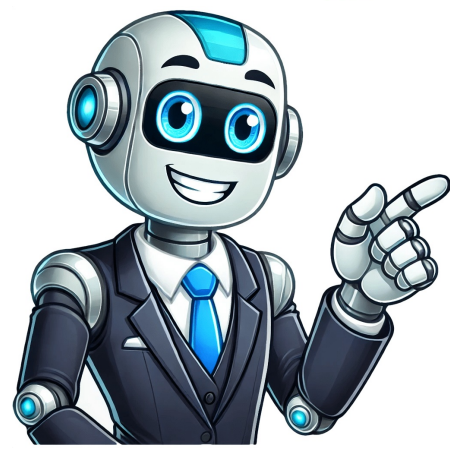


Click to verify



Grammatica di tedesco pdf

Materiale di studio – Vai al SHOPEcco i nostri materiali in PDF accompagnati da file audio in MP3 per studiare comodamente a casa spendendo importi minimi. Possono essere stampati e l’audio ascoltato sul vostro smartphone. Così anche in viaggio potete ascoltare e imparare tutto il necessario per parlare bene in tedesco sui vari livelli.Trovate i testi di studio completi del livello A1,A2, B1,B2 con letture, dialoghi, schede di grammatica e esercizi con soluzioni e vocabolari base del livello A2 e B1 con tanti file audio per imparare il tedesco anche quando non siete in rete. Ähnliche Beiträge Clicca sul livello per vedere subito gli orari attuali dei corsi: Corsi di tedesco online con insegnante madrelingua in modalità [...] Per essere compatibile con il GDPR dobbiamo chiedere a tutti i nostri clienti/studenti la conferma della iscrizione alla nostra newsletter. [...] Metti alla prova le tue conoscenze! Test di livello gratuito scritto e orale con feedback di un insegnante Fai prima [...] Ecco una tabella con le ore (60 minuti) necessarie in piccoli gruppi oppure lezioni individuali per raggiungere i vari livelli [...] A2 principianti avanzati, Il programma del livello A2 viene svolto in 3 moduli di 18 ore (complessivamente 54 ore di [...] Nach oben scrollen Ask the publishers to restore access to 500,000+ books. Qui trovate i Grammatikhäppchen – gli stuzzichini di grammatica. Sono vari argomenti della grammatica della lingua tedesca partendo da 0 fino al livello B1/B2. Queste spiegazioni in lingua italiana vi faciliteranno lo studio della grammatica tedesca.I Grammatikhäppchen sono le regole in piccole porzioni appetitose. Le spiegazioni delle regole sono arricchite con piccoli trucchi, esempi pratici e frasi esemplificative che aiutano a memorizzare e usare bene le regole. Alla fine troverete esercizi interattivi per mettere subito in pratica ciò che avete letto. Uno o due stuzzichini al giorno (per non rischiare una indigestione) e alla fine conoscerete le regole essenziali della grammatica tedesca. Un vero e proprio corso di tedesco online gratis se aggiungete anche lo studio dei vocabolari con audio presente – e tutto con delle spiegazioni semplici e comprensibili da tutti.GRAMMATICA TEDESCA - MENU COMPLETOGRAMMATICA TEDESCA - MENU COMPLETOPuoi scaricare la grammatica tedesca in un pratico PDF stampabile e tanti esercizi con soluzioni nello SHOP:Grammatik -deutsche Version>>German Grammar - English Versions>>Otto simpatici video per spiegare in maniera semplice le basi della grammatica tedesca: Nach oben scrollen Want to start speaking German from your first lesson? You will! Our lessons take you by the hand and guide you through real German conversations. Our teachers slow down and explain every word and phrase. Just imagine... you'll finally understand every German word you hear. Learning for travel or love? Want to focus on reading, writing, grammar or culture? You get lessons based on your goals and needs. Nouns and Pronouns Verb Tenses Moods, Voices, etc. Word Order Modifiers Other Features Nouns and Pronouns Verb Tenses Moods, Voices, etc. Word Order Modifiers Other Features Congratulations, you've joined the club! By just opening this article, you've become a learner of German. Excited? Well, that's how easy it really is. Lots of people say that learning German is hard, but it's really just something you have to approach methodically. And that's because of German grammar. While German vocabulary is based on roots and quite logical, and German pronunciation is easy to master with a few new lip shapes, the grammar tends to prove difficult for learners (though some say that it's getting simpler over time). So now that you're learning German, what exactly is it that you need to pay attention to? How complex are the different parts of German grammar, and what is it going to take to master them? It's time to find out right here, once and for all. Without further ado, here are the elements of German grammar you really need to know when starting out. Table of Contents German grammar is considered "rigid," but it just has lots of details to keep track of. It's definitely an intellectual challenge to get on top of it all, but once the patterns start feeling natural, it's pretty exciting to see your mind intuitively handle new rules it didn't even know were possible before. The German grammar rules that trip most people up have to do with the noun gender and case system. English gets by fine without either, so why bother in German? Well, to a German, the noun genders just sound right when they're used correctly, and something's off when a non-native consistently makes mistakes. In general, adjectives and articles are the hardest things to learn for this reason—they change based on case and gender, meaning your brain has to work fast to keep track of the case and gender of every element in the sentence. On top of that, the German word order is sometimes opposite of that in English in terms of verb placement. A long German sentence can even have a stack of modal verbs at the end that you have to decipher! Overall, though, as long as you systematically work through these new rules, it's just a matter of time. Nobody who's been consistently studying German for years has failed to absorb these patterns. In German grammar, nouns take on one of three genders, and a noun's gender affects the articles and the adjectives. The German definite articles are der, die, and das, corresponding to the masculine, feminine, and neuter genders respectively. If you're not familiar with the concept of grammatical gender, try disassociating it mentally from the concept of human gender. "Gender" here really means "genre," as in classes of words. Each word belongs to a certain "class," and that's reinforced naturally for native German speakers thanks to massive input. They'll always see the word Fenster ("window") with the article das, and so to them, it's crazy to think it could be anything but a neuter word. The same mentality extends toward indefinite articles and adjectives, which take specific endings based on the gender of the word. So, you have to pay attention to the gender in order to form an accurate sentence. For the foreign learner who might not have time to be raised in a German family, noun gender presents a rather significant obstacle. These just have to be learned by rote, even though there are a few tricks. Don't despair, though. As your brain gets used to learning more and more German words, the habit of remembering the gender along with them will start to become second nature. → Just getting started with this whole German thing? See our list of the Most Common Nouns to get a headstart! German has four cases: nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive (though the genitive case is not used very often in speech or casual writing). Each of these cases provides extra information about the grammatical role of the noun in the sentence. Examples are worth a lot more than descriptions when it comes to something like this. Ich gebe ihm meinen Rechner. / "I give him my computer." Here, ich is in the nominative case because it's the subject of the sentence. Meinen Rechner is in the accusative case, since it's the direct object. Finally, ihm is the indirect object, so it's in the dative case. You'll note that we have vestiges of this in English too, even though the medieval case system that English used to have is all but gone. For example, we say "him" in this case to mark the object, not "he." German simply takes that to the next level. Also note that, according to German grammar, cases can be governed by prepositions as well. There are sets of prepositions that belong to each case, and those have to be learned too since they don't quite line up like you'd expect in English. There are even 'two-way' prepositions, which change their case based on the motion of the subject! Ich laufe in das Kino. / "I am running into the movie theater."Ich laufe in dem Kino. / "I am running around in the movie theater." Why das or dem? The difference is that in the first example, you move from "outside" the theater to "inside," while in the second example you're always "inside." Again, this kind of thing can really seem tricky at first, but the more you open up your mind to a new way of thinking, the easier it will come to you. In addition, as you learn more idioms and set phrases, the cases will become fixed in your mind. If there's one thing to remember about German word order, it's "V2." That's linguistics shorthand for "verb-second," which is itself shorthand for "the verb takes the second position in the sentence." Often, this lines up with English, where the verb is literally the second word. Ich höre Musik. / "I'm listening to music." But what happens if you add some adverbial phrases? Ich höre jeden Tag Musik. / "I listen to music every day." Jeden Tag ("every day") can't go at the end of the sentence in German like it can in English. The verb must stay in the second place. One thing that trips up learners is how, in subordinating (secondary) clauses, the verb moves to the end of the sentence. It turns out that "V2" only applies to main clauses! Ich mag dich, weil du so schön bist. / "I like you because you are so beautiful." Here, the pronoun du and the verb bist get stretched far apart syntactically. This can sometimes lead to confusion when a German speaker is explaining a long and complicated concept, and the listener has to wait until the end to find out what the verb is! Let's take a closer look at verbs before closing out here. German verbs have easy and hard aspects. First the good news: In German grammar, tenses work much like they do in English, except occasionally even simpler. In English, we distinguish between present progressive ("I am going") and present habitual ("I go"). In German, both of those are expressed in the simple present tense. Ich fahre. / "I drive." OR "I am driving." This present tense can also indicate future events, as long as context is given within the sentence. Ich fahre morgen nach Köln. / "I'm driving to Cologne tomorrow." German forms its past tense much like English does, with a simple past and a present perfect. In spoken German, though, the simple past has mostly disappeared in favor of the present perfect. Ich habe ihn heute gesehen. / "I saw him today." Unfortunately, one of the harder features of German verbs is something it shares with English. Combining a German verb with a preposition turns it into another verb entirely, much like how in English, to take someone out and take someone down are two very different concepts. Finally, German verbs are reflexive much more often than English ones are. Take the verbs sich unterhalten ("to have a conversation with") and sich erinnern an ("to remember"). The particle sich is a reflexive particle just like -self in the English words "myself" and "yourself." It sounds a bit off to say, "I'm having myself a conversation with you," but that's the way you'll have to say it in German! → By the way, here are the 50 Most Common Verbs used in German. Learners can agree that learning German grammar is a rewarding experience, through all its ups and downs. It teaches you to get familiar with a complex, logical system in an intimate way, and when you can speak German fluently, the proof of your hard work is there with every sentence you say! So, are you wondering how to master German grammar? It all comes with time. That time goes a lot faster, though, when you have a good resource backing you up! If you feel like you need some extra German grammar help or just want to stay consistent with your studies, try out GermanPod101! With podcasts for learners at every level, from beginner to advanced, and dozens of helpful guides and articles, you'll never be lost for words. As you learn new vocabulary with us, you'll automatically learn words in context and easily remember the grammatical structures associated with them. That way, German grammar will become something you naturally pick up instead of something you have to struggle to remember. A little bit of concentrated review here and there, and you'll wonder what you ever had to worry about. Which of these German grammar points are new to you, and which ones seem the most difficult so far? Let us know in the comments! Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material.