

### 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 Mann hat den Hund gebissen" (The man has bitten the dog) becomes "Der Hund wurde vom Mann gebissen" (The dog was bitten by the man).
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### 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).	Perfect tense: In the perfect tense, the passive voice is formed by using the present tense of "werden" and the past participle of "haben" or "sein", depending on the main verb. For example, "Der Mann hat den Hund gebissen" (The man has bitten the dog) becomes "Der Hund ist vom Mann gebissen worden" (The dog has been bitten by the man).
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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	except for a few like der Rhein, der Main, der Neckar
seas, lakes	because a lake (der See) is masculine, all lakes are masculine. like der Bodensee.	seas/oceans are feminine words and neutral words (die See, das Meer), so names will either be fem or neu: die Ostsee, das Schwarze Meer
- Mountains always masculine:	der Mont Blanc	

### Geographical names (cont)

Mountain chains always in plural: die Alpen

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)**

2. Feminine countries (die article)

→ have to be learned by heart

→ for example: **die Schweiz, die Slowakei,**

**die Türkei, die Ukraine**

3. Countries in plural

→ die USA

→ die Niederlande

### VOCABULARY

aus/brechen	erupt
beben	quake/tremble
blasen	to blow(strong wind)
brennen	burn
das Abgas, e	the exhaust (gas)
das Abwasser	the sewage
das Erdbeben	the earthquake
das Gewitter	the thunder
das Hochwasser	the floodwater
das Klima	the climate
das Opfer	the victim
der Erdbeben, -e	the landslide
der Klimawandel	the climate change
der Orkan, -e / der Wirbelsturm, -e+	the hurricane
der Sturm, -e+	the storm
der Treibhauseffekt, -e	the greenhouse effect

### VOCABULARY (cont)

der Tsunami, -s	the tsunami
der Unfall, -e+	the accident
der Vulkanausbruch, -e+	the volcanic eruption
der Waldbrand, -e+	the forest fire
der Wind, -e	the wind
die Atomkatastrophe, -n	the atomic catastrophe
die Dürre, -n	the drought
die Emission, -en	the emission
die Erosion	the erosion
die Flut, -en	the flood
die Hitzewelle, -n	the heatwave
die Klimaerwärmung / die Erderwärmung	the global warming/climate warming
die Lawine, -s	the avalanche
die Naturkatastrophe, -n	the natural catastrophe
die Ölpest	the oil spill
die Schlammlawine, -n	the mudslide
die Seuche, -n	the plague
die Überschwemmung, -en	the flooding
die Umweltkatastrophe, -n	the environmental disaster
drohen + dat	to threaten
evakuieren	evacuate
überfluten, überschwemmen	to flood
überleben	survive
um/kommen	to perish
verursachen	cause
wehen	blow

### VOCABULARY (cont)

zerstören	destroy
gewittern	to thunderstorm
stürmen	to storm
abwechslungsreich	varying
bergig	mountainous
das Feld, -er	the field
das Gebirge, -	the mountain range
das Gelände	the terrain
das Gewässer, -	the waterbody
das Tal, -er+	the valley
das Ufer, -	the waterline
der Archipel, -e	the archipelago
der Bach, -e+	the stream
der Berg, -e	the mountain
der Dschungel, -	the jungle
der Felsen, -	the cliff
der Fjäll, -s	the fell
der Fluss, -e+	the river
der Gipfel,	the peak
der Gletscher, -	the glacier
der Hügel, -	the hill
der Laubwald, -er+	the deciduous tree
der Nadelwald, -er+	the coniferous tree
der Ozean, -e	the ocean
Der Regenwald, -er+	the rainforest
der See, -n	the lake
der Strand, -e+	the beach
der Strom, -e+	the stream
der Sumpf, -e+	the swamp
der Teich, -e	the pond
der Wald, -er+	the forest
der Wasserfall, -e+	the waterfall



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### 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 surround- ings
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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