

German Grammar

German Grammar Flipper®- Topics - CLP-630W Introduction to German Grammar. Grades 8–College.

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Description

Introduction to German Grammar. Grades 8–College.

German Grammar Flipper®- Topics - CLP-630W

- Grammatical Gender
- Declension: Nominative
- Declension: Accusative
- Declension: Dative
- Declension: Genitive
- Articles: Definite
- Articles: Definite: Gender
- Articles: Definite: Case
- Articles: Indefinite
- Articles: Indefinite: Gender
- Articles: Indefinite: Case
- Der-words (Dieser-words)
- Der-word dieser
- Der-word jener
- Der-word jeder
- Der-word mancher
- Der-word solcher
- Der-word welcher
- Der-word Endings: Gender

- Verbs: Finite: Tense
- Verbs: Finite: Mood: Indicative
- Verbs: Finite: Mood: Subjunctive
- Verbs: Finite: Mood: Imperative
- Verbs: Finite: Mood: Conditional
- Verbs: Strong
- Verbs: Weak
- Verbs: Mixed (Irregular Weak)
- Verbs: Present Tense: Stem
- Verbs: Present Tense: Stem: Person
- Verbs: Present Tense: Stem: Number
- Verbs: Present Tense: Stem: Irregularities
- Auxiliary Verbs: haben
- Auxiliary Verbs: sein
- Auxiliary Verbs: werden
- Preterite (Simple, Narrative Past, or Imperfect): Strong
- Preterite (Simple, Narrative Past, or Imperfect): Weak
- Present Perfect (Compound Past)
- Present Perfect (Compound Past): Formation of Past Participle
- Present Perfect (Compound Past): Choice of haben or sein
- Past Perfect (Pluperfect)
- Past Perfect (Pluperfect): Comparison of Three Past Tenses
- Future Tense
- Future Perfect Tense
- Principal Parts of Verbs
- Modal Auxiliaries: dürfen
- Modal Auxiliaries: können
- Modal Auxiliaries: mögen
- Modal Auxiliaries: müssen
- Modal Auxiliaries: sollen
- Modal Auxiliaries: wollen
- Non-past Tense
- Modal Past Tense
- Verbs: Separable Prefixes: anfangen
- Verbs: Separable Prefixes: mitkommen
- Verbs: Inseparable Prefixes: verstehen
- Verbs: Inseparable Prefixes: bekommen
- The Subjunctive Mood: Statements
- The Subjunctive Mood: Wishes and Polite Requests
- The Subjunctive Mood: Indirect Discourse
- The Subjunctive Mood: Subjunctive II
- The Subjunctive Mood: Subjunctive I
- The Subjunctive Mood: Conditional
- Subjunctive II (Past or General Subjunctive)
- Subjunctive I (Present or Special Subjunctive)
- The Conditional Mood: würde + Infinitive
- The Imperative Mood: For du
- The Imperative Mood: For sie
- The Imperative Mood: For wir
- Passive Voice
- Dative Verbs
- Common Dative Verbs
- Reflexive Verbs
- Reflexive Pronouns: Accusative
- Reflexive Pronouns: Dative
- Uses of the Infinitive: As a Noun
- Uses of the Infinitive: In Verb Combinations

- Der-word Endings: Case
- Ein-words (Kein-words)
- Ein-word: mein
- Ein-word: dein
- Ein-word: sein
- Ein-word: ihr (her)
- Ein-word: unser
- Ein-word: euer
- Ein-word: ihr (their)
- Ein-word: Ihr
- Ein-word Endings: Gender
- Ein-word Endings: Case
- Plurals of Nouns
- Plurals of Nouns: Eight Different Ways to Form Plurals
- Declension of Nouns: Case
- Declension of Nouns: Gender
- Personal Pronouns
- Personal Pronouns: Number
- Personal Pronouns: Person
- Use of du
- Use of ihr
- Use of Sie
- Relative Pronouns: Case
- Relative Pronouns: Gender
- Possessive Pronouns: Case
- Interrogative Pronouns: Case
- Demonstrative Pronouns: dies-
- Demonstrative Pronouns: jen-
- Demonstrative Pronouns: solch-
- Indefinite Pronouns: alles
- Indefinite Pronouns: etwas
- Indefinite Pronouns: nichts
- Indefinite Pronouns: man
- Indefinite Pronouns: jemand
- Indefinite Pronouns: niemand
- Indefinite Pronouns/Adjectives: alle
- Indefinite Pronouns/Adjectives: andere
- Indefinite Pronouns/Adjectives: einige
- Indefinite Pronouns/Adjectives: mehrere
- Indefinite Pronouns/Adjectives: viele
- Indefinite Pronouns/Adjectives: wenige
- Preceded Adjective Endings (Weak Declension) After der-words: Case
- Preceded Adjective Endings (Weak Declension) After der-words: Gender
- Preceded Adjective Endings (Mixed Declension) After ein-words: Case
- Preceded Adjective Endings (Mixed Declension) After ein-words: Gender
- Unpreceded Adjective Endings (Strong Declension): Case
- Unpreceded Adjective Endings (Strong Declension): Gender
- Comparatives of Adjectives
- Superlatives of Adjectives
- Adverbs
- Adverbs: Suffixes
- Adverbs: Comparatives
- Adverbs: Superlatives: Relative
- Adverbs: Superlatives: Absolute
- Prepositions
- Prepositions: Accusative
- Prepositions: Dative
- Prepositions: Genitive
- Prepositions: Accusative or Dative
- Da- (dar-) Compounds
- Wo- (wor-) Compounds
- Verbs: Inflections
- Verbs: Declension
- Verbs: Conjugation
- Verbs: Infinitive

- Uses of the Infinitive: In Perfect Tenses
- Uses of the Infinitive: With Separable Verbs
- Use of Past Participles
- Use of Present Participles
- Word Order: Normal
- Word Order: Inverted
- Word Order: Questions
- Word Order: Negation
- Word Order: Objects: If Direct Object is Noun
- Word Order: Objects: If Direct Object is a Pronoun
- Word Order: Adverbs
- Word Order: Prepositional Phrases
- Word Order: Conjunctions: Coordinating Conjunctions
- Word Order: Conjunctions: Subordinating Conjunctions
- Set Expressions: The Indefinite man
- Set Expressions: es gibt
- Set Expressions: nicht wahr
- Set Expressions: was für (ein-)
- Set Expressions: recht haben
- Set Expressions: hin
- Set Expressions: her
- Set Expressions: ab
- Set Expressions: wenn
- Set Expressions: wann

- Verbs: Finite