1. There is no continous tense in German. You can not say I am writing, watching, travelling… you can only say I write, I watch, I travel!
2. 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*

1. : Translate these common words in German with help of any translator. While tranlsating, please write the words preceeded with ‘the’ to get the gender translation. Ex. The table -> der Tisch

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| the table: der Tischthe watch: die Uhr the window: das Fensterthe kitchen: the door : the wall the airconditioner the course the cabinet the teacher the school the man the girl the boythe imagethe animal | the mobile the car the key the cup the glass the bottle the spoon the folkthe platethe photo the workthe professionthe airplanethe train-stationthe airportthe route  |

1. DAYS OF THE WEEK:

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

1. MONTHS OF THE YEAR

Januar, Februar, März, April, Mai, Juni, Juli, August,

September, Oktober, November, Dezember.

1. 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*

*Posessive 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!*

1. 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 recieves the action directly, or indirectly.*

*There are 3 cases in German which structure all German*

*sentences.*