

STARTING OUT IN

# GERMAN

Welcome to Living Language's *Starting Out In German*, an introductory course teaching the basics of the German language. This all-audio course is designed to be used without any printed material, but should you decide you want to read along as you listen to the lessons, visit [www.livinglanguage.com](http://www.livinglanguage.com) for a free downloadable transcript and other resources.



## Lektion 1: Wichtige ausdrücke

### Lesson 1: Essential expressions

**Willkommen!** *Welcome!* In this first lesson of your German audio course, you'll learn some basic expressions that you will find very useful in everyday interactions, such as greetings, courtesy expressions, and simple questions that will help you to get to know people. You'll hear these words and phrases first in English and then in German. Repeat each new word or phrase in the pauses provided every time you hear it. Let's begin!

## VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

Hello./Good day.

Good morning.

Good evening.

Hi.

Welcome.

How are you?

Very well.

Thank you.

Goodbye.

Bye.

See you soon.

Take care.

**Guten Tag.**

**Guten Morgen.**

**Guten Abend.**

**Hallo.**

**Willkommen.**

**Wie geht's?**

**Sehr gut.**

**Danke.**

**Auf Wiedersehen.**

**Tschüss.**

**Bis bald.**

**Mach's gut.**

Good job!

## TAKE A BREAK 1

German has a few sounds that will be unfamiliar to an English speaker. Have you noticed the vowel sound **ü** in **tschüss**? It is pronounced a little like *i* in *kiss*, but with the lips rounded as when you're pronouncing *oo* in *food*. Here it is again: **ü, ü**. For example, the German word for *to kiss* is **küssen**. Another unfamiliar sound is the sound **ch** in **mach's gut**. It is a bit similar to the *k* sound in *luck*, but you need to keep pressing the air out, rather than stopping it abruptly. Try again: **mach's gut, mach's gut**.

Okay, now let's go over the rest of what you've just learned. First note that there are different kinds of greetings in German depending on the time of day: **guten Morgen** (*good morning*), **guten Abend** (*good evening*), and, of course, **guten Tag**, which literally means *good day*. When you're choosing a greeting, you also need to consider whom you are talking to. If you're greeting someone you're friendly with, you may choose a less formal expression, like **hallo** (*hi*). The same is true for saying good-bye. If you're talking to someone you don't know well, you can say **auf Wiedersehen** (*good-bye*). If the other person is a friend, you may want to say **tschüss** (*bye*) and **mach's gut** (*take care*). Now, let's continue with some more words and expressions.

## VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

*Do you speak German?*

*Yes.*

*No.*

*A little bit.*

*What's your name?*

*My name is . . .*

*Where are you from?*

*I'm from Canada.*

*It's nice here.*

**Sprechen Sie Deutsch?**

**Ja.**

**Nein.**

**Ein bisschen.**

**Wie heißen Sie?**

**Ich heiße . . .**

**Wo kommen Sie her?**

**Ich komme aus Kanada.**

**Es ist schön hier.**

## TAKE A BREAK 2

The phrases and expressions that you've just learned contained two personal pronouns that you'll need in order to talk about yourself and to address the person you're talking to: **ich** (*I*) and **Sie** (*you*). Did you notice the slight difference in the forms of the verbs that are used with them? With **ich**, the verbs end in **-e**, as in **ich heiße** (*my name is*) and **ich komme** (*I come from*). With **Sie**, they end in **-en**, as in **Sie heißen** (*your name is*) and **Sie kommen** (*you're from*).

Also, the pronoun **ich** contains another sound that makes German sound like German: **ch**. It's pronounced a bit like the sound *h* in English words like *hit*, but with more of a hissing quality: the back of the tongue is raised and moved forward, and the air escapes by its sides. Let's try it once more: **ich, ich**.

By the way, the pronoun **Sie** is only used when talking to a stranger or to a person that you don't know well. With family and friends, a different pronoun is used: **du**. You will learn more about other pronouns and the accompanying verb forms in Lesson 3.

## ONE MORE TIME

Now let's review some of the expressions that you have learned in this lesson. You can use these words and expressions to introduce yourself to someone in German and to ask questions. Listen to the English first, then the German, which you should repeat for practice. Go ahead and fill in your own name and that of your hometown where appropriate.

*Hello!*

*My name is . . .*

*I'm from . . .*

**Guten Tag!**

**Ich heiße . . .**

**Ich komme aus . . .**

*I speak a little German.*

*It's nice here.*

*What's your name?*

*How are you?*

*And where are you from?*

*Do you speak English?*

*Good-bye.*

**Ich spreche ein bisschen Deutsch.**

**Es ist schön hier.**

**Wie heißen Sie?**

**Wie geht's?**

**Und wo kommen Sie her?**

**Sprechen Sie Englisch?**

**Auf Wiedersehen.**

## BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now let's bring it all together, adding a little more vocabulary and structure. Imagine a dialogue between two people who have just met—Paula, from the United States, and Philipp, from Germany. As earlier, you'll hear each phrase in English first and then in German.

*Hello!/Good day!*

*How are you?*

*Very well, thanks.*

*My name is Philipp.*

*And what's your name?*

*My name is Paula.*

*Where are you from?*

*I'm from Philadelphia.*

*Welcome to Frankfurt.*

*It's nice here.*

*I think so, too.*

*See you soon then.*

**Guten Tag!**

**Wie geht's?**

**Danke, sehr gut.**

**Ich heiße Philipp.**

**Und wie heißen Sie?**

**Ich heiße Paula.**

**Wo kommen Sie her?**

**Ich komme aus Philadelphia.**

**Willkommen in Frankfurt.**

**Es ist schön hier.**

**Das finde ich auch.**

**Also, bis bald.**

Okay, you've learned quite a few words already in this lesson, and in this section we've added a few more. Let's go over them briefly. You probably guessed that **und** means *and*. **Auch** means *too* or *as well*, as in **Das finde ich auch** (*I think so, too*). You've also seen more verbs used with the pronoun **ich** (*I*), such as **finde** (literally, *to find*) and **spreche** (*to speak*). And did you notice that questions have a different word order than statements? Questions like **Und wie heißen Sie?** (*And what's your name?*) and **Wo kommen Sie her?** (*Where are you from?*) have the verb before the pronoun. We will discuss the topic of word order in more detail in Lesson 6.

## WORK OUT

Okay, now let's practice some of what you've learned. First, you'll hear a word in German, and you should translate it into English. You'll hear the correct answer after a pause.

<b>sehr gut</b>	<i>very good</i>
<b>ein bisschen</b>	<i>a little</i>
<b>Guten Morgen.</b>	<i>Good morning.</i>
<b>Guten Abend.</b>	<i>Good evening.</i>

Great! Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from English into German. After a pause, you'll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

<i>Thanks.</i>	<b>Danke.</b>
<i>Welcome.</i>	<b>Willkommen.</b>
<i>How are you?</i>	<b>Wie geht's?</b>
<i>My name is . . .</i>	<b>Ich heiße . . .</b>

Finally, answer the following questions in German. You'll hear the question first, and then you will have time to answer it in the pause provided. Finally, you'll hear the right answer, which you should repeat again for practice.

<b>Wie geht's?</b>	<b>Danke, sehr gut.</b>
<b>Wo kommen Sie her?</b>	<b>Ich komme aus Amerika.</b>
<b>Sprechen Sie Deutsch?</b>	<b>Ich spreche ein bisschen.</b>

## PARTING WORDS

**Danke!** *Thank you!* You've been very attentive and have successfully learned some important new German vocabulary and grammar. You've learned some very useful basic expressions, and you've seen that different greetings are used depending on how well you know the person you are talking to. Depending on whether you're in Germany, Austria, or Switzerland, you'll also hear people using expressions other than the ones you've just learned. For example, in southern Germany and Austria, you may hear people greet each other with **Grüss Gott** or **Servus**, both meaning *hello*.

**Auf Wiedersehen bis zu Lektion 2!** *Good-bye until Lesson 2!*



## Lektion 2: Leute und familie

### Lesson 2: People and the family

**Willkommen zurück!** *Welcome back!* Are you ready for a new challenge? In this lesson, you'll learn how to talk about people and your family in German. At the same time, you'll learn about articles and gender. As before, we start with vocabulary building: you'll hear the English first, and then you'll hear the German. Repeat each new word or phrase every time you hear it. Let's begin!

#### VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

<i>the family</i>	<b>die Familie</b>
<i>the parents</i>	<b>die Eltern</b>
<i>the mother</i>	<b>die Mutter</b>
<i>the father</i>	<b>der Vater</b>
<i>the child</i>	<b>das Kind</b>
<i>the son</i>	<b>der Sohn</b>
<i>the daughter</i>	<b>die Tochter</b>
<i>the brother</i>	<b>der Bruder</b>
<i>the sister</i>	<b>die Schwester</b>
<i>the grandmother</i>	<b>die Großmutter</b>
<i>the grandfather</i>	<b>der Großvater</b>

#### TAKE A BREAK 1

Have you noticed that many of these words are similar to English words? That's because English and German are related languages with a common origin—siblings in a language family, if you will. Of course, there are also important differences between them. One such difference is gender. In German, all nouns have an inherent grammatical gender. They are either masculine, feminine, or neuter. That's also why German has three definite articles—**der**, **die**, and **das**—where English has just one: *the*. If a noun is masculine, the definite article is **der**, as in **der Vater** (*the father*). If the noun is feminine, the article is **die**, as in **die Mutter** (*the mother*). For nouns that are neuter, the article is **das**, as in **das Kind** (*the child*). You can sometimes guess which gender a word has based on what it refers to. For example, many words that describe men are masculine, while many that describe women are feminine. But this pattern is not absolute, and the noun **Kind** (*child*) is neuter, whether the word is used to refer to a boy or a girl.

Basically, gender is often unpredictable and has to be memorized separately for most words. The good news is that you don't have to worry about it for the plural: the plural definite article is always **die**, as in **die Eltern** (*the parents*). Now, let's continue with some more words and expressions.

## VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

*This is . . .*

*a woman*

*This is a woman.*

*Who is that?*

*a man*

*a child*

*the boy*

*the girl*

*the uncle*

*the aunt*

**Das ist . . .**

**eine Frau**

**Das ist eine Frau.**

**Wer ist das?**

**ein Mann**

**ein Kind**

**der Junge**

**das Mädchen**

**der Onkel**

**die Tante**

## TAKE A BREAK 2

So now you've learned more nouns that describe people. In most cases, the grammatical gender matches up with the natural gender of the person that is referred to, with one exception: **das Mädchen** (*the girl*) is neuter. That's because this noun ends in **-chen**, which marks the diminutive, a form that indicates that something is small or endearing. All words that have this ending are neuter, as are those that end in **-lein**, which has a similar meaning to **-chen**. You may know the word **Fräulein**, which means *Miss*—literally, a little **Frau**. Because of its ending, this word is neuter as well: **das Fräulein**.

Notice that some of the words that you just learned were preceded by the indefinite article. There are only two different forms of this article: **ein** is used with both masculine and neuter nouns, as in **ein Mann** (*a man*) and **ein Kind** (*a child*). For feminine nouns, the form of the article is **eine**, as in **eine Frau**. As in English, there is no indefinite article in the plural.

## ONE MORE TIME

Let's review what you have learned in this lesson. As before, listen to the English first, then to the German, which you should repeat for practice. Note that **Herr** means *Mister* and **Frau** means *Madame, Mrs., or Ms.*, in addition to *woman*.

*This is the Klein family.*

*This is Ms. Klein.*

*This is Mr. Klein.*

*Max is a boy.*

*Sophie is a girl.*

*Ms. Klein is the mother.*

*Mr. Klein is the father.*

*Max is the son.*

*Sophie is the daughter.*

**Das ist die Familie Klein.**

**Das ist Frau Klein.**

**Das ist Herr Klein.**

**Max ist ein Junge.**

**Sophie ist ein Mädchen.**

**Frau Klein ist die Mutter.**

**Herr Klein ist der Vater.**

**Max ist der Sohn.**

**Sophie ist die Tochter.**

### BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now let's bring it all together, adding a little more vocabulary and structure. Remember Paula and Philipp, who met in the first lesson? Now Philipp is showing Paula pictures of his family. As usual, you'll hear each phrase in English first, and then in German, with pauses for repetition.

*Look, Paula!*

*Here is a photograph.*

*This is my family.*

*Who is that?*

*This is my mother.*

*And this is my father.*

*And who is the boy?*

*That is my brother.*

*His name is Stephan.*

*Here is another photograph.*

*This is my uncle Walter from Hamburg.*

*Who is the woman?*

*This is my aunt Lotte.*

**Guck mal, Paula!**

**Hier ist ein Foto.**

**Das ist meine Familie.**

**Wer ist das?**

**Das ist meine Mutter.**

**Und das ist mein Vater.**

**Und wer ist der Junge?**

**Das ist mein Bruder.**

**Er heißt Stephan.**

**Hier ist noch ein Foto.**

**Das ist mein Onkel Walter aus Hamburg.**

**Wer ist die Frau?**

**Das ist meine Tante Lotte.**

You have already learned most of the words in this conversation, but there were some new ones, too. I'm sure you've guessed that **Foto** means *photograph*. With the definite article, it's **das Foto**; the word is



neuter. You use **Guck mal** to invite someone to take a look at something. Philipp also used the possessive pronoun **mein** (*my*) to talk about his family members. Just like the indefinite article, this pronoun has a different ending depending on the gender of the noun: masculine and neuter nouns take **mein**, and feminine nouns have **meine**, as in **meine Tante** (*my aunt*). You will learn more possessive pronouns in Lesson 8.

## WORK OUT

Great! Now let's practice some of what you've learned. First, you'll hear a word in German, and you should translate it into English. You'll hear the correct answer after a pause.

<b>der Junge</b>	<i>the boy</i>
<b>der Großvater</b>	<i>the grandfather</i>
<b>die Tante</b>	<i>the aunt</i>
<b>ein Kind</b>	<i>a child</i>
<b>meine Mutter</b>	<i>my mother</i>

Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from English into German. Be sure to pay attention to the gender of the nouns. After a pause, you'll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

<i>the woman</i>	<b>die Frau</b>
<i>a family</i>	<b>eine Familie</b>
<i>the girl</i>	<b>das Mädchen</b>
<i>the parents</i>	<b>die Eltern</b>
<i>a man</i>	<b>ein Mann</b>

Finally, let's practice the articles some more. You'll hear a noun with the indefinite article, which you should then repeat with the definite article. You'll hear the right answer after a pause. Repeat it for more practice.

<b>eine Frau</b>	<b>die Frau</b>
<b>ein Kind</b>	<b>das Kind</b>
<b>ein Vater</b>	<b>der Vater</b>
<b>ein Foto</b>	<b>das Foto</b>
<b>eine Tochter</b>	<b>die Tochter</b>

## PARTING WORDS

**Herzlichen Glückwunsch!** *Congratulations!* You've finished Lesson 2. You've learned the basic vocabulary that you need in order to talk about your family. Of course, there will be times when you want to talk about other family members, like your *female cousin* (**eine Cousine**), your *male cousin* (**ein Cousin**), or maybe your *nephew* (**ein Neffe**) or *niece* (**eine Nichte**). And if you're a grandparent, you'll certainly want to talk about your **Enkelkind**, whether it's a *grandson* (**der Enkel**) or *granddaughter* (**die Enkelin**). **Bis zum nächsten Mal!** *Till next time!*



## Lektion 3: Zahlen

### Lesson 3: Numbers

**Willkommen!** *Welcome!* In Lesson 3, you'll learn how to count to ten in German. As you do that, you also learn how to form the plural forms of nouns. So let's get started right away. By now, you know that you'll hear the English followed by the German. Repeat each new word or phrase every time you hear it.

### VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

<i>zero</i>	<b>null</b>
<i>one</i>	<b>eins</b>
<i>two</i>	<b>zwei</b>
<i>three</i>	<b>drei</b>
<i>four</i>	<b>vier</b>
<i>five</i>	<b>fünf</b>
<i>six</i>	<b>sechs</b>
<i>seven</i>	<b>sieben</b>
<i>eight</i>	<b>acht</b>
<i>nine</i>	<b>neun</b>
<i>ten</i>	<b>zehn</b>

## TAKE A BREAK 1

So now you can count **von eins bis zehn**, *from one to ten*. The word **eins** sounds familiar, doesn't it? It's almost like the indefinite article, **ein**. In fact, when the number is followed by a noun, you don't use **eins**; you use the article **ein**. So, **eine Schwester** means both *a sister* and *one sister*. The other numerals can all precede a noun, but the noun has to be in the plural form. In German, there are several different ways of forming the plural of a noun. Some nouns take the ending **-n**—for example, the words **Schwester** and **Tante**. So, if you have *three aunts and two sisters*, you say: **drei Tanten und zwei Schwestern**. There are also nouns that don't have a separate plural form at all, like **Mädchen**. Then there are some nouns that indicate the plural by changing a vowel to an **Umlaut**, a letter that is written with two dots over it. So, **Vater** changes to **Väter**, **Mutter** to **Mütter**, and **Tochter** to **Töchter**. Finally, there are nouns that form the plural just like the regular plural in English, by adding an **-s**, so that will be easy. For example, if you take pictures of all of your family members, you might end up with **zehn Fotos**—or perhaps even more than that. So, let's continue and learn how to count to higher numbers.

## VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

<i>eleven</i>	<b>elf</b>
<i>twelve</i>	<b>zwölf</b>
<i>thirteen</i>	<b>dreizehn</b>
<i>fourteen</i>	<b>vierzehn</b>
<i>fifteen</i>	<b>fünfzehn</b>
<i>sixteen</i>	<b>sechzehn</b>
<i>seventeen</i>	<b>siebzehn</b>
<i>eighteen</i>	<b>achtzehn</b>
<i>nineteen</i>	<b>neunzehn</b>
<i>twenty</i>	<b>zwanzig</b>
<i>twenty-one</i>	<b>einundzwanzig</b>
<i>thirty</i>	<b>dreissig</b>
<i>fifty</i>	<b>fünfzig</b>
<i>hundred</i>	<b>hundert</b>

## TAKE A BREAK 2

The German numbers are really quite similar to the English ones, aren't they? **Elf** and **zwölf** are easily recognizable, and so are the teens. Note, though, that German differs from English in the word order of

numbers over twenty. In German, the second digit is named first, so **zweiundzwanzig** is literally *two and twenty*, and you continue on to **dreiundzwanzig**, **vierundzwanzig**, and so on.

## ONE MORE TIME

Okay, let's review how to put numbers and nouns together. You'll hear the English first, and then the German, which you should repeat for practice.

*one grandmother*

**eine Großmutter**

*two daughters*

**zwei Töchter**

*three sons*

**drei Söhne**

*four sisters*

**vier Schwestern**

*five brothers*

**fünf Brüder**

*four aunts*

**vier Tanten**

*six nieces*

**sechs Nichten**

*twelve grandchildren*

**zwölf Enkel**

## BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now let's listen to a dialogue that uses some of the words you've learned. Our friend Paula would like to use Philipp's phone to call her mother in Philadelphia. Philipp dials the number for her and hands her the phone.

*Philipp, I would like to call America, please.*

**Philipp, ich möchte bitte in Amerika anrufen.**

*It's my mother's birthday.*

**Meine Mutter hat Geburtstag.**

*She is forty-eight.*

**Sie ist achtundvierzig.**

*What's the number?*

**Was ist die Nummer?**

*Zero-zero-one for America.*

**Null null eins für Amerika.**

*Two-one-five for Philadelphia.*

**Zwei eins fünf für Philadelphia.**

*And then it's four-five-six-two.*

**Und dann vier fünf, sechs zwei.**

*And three ones.*

**Und dreimal die eins.**

*Please go ahead, Paula; here is my phone.*

**Bitte Paula, hier ist mein Telefon.**

Thank you, Philipp.

Danke schön, Philipp.

I'll call for ten minutes only.

Ich telefoniere nur zehn Minuten.

Could you follow this conversation? There were some new words, but you probably recognized some of them right away, like **Telefon** (*telephone*), **Nummer** (*number*), and **Minuten** (*minutes*). An important and versatile word that was used twice in the dialogue is **bitte**. It can mean *please* or *you're welcome*. It can also be used to introduce an offer, as when Philipp says, **Bitte Paula, hier ist mein Telefon**. You also heard two verbs: **anrufen** and **telefonieren**, both meaning *to call on the telephone*. We'll learn more about verbs soon, in Lesson 5.

## WORK OUT

Okay, now let's practice the numbers some more. First, you'll hear a word in German, and you should translate it into English during the pause provided. You'll hear the correct answer after the pause.

<b>zwei</b>	<i>two</i>
<b>vierzehn</b>	<i>fourteen</i>
<b>sieben</b>	<i>seven</i>
<b>neun</b>	<i>nine</i>
<b>einunddreissig</b>	<i>thirty-one</i>

Great! Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from English into German. After a pause, you'll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

<i>three</i>	<b>drei</b>
<i>twelve</i>	<b>zwölf</b>
<i>eight</i>	<b>acht</b>
<i>sixteen</i>	<b>sechzehn</b>
<i>twenty-two</i>	<b>zweiundzwanzig</b>

Finally, let's do some math in German. You'll hear an equation first, and then you will have time to give the answer. You'll then hear the correct answer, which you should repeat for practice. Note that **sind** means *are*.

<b>zwei und zwei sind</b>	<b>vier</b>
<b>vier und drei sind</b>	<b>sieben</b>

sieben und fünf sind

zwölf

zwölf und eins sind

dreizehn

dreizehn und acht sind

einundzwanzig

## PARTING WORDS

**Herzlichen Glückwunsch!** *Congratulations!* You've completed another lesson, and you're learning quickly. We will review the numbers in later lessons. You will need them to tell time, to go shopping, and, of course, to remember telephone numbers. By the way, when answering a phone, it is customary in German-speaking countries to say your name after picking up, as in, **Hier Philipp** or **Hier Meier. Bis bald!** *See you soon!*



## Lektion 4: Zuhause

### Lesson 4: Around the home

**Hallo, da sind Sie ja wieder!** *There you are again!* Welcome to Lesson 4. Here, you'll learn about prepositions and the dative case, and you'll learn new words you can use to describe your home. So, let's get started with the new words and phrases. As usual, you'll hear the English words first, and then you'll hear the German words, which you should repeat every time you hear them.

## VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

*the apartment*

**die Wohnung**

*the living room*

**das Wohnzimmer**

*the bedroom*

**das Schlafzimmer**

*the office*

**das Arbeitszimmer**

*the table*

**der Tisch**

*on the table*

**auf dem Tisch**

*the bed*

**das Bett**

*on the bed*

**auf dem Bett**

*the couch*

**die Couch**

*on the couch*

**auf der Couch**

### TAKE A BREAK 1

Now you've learned some words that you need in order to describe an apartment. You also learned the preposition **auf**, which means *on* or *on top of*. I'm sure you noticed the changes to the articles after **auf**. That is because this preposition requires articles and nouns to be in the special dative case form, rather than the nominative case that we have seen so far. In German, cases are expressed mostly by the article, not by the noun itself. So, for masculine and neuter nouns like **der Tisch** (*the table*) and **das Bett** (*the bed*), the dative form of the article is **dem**, as in **auf dem Tisch** (*on the table*) and **auf dem Bett** (*on the bed*). For feminine nouns, the dative is **der**, as in **auf der Couch**. Don't be confused by the fact that it has the same form as the nominative masculine. Now, let's continue with some more words and phrases.

### VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

*there is/there are*

**es gibt**

*you are (informal)*

**du bist**

*you are (formal)*

**Sie sind**

*we are*

**wir sind**

*the closet*

**der Schrank**

*in the closet*

**im Schrank**

*the kitchen*

**die Küche**

*in the kitchen*

**in der Küche**

*the bathroom*

**das Bad**

*in the bathroom*

**im Bad**

*next to the bathroom*

**neben dem Bad**

*the door*

**die Tür**

*the window*

**das Fenster**

### TAKE A BREAK 2

Did you notice that the preposition **in** merges with the article **dem** to form **im**, as in **im Bad** (*in the bathroom*)? However, **in** doesn't merge with **der**, so with feminine nouns, you have both the preposition

and the article, as in **in der Küche** (*in the kitchen*). We'll encounter other such contracted prepositions later, in Lesson 6.

You've also learned new forms of the verb *to be*, such as **bist** (*are*). In the next lesson, we'll review the personal pronouns and start taking a closer look at verb forms.

## ONE MORE TIME

Okay, let's review the words and structures that you have learned. They will actually come in handy if you want to understand a rental advertisement for an apartment. Listen to the English first, and then the German, which you should repeat for practice.

*There are three rooms, a kitchen, and a bathroom in the apartment.*

**In der Wohnung sind drei Zimmer, eine Küche und ein Bad.**

*There are two windows in the living room.*

**Im Wohnzimmer sind zwei Fenster.**

*There's a window in the kitchen.*

**In der Küche ist ein Fenster.**

*The bathroom is next to the kitchen.*

**Das Bad ist neben der Küche.**

*The bedroom is next to the living room.*

**Das Schlafzimmer ist neben dem Wohnzimmer.**

*There is a closet in the bedroom.*

**Im Schlafzimmer ist ein Schrank.**

*There is also an office.*

**Es gibt auch ein Arbeitszimmer.**

*Next to the door, there is a window.*

**Neben der Tür ist ein Fenster.**

## BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now let's bring it all together, adding a little more vocabulary and structure. Listen to our friend Philipp as he shows Paula his apartment. As usual, you'll hear each phrase in English first and then in German. Repeat the German phrases in the pauses provided.

*Welcome to my apartment!*

**Willkommen in meiner Wohnung!**

*I have three rooms.*

**Ich habe drei Zimmer.**

*Here we are in my living room.*

**Hier sind wir in meinem Wohnzimmer.**

*Next to the couch is a lamp.*

**Neben der Couch ist eine Lampe.**

*Next to the window is a photograph.*

**Neben dem Fenster ist ein Foto.**

*The phone is on the table.*

**Das Telefon ist auf dem Tisch.**

*The TV is in the living room.*

**Der Fernseher ist im Wohnzimmer.**



*There is also a radio in the kitchen.*

**In der Küche ist auch ein Radio.**

*This is the bedroom.*

**Das ist das Schlafzimmer.**

*You really have a nice apartment!*

**Du hast aber eine schöne Wohnung!**

Could you follow the conversation? There were a few new words, like **der Fernseher** (*the television*). But I'm sure you didn't have a problem understanding that **eine Lampe** is, of course, *a lamp*, and **ein Radio**, *a radio*. Philipp also used the possessive pronoun **mein** a few times. I'm sure you noticed that the possessive adjective had different endings after the prepositions. In fact, the possessive adjective endings are the same as those for the definite article, **-m** for masculine and neuter nouns and **-r** for feminine ones: **in meinem Wohnzimmer** (*in my living room*), **in meiner Küche** (*in my kitchen*). Finally, you also heard two forms of the verb **haben** (*to have*): **ich habe** (*I have*) and **du hast** (*you have*). We will return to the topic of verbs soon, in Lesson 5.

## WORK OUT

Okay, now let's practice some of what you've learned. First, you'll hear a word or a phrase in German, and you should translate it into English. You'll hear the correct answer after a pause.

<b>auf dem Tisch</b>	<i>on the table</i>
<b>das Schlafzimmer</b>	<i>the bedroom</i>
<b>die Küche</b>	<i>the kitchen</i>
<b>im Bad</b>	<i>in the bathroom</i>
<b>es gibt</b>	<i>there is</i>

Great! Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from English into German. After a pause, you'll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

<i>the apartment</i>	<b>die Wohnung</b>
<i>next to the bed</i>	<b>neben dem Bett</b>
<i>next to the door</i>	<b>neben der Tür</b>
<i>a window</i>	<b>ein Fenster</b>
<i>the closet</i>	<b>der Schrank</b>

Finally, let's practice using the preposition **in** and the dative case. Remember that **in** contracts with the masculine article **der** and the neuter article **das** into **im**. You'll hear a German noun first, and then there is a pause. During the pause, use the noun in a phrase with **in**; you will then hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

das Bad

die Küche

der Schrank

das Bett

die Wohnung

im Bad

in der Küche

im Schrank

im Bett

in der Wohnung

## PARTING WORDS

**Herzlichen Glückwunsch!** *Congratulations!* You've finished another lesson, and you've learned a lot. Now you know many of the words you need to describe your apartment or to understand **eine Annonce** (*an apartment for rent ad*) should you be looking for one. Many young people in Germany share apartments with roommates—**die Mitbewohner**. An apartment with roommates is often called **eine WG**, which is short for **eine Wohngemeinschaft**. This word has the same root as **Wohnung**; both come from the verb **wohnen** (*to reside*). You'll start learning much more about verbs in the next lesson. **Auf Wiedersehen bis dann!** *Good-bye until then!*



## Lektion 5: Tägliches Leben

### Lesson 5: Everyday life

**Da sind Sie ja wieder!** *Here you are again!* In this lesson, you will learn words and phrases you need to talk about everyday activities and life. We'll also talk about which verb forms go with which personal pronouns and learn about the accusative case. Let's begin by looking at one verb and the different forms that it has in the present tense. You know that you'll hear the English first, and then you'll hear the German. Repeat each new word or phrase every time you hear it.

## VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

*I go*

*you go (singular, informal)*

*you go (singular, formal)*

*he goes*

*she goes*

**ich gehe**

**du gehst**

**Sie gehen**

**er geht**

**sie geht**

*it goes*

**es geht**

*we go*

**wir gehen**

*you go (plural, informal)*

**ihr geht**

*they go*

**sie gehen**

## TAKE A BREAK 1

You've already encountered some pronouns in previous lessons, but now you have seen them all together. German has a few more pronouns than English, because the English *you* corresponds to three different forms in German: **du**, **Sie**, and **ihr**. Like **du**, **ihr** is used to address family or friends, except that it's plural. So use **ihr** when you address several people at once, just as some speakers of English might say *y'all* or *you guys*. Did you also notice that the word **sie** can have three different meanings? It's either formal *you*, or *she*, or *they*. Don't worry; you can distinguish these meanings easily from the context of the pronoun, and by the ending of the verb that goes with it. When **sie** means *she*, the verb ends in a **-t**, as in **sie heißt** (*her name is*). When **sie** is used to mean *you* or *they*, the verb ends in **-en**, so we get **Sie/sie heissen** (*your name is* or *their name is*). Finally, there are also two verb endings that you have encountered before: with **ich**, verbs end in **-e**, as in **ich habe**, **ich heisse**, or **ich gehe**. After **du**, the ending is **-st**, as in **du hast**, **du bist**, or **du gehst**. Now let's continue your vocabulary building with a few more words and phrases.

## VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

*He sits.*

**Er sitzt.**

*I see.*

**Ich sehe.**

*You see a movie.*

**Du siehst einen Film.**

*I listen to music.*

**Ich höre Musik.**

*We read the paper.*

**Wir lesen die Zeitung.**

*You write a letter.*

**Du schreibst einen Brief.**

*They go for a walk.*

**Sie gehen spazieren.**

*She visits a friend.*

**Sie besucht einen Freund.**

*I eat ice cream.*

**Ich esse ein Eis.**

*in the morning*

**am Morgen**

*in the afternoon*

**am Nachmittag**

*in the evening*

**am Abend**

## TAKE A BREAK 2

So now you've learned a few more verbs and seen them in sentences. I'm sure you recognized the verb endings from before, right? However, sometimes you need to know more than just the ending of a verb to form its present tense. Sometimes, their roots or stems change form, too—for example, the verb **sehen** (to see): **ich sehe**, but **du siehst**, **er sieht**, and then back to **wir sehen**, **ihr seht**, and **sie sehen**. As you can see, the vowel changes from **e** to **ie** after **du** and **er**.

Also, some of the phrases you just heard included nouns used as direct objects in the accusative case. An example was **einen Film** in **du siehst einen Film** (you watch a movie). Masculine nouns come with different articles in the accusative case—namely, **den** and **einen**. For feminine and neuter nouns, the articles are the same as in the nominative, **die** and **das**, so you don't have to learn anything new.

You also learned some terms for times of the day, like **am Morgen** and **am Abend**. The **am** is a contraction of the preposition **an** (at) and the article **dem**, much like **im**, which you learned in Lesson 4.

## ONE MORE TIME

Now that you've learned some words and expressions that you need to describe what you do in the course of a day, let's see how they go together. Note that when a time expression like *in the morning* is at the beginning of the sentence, the verb precedes the subject instead of following it. In the following, you'll hear the English first, then the German, and then you should repeat the German for practice.

*In the morning I read the newspaper.*

**Am Morgen lese ich die Zeitung.**

*Then I listen to music on the radio and I write a letter.*

**Dann höre ich Musik im Radio und ich schreibe einen Brief.**

*In the afternoon, I visit my brother.*

**Am Nachmittag besuche ich meinen Bruder.**

*We go for a walk and we eat ice cream.*

**Wir gehen spazieren und wir essen ein Eis.**

*In the evening we sit on the couch in the living room.*

**Am Abend sitzen wir auf der Couch im Wohnzimmer.**

*We watch a movie on TV.*

**Wir sehen einen Film im Fernsehen.**

## BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now let's listen to a dialogue that brings together everything you've learned in this lesson so far. Paula and Philipp are sitting in Philipp's living room. Philipp is reading a book.

*What are you reading, Philipp?*

**Was liest du da, Philipp?**

*I'm reading a novel.*

**Ich lese einen Roman.**

*And what are you doing, Paula?*

*I'm looking out the window.*

*What do you see there?*

*I see a child in the park.*

*What are we doing tonight?*

*There's a new movie in the movie theater.*

*Oh yes, I'd like to see a new movie.*

*Do you know my friend Tim?*

*No, not yet.*

*I want to call him.*

*Maybe he'll come, too.*

**Und was machst du, Paula?**

**Ich sehe aus dem Fenster.**

**Was siehst du da?**

**Ich sehe ein Kind im Park.**

**Was machen wir heute Abend?**

**Im Kino läuft ein neuer Film.**

**Au ja, ich sehe gerne einen neuen Film.**

**Kennst Du meinen Freund Tim?**

**Nein, noch nicht.**

**Ich will ihn anrufen.**

**Vielleicht kommt er auch.**

There were a few new words in this dialogue. Could you understand them? An important one is the verb **es läuft**, which literally means *it runs*, but applies here to a showing of a movie. You already knew the verb **lesen** (*to read*), but note that it also changes its vowel: **ich lese**, but **du liest** and **er liest**. And did you notice that there were some unfamiliar grammatical examples as well? If you compare **ein neuer Film** (*a new film*), a nominative form used for a subject, to **einen neuen Film**, an accusative form used for an object, you can tell that adjectives like **neu** change their form depending on the case, just like the articles. You'll learn more about adjectives in Lesson 8.

## WORK OUT

Let's practice some of what you've learned. First, you'll hear a word in German, and you should translate it into English. You'll hear the correct answer after a pause.

**vielleicht**

*maybe*

**Du besuchst.**

*You visit.*

**Er schreibt.**

*He writes.*

**Sie lesen die Zeitung.**

*You read the newspaper. (formal)  
or: They read the newspaper.*

**Sie liest die Zeitung.**

*She reads the newspaper.*

Great! Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from English into German. After a pause, you'll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

*I read the newspaper.*

*You read a letter. (informal)*

*She sees a child.*

*They see a movie.*

*In the evening, we visit a friend.*

**Ich lese die Zeitung.**

**Du liest einen Brief.**

**Sie sieht ein Kind.**

**Sie sehen einen Film.**

**Am Abend besuchen wir einen Freund.**

Finally, let's practice the accusative case some more. Remember that the article changes to **den** for masculine nouns, but remains unchanged for feminine or neuter ones. Now you'll hear a noun or phrase in the nominative followed by its translation. Then you will have time to place it in a sentence with **ich sehe** (*I see*), converting the noun or phrase into the accusative form. After a pause, you will hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

**das Fenster**

**ein Tisch**

**die Lampe**

**der Schrank**

**mein Vater**

**Ich sehe das Fenster.**

**Ich sehe einen Tisch.**

**Ich sehe die Lampe.**

**Ich sehe den Schrank.**

**Ich sehe meinen Vater.**

## PARTING WORDS

**Herzlichen Glückwunsch!** *Congratulations!* You've finished another lesson, and you're learning so much. You have already learned to use two cases—the dative when it follows a preposition and the accusative for the direct object. In the upcoming lessons, you will see some other ways of using these cases, and you will also learn how to use case forms of personal pronouns. Until then, **Auf Wiedersehen!** *Good-bye!*



## Lektion 6: In der Stadt

Lesson 6: Around town

**Herzlich Willkommen!** *Welcome again!* You are already on Lesson 6. In this lesson, you will learn how to ask for directions and talk about visiting a town. We will take a closer look at question words, and we will also review the dative case. But let's start with a few new words and expressions.

## VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

<i>When?</i>	<b>Wann?</b>
<i>Where?</i>	<b>Wo?</b>
<i>How?</i>	<b>Wie?</b>
<i>Why?</i>	<b>Warum?</b>
<i>the city center</i>	<b>die Innenstadt</b>
<i>the bus stop</i>	<b>die Bushaltestelle</b>
<i>the street car</i>	<b>die Straßenbahn</b>
<i>the bus goes</i>	<b>der Bus fährt</b>
<i>the ticket</i>	<b>die Fahrkarte</b>
<i>it costs</i>	<b>es kostet</b>
<i>to buy</i>	<b>kaufen</b>
<i>to shop</i>	<b>einkaufen</b>

## TAKE A BREAK 1

You have already encountered some question words before, in questions like **Wie heissen Sie?** (*What's your name?*) or **Wer ist das?** (*Who is that?*). All German question words start with a **w**, pronounced **v**. They are placed at the beginning of the sentence and are followed by the verb and then the subject noun. This is just like the structure of the English *Where are you?* in which the order is: first the question word, placed at the beginning of the sentence, then the verb, and the subject last. In German, this same order is found with all verbs, not just with *to be*, so you get **Was siehst du?** (*What do you see?*) and **Was kostet das?** (*What does it cost?*). This reversed order of subject and verb also indicates a question when there is no question word at all, as in **Kommst du?** (*Are you coming?*) or **Möchtest du?** (*Would you like?*). These are questions that are usually answered with **ja** or **nein**. Now let's look at some more words and phrases.

## VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

<i>I'm looking for</i>	<b>ich suche</b>
<i>from me</i>	<b>von mir</b>
<i>with you (informal)</i>	<b>mit dir</b>
<i>with you (formal)</i>	<b>mit Ihnen</b>
<i>the post office</i>	<b>die Post</b>

*to the post office*  
*from the train station*  
*the store*  
*the department store*  
*to the right*  
*to the left*

**zur Post**  
**vom Bahnhof**  
**das Geschäft**  
**das Kaufhaus**  
**rechts**  
**links**

## TAKE A BREAK 2

The word list that you just heard contained some new prepositions, **mit** (*with*), **zu** (*to or towards*), and **von** (*from*). The last two prepositions have contracted forms: **von**, like **in** or **an**, contracts only with the masculine and neuter articles, not with the feminine one. So you get **vom Bahnhof** (*from the train station*), but **von der Post** (*from the post office*). By contrast, **zu** also contracts with the feminine article, so *to the post office* is **zur Post**, not **zu der Post**. All four of these new prepositions require the following noun or pronoun to take the dative case. You already know how to form the dative of a noun by changing the form of the article or merging it with a preposition. However, the personal pronouns have special case forms: the dative of **ich** is **mir**, the dative of **du** is **dir**, and that of formal **Sie** is **Ihnen**. The dative form of **er** and **es** is **ihm**, and for **sie** it is **ihr**.

## ONE MORE TIME

You can use the words and expressions that you just learned to ask for directions in a new city. Let's practice together. As usual you'll hear the English first, then the German, and then you should repeat the German for practice.

*How do I get to the city center?*

**Wie komme ich in die Innenstadt?**

*Take the street car.*

**Fahren Sie doch mit der Straßenbahn.**

*How much is a ticket?*

**Was kostet eine Fahrkarte?**

*Two euros twenty.*

**Zwei Euro zwanzig.**

*When does the street car go?*

**Wann fährt die Straßenbahn?**

*In five minutes.*

**In fünf Minuten.**

*Where is the stop?*

**Wo ist die Haltestelle?**

*Next to the post office.*

**Neben der Post.**



## BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now let's listen to a dialogue that highlights more of the structures and words from this lesson. Philipp wants to go shopping, and he asks Paula to come along. Listen to the English sentence first, and then you'll hear the German sentence, which you should repeat for practice in the pause provided.

*Would you like to go shopping with me?*

*Yes, I would like to come with you.*

*Are we taking the bus?*

*No, I prefer to ride the street car.*

*Why?*

*It goes straight to the city center.*

*So, what would you like to buy?*

*I'm looking for a book about music.*

*And I would like to buy shoes.*

*Great, I know a good shoe store, next to the post office.*

**Möchtest du mit mir einkaufen gehen?**

**Ja, ich komme gerne mit dir.**

**Fahren wir mit dem Bus?**

**Nein, ich fahre lieber mit der Straßenbahn.**

**Warum?**

**Sie fährt direkt zur Innenstadt.**

**Was möchtest du denn kaufen?**

**Ich suche nach einem Buch über Musik.**

**Und ich möchte gerne Schuhe kaufen.**

**Super, ich kenne ein gutes Schuhgeschäft, neben der Post.**

That wasn't hard to understand, was it? Most of the words you knew already. Did you remember the verb **mögen** (to like) from Lesson 3? You'll hear and use these forms a lot: **ich möchte, du möchtest, or Sie möchten**.

But there were also some new words in the dialogue. Did you notice **denn** in **Was möchtest du denn kaufen?** (So, what would you like to buy?) It can often be translated as *then*, but here it's kind of a filler word best translated as *so* that indicates that Paula is asking for additional information—she already knows that Philipp wants to buy something. German speakers use a lot of filler words like that. It's best to learn them as part of expressions.

## WORK OUT

Okay, now let's practice some of what you've learned. First, you'll hear a phrase in English, and you should translate it into German. You'll hear the correct answer after a pause. Repeat the phrases for practice.

*next to me*

**neben mir**

*with us*

**mit uns**

*from you (informal)*

**von dir**

towards him

zu ihm

next to the train station

neben dem Bahnhof

Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from German into English. You'll have some time to come up with the English translation before you hear the correct answer.

**Es ist links neben dir.**

*It's next to you, on your left.*

**Ich fahre mit dem Bus.**

*I take the bus.*

**Wo ist die Straßenbahn-Haltestelle?**

*Where is the street car stop?*

**Wir gehen vom Bahnhof zur Post.**

*We walk from the train station to the post office.*

**Wann möchtest du einkaufen gehen?**

*When do you want to go shopping?*

Finally, turn the following German sentences into questions using the question word suggested in English. You'll have time to think of the German questions before hearing the right answers, which you should repeat for more practice.

**Am nachmittag gehst du zur Post. (when?)**

**Wann gehst du zur Post?**

**In der Stadt ist ein Buchladen. (where?)**

**Wo ist ein Buchladen?**

**Ich kaufe ein Buch. (what?)**

**Was kaufe ich?**

**Wir fahren mit dem Bus. (how?)**

**Wie fahren wir?**

**Eine Fahrkarte kostet einen Euro. (what?)**

**Was kostet eine Fahrkarte?**

## PARTING WORDS

**Herzlichen Glückwunsch!** *Congratulations!* You've finished another lesson, and you've learned how to ask many different kinds of questions. Of course, if you go shopping for clothes and shoes, you may need to ask about **die Größe** (*the size*) of an item. Or perhaps you will want *to try something on*—**anprobieren**, especially if it is on sale, **im Angebot**. In most German cities, you can shop comfortably, as the city centers have been largely closed off to traffic to create so-called **Fußgängerzonen** (*pedestrian zones*). These have many shops, outdoor cafes and restaurants, and sometimes outdoor markets. **Auf Wiedersehen!** *Good-bye!*



## Lektion 7: Im restaurant

### Lesson 7: At a restaurant

**Willkommen!** Welcome to Lesson 7. In this lesson, you will learn how to order at a restaurant. You'll learn to use the imperative to make requests, and you'll also review the accusative case. So let's get started with some new words and phrases.

#### VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

*the menu*

**die Speisekarte**

*the appetizer*

**die Vorspeise**

*the main course*

**das Hauptgericht**

*the dessert*

**der Nachtisch**

*I would like to have . . .*

**Ich hätte gerne . . .**

*you wish (formal)*

**Sie wünschen**

*I recommend the salad.*

**Ich empfehle den Salat.**

*the soup*

**die Suppe**

*with rice*

**mit Reis**

*without potatoes*

**ohne Kartoffeln**

*for me*

**für mich**

#### TAKE A BREAK 1

Did you notice the word **gerne**? This is an adverb that you have already encountered in previous lessons. Together with a verb, it indicates that an activity is liked. So **ich hätte gerne** is *I'd like to have*, **ich esse gerne** is *I like to eat*, and **ich trinke gerne** is *I like to drink*. If you want to add a noun to such an expression with **gerne**, it has to be in the accusative case. You already know how to form the accusative of nouns. But with personal pronouns, there are some special forms that you need to know. For instance, **ich** and **du** have the accusative forms **mich** and **dich**, and **er** becomes **ihn** in the accusative. Not all pronouns change their form, though. The accusative of **Sie** is also **Sie**, and that's true for all three meanings of **sie/Sie**. The accusative pronoun forms are used not only when the pronoun is the direct object of the sentence, but also after certain prepositions that take the accusative. They include **über** (*about*), which you learned in Lesson 6, as well as **für** (*for*) and **ohne** (*without*). Now let's listen to some more words and expressions.

## VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

*He drinks coffee.*

**Er trinkt Kaffee.**

*Have the cutlet. (informal)*

**Nimm das Schnitzel.**

*Bring a beer. (informal)*

**Bringen Sie ein Bier.**

*a glass of white wine*

**ein Glas Weißwein**

*the chicken*

**das Hühnchen**

*the meat*

**das Fleisch**

*fresh fish*

**frischer Fisch**

*the vegetables*

**das Gemüse**

*the cake*

**der Kuchen**

*the mineral water*

**das Mineralwasser**

## TAKE A BREAK 2

When you ask another person to do something for you, such as when you order at a restaurant, you often need to use an imperative form of the verb. This is another aspect of grammar where you have to make a distinction between the formal **Sie** and the informal **du**, depending on whom you're talking to. With the **Sie** form, the imperative form is the same as the form of the verb in the present tense, except that the verb comes first. So, to say *Give me* to someone you would address with **Sie**, use **Geben Sie mir**. By contrast, there is a special imperative form for the informal **du**. It is like the **du** form of the verb in the present tense, but without the **-st** or **-t** ending. So the imperative that corresponds to **du gibst** (*you give*) is **gib** (*give*); similarly, it's **nimm** (*take*) for **du nimmst** (*you take*), **bring** (*bring*) for **du bringst** (*you bring*), and so on.

## ONE MORE TIME

Now, let's practice what you just learned by listening to a dialogue. Imagine that you're at a restaurant, talking to a server. You'll hear English sentences first and then the German translations, which you should repeat for practice.

*Hello, what would you like?*

**Guten Tag, was hätten Sie gerne?**

*As an appetizer, I'd like a salad.*

**Zur Vorspeise hätte ich gerne einen Salat.**

*And what would you like for your main course?*

**Und was wünschen Sie zum Hauptgericht?**

*Can you recommend something to me?*

**Können Sie mir etwas empfehlen?**

*Today we have fresh fish with rice.*

*Thanks, but I would like to eat meat.*

*Then why don't you have a cutlet?*

*Yes, I would like to have that.*

**Heute haben wir frischen Fisch mit Reis.**

**Danke, aber ich möchte gerne Fleisch essen.**

**Dann nehmen Sie doch ein Schnitzel.**

**Ja, das hätte ich gerne.**

## BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now listen to a conversation that highlights the structures you have learned in this lesson and introduces a bit more vocabulary. Philipp and Paula are going out for dinner, and they are discussing what they will have. You'll hear the English sentence first; then, listen to and repeat the German sentence.

*What will you have, Philipp?*

*As an appetizer, I'll have a pea soup.*

*And then I'd like chicken with rice.*

*And for you, Paula?*

*I don't know yet.*

*Please, give me the menu once more.*

*Here you go.*

*Have the fish, why don't you?*

*Yes, I like to eat fish.*

*Would you like to drink a glass of white wine?*

*Oh yes, and a bottle of mineral water.*

**Was nimmst du, Philipp?**

**Zur Vorspeise nehme ich eine Erbsensuppe.**

**Und dann möchte ich ein Hähnchen mit Reis.**

**Und für dich, Paula?**

**Ich weiß noch nicht.**

**Gib mir bitte noch einmal die Speisekarte.**

**Bitte sehr.**

**Nimm doch den Fisch.**

**Ja, Fisch esse ich gerne.**

**Möchtest du ein Glas Weißwein trinken?**

**Au ja, und eine Flasche Mineralwasser.**

Okay, you're learning more and more vocabulary with each lesson. Did you notice that some phrases included an extra word to indicate a quantity of food or drink, as in **ein Stück Kuchen** (*a piece of cake*) or **eine Flasche Mineralwasser** (*a bottle of mineral water*)? Another point you may have noticed is that imperatives very often come with an extra little word: When you make a request, you generally use the word **bitte** (*please*) in it, as in **Gib mir bitte die Speisekarte** (*Please give me the menu*). If you use the imperative to make a suggestion, it is common to add the word **doch**, which can be translated loosely as *why don't you*. In both cases, the extra word serves to make the request or suggestion sound less direct and more polite.

## WORK OUT

Okay, now let's practice some of what you've learned. First, you'll hear a sentence in German, and you should translate it into English. You'll hear the correct answer after a pause.

<b>Gib mir bitte einen Apfel.</b>	<i>Give me an apple, please.</i>
<b>Geben Sie ihr bitte die Speisekarte.</b>	<i>Please give her the menu.</i>
<b>Für mich bitte ein Bier.</b>	<i>For me a beer, please.</i>
<b>Nehmen Sie doch den Fisch.</b>	<i>Have the fish, why don't you?</i>
<b>Zum Nachtisch möchte ich ein Eis.</b>	<i>I'd like ice cream for dessert.</i>

Great! Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from English into German. After a pause, you'll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

<i>This is for you. (informal)</i>	<b>Das ist für dich.</b>
<i>I would like to have fish.</i>	<b>Ich hätte gerne Fisch.</b>
<i>Have the salad, why don't you. (informal)</i>	<b>Nimm doch den Salat.</b>
<i>The cake is for me.</i>	<b>Der Kuchen ist für mich.</b>
<i>She eats chicken with potatoes.</i>	<b>Sie isst Hühnchen mit Kartoffeln.</b>

Now let's do a fill-in-the-blanks exercise. You'll hear a German sentence that is incomplete because it is missing the direct object. Then you'll hear a word or phrase in English. Translate it into German and use it as the direct object to finish the sentence. Remember to use the accusative case. You'll have some time before you hear the correct answer, which we suggest you repeat then for more practice.

<b>Zur Vorspeise nehme ich . . .</b> ( <i>the salad</i> ).	<b>Zur Vorspeise nehme ich den Salat.</b>
<b>Zum Hauptgericht esse ich . . .</b> ( <i>cutlet with vegetables</i> ).	<b>Zum Hauptgericht esse ich ein Schnitzel mit Gemüse</b>
<b>und ich trinke . . .</b> ( <i>a glass of white wine</i> ).	<b>und ich trinke ein Glas Weisswein.</b>
<b>Zum Nachtisch esse ich . . .</b> ( <i>a piece of cake</i> )	<b>Zum Nachtisch esse ich ein Stück Kuchen</b>
<b>und ich trinke . . .</b> ( <i>a cup of coffee</i> ).	<b>und ich trinke eine Tasse Kaffee.</b>

## PARTING WORDS

**Danke!** *Thank you!* You're making great progress as you're learning to use German in some real-life situations that you might encounter when visiting Germany. Of course, there are a lot more food

terms that you may want to learn, such as **Rindfleisch** (*beef*), **Nudeln** (*noodles*), or **Obst** (*fruit*). And every German meal begins with a wish to your companions: **Guten Appetit!** *Enjoy your meal!* **Auf Wiedersehen in Lektion acht!** *See you in Lesson 8!*



## Lektion 8: Gegenstände beschreiben

### Lesson 8: Describing things

**Hallo! Hi!** Welcome to Lesson 8! You'll learn the words for colors, as well as other adjectives that you can use to describe objects, such as items of clothing. We will also take a closer look at possessive pronouns and demonstratives. Let's begin with a few new words and phrases.

#### VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

<i>the color</i>	<b>die Farbe</b>
<i>red</i>	<b>rot</b>
<i>blue</i>	<b>blau</b>
<i>green</i>	<b>grün</b>
<i>brown</i>	<b>braun</b>
<i>black</i>	<b>schwarz</b>
<i>yellow</i>	<b>gelb</b>
<i>the yellow shirt</i>	<b>das gelbe Hemd</b>
<i>a large shirt</i>	<b>ein großes Hemd</b>
<i>a small bag</i>	<b>eine kleine Tasche</b>

#### TAKE A BREAK 1

Now you've learned some words for colors, and you've seen how to use them with a noun. Like other adjectives, their form depends on where in the sentence they are used. They can stand by themselves at the end of the sentence, as in **der Stuhl ist rot** (*the chair is red*), or they can be placed between an article and a noun, like in some of the examples you just heard. When the adjective stands by itself, it has no ending. But when the adjective precedes the noun, the form of its ending depends on what kind of article you use. After the definite article, the adjective ends in an **-e** for all three grammatical genders: **der kleine**

**Mann** (*the small man*), **die kleine Frau** (*the small woman*), **das kleine Kind** (*the small child*). With the indefinite article, an adjective will have different endings for the masculine and neuter forms, namely, **-r** (as in **kleiner**) and **-s** (as in **kleines**), while the feminine ending remains **-e** (as in **kleine**). So you get **ein kleiner Mann** (*a small man*) and **ein kleines Kind** (*a small child*), but **eine kleine Frau** (*a small woman*). In addition, adjectives also have different endings depending on the case of the noun, but we'll learn more about that later. First, let's listen to some more words and expressions.

## VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

<i>the skirt</i>	<b>der Rock</b>
<i>the pants</i>	<b>die Hose</b>
<i>the shoe</i>	<b>der Schuh</b>
<i>the sweater</i>	<b>der Pullover</b>
<i>your jacket</i>	<b>deine Jacke</b>
<i>an old dress</i>	<b>ein altes Kleid</b>
<i>the new dress</i>	<b>das neue Kleid</b>
<i>this dress</i>	<b>dieses Kleid</b>
<i>her dress</i>	<b>ihr Kleid</b>
<i>his pants</i>	<b>seine Hose</b>

## TAKE A BREAK 2

You've just learned some more words for items of clothing along with more adjectives to describe them. Instead of using articles, you can also combine nouns with possessives like **mein** (*my*) and demonstratives like **dies** (*this*). You already know about the pronoun **mein** (*my*) from previous lessons. The corresponding forms for other persons are **dein** for **du**, **sein** for **er**, and **ihr** for **sie/Sie**, in all its three meanings. When it comes to endings, **mein**, **dein**, and the other possessives behave a lot like the indefinite article **ein**. They have the same gender and case endings, and they also have the same effect on accompanying adjectives. So you get **mein blauer Pullover** (*my blue sweater*) and **deine neue Tasche** (*your new bag*). By contrast, the demonstrative **dieser** (*this*) behaves more like the definite article **der**. It has a different form for each gender—**dieser**, **diese**, **dieses**—while a following adjective always ends in **-e**. So, *this blue sweater* is **dieser blaue Pullover**, and *this blue shirt* is **dieses blaue Hemd**.

## ONE MORE TIME

Now let's review what you have just learned about adjectives. The following advertisement for a yard sale describes the items that are for sale. You'll hear adjectives and nouns together, in the accusative case.



Note that those adjectives that precede masculine nouns have an accusative case ending in **-n**, while the feminine and neuter forms are unchanged. You'll hear the English first, and then the German, which you should repeat for practice.

*We sell a large table,  
two black chairs,  
a blue chair,  
a red lamp,  
a small radio,  
a green couch,  
a new TV,  
and an old wardrobe.*

**Wir verkaufen einen grossen Tisch,  
zwei schwarze Stühle,  
einen blauen Stuhl,  
eine rote Lampe,  
ein kleines Radio,  
eine grüne Couch,  
einen neuen Fernseher,  
und einen alten Schrank.**

### BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now let's listen to a dialogue that highlights more of the structures and words from this lesson. Paula and Philipp are going to a party. They are talking about what to wear.

Listen to the English sentence first, and then you'll hear the German sentence repeated.

*Would you like to borrow a dress from my sister?*

*Yes, I'd like to; what color is it?*

*It is brown, with a yellow pattern.*

*That's a beautiful dress.*

*But maybe it is too small for me.*

*I believe it is the right size.*

*Yes, you're right.*

*It goes well with your new shoes.*

*And what are you going to wear?*

*I will wear white pants and a shirt.*

**Möchtest du ein Kleid von meiner Schwester leihen?**

**Ja gerne, welche Farbe hat es?**

**Es ist braun, mit einem gelben Muster.**

**Das ist ein schönes Kleid.**

**Aber vielleicht ist es mir zu klein.**

**Ich glaube es hat die richtige Größe.**

**Ja, du hast recht.**

**Es passt gut zu deinen neuen Schuhen.**

**Und was ziehst du an?**

**Ich werde eine weiße Hose anziehen und dazu ein Hemd.**

Did you notice the question word **welche** in **welche Farbe** (*which color*)? It's grammatically parallel to the demonstrative **dies**, in that it has three different gender forms: **welcher**, **welche**, and **welches**. There

were also a few new words in this dialogue, including the verbs **anziehen** (*to dress, to wear*) and **leihen** (*to borrow*). By the way, *to lend* is **verleihen**—the meaning of **leihen** is reversed just by adding the prefix **ver-**.

## WORK OUT

Okay, now let's practice some of what you've learned. First, you'll hear a phrase in German, and then you should translate it into English. You'll hear the correct answer after a pause.

<b>mein rotes Radio</b>	<i>my red radio</i>
<b>eine neue Tasche</b>	<i>a new bag</i>
<b>dieser blaue Pullover</b>	<i>this blue sweater</i>
<b>die weiße Hose</b>	<i>the white pants</i>
<b>eine schwarze Jacke</b>	<i>a black jacket</i>

Great! Now do the opposite; translate the phrase from English into German to practice the forms of possessives and adjectives. After a pause, you'll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

<i>your red dress (informal)</i>	<b>dein rotes Kleid</b>
<i>my blue jacket</i>	<b>meine blaue Jacke</b>
<i>his blue shirt</i>	<b>sein blaues Hemd</b>
<i>the black skirt</i>	<b>der schwarze Rock</b>
<i>this new bag</i>	<b>diese neue Tasche</b>

Finally, change the following sentences in German. First, you'll hear a German sentence with an adjective at the end, followed by its English translation. Then, try to move the adjective before the noun, but remember to adjust the ending according to the article and the gender of the noun. For example, if you hear **diese Tasche ist neu** (*this bag is new*), change it to **diese neue Tasche** (*this new bag*). You'll have some time to think before hearing the right answer, which you should then repeat for practice.

<b>Die Wohnung ist groß.</b> ( <i>The apartment is big.</i> )	<b>die große Wohnung</b>
<b>Der Tisch ist groß.</b> ( <i>The table is big.</i> )	<b>der große Tisch</b>
<b>Mein Fernseher ist neu.</b> ( <i>My TV is new.</i> )	<b>mein neuer Fernseher</b>
<b>Dieser Fernseher ist neu.</b> ( <i>This TV is new.</i> )	<b>dieser neue Fernseher</b>
<b>Deine Lampe ist alt.</b> ( <i>Your lamp is old.</i> )	<b>deine alte Lampe</b>

## PARTING WORDS

**Herzlichen Glückwunsch!** *Congratulations!* This was a difficult lesson, but you've done remarkably well. The adjective endings are a complicated topic; maybe you'll want to practice some more with other adjectives, like **lila** (*violet*) and **rosa** (*pink*), or **kalt** (*cold*) and **heiss** (*hot*). And you can also use more words for clothing, like **der Hut** (*the hat*) or **der Schal** (*the scarf*). **Auf Wiedersehen!** See you in Lesson 9.



## Lektion 9: Bei der Arbeit

### Lesson 9: At work

**Willkommen zu Lektion neun!** *Welcome to Lesson 9!* In this lesson, you'll learn how to tell time and how to talk about events in the past tense. You'll also learn new vocabulary related to work and professions. Let's start with some new phrases.

### VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

*I worked.*

**Ich habe gearbeitet.**

*I phoned.*

**Ich habe telefoniert.**

*He drove.*

**Er ist gefahren.**

*I studied law.*

**Ich habe Jura studiert.**

*to run a business*

**ein Geschäft leiten**

*He ran the company.*

**Er hat die Firma geleitet.**

*at one o'clock*

**um ein Uhr**

*half past three*

**halb vier**

*quarter to nine*

**viertel vor neun**

*quarter past eight*

**viertel nach acht**

### TAKE A BREAK 1

So now you know how to tell time in German. Just be careful not to confuse the meaning of forms like **halb acht**: it means *half past seven*, not *half past eight*. It's like saying you're halfway to eight o'clock.

German has several ways of expressing the past tense. In spoken language, the most common form involves the use of a participle, together with a helping verb, either **sein** (*to be*) or **haben** (*to have*). Most verbs take **haben**, but verbs of motion take **sein**, as in **ich bin gefahren** (*I drove*). There are different ways of forming the participle, both usually involving two elements: the prefix **ge-** and an ending, either **-t** or **-en**. So the participle of **leiten** is **geleitet**, **arbeiten** becomes **gearbeitet**, and **fahren** becomes **gefahren**. Unlike in English, the participle is usually placed at the end of the sentence, even though the helping verb is near the beginning. So you sometimes have a lot of other words in between them. For example, if you want to say that you went by bus, the phrase **mit dem Bus** goes in between the two parts of the past tense: **Ich bin mit dem Bus gefahren** (*I went by bus*). Now let's look at a few more words and phrases.

## VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

<i>the lawyer (male)</i>	<b>der Anwalt</b>
<i>the lawyer (female)</i>	<b>die Anwältin</b>
<i>the teacher (male)</i>	<b>der Lehrer</b>
<i>the architect (female)</i>	<b>die Architektin</b>
<i>the baker (male)</i>	<b>der Bäcker</b>
<i>He was a doctor.</i>	<b>Er war Arzt.</b>
<i>Monday</i>	<b>Montag</b>
<i>Tuesday</i>	<b>Dienstag</b>
<i>Wednesday</i>	<b>Mittwoch</b>
<i>Thursday</i>	<b>Donnerstag</b>
<i>Friday</i>	<b>Freitag</b>
<i>Saturday</i>	<b>Samstag</b>
<i>Sunday</i>	<b>Sonntag</b>

## TAKE A BREAK 2

So now you've also learned the names for the days of the week. Many are similar to their English counterparts, except for Wednesday: **Mittwoch** comes from the two words **Mitte** (*middle*) and **Woche** (*week*), so literally, it's the day in the middle of the week.

You also learned some names of professions, which are different for men and women. First, you'll use either a masculine or a feminine article, depending on the gender of the person. And if you are talking about a woman, you also have to add the ending **-in** to the masculine form; for example, **der Architekt**

becomes **die Architektin**. When talking about both men and women, the two forms are usually used together. So job ads often ask for **Lehrer oder Lehrerin** (*male teacher or female teacher*).

## ONE MORE TIME

Now let's review some of the new grammar and vocabulary. Philipp is telling us about the professions of his family members. You'll hear the English first, and then the German, which you should repeat for practice.

*My sister studied law.*

**Meine Schwester hat Jura studiert.**

*Now she's a lawyer.*

**Jetzt ist sie Anwältin.**

*My brother is an architect.*

**Mein Bruder ist Architekt.**

*My parents are retired.*

**Meine Eltern sind pensioniert.**

*My mother was a teacher.*

**Meine Mutter war Lehrerin.**

*My father worked for the postal service.*

**Mein Vater hat bei der Post gearbeitet.**

*My grandfather was a baker.*

**Mein Großvater war Bäcker.**

*My grandmother ran the store.*

**Meine Großmutter hat den Laden geleitet.**

## BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now let's listen to a dialogue that highlights more of the structures and phrases from this lesson. Listen to Paula asking Philipp about his day at work. Listen to the English sentence first, and then you'll hear the German sentence, which you should repeat for practice.

*What did you do today?*

**Was hast du heute gemacht?**

*I worked in the office.*

**Ich habe im Büro gearbeitet.**

*I drove to work at nine.*

**Um neun bin ich zur Arbeit gefahren.**

*At half past ten I talked on the phone with a client.*

**Um halb elf habe ich mit einem Kunden telefoniert.**

*At quarter to one I had lunch with a colleague.*

**Um Viertel vor eins habe ich mit einer Kollegin zu Mittag gegessen.**

*Then we had a meeting, as we do every Thursday.*

**Dann haben wir eine Besprechung gehabt, wie jeden Donnerstag.**

*And at five o'clock, I went home.*

**Und um fünf Uhr bin ich nach Hause gefahren.**

*Do you work in the office every day?*

**Arbeitest du jeden Tag im Büro?**

No, on Monday I went to Cologne on a business trip.

**Nein, am Montag war ich auf Geschäftsreise in Köln.**

You're learning more and more vocabulary with each lesson. Let's sum up the new words used in the comprehension piece above. There were a number of words that relate to working *in an office* (**im Büro**): you talk to *colleagues* (**Kollegen**) or *clients* (**Kunden**), and you may have a *meeting* (**eine Besprechung**) or go on a *business trip* (**eine Geschäftsreise**).

## WORK OUT

Now let's practice some of the new vocabulary and grammar that you've learned in this lesson. As usual, we'll start with translations. First, you'll hear a word in German, and you should translate it into English. You'll hear the correct answer after a pause.

<b>die Architektin</b>	<i>the architect (female)</i>
<b>der Arzt</b>	<i>the doctor (male)</i>
<b>Du bist nach Berlin gefahren.</b>	<i>You drove to Berlin.</i>
<b>Er hat im Büro gearbeitet.</b>	<i>He worked at the office.</i>
<b>am Sonntag</b>	<i>on Sunday</i>

Great! Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from English into German. After a pause, you'll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

<i>half past six</i>	<b>halb sieben</b>
<i>on Friday</i>	<b>am Freitag</b>
<i>He worked with me.</i>	<b>Er hat mit mir gearbeitet.</b>
<i>the baker (male)</i>	<b>der Bäcker</b>
<i>the teacher (female)</i>	<b>die Lehrerin</b>

Finally, change the following sentences in German from present to past tense. You'll hear the present tense form first, along with the participle. Then you will have time to answer before you hear the correct form, which you should repeat for practice. All forms take **haben** as the helping verb.

<b>Ich gebe Dir ein Buch. (gegeben)</b>	<b>Ich habe Dir ein Buch gegeben.</b>
<b>Du liest die Zeitung. (gelesen)</b>	<b>Du hast die Zeitung gelesen.</b>
<b>Es kostet zwei Euro. (gekostet)</b>	<b>Es hat zwei Euro gekostet.</b>

Wir sehen einen Film. (gesehen)

Wir haben einen Film gesehen.

Sie hört Musik. (gehört)

Sie hat Musik gehört.

## PARTING WORDS

**Herzlichen Glückwunsch!** *Congratulations!* You have completed another lesson. Of course, there are many other names of professions. If you learn a **Handwerk** (*trade or manual labor*), you might become a *butcher* (**ein Metzger**), an *electrician* (**ein Elektriker**) or a *carpenter* (**ein Tischler**). Other professions may require a university degree, such as a **Zahnarzt** (*dentist*), **Wissenschaftler** (*scientist*), **Buchhalter** (*accountant*), or **Journalist** (*journalist*). **Auf Wiedersehen!** See you in Lesson 10.



## Lektion 10: Beschäftigungen und unterhaltung

Lesson 10: Socializing and entertainment

**Willkommen!** Welcome to the tenth and final lesson. You've done a great job and learned a lot of basic German. In this lesson, you'll learn about expressing likes and dislikes, as well as about the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives. You'll also learn words that relate to sports and entertainment. Let's get started right away.

### VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

*the entertainment*

**die Unterhaltung**

*the people*

**die Leute**

*the viewers*

**die Zuschauer**

*We play cards.*

**Wir spielen Karten.**

*the sport*

**die Sportart**

*Soccer*

**Fussball**

*the bike*

**das Rad**

*to swim*

**schwimmen**

*not*

**nicht**

*I like it.*

**Das gefällt mir.**

*I don't like it.*

**Das gefällt mir nicht.**

*no work*

**keine Arbeit**

### TAKE A BREAK 1

There are two main ways to express negation in German—either on the verb or on the noun. With nouns, the negative adjective **kein** is used. It has case and gender endings just like the article **ein**, so *no man* is **kein Mann**, while *no woman* is **keine Frau**. With verbs, you use the word **nicht** to express negation. It's often placed at the end of the sentence, except in the past tense, where it's placed before the participle.

Did you also notice the expression **Es gefällt mir** (*I like it*)? Literally, it means *it pleases me*, so the person who likes something is in the dative case, while the thing being liked is the subject. We'll practice later, but first, we'll look at some other ways of expressing likes and dislikes.

### VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

*popular*

**beliebt**

*rather*

**lieber**

*few*

**wenige**

*fewer than*

**weniger als**

*I like it better.*

**Es gefällt mir besser.**

*He swims best.*

**Er schwimmt am besten.**

*many*

**viele**

*more*

**mehr**

*the most*

**am meisten**

*other people*

**andere Leute**

### TAKE A BREAK 2

When you want to say that you like or dislike something, you often need to compare it with something else. You can form the comparative of adjectives by adding an **-er** ending, and the ending **-ste** or **-sten** gives you the superlative. Like other adjective forms, the comparative and superlative adjectives can stand before a noun or at the end of a sentence: **das kleinere Kind** (*the smaller child*), or **Das Mädchen ist am kleinsten** (*The girl is the smallest*). When the comparative is used independently rather than with a noun, it is often combined with the word **als**, which sets up the comparison. For example, **Ich bin kleiner als du** (*I'm smaller than you*). Note also that some important adjectives have irregular comparative forms.



**Besser** and **am besten** go with **gut**, and **mehr** and **am meisten** go with **viel**. And the adverb **gern** has the comparative form **lieber**.

## ONE MORE TIME

Let's practice these forms and listen to a short text about home entertainment in Germany. You'll hear the English first, and then the German, which you should repeat for practice.

*What do people in Germany do for entertainment in the evening?*

*Many people like to play cards.*

*The most popular card game is called Skat.*

*Many people also like to watch sports on TV.*

*Soccer is the most popular.*

*It always has the most viewers.*

*Tennis has fewer viewers than soccer.*

*But it has more viewers than many other sports.*

**Was machen die Leute in Deutschland am Abend zur Unterhaltung?**

**Viele Leute spielen gerne Karten.**

**Das beliebteste Kartenspiel heißt Skat.**

**Viele Leute sehen auch gerne Sport im Fernsehen.**

**Fussball ist am beliebtesten.**

**Es hat immer die meisten Zuschauer.**

**Tennis hat weniger Zuschauer als Fussball.**

**Aber es hat mehr Zuschauer als viele andere Sportarten.**

## BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now let's bring it all together and listen to a dialogue that highlights more of the structures and phrases from this lesson. Paula and Philipp are making plans for the day. Listen to the English sentence first, and then listen to and repeat the German sentence.

*Do you feel like going swimming today?*

*No, I don't feel like it.*

*Don't you like to swim?*

*No, I'd rather play tennis.*

*And I like bike riding best.*

*I like that, too.*

*Let's do a bike tour then.*

*Oh yes, and we can have a picnic along the way.*

**Hast du Lust heute schwimmen zu gehen?**

**Nein, dazu habe ich keine Lust.**

**Schwimmst du nicht gerne?**

**Nein, ich spiele lieber Tennis.**

**Und am liebsten fahre ich Rad.**

**Das gefällt mir auch.**

**Dann lass uns doch eine Radtour machen.**

**Au ja, und unterwegs können wir ein Picknick machen.**

*Do you think Tim wants to come, too?*

**Meinst du Tim will auch mitkommen?**

*No, he plays soccer today.*

**Nein, er spielt heute Fussball.**

*He likes that better.*

**Das gefällt ihm besser.**

Could you follow the conversation? It included several ways of expressing likes and dislikes, including a very common idiom, **zu etwas Lust haben** (*to feel like doing something*). You see that it gets negated with the word **kein**: **Ich habe Lust** (*I feel like it*) becomes **Ich habe keine Lust** (*I don't feel like it*). There were only a few new words in the dialogue, and most of them are very similar to their English counterparts, like **Tennis** and **Picknick**. The verb **meinen** is *to mean* in English, except that here, **Meinst du?** is used to mean *Do you think?* And **eine Radtour** is of course *a bike tour*—in German, you can often just stick two nouns together to form a new one.

## WORK OUT

Great! Now let's practice some of what you've learned. First, you'll hear a word in German, and you should translate it into English. You'll hear the correct answer after a pause.

**die besten Tomaten**

*the best tomatoes*

**der schönste Tag**

*the nicest day*

**das Kind ist kleiner**

*the child is smaller*

**der Salat ist am frischesten**

*the salad is the freshest*

**der neuere Film**

*the newer film*

Great! Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from English into German. After a pause, you'll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

*no viewers*

**keine Zuschauer**

*more people*

**mehr Leute**

*fewer potatoes*

**weniger Kartoffeln**

*most popular*

**am beliebtesten**

*more popular than tennis*

**beliebter als Tennis**

Finally, give negative answers to the following questions in German. You'll hear the question first, and then you will have time to answer before you hear the correct answers, which you should repeat for practice. Begin your answer with **nein** (*no*).

Hast du einen Bruder?

Nein, ich habe keinen Bruder.

Möchtest du schwimmen?

Nein, ich möchte nicht schwimmen.

Hast du gearbeitet?

Nein, ich habe nicht gearbeitet.

Hast du Lust?

Nein, ich habe keine Lust.

Gefällt dir Tennis?

Nein, Tennis gefällt mir nicht.

## PARTING WORDS

**Herzlichen Glückwunsch!** *Congratulations!* You've done a great job in this course and have just completed its tenth and final lesson. You've learned a lot of practical vocabulary and useful basic grammar, which now you are all ready to put to use. **Auf Wiedersehen! Alles Gute!** *Good-bye! All the best!*

**Willkommen!** *Welcome!* Here's your chance to practice all the vocabulary and grammar you've mastered in ten lessons of *Starting Out In German* with these five everyday dialogues.

You'll hear the dialogue first in German at a conversational pace. Listen carefully for meaning. Can you get the gist of the conversation? Next, you'll hear each sentence individually, first in German and then in English. This should help fill in any gaps in understanding you had the first time. Then, you'll have a chance to listen to each sentence of the dialogue again and repeat it for practice. Finally, you'll do some role-play by taking part in the same conversation. You'll first hear the native speaker say a line from the dialogue, then you'll respond appropriately in the pause provided. Have fun!

### DIALOGUE 1: TREFFEN MIT DER FAMILIE (MEETING THE FAMILY)

- Paula: **Ich bin Paula. Wie heißt du?**  
*I'm Paula. What's your name?*
- Stephan: **Hallo Paula, ich bin Stephan.**  
*Hi, Paula! I'm Stephan.*
- Philipp ist mein Bruder.**  
*Philipp is my brother.*
- Paula: **Hallo, Stephan. Wie geht es dir?**  
*Hi, Stephan. How are you?*
- Stephan: **Sehr gut, danke. Und wie geht es dir?**  
*Very well, thank you. And how are you?*
- Paula: **Auch sehr gut, danke.**  
*Very well, also. Thank you.*
- Stephan: **Du sprichst aber gut Deutsch.**  
*But you speak German well.*
- Paula: **Danke, aber ich spreche nur ein bisschen.**  
*Thanks, but I speak only a little.*
- Stephan: **Willkommen in Frankfurt, Paula.**  
*Welcome to Frankfurt, Paula.*
- Paula: **Danke sehr. Es ist schön hier.**  
*Thank you. It's nice here.*
- Stephan: **Und wo kommst du her?**  
*And where are you from?*
- Paula: **Ich komme aus Philadelphia.**  
*I'm from Philadelphia.*

**Ich bin zu Besuch in Deutschland.**

*I'm in Germany for a visit.*

Stephan: **Philadelphia ist sehr schön, finde ich.**

*Philadelphia is very nice, I find.*

Paula: **Das finde ich auch.**

*I think so, too.*

## DIALOGUE 2: ZUHAUSE BEI PHILIPPS ELTERN (PHILIPP'S PARENTS' HOUSE)

Philipp: **Hier wohnen meine Eltern.**

*Here is where my parents live.*

Paula: **Das ist aber ein schönes Haus, Philipp.**

*That's really a nice house, Philipp.*

Philipp: **Hier ist das Wohnzimmer.**

*Here is the living room.*

Paula: **Da sind aber viele Familienfotos.**

*There are many family photographs there.*

Philipp: **Ja, es sind vielleicht dreissig Fotos.**

*Yes, there are maybe thirty photographs.*

Paula: **Wer ist das?**

*Who is that?*

Philipp: **Das sind meine drei Tanten.**

*Those are my three aunts.*

**Sie wohnen in Berlin.**

*They live in Berlin.*

Paula: **Und wer ist das?**

*And who is that?*

Philipp: **Das ist mein Cousin.**

*That's my (male) cousin.*

**Er wohnt in London.**

*He lives in London.*

Paula: **Wirklich? Meine Cousine wohnt auch in London.**

*Really? My (female) cousin lives in London, too.*

Philipp: **Hier ist auch ein Balkon.**

*There's also a balcony here.*

**Auf dem Balkon ist ein Tisch.**

*There's a table on the balcony.*

Paula: **Das ist schön.**

*That's nice.*

Philipp: **Im Garten ist auch ein Tisch.**

*There's also a table in the garden.*

**Und da sind vier Stühle.**

*And there are four chairs there.*

Paula: **Entschuldige, aber wo finde ich das Bad?**

*Excuse me, but where do I find the bathroom?*

Philipp: **Es ist neben der Küche.**

*It's next to the kitchen.*

Paula: **Danke.**

*Thanks.*

### DIALOGUE 3: IM SCHUHGESCHÄFT (AT THE SHOE STORE)

Verkäufer: **Guten Tag. Kann ich Ihnen helfen?**

*Hello. Can I help you?*

Paula: **Ja, ich würde gerne ein Paar Schuhe kaufen.**

*Yes, I would like to buy a pair of shoes.*

Verkäufer: **Da ist ein schönes Paar im Fenster.**

*There is a nice pair in the window.*

Paula: **Ja, die möchte ich gerne anprobieren.**

*Yes, I'd like to try those.*

Verkäufer: **Welche Größe haben Sie?**

*Which size do you have?*

Paula: **Ich habe Größe vierzig.**

*I have size forty.*

Verkäufer: **Einen Moment bitte, ich gehe sie suchen. ( . . . )**

*One moment please; I'll go and look for them. ( . . . )*

**Bitte sehr, hier sind die Schuhe in Größe vierzig.**

*Here you go; here are the shoes in size forty.*

Paula: **Danke sehr, ich werde sie anprobieren.**

*Thank you; I will try them on.*

- Verkäufer: **Passen sie Ihnen?**  
*Do they fit?*
- Paula: **Ja, sie passen gut.**  
*Yes, they fit well.*
- Verkäufer: **Das sehe ich.**  
*I can see.*
- Paula: **Ich möchte sie gerne kaufen.**  
*I would like to buy them.*
- Was kosten sie?**  
*How much are they?*
- Verkäufer: **Sie kosten hundertzwanzig Euro.**  
*They cost one hundred twenty euros.*
- Paula: **Bitte sehr.**  
*Here you go.*
- Verkäufer: **Danke sehr.**  
*Thank you very much.*
- Paula: **Auf Wiedersehen.**  
*Good-bye.*

#### DIALOGUE 4: IM GEMÜSELADEN (AT THE GROCERY STORE)

- Verkäuferin: **Möchten Sie Bananen kaufen?**  
*Would you like to buy bananas?*
- Philipp: **Nein, diese Bananen sind noch etwas grün.**  
*No, these bananas are still a bit green.*
- Verkäuferin: **Hier sind rote Äpfel.**  
*Here are red apples.*
- Philipp: **Ja, die möchte ich kaufen.**  
*Yes, I want to buy those.*
- Verkäuferin: **Was brauchen Sie sonst noch?**  
*What else do you need?*
- Philipp: **Vielleicht etwas frischen Salat.**  
*Maybe some fresh salad.*
- Verkäuferin: **Hier ist Salat, und da sind auch Tomaten.**  
*Here is salad, and there are tomatoes too.*

Philipp: **Au ja, ich nehme ein Pfund Tomaten.**  
*Oh yes, I'll take a pound of tomatoes.*

**Und dann möchte ich noch Kartoffeln kaufen.**  
*And then I want to buy some potatoes, too.*

Verkäuferin: **Nehmen Sie doch diese kleinen Kartoffeln.**  
*Take these small potatoes.*

**Ein Pfund kostet nur ein Euro.**  
*One pound costs only one euro.*

Philipp: **Danke, die nehme ich gerne.**  
*Thanks, I'll take those gladly.*

Verkäuferin: **Möchten Sie sonst noch etwas?**  
*Would you like anything else?*

Philipp: **Nein, das ist alles.**  
*No, that's everything.*

Verkäuferin: **Das macht acht Euro fünfzig.**  
*That's eight euros and fifty cents.*

#### DIALOGUE 5: AUSGEHEN (GOING OUT)

Stephan: **Was hast du gestern Abend gemacht?**  
*What did you do last night?*

Paula: **Ich war mit meinem Freund im Kino.**  
*I went to the movies with my boyfriend.*

**Und danach haben wir Eis gegessen.**  
*And afterwards, we ate ice cream.*

Stephan: **Was für einen Film habt ihr gesehen?**  
*Which movie did you see?*

Paula: **Wir haben einen alten Film von Hitchcock gesehen.**  
*We saw an old movie by Hitchcock.*

**Das Kino macht eine Retrospektive mit den besten Filmen aus den Fünfzigern.**  
*The theater has a retrospective with the best movies from the fifties.*

Stephan: **Das gefällt mir auch.**  
*I like that, too.*

**Vielleicht können wir Morgen zusammen einen anderen Film sehen.**  
*Maybe tomorrow we can see another movie together.*



- Paula: **Au ja, das mache ich gerne.**  
*Oh yes, I'd like to do that.*
- Und was hast du gestern gemacht?**  
*And what did you do yesterday?*
- Stephan: **Ich habe Karten mit Freunden gespielt.**  
*I played cards with friends.*
- Paula: **Dazu hätte ich auch Lust gehabt.**  
*I would have enjoyed that, too.*
- Stephan: **Ja, es hat Spaß gemacht.**  
*Yes, it was fun.*
- Wir waren in einer Kneipe und haben viel Wein getrunken.**  
*We were in a pub and drank a lot of wine.*
- Paula: **Wer hat gewonnen?**  
*Who won?*
- Stephan: **Ich habe gewonnen, dabei haben die anderen besser gespielt als ich.**  
*I won, even though the others played better than I did.*
- Paula: **Und wer hat am meisten Wein getrunken?**  
*And who drank the most wine?*
- Stephan: **Das weiß ich nicht mehr!**  
*That, I don't know anymore!*

You've come to the end of *Starting Out In German*; we hope you've enjoyed your experience and plan to take your study of German even further. For more information on other Living Language German courses, visit [www.livinglanguage.com](http://www.livinglanguage.com).