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Dear Learner,

in this **XXL Glossary** you will find, as its title suggests, much more than just a glossary. Each chapter includes the following sections:

Vocabulary

All new words are presented in the order in which they appear in both the course book and the workbook, page-by-page, then alphabetically. Unlike a dictionary, this glossary allows you to learn words in context so that their meaning is far more real to you than a dictionary entry.

Forms and Structures

In this section, we explain grammar based on concrete examples from the course book and compare and contrast the structures with those of English. As the course proceeds, you will find continued reference in newer sections to material in previous chapters to help reinforce your understanding and mastery of these points.

The “**Communication Strategies**” go a step beyond grammar to help acclimate you to aspects of the spoken language that you will encounter. This subsection reviews things that one hears that can’t be found in the dictionary.

We have also included additional translation **exercises** in each chapter to help you get a better sense of your progress and mastery, allowing you to see more how German and English are similar and different.

Listening and Speaking

As important as grammar, structure, and vocabulary are, without knowing the sound system, they are of no use. In this section, we aim to give you the tools you will need not only to recognize the sounds of German, but to reproduce them so that you can be understood, even when your structural knowledge is weak.

Getting It All Down

In this section, we provide numerous suggestions for helping you to learn German more effectively. As the program progresses, you will find some methods that work for you, perhaps some that do not, but you will add to your arsenal of study strategies. We place particular emphasis on the use of a *Lerntagebuch* (study journal) throughout.

Familiarity and Understanding

No language exists apart from the culture in which it is couched. Here you will learn about the German-speaking areas of the world, their literature and arts, and aspects of daily life. This section also aspires to help you avoid common missteps that many foreigners and learners make.

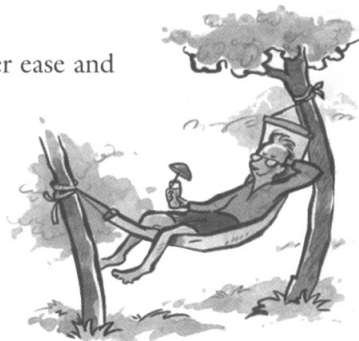
Self-Evaluation

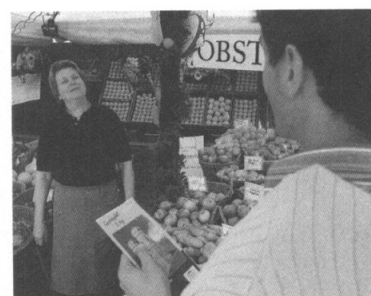
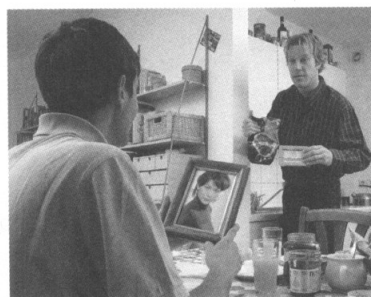
At the end of each chapter, you have the opportunity to evaluate your progress on the objectives in each unit, allowing you to give extra attention and/or seek extra help in areas where you are not as confident in your new skills.

We hope that you find this volume helps you learn German with greater ease and more enjoyment, and we wish you every success.

Sincerely,

the authors and editors





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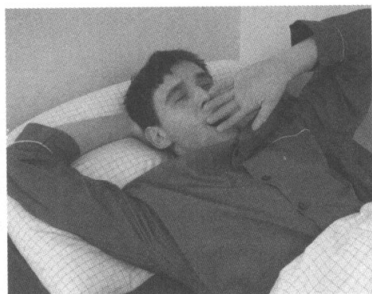
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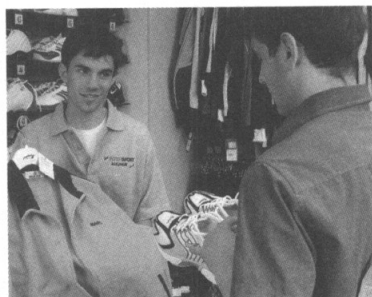
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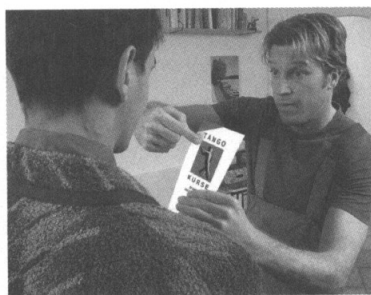
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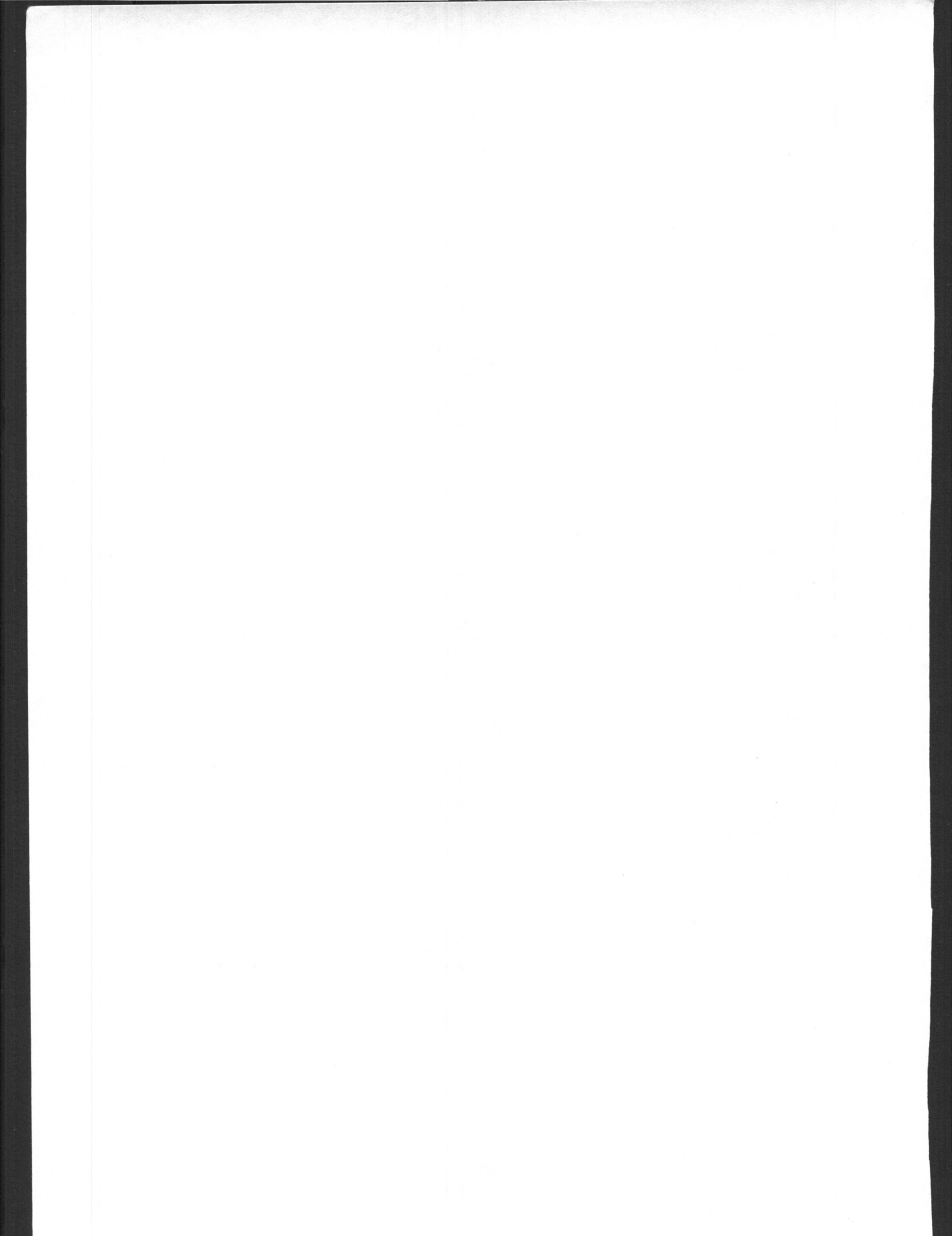
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Kursbuch

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an-sehen	to look at
das	here: this, that
die	the (definite article, feminine)
<i>die Folge, -n</i>	<i>consequence</i>
das Foto, -s	photo, photograph
gut	good
Guten Tag	hello (literally, "good day")
hören	to hear
Ihr/e	your (possessive article, formal address)
in	in
ist → sein	is → to be
mein/e	my (possessive article)
meinen	to mean, to be of the opinion
der Name, -n	name
passieren	to happen
sein (Verb)	to be
Sie	you (formal)
die Sprache, -n	language
sprechen; du sprichst, er spricht	to speak
der Tag, -e	day
und	and
was?	what?
wer?	who?

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aus	here: from
bisschen	little, little bit
Deutsch	German
ein bisschen	a little bit
ein/e	a/an (indefinite article)
<i>Englisch</i>	<i>English</i>
<i>Finnisch</i>	<i>Finnish</i>
<i>Finnland</i>	<i>Finland</i>
heißen	to be called: my/your/his/her name is ...
ich	I
kommen	to come
sagen	to say
zu-ordnen	to put in order

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der Abend, -e	evening
auf	here: until

auf Wiedersehen

bei	goodbye (literally: "until we see each other again")
die Dame, -n	here: at
danke	lady
die Frau, -en	thank you
gute Nacht	here: Mrs. and/or Ms.
guten Abend	good night
guten Morgen	good evening
hallo	good morning
der Herr, -en	hello
international	here: Mr.
der Kurs, -e	international
<i>die Mama, -s</i>	course, also referring to a class that one takes
meine Damen und Herren	<i>mama</i>
der Morgen	ladies and gentlemen
die Musik (nur Singular)	morning
die Nacht, -e	music
oh	night
tschüs	oh
6 Uhr	bye!
das Wiedersehen (nur Singular)	6 o'clock
willkommen	seeing each other again
	welcome

Seite 11

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ah ja	oh yes
der Dank (nur Singular)	thanks, gratitude
dann	then (adverb of time)
die Entschuldigung, -en	pardon (here: excuse me, pardon me)
es	it
fragen	to ask
herzlich	heartily, sincerely
Herzlich willkommen!	Welcome!
ja	yes
die Kollegin, -nen	colleague (female)
mit	with
nein	no
nicht	not
stimmen	to be correct or accurate
suchen	to look for, seek
viel	much, a lot
vielen Dank	thanks a lot
wie?	literally: how? here: what?
wissen; ich weiß, du weißt, er weiß	As in what did you say?
zeigen	to know (as in factual knowledge)
	to show

Seite 12

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aber	but
auch	also, too

das Bild, -er
der

Deutschland
du
England
ergänzen
Französisch
freuen

freut mich
das Gespräch, -e
Griechenland
Griechisch
Iran
Italien
Italienisch
mich
nur
Österreich
passen
Polen
Polnisch
das Radio, -s
Russisch
die Schweiz
Spanien
Spanisch
die Türkei
Türkisch
die USA (Plural)
von
welche
woher?
zu

Seite 13

Auf Wiederhören

das Beispiel, -e
bitte
der Buchstabe, -n
die Buchstabenmaus, -e

buchstabieren
da
die Firma, Firmen
leid-tun
die Lektion, -en
markieren
mir

raten; du rätst, er rät
die Seite, -n
das Spiel, -e
das Telefongespräch, -e

picture
the (definite article, masculine line)
Germany
you (informal, singular)
England
to complete
French (language)
to be happy about, to look forward to
my pleasure (to meet you)
conversation
Greece
Greek (language)
Iran
Italy
Italian (language)
me
only
Austria
to fit, correspond to
Poland
Polish (language)
radio
Russian (language)
Switzerland
Spain
Spanish (language)
Turkey
Turkish (language)
the USA
here: from
which?
from where?
here: to

Page 13

goodbye (for use only on the phone)
example
here: please
letter (of the alphabet)
"letter mouse" (game similar to "hangman")
to spell
here: there
company, firm
to be sorry
lesson unit
to mark
me (personal pronoun, dative)
to guess
page, side
game
phone conversation

tut mir leid
unbekannt
Wiederhören

das Wort, -er

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die Adresse, -n
die Allee, -n
an
die Anmeldung, -en
das Ärztehaus, -er
der Clown, -s
Deutsch als Fremdsprache

der Dipl.-Kaufmann, -er

der Dr. (Doktor, -en)

die E-Mail, -s
der Familienname, -n
das Fax, -e
das Formular, -e
die Fremdsprache, -n
die Gästeinformation, -en
der Geschäftsführer, -

die GmbH, -s
die Hausnummer, -n
das Hotel, -s
der Kapitän, -e
das Land, -er
lesen; du liest, er liest
der Magier, -
das Meer, -e
mobil
die Online-Redaktion, -en
der Platz, -e
die Postleitzahl, -en
die Praxis, Praxen
privat
das Referat Personal

die Stadt, -e
die Straße, -n
das Telefon, -e (Tel.)
die Visitenkarte, -n
der Vorname, -n
die Wassersportschule, -n

Seite 15

der Abschied, -e
die Aussage, -n

I'm sorry
unknown
short form for → auf
Wiederhören
word

Page 14

address
avenue, street
here: to
registration
medical practice
clown
German as a foreign language
businessman holding the degree of Diplom
Doctor (as in holding a doctoral degree)
e-mail
last name, surname
fax
information form
foreign language
guest information
managing director, head of company
limited liability corporation
street address number
hotel
captain
country
to read
magician
sea
here: cell or mobile phone
online editorial staff
plaza or square
postal code, ZIP code
practice (medical, legal, etc.)
here: home
HR department, personnel department

city
street
telephone
business card, calling card
first name, Christian name
school for water sports

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farewell
statement (indicative sentence)

<i>die Begrüßung, -en</i>	<i>greeting</i>
bitten	to ask for, request
danken	to thank
<i>die Grammatik, -en</i>	<i>grammar</i>
<i>die Herkunft (nur Singular)</i>	<i>origin</i>
<i>die Konjugation, -en</i>	<i>conjugation</i>
<i>die Position, -en</i>	<i>position</i>
<i>die Strategie, -n</i>	<i>strategy</i>
<i>das Verb, -en</i>	<i>verb</i>
<i>die Wendung, -en</i>	<i>here: phrase, expression</i>
<i>die W-Frage, -n</i>	<i>question beginning with an interrogative</i>
wichtig	important

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<i>Grüezi</i>	<i>hello (Swiss)</i>
Grüß Gott	hello (used primarily in Southern Germany)

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<i>die Leute (nur Plural)</i>	<i>people</i>
<i>das Lied, -er</i>	<i>song</i>
<i>mit-singen</i>	<i>to sing along</i>
<i>das Zwischenspiel, -e</i>	<i>entr'acte</i>

Arbeitsbuch

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<i>die Phonetik (nur Singular)</i>	<i>phonetics</i>
an-kreuzen	check, mark with a check mark, tick
<i>nach-sprechen; du sprichst nach, er spricht nach</i>	<i>to repeat (spoken)</i>

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achten	to pay attention to
<i>die Betonung, -en</i>	<i>emphasis, stress</i>
<i>die Satzmelodie, -n</i>	<i>melody (rise and fall) of the sentence</i>
noch einmal	once again

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<i>das Satzzeichen, -</i>	<i>punctuation mark</i>
---------------------------	-------------------------

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<i>Russland</i>	<i>Russia</i>
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<i>die Form, -en</i>	<i>form, shape</i>
<i>unterstreichen</i>	<i>underline</i>
richtig	correct

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korrigieren	to correct
groß-schreiben	to capitalize

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finden	to find
ordnen	to put in order
notieren	to note

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bedeuten	to mean (as in the meaning of a word)
benutzen	to use
<i>die E-Mail-Adresse, -n</i>	<i>e-mail address</i>
<i>die Faxnummer, -n</i>	<i>fax number</i>
<i>der Fußballspieler, -</i>	<i>football player, soccer player</i>
<i>die Nummer, -n</i>	<i>number</i>
<i>der Pianist, -en</i>	<i>pianist</i>
<i>der Politiker, -</i>	<i>politician</i>
<i>der Schauspieler, -</i>	<i>actor</i>
<i>die Schauspielerin, -nen</i>	<i>actress</i>
<i>die Schneiderei, -en</i>	<i>tailor shop</i>
<i>die Telefonnummer, -n</i>	<i>telephone number</i>
<i>der Wissenschaftler, -</i>	<i>scientist</i>
<i>das Wörterbuch, -er</i>	<i>dictionary</i>

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<i>der Lernwortschatz</i>	<i>study vocabulary</i>
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<i>die Kursprache</i>	<i>language of the course</i>
<i>weitere</i>	<i>further</i>

1 Statements (*Aussagen*)

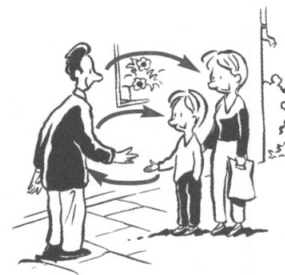
examples	<i>Mein Name</i>	<i>ist</i>	<i>Andreas Zilinski.</i>	My name is Andreas Zilinski.
	<i>Ich</i>	<i>bin</i>	<i>Michaela Hueber.</i>	I am Michaela Hueber.
	<i>Ich</i>	<i>spreche</i>	<i>Deutsch.</i>	I speak German.

1	2
subject	verb

In German, a complete sentence must always have two elements: a subject and a predicate.

The sentence subject is represented by one word or various words, such as a noun and its complements (*mein Name*) or by a pronoun (*ich*).

In both of these aspects, German and English are alike. They differ, however, in that German does not always require that the subject come before the verb. In a German sentence, the conjugated verb is always the second element. If something such as an adverb comes at the beginning (the first element), then there is no comma separating it from the rest of the sentence; instead, the verb just comes second and the subject follows it.



2 Questions with an interrogative (*W-Fragen*) I

examples	<i>Wer</i>	<i>sagt</i>	<i>das?</i>	Who's saying that? Who says that?
	<i>Wer</i>	<i>bist</i>	<i>du?</i>	Who are you?
	<i>Wie</i>	<i>heißen</i>	<i>Sie?</i>	What is your name?
	<i>Wie</i>	<i>ist</i>	<i>Ihr Name?</i>	(literally: how are you called?)
	<i>Was</i>	<i>sprechen</i>	<i>Sie?</i>	What (language) do you speak?
	<i>Woher</i>	<i>kommen</i>	<i>Sie?</i>	Where do you come from?

1	2	3
interrogative	verb	subject

As opposed to a question that can be answered with "yes" or "no", sometimes called a closed question, a question with an interrogative (question word) at the beginning is open-ended and seeks more specific information. All interrogatives in German begin with a *W*, hence the name *W-Frage*.

In such questions, the interrogative is in the first position, the verb is in the second position and the subject follows the verb.

In the examples above, you can see how the different elements fit together:

- *Wer?* asks about a person.
- *Wie?* asks for a qualitative description. Though it translates as "how" in English, its meaning also extends in German to many situations where English speakers use "what".
- *Was?* asks about activities, circumstances, and objects.
- *Woher?* asks about the point of origin, where from. The English equivalent of this word, now archaic, is "whence".

3 The Preposition of Location *aus* (Lokalpräposition)

- examples *Woher kommen Sie?*
- (Ich komme) *aus* England/*aus* Illinois/*aus* Sydney.
 - *Aus dem* Libanon/*aus dem* Mittelwesten.
 - *Aus der* Schweiz/*aus der* Türkei.
 - *Aus den* USA.



When answering a *woher?* question, German uses the preposition *aus* + the name of the location. Just as *woher* asks where from, the preposition *aus* cannot be left out of the answer. As in English, some proper geographical names have articles (such as “the Bahamas”), though there is no direct correspondence between which English names use an article and which German ones do. The German places requiring an article must be learned as fixed expressions.

4 Personal Pronouns (Personalpronomen) I

- examples 1st person: *Ich spreche Türkisch.*
I speak Turkish.
- 2nd person: *Entschuldigung, woher kommst du?* *Entschuldigung, wie heißen Sie?*
Excuse me, where do you come from? Excuse me, where do you come from?

As with all European languages and in contrast to English, German has two distinct forms of address when talking to someone else, the familiar form (*du*) and the formal form (*Sie*). The formal form of address is always capitalized. For more information on when *du* and *Sie* are used, as well as on the verb *heißen*, please see “Familiarity and Understanding” on p. 17–18.



5 Verb Conjugation (Verb: Konjugation) I

- examples *Ich heiße Jordi.*
Woher kommst du?
Sprichst du Deutsch?

infinitive			<i>komm-en</i>	<i>arbeit-en</i>	<i>heiß-en</i>	<i>sprech-en</i>	
singular	1 st	<i>ich</i>	<i>komme</i>	<i>arbeite</i>	<i>heiße</i>	<i>spreche</i>	<i>-e</i>
	2 nd	<i>du</i>	<i>kommst</i>	<i>arbeitest</i>	<i>heißt</i>	<i>sprichst</i>	<i>-st</i>
	formal	<i>Sie</i>	<i>kommen</i>	<i>arbeiten</i>	<i>heißen</i>	<i>sprechen</i> verb with vowel change	<i>-en</i>

German verbs have only one conjugation in the present tense (unlike English, which has three: I come, I am coming, I do come). German verbs conjugate to match their subjects by adding the corresponding ending to the verb stem. Infinitives always end in *-en* or *-n*. The endings for the *ich*-, *du*- and *Sie*-forms are visible above. There are a couple of spelling rules you should remember:

- If the verb stem (infinitive minus the *-en* or *-n*) ends in *s*, *ß*, *x* or *z*, drop the *-s* at the end of the second person familiar form and use instead of *-st* only *-t* (i.e. *heißen* – *du heisst*).
- If the verb stem ends in *-d* or *-t*, most of the time, you will add an *-e* before the *-st* on the *du*-form (i.e. *arbeiten* – *du arbeitest*),
- Some verbs change their vowels in the 2nd person (i.e. *sprechen* – *du sprichst*), and
- a very small group of verbs conjugates irregularly, one of which is *sein*. (see below)

infinitive			<i>sein</i>
singular	1 st	<i>ich</i>	<i>bin</i>
	2 nd	<i>du</i>	<i>bist</i>
	formal	<i>Sie</i>	<i>sind</i>

6 Communication Strategies

a Dialogue Particles (*Dialogpartikeln*)

Dialogue particles indicate agreement, acceptance, approval, doubts or reservations, and so on. They also serve to structure, manage or end a discussion. Depending on the context in which they appear, they can have very distinct meanings:

- examples *Entschuldigung, wie ist Ihr Name?* Excuse me, what's your name?
Khosa. Khosa.
Ah ja, Herr Khosa. Oh yes, Mr. Khosa.
- Ah ja* indicates that the speaker hears and remembers something already known.

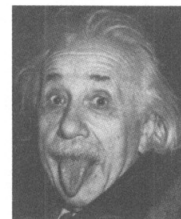
- example *Ist Frau Söll da, bitte?* Is Ms. Söll there?
- The use of *bitte* is effectively obligatory in any case where the speaker needs the assistance of the person being spoken to, such as here, where the speaker is seeking information.

- examples *Frau Söll ist nicht da.* Ms. Söll is not here.
Ja, gut. Danke. Very well. Thank you.

With *ja, gut* one expresses conformity. It also serves to indicate that the speaker wishes to end the conversation or the current topic of conversation.

- examples *Wer ist das?* Who is that?
Das ist Albert Einstein. That's Albert Einstein.
Ja, stimmt. Yeah, that's right.

With *ja, stimmt* one confirms the earlier statement.



b Modal Words (*Modalpartikeln*)

Modal words express the speaker's emotional attitude to the situation or the content of the statement, question or imperative. These words cannot be literally translated; in English, we tend to change our intonation in a spoken statement, or we reformulate the entire sentence to achieve the same effect. Since a modal word can have different effects upon a statement depending on the overall context, it is best to consider context when encountering them, and to avoid the temptation to try to find an equivalent in your own language.

Unlike dialogue particles, modal words (which are also called *Partikeln* in German) are never stressed in speaking. They tend to come immediately after the verb, just like the negation *nicht*.

example *Du sprichst **aber** gut Deutsch!*

You really speak good German!

aber as a modal word appears in exclamatory statements and indicates affirmation of something that one really did not expect or believe before, such as a pleasant surprise. It is not to be confused with the conjunction *aber* which does have a concrete meaning, but appears usually at the beginning of a clause.

7 Translate into English:

a *Ist Herr Thoma da, bitte?*

– *Tut mir leid, Herr Thoma ist nicht da.*

b *Woher kommt Richard? Aus Kalifornien?*

– *Ja, stimmt.*

c *Das ist meine Kollegin Lucie.*

– *Ah ja. Hallo, Lucie.*

8 Translate into German:

a Hi, I'm David.

b Hello, I'm Steve Fisher.

c Good afternoon, my name is Delgado,
Rosa Delgado.

9 Translate into German:

a Excuse me, what's your name?

– Abramov, Julie Abramov.

b Where are you from?

– I'm from Iowa, from the Midwest.

c And you, Joan, where are you from?

– From Minnesota, from St. Paul.

d What languages do you speak?

– English, French and a little Spanish.

Listening and Pronunciation

It is important to learn not just the sounds of German, but how they differ from those of English. One fundamental difference is the vowels: in English, our short and long vowels can be completely different sounds (such as the short a in “apple” and the long a in “ape”). This is not so in German.

Long and Short Vowels

German and English share 5 vowels that look the same when written, but the sounds are different, and it is actually easier to tell in German when a vowel is short and when long.

A vowel is long when

- it is doubled (*Meer, Beethoven*)
- it is followed by an <h> in the same syllable (*Zahl, zehn*) or an <ß> (*Straße*)
- it is alone at the end of a syllable (*so*) or followed by a single consonant and then the next syllable (*Name*).
- <i> is long if followed by an <e> (*Sie*).

In contrast, short vowels are followed by more than one consonant (*kommen*).

The only real difference in pronunciation between long and short vowels is the length of the vowel: a long vowel is spoken longer than a short vowel, and short vowels are quickly cut off.

The Alphabet and its Pronunciation

The German alphabet looks just like the English, with the addition of four characters. Unlike English, however, the letters’ sounds remain consistent and once you know the alphabet, you have almost the entire sound system mastered.

It is very important that letters be spoken at the front of the mouth, formed more with the lips and tongue than in English, particularly more so than American English. Although German has a reputation of being guttural, English is actually far more so.

<a>	a	[ɑ:]	Abend; Tag; Ah	<r>	err	[ɛR]	Herr
	be	[be:]	Abend	<s>	ess	[ɛS]	ist[s], Sie [z]
<c>	tse	[tʃe:]	CD ([tʃe:de] like the sound of the zz in “pizza”	<t>	te	[te:]	guten Tag
<d>	de	[de:]	danke	<u>	u	[u:]	du
<e>	e	[e:]	wer	<v>	fau	[fâv]	Vater [f]; November [v]
<f>	eff	[ɛf]	Finnland				see next page
<g>	ge	[ge:]	guten	<w>	we	[ve:]	wer see next page
<h>	ha	[hɑ:]	Huber	<x>	iks	[ɪks]	Xylofon
<i>	i	[i:]	Ihr Name	<y>	üpsilon['ypsilon]		Üpsilon
<j>	jott	[jot]	ja akin to the English “y” sound				see next page
<k>	ka	[kɑ:]	kommen	<z>	zett	[tʃet]	Kunz; herzlich
<l>	ell	[ɛl]	Deutschland				see next page
<m>	emm	[ɛm]	Morgen	<ß>	esszett	ɛS 'tʃet]	Straße
<n>	enn	[ɛn]	Nacht	<ä>	ä	[ɛ:]	Gespräch
<o>	o	[o:]	Oh				see next page
<p>	pe	[pe:]	Polnisch	<ö>	ö	[ø:]	Österreich
<q>	ku	[ku:]	Quiz[kvis] see next page	<ü>	ü	[y:]	Tschüs
							see next page

The Consonants <v> and <w>

In German, the <w> is always pronounced as our <v>, except in a few words borrowed from English. Likewise, the German <v> is always pronounced as our <f> except for foreign words, usually coming from French or Latin like *Vase*.

The Consonant <q>

The German <q> is almost always followed by a <u>, except in foreign words. Words with the <q> in German are foreign themselves most of the time. The sound of <qu> is like an English <kv> as in “kvetch”, which actually came into Yiddish from German.

The Consonants <s> and <z>

The German <s> at the beginning of a word or syllable sounds like our <z>; it is voiced. As the final sound in a syllable or word (*ist*, *tschiis*) it loses its voice and becomes voiceless like our <s>. <z> on the other hand is always explosive; the air stops before the voiceless consonant comes out. It is similar to the “zz” in “pizza” or the “ts” in “hits.”

The Consonant <ß>

The German <ß> is always pronounced like our <s>. It functions as a double s after long vowels (*Straße*) and diphthongs (*heißen*). When writing on a keyboard that does not have international characters, it can be substituted with “ss”.

The Umlauted Vowels <ä>, <ö>, <ü>

The two dots over these vowels signify that the vowel is being raised inside the mouth. We have a similar phenomenon in English, when the plural of “man” becomes “men”. For more specifics on how to pronounce umlauts, see Chapter 5 of this volume.

Syllabic Stress

Guten • kommen • Hauptbahnhof

Most German words are stressed on the first syllable, unless they begin with one of the prefixes *be-*, *ent-*, *er-*, *ge-*, *ver-*, *zer-*: *Gespräch • Entschuldigung*

Words that have come to German from foreign languages do not show this tendency: *Visitenkarte • Information*.

Stress in Short Statements

Guten Tag. Guten Morgen, Frau Schröder.



In short statements, the final word gets the most emphasis as it tends to be the one with the most communicative importance.

Diphthongs

There are three German diphthongs, two of which have multiple spellings:

<ei>/<ai>/<ey> [âɪ]	<i>mein/Kaiser</i>	English: eye; bye
<au> [âʊ]	<i>Haus</i>	English: house, brown
<eu>/<äu> [ɔɪ]	<i>Deutsch/Häuser</i>	English: boy, koi

Intonation

Entschuldigung. ↘

Ich heiÙe Eva Baumann. ↘

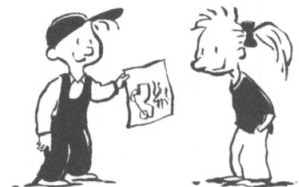
The intonation of a sentence indicates its conclusion and as such goes downward at the end of the sentence. (↘)

Getting It All Down

Learning how to learn a language efficiently is not just a matter of memorizing vocabulary and grammar. Familiarizing yourself with learning strategies and trying them out may seem like an inordinately large investment of time and energy, but once activities become part of your study routine, it can greatly accelerate and enhance your learning experience. Not every suggestion works for everyone, but most people find many of them helpful.

One of the best habits to acquire is to contextualize vocabulary as you learn it. Language is not mathematics, and sentences don't work like arithmetic. As helpful as bilingual dictionaries and glossaries are, they only do part of the job. Throughout the vocabulary list in this volume, for example, wherever the word "here" is noted, you can see that the same word can have very different meanings depending upon the context. Similarly, it is impossible to translate between languages word-for-word and retain any real meaning. For example, the phrase "*Wie geht es Ihnen?*" means "How are you?" but there is no one-to-one correlation: no one would ever say "How walks it to you?" – a literal translation – and expect to be understood.

Two ways, then, to approach vocabulary are to group items together thematically so that the associations with other words strengthen the identification of each one, and to learn words in situations where you have been exposed to them, such as phrases or sentences from the text, in ads you see on the internet or in magazines, or expressions you hear. These situations can be noted on vocabulary cards as you make them for your own review.



You might have noticed that verb conjugation was presented here in tabular form. Only three forms have been covered so far, but more will follow in the units ahead, and you will be able to add onto that table at that time. A useful strategy is to create your own tables to chart patterns that you find, and it is always good to look for patterns within structures. Your tables should reflect the spatial manner in which you understand them, whether vertical or horizontal, in different colors or fonts, whatever resonates with you.

Familiarity and Understanding

Learning another language means learning about the culture in which that language is based, finding similarities and differences with your own. In this section, we hope to provide you with an introduction to cultural norms and differences that will, hopefully, allow you to avoid gross misunderstandings.

The Verb *heißen*

Very much unlike English, German has two ways of saying what someone's name is, either to say "his/her/my name is ..." or "I am/he or she is called ...". This latter case in German involves the verb *heißen*. As you will note below in "Making Introductions," there is effectively no difference in the translation of *Ich heiße ...* and *Mein Name ist ...* as they both mean essentially the same thing. What is important to note is that it is far more common when meeting someone to ask "*Wie heißen Sie?*" or "*Wie heißt du?*" than it is to ask "*Wie ist Ihr Name?*" which sounds more official. *heißen* is equivalent to the French *s'appeler*, the Spanish *llamarse*, or the Italian *chiamarsi*.



Making Introductions

Shaking hands in greeting is common practice in formal situations, less so among friends and family. Hugs or kisses on the cheeks are reserved for very close relationships.

examples	<i>Ich bin Jelena Savic.</i>	I am ...
	<i>Ich heiße Maria Zell.</i>	My name is (I am called)...
	<i>Mein Name ist Otto Castell.</i>	My name is ...
	<i>Mein Name ist Larry.</i>	My name is ...

One can also give just the surname. This is common in professional situations: *Zell, Castell, ...*

The titles *Frau* and *Herr* are not used while introducing oneself, neither with the verb *sein* nor with the verb *heißen*.

~~*Ich heiße Frau Savic. / Ich bin Herr Castell.*~~

Among friends, groups of acquaintances, in family settings:

examples	<i>Ich bin Erik.</i>	I am ...
	<i>Ich heiße Jean Claude.</i>	My name is (I am called) ...

In more familiar situations, avoid using the phrase *Mein Name ist ...*

When asking for someone else's name, it is better to err on the side of caution and speak with the formal:

examples *Wie heißen Sie?*
Wie ist Ihr Name?

What is your name? (How are you called?)
What is your name?

Between young people, or when addressing a child:

examples *Wie heißt du?*
Wer bist du?

What is your name? (How are you called?)
Who are you?

To introduce someone else:

examples *Das ist Frau Terrero.*
Das ist (die) Jana/(der) Peter.

This is Ms. ...
This is (the) Jana/(the) Peter..



Whether an article is attached to a first name of a friend who is introduced to someone else depends on the region the speaker comes from. In southern Germany the article is common, in the North it is not. And it is never attached to a last name.

Du or Sie?

When in doubt, err on the side of caution and use *Sie*. A native speaker will tell you when to use *du*. In general, *Sie* is always used in business, work and professional situations until such time as individuals decide to use *du*. Young people always use *du* with each other, and adults addressing younger children use *du*. Friends, family members, and God are addressed as *du*. Adults tend to use *Sie* with each other until a relationship becomes more familiar with time and circumstance.

Expressing Gratitude

Danke or *Vielen Dank* are expressions of thanks. Generally, they are used frequently.

A Bit about bitte

The word "*bitte*" in German means both "please" when asking for something and "you're welcome" after an expression of gratitude. It is also used when presenting something, such as "here you are" or "here you go". It can also be used to ask someone to repeat something you did not hear the first time, either by itself or as part of "*Wie bitte?*" Finally, "*ja, bitte*" or "*bitte schön*" is used to open a dialogue between a functionary and a customer, such as summoning the next person in line at the post office. Context will tell you which sense is appropriate.

Greetings and Farewells



Until 10 or 11 a.m., the greeting *Guten Morgen* or the short form *Morgen!* is used. After that up till about 6 p.m. one says *Guten Tag* or *Tag!* In southern Germany and in Austria, *Griß Gott* (God greets you) is heavily used, and in Switzerland, its Swiss equivalent *Grüezi*, is used during the day. After 6 p.m., *Guten Abend* or *N' Abend!* (colloquial) is common. Only when leaving for the evening or going to bed are *Gute Nacht!* or *Nacht!* appropriate.

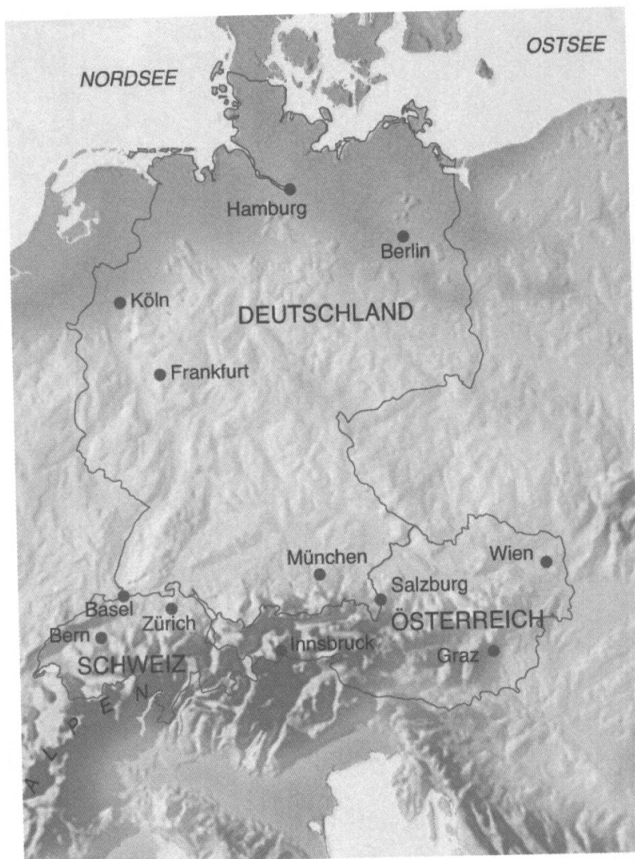


In work and more formal situations, *Auf Wiedersehen* is the most commonly used expression of farewell. *Tschüs(s)* is less formal, similarly to “bye bye” or “bye” in English. The Italian expression *Ciao* is heard more all the time all over the German-speaking areas of Europe. In southern Germany and in Austria, *Servus* works both for greetings and farewells. Austria has recently also seen the rise of *Baba*, a local form of our “bye-bye”. In Switzerland, the general formal farewell is *Auf Wiederluege*.

When answering the telephone, it is customary to answer with one’s name (both first and last but at least with the last name) and with the intonation going up toward the end: “*Angela Merkel*“, or “*Hier Köhler*“. When saying good-bye, instead of *Auf Wiedersehen* (*sehen* refers to seeing), on the phone one says *Auf Wiederhören* (*hören* referring to hearing).

What is your name?

Until the 1980s, German women generally took their husbands’ surnames after marriage and dropped their maiden names. Nowadays, when marrying, Germans have the option of taking the spouse’s name (men can take their wives’ names), of hyphenating both names or keeping their surname. Children of those who hyphenate names or keep their name, however, must have either the last name that both parents share, or they must take the last name of one of the parents. The most common surnames in Germany are those of old professions, such as *Müller* (miller), *Schmidt* (blacksmith) and *Schneider* (tailor).



Where is German spoken?

Globally, German is the ninth most spoken native language; in Europe, it is the most common native tongue: 100 million Europeans are native speakers. Approximately 82 million live in Germany, followed by Austria with 8 million. 64 % of the Swiss population speaks Swiss German, (*Schwyzerdütsch*), including the entire northern part of the country bordering on Germany.

Less well known is the fact that some 60 000 residents of eastern Belgium, along the German border, speak German as their native language and have their own representation in the Brussels parliament. Liechtenstein, the smallest Alpine state, is also German-speaking, as is a significant portion of the population of Luxembourg.

There are ethnic German minorities in the north of Italy in South Tyrolia as well as in southern Denmark. In both regions, German is an official co-language. There are also enclaves of German speakers in many Eastern European countries, most notably in Russia (the so-called Volga Germans), Romania and the Czech Republic.

In all, 20 million people worldwide speak German as a first or second foreign language (as of 2000), 15 million of whom are Europeans.

Historical Notes

In October of 2005, and for the first time in Germany's history, a woman, Angela Merkel, was elected Chancellor of Germany. She succeeded Gerhard Schröder and brokered the establishment of the Grand Coalition (*Große Koalition*) of the CDU (the Christian Democratic Union) and the SPD (Social Democratic Party of Germany) whereby ministers come from both parties. Merkel, who holds a doctorate in physics, was born and raised in East Germany, where her father was a Lutheran pastor, a politically difficult position to hold under the SED (Socialist Unity Party of Germany) regime, which officially tolerated religion but in fact discouraged it actively.

Self-Evaluation



When listening, I can understand (Hören)

forms of salutation (greetings) and farewell
 when someone is introducing him/herself: *Ich heiße ...; Mein Name ist ...; Ich bin ...*
 the person's origins: *Ich komme aus ...*
 his/her language: *Ich spreche Türkisch.*

In written texts, I can understand (Lesen)

personal information (names, addresses, phone numbers, e-mail, postal codes, place of residence)

I can produce the following oral structures (Sprechen)

greetings and farewells: *Hallo! Guten Tag. Auf Wiedersehen.*
 Introductions: *Mein Name ist ... Ich heiße ... Ich bin ...*
 Introducing another person: *Das ist Frau Huber.*
 Asking for someone on the telephone: *Ist Frau Söll da, bitte?*
 Talking about my origins and the languages I speak: *Ich komme aus ... Ich spreche ...*
 Spelling a name or other information: *M - Ü - L - L - E - R*
 Using forms of courtesy: *bitte/danke*

I can produce the following written forms of text (Schreiben)

fill out a form with personal information (name, place of birth, address, e-mail and place of residence)
 a simple e-mail or text message
 a simple personal ad with some personal data

Kursbuch

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die Familie, -n
der Freund, -e
geboren sein
die Großmutter, "z
hier
jetzt
leben
die Mutter, "z
schwierig
der Text, -e
wohnen

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family
friend
to be born
grandmother
here
now
to live
mother
difficult
text
to live (as a resident)

Seite 19

an-kreuzen
falsch
leiwand
man
oder
österreichisch
richtig
die Schwester, -n
sehr
sehr gut
studieren
Wie geht's?
wo?

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to mark with a check
here: incorrect
very good (Viennese dialect)
one (personal pronoun)
or
Austrian
correct
sister
very
very good
to study (at university)
How are you? How's it
going?
where?

Seite 20

ach
dir
es geht
Ihnen
na
na ja
nicht so gut
so
spielen
super
die Variante, -n
Wie geht es dir?
Wie geht es Ihnen?
die Zeichnung, -en

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oh
you (personal pronoun,
familiar, dative)
it's OK
you (personal pronoun, for-
mal, dative)
eh, ah
oh well, you know ...
not so good, not so well
so
to play
super
variation
How are you? (informal)
How are you? (formal)
drawing, sketch

Seite 21

der Bruder, "z
die Eltern (nur Plural)
die Geschwister (nur Plural)
die Großeltern (nur Plural)
der Großvater, "er
das Kind, -er
der Mann, "er
die Oma, -s
der Opa, -s
der Partner, -
die Partnerin, -nen
das Rätsel, -
der Sohn, "e
die Tochter, "z
der Vater, "z

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brother
parents (only plural)
siblings (only plural)
grandparents (only plural)
grandfather
child
here: husband
grandma, nana, granny
grandpa, gramps
partner (male)
partner (female)
puzzle
son
daughter
father

Seite 22

ah
Australien
denn
er
die Hauptstadt, "e
ihr
im Moment
das Kärtchen, -
lang(e)
der Moment, -e
die Party, -s
schon
schreiben
sie
sie (Plural)
Uganda
variieren
wir

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oh
Australia
does not translate literally,
expresses friendly curiosity
he (personal pronoun,
nominative)
capital city
you, y'all, you all (personal
pronoun, familiar, plural,
nominative)
at the moment
note card
long
moment
party (note German plural!)
already
to write
she (personal pronoun, sin-
gular, nominative)
they (personal pronoun,
plural, nominative)
Uganda
to vary
we (personal pronoun, plu-
ral, nominative)

Seite 23

alt
das Alter (nur Singular)
aus-füllen
der Geburtsort, -e
geschieden
haben
das Heimatland, "er

Page 23

old
age (only singular)
to fill out
place of birth
divorced
to have
home country

kein	no (negative article, makes the noun negative)
ledig	single
liegen in	to be located in
<i>nach-sprechen</i>	<i>to repeat (what has just been said)</i>
<i>die Personalien (nur Plural)</i>	<i>personal information</i>
die Telefonnummer, -n	telephone number
über	here: about
verheiratet	married
verwitwet	widowed
der Wohnort, -e	place of residence
die Zahl, -en	number

Seite 24**Page 24**

das Baby, -s	baby (note German plural!)
<i>bilden</i>	<i>to form</i>
einmal	once
die Freundin, -nen	friend (female)
die Gruppe, -n	group
das Jahr, -e	year
jede/jeder	each
<i>Kanada</i>	<i>Canada</i>
<i>das Kettenspiel, -e</i>	<i>game played in sequence</i>
noch	still, yet
noch einmal	yet again, one more time
der Satz, -e	sentence
sich	oneself
vor-stellen (sich)	to introduce oneself

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andere	other
<i>die Angabe, -n</i>	<i>piece of information, detail</i>
<i>das Befinden (nur Singular)</i>	<i>condition, state</i>
<i>feminin</i>	<i>feminine</i>
<i>maskulin</i>	<i>masculine</i>
<i>neutral</i>	<i>neuter</i>
die Person, -en	person
<i>der Plural, -e</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>der Possessivartikel, -</i>	<i>possessive article</i>
<i>der Singular, -e</i>	<i>singular</i>

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<i>alles</i>	<i>everything</i>
bald	soon
bis	until
dein/e	your (possessive article, familiar, singular)
der Gruß, -e	greeting
<i>hey</i>	<i>hey</i>
(die) Medizin	the science of medicine
neu	new

Norddeutschland
okay (o.k.)
servus

northern Germany
okay
"hi!" and "bye!" (southern German and Austrian)

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<i>Alles Liebe</i>	<i>all the best</i>
<i>beantworten</i>	<i>to answer (a question)</i>
die Frage, -n	question
die Landkarte, -n	map
liebe/lieber ...	dear ...
<i>das Lösungswort, -er</i>	<i>solution to the puzzle</i>
<i>P.P.S.</i>	<i>p.p.s.</i>
<i>P.S.</i>	<i>p.s.</i>
<i>der Wintergarten, -</i>	<i>wintergarden</i>
viele Grüße	familiar letter closing

Arbeitsbuch**Seite 94****Page 94**

gelb	yellow
grün	green
rot	red
die Übung, -en	exercise

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<i>Frankreich</i>	<i>France</i>
<i>klatschen</i>	<i>to clap, applaud</i>
<i>der Pfeil, -e</i>	<i>arrow</i>
<i>der Rhythmus, -men</i>	<i>rhythm</i>

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<i>Libanon</i>	<i>Lebanon</i>
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<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Portugal</i>
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<i>deutschsprachig</i>	<i>German-speaking</i>
normal	normal

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der Familienstand (nur Singular)	marital status
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1 Questions with an interrogative pronoun (*W-Fragen*) II

As a reminder, *wie* essentially translates as “how” in English, but is also used in many cases where English would use “what”:

examples	<i>Wie ist Ihre Adresse/Telefonnummer?</i>	What's your address?
	<i>Wie ist Ihr Name?</i>	What's your name?

wie can also combine with other words to create other interrogatives:

Wie alt sind Sie?
Wie lange dauert die Fahrt?

**2 The Preposition of Location *in* (*Lokalpräposition*)**

examples	<i>Wo sind Sie geboren?</i>	– In Chicago, in Amerika, in Deutschland
	<i>Wo wohnen Sie?</i>	– (Ich wohne) in Frankreich, in Bern, auf Oahu.

Most places where one can live use the preposition *in* when responding to a *wo* question, but islands require *auf*, corresponding to the difference between living **in** California but **on** Oahu. (*Ich wohne in Kalifornien, auf Oahu.*)

3 Personal Pronouns (*Personalpronomen*) II

singular

examples	<i>Das ist Timo. Er kommt aus Finnland.</i>	This is Timo. He is from Finland.
	<i>Das ist Corinna. Sie kommt aus Wien.</i>	This is Corinna. She is from Vienna.

The third person singular (used when talking about another person instead of to the person) in German has different pronouns for masculine and feminine. There is also a neuter pronoun, *es*. (*Das ist das Brandenburger Tor. Es ist in Berlin.*) You will learn more about this in Chapters 4 and 6.

plural

examples	<i>Das sind Víctor und Andrés.</i>	These are Victor and Andrés.
	<i>Sie kommen aus Spanien.</i>	They come from Spain
	<i>Das sind Greta und Veronika.</i>	These are Greta and Veronika.
	<i>Sie kommen aus Schweden.</i>	They come from Sweden.

Once nouns become plural, gender is no longer an issue. And they all have the same pronoun: *sie*.

If you find all these uses of *sie* confusing, that's not unusual at the beginning. Look under **Getting It All Down** in this chapter for more on how to deal with all those *sie*'s.

Das ist/sind ...

examples	<i>Das ist Antonio Banderas. Er kommt aus Spanien.</i>	This is Antonio Banderas. He comes from Spain.
	<i>Das sind Melanie Griffith und ihre Mutter Tippi Hedren. Sie kommen aus Amerika.</i>	These are Melanie Griffith and her mother Tippi Hedren. They come from America.

Notice that here, too, the verb changes when saying *das sind* to introduce more than one person. In English, the pronoun changes from “this” or “that” to “those”, but in German, only the verb changes. The question will remain singular, however, even if asking about more than one person: *Wer ist das?*

4 Possessive Articles (*Possessivartikel*)

	singular		
examples	m	<i>Das ist mein Mann.</i>	This is my husband.
	n	<i>Wo ist mein Kind?</i>	This is my child.
	f	<i>Das ist meine Schwester und</i>	This is my wife, and
	plural	<i>das sind meine Eltern.</i>	these are my parents.
	singular		
	m	<i>Wie ist Ihr Familienname?</i>	What is your last name?
	n	<i>Wo ist Ihr Kind?</i>	Where is your child?
	f	<i>Wie ist Ihre Adresse?</i>	What is your address?
	plural	<i>Woher kommen Ihre Eltern?</i>	Where are your parents from?

Like English, German nouns can have one of three genders: masculine, feminine or neuter. Unlike English, grammatical gender has nothing to do with physical gender most of the time. Hence, you must learn a noun's gender along with the noun. One marker for that gender is any article that precedes the nouns. Along with definite and indefinite articles (in English: *the* and *a* or *an*), possessives serve that function in German.



From the examples here, you can see that *mein* is the possessive corresponding to *ich*, and that masculine and neuter nouns such as *Mann* and *Kind* have no ending on *mein*. Feminine and plural nouns require an *-e* on the end of a possessive like *mein*: It becomes *meine*. Likewise, *Ihr* is the possessive for *Sie* and the same ending applies in the same cases. Just like *Sie*, its possessive *Ihr* is always capitalized.

5 Personal Pronouns (*Personalpronomen*) III

examples	<i>Das sind Eric und Inge, sie studieren hier in Berlin.</i>	This is Eric and Inge, they study here in Berlin.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Harry, William, woher kommt ihr denn?</i> ■ <i>Wir sind aus England, aus London.</i> 	Harry, William, where do you (all) come from? We are from England, from London.

The pronoun *ihr* is the plural of *du* and is used when addressing more than one person whom you know. The closest English equivalent is “you all” or “y’all”.

6 Verb: Conjugation (Verb: Konjugation) II

examples *Wir kommen aus Idaho.*
Er hat viele Freunde.
Sprechen Sie Deutsch?

infinitive		<i>komm-en</i>	<i>hab-en</i>	<i>sprech-en</i>	
singular	<i>ich</i>	<i>komme</i>	<i>habe</i>	<i>spreche</i>	<i>-e</i>
	<i>du</i>	<i>kommst</i>	<i>hast</i>	<i>sprichst</i>	<i>-st</i>
	<i>er/sie</i>	<i>kommt</i>	<i>hat</i>	<i>spricht</i>	<i>-t</i>
plural	<i>wir</i>	<i>kommen</i>	<i>haben</i>	<i>sprechen</i>	<i>-en</i>
	<i>ihr</i>	<i>kommt</i>	<i>habt</i>	<i>sprechen</i>	<i>-t</i>
	<i>sie/Sie</i>	<i>kommen</i>	<i>haben</i>	<i>sprechen</i>	<i>-en</i>
				verb with vowel change	



You will notice that the only places where anything changes in the stem of the verb are in the *du* and *er/sie* forms; in the case of *haben*, the *-b-* falls out of both forms, and in the case of *sprechen*, the vowel in the stem changes from *-e-* to *-i-*.

Only *sein* has a conjugation that follows no pattern. (see Chapter 1)

This is the entire present tense conjugation, and there is only one present tense. Unlike English, German does not differentiate between static and progressive action: *ich komme* is both “I come” and “I am coming”. In German, there is no split of the verb into two parts.

7 Numbers (Zahlen)

1 <i>eins</i>	11 <i>elf</i>	6 <i>sechs</i>	16 <i>sechzehn</i>
2 <i>zwei</i>	12 <i>zwölf</i>	7 <i>sieben</i>	17 <i>siebzehn</i>
3 <i>drei</i>	13 <i>dreizehn</i>	8 <i>acht</i>	18 <i>achtzehn</i>
4 <i>vier</i>	14 <i>vierzehn</i>	9 <i>neun</i>	19 <i>neunzehn</i>
5 <i>fünf</i>	15 <i>fünfzehn</i>	10 <i>zehn</i>	20 <i>zwanzig</i>

From 13 to 19, the single number is combined with *zehn* to create the new number. Note the changes, dropping the final *-s-* on *sechs* in *sechzehn* and the second syllable on *sieben* to *siebzehn*.

Just like English’s version, *elf* and *zwölf* are irregular.

8 Communication Strategies

examples *Hallo, Timo, wie geht's?*
Na ja, es geht.

Hi Timo, how's it going?
 Oh well, alright.

The combination of *na* and *ja* works in German much like the English "oh well" or a sigh. It is not necessarily negative but is not positive, either.

examples *Und wie geht es dir?*
Ach, nicht so gut.

And how are you?
 Oh, not so well.

ach in German is very similar to "oh" in English (it also combines with other words, like the English "oh" does) and is identical to the Scottish "ach".

**9 Translate into German:**

a Hi, Jim. How's it going? – Good, and you?

b Where do Gwen and Bob live?

– They live in Los Angeles on Mulholland Drive.

c I was born in Iowa, but I have been living
 in Florida for a long time.

d My family is from Canada, but my parents
 and siblings live in Oregon.

10 Translate into German:

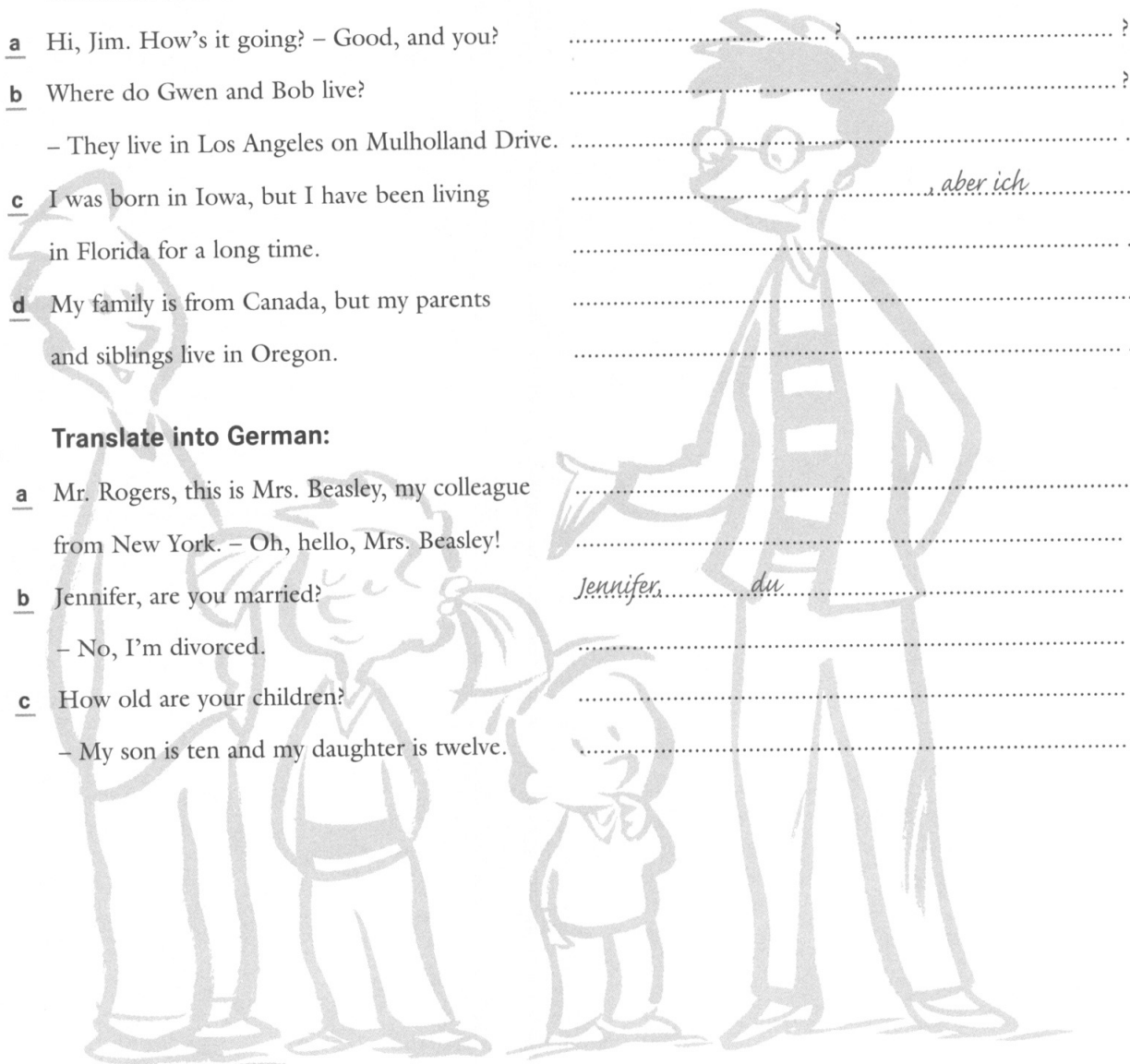
a Mr. Rogers, this is Mrs. Beasley, my colleague
 from New York. – Oh, hello, Mrs. Beasley!

b Jennifer, are you married?

– No, I'm divorced.

c How old are your children?

– My son is ten and my daughter is twelve.



Listening and Pronunciation

Sentence Intonation

Ich komme aus Finnland! ♫

Ich spreche Finnisch und Englisch und ein bisschen Deutsch. ♫

In German speech, the most important element to be communicated usually comes at the end of the phrase, where it receives the main stress of the sentence, and the intonation goes downward.

Intonation of *W-Fragen*, partial and follow-up questions

Wer ist das? ♫

Woher kommen Sie? ♫

W-Fragen, those beginning with an interrogative, are generally spoken with the final intonation going downward.

Wie geht es Ihnen? ♫ Danke, gut. ♫ Und Ihnen? ↗

Wie geht's? ♫ Ach, es geht. ♫ Und dir? ↗

When asking a follow-up question, or when asking a partial question (such as one missing the verb), the intonation goes upward at the end.

Getting It All Down

In this chapter, you have learned the pronouns *sie/er* (she/he) and *wir/ihr* (we/you all). It would be a very good idea to return to the first chapter and fill out your verb conjugation charts with these forms now, too. Be sure to complete any notes you have in your study journal.

Notice that you can tell the singular *sie* ("she") and the plural *sie* ("they") apart by their verbs. Notice the verb conjugations. The "she" form ends with a *-t*, the "they" form with *-n* or *-en*.

The second person formal *Sie* is then distinguished by its capitalization. And when hearing or listening, context will always provide enough information so that you know whether the speaker is talking to someone or about someone. Note, too, that formal *Sie* is both singular and plural.

Ich wohne hier schon lange ...

Notice that in English, we express this idea as a **past-tense** activity continuing into the present: *I have been living here for a long time*. German, however, like other European languages, views this as a **present-tense** activity: *Ich wohne hier schon lange*. Though it seems strange, by reviewing it regularly you can quickly grow accustomed to it.



Familiarity and Understanding

In Central Europe

Germany sits in the center of Europe, bordered by Denmark along the north, Poland, the Czech Republic and Austria to the east, Austria and Switzerland along the south, and France, Luxemburg, Belgium and the Netherlands along the west. The North Sea and Baltic Sea form natural northwest and northeast borders. Germany covers an area roughly equivalent to Illinois, Indiana and Ohio all together. The maximum distance from north to south is 544 miles (876 km) and at its widest from west to east 398 miles (640 km). The landscape moves from flat in the north to alpine in the south. Germany is a federal republic comprised of 16 states or *Bundesländer*. Since 1999, the federal capital has been Berlin, since the Eastern states reunified with the Western states on October 3, 1990. After Berlin, the largest cities are Hamburg, Munich (*München*), and Cologne (*Köln*).

Switzerland is almost 6500 square miles smaller in area than Lake Michigan and is a confederation comprised of 26 cantons. Switzerland is bordered by Germany, Austria, Liechtenstein, Italy and France. Of the four official languages, German is the dominant language, but Swiss German (*Schwyzerdütsch*) is spoken overwhelmingly and varies from one location to the next. The federal capital, Bern, is German-speaking, as are Zurich (*Zürich*), the largest city, and Basel.

Like Germany, Austria is also a federal republic comprised of nine *Bundesländer*. Vienna (*Wien*), the capital, was also the seat of the Habsburgs, the ruling house of the Austro-Hungarian empire. Austria is bordered by the Czech Republic in the northeast, Slovakia and Hungary to the east, Slovenia and Italy along the south, Switzerland and Liechtenstein in the West and Germany in the northwest. At 32,383 square miles, Austria is slightly larger than the state of Maryland, and over 62 % of Austria's land is in the Alps.

German Across Europe

The standard form of the language that you are learning in this course, known as *Hochdeutsch*, is used across Germany, Switzerland and Austria and is taught in schools. It is used in publishing and broadcasting. The spoken language, however, tends to differ by region and even in some areas by village. Local dialects vary not only by pronunciation but can also vary in vocabulary and structure as well. Food items in particular tend to have different names in different areas; you will learn more about this in Chapter 3.

Historical Notes

Where are you from?

In the years since World War II, the number of people living in Germany not of German extraction has continued to grow. In the 1960s, during the period known as *das Wirtschaftswunder* (the economic miracle), foreign workers were recruited to come to Germany to provide much-needed labor. Many of these *Gastarbeiter* or guest workers have stayed and made their homes in Germany. As of 2003, of the approximately 82.6 million people living in Germany, about 7.3 million, or almost 9 % of the population, did not have origins in Germany. Of those, about 2.4 million are Turkish, and most of the remaining people are Italian, Greek, Polish and Austrian.

In Austria, due in large part to its historic ties with many Eastern European nations, 9.8 % of the population was non-native as of 2006, with over 305,000 coming from the former Yugoslavia (once part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire) and over 110,000 from Turkey.

Switzerland, too, has a significant foreign population: resident and temporary foreign workers make up 21 % of the population, and approximately 35 % of all marriages in Switzerland are bicultural.



Self-Evaluation



When listening, I can understand (Hören)

questions regarding my personal information: *Wie heißen Sie? Woher kommen Sie? Wo sind Sie geboren? Wie ist Ihre Adresse? Sind Sie verheiratet? Haben Sie Kinder?*

questions regarding my personal well-being and can respond appropriately: *Wie geht's? – Es geht/Danke, sehr gut.*

numbers from 1 to 10: *Meine Telefonnummer ist .../Er ist vier Jahre alt.*

In written texts, I can understand (Lesen)

brief e-mail messages: *Meine Freunde/Meine neue Wohnung/...*

written structures containing personal information

brief, simple postcards: *Hallo, wie geht's?/...*

I can produce the following oral structures (Sprechen)

introducing my family and friends to each other: *Das ist mein ...; Das ist meine ...*

telling where I am from and where I live: *Ich komme aus ...; Ich wohne/lebe in ...*

asking others what their names are, where they are from and where they live: *Wie heißen Sie? Woher kommen Sie? Wie ist Ihre Adresse?*

saying how I am and asking how others are: *Wie geht es Ihnen? – Danke, gut.*

giving a telephone number

explaining familial relationships: *Das ist mein Bruder und seine Frau.*

I can produce the following written forms of text (Schreiben)

an e-mail or postcard with a simple description of myself or someone else

filling out a form with personal information (name, place of birth, address, telephone number, e-mail and place of residence)

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der Apfel, "e
der Erdapfel, "e
 essen; du isst, er isst
 die Kartoffel, -n
 der Markt, "e
 der Supermarkt, "e
 trinken

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apple
potato (Austrian)
 to eat
 potato
 market
 supermarket
 to drink

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auf Deutsch
 brauchen
 glauben
 ... heißt auf Deutsch
 kaufen
 das Lebensmittel, -
 nennen
 der Zucker (nur Singular)

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in German
 to need
 to believe
 ... means in German
 to buy
 groceries
 to name
 sugar

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äh
 die Banane, -n
 die Birne, -n
 das Brot, -e
 das Brötchen, -
 doch

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um, em
 banana
 pear
 bread
 bread roll
 does not translate literally,
 emphasizes the common
 knowledge inherent in the
 statement

das Ei, -er
der Korb, "e
 der Kuchen, -
 natürlich
 notieren
 die Orange, -n
 die Tomate, -n
 vielleicht
 Wie bitte?

egg
basket
 cake (flat, not layered)
 of course, naturally
 to note
 orange
 tomato
 maybe, perhaps
 how's that? Come again?
 I beg your pardon?
 What did you say?

zeichnen
der Toast, -s
das Vitamin, -e
 werktags
das Wochenendfrühstück, -e
 wochentags

to draw
toast
vitamin
 workdays
weekend breakfast
 weekdays

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anders
 der Fisch, -e
 die Flasche, -n
der Joghurt, -s
 das Kilo (kg) (Plural selten:
 Kilos)
die Kiwi, -s
 der Saft, "e
die Traube, -n
 das Wörterbuch, "er
 die Wurst, "e

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different
 fish
 bottle
yogurt
 kilo

kiwi
 juice
grape
 dictionary
 sausage

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antworten
 das Bier, -e
der Einkauf, "e
 etwas (was)
 das Fleisch (nur Singular)
 das Gemüse (nur Singular)

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to answer (a person)
 beer
purchase
 here: some
 meat
 vegetables (only singular in
 German)
 gladly (when used together
 with a verb: to like to do
 that activity)
 to help
 cheese
 to be able
 milk
 mineral water

gern(e)

helfen; du hilfst, er hilft
 der Käse (nur Singular)
 können
 die Milch
 das Mineralwasser
 (nur Singular)
 möchten
 noch etwas
 der Notizzettel, -
 das Obst (nur Singular)
 der Reis (nur Singular)
 die Sahne (nur Singular)
 das Salz (Plural selten: Salze)
 sonst
 der Tee, -s
 das Wasser (nur Singular)
 der Wein, -e
weiter-führen

would like to
 something else
 note on a slip of paper
 fruit
 rice
 cream
 salt
 here: besides that
 tea
 water
 wine
to continue, to lead further
along
 how much?

wie viel?

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der Becher, -

 die Butter (nur Singular)
 der Cent, -s
 die Dose, -n

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container (usually cup-
shaped)
 butter
 cent
 can

der Euro, -s	euro
das Gewicht, -e (nur Singular)	weight
das Currypulver (nur Singular)	curry powder
das Gramm (g)	gram
<i>das Jodsalz (nur Singular)</i>	<i>iodized salt</i>
der Kaffee (nur Singular)	coffee
kosten	to cost
die Lebensmittelabteilung, -en	grocery section of the store
der Liter, - (l)	liter
<i>die Maßeinheit, -en</i>	<i>unit of measure</i>
das Öl, -e	oil
<i>die Packung, -en</i>	<i>package</i>
das Pfund, -e	pound (usually accepted to mean 500 grams)
der Preis, -e	price
der Prospekt, -e	here: advertising mailer
<i>das Rindfleisch (nur Singular)</i>	<i>beef</i>
<i>die Schinkenwurst, -e</i>	<i>pork sausage</i>
die Schokolade (Plural selten)	chocolate
das Sonderangebot, -e	sale (special offer)
unsere	our (possessive article)

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die Cola, -s	cola
der Durst (nur Singular)	thirst
<i>die Gemüsesuppe, -n</i>	<i>vegetable soup</i>
das Hähnchen, -	chicken
der Hunger (nur Singular)	hunger
<i>lecker</i>	<i>delicious</i>
Liebblings-	favorite (attached to another noun)
<i>die Mensa, Mensen</i>	<i>university cafeteria</i>
<i>die Pizza, Pizzen</i>	<i>pizza</i>
die Pommes (frites) (nur Plural)	French fries
das Restaurant, -s	restaurant
der Salat, -e	salad
schmecken	to taste
<i>die Spaghetti (nur Plural)</i>	<i>spaghetti</i>
das Steak, -s	steak
die Tomatensoße, -n	tomato sauce
<i>total</i>	<i>total</i>
zu Hause	home, at home
zum Beispiel (z. B.)	for example

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die Antwort, -en	answer
der Artikel, -	article
ein-kaufen	to shop

das Essen (nur Singular)	food, meal
<i>indefinit</i>	<i>indefinite</i>
<i>die Ja-/Nein-Frage, -n</i>	<i>yes-or-no question</i>
<i>die Mengenangabe, -n</i>	<i>unit of measure</i>
<i>nach-fragen</i>	<i>to ask about, to ask after</i>
<i>der Negativartikel, -</i>	<i>negative article</i>
das Nomen	noun

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fader Apfelessig (nur Singular)	cider vinegar
<i>die Brotzeit, -en</i>	<i>snack time (usually Bavarian)</i>
<i>die Frikadelle, -n</i>	<i>fricadella, fried meat patty</i>
das Glas, -er	here: jar
<i>die Jause, -n</i>	<i>snack time (Austrian)</i>
<i>der Kartoffelsalat, -e</i>	<i>potato salad</i>
<i>das Kasseler Rippchen, -</i>	<i>loin ribs prepared in the Kassel style</i>
die Liste, -n	list
machen	to make, to do
die Pause, -n	pause, break
<i>das Pflanzenöl, -e</i>	<i>vegetable oil</i>
<i>der Senf (nur Singular)</i>	<i>mustard</i>
<i>die/das Vesper</i>	<i>snack time (southern German)</i>
<i>das Wiener Würstchen, -</i>	<i>Vienna-style sausage</i>

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der Appetit (nur Singular)	appetite
<i>der EL (Esslöffel, -)</i>	<i>Tbs (tablespoon)</i>
der Essig, -e	vinegar
etwa	approximately, about
fein	finely
<i>die Gurke, -n</i>	<i>cucumber</i>
Guten Appetit	Bon Appetit! Enjoy your meal!
kalt	cold
kochen	to cook
lassen; du lässt, er lässt	to let
mischen	to mix
der Pfeffer (nur Singular)	pepper
<i>die Salatgurke, -n</i>	<i>salad cucumber</i>
<i>die Salatkartoffel, -n</i>	<i>salad potato</i>
<i>schälen</i>	<i>to peel</i>
<i>die Scheibe, -n</i>	<i>slice</i>
schneiden	to cut
<i>die Schüssel, -n</i>	<i>bowl</i>
<i>servieren</i>	<i>to serve</i>
stehen	to stand
die Stunde, -n	hour
Süddeutschland	southern Germany
weich	soft
werden; du wirst, er wird	to become

*der Würfel, -
zusammen
die Zutat, -en
die Zwiebel, -n*

*cube
together
ingredient
onion*

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vergleichen

to compare

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*das Plakat, -e
die Tabelle, -n*

*poster, placard
table (diagram)*

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Schweden

Sweden

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der Schinken (nur Singular)
verbinden

ham
to connect

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zusammen-passen

to fit together, to go
together

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die Soße, -n

sauce

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weiter

further

1 Indefinite Articles and Negative Articles (*Unbestimmter Artikel und Negativartikel*)

a Indefinite Article

examples singular

m	<i>Ist das ein Apfel?</i>	Is that an apple?
n	<i>Das ist ein Brötchen.</i>	That's a roll.
f	<i>A ist vielleicht eine Tomate.</i>	Maybe A is a tomato.
plural	<i>Im Korb sind Birnen.</i>	In the basket are pears.



Indefinite articles are used when mentioning an individual person or thing for the first time in a conversation or text.

The indefinite article *ein* uses the same endings as the possessive article *mein* – the feminine takes an *-e* on the end. There is, however, no indefinite article in the plural, and this absence of any article is called *Nullartikel* in German (zero article).

b Negative Article

examples singular

m	<i>Das ist doch kein Apfel, oder?</i>	That's not an apple, is it?
n	<i>Ich möchte heute kein Ei.</i>	I don't want an egg today.
f	<i>Karl isst keine Pizza.</i>	Karl doesn't eat pizza.
plural	<i>Haben Sie heute keine Kiwis?</i>	Don't you have any kiwis today?

Kein and *keine* (again, the same forms as *mein* and *meine*) is used in place of an indefinite article or a zero article to negate that noun. Notice that in German, the noun is negated in these instances, not the verb (as in the English I **don't** want ... and **don't** you have **any** ...). Note, too, that while a plural noun might not have an article if it is positive (i.e. "*ich habe Äpfel*"), that *keine* will still be used to make it negative ("*ich habe keine Äpfel*").

2 Nouns: singular and plural (*Nomen: Singular und Plural*)

example *Sind das Äpfel?* *Nein, Birnen.*

In German, nouns form their plurals in several ways:

a Some take fixed endings:

-e	<i>Brot – Brote</i>
-(e)r	<i>Ei – Eier</i>
-(e)n	<i>Tomate – Tomaten</i>
-s	<i>Kiwi – Kiwis</i>

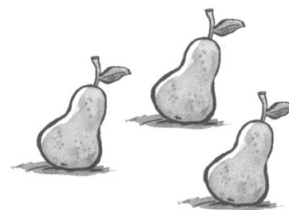
b While others add an umlaut to an *a*, *o*, or *u* in the noun:

Apfel – Äpfel

And still others combine an ending together with an umlaut:

Wurst – Würste

Haus – Häuser



- c** And then there are nouns whose singular and plural forms are identical: *Brötchen – Brötchen*

There are a few patterns for predicting a plural form, but there are no absolutes. The best practice is to learn the gender (*der, die, das*) and the plural form when you learn the noun itself. It also helps over time to list nouns whose plural forms are similar.

In the glossary section of this book, as in most dictionaries, nouns are listed with their plural form following in abbreviated form, as you see here below:

a *Brot, -e*

b *Apfel, -
Wurst, -e*

c *Brötchen, -*

3 Yes/No Questions (*Ja-/Nein-Fragen*) I

examples	<i>Haben Brauchen</i>	<i>Sie wir</i>	<i>Tomaten? Salz?</i>	<i>Ja. Nein.</i>	Do you have tomatoes? – Yes. Nein. Do we need salt? – No.
	1	2			
	verb	subject			



Yes/no questions, also called closed questions, do not begin with an interrogative. Thus, the verb is in first position. Also note that the verb is not split in two parts: there is only one present tense in German and it has only one form.

4 Expressing likes/dislikes: *gern/nicht gern* and *schmecken*

examples	<i>Trinkst du gern Bier?</i>	Do you like to drink beer?
	<i>Was isst du nicht gern?</i>	What don't you like to eat?

German has many ways to express liking and disliking something. The most common way is to use the adverb *gern* with the verb. It has no literal, word-for-word translation. To indicate dislike, *nicht* comes before *gern* (*Was isst du nicht gern?*)

Schmecken indicates how something tastes. It is not the expression for trying or sampling something.

example	<i>Das Fleisch schmeckt gut.</i>	The meat is good/tastes good.
---------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------

You should also note that *schmecken* is very often used in a question to ask whether something tastes good, but the word *gut* is understood: *Schmeckt es?*

5 Numbers (*Zahlen*)

12	<i>zwölf</i>	20	<i>zwanzig</i>
13	<i>dreizehn</i>	30	<i>dreißig</i>
14	<i>vierzehn</i>	40	<i>vierzig</i>
15	<i>fünfzehn</i>	50	<i>fünfzig</i>
16	<i>sechzehn</i>	60	<i>sechzig</i>
17	<i>siebzehn</i>	70	<i>siebzig</i>
18	<i>achtzehn</i>	80	<i>achtzig</i>
19	<i>neunzehn</i>	90	<i>neunzig</i>

1 *eins* 21 *einundzwanzig*

Multiples of 10 have the suffix *-zig* except for 30, which has an *ß* instead of a *z*.

The number *eins* drops its *-s* when it joins to multiples of 10.

6 Weights and Measures

examples *Was kosten 100 Gramm Käse?*
Ich brauche 2 Kilo Äpfel.

What do 100 grams of cheese cost?
I need two pounds of apples.

Note that the element of weight or measure does not take any ending in the plural, and there is no preposition before the item.

example *1 Pfund Rindfleisch, bitte.*

A "pound" of beef, please.

Note that in German, *ein Pfund* is 500 grams or a half-kilo. An English pound is slightly less (453.3 grams).

1 Gramm (n) – 100 Gramm
1 Pfund (n) – 3 Pfund
1 Kilo (n) – 2 Kilo
1 Becher (m) – 2 Becher

1 Flasche (f) – 2 Flaschen
1 Dose (f) – 2 Dosen
1 Packung (f) – 2 Packungen



7 Packaging and Currencies

When referring to the packaging in which one buys certain items, there is a rather curious pattern: packaging with masculine and neuter names do not use their plurals when they are used to describe amounts of something else:

example *1 Becher (m) Joghurt – 2 Becher Joghurt*

But feminine packaging units do use plural forms:

examples *1 Flasche (f) Wasser – 2 Flaschen Wasser*
1 Dose (f) Tomaten – 2 Dosen Tomaten

Similarly, currencies that are masculine (such as Euro, Dollar or Franken) or neuter (such as Pfund) also do not change form for plural amounts, but feminine currencies (such as Krone or Rupie) do (both add an *-n* in the plural: 100 Rupien). The sole exception is the Peso, which is neuter but still adds an *-s* in the plural (100 Pesos).

8 Compound Nouns (*Zusammengesetzte Nomen*)

examples *mein Familienname* *mein Lieblingsessen* *mein Wörterbuch*
meine Telefonnummer *eine Gemüsesuppe* *eine Landkarte*



If some long German words takes you aback, you are not alone. Great minds including Mark Twain and Fyodor Dostoevsky have struggled with this, too. It is useful, though, to note that many of these longer, compound words are no different than English compound words, minus the space between. German also has a lot fewer Greek and Latin roots, making it easier to figure out what words mean. In the case of compound nouns, often they are two nouns put together (such as *Familienname*, *Telefonnummer*, or *Wörterbuch*) but sometimes, another part of speech will be used to change the tenor of the noun involved. *Lieblingsessen*, for example, builds off of *Essen*, but *Liebings-* is a noun prefix indicating "favorite".

When learning vocabulary, look for the parts of words. Don't think about creating words with them, but use the parts instead to master the whole.

9

examples

Excuse me?/Pardon?/What?

As mentioned in Chapter 1, *wie* is more than just “how”. To ask someone to repeat what you didn’t hear or understand, *Wie bitte?* is the most common way.

examples

(Yes.) Here you are./Here you go.

In addition to “please”, *bitte* also conveys courtesy when handing something to someone.

10

a

b

C

11

a

b

C

d

Listening and Pronunciation

Long and Short Vowels (a-o)

Banane • Tomate • ah
Foto • Oma • Sohn

As you saw and heard in Chapter 1, vowels followed by one consonant are long. This is true for vowels in stressed syllables. Vowels which are followed by an <h> are also long (*Sohn*) even if they are unstressed as in some compound nouns like *Autobahn*.

If vowels are followed by more than one consonant, they are short:

Stadt • Kartoffel

Intonation of yes/no questions

Sprechen Sie Deutsch? ↗

Do you speak German? ↗

Closed, yes/no questions intone upward, just as in English.

Pronunciation of numbers

vierzehn – *vierzig*
fünfzehn – *fünfzig*
sechzehn – *sechzig*
siebzehn – *siebzig, etc.*

Be sure to practice the difference between the teens, which end in *-zehn*, and the multiples of ten, which end in *-zig* (or *-ßig* for 30). Note that the final <g> is a soft sound, often much like the <ch> in *ich*.

Getting It All Down

Again, it truly bears repeating that vocabulary learning is more effective if you put in the time initially to learn words in a meaningful context. When learning food names, for example, take the time not only to learn fruits together, but also learn them in combination with words you associate them with. The more connections a word has in your own mind, the more deeply it embeds in your memory and can be recalled when you need it.



Familiarity and Understanding

Eating out *auf Deutsch*

Other than spotting a dog quietly lying at its owner's feet in a restaurant, the most surprising thing for North Americans dining in German restaurants is the question *Ist hier noch frei?* (Is this seat taken?). Particularly in *Biergärten* and other less formal establishments, it is standard practice to sit at any table where there is room. Sharing a table with strangers does not mean sharing a meal or conversation – it's just a practical use of limited space.

Smoking is still far more prevalent in central Europe than in North America. Though there is growing public support for smoke-free areas, it is not yet as common. Restaurants are now smoke-free, in other public areas like at airports or train stations one still finds special areas for smokers.



Toasting

When drinks are served, whether alcoholic or not, it is customary to say *Prost!* and raise glasses before drinking. It is not formal, rather a matter of course. One also hears *Zum Wohl!* often, more so when drinking wine.

Check, please

After telling the server that you would like to settle up, if you are not alone, the question *Zusammen oder getrennt?* will follow. Unlike the American expectation that one person will pay the check, in the German-speaking countries there is no such assumption.

Tipping, too, is different. The service is included in the price of the meal, so the tip is truly a gratuity, and 5–10 % is sufficient. The easiest way to tip is to simply round up to the next Euro or Franc, maybe two, three tops.

You say *Kartoffel*, and I say *Erdapfel* ...

As mentioned in the previous chapter, names of food items can vary greatly across the German-language landscape. The standard name *Kartoffel* can be replaced near the French border with *Erdbirne* ("ground pear") then *Erdapfel* ("ground apple") in Bavaria and Austria and even with *Herdapfel* ("stove apple") in Switzerland. Since in French a potato is called *pomme de terre* (apple of the ground), one can assume some interaction at some point in history. The same thing happens with tomatoes, carrots and other produce items.

Grocery Shopping

Europeans shop for groceries more frequently and in smaller quantities. Not only does fresh food taste better, but refrigerators are much smaller in Europe, so there is no place to keep large quantities. In addition to the *Supermarkt*, there are small local shops that carry produce and packaged goods. Another popular place to shop is *der Markt*, which is usually held one day a week (*Markttag*). Here farmers sell their products, many of them organic, directly to shoppers. The cost is higher but so is the quality.

When customers are lined up waiting, the merchant will often ask „*Wer kommt jetzt?*“ or „*Wer bekommt?*“ usually followed by a courteous „*bitte*“ or „*bitte schön*“.



Historical Notes

“The future is green” – *Die Zukunft ist grün*

The Greens, known officially in Germany as *Bündnis 90/Die Grünen* since their merger with *Alliance 90* in 1993, is not the largest party in Germany, but since its founding on the national level in 1979, it has had a major impact on German policy in all areas, not just the environment. In 1998, it joined with the Social Democrats (SPD) to form a coalition government that held until 2005. Though the SPD considers itself the Left, the Greens have pushed harder for many left-wing causes, resulting in greater rights for gays and foreigners, tougher environmental protection measures, and better conditions for domestic partners. Since 2006, the Greens have stood in opposition to the Grand Coalition of Chancellor Merkel.

Self-Evaluation

**When listening, I can understand (Hören)**

prices: *Ein Kilo Tomaten kostet 1,99 Euro.*

purchase amounts: *Wie viel möchten Sie? – Ein Kilo. 100 Gramm Käse kosten ...*

which foods are mentioned in conversation

what I do and don't like

In written texts, I can understand (Lesen)

a sale flyer, i.e. prices and quantities of food items

a simple kitchen recipe

I can produce the following oral structures (Sprechen)

identifying food items or asking what they are called in another language:

Was ist das? – Das ist eine Tomate./Wie heißt das auf Deutsch? – Apfel.

stating quantities and prices: *100 Gramm Käse kosten 1,10 €.*

asking for foods at a store or market: *Ich brauche/Ich möchte ...*

saying what I like to eat or what is good to eat: *Das schmeckt gut.*

counting: *eins, zwei, drei, ... eine Million*

I can produce the following written forms of text (Schreiben)

A shopping list with the quantities and prices of items

Kursbuch

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das Arbeitszimmer, -	work room
der Beruf, -e	profession, occupation
die Geschichte, -n	here: story
das Haus, -er	house
das Möbel, -	furniture (plural only)
der Stock, die Stockwerke (Plural)	floor, storey
die Vorsicht (nur Singular)	caution
warum?	why?
die Wohnung, -en	apartment, dwelling
das Wohnzimmer, -	living room

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also	here: well ...
böse	angry, cross
finden	to find; here: to think of
freundlich	friendly
gefallen; du gefällst, er gefällt	to be pleasing to
groß	big
<i>hm</i>	<i>hmmm</i>
höflich	polite
interessant	interesting
leider	unfortunately
<i>rein-kommen</i>	<i>to come in</i>
schön	lovely, beautiful
seltsam	unusual
teuer	expensive
unmöglich	impossible
verrückt	crazy, insane
Was ist denn?	What's going on?

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das Bad, -er	bath, bathroom
der Balkon, -e	balcony
berühmt	famous
bestimmt	certainly, surely
<i>definit</i>	<i>definite</i>
die/der Deutsche	German (person)
dort	there
der Flur, -e	hallway
gehören	to belong to
das Kinderzimmer, -	children's room
der König, -e	king
die Küche, -n	kitchen
mal	does not translate literally, makes command more of a suggestion

das Schlafzimmer, -
die Toilette, -n
wem?

bedroom
toilet
whom? (interrogative, dative)
room

das Zimmer, -

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billig	cheap, inexpensive
breit	wide
dunkel	dark
hässlich	ugly
hell	bright, light
klein	small
ordnen	to put into order
<i>das Partnerspiel, -e</i>	<i>game played in pairs</i>
schmal	narrow
vergleichen	to compare
wirklich	really

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die Badewanne, -n	bathtub
das Bett, -en	bed
blau	blue
braun	brown
die Dusche, -n	shower
<i>das Elektrogerät, -e</i>	<i>electronic device</i>
die Farbe, -n	color
der Fernseher, -	television set
ganz	totally
ganz gut	pretty good
gelb	yellow
grau	grey, gray
grün	green
der Herd, -e	stove
der Kühlschrank, -e	refrigerator
die Lampe, -n	lamp
oben	above
rot	red
der Schrank, -e	cupboard, cabinet
schwarz	black
das Sofa, -s	sofa
der Stuhl, -e	chair, stool
der Tisch, -e	table
<i>das Waschbecken, -</i>	<i>sink, washbasin</i>
die Waschmaschine, -n	washing machine
weiß	white

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ab	from (one point onward)
die Anzeige, -n	classified advertisement

das Apartment, -s
auf Zeit
bezahlen
diktieren
dringend
familienfreundlich
die Ferienwohnung, -en

frei
für
der Garten, -
die Kautiön, -en
die Lage, -n
maximal
die Miete, -n
mieten
der Mietmarkt, -e
der Mietpreis, -e
mindestens
möbliert
die Monatsmiete, -n
die Nebenkosten
(nur Plural) (NK)
das Praktikum, Praktika
preiswert

pro
der Quadratmeter, -
ruhig
sofort
der Student, -en
der Urlaub, -e
vermieten
warm

die Woche, -n
der Wohnraum, -e
die Wohnungsanzeige, -n
die Zeit, -en
zentral

apartment
temporary
to pay
to dictate
urgent, urgently
family-friendly
vacation apartment, holiday
flat

free (available)
for
garden, yard
security deposit
location
maximum
rent
to rent
rental market
amount of rent
at least
furnished
monthly rent
additional costs
(utilities etc.)
internship, practicum
economical, good value for
the price

per
square meter
quiet
immediately
student (post-secondary)
vacation, holiday
to rent out
warm; here: heat costs
included
week
living space
ad for an apartment
time
central, centrally

gemütlich
genau
harmonisch
die Information, -en

die Jungfrau, -en
knallrot
der Kontrast, -e
kreativ
der Krebs, -e
lieben
der Löwe, -n
luxuriös
der Luxus (nur Singular)
minimalistisch
modern
die Natur, -en
die Naturfarbe, -n
das Naturmaterial, -ien
originell
praktisch
der/die/das Richtige, -
sammeln
der Schütze, -n

der Skorpion, -e
der Steinbock, -e

das Sternzeichen, -
der Stier, -e
supermodern
die Terrasse, -n
vor allem
die Waage, -n
der Wassermann, -er
der Widder, -e
der Wohnstil, -e
wünschen
der Zwilling, -e

cozy, homey
exactly
harmonious
information (in German,
used both as singular and
plural)
virgin; here: Virgo
bright red
contrast
creative
crab; here: Cancer
to love
lion; here: Leo
luxurious
luxury
minimalistic
modern
nature
natural color
natural material
original
practical
the right one
to collect
marksman; here:
Sagittarius
scorpion; here: Scorpio
male mountain goat;
here: Capricorn
zodiac sign
bull; here: Taurus
super modern
terrace
above all
scale; here: Libra
water man; here: Aquarius
ram; here: Aries
style of living
to wish
twin; here: Gemini

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das Accessoire, -s
antik
die Atmosphäre (nur Singular)
besonders
die Dekoration, -en
dunkelrot
einrichten
elegant
exotisch
Fische
futuristisch
gar nicht

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accessories, accoutrements
antique
atmosphere
especially
decoration
dark red
to set up, arrange
elegant
exotic
fish; here: Pisces
futuristic
not at all, absolutely not

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bewerten
der Gefallen, -
das Missfallen (nur Singular)
nach
die Negation, -en
der Ort, -e
das Personalpronomen, -

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to assign a value, to evaluate
approval
disapproval
here: about, after
negation
location
personal pronoun

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an-rufen
bayerisch
 das Büro, -s
 diese
 es gibt → geben
 die Nachricht, -en
 die Versicherung, -en

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to call by phone
Bavarian
 office, bureau
 this
 there is, there are (infinitive
 is *geben*)
 news (in German, used both
 in singular and plural)
 insurance (in German used
 both in singular and
 plural)

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der Besuch, -e
 besuchen
 das Bücherregal, -e
die City, -s
das Dachgeschoss, -e
die Immobilie, -n
 mitten
 der Monat, -e
 nämlich
 nett
die Neueröffnung, -en
 das Rad, -er
 schnell
 der Schreibtisch, -e
Stell dir vor!
 die Station, -en
 täglich
 die U-Bahn, -en
 die Universität, -en (Uni, -s)
 wenn
 wieder
die Wohnfläche, -n
die Wohngemeinschaft, -en
 das Zentrum, Zentren
 ziemlich

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visit
 to visit
 bookshelf, bookcase
downtown, city center
top floor, attic level
real estate, real property
 in the middle
 month
 namely (i.e., the reason for
 bringing something up)
 nice
grand opening
 here: bicycle
 fast, quickly
 desk
Imagine that!
 station
 daily
 municipal transit train (sub-
 way)
 university
 if, when
 again
square area of a house or
apartment
house or apartment shared by
roommates
 center
 pretty, fairly

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der Schokoladenkuchen, -

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chocolate cake

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das Gegenteil, -e
Mexiko
Stopp!

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opposite
Mexico
Stop! Halt!

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fehlen
der Küchenschrank, -e
 die Maschine, -n
die Pluralform, -en
 das Regal, -e
 die Weinflasche, -n

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to be missing
kitchen cupboard or cabinet
 machine
plural form
 shelf
 wine bottle

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das Badezimmer, -
der Esstisch, -e
 genug
 die Kleidung
die Spülmaschine, -n
das Traumhaus, -er
 ungefähr

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bathroom
dining table
 enough
 clothing
dishwasher
dream house, dream home
 approximately

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die Idee, -n
 links

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idea
 left (direction)

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das Adjektiv, -e
 farbig
 die SMS, -

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adjective
 colored
 text message (short message
 system)

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beschreiben

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to describe

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voll

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full

1 The Definite Article (*Bestimmter Artikel*)

examples singular

m	<i>Hier ist der Balkon.</i>	Here is the balcony.
n	<i>Hier ist das Bad.</i>	Here is the bath.
f	<i>Hier ist die Küche.</i>	Here is the kitchen.
plural	<i>Hier sind die Kinderzimmer.</i>	Here are the children's rooms.



As indicated back in Chapter 2, a noun's gender is indicated by its article. The articles *der*, *das* and *die* are definite articles, equivalent to "the" in English, but specific to each gender, just as the indefinite articles *ein* and *eine*, the possessives *mein* and *meine* and the negative articles *kein* and *keine* are.

Just as *ein*, *kein* and the possessive articles have an *-e* on the end for both feminine and plural nouns, so the article *die* applies to both feminine and plural nouns. Context will still allow you to tell whether a noun is singular feminine or plural: look at the verb in the plural example, and when you have made yourself familiar with enough plural forms of nouns, that too will tell you.

2 Personal Pronouns (*Personalpronomen*) IV

examples singular

m	<i>Hier ist der Balkon. Er ist ...</i>	Here is the balcony. It is ...
n	<i>Hier ist das Bad. Es ist ...</i>	Here is the bath. It is ...
f	<i>Hier ist die Küche? Sie ist ...</i>	Here is the kitchen. It is ...
plural	<i>Hier sind die Kinderzimmer? Sie sind ...</i>	Here are the children's rooms. They are ...

Personal pronouns do not only refer to people. Any pronoun that replaces a noun must match the noun's gender. Therefore, even though a balcony is not physically masculine, its noun in German is, and it has a masculine pronoun. Thus, *er* does not only translate as "he", but as "it" as well. The pronoun *es* is only used for items whose noun is neuter.

When looking up words in a dictionary, you may encounter either the definite article with the noun or an abbreviation of its gender as in the tables above along the left. Again: it is imperative that you learn the noun's gender as you learn the noun.

3 Adjective (*Adjektiv*) I

examples

<i>Der Flur ist breit.</i>	The hallway is wide.
<i>Die Küche ist hell.</i>	The kitchen is bright.
<i>Das Bad ist schön.</i>	The bathroom is beautiful.
<i>Die Zimmer sind groß.</i>	The rooms are large.



Adjectives that do not precede nouns, called predicate adjectives, do not take any endings. The form you find in your glossary or in a dictionary is the form that appears after a form of the verb *sein*.

4 Negation with *nicht* (Negation mit „nicht“)

examples	<i>Die Banane schmeckt nicht.</i>	The banana doesn't taste good.
	<i>Frau Stifter wohnt nicht hier.</i>	Ms. Stifter doesn't live here.
	<i>Der Stuhl ist nicht schön.</i>	The chair is not pretty.
	<i>Das ist nicht mein Stuhl.</i>	That's not my chair.
	<i>Bill Clinton ist nicht der Präsident.</i>	Bill Clinton is not the President.

In Chapter 3, you learned about the negative article *kein*, used to negate nouns.

Das ist (doch) kein Stuhl. That's not a chair.

When negating other parts of speech, such as verbs, adjectives or adverbs, the word *nicht* is used, as you can see in the first three examples above. It is also used to negate nouns in some cases, such as when a noun has a possessive article (*Das ist nicht mein Stuhl.*). It is also used when a noun has a definite article (*Bill Clinton ist nicht der Präsident.*).

If a noun has an indefinite article or no article, then it is negated with *kein*.

The word *nicht* comes after a verb that it negates (remember, German verbs do not split like in English, so the German manner is more like Kennedy's quote, "ask not what your country can do for you"), but it comes before other parts of speech (*nicht der Präsident, nicht schön*).

5 Adverbs (Adverbien) I

a Adverbs of location:

examples	<i>Und wo ist hier die Küche?</i>	And where is the kitchen here?
	<i>Die Küche ist dort.</i>	The kitchen is there.

The adverbs *hier* and *dort* answer the question *wo*? Note that there is no difference in meaning between *da* and *dort*.



b Adverbs of mode or manner:

examples	<i>Das ist natürlich kein Apfel.</i>	Of course, that's not an apple.
	<i>Das ist bestimmt das Arbeitszimmer.</i>	Certainly, that's the workroom.
	<i>A ist vielleicht eine Tomate.</i>	Perhaps A is a tomato.

These adverbs describe varying degrees of certainty. Whereas English tends to begin sentences with such adverbs (and set them off with a comma), German puts them right after the verb. (German speakers also start sentences with adverbs, but you will encounter that in Chapter 5.)

6 Expressing liking: the verb *gefallen*

examples	<i>Wie gefallen Ihnen die Möbel? (Wie finden Sie die Möbel?)</i>	How do you like the furniture?
	<i>Gefallen dir die Fotos? (Hast du die Fotos gern?)</i>	Do you like the photos?

In Chapter 3, you learned about the adverb *gern* to express liking something. Another way to do this is with the verb *gefallen*. This construction is not intuitive to a native speaker of English, either: it literally means that the object in question is pleasing to someone, so it feels a bit backward until you grow accustomed to it.



When talking about eating and drinking, *schmecken* is used, as *gefallen* is not appropriate:

example *Wie schmeckt Ihnen die Pizza?*

How does the pizza taste (to you)?

Like the question *Wie geht es?* in Chapter 2, this idiom also uses some different pronouns. When speaking with *Sie*, the pronoun *Ihnen* is used; with *du*, *dir* is used.

For the time being, the easiest way to learn to use *gefallen* is to memorize these forms:

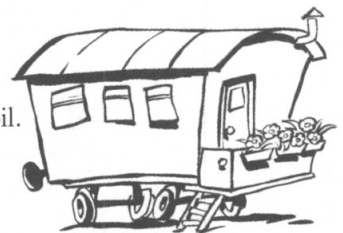
Wie gefällt/gefallen dir ...? Wie gefällt/gefallen Ihnen ...?

Wie schmeckt/schmecken dir ...? Wie schmeckt/schmecken Ihnen ...?

7 Conjunctions (Konnektoren)

examples *Hier ist (der) Essig und da ist (das) Öl.*
Die Wohnung gefällt mir sehr gut,
aber sie ist auch sehr teuer.

Here's (the) vinegar and there's (the) oil.
I really like the apartment,
but it's really expensive, too.



The conjunctions *und* and *aber* connect two main clauses (complete thoughts or sentences) or items in sequence.

Be sure you don't confuse the modal particle *aber* with the conjunction: see Chapter 1, "Communication Strategies" or this example:

Die Wohnung ist aber sehr teuer! The apartment is very expensive (more so than I would have expected)!

8 Communication Strategies

examples *Sag mal, wie gefällt dir die Wohnung?*
Sagen Sie mal, ist hier auch eine Küche?

Say, how do you like the apartment?
Say, is there a kitchen here, too?

The expressions *sag mal* and *sagen Sie mal* are a gentle way of introducing a question into a situation. It is less formal than *Entschuldigung*, and suggests a certain level of confidence between the speaker and the person addressed.

9 Translate into English.

- a** *Ich suche eine Ferienwohnung.*
– *Wie viel möchten Sie denn bezahlen?* ?
- b** *Wie gefällt Ihnen London?* ?
– *Die Stadt ist schön, aber ein bisschen teuer.*
- c** *Sag mal, ist hier auch eine Toilette?* ?
– *Ja, sie ist da.*

10 Translate into German.

- a** Where's the dictionary? ?
 – It's here.
- b** How do you like the hotel? ?
 – It's lovely, but the rooms are very small.
- c** Do you like the wine? It's a Riesling. ? *ein Riesling.*
 – I like it very much.

Listening and Pronunciation**Long and Short Vowels (e-i)***leben • steht**Lina • ihr • Miete*

Like with other vowels, one consonant after it, or an <h> makes the <e> or <i> long. In the case of <i>, an <e> following it also makes it long.

Two or more consonants makes the vowel short:

*Bett • denn**Zimmer • sind*

Note: if the combination *ie* is unstressed, then the <i> is pronounced separately from the <e> (*Fa-mi-li-e*, *Spa-ni-en*, *I-ta-li-en*).

Accent stress in compound nouns*Wohnen + Zimmer = Wohnzimmer**Küche + Schrank = Küchenschrank*

You will remember from Chapter 1 that German words generally stress the first syllable (with the exception of foreign words and those beginning with certain prefixes). This holds true when words are combined to form compound nouns – unless the first syllable is *be-*, *emp-*, *ent-*, *er-*, *ge-*, *ver-* or *zer-*, or if the word came to German from another language: the first syllable gets the stress in a compound noun.

Getting It All Down

Have you tried using color as an aid to learning? By putting all masculine nouns on one color card, or by noting them in one color ink, and doing the same with feminine and neuter nouns, you give your brain one more tool to use in recalling gender.

Familiarity and Understanding

Where do people live?

Germans, Swiss and Austrians do not place the same importance on owning a home that North Americans do. 44 % of Germans in the nine western *Bundesländer* rent their homes, and in the eastern *Bundesländer*, the percentage is 34 %. Consequently, the notion of a “renter’s mentality” is not that prevalent in the German-speaking countries; renters often invest large amounts of time, money and sweat equity in renovating and maintaining rental units, without reimbursement from property owners.

Young people generally aim to leave the nest as early as possible, often splitting an apartment among several individuals. This arrangement, known as a *Wohngemeinschaft* or WG for short, is especially common among post-secondary students. Since university residence halls are far fewer than in North America, it is even more common there than here.

Ads for apartments give the total number of rooms, such as a 4-room-apartment (*4-Zimmer-Wohnung*), which would have a living room, possibly a dining room, and as many bedrooms that bring the total room count to 4. Kitchen and bath are not included in the count.

When moving in to a new building, it is customary to introduce oneself to the neighbors – they will generally not seek out the new tenants.



A Few Famous Germans

A quick introduction to the „berühmte Deutsche“ in exercise A3 (textbook):

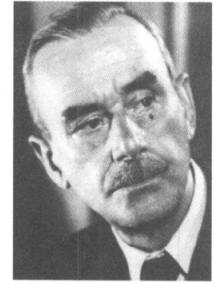


Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832)

is not only the foremost author in the history of German literature, but a seminal figure in the sciences as well. His literary works encompass the *Sturm und Drang* (Storm and Stress), Classic and Romantic movements, and his drama in two parts, *Faust*, is one of the highest achievements in world literature. His theories of color optics (*die Farbenlehre*) prefigured many developments in 20th-century optics.

Thomas Mann (1875–1955)

is one of the best-known authors of the 20th century. At the age of 25, he created a literary sensation with his novel *Buddenbrooks*, a tale of a bourgeois family's rise and fall over several generations. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1929. Among his many works, best known worldwide are *Der Tod in Venedig* (Death in Venice), *Doktor Faustus* (a novelistic interpretation of Goethe's drama) and *Der Zauberberg*. During the Third Reich, Mann lived in exile and broadcast anti-Nazi essays via the BBC.

**Kaiserin Sissi (1837–1898)**

ist the popular name for Elisabeth, Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary. She was Bavarian-born and married Emperor Franz Josef at the age of 16. She was famous in her lifetime for her love of physical activity, her rejection of many court customs and her obsession with her appearance (she starved herself periodically and observed strict dietary, exercise and beauty regimens), and was tragically assassinated by an anarchist while visiting Geneva, elevating the myth surrounding her in much the same way that Princess Diana's image is preserved in the 21st century. Her fame then skyrocketed again in the 1950s on the heels of actress Romy

Schneider's portrayal of her in the *Sissi* films of that era. To this day, tourists flock to many attractions in Vienna dedicated to her memory, and the *Sissi* films are aired every year on television at Christmastime.

Ludwig II von Bayern (King Ludwig II of Bavaria) (1845–1886)

is also known as the *Märchenkönig* (the Fairy Tale King). He was obsessed with the person and music of Richard Wagner and his most famous accomplishment, his *Schloss Neuschwanstein* (Neuschwanstein Castle), the model for the Disneyland Castle, was constructed so that each room depicted a scene from one of Wagner's operas. This was not the only castle he built, and combined with his other eccentricities, those at court were moved to depose him from his throne. Despondent, he drowned himself in the *Starnberger See* (Lake Starnberg) days later. Like Sissi, Ludwig is a huge draw for tourists who visit his many castles, attend a musical in Füssen about his life, and drink *König-Ludwig-Dunkel* (a dark beer named for him).

**Historical Notes****Recent History, Recent Cinema**

Recent years have witnessed a resurgence in the profile and quality of German cinema. The massive social and political changes of the 1990s have acted as a springboard for German filmmakers to deal with modern German history in exciting ways. In the following, there are a few powerful examples.

Schwarzfahrer (1993, Pepe Danquart): this Oscar-winning short film deals with problems of racial integration in post-unification Berlin using a scathing and hilarious surprise ending to make its case against racism.

Nostalgia for GDR-life, known as "*Ostalgie*", is on display in "*Good Bye, Lenin!*" (2003, Wolfgang Becker), which looks at the change from GDR to the Federal Republic via the story of a son's love for his mother; while Oscar-winner "*Das Leben der Anderen*" (The Lives of Others, 2006, Florian Henckel von Donnersmarck) presents the damaging effects of *Stasi* (State Security) surveillance on GDR citizens.

The tragedies of the Third Reich have found new representation in the Oscar-winning “*Nirgendwo in Afrika*” (Nowhere in Africa, 2001, Caroline Link), the story of a Jewish family fleeing to Kenya to avoid the Holocaust, “*Der Untergang*” (Downfall, 2004, Oliver Hirschbiegel), a depiction of the last days of the Third Reich in Hitler’s bunker, and “*Sophie Scholl: Die letzten Tage*” (Sophie Scholl: The Final Days, 2005, Marc Rothemund), a shattering portrayal of Sophie’s refusal to compromise her beliefs in the face of execution by Nazi officials.

The difficulties faced by second-generation Turkish women in Germany comes to the fore in “*Gegen die Wand*” (Head-On, 2003, Fatih Akin) a very controversial film by an important young writer/director in the Turkish-German community.

“*Lola rennt*” (Run Lola Run, 1999, Tom Tykwer) does not tackle history but offers a powerful post-modern image of life in modern Berlin as it follows Lola’s repeated attempts to raise 100,000 marks in 20 minutes to save her boyfriend’s life.

Self-Evaluation



When listening, I can understand (Hören)

how one describes a home: *Das ist das Arbeitszimmer./Das Bad ist klein.*
differences between one home and another

In written texts, I can understand (Lesen)

classified housing ads: rent prices, square area
information about the style of an apartment (apartment type, colors, furniture)
a brief description of an apartment in an ad or an e-mail
a short article like a horoscope

I can produce the following oral structures (Sprechen)

describe a floorplan or a house: *Die Küche ist hier. Das Haus ist billig.*
say whether I like someone or something: *Wie gefällt Ihnen die Wohnung?*
– *Sehr gut./Ich finde die Frau ...*
ask or answer where something is: *Wo ist das Bad? – Hier./Dort.*
state opinions or suppositions: *Das ist bestimmt ... ; Ich glaube, ...*

I can produce the following written forms of text (Schreiben)

short e-mail messages: *Meine Freunde/Meine neue Wohnung/...*
an e-mail or simple postcard: *(meine Wohnung)*
a text message (SMS) *(Wohnung suchen/Berlin/...)*

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die Gartenparty, -s
hoppla
 langweilig
 lustig

garden party
oops
 boring
 funny, humorous

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auf-räumen
 auf-*stehen*
das Computerspiel, -e
 dumm
 frühstücken
 halb
 hübsch
 manchmal
 der Nachmittag, -e
 sympathisch
 um

to straighten up, tidy up
 to get up, get out of bed
computer game
 stupid
 to eat breakfast
 half
 pretty, attractive
 sometimes
 afternoon
 likable, nice
 here: at

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gleich
 kurz
 kurz nach/vor
 die Uhrzeit, -en
 Viertel nach/vor
 vor
 Wie spät?

here: just about
 shortly
 shortly past/till
 clock time
 quarter past/till
 before, till
 how late? What time?

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aha
 arbeiten
 fern-sehen
 früh
 der Fußball, -e (spielen)
 die Hausaufgabe, -n
 heute
 das Mittagessen, -

aha!
 to work
 to watch television
 early
 (to play) football (soccer)
 homework assignments
 today
 lunch

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der Abendkurs, -e
 an-fangen; du fängst an,
 er fängt an
 der Dienstag, -e
 der Donnerstag, -e

evening class, night class
 to begin, to start
 Tuesday
 Thursday

erst
 der Freitag, -e
 das Frühstück (nur Singular)
 das Fußballspiel, -e
 der Geburtstag, -e
der Intensivkurs, -e
 lernen

der März (nur Singular)
 der Mittwoch, -e
 der Montag, -e
 morgen
 der Samstag, -e
 der Sonntag, -e
 spät
 der Terminkalender, -
 übermorgen
 von ... bis
 wann?

here: only, not later than
 Friday
 breakfast
 football game, soccer match
 birthday
intensive course or class
 to learn/revise/study
 for a class or test
 March
 Wednesday
 Monday
 tomorrow
 Saturday
 Sunday
 late
 appointment calendar
 the day after tomorrow
 from ... until
 when?

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der Englischkurs, -e
 erzählen
 gehen
 das Kino, -s
 der Mittag, -e
 sehen; du siehst, er sieht
 spazieren gehen
 die Tageszeit, -en
 der Vormittag, -e

English course or class
 to tell, recount
 to go
 movie theater, cinema
 noon
 to see
 to go for a walk
 time of day
 morning (literally, before
 noon)

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die Ansage, -n
die Arztpraxis, -praxen
 der Bahnhof, -e
der Fahrradverleih
 (nur Singular)
das Fitness-Studio, -s
das Generalkonsulat, -e
 geöffnet
die Geschäftszeit, -en
 die Nachrichten (nur Plural)
 offiziell
die Öffnungszeiten, -en
 das Schild, -er
 die Sprechstunde, -n
die Touristeninformation, -en

announcement
medical practice
 train station, rail station
bicycle rental shop
health club, fitness center
consul general
 opened
business hours
 news
 official
time when open
 sign, shingle
 office hours
tourist information

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der Deutschkurs, -e
 der Hauptsatz, -e
 die Präposition, -en
 temporal
 trennbar
 die Verabredung, -en
 die Vorliebe, -n

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German course or class
 main clause
 preposition
 temporal
 separable
 appointment
 penchant, preference

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Achtung!
 alle
 der Besucher, -
 dahin
 das Beste
 der Einlass (nur Singular)
 Europa
 fahren; du fährst, er fährt
 fast
 der Film, -e
 die Fischwoche, -n
 gegründet
 die Glaskuppel, -n
 der Himmel (nur Singular)
 ihr, ihre
 der Juli (nur Singular)
 das Kaufhaus, -er
 letzte
 das Museum, Museen
 nach Hause
 das Reichstagsgebäude
 (nur Singular)
 die Reichstagskuppel
 (nur Singular)
 die Säuberungsarbeit, -en
 das Schiff, -e
 das Selbstbedienungs-
 restaurant, -s
 die Stadtrundfahrt, -en
 wegen
 der Westen (nur Singular)

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attention!
 everyone, all
 visitor
 there (directional)
 the best one
 admittance
 Europe
 to go (by vehicle)
 almost
 film, movie
 Fish Week
 founded, established
 glass dome or cupola
 heaven, sky
 her (possessive article)
 Juli
 department store
 last
 museum
 home (directional)
 Reichstag building
 Reichstag cupola
 clean-up work
 ship
 self-serve restaurant
 tour of the city
 because of
 the West

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die Abfahrt, -en
 besser

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departure
 better

dienstags
 durch
 der/die Erwachsene, -n
 geschlossen
 kennenlernen

der Mai (nur Singular)
 mit-machen
 möglich
 der Oktober (nur Singular)
 der Plan, -e
 das Stadtzentrum, -zentren
 die Tour, -en
 uns

Tuesdays
 through
 adult
 closed
 to get to know, to make
 one's acquaintance
 May
 to participate, go along
 possible
 October
 plan
 city center
 tour
 us (personal pronoun,
 accusative/dative)

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denken

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to think

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der Sonntabend, -e

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Saturday (used in northern
 Germany)

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die Sprachschule, -n

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language school

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der Obstkuchen, -

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cake made with fruit (not
 fruitcake)

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der Actionfilm, -e
 die Geburtstagsparty, -s
 geheim
 der Millionär, -e
 die Quizshow, -s
 streng
 die Tagesschau (nur Singular)

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action film
 birthday party
 secret, confidential
 millionaire
 quiz show
 strict
 nightly news broadcast on
 ARD network

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der Tagesablauf, -e

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daily routine

1 Separable Verbs (*Trennbare Verben*)

examples *auf-räumen*

Timo räumt die Wohnung auf. *Timo cleans up/is cleaning up the apartment.*

fern-sehen

Corinna sieht fern. *Corinna watches/is watching TV.*

Separable verbs consist of a verb and a prefix. When the verb conjugates to match its subject, the prefix separates and goes to the end of the phrase. The prefix changes the meaning of the verb, as in these examples:

sehen = to see

fernsehen = to watch television

ansehen = to view, look at

hören = to hear

zuhören = to listen to someone or something

In a few cases, the prefix completely changes the meaning of the verb:

hören = to hear

aufhören = to quit, cut it out, stop doing something

fangen = to catch

anfangen = to begin, start

The prefix goes to the end of the phrase, regardless of how many elements are in the phrase. The conjugated verb, as always, remains anchored in the second position:

<i>Anton</i>	<i>steht</i>	<i>(am Samstag schon um 6 Uhr)</i>	<i>auf.</i>
	<i>2</i>		<i>final</i>
	<i>verb</i>		<i>prefix</i>



2 Telling Time (*Uhrzeit*)

examples *Wie spät ist es?* *What time is it?*
Es ist neun (Uhr). *It's nine (o'clock).*

9.00 Uhr	<i>neun (Uhr)</i>	nine (o'clock)
9.15 Uhr	<i>Viertel nach neun</i>	quarter past nine
9.45 Uhr	<i>Viertel vor zehn</i>	quarter to ten
9.30 Uhr	<i>halb zehn</i>	half past nine
9.20 Uhr	<i>zehn (Minuten) vor halb zehn/ zwanzig (Minuten) nach neun</i>	nine twenty
9.25 Uhr	<i>fünf (Minuten) vor halb zehn</i>	twenty-five past nine
9.35 Uhr	<i>fünf (Minuten) nach halb zehn</i>	twenty-five to nine
9.40 Uhr	<i>zehn (Minuten) nach halb zehn/ zwanzig (Minuten) vor zehn</i>	twenty to ten

There are two ways of expressing time in German.

The 12-hour clock, which we use, is conversational and informal. The word *Uhr* (for o'clock) is not needed, and shortcuts such as *halb* and *Viertel vor/nach* are common. As you can see in the examples above, German also tells how many minutes before and after the half marker there are.

Note the following points: *halb* (not capitalized, no preposition) indicates 30 minutes before the next hour. It is the opposite of the British “half” and the American “half past”. *Viertel* is capitalized and requires a preposition, either *vor* or *nach*.

The 24-hour clock is official, used for travel schedules and other official publications, and is used in speaking to provide clarity. The form is always the same: *x Uhr (y)*. The word *Uhr* is always used, minutes are given after *Uhr*, and there is no mention of halves or quarters, nor is there any mention of before or after noon – numbers higher than 12 hours indicate times after noon.

13.15 Uhr dreizehn Uhr (und) fünfzehn (Minuten) one fifteen p.m.

3 Prepositions of Time (*Temporale Präpositionen*)

examples *Wann spielt ihr denn wieder Fußball?*
Am Samstag.
Am Vormittag oder am Nachmittag?

When are you all playing football again?
On Saturday.
In the morning or in the afternoon?



When answering a question of when, **am** precedes days and general times of day. (Exception: “at night” is expressed as **in der** Nacht.)

examples *Wann fängt die Party an?*
Um sieben Uhr.

When does the party start?
At seven o'clock.

Clock time takes **um** before the specific time.

example *Sprechstunde ist von Montag bis Donnerstag,*
von acht Uhr dreißig bis sechzehn Uhr dreißig.

Office hours are from Monday through Thursday,
from 8:30 a.m. till 4:30 p.m.

When indicating a span of time, *von* marks the beginning and *bis* notes the end..

4 Verb Conjugation (*Verb: Konjugation*) III

example *Robert arbeitet den ganzen Tag, am Abend sieht er gern fern.*

infinitive		<i>arbeit-en</i>	<i>fernseh-en</i>
singular	<i>ich</i>	<i>arbeite</i>	<i>sehe fern</i>
	<i>du</i>	<i>arbeitest</i>	<i>siehst fern</i>
	<i>er/sie</i>	<i>arbeitet</i>	<i>sieht fern</i>
plural	<i>wir</i>	<i>arbeiten</i>	<i>sehen fern</i>
	<i>ihr</i>	<i>arbeitet</i>	<i>seht fern</i>
	<i>sie/Sie</i>	<i>arbeiten</i>	<i>sehen fern</i>

verb with
vowel change



In Chapter 1, you saw that verbs whose stems end in *-t* or *-d* need an *-e* before the *du* (*-st*), *er/sie* (*-t*) and *ihr* (*-t*) endings in order to make them pronounceable.

Verbs with an *-e* in the stem that changes will either change to an *-i* if the vowel is short (as in *sprech-en*, *du sprichst*, *er/sie spricht*) or an *-ie* if the vowel is long (like *seh-en* above).

5 Verb Position in the main clause (*Verb: Position im Hauptsatz*)

examples	<i>Ich</i>	<i>habe</i>	<i>am Samstag</i>	<i>Zeit.</i>	I have time on Saturday.
	<i>Am Samstag</i>	<i>habe</i>	<i>ich</i>	<i>Zeit.</i>	On Saturday, I have time.
		2			
		verb			

Whereas English needs the subject to come before the verb in order to make sense, German does not. In fact, what German needs to create meaning is that the conjugated verb be in second position. This functions as the anchor for the rest of the sentence.

In English, in order to begin a sentence with something other than the subject, we set the other element off with a comma. This **does not** happen in German. A sentence can begin with pretty much any element, as long as the second element is the conjugated verb. There is **no comma** setting the beginning element off.

6 Expressing likes/dislikes: *Wie findest du ...?*

examples	<i>Ich finde Anja sympathisch.</i>	I find Anja to be likable. (I think Anja is likable.)
	<i>Ich finde die Fotos schön.</i>	I find the pictures to be pretty. (I think they're pretty.)
	<i>Wie findest du Anja?</i>	How do you find Anja (to be)? (What do you think of her?)
	<i>Wie findest du die Fotos?</i>	How do you find the pictures (to be)? (What do you think of them?)

The expression *Ich finde ...* with an adjective is used to give a personal opinion of perception. In English, we tend to add the infinitive "to be" to the same construction, but this is absent in the German expression. It is synonymous with *gefallen*.

7 Communication Strategies

example	<i>Ich koche gern und ich treffe gern Freunde.</i>	I like to cook and I like to meet with friends.
	<i>- Aha.</i>	I see. (Mmm hmm.)

The particle *aha* indicates that the speaker has heard what another person has said and acknowledges it.

examples	<i>Ich mache eine Party. Kommen Sie auch?</i>	I'm having a party. Will you come, too?
	<i>- (Ja,) gerne.</i>	Gladly. (With pleasure.)
	<i>Zwei Kilo Äpfel, bitte.</i>	Two kilos of apples, please.
	<i>- Gern.</i>	Certainly.

Apart from use with verbs, *gern(e)* indicates that a request will happily be fulfilled. The *-e* on the end does not change the meaning in any way; it only reflects the speaker's habit of speech.

examples *Anton steht schon um sechs Uhr auf.*
Corinna steht erst um neun Uhr auf.

Die Stadt ist schon 700 Jahre alt.
Die Wohnung ist neu. Sie ist erst 3 Jahre alt.

Ist es schon 7 Uhr?
Nein, es ist erst Viertel vor 7.

Anton is already getting up at 6 o'clock.
 Corinna only gets up at 9 o'clock.

The city is already 700 years old.
 The apartment is new. It's just (only) 3 years old.

Is it already 7 o'clock?
 No, it's only quarter to 7.

The adverbs *schon* and *erst* indicate a relationship to the perception of time: either it is later than expected (*Ist es schon 7 Uhr?*) or it's earlier than expected (*Es ist erst Viertel vor 7*). In some cases, that rationale may be reversed, such as in the idea of getting up in the morning. In the example above, even though Anton is up earlier than expected, he is already up in contrast to Corinna, whom one assumes would be up already but she rises later than thought.

8 Translate into English.

a *Ein Kurs- und Arbeitsbuch*

'Schritte international 2', bitte.

- Ja, gern. Hier, bitte.

b *Kommst du? Es ist schon kurz vor 8.*

- Moment, ich komme.

c *Gehst du schon ins Bett?*

- Ja, ich finde den Film langweilig.

9 Translate into German.

a I work from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. then

I go shopping in the supermarket

and at 9 o'clock I make dinner.

Then I watch a little TV and at 11:30

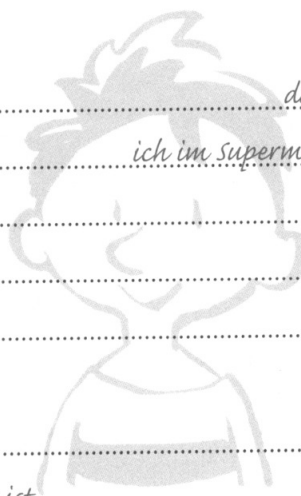
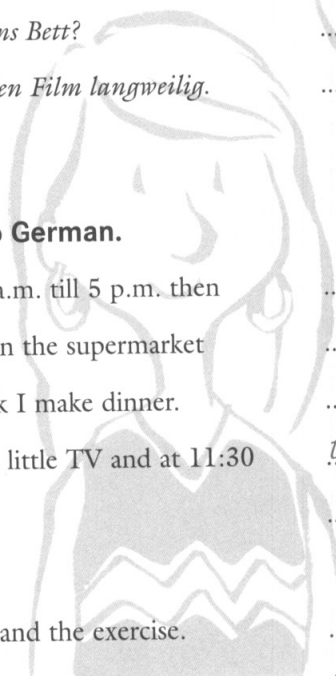
I go to bed.

b I don't understand the exercise.

- OK, here's an example.

Do you understand the exercise now?

- I don't know.



dann

ich im Supermarkt

Dann

Okay, hier ist

jetzt?

Listening and Pronunciation

Umlauts (*Umlaute*)

As discussed in Chapter 1, there are only three vowels that can take an umlaut in German (the two dots above): <ä>, <ö>, and <ü>.

An umlaut effectively raises the vowel inside the speaker's mouth much in the way that the English man becomes men in the plural. If you say the two words out loud, you can feel that the <a> is in the back of the mouth, more toward the back, but the <e> in the plural is higher in the mouth and more toward the front, and if you extend the sound of it, you can feel it resonating just below your nose.

<ä> a-Umlaut [ɛ:]: <ä> is nearly identical to the sound of the German <e>. Compare the German Männer to the English men or the German *besser* and you will see how similar it is.

<ö> o-Umlaut [ø:]: <ö> is often problematic for English-speakers as they tend to hear an <r> on the end of it. Hence, many English-speakers refer to Goethe (which has an <ö>-sound) as „Gurta“. <ö> is in the front of the mouth and the tongue comes forward. To get a feel for where it is, wrinkle your nose, form an „oh“ with your lips, and say „eeee“ through it. It will not sound perfect, but it will show you how it feels when it is in the right place.

<ü> ü-Umlaut [y:]: <ü> is also all the way to the front of the mouth, right behind the top front teeth, and the tip of the tongue is on the back of the bottom front teeth. Again, by wrinkling the nose, forming „oooo“ (like „boo“) with the lips and saying „eeee“ through it, you will find the right place. Then, the sound of tschüs will be clearer to you.

Long and short <u>

gut • Uhr

Like the other vowels, one consonant or an <h> following the <u> makes it long. Multiple consonants make it short:

dumm • dunkel

Stress on verb prefixes

auf-stehen Ich stehe um 6 Uhr auf.

Notice that whether it is attached to the verb or alone at the end, separable prefixes always receive the stress.

Getting It All Down

When reviewing the separable prefixes you have learned in this chapter, you will probably make some note (such as a dot or dash) to remember that the prefix separates from the verb. It's a good idea to also write a phrase or sentence using the verb, not only to create meaningful context, but also to remember the pattern of sending the prefix all the way to the end of the phrase and then adding the stress to it there, too.

Familiarity and Understanding

What time is it?

The phrases *Wie viel Uhr ist es?* and *Wie spät ist es?* are universally understood in German-speaking areas, but there are a few variants in the south, such as *Wie viel Uhr haben wir denn?*/*Wie spät haben wir denn?* that mean the same thing. You don't need to use them, but you need not be confused if you hear them, either.

Working Hours

The 9-to-5 schedule in the office is the traditional rule in the German-speaking countries, and much like in the United States, it is becoming ever more frequent that office staff start earlier and stay later. The midday meal is usually taken at 12 and there is often no coverage for that hour, or even 90 minutes, depending on the individual's schedule and coworkers. However, the days of the two-hour lunch break are past, and only some smaller shops still close for 2 hours at midday.

Quitting time in German is called *Feierabend* and it is common for colleagues and customers to wish *einen schönen Feierabend*.



The Value of Punctuality

Much of the Protestant work ethic has its roots in Germany and the neighboring countries, where efficiency has always been highly valued. Because *Zeit ist Geld* (time is money), being on time has also been of great importance.

Television

Germany has two national networks, ARD (also known as *das Erste*) and ZDF (*das Zweite*). There are also several regional/state networks that broadcast. Since the advent of cable television, several other networks (*Privatsender*) have emerged, offering a wide variety of programming, mostly imported (and dubbed). Among the most successful are SAT1, RTL, Pro7 and 3SAT. Arte broadcasts a large variety of cultural programming, beyond that which is the backbone of the broadcast networks' offerings. Even though CNN International and BBC International, along with CNN's affiliate n-tv and others, offer news and information around the clock, the most popular news programs are still *Tagesschau* (airing at 8:00 p.m. on ARD), followed by *heute-Journal* on ZDF (at 7:00 p.m.). It is generally accepted that most things come to a standstill in most homes when *Tagesschau* comes on. Though only 15 minutes long, it is far more in-depth in its reporting and broader in its scope than nightly news broadcasts in the U. S. and has no commercial interruption. Likewise, *heute-Journal* is only 20 minutes long. Switzerland has six national channels, two in each of its three major languages, while Austria has two.

Historical Notes

Berlin

From its establishment in the 13th century as a trading outpost, Berlin has grown to be one of the world's most interesting cities with one of the most remarkable histories. It became the capital of Prussia in the 17th century, and of the German Empire in 1871. After the Third Reich was defeated in 1945, the Allied Powers (the U.S., Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union) partitioned the capital into four zones of occupation. The German Democratic Republic named East Berlin its capital in 1949, and the Soviet sector grew more isolated from the West until, in 1961, the GDR erected the so-called "Anti-Fascist Protective Rampart", better known as the Berlin Wall, around the Western sectors to keep



its citizens from fleeing in search of better social and economic conditions. The Wall was erected quickly and brutally, separating family members and neighbors, allowing no contact between them, even to make arrangements. The many attempts to escape across or under the Wall from East to West are documented in the *Haus am Checkpoint Charlie* in Berlin; some spectacular, others utterly tragic.

The wall stood until November 9, 1989, when the GDR regime, crumbling under the pressure of political change in the Soviet Union and unrest at home, opened the border, leading to the dissolution of the GDR and the official reunification of Germany on October 3, 1990.

The government of the Federal Republic moved in 1999 from Bonn to Berlin where the *Bundestag* now sits in the building of the *Reichstag* with its new glass dome (*der Reichstagskuppel*, designed by English architect Norman Foster), which is a tourist destination with its panoramic view of the city.

Self-Evaluation



When listening, I can understand (Hören)

times of day: *Es ist neun Uhr. Es ist gleich halb sieben.*

outgoing answering machine messages: *Sie erreichen uns von Montag bis Mittwoch von 8 bis 16 Uhr ...*

short publicity announcements on the radio: *Fischwoche im KaDeWe ...*

In written texts, I can understand (Lesen)

signs and brochures with hours of operation/business: *geöffnet von Montag bis Donnerstag, 8.30 bis 16.30 Uhr*

the TV program: when a program begins, when the sports show comes on ...

notes in a personal schedule: *Freitag – 15.30 Uhr Hannes anrufen*

simple announcements in a tourist brochure or advertisement

I can produce the following oral structures (Sprechen)

give the time and ask for the time: *Wie viel Uhr ist es? – Es ist neun Uhr.*

talk about my daily routine, both during the week and on the weekend: *Ich stehe jeden Morgen um sieben Uhr auf. Um halb acht frühstücke ich ...*

what I do and don't like to do: *Ich koche gern. Ich arbeite nicht gern.*

talk about future plans: *Am Samstag fahre ich nach Mallorca.*

make plans with others: *Kommst du mit? – Ich habe keine Zeit.*

I can produce the following written forms of text (Schreiben)

a reminder note or a to-do list: *Zimmer aufräumen, Papa anrufen*

a text message (SMS) or an e-mail suggesting an activity (*ins Kino gehen, ...*)

Kursbuch

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die Freizeit (nur Singular)
joggen
 der Jogginganzug, -e
 regnen
 scheinen
 der Schlosspark, -s
 der Schuh, -e
 die Sonne, -n
 das Wetter (nur Singular)

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free time, leisure time
to jog
jogging suit
 to rain
 to shine
castle park
 shoe
 sun
 weather

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der Joggingsschuh, -e
 der Park, -s
 der Sport (nur Singular)
 das Sportgeschäft, -e

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jogging shoe
 park
 sport, sports, exercise
 sporting goods store

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bewölkt
 bleiben
 circa (ca.)
 der Frühling (nur Singular)
 das Grad, -e
 der Herbst (nur Singular)
 immer
 das Joggingwetter
 (nur Singular)
 die Karte, -n
Kenia
 Lieblingsland
 der Norden (nur Singular)
 der Osten (nur Singular)
 das Reiseziel, -e
 schlecht
 schneien
 der Sommer, -
 die Statistik, -en
 der Süden (nur Singular)
windig
 der Winter, -

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cloudy
 to stay, remain
 circa, approximately
 spring
 degree (of measurement)
 fall, autumn
 always
jogging weather
 here: map
Kenya
 favorite country
 the North
 the East
travel destination
 bad
 to snow
 summer
statistics
 the South
windy
 winter

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der Akkusativ, -e
 das Angebot, -e
 der Anzug, -e
 der Apfelkuchen, -
 der Apfelsaft, -e

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accusative case
 offer
 suit
 apple cake
 apple juice

der Badeanzug, -e
das Dessert, -s
 das Eis (nur Singular)
 das Fahrrad, -er
 Fahrrad fahren
 das Getränk, -e
 gucken
 heiß
 das Käsebrot, -e
 mit-nehmen; du nimmst mit,
 er nimmt mit
 nehmen; du nimmst,
 er nimmt
der Nominativ, -e
der Orangensaft, -e
 die Reise, -n
der Rucksack, -e
das Schinkenbrot, -e
der Skianzug, -e
 die Speise, -n
 die Speisekarte, -n
die Sporttasche, -n
 die Suppe, -n
 die Tasche, -n
 toll
der Trekkingschuh, -e
das Würstchen, -
zurzeit

swimsuit, bathing costume
dessert
 ice cream
 bicycle
 to ride bicycles
 drink
 to look (colloquial)
 hot (temperature)
 cheese sandwich
 to take along

to take

nominative case
orange juice
 trip, voyage
backpack, rucksack
ham sandwich
ski suit
 dish, course
 menu
gym bag, sport bag
 soup
 here: bag, tote
 great, fantastic
trekking shoe
sausage (small)
at this time

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dabei
das Deutschbuch, -er
 doch
 die Fahrkarte, -n
 das Geld (nur Singular)
 das Handy, -s
 der Hund, -e
 der Kugelschreiber, -
das Lerntagebuch, -er
das Picknickwetter
 (nur Singular)
der Reiseführer, -
 der Schlüssel, -

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here: on one's person
German book (text)
 yes (in response to a
 negative statement)
 travel ticket
 money
 cell phone, mobile phone
 dog
 ballpoint pen
study journal
picnic weather
travel guidebook
 key

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beide
boxen
 der Brief, -e
der Brieffreund, -e
die Chiffre, -n

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both
to box
 letter
penpal
number (used to respond to
postings or ads)

die Disko, -s	disco
folgende	following
geben; du gibst, er gibt	to give
<i>genauer gesagt</i>	<i>more exactly</i>
grillen	to grill, barbeque
das Hobby, -s	hobby
das Internet (nur Singular)	internet
im Internet surfen	to surf the net/web
<i>japanisch</i>	<i>Japanese (adj).</i>
(das) Karate (nur Singular)	karate
oft	often
reisen	to travel
schicken	to send
schlafen; du schläfst, er schläft	to sleep
schwimmen	to swim
der Ski, -er	ski
Ski fahren; du fährst Ski, er fährt Ski	to ski
<i>surfen</i>	<i>to surf</i>
tanzen	to dance
treffen; du triffst, er trifft	to meet
wandern	to hike
die Welt, -en	world

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erreichen	to reach (a certain point or goal)
kennen	to know/be familiar or acquainted with
mehr	more
meist	most
<i>minimal</i>	<i>minimal</i>
nicht mehr	not any more
<i>die Prognose, -n</i>	<i>prognosis</i>
der Regen (nur Singular)	rain
<i>sinkend</i>	<i>sinking</i>
<i>der Sonnenschein</i> (nur Singular)	<i>sunshine</i>
<i>sonnig</i>	<i>sunny</i>
stark	strong
<i>steigen</i>	<i>to climb</i>
die Temperatur, -en	temperature
überall	everywhere
<i>der Wert, -e</i>	<i>value, worth</i>
Westdeutschland	western Germany
der Wind, -e	wind
zwischen	between

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das Buch, -er	book
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das Auto, -s	auto, car
bekannt	known
das Ding, -e	thing
die Einladung, -en	invitation
<i>der Fan, -s</i>	<i>fan (of someone or something)</i>
<i>das Fertiggericht, -e</i>	<i>ready-to-eat dish</i>
<i>der Freizeitstress</i> (nur Singular)	<i>free-time stress</i>
das Geschäft, -e	business
<i>der Großeinkauf, -e</i>	<i>weekly shopping</i>
der Laden, -e	shop
müde	tired
das Problem, -e	problem
<i>der Samstagmorgen</i> (nur Singular)	<i>Saturday morning</i>
<i>der Sonntagabend, -e</i>	<i>Sunday evening</i>
<i>der Sonntagnachmittag, -e</i>	<i>Sunday afternoon</i>
der Stress (nur Singular)	stress
<i>der TV-Krimi, -s</i>	<i>detective or police show on TV</i>
unter	here: during
waschen; du wäschst, er wäscht	to wash
das Wochenende, -n	weekend

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<i>die Aktivität, -en</i>	<i>activity</i>
<i>die Arbeitswoche, -n</i>	<i>work week</i>
<i>aus-schlafen; du schläfst aus, er schläft aus</i>	<i>to sleep (as long as one can/wants)</i>
deshalb	thus, therefore
eigene	own (belonging to oneself)
ein paar	a couple of
einfach	simple
endlich	finally
entschuldigen	to excuse
<i>der Freizeit-Terror</i> (nur Singular)	<i>free-time terror</i>
der Friseur, -e	hairdresser
freuen (sich) auf	to look forward to
das Glück (nur Singular)	happiness
<i>immer öfter</i>	<i>more often</i>
<i>jeden zweiten Samstag</i>	<i>every second saturday</i>
jung	young
die Kurve, -n	curve
manche	some
die Minute, -n	minute
mögen; ich mag, du magst, er mag	to like
<i>der Montagmorgen</i> (nur Singular)	<i>Monday morning</i>
nächste	next
öfter	more often
paar	couple

putzen	to clean
reden	to speak
<i>der Samstagnachmittag, -e</i>	<i>Saturday afternoon</i>
der Schluss, -e	conclusion
<i>stressig</i>	<i>stressful</i>
die Tankstelle, -n	gas station, petrol station
(das) Tennis (nur Singular)	tennis
Tennis spielen	to play tennis
vorher	previously, before that
<i>die Wochenendkurve, -n</i>	<i>weekend curve</i>
zum Glück	luckily

Arbeitsbuch**Seite 134****Page 134**

minus	minus
plus	plus

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das Abendessen, -	dinner, supper
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<i>der Eiersalat, -e</i>	<i>egg salad</i>
das Ferienhaus, -er	vacation home
<i>der Nudelsalat, -e</i>	<i>noodle or pasta salad</i>
wen?	whom? (accusative)

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das Schloss, -er	here: castle
<i>der Sportschuh, -e</i>	<i>athletic shoe</i>
die Tafel, -n	blackboard, chalkboard
wiederholen	to repeat
<i>zusammengesetzt</i>	<i>put together</i>

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das Käsebrötchen, -	bread roll with cheese
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der Computer, -dich	computer
	you (personal pronoun, familiar, accusative)
einige	some
ein-laden; du lädst ein,	to invite
er lädt ein	
hoffen	to hope
sitzen; du sitzt	to sit
zuerst	first

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<i>die Freizeitaktivität, -en</i>	<i>free time activity, leisure time activity</i>
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<i>der Sonntagvormittag, -e</i>	<i>Sunday morning</i>
<i>der Volleyball, -e</i>	<i>volleyball</i>
<i>Volleyball spielen</i>	<i>to play volleyball</i>

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<i>eben</i>	<i>here: for that reason</i>
feiern	to celebrate
mit-bringen	to bring along
<i>der Samstagvormittag, -e</i>	<i>Saturday morning</i>
später	later
wahrscheinlich	probably

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<i>die Himmelsrichtung, -en</i>	<i>direction</i>
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das Picknick, -s	picnic
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1 Accusative Complements: definite article (*Akkusativ: Definiter Artikel*)

examples	singular		accusative complement	
m	<i>Wir haben</i>	<i><u>den</u> Anzug</i>	<i>im Angebot.</i>	We have the suit on sale.
n	<i>Wie findest du</i>	<i><u>das</u> Fahrrad?</i>		How do you like the bike?
f	<i>Ich habe</i>	<i><u>die</u> Tasche.</i>		I have the bag.
plural	<i>Möchten Sie</i>	<i><u>die</u> Schuhe?</i>		Would you like the shoes?

A complete sentence consists of a subject and a predicate. Sometimes, the predicate is just the conjugated verb, but most of the time, the verb requires some sort of complement, either an object of its action, or some other element that makes the thought complete. In such cases, most verbs are transitive, meaning that they require a direct object, a noun which receives the verb's action. In the examples above, you see that *haben*, *finden* and "*möchten*" (see next page) all require such direct objects.

Whereas in English and in many other languages, the word order of a sentence tells the listener who or what is doing the verb and who or what is the object of that action, German word order is not fixed in that manner. Instead, nouns have markers to indicate their relationship to other nouns. Like English, the subject of any verb is in the nominative case. Direct objects are in the accusative case and are called accusative complements of the verb. Nouns functioning as accusative complements only differ from nominative if they are masculine; as you see above, the definite article changes from *der* to *den*.

2 Accusative Complements: indefinite and negative articles (*Akkusativ: Indefiniter Artikel, Negativartikel*)

Indefinite article

examples	singular		accusative complement	
m	<i>Ich möchte</i>	<i><u>einen</u> Anzug.</i>		I would like a suit.
n	<i>Hast du</i>	<i><u>ein</u> Fahrrad?</i>		Do you have a bike?
f	<i>Ich nehme</i>	<i><u>eine</u> Schorle.</i>		I'll have a spritzer.
plural	<i>Ich möchte</i>	<i><u>Schube.</u></i>		I'd like shoes.



Negative Article

examples	singular		accusative complement	
m	<i>Ich möchte</i>	<i><u>keinen</u> Anzug.</i>		I don't want a suit.
n	<i>Hast du</i>	<i><u>kein</u> Fahrrad?</i>		Don't you have a bike?
f	<i>Ich brauche</i>	<i><u>keine</u> Tasche.</i>		I don't need a bag.
plural	<i>Ich habe</i>	<i><u>keine</u> Schuhe.</i>		I have no shoes.

Indefinite (*ein-*) and negative (*kein-*) articles, like the definite article, change only for masculine nouns in the accusative case. Both *ein-* and *kein-* add *-en* (like the definite article *den*) for the masculine: *einen*, *keinen*.

3 Yes/No (closed) Questions: *ja – nein – doch* (Ja-/Nein-Fragen) II

examples	<i>Hast du Geld dabei?</i> – <i>Ja./Nein.</i>	Do you have money with you? Yes./No.
	<i>Brauchst du das Buch nicht?</i> <i>Doch./Nein.</i>	Don't you need the book? Yes (I do)./No.
	<i>Möchtest du kein Eis?</i> <i>Doch./Nein.</i>	Wouldn't you like any ice cream? Yes (sure)./No.

The word *doch* is an affirmative answer, a yes, to a negative question (where the person asking expects a negative response).

4 Verb Conjugation (Verb: Konjugation) IV

examples	<i>Fährst du gern Fahrrad?</i> <i>Am Sonntag schläft Corinna gern bis zehn.</i> <i>Ich möchte eine Cola.</i>
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infinitive		<i>fahren</i>	<i>schlafen</i>	„möchten“
singular	<i>ich</i>	<i>fahre</i>	<i>schlafe</i>	<i>möchte</i>
	<i>du</i>	<i>fährst</i>	<i>schläfst</i>	<i>möchtest</i>
	<i>er/es/sie</i>	<i>fährt</i>	<i>schläft</i>	<i>möchte</i>
plural	<i>wir</i>	<i>fahren</i>	<i>schlafen</i>	<i>möchten</i>
	<i>ihr</i>	<i>fahrt</i>	<i>schlaft</i>	<i>möchtet</i>
	<i>sie/Sie</i>	<i>fahren</i>	<i>schlafen</i>	<i>möchten</i>

Verbs with vowel change



In Chapter 5, we reviewed that <e> in a verb with a vowel change will become <i> if the vowel is short and <ie> if the the vowel is long. There is only one other vowel that can change; if a verb with <a> in the stem changes vowels, it will change to <ä>. Again, this change will occur only in the *du*- and *er/es/sie*-forms.

The form “*möchten*”, meaning “would like”, is actually the subjunctive of another verb. For that reason, it takes a different set of endings. Note that the 1st and 3rd person singular forms are identical (*möchte*, *möchten*).

5 The Impersonal Pronoun *es* (Pronomen: *es*)

examples	<i>Es ist windig.</i> <i>Im Süden regnet es.</i> <i>Es sind 25 Grad.</i>	It's windy. It's raining in the south. It's 25 degrees.
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As a personal pronoun, *es* replaces neuter nouns. But *es* also functions as an indefinite pronoun in situations such as these above where there is no clear antecedent. Like *das* in Chapter 1, *es* as an indefinite pronoun can have both singular and plural verb forms (as in *es sind 25 Grad*).

6 How is the weather today?

Imagine you are a tourist in Austria with a group of Americans, and you're the only one who knows any German. Summarize the weather report for them in English:

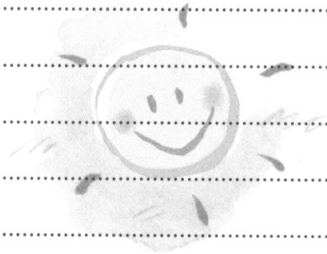
Am Morgen ist es in ganz Österreich

bewölkt. Am Nachmittag regnet es im

Westen, im Osten scheint schon am Mittag

die Sonne. Es bleibt aber kalt. Die Tempe-

raturen liegen zwischen 0 und 5 Grad.

**7 What are you having? Summarize in German.**

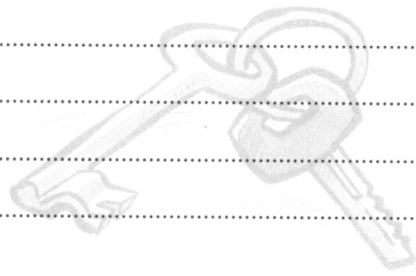
You are with your friend Jim in a restaurant in Germany, and your friend speaks no German. Summarize what your friend wants to order for the waiter:

Jim:

I'm very hungry. I think I'll have an egg
salad and the chicken with fries. I'll have
a beer to drink. And then I'll try an apple
cake. They say it's very good in
Germany, we'll see ...

You:

Mein Freund

**8 Translate into German:**

a Do you have everything with you? The key, *Hast du alles dabei?*

the train ticket, the cell phone, the money?

– Yes, and I have the guidebook, too.

Are we buying a bottle of water there?

b Don't we have class today?

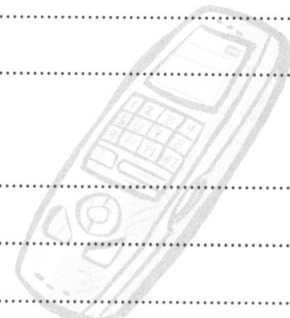
– Yes we do!

Do we need our books?

– No, we're taking a test.

schreiben

Test (m)



Listening and Pronunciation

Phrasing (stress and intonation)

Nina, hast du den Badeanzug? ↗

Nina, do you have your swimsuit? ↗

As we saw in Chapter 3, open yes/no questions intone upward at the end, just like in English. Keep in mind that the most important element of the sentence comes last, so the stress tends to fall on the last word.

The unstressed <e>

schlafen • schwimmen • Lampen

When the vowel <e> is unstressed, it becomes what is called a shwa, meaning it has almost no vowel quality. It is like the English “uh”, but more forward in the mouth, like “eh”, but still not an “ah”.

Getting It All Down

There is a tendency to refer to all verbs that do not conjugate the same, or that change their vowels, as irregular. Don't fall into that trap. In fact, there are only a very few truly irregular verbs, and most aren't nearly as irregular as *sein*. Instead, most verbs follow a handful of very regular patterns. You have already seen, for example that there are only three possible vowel changes: *e* > *i*, *e* > *ie*, and *a* > *ä*. Adding an *-e* before a *-t* (in certain forms of *arbeiten*, for example) or not doubling an *-s* of a stem when conjugating the *du*-form (such as in *essen* – *du isst*) is also very predictable. As you review your verbs, look for these patterns and repeat them out loud frequently. Since they are musical, it helps to hear the sound pattern over and over.

Familiarity and Understanding

Speaking of weather ...

The standard statement of temperature, as you have learned is *Es sind ... Grad*. Be aware that people also say *Es ist ... Grad*/ *Wir haben ... Grad*, and in the south, *Es hat ... Grad*.

The climate in central Europe, while still milder than in many regions of North America, is growing warmer. In recent years, window air conditioning units have been readily available and sell well now that summer temperatures regularly climb over 27 degrees Celsius (80° F), the traditional level for *Hitzefrei*, the dismissal of elementary schools on account of excessive heat.

Northern Germany, bordered by two seas, has a coastal climate, and winters tend to be milder than in the mountainous south shared with Austria and Switzerland. Warming in the mountains is causing problems for the ski tourism industry as well as for freshwater supplies in lower altitudes. Glaciers are melting at an accelerated rate, and snows do not replenish enough.

Vereinsmeierei und Schrebergärten

Since most Germans do not own single-family homes, many people join clubs (*Vereine*) that own and maintain plots for gardening. There are *Vereine* for many purposes, organized and governed under



regulations set down in federal and regional codes, and the saying goes that wherever three Germans are gathered together, there is a *Verein*. Many non-Germans joke about this almost obsessive tendency to organize and administrate even gatherings for social and recreational purposes.

Gardening clubs oversee so-called *Kleingärten* or *Schrebergärten*, named for the 19th century Leipzig physician who championed their establishment to promote better nutrition, more time outdoors in the fresh air and to keep people from other pursuits. In addition to these positive effects, *Schrebergärten* also allowed many people to avoid starvation after the Second World War. In the former GDR, such hobby gardens came to be known as *Datschen*, taken from the Russian tradition of the *dacha*, providing city dwellers with green space, fresh air and fresh food and flowers.

To this day, gardening remains popular all over the German-speaking areas of Europe. According to the *Bundesverband deutscher Gartenfreunde e.V.* (The Federal Alliance of German Garden Friends, a registered Verein) there are over 15,000 *Gartenvereine* in Germany

alone overseeing over a million *Kleingärten* in Germany alone. In Austria, there are another 36,500 *Kleingärten*, and in Switzerland has over 25,000 so-called *Familiengärtner* registered.

Life after *Feierabend*: When to shop?

Until recently, when someone left work at 5 p.m., they had to rush to do their grocery shopping for the evening and next day, and on Saturdays, shops were open till 1 p.m. except for one Saturday per month, known as *langer Samstag*. This is no longer the case, however; most shops are open till 8 p.m. on weeknights (good for those whose *Feierabend* does not come at 5) and till at least 4 p.m. and even until 8 p.m. every Saturday. In larger cities, airports offer public shopping until late evening.

Historical Notes

National Holidays

Founded in 1291 when three cantons broke from the Holy Roman Empire, Switzerland has the longest history and tradition on which to base its national holiday. Still, 600 years is a long time to keep an exact date straight, so in 1889, the Federal Government fixed August 1st as the national holiday.

Austria's national holiday is October 26th, celebrating the establishment of the new constitution on the day after the Allied powers withdrew their occupation forces from Austria (in 1955), following ten years of occupation and de-Nazification.

With its more complicated recent history, October 3rd became the German national holiday (*Tag der deutschen Einheit* or Day of German Unity) in 1990, one year to the day after the Eastern *Bundesländer* joined the Federal Republic.

Self-Evaluation

**When listening, I can understand (Hören)**

the weather forecast on the radio: *Stuttgart: bewölkt bei 10 Grad ...*
 simple dialogues on everyday life

In written texts, I can understand (Lesen)

short e-mail messages: *Meine Freunde/Meine neue Wohnung ...*
 personal ads: *Brieffreunde gesucht! Bitte schreibt mir.*
 a weather forecast on the internet or in the newspaper: *Im Norden und Westen scheint schon heute die Sonne, im Süden und Osten regnet es noch.*
 simple news articles in the press (*Freizeit-Terror*)
 an invitation to a party

I can produce the following oral structures (Sprechen)

talk about my personal preferences: *mein Lieblingsbuch/Lieblingfilm ist ...*
 talk about a simple statistics: *Die Reiseziele der Deutschen ...*
 talk about the weather and the seasons: *Das Wetter ist schön. Die Sonne scheint. Im Sommer haben wir ca. 25 Grad.*
 answer affirmatively or negatively: *Ja. Nein. Doch.*
 talk about my free-time activities and ask others about theirs: *Was sind deine Hobbys? – Ich mache gern Sport./Meine Hobbys sind ...*
 form hypotheses: *Das ist bestimmt .../Ich glaube ...*

I can produce the following written forms of text (Schreiben)

a personal ad: *Hallo! Ich heiße ... Ich suche Brieffreunde ...*
 a short postcard: *Hallo ..., wir sind in Griechenland. Das Wetter ist ...*
 a short e-mail

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denken
die Hilfe, -n
lachen
das Leben, -
sicher
der Spaß, -e
Spaß machen
der Tango (nur Singular)
der Tanzkurs, -e
wollen; ich will, du willst,
er will

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to think
help
to laugh
life
certainly, surely
fun
to be fun, have fun
tango
dance class
to want to

Seite 69

der Aerobic-Kurs, -e
die Gitarre, -n
der Lehrer, -
los
üben

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aerobics class
guitar
teacher
here: going on, happening
to practice

Seite 70

der Finne, -n

der Handstand, -e
indisch
jonglieren
klar
na klar
reiten

Salsa (nur Singular)
singen; er hat gesungen
das Snowboard, -s
Snowboard fahren
sogar
wie

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Finn (male person from Finland)
handstand
Indian (adjective)
to juggle
clear
clearly, of course
to ride (a horse or other animal)
salsa (the dance)
to sing
snowboard
to snowboard
even (to such an extent)
here: if (you say so)

Seite 71

das Anti-Stress-Seminar, -e
ausführlich
der Computerkurs, -e
hin-gehen
der Internetkurs, -e
die Kosten (nur Plural)
das Kursangebot, -e
lebend
morgens

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anti-stress seminar
extensive
computer course or class
to go (toward)
internet course or class
costs, expenses
schedule of courses offered
living
mornings

das Politikseminar, -e
das Seminar, -e
der Tangokurs, -e
der Termin, -e
das Theater, -
die Weiterbildung
(nur Singular)
das Zeitmanagement
(nur Singular)
die Zeitplanung
(nur Singular)

seminar in political science
seminar
tango course or class
appointment
theater
continuing education

time management

schedule planning

Seite 72

Afrika
das Diktat, -e
früher
gestern
der Hard-Rock (nur Singular)
der Junge, -n
das Mädchen, -
das Perfekt (nur Singular)
das Präsens (nur Singular)
die Tanzschule, -n
die Übung, -en
der Unterricht (nur Singular)
verstehen
vorne

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Africa
dictation
earlier
yesterday
hard rock
boy
girl
present perfect tense
present tense
dance school
exercise
instruction
to understand
in the front, in front

Seite 73

das Ausland (nur Singular)

der Business-Sprachkurs, -e
der Computer, -
danach
effektiv
einmal
die Gastfamilie, -n
der Hörtext, -e
Indien
individuell
der Kilometer, -
die Klasse, -n
Malta
nie
das Partnerinterview, -s
Schottland
das Schwimmbad, -er
der Selbstlernkurs, -e
der Sprachunterricht
der Sprachurlaub, -e

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abroad, outside the home
country
business language course
computer
after that
effective, effectively
once
host family
listening passage
India
individual (adjective)
kilometer
class (the group of students)
Malta
never
interview conducted in pairs
Scotland
outdoor swimming pool
self-study course
language instruction
vacation or holiday for the purpose of learning a language

Seite 74

allein
 die Arbeit, -en
die Aussprache (nur Singular)
der Chat, -s
der Experte, -n
 der Fehler, -
 die Fernsehsendung, -en
die Gruppenarbeit, -en
der Leser, -
die Partnerarbeit, -en
 perfekt
das Plakat, -e
das Radioprogramm, -e
 die Schule, -n
sonstiges
 das Studium (nur Singular)

der Tipp, -s
die Ukraine
die Web-Seite, -n
 die Zeitschrift, -en
 die Zeitung, -en

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alone
 work
pronunciation
online chat
expert
 error
 TV broadcast
group project
reader
work completed in pairs
 perfect
poster, placard
radio program
 school
other
 course of study (post-secondary)
 tip, piece of advice
Ukraine
website
 magazine
 newspaper

Seite 75

das Ende, -n
die Fähigkeit, -en
das Modalverb, -en
der Vorsatz, -e
die Wichtigkeit (nur Singular)
 der Wunsch, -e

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end
capacity, capability
modal auxiliary verb
resolution
importance
 wish

Seite 76

Brr!
 gut gehen
Hopp!
 langsam
 los sein
Oh-oh!
Oje!
 schade
Ui!
 wohl

Page 76

brr!
 to be going well
hit it, hop to, step on it
 slowly
 to be going on
uh-oh
oh boy
 too bad, a pity
ooh!
 here: probably

Seite 77

der Ausruf, -e
 aus-sehen; du siehst aus,
 es sieht aus
Boah!

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exclamation
 to look (alike)
wow, oh man

das Haustier, -e
Igitt!
 negativ
Oh Gott!
Pfui!
 positiv
 riechen
 selbst
 solche
unglaublich
 wahr

pet (animal)
Ick! Yuck!
 negative
oh God!
phooey, fie, ugh
 positive
 to smell
 oneself
 such
unbelievable
 true

Seite 78

der Abschiedsgruß, -e
das Alltagsgespräch, -e
 der Anrufbeantworter, -
 beginnen
ein-tragen; du trägst ein,
er trägt ein
 das Fernsehprogramm, -e
der Fragebogen, -
 das Geburtsdatum, -daten
 jemand
die Kontaktanzeige, -n
der Lerntipp, -s
 die Menge, -n
 persönlich
 die Postkarte, -n
die Radiowerbung
 (nur Singular)
die SMS, -

das Sportstudio, -s
 der Wetterbericht, -e
der Zeitungstext, -e

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expression of farewell
everyday conversation
 answering machine
 to begin
to enter (information on a form)
 television schedule
questionnaire
 date of birth
 someone
personal ad
tip or advice for learning
 amount
 personal
 postcard
 radio advertisement
text message (short message system)
athletic club or facility
 weather report
 newspaper text

Seite 79

ab-lehnen
an-stellen
 begrüßen
 beschreiben
 erklären
die Erklärung, -en
 die Jahreszeit, -en
 das Lebensmittelgeschäft, -e
 sich verabreden

sich verabschieden
die Vermutung, -en
verneinen
 vor-haben; du hast vor,
 er hat vor

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to refuse
to employ
 to greet
 to describe
 to explain
explanation
 season, time of year
 grocery store
 to make an appointment
 with someone
 to take one's leave
guess, hunch
to negate
 to have planned

der Vorschlag, "e
widersprechen; du wider-
sprichst, er widerspricht
zählen
zu-stimmen

suggestion
to contradict

to count
to be in agreement

Arbeitsbuch

Seite 148

bringen
kaputt

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to bring
broken

Seite 149

fertig
der Französischkurs, -e
der Italienischkurs, -e
lieber
nichts

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finished, done
French course, French class
Italian course, Italian class
here: rather
nothing

Seite 153

Korea

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Korea

Seite 154

Amerika
herzliche Grüße
der Punkt, -e

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America
greetings
point, issue

Seite 155

das Café, -s
die Mediothek, -en
niemand
der Schüler, -
verschieden

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café
media center, language lab
no one
pupil (school-aged student)
different

Seite 156

die Lehrerin, -nen

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teacher (female)

1 Modal verbs: *können* and *wollen* (Modalverben)

- examples *Er kann sehr gut Tango tanzen.* He can dance the tango very well.
Sie will einen Tanzkurs machen. She wants to take a dance class.

Modal verbs add another dimension to a verb. In the case of *können*, it adds the notion of having the ability to do something. With *wollen*, it is a matter of wanting to do something.

a *können*

The primary function of *können* is to express ability:

- examples ● *Kannst du einen Handstand machen?* Can you do a handstand?
 ■ *Nein, aber ich kann jonglieren.* No, but I can juggle.

Beyond ability, *können* also expresses a degree of politeness:

- Kann ich etwas fragen?* Can I ask something?

b *wollen*

The modal verb *wollen* indicates a definite desire to do something:

- examples *Was wollen Sie machen?* What do you want to do?
Ich will jetzt nach Hause gehen. I want to go home now.

Note: the singular form *will* is NOT identical to the English verb form. The verb *wollen* does not indicate future tense! Using *wollen* to ask for something is not as polite as using "*möchten*":

- Ich ~~will~~ möchte eine Cola.* I ~~want~~ would like a cola.

infinitive		<i>können</i>	<i>wollen</i>
singular	<i>ich</i>	<i>kann</i>	<i>will</i>
	<i>du</i>	<i>kannst</i>	<i>willst</i>
	<i>er/es/sie</i>	<i>kann</i>	<i>will</i>
plural	<i>wir</i>	<i>können</i>	<i>wollen</i>
	<i>ihr</i>	<i>könnt</i>	<i>wollt</i>
	<i>sie/Sie</i>	<i>können</i>	<i>wollen</i>



There are two important patterns to note when conjugating modal verbs:

- (1) the vowel in the singular forms is different than the infinitive; and
- (2) the 1st and 3rd person singular forms are identical and have no ending.

Modal verbs are conjugated and are in second position of a clause (or in first position in a yes/no question). The other verb is in the infinitive form at the end of the phrase in the final position.

- examples

<i>Er</i>	<i>kann</i>	<i>sehr gut Tango</i>	<i>tanzen.</i>
<i>Sie</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>einen Tanzkurs</i>	<i>machen.</i>
- 2 modal verb final infinitive

Sometimes an infinitive can be omitted if the context is clear, as is often the case with *möchten*, but with *können* as well.

Können Sie Deutsch (sprechen/verstehen)?

Can you speak German? (also assumes writing and understanding a language)

Ich möchte ein Fahrrad (haben).

I would like (to have) a bike.

2

Past tense: *das Perfekt*a The *Perfekt* with *haben*

examples *Was habt ihr heute im Unterricht gemacht? – Wir haben viel gesprochen.*

Habt ihr gestern Tennis gespielt?

Ich habe früher nur Hardrock gehört.

Letztes Jahr habe ich einen Sprachkurs beim Goethe-Institut in Deutschland gemacht.

What did you do in class today?

– We spoke a lot.

Did you play tennis yesterday?

Earlier (in the past), I only listened to hard rock.

Last year, I took a language class in Germany at the Goethe Institute.



Das Perfekt is the verb tense used when speaking to discuss most activities in the past. It is comprised of a **helping, or auxiliary verb**, usually *haben*, which is conjugated, and a **past participle** of the verb which is in final position. The practice of having the conjugated verb in second position, and any other part of the verb, be it a prefix, an infinitive, or a past participle, in the final position, is very common in German and the construction is known as a *Satzklammer* or verbal bracket.

Satzklammer			
Er	hat	ein Diktat	geschrieben.
Wir	haben		gelesen.
	2		final
	helping		past
	verb		participle

b The *Perfekt* with *sein*

examples *Corinna ist zu Anton gekommen.*
Dann sind sie zur Tanzschule gefahren.

Corinna came to Anton's house.

Then, they went to the dance school.

About 90 % of all German verbs have *haben* as their helping verb in the *Perfekt*. The rest use *sein*. They are primarily verbs that involve change of location (some kind of movement from one place to another) and they never take an accusative complement (direct object). Verbs that you are familiar with include *kommen*, *gehen* and *fahren*.

c The Past Participle (*das Partizip Perfekt oder Partizip II*)

examples *Habt ihr Fußball gespielt?*
– Nein, wir sind ins Restaurant gegangen.

Like English, where participles end in -ed or -(e)n, German participles end in -t or in (e)n. (Note, though, that English participles and German participles are not used in the same way.) German participles are formed by adding the correct ending to the verb stem, changing the vowel if necessary, and usually adding the prefix *ge-*:

ge ... t

spielen → *ge spiel t*

lernen → *ge lern t*

hören → *ge hör t*

ge ... en

lesen → *ge les en*

fahren → *ge fahr en*

kommen → *ge komm en*

ge ... (vowel change) ... en

sprechen → *ge sprach en*

schreiben → *ge schrieb en*

finden → *ge fund en*

When you learn verbs, be sure to learn them with their participles.
If they take *sein* as their helping verb, memorize that, too:

lesen, hat gelesen
arbeiten, hat gearbeitet

gehen, ist gegangen
schlafen, hat geschlafen



3 Translate into English:

- Wie gut können Sie denn Deutsch?* ?
- Können Sie zum Beispiel deutsche*
Radiosendungen verstehen? Und ?
- können Sie deutsche Zeitschriften lesen?* ?
- Nein, aber ich kann im Chat ein*
bisschen Deutsch sprechen und ich
kann auf Deutsch singen.
- Gut, wollen Sie morgen anfangen?* ?

4 Translate into German:

- a** Ellen wants to take a computer class.
I know. Did she find something yet? ?
– No, not yet.
Did she already ask Eric? He knows
a lot of people.
- b** What did you all do on Saturday? ?
– On Saturday? We went for a walk,
saw a movie, and in the evening Henry
and Betty came over and we played
Uno. *Uno*

Listening and Pronunciation

Pronunciation of *sch*, *sp*, *st*

Schule • *Maschine*

The letters *sch* correspond to the English “sh”.

Spanien • *spielen* • *Gespräch*
Straße • *studieren* • *verstehen*

When <sp> or <st> appear at the beginning of a syllable, the sound is a combination of „sh“ and the -t or -p.

Getting It All Down

In this lesson, you have been introduced to *das Perfekt*, and the most systematic way to learn the past participles is to learn them as a unit together with the infinitive and the third-person singular form of the verb. Look for verbs that show the same changes, and review them together.

Taking or Making? Having or Taking?



Note that in German, one does not “take” a class. Rather, one makes a class (*Ich mache einen Tanzkurs*). In Chapter 6, by contrast, Germans did not “have” a dish in a restaurant; rather, in German one takes a dish. (*Ich nehme das Hähnchen mit Pommes*.) Language is not mathematics, and one of the most cumbersome, but most profitable, aspects of learning a new one is to recognize what phrases are idiomatic and thus not given to direct word-for-word translation. Think of it as an adult version of “Amelia Bedelia.”

More on Verbs

If you look in a German-language or German-English dictionary, you will see that verbs are listed in their infinitive form, and then the 3rd person singular (*er/es/sie*) form is often given, followed by the past participle. There is a reason for this. Though it might still seem random to you at this stage, the patterns verbs follow in forming their tenses are indicated by those forms and the vowel changes in them. Be sure to note those forms when learning new verbs.

“Did” or “have done”?

Because *das Perfekt* resembles our compound past tense in English, there is a tendency to assume that the *Perfekt* translates to our compound tense. This is not the case. If you look over the translations in the examples throughout section 2 in this chapter, you will not find a compound English past tense. This is yet another case where it is important to remember that language is not mathematics and one word in one language does not absolutely exist as one word in another language. In the case of the *Perfekt*, all you need to know is if you are talking about something that happened in the past, you use the *Perfekt*.

Familiarity and Understanding

Volkshochschulen – Continuing Education

There are over 1000 so-called *Volkshochschulen* or adult education schools in Germany. They are subsidized by the Federal government but under local control. Much like continuing education programs at U.S. high schools and community colleges, there is a broad range of courses offered in languages, cooking, tango or salsa, vocational training, arts and culture, along with cultural excursions and even group vacations. Though they are not degree-granting, some certificates, such as the *Zertifikat Deutsch* for foreigners, can be earned at a *Volkshochschule*.



German as a Foreign Language

Though German has been declining in popularity among high-school students in the United States, it is nevertheless a very useful language for scientific and commercial purposes.

The German-American Chamber of Commerce operates three offices across the United States to facilitate US-German partnerships, trade and joint ventures. Over 1,800 companies in the United States are owned by German parents, while over 1800 U.S. firms operate in Germany, employing over 800,000 people. The DAAD (*Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst* or German Academic Exchange Service) provides financial and other support to over 50,000 individuals each year either to come from the U.S. to study in Germany or vice versa.

Beyond that, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Liechtenstein comprise the second-largest source for optics and photonics products in the world after North America. Of the over five million cars manufactured in Germany each year, over 70 % are exported. Germany and Switzerland are also major world powers when it comes to chemical production and pharmaceuticals. Though many Germans, Swiss and Austrians do speak English, the ability to understand the culture in which they live as academic and trade partners is a vital advantage to anyone working with people from these countries.

German: The National Language of The United States?

Was German almost the official language of the United States of America?

This tale has circulated for years, and because large sections of the United States were settled by German immigrants and still more were populated by German-speakers, it seems to have credence. In fact, though, the idea of making German the official language of the United States was never considered or proposed. In 1795, a group of German-Americans in Virginia petitioned Congress for the printing of 3,000 sets of laws in German for distribution among new immigrants from those areas of Europe, but this request was never even voted on, and a motion to table it for later discussion was defeated by one vote. Eventually, the legend grew that a debate to change the official language altogether was defeated by only one vote, but it was never even a thought.

There are still communities of German-speakers in North America, primarily within Amish and Mennonite communities, whose dialects still resemble those spoken by their ancestors who settled in the New World over a hundred years ago.

Self-Evaluation

**When listening, I can understand (Hören)**

information a person gives about him-/herself: *Ich heie ...; Mein Name ist .../ Ich bin ...*

a person's origins: *Ich komme aus ...*

the languages someone speaks: *Ich spreche Trkisch. Ich kann Polnisch.*

In written texts, I can understand (Lesen)

short magazine articles: *Sternzeichen/Freizeitstress/Lerntipps/...*

announcements or ads for classes or vacation trips

I can produce the following oral structures (Sprechen)

explain what I want to do or plan to do in the future: *Ich will einen Tanzkurs machen.*

talk about what I can do well: *Ich kann sehr gut reiten.*

make suggestions and respond to others' suggestions: *Wollen wir zusammen Fahrrad fahren? – Ja, gern./Nein.*

talk about what I have done in the past few days: *Gestern habe ich Spanisch gelernt.*

I can produce the following written forms of text (Schreiben)

a simple e-mail or short post card about a non-credit class

a diary or journal entry about what I have done in the course of the day

Answers to the XXL Exercises

Chapter 1

- 7 **a** Is Mr. Thoma there, please? – Sorry, Mr. Thoma is not here. **b** Where is Richard from? (Where does Richard come from?) From California? – Yes, that's right. **c** This is my colleague, Lucie. – Oh yes! Hello, Lucie.
- 8 **a** Hallo, ich bin David. **b** Guten Tag, ich bin Stefan Fischer. **c** Guten Nachmittag/Guten Tag/Guten Abend, mein Name ist Delgado, Rosa Delgado.
- 9 **a** Entschuldigung, wie heißen Sie? wie ist Ihr Name? – Abramov, Julie Abramov. **b** Woher sind/kommen Sie? – Ich bin/komme aus Iowa, aus dem Mittelwesten. **c** Und du, Joan? Woher kommst du? – Aus Minnesota, aus St. Paul. **d** Welche Sprachen sprechen Sie? – Englisch, Spanisch und ein bisschen Französisch.

Chapter 2

- 9 **a** Hallo, Jim. Wie geht's? – Gut, und dir? **b** Wo wohnen Gwen und Bob? – Sie wohnen in Los Angeles in der Mulholland Drive. **c** Ich bin in Iowa geboren, aber ich wohne schon lange in Florida. **d** Meine Familie ist aus Kanada, aber meine Eltern und Geschwister wohnen in Oregon.
- 10 **a** Herr Rogers, das ist Frau Beasley, meine Kollegin aus New York. – Ah, guten Tag, Frau Beasley. **b** Jennifer, bist du verheiratet? – Nein, ich bin geschieden. **c** Wie alt sind deine Kinder? – Mein Sohn ist zehn und meine Tochter ist zwölf.

Chapter 3

- 10 **a** What does a pound/500 grams of beef cost? – 3 € 99. **b** Do you like to eat fish? – Yes, very much. **c** Would you like anything else? – No, thank you. That's all.
- 11 **a** Das ist keine Tomate, oder? – Nein, das ist ein Kiwi. **b** Wie heißt „basket“ auf Deutsch? – „Basket“ heißt auf Deutsch „Korb“. **c** Hast du/Haben Sie Bananen? – Nein, ich habe keine Bananen, aber ich habe Orangen. **d** Bananen kosten 4,50 €. – Wie bitte? Wie viel?

Chapter 4

- 9 **a** I'm looking for a vacation apartment. – How much would you like to pay? **b** How do you like London? – The city is beautiful, but a little expensive. **c** Say, is there a toilet here? – Yes, it's there.
- 10 **a** Wo ist das Wörterbuch? – Es ist hier. **b** Wie gefällt dir/Ihnen das Hotel? – Es ist schön, aber die Zimmer sind sehr klein. **c** Schmeckt dir/Ihnen der Wein? Er ist ein Riesling. – Er schmeckt mir sehr gut.

Chapter 5

- 8 **a** One course- and workbook “Schritte International 2”, please. – Yes, gladly. Here you are. **b** Are you coming? It's already just before 8. – Just a sec, I'm coming. **c** Are you going to bed already? – Yes, I think the movie's boring.
- 9 **a** Ich arbeite von 9 bis 17 Uhr, dann kaufe ich im Supermarkt ein und um 21 Uhr mache ich das Abendessen. Dann sehe ich ein bisschen fern und um 23.30 Uhr gehe ich ins Bett. **b** Ich verstehe die Übung nicht. – Okay, hier ist ein Beispiel. – Verstehst du die Übung jetzt? – Ich weiß nicht.

Chapter 6

- 6 Possible response:
It will be cloudy all over Austria in the morning. It's going to rain in the west in the afternoon and the sun will come out by noon in the east. It's going to be cold, though, temps will be between 0 and 5 (32 and 41).
- 7 Possible response:
Mein Freund ist sehr hungrig und möchte den Eiersalat und das Hähnchen mit Pommes. Zum Trinken nimmt er ein Bier, und dann probiert er einen Apfelkuchen. Man sagt, er schmeckt sehr gut in Deutschland.
- 8 **a** Hast du alles dabei? Den Schlüssel, die Fahrkarte, das Handy, das Geld? – Ja, und ich habe auch den Reiseführer. – Kaufen wir noch eine Flasche Wasser dort? **b** Haben wir morgen keinen Unterricht? – Doch! – Brauchen wir unsere Bücher? – Nein, wir schreiben einen Test.

Chapter 7

- 3 How well do you speak German? For example, can you understand German radio shows? And can you read German magazines? – No, but I can speak a little German in an online chat and I can sing in German. – Good, do you want to start tomorrow?
- 4 **a** Ellen will einen Computerkurs machen. – Ich weiß. Hat sie schon etwas gefunden? – Nein, noch nicht. – Hat sie Eric schon gefragt? Er kennt viele Leute. **b** Was habt ihr am Samstag gemacht? – Am Samstag? Wir sind spazierengegangen, haben einen Film gesehen und am Abend sind Henry und Betty gekommen und wir haben Uno gespielt.

Answers to the Workbook Exercises

Chapter 1

- A**
- 1 Guten Abend! Auf Wiedersehen! Danke! Morgen!
Guten Tag! Nacht!
- 3 06.00 Guten Morgen
09.00 Guten Morgen
13.00 Guten Tag
15.30 Guten Tag
20.00 Guten Abend
23.45 Guten Abend
- Hallo
- Auf Wiedersehen
Tschüs
- Gute Nacht
- 4 *Musterlösung:* a Hallo! b Guten Morgen! – Guten Morgen. c Jetzt aber gute Nacht. – Nacht, Papa. d Guten Abend, (Michaela). – Guten Abend, (Alexander). e Tschüs, (Felix). – Auf Wiedersehen.

- B**
- 6 ● Ich bin Marietta. ✖
■ Entschuldigung. ✖ Wie heißen Sie? ✖
● Marietta Adler. ✖
■ Herzlich willkommen, Marietta. ✖
- 7 a Und wie heißen Sie? ■ Ich heiße Petra Kaiser.
b ● Entschuldigung, wie heißen Sie?
c ■ Herr Wiese, das ist meine Kollegin Frau Weiß.
▲ Guten Abend, Frau Weiß.
- 8 b Wie heißen Sie? c Ich heiße Lukas. d Das ist Frau Hummel. e Und wie heißen Sie? f Und wer sind sie?
- 9 a ... wie ...? – ... ist ... b ... ist ...? – Das ist ...
c ... heiße ...? – ... sind ...? – ... heiße ... d ... Herr ...? – ... wer ...? – Frau Kunz.
- 10 a Und wie heißen Sie? b Wer ist Frau Bauer?
c Herzlich willkommen, Frau Frei. d Das ist Frau Kaufmann. e Und wer ist das?
- 11 a ... wer ist das? b Entschuldigung, wie heißen Sie? – Ich heiße/Mein Name ist ... c Wer ... – Das ist ...
d Ich weiß (es) nicht.

- C**
- 12 a Sie b Mann → Frau: Sie; Mann → Kind: du;
Kind → Mann: Sie c Sie; Sie
- 13 a ● Ich bin Diana. Hallo! Woher kommst du, Antonia?
▲ Aus Italien. Und du?
● Ich komme aus England, aus London.
▲ Du sprichst aber gut Deutsch, Diana.
● Danke!
- b ■ Mein Name ist Anton Wild. Guten Tag, Herr Ohm.
● Woher kommen Sie, Herr Wild?
■ Aus Salzburg.
● Ach! Ich komme auch aus Österreich, aus Wien.
- 14 a Wie heißen Sie? – Woher kommen Sie? – Was sprechen Sie?
b Ich heiße ... – Ich bin ... – Woher kommst du? – Ich komme ... – Was sprichst du?

- 15 komme – kommst – kommen; spreche – sprichst – sprechen; heiße – heißt – heißen; bin – bist – sind
- 16 b heißt c kommen d komme e sind f bin g sprechen
h spreche i sprichst
- 17 b ... komme ... c ... sprechen ... d ... sprichst ...
e ... kommen ... f ... heißen ... g ... kommst ...
h ... heißt ... i ... sprechen ...
- 18 *Musterlösung:* Ich heiße Kimiko Michiba. Ich komme aus Kyoto. Das ist in Japan. Ich spreche Japanisch, Englisch und ein bisschen Deutsch.

- D**
- 20 a Tut mir leid. b Tut mir leid. c Entschuldigung.
d Tut mir leid. e Entschuldigung.
- 21 ● Mein Name ist Anita. Und wie heißt du? ■ Ich heiße Andreas. ● Woher kommst du? ■ Aus Österreich.
● Guten Tag. Wie ist Ihr Name, bitte? ■ Mein Name ist Lukas Bürgelin. ● Woher kommen Sie? ■ Ich komme aus der Schweiz.
- 22 b Tut mir leid! c Sprichst du Englisch? d Woher kommen Sie?
- 23 Wie heißt du? Entschuldigung, wie ist Ihr Name? Ich heiße Michaela. Ist Herr Schneider da? Ich buchstabiere: Zilinski. Ich komme aus Deutschland. Tut mir leid, Herr Schneider ist nicht da. Woher kommst du?
Musterlösung: ● Guten Tag. Mein Name ist Zilinski.
■ Entschuldigung, wie ist Ihr Name? ● Ich buchstabiere: Zilinski.
● Ist Herr Schneider da? ■ Tut mir leid, Herr Schneider ist nicht da.
● Wie heißt du? ■ Ich heiße Michaela. ● Woher kommst du? ■ Ich komme aus Deutschland.

- E**
- 25 *Firma:* cc-Schneiderei; *Vorname:* Christian;
Straße: Prinzessinnenstraße; *Hausnummer:* 16;
Postleitzahl: 10356; *Stadt:* Berlin; *Telefonnummer:* 030/605 23 866; *Faxnummer:* 030/605 23 88;
E-Mail-Adresse: info@cc-schneiderei.de
- 26 a *Vorname, Familienname*
b *Telefonnummer, Hausnummer, Faxnummer*
- 27 a Foto B: Zeichnung 3; Foto C: Zeichnung 1
b Foto A: Gärtner; Foto B: Schuster; Foto C: Richter

Chapter 2

- A**
- 1 Wie geht es Ihnen? Danke, gut. Und Ihnen?
Wie geht es dir? Gut, danke. Und dir?
Hallo, Tina. Wie geht's? Ach, es geht! Und dir?
- 2 Danke, sehr gut. – Gut, danke. – Na ja, es geht. – Ach, nicht so gut.
- 3 a Und Ihnen? – Auch gut, danke. b Wie geht es dir? – Und dir? – Es geht.

Answers to the Workbook Exercises

- 4 *Musterlösung:* **a** ... geht es dir? – Super, danke. Und wie geht es dir? – Auch gut. **b** ... Herr Schneider. Wie geht es Ihnen? – Na ja, es geht. Und Ihnen? – Danke, sehr gut.

B

- 5 Eltern
Mutter → Kinder Vater
Tochter Sohn Bruder
- 6 Großvater/Opa Großmutter/Oma Großeltern
Bruder Mütter Eltern
Sohn Schwester Geschwister
Vater Tochter Kinder
- 7 **b** ... Geschwister: ... Bruder ... Schwester ...
c ... Kinder: ... Sohn, ... Sohn ... Tochter ...
d ... Eltern **f** ... Großeltern ... Großmutter/Oma ...
Großvater/Opa
- 8 *rot:* Familie, Tochter, Freundin, Oma;
grün: Sohn, Großvater; *gelb:* Geschwister, Kinder,
Großeltern
- 9 Das ist ...
Das sind ...
b Das sind meine Eltern. (auch möglich: Frau Altmann und Herr König/meine Kinder) **c** Das sind Frau Altmann und Herr König. (s.a. **b**) **d** Das ist meine Tochter. (auch möglich: meine Familie) **e** Das ist meine Familie. (s.a. **d**) **e** Das sind meine Kinder. (s.a. **b**)
- 10 **b** ... Frau – ... Frau ... **c** ... Herr ... – ... Mann – ... Frau ...
- 11 **a** ... ist mein ... **b** ... meine ... mein ... meine ...
c ... sind meine ... mein ... meine ... **d** ... bin ... sind meine ...

C

- 13 Corinna → sie
Timo → er
Eltern → sie
- 14 ich ... er ... er ... sie ... sie ... sie ... sie ...
- 15 Das ist Semra. *Sie* kommt aus der Türkei. Und das ist Markus. *Er* kommt aus Österreich. Semra und Markus leben in Deutschland. *Sie* studieren jetzt in Berlin. Semras Eltern leben auch in Deutschland. *Sie* wohnen in Frankfurt.
- 17 komme, kommst, kommt, kommt, kommen; wohne, wohnen; studiere, studieren; heiße, heißt, heißt, heißt, heißen; bin, bist, ist, seid
- 18 ... komme ... lebe ... sind ... heißen ... sind ...
wohnen ... bist ... kommst ... wohnst ...; ... heißt ...
kommt ... wohnt ...; ... heißen ... kommen ...
wohnen ...
- 19 **b** wohnt **c** ist **d** lebe **e** studiert **f** sind
- 20 *Musterlösung:* Das bin ich. Ich komme aus Polen und lebe jetzt in Deutschland, in Ulm. Und das ist meine Freundin. Sie heißt Steffi und sie kommt aus Hamburg. Jetzt wohnt sie auch in Ulm. Das sind meine Freunde. Sie heißen Lisa und Enrique. Lisa kommt aus Deutschland und Enrique kommt aus

Spanien. Sie wohnen jetzt in Leipzig. Und das ist John. Er kommt aus Australien und ist mein Freund. Jetzt wohnt er in Stuttgart.

D

- 21 6, 11, 5, 14, 17, 8, 19, 3, 20
- 22 *Woher?* aus; *Wo?* in
- 23 **b** Woher ... **c** Wo ... **d** Wie ... **e** Wo ... **f** Wer ...
g Wie ... **h** Wie ...
- 24 ... sind ... – ... haben ... – ... habe ... ist ... hat ... ist ... hat
- 25 ... kommst ...; ... sprichst ...; ... lebe ... haben ...; Hast ...
- 26 *Musterlösung:* Manuela kommt aus Portugal. Sie spricht sehr gut Deutsch. Sie lebt in Deutschland. Sie ist verheiratet und hat vier Kinder.

E

- 27 **a** Mein Name ist Bond. **b** Ich bin Sarah. **c** Ich heiße Alfred Brendel. **d** Ich bin Franka Potente.
- 28 normal: 3, 4; nicht normal: 1, 2, 5, 6

Chapter 3

A

- 1 **a** eine Frau, ein Kind **b** eine Telefonnummer, ein Buchstabe **c** ein Ei, eine Banane, ein Brötchen, ein Kuchen **d** eine Orange, eine Tomate, ein Apfel, eine Kartoffel **e** eine Stadt, ein Land, eine Zahl, ein Foto

ein	eine
Kind	Frau
Buchstabe	Telefonnummer
Ei	Banane
Brötchen	Orange
Kuchen	Tomate
Apfel	Kartoffel
Land	Stadt
Foto	Zahl

- 3 **a** ... eine ... ein ... eine ... ein ... – meine ... mein Apfel ... meine Tomate ... mein Ei **b** ... meine ...
- 4 Mann • Banane • Stadt • Tomate • Apfel • Name •
danke • Abend • Vater • hallo • Foto • Kartoffel •
Oma • Sohn
- 5 **a** ... ein ... – ... kein ... eine ... **b** ... ein ... – ... kein ... eine ... **c** Eine ... – ... keine ... ein ...
- 6 *ein:* Ei, Kuchen, Kind, Mann, Hotel, Name,
Buchstabe, Land, Foto
eine: Banane, Orange, Frau, Kartoffel, Zahl,
Telefonnummer, Stadt
- 7 **a** ... ein ... – ... kein ... ein ... – ... eine ... – ... keine ... ein
b ... kein ... ein **c** ... kein ... – ... kein ... eine ...

Answers to the Workbook Exercises

8	Singular	B Plural
	eine Banane	Bananen
	ein Brot	Bröte
	ein Hotel	Hotels
	ein Ei	Eier
	eine Wurst	Würste
	eine Information	Informationen
	eine Kartoffel	Kartoffeln
	ein Brötchen	Brötchen
	ein Kuchen	Kuchen
	eine Tomate	Tomaten
	eine Kiwi	Kiwis
	ein Freund	Freunde
	eine Birne	Birnen
	ein Land	Länder
	ein Buchstabe	Buchstaben
	ein Name	Namen
	eine Freundin	Freundinnen
	ein Foto	Fotos
	eine Stadt	Städte
	eine Großmutter	Großmütter
	ein Mann	Männer
	eine Frau	Frauen
	ein Kind	Kinder
	eine Zahl	Zahlen

- 9 ... keine ... keine ..., ... keine ... keine ..., ... keine
kein ... eine ..., ... keine ...

- 10 a ... Freunde ... Freundinnen ...; b ... Städte ...
c ... Kinder ...; d ... Fotos ...

11	1 -	Brötchen - Brötchen Kuchen - Kuchen	Apfel - Äpfel Bruder - Brüder Vater - Väter Mutter - Mütter Großmutter - Großmütter
	2 -e	Brot - Bröte Freund - Freunde	Stadt - Städte Sohn - Söhne Saft - Säfte Wurst - Würste
	3 -er	Kind - Kinder Ei - Eier	Mann - Männer Land - Länder
	4 -n	Name - Namen Schwester - Schwestern Kartoffel - Kartoffeln Adresse - Adressen Traube - Trauben Banane - Bananen Tomate - Tomaten Birne - Birnen Buchstabe - Buchstaben	Frau - Frauen Information - Informationen Freundin - Freundinnen Zahl - Zahlen

- 5 -s
Kiwi - Kiwis
Joghurt - Joghurts
Hotel - Hotels
Foto - Fotos

- 12 Haben Sie Äpfel? ⚡ Wie viel möchten Sie? ⚡
a Kaufst du Erdäpfel? ⚡ Erdäpfel? Was ist das? ⚡
b Haben Sie Orangen? ⚡ Ja. Wie viel möchten Sie? ⚡
c Was ist das? ⚡ Das ist Käse. ⚡
d Und was ist das? ⚡ Das ist Joghurt. ⚡
e Hast du Tee? ⚡ Nein, Milch. ⚡
- 13 b Haben wir noch Obst? c Wer hat noch keine Cola?
d Was ist das? e Ist das Sahne? f Hast du Milch, bitte?
- 14 b Was brauchen wir noch? Tomaten und Brot. c Hast du Obst? Nein, tut mir leid. d Wie viel möchten Sie? Drei Kilo.
e Wie heißt du? Eva. f Wo studieren Sie? In Berlin.
g Heißt du Anna? Nein, Anja. h Herrmann. Ist das Ihr Vorname? Nein, mein Familienname. i Wer ist das? Mein Vater.
- 15 Wie heißen Sie? Sie?
Haben Sie Tomaten?
Woher kommen Sie?
Kaufst du Mineralwasser?
Brauchen wir noch Wein?
Wer ist das?
Ist das Cola?
Wo studierst du?
Kommen Sie auch aus Schweden?
- 16 a Woher kommst du? b Kommen Sie aus Italien?
c Wohnen Sie in Deutschland? d Ist das Reis? e Hast du Tee? f Wie viel möchten Sie? g Kaufst du Bier?
h Wo wohnen Sie?
- 17 a Wie heißen Sie? Ist das Ihr Vorname? b Wer ist das?
c Heißen Sie Kunzmann? d Haben Sie Kinder? e Wie geht es Ihnen? f Kommen Sie aus Österreich? g Wohnen Sie in Frankfurt?

- 18 20, 22, 30, 33, 40, 45, 50, 58, 60, 64, 70, 75, 80, 83, 90, 99
19 49 65; 39 63 13; 5 32 23; 07633 - 81729
20 21, 45, 84, 63, 72, 67, 83, 36, 48, 75, 70, 54, 38, 20, 30, 42, 33, 48
21 Wasser, Butter, Fisch, Fleisch, Öl, Käse, Wein, Milch, Kaffee, Brot, Salz, Obst
22 Gramm, Flasche, Kilo, Packung, Becher

- 23 a Hähnchen mit Pommes
b Spaghetti mit Tomatensoße
c Wasser und Wein
e Kaffee mit Milch
- 24 ☺ Das ist lecker.; Ja, total gern.; Das ist mein Lieblingessen.; ☹ Nicht so gern.; Das schmeckt doch nicht.

- 25 *Musterlösung: Klaus:* Ja, Fisch ist hier sehr gut.
Hannah: Und was isst du, Klaus? *Klaus:* Na, mein
 Lieblingessen natürlich: Hähnchen mit Pommes. Und
 eine Suppe! Möchtest du auch eine Suppe? *Hannah:*
 Nein, Suppen esse ich nicht gerne. *Klaus:* Trinken wir
 Wein? *Hannah:* Ja, ich trinke gerne Wein.

Chapter 4

A

- | 1 | ein/der | ein/das | eine/die |
|---|---------|---------------|----------|
| | Flur | Bad | Wohnung |
| | Balkon | Zimmer | Küche |
| | | Wohnzimmer | Toilette |
| | | Schlafzimmer | |
| | | Arbeitszimmer | |
- 2 ... ein ... ein ... eine ... ein ... ein; ... das ... – Das ...
 – ... das ... – ... das ...; ... die ... – Die ...; ... das ...;
 ... das ... – Das ...; ... der ...
- 3 Ist Lara schon da? – Ja, *hier* bin ich und *dort* kommt
 Mama. – Und *dort* ist der Garten. – Super! Ist Miriam
 auch da? – Ja, *dort* ist sie und *dort* ist auch Manuel.
- 4 a ... die Hauptstadt ... b ... eine Stadt ... Die Stadt
 ... c ... ein Foto ... Das Foto ... d ... ein Hotel ... das
 Hotel ... e ... ein Supermarkt – Der Supermarkt ...
- 5 a eine, /, eine, das, / b ein, das c der d der, ein e die,
 ein, das f eine g ein, ein, Der, der
- 6 a das Wohnzimmer b die Küche c das Bad d der Flur
e der Balkon f die Toilette g die Terrasse

B

- 7 a ... sie ... b Sie ... c es ... d Es ..., Er ... e Es ...
- 9 a Das Zimmer ist nicht klein. b Die Wohnung ist nicht
 billig und sie ist nicht groß. c Die Musik ist nicht
 schön.
d Orangensaft schmeckt nicht gut. e Das ist nicht
 meine Schwester.
- 10 b Er ist nicht breit, er ist schmal. c Es ist nicht hell, es
 ist dunkel. d Sie ist nicht neu, sie ist alt. e Es ist nicht
 sehr teuer, es ist billig.
- 11 Ich bin nicht Fernando Álvarez und ich komme nicht
 aus Mexiko. Ich bin nicht 35. Meine Frau heißt nicht
 Maria. Ich wohne nicht in Nürnberg. Ich spreche
 nicht Englisch. Ich lerne nicht Deutsch. Ich spreche
 schon gut Deutsch!

C

- 12 das Wohnzimmer – das Schlafzimmer – das
 Kinderzimmer • die Küche – der Schrank – der
 Küchenschrank – der Kühlschrank • waschen – die
 Maschine – die Waschmaschine • der Wein – die
 Flasche – die Weinflasche • das Land – die Karte –
 die Landkarte

- 13 a der Fernseher, das Sofa b die Lampe, der Tisch,
 der Stuhl c der Herd, der Kühlschrank d das Bett,
 der Schrank e die Waschmaschine
- 14 a das Regal, die Regale
b der Stuhl – die Stühle; das Haus – die Häuser; der
 Tisch – die Tische; die Wohnung – die Wohnungen;
 die Lampe – die Lampen; das Zimmer – die
 Zimmer; das Sofa – die Sofas; der Schrank – die
 Schränke; das Bett – die Betten; der Fernseher – die
 Fernseher; die Dusche – die Duschen; die Küche –
 die Küchen; die Maschine – die Maschinen; die
 Terrasse – die Terrassen; das Bad – die Bäder; die
 Toilette – die Toiletten

- 15 *Musterlösung:* Wie gefallen Ihnen die Sofas? – Sehr
 gut. Sie sind sehr modern.
 Wie gefällt Ihnen das Regal? – Ganz gut. Es ist nicht
 so teuer.
 Wie gefällt Ihnen die Badewanne? – Gut. Sie ist groß.
 Wie gefallen Ihnen die Betten? – Gar nicht. Sie sind
 hässlich.
 Wie gefallen Ihnen die Lampen? – Es geht. Sie sind
 billig.
- 16 ... die ... die ..., ... der ... – ... er ..., ... er – ... ein ...
 er ... – ... das ... – ... es ... – ... die ... – Die ..., ... eine
 ... die ..., Sie ...

D

- 18 943 – 187 – 76 – 934 – 67 – 27; Lösungswort:
 ZAHLEN
- 19 a 2 falsch 3 richtig 4 falsch 5 falsch 6 richtig 7
 falsch
 8 richtig
- b *Traumhaus:* Badezimmer: 2; Schlafzimmer: klein, ein
 Bett, Schränke, weiße Möbel, hell; Wohnzimmer:
 groß und hell, sehr schön, Sofa, Stühle und Esstisch;
 Küche: klein, Elektroherd, Kühlschrank, Schränke,
 Spülmaschine
Wohnung: Badezimmer: 1; Schlafzimmer: alle
 Schränke braun, dunkel; Kinderzimmer: groß und
 hell; Wohnzimmer: klein, Sofa, Fernseher, Tisch;
 Küche: groß, Esstisch und Stühle
- 20 Gute Idee • die Adresse • sechzehn Liter • die Miete
 • der Tisch • das Zimmer • die Musik • die Familie

E

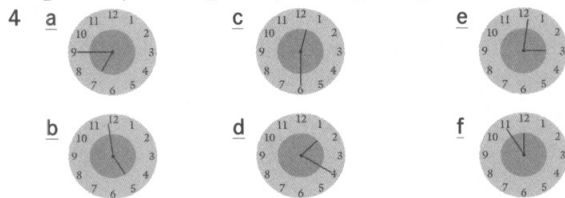
- 22 a zentral, kreativ, praktisch, elegant, ruhig, böse,
 freundlich, dunkel, interessant, modern
- b Die Wohnung ist: zentral, praktisch, elegant,
 ruhig, dunkel, interessant, modern
 Meine Freundin ist: kreativ, elegant, ruhig, böse,
 freundlich, interessant, modern
- 23 Hallo Christian, ja, jetzt bin ich in Berlin und suche
 eine Wohnung. Die Stadt ist toll und die Leute sind
 sehr freundlich. Alles ist super! Bis bald! Ina

Answers to the Workbook Exercises

Chapter 5

A

- Zehn nach eins. Viertel nach eins. Zwanzig nach eins. Fünf vor halb zwei. Fünf nach halb zwei. Zehn nach halb zwei. Zwanzig vor zwei. Viertel vor zwei. Zehn vor zwei.
- 10:20 = 3 / 19:35 = 4 / 15:30 = 1 / 02:40 = 15 / 07:55 = 13 / 11:58 = 6 / 16:20 = 7 / 03:05 = 10 / 14:15 = 5 / 17:10 = 9 / 15:25 = 12 / 09:45 = 2 / 08:50 = 11 / 01:02 = 14
- b 9:45, 21:45 c 6:15, 18:15 d 7:20, 19:20 e 9:10, 21:10
f 7:40, 19:40 g 11:15, 23:15 h 12:05, 00:05 i 4:25, 16:25
j 12:20, 00:20 k 3:25, 15:25 l 9:40, 21:40



B

- b frühstücken c arbeiten d einkaufen e kochen
f aufräumen g anrufen h fernsehen
- a Markus *sieht* jeden Abend um acht Uhr *fern*. b Ich *räume* jetzt *auf*. Ich *räume* jetzt mein Zimmer *auf*. c Ich *rufe* meine Eltern *an*. Ich *rufe* meine Eltern in Hamburg *an*.
- Ich kaufe Brot und Butter ein. Ich rufe Papa an. Ich mache keine Computerspiele. Ich sehe nicht fern. Ich gehe früh ins Bett.
- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| B | C | G | E | A | D | H | F |
- a Nein, ich sehe heute Abend fern. b Nein, ich räume heute die Wohnung auf. c Kaufst du heute bitte ein? d Ich stehe nicht gern früh auf.

C

- Dienstag, Mittwoch, Donnerstag, Freitag, Samstag, Sonntag
- a ... schon ..., ... fünf vor 12. b ... schon ..., ... erst 10 vor 9.
- a ... am ... - Um ... - Am ... um ... b ... am ... - ... von neun bis zwölf Uhr ... - Um ...
- ... hast ... am ...? Um ... kommen Kommst ...?
... am ... spielen ... um ...
am ... habe Am ... mache ... von ... bis ... von ... bis ..., ... am ... kommt ...
- a ■ Spielen wir am Donnerstag Fußball? ▲ Wann?
■ Von 17 bis 18 Uhr. ▲ Ja, gut. ■ Bis Donnerstag!
b ■ Tag, Frau Klein. Haben Sie am Freitag Zeit?
▲ Warum? ■ Mein Mann hat Geburtstag. Wir machen eine Party. Kommen Sie auch? ▲ Sehr gerne. Wann?
■ Um 18 Uhr.

D

- am Abend; am Mittag; in der Nacht; am Morgen; am Nachmittag; am Vormittag
- Timo geht *am Vormittag* *in die Sprachschule*. Er kauft *dann im Supermarkt ein*. Er lernt *am Nachmittag Deutsch*. Er kocht *am Abend*. Er räumt *dann die Küche auf*. Er geht *um 23 Uhr ins Bett*.
- b Am Morgen frühstückt sie mit Peter. c Am Vormittag räumt sie die Wohnung auf. d Dann kauft sie ein. e Um halb eins kocht sie das Mittagessen. f Von 14 bis 18 Uhr arbeitet sie im Supermarkt. g Um 11 Uhr geht sie ins Bett.
- a Stefan steht um sieben Uhr auf. b Dann frühstückt er. c Von 8 bis 13 Uhr ist er im Kurs. d Am Nachmittag spielt er Fußball. e Zu Hause sieht er noch ein bisschen fern. f Am Abend geht er um zehn Uhr ins Bett.
- meine Brüder • das Frühstück • die Küche • das Gemüse • die Männer • die Äpfel • der Käse • das Getränk • das Gespräch • hässlich • meine Söhne • drei Töchter • die Brötchen • die Wörter • schön
- meine Schwester, sechzig Personen, Sie sprechen gut Englisch, Das Bett ist gelb, Essen wir jetzt etwas?

E

- ... zwanzig vor elf ..., ... Viertel nach acht, ... Viertel vor zehn ... zehn ...; Um zweiundzwanzig Uhr vierzig ..., ... zwanzig Uhr fünfzehn ..., ... einundzwanzig Uhr fünfundvierzig ... zweiundzwanzig Uhr ...
- 1 c; 2 b; 3 b
- a das Kind • das Kino • billig • am Mittwoch • am Dienstag • das Zimmer • sie sieht fern und er isst • die Eltern • gehen • das Bett • der Tee • schmecken • essen • die Nacht • der Name • acht • die Straße • der Mann • zwanzig Gramm • das Wort • das Brot • am Donnerstag • ich komme • der Sohn • die Kartoffeln sind groß • der Kurs • der Beruf • die Nummer • der Stuhl • die Mutter • der Fußball • dumm
- i e a o u: gehen, Tee, Name, Straße, Brot, Sohn, groß, Beruf, Stuhl, Fußball
i e a o u: Mittwoch, Zimmer, isst, Eltern, Bett, schmecken, essen, Nacht, acht, Mann, zwanzig Gramm, Wort, Donnerstag, komme, Kartoffeln, Kurs, Nummer, Mutter, dumm
- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| i | i, i+e, i+eh |
| j | i, i+ll, i+tt, i+mm, i+ss |
| e | e, e+h, e+c |
| ē | e, e+tt, e+ck, e+ss |
| a | a, a+ß, a+m |
| ā | a, a+ss, a+nn, a+mm |
| o | o, o+h, o+ß |
| ō | o, o+nn, o+mm, o+ff |
| u | u, u+h, u+ß |
| ū | u, u+mm, u+tt |

Answers to the Workbook Exercises

- d 1 Möchten Sie Tee? – Ja, gern. 2 Wie ist Ihre Adresse? – Ludwigstraße zehn. 3 Tina macht jeden Tag das Frühstück und kocht das Mittagessen. 4 Fünf Kilo Kartoffeln kosten vier Euro sechzig. 5 500 Gramm Käse, bitte. 6 Meine Familie ist sehr groß. Ich habe sieben Kinder.

Chapter 6

A

- 1 Zürich: A; Köln: D; Wien: B
- 2 *Musterlösung:* Hallo Ivana, wir sind zwei Wochen in Griechenland. Das Wetter ist schön! Die Sonne scheint. Es sind 35 Grad. Alles ist sehr schön! Liebe Grüße, Dorothea
- 3 b Im Süden. c Im Westen. d Im Osten. e In Zürich und in Dresden. f In Hamburg. g In Köln h In Wien.
- 4 im Sommer, im Winter; am Montag, am Vortag, am Abend; um 3 Uhr, um kurz vor sieben; in Deutschland, in München, in der Nacht, in Österreich
- 5 Nein, es ist nicht kalt, es ist warm.
Nein, es regnet nicht. Und es ist auch nicht windig.
- 6 a ... kein ... b ... nicht ..., ... kein ... c ... nicht ... – ... nicht ... d ... nicht ... e ... nicht ..., ... keine ...
- 7 *Timo:* Heute stehe ich nicht um halb acht Uhr auf. Heute kaufe ich nicht ein. Heute räume ich die Wohnung nicht auf. – *Anja:* Heute arbeite ich nicht. Ich jogge heute nicht im Park. Ich kaufe heute nicht im Supermarkt ein. – *Corinna:* Heute scheint die Sonne nicht. Ich gehe heute nicht zum Englischkurs. Heute gehe ich nicht spazieren.
- 8 a *Musterlösung:* ... habe ich keine Zeit. Ich räume die Wohnung auf und koche. Heute Abend kommen meine Eltern zum Abendessen. Aber morgen habe ich Zeit. Morgen arbeite ich nicht und habe frei.
b *Musterlösung:* Ich stehe heute nicht früh auf. Ich frühstücke heute nicht. Ich arbeite heute nicht. Heute gehe ich auch nicht einkaufen, ich räume heute nicht auf, ...

B

- 9 b Nein, ich kenne den Mann nicht. c Nehmen Sie eine Sporttasche mit? d Er braucht noch Trekkingschuhe. e Wir kaufen noch eine Flasche Mineralwasser. f Timo kauft heute einen Jogginganzug. g Hast du einen Rucksack? h Sie findet den Badeanzug toll. i Ich finde die Frau sehr hübsch.
- 10 b
 - Hast du ein Arbeitszimmer?
 - Nein, ein Arbeitszimmer habe ich nicht, aber zwei Kinderzimmer.
 - ◆ Hast du eine Ferienwohnung?
 - Nein, eine Ferienwohnung habe ich nicht, aber ein Ferienhaus.
 - Hast du einen Sohn?
 - ◆ Nein, einen Sohn habe ich nicht, aber eine Tochter.

- Hast du eine Schwester?

- Nein, eine Schwester habe ich nicht, aber einen Bruder.

- 11 ... den Kaffee, die Milch und das Obst. Ich kaufe den Wein und den Apfelsaft. Mineralwasser ist schon da. Den Nudelsalat macht meine Mutter. Kaufst du noch das Brot, die Wurst und den Käse?
- 12 ... Mineralwasser, ein Brötchen, einen Apfel, eine Flasche Coca-Cola, eine Flasche Orangensaft und zwei Bananen; ... ich nehme mein Handy, meine Sportschuhe, einen Badeanzug, einen Fußball und ein Radio mit.
- 13 b ... das Wort. c ... das Wort/die Übung ...
d ... den Satz e ... das Wort f ... die Übung ...
g ... den Text/den Satz ...
- 14 der Apfelsaft, der Orangensaft; der Schlosspark, der Stadtpark; die Sporttasche, die Reisetasche

C

- 15 a Doch! b ... kein ... – Doch!
- 16 a Doch b Ja c Nein d Doch
- 17 ... einen ..., einen ..., mein ..., eine ..., einen ..., eine ..., ein ...
- 18 ... einen ... ein ... einen (ein) ... – ... einen ... – ... keinen ... – ... keinen ... – ... keinen ...
- 19 ... einen ... – ... keinen ... – ... haben Sie auch einen ... – ... habe ich einen Fernseher. – ... keinen Fernseher? – Doch! Ich habe einen Fernseher. – ... auch einen ... – ... sicher habe ich einen Computer. – ... sie haben keinen Computer? – Doch! Ich habe einen Computer.
- 20 ... eine ...! ... ein ... ein ... eine ... ein ... Die ...
... einen ... ein ... einen ... ein ... Das ... den ... das
... eine ... einen ... einen ...

D

- 21 a *fernsehen:* 9; *kochen:* 4; *Sport machen:* 10; *spazieren gehen:* 8; *tanzen:* 1; *ins Kino gehen:* 13; *Fahrrad fahren:* 2; *Briefe schreiben:* 7; *Freunde treffen:* 12; *spielen:* 14; *wandern:* 5; *Ski fahren:* 6; *reisen:* 11
b *Musterlösung:* 1) *schwimmen:* Man braucht einen Badeanzug, eine Badehose, eine Taucherbrille, ein Handtuch, ... 2) *im Internet surfen:* ... einen Computer, eine Maus, einen Internet-Anschluss, einen Bildschirm, ein Modem, ... 3) *wandern:* ... einen Rucksack, Wanderschuhe, eine Wanderkarte, ... 4) *Fußball spielen:* einen Fußball, ein Tor, eine Mannschaft, ... 5) *reisen:* Koffer oder einen Rucksack, einen Reiseführer, ... 6) *Ski fahren:* Skier, eine Skibrille, einen Skianzug, eine Mütze, einen Schal, Handschuhe, ... 7) *Musik hören:* einen CD-Player, ein Radio, einen Kopfhörer, CDs, ... 8) *tanzen:* Musik, einen Partner/eine Partnerin ...
- 23 a kocht, isst b tanzen, tanzt c habe, arbeite, ist, schläft, fährt d sehe, gehe, ist e mache, gehe, fahre – macht – sieht, liest, trifft, spiele, gehen

- 24 *Musterlösung*: Ich gehe gern ins Kino und ich lese sehr viel. Ich koche gerne (aber nicht so gut) und ich treffe sehr gerne meine Freunde. Ich mache nicht so viel Sport. Ich fahre ein bisschen Fahrrad.
- 26 **b** ... sieht ... fern **c** Sprichst ... **d** Isst ..., ... esse ...
e Fährst ... **f** ... fahre ..., ... triffst ... **g** Nimmt ...
- 27 1 falsch; 2 richtig; 3 richtig; 4 falsch; 5 richtig

Chapter 7

A

- 1 Können Sie bitte um drei Uhr noch einmal anrufen?
 Kann Caroline türkisch kochen?
 Kann ich hier Tango lernen?
 Könnt ihr bitte die Küche aufräumen?
 Kann ich Ihnen helfen?
 Kann er gut tanzen?
- 2 Am Freitag **möchten** wir eine Grillparty **machen**.
Kannst du auch **kommen**?
 Wir **kaufen** Getränke und Fleisch **ein**.
 Wir **möchten** auch ein bisschen Fußball **spielen**.
Nimmst du bitte einen Fußball **mit**?
- 3 **b** Kann ich bitte das Wörterbuch haben? **c** Guten Tag.
 Kann ich bitte Herrn Löffler sprechen? **d** Kann ich Ihnen helfen? **e** Kann ich bitte ein Brötchen haben?
f Können Sie auch Englisch? **g** Kann ich bitte Zucker und Milch haben? **h** Kannst du das bitte noch einmal sagen?
- 4 **a** Ich kann nicht gut Englisch, aber mein Freund Udo kann sehr gut Englisch. **b** Ich kann auch nicht so gut Deutsch, aber Udo kann alles verstehen. **c** Ich kann gar nicht tanzen, aber Udo kann sehr gut tanzen.
d Ich kann ein bisschen kochen, aber Udo kann super kochen.
- 5 **a** Können Sie das bitte noch einmal sagen? **b** Können wir am Samstag Fahrrad fahren? – Ich kann am Samstag nicht. Kannst du am Sonntag? **c** Am Freitag mache ich eine Party. Könnt ihr die Getränke einkaufen? – Wir können auch einen Kuchen machen. **d** Tilak kann sehr gut indisch kochen.
e Timo kann heute nicht zum Deutschkurs gehen.
- 6 die Schule • das Spiel • die Stadt • die Schweiz • die Straße • Wie schreibt man das? • Meine Schwester spricht Spanisch. • Spielen wir? • Ich mache viel Sport.
- 7 **a** ... spazieren? **b** ... spät ... **c** ... stimmt ... **d** Buchstabieren ... **e** ... schmeckt ... **f** ... Sportler.
g ... Waschmaschine ... Kühlschrank.

B

- 8 **a** will, **b** willt **c** wollen
- 9 ich will, du willst, er/sie will, wir wollen, ihr wollt, sie/Sie wollen
- 10 **a** Willst ... **b** Wollen ... – ... will ... **c** ... will ... **d** ... wollen ... – ... wollt ...

- 11 **a** Ich will aber nichts essen. **b** Jetzt nicht. Ich möchte gern fernsehen. Nein! Ich will jetzt fernsehen!
c Möchtest/ Willst du nicht mitmachen? – Ich will im Sommer einen Französischkurs machen. **d** Möchten Sie vielleicht auch einen Kaffee? – Das ist richtig. Aber heute möchte ich lieber Tee. **e** Gute Idee! Ich möchte gern Tango lernen. – Aber ich will/möchte den Tangokurs nur in der Tanzschule „Dancing Club“ machen.
- 12 *Musterlösung*: **A** Nein, ich möchte jetzt nicht mit dir spielen. – Ich will aber mit dir spielen. – Nein, das geht nicht. Ich habe keine Zeit. **B** Papa, ich möchte ein Eis. – Nein, du hast heute schon ein Eis gehabt. – Ich will aber ein Eis. – Ich möchte dir jetzt aber kein Eis kaufen. **C** Mama, kaufst du mir einen Computer? – Nein, du bekommst keinen Computer. – Ich will aber einen Computer. – Nein, das geht nicht.

C

- 13 lernen ... hast ... gelernt?
 essen ... hat ... gegessen.
 hören ... hat ... gehört.
 lesen ... haben ... gelesen.
 machen ... habt ... gemacht?
 schlafen ... haben ... geschlafen.
 schreiben ... haben ... geschrieben.
 spielen ... haben ... gespielt?
- 14 arbeiten – gearbeitet, brauchen – gebraucht, essen – gegessen, finden – gefunden, fragen – gefragt, frühstücken – gefrühstückt, glauben – glaubt, grillen – gegrillt, helfen – geholfen, hören – gehört, kaufen – gekauft, kennen – gekannt, kochen – gekocht, kosten – gekostet, lachen – gelacht, leben – gelebt, lernen – gelernt, lesen – gelesen, lieben – geliebt, machen – gemacht, meinen – gemeint, mieten – gemietet, nehmen – genommen, nennen – genannt, raten – geraten, regnen – geregnet, sagen – gesagt, scheinen – geschienen, schicken – geschickt, schlafen – geschlafen, schmecken – geschmeckt, schneien – geschneit, schreiben – geschrieben, spielen – gespielt, sprechen – gesprochen, stimmen – gestimmt, suchen – gesucht, tanzen – getanzt, treffen – getroffen, trinken – getrunken, wohnen – gewohnt, wünschen – gewünscht
- 16 **b** ... hast ... gekocht? **c** ... habe ... gelernt. **d** ... habe ... gelesen. **e** ... habe ... getroffen. **f** ... hat ... geschrieben. **g** ... haben ... gespielt. **h** ... habe ... gegessen. **i** ... hat ... gesagt.
- 17 gekocht, geregnet, gefrühstückt, gelesen, geschrieben, gespielt, getroffen
- 18 **a** gelesen, lese **b** geschmeckt, schmeckt **c** geschickt, schicke **d** getroffen, treffe **e** gefunden, finde
- 19 *Musterlösung*: **a** Am Morgen hat Laura nicht gefrühstückt *oder*: Laura hat am Morgen nicht gefrühstückt. **b** Die ganze Nacht hat es geregnet. **c** Gestern haben wir Hähnchen gegessen. **d** Am Wochenende haben wir zwei Stunden Tennis gespielt.

Answers to the Workbook Exercises

- e Wir haben eine Wohnung in Berlin gemietet. f Hat er einen Tee getrunken? g Ich habe meine Schlüssel gesucht. h Früher habe ich nie Wörter gelernt.
- 20 a arbeiten, fahren, kaufen, kochen, kommen, lernen, lesen, mieten, nehmen, schreiben, spielen, sprechen, treffen, trinken b *Musterlösung*: arbeiten: Ich habe heute bis 17 Uhr gearbeitet. fahren: Wir sind nach Berlin gefahren. kaufen: Er hat Brot gekauft. kochen: Ich habe um halb eins Mittagessen gekocht. kommen: Sie ist gestern gekommen. lernen: Ich habe heute viel gelernt. lesen: Hast du das Buch schon gelesen? mieten: Wir haben eine Wohnung gemietet. nehmen: Er hat den Stuhl genommen. schreiben: Isabel hat einen Brief geschrieben. spielen: Sie haben Fußball gespielt. sprechen: Tobias hat Spanisch gesprochen. treffen: Hast du Peter getroffen? trinken: Klaus hat einen Liter Wasser getrunken.
- 21 *Musterlösung*: Ich habe viel gearbeitet und eine neue Wohnung gesucht. Letzte Woche habe ich endlich eine schöne Wohnung gefunden und auch viele Möbel gekauft. Letztes Wochenende habe ich einen Tanzkurs gemacht und (habe) dann auch noch Spanisch gelernt. Im Sommer will ich nach Spanien fahren!

D

- 22 gehen – ... bin ... gegangen; Bist ... gegangen; fahren – ... ist/sind ... gefahren; ... sind ... gefahren; kommen – ... seid ... gekommen; ... sind ... gekommen
- 24 Er hat gemeint, geordnet, gefragt, gebraucht, geantwortet, gemietet, gespielt, getanzt, gefunden; Er ist gewandert, gegangen, gereist, gekommen, gefahren
- 25 ... ist ... sind ..., ... haben ... sind ..., ... haben ..., ... ist ... habe ... – ... bist ...
- 26 a gefrühstückt b gefunden c gegangen d gefahren e getrunken f gelebt g gekommen
- 27 a hat b ist c ist d hat e hat f hat g ist h ist
- 28 *Musterlösung*: Am Sonntag habe ich bis 8 Uhr geschlafen. Dann habe ich gefrühstückt. Am Nachmittag bin ich nach ... gefahren und ins Schwimmbad gegangen. Um 17 Uhr bin ich nach Hause gefahren. Ich habe ein bisschen gelesen. Am Abend habe ich dann noch gekocht.
- 29 *Musterlösung*: Liebe ..., Lieber ..., wie geht es Dir? Ich bin in Österreich, in Wien. Dort mache ich einen Deutschkurs. Der Kurs ist toll. Am Wochenende gehe ich italienisch essen. Die anderen Schüler kommen mit. Danach wollen wir in ein Musical gehen. Leider ist das Wetter heute schlecht und es regnet. Viele Grüße Deine .../Dein ...

E

- 30 Lehrer, lustig, Wörter, Spiele, der Gruppe/Gruppen, lesen, Park, Abend, Kino, Disko, Computer, Zeitung, schreibst
- 31 *Musterlösung*: Keiner hat gearbeitet, niemand hat gelernt, der Lehrer hat geschlafen, zwei Schüler haben Fußball gespielt, ein Schüler hat Walkman gehört, ein Schüler hat gegessen und getrunken, ein Schüler hat einen Brief geschrieben, zwei Mädchen haben geredet, ein Mädchen hat eine CD gehört, ein Junge hat Zeitung gelesen und ein Junge hat eine SMS geschrieben.

Am morgen stehe ich um 8:15. Dann ich überprüfung mein email und ich dusche. Dann ich Fußball spielen und tennis spiele.