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Auszug aus:

Lehr- und Übungsbuch der deutschen Grammatik - Englische Ausgabe

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Preface

It is not possible to master a language without gaining insight into its system of rules. This is true of the mother tongue as well as the target language.

This book is a new edition of the highly successful *Lehr- und Übungsbuch der deutschen Grammatik*, first published in 1985. It is intended for lower-intermediate and intermediate learners of German who want to acquire a solid, coherent knowledge of German grammar. It offers simple, sometimes simplified rules with extensive examples, lists and tables for reference, and a large number of exercises. For the new edition, the rules and explanations have been broken down into smaller steps, and the exercises assigned to these individual steps more precisely. Some simple exercises have been added to sections dealing with elementary grammar.

This book is clearly structured. Parts I and II deal with the parts of the simple sentence, Part III with the adjective declensions and Part IV with the subjunctive. The use of prepositions is covered in Part V. This is often more of a semantic problem than a grammar one and it is recommended that Part V be used in conjunction with Parts I and II.

In the new edition § 63 has been added as an additional section. This offers an overview of the most important tenses and the differences between them. At the back of the book is a fold-out section for quick reference, with the most important features of verb conjugation and noun and adjective declension. The terminology used (and explained in detail in the appendix) corresponds to that generally used in German as a foreign language teaching today; declension tables follow the sequence nominative, accusative, dative, genitive. Grammar rules can only help you to understand how a language functions. It is more important to be able to use them. The exercises are therefore an important component of the book. Wherever possible and meaningful, the exercises are not made up of single, individual sentences, but constitute one continuous text.

Whilst the vocabulary used in the example sentences and in the exercises in the opening chapters is fairly simple, it becomes more demanding in the latter part of the book. The more challenging exercises are marked with a dark red box.

Thanks to the Key (available separately), which enables learners working on their own to check their answers, the *Practice Grammar of German* is also ideally suited for use as self-study material.

List of Grammar Terms and Abbreviations Used

see page 337

More challenging exercises are indicated by the fact that the exercise number is printed on a dark red background.

Contents

Part I

- § 1 **Noun Declension I** 9
 I Declension with the definite article in the singular 9
 II Declension with the definite article in the plural 11
 III Declension with the indefinite article 12
- § 2 **Noun Declension II (n-Declension)** 13
 I Declension with the definite and indefinite article 13
 II List of Nouns ending in *-e(n)* 14
 Exercise on noun declension as a whole (§ 1 and § 2)* 18
- § 3 **Use of the Article** 18
 I The definite article 18
 II The indefinite article 19
 III The singular with zero article 23
- § 4 **Declension of the Personal Pronouns** 27
- § 5 **Possessive Pronouns** 30
 I 1st to 3rd person possessive pronouns in the nominative singular and plural 30
 II Declension of the possessive pronouns 30
- § 6 **Verb Conjugation** 34
 I Preliminary note 34
 II Conjugation of the weak verbs 35
 III Conjugation of the strong verbs 37
 IV Conjugation of the verbs with auxiliary *-e* 39
 V Conjugation of the mixed verbs 40
 VI Special conjugation rules 41
- § 7 **Separable Verbs** 43
- § 8 **Inseparable Verbs** 47
- § 9 **Verbs which are Separable and Inseparable** 50
 I Rules 50
 II List 51
- § 10 **Reflexive Verbs** 55
- § 11 **The Imperative** 60
- § 12 **Forming the Perfect with „haben“ or „sein“** 63
 I Verbs with „sein“ 63
 II Verbs with „haben“ 63
- § 13 **Transitive and Intransitive Verbs which are often Confused** 67
 I *legen / liegen, stellen / stehen* etc. 67
 II More transitive und intransitive verbs 68
- § 14 **Verb Case Government** 70
 I Verbs with the accusative 70
 II Verbs with the dative 71
 III Verbs with the dative and the accusative 73
 IV Verbs with two accusatives 75
 V Verbs with the accusative and the genitive 75
 VI Verbs with the genitive 75
 VII Verbs with two nominatives 76
 VIII Fixed verb + accusative expressions 76
- § 15 **Verbs with a Prepositional Object** 76
 I Usage 77
 II Usage with questions, *dass*-clauses and infinitive constructions 77
 III Selection of the most commonly used verbs and their prepositions 78
 IV Fixed verb + accusative expressions with a prepositional object 83
- § 16 **Verbs with *dass*-Clauses or Infinitive Constructions** 83
 I General rules 83
 II Verbs followed by *dass*-clauses or infinitive constructions 84
 III Use of tenses in infinitive constructions 89
- § 17 **Questions** 93
 I Questions without an interrogative word 93
 II Questions with an interrogative word 96

- § 18 **Modal Verbs** 100
- I Modal verbs and their meaning 100
 - II Forms and uses 101
 - III Verbs which functions as modal verbs 104
 - IV Modal verbs with two infinitives 105
- § 19 **The Passive** 108
- I Conjugation 108
 - II Usage 110
 - III The passive with modal verbs 113
 - IV The passive in infinitive constructions 115
- Exercises on the passive as a whole 116
- § 20 **Modal Verbs for Subjective Statements** 117
- I Forms and uses 117
 - II Subjunctive use of modal verbs to express subjectivity 118
- § 21 **Futur I and II to express Probability or a Suppositon** 122
- I Main clauses 122
 - II Subordinate clauses 123
- Part II**
- § 22 **Word order in Main Clauses** 126
- I General rules 126
 - II Word order with objects 127
 - III Inversion 127
 - IV Word order with pronouns in accusative and dative 128
 - V Inversion 128
 - VI Word order for reflexive pronouns 129
 - VII Word order with adverbial and prepositional phrases 131
 - VIII Word order with objects and adverbials 131
 - IX Inversion 132
 - X Word order with prepositional objects 133
- Exercises on the whole area 134
- § 23 **Sentence Coordinates: Conjunctions in Zero Position** 135
- I Word order 135
 - II Inversion 136
 - III Inversion with pronouns 136
 - IV Omission of the subject after „und“ 137
- V Functions and uses of the coordinating conjunctions „aber, oder, denn, sondern“ 139
- § 24 **Sentence Coordinates: Conjunctions in Position I** 141
- I Word order 142
 - II Functions and uses of the conjunctions 142
- § 25 **Subordinate Clauses** 149
- § 26 **Temporal Subordinate Clauses (Subordinate Clauses of Time)** 150
- I wenn, als 150
 - II während, solange, bevor 152
 - III nachdem, sobald 154
 - IV bis, seit, seit(dem) 155
- § 27 **Causative Subordinate Clauses (Subordinate Clauses of Reason)** 158
- § 28 **Conditional Subordinate Clauses** 160
- I wenn, falls 160
 - II Differentiating conditional clauses 161
- § 29 **Consecutive Subordinate Clauses (Subordinate Clauses of Consequence)** 164
- § 30 **Concessive Subordinate Clauses** 166
- I obwohl, obgleich, obschon 166
 - II wenn ... auch noch so 168
- § 31 **Subordinate Clauses of Manner** 168
- I wie, als (Comparative clauses) 168
 - II je..., desto (Comparative clauses) 170
 - III wie (Clauses of manner) 172
 - IV indem (Clauses of manner) 172
- § 32 **Clauses of Purpose (Clauses Expressing Intention)** 174
- § 33 **Infinitive Constructions with „um ... zu, ohne ... zu, anstatt ... zu“** 176
- § 34 **Subordinate Interrogative Constructions** 179
- § 35 **Relative Clauses** 181
- I Relative clauses with a relative pronoun in the nominative, accusative and dative case 182
 - II Relative clauses with a relative pronoun in the genitive case 184

III Relative clauses with prepositions 186	§ 41 Adjectives and Participles as Nouns 230
IV Relative clauses with „wo(-)“ 186	§ 42 Adverbs 232
V Relative clauses with „wer, wen, wem, wessen“ 187	I General rules 232
VI Relative clauses with „was“ 187	II Temporal adverbs 232
Exercises on relative clauses as a whole 191	III Adverbs of manner 233
Exercises on compound sentences as a whole 192	IV Adverbs of place 233
Part III	§ 43 Adverbs with the Dative or Accusa- tive Case 235
§ 36 Demonstrative Pronouns 194	I Selection of the most commonly used adverbs with the dative case 235
I Declension of „dieser, -e, -es“; „jener, -e, -es“; „solcher, -e, -es“ 194	II Adverbs with temporal items and items of measure 236
II Declension of „derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe“; „derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige“ 195	§ 44 Adverbs with Prepositions 237
III Declension of „der, die, das“ (as demonstrative pronouns) 195	§ 45 The „Zustandspassiv“ 239
§ 37 Indefinite Pronouns 199	§ 46 The Participle Construction 240
I Indefinite pronouns used on their own as subjects or as objects 199	I General rules 241
II Indefinite pronouns with or with- out a noun 201	II The participle construction with transitive verbs 241
§ 38 Numerals 204	III The participle construction with intransitive verbs that form the Perfekt with „sein“ 242
I Cardinals 204	IV The participle construction with the „Zustandspassiv“ 243
II Ordinals 206	§ 47 Participle Clauses 246
III More numerals 207	§ 48 „haben“ and „sein“ with „zu“ 248
§ 39 Declension of the Adjective 213	§ 49 The „Gerundivum“ 251
I Declension with the definite article 213	§ 50 Appositions 252
II Declension with the indefinite article 216	§ 51 „Rangattribute“ 255
III Declension with the possessive pronoun 218	Part IV
IV Declension with zero article in the singular 219	§ 52 The „Konjunktiv“ (Subjunctive) 257
V Declension with zero article in singular and plural 220	§ 53 „Konjunktiv II“ 258
Exercises on adjective declensions as a whole 221	I Present tense forms 258
§ 40 Comparison of Adjectives and Ad- verbs 224	II Past tense forms 260
I General rules 225	III The passive in „Konjunktiv II“ 260
II The use of the superlative 225	§ 54 The Use of „Konjunktiv II“ 261
III Special forms 226	I Sentences expressing unreal wishes 261
	II Unreal conditional sentences 262
	III „Konjunktiv II“ with „würde“ + infinitive 263

- IV Unreal comparative sentences 266
- V Unreal consecutive sentences 267
- VI More uses of „Konjunktiv II“ 269
- § 55 The „Konjunktiv I“ 272
 - I Present tense forms 272
 - II Future tense forms (also suppositon) 273
 - III Past tense forms 274
 - IV The passive in „Konjunktiv I“ 274
- § 56 Use of „Konjunktiv I“ 275
 - I Indirect speech 275
 - II Indirect questions 276
 - III Indirect imperative 276
- Part V**
- § 57 Prepositions 282
- § 58 Prepositions with the Accusative Case 283
 - I bis 283
 - II durch 283
 - III entlang 284
 - IV für 284
 - V gegen 285
 - VI ohne 285
 - VII um 285
 - VIII wider 286
- § 59 Prepositions with the Dative Case 287
 - I ab 287
 - II aus 287
 - III außer 287
 - IV bei 288
 - V dank 288
 - VI entgegen 288
 - VII entsprechend 289
 - VIII gegenüber 289
 - IX gemäß 289
 - X mit 289
 - XI nach 290
 - XII nebst 291
 - XIII samt 291
 - XIV seit 291
 - XV von 291
 - XVI zu 292
 - XVII zufolge 293
- § 60 Prepositions with the Accusative and Dative Case 294
 - I an 294
 - II auf 295
 - III hinter 296
 - IV in 296
 - V neben 297
 - VI über 297
 - VII unter 298
 - VIII vor 299
 - IX zwischen 300
- § 61 Prepositions with the Genitive Case 303
 - Exercises on prepositions as a whole 306
- § 62 Verbs within Fixed Expressions 311
 - I Verbs which form a fixed expression with an accusative object 311
 - II Fixed verb + accusative expressions with a prepositional object 315
 - III Function verb structures 318
 - IV Idioms and their meanings 322
- § 63 Use of Tenses: present, perfect, imperfect, past perfect 324
 - I Present and perfect 324
 - II Imperfect and past perfect 325
- Appendix**
- Punctuation rules 330
- List of strong irregular verbs 331
- List of grammar terms 337
- Index 348

Part I

§ 1 Noun Declension I

All nouns may be declined in German. Declension means that a noun may change its form, for example its ending, according to its gender (i. e. masculine, feminine or neuter) case (i. e. its function within the sentence) number (i. e. singular or plural)

In English sentences, nouns generally have endings in two situations: to form the possessive case and to form plurals. The same general principles apply in German, but the rules are more complex. There are more endings and more occasions when endings are added in German.

German nouns belong to one of five declensions, and their endings change according to which of these declensions they belong to. In addition German nouns belong to one of three genders: masculine, feminine or neuter. This is purely a grammatical classification, however, and the gender of a noun is rarely related to the sex of the person or thing it refers to. It isn't advisable to try to learn complex rules for determining the gender of nouns. You will find it much easier to master gender if you memorize the definite article with each noun.

A good dictionary will provide guidance on how to decline a noun. Note that the nominative singular form is given in full, followed by the gender of the noun, followed by the genitive singular and nominative plural ending where appropriate.

I Declension with the definite article in the singular

<i>Singular</i>	<i>maskulin</i>	<i>feminin</i>	<i>neutral</i>	<i>in answer to</i>
Nominativ	der Vater	die Mutter	das Kind	Wer? / Was?
Akkusativ	den Vater	die Mutter	das Kind	Wen? / Was?
Dativ	dem Vater	der Mutter	dem Kind	Wem?
Genitiv	des Vaters	der Mutter	des Kindes	Wessen?

The genitive ending in the masculine and neuter singular:

- s is used in nouns with more than one syllable:**
des Lehrers, des Fensters, des Kaufmanns
- es is usually used in nouns with one syllable:**
des Mannes, des Volkes, des Arztes
- es must be used in nouns ending with -s, -ss, -ß, -x, -z, -tz:**
das Glas – des Glases, der Fluss – des Flusses, der Fuß – des Fußes, der Komplex – des Komplexes, der Schmerz – des Schmerzes, das Gesetz – des Gesetzes

- 1 Which verb belongs to which noun? Form sentences with the accusative singular. (There are several possibilities.)

Ich lese die Zeitung.

Ich	hören	der Hund (-e)	das Flugzeug (-e)
	sehen	das Kind (-er)	der Lastwagen (-)
Wir	rufen	das Buch (¨er)	das Motorrad (¨er)
	lesen	die Verkäuferin (-nen)	der Autobus (-se)
	fragen	die Nachricht (-en)	die Lehrerin (-nen)

- 2 What case is it?

Der Sekretär	bringt	der Ministerin	die Akte.
Wer? (Was?)		Wem?	(Wen?) Was?
Subjekt		Objekt	Objekt
Nominativ		Dativ	Akkusativ

- Der Wirt serviert dem Gast die Suppe.
- Der Ingenieur zeigt dem Arbeiter den Plan.
- Der Briefträger bringt der Frau das Päckchen.
- Der Chef diktiert der Sekretärin einen Brief.
- Der Lehrer erklärt dem Schüler die Regel.

- 3 Form sentences with the dative and accusative.

der Besucher / der Weg *Er zeigt dem Besucher den Weg.*

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. die Mutter | die Schule | 5. der Freund | das Zimmer |
| 2. der Politiker | der Stadtpark | 6. der Minister | das Rathaus |
| 3. der Redakteur | der Zeitungsartikel | 7. die Hausfrau | der Staubsauger |
| 4. das Mädchen | die Hausaufgabe | 8. der Käufer | der Computer |

- 4 First form the genitive singular.

der Vertreter / die Regierung *Das ist der Vertreter der Regierung.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. das Fahrrad (¨er) / die Schülerin (-nen) | 6. das Auto (-s) / der Lehrer (-) |
| 2. der Motor (-en) / die Maschine (-n) | 7. die Wohnung (-en) / die Dame (-n) |
| 3. das Ergebnis (-se) / die Prüfung (-en) | 8. das Schulbuch (¨er) / das Kind (-er) |
| 4. die Tür (-en) / das Haus (¨er) | 9. das Haus (¨er) / die Arbeiterfamilie (-n) |
| 5. das Foto (-s) / die Schulklasse (-n) | 10. das Instrument (-e) / der Musiker (-) |

II Declension with the definite article in the plural

Plural	maskulin	feminin	neutral
Nominativ	die Väter	die Mütter	die Kinder
Akkusativ	die Väter	die Mütter	die Kinder
Dativ	den Vätern	den Müttern	den Kindern
Genitiv	der Väter	der Mütter	der Kinder

-n is added in the dative plural:

die Bäume – auf den Bäumen, die Frauen – mit den Frauen

Exceptions: Nouns which end in -s in the plural:

das Auto – die Autos – in den Autos, das Büro – die Büros – in den Büros

There are eight possible ways of constructing the plural in German:

- | | | | | |
|----|-------|--------------|---|---------------|
| 1. | - | der Bürger | – | die Bürger |
| 2. | ¨ | der Garten | – | die Gärten |
| 3. | -e | der Film | – | die Filme |
| 4. | ¨e | die Stadt | – | die Stdte |
| 5. | -er | das Bild | – | die Bilder |
| 6. | ¨er | das Amt | – | die mter |
| 7. | -(e)n | der Student | – | die Studenten |
| | | die Akademie | – | die Akademien |
| 8. | -s | das Auto | – | die Autos |

Notes

- Words ending in *-nis* form their plurals by changing *-nis* to *-nisse*:
das Ergebnis – die Ergebnisse
- Feminine words ending in *-in* form their plurals by changing *-in* to *-innen*:
die Freundin – die Freundinnen; die Französin – die Französinnen
- Most nouns ending in *-er* are the same in the singular and the plural.
der Lehrer – die Lehrer

Spelling rules: ß or ss?

- ß* is used after a long vowel or a diphthong:
die Straße, der Gruß, außen ...
- ss* is used after a short vowel:
der Fluss, er musste, essen, gerissen (*ß* is not used in Switzerland, only *ss*.)

- 5 Form sentences in the plural with the words in exercise 1. The nominative plural form is given in brackets.

Wir lesen die Zeitungen.

6 Who is contradicting whom? State the correct partners in the singular and plural.

der Sohn – der Vater *Der Sohn widerspricht dem Vater.
Die Söhne widersprechen den Vätern.*

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. der Mieter (-) | a) die Mutter (¨) |
| 2. die Schülerin (-nen) | b) der Schiedsrichter (-) |
| 3. der Geselle (-n) | c) der Arzt (¨e) |
| 4. die Lehrerin (-nen) | d) der Großvater (¨) |
| 5. der Fußballspieler (-) | e) der Schulleiter (-) |
| 6. der Sohn (¨e) | f) der Meister (-) |
| 7. der Enkel (-) | g) der Hausbesitzer (-) |
| 8. die Krankenschwester (-n) | h) der Lehrer (-) |

7 And now the other way round.

der Vater – der Sohn *Der Vater widerspricht dem Sohn.
Die Väter widersprechen den Söhnen.*

8 Form sentences in the plural with the words in exercise 4.

der Vertreter (-) / die Regierung (-en) *Das sind die Vertreter der Regierungen.*

9 Change the dative singular into the plural.

Er hilft dem Kind (-er). *Er hilft den Kindern.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Die Leute glauben dem Politiker (-) nicht. | 7. Das Streusalz schadet dem Baum (¨e). |
| 2. Wir danken dem Helfer (-). | 8. Das Pferd gehorcht dem Reiter (-) nicht immer. |
| 3. Der Bauer droht dem Apfeldieb (-e). | 9. Er widerspricht dem Lehrer (-) oft. |
| 4. Die Wirtin begegnet dem Mieter (-). | 10. Der Kuchen schmeckt dem Mädchen (-) nicht. |
| 5. Wir gratulieren dem Freund (-e). | 11. Die Polizisten nähern sich leise dem Einbrecher (-). |
| 6. Der Rauch schadet der Pflanze (-n). | |

III Declension with the indefinite article

<i>Singular</i>	<i>maskulin</i>		<i>feminin</i>		<i>neutral</i>	
Nominativ	ein	Vater	eine	Mutter	ein	Kind
Akkusativ	einen	Vater	eine	Mutter	ein	Kind
Dativ	einem	Vater	einer	Mutter	einem	Kind
Genitiv	eines	Vaters	einer	Mutter	eines	Kindes
<i>Plural</i>						
Nominativ	–	Väter	–	Mütter	–	Kinder
Akkusativ	–	Väter	–	Mütter	–	Kinder
Dativ	–	Vätern	–	Müttern	–	Kindern
Genitiv*	–	(Väter)	–	(Mütter)	–	(Kinder)

*The genitive plural is not normally used without an article (§ 3, II, c).

For the endings of the masculine and neuter genitive singular and dative plural the same rules apply as under I.

10 Replace the definite article in exercise 1 with the indefinite article.

Ich lese eine Zeitung.

11 What belongs to whom? Practise the dative.

eine Pistole / der Wachmann
Die Pistole gehört einem Wachmann.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ein Handball (m) / der Sportverein | 6. eine Puppe / das Mädchen |
| 2. ein Koffer (m) / der Kaufmann | 7. eine Trompete / der Musiker |
| 3. ein Kinderwagen (m) / die Mutter | 8. ein Schlüssel (m) / die Mieterin |
| 4. ein Herrenfahrrad (n) / der Student | 9. ein Kochbuch (n) / die Hausfrau |
| 5. eine Landkarte / die Busfahrerin | 10. eine Badehose / der Schwimmer |

12 Practise the genitive with the indefinite article. What belongs together?

der Schüler (-) / die Schule *die Schüler einer Schule*
Hier demonstrieren die Schüler einer Schule.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. der Krankenpfleger (-) | a) die Universität |
| 2. der Arbeiter (-) | b) der Supermarkt |
| 3. der Student (-en) | c) die Partei |
| 4. die Schülerin (-nen) | d) die Klinik |
| 5. der Kassierer (-) | e) die Fabrik |
| 6. das Mitglied (-er) | f) das Orchester |
| 7. der Musiker (-) | g) die Sparkasse |
| 8. der Mitarbeiter (-) | h) das Gymnasium |

§ 2 Noun Declension II (n-Declension)

I Declension with the definite and indefinite article

Singular	Nominativ	der	Mensch	ein	Mensch
	Akkusativ	den	Menschen	einen	Menschen
	Dativ	dem	Menschen	einem	Menschen
	Genitiv	des	Menschen	eines	Menschen
Plural	Nominativ	die	Menschen		Menschen
	Akkusativ	die	Menschen		Menschen
	Dativ	den	Menschen		Menschen
	Genitiv	der	Menschen		(Menschen)

1. All declension II nouns are masculine. Exception: *das Herz*
2. The ending *-(e)n* occurs in all cases except nominative singular. An Umlaut never occurs in the plural.

II List of nouns ending in *-(e)n*

The number of nouns ending in *-(e)n* is relatively small. Here is a list of the most important nouns in this category:

1. All masculine nouns ending in <i>-e</i> :	
der Affe, des Affen der Bote, des Boten der Bube, des Buben der Bulle, des Bullen der Bursche, des Burschen der Erbe, des Erben der Experte, des Experten der Gefährte, des Gefährten der Genosse, des Genossen der Hase, des Hasen der Heide, des Heiden der Hirte, des Hirten der Insasse, des Insassen der Jude, des Juden der Junge, des Jungen	der Knabe, des Knaben der Kollege, des Kollegen der Komplize, des Komplizen der Kunde, des Kunden der Laie, des Laien der Lotse, des Lotsen der Löwe, des Löwen der Mensch, des Menschen der Nachkomme, des Nachkommen der Neffe, des Neffen der Ochse, des Ochsen der Pate, des Paten der Rabe, des Raben der Riese, des Riesen der Sklave, des Sklaven der Zeuge, des Zeugen
2. All masculine nouns ending in <i>-and, -ant, -ent</i> :	
der Doktorand, des Doktoranden der Elefant, des Elefanten der Demonstrant, des Demonstranten der Lieferant, des Lieferanten der Musikant, des Musikanten der Präsident, des Präsidenten der Produzent, des Produzenten der Student, des Studenten	<i>-ist</i> : der Idealist, des Idealisten der Journalist, des Journalisten der Kapitalist, des Kapitalisten der Kommunist, des Kommunisten der Polizist, des Polizisten der Sozialist, des Sozialisten der Terrorist, des Terroristen der Utopist, des Utopisten auch: der Christ, des Christen
3. Masculine nouns – mostly occupation terms derived from Greek:	
der Biologe, des Biologen der Soziologe, des Soziologen der Demokrat, des Demokraten der Bürokrat, des Bürokraten der Diplomat, des Diplomaten der Automat, des Automaten der Satellit, des Satelliten	der Fotograf, des Fotografen der Seismograph, des Seismographen der Architekt, des Architekten der Philosoph, des Philosophen der Monarch, des Monarchen der Katholik, des Katholiken der Therapeut, des Therapeuten



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