

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

- 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
- Modals 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

- Der-word jener
 - Der-word jeder
 - Der-word mancher
 - Der-word solcher
 - Der-word welcher
 - Der-word Endings: Gender
 - 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
- 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: words + Infinitive
 - The Imperative Mood: For du
 - The Imperative Mood: For ihr
 - 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
 - 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: Adverbial
 - 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: bei
 - Set Expressions: bei
 - Set Expressions: bei
 - Set Expressions: bei
 - Set Expressions: wann
 - Set Expressions: wann

- Da- (dar-) Compounds
- Wo- (wor-) Compounds
- Verbs: Inflections
- Verbs: Declension
- Verbs: Conjugation
- Verbs: Infinitive
- Verbs: Finite