

### PASSIVE VOICE IN GERMAN

Present tense: In the present tense, the passive voice is formed by using the present tense of "-werden" and the past participle of the main verb. For example, "Der Hund beißt den Mann" (The dog bites the man) becomes "Der Mann wird vom Hund gebissen" (The man is bitten by the dog).

Past tense: In the past tense, the passive voice is formed by using the past tense of "werden" and the past participle of the main verb. For example, "Der Hund hat den Hund gebissen" (The man has bitten the dog) becomes "Der Hund wurde vom Mann gebissen" (The dog was bitten by the man).

### PASSIVE VOICE IN GERMAN (cont)

Future tense: In the future tense, the passive voice is formed by using the future tense of "werden" and the past participle of the main verb. For example, "Der Mann wird den Hund beißen" (The man will bite the dog) becomes "Der Hund wird vom Mann gebissen werden" (The dog will be bitten by the man).

In German, the passive voice is formed by using the auxiliary verb "werden" (to become) along with the past participle of the main verb. The subject of the sentence is the receiver of the action, rather than the doer of the action.

### Geographical names

WOHIN	WO	WOHER
nach Deutschland	in	aus
in die Schweiz	in der	aus der
in die USA	in des	aus den

articles are always used with rivers, seas, lakes, mountains, oceans

### Geographical names (cont)

Rivers european rivers are usually feminine. non-European rivers are usually masculine, like der Nil, der Gangas

seas, because a lake (der See) is all lakes masculine. names will like der Bodensee. neu: die Ostsee, das Schwarze Meer

- der Mont Blanc

Mountains always masculine:



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Geographical names (cont)		VOCABULARY (cont)		VOCABULARY (cont)	
Mountain chains always in plural:	die Alpen	der Tsunami, -s	the tsunami	zerstören	destroy
countries don't have articles UNLESS: An article is used if the name has an attribute, for example an adjective, in front of it → das wilde Afrika, das schöne Finnland → in these cases, the city, continent or country is a neuter word (article das)		der Unfall, -e+	the accident	gewittern	to thunderstorm
2. Feminine countries (die article) → have to be learned by heart → for example: die Schweiz, die Slowakei, die Türkei, die Ukraine		der Vulkanausbruch, -e+	the volcanic eruption	stürmen	to storm
3. Countries in plural → die USA → die Niederlande		der Waldbrand, -e+	the forest fire	abwechslungsreich	varying
<b>VOCABULARY</b>		der Wind, -e	the wind	bergig	mountainous
aus/brehen	erupt	die Atomkatastrophe, -n	the atomic catastrophe	das Feld, -er	the field
bebén	quake/tremble	die Dürre, -n	the drought	das Gebirge, -	the mountain range
blasen	to blow(strong wind)	die Emission, -en	the emission	das Gelände	the terrain
brennen	burn	die Erosion	the erosion	das Gewässer, -	the waterbody
das Abgas, e	the exhaust (gas)	die Flut, -en	the flood	das Tal, -er+	the valley
das Abwasser	the sewage	die Hitzewelle, -n	the heatwave	das Ufer, -	the waterline
das Erdbeben	the earthquake	die Klimaerwärmung / die Erderwärmung	the global warming/climate warming	der Archipel, -e	the archipelago
das Gewitter	the thunder	die Lawine, -s	the avalanche	der Bach, -e+	the stream
das Hochwasser	the floodwater	die Naturkatastrophe, -n	the natural catastrophe	der Berg, -e	the mountain
das Klima	the climate	die Ölpest	the oil spill	der Dschungel, -	the jungle
das Opfer	the victim	die Schlammlawine, -n	the mudslide	der Felsen, -	the cliff
der Erdrutsch, -e	ther landslides	die Seuche, -n	the plague	der Fjäll, -s	the fell
der Klimawandel	the climate change	die Überschwemmung, -en	the flooding	der Fluss, -e+	the river
der Orkan, -e / der Wirbelsturm, -e+	the hurricane	die Umweltkatastrophe, -n	the environmental disaster	der Gipfel,	the peak
der Sturm, -e+	the storm	drohen + dat	to threaten	der Gletscher, -	the glacier
der Treibhauseffekt, -e	the greenhouse effect	evakuieren	evacuate	der Hügel, -	the hill
		überfluten, überschwemmen	to flood	der Laubwald, -er+	the deciduous tree
		überleben	survive	der Nadelwald, -er+	the coniferous tree
		um/kommen	to perish	der Ozean, -e	the ocean
		verursachen	cause	Der Regenwald, -er+	the rainforest
		wehen	blow	der See, -n	the lake



### VOCABULARY (cont)

dicht	dense
die Ebbe, -n	the low tide
die Ebene, -n	the plain
die Erde	the earth, globe
die Flut, -en	the high tide, flood
die Gegend, -en	the region
die Halbinsel, -n	the headland
die Insel, -n	the island
die Küste, -n	the coast
die Landschaft, -en	the landscape
die Natur	the nature
die See / das Meer, -e	the sea
die Stromschnelle, -n	the rapid
die Umgebung, -en	the surroundings
die Wiese, -n	the meadow
die Wildnis, -se	the wilderness
die Wüste, -n	the desert
feucht	moist
flach	flat
fließen, fließt, floss, ist geflossen	to flow
hoch	high
öde	deserted
steil	steep
strömen	stream
tief	deep



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