German Adjective Endings in the Nominative and Accusative Cases

The noun is in the nominative.
- The noun is masculine.
  - The noun has «der» before it.
    - Add -e
  - The noun has «ein» before it.
    - Add -er
- The noun is feminine.
  - The noun has «die» before it.
    - Add -e
  - The noun has «eine» before it.
    - Add -e
- The noun is neuter.
  - The noun has «das» before it.
    - Add -e
  - The noun has «ein» before it.
    - Add -es

The noun is plural.
- The noun has «den» before it.
  - Add -en
- The noun has «einen» before it.
  - Add -en
- The noun has «die» before it.
  - Add -en
- The noun has «eine» before it.
  - Add -e
- The noun has «das» before it.
  - Add -e
- The noun has «ein» before it.
  - Add -es

The noun is in the accusative.
- The noun has «die» before it.
  - Add -e
- The noun has «eine» before it.
  - Add -e
- The noun is masculine.
  - The noun has «den» before it.
    - Add -en
  - The noun has «einen» before it.
    - Add -en
- The noun is feminine.
  - The noun has «die» before it.
    - Add -en
  - The noun has «eine» before it.
    - Add -e
- The noun is neuter.
  - The noun has «das» before it.
    - Add -e
  - The noun has «ein» before it.
    - Add -es