

What are Personality Traits?

Worksheet

Personality traits are adjectives like freundlich (friendly), nett (kind), klug (clever), and faul (lazy). In German, they agree with the noun's gender, number, and case.

Questions

1. Which adjective means 'lazy' in German?
A) fleißig
B) faul
C) mutig
D) klug
2. Nominative feminine singular of 'intelligent':
A) intelligenter
B) intelligente
C) intelligentem
D) intelligenten
3. What happens to personality adjectives in German?
A) They never change
B) They agree with the noun's gender, number and case
C) They add '-tion' at the end
D) They stay the same in all positions
4. Does 'Der Mann ist freundlich' need an adjective ending?
A) Yes, -e
B) Yes, -er
C) No, predicative adjectives stay base form
D) Yes, -en
5. Der Mann ist freundlich. (The man is friendly.)
6. Ich mag die intelligente Frau. (I like the intelligent woman.)
7. Ein mutiger Junge läuft schnell. (A brave boy runs fast.)
8. Define: What is a personality trait in German?
9. Define: Why do German personality adjectives change?
10. Define: Freundlich — how does it change in accusative feminine?

Answer Key

1. B) faul — Faul = lazy. Fleißig = diligent, mutig = brave, klug = clever.
2. B) intelligente — Nominative feminine singular ends in '-e'. (Die intelligente Frau.)
3. B) They agree with the noun's gender, number and case — German adjectives change their ending to match the noun they describe.
4. C) No, predicative adjectives stay base form — In predicative position after 'sein', adjectives typically don't add endings.
5. Adjective 'freundlich' agrees with masculine noun 'Mann' in nominative case No ending change needed in predicative position (after 'ist')
6. Adjective 'intelligent' → 'intelligente' (accusative, feminine, with definite article) Ending '-e' shows accusative feminine agreement
7. Adjective 'mutig' → 'mutiger' (nominative, masculine, with indefinite article) Ending '-er' marks nominative masculine singular
8. An adjective describing character — freundlich, nett, faul, klug — that changes form by gender, number, and case.
9. To agree with the noun's gender (masculine/feminine/neuter), number (singular/plural), and case (nominative/accusative/dative/genitive).
10. Freundlich → freundliche (die freundliche Frau = the friendly woman, accusative).

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