives son^{to whom(m)} computer^{what(m)}
3. teacher^{who(f)} invites children^{whom(pl)}
4. school^{what(f)} has computer^{what(m)}
5. police^{who(f)} catches thief^{whom(m)}
6. old man^{who(m)} gifts dem. poor kid^{to whom(n)} new pen^{what(m)}
7. Theboss^{who(m)} calls the employee^{whom(m)}
8. Thechildren^{who(pl)} listen to the Pianist^{to whom(m)}
9. Theteacher^{who(f)} tells to the parents^{to whom(pl)}
the.....results^{what(pl)}
10. TheShop^{what(m)} has noapples^{what(pl)}
11. The Bank^{what(f)} gives to nocriminals^{to whom(pl)} the money^{what(n)}
12. TheRobber^{who(m)} hears a noise^{what(m)}
13. The cat^{who(f)} surprises the lion^{whom(m)}
14. The man^{who(m)} buys acomputer^{what(m)}.
The technician^{who(m)} installs the Computer^{what(m)}
15. Ivank^{who(m)} gifts to no Friends^{to whom(pl)} on Birthdays

XIV. FROM WHERE ARE 3RD PERSON PRONOUNS DERIVED AND HOW TO REMEMBER THEM?

The 3rd person pronouns are derived from definite article .

E.Table *3rd person pronouns are derived from definite artikels*

	Nominativ	Akkusativ	Dativ
Person	who what	whom what	to whom for whom from whom*
1st singular	ich	mich	mir
2nd singular	du	dich	dir
3rd singular	<u>er</u> <u>sie</u> <u>es</u>	<u>ihn</u> <u>sie</u> <u>es</u>	<u>ihm</u> <u>ihr</u> <u>ihm</u>
Definite Article^{singular}	<u>der</u> <u>die</u> <u>das</u>	<u>den</u> <u>die</u> <u>das</u>	<u>dem</u> <u>der</u> <u>dem</u>
1st plural	wir	uns	uns
2nd plural	ihr	euch	euch
3rd plural	<u>sie</u>	<u>sie</u>	<u>ihnen</u>
2nd formal	Sie*	Sie*	Ihnen*
Definite Article^{plural}	<u>die</u>	<u>die</u>	<u>den(n)</u>

v.Tip *2nd person formal is exactly like 3rd person plural, just in capitalized form!*

F.Table 3rd person pronouns as underlined and compared with all other articles

Nominativ	Akkusativ	Dativ
<i>who</i> <i>what</i>	<i>whom</i> <i>what</i>	<i>to whom</i> <i>for whom</i>
3 rd ER SIE ES <u>DER DIE DAS</u> OR EIN EINE EIN KEIN KEINE KEIN	3 rd IHN SIE ES <u>DEN DIE DAS</u> OR EINEN EINE EIN KEINEN KEINE KEIN	3 rd IHM IHR IHM <u>DEM DER DEM</u> OR EINEM EINER EINEM KEINEM KEINER KEINEM
3 rd SIE <u>DIE</u> OR KEINE	3 rd SIE <u>DIE</u> OR KEINE	3 rd IHNEN <u>DEN(N)</u> OR KEINEN(N)

VII.Exercise Now replace underlined articles with personal pronouns by using (F.Table)

Example The man visits a friend : He visits him

1.steps look at the underlined article, replace with pronouns

1. Der man^{who} (m) visits einen friend^{whom} (m)

Er.... visits ...ihn....

2. father^{who} gives son^{whom} (m) _computer^{what}(m)
..... gives

3. teacher^{who} (f) invites _children^{whom}(pl)
..... invites

4. police^{who} (f) catches..... thief^{whom}(m)
..... catches

5. _old man^{who}(m) gifts..... poor kid^{to whom} (n) new
pen^{what}(m)..... gifts

6. boss^{who}(m) calls..... employee^{whom} (m)
..... calls

7. Die children^{who} (pl) listen dem pianist^{to whom} (m)
..... listen

8. Die teacher^{who} (f) tells den parents^{whom}(pl) die results^{what}(pl)
..... tells

9. Die cat (f) surprises den lion (m)
..... surprises

10. Der man (m) buys einen computer (m). Der technician
(m) installs den Computer (m) ` buys
installs

XV. HOW TO NEGATE A SENTENCE!

We can negate a sentence in two ways

- 1. Negate the verb with 'not': The shop does not have apples***
- 2. Negate the noun with 'no': The shop has no apples***

not : nicht (adverb) , no : kein (article)

The Shop has apples nicht : 'not' used to negate verb
The Shop has keine apples : 'no' used to negate noun

VIII.Exercise : negate the sentences with 'nicht' or 'kein'

Example

keinen

***The school has computer
nicht***

The school has einen Computer

- 1. The school^{who(f)} has computer^{what(m)}***
- 2. Der shop^{who(m)} has die apples^{what(pl)}***
- 3. Die bank^{who(f)} gives criminals^{to whom (pl)} das money^{what(n)}***
- 4. Ivanks^{who(m)} gifts den friends^{to whom (pl)} on birthdays***
- 5. Sam^{who} does like to bake cake^{what} at home***

6. Adam^{who} has *good friends*^{whom}

7. The government^{who} got *money*^{what} *for the poor*

8. The government^{who} has got the money^{what} for poor

9. A leader^{who} gives *excuses*^{what}

10. A leader^{who} does*give excuses*^{what}

GERMAN WITH JOHN BERLIN

G RUNDLAGEN VON DEUTSCH A1 II (Basics of German A1 II)

G.Table *consolidated master table of personal pronouns and article.*

Nominativ	Akkusativ	Dativ
<i>who</i> <i>what</i>	<i>whom</i> <i>what</i>	<i>to whom</i> <i>for whom</i> <i>from whom*</i>
1 st ich 2 nd du	1 st mich 2 nd dich	1 st mir 2 nd dir
3 rd er sie es DER DIE DAS	3 rd ihn sie es DEN DIE DAS	3 rd ihm ihr ihm DEM DER DEM
1 st wir 2 nd ihr	1 st uns 2 nd euch	1 st uns 2 nd euch\
3 rd /2 nd sie/Sie DIE	3 rd /2 nd sie/Sie DIE	3 rd /2 nd ihnen DEN (N)

vi.Tip important : Dativ can also be 'from whom'

I. WHAT IS THE RIGHT ORDER OF CASES?

sentences need to be written in right order of cases. Here is the rule

1st.Rule :

- I. Sentence with nouns : Dativ^{1st} → Akkusativ^{2nd}
- II. Sentence with pronouns : Akkusativ^{1st} → Dativ^{2nd}
- III. Sentence with both : Pronoun^{1st} → Noun^{2nd}

Example()

The professor^{who(m)} explains to the students^{to whom(pl)} the sentence^{what}

Nouns

Dativ^{1st} → Akkusativ^{2nd}

Der professor explains den students^{to whom} den sentence^{what}

Pronouns

Akkusativ^{1st} → Dativ^{2nd}

Er explains ihn^{what} ihnen^{to whom}

(He explains it to them)

nouns and pronouns

Pronoun^{1st} → Noun^{2nd}

Er explains ihnen^{pron} the sentence^{noun}

(He explains to them the sentence)

1.Exercise Lets replace artikels with pronouns and then put the sentence in right order as mentioned above (Use 1st Rule and G. Table)

1. The father^{who(m)} gives to the son^{to whom(m)} the computer^{what(m)}

..... father give son computer(1st Rule, I.)

..... give (1st. Rule, II.)

2. The old man^{who(m)} gifts to the kid^{to whom(n)} the new pen^{what(m)}

..... old man gifts kid new pen(1st. Rule, I.)

..... gifts (1st . Rule, II.)

3. The bank^{who(f)} gives to no criminals^{to whom(pl)} the money^{what(n)}

..... bank gives criminales money *nicht*

(1st. Rule, I.)

..... gives nicht

(1st . Rule, II.)

4. The parents^{who(pl)} give to the children^{to whom(pl)} *no*

permission^{what(f)} to play in summers

..... parents give children permission *nicht*

(3rd Rule, I.)

..... give nicht (1st Rule, II.)

5. The man^{who(m)} gives to the stranger^{to whom(m)} help^{what}

..... man gives stranger help (1st. Rule, I.)

..... gives help (1st Rule, III.)

II.Exercise : Find the meaning of these words

Der Bruder	München
Der Vater	Der Garten
Die Mutter	Der Freund
Die Schwester	Das Kino
Der Tier	Das Frühstück
Österreich	Das Mittagessen
Der Koch, die Köchin	Das Abendessen
Das Jahr, die Jahre	Der Park
Die Bank	Das Eis
Der Teich	oft^{adv}
Der Name	die Nähe

//. LIST OF COMMON VERBS AND THEIR CASES

Uptil now we learnt that articles and pronouns are defined according to the German cases. In this part we will see even the verbs are defined with the help of cases.

ii.Fun Fact **Nominativ is Latin, for number 1**

Akkusativ is Latin, for number 2

Dativ is Latin, for number 3

2nd.Rule **Verbs with *who*^{1st}, *whom*^{2nd}**

are always *Akkusativ* with 2 elements

Example: *who*¹ meets *whom*²: I meet you

*

treffen	to meet
besuchen	to visit
einladen	to invite
anrufen	to call
hören	to hear
fragen	to ask

<i>who meets whom</i>
<i>who visits whom</i>
<i>who invites whom</i>
<i>who calls whom</i>
<i>who hears whom</i>
<i>who asks whom</i>

**3rd.Rule Verbs with *who*^{1st}, *what*^{2nd} are *Akkusativ*
as well, with 2 elements**

Example: who makes what: I make a pizza

4th.Rule These verbs can also be made with *who*^{1st}, (*for whom*^{2nd}), *what*^{3rd} and thus become *Dativ* with 3 elements

Example: who makes for whom what: I make for you a pizza

machen	to do/ to make	<i>who makes (for whom) what</i>
lesen	to read	<i>who reads (for whom) what</i>
nehmen	to take	<i>who take (for whom) what</i>
kaufen:	to buy	<i>who buys (for whom) what</i>
reparieren	to repair	<i>who repairs (for whom) what</i>
hochladen	to upload	<i>who upload (for whom) what</i>
essen	to eat	<i>who eats what</i>
mahlen	to paint	<i>who paints (for whom) what</i>
spielen	to play	<i>who plays (for whom) what</i>
verkaufen:	to sell	<i>who sells (for whom) what</i>
installieren	to install	<i>who installs (for whom) what</i>
herunterladen	to download	<i>who downlods (for whom) what</i>
trinken	to drink	<i>who drinks what</i>
zeichnen	to sketch	<i>who sketeches (for whom) what</i>
schreiben	to write	<i>who writes (for whom) what</i>

5th.Rule Verbs with *who*^{1st}, *to whom*^{2nd} and are Always Dativ with 3 elements

Example: who gives TO whom what: I give to you a pizza

I help you: I give to you help

I thank you: I give to you thanks...

geben	to give	<i>who gives to whom what</i>
schenken	to gift	<i>who gifts to whom what</i>
empfehlen	to recommend	<i>who reccomends to whom what</i>
sagen	to say	<i>who says to whom what</i>
erzählen	to tell	<i>who tells to whom what</i>
zuhoeren	to listen	<i>who listens to what/ to whom</i>

A. HIDDEN DATIV VERBS WHICH LOOK LIKE AKKUSATIV BUT ARE DATIV!

vii.Tip The verbs listed below are dativ though they might look akkusativ

Example

I help you. → ~~who helps whom?~~

I help you → who gives to whom help?

helfen	to give	<i>who gives to whom help</i>
danken	to give	<i>who gives to whom thanks</i>
gratulieren	to give	<i>who gives to whom congrats</i>
erlauben	to give	<i>who gives to whom permission</i>
gefallen	to be liked	<i>what is liked from whom</i>
schmecken	to be liked	<i>what is liked from whom (food)</i>

6th.Rule : when subject and object are same such verbs with *who*^{1st}, *what*^{1st} are always **Nominativ with just 1 element**

heissen	to be called	<i>who is called what</i>
werden	to become	<i>who becomes what</i>
sein:	to be	<i>who is what</i>
bleiben	to remain	<i>who remains what</i>

The above mentioned verbs are the only 4 Nominativ verbs in German

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>who is called what</i> | <i>I am called John Berlin</i> |
| 2. <i>who becomes what:</i> | <i>I become a writer</i> |
| 3. <i>who is what:</i> | <i>I am a writer</i> |
| 4. <i>who remains what</i> | <i>I remain a writer</i> |

viii.Tip

In the above sentences if you notice the subject and object are always the same :

I and John Berlin is the same person

I and writer is the same person

III.Exercise Place the above mentioned verbs in the H.Table below as per the 4th - 7th Rule

H.Table Verbs and their respective cases

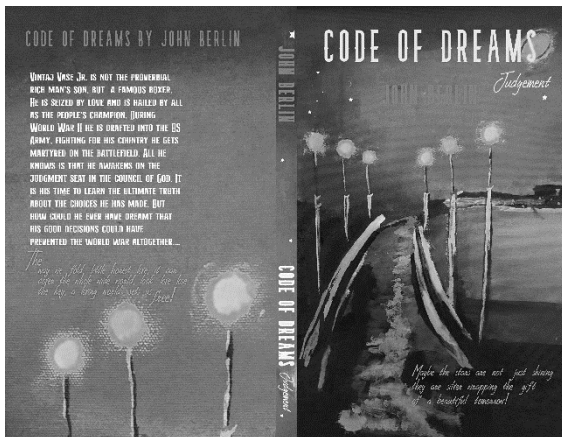
NOMINATIV	AKKUSATIV	DATIV
<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>Who?</p>	<p>whom?</p>	<p>to whom?</p>
<p>What?</p>	<p>What?</p>	<p>for whom?</p>
		<p>from whom?</p>

ix.Tip The above table (Table H) will help you understand all kinds of verbs in German in the future. Use this table to understand verbs for all future references.

Also by John Berlin

Code of Dreams - Judgement

Vintaj Vase Jr. is not the proverbial rich man's son, but a famous boxer. He is siezed by love and is hailed by all as the people's champion. During World War II he is drafted into the US Army, fighting for his country he becomes a martyr on the battlefield. All he knows is that he awakens on the judgment seat in the Council of God. It is time for him to learn the ultimate truth about the choices he has made. But how could he ever have dreamed that his good decisions could have prevented the world war altogether...?



A drama and love story about the power of love to prevent even wars...

Genre: Drama, alternate history.