



32. After **viele, wenige, einige**, adjectives that follow directly have the same "strong" endings as those words: z.B.
- viele nette Leute (Nom & Acc)
  - vielen netten Leuten (Dat)
  - vieler netter Leute (Gen)
- Alle** is not considered an indefinite quantifier, and has same effect as *der words* on adjectives:
- alle netten Leute
35. Adjectives indicating nationality are not capitalized in German.

## Verbs & Tenses

36. Subject and verb do not agree! Singular or plural?
37. You have conjugated a **sein** verb with **haben**. Sein = motion, change of condition (also sein, werden, bleiben)
38. Past participles of "weak" or regular verbs end in **-t**.
39. Past participles of "strong" or irregular verbs end in **-en**.
40. *Present perfect* tense is formed by present tense of haben or sein plus the past participle.
- Er hat gelesen.
41. *Past perfect* tense is formed by the past tense of haben or sein plus the past participle. Past of past.
- Er hatte gelesen.
42. *Present tense passive* is formed by present tense of werden plus the past participle.
- Er wird gerufen.
43. *Past tense passive* = past tense of werden plus the past participle.
- Er wurde gerufen
44. *Present perfect passive* = past tense of werden plus the past participle plus worden.
- Er ist gerufen worden
45. *Past perfect passive* = past tense of sein plus the past participle plus worden.
- Er war gerufen worden.
46. *Future tense passive* = present tense of werden plus past participle plus werden.
- Er wird gerufen werden.
47. Use the simple past tense (**Vergangenheit** z.B. *ging, sah, verstand*) to relate a chain of events, unless you want to sound very informal. Then use the present perfect tense.
48. Use the present perfect tense to relate past events very informally.
49. You can tell a story or chain of events in the simple past or present tense, but do not switch back and forth between tenses.
50. Use the past perfect tense within a chain of events told in the simple past when you want to relate an event preceding that chain of events.

51. Use the present perfect tense within a chain of events told in the present tense when you want to relate an event preceding that chain of events.
52. **Modals** govern infinitives without **zu**.
53. The verb has a *separable prefix* which goes to the end of the clause in the present tense and simple past in main clauses and direct commands.
54. In an *infinitive clause with zu*, the **zu** goes between the separable prefix and the stem of the verb, z.B. abzuholen, aufzuschreiben.

## Miscellaneous

55. Incorrect spelling!
56. All German nouns are capitalized!
57. Incorrect plural ending!
58. Wrong gender!
59. Wrong preposition! The agent in a *passive voice* construction is always indicated by **von** (someone) or **durch** (something.)
60. Choose a different word. Yours is a colloquialism that is inappropriate in this context. OR *fw* = falsches Wort!
61. You translated an English idiom literally. It does not exist in that form in German.
62. **Viel** means much and never has an ending. **Viele** means many and follows rules for adjective endings.
63. Use **nach** for places with a geographical name, never **zu**, z.B. *zu meiner Mutter*, but *nach Deutschland*.
64. English *when*:
- **Als** = one time events or conditions in the past.
  - **Wenn** = repeated occurrences in the past or present (The German *wenn* is always used for the English *if*.)
  - **Wann** = questions about the time of an occurrence.
65. The German *ich* is never capitalized unless it is the first word of a sentence.
66. *zu Hause* = at home but *nach Hause* = towards home (ich gehe)

## Pronouns

67. Relative Pronouns mean: who, whom, which, that, whose. Der, Wer, was, wo, welch-

	Masc	Fem	Neut	Pl
Nom	der	die	das	die
Acc	den	die	das	die
Dat	dem	der	dem	denen
Gen	dessen	deren	dessen	deren

68. You have used an incorrect pronoun, z.B. mich, mir. See lists.