

G E R M A N
COURSE SUPPLEMENT
BASIC STRUCTURES

MODULE 32

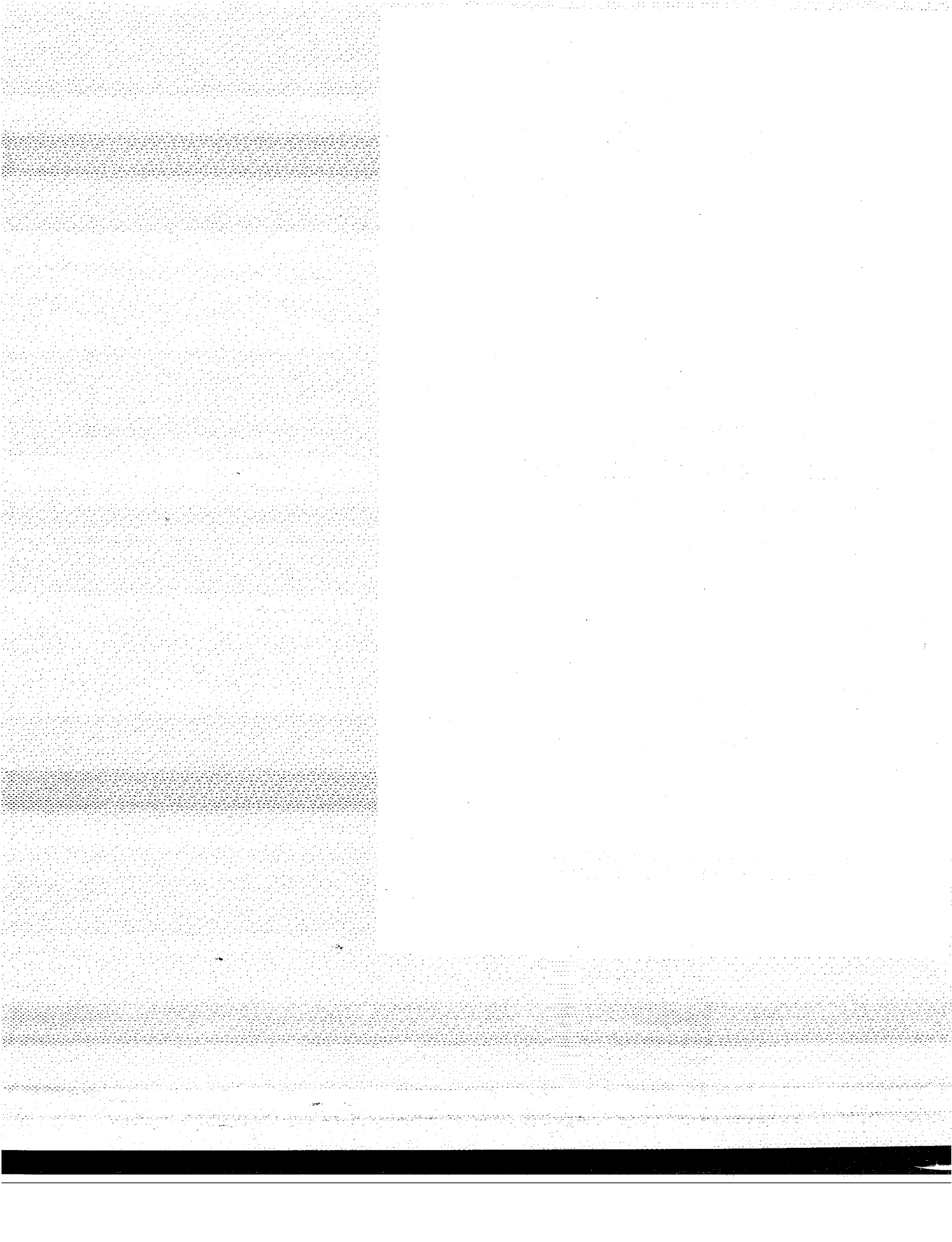
Present and Past Participles

Prerequisite Modules:

Modules 14, 15

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



Present and Past Participles

In this module, you will learn to use present participles and past participles as adverbs, predicate adjectives, and descriptive adjectives. The following sections are included:

1. Formation of Present Participles; Review of Past Participles
2. Present and Past Participles Used as Adverbs
3. Present and Past Participles Used as Predicate Adjectives
4. Present and Past Participles Used as Descriptive Adjectives

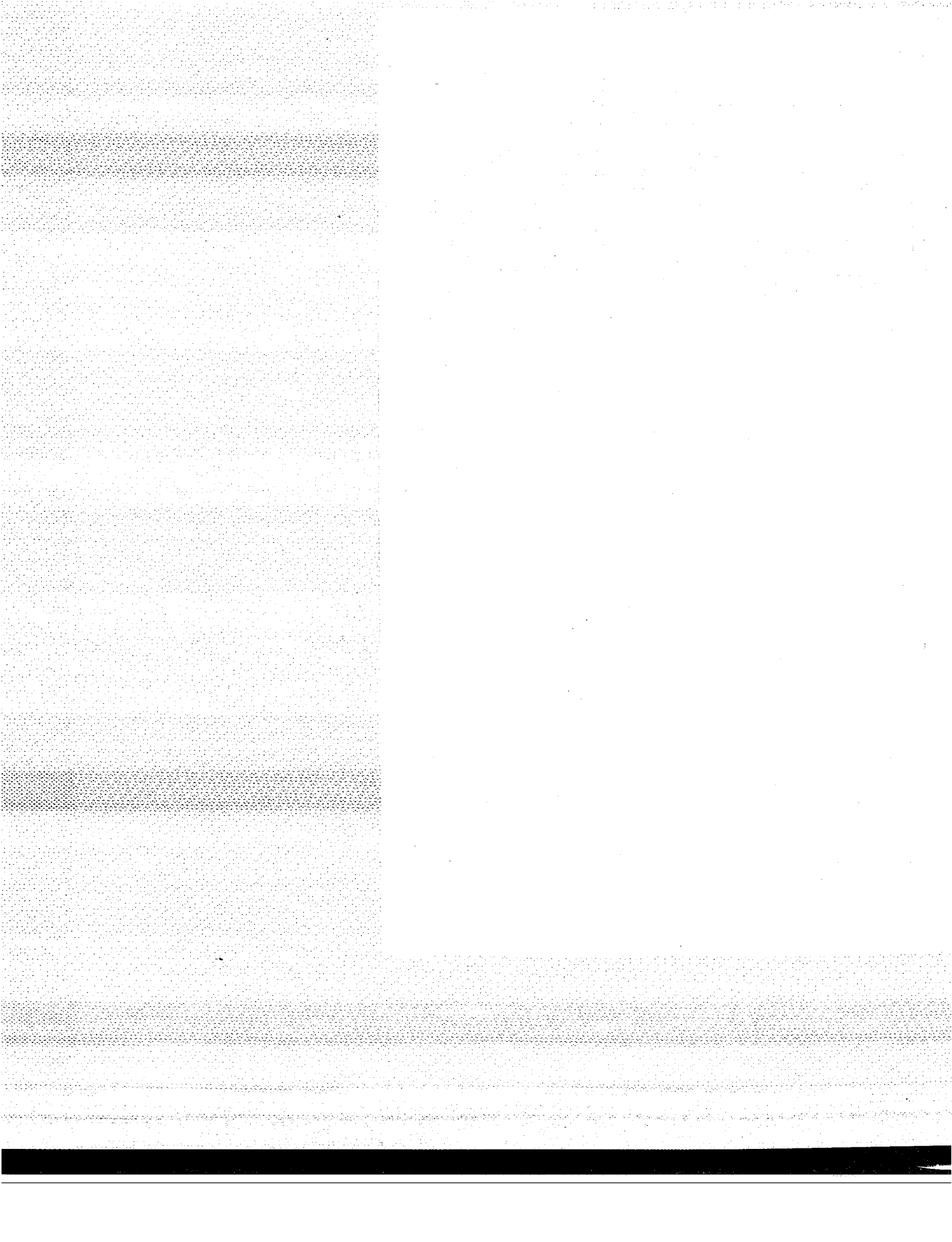
Section 1

Formation of Present Participles;

Review of Past Participles

1. Formation of Present Participles;
Review of Past Participles

You are already familiar with the present participles of English verbs. These are the verb forms which end in "-ing," as for example: "running," "singing," "watching," "believing," and so forth. German verbs also have a present participle form, which is produced by adding the ending -d to the complete infinitive form. For example, the present participle of lesen is: lesend.



Write the present participle of each of the following verbs on the lines provided.

1. baden

2. liegen

3. fahren

4. bedeuten

5. bitten

6. schlafen

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- _____ 1. badend
- _____ 2. liegend
- _____ 3. fahrend
- _____ 4. bedeutend
- _____ 5. bittend
- _____ 6. schlafend

START THE TAPE.

Say the present participle of each of the following verbs. Note carefully the pronunciation of the present participle and the difference in sound between it and the infinitive.

1. lieben
2. schreiben
3. lernen
4. grüssen
5. sehen
6. landen

In your work with Modules 20 and 21, you learned the past participles of a number of "weak," "strong," and "mixed" verbs, as for example:

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
gebrauchen	gebraucht (used)
trinken	getrunken (drunk)
denken	gedacht (thought)

In the following sections of this module, you will be asked to use both present and past participles as adverbs, predicate adjectives, and descriptive adjectives. Before beginning this work, you should study the present and past participles of the verbs to be used in the module. Please note that the original meaning of the verb frequently expands. In fact, some participles have become almost completely disassociated from the meaning of the infinitive verb form and are now used mostly as adjectives or adverbs. In these instances the participle is strictly a vocabulary item and the infinitive verb form to which it is etymologically linked has been omitted as being irrelevant to this module.

The following regular weak verbs will be used in this module. Listen to and repeat the infinitive, the present participle, and the past participle. In some cases you will only listen to and repeat a part of the pattern, as indicated by blanks.

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Present Participle</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
abholen (pick up)	abholend (picking up)	abgeholt (picked up)
arbeiten (work)	arbeitend (working)	gearbeitet (worked)
aufmachen (open)	aufmachend (opening)	aufgemacht (opened)
aufregen (excite)	aufregend (exciting)	aufgeregt (excited)
ausfüllen (fill out)	ausfüllend (filling out)	ausgefüllt (filled out)
---	---	ausgezeichnet (excellent)
baden (bathe; swim)	badend (bathing; swimming)	gebadet (bathed; swum)
bauen (build)	bauend (building)	gebaut (built)

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Present Participle</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
---	bedeutend (significant, important)	---

Sein letztes Buch ist bedeutend.
(His last book is significant.)

bestellen (order)	bestellend (ordering)	bestellt (ordered)
besuchen (visit)	besuchend (visiting)	besucht (visited)
bezahlen (pay for)	bezahlend (paying for)	bezahlt (paid for)
dauern (last)	dauernd (lasting, incessantly, constantly)	gedauert (lasted)

Sie besuchten ihn dauernd.
(They constantly visited him.)

erklären (explain)	erklärend (explaining)	erklärt (explained)
gebrauchen (use)	gebrauchend (using)	gebraucht (used)

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Present Participle</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
kaufen (buy)	kaufend (buying)	gekauft (bought)
---	---	kompliziert (complicated)
lachen (laugh)	lachend (laughing)	gelacht (laughed)
landen (land)	landend (landing)	gelandet (landed)
lernen (learn)	lernend (learning)	gelernt (learned, trained)
lieben (love)	liebend (loving)	geliebt (loved; beloved)
öffnen (open)	öffnend (opening)	geöffnet (opened)
reisen (travel)	reisend (traveling)	gereist (traveled)
spielen (play)	spielend (playing, easily)	gespielt (played)

Hans gewann das Rennen spielend.

(Hans won the race easily.)

verkaufen (sell)	verkaufend (selling)	verkauft (sold)
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Stop the tape and study further as required.

The following irregular verbs will be used in this module. Listen to and repeat the infinitive, the present participle, and the past participle. Extended meanings of some of these participles are shown in parentheses, together with example sentences

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Present Participle</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
abfahren (leave, depart)	abfahrend (leaving, departing)	abgefahren (left, departed)
ankommen (arrive)	ankommend (arriving)	angekommen (arrived)
beginnen (begin)	beginnend (beginning)	begonnen (begun)
einladen (invite)	einladend (inviting)	eingeladen (invited)
eintreten (enter)	eintretend (entering)	eingetreten (entered)
essen (eat)	essend (eating)	gegessen (eaten)
gewinnen (win)	gewinnend (winning; also of per- sonality traits)	gewonnen (won)

Inge hat eine gewinnende Art. [die Art]

Inge has a winning manner.

leihen (lend)	leihend (lending)	geliehen (lent)
lesen (read)	lesend (reading)	gelesen (read)
schlafen (sleep)	schlafend (sleeping)	geschlafen (slept)

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Present Participle</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
schlagen (beat, hit; defeat)	schlagend (beating, hitting; defeating)	geschlagen (beaten, hit; defeated)

Ist das die geschlagene Mannschaft?

(Is that the defeated team?)

schliessen (close, shut)	schliessend (closing)	geschlossen (closed)
schreiben (write)	schreibend (writing)	geschrieben (written)
singen (sing)	singend (singing)	gesungen (sung)
stehen (stand)	stehend (standing)	gestanden (stood)
trinken (drink)	trinkend (drinking)	getrunken (drunk)
verlieren (lose)	verlierend (losing)	verloren (lost)
waschen (wash)	waschend (washing)	gewaschen (washed)
zurückbringen (bring back, return [of things])	zurückbringend (bringing back, returning)	zurückgebracht (brought back, returned)
zurückkommen (come back, return [of persons])	zurückkommend (coming back, returning)	zurückgekommen (come back, returned)

Stop your tape and study further as required.



Section 2

Present and Past Participles Used as Adverbs

2. Present and Past Participles Used as Adverbs

From your knowledge of English grammar and the discussion in Section 4 of Module 25, you are probably acquainted with the concept of adverbs as words which qualify or give additional information about verbs. Some English examples are as follows:

1. The boy runs quickly.
2. We often went to the museum.

In sentence 1, the adverb "quickly" modifies the verb "runs," and gives additional information about the act of running (here, its speed).

In sentence 2, the adverb "often" modifies the verb "went," and gives additional information about the frequency with which the action of the verb took place.

From Module 25, you are already familiar with some German words which are "pure" adverbs (i.e., words which can function only as adverbs). Examples are:

oft	(often)
lange	(long, for a long time)
gern	(gladly, willingly)

In Module 25, you also learned that it is possible to use certain German adjectives in an adverbial manner, as in:

Das Auto fährt gut.
(The car runs well.)

Present and past participles can also be used as adverbs, as in the following examples:

Professor Schulz sass schreibend in seinem Büro.

(Professor Schulz sat writing in his office.)

Er spricht ausgezeichnet Deutsch.

(He speaks German excellently.)

When a present participle or past participle is used as an adverb, does the adverb change its form?

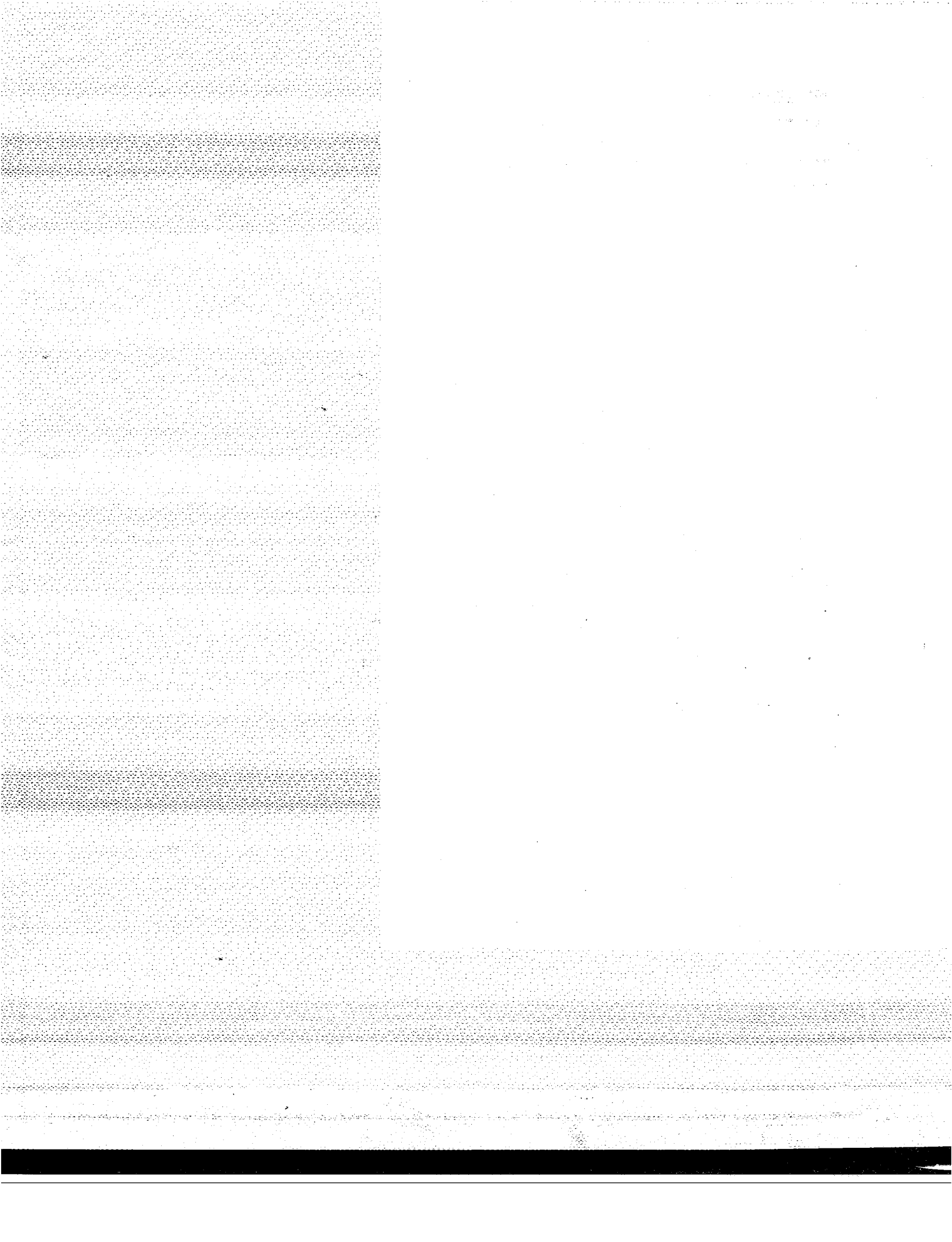
As is always the case with adverbs or other words used adverbially, present or past participles used as adverbs are invariable, that is to say, have only a single unchanging form in all instances. The adverbial form of the present participle is always the full infinitive plus the ending -d, and the adverbial form of the past participle is always simply the past participle itself.

Generally speaking, the present participle of both transitive and intransitive verbs denotes continuing time and has an active meaning. The past participle (inherently expressing a completed process or state) has a passive meaning for all transitive verbs, and an active meaning for most intransitive verbs.

Listen to and repeat the following German sentences which show both present participles and past participles being used adverbially in complete sentence contexts.

1. Er rief dauernd seinen Freund an.
(He constantly called his friend on the phone.)
2. Die Kinder kamen aufgeregt nach Hause.
(The children came home excited.)
3. Die Soldaten marschierten singend durch die Stadt.
(The soldiers marched singing through the town.)
4. Stehend unterhielten sie sich.
(They conversed while standing.)
5. Das lässt sich spielend machen.
(That can easily be done.)
6. Er lag schlafend auf dem Sofa.
(He lay sleeping on the sofa.)

7. Ingrid sass lesend in der Bibliothek.
(Ingrid sat reading in the library.)
8. Die Kinder sangen ausgezeichnet.
(The children sang excellently.)



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate present or past participle of the verb shown in parentheses.

1. Freshly washed, the children went to school.
(waschen)

Sauber _____ gingen die Kinder in die Schule.

2. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are sitting in the living room, smoking. (rauchen)

Herr and Frau Meyer sitzen _____ im Wohnzimmer.

3. Excited, she read her husband's letter.
(aufregen)

_____ las sie den Brief ihres Mannes.

4. You can learn that easily. (spielen)

Das kannst du _____ lernen.

5. Please send back the form filled out! (ausfüllen)

Schicken Sie bitte das Formular _____ zurück!

6. Greeting his friends, he came out of the house.
(grüssen)

Seine Freunde _____, kam er aus dem Haus.

7. Bathed, the children went to bed. (baden)

_____ gingen die Kinder zu Bett.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. gewaschen

_____ 2. rauchend

_____ 3. Aufgeregt

_____ 4. spielend

_____ 5. ausgefüllt

_____ 6. grüssend

_____ 7. Gebadet

TURN THE PAGE.

8. Mrs. Schmidt is looking laughingly into the camera. (lachen)

Frau Schmidt sieht _____ in die Kamera.

9. This food looks inviting. (einladen)

Dieses Essen sieht _____ aus.

10. Hans writes us constantly. (dauern)

Hans schreibt uns _____.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 8. lachend

_____ 9. einladend

_____ 10. dauernd

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate present participle or past participle on the basis of the given English.

1. Peter sat eating in the kitchen. (essen)
Peter sass in der Küche.
2. Sitting in the living room they talked about Professor Schulz' book. (sitzen)
Im Wohnzimmer, unterhielten sie sich über Professor Schulz' Buch.
3. Hans spent the evening drinking with his friends. (trinken)
Hans verbrachte den Abend _____ mit seinen Freunden.
4. The children run excited through the garden. (aufregen)
Die Kinder laufen durch den Garten.
5. The forms have been returned all filled out. (ausfüllen)
Die Formulare sind _____ zurückgegeben worden.
6. Last year the prices rose significantly. (---)
Letztes Jahr sind die Preise gestiegen.
7. The president stepped out of the car, waving. (grüssen)
Der Präsident stieg aus dem Auto.
8. Singing, he left the office. (singen)
.... verliess er das Büro.
9. The children are lying asleep in the car. (schlafen)
Die Kinder liegen im Auto.



Section 3

Present and Past

Participles Used as Predicate Adjectives

3. Present and Past Participles Used as Predicate Adjectives

In Module 14, you learned that adjectival constructions in which the adjective follows a verb of being, becoming, or remaining (sein, werden, bleiben) use the so-called predicate adjective form which is simply the dictionary or "citation" form of the adjective. In other words, when adjectives are used in a predicate adjective construction, their form is invariable, as shown in the following examples:

Der Wein ist gut.

Die Milch ist gut.

Die Äpfel sind gut.

Present and past participles can be used in predicate adjective constructions, in which case they are also invariable:

Present Participle: Das Buch ist aufregend.
(The book is exciting.)

Past Participle: Der Zeitungsstil ist kompliziert.
(The newspaper style is complicated.)

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the present or past participle, used as a predicate adjective.

1. Is Inge's dress already picked up? (abholen)

Ist Inge's Kleid schon _____?

2. Professor Schulz' new book is important.
(---)

Professor Schulz' neues Buch ist _____.

3. Is the museum open [opened] on Sunday? (öffnen)

Ist das Museum sonntags _____?

4. The food in this restaurant is inviting.
(einladen)

Das Essen in diesem Restaurant ist _____.

5. Now the game is lost. (verlieren)

Jetzt ist das Spiel _____.

6. The homework is rather complicated. (---)

Die Hausaufgaben sind ziemlich _____.

7. The movie was excellent. (---)

Der Film war _____.

8. Is your new house already built? (bauen)

Ist euer neues Haus schon _____?

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. abgeholt

_____ 2. bedeutend

_____ 3. geöffnet

_____ 4. einladend

_____ 5. verloren

_____ 6. kompliziert

_____ 7. ausgezeichnet

_____ 8. gebaut

TURN THE PAGE.

9. Are the letters written? (schreiben)

Sind die Briefe _____?

10. The game was exciting. (aufregen)

Das Spiel war _____.

11. These dresses are used. (gebrauchen)

Diese Kleider sind _____.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 9. geschrieben

_____ 10. aufregend

_____ 11. gebraucht

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate present or past participle, used as a predicate adjective.

1. Is the bicycle used? (gebrauchen)
Ist das Fahrrad?
2. The Müllers are also invited tonight. (einladen)
Müllers sind auch heute abend
3. Are these books ordered? (bestellen)
Sind diese Bücher?
4. The house is unfortunately sold. (verkaufen)
Das Haus ist leider
5. Professor Schulz' book is significant. (---)
Professor Schulz' Buch ist
6. His explanation is too complicated. (---)
Seine Erklärung ist zu
7. The German courses at this institute are excellent. (---)
Die Deutschkurse an diesem Institut sind
8. The bill is paid already. (bezahlen)
Die Rechnung ist schon

9. Are the letters already opened? (öffnen)

Sind die Briefe schon?

10. This restaurant is always closed on Sundays.
(schliessen)

Dieses Restaurant ist sonntags immer

Section 4

Present and Past

Participles Used as Descriptive Adjectives

4. Present and Past Participles Used as Descriptive Adjectives

You have already learned to use present and past participles as adverbs and as predicate adjectives. In both cases, the form of the present or past participle was invariable. When present or past participles are used as descriptive adjectives, that is to say, when they precede the nouns to which they refer, they must take the same endings as any other descriptive adjective. These endings, which you learned in Modules 14 and 15, vary according to the gender, case, and number of the noun to which the adjective refers. In addition, some of the endings vary depending on whether the adjective is preceded by the definite article or another "der" word (Module 14) or by the indefinite article or another "kein" word (Module 15).

By way of review, you should carefully study the tables on the next page, which show the proper endings for descriptive adjectives following the definite article (by extension, of course, all "der/dieser" words) and "kein" words. The examples show the adjective endings for a present participle. The same endings, of course, are added to past participles when they are used as descriptive adjectives.

ENDINGS FOR ADJECTIVES FOLLOWING THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

(and, by extension, all "der/dieser" words)

Masculine

Feminine

Neuter

Singular

Nom. der badende	die badende	das badende
Gen. des badenden	der badenden	des badenden
Dat. dem badenden	der badenden	dem badenden
Acc. den badenden	die badende	das badende

Plural

All genders

Nom.	die badenden
Gen.	der badenden
Dat.	den badenden
Acc.	die badenden

ENDINGS FOR ADJECTIVES FOLLOWING "KEIN" WORDS

Singular

Nom. kein badender	keine badende	kein badendes
Gen. keines badenden	keiner badenden	keines badenden
Dat. keinem badenden	keiner badenden	keinem badenden
Acc. keinen badenden	keine badende	kein badendes

Plural

All genders

Nom.	keine badenden
Gen.	keiner badenden
Dat.	keinen badenden
Acc.	keine badenden

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START THE TAPE.



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate present or past participle. Be sure to use the proper adjective endings.

1. An important author is speaking tonight.
(---)

Ein _____ Autor spricht heute abend.

2. Here are the ordered books. (bestellen)

Hier sind die _____ Bücher.

3. The just-landed plane is being repaired. (landen)

Das gerade _____ Flugzeug wird repariert.

4. The soldiers are glad about the money they won.
(gewinnen)

Die Soldaten freuen sich über das _____ Geld.

5. The playing children are becoming hungry.
(spielen)

Die _____ Kinder werden hungrig.

6. The guests drank an excellent wine. (---)

Die Gäste tranken einen _____ Wein.

7. He jumped on the departing train. (abfahren)

Er sprang auf den _____ Zug.

8. His used cars are cheap. (gebrauchen)

Seine _____ Autos sind billig.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. bedeutender

_____ 2. bestellten

_____ 3. gelandete

_____ 4. gewonnene

_____ 5. spielenden

_____ 6. ausgezeichneten

_____ 7. abfahrenden

_____ 8. gebrauchten

TURN THE PAGE.
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9. The officer greeted the invited students.
(einladen)

Der Offizier begrüßte die _____
Schüler.

10. The singing soldiers were sitting in the tavern.
(singen)

Die _____ Soldaten saßen in der
Wirtschaft.

11. She has a winning manner. (gewinnen)

Sie hat eine _____ Art.

12. A trained mechanic can repair this car easily.
(lernen)

Ein _____ Mechaniker kann dieses Auto
leicht reparieren.

13. The mother puts the sleeping child to bed.
(schlafen)

Die Mutter legt das _____ Kind ins Bett.

14. The working men must be tired. (arbeiten)

Die _____ Männer müssen müde sein.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 9. eingeladenen

_____ 10. singenden

_____ 11. gewimmende

_____ 12. gelernter

_____ 13. schlafende

_____ 14. arbeitenden

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate present participle or past participle. Be sure to use the proper adjective endings.

1. The sold sports car is being picked up at 9 o'clock. (verkaufen)
Der Sportwagen wird um neun Uhr abgeholt.
2. The lady coming in is our teacher. (eintreten)
Die Dame ist unsere Lehrerin.
3. The bought cake tastes better than Heidi's cake. (kaufen)
Der Kuchen schmeckt besser als Heidis Kuchen.
4. The child is standing at an open window. (öffnen)
Das Kind steht an einem Fenster.
5. The returning soldiers want to eat. (zurückkommen)
Die Soldaten wollen essen.
6. Mrs. Müller calls her playing children. (spielen)
Frau Müller ruft ihre Kinder.
7. The waiter brought the drinking students one more beer. (trinken)
Der Kellner brachte den Schülern noch ein Bier.
8. I must finish writing this just-begun letter. (beginnen)
Ich muss diesen gerade Brief fertig schreiben.
9. The students don't understand the complicated question. (---)
Die Schüler verstehen die Frage nicht.

10. Don't you like the returned book?
(zurückbringen)

Gefällt Ihnen das Buch nicht?

11. The waiter asks the reading man what he would like to eat. (lesen)

Der Kellner fragt den Herrn, was er essen möchte.

12. The traveling students are visiting Germany.
(reisen)

Die Schüler besuchen Deutschland.

13. Did you read the excellent book by Thomas Mann?
(---)

Hast du das Buch von Thomas Mann gelesen?

Translate the following English sentences into German, paying particular attention to word order.

1. The soccer match was exciting. (aufregen)

2. Did you [formal] see the excellent movie?
(---)

_____ ?

3. Mr. Müller's house isn't built yet. (bauen)

4. Hans sat smoking on the sofa. (rauchen)

5. Did Inge return the borrowed books? (leihen)

_____ ?

6. Are you [familiar] also invited? (einladen)

_____ ?

7. Professor Schulz has written an important book.
(---)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Das Fussballspiel war aufregend.

2. Haben Sie den ausgezeichneten Film gesehen?

3. Herrn Müllers Haus ist noch nicht gebaut.

4. Hans sass rauchend auf dem Sofa.

5. Hat Inge die geliehenen Bücher zurückgebracht?

6. Bist du auch eingeladen?

7. Professor Schulz hat ein bedeutendes Buch geschrieben.

START THE TAPE.
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Module 32

Test

Test

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate form of the present or past participle of the verbs shown in parentheses on the basis of the given English. Note that the participles are used as adverbs, predicate adjectives, and descriptive adjectives.

1. Mrs. Müller is picking up the ordered cake. (bestellen)

Frau Müller holt den Kuchen ab.

2. The bill is already paid. (bezahlen)

Die Rechnung ist schon

3. After the lost soccer match, the students sat in the tavern. (verlieren)

Nach dem Fussballspiel sassen die Schüler in der Wirtschaft.

4. Yesterday it rained constantly. (dauern)

Gestern hat es geregnet.

5. They drank their coffee while standing. (stehen)

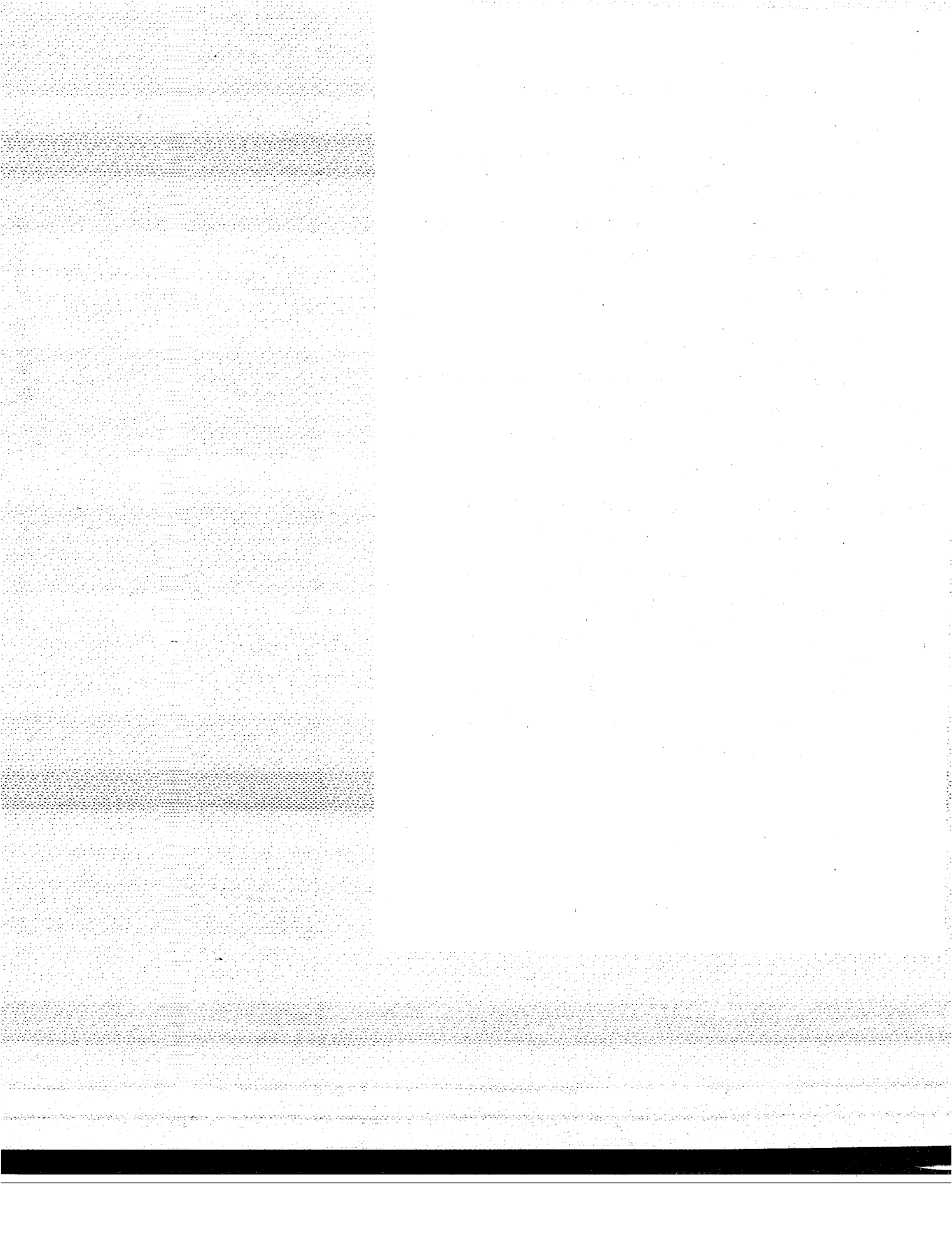
Sie tranken ihren Kaffee

6. The letter lay open [opened] on the table. (öffnen)

Der Brief lag auf dem Tisch.

7. Please show me the filled-out form! (ausfüllen)

Zeigen Sie mir bitte das Formular!



8. Is the mail already picked up? (abholen)
Ist die Post schon?
9. The movie last night was exciting. (aufregen)
Der Film gestern abend war
10. This restaurant is closed on Sundays. (schliessen)
Dieses Restaurant ist sonntags
11. Where does this excellent wine come from?
(---)
Woher kommt dieser Wein?
12. The entering guests all knew each other. (eintreten)
Die Gäste kannten sich alle.
13. They sat eating in the train. (essen)
Sie sassen im Zug.
14. The landing plane comes from Munich. (landen)
Das Flugzeug kommt aus München.
15. The invited soldiers were very glad. (einladen)
Die Soldaten waren sehr froh.
16. The teacher is explaining a complicated sentence.
(---)
Der Lehrer erklärt einen Satz.
17. Peter sat writing at the table. (schreiben)
Peter sass am Tisch.

Fill in the blanks with the correct present or past participle of the verb in parentheses on the basis of the given English.

1. The food looks very inviting. (einladen)

Das Essen sieht sehr _____ aus.

2. The working students have little time. (arbeiten)

Die _____ Schüler haben wenig Zeit.

3. Peter learned German easily. (spielen)

Peter hat Deutsch _____ gelernt.

4. The trained mechanic was unable to repair the car. (lernen)

Der _____ Mechaniker konnte das Auto nicht reparieren.

5. Has the wine already been ordered? (bestellen)

Ist der Wein schon _____ ?

6. The friends sat together laughing. (lachen)

Die Freunde sassen _____ beisammen.

7. The officers sat reading in the club. (lesen)

Die Offiziere sassen _____ im Kasino.

8. I just read an excellent book. (---)

Ich habe gerade ein _____ Buch gelesen.

TURN THE PAGE.
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Fill in the blanks with the correct present or past participle of the verb in parentheses on the basis of the given English.

1. The food looks very inviting. (einladen)

Das Essen sieht sehr einladend aus.

2. The working students have little time. (arbeiten).

Die arbeitenden Schüler haben wenig Zeit.

3. Peter learned German easily. (spielen)

Peter hat spielend Deutsch gelernt.

4. The trained mechanic was unable to repair the car. (lernen)

Der gelernte Mechaniker konnte das Auto nicht reparieren.

5. Has the wine already been ordered? (bestellen)

Ist der Wein schon bestellt ?

6. The friends sat together laughing. (lachen)

Die Freunde sassen lachend beisammen.

7. The officers sat reading in the club. (lesen)

Die Offiziere sassen lesend im Kasino.

8. I just read an excellent book. (---)

Ich habe gerade ein ausgezeichnetes Buch gelesen.

TURN THE PAGE.
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9. His newest article is exciting. (aufregen)
Sein neuester Artikel ist _____.
10. The team discussed the lost game. (verlieren)
Die Mannschaft sprach über das Spiel.
11. Some articles in this newspaper are important.
(---)
Einige Artikel in dieser Zeitung sind _____.
12. Why is everything so complicated? (---)
Warum ist alles so _____?
13. I like to read lying down. (liegen)
Ich lese gern _____.
14. Our defeated team didn't win a prize. (schlagen)
Unsere _____ Mannschaft hat keinen
Preis gewonnen.
15. Karla has such a winning manner. (gewinnen)
Karla hat eine so _____ Art.
16. I don't like to buy a used car. (gebrauchen)
Ich kaufe nicht gern einen _____ Wagen.

TURN THE PAGE.

9. His newest article is exciting. (aufregen)

Sein neuester Artikel ist aufregend.

10. The team discussed the lost game. (verlieren)

Die Mannschaft sprach über das verlorene Spiel.

11. Some articles in this newspaper are important.
(---)

Einige Artikel in dieser Zeitung sind bedeutend.

12. Why is everything so complicated? (---)

Warum ist alles so kompliziert?

13. I like to read lying down. (liegen)

Ich lese gern liegend.

14. Our defeated team didn't win a prize. (schlagen)

Unsere geschlagene Mannschaft hat keinen Preis gewonnen.

15. Karla has such a winning manner. (gewinnen)

Karla hat eine so gewinnende Art.

16. I don't like to buy a used car. (gebrauchen)

Ich kaufe nicht gern einen gebrauchten Wagen.

TURN THE PAGE.

17. Mrs. Meyer's instruction is excellent.
(---)

Frau Meyers Unterricht ist _____.

18. All bills are finally paid. (bezahlen)

Alle Rechnungen sind endlich _____.

19. He always talks about his beloved dog. (lieben)

Er redet immer von seinem _____ Hund.

20. The arriving train is an express train. (ankommen)

Der _____ Zug ist ein D-Zug.

21. Your washed car looks like new. (waschen)

Dein _____ Wagen sieht wie neu aus.

22. The package is open already. (aufmachen)

Das Paket ist schon _____.

END OF TEST.

17. Mrs. Meyer's instruction is excellent. (---)
Frau Meyers Unterricht ist ausgezeichnet.
18. All bills are finally paid. (bezahlen)
Alle Rechnungen sind endlich bezahlt.
19. He always talks about his beloved dog. (lieben)
Er redet immer von seinem geliebten Hund.
20. The arriving train is an express train.
(ankommen)
Der ankommende Zug ist ein D-Zug.
21. Your washed car looks like new. (waschen)
Dein gewaschener Wagen sieht wie neu aus.
22. The package is open already. (aufmachen)
Das Paket ist schon aufgemacht.

END OF TEST.

