

What is German Noun Gender?

Worksheet

German noun gender is a grammatical classification that assigns each noun as masculine (der), feminine (die), or neuter (das). Gender determines the article used and how adjectives and pronouns agree with that noun.

Questions

1. What gender is 'die Schule'?
A) Masculine
B) Feminine
C) Neuter
D) Ambiguous
2. Which article indicates neuter gender?
A) der
B) die
C) das
D) den
3. How does German noun gender affect grammar?
A) Changes article and adjective ending
B) Is purely decorative
C) Affects only plurals
D) Does not matter after articles
4. Nouns ending in -heit are typically...
A) Masculine
B) Feminine
C) Neuter
D) Any gender
5. Classify these nouns by gender: der Mann, die Frau, das Buch.
6. What is the gender of 'der Apfel' (apple)?
7. Which gender uses the article 'das'?
8. Define: What are the three German noun genders?
9. Define: How do you know a noun's gender?
10. Define: Why does gender matter in German?

Answer Key

1. B) Feminine — The article 'die' marks it as feminine.
2. C) das — 'das' is the neuter nominative article.
3. A) Changes article and adjective ending — Gender determines articles (der/die/das) and adjective endings (e.g., schöner Mann, schöne Frau, schönes Kind).
4. B) Feminine — Nouns ending in -heit are almost always feminine (e.g., Schönheit, Freiheit).
5. der Mann — masculine (der article) die Frau — feminine (die article) das Buch — neuter (das article)
6. The article is 'der' der is the masculine article Gender: masculine
7. The article 'das' signals neuter gender Example: das Haus (house), das Auge (eye)
8. Masculine (der), Feminine (die), Neuter (das).
9. By its article: der = masculine, die = feminine, das = neuter. Also learned with each noun.
10. Gender controls articles, adjective endings, and pronoun forms throughout a sentence.

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