

**GERMAN EXERCISES:  
MATERIAL TO TRANSLATE  
INTO GERMAN**

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German Exercises: Material to Translate into German by J. Fred. Stein

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**J. FRED. STEIN**

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INTO GERMAN**



# GERMAN EXERCISES.

*MATERIAL TO TRANSLATE INTO  
GERMAN.*

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By

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INSTRUCTOR IN GERMAN IN THE BOSTON HIGH SCHOOLS.

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## PREFACE.

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THIS collection of Exercises is selected and compiled from material accumulated during a long experience in the Boston High Schools.

Obliged to constantly prepare and arrange the material to meet the need of various classes, and repeatedly urged by fellow-teachers to give this collection for publication, the author at last respectfully submits his work to the use and good-will of students of the German language.

He gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the following gentlemen in compiling his book :

Mr. J. TETLOW, Head Master of the Girls' High and Latin Schools; Mr. J. O. NORRIS, Head Master of the Charlestown High School; and Mr. S. THURBER, Master in the Girls' High School.

Thanks are also due to Mr. C. H. HEINTZEMANN, who, through personal attention, presents the book in such acceptable form.

J. FRED. STEIN.

BOSTON, *September 1, 1888.*

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## INTRODUCTION.

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ALL students of German recognize the necessity of brief and clear rules upon construction.

Such as are indispensable to beginners will be found in the opening pages of the book.

The first exercises may be used as soon as the rudiments of any German grammar have been learned. Later will be found exercises to suit the pupil's progressive needs.

The aim of the book is in fact to give the student practical acquaintance with common construction, rules for which he finds in any well-authorized grammar.

In the exercises on construction in the introductory part it will be seen that the interlinear translation given is intended to explain the German text without regard to the English idiom.



## ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS IN PRINCIPAL DECLARATORY SENTENCES.

Subject.	Personal Verb.	Adverb of time.	Objects.		Negations.	All Adverbs or adverbial expressions not of time.	Past Participle or Infinitive or Predicate Adj.
			Dative.	Accusative.			
1. Der Knabe The boy	hat has	heute to-day		sein Buch his book		in der Schule. in school.	
2. Der Knabe The boy	hat has	gestern yesterday		sein Buch his book		in der Schule. in school.	
3. Der Knabe The boy	hat has	gestern yesterday		sein Buch his book		in der Schule in school	gehabt. had.
4. Der Knabe The boy	wird will	morgen to-morrow		sein Buch his book		in der Schule in school	haben. have.
5. Dieser Knabe This boy	würde would	gestern yesterday		sein Buch his book		in der Schule in school	gehabt haben. have had.
6. Dieser Knabe This boy	hat has	gestern yesterday		sein Buch his book	nicht not	in der Schule in school	gehabt. had.
7. Der Mensch Man	ist is						sterblich. mortal.
8. Der Vater The father	hat has	gestern yesterday		einen Sohn a son		für seinen Sohn in einem Putiladen in Boston for his son in a hat-store in Boston	gekauft. bought.
9. Der Vater The father	hat has	gestern yesterday		seinem Sohn his son		in einem Putiladen in Boston in a hat-store in Boston	gekauft. bought.

## GERMAN EXERCISES.

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### Inversion of Construction (Verb before the Subject).

#### I. In the following instances as in English :—

##### (a) In interrogative sentences :

1. Wann hat der Knabe sein Buch nicht in der Schule gehabt?  
When has the boy, etc.
2. Wo hat der Knabe gestern sein Buch nicht gehabt?  
Where has the boy, etc.
3. Hat der Mann sein Geld gefunden?  
Has the man his money found?
4. Haben Sie das neue Haus gekauft?  
Have you the new house bought?

##### (b) In imperative sentences :

5. Schreiben Sie einen Brief an Ihren Onkel!  
Write (you) a letter to your uncle!

##### (c) In exclamatory sentences :

6. Sollte das Kind gefallen sein!  
Should the child fall be (=Has the child fallen!?)

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

7. Hätte der Knabe heute sein Buch nicht in der Schule gehabt.  
Had the boy to-day his book not in school had.
8. Wäre der Knabe zwei Jahre älter.  
Were the boy two years older.

II. In the following case the German order differs from the English :—

In a simple sentence, any other word than the subject may, and often does, come first; this places the verb before the subject (inversion); this usage generally occurs with adverbs of time:

1. Gestern hat der Knabe sein Buch nicht in der Schule gehabt.

Yesterday the boy has, etc.

2. Einen Hut hat der Vater gestern seinem Sohn in einem Laden in Boston gekauft.

A hat the father has yesterday, etc.

(The foregoing sentences should be made fully clear by the teacher.)

#### Remarks on some Subordinate Conjunctions.

- (a) *When* † — wann? asking for time in direct or indirect questions.
- (b) *If* — wenn, in conditional clauses, after imperf. or pluperf. tenses, subjunctive mode.
- (c) *When* — wenn, followed by the present, perfect, or future tense.
- (d) *When, as* — als, speaking of time, followed by the imperf. or pluperf. tense, when a single fact is spoken of; otherwise, wenn.
- (e) *As, since* — da, expressing cause.
- (f) *Since* — seit, or seitdem, expressing time only.
- (g) *If, whether* — ob, in indirect questions; subjunctive mode after imperf. or pluperf. tense.
- (h) *As if* — als ob, subj. mode after imperf. or pluperf. tense.