

GERMAN

Course Supplement

Basic Structures

Module 13

Reflexives II

Prerequisite Modules:

Modules 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



Reflexives II

This is the second of two modules on German reflexive constructions. The following sections are included:

1. Review of Reflexive Constructions with Reciprocal Meaning
2. Reflexive Constructions in the Imperative
3. Reflexive Constructions with Modal Auxiliary Verbs
4. Reflexive Constructions Referring to Clothing or Parts of the Body

1. Reflexive Constructions with Reciprocal Meaning

In Module 12, you learned the use of reflexive constructions in situations in which the action of the verb is in some sense directed back at the subject, for example:

Ich rasiere mich jeden Tag.

(I shave [myself] every day.)

You also practiced a few reflexive constructions that have a reciprocal meaning. In such a case, as you will remember, the subject of the sentence is frequently in the plural. Please turn the page and study the examples.

Wir treffen uns oft.

(We meet [one another] often.)

Paul und Maria lieben sich.

(Paul and Mary love one another.)

Herr und Frau Schulz, Sie verstehen sich gut.

(Mr. and Mrs. Schulz, you understand each other well.)

In all cases, the reciprocal aspect is exemplified by the fact that the persons referred to in the sentence act mutually ("love one another [each other]," "meet one another [each other]," etc.). You will recall from Module 12 that reflexive sentences with reciprocal meaning do not differ outwardly from other reflexive constructions. They will, therefore, be used freely throughout this module.

Listen to and repeat the German sentences below, noticing the reciprocal meaning.

1. Sie treffen sich vor dem Kino.

(They meet one another in front of the movie theater.)

2. Wir kennen uns schon lange.

(We have known each other for a long time.)

3. Peter und Maria, ihr versteht euch nicht.

(Peter and Maria, you don't understand one another; you don't get along.)

4. Wir lieben uns nicht mehr.

(We don't love each other any more.)

Write the German, supplying the appropriate verb form and reflexive pronoun on the basis of the given English.

1. We never greet one another.

Wir _____ nie.

2. They meet one another often.

Sie _____ oft.

3. Hans and Ingrid, you understand one another well.

Hans und Ingrid, ihr _____ gut.

4. The father and mother are looking at each other.

Der Vater und die Mutter _____.

5. They write each other daily.

Sie _____ täglich.

6. Are you calling each other up?

_____ ihr _____ ?

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. grüssen uns

_____ 2. treffen sich

_____ 3. versteht euch

_____ 4. sehen sich an

_____ 5. schreiben sich

_____ 6. Ruft euch an

START THE TAPE.

Say the German, supplying the appropriate form of the verb and the reflexive pronoun on the basis of the given English.

1. Peter and Maria say "du" to each other now.

Peter und Maria _____ jetzt.

2. We greet each other every morning.

Wir jeden Morgen.

3. Don't we know each other?

.... wir nicht?

4. Hans and Inge visit each other daily.

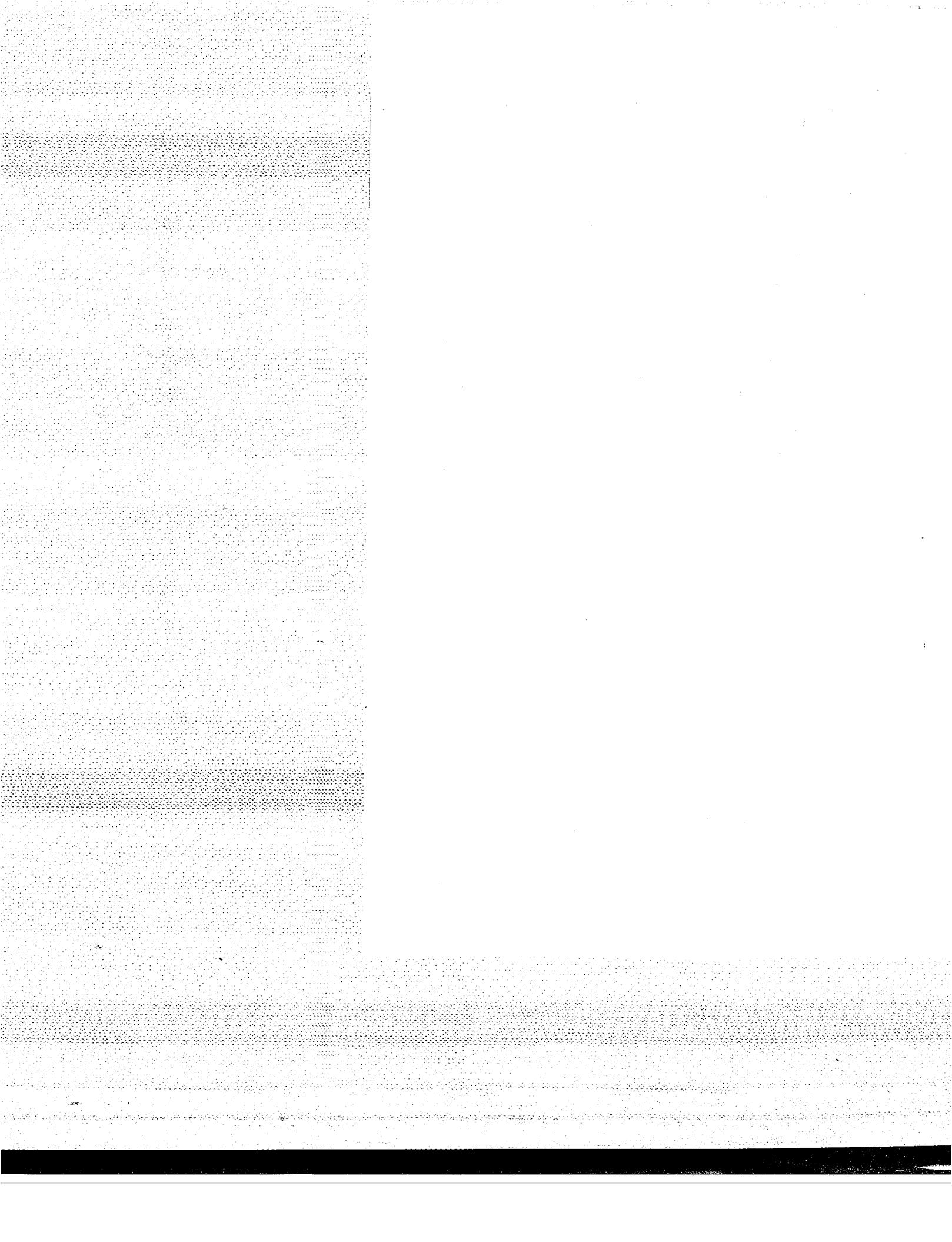
Hans und Inge täglich.

5. You help one another gladly.

Ihr gern.

6. We love each other.

Wir



Section 2

Reflexive Constructions in the Imperative

2. Reflexive Constructions in the Imperative

In earlier modules, you studied the imperative (command) forms of non-reflexive verbs in both formal and familiar address. A short review of these forms will be helpful in learning the use of the imperative with reflexive verbs.

In familiar address, German imperatives follow the same pattern as English imperatives. Just as an English speaker would say "Hans, wash the car," using the imperative form of the verb without any subject pronoun, a German speaker (when using familiar address) would also use the appropriate imperative form of the verb without any subject pronoun:

Hans, wasch das Auto!

(Hans, wash the car!)

In familiar address, a distinction is made in German as to whether one person or more than one person is being addressed by the speaker. This is indicated by the form of the verb:

Hans, wasch das Auto!

Hans und Peter, wascht das Auto!

Note, however, that a subject pronoun is never used in the familiar imperative, either when one or more than one person is being addressed.

In formal address, a subject pronoun is used with the imperative form of the verb:

Herr Meyer, waschen Sie das Auto!

There is no distinction in formal address as to the number of persons being addressed. Thus:

Herr Meyer, waschen Sie das Auto!

Herr Müller und Herr Meyer, waschen Sie das Auto!

The following table summarizes the familiar and formal imperative pattern for simple verbs used non-reflexively:

Familiar Address

Addressing one person: Hans, wasch das Auto!

Addressing more than
one person: Hans und Peter, wascht das Auto!

Formal Address

Addressing one person: Herr Meyer, waschen Sie das Auto!

Addressing more than
one person: Herr Müller und Herr Meyer,
waschen Sie das Auto!

Now consider the following imperative sentences using a reflexive construction:

Hans, wasch dich!

Hans und Peter, wascht euch!

Herr Meyer, waschen Sie sich!

Herr Müller und Herr Meyer, waschen Sie sich!

What additional sentence element appears in each of the reflexive imperatives above?

In reflexive imperatives, the appropriate reflexive pronoun must always be included. This pronoun can be either in the accusative case or the dative case as required.

Listen to and repeat the following familiar imperatives using reflexive constructions. Note that both accusative and dative case reflexive pronouns are used.

1. Paul und Fritz, wascht euch schnell!
(Paul and Fritz, wash yourselves quickly!)
2. Franz und Heidi, seht euch die Bilder an!
(Franz and Heidi, look at the pictures!)
3. Peter, bestell dir etwas zu essen!
(Peter, order yourself something to eat!)
4. Ingrid und Hans, entschuldigt euch!
(Ingrid and Hans, excuse yourselves!)
5. Liebe Freunde, zieht euch warm an!
(Dear friends, dress warmly!)
6. Paul, rasier dich täglich!
(Paul, shave every day!)
7. Helga, schenk dir eine Tasse Kaffee ein!
(Helga, pour yourself a cup of coffee!)
8. Max und Hans, holt euch die Bücher!
(Max and Hans, get yourselves the books!)

Formal imperatives using reflexive constructions must of course use the personal pronoun Sie as well as the reflexive pronoun (accusative or dative). Listen to and repeat the following formal imperatives, noticing the position in the sentence of the personal pronoun and the reflexive pronoun.

1. Herr Meyer, ziehen Sie sich schnell an!
(Mr. Meyer, get dressed quickly!)
2. Meine Herren, bitte setzen Sie sich!
(Gentlemen, please sit down!)
3. Herr und Frau Müller, bitte schenken Sie sich Wein ein!
(Mr. and Mrs. Müller, please pour yourselves wine!)
4. Herr Meyer, bitte rasieren Sie sich!
(Mr. Meyer, please shave yourself!)
5. Meine Damen und Herren, holen Sie sich Kaffee!
(Ladies and gentlemen, get yourselves some coffee!)
6. Fräulein Schmitt, bestellen Sie sich die Zeitschrift!
(Miss Schmitt, order the magazine for yourself!)
7. Herr Brandt, bringen Sie sich etwas zu lesen mit!
(Mr. Brandt, bring along something for you to read!)

Fill in the blanks, using imperative reflexive constructions in the accusative and dative case as appropriate.

1. Gentlemen, order yourselves a glass of wine!

Meine Herren, _____ Sie _____ ein Glas Wein!

2. Mr. Müller, get yourself something to eat!

Herr Müller, _____ Sie _____ etwas zu essen!

3. Mrs. Meyer, please sit down!

Frau Meyer, bitte _____ Sie _____!

4. Ladies, buy the magazines for yourselves!

Meine Damen, _____ Sie _____ die Zeitschriften!

5. Mr. and Mrs. Schulz, don't make so much work for yourselves!

Herr und Frau Schulz, _____ Sie _____ nicht so viel Arbeit!

6. Miss Wagner, dress warmly!

Fräulein Wagner, _____ Sie _____ warm _____!

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. bestellen sich

_____ 2. holen sich

_____ 3. setzen sich

_____ 4. kaufen sich

_____ 5. machen sich

_____ 6. ziehen sich

.... an

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate imperative reflexive construction in the accusative or dative case. Note that both familiar and formal address are used.

1. Hans and Peter, wash daily!

Hans and Peter, _____ täglich!

2. Mrs. Müller, pour yourself a cup of coffee!

Frau Müller, _____ Sie _____ eine Tasse
Kaffee _____!

3. Children, get dressed now!

Kinder, _____ jetzt _____!

4. Ingrid, look at the beautiful garden.

Ingrid, _____ den schönen Garten
_____!

5. Mrs. Kramer, please take a piece of cake!

Frau Kramer, bitte _____ Sie _____
ein Stück Kuchen!

6. Inge, sit down on the sofa!

Inge, _____ auf das Sofa!

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. wascht euch

_____ 2. schenken sich
..... ein

_____ 3. zieht euch an

_____ 4. sieh dir an

_____ 5. nehmen sich

_____ 6. setz dich

TURN THE PAGE.

7. Peter, get dressed quickly!

Peter, _____ schnell _____!

8. Mother, buy yourself a newspaper!

Mutter, _____ eine Zeitung.

9. Gentlemen, excuse yourselves!

Meine Herren, _____ Sie _____!

10. Paul, undress quickly! (sich ausziehen)

Paul, _____ schnell _____!

11. Father and mother, look at the house!

Vater und Mutter, _____ das

Haus _____!

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 7. zieh dich an

_____ 8. kauf dir

_____ 9. entschuldigen sich

_____ 10. zieh dich aus

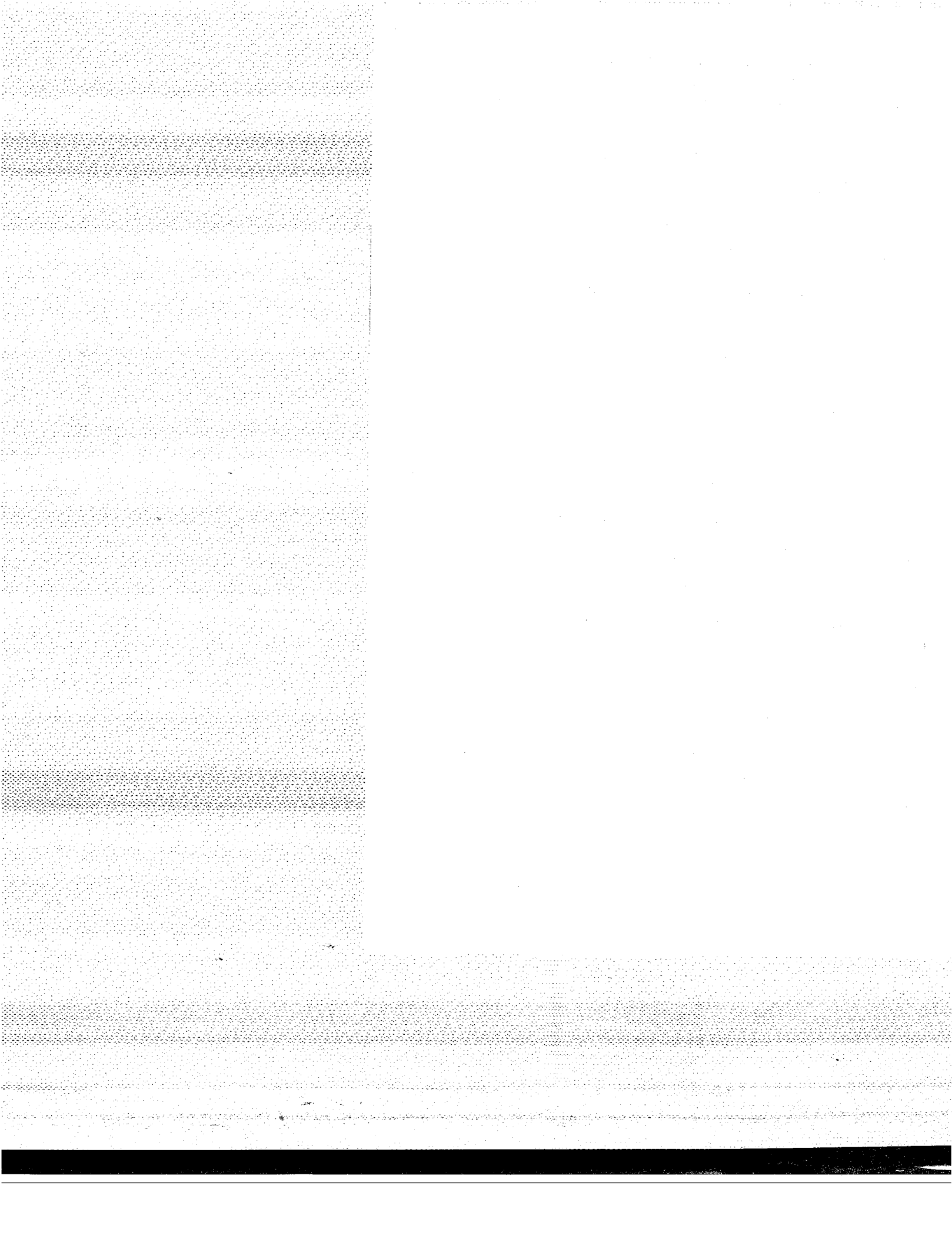
_____ 11. seht euch

.... an

START THE TAPE.

Say the German, using the appropriate imperative reflexive construction in the accusative or dative case. Note that both familiar and formal address are used.

1. Ingrid, excuse yourself right away!
Ingrid, gleich!
2. Gentlemen, sit down please!
Meine Herren, bitte Sie!
3. Peter and Max, pour yourselves coffee!
Peter und Max, Kaffee!
4. Mother, please look at the picture!
Mutter, bitte das Bild!
5. Karl, wash yourself now!
Karl, jetzt!
6. Hans and Peter, apologize to Mother!
Hans und Peter, bei der Mutter!
7. Maria, sit down and eat!
Maria, und iss!
8. Mr. Müller, buy yourself a car!
Herr Müller, Sie ein Auto!
9. Franz, get yourself a beer!
Franz, ein Bier!
10. Mr. and Mrs. Müller, watch the movie!
Herr und Frau Müller, Sie den Film!



Section 3

Reflexive Constructions
with Modal Auxiliary Verbs

3. Reflexive Constructions with Modal Auxiliary Verbs

In Module 8, you learned the forms and uses of the modal auxiliary verbs können, müssen, dürfen, wollen, sollen, and mögen, including the latter verb's derivative form of möchte.

You probably remember that when a modal auxiliary verb is added to a sentence, as for example in:

Er trinkt Wein. —————> Er möchte Wein trinken.
(He drinks wine.) (He would like to
 drink wine.)

the main verb in the sentence is moved to the end of the sentence and changed to the infinitive form.

If the main verb is changed to the infinitive, what verb is inflected; that is, what verb takes on an ending in agreement with the subject?

The correct answer is:

Ich muss mich täglich rasieren.

Listen to and repeat the sentences below, noticing the following points:

1. Main verb at the end of the sentence.
2. Modal auxiliary verb agrees with the subject of the sentence.
3. Reflexive pronoun (in accusative or dative case) immediately follows the modal auxiliary.

In addition, you will note that when the main verb is a separable prefix verb, the entire infinitive including the separable prefix goes as a unit to the end of the sentence:

Du sollst dich anziehen.

(You are supposed to get dressed.)

1. Ich muss mich schnell anziehen.
(I have to dress quickly.)
2. Ihr sollt euch setzen.
(You are supposed to sit down.)
3. Wir wollen uns entschuldigen.
(We want to excuse ourselves.)
4. Ich kann mir nicht helfen.
(I cannot help myself.)
5. Er möchte sich rasieren!
(He would like to shave.)

Interrogative sentences have a slightly different sentence pattern from the declarative sentences you have just practiced. Study the following examples:

1. Sie will sich einen Mantel kaufen.

(She wants to buy herself a coat.)

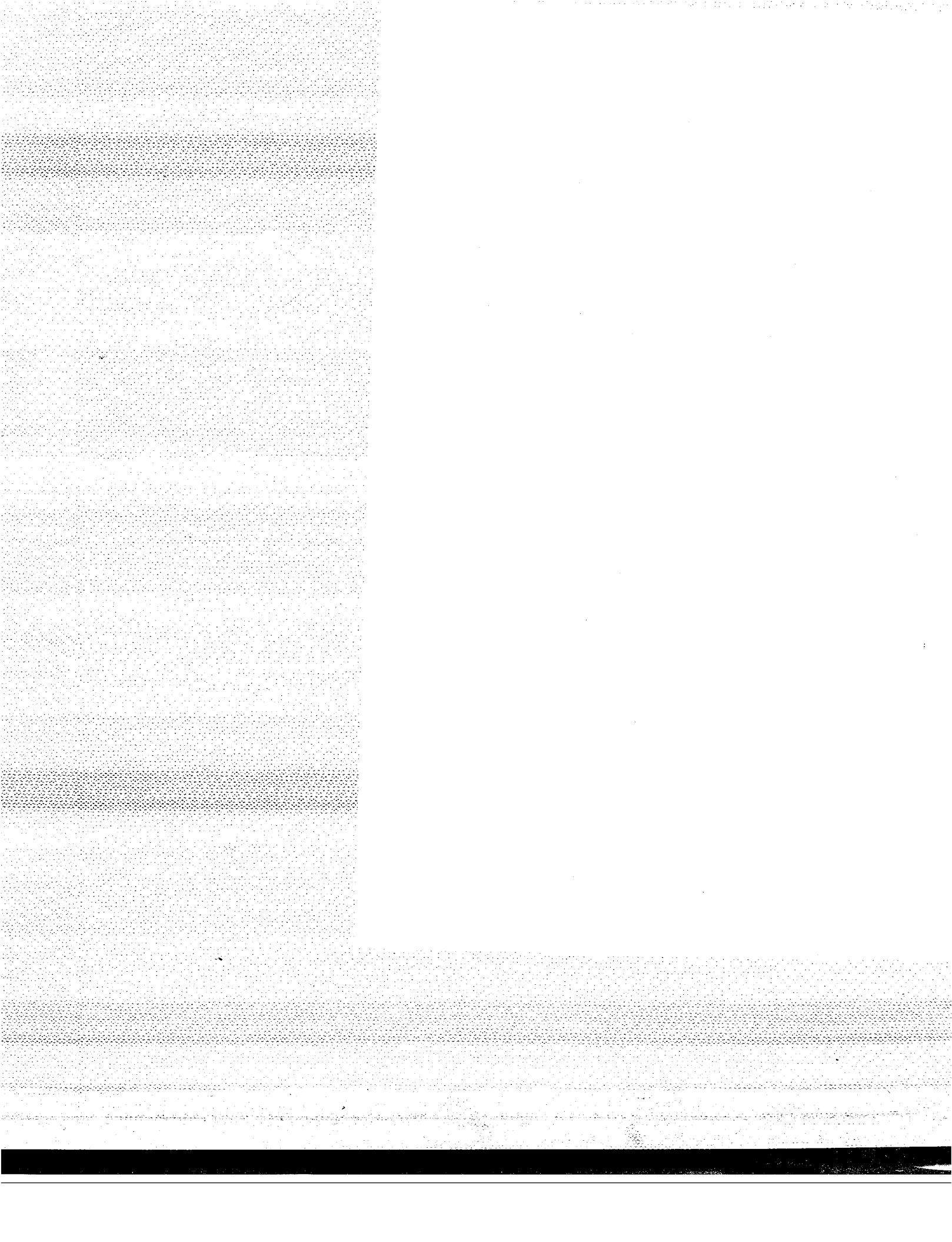
2. Will sie sich einen Mantel kaufen?

(Does she want to buy herself a coat?)

As is characteristic of interrogative sentences (sentence 2), the subject and verb are inverted. Thus, the reflexive pronoun immediately follows the subject rather than the modal auxiliary verb:

Will	sie	sich
↑	↑	↑
inflected	subject	reflexive
modal	pronoun	pronoun
auxiliary		

einen Mantel	kaufen?
	↑
	main verb
	(in infinitive)



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the reflexive pronoun.

1. We want to sit down at a table.

Wir wollen _____ an einen Tisch setzen.

2. You are allowed to buy a suit.

Du darfst _____ einen Anzug kaufen.

3. Inge would like to get herself something to drink.

Inge möchte _____ etwas zu trinken holen.

4. You must wash every morning.

Du musst _____ jeden Morgen waschen.

5. Do you want to lie down on the lawn?

Wollt ihr _____ auf den Rasen legen?

6. He is supposed to get dressed.

Er soll _____ anziehen.

7. I must shave every night.

Ich muss _____ jeden Abend rasieren.

8. He can cut himself with the blade.

Er kann _____ mit der Rasierklinge schneiden.

9. Would you like to shave?

Möchtest du _____ rasieren?

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. uns

_____ 2. dir

_____ 3. sich

_____ 4. dich

_____ 5. euch

_____ 6. sich

_____ 7. mich

_____ 8. sich

_____ 9. dich

START THE TAPE.

Say the German, supplying the appropriate form of the reflexive pronoun.

1. We want to have a good time in Germany.
Wir wollen in Deutschland gut amüsieren.
2. Hans must apologize to his mother.
Hans muss bei seiner Mutter entschuldigen.
3. Inge and Maria would like to get to know each other.
Inge und Maria möchten gern kennenlernen.
4. You are not allowed to make yourself a coat.
Du darfst keinen Mantel machen.
5. I would like to buy a car.
Ich möchte ein Auto kaufen.
6. Are Peter and Jutta supposed to buy a house?
Sollen Peter und Jutta ein Haus kaufen?
7. Gerda has to make herself a coat.
Gerda muss einen Mantel machen.
8. We can't meet each other tonight.
Wir können heute abend nicht treffen.
9. You are supposed to watch the movie.
Du sollst den Film ansehen.
10. Don't you want to get dressed?
Wollt ihr nicht anziehen?
11. They are not allowed to lie down on the lawn.
Sie dürfen nicht auf den Rasen legen.



Write complete German sentences on the basis of the given English. The modal auxiliary verb and main verb are shown in parentheses.

1. Inge and Hans cannot meet each other tonight.
(können - treffen)
-

2. You [fam. sing.] must apologize. (müssen - entschuldigen)
-

3. May I pour myself some coffee? (dürfen - einschenken)
-

4. I can't look at that. (können - ansehen)
-

5. They would like to get dressed. (möchte - anziehen)
-

6. Does she want to buy herself a house? (wollen - kaufen)
-

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Inge und Hans können sich heute abend nicht treffen.

2. Du musst dich entschuldigen.

3. Darf ich mir (etwas) Kaffee einschenken?

4. Ich kann mir das nicht ansehen.

5. Sie möchten sich (gern) anziehen.

6. Will sie sich ein Haus kaufen?

START THE TAPE.

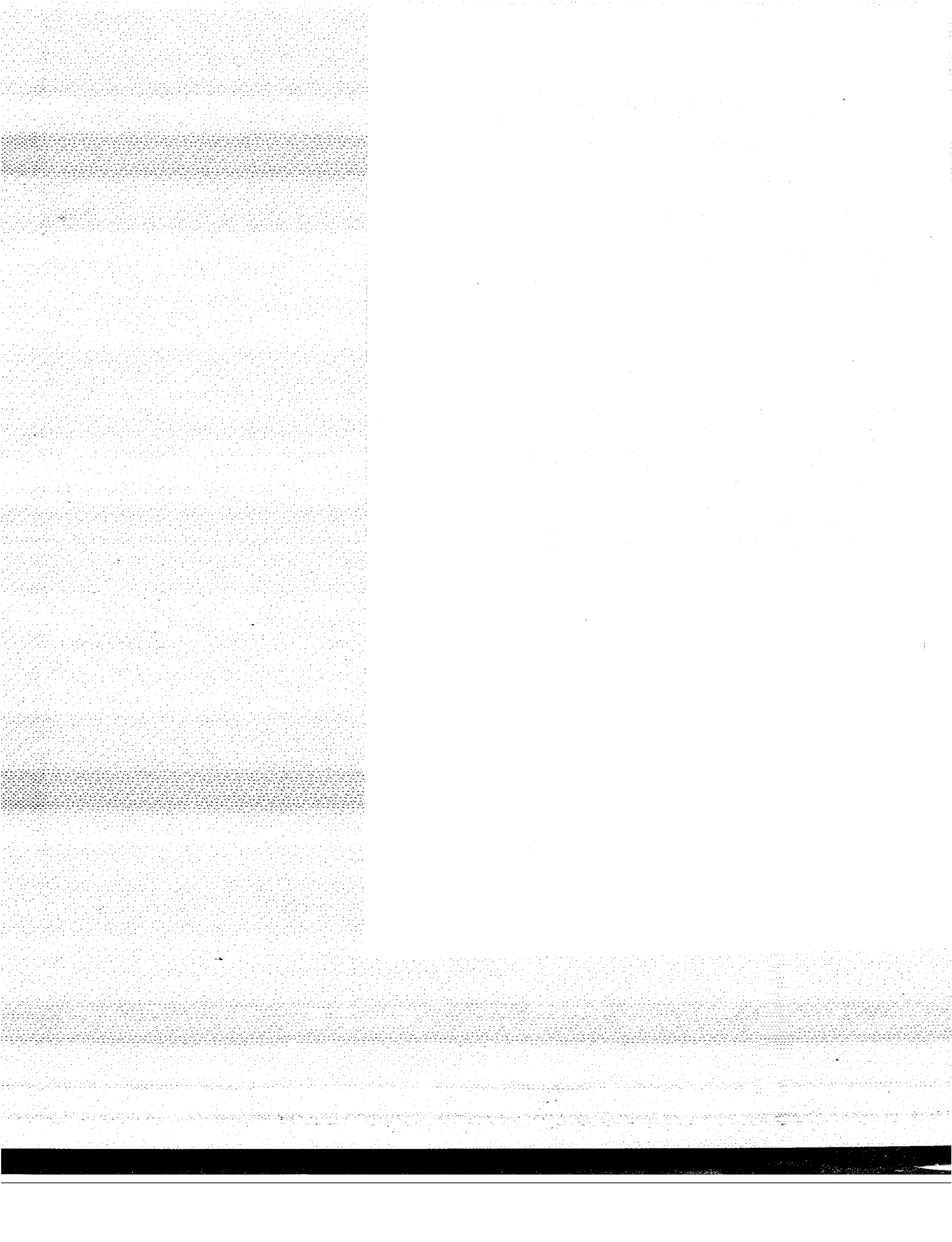
Say complete German sentences on the basis of the given English. The modal auxiliary verb and main verb are shown in parentheses.

1. Do you [fam. sing.] have to shave daily?
(müssen - rasieren)
2. We are allowed to pour ourselves a glass of wine.
(dürfen - einschenken)
3. May I get myself a chair? (dürfen - holen)
4. You [fam. pl.] want to buy yourself a car.
[use Auto] (wollen - kaufen)
5. Mr. Meyer, would you like to see the sights of Berlin? (möchte - ansehen)

Section 4

Reflexive Constructions

Referring to Clothing or Parts of the Body



4. Reflexive Constructions
Referring to Clothing or Parts of the Body

Notice the following English sentences:

1. We are putting on our coats.
2. Hans is washing his hands.

On the basis of the English pattern for these two sentences, you might be led to render them in German as:

1. (*) Wir ziehen unsere Mäntel an.
2. (*) Hans wäscht seine Hände.

Although the above literal renderings of the English pattern are grammatically correct, there is a much more common and more idiomatic pattern used by German speakers which you will practice and reinforce in this section. This idiomatic pattern was touched upon in Section 3 of Module 12 when the constructions sich (etwas) anziehen, sich (etwas) ausziehen were introduced. It will now be practiced more fully.

When referring to parts of the body or to articles of clothing, German speakers tend to use a dative reflexive construction instead of a possessive adjective.

Where an English speaker would say:

I am washing my hands.

using the possessive adjective "my," a German speaker would typically say:

Ich wasche mir die Hände.

Note that the German construction is NOT:

(*) Ich wasche mir meine Hände.

(I wash to myself my hands.)

Because the reflexive pronoun mir of itself indicates "whose hands" are being washed, the use of a possessive adjective would be redundant, just as it would be redundant in English to say "I wash to myself my hands."

In order to avoid redundancy, the German pattern simply uses a definite article instead of a possessive adjective. The noun that receives the action of the verb (as well as the definite article accompanying it) are in the accusative (direct object) case, as you would expect.

Listen to and repeat the following sentences, noticing the English translation.

1. Der Arzt wäscht sich die Hände.
(The doctor is washing his hands.)
2. Du ziehst dir den Mantel an.
(You put on your coat.)
3. Die Kinder waschen sich die Hände.
(The children are washing their hands.)
4. Ich wasche mir die Füße.
(I am washing my feet.)
5. Ihr zieht euch die Mäntel aus.
(You are taking off your coats.)
6. Herr Meyer zieht sich den Anzug an.
(Mr. Meyer is putting on his suit.)
7. Der Soldat zieht sich die Uniform aus.
(The soldier is taking off his uniform.)
8. Wir waschen uns die Haare. [das Haar*]
(We are washing our hair.)

*The singular form is also used as a collective noun, denoting a "head of hair". For the purpose of consistency, the plural form will be used throughout this module.

Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English, supplying both the correct dative reflexive pronoun and the appropriate definite article in the accusative case.

1. We wash our hair.

Wir waschen _____ Haare.

2. I take off my uniform.

Ich ziehe _____ Uniform aus.

3. She is cutting her hair.

Sie schneidet _____ Haare.

4. He is putting on his coat.

Er zieht _____ Mantel an.

5. You are washing your hands.

Du wäschst _____ Hände.

6. Are you washing your feet?

Wascht ihr _____ Füße?

7. We wash our feet.

Wir waschen _____ Füße.

8. They take off their coats.

Sie ziehen _____ Mäntel aus.

9. You wash your hair every night.

Du wäschst _____ jeden Abend _____ Haare.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. uns die

_____ 2. mir die

_____ 3. sich die

_____ 4. sich den

_____ 5. dir die

_____ 6. euch die

_____ 7. uns die

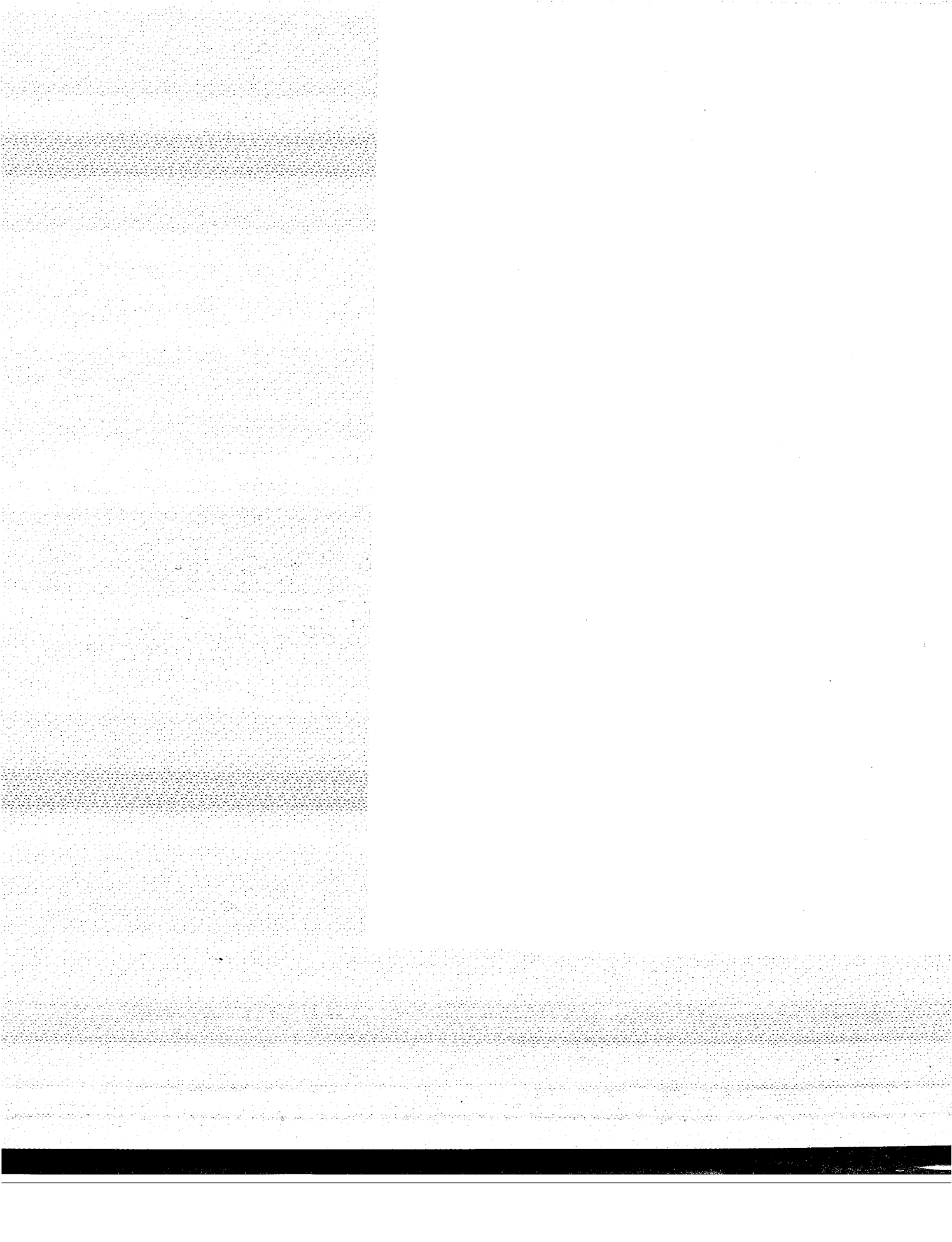
_____ 8. sich die

_____ 9. dir die

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences on the basis of the given English.

1. We wash our hands.
Wir waschen
2. I have to wash my hair.
Ich muss
3. They wash their feet.
Sie waschen
4. Mr. Meyer puts on his suit.
Herr Meyer zieht
5. I can't wash my hair.
Ich kann
6. You may put on your coat.
Du darfst
7. He takes off his uniform.
Er zieht
8. You can put on your coats.
Ihr könnt



In the following exercises, you will review the various reflexive constructions you have learned in this module. Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English.

1. Hans and Inge, wash your hands!

Hans und Inge, _____ !

2. I would like to look at the picture.

Ich möchte _____ .

3. You can get dressed.

Du kannst _____ .

4. Peter, take your coat off!

Peter, _____ !

5. Karl and Ingrid love each other.

Karl und Ingrid _____ .

6. They must put on their coats.

Sie müssen _____ .

7. Paul and Ruth, buy the house for yourselves!

Paul und Ruth, _____ !

8. You are supposed to sit down.

Du sollst _____ .

9. I want to wash my hair.

Ich will _____ .

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. wascht euch die Hände

_____ 2. mir das Bild ansehen

_____ 3. dich anziehen

_____ 4. zieh dir den Mantel
aus

_____ 5. lieben sich

_____ 6. sich die Mäntel
anziehen

_____ 7. kauft euch das Haus

_____ 8. dich setzen

_____ 9. mir die Haare waschen

TURN THE PAGE.

10. Children, can you get dressed?

Kinder, könnt _____ ?

11. The neighbors are not apologizing.

Die Nachbarn _____ nicht.

12. You can pour yourself a cup of coffee.

Sie können _____ .

13. Franz wants to buy himself a house.

Franz will _____ .

14. The child must wash his hands.

Das Kind _____ .

15. We don't meet one another often. [use sich
treffen]

Wir _____ .

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct answers.

_____ 10. ihr euch anziehen

_____ 11. entschuldigen sich
nicht

_____ 12. sich eine Tasse Kaffee
einschenken

_____ 13. sich ein Haus kaufen

_____ 14. muss sich die Hände
waschen

_____ 15. treffen uns nicht oft

START THE TAPE.

Module 13

Test

13-44

Module 13

Test

Say complete German sentences on the basis of the given English.

1. Hans, wash yourself every morning!
Hans, jeden Morgen!
2. Peter and Paul, pour yourselves a glass of beer!
Peter und Paul, ein Glas Bier!
3. Max and Ingrid, have a good time!
Max und Ingrid, gut!
4. Mother, please lie down on the sofa!
Mutter, bitte aufs Sofa!
5. Monika, make yourself a cup of coffee!
Monika, eine Tasse Kaffee!
6. Mrs. Müller, apologize to me!
Frau Müller, Sie bei mir!
7. Inge and Gerda, dress yourselves warmly!
Inge und Gerda, warm!
8. Karla, sit down!
Karla,!

Say complete German sentences on the basis of the given English.

1. We would like to pour ourselves some coffee.
Wir möchten etwas Kaffee
2. I want to order myself a beer.
Ich will ein Bier
3. Hans is supposed to shave every morning.
Hans soll jeden Morgen
4. Inge has to get dressed quickly.
Inge muss schnell
5. They are allowed to buy the picture.
Sie dürfen das Bild
6. You have to apologize to him.
Du musst bei ihm
7. Peter and Karl, don't you want to wash yourselves?
Peter und Karl, wollt ihr nicht?
8. Mr. Meyer, you must sit down at the table.
Herr Meyer, Sie müssen an den Tisch
9. Would you like to buy yourself a new sports car?
Möchten Sie gern einen neuen Sportwagen?

10. They are supposed to place themselves in the corner.

Sie sollen in die Ecke

11. I cannot buy myself any books.

Ich kann keine Bücher

12. Maria and Inge would like to see the movie.

Maria und Inge möchten den Film

Say complete German sentences on the basis of the given English.

1. Are you cutting your hair tonight?
Schneidest du heute abend Haare?
2. I am supposed to put on my uniform.
Ich soll Uniform anziehen.
3. The doctor has to wash his hands often.
Der Arzt muss oft Hände waschen.
4. The children don't like to wash their hair.
Die Kinder waschen nicht gern Haare.
5. This morning I am putting on my coat.
Heute morgen ziehe ich Mantel an.
6. Don't take off your uniform, Private Smith!
Schütze Smith, nicht Uniform aus!



Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English.

1. Karl and Inge still love one another.

Karl und Inge _____ noch.

2. They write to each other almost every day.

Sie _____ fast jeden Tag.

3. We often lie down on the lawn.

Wir _____ oft auf den Rasen.

4. You know one another already.

Ihr _____ schon.

5. Mr. Müller and Miss Becker meet one another at the movie theater.

Herr Müller und Fräulein Becker

_____ im Kino.

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English.

1. Karl and Inge still love one another.

Karl und Inge lieben sich noch.

2. They write to each other almost every day.

Sie schreiben sich fast jeden Tag.

3. We often lie down on the lawn.

Wir legen uns oft auf den Rasen.

4. You know one another already.

Ihr kennt euch schon.

5. Mr. Müller and Miss Becker meet one another at the movie theater.

Herr Müller und Fräulein Becker

treffen sich im Kino.

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English.

1. He has to shave every day.

Er muss _____ jeden Tag _____.

2. We cannot look at the house today.

Wir können _____ das Haus heute nicht _____.

3. The children are supposed to get dressed quickly.

Die Kinder sollen _____ schnell _____.

4. I would like to pour myself a cup of milk.

Ich möchte _____ eine Tasse Milch _____.

5. You must apologize to her.

Ihr müsst _____ bei ihr _____.

6. I want to buy myself a car.

Ich will _____ ein Auto _____.

7. Inge may pour herself a glass of wine.

Inge darf _____ ein Glas Wein _____.

8. Hans would like to sit down on the sofa.

Hans möchte _____ gern aufs Sofa _____.

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English.

1. He has to shave every day.

Er muss sich jeden Tag rasieren .

2. We cannot look at the house today.

Wir können uns das Haus heute nicht ansehen .

3. The children are supposed to get dressed quickly.

Die Kinder sollen sich schnell anziehen .

4. I would like to pour myself a cup of milk.

Ich möchte mir eine Tasse Milch einschenken.

5. You must apologize to her.

Ihr müsst euch bei ihr entschuldigen .

6. I want to buy myself a car.

Ich will mir ein Auto kaufen .

7. Inge may pour herself a glass of wine.

Inge darf sich ein Glas Wein einschenken .

8. Hans would like to sit down on the sofa.

Hans möchte sich gern aufs Sofa setzen .

TURN THE PAGE.

9. You are not allowed to place yourselves at the entrance.

Ihr dürft _____ nicht an den Eingang _____.

10. Would you like to buy a book for yourself?

Möchtest du _____ ein Buch _____?

9. You are not allowed to place yourselves at the entrance.

Ihr dürft euch nicht an den Eingang stellen.

10. Would you like to buy a book for yourself?

Möchtest du dir ein Buch kaufen ?

Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English.

1. We wash our hands.

Wir waschen _____ Hände.

2. Hans is cutting his hair.

Hans schneidet _____ Haare.

3. Helga and Ingrid wash their feet.

Helga und Ingrid waschen _____ Füße.

4. Mother is putting on her coat.

Mutter zieht _____ Mantel an.

5. I am taking off my suit.

Ich ziehe _____ Anzug aus.

6. Do they wash their hair every week?

Waschen sie _____ jede Woche _____ Haare?

7. Are the children putting on their coats?

Ziehen die Kinder _____ Mäntel an?

END OF TEST.

Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English.

1. We wash our hands.

Wir waschen uns die Hände.

2. Hans is cutting his hair.

Hans schneidet sich die Haare.

3. Helga and Ingrid wash their feet.

Helga und Ingrid waschen sich die Füße.

4. Mother is putting on her coat.

Mutter zieht sich den Mantel an.

5. I am taking off my suit.

Ich ziehe mir den Anzug aus.

6. Do they wash their hair every week?

Waschen sie sich jede Woche die Haare?

7. Are the children putting on their coats?

Ziehen die Kinder sich die Mäntel an?

END OF TEST.