

**PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES  
FOR SPEAKING GERMAN;  
A SUPPLEMENT TO ALL  
GERMAN GRAMMARS**

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Progressive exercises for speaking German; a Supplement to all German grammars by Charles Eulenstein

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**CHARLES EULENSTEIN**

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PROGRESSIVE  
EXERCISES FOR SPEAKING  
GERMAN;

A SUPPLEMENT TO ALL GERMAN  
GRAMMARS.

BY

CHARLES EULENSTEIN,

PROFESSOR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AT BATH.

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LONDON:

D. NUTT, 158, FLEET STREET.

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1844.

## PREFACE.

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The following pages have been composed with a view of presenting to the English public a short manual, containing, in the smallest possible space, such materials as would be found most useful to those whose principal object is to speak German. The author has conceived the idea that a book of Progressive Exercises on some of the principal Rules of German, and framed in most familiar language would be best calculated to give the desired effect. He has taken considerable pains, in choosing only such words and sentences as are of daily use; and by frequent repetition of the most familiar parts of the language, he hopes to have accomplished his chief object, which was to enable the pupil to express himself at an early period on a variety of familiar subjects. He has also

accompanied some of the Exercises with grammatical notes and rules, which will be found a great saving of time. The Exercises are followed by a series of Familiar Dialogues in German only; and the book concludes with a selection of Anecdotes and Poems.

Bath, April, 1844.

## PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES.

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### I.

#### THE AUXILIARY VERB *Haben*, TO HAVE.

I HAVE a flower. Have you flowers? I had many flowers. My father has no flowers. He has a garden. Has he roses? He has no roses. Has your sister a garden? My sister has a house. She has friends. My brother had many friends. Have you a watch? I had one. Has your brother patience? Yes.

A flower, eine Blume; flowers, Blumen; many flowers, viele Blumen; no flowers, keine Blumen; my father, mein Vater; a garden, einen Garten; roses, Rosen; no roses, keine Rosen; your sister, Ihre Schwester; my sister, meine Schwester; a house, ein Haus; she, sie; friends, Freunde; my brother, mein Bruder; many friends, viele Freunde; a watch, eine Uhr; one, eine; your brother, Ihr Bruder; patience, Geduld.

### II.

[Rule.—When a principal sentence is formed with a compound tense, the infinitive or participle is placed at the end. Examples :—

Ich habe Zeit gehabt, I have had time.

Haben Sie Zeit gehabt? Have you had time?

Ich werde Zeit haben, I shall have time.]



I have had money. Have you had time? The mother has had patience. The sisters have had friends. We have had a horse. Have you had horses? Shall you have time? I shall have no time. My son has had two horses. Have you had tea? I have had coffee. Let us have patience. We shall have pleasure. My sisters have had company. Would you have time? Would you have had patience? Have you had many friends?

Money, Geld; time, Zeit; the mother, die Mutter; the sisters, die Schwestern; a horse, ein Pferd; horses, Pferde; no time, keine Zeit; my son, mein Sohn; two horses, zwei Pferde; tea, Thee; coffee, Kaffee; pleasure, Vergnügen; my sisters, meine Schwestern; company, Gesellschaft; many friends, viele Freunde.

### III.

#### THE AUXILIARY VERB *Seyn*, TO BE.

I am contented. Thou art rich. You are industrious. I am not rich, but I am happy. My sister is always contented. She is ill. Is she old? No, she is very young. My mother is very old. She is very well. Your children are very pretty. Where are they? They are not at home. They are at school. Is your brother here? No, he is not here. I am sleepy.

Contented, zufrieden; rich, reich; industrious, fleißig; not, nicht; happy, glücklich; always, immer; ill, krank; old, alt; very young, sehr jung; my mother, meine Mutter; very old, sehr alt; very well, sehr wohl; your children, Ihre Kinder; very pretty, sehr hübsch; where, wo; not at home, nicht zu Hause; at school, in der Schule; your brother, Ihr Bruder; here, hier; sleepy, schläfrig.

## IV.

Have you been in London? No, I have been in the country. My grandson has been in Paris. Has he ever been in Berlin? He has never been there. Have you been at the concert? I was not there. Has your daughter been there? She has been there. We have all been there. Would you have been at home? I should have been out. Would you be contented? My mother has been ill. I would have been unhappy.

In London, in London; in the country, auf dem Lande; my grandson, mein Enkel; ever, je or jemals; never, nie or niemals; there, da; at the concert, in dem Concert; your daughter, Ihre Tochter; all, alle; at home, zu Hause; out, aus; unhappy, unglücklich.

## V.

THE AUXILIARY VERB *Werden*, TO BECOME.

I became a merchant. My brother became ill. He grew tired. Did he become angry? It grows dark. Your son has become an officer. Has he become wise? He has become impatient. Have the trees become green? They have become green. Have the slaves become Christians? They will become Christians. They will soon become free. Has your son become an officer? He has become a lawyer.

A merchant, ein Kaufmann; tired, müde; angry, zornig; dark, dunkel; your son, Ihr Sohn; an officer, ein Offizier; wise, weise; impatient, ungeduldig; green, grün; the slaves, die Sklaven; Christians, Christen; soon, bald; free, frei; a lawyer, ein Advocat.

## VI.

I should become tired. Would you become tired? Would you become a merchant? I would have become a soldier. I should become ill. We should become hungry. Would you have become thirsty? I should not have become poor. My children are taken ill. You would not have become a lawyer.

A soldier, ein Soldat; hungry, hungrig; thirsty, durstig; poor, arm; my children, meine Kinder.

## VII.

THE THREE PRECEDING VERBS IN AN INVERTED POSITION.

At present I am poor. Yesterday I was tired. This evening it is very cold. Now I have a good appetite. Yesterday I had no appetite. To-morrow I shall be at home. Monday I shall be in London. This week I have been twice in London. Now you are in a better situation. Last Wednesday I was not at home. To-day I am not very well. Yesterday it was very cold.

At present, jetzt; yesterday, gestern; this evening, diesen Abend; very cold, sehr kalt; a good appetite, einen guten Appetit; no appetite, keinen Appetit; to-morrow, morgen; Monday, Montag; this week, diese Woche; twice, zweimal; in a better situation, in einer bessern Lage; last Wednesday, vorigen Mittwoch.

## VIII.

Last year we had no horses. After that journey my brother became ill. By that inheritance your son be-