

Nominalisierung (Adjectival Nouns)

In order to correctly decline adjectival nouns, you need to understand and be able to apply the rules of adjective endings. Review the 3 principles along with the various charts of endings.

Be sure you know the base forms of the German words for: *relative, friend (acquaintance), foreigner, & German person(s)* Be able to place the correct declensional endings on these adjectival nouns using the concept of a 'ghost noun'.

Review the examples from class and the online worksheets. You will be given sentences in English to be translated into German.

Ordinale (Ordinal Numbers)

Be able to ask and answer in German, exactly as we have practiced in class, the following:
How does one ask for, and give, today's date? How does one ask for, and give, one's birth date?
Be able to write the standard German numeric format. Be able to spell out the numbers including the declensional endings.

Komparation (Comparative Forms of Adjectives)

Be sure you understand the concepts and know the German forms of *positive, comparative, & superlative adjectives* Remember that these adjectives also take declensions, so you will need to review the 3 principles of adjective endings.

Practice making comparisons in German using the positive forms of adjectives. Ex. something is as big as, as interesting as, not as big as, not as tall as, etc. (*so ___ wie / nicht so ___ wie*). Refer to the examples from class as well as the exercises online.

Do the same with comparative adjectives. Ex. something is bigger than, shorter than, younger than, more interesting than, etc. (*___ als*). Be sure you have memorized which adjectives take Umlaut (*älter, jünger, etc.*) along with the irregular forms (*besser, lieber, mehr, höher, etc.*)

Be able to express in German a preference of one thing over another (*lieber als*). Also be able to express in German the better ability of one action over another (*besser als*). This can be tricky, because English uses a single expression for both. Ex. I like coffee *better than* tea. (preference, *lieber als*) as opposed to: I can speak English *better than* Portuguese. (ability, *besser als*). Refer to the examples online and from class for practice.

Superlative (Superlative Forms of Adjectives)

Learn and apply the two different forms of superlative adjectives in German. The predicate form is invariable (*am ___ sten*). Ex. Die Zugspitze ist *am höchsten*. By contrast, the attributive form declines. Ex. *der höchste* Berg, auf *dem höchsten* Berg.

Remember that superlatives in German require the definite article. This is in contrast to English. Ex. *most students, most people, most newspapers*. German: *die* meisten Studenten, *die* meisten Leute, *die* meisten Zeitungen, etc.

Be able to express in German the distinction between preferences and abilities in the superlative. I like beer the best (*preference, am liebsten*) I speak English the best (*ability, am besten*).

Aussprache (Pronunciation)

Practice the poem 'Er ist's' by Eduard Mörike. Be able to say his birth and death dates by looking at 1804-1875.

Kultur (Land und Leute)

Familiarize yourself with the information about family, women, parents, & children in Germany.