

**GERMAN EXERCISES:
MATERIAL TO TRANSLATE
INTO GERMAN. BOOK II, WITH
COMMERCIAL EXERCISES**

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German Exercises: Material to Translate into German. Book II, with Commercial Exercises by
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INTO GERMAN

BOOK II

WITH COMMERCIAL EXERCISES

BY

J. FREDERICK STEIN

INSTRUCTOR IN GERMAN IN THE BOSTON HIGH SCHOOLS

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PREFACE.

THE uninterrupted success of more than twelve years of the author's book of German Exercises, and the requests of numerous teachers for a second book, have encouraged the author and his publishers to issue this volume.

The second book differs from the first not so much in spirit as in material. As the knowledge of the needs of pupils has become more clearly defined in the course of twelve years' experience in using the first book, the annotations, especially those in connection with the irregular verbs, have been more copious and comprehensive.

In response to repeated requests for exercises involving mercantile terms and business forms, which the very general introduction of commercial courses of study into the high schools and academies renders desirable, there has been added in this edition material for such exercises.

With the sincere hope that this second book will meet with a reception as favorable as that of the first, the author respectfully submits it to the consideration of teachers of German.

GERMAN EXERCISES.

INTRODUCTION.

INVERSION OF CONSTRUCTION. — VERB BEFORE THE SUBJECT.

I. In the following cases, as in English : —

a. In interrogative sentences :

1. Wann hat der Knabe sein Buch in der Schule gehabt ?
2. Wo hat der Knabe sein Buch gehabt ?
3. Haben Sie das neue Haus gekauft ?

b. In imperative sentences :

4. Schreiben Sie einen Brief an Herrn Braun !

c. In exclamatory sentences :

5. Sollte das Kind gefallen sein !

d. In conditional sentences when the conjunction "if" (*wenn*) is omitted, which may be done at any time in German :

6. Hätte der Knabe heute sein Buch nicht in der Schule gehabt.
7. Wäre der Knabe zwei Jahre älter.

II. In the following cases the German differs from the English : —

Any other word than the subject may and often does come first ; this brings the personal verb before the

subject (inversion), and generally occurs with adverbs of time :

1. Gestern hat der Knabe sein Buch nicht in der Schule gehabt.
2. Einen Hut hat der Vater gestern seinem Sohne gekauft.

Compare the following English sentences : —

1. Hardly had he left us.
2. Scarcely had he said the word.

ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS IN SUBORDINATE CLAUSES.

The following three parts of speech require the personal verb at the end of their respective clauses : —

1. Subordinate conjunctions : *als, wenn, da, weil, daß, indem*, etc.
2. Relative pronouns : *welcher, welche, welches ; der, die, das*.
3. Interrogative adverbs and pronouns, except in direct questions.

To illustrate : —

a. Principal simple sentences :

Unsere Magd hat gestern Eier und Butter auf dem Markt gekauft.

b. Compound sentences with coördinate conjunction, as : *aber, allein, und, oder, denn, sondern* (no change of construction) :

Die Magd ist gestern auf dem Markt gewesen — und hat Eier und Butter gekauft.

I. SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

Complex sentences :

1. Unsere Magd kaufte Eier und Butter — als sie gestern auf dem Markt war.
Our maid bought eggs and butter — when she was at the market yesterday.

Note that when the principal clause introduces the sentence, and the dependent clause takes second place, the latter does not affect the former ; but if the principal clause takes the second place the verb in it comes before the subject, as :

Als unsere Magd gestern auf dem Markt war, kaufte sie Eier und Butter.

When our maid was at the market yesterday, she bought eggs and butter.

Examples :

Es war neun Uhr, als mein Freund gestern nach Boston kam.

Als mein Freund gestern nach Boston kam, war es neun Uhr.

II. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Unsere Magd, welche gestern auf dem Markt war, kaufte Eier und Butter.

Our maid, who was at the market yesterday, bought eggs and butter.

The relative clause, as will be seen, does not change the order of the principal clause.