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5
Volume I



German

Upper Beginner



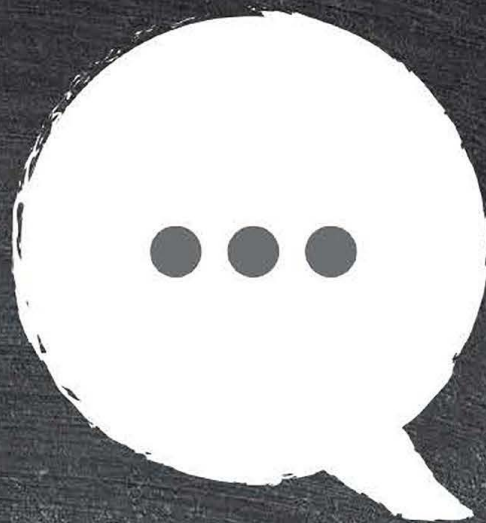
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LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #1

Ordinary Friends in Germany

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 6 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 8 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

1

GERMAN

1. Anke: Ach, na endlich! Das ist sicher Thomas.
2. Joe: Ah, gut!
3. Anke: Hallo Thomas!
4. Thomas: Hallo Anke.
5. Anke: Schön, dass du da bist. Das Spiel fängt gleich an!
6. Thomas: Oh, bin ich also zu spät?!
7. Anke: Nein, du bist nicht zu spät. Thomas, das ist Joe. Joe, das ist Thomas.
8. Thomas: Hallo Joe.
9. Joe: Hallo Thomas.
10. Anke: Thomas, willst du etwas trinken?
11. Thomas: Hmm, ja. Ich nehme ein Bier.
12. Anke: Okay.
13. Thomas: Und woher kennen Sie Anke, Joe?
14. Joe: Ich kenne sie aus dem Flugzeug.
15. Anke: Ja, Joe ist aus Kanada, aber er wohnt in Washington.

CONT'D OVER

16. Thomas: Ach so. Das ist ja interessant.
17. Joe: Und woher kennst du Thomas, Anke?
18. Anke: Ich kenne ihn von der Arbeit.
19. Joe: Ach so.
20. Anke: Ah, das Spiel fängt an!
21. Joe: Und, was meinen Sie Thomas... wie viele Tore wird es geben?
22. Thomas: Joe, wollen wir nicht „Du“ sagen?
23. Joe: Oh, ja, gerne. Also, was meinst du, wie viele Tore wird es wohl geben?
24. Thomas: Oh, frag mich nicht! Meine Tipps sind nie richtig....
25. Anke: Haha, das stimmt. Dich kann man so etwas wirklich nicht fragen...
26. Joe: Und für wen bist du, Thomas?
27. Thomas: Na für uns natürlich!
28. Joe: Uns? Ach ja, Deutschland spielt ja....
29. Anke: Mensch Joe, du vergisst aber viel!
30. Joe: Oh ja, das stimmt!!

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Anke: Ah, now finally! That's surely Thomas.
2. Joe: Oh, good!
3. Anke: Hi Thomas!
4. Thomas: Hi Anke.
5. Anke: Nice that you're here. The game's about to start!
6. Thomas: Oh, so I'm too late!
7. Anke: No, you're not too late. Thomas, this is Joe. Joe, this is Thomas.
8. Thomas: Hi Joe.
9. Joe: Hi Thomas.
10. Anke: Thomas, do you want something to drink?
11. Thomas: Hmm, yeah. I'll take a beer.
12. Anke: Okay.
13. Thomas: And from where do you know Anke, Joe?
14. Joe: I know her from the airplane.
15. Anke: Yes, Joe is from Canada, but he lives in Washington.
16. Thomas: I see. That's interesting indeed.

CONT'D OVER

17. **Joe:** And where do you know Thomas, Anke?
18. **Anke:** I know him from work.
19. **Joe:** I see.
20. **Anke:** Ah, the game is starting!
21. **Joe:** And, what do you (formal) think Thomas... how many goals will be scored?
22. **Thomas:** Joe, don't we want to say "Du"?
23. **Joe:** Oh yes, with pleasure. So, what do you think, how many goals will be scored?
24. **Thomas:** Oh, don't ask me! My guesses are never right...
25. **Anke:** Haha, that's right. One can't really ask you something like that...
26. **Joe:** And who are you rooting for, Thomas?
27. **Thomas:** Well, for us, of course!
28. **Joe:** Us? Oh yeah, Germany's playing indeed...
29. **Anke:** Man Joe, you sure do forget a lot!
30. **Joe:** Oh yes, that's true!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
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endlich	finally	adverb	
uns	us	pronoun	
wen	whom	question word	
dich	you (informal, as an object)	personal pronoun	
nie	never	adverb	
fragen	to ask	verb	
Arbeit	work	noun	feminine
ihn	him	personal pronoun	
Flugzeug	airplane	noun	neutral
spät	late	adjective	
anfangen	to begin, start	verb	
vergessen	to forget	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Endlich bin ich das los. Finally I am rid of this.</p>	<p>Lass uns heute ausruhen. Let's relax today.</p>
<p>Wer hat wen beim Fußball besiegt? Who beat whom at the Soccer match?</p>	<p>Ich liebe dich. I love you.</p>
<p>Meine Mutter hat mir beigebracht, Kerzen nie unbeaufsichtigt brennen zu lassen. My mother taught me to never let a candle burn unattended.</p>	<p>Ich wünsche mir einen Sommer, der nie vergeht. I wish for a summer that never goes by.</p>

<p>Das würde mir nie in den Sinn kommen.</p> <p>That would never cross my mind.</p>	<p>Ich werde dich nur noch ein Mal fragen.</p> <p>I will only ask you one more time.</p>
<p>Ich werde den Lehrer fragen.</p> <p>I will ask the teacher.</p>	<p>Das ist eine sehr angenehme Arbeit.</p> <p>That is a very pleasant/nice [type of] work.</p>
<p>Komm, wir bringen ihn ins Krankenhaus.</p> <p>Come, we'll take him to the hospital.</p>	<p>Ich kenne ihn nicht.</p> <p>I don't know him.</p>
<p>Der Techniker zerlegte das Flugzeug in seine Einzelteile.</p> <p>The technician dismantled the plane into its individual parts.</p>	<p>Spürt man, wenn das Flugzeug abhebt?</p> <p>Does one feel when the plane takes off?</p>
<p>Er kommt zu spät.</p> <p>He is coming (arriving) too late.</p>	<p>Wann soll ich anfangen, den Ofen vorzuheizen?</p> <p>When shall I start to pre-heat the oven?</p>
<p>Viele Märchen fangen mit "Es war einmal" an.</p> <p>Many fairy tales start off with "Once upon a time".</p>	<p>Mist! Ich habe meine Hausaufgaben vergessen!</p> <p>Drats! I forgot my homework!</p>

Auch wenn ich weiß, dass es schlecht ist, vergesse ich trotzdem von Zeit zu Zeit, die Tür hinter mir abzuschließen.

Even though I know it is bad, I still forget to lock up the door behind me from time to time.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. Wollen wir nicht 'du' sagen?“ is an easy way you can request the switch to informal German if you're sick of calling someone 'Sie'. However, keep in mind that the older or more

respected person is supposed to make this offer; you can't walk up to your girlfriend's mother for example and ask if you may address her informally, that would be out of place.

2. „aber“ can be used for emphasis, for example in „du vergisst aber viel“ (you DO forget a lot)

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is Accusative pronouns

Copy and Paste a line from the dialog that uses this grammar point here (If this is a romance language, please use italics for this line)

"Copy and Paste the translation for the line above here" (Please keep quotation marks | Find this **BLUE** in the font color box: top row, third from the right.)

When a personal pronoun is used as the direct object of a sentence, for example in „Ich kenne ihn von der Arbeit“ (I know him from work), we use the Accusative form of personal pronouns.

We've seen the Accusative forms all over the lessons, now let's have the full overview:

ich – mich

du – dich

er – ihn

es – es (unchanged)

sie – sie (unchanged)

wir – uns

ihr – euch

sie – sie / Sie – Sie (unchanged)

The question word for these is not „wer“ but „wen“.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

German TV shows a lot of live soccer games of course, closely followed by car racing... and the other sports are not as often on TV.

In terms of movies, the majority of movies on TV are Hollywood movies and Hollywood series, dubbed into German of course, without subtitles. Due to the lower budget, the TV program is still showing more German movies than cinemas do. For decent movies there is a typical starting time of 8:15pm. Hardly any program ignores this boundary because it places the movies right after the evening news and Germans have gotten used to it. Not so great movies or re-runs are placed later in the evening or in the afternoon, even sometimes in the morning.

Most of what is airing in the mornings or afternoons aren't movies though but documentaries, talk shows or game shows. You'd probably recognize the format of most of them – the formats are imported from the states, even though the moderators and guests are German. There is one show though whose format Germany is exporting into several dozen countries around the globe - „Wetten, dass...?!“ (Bet that...?!).

„Wetten, dass...?!“ is always looking for ordinary people who can do extra-ordinary things, for example someone who can open bottles using a helicopter, or someone who can play two trumpets at the same time while balancing several beers on each of them. The name of the show is derived from the fact that there are always several celebrities who have to bet on whether the candidates will be able to succeed. All candidates have proven that they can succeed, the show is not about weeding out impossible suggestions, but rather the proposed tasks are so difficult that they won't succeed every time.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #2

Did You Know He's A Walking German Lexicon?

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 6 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 8 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

2

GERMAN

1. Anke: Ach, Fußball ist ein toller Sport!
2. Joe: Ja, Fußballgucken macht immer Spaß!
3. Anke: Ja. Das stimmt.
4. Joe: Aber es gibt auch Menschen, die nicht gern Fußballgucken ...
5. Anke: Ja, aber das kann ich nicht verstehen.
6. Thomas: Ich auch nicht.
7. Joe: Thomas, du weißt aber wirklich viel über Fußball.
8. Thomas: Ja. Wisst ihr, dass Lothar Matthäus mit 25 WM-Spielen den Weltrekord hält?!
9. Joe: Lothar...wer?
10. Anke: Haha, Thomas, du weißt Dinge!! So etwas wissen wir natürlich nicht!
11. Thomas: Haha ...Ja, so etwas vergesse ich nicht, aber Telefonnummern und Geburtstage vergesse ich immer!
12. Joe: Haha...
13. Thomas: So, jetzt muss ich aber los...
14. Anke: Okay. Wir sehen uns ja morgen auf der Arbeit.
15. Thomas: Nein, morgen bin ich nicht da. Du weißt doch, ich habe Urlaub!

CONT'D OVER

16. Anke: Ach stimmt, das weiß ich
17. Thomas: Nächste Woche bin ich aber wieder da.
18. Anke: Ja, gut...
19. Thomas: Tschüss Joe, vielleicht sehen wir uns ja auch noch mal wieder...
20. Joe: Ja, vielleicht. Gute Heimfahrt!
21. Thomas: Danke. Tschüss!
22. Anke: Tschüss!
23. ...
24. Joe: Thomas ist echt nett.
25. Anke: Ja.
26. Joe: Und er weiß wirklich viel über Fußball!
27. Anke: Das stimmt!
28. Joe: Er ist also ein Fußball-Lexikon!
29. Anke: Haha, genau.

ENGLISH

1. Anke: Ah, soccer is a great sport!

CONT'D OVER

2. Joe: Yes, watching soccer is always fun!
3. Anke: Yes. That's right.
4. Joe: But there are also people who don't like to watch soccer...
5. Anke: Yes, but I can't understand that.
6. Thomas: Me neither.
7. Joe: Thomas, you do really know a lot about soccer.
8. Thomas: Yes. Do you know, that Lothar Matthäus holds the record by having played in 25 world championship games?!
9. Joe: Lothar... who?
10. Anke: Haha, Thomas, you know stuff!! Of course we don't know that kind of thing!
11. Thomas: Haha... yes, I don't forget this kind of thing, but I always forget phone numbers and birthdays!
12. Joe: Haha...
13. Thomas: Well, I have to get going now...
14. Anke: Okay. We shall see each other tomorrow at work.
15. Thomas: No, tomorrow I won't be there. You know that it's my holidays!
16. Anke: Ah right, I know that...

CONT'D OVER

17. Thomas: I shall be there again next week.
18. Anke: Yes, good...
19. Thomas: Bye Joe, maybe we'll also see each other again...
20. Joe: Yes, maybe. Have a good drive home!
21. Thomas: Thanks. Bye!
22. Anke: Bye!
23. ...
24. Joe: Thomas is really nice.
25. Anke: Yes.
26. Joe: And he really knows a lot about soccer!
27. Anke: That's right!
28. Joe: So he is a soccer lexicon!
29. Anke: Haha, exactly.

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
immer	always	adverb	
Lexikon	lexicon	noun; neuter, das	plural: Lexika

Heimfahrt	drive home, trip home	noun; feminine, die	plural: Heimfahrten
doch	this is the affirmative, encouraging	modifier	
Geburtstag	birthday	noun	
Rekord	record	noun; masculine, der	plural: Rekorde
Welt	world	noun; feminine, die	plural: Welten
über	about	preposition	used with Accusative
viel	much, a lot		
wissen	to know	verb	ich weiß, du weißt, er weiß, wir wissen, ihr wisst, sie wissen; er wusste; er hat gewusst
verstehen	to understand	verb	er versteht, er verstand, er hat verstanden
Urlaub	vacation	noun; masculine, der	plural: Urlaube

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Mein Opa rauchte immer gerne Pfeife.</p> <p>My grandpa always liked smoking pipe.</p>	<p>Es gibt immer zwei Seiten.</p> <p>There are always two sides.</p>
<p>Was ist das für ein Vogel? - Ich weiß nicht, guck doch mal im Lexion nach.</p> <p>What kind of bird is that? - I don't know, look it up in a lexicon.</p>	<p>Am sechzehnten treten wir die Heimfahrt an.</p> <p>On the sixteenth we will start the trip home.</p>

<p>Sag doch was!</p> <p>Come on, say something!</p>	<p>Komm doch!</p> <p>Do come!</p>
<p>Du magst doch keine Schokolade, oder? - Doch!</p> <p>You surely don't like chocolate, do you? – Yes I do!</p>	<p>Michaela hat diese Woche Geburtstag.</p> <p>It's Michaela's birthday this week.</p>
<p>Wir hoffen, dass dieser Sportler bei der nächsten Olympiade einen neuen Rekord aufstellen wird.</p> <p>We hope that this athlete will set a new record at the next Olympics.</p>	<p>Unterstützen Sie die Aktion "Brot für die Welt" durch eine Spende!</p> <p>Please support the campaign "Bread for the world" with a donation!</p>
<p>Abends, wenn es dunkel wird, sieht die Welt ganz anders aus.</p> <p>In the evening, when it gets dark, the world looks very different.</p>	<p>Lass uns noch einmal über die Sache reden.</p> <p>Let's talk about this thing once more.</p>
<p>Die Autos machen viel Lärm.</p> <p>The cars are making a lot of noise.</p>	<p>Viele Studenten sind arm.</p> <p>Many students are poor.</p>
<p>Ich weiß nicht, ob das so richtig ist.</p> <p>I don't know if it's right like this.</p>	<p>Ein paar Leute wissen immer noch nicht, was passiert ist.</p> <p>A few people still don't know what happened.</p>
<p>Ich verstehe kein Deutsch.</p> <p>I do not understand German.</p>	<p>Ich verstehe Sie nicht.</p> <p>I don't understand you.</p>
<p>Ich werde mich um Ihre Blumen kümmern, wenn Sie im Urlaub sind.</p> <p>I will take care of your flowers while you're on holidays.</p>	<p>Der Verlust meiner Urlaubsfotos ist wirklich ärgerlich.</p> <p>The loss of my holiday pictures is really aggravating.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. "So, jetzt muss ich aber los" = Well, now I have to get going. In races, "Los!" means "Go!", but it's not a verb.
2. Geburtstag consists of "Geburt" (birth) and "Tag" (day), so it mirrors the English "birthday".
3. verstehen is a really useful verb also when you're having communication problems. You could say "Ich verstehe nicht" or "Ich verstehe Sie nicht. Könnten Sie das wiederholen?" (I don't understand you. Could you repeat that?)

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is the irregular verb "wissen" (to know)

Ach stimmt, das weiß ich!

"Ah right, I know that!"

„wissen“ (to know) is an irregular German verb. In this lesson's dialog you have encountered several forms of it, such as „du weißt“ and „er weiß“. All singular forms of the verb „wissen“ are based on „weiß-“ instead of the expected „wiss-“. The plural forms are regular.

Here is the complete conjugation.

ich weiß, du weißt, er weiß, wir wissen, ihr wisst, sie wissen

This verb comes up in the Loreley song, which is really well-known. It starts off „Ich weiß nicht was soll es bedeuten, dass ich so traurig bin.“ (I don't know what it means that I am so sad). The whole song is melancholic, because it deals with ships being drowned by the beautiful Loreley. Conversely, this song is often brought up when people are not sad but happy.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

German law guarantees 4 weeks of movable holidays, so that translates to 20 days if you have a 5-day work week or 24 days if you have a 6-day work week. Young workers (up to 18 years old) get more, but keep in mind that your choice of work and your amount of weekly work hours are restricted when you're young, to prevent child labor

Additionally there 9 to 13 non-moveable public holidays. The exact amount depends on the state, because some states recognize different religious holidays than others, depending on the state's prevalent confession (Catholic or Protestant).

For a vacation, about a third of all Germans travel to a vacation spot within Germany, for example the Black Forest, the coast or one of the metropolises. Then, Spain and Italy also

attract a lot of visitors, especially the Spanish Balearic island of Mallorca, which is sometimes jokingly referred to as the 17th German Bundesland. Considering that German summers are never too hot and you have to be brave to swim in the cold North Sea, it's no surprise that a lot of Germans travel to sunny beaches for their vacation. That includes all of Southern Europe really – not just Spain and Italy but also Southern France, former Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. Even spots on the other side of the Mediterranean Sea are popular for this purpose, for example Tunisia or Egypt. If you're not looking for a beach though, Austria, Switzerland and Eastern Europe are also popular destinations, as are metropolises such as Paris, London, Rome, Venice or Vienna and historic sites in Greece.

If you're going to Europe for a vacation, there's no reason you have to do one or the other. Distances are small and flights within Europe are dirt cheap, so why not see both Berlin and Vienna for example?

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #3 Hobbies: Paying to Play in Germany

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

3

GERMAN

1. Joe: Du hast ja viele Tennisschläger hier, Anke!
2. Anke: Oh ja! Tennis ist mein Lieblingssport! Magst du Tennis?
3. Joe: Tennis? Nein, ich mag Tennis nicht ...
4. Anke: Oh, wirklich?! Aber Tennis ist doch toll! Ich spiele jede Woche mit Freunden Tennis.
5. Joe: Hmm, jede Woche. Also ist Tennis dein Hobby ...
6. Anke: Ja, genau. Hast du ein Hobby?
7. Joe: Ja, ich habe viele Hobbys. Meine Hobbys sind Lesen, Schwimmen und Fahrradfahren. Und ich mag Musik.
8. Anke: Du hast aber viele Hobbys. Und du machst viel Sport!
9. Joe: Ja. In meiner Familie mögen wir alle Sport. Meine Brüder spielen Basketball und natürlich Eishockey. Und meine Schwester und meine Eltern tanzen.
10. Anke: Wow. Ihr mögt Sport wirklich sehr!
11. Joe: Ja. Und ich reise auch gern.
12. Anke: Oh, ich auch!
13. Joe: Du kannst mich ja mal in Washington besuchen!
14. Anke: Ja gerne!

CONT'D OVER

15. Joe: Ich werde nächste Woche nach München fahren und dann fahre ich vielleicht noch nach Zürich.
16. Anke: Oh toll, ich mag München! Und Zürich ist auch eine schöne Stadt! Du musst mir eine Postkarte schreiben!
17. Joe: Ja, werde ich!

ENGLISH

1. Joe: You have a lot of tennis rackets here, Anke!
2. Anke: Oh yes! Tennis is my favorite sport! Do you like tennis?
3. Joe: Tennis? No, I don't like tennis...
4. Anke: Oh, really?! But tennis is so great! I play tennis every week with friends.
5. Joe: Hmm, every week. So tennis is your hobby...
6. Anke: Yes, exactly. Do you have a hobby?
7. Joe: Yes, I have many hobbies. My hobbies are reading, swimming and bicycle-riding. And I like music.
8. Anke: You have a lot of hobbies. And you do a lot of sports!
9. Joe: Yes. In my family, we all like sports. My brothers play basketball and ice-hockey of course. And my sister and my parents dance.
10. Anke: Wow. You really like sports!

CONT'D OVER

11. Joe: Yes. And I also like to travel. [travel gladly]
12. Anke: Oh, I do, too!
13. Joe: You can visit me in Washington some time!
14. Anke: Yes, gladly!
15. Joe: I am going to go to Munich next week and then I am maybe going to go on to Zurich.
16. Anke: Oh great, I like Munich! And Zurich is also a nice city! You have to write me a postcard!
17. Joe: Yes, I will!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Tennis	tennis	noun	no plural
tanzen	to dance	verb	weak verb
Eltern	parents	noun; always plural	always plural
Eishockey	ice hockey	noun	no plural
Musik	music	noun	feminine; no plural
Fahrrad	bicycle, bike	noun; neuter, das	plural: Fahrräder
schwimmen	to swim	verb	er schwimmt, er schwamm, er ist geschwommen
lesen	to read	verb	er liest, er las, er hat gelesen
Hobby	hobby	noun; neuter, das	plural: Hobbys

jeder, jede, jedes	every	misc	change like an adjective
mögen	to like	verb	ich mag, du magst, er mag, wir mögen, ihr mögt, sie mögen. Past tense: er mochte.
schlagen	to beat, hit, defeat	verb	er schlägt, er schlug, er hat geschlagen
sehr	very	adverb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Viele Deutsche würden gerne Tennis spielen, aber wollen keinem Klub beitreten.</p> <p>Many Germans would like to play tennis, but don't want to join a club.</p>	<p>Die jungen Männer spielen Tennis.</p> <p>The young men are playing tennis.</p>
<p>Sobald mich jemand fragt, ob ich den Ententanz tanzen möchte, ergreife ich die Flucht.</p> <p>As soon as someone asks me if I want to dance the funky chicken I take flight.</p>	<p>Der lustige Mann tanzt ohne Hosen.</p> <p>The funny man is dancing without pants.</p>
<p>Meine Eltern sind im Moment nicht da.</p> <p>My parents aren't there at the moment.</p>	<p>Die Spieler spielen Eishockey.</p> <p>The players are playing ice hockey.</p>
<p>Ich liebe deutsche Musik.</p> <p>I love German music.</p>	<p>Hol' mal unsere Fahrräder aus dem Keller.</p> <p>Take our bikes out of the basement.</p>

<p>Er geht jeden Donnerstag schwimmen.</p> <p>He goes swimming every Thursday.</p>	<p>Ich lese gerade ein gutes Buch.</p> <p>I am reading a good book at the moment.</p>
<p>Was sind deine Hobbys?</p> <p>What are your hobbies?</p>	<p>Er geht jeden Donnerstag schwimmen.</p> <p>He goes swimming every Thursday.</p>
<p>Ich mag dieses Lied.</p> <p>I like this song.</p>	<p>Er mag Rosenkohl nicht, aber er isst ihn trotzdem.</p> <p>He doesn't like Brussels sprouts, but he eats it anyway.</p>
<p>Wenn man ihn ärgert, schlägt er leicht zu.</p> <p>When you annoy him, he's quick to start hitting you.</p>	<p>Das ist sehr gut.</p> <p>That is very good.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. Tennisschläger consists of "Tennis" and "Schläger". The -er ending in "Schläger" is for a person who does something, and the base word is "schlagen" (to beat). So "Schläger" means "beater" or also "club", the thing that you use for beating. "Tennisschläger" = "tennis club" 2. Fahrradfahren is a noun created on the basis of "Fahrrad" (bike) and "fahren" (to drive, go). You could also say "Ich fahre gern Fahrrad" - never mind that Germans "drive a bike". 3. "ja" in the phrase "Du kannst mich ja mal in Washington besuchen" is simply an affirmation, like saying "you know you can".

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is the irregular German verb "mögen" (to like)

Ihr mögt Sport wirklich sehr!

"You really like sports a lot!"

„mögen“ (to like) is another irregular German verb. In this lesson's dialog you have

encountered several forms of it, such as „du magst“ and „wir mögen“. „mögen“ is like the modal verbs „können“ or „müssen“, which you've seen before, in that it has one stem for the singular forms and one stem for plural.

„mögen“ uses the stem „mag-“ for all singular forms: ich mag, du magst, er mag (NOT „er magt“, note there's no -t!). For plural it reverts back to „mögen“ as a stem: wir mögen, ihr mögt, sie mögen.

This is an extremely useful verb when talking about what you like and dislike, so learn it well!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

German hobbies In their free time, Germans watch a lot of TV – 3 hours a day on average. This is still lower than the American average of roughly 4 hours a day, but steadily rising. The single most popular hobby apart from watching TV or surfing the internet is probably soccer. The majority of Germans are or have been in a soccer club at some point in their life. The entire scene of hobby clubs is more developed than in America because schools don't typically offer many clubs of their own – so youths and adults alike join public clubs instead. Every city has a large range of sports clubs, from ball games to martial arts and dancing. There are also gaming clubs; particularly popular are Skat and Doppelkopf (German card games), chess and German board games. Then, there are clubs dedicated to keep alive some part of culture, such as the shooting clubs, Karneval clubs, dialect clubs and foreign folklore clubs. Finally, there are breeding clubs (rabbits, pigeons...), collector clubs and much more.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #4

Buying a Ticket: All the Time in Germany

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

4

GERMAN

1. Bahn: Hallo, wie kann ich Ihnen helfen?
2. Joe: Hallo, ich möchte gerne eine Fahrkarte kaufen.
3. Bahn: Okay. Wohin möchten Sie fahren?
4. Joe: Ich möchte nach München fahren.
5. Bahn: Gut. Und wann möchten Sie nach München?
6. Joe: Montag früh.
7. Bahn: Okay, ich gucke mal im Computer... Also, Sie können einen Zug um halb 9 nehmen. Sie müssen nicht umsteigen und sind dann um 15 Uhr 15 in München am Hauptbahnhof.
8. Joe: Hmm und wie viel kostet die Fahrkarte?
9. Bahn: 89 Euro.
10. Joe: Oh. Das ist viel Geld.
11. Bahn: Hmm, sie können auch den Zug um Viertel vor 10 oder um 10 Uhr nehmen. Dann kostet die Fahrkarte nur 79 Euro.
12. Joe: Hmm, nein. Dann nehme ich den Zug um 9 Uhr 30.
13. Bahn: Äh. Sie meinen 8 Uhr 30. Um halb zehn fährt kein Zug nach München.
14. Joe: Oh, ja natürlich.

CONT'D OVER

15. **Bahn:** Möchten Sie auch die Rückfahrt buchen?
16. **Joe:** Nein, danke. Jetzt noch nicht.
17. **Bahn:** Okay, dann reserviere ich jetzt einen Sitzplatz für den Zug Berlin-München am Montag um 8.30Uhr.
18. **Joe:** Gut.
19. **Bahn:** Das macht dann 89 Euro, bitte.
20. **Joe:** Bitte sehr.
21. **Bahn:** Danke. Gute Reise!
22. **Joe:** Danke.

ENGLISH

1. **Bahn:** Hello, how can I help you?
2. **Joe:** Hello, I'd like to buy a ticket.
3. **Bahn:** Okay. Where would you like to go?
4. **Joe:** I would like to go to Munich.
5. **Bahn:** Good. And when do you want to [go to] Munich?
6. **Joe:** Early on Monday.

CONT'D OVER

7. **Bahn:** Okay, I shall look in the computer... Well, you can take a train at half past 8. You don't have to change trains and you will be at Munich main train station at 3.15pm.
8. **Joe:** Hmm, and how much does the ticket cost?
9. **Bahn:** 89 euros.
10. **Joe:** Oh. That is a lot of money.
11. **Bahn:** Hmm, you could also take the train at quarter to 10 or at 10. Then the ticket is only 79 euros.
12. **Joe:** Hmm, no. I'll take the train at 9.30.
13. **Bahn:** Ehm. You mean 8.30. There is no train to Munich at half past 9.
14. **Joe:** Oh, yes of course.
15. **Bahn:** Would you like to book the trip back as well?
16. **Joe:** No, thanks. Not yet.
17. **Bahn:** Okay, then I shall now reserve a seat on the train Berlin-Munich on Monday at 8.30am.
18. **Joe:** Good.
19. **Bahn:** That's 89 euros please.
20. **Joe:** There you go.
21. **Bahn:** Thanks. Have a good trip!

CONT'D OVER

22. Joe:

Thanks.

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Fahrkarte	ticket (for a ride)	noun; feminine, die	feminine; plural: Fahrkarten
Reise	journey, trip	noun; feminine, die	feminine; plural: Reisen
Sitzplatz / Platz	seat	noun; masculine, der	masculine; plural: Sitzplätze
reservieren	to reserve	verb	weak verb
Rückfahrt	trip back	noun; feminine, die	plural: Rückfahrten
Geld	money	noun	neuter
Hauptbahnhof	main train station	noun; masculine, der	plural: Hauptbahnhöfe
umsteigen	to switch trains/ busses/planes/...	verb	"um" splits off
um	around	preposition	
Zug	train	noun	plural: Züge
Montag	Monday	noun	plural: Montage
wohin	where to	question word	
buchen	to book	verb	weak verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Kontrolleur: Ihre Fahrkarten bitte! Controller: Your tickets please!	Wohin soll die Reise gehen? Where is your journey supposed to go to?
--	--

<p>Möchten Sie sich einen Sitzplatz reservieren?</p> <p>Would you like to reserve a seat for yourself?</p>	<p>Was kostet die Rückfahrt?</p> <p>How much does the trip back cost?</p>
<p>Ich kriege noch Geld von dir!</p> <p>You still owe me money!</p>	<p>Er gibt viel Geld aus.</p> <p>He spends a lot of money.</p>
<p>Sie müssen in München Hauptbahnhof umsteigen.</p> <p>You have to change trains in Munich main station.</p>	<p>Er steht jeden Morgen um 8 Uhr auf.</p> <p>He gets up at 8am every morning.</p>
<p>Autos rasen um die Autorennstrecke.</p> <p>Cars speed around the auto racing track.</p>	<p>Viele Züge der Deutschen Bahn haben Verspätung.</p> <p>Many Deutsche Bahn trains are delayed.</p>
<p>Wenn ich den Zug nicht verpasst hätte, wäre ich jetzt schon in München!</p> <p>If I hadn't missed the train, I would now already be in Munich!</p>	<p>Wann kommt dein Zug an?</p> <p>When does your train arrive?</p>
<p>Der Zug ist am Wochenende immer voll.</p> <p>The train is always full on the weekends.</p>	<p>Montagsmorgens bin ich immer sehr müde.</p> <p>I'm always very tired on Monday mornings.</p>
<p>Buchen Sie bitte dieses Zimmer mit Halbpension.</p> <p>Please book this room with half-pension.</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. noch nicht = „still not“ = not yet. 2. „Bitte sehr“ is the same as „Bitte“ or „Bitte schön“, just a polite thing to say when handing something over. 3. „Gute Reise“ = „Good trip“ = Have a

good trip! 4. Remember that „am“ is a combination of „an“ and „dem“, so it means „at the“. It is not possible to say „an dem“ unless you mean „at this“... if you mean „at the“, these two words always mesh together to form „am“.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is telling the time in German.

Sie meinen 8 Uhr 30. Um halb zehn fährt kein Zug nach München.

"You mean 8.30am. There is no train to Munich at half past nine.

In German, there are different ways to give the time. The most common one is to name the nearest quarter of the hour.

Um ____

You can also indicate any amount of minutes before or after the full hour by using „vor“ (before, to) and „nach“ (after).

Zehn nach Sechs.

Or you can give the time „digitally“ by just reading the numbers – e. g. „Zwölf Uhr Vierunddreißig“ (12:34). When using this approach, almost all Germans will use a 24 hour schema, instead of 12. So 5 o'clock in the evening is usually called „17 Uhr“ (17 o'clock!).

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Travelling in Germany Here is an overview of the transportation that is available to you if you want to travel within Germany and the neighbouring countries. Car – obviously you can rent a car and drive around, once you've familiarised yourself with the German traffic rules and the look of the road signs, which is rather different from the ones in the states. However, keep in mind that gas is at least twice and sometimes three times as expensive as in the states, so this may not be the cheapest nor the most convenient way to see Germany. Bus – Busses are good for getting around in cities, but Germany does not rely much on long-distance busses, because trains are so much faster and more comfortable. Still, there are a couple long-distance bus lines available that you may try. They will take you to from and to major German cities and some international ones. Train – Next to cars, trains are foremost in people's minds when thinking long-distance travel. Germany boasts fast trains that can take you from any big city to any other at speeds of up to 190 miles per hour. They even go internationally – you may be able to catch a direct train to Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, continental Denmark, Warsaw, Prague, Vienna, Milan or Basel. There is also a comprehensive network of slower, regional trains, which in conjunction with the fast trains reach almost every town in Germany. Plane – Flying from one part of Germany to another is a very new concept and only made possible by

the rush of cheap airlines. Now however, even hopping to Venice, Barcelona or London for a weekend is affordable to many. You just have to wait for a good offer.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #5

This German Lesson Will Have You on the Right Track in No Time!

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

5

GERMAN

1. Joe: Hmm, Entschuldigung...?
2. Reisende: Ja...?
3. Joe: Können Sie mir helfen?
4. Reisende: Natürlich, gern...
5. Joe: Also, ich weiß nicht, ob ich hier richtig bin...
6. Reisende: Wohin möchten Sie denn?
7. Joe: Ich fahre nach München. Ist dies hier das richtige Gleis?
8. Reisende: Ja. Der Zug auf diesem Gleis fährt nach München. Das sehen Sie auf der Anzeigetafel da oben.
9. Joe: Aaah. Dankeschön.
10. Reisende: Aber....
11. Joe: Ja, bitte...?
12. Reisende: Es kann auch sein, dass mehrere Züge dasselbe Ziel haben. Ich glaube, der Zug auf jenem Gleis dort fährt auch nach München. Was steht denn auf der Fahrkarte?
13. Joe: Hmm, ich weiß nicht...Mal sehen....Also hier steht, dass der Zug von Gleis 14 abfährt.
14. Reisende: Äh, das kann aber nicht sein. Dieser Bahnhof hat nur 10 Gleise!

CONT'D OVER

15. Joe: Oh! Wie geht denn das!?!
16. Reisende: Ach, sehen Sie. Da steht, Ankunft ist in München auf Gleis 14! Aber Abfahrt hier in Berlin ist von Gleis 4. Das ist dieses hier. Sie sind also richtig.
17. Joe: Oh, da bin ich ja froh. Vielen Dank!
18. Reisende: Kein Problem. Gute Reise.
19. Joe: Danke, gleichfalls!

ENGLISH

1. Joe: Hmm, excuse me...?
2. Traveller: Yes...?
3. Joe: Could you help me?
4. Traveller: Of course, my pleasure...
5. Joe: So, I don't know, whether I'm at the right place...
6. Traveller: Where would you like to go?
7. Joe: I'm going to Munich. Is this the right track here?
8. Traveller: Yes. The train on this track goes to Munich. You can see that on the time table board up there.
9. Joe: Ahhh. Thank you very much.

CONT'D OVER

10. Traveller: But...
11. Joe: Yes, please...?
12. Traveller: It's also possible that several trains have the same destination. I believe, the train on this train over there is also going to Munich. What's on your ticket?
13. Joe: Hmm, I don't know... let's see... so here it says that the train leaves on track 14.
14. Traveller: Oh, but that can't be. This station only has 10 tracks!
15. Joe: Oh! How does that work!?!
16. Traveller: Oh, look. There it states that the arrival is in Munich on track 14! But the departure here in Berlin is on track 4. That is this one here. So, you're right.
17. Joe: Oh, then I'm indeed happy. Thank you very much!
18. Traveller: No problem. Have a good trip.
19. Joe: Thanks, you too!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
denn	because; adds emphasis	modifier	
Abfahrt	departure	noun; feminine, die	plural: Abfahrten
Ankunft	arrival	noun	plural: Ankünfte

jener	that, those	demonstrative pronoun	
Ziel	destination, goal, target	noun; neuter, das	plural: Ziele
dasselbe	the same	pronoun	
mehrere	several		
Tafel	chalkboard, board, table	noun	plural: Tafeln
Anzeige	ad; display	noun; feminine, die	plural: Anzeigen
Gleis	track	noun; neuter, das	plural: Gleise
dieses	this	demonstrative pronoun	
ob	whether	conjunction	
gleichfalls	same to you	expression	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ich mag kein Sushi, denn ich hasse Fisch.</p> <p>I don't like sushi because I hate fish.</p>	<p>Wie siehst du denn aus!</p> <p>What a sight you are!</p>
<p>Die Abfahrt ist um halb elf.</p> <p>The departure time is half past ten.</p>	<p>Bei seiner Ankunft sah er schon die große Kirche.</p> <p>When he arrived (At his arrival), he already saw the huge church.</p>
<p>Jene Haltestelle ist weiter weg als diese hier.</p> <p>That stop is further away than this one.</p>	<p>Sie haben das Ziel erreicht.</p> <p>You have reached the destination .</p>

<p>Er und ich, wir hatten dieselbe Idee.</p> <p>He and I, we had the same idea.</p>	<p>Du kannst ihm nicht dasselbe schenken wie letztes Jahr!</p> <p>You can't give him the same present as last year!</p>
<p>Es fehlen noch mehrere Sachen.</p> <p>Some things are still missing.</p>	<p>Der Lehrer schrieb die Lösung an die Tafel.</p> <p>The teacher wrote the solution on the blackboard.</p>
<p>Überall in Berlin gibt es Gedenktafeln, die an die Opfer des Dritten Reiches erinnern.</p> <p>Throughout Berlin there are memorial tablets reminding people of the victims of the Third Reich.</p>	<p>In Antwort auf Ihre Stellenanzeige vom 8. Juni aus der FAZ, schicke ich Ihnen hiermit meine Bewerbung.</p> <p>In reply to your job ad, which was published on June 8th in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, I am sending you this application.</p>
<p>Wir treffen uns am Gleis 3, Abschnitt B.</p> <p>We'll meet at track 3, section B.</p>	<p>Diese Stadt ist sehr berühmt.</p> <p>This city is very famous.</p>
<p>Dieser Fisch ist sehr alt.</p> <p>This fish is really old.</p>	<p>Ich mag dieses Lied.</p> <p>I like this song.</p>
<p>Sobald mich jemand fragt, ob ich den Ententanz tanzen möchte, ergreife ich die Flucht.</p> <p>As soon as someone asks me if I want to dance the funky chicken I take flight.</p>	<p>Tun Sie einfach so, als ob Sie eingeladen wären, und folgen Sie den anderen Gästen.</p> <p>Just do as if you had been invited, and follow the other guests.</p>

<p>Mir geht es heute echt mies. Ich frage mich, ob etwas von dem Essen gestern schlecht war.</p> <p>I feel really awful today. I wonder if some of the food was bad yesterday.</p>	<p>Ich weiß nicht, ob das so richtig ist.</p> <p>I don't know if it's right like this.</p>
<p>Am Ende zählt nur, ob das Team gewinnt.</p> <p>In the end it only matters if the team wins.</p>	<p>Guten Appetit! - Danke, gleichfalls!</p> <p>Have a good appetite! / Enjoy your meal! - Thanks, same to you!</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Word usage 1. ich weiß nicht, ob ich hier richtig bin = I don't know if I'm in the right place. "hier richtig sein" = "to be in the right place". 2. abfahren = to depart, leave. Same root as 'die Abfahrt' (departure). 3. Wie geht denn das? = literally 'How goes that?' = "How is that possible?". "es geht" always has a second meaning of "it is possible" or "it is functioning". For example, you might say "Der Aufzug geht heute nicht" (the elevator is broken today).

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is demonstrative pronouns

Der Zug auf diesem Gleis fährt nach München.

"The train on this track is going to Munich."

This lesson's dialog featured two interesting words, „dieser“ (this) and „jener“ (that). They are demonstrative pronouns, that's the official term for them. „demonstrative“ because they are used when „demonstrating“, in the sense of „showing“, „indicating“. When you point at something, you will usually use a demonstrative pronoun. You will say something like „THIS car“ or „THAT car over there“. Even when you're not actually pointing, you will sometimes use demonstrative pronouns.

In German, the demonstrative pronouns are „dieser“ for things that are close to you, and „jener“ for things that are further away. These words get the same endings as adjectives – don't concern yourself too much with them right now, we are covering adjective endings in-depth in the intermediate series. Anyway, this is how we wind up with forms like „auf diesem Gleis“ (on this track), or simply „dies“ for neuter.

„dieser“ and „jener“ are actually less often used in German than they are in English. In German, they are increasingly being replaced with the simple article. If we say „auf dem Gleis“, emphasizing the „dem“ more than we would in a regular sentence, then that means just the same as „auf diesem Gleis“. The equivalent of „auf jenem Gleis“ (on that track) is „auf dem Gleis dort“ - adding a „dort“ after the noun fulfills the same purpose as the word „that“ in English.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Culture: things to watch out for when taking the train • Train stations can be huge – allow enough time to walk through the train station, find the track and walk to the part where your train stops! • Sometimes there are two trains departing from the same track at around the same time, one from the one side and one from the other. Also, sometimes one train is later split into two, with different routes or different final destinations. Best look at the display on the track. Your ticket should also say something like 'Track 12, A-D' - this means only the part of the train that stops in track sections A to D will go to your destination. If you get on the train in section G of the track, you will likely wind up somewhere else. • If you have a ticket, you most likely bought a seat reservation at the same time. The seat reservation consists of a car number and a seat number. If you don't want to walk through the entire train in search of your seat, you should find out where your car is going to stop before the train even arrives. Look out for a colourful poster on the track which shows you approximately where each car will stop, based on the track sections. Inside the train, there are electronic displays above each row of seats that • Beware that it is possible to have a ticket without a reserved seat. This means that you are not entitled to a seat and there may not be enough seats available on the train. On busy days, more than a few people will be left standing. You can still sit down in any unoccupied seat though – you just have to vacate it if someone arrives who reserved that seat. If you're lucky, your seat will be unreserved. You can tell from the electronic display above each row of seats. This display shows you from which stop to which stop the seat has been reserved, or if there is no reservation.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #6

I Would Say German Trains Are Awesome!

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

6

GERMAN

1. Frau: Entschuldigung, ist der Sitzplatz noch frei?
2. Joe: Ja, ist er.
3. Frau: Danke.
4.
5. Joe: Entschuldigung...
6. Frau: Ja?
7. Joe: Fahren Sie auch bis München?
8. Frau: Ja.
9. Joe: Kennen Sie München gut?
10. Frau: Ich würde sagen, ja. Ich wohne dort.
11. Joe: Oh, sehr gut. Haben Sie vielleicht Tipps für mich? Ich weiß nicht, welche Sehenswürdigkeiten man in München unbedingt besichtigen muss...
12. Frau: Hmm....Ich finde, Sie müssen unbedingt auf den Marienplatz und in den Englischen Garten.
13. Joe: Okay. Und gibt es tolle Schlösser und Burgen in München?
14. Frau: Ja, ich würde das Schloss Nymphenburg und die Amalienburg besichtigen. Das sind sehr schöne Schlösser.

CONT'D OVER

15. Joe: Hmm, einen Moment. Ich möchte die Namen aufschreiben....
Nymphenburg und Amalienburg...Okay, gut.
16. Frau: Möchten Sie auch in ein Museum gehen?
17. Joe: Hmm, ich glaube nicht. Bei diesem Wetter würde ich gerne viel
draußen machen...
18. Frau: Dann gehen Sie auf den Marienplatz! Dort können Sie ein tolles
Glockenspiel sehen! Und den Olympiapark müssen Sie auch
besichtigen.
19. Joe: Oh, das ist ja ganz schön viel! Marienpark und Olympiaplatz....
20. Frau: Haha, nein....MarienPLATZ und OlympiaPARK....
21. Joe: Haha, ach so! Na hoffentlich finde ich alles!

ENGLISH

1. Woman: Excuse me, is this seat still free?
2. Joe: Yes, it is.
3. Woman: Thanks.
4.
5. Joe: Excuse me...
6. Woman: Yes?

CONT'D OVER

7. Joe: Are you also travelling to Munich?
8. Woman: Yes.
9. Joe: Do you know Munich well?
10. Woman: I would say so. I live there.
11. Joe: Oh, very good. Might you have some tips for me? I don't know, which sights in Munich I absolutely have to see...
12. Woman: Hmm....I think you absolutely must see the Marienplatz and the English Garden.
13. Joe: Okay. And are there neat castles (palaces) and castles (forts) in Munich?
14. Woman: Yeah, I would see the Nymphenburg castle and the Amalienburg. Those are really beautiful castles.
15. Joe: Hmm, wait a moment. I'd like to write the names down... Nymphenburg and Amalienburg...Ok, good.
16. Frau: Would you also like to go in a museum?
17. Joe: Hmm, ich glaube nicht. Bei diesem Wetter würde ich gerne viel draußen machen...
18. Joe: Hmm, I don't believe so. With this weather, I'd rather do more outside...
19. Woman: Then go to the Marienplatz! There you can see some nice chimes! And you also have to see the Olympiapark.

CONT'D OVER

20. Joe: Oh, that is already a lot! Marienpark and Olympiaplatz...
21. Woman: Haha, no... MarienPLATZ and OlympiAPARK...
22. Joe: Haha, I see! Well, I will hopefully find it all!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Sehenswürdigkeit	sight	noun, feminine, die	feminine; plural: Sehenswürdigkeiten
Glocke	bell	noun; feminine, die	plural: Glocken
draußen	outside	adverb	
Museum	museum	noun; neuter, das	neuter; plural: Museen
aufschreiben	to write down	verb	er schreibt auf, er schrieb auf, er hat aufgeschrieben
Moment	moment	noun; masculine, der	plural: Momente
Burg	castle (fort)	noun; feminine, die	plural: Burgen
Schloss	castle (palace)	noun; neuter, das	plural: Schlösser
Garten	garden	noun	masculine; plural: Gärten
unbedingt	absolute(ly), unconditional(ly)		
frei	free		
hoffentlich	hopefully	adverb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Düsseldorf hat viele Sehenswürdigkeiten.</p> <p>Düsseldorf has many sights.</p>	<p>Jeden Sonntagmorgen läuten die Kirchenglocken.</p> <p>The church bells are ringing every Sunday morning.</p>
<p>Es ist schön draußen.</p> <p>It's nice outside.</p>	<p>Draußen ist es heute sehr schön.</p> <p>It's very nice outside today.</p>
<p>Wo finde ich das Museum?</p> <p>Where do I find the museum?</p>	<p>Würdest du mir deine Telefonnummer aufschreiben?</p> <p>Would you write down your phone number for me?</p>
<p>Moment, ich komme gleich.</p> <p>One sec, I'll be there right away.</p>	<p>Im Moment ist der Vorname 'Christian' wieder sehr beliebt.</p> <p>Right now 'Christian' is very popular as a first name again.</p>
<p>In Heidelberg befindet sich die größte Burg Europas.</p> <p>In Heidelberg there is the largest castle in Europe.</p>	<p>Das Schloss Sanssouci in Potsdam ist weltberühmt.</p> <p>Sanssouci in Potsdam is famous worldwide.</p>
<p>Dein Garten ist sehr schön.</p> <p>Your garden is very beautiful.</p>	<p>Für dein Vorstellungsgespräch solltest du unbedingt einen Anzug tragen.</p> <p>You should definitely wear a suit to your job interview.</p>
<p>Ich muss dir unbedingt mein neues Wohnzimmer zeigen.</p> <p>I absolutely have to show you my new(ly decorated) living-room</p>	<p>Ich muss den Film nicht unbedingt sehen.</p> <p>I don't absolutely have to watch that movie.</p>

Der Eintritt ist frei/kostenlos.

Admission is free/free of charge.

Ich habe heute frei.

I have off (from work) today.

Hoffentlich kriegen wir den jungen, kranken Vogel, den wir gefunden haben, wieder aufgepäppelt.

Hopefully we'll be able to coddle up the young, sick bird that we found.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. Moment! Moment mal! Einen Moment bitte! = One sec!
2. Glockenspiel = literally "bell play" = carillon, chimes, glockenspiel (in music)

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is the conditional mood

Bei diesem Wetter würde ich gerne viel draußen machen.

"In this kind of weather I'd like to do a lot outside."

In German, the conditional mood (confusingly called Konjunktiv) can be formed using würde:

ich würde

du würdest

er würde

wir würden

ihr würdet

sie würden

Use with an infinitive verb, just like the future:

Ich werde ins Schwimmbad gehen. (I will go to the swimming-pool)

Note that in German, the conditional mood may be used on both sides of a conditional statement if you think that the condition is unlikely to be met:

Ich würde mitkommen, wenn du das Treffen verschieben würdest. - I would come along, if you moved the meeting.

Some verbs however do not use "würde" - we shall cover those when they come up.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Culture: German trains

1. Germany boasts some of the fastest trains in the world, the ICE trains (pronounced I. C. E. - separate German letters, no one says „ice“ but ee-ce-ay: the "ee" pronounced as in "bee", the "ce" pronounced as in "ceremony," and the "ay" pronounced as in "okay".)
2. Germany also invented the Transrapid, the magnet-based super-fast train that has now been built in China
3. the German train company is contracted to build fast train networks all over the world. They may also build the fast American train network that Obama is envisioning.
4. in Germany, many of the rail network was created under Hitler, along with the Autobahnen. For him, starting these huge infrastructure projects was an easy way to drastically reduce unemployment – he just had to hand out enough shovels. So building the infrastructure and reducing unemployment are the two things that very old Germans may fondly recall about this monster.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #7

May I Have a Cold German Beer on This Train?

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

7

GERMAN

1. Joe: Entschuldigung. Darf ich Sie etwas fragen?
2. Schaffnerin: Ja, natürlich.
3. Joe: Wo finde ich den Speisewagen?
4. Schaffnerin: Der Speisewagen ist in dieser Richtung....
5. Joe: Ah okay. Gibt es dort nur Getränke oder auch Essen?
6. Schaffnerin: Es gibt Getränke und Essen.
7. Joe: Hmm, und was gibt es alles?
8. Schaffnerin: Also an Getränken gibt es Wasser, Säfte, Kaffee, Tee oder auch Bier.
9. Joe: Oh, ganz schön viel. Und was für Essen gibt es?
10. Schaffnerin: Es gibt Salate und verschiedene Gerichte mit Nudeln, Kartoffeln oder Reis.
11. Joe: Hmm, das klingt gut. Muss man dann dort im Speisewagen essen oder darf ich das Essen auch mit in mein Abteil nehmen?
12. Schaffnerin: Es tut mir leid, aber Sie dürfen leider nicht in Ihrem Abteil essen.
13. Joe: Okay. Ach und, ist der Zug pünktlich?
14. Schaffnerin: Ja. Wir haben keine Verspätung und werden pünktlich in München ankommen. Die Ankunft ist also um 15:15.

CONT'D OVER

15. Joe: Hm, und jetzt ist es 13 Uhr.
16. Schaffnerin: Ja. Sie haben also noch viel Zeit.
17. Joe: Dann gehe ich jetzt in den Speisewagen. Äh, wo ist der Speisewagen noch mal?
18. Schaffnerin: Gehen Sie einfach in diese Richtung. Guten Appetit!
19. Joe: Danke!

ENGLISH

1. Joe: Excuse me. May I ask you something?
2. Conductor: Yes, of course.
3. Joe: Where can I find the dining car?
4. Conductor: The dining car is in this direction....
5. Joe: Ah okay. Are there only drinks there or also food?
6. Conductor: There is drink and food.
7. Joe: Hmm, and what all is there?
8. Conductor: So, for drinks there is water, juice, coffee, tea or also beer.
9. Joe: Oh, quite a lot. And what is there to eat?

CONT'D OVER

10. Conductor: There is salad and various dishes with pasta, potatoes or rice.
11. Joe: Hmm, that sounds good. Must one then eat in the dining car or may i also take away the food to my compartment?
12. Conductor: I'm sorry, but unfortunately you may not eat in your compartment.
13. Joe: Okay. Oh yeah, is the train on time?
14. Conductor: Yes. We're not running late and we will arrive in Munich on time. The arrival time then is 3:15pm.
15. Joe: Hm, and now it's 1pm.
16. Conductor: Yes. You still have a lot of time.
17. Then I'll go now to the dining car. Umm, where is the dining car again?
18. Conductor: Just go in this direction. Enjoy your meal!
19. Joe: Thanks!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
dürfen	to be allowed, may	verb	
Speisewagen	dining car	noun; masculine, der	masculine
Essen	food	noun	neutral
Richtung	direction	noun; feminine, die	
Salat	salad	noun, masculine, der	
Kartoffel	potato	noun; feminine, die	feminine

Reis	rice	noun	masculine
pünktlich	punctual		
Abteil	compartment, partition	noun; neuter, das	
Verspätung	lateness, delay	noun; feminine, die	
ankommen	to arrive	verb	
Gericht	dish; court	noun; neuter, das	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Entschuldigung, Sie dürfen hier nicht rein!</p> <p>Excuse me, you are not allowed in here!</p>	<p>Sie dürfen nicht mehr als die vorgeschriebene Menge Alkohol einführen.</p> <p>You must not bring more than the prescribed amount of alcohol into the country.</p>
<p>Dieses Schild bedeutet, dass du hier nicht schneller als 60 km/h fahren darfst.</p> <p>This sign means that you must not drive faster than 60 km/h here.</p>	<p>Du darfst mein Geheimnis keinem verraten!</p> <p>You mustn't betray my secret to anybody!</p>
<p>Der Speisewagen ist der Wagen mit der Nummer 34.</p> <p>The dining-car is the car with the number 34.</p>	<p>Die Frau hat ein Essen zubereitet.</p> <p>The woman prepared a meal.</p>
<p>Das ist ein wirklich gutes Essen.</p> <p>That really is a good meal.</p>	<p>Wir nehmen die nächste Ausfahrt und fahren zurück in die Richtung, aus der wir gekommen sind.</p> <p>We take the next exit and drive back in the direction, from which we came.</p>

<p>Grüner Salat ist sehr gesund. Green salad is very healthy.</p>	<p>Hast du die Schüssel mit dem Kartoffelsalat gesehen? Have you seen the bowl of potato salad?</p>
<p>Ich liebe gebackenes Hähnchen süß-sauer mit Reis. I love sweet-and-sour baked chicken with rice.</p>	<p>Seid bitte pünktlich. Please be punctual. (to several people)</p>
<p>In diesem Abteil ist das Rauchen nicht gestattet. Smoking isn't permitted in this train compartment.</p>	<p>Der Zug hatte Verspätung und jetzt habe ich meinen Anschluss verpasst! The train was delayed and now I missed my connection!</p>
<p>Wann kommt dein Zug an? When does your train arrive?</p>	<p>Möchtest du dieses Gericht mit Hühnerfleisch oder vegetarisch mit Tofu? Would you like this dish with chicken meat or vegetarian with tofu?</p>
<p>Welches Gericht können Sie mir empfehlen? Which dish can you recommend to me?</p>	<p>Bratapfel ist ein beliebtes Gericht für Wintertage. Baked apple is a popular dish for winter days.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. „An Getränken gibt es Wasser, Kaffee oder Bier“ = in terms of drinks, there's water, coffee or beer
 2. „Muss man dann dort im Speisewagen essen?“ = Does one have to eat in the dining-car? ... As you see here, „Muss man...“ is a way to carefully explore a subject. This way you can make it sound like a general inquiry, without saying that YOU want to do this.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is dürfen

Darf ich Sie etwas fragen?

"May I ask you something?"

In this lesson we came across the verb „dürfen“, which is also somewhat irregular in German. Actually it matches „wollen“, „können“ and „müssen“ in its endings and behaviour. The singular uses the stem darf- and the plural uses the stem dürf-. So, the forms are

ich darf

du darfst

er darf

wir dürfen

ihr dürft

sie dürfen

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Culture: parts of German trains • „1. Klasse“ cars with extra comfort for executives and other rich people • „2. Klasse“ cars for all others – plenty good enough, especially if you're taking a long-distance train • For overnight trips, there are also some trains with couchette coaches (Liegewagen) and sleeping cars (Schlafwagen). If you're planning to sleep, sleeping cars are obviously the nicest, but I have seen people sleep even in the regular cars (Sitzwagen). It helps that the fastest trains in Germany also provide the smoothest ride. • Speisewagen / Bordrestaurant / Bordbistro = diner inside the train, usually between the 1st class and 2nd class cars

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #8

You Don't Need to Do That at the German Hotel...

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

8

GERMAN

1. Joe: Hallo.
2. Rezeption: Guten Tag. Kann ich Ihnen helfen?
3. Joe: Ja. Ich heie Cardigan. Ich habe eine Reservierung.
4. Rezeption: Ah, ja. Herr Cardigan. Es gibt eine nderung bei Ihrer Reservierung.
5. Joe: Oh! Was denn?
6. Rezeption: Sie bekommen ein Doppelzimmer und kein Einzelzimmer.
7. Joe: Oh, warum das?
8. Rezeption: In dem Einzelzimmer gibt es im Moment kein Wasser und es ist nur noch ein Doppelzimmer frei.
9. Joe: Hmm, aber ich muss jetzt nicht mehr zahlen, oder?
10. Rezeption: Nein, natrlich mssen Sie nicht mehr zahlen.
11. Joe: Okay.
12. Rezeption: Gut. ...Sie haben Zimmer 2. Ihr Zimmer ist auf der 2.Etage links.
13. Joe: Zimmer 2, 2. Etage links. Hoffentlich vergesse ich das nicht....
14. Rezeption: Und vergessen Sie bitte auch nicht, dass im Hotel Rauchverbot ist. Sie drfen also nicht auf dem Zimmer rauchen.
15. Joe: Ach, ich bin eh Nichtraucher.

CONT'D OVER

16. **Rezeption:** Ah, okay.
17. **Joe:** Gut, also Zimmer 3 auf der 3.Etage.
18. **Rezeption:** Äh, nein. Zimmer 2 auf der 2.Etage....Warten Sie, ich bringe Sie einfach hin...
19. **Joe:** Ah, nein. Kein Problem, ich finde das Zimmer schon. Sie brauchen mich nicht hinbringen...
20. **Rezeption:** Sicher?
21. **Joe:** Ja.
22. **Rezeption:** Okay, dann viel Glück.

ENGLISH

1. **Joe:** Hello.
2. **Rezeption:** Hi, can I help you?
3. **Joe:** Yes, my name is Joe Cardigan. I have a reservation.
4. **Rezeption:** Ah, Mr. Cardigan. There's been a change in your reservation.
5. **Joe:** Oh! What changed?
6. **Rezeption:** You'll be getting a double room instead of a single.
7. **Joe:** Oh, why is that?

CONT'D OVER

8. Reception: At the moment the water isn't working in the single room at the moment, and there's only a double free.
9. Joe: Hmm, but I don't have to pay anything extra, right?
10. Reception: No, of course you won't have to pay any extra.
11. Joe: OK.
12. Reception: Great, you have room number 2. Your room is on the 2nd floor on the left side.
13. Joe: Room 2, 2nd floor, on the left side. Hopefully I won't forget that...
14. Reception: And also please don't forget that smoking is forbidden within the Hotel. You aren't allowed to smoke within your room.
15. Joe: It's OK, I'm a nonsmoker anyway.
16. Reception: Ah, OK
17. Joe: Great, room 3 on the 3rd floor.
18. Reception: Sorry, no. It's room 2 on the 2nd floor. Wait a moment and I'll just bring you there myself.
19. Joe: No, it's no problem. I can find the room. You don't need to take me there.
20. Reception: Are you sure?
21. Joe: Yes

CONT'D OVER

22. Reception:

OK, good luck!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
bei	at (a person's place)	preposition	
Nichtraucher	nonsmoker	noun; masculine, der	
Verbot	ban, prohibition	noun; neuter, das	
rauchen	to smoke	verb	
Etage	floor, storey	noun; feminine, die	feminine
zahlen	to pay	verb	
warum	why	question word	
Einzel-	single	prefix	
Doppel-	double	prefix	
bekommen	to get, to receive	verb	
brauchen	to need	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ich bin bei Max. I am at Max's place. (with him there)</p>	<p>Dies ist eine Raucherkeipe. This is a pub for smokers.</p>
<p>Er musste Strafe bezahlen, weil er im Halteverbot geparkt hatte. He had to pay a fee, because he had parked his car in a clearway.</p>	<p>Der Mann gegenüber raucht noch immer. The man across [the room/the street/from me] is still smoking.</p>

<p>Dieses Kaufhaus hat elf Etagen.</p> <p>This department store has eleven floors.</p>	<p>Du wohnst in der fünften Etage, oder?</p> <p>You live on the fifth floor, don't you?</p>
<p>Meine Wohnung ist in der dritten Etage.</p> <p>My apartment/flat is on the third floor.</p>	<p>Ich möchte bitte zahlen.</p> <p>I would like to pay please.</p>
<p>Warum dauert das so lange?</p> <p>Why is this taking so long?</p>	<p>Ich bin ein Einzelkind.</p> <p>I'm an only child.</p>
<p>Ich hätte gern ein Einzelzimmer, kein Doppelzimmer.</p> <p>I would like a single room, not a double room.</p>	<p>Ich habe ein neues Buch zum Geburtstag bekommen.</p> <p>I got a new book for my birthday.</p>
<p>Manche Menschen bekommen schon sehr früh eine Glatze. Aber es gibt immer wieder Fälle, denen das wirklich steht.</p> <p>Some people get a bald head very early. But there are always cases, for whom it looks good.</p>	<p>Ich habe eine der wichtigsten Aufgaben bekommen.</p> <p>I was given one of the most important assignments.</p>
<p>Dieser Raum braucht neue Möbel.</p> <p>This room needs new furniture.</p>	<p>Brauchen Sie eine Rechnung?</p> <p>Do you need a bill?</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. Änderung (the change) is the noun based on "ändern" (to change)
2. Doppelzimmer = double room, Einzelzimmer = single room. These refer to rooms with a double bed or a single bed.
3. Rauchverbot is based on the verb „rauchen“ (to smoke) and „das Verbot“ (ban, prohibition),

so it means a ban on smoking. Similarly, you may encounter words like „Halteverbot“ (no stopping) or „Parkverbot“ (no parking),... I haven't seen a „Schlafverbot“ (no sleeping) yet though.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is muss nicht, darf nicht, braucht nicht, kann nicht

ich muss jetzt nicht mehr zahlen, oder?
"I don't have to pay any extra, do I?"

Since we taught you the verbs „müssen“ and „dürfen“, we should probably mention that the negative versions don't work quite as you'd expect. The equivalent of „must not“ is „darf nicht“, and the equivalent of „muss nicht“ actually means „doesn't need to“.

Here's the full list of equivalents.

er kann nicht = he can't

er braucht nicht = he need not

er muss nicht = he need not

er darf nicht = he must not, it is forbidden for him to...

Commit this to memory, or you may make some serious mistakes!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Culture: smoking

- approximately 27% of all Germans smoke, which is still a larger percentage than in the states, even though the number is decreasing
- recently laws against smoking in restaurants and bars were passed, but it's a state-level issue, so the laws are stricter in some parts of Germany than they are in others

- generally the laws argue in favor of non-smoking customers or waiters, who are subjected to passive smoking at the workplace. This however means that if restaurants have outdoor seating they can allow smokers there, or bars can re-define themselves as „smoker clubs“, which also means that they will be able to permit smoking
- smoking is universally forbidden in public buildings, on public transport and at the workplace

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #9

When Should You Get Your German Wakeup Call?

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

9

GERMAN

1. **Rezeption:** Ach, Herr Cardigan. Wie finden Sie Ihr Zimmer? Ist alles in Ordnung?
2. **Joe:** Ja, alles ist in Ordnung. Ich finde mein Zimmer gut.
3. **Rezeption:** Schön.....Würden Sie bitte noch hier unterschreiben.
4. **Joe:** Ich verstehe nicht... Was soll ich machen?
5. **Rezeption:** Sie sollen mit einer Unterschrift Ihre Ankunft bestätigen.
6. **Joe:** Ach so. Ja, natürlich.
7. **Rezeption:** Danke. Sagen Sie, soll Sie jemand morgen früh wecken?
8. **Joe:** Mich wecken?
9. **Rezeption:** Ja. Wenn Sie möchten, können Sie einen Weckanruf bekommen.
10. **Joe:** Hmm, nein danke. Ich brauche keinen Weckanruf.
11. **Rezeption:** Kann ich Ihnen sonst noch helfen?
12. **Joe:** Hmm...Nein, ich glaube nicht.
13. **Rezeption:** Wenn Ihnen noch etwas einfällt, fragen Sie einfach.
14. **Joe:** Ja, danke.....Obwohl..... Ich muss noch etwas Geld wechseln. Wissen Sie, wo ich das machen kann?

CONT'D OVER

15. **Rezeption:** Ja natürlich. Gehen Sie aus der Tür und dann nach links, dann kommen Sie zur Bergstraße. Dort ist die Wechselstube „Goldesel“. Dort bekommen Sie Euro.
16. **Joe:** Nach links?
17. **Rezeption:** Ja. Soll ich Ihnen den Namen und die Adresse aufschreiben?
18. **Joe:** Ja, bitte. Sonst vergesse ich sie noch und finde die Wechselstube nicht.
19. **Rezeption:** Bitte, und viel Glück!
20. **Joe:** Danke.

ENGLISH

1. **Reception:** Oh, Mr. Cardigan. How do you like your room? Is everything ok?
2. **Joe:** Yes, everything's fine. I like the room.
3. **Reception:** Great! Would you please sign here?
4. **Joe:** I don't understand...what should I do?
5. **Reception:** You should acknowledge your arrival with a signature.
6. **Joe:** Oh, yes, of course.
7. **Reception:** Thanks. Would you like someone to wake you up in the morning?
8. **Joe:** Wake me up?

CONT'D OVER

9. Reception: Yes. If you like, you can get a wake-up call.
10. Joe: Hmm, no thanks. I don't need a wake-up call.
11. Reception: Can I help you with anything else?
12. Joe: Hmm...No, I don't think so.
13. Reception: If you think of anything else, just ask.
14. Joe: Thanks. Although...I need to exchange some money. Do you know where I can do that?
15. Reception: Yes, of course. Go out the door and turn left, and you'll find Berg street. There's a currency exchange called "Goldesel" there, where you can get some euros.
16. Joe: To the left?
17. Reception: Yes. Should I write down the name and address for you?
18. Joe: Yes, please. Otherwise I'll forget it again and I won't find the currency exchange.
19. Reception: Here you go. Good luck!
20. Joe: Thanks.

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Ordnung	order	noun; feminine, die	plural: Ordnungen

sollen	shall; be supposed to	verb	
wecken	to wake someone up	verb	weak verb
sonst	otherwise, other than that	conjunction	
etwas fällt jdm. ein	to have an idea	verb	es fällt ihm etwas ein, es fiel ihm etwas ein, es ist ihm etwas eingefallen
wechseln	to switch, exchange	verb	
Tür	door	noun	feminine; plural: Türen
Adresse	address	noun	plural: Adressen
Unterschrift	signature	noun; feminine, die	plural: Unterschriften
bestätigen	to confirm	verb	weak verb
Wechselstube	Exchange office	noun; feminine, die	plural: Wechselstuben

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Er kann in seinem Zimmer nie Ordnung halten!</p> <p>He can't maintain order in his room! / He can't keep his room tidy!</p>	<p>Ich sollte mich zuerst duschen.</p> <p>I should shower first.</p>
<p>Wohin soll die Reise gehen?</p> <p>Where is your journey supposed to go to?</p>	<p>Kannst du mich morgen um sieben Uhr wecken?</p> <p>Can you wake me up at 7am tomorrow?</p>

<p>Magst du dein Weihnachtsgeschenk? Sonst verkaufe es doch.</p> <p>Do you like your Christmas present? Otherwise just sell it.</p>	<p>Ah, da fällt mir gerade ein, dass ich vergessen habe, das Licht auszuschalten.</p> <p>Ah, I just remembered that I forgot to switch off the light.</p>
<p>Ich wechsele im nächsten Monat den Stromanbieter.</p> <p>I switch my electricity provider next month.</p>	<p>Kannst du die Tür aufmachen?</p> <p>Can you open the door?</p>
<p>Wie ist Ihre E-Mail Adresse?</p> <p>What is your e-mail address?</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. Weckanruf (wake-up call) is a combination of "wecken" (to wake someone up) and "Anruf" (call).
2. Mir fällt etwas ein. = A thought comes to me.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is sollen
Was soll ich machen?
"What should I do?"

„sollen“ (shall) is another modal verb, like „müssen“ and „dürfen“ and „können“, but this one doesn't change its vowel. What's left is just the missing -t for the 3rd person singular and the missing

-e for the 1st person singular. Compare below.

ich soll - ich arbeite

du sollst – du arbeitest

er soll – er arbeitet

wir sollen – wir arbeiten

ihr sollt – ihr arbeitet

sie sollen – sie arbeiten

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Money is a sore issue in Germany. You will find that people don't readily talk about it – no matter whether they are rich or poor. It is inconceivable to ask somebody how much he earns. „Reicht das Geld?“, do you earn enough, is about the closest you can go. Don't ask about the income of other family members either. In surveys, where the household income has a big role, companies usually try to avoid this dilemma by giving a choice of wide income brackets – and still rich people might claim to be poor, or vice versa. It's not chic to show that you're rich. Also you should avoid asking how much something cost. It's not quite as taboo as asking about somebody's income, but still it's not nice.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #10 Exchanging Money For German Advice

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 6 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

10

GERMAN

1. Joe: Hallo.
2. Frau: Grüß Gott!
3. Joe: Äh, ja, Grüß Gott.... Ich möchte Geld wechseln.
4. Frau: Ja, gerne. Was möchten Sie denn wechseln?
5. Joe: Ich möchte Dollar in Euro wechseln.
6. Frau: Okay. Und wie viel Dollar möchten Sie wechseln?
7. Joe: Ich möchte 150 Dollar wechseln. Wie viel Euro bekomme ich dafür?
8. Frau: Einen Moment, ich rechne es aus.... Bei dem Wechselkurs heute bekommen Sie 118 Euro und 60 Cent.
9. Joe: 180 Euro?!?
10. Frau: Haha, nein nicht 180... 118 Euro und 60 Cent.
11. Joe: Aaah, okay. Und muss ich eine Wechselgebühr zahlen?
12. Frau: Nein, Sie müssen keine Wechselgebühr zahlen.
13. Joe: Ah gut. Dann möchte ich das Geld gerne wechseln....Hier bitte....
14. Frau: Dankeschön...Wie möchten Sie das Geld haben?
15. Joe: Äh, in Euro natürlich....Oder was meinen Sie?

CONT'D OVER

16. Frau: Nein, ich meine, welche Scheine möchten Sie haben?
17. Joe: Ach so. Hmm, ich möchte einen 50-Euro-Schein, zwei 20-Euro-Scheine und den Rest in 5-Euro-Scheinen und Kleingeld...
18. Frau: Okay..hier bitte.....50, 70, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 117, 118 und 60 Cent.
19. Joe: Dankeschön.
20. Frau: Warten Sie! Sie bekommen noch eine Quittung...
21. Joe: Ach ja. Danke.
22. Frau: Wiederschaun!
23. Joe: Wie bitte?
24. Frau: Das heißt „Auf Wiedersehen“.
25. Joe: Ach so. Auf Wiedersehen!

ENGLISH

1. Joe: Hello.
2. Woman: Hello!
3. Joe: Uhh, ya, hello. I'd like to exchange some money.
4. Woman: Ok, sure. What would you like to exchange?

CONT'D OVER

5. **Joe:** I'd like to change some dollars into euros.
6. **Woman:** Ok. And how many dollars would you like to exchange?
7. **Joe:** I'd like to exchange 150 dollars. How many euros do I get for that?
8. **Woman:** One moment, I'll calculate it out. At today's exchange rate you'll get 118 euros and 60 cents.
9. **Joe:** 180 euros?!?
10. **Woman:** Haha, no, not 180. 118 euros and 60 cents.
11. **Joe:** Ahh, ok. And do I have to pay an exchange fee?
12. **Woman:** No, you don't have to pay an exchange fee.
13. **Joe:** Oh, good. Then I'd like to exchange the money. Here you go.
14. **Woman:** Thanks very much. How would you like the money?
15. **Joe:** Uhh, in euros of course. What do you mean?
16. **Woman:** No, I mean which bills would you like to have?
17. **Joe:** Ohh, of course. Hmm, I'd like a 50-euro bill, two 20-euro bills, and the rest in 5-euro bills and small change.
18. **Woman:** Ok, here you are. 50, 70, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 117, 118, and 60 cents.
19. **Joe:** Thanks very much.

CONT'D OVER

20. Woman: Wait one moment! You also get a receipt.
21. Joe: Oh ya, thanks.
22. Woman: Goodbye! (in local dialect)
23. Joe: I'm sorry?
24. Woman: That was "good bye"
25. Joe: Ahh, ok. Good bye!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
grüßen	to greet	verb	weak verb
Quittung	receipt	noun	plural: Quittungen
Rest	rest	noun; masculine, der	plural: Reste
Kleingeld	small change	noun; neuter, das	no plural
Gebühr	fee	noun; feminine, die	feminine; plural: Gebühren
Cent	cent	noun; masculine, der	plural is the same
Kurs	course	noun	plural: Kurse
ausrechnen	to calculate	verb	„aus“ splits off
Euro	euro(s)	noun; masculine, der	plural is the same
Gott	god	noun; masculine, der	plural: Götter

Schein	bill; shine; appearance	noun; masculine, der	plural: Scheine. Plural only used for "bills" and neither for "shine" nor "appearance".
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SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Der Stamm der Schoschonen grüßt Winnetou.</p> <p>The tribe of Shoshones greets Winnetou.</p>	<p>Bitte stellen Sie mir eine Quittung aus.</p> <p>Please write a receipt for me.</p>
<p>Du kannst den Rest wegwerfen.</p> <p>You can throw away the rest.</p>	<p>Ich möchte einen 50-Euro-Schein, zwei 20-Euro-Scheine und den Rest in 5-Euro-Scheinen und Kleingeld</p> <p>I'd like one 50-euro bill, two 20-euro bills, and the rest in 5-euro bills and small change.</p>
<p>Jeder, der hier wohnt, muss die Müllgebühr bezahlen.</p> <p>Everybody living here has to pay the garbage fee.</p>	<p>Die Briefmarken kosten je 55 Cent.</p> <p>The stamps are 55 cents each.</p>
<p>Hast du deinen Namen für den Kurs eingetragen?</p> <p>Did you enter your name for the course?</p>	<p>Die Technische Universität Berlin bietet viele interessante Kurse an.</p> <p>Berlin Technical University offers a lot of interesting courses.</p>
<p>Wie viele Kurse belegst du in diesem Semester?</p> <p>How many courses are you taking this semester?</p>	<p>Lassen Sie mich das kurz ausrechnen...</p> <p>Let me calculate that really quick...</p>

<p>Der Wechselkurs des Yen zum Euro ist heute 10% niedriger.</p> <p>The exchange rate of the yen into the euro went down by 10% today.</p>	<p>Am Anfang schuf Gott den Himmel und die Erde.</p> <p>In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.</p>
<p>Der römische Gott Janus ist der Namensgeber für den Monat Januar.</p> <p>The Roman god Janus lend his name to the month January.</p>	<p>Gott segne dich.</p> <p>God bless you.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. Grüß Gott! = the Southern German equivalent of "Guten Tag!"
2. dafür = equivalent of "für das". We never say "für das", only "dafür". Same goes for other prepositions + das.
3. Wechselkurs = exchange+course = exchange rate;
Wechselgebühr = exchange+fee = exchange fee

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is a review of German numbers

Nein nicht 180... 118 Euro

"No, not 180...118 euros"

If you're still a bit shaky on the German numbers, this lesson is a great one for practise. For example, did you remember that you're supposed to say „fünfundneunzig“ (five-and-ninety) instead of ninety-five like in English? By the same token we said „hundertachtzehn“ (hundred eighteen), with the „eight“ before the „teen“.

When you don't have an even amount of euros, say 8 euros and 90 cents, you can express that as either „acht Euro und neunzig Cent“ or simply „acht Euro neunzig“. Keep in mind that neither „Euro“ or „Cent“ changes for plural in German – no word for a currency or measurement is ever pluralized.

In written German, it's important to put a comma between the 8 euros and the 90 cents. 8,90 €. Germans invert the use of comma and dot actually. There are dots between really big numbers and commas when there are fractions, for example Germans write „6.500.000,40“.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The German currency is the euro (pronounced oy-ro). This is a relatively new development, the euro only replaced the German mark in 2002. A lot of people still calculate in marks in their heads, even though more and more people finally start to calculate in euro by now.

When you are in Europe and have to use euros to pay, you will notice that there are different backsides among them, not just for every unit but there are even pieces of the same value that have different backsides. This is because every European country was allowed to choose individual motifs for the back side of their coins, but the coins don't stay in one country. They travel all over Europe and so you can discover Dutch coins, French coins, Italian coins, Spanish coins and so on in your wallet. It is really fascinating to watch the mingling of the coins from different countries, and all of them can be used as regular currency in all countries that use the euro.

It is a big improvement, because originally, every European country had a different currency before. Even though it was easy to cross the borders, you still had to exchange currencies every time you did, and you wound up with a lot of unusable change – not to mention paying the exchange fees. Plus when you're paying with a foreign currency, you don't really know what a good price is and paying will feel less real to you. Be aware of that when coming to Germany and always convert euros to your home country's currency, or try to get a feel for Euro prices if you're planning to stay here longer.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #11

Taking the Subway to Munich, Germany

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

11

GERMAN

1. Joe: Entschuldigung...
2. Frau: Ja?
3. Joe: Können Sie mir vielleicht helfen? Ich möchte gerne zum Rathaus...
4. Frau: Ja, natürlich...Zuerst müssen Sie zur Haltestelle Tivolistr. gehen und dort steigen Sie in die Tram Nummer 17 ein.
5. Joe: Oh und wo ist die Haltestelle?
6. Frau: Die Haltestelle ist gleich dort vorne an der großen Kreuzung auf der linken Seite....
7. Joe: Ah, okay.
8. Frau: Also, nehmen Sie die 17 Richtung Amalienburgstr. und fahren Sie bis zum Isartor...
9. Joe: Die 17 in Richtung Isartor..
10. Frau: Nein, die 17 BIS zum Isartor. Dort steigen Sie aus und gehen zur U-Bahn.
11. Joe: Ah okay. Ich fahre bis zum Isartor und steige dort in die U-Bahn um.
12. Frau: Genau. Am Isartor nehmen Sie eine U-Bahn und fahren eine Station bis zum Marienplatz. Dort ist das Rathaus.
13. Joe: Und welche U-Bahn nehme ich?

CONT'D OVER

14. Frau: Das ist egal, Hauptsache der nächste Halt ist Marienplatz. Das können Sie an der Anzeigetafel sehen....
15. Joe: Ach so. Gut, also ich steige dort vorne in die Tram 17 ein, fahre bis zum Isartor und steige dort um. Dann fahre ich eine Station mit der U-Bahn bis Marienplatz und dort ist das Rathaus...
16. Frau: Ja, genau!
17. Joe: Super, danke!
18. Frau: Keine Ursache!

ENGLISH

1. Joe: Excuse me...
2. Woman: Yes?
3. Joe: Could you help me out? I'd like to go to the city hall.
4. Woman: Of course. First you have to go to the stop called "Tivolistraße", and there you get on the number 17 Tram.
5. Joe: Oh, and where is the stop?
6. Woman: It's just in front of us at that large intersection, on the left side.
7. Joe: Ah, okay.
8. Woman: So, take the number 17 in the direction of Amalienburgstraße and travel up to the Isartor stop.

CONT'D OVER

9. Joe: The 17 in the direction of Isartor...
10. Woman: No, the 17 UP TO the Isartor stop, and then change to the subway.
11. Joe: Ah, okay. I go to Isartor, and then I change to the subway.
12. Woman: Exactly. At Isartor you take a subway one station to Marienplatz. That's where the city hall is.
13. Joe: And which subway do I take?
14. Woman: It doesn't matter which one. The important thing is that the next stop is Marienplatz. You'll see it on the display panel.
15. Joe: Ahh. Good, so I get on Tram 17 over there, then travel to Isartor and transfer. Then I travel one station on the subway to Marienplatz, and that's where the city hall is.
16. Woman: Yes, precisely!
17. Joe: Great, thanks!
18. Woman: No problem!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Rathaus	town hall, city administration	noun; neuter, das	plural: Rathäuser
Halt	stop	noun; masculine, der	plural: Halte
Hauptsache	the main thing, most important point	noun, feminine, die	feminine

egal	doesn't matter	adjective	
Station	stop, station	noun; feminine, die	plural: Stationen
U-Bahn	subway	noun	plural: U-Bahnen
aussteigen	to get out	verb	er steigt aus, er stieg aus, er ist ausgestiegen
Kreuzung	intersection	noun	plural: Kreuzungen
Nummer	number	noun; feminine, die	feminine; plural: Nummern
Tram	light rail	noun; feminine, die	plural: Trams
Haltestelle	stop (for buses or light rail)	noun	plural: Haltestellen
zuerst	at first, firstly	adverb	
Ursache	cause, reason	noun; feminine, die	plural: Ursachen

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ich muss heute noch zum Rathaus, um meinen neuen Reisepass abzuholen.</p> <p>I have to go to the town hall today in order to pick up my new passport.</p>	<p>Dies ist ein Halt, aber keine Haltestelle.</p> <p>This is a stop (a place where the bus has come to a stop), but not a regular stop (bus stop).</p>
<p>Halt! Sie kriegen noch Wechselgeld!</p> <p>Stop! You still get change!</p>	<p>Hauptsache, du bist jetzt hier.</p> <p>Most important thing is that you're here now.</p>

<p>Es ist mir egal.</p> <p>It doesn't matter to me.</p>	<p>Manche Dinge wollen einfach kein Ende nehmen, egal wie gern man mit ihnen abschließen möchte.</p> <p>Some things just seem to never end, no matter how desperate one wishes to conclude them.</p>
<p>Egal was die Leute sagen, das ist es einfach wert!</p> <p>No matter what people say, this is simply worth it!</p>	<p>Fahren Sie eine Station weiter und nehmen Sie den rechten Ausgang.</p> <p>Take the subway one stop further and then take the exit on the right.</p>
<p>Am besten nimmst du die S-Bahn bis Friedrichsstraße und steigst da in die U-Bahn um.</p> <p>Best if you take the lightrail to Friedrichsstraße and change to the subway there.</p>	<p>Dies ist die Endhaltestelle. Bitte steigen Sie alle aus.</p> <p>This is the final stop. Please get out, everyone.</p>
<p>An der zweiten Kreuzung biegen Sie links ab.</p> <p>At the second intersection you turn left.</p>	<p>Der Speisewagen ist der Wagen mit der Nummer 34.</p> <p>The dining-car is the car with the number 34.</p>
<p>Hast du meine Telefonnummer?</p> <p>Do you have my phone number?</p>	<p>Wo fährt die Tram M10 nach Rosenthaler Platz ab?</p> <p>Where does the tram M10 to Rosenthaler Platz leave from?</p>
<p>Jene Haltestelle ist weiter weg als diese hier.</p> <p>That stop is further away than this one.</p>	<p>Du hast dich ganz schön verändert! Ich habe dich zuerst nicht erkannt.</p> <p>You changed a lot! I didn't recognize you at first.</p>

Na schön, aber du gehst zuerst!

Fair enough, but you go first!

Ich sollte mich zuerst duschen.

I should shower first.

Was ist die Ursache für deinen Sinneswandel?

What is the cause of your change of heart?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. vielleicht. Normally this means „perhaps“. In the phrase „Können Sie mir vielleicht helfen?“, it's used to make the phrase more polite, to indicate that you can understand if they can't help. Without the „vielleicht“ in that phrase, I might add „bitte“, or I might swap the „können“ (can) for „könnten“ (could)... there are a number of ways to make requests more polite in German.
2. gleich. So far we've seen this used as „immediately“ or „really soon“. In the phrase „Die Haltestelle ist gleich dort vorne“ however, „gleich“ means „right“, like „right there“.
3. „Keine Ursache“ is a common reply when someone is thanking you. You could say „Bitte“, but if you say „Keine Ursache“ that means that it was no big deal.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is Dative after prepositions

Fahren Sie bis zum Isartor.

"Go up to the Isar Gate."

In lessons 10 and 26 we already looked at different forms that personal pronouns can take, depending on whether they are the subject, the direct object or the indirect object of a sentence. You probably already noticed that it's not just the personal pronouns that change; noun phrases, especially the articles, also change.

So far we said that the Accusative case is for direct objects and the Dative case is for indirect objects. In the sentence „Ich gebe ihm ein Geschenk“ (I give a present to him), „ihm“ or „to him“ is the indirect object because it comes after „to“, while „ein Geschenk“ (a present) is the

direct object.

The Dative is also used after a whole lot of preposition though, and that's something we should look at today. First, you need to know the articles that show you that something is Dative. For feminine words, the Dative article is „der“ - so it's almost like feminine words are pretending to be masculine here. For masculine and also neuter words, the Dative article is „dem“. Let's see these in action! Here are the examples from today's dialog.

Ich möchte gerne zum Rathaus. (zum = zu dem) = I would like to go to the city hall.

bis zum Isartor = up to the Isar Gate

bis zum Marienplatz = up to the Marienplatz

zur Haltestelle Tivolistraße (zur = zu der) = to the stop Tivolistraße

zur U-Bahn = to the subway

an der großen Kreuzung = at the big intersection

an der Anzeigetafel = on the screen

am Isartor (am = an dem) = at the Isar Gate

auf der linken Seite = on the left side

Careful, „in die Tram“ and „in die U-Bahn“ are NOT Dative, they are Accusative. Otherwise it would have to be „in der Tram“ and „in der U-Bahn“. It's actually possible to say both, but with a vastly different meaning.

in der Tram = in the tram (not surprising)

in die Tram = INTO the tram (wth?)

in der U-Bahn = in the subway

in die U-Bahn = INTO the subway

In German, the entire difference between „in“ and „into“ is the case that follows. We shall investigate this more later.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

To take a subway or lightrail in Germany, you first have to figure out where to get the tickets. This is confusing because it's different in different cities. In Berlin, the ticket machines for the subway are on the track itself, while the ticket machines for the lightrail are inside the cars themselves. So in the one case you have to buy and stamp your ticket before getting on, and in the other case you can only buy tickets when you're already in motion... Well, you could also buy a subway or bus ticket and then hop onto the lightrail with that, because the same tickets are valid for all public transport within a city.

If you're relying on being able to buy a ticket from a machine, then you should make sure that you have enough Euros in change. The machines are intelligent enough to give you correct

change if you pay too much, but there is no person or machine that will break up bills for you if you only have bills. You have to be lucky and find a machine that takes bills, or find a machine that accepts your credit card or bank card. So this is something to take into account.

Once you have your ticket, don't forget to stamp it in the little machine that should be mounted on a pole near the ticket machine. Without the stamp it's not valid, because it would be impossible to distinguish between a ticket that you buy for now as opposed to a ticket that you intend to use later that week.

There are no systems that automatically devalue your ticket or that note where you got on and off. German subways operate on an honor-based system. That means that you can access the tracks and even get on a subway car without having a ticket. There are just random controls when people in civilian clothes will board the car, proffer identification and demand to see everyone's tickets. If you can't show them a valid ticket then, they'll fine you 40 Euros, so you probably want to get a valid ticket, which is much cheaper than that.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #12 How Could You Miss This in German?

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

12

GERMAN

1. Joe: Entschuldigen Sie....
2. Frau: Ja?
3. Joe: Können Sie mir sagen, wo das Rathaus ist?
4. Frau: Äh, Sie stehen genau davor.
5. Joe: Wirklich?
6. Frau: Ja, das große Haus dort ist das Rathaus....
7. Joe: Ooooh....Das ist aber groß....
8. Frau: Ja, es hat 400 Zimmer und ist 85 Meter hoch und 100 Meter lang...
9. Joe: Wow....Durch den Turm sieht es sehr hoch aus!
10. Frau: Das stimmt. Ohne den Turm ist es auch nicht ganz so hoch... Oh, Sie müssen unbedingt auf das Glockenspiel im Turm warten! Es fängt in 10 Minuten an.
11. Joe: Welches Glockenspiel?
12. Frau: Das Rathaus ist berühmt für das Glockenspiel.
13. Joe: Ach ja, stimmt. Das gucke ich natürlich an! Sagen Sie, wieso wissen Sie so viel über das Rathaus?
14. Frau: Ich arbeite als Stadtführerin!

CONT'D OVER

15. Joe: Haha, das ist ja toll. Ich gehe später in den Olympiapark. Können Sie mir sagen, was ich dort unbedingt sehen muss?
16. Frau: Sie müssen unbedingt auf den Olympiaturm gehen. Dort haben Sie eine tolle Aussicht auf München. Sie können dort viele Sehenswürdigkeiten sehen. Das ist wirklich toll.
17. Joe: Oh, gut. Dann mache ich das.
18. Frau: Ah, schauen Sie, das Glockenspiel fängt an!

ENGLISH

1. Joe: Excuse me...
2. Woman: Yes?
3. Joe: Could you tell me where the city hall is?
4. Woman: Oh, you're standing right in front of it.
5. Joe: Really?
6. Woman: Yes, that big building there is the city hall.
7. Joe: Ohhhh...it's actually pretty big...
8. Woman: Yes, it has 400 rooms, is 85 meters high and 100 meters long.
9. Joe: Wow...the tower makes it look really tall!

CONT'D OVER

10. Woman: That's right. Without the tower it's not so tall...Oh, you really have to wait for the tower bell to ring. It'll start in 10 minutes.
11. Joe: Which tower bell?
12. Woman: The city hall is famous for the tower bell.
13. Joe: Oh, that's right. Of course I'll take a look. So, why do you know so much about the city hall?
14. Woman: I work as a city tour guide!
15. Joe: Haha, that's great. I'm going to the Olympic Park later. Could you tell me what I really should see while I'm there?
16. Woman: You should definitely go to the Olympic Tower. There they have a great view of Munich. You can see lots of important sights from there. It's quite nice.
17. Joe: Oh, good. I'll do that.
18. Woman: Ah, take a look. The tower bell is starting!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
hoch	high	adjective	
Führer (m), Führerin (f)	leader, guide	noun, either masculine or feminine	used for travel guides etc. Plural is the same
wieso	why	question word	
angucken	to look at	verb	"an" splits off

berühmt	famous	adjective	
unbedingt	absolute(ly), unconditional(ly)		
ohne	without	preposition	
aussehen	to look, have the appearance	verb	"aus" splits off
Meter	meter	noun	no plural
durch	through; because of	preposition	
lang	long, a long time	adjective	
Aussicht	view	noun; feminine, die	plural: Aussichten

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Der Turm ist ziemlich hoch. That tower is pretty high.</p>	<p>Wieso ist der Himmel blau? Why is the sky blue?</p>
<p>Wieso ist das so? Why is that so?</p>	<p>Kommst du mit, um dir die neue Wohnung anzugucken? Are you coming along in order to look at the new apartment?</p>
<p>Schweizer Käse ist sehr berühmt. Swiss cheese is very famous.</p>	<p>Für dein Vorstellungsgespräch solltest du unbedingt einen Anzug tragen. You should definitely wear a suit to your job interview.</p>
<p>Ich muss dir unbedingt mein neues Wohnzimmer zeigen. I absolutely have to show you my new(ly decorated) living-room</p>	<p>Ich muss den Film nicht unbedingt sehen. I don't absolutely have to watch that movie.</p>

<p>Ohne die Allgemeine Hochschulreife wird man an der Universität nicht angenommen.</p> <p>Without the permission to enter university one isn't allowed into university.</p>	<p>Sie haben diese Entscheidung ganz ohne meine Beteiligung getroffen.</p> <p>They came to this decision without any participation on my side.</p>
<p>Diese Streifen sehen gut an dir aus.</p> <p>Those stripes look good on you.</p>	<p>Wie siehst du denn aus!</p> <p>What a sight you are!</p>
<p>Abends, wenn es dunkel wird, sieht die Welt ganz anders aus.</p> <p>In the evening, when it gets dark, the world looks very different.</p>	<p>Eine Runde im Stadion ist vierhundert Meter lang.</p> <p>One lap in the stadium is four hundred meters long.</p>
<p>Die Alligatoren gehen langsam durch das Wasser.</p> <p>The alligators are slowly moving through the water.</p>	<p>Wie lang bist du schon hier?</p> <p>How long have you been here?</p>
<p>Vor dem Geschäft war eine lange Schlange.</p> <p>In front of the shop there was a long line.</p>	<p>Die Kuppel des Berliner Doms bietet eine bezaubernde Aussicht.</p> <p>The dome of Berlin's cathedral offers an enchanting view.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. davor = in front of that. "vor" is "in front of" and "davor" works just like "dafür" or "davon" - the "da" means "that". Da-vor = in front of that.

2. Stadtführerin could be translated as "city leader" but you need the second meaning of "Führer"

here - "city guide". Stadtführerin - city guide, and the -in ending tells us it's a woman. A lot of words for professions or nationalities can be made feminine by ending -in.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is Accusative after preposition

Ohne den Turm ist es auch nicht ganz so hoch

"Without the tower, it's not really that tall."

Since we looked at Dative prepositions in the last lesson, let's have a look at some Accusative prepositions in this one.

First, you need to know the Accusative articles. This is easy, For feminine and neuter words, the article remains exactly the same! So the Accusative of „die Frau“ is still „die Frau“, and the Accusative of „das Kind“ is still „das Kind“. Same in plural – „die Frauen“ and „die Kinder“ don't

change. So how do you know that something after a preposition is Accusative and not Nominative?

Well, it has to be, because there are no prepositions that take the Nominative, that is, the base form of a noun. If you see something after a preposition that looks like Nominative, it has to be Accusative.

Since feminine and neuter words don't change, this really simplifies things, because we only have

to worry about masculine words. For masculine words, the Accusative article is „den“. „den“ has an

N at the end, unlike the Dative „dem“, which has an M ending – actually people tend to slur these

endings a lot, so if you confuse Dative and Accusative it may not even be noticed. Anyway, the

Accusative article is „den“ with an N, and in the plural it's still „den“.

Some examples from this lesson's dialog below.

ohne den Turm = without the tower

über das Rathaus = about the city hall

durch den Turm = through the tower / because of the tower

auf den Olympiaturm = onto the Olympic tower

in den Olympiapark = into the Olympic park

Think about this last example some more. Here, we translated „in“ as „into“. This is because it's

followed by the Accusative. Some prepositions can take either Dative or Accusative, and then they

use Accusative when talking about a direction rather than a location.

„im Olympiapark“ (in the Olympic park) vs. „in den Olympiapark“ (into the Olympic park)

„auf dem Olympiaturm“ (on the Olympic tower) vs. „auf den Olympiaturm“ (onto the Olympic tower)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Munich sights

Munich is best known for... the Oktoberfest of course, but that's only part of the year (curiously starting in September). If you happen to be in Munich at a different time of the year, you probably still want to try some of their excellent beer. Visit a brewery, have them explain the process of making beer to you and then have some of their fresh beer – beer is best when it hasn't been transported much! This is why lots of German cities have their own breweries, and why most beer in pubs is local beer, rather than any big brands.

Apart from breweries and the city hall, which is also worth a visit, you might like to explore Munich's many museums. For example the Pinakotheken, three really impressive art museums. Or the National Bavarian Museum, which has a lot of historic artefacts. There are also a number of palaces in and around Munich.

Then, if you want to relax after sight-seeing, try the English Garden.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #13

German Festivals, Times and Places

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

13

GERMAN

1. Kassiererin: Guten Tag.
2. Joe: Hallo, ich möchte gerne auf den Olympiaturm gehen.
3. Kassiererin: Hoch gehen können Sie nicht. Sie können nur mit dem Aufzug zur Plattform fahren.
4. Joe: Ach so. Dann fahre ich natürlich mit dem Aufzug. Wie viel kostet der Eintritt?
5. Kassiererin: Für einen Erwachsenen kostet der Eintritt 4,50 Euro.
6. Joe: Okay. Sagen Sie, wie hoch ist der Turm eigentlich?
7. Kassiererin: Der Turm ist fast 292 Meter hoch. Aber die Plattform ist nur 190 Meter hoch.
8. Joe: Oh, wow. Das ist ganz schön hoch.
9. Kassiererin: Ja....Und Sie haben Glück. Sie müssen heute nicht lange in der Schlange warten.
10. Joe: Oh, super.
11. Kassiererin: Und Sie können auf dem Turm auch ohne Fernglas sehr weit gucken.
12. Joe: Hmm, ist das sonst nicht so?
13. Kassiererin: Na ja, manchmal hat man oben wegen den Wolken nicht so eine gute Aussicht.

CONT'D OVER

14. **Joe:** Oh gut, dass ich heute hier bin!
15. **Kassiererin:** Ja, das stimmt. Aber kommen Sie doch morgen wieder hier her.
16. **Joe:** Äh, wieso das?
17. **Kassiererin:** Morgen ist draußen den ganzen Tag lang ein Fest.
18. **Joe:** Oh, klasse. Dann komme ich natürlich morgen noch mal hier her!

ENGLISH

1. **Cashier:** Good day.
2. **Joe:** Hello, I would like to do up the Olympic Tower.
3. **Cashier:** You can't go up there. You can only take the elevator to the platform.
4. **Joe:** Ah, I see. Then I'll take the elevator of course. How much is the entrance fee?
5. **Cashier:** For an adult, entrance costs 4 Euros and 50 cents.
6. **Joe:** Okay. How tall is the tower, actually?
7. **Cashier:** The tower is almost 292 meters tall. But the platform is only 190 meters tall.
8. **Joe:** Oh, wow. That's really quite tall.
9. **Cashier:** Yes, and you're in luck. Today you don't have to wait long in the line-up.

CONT'D OVER

10. Joe: Oh, super.
11. Cashier: And you can also see quite far in the tower without using binoculars.
12. Joe: Hmm, is that not the case on other days?
13. Cashier: Yes, sometimes you don't have such a good view, because of cloud cover.
14. Joe: Oh, good thing I'm here today!
15. Cashier: Yes, that's right. But come here tomorrow again.
16. Joe: Oh? Why's that?
17. Cashier: Tomorrow there's a festival outside for the whole day.
18. Joe: Oh, great! Then of course I'll come here again tomorrow!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Aufzug	elevator	noun; masculine, der	plural: Aufzüge
her-	to here	particle; building block for many splitting verbs: herkommen, hersehen, herrufen...	building block for many splitting verbs: herkommen, hersehen, herrufen...
Wolke	cloud	noun	plural: Wolken
wegen	because of	preposition	either used with Dative or Genitive (older usage)

oben	on top, upstairs	adverb	
weit	wide, large, far	adjective	
Fernglas	binoculars, telescope	noun; neuter, das	plural: Ferngläser
ohne	without	preposition	
fast	almost	adverb	
eigentlich	actually	adverb	
Erwachsener	adult man	noun; masculine, der	plural: Erwachsene
Plattform	platform	noun; feminine, die	plural: Plattformen
Fest	festival, party	noun; neuter, das	plural: Feste

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Du solltest nicht so oft den Aufzug nehmen, Treppenlaufen ist gesund.</p> <p>You shouldn't take the elevator so often, it's healthy to take the stairs.</p>	<p>Komm sofort her!</p> <p>Come her immediately!</p>
<p>Wo kommt denn der Hund her?</p> <p>Where does the dog come from?</p>	<p>"Wolkig" bedeutet, dass es viele Wolken gibt.</p> <p>"Cloudy" means that there are a lot of clouds.</p>
<p>Wegen der Vogelgrippe sind viele Leute nicht nach Asien gereist.</p> <p>Because of the bird flu many people didn't travel to Asia.</p>	<p>Neuseeland ist so weit weg...</p> <p>New Zealand is so far away...</p>

<p>Die Sozialwissenschaften sind ein weites Feld, welches viele andere wissenschaftliche Bereiche mit einschließt.</p> <p>The social sciences are a broad field which also includes other scientific areas.</p>	<p>Der Wolf wittert seine Beute schon von weitem.</p> <p>The wolf scents its prey already from afar.</p>
<p>Ohne die Allgemeine Hochschulreife wird man an der Universität nicht angenommen.</p> <p>Without the permission to enter university one isn't allowed into university.</p>	<p>Sie haben diese Entscheidung ganz ohne meine Beteiligung getroffen.</p> <p>They came to this decision without any participation on my side.</p>
<p>Wo bist du eigentlich?</p> <p>Where are you actually?</p>	<p>Zwischen den Bäumen im Kletterpark gibt es Plattformen.</p> <p>There are platforms in between the trees in the climbing-park.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1 . wegen den Wolken = due to clouds. "wegen" is a preposition that is either used with the Genitive or the Dative. Hence you might here "wegen den Wolken" or "wegen der Wolken". The trend is towards the Dative.

2 . den ganzen Tag lang = all day. X lang = for X, e. g. 3 Tage lang = for 3 days; ein Jahr lang = for a year

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is the word order of adverbials

Kommen Sie doch morgen wieder hier her.

"Come here again tomorrow"

Let's look at the word order rules for adverbials today. The most typical word order is to have

the

descriptions of place and time right after the verb, that is in third position, before the direct object

even, as in „Ich gebe ihm heute in München seine Fahrkarte“ (I am giving his ticket to him in Munich today). Look closely – the indirect object cannot be separated from the verb, but right after

that we have the time and the place, and then finally the direct object.

Note that in German, you would typically place the time before the place, so first „heute“ and THEN „in München“. It is possible and quite common to move the time to the beginning of the sentence though, for example „Heute gebe ich ihm in München seine Fahrkarte“. You could also

say „In München gebe ich ihm heute seine Fahrkarte“, though that would place a stress on the place

– if you want to avoid confusion about which city you're going. If you have an adverbial of manner

(how you're doing something), that should go in between the time and the place, e. g. „Ich fahre

heute mit dem Zug nach München“.

Instead of words for place and time, you could also place adverbs and particles like „gerne“ or „doch“ in these positions – they should go in the same slot as the time, so „In München gebe

ich ihm doch seine Fahrkarte“ or „Ich fahre gerne mit dem Zug nach München“. There are other

adverbs though, such as „nur“ or „fast“ or „ganz“ that only make sense in front of the word they qualify, e. g. „nur 50 Meter“, „fast zuhause“ or „ganz schön“. These are obviously not subject to these word order rules.

Below there's a summary of the most common word orders.

Starting with a subject -

[Subject] [Verb 1] ([Indirect Object]) ([Time or Adverb]) ([Manner]) ([Place]) ([Direct object]) ([Anything else]) ([Verb 2 or separable prefix])

Starting with something else -

[Time or Adverb] [Verb 1] [Subject] ([Indirect Object]) ([Manner]) ([Place]) ([Direct object]) ([Anything else]) ([Verb 2 or separable prefix])

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Apart from the world-famous Oktoberfest, there are also other festivals taking place in Germany,

and a German saying says „Man muss die Feste feiern, wie sie fallen“ (you have to celebrate festive

days as they come up), so don't let important work prevent you from enjoying them.

„Kirmes“ is the name of the most common recurring festival. It's a moving Carnival, with rides, skill games and lots of unhealthy food. Don't call it Carnival though, because the German word „Karneval“ refers to that merry season around Mardi Gras, when everyone dresses up and lets out their inner jokester.

One festival that's pretty uniquely German are the Christmas markets. Every city has one of those, and they're really beautiful. In fact, they are the only thing that keeps me in-country when days get cold in December. It's worthwhile getting cold if you can warm up with some mulled wine and stroll along those beautiful decorated stands and buy some handmade ornaments, or handwoven gloves. The atmosphere is unmatched. If you're in Germany in December, do check out the local Christmas market, or check out one of the famous ones.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #14

There Are No Headaches With German Prefixes!

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 6 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

14

GERMAN

1. Joe: Hallo.
2. Apothekerin: Ja, bitte sehr?
3. Joe: Hmm, also ich habe Kopfschmerzen. Haben Sie etwas, damit die Schmerzen weggehen?
4. Apo: Aber natürlich. Ich gebe Ihnen Tabletten. Die wirken sehr schnell gegen Kopfschmerzen.
5. Joe: Wie muss ich die Tabletten einnehmen?
6. Apo: Sie müssen die Tabletten in Wasser auflösen...
7. Joe: Hmm...aber ich möchte sie jetzt einnehmen...
8. Apo: Ach ja, natürlich. Dann gebe ich Ihnen andere Tabletten. Die können Sie mit etwas Wasser einnehmen.
9. Joe: Ah, super. Wie viel kosten die Tabletten?
10. Apo: Sie kosten 3,50 Euro.
11. Joe: Okay. Ich nehme sie.
12. Apo: Darf es noch etwas sein?
13. Joe: Wie bitte?
14. Apo: Möchten Sie sonst noch etwas?
15. Joe: Ja. Ich glaube, ich brauche ein paar Taschentücher.

CONT'D OVER

16. Apo: Ja, gerne. War's das?
17. Joe: Wie bitte?
18. Apo: Ich meine, ist das alles?
19. Joe: Ja.
20. Apo: Gut, dann bekomme ich 3,50 Euro von Ihnen.
21. Joe: Äh... für alles zusammen?
22. Apo: Äh, ja... warum?
23. Joe: Aber... was ist mit den Taschentüchern?
24. Apo: Die Taschentücher bekommen Sie kostenlos mit dazu.
25. Joe: Oh, danke. ... Hier bitte...
26. Apo: 4 Euro, danke...und 50 Cent zurück....Schönen Tag noch!
27. Joe: Danke schön!

ENGLISH

1. Joe: Hello
2. Pharmacist: Yes, can I help you?

CONT'D OVER

3. **Joe:** Hmm, well I have a headache. Do you have something that will make it go away?
4. **Pharmacist:** Of course. I'll give you some tablets. They take effect very quickly against headaches.
5. **Joe:** How do I take the tablets?
6. **Pharmacist:** You have to dissolve the tablets in water.
7. **Joe:** Hmm...but I would like to take them now.
8. **Pharmacist:** Oh, of course. Then I'll give you other tablets. These ones you can take with water.
9. **Joe:** Ah, super. How much do the tablets cost?
10. **Pharmacist:** They cost 3 euros and 50 cents.
11. **Joe:** Okay, I'll take them.
12. **Pharmacist:** Is there anything else?
13. **Joe:** Sorry?
14. **Pharmacist:** Would you like something else?
15. **Joe:** Yes, I think I need a few tissues
16. **Pharmacist:** Great. That's it?
17. **Joe:** Sorry?

CONT'D OVER

18. Pharmacist: I mean is that all?
19. Joe: Yes.
20. Pharmacist: Good, then I'll get 3.50 from you.
21. Joe: Uh...for everything altogether?
22. Pharmacist: Uh, yes...why?
23. Joe: But...what about the tissues?
24. Pharmacist: You get the tissues included for free.
25. Joe: Oh, thanks. Here you go.
26. Pharmacist: 4 euros, thanks...and 50 cents back. Have a good day!
27. Joe: Thanks!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Kopf	head	noun	masculine
dazu	with that	adverb	
zusammen	together	adverb	
war	was	verb	past tense of "sein"
Taschentuch	tissue, handkerchief	noun	plural: Taschentücher
paar	couple, pair, few		If used as a noun it is Paar (capitalized).
auflösen	to dissolve	verb	"auf" splits off

einnehmen (Medizin)	to take medicine	verb	er nimmt ein, er nahm ein, er hat eingenommen
wirken	to have an effect	verb	weak verb
Tablette	tablet, pill	noun; feminine, die	plural: Tabletten
weggehen	to go away	verb	„weg“ splits off
damit	so that, with that	conjunction	
Schmerz	pain, ache	noun; masculine, der	plural: Schmerzen
zurück	back	adverb	also a verb prefix with that meaning, e.g. „zurückkommen“, „zurückgeben“, ...

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Er nickt mit dem Kopf. He nods with his head.</p>	<p>Verquirlen Sie zwei Eier, und geben Sie dann Mehl dazu. Whisk two eggs and then give the flour to it.</p>
<p>Muss ich dazu einen Schlips tragen? Do I have to wear a tie with that?</p>	<p>Wir wohnen seit März zusammen. We live together since March.</p>
<p>Hast du mal ein Taschentuch? Do you have a tissue?</p>	<p>Seid ihr ein Paar? Are you a couple?</p>
<p>Ein paar Leute wissen immer noch nicht, was passiert ist. A few people still don't know what happened.</p>	<p>Die Veranstaltung wurde gegen 23 Uhr von der Polizei aufgelöst. The event was dissolved around 11pm by the police.</p>

<p>Der sogenannte Placeboeffekt tritt ein, wenn die Probanden eine Tablette ohne Wirkstoffe einnehmen.</p> <p>The so-called placebo effect takes place when testers take a pill without active ingredients.</p>	<p>Nimm doch eine Tablette, wenn du so große Schmerzen hast!</p> <p>Take a pill if you are in so much pain!</p>
<p>Du solltest jetzt schlafen, damit du morgen bei der Prüfung nicht einschläfst.</p> <p>You should sleep now, so that you don't fall asleep during the exam tomorrow.</p>	<p>Hör auf damit! Das ist nicht lustig!</p> <p>Stop it! It's not funny!</p>

Wann wirst du zurück sein?

When will you be back?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

- Schmerz is almost always used in the plural, Schmerzen. It's a really handy word, just attach it to any word for a body part. Halsschmerzen, Kopfschmerzen, Bauchschmerzen...
- War's das = Was that all? "es" is often shortened to 's.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is Verb Prefixes

Haben Sie etwas, damit die Schmerzen weggehen?

"Do you have something that will make the pain go away?"

One interesting aspect of German are all those prefixes that you can put in front of verbs. They each add a particular meaning to the verbs, for example we've seen „fahren“ (to go) as well as „abfahren“ (to depart); „kommen“ (to come) and „ankommen“ (to arrive), and so on. Let's have a quick

overview of the most important prefixes.

mit- can usually be translated as „along“. It means that someone is joining in an activity. For example „mitkommen“ (to come along) or „mitgehen“ (to go along).

weg- can usually be translated as „away“. For example we saw „weggehen“ (to go away) in this

lesson and you could also say „wegfahren“ (to drive away) or „weggucken“ (to look away).

ein- implies „in“ or „into“. For example „einnehmen“ (literally to take in, but mostly used for taking medicine) or also „einfahren“ (to drive in), „einreisen“ (to enter a country) and „einwerfen“

(to throw in, e. g. a letter in a mailbox).

an- means „towards a place“ or even „hitting a place“. For example „anfahen“ (to hit with a car), „anschreiben“ (to write to someone) and „angucken“ (to look at something).

zurück- which we've seen as an adverb in this lesson can also be used as a prefix. For example „zurückfahren“ (to drive back), „zurückgehen“ (to go back), „zurücknehmen“ (to take back) and „zurückschreiben“ (to write back).

There are lots and lots more, and of course there are more examples we could give. If you're interested, check out our Advanced Focus series. Each lesson deals in-depth with one prefix at a time.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

German pharmacies are manned by highly-trained staff who can help you find good medicine for

whatever ill you have. Also, German pharmacies only sell medicine – you will not find any kind of

groceries there, nor shampoo or any products without health benefits.

By contrast, so-called Drogerien (drug stores) focus on bathroom products like shampoo, soap,

cosmetics and so on. They often have some health food stuff, but they are not allowed to sell medicine, just alternative medicine.

Another cultural difference between the states and Germany is that there is a lot less over-the-counter medicine in Germany, a lot of things require prescriptions. When you have some over-the-

counter medicine such as some mild painkillers, they come in small quantities. Germans are just

expected to see the doctor when they're actually sick; and people do, considering it's „almost free“ with

universal health insurance, you only have to pay a small fee of 10 euros for each quarter of a

year (only, if you actually need a doctor). This lack of experience in self-medication also means that Germans are a lot less aware of medicine ingredients, or the pros and cons of various agents – listening to American ads for medicine I don't understand a word!

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #15

German Sausages Never Change

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 6 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

15

GERMAN

1. Joe: Guten Tag!
2. Frau: Grüß Gott! Was darf es sein?
3. Joe: Also, ich möchte gerne eine Weißwurst essen...
4. Frau: Oh, dann aber schnell. Es ist schon fast 12 Uhr.
5. Joe: Äh, warum dann schnell?
6. Frau: Weißwürste isst man nur vor 12 Uhr.
7. Joe: Oh, wirklich. Das ist ja interessant.
8. Frau: Und nehmen Sie auch eine Brezn und süßen Senf?
9. Joe: Hmm, ich weiß nicht...Isst man das so?
10. Frau: Ja. Eigentlich schon.
11. Joe: Okay. Dann esse ich das auch so...Was kostet das?
12. Frau: Das macht 2,50 Euro.
13. Joe: Bitte sehr.
14. Frau: Danke. Setzen Sie sich, ich bringe Ihnen die Weißwurst dann...
15. Joe: Okay, danke.
16. ...

CONT'D OVER

17. Frau: So, bitte sehr. Guten Appetit!
18. Joe: Danke. Haben Sie auch noch Messer und Gabel für mich?
19. Frau: Oh nein! Eine Weißwurst isst man doch nicht mit Messer und Gabel!
20. Joe: Oh, nicht? Wie dann?
21. Frau: Sehen Sie den Jungen dort? So isst man eine Weißwurst...
22. Joe: Ooh...also mit der Hand!
23. Frau: Ja...Halt! Nicht die Haut essen!
24. Joe: Oh!
25. Frau: Machen Sie die Haut einfach ab und essen Sie die Wurst dann mit dem Senf.
26. Joe: Okay....So?
27. Frau: Ja, genau so! Ach, ich mag euch Touristen! Es wird nie langweilig!

ENGLISH

1. Joe: Hello!
2. Woman: Hello! What'll it be?
3. Joe: Well, I'd really like to eat a veal sausage

CONT'D OVER

4. Woman: Oh, then be quick. It's already almost noon.
5. Joe: Uh, why should I be quick?
6. Woman: Veal sausage is only eaten before noon.
7. Joe: Oh really. That's quite interesting.
8. Woman: Would you also like a pretzel and some sweet mustard?
9. Joe: Hmm, I don't know....is that how you eat it?
10. Woman: Yes, actually.
11. Joe: Okay. Then I'll eat it that way too. What's it cost?
12. Woman: That'll be 2 euros and 50 cents.
13. Joe: Here you go
14. Woman: Thanks. Take a seat, and then I'll bring you the veal sausage.
15. Joe: Okay, thanks
16. ...
17. Woman: Ok, here you are. Bon Apetit!
18. Joe: Thanks. Do you also have a fork and a knife for me?
19. Woman: Oh, no! A veal sausage isn't eaten with a knife and fork!

CONT'D OVER

20. Joe: It isn't? How, then?
21. Woman: See that boy over there? That's how you eat a veal sausage.
22. Joe: Ohh, so you it it with your hands!
23. Woman: Yes. Wait! Don't eat the skin!
24. Joe: Oh!
25. Woman: Just take the skin off, and eat the sausage with mustard.
26. Joe: Okay, like this?
27. Woman: Yes, exactly like that. Oh, I love you tourists. Never a dull moment!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Weißwurst	veal sausage	noun; feminine, die	plural: Weißwürste
Haut	skin	noun	plural: Häute
Junge	boy	noun	plural: Jungen
Gabel	fork	noun	plural: Gabeln
werden	to become	verb	ich werde, du wirst, er wird, wir werden, ihr werdet, sie werden; Also used as a future marker and passive marker!
langweilig	boring	adjective	

Hand	hand	noun	feminine; plural: Hände
Messer	knife	noun	plural is the same
setzen	to put in a sitting position	verb	weak verb
Senf	mustard	noun	
süß	sweet; cute	adjective	
abmachen	to remove	verb	„ab“ splits off

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Weißwurst gehört zu den Nationalgerichten Bayerns.</p> <p>Veal sausage is part of Bavaria's national dishes.</p>	<p>Wenn man sie fragt, wird sie rot.</p> <p>When you ask her, she blushes (= becomes red).</p>
<p>Der Lebenslauf sollte immer dem Job angepasst werden, für den Sie sich bewerben.</p> <p>A resume should always be customized according to the job you apply for.</p>	<p>Wahrscheinlich wird es regnen.</p> <p>It will probably rain.</p>
<p>Ich finde dieses Lied wirklich langweilig.</p> <p>I find this song to be really boring.</p>	<p>Was hat der Mann in der Hand?</p> <p>What does the man have in his hand?</p>
<p>In Deutschland gibt es nur süßes Popcorn, kein salziges.</p> <p>In Germany there is only sweet popcorn, no salty popcorn.</p>	<p>Die Bonbons sind sehr süß.</p> <p>The candy is very sweet.</p>

Sie ist süß.

She is cute.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. Brezn => Bavarian word for "Brezel", pretzel.
2. Ihnen = to you, formally (Dative of Sie)
3. Setzen Sie sich = literally "put yourself in a sitting position" = Sit down.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is Changeable Nouns

Sehen Sie den Jungen dort?

"Do you see that boy over there?"

Normally only the articles and adjectives change for different cases such as the Dative or the Accusative. Normally nouns only change for the plural. However, there is a class of nouns that

change slightly for the cases as well. This class is called the N Declension. It's called N Declension

because the nouns add -n – not very difficult, you see. For Nominative the nouns have their regular

form and for all other cases they get the ending -n.

This rule applies to all masculine nouns that end in -e and some masculine nouns that don't end in -

e but that describe a person or animal. For example „der Junge“, „der Kollege“ and „der Deutsche“

all follow this rule. See for yourself below.

Nominative – der Junge

(Genitive – des Jungen)

Dative – dem Jungen

Accusative – den Jungen

One advantage is that these nouns will also add -n for plural, so at least you won't be worrying about their plural form.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Weißwurst is a traditional Bavarian specialty, a sausage made either of veal or pork.

Weißwurst is

prepared in the very early mornings and then eaten before lunch, maybe around brunchtime.

For a

traditional Weißwurstfrühstück you also need mustard, pretzels and some wheat beer.

Bavaria: the

only place where drinking beer for breakfast is culturally required!

Note that in all other parts of Germany, you'll receive weird looks for eating sausage for breakfast.

And it's said to be the sign of a drunkard to drink beer before 4pm.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #16

You Shall Master German Smalltalk

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

16

GERMAN

1. Frau: Sagen Sie, woher kommen Sie denn?
2. Joe: Ich bin Kanadier, aber ich wohne in Washington.
3. Frau: Aaah. Und wie finden Sie München bis jetzt?
4. Joe: Bis jetzt finde ich München sehr gut. Ich mag die Stadt und die Menschen. Alle sind sehr freundlich!
5. Frau: Schön! Und was werden Sie heute noch unternehmen?
6. Joe: Hmm, ich weiß noch nicht genau. Ich glaube, ich gehe auf ein Fest am Olympiaturm und dann noch in den Englischen Garten.
7. Frau: Oh, aber es soll doch später schlechtes Wetter geben!
8. Joe: Oh nein, wirklich?
9. Frau: Ja. Der Wetterbericht sagt für den Nachmittag Regen voraus.
10. Joe: Hmm, das ist aber nicht gut. Wenn es regnen soll, sind das Fest und der Englische Garten ja keine gute Idee....
11. Frau: Hmm, im Regen macht ein Fest ja auch keinen Spaß.
12. Joe: Das stimmt. Da haben Sie recht.
13. Frau: Vielleicht gehen Sie heute ins Museum oder gucken die Kirchen in der Stadtmitte an....
14. Joe: Ja, das klingt gut....Und wissen Sie, wie das Wetter morgen werden soll?

CONT'D OVER

15. Frau: Ja, morgen soll es nicht regnen. Soweit ich weiß, soll den ganzen Tag die Sonne scheinen.
16. Joe: Na, was für ein Glück!

ENGLISH

1. Woman: Say, where are you from?
2. Joe: I'm Canadian, but I live in Washington.
3. Woman: Ahh, and how do you find Munich so far?
4. Joe: Up to now, I find it quite good. I like the city and the people. Everyone is very friendly.
5. Woman: Great! And what are you still planning to do today?
6. Joe: Hmm, I don't know exactly. I think I'll go to a festival at the Olympic tower and then to the English garden.
7. Woman: Oh, but the weather is actually supposed to be horrible later.
8. Joe: Oh no, really?
9. Woman: Yes. The weather report predicts rain for the afternoon.
10. Joe: Hmm, that's not good. If it's supposed to rain, then the festival and the English garden are not good ideas.
11. Woman: Hmm, in the rain, the festival won't be any fun anyway.

CONT'D OVER

12. Joe: It's true. You're right.
13. Woman: Maybe go to the museum today, or take a look at the churches in the city center.
14. Joe: Yes, that sounds good....and do you know what the weather is supposed to be like tomorrow?
15. Woman: Yes, tomorrow it's not supposed to rain. As far as I know, the sun is supposed to shine all day.
16. Joe: Well, how lucky!!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
freundlich	friendly		
Mitte	middle, center	noun; feminine, die	plural: Mitten
Recht haben	to be right	expression	
Idee	idea	noun, feminine, die	feminine; plural: Ideen
Regen	rain	noun	masculine
Nachmittag	afternoon	noun; masculine, der	plural: Nachmittage
voraussagen	to predict, foretell	verb	„voraus“ splits off
Bericht	report	noun	plural: Berichte
schlecht	bad	adjective	
es soll	it is supposed to	expression	
unternehmen	to venture, undertake	verb	er unternimmt, er unternahm, er hat unternommen

soweit

as far as

conjunction

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Wenn ein Kunde Probleme macht, bitten Sie ihn freundlich, das Geschäft zu verlassen.

If a customer makes trouble, you will ask him in a friendly way to leave the shop.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen, ...

Best regards, ...

In der Mitte des Platzes steht eine Statue.

In the center of the square there is a statue.

Meistens hat er Recht.

He's right most of the time.

Es ist möglich, dass du Recht hast.

It's possible that you're right.

Ich habe eine Idee.

I have an idea.

Es wird später Regen geben.

There will be rain later.

Hast du schon Pläne für heute Nachmittag?

Do you already have plans for this afternoon?

Die Wirtschaftsforscher sagen für dieses Jahr einen Aufschwung voraus.

The economists predict a prosperity increase for this year.

Bringen Sie mir umgehend den Bericht!

Bring the report to me at once!

Es gibt zu viele Berichte von Menschen, die aus ihrer Heimat vertrieben wurden.

There are too many reports of people who were banished from their home country.

Du bist ein sehr schlechtes Beispiel für die Kinder.

You are a very bad example to the kids.

<p>Frau Meier sagte, dass es nicht so schön bleiben soll.</p> <p>Mrs Meier said that the weather is not supposed to remain so nice.</p>	<p>Es soll morgen Regen geben.</p> <p>There is supposed to be rain tomorrow.</p>
<p>Das Unternehmen stellt viele neue Mitarbeiter ein.</p> <p>The company is hiring many new employees.</p>	<p>Möchtest du heute Nachmittag etwas zusammen unternehmen?</p> <p>Would you like to do something together this afternoon?</p>
<p>Soweit Ihnen keine anderen Fehler unterlaufen...</p> <p>As long as you won't commit any other mistakes...</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. „es soll geben“ is a variation of „es gibt“. „es gibt“ = there is; „es soll geben“ = there is supposed to be
2. Wetterbericht is a combination of Wetter (weather) and Bericht (report). A „weather report“ is a weather forecast.
3. Stadtmitte is a combination of Stadt (city) and Mitte (middle). The middle of a city is the city center.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is the usage of sollen

Morgen soll es nicht regnen

"It's not supposed to rain tomorrow"

We already looked at the conjugation of the modal verb „sollen“ in lesson 9. There we saw it in the meaning of „shall“ or „should“, as in „Soll ich Sie morgen früh wecken?“ (Should I wake you up tomorrow morning?).

„Sollen“ has another use though – it can mean „to be supposed to“, especially when talking about

predictions that one has heard. Like in this dialog, where „sollen“ was used to relate the weather forecast. „Es soll regnen“ translates to „It is supposed to rain“. This is not limited to the weather of course, you could also relate things like „Die Museen sollen morgen kostenlos sein“. That sentence is not a desire for the museums to be free, but rather an announcement that you heard that they are supposed to be free tomorrow. Oh yes, do some internet research to find out about free museum days in your city.

We should also note that „sollen“ cannot be used for „I shall“ or „I will“. „Ich soll etwas tun“ can NOT mean „I shall do something“. Instead, it means „I am supposed to do something“, with the underlying sense of me being miffed that someone ordered me to do this. „Sollen“ retains that original sense of a moral imperative. In English, it used to be constricted to that meaning as well, as you can tell from the 10 Commandments.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Considerably less smalltalk in Germany, especially in professional relationships
2. Little talk about the weather even among friends „How are you?“ serves as a starter to hear about everything that is going on in people's lives, so don't be surprised if you get a longer answer. Many people will also answer negatively to this question, especially some old people who take pride in enumerating their illnesses.
3. Among friends, the news or the political situation can easily come up as a topic of discussion, it's not taboo and generally you expect everybody to be up-to-date with the basics of current events.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #17

How Not to Dodge Fares in Germany!

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

17

GERMAN

1. Joe: Ähm, Entschuldigung. Könnt ihr mir helfen?
2. Typ: Natürlich. Wobei denn?
3. Joe: Ich brauche eine Fahrkarte für die U-Bahn. Woher habt ihr denn eure Fahrkarten?
4. Typ: Fahrkarten gibt es da vorne am Automaten.
5. Joe: Ah, da ist der Automat.
6. Frau: Wissen Sie, wie Sie am Automaten Ihre Fahrkarte bekommen?
7. Joe: Hmm, nein, eigentlich nicht. Sonst kaufe ich meine Fahrkarte immer in einem Laden.
8. Frau: Okay, kommen Sie. Ich zeige es Ihnen schnell.
9. Joe: Oh, vielen Dank.
10. Frau: Also, wohin möchten Sie fahren?
11. Joe: Zuerst möchte ich zum Rosenheimer Platz fahren und später noch zur Giselastraße.
12. Frau: Hmm, ich glaube, dann sollten Sie eine Tageskarte kaufen.
13. Joe: Eine Tageskarte? Kann ich mit der Tageskarte den ganzen Tag fahren?
14. Frau: Ja genau. Die Karte gilt den ganzen Tag und Sie können mit allen Verkehrsmitteln fahren.

CONT'D OVER

15. Joe: Oh, das ist gut! Und wie teuer ist die Tageskarte?
16. Frau: Wenn Sie nur im Innenraum fahren, kostet die Tageskarte 5,20€.
17. Joe: Oh, das ist ja super. Dann nehme ich natürlich eine Tageskarte.
18. Frau: Okay, dann drücken Sie einfach hier auf Tageskarte und dann auf Innenraum. Jetzt stecken Sie Ihr Geld in den Automaten Und da kommt Ihr Fahrschein!
19. Joe: Super! Danke!

ENGLISH

1. Joe: Um, excuse me. Can you help me?
2. Guy: Sure, with what?
3. Joe: I need a ticket for the subway. Where'd you get your ticket from?
4. Guy: Tickets are up from at the machine
5. Joe: Oh, there's the machine.
6. Woman: Do you know how to get a ticket from the machine?
7. Joe: Hmm, no, actually I don't. I usually buy my ticket in a store.
8. Woman: Okay, come on. I'll show you quickly.
9. Joe: Oh, thanks!

CONT'D OVER

10. Woman: So, where would you like to go?
11. Joe: First I'd like to go to Rosenheimer square, and then later to Gisela street.
12. Woman: Hmm, then I think you should get a day pass.
13. Joe: A day pass? Can I ride the whole day with a day pass?
14. Women: Yes, exactly. The ticket is good for the whole day, and you can take any means of transportation.
15. Joe: Oh, that's good! And how expensive is the day pass?
16. Woman: If you're only going in the city center, then the day pass costs €5.20
17. Joe: Oh, that's actually pretty good. Then I'll take a day pass.
18. Woman: Okay, then simply push here on day pass and then on city center. Now stick your money into the machine....and theres your ticket!
19. Joe: Super! Thanks!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
wobei	at what; with what	question word	
stecken	to put, stick	verb	weak verb
Innenraum	inner room; inner part of the city	noun; masculine, der	plural: Innenräume
innen / drinnen	inside	adverb	
teuer	expensive	adjective	

Mittel	means, instrument	noun; neuter, das	plural is the same
gelten	to be considered	verb	es gilt, es galt, es hat gegolten
Tageskarte	day pass	noun; feminine, die	plural: Tageskarten
zeigen	to show, indicate	verb	
Ihr	your (formal)	possessive pronoun	
euer	your (plural)	pronoun	
Verkehrsmittel	means of transportation	noun; neuter, das	plural is the same

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Du kannst den Stecker hier einstecken, hier ist noch Platz.</p> <p>You can put the plug in here, there's still space here.</p>	<p>Wo hast du gesteckt? Ich habe dich überall gesucht!</p> <p>Where have you been? I looked for you all over the place!</p>
<p>Ist Bier teuer in Deutschland?</p> <p>Is beer expensive in Germany?</p>	<p>Das ist zu teuer.</p> <p>That is too expensive.</p>
<p>Es gibt immer Mittel und Wege.</p> <p>There are always means and ways [of doing something].</p>	<p>Er gilt als ein vertrauenswürdiges Mitglied unserer Gemeinde.</p> <p>He is valued as a reliable member of our community.</p>
<p>Ich muss dir unbedingt mein neues Wohnzimmer zeigen.</p> <p>I absolutely have to show you my new(ly decorated) living-room</p>	<p>Wie ist Ihre E-Mail Adresse?</p> <p>What is your e-mail address?</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. „wobei“ (at what) is derived from „bei“ of course, and the „wo“ doesn't mean anything here, it only serves to make it a question word. You'll find lots of question words created that way, for example „womit“ (with what), „wofür“ (for what), „wogegen“ (against what) and so on. So why is that guy asking „Wobei können wir helfen?“ (literally „At what can we help?“). The reason is that Germans would use „bei“ to give a purpose, for example „bei der Reise helfen“ (help with the journey). In the end, saying „to help at something“ may be illogical, but „to help with something“ isn't much more logical either. It's something you have to get used to when learning languages.

2. sie sollten = you should. Just like "möchte", this is an advanced form that we'll explain later.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is an overview of the possessive pronouns

Woher habt ihr denn eure Tickets?

"Where did you get your tickets from?"

With this lesson, you've finally seen all possessive pronouns. Let's have an overview.

ich → mein (my)

du → dein (your, informally)

er / es → sein (his, its)

sie → ihr (her)

wir → unser (our)

ihr → euer (your, plural)

sie → ihr (their)

Sie → Ihr (your, formally)

If you look at this table in the lesson notes, there is an important thing to note. It is that „ihr“ is used an awful lot, for „her“, „their“ and „your (formally)“. However, strangely enough, it is NOT used for „you plural“. The personal pronoun for „you plural“ is „ihr“, but the pronoun showing possession is „euer“.

Also, note that „sein“ is used for both „his“ and „its“, and it's not related to the verb „sein“.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Joe is staying in Munich's inner city, but we will leave it behind and explore the outskirts, the suburbs.

In German residential areas, depending on what an area you are in, you will see everything from detached houses with gardens in front of them to apartment buildings with smallish

playgrounds in the backyard. The rather narrow streets always have sidewalks and most of the time a separated bicycle path, too.

Small shops selling products of everyday life, barbers, bakeries and some small supermarkets in the nearer surroundings make sure you don't have to go far to get everything you need, whereas the really large supermarkets, do-it-yourself stores and so on usually are a small distance outside of the residential area nearer to the town center. Elementary schools and kindergartens are also often found near the residential areas, sometimes even directly inside of them.

As there are several different types of secondary schools, they need to be more centered so everyone can reach them as easy as possible. Therefore they are usually near the town center or at least somewhere you can easily go by bus from most suburbs and the surrounding area. Churches are usually spread all over town, if you are in a rather old and/or small city there's usually a single church in the town center and maybe a few in the suburbs. This is a relic of medieval times, when "city" just meant a few houses standing near one another and the church marked the center.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #18

Can You Chat Up People In German?

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 6 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

18

GERMAN

1. Joe: Entschuldigung...ist das Ihre?
2. Frau: Wie bitte? Nein, natürlich ist das nicht meine...
3. Joe: Okay....
4.
5. Frau: Hey, was machen Sie denn da?!
6. Joe: Äh, ich nehme mir die Zeitung...?
7. Frau: Aber das ist meine! Die können Sie sich doch nicht einfach so nehmen!
8. Joe: Wie bitte? Jetzt verstehe ich gar nichts mehr! Ich denke, das ist nicht Ihre?!
9. Frau: Hä? Ach sooo....Nein, die Bierflasche dort ist nicht meine, aber die Zeitung gehört mir schon!
10. Joe: Ach soo...Entschuldigung...
11.
12. Frau: Ach wissen Sie, ich fahre noch 5 Stationen. Möchten Sie die Zeitung kurz lesen?
13. Joe: Oh ja, danke. Das ist sehr nett von Ihnen.
14. Frau: Ja, ich denke, ...meins, deins, seins....So wichtig ist die Zeitung ja nun nicht für mich. Die kann ich auch mit jemandem teilen.

CONT'D OVER

15. Joe: Vielen Dank. Ich möchte auch nur kurz den Sportteil lesen....
16. Frau: Bitte schön...
17. Joe: Danke.
18.
19. Joe: Oh nein! So ein Mist!
20. Frau: Ist alles in Ordnung?
21. Joe: Hmm, ja. Es ist nur, meine Lieblings-Basketballmannschaft spielt in der letzten Zeit so schlecht... Das hasse ich....
22. Frau: Ach so, das kann ich verstehen...Oh ich muss aussteigen....
23. Joe: Ihre Zeitung!
24. Frau: Das ist jetzt Ihre! Viel Spaß damit!
25. Joe: Danke!

ENGLISH

1. Joe: Excuse me, is that yours?
2. Woman: Sorry? No, of course it's not mine.
3. Joe: Okay.

CONT'D OVER

4. ...

5. Woman: Hey, what are you doing?

6. Joe: Uh, I'm taking the newspaper...?

7. Woman: But that's mine! You can't just take it like that!

8. Joe: Sorry? I don't understand at all! I think that's not yours?!

9. Woman: Huh? Ohhh...No, the beer bottle there is not mine, but the newspaper actually belongs to me.

10. Joe: Ohhh...sorry...

11. ...

12. Woman: Oh, you know, I'm going another 5 stations. Would you like to read the newspaper?

13. Joe: Oh yes, thanks. That's very nice of you.

14. Woman: yes...mine, yours, his...The newspaper isn't actually that important to me. I can also share it with someone.

15. Joe: Thanks. I'd just like to take a quick look at the Sports section.

16. Woman: Here you go.

17. Joe: Thanks.

18. ...

CONT'D OVER

19. Joe: Oh shoot, no!
20. Woman: Is everything ok?
21. Joe: Oh yeah, It's just that my favorite basketball team is playing really badly lately. I hate that.
22. Woman: Ahh, I can understand...Oh, I have to get off here
23. Joe: Your newspaper!
24. Woman: It's yours now! Enjoy!
25. Joe: Thanks!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Flasche	bottle	noun; feminine, die	plural: Flaschen
Mannschaft	team	noun	plural: Mannschaften
Mist	manure; something with drats!	noun; masculine, der	no plural
Teil	part	noun	plural: Teile
gehören	belong	verb	
kurz	short, brief; briefly	adjective	
wichtig	important	adjective	
teilen	to share, divide	verb	weak verb
Zeitung	newspaper	noun	plural: Zeitungen
denken	to think	verb	

gar	cooked; (no/none) at all	
letzter / letzte / letztes	last	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Wo finde ich die Flaschen?</p> <p>Where do I find the bottles?</p>	<p>Der Unfall dieses Spielers wird die Nationalmannschaft schwächen.</p> <p>This player's accident will weaken the national team.</p>
<p>Eine Fußballmannschaft besteht aus elf Spielern.</p> <p>A soccer team consists of eleven players.</p>	<p>Alle Mannschaften wollen den Sieg.</p> <p>All teams want the victory.</p>
<p>Mist! Ich habe meine Hausaufgaben vergessen!</p> <p>Drats! I forgot my homework!</p>	<p>Der dritte Teil dieser Serie ist besonders mies.</p> <p>The third part of this series is particularly grotty/bad.</p>
<p>Wem gehört das Handy?</p> <p>Who does this mobile belong to?</p>	<p>Ein bekannter deutscher Schlager sagt: "Er gehört zu mir, wie mein Name an der Tür".</p> <p>A well known German pop song says: "he belongs to me, like my nameplate on the door".</p>
<p>Jetzt tragen die Mädchen alle kurze Röcke.</p> <p>Now all the girls are wearing short skirts.</p>	<p>Kannst du das kurz halten?</p> <p>Can you hold that for a second?</p>

<p>Ich habe eine der wichtigsten Aufgaben bekommen.</p> <p>I was given one of the most important assignments.</p>	<p>Dies ist ein sehr wichtiges Meeting mit unserem Investor.</p> <p>This is a very important meeting with our investor.</p>
<p>Teilt euch die Schokolade.</p> <p>Share the chocolate among yourselves.</p>	<p>Die Zeitung berichtet heute darüber.</p> <p>The newspaper is reporting about it today.</p>
<p>Ich denke, dass er das schon schaffen wird.</p> <p>I think that he will manage (it).</p>	<p>Sie hört mit dem Heulen gar nicht mehr auf.</p> <p>She won't stop the wailing.</p>
<p>Ich habe gar keine Lust auf Kino.</p> <p>I'm in absolutely no mood for the movies.</p>	<p>Das ist gar nicht mal so dumm!</p> <p>That is not such a stupid idea!</p>

Letzter Aufruf für die Passagiere von Flug 421 nach München!

Last call for passengers of flight 421 to Munich!

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. Viel Spaß! is the German equivalent of saying "Have fun!". "Viel Spaß damit" means "Have fun with that", referring to the newspaper in this case.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is noun forms of possessive pronouns.

Entschuldigung...ist das Ihre?

"Excuse me...is that yours?"

Possessive pronouns can also be used to replace nouns entirely, rather than just qualify them. In English, the equivalents are „mine“, „yours“, „his“, „hers“ and so on, with an -s at the end. In German, these words also sometimes have an -s at the end (when replacing neuter nouns), but they can also have all other case endings. The endings they get best

resemble those of the definite article. Below we collected some examples.
„Ist das Ihre Zeitung?“

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sports in Germany

1. soccer is the most popular professional sport
 2. racing is second most popular
 3. boxing was popular for as long as there were big German names in boxing
-
1. there is also ice hockey, basketball, volleyball, handball, various Asian martial arts...
 2. little baseball or American football, no racketball
 3. Germany doing well in a sport does not automatically mean that people will be interested in it. For example, when the German women's soccer team became world champion, hardly anyone seemed to notice.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #19

Don't You Wish You Were On A Fast German Train?

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

19

GERMAN

1. Joe: Guten Tag.
2. Verkäuferin: Guten Tag, was kann ich für Sie tun?
3. Joe: Ich möchte eine Fahrkarte von München nach Berlin kaufen.
4. Sie: Ja, gerne. Wann möchten Sie denn nach Berlin fahren?
5. Joe: Hmm, ich möchte morgen Abend hier abfahren.
6. Sie: Okay, also am 11.10. 2010...
7. Joe: Äh, ist morgen nicht der 10. November?
8. Sie: Hmm, ja das stimmt. Entschuldigung....also am 10.11.... Da haben Sie mehrere Möglichkeiten....
9. Joe: Hmm, ich möchte so günstig wie möglich fahren und nicht so oft umsteigen, bitte.
10. Sie: Okay, dann sollten Sie um 19 Uhr fahren. Mit dem Zug müssen Sie nicht umsteigen und die Fahrt kostet 116 Euro.
11. Joe: Okay. Also am 10.11. um 19 Uhr?
12. Sie: Ja, Ankunft ist dann am 11.11. um...
13. Joe: Was, am 11.11.? Warum das denn? Ich fahre doch am 10. November und nicht am 11. November?
14. Sie: Ja, aber Sie fahren abends so spät los, dass Sie nachts um halb zwei ankommen. Und das ist dann schon der 11.11. 2010.

CONT'D OVER

15. Joe: Ach so, natürlich. Entschuldigen Sie meine Unterbrechung...
16. Sie: Kein Problem. Also noch mal... Sie fahren am 10.11.2010 um 19 Uhr in München ab und kommen am 11.11. 2010 um 1 Uhr 30 in Berlin an.
17. Joe: Super.
18. Sie: Das macht dann 116 Euro.
19. Joe: Hier bitte.
20. Sie: Danke, hier ist Ihre Fahrkarte. Gute Fahrt!

ENGLISH

1. Joe: Hello.
2. Ticket Seller: Hello, what can I do for you?
3. Joe: I'd like to buy a ticket from Munich to Berlin.
4. Her: Sure. When would you like to go to Berlin?
5. Joe: Hmm, I'd like to leave here tomorrow evening.
6. Her: Okay, so on the 11th of October, 2010...
7. Joe: Uh, isn't tomorrow the 10th of November?
8. Her: Hmm, yes, that's right. Excuse me....so, on the 10th of November. There are many possibilities on that day...

CONT'D OVER

9. Joe: Hmm, I'd like to travel as cheaply as possible, and I don't want to change trains too often, please.
10. Her: Okay, then you should go at 7pm. With that train, you won't have to change, and the trip costs 116 euros.
11. Joe: Okay. So on the 10th of November at 7pm?
12. Her: Yes. Arrival will be on the 11th of November at ...
13. Joe: What? On November 11th? Why is that? I'm leaving on the 10th of November, and not on the 11th of November.
14. Her: Yes, but you're leaving so late in the evening that you'll arrive at 1.30am. And that will be the morning of November 11th already.
15. Joe: Oh yeah, of course. Sorry for interrupting.
16. Her: No problem. So, once more....You're leaving on the 10th of November at 7pm from Munich, and you'll arrive in Berlin on the 11th of November at 1.30am.
17. Joe: Great.
18. Her: That'll be 116 euros.
19. Joe: Here you go.
20. Her: Thanks, and here's your ticket. Have a good trip!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
--------	---------	-------	--------

tun	to do	verb	er tut, er tat, er hat getan
Unterbrechung	interruption	noun; feminine, die	plural: Unterbrechungen
entschuldigen	to excuse; [with sich] to apologize	verb	weak verb
nachts	at night	adverb	
abends	in the evening	adverb	
oft	often	adverb	Do pronounce every letter, unlike in English!
so ... wie	as ... as	expression	
Möglichkeit	possibility	noun; feminine, die	plural: Möglichkeiten
möglich	possible		
November	November	noun	plural is the same
Fahrt	drive	noun; feminine, die	feminine; plural: Fahrten

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Heute habe ich nichts zu tun. Today I have nothing to do.</p>	<p>Ich kriege von meinen Eltern gesagt, was ich tun und lassen kann. I get told by my parents what I can and can't do.</p>
<p>Ich habe noch viel zu tun, aber erst nehme ich mir einen Kaffee. I still have a lot to do but first I get myself a coffee.</p>	<p>Die Firma hat viel zu tun, deshalb bitten sie dich um etwas Geduld. The company is very busy, therefore they ask you to be patient.</p>

<p>Ich hasse Unterbrechungen, wenn ich arbeite!</p> <p>I hate interruptions when I'm working!</p>	<p>Entschuldigen Sie, das muss ein Missverständnis sein. Ich weiß, dass ich diesen Platz reserviert habe.</p> <p>Excuse me, this has to be a misunderstanding. I know that I reserved this seat.</p>
<p>Er rempelte mich an und ging weiter, ohne sich zu entschuldigen.</p> <p>He jostled me and continued on without apologizing.</p>	<p>Er wird sich öffentlich entschuldigen.</p> <p>He will apologize in public.</p>
<p>Entschuldigen Sie, dass ich zu spät komme; ich habe verschlafen.</p> <p>Please excuse my coming late; I overslept.</p>	<p>Mein Vater erlaubt mir nicht, nachts zu lange aufzubleiben.</p> <p>My father doesn't allow me to stay up too late at night.</p>
<p>Abends, wenn es dunkel wird, sieht die Welt ganz anders aus.</p> <p>In the evening, when it gets dark, the world looks very different.</p>	<p>Ich komme oft hierhin.</p> <p>I often come here.</p>
<p>Er verschwand genauso schnell, wie er gekommen war.</p> <p>He disappeared just as quickly as he had come.</p>	<p>Bitte antworten Sie so schnell wie möglich.</p> <p>Please answer as quickly as possible.</p>
<p>Wir haben alle Möglichkeiten ausgeschöpft.</p> <p>We exhausted all possibilities.</p>	<p>Es ist möglich, dass du Recht hast.</p> <p>It's possible that you're right.</p>

**Im November gibt es schon mal
Glatteis.**

In November there are times when there's
ice on the streets.

Gute Fahrt!

Have a good drive/trip!

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. „Was kann ich für Sie tun?“ (What can I do for you?) is a phrase that you will probably hear very, very often.

2. „so ... wie möglich“ (as ... as possible) is another really common structure. For example, you might say „so schnell wie möglich“ (as quickly as possible), „so gut wie möglich“ (as good as possible) or „so bald wie möglich“ (as soon as possible).

3. „Entschuldigen Sie“ is an alternative to „Entschuldigung“. Instead of the noun „Entschuldigung“ (apology) you use the verb in the imperative so „Excuse!“ as a request. Then you can add whatever you want that person to excuse right afterwards, as an object. For example „Entschuldigen Sie meine Verspätung“ (Excuse my being late).

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is Ordinal Numbers and Dates

Sie fahren am 10.11.2010 um 19 Uhr

"You're travelling on the 10th of November, 2010, at 7pm."

When writing a date in Germany, you should always put the day first, month second and year last. Otherwise you will really confuse Germans because few people know that there are cultures that put the month first. That's just weird. Also, in between the different parts of the date we put a dot in German. So, put the day first, then a dot, then the month, then a dot, and finally the year.

When reading the date, you need the ordinal numbers, like „first“, „second“, „third“ instead of „one“, „two“, „three“. In German, these numbers end in -ter. „first“ is „erster“ and „third“ is „dritter“, but all the others are regular - just take the German number word and add -ter. So you get zweiter, vierter, fünfter, sechster, siebter (same shortcut as for „siebzig“), achter and so on. These are also written as „2.“, „4.“, „5.“ and so on, with the dot indicating that it's an ordinal number.

So to read a date, just say the ordinal number for the day, and then you could say another ordinal number for the month or you could say the month name. Finally, for the year, you

need the numbers above 1000, but fortunately we already studied those in lesson 22 of the Absolute Beginner series.

In total you get something like

21.5.2010 = einundzwanzigster fünfter zweitausendzehn = einundzwanzigster Mai zweitausendzehn

For dates in a different century, everyone says the German equivalent of „nineteen hundred“ rather than „one thousand nine hundred“. However, unlike in English, you can NOT leave out the „hundred“ part.

1984 = neunzehnhundert vierundachtzig

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The German month names should not be a problem for you because they are based on the same roots as the English ones. So treat it as a lesson in how to germanize words.

January → Januar (the letter Y is almost non-existent in German)

February → Februar (apart from the Y, only the pronunciation is different)

March → März (okay, different)

April → April (just pronunciation)

May → Mai (Y swapped for I)

June → Juni

July → Juli

August → August

September → September

October → Oktober (hard C becomes K)

November → November

December → Dezember (soft C becomes Z)

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #20

Earth to Germany - Are You There?

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

20

GERMAN

1. Anke: Löwen, hallo....
2. Joe: Hallo Anke.
3. Anke: Ja, hallo. Wer spricht denn da?
4. Joe: Hier ist Joe!
5. Anke: Ach Joe! Du bist es! Wie geht es dir?
6. Joe: Danke, sehr gut. Dir auch?
7. Anke: Ja. Joe, du hörst dich ja so weit weg an....Bist du noch in München?
8. Joe: Ja, ich bin noch bis morgen Abend hier, aber dann komme ich wieder nach Berlin.
9. Anke: Oh, fährst du also nicht mehr nach Zürich?
10. Joe: Nein, dafür habe ich leider keine Zeit mehr.
11. Anke: Ach so. Dann bist du also noch ein paar Tage in Berlin, bevor du wieder in die USA fliegst...
12. Joe: Genau. Ich möchte ja noch etwas von der Hauptstadt sehen...
13. Anke: Stimmt, da gibt es sicher noch ein paar Dinge, die du noch sehen musst.
14. Joe: Ja, auf jeden Fall. Ich muss unbedingt noch auf den Dom, und zum Checkpoint Charlie muss ich auch noch gehen...

CONT'D OVER

15. Anke: Die Aussicht vom Dom ist sehr schön! Weißt du was... da komme ich mit!
16. Joe: Oh, das ist ja super! Dann muss ich das nicht alleine machen! Zusammen macht das ja auch mehr Spaß!
17. Anke: Das stimmt! Hmm, wir können uns ja übermorgen um 13 Uhr am Dom treffen.
18. Joe: Okay, super! Dann bis übermorgen!
19. Anke: Ja, bis dann!

ENGLISH

1. Anke: Löwen, hello...
2. Joe: Hello Anke.
3. Anke: Yes, hello. Who is speaking?
4. Joe: This is Joe!
5. Anke: Ah, Joe! It's you! How are you?
6. Joe: Thanks, I'm well. You too?
7. Anke: Yes. Joe, you sound so far away. Are you still in Munich?
8. Joe: Yes, I'm here until tomorrow evening, but then I'm coming back to Berlin.

CONT'D OVER

9. Anke: Oh, you're not going to Zurich anymore?
10. Joe: No, unfortunately I don't have time for that anymore.
11. Anke: I see. So you'll be in Berlin a couple more days before you're flying back to the USA...
12. Joe: Exactly. I do want to see something more of the capital.
13. Anke: Right, there are certainly a few more things, which you have to see still.
14. Joe: Yes, definitely. I absolutely have to go to the top of the cathedral, and I also still have to go to Checkpoint Charlie...
15. Anke: The view from the cathedral is really nice! You know what... I'll come along!
16. Joe: Oh, that's great! Then I don't have to do that alone! Together it's more fun anyway!
17. Anke: That's right! Hmm, we could meet at the cathedral day after tomorrow at 1pm.
18. Joe: Okay, great! See you day after tomorrow then!
19. Anke: Yes, see you then!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
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sich anhören	to listen to something; sound like something	verb	weak verb, "an" splits off
übermorgen	day after tomorrow		
allein(e)	alone	adverb	
Dom	cathedral, dome	noun; masculine, der	plural: Döme
unbedingt	absolute(ly), unconditional(ly)		
Fall	case; fall	noun; masculine, der	plural: Fälle
Hauptstadt	capital	noun; feminine, die	plural: Hauptstädte
fliegen	to fly	verb	
bevor	before	adverb	always starts a subclause
leider	unfortunately	expression	
weg	gone, not there; away	adverb	
sich treffen	to meet up	verb	er trifft sich, er traf sich, er hat sich getroffen

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Was ist das? Es hört sich wie Schritte an.</p> <p>What's that? It sounds like footsteps.</p>	<p>Kann ich den Aufsatz auch erst übermorgen abgeben?</p> <p>Can I hand in the essay day after tomorrow as well?</p>
<p>Hausarbeit macht sich nicht von allein.</p> <p>The house work doesn't do itself.</p>	<p>Das ist einzig und allein deine Schuld.</p> <p>That's solely and only your fault.</p>

<p>Kommst du allein oder kommt dein Mann auch?</p> <p>Are you coming alone or is your husband coming, too?</p>	<p>Die Kuppel des Berliner Doms bietet eine bezaubernde Aussicht.</p> <p>The dome of Berlin's cathedral offers an enchanting view.</p>
<p>Für dein Vorstellungsgespräch solltest du unbedingt einen Anzug tragen.</p> <p>You should definitely wear a suit to your job interview.</p>	<p>Ich muss dir unbedingt mein neues Wohnzimmer zeigen.</p> <p>I absolutely have to show you my new(ly decorated) living-room</p>
<p>Ich muss den Film nicht unbedingt sehen.</p> <p>I don't absolutely have to watch that movie.</p>	<p>Dies ist Inspektor Browns neuester Fall.</p> <p>This is inspector Brown's newest case.</p>
<p>Wenn sich die Chance bietet, dann werde ich sie auf jeden Fall ergreifen.</p> <p>If the opportunity presents itself I'll most definitely take it out.</p>	<p>Ich kann alle Hauptstädte Europas auswendig.</p> <p>I know all capital cities of Europe by heart.</p>
<p>Geh zum Flughafen und flieg nach München.</p> <p>Go to the airport and fly to Munich.</p>	<p>Die Grundschülerin liest gerne Bücher, bevor sie ins Bett geht.</p> <p>The elementary school student likes to read books before going to bed.</p>
<p>Ich habe auf diesem Gebiet leider nur Grundkenntnisse.</p> <p>Unfortunately I only have basic knowledge on this subject.</p>	<p>Neuseeland ist so weit weg...</p> <p>New Zealand is so far away...</p>
<p>Du kannst den Rest wegwerfen.</p> <p>You can throw away the rest.</p>	<p>Bitte schalt das weg. Ich mag diese Sendung wirklich nicht.</p> <p>Could you please switch to something else? I really don't like that show.</p>

Ich treffe mich später mit Kollegen.

I will meet up later with colleagues.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. Haupt- is used for "main" in German. For example, we've already seen "Hauptbahnhof" (main train station) and "Hauptsache" (main thing, most important thing). This lesson introduces the word "Hauptstadt". The "main city" of a country is... the capital, of course!

2. "auf jeden Fall" is an expression you should memorize. It means "in any case, no matter what". Similarly, there is "auf keinen Fall" (no way, under no circumstance).

3. "Weißt du was" is an expression, but it mirrors the English, so it should be easy for you. The English is of course "you know what" - German "weißt du was".

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is the use of the particle 'ja'

Ich möchte ja noch etwas von der Hauptstadt sehen.

"I do want to see a little more of the capital."

As you may have noticed, Germans put a lot of „ja“s in their sentences, and these usually aren't translated to English. To sound really natural, you have to develop a feel for this important particle and start using it yourself.

Let's look at the various ways it was used in this dialog.

„Hallo Anke...“ - „Ja, hallo“ - here, it's a confirmation that Joe has indeed reached Anke.

„Joe, du hörst dich ja so weit weg an“ - if you left out the „ja“ in this sentence, the sentence would sound like a fact. With the „ja“ it sounds like Anke is making a point, and that subtly prompts Joe's explanation.

„Ich möchte ja noch etwas von der Hauptstadt sehen...“ - again, the „ja“ makes this sentence sound like Joe is making a point. Because of this, you might wonder if Joe is defensive about this issue, if he wants to prevent anyone implying that Joe is not interested in Berlin.

„Oh, das ist ja super!“ - here the „ja“ expresses surprise, as Joe didn't expect Anke to come along sight-seeing.

„Zusammen macht das ja auch mehr Spaß!“ - Joe is making another point for going sight-seeing together, even though Anke is already convinced.

„Hmm, wir können uns ja übermorgen um 13 Uhr am Dom treffen.“ - even though Anke uses „können“ instead of „könnten“, the „ja“ makes it clear that this is just an idea / a suggestion.

She is not presuming to know that Joe will be able to meet at that time (which „wir können“ would imply).

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Let's imagine for a moment that Joe didn't reach Anke immediately, but that her husband answer the phone. This could happen to you, too, when calling a German friend. And if you got their parents, chances are that you have to get by in German until they decide that you're not an axe-murderer.

So you might say something like „Hallo, ich heiÙe ... und ich bin ein Freund von Ist ... gerade zu sprechen?“. The last bit means „Is ... available to talk right now?“. Then you'll learn if your friend is there. If she is, you'll hear something like „Ich gebe den Hörer weiter“, which means that the receiver is being passed on.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #21 Thick Skin As Solution To German Adjective Endings

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

21

GERMAN

1. Anke: Hallo Joe!
2. Joe: Hallo Anke! Schön, dass du da bist!
3. Anke: Ja, schön dich zu sehen!
4. Joe: Wollen wir gleich in den Dom?
5. Anke: Ja natürlich, warum sind wir sonst hier!
6. Joe: Haha, ja. Dann los zur schönen Aussicht!
7. Anke: Ja, auf geht's!
8. ...
9. Joe: Uff! Mensch, diese vielen Stufen!
10. Anke: Ja, das ist wirklich eine sehr lange Treppe! Aber guck.....sieht Berlin nicht toll aus von oben?!
11. Joe: Ja, eine tolle Stadt! Aber es ist ganz schön windig hier! Gut, dass ich eine dicke Jacke an habe.
12. Anke: Ja. Ich bin auch froh, dass ich eine warme Jacke an habe. Und ich habe noch dicke Handschuhe und einen dicken Schal mit.
13. Joe: Oh Gott, guck mal da! Der Mann hat nur eine Hose und einen Pullover an und keine Jacke!
14. Anke: Oh, nein. Das ist viel zu kalt!

CONT'D OVER

15. Joe: Ja, das finde ich auch!
16. Anke: Joe, die Aussicht ist ja schön hier, aber es ist wirklich kalt.
17. Joe: Ja, stimmt. Hmm, wir könnten ja etwas essen gehen. Wenn wir drinnen sind, wird uns sicher warm.
18. Anke: Ja, das hört sich gut an und ich kenne einen guten Italiener dort vorne, da gibt es leckere Spaghetti!
19. Joe: Na dann los!

ENGLISH

1. Anke: Hello Joe!
2. Joe: Hello Anke! It's good that you're here!
3. Anke: Yeah, good to see you!
4. Joe: Shall we go into the cathedral now?
5. Anke: Yes, of course, why else are we here?
6. Joe: Haha, yeah. Let's go see the beautiful sights!
7. Anke: Yeah, here we go!
8. ...
9. Joe: Man, so many steps!

CONT'D OVER

10. Anke: Yes, that's a really long staircase! But look....doesn't Berlin look great from above?
11. Joe: Yeah, a fantastic city! But it sure is windy here! Good thing I have a thick jacket on.
12. Anke: Yes. I'm happy that I have a warm jacket on, and I also brought along thick gloves and a thick scarf.
13. Joe: Oh God, take a look there! That man only has pants and a sweater and NO jacket!
14. Anke: Oh no, that's much to cold!
15. Joe: Yeah, that's what I think too!
16. Anke: Joe, the view is beautiful here, but it's really cold.
17. Joe: Yeah, you're right. Hmm, we could go get something to eat. If we're inside, then we'll get warm for sure.
18. Anke: Yeah, that sounds good, and I know a good Italian restaurant out front, where they have really yummy spaghetti!
19. Joe: Let's go!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Stufe	stair	noun; feminine, die	plural: Stufen
Italiener	Italian man	noun; masculine, der	plural is the same
Pullover	pullover, sweater	noun; masculine, der	plural is the same

Hose	trousers, pants	noun; feminine, die	one pair of pants = eine Hose; plural: Hosen
Schuh	shoe	noun	plural: Schuhe
froh	glad		
anhaben	to wear	verb	colloquial, "an" splits off
Jacke	jacket	noun	plural: Jacken
dick	thick, fat	adjective	
windig	windy	adjective	
Treppe	flight of stairs, staircase	noun; feminine, die	plural: Treppen
lecker	yummy, delicious	adjective	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Diese Wendeltreppe hat 270 Stufen.</p> <p>This spiral staircase has 270 stairs.</p>	<p>Wo ist dein Lieblingsitaliener?</p> <p>Where is your favorite Italian [restaurant]?</p>
<p>Meine Oma schenkt mir immer selbstgestrickte Pullover zu Weihnachten.</p> <p>My grandma always gives me hand-knit pullovers for Christmas.</p>	<p>Ist der Pulli neu?</p> <p>Is that pullover new?</p>
<p>Der Schlüssel ist in meiner Hosentasche.</p> <p>The key is in my pants pocket.</p>	<p>Können Sie diese Hose etwas kürzen?</p> <p>Can you shorten these pants somewhat?</p>

<p>Ich besitze keine Schlittschuhe, also muss ich mir welche ausleihen.</p> <p>I don't own any skates, so I have to borrow some.</p>	<p>Ich liebe schwarze Halbschuhe.</p> <p>I love black low shoes.</p>
<p>Soll ich mir diese gelben Schuhe kaufen?</p> <p>Shall I buy those yellow shoes for myself?</p>	<p>Ich bin froh, dass es nicht so weit gekommen ist.</p> <p>I am glad that it hasn't come to that.</p>
<p>Du erkennst mich an der roten Jacke, die ich heute an habe.</p> <p>You will recognize me by the red jacket, which I'm wearing today.</p>	<p>Reicht eine Jacke oder brauche ich einen Mantel?</p> <p>Is a jacket enough or will I need a coat?</p>
<p>Ich mag dicke Bücher lieber als dünne.</p> <p>I prefer thick books to thin ones.</p>	<p>Heute ist kein guter Tag zum Fahrradfahren; es ist zu windig.</p> <p>Today is not a good day for riding a bicycle; it's too windy.</p>
<p>Du solltest nicht so oft den Aufzug nehmen, Treppenlaufen ist gesund.</p> <p>You shouldn't take the elevator so often, it's healthy to take the stairs.</p>	<p>In Deutschland gibt es richtig leckere Würstchen.</p> <p>In Germany there are really delicious sausages.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. Handschuh, literally hand-shoe, is the German word for a glove.
2. mit-haben = to have brought along. Anke said "Ich habe einen dicken Schal mit" (I have brought along a thick scarf).
3. "Drunnen wird uns sicher warm" = Inside we will certainly get warm. "uns wird warm" is used for "we will get warm". Similarly, you'd say "Mir wird kalt" to mean that you're getting cold. In German, it's all about becoming rather than getting.
4. In this dialog, "Italiener" (Italian person) was used to mean an Italian restaurant, with presumably an Italian chef. This is common colloquial practice. English is the same actually if

you say "I know a good Italian nearby". The context clarifies your meaning.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is basic adjective endings

Eine tolle Stadt!

"A great city!"

German adjective endings are something that even advanced students of German may get wrong. Fortunately it's also one of the least important grammar items when it comes to being understood. Germans often slur the endings, or don't even recall the right endings because they're used to slurring them so much. However, let's go over the very basics here, and if you can memorize this, you will see a big improvement to the amount of endings you get right.

First, you should remember that in German, only adjectives that are in front of nouns get any kind of ending. If an adjective is somewhere else in the sentence, it is unchangeable. This is a major difference compared to other European languages that you may have studied. Makes things a lot easier. On the down side, German adjectives get different endings if their nouns are definite or not, so that's added an complication other languages don't have.

In this lesson, I want to talk about two endings that are used in at least 80% of the cases that you will see. The endings are -e and -en.

Think of -en as the base ending. If you have no idea what ending an adjective should get, then it's probably -en, especially if the adjective is following a definite article or if the noun is plural. By contrast, -e should be your first thought if the noun is feminine or neuter and used in the Nominative singular or Accusative singular. That is, if the noun is used as the subject or direct object. -e is also used if the noun is masculine and the adjective is following „der“.

And that's it! If you memorize these simple rules, you can safely ignore adjective endings until you're at an upper intermediate or advanced level and you've eliminated all other systematic mistakes.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Clothing

1. Convert your sizes before coming here

2. Some sizes, such as XXL and up, are only available in specialty stores, because few Germans need them
3. On average, people are more conscious about fashion and will often choose fashion over comfort. To fit in better, bring the better part of your wardrobe.
4. Bring at least one thing other than jeans in case you are invited to a nice restaurant, invited to see somebody's grandparents or want to attend church on Sundays. Traditionally, people are expected to dress best on Sundays, out of respect for the day

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #22 10 Things You Must Know Before Eating Out in Germany

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

22

GERMAN

1. Anke: So, da sind wir. Guck mal, da vorn ist ein Tisch frei.
2. Joe: Ja super.
3. Anke: Und wie findest du das Restaurant?
4. Joe: Gut. Es erinnert mich an mein Lieblingsrestaurant in Kanada.
5. Anke: Oh, wirklich? Na ich hoffe, das Essen hier schmeckt genauso gut wie in deinem Lieblingsrestaurant!
6. Joe: Kannst du etwas empfehlen?
7. Anke: Also, ich esse hier immer die Lasagne. Die schmeckt super.
8. Joe: Okay, dann nehme ich die!
9. Anke: Wow, das ist aber eine schnelle Entscheidung! Dann können wir ja bestellen.
10. Ober: Hallo, zwei Karten für Sie.....
11. Anke: Danke, aber die brauchen wir nicht.....Wir nehmen zwei Mal die Lasagne und zwei Wasser dazu....
12. Ober: Wie Sie möchten.
13. Anke: Und Joe, wie schmeckt dir die Lasagne?
14. Joe: Sehr gut. Sie ist sogar leckerer als die Lasagne in meinem Lieblingsrestaurant!

CONT'D OVER

15. Anke: Na Mensch, dann hast du jetzt wohl ein neues Lieblingsrestaurant in Berlin.
16. Joe: Haha, ja vielleicht. Ich muss sagen, die Kellner sind hier auch etwas freundlicher als in Kanada... Sind alle Kellner in Deutschland so freundlich wie die Kellner hier?
17. Anke: Hmm, nein nicht alle. Es kommt auf das Restaurant an. Es gibt auch unfreundliche Kellner hier. Aber denen gebe ich dann einfach kein Trinkgeld!
18. Joe: Haha!

ENGLISH

1. Anke: So, here we are. Take a look, there in front there's a table free.
2. Joe: Yeah, great.
3. Anke: And how do you find the restaurant?
4. Joe: Good. It reminds me of my favorite restaurant in Canada.
5. Anke: Oh, really? Then I hope the food here tastes just as good as in your favorite restaurant!
6. Joe: Can you recommend something?
7. Anke: Well, I always eat the lasagne here. It tastes great.
8. Joe: Okay, then I'll take that!

CONT'D OVER

9. Anke: Wow, that's a fast decision! I guess we can order.
10. Waiter: Hello, two menus for you...
11. Anke: Thanks, but we won't need them...We'll take two lasagnes and two waters.
12. Waiter: As you like.
13. Anke: And Joe, how does the lasagne taste?
14. Joe: Very good. It's even tastier than the lasagne in my favorite restaurant!
15. Anke: Man, then maybe you now have a new favorite restaurant in Berlin.
16. Joe: Haha, yeah maybe. I have to say, the waiters here are also somewhat friendlier than in Canada. Are all the waiters in Germany as friendly as the waiters here?
17. Anke: Hmm, no, not all. It depends on the restaurant. There are also unfriendly waiters here. But I simply don't give them a tip!
18. Joe: Haha!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
empfehlen	to recommend	verb	er empfiehlt, er empfahl, er hat empfohlen
Karte	card; menu; map; ticket	noun, feminine, die	feminine; plural: Karten

sogar	even	adverb	
dazu	with that	adverb	
Kellner	waiter	noun	plural is the same
es kommt auf ... an	it depends on ...	expression	
denen	to those	relative pronoun	
Trinkgeld	tip	noun	plural: Trinkgelder
Tisch	table	noun	plural: Tische
Restaurant	restaurant	noun	plural: Restaurants
erinnern	to remind	verb	not the same as "sich erinnern" (to remember)
schmecken	to taste	verb	weak verb
genauso	just like that, same as...	adverb	
sich entscheiden	to decide	verb	er entscheidet sich, er entschied sich, er hat sich entschieden

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Welches Gericht können Sie mir empfehlen?</p> <p>Which dish can you recommend to me?</p>	<p>Kontrolleur: Ihre Fahrkarten bitte!</p> <p>Controller: Your tickets please!</p>
<p>Kann ich bitte die Karte sehen?</p> <p>Can I see the menu please?</p>	<p>Du hast wirklich gut gespielt, sogar deine Gegner mussten das anerkennen!</p> <p>You played really well, even your opponents had to recognize that!</p>

<p>Verquirlen Sie zwei Eier, und geben Sie dann Mehl dazu.</p> <p>Whisk two eggs and then give the flour to it.</p>	<p>Muss ich dazu einen Schlips tragen?</p> <p>Do I have to wear a tie with that?</p>
<p>Die Kellnerin ist wirklich lahm.</p> <p>The waitress is really lame.</p>	<p>Ich habe keine Lieblingsband; es kommt auf meine Stimmung an.</p> <p>I don't have a favorite band; it depends on my mood.</p>
<p>Denen werde ich es zeigen!</p> <p>I will show (it to) them!</p>	<p>Wie viel Trinkgeld ist angemessen?</p> <p>How much of a tip is appropriate?</p>
<p>Dein Kugelschreiber liegt unter dem Tisch.</p> <p>Your pen is lying underneath the table.</p>	<p>Wir konnten kein gutes Restaurant in der Gegend finden, nur einen Imbissstand, der Brühwurst im Brötchen und so etwas verkaufte.</p> <p>We couldn't find a good restaurant in the area, just a fast-food stall selling boiled sausage in a roll and things like that.</p>
<p>In diesem Restaurant kann ich die Spätzle sehr empfehlen - sie sind hausgemacht.</p> <p>In this restaurant I can really recommend the Southern German pasta - it is home-made.</p>	<p>Überall in Berlin gibt es Gedenktafeln, die an die Opfer des Dritten Reiches erinnern.</p> <p>Throughout Berlin there are memorial tablets reminding people of the victims of the Third Reich.</p>
<p>Die Milch schmeckt schon etwas sauer, ich glaube sie ist schlecht.</p> <p>The milk tastes a bit sour already, I believe it's bad.</p>	<p>Schmeckt dir das Essen nicht?</p> <p>Don't you like the taste of the food?</p>

<p>Thomas ist genauso groß wie Sven.</p> <p>Thomas is just as tall as Sven.</p>	<p>Er verschwand genauso schnell, wie er gekommen war.</p> <p>He disappeared just as quickly as he had come.</p>
<p>Haben Sie sich schon entschieden, oder suchen Sie noch etwas aus der Karte aus?</p> <p>Did you make up your mind or are you still selecting something from the menu?</p>	<p>Ich habe mich entschieden, diesen Projektvorschlag abzulehnen.</p> <p>I decided to reject this project proposal.</p>
<p>Man kann es selber entscheiden.</p> <p>You can decide for yourself.</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. es schmeckt! = it tastes good! You can say „es schmeckt schlecht“ (it tastes bad), but unless you specify that, „es schmeckt“ always has a positive meaning.
2. Karte is anything that's rectangular and made of paper. Hence the many different translations - card, map, menu and ticket.
3. Entscheidung (decision) is the noun based on „sich entscheiden“ (to decide).
4. unfreundlich (unfriendly) is the opposite of „freundlich“, as you can guess. In German, opposites generally start with un-, there aren't as many different ways of forming opposites as in English.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is comparisons

das Essen hier schmeckt genauso gut wie in deinem Lieblingsrestaurant
"the food here tastes just as good as in your favorite restaurant"

Köln ist schöner als Düsseldorf. = Cologne is nicer than Düsseldorf.

Köln ist weniger schön als Düsseldorf. = Cologne is less nice than Düsseldorf.

Düsseldorf und Köln sind gleich schön. = Düsseldorf and Cologne are equally nice.

To say that something is nicer, bigger, better or the like in German, add -er to any adjective.

English

has a similar rule, except in English you sometimes have to add “more” instead. For example for the

word “beautiful” it's impossible to say “beautifuler”, you have to say “more beautiful”. In

German,

it's not possible to use “mehr”(more), you have to add -er.

There are a few irregular comparison forms, for example “gut” changes to “besser”.

Additionally,

adjectives still change according to the gender, number and case of the accompanying noun.

We'll

cover this topic later though, this is just a first overview.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Restaurants in Germany: things you must know

- 10. don't wait for seating except in very fine restaurants, if there's a sign

- 9. no free water (+ hard to get non-carbonated water), but yes usually free bread before the meal,

at least in middle-class restaurants

- 8. try some German food! Lots of variety, regional specialties, and lots of foreign restaurants as

well. Healthy: most menu items will involve a generous amount of vegetables; few will involve

fries (except kids' meals)

- 7. eat with fork in left hand and knife in right hand

- 6. avoid making noises during/after eating

- 5. try to clean your plate (especially when you have the chance to put food on your plate yourself,

e. g. buffet or eating at somebody's home)

- 4. pay the waiter, don't leave money on table... go up to front to pay if necessary or also if you're

paying for a party

- 3. tip is lower than in the states, because service is usually included in the bill already; also waiters

get decent wage without tips

- 2. VAT is already included in all prices

- 1. you may not be able to pay by credit card, look for credit card symbols before you enter the restaurants if you have to depend on it

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #23

Let's Have German For Dessert!

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 6 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

23

GERMAN

1. Kellner: Sind Sie zufrieden?
2. Anke: Ja, danke. Alles in Ordnung.
3. Kellner: Bei Ihnen auch?
4. Joe: Ja, danke. Alles super.
5. Kellner: Wie sieht es bei Ihnen mit Nachtisch aus?
6. Anke: Hmm...Was meinst du, Joe? Wollen wir noch Nachtisch?
7. Joe: Ja, wenn du noch so viel Zeit hast, gerne...
8. Anke: Ja, natürlich!
9. Joe: Na dann! Hmm, wie heißt noch mal der bekannte italienische Nachtisch...
10. Anke: Du meinst Tiramisu!
11. Joe: Ja genau! Den nehmen wir, oder nicht?
12. Anke: Ja, Tiramisu hört sich super an.
13. Kellner: Also zweimal Tiramisu. Kommt sofort.
14. Anke: Oh, ich freue mich schon auf den Nachtisch!
15. Joe: Ja, der ist bestimmt lecker!

CONT'D OVER

16. ...
17. **Kellner:** So, bitte sehr. Das Tiramisu.
18. **Anke:** Oh, toll! Das sieht schon gut aus.
19. **Joe:** Ich finde ja, Nachtisch sieht immer gut aus! Haha....
20. **Anke:** Hmm...und es schmeckt auch so lecker wie es aussieht!
21. **Joe:** Oh ja. Super! Das ist wirklich der perfekte Nachtisch.
22. ...
23. **Joe:** Uff, jetzt bin ich aber satt!
24. **Anke:** Ja, ich auch....
25. **Joe:** Ein Spaziergang tut uns jetzt sicher gut. Lass uns zahlen und dann können wir ja noch zum Brandenburger Tor laufen.
26. **Anke:** Gute Idee. Frische Luft ist jetzt genau richtig!
27. **Joe:** Na dann los!

ENGLISH

1. **Waiter:** Are you satisfied?
2. **Anke:** Yes, thanks. Everything was fine.

CONT'D OVER

3. Waiter: And you too, sir?
4. Joe: Yes, thanks. Everything was great.
5. Waiter: How's the outlook regarding dessert?
6. Anke: Hmm, what do you think, Joe? Should we have dessert?
7. Joe: Yes, if you still have time, I'd like to...
8. Anke: Yes, of course!
9. Joe: Well then! Hmm, what's that famous Italian dessert called again?
10. Anke: You mean Tiramisu!
11. Joe: Yes, exactly! We'll take that, right?
12. Anke: Yeah, Tiramisu sounds great.
13. Waiter: Then two Tiramisus. Coming right up.
14. Anke: Oh, I'm looking forward to the dessert!
15. Joe: Yes, it'll certainly be delicious!
16. ...
17. Waiter: So, here you are. The Tiramisu.
18. Anke: Oh, cool! That looks so good.

CONT'D OVER

19. Joe: I certainly think so. Dessert always looks good! Haha...
20. Anke: Hmm...and it also tastes as good as it looks!
21. Joe: Oh yeah. Great! That's really the perfect dessert.
22. ...
23. Joe: Oof, now I'm really full!
24. Anke: Yes, me too...
25. Joe: A walk would certainly do us good. Let's pay and then we can walk to the Brandenburg Gate.
26. Anke: Good idea. Fresh air would be perfect right now!
27. Joe: Ok, let's go!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
zweimal	twice	adverb	
frisch	fresh	adjective	
zufrieden	content, satisfied	adjective	
Nachtisch	dessert	noun	plural: Nachtische
perfekt	perfect	adjective	
satt	full	adjective	
lassen	not do; leave; let	expression	
Spaziergang	walk, stroll	noun; masculine, der	plural: Spaziergänge

bekannt	known, well-known		
italienisch	Italian	adjective	
bestimmt	certainly, surely; defined, particular		
sofort	immediately	adverb	
Luft	air	noun; feminine, die	plural: Lüfte

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Der Junge presst frische Zitronen. The boy is squeezing fresh lemons.</p>	<p>Insgesamt sind wir mit dem Ergebnis sehr zufrieden. In total we are very pleased with the result.</p>
<p>Heute gibt es keinen Nachtisch. Today there is no dessert.</p>	<p>Dieses Bild ist perfekt für unser Wohnzimmer. This painting is perfect for our living-room.</p>
<p>Bist du schon satt? Are you full already?</p>	<p>Lass uns Telefonnummern austauschen! Let's exchange phone numbers!</p>
<p>Lass uns einen Spaziergang machen! Let's take a walk!</p>	<p>Deutsche sind bekannt im Ausland für ihre Biederkeit. Germans are well-known abroad for their conventionality.</p>
<p>Claudia Schiffer ist ein bekanntes deutsches Model. Claudia Schiffer is a famous German model.</p>	<p>Die Jungfrau von Orléans ist eine bekannte historische Person, der jede Menge Bücher und Lieder gewidmet sind. The Maiden of Orleans is a very well known historical figure, with many books and songs dedicated to her.</p>

<p>Sprichst du Italienisch?</p> <p>Do you speak Italian?</p>	<p>Isst du gerne italienisch?</p> <p>Do you like to eat Italian [food]?</p>
<p>Suchen Sie etwas Bestimmtes?</p> <p>Are you looking for something in particular?</p>	<p>Die ist so dünn, die ist bestimmt magersüchtig!</p> <p>That woman is so slim, she has got to be anorexic!</p>
<p>Er wird nichts dagegen haben.</p> <p>He won't have anything against it. He won't be opposed.</p>	<p>Legen Sie nicht sofort wieder auf, ich muss Ihnen etwas Wichtiges sagen!</p> <p>Don't hang up immediately again, I have to tell you something important!</p>
<p>Nach dem Essen möchte ich sofort nach Hause fahren.</p> <p>After the meal I immediately want to drive home.</p>	<p>Kommt sofort.</p> <p>Coming up immediately.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. Nachtisch (dessert) should not be confused with Nachttisch (nightstand)!
2. In the phrase "Den nehmen wir", the object has been moved to the beginning of the sentence. "wir" is the subject and "den" is the object, which you can recognize because it's Accusative. The object is at the beginning of the sentence for emphasis. It's not something you need to do yourself, but you should be aware that this possibility exists in German and that your German friends might use it.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is making suggestions

Lass uns zahlen

"Let's pay"

There are several ways to make a suggestion in German. One way is by using the phrase „Lass uns...“. This means „Let's“ and is followed by the rest of the sentence and finally the verb. For example: „Lass uns morgen ins Kino gehen!“ (Let's go to the cinema tomorrow!) Alternatively, and a little less politely, you can just use the imperative for the 1st person plural, the „we“ form. That one is formed just like the formal imperative - take an actual verb form, like „wir gehen“ and put the verb first, so „Gehen wir!“ (Let's go!). This would be appropriate to say if a group has already decided to go somewhere and they are just waiting for a signal to go. However, if you just want to make a suggestion, you may want to add a „doch“. German particles like „doch“ are hard to translate, but in this sentence the „doch“ has the same function as „how'bout...“. „Gehen wir doch ins Kino!“ (How'bout we go to the cinema!) More politely, you could phrase your suggestion with „Ich finde wir sollten...“ (I find we should...) or „Ich denke wir sollten...“ (I think we should...). This phrase works just like in English, so just stick an infinitive after it and you're good. For example: „Ich finde wir sollten nicht mehr länger warten“ (I find we shouldn't wait any longer).

CULTURAL INSIGHT

German Desserts

1. Tiramisu is an Italian dessert, but we haven't talked about German desserts yet! Let's look at some dessert options that you might encounter at a German restaurant.
2. Eis – okay, ice-cream is not particularly German, but the flavors may be unusual, for example Stracciatella ice-cream which is similar to vanilla ice-cream with pieces of chocolate throughout.
3. Heiße Liebe - „hot love“ means ice-cream served with hot raspberries or hot cherries in a fruity sauce.
4. Apfelstrudel – apple strudel is also typically served with ice-cream.
5. Palatschinken – Austrian pancakes, also often served with ice-cream in the center, and don't forget that you won't get syrup with pancakes in Europe.

You get the idea, ice-cream tends to play an important role, unless you're going for a fruit salad or a pudding. But have you heard of Spaghetti-Eis? No, that's not ice-cream with spaghetti flavor, it's ice-cream that has been pressed through a sieve-like thing, so that it's lots of long strings, like noodles. To keep up the pretense, it is typically served with strawberry sauce that imitates tomato sauce, and grated white chocolate to imitate the parmesan cheese.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #24 A German Christmas Feeling

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

24

GERMAN

1. Joe: Wow, die Straße sieht aber schön aus!
2. Anke: Ja. Im Winter sieht Unter den Linden immer so aus! An jedem Baum sieht man eine Lichterkette und am Brandenburger Tor steht ein Weihnachtsbaum.
3. Joe: Toll!
4. Anke: Aber in Washington gibt es so etwas doch sicher auch, oder nicht?
5. Joe: Doch schon. Vor dem Weißen Haus steht immer ein Weihnachtsbaum und viele Menschen schmücken ihre Häuser.
6. Anke: Haha ja, in den USA ist Weihnachtsschmuck an Häusern doch fast ein Sport!
7. Joe: Haha, ja stimmt. Viele Menschen übertreiben ein bisschen! Aber viele Gärten und Häuser sehen auch sehr schön aus.
8. Anke: Da hast du recht. Der Weihnachtsbaum am Rockefeller Center in New York sieht auch immer super aus.
9. Joe: Hmm, wirklich? Aber der ist doch so groß.....
10. Anke: Bist du eigentlich an Weihnachten noch in Berlin oder fliegst du vorher schon zurück in die USA?
11. Joe: Ich muss leider schon fliegen.
12. Anke: Aber du kommst doch sicher wieder, oder?

CONT'D OVER

13. Joe: Ja. Ich muss doch noch Städte wie Heidelberg oder Dresden besichtigen. Hoffentlich habe ich nächstes Mal mehr Zeit.
14. Anke: Komm doch zu Weihnachten wieder! Deutschland hat tolle Weihnachtsmärkte!
15. Joe: Das glaube ich, aber im Winter ist es auch sehr kalt. Ich reise gerne, wenn es warm ist, im Sommer oder Herbst.
16. Anke: Im Frühling ist es oft auch warm genug.
17. Joe: Dann komme ich vielleicht im Frühling wieder.

ENGLISH

1. Joe: Wow, the street looks beautiful!
2. Anke: Yes. In winter, "Under the Lindens" street always looks that way. On every tree you can see a chain of lights, and on the Brandenburg Gate there's a Christmas tree.
3. Joe: Cool!
4. Anke: But there's certainly something like this in Washington too, though, right?
5. Joe: Of course. In front of the White House there's always a Christmas tree, and many people decorate their houses.
6. Anke: Haha, yeah, in the USA the Christmas decorations on houses is almost like a sport!

CONT'D OVER

7. Joe: Haha, you're right. A lot of people overdo it a bit! But many yards and houses look really beautiful.
8. Anke: You're right about that. The Christmas tree at Rockefeller Center in New York always looks great.
9. Joe: Hmm, really? But it's so big, though...
10. Anke: Will you actually still be in Berlin for Christmas, or are you flying back to the USA before that?
11. Joe: Unfortunately I have to fly back.
12. Anke: But you'll certainly come back, though, right?
13. Joe: Yes. I still have to visit cities like Heidelberg or Dresden. Hopefully I have more time next time.
14. Anke: Come back for Christmas though! Germany has awesome Christmas markets!
15. Joe: I believe it, but in winter it's also pretty cold. I like to travel when it's warm, in summer or autumn.
16. Anke: In spring it's also often warm enough.
17. Joe: Then perhaps I'll come again in spring.

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Winter	winter	noun	plural is the same

Frühling	spring as in the spring season	noun	plural: Frühlinge
Herbst	autumn, fall	noun; masculine, der	plural: Herbste
Sommer	summer	noun	plural is the same
Markt		noun; masculine, der	plural: Märkte
vorher	before	adverb	
übertreiben	to exaggerate	verb	er übertreibt, er übertrieb, er hat übertrieben
Schmuck	jewelry	noun; masculine, der	(plural: Schmucke - very seldom used)
schmücken	to decorate	verb	weak verb
weiß	white	adjective	
Weihnachten	Christmas	proper name	
Kette	chain, necklace	noun; feminine, die	plural: Ketten
Licht	light	noun; neuter, das	plural: Lichter - the plural only refers to physical light(s) that can be counted, such as lamps or light bulbs
Baum	tree	noun	plural: Bäume
genug	enough	adverb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Im Süden Europas wird es früher warm, deswegen reisen viele Deutsche im Frühling dorthin.</p> <p>In the South of Europe it gets warm earlier, therefore many Germans travel there in spring.</p>	<p>Die Vögel zwitschern im Garten; es ist Frühling.</p> <p>The birds are chirping in the garden; it is spring.</p>
<p>Ich wünsche mir einen Sommer, der nie vergeht.</p> <p>I wish for a summer that never goes by.</p>	<p>Auf dem Marktplatz gibt es eine große Menschenmenge, und Paul ist mitten unter ihnen.</p> <p>On the market square there is a large crowd of people, and Paul is in the middle of them.</p>
<p>Komisch, ich habe das noch nie vorher bemerkt.</p> <p>Strange, I never noticed it before.</p>	<p>Zumindest hat er mich vorher gefragt.</p> <p>At least he asked me beforehand.</p>
<p>Übertreibst du nicht ein bisschen?</p> <p>Aren't you exaggerating a little?</p>	<p>Die Verkäuferin hat Schmuck gezeigt.</p> <p>The saleswoman showed jewelry.</p>
<p>Ich hoffe es schneit über Nacht. Dann sind die Dächer morgens immer weiß.</p> <p>I hope it will snow during the night. Then the roofs are always white in the morning.</p>	<p>Wir beschenken alle Stammkunden zu Weihnachten.</p> <p>We give presents to all loyal customers for Christmas.</p>
<p>Meine Oma schenkt mir immer selbstgestrickte Pullover zu Weihnachten.</p> <p>My grandma always gives me hand-knit pullovers for Christmas.</p>	<p>Frohe Weihnachten liebe Mama!</p> <p>Merry Christmas dear mom!</p>

<p>Das ist aber eine schöne Kette! Ist die neu?</p> <p>But that's a very nice necklace! Is it new?</p>	<p>Ah, da fällt mir gerade ein, dass ich vergessen habe, das Licht auszuschalten.</p> <p>Ah, I just remembered that I forgot to switch off the light.</p>
<p>Das rote Eichhörnchen sitzt in einem Baum, eine Nuss essend.</p> <p>The red squirrel is sitting in a tree eating a nut.</p>	<p>Unser Baum trägt viele Früchte dieses Jahr.</p> <p>Our tree is carrying a lot of fruits this year.</p>
<p>Der Koalabär isst Blätter im Baum.</p> <p>The koala is eating leaves in the tree.</p>	<p>Hast du noch genug zu trinken?</p> <p>Do you still have enough to drink?</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. Weihnachts- is a prefix for a lot of things relating to Christmas in Germany.
2. genug is always put after the adjective that it describes, e. g. "es ist warm genug" (it's warm enough) or "gut genug" (good enough).

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is doch
Aber der ist doch so groß...
"But it's so big, though..."

The particle 'doch' is generally used to affirm the meaning of a sentence or to turn something into a nicer suggestion. In English, „do“ sometimes has the same meaning. For example
 Ich muss doch noch Städte wie Heidelberg besichtigen. = I do have to visit cities like Heidelberg.

In Washington gibt es so etwas doch sicher auch, oder nicht? = In Washington something like that does exist too, doesn't it?

However, „doch“ is also used to make a polite suggestions, as in

Komm doch zu Weihnachten wieder! = How'bout coming back for Christmas?

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Germany has lots and lots of Christmas traditions. Most can be noticed already during the time of Advent, that is the four weekends before Christmas. Germans will tastefully decorate their homes with lights, twigs, wreathes and candles, Christmas music will be playing on the radio and the entire house will occasionally be smelling of various German cookie specialties that are only baked for Christmas time. There is also a peculiar German cake for Christmas time, called Christstollen.

Outside, in the city center, there are the Christmas markets catching everyone's attention. These consist of cute little wooden houses selling handmade textiles, home-made jam or honey and decorations that you can use for your home or for the Christmas tree. The Christmas tree is originally a German tradition and it's truly authentic only if you're using candles rather than electric lights.

For Germans, the most important part of Christmas is the evening of the 24th. That is when the Christkind (baby Jesus) is supposed to bring the presents, and they are opened that same night. The 25th is a day to spend with extended family or friends, and so is the 26th – in Germany, the 26th of December is considered the second day of Christmas and as such it's a holiday.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #25

Exchanging Contact Information in German

CONTENTS

- 2 German
- 3 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

25

GERMAN

1. Anke: Na gut, Joe. Ich muss dann mal nach Hause.
2. Joe: Oh, ja. Es ist auch schon ziemlich spät.
3. Anke: Ja. Und ich werde etwas müde....
4. Joe: Vielen Dank für den schönen Tag.
5. Anke: Keine Ursache.....Sag mal, willst du mir mal deine amerikanische Adresse geben? Dann können wir auch in Kontakt bleiben, wenn du wieder in den USA bist.
6. Joe: Ja natürlich. Hast du etwas zum Schreiben?
7. Anke: Moment....ich speichere sie gleich in mein Handy....Okay, sag an....
8. Joe: 26 Cole Street, Washington D.C. 20037 USA
9. Anke: Moment, nicht so schnell....Was ist die Postleitzahl?
10. Joe: 20037....
11. Anke: Erst die Stadt und dann die Postleitzahl?
12. Joe: Genau...
13. Anke: Aha. Und willst du mir auch deine E-Mail-Adresse geben?
14. Joe: Gerne. jipg@joecardigan.com....
15. Anke: jipg? Woher kommen denn diese Buchstaben?

CONT'D OVER

16. Joe: Haha...das ist eine Abkürzung und steht für „Joe is pretty good“....
17. Anke: Haha, das ist ja mal eine Idee. So kann man deine Adresse nicht so leicht vergessen!
18. Joe: Ja, nicht? Aber darauf muss man erst mal kommen!
19. Anke: Haha...
20. Joe: Jetzt hast du also meine Adresse....Wenn du mal in Washington bist, schreib mir einfach vorher eine E-Mail und dann zeige ich dir die Stadt.
21. Anke: Ja, das mache ich auf jeden Fall! Und wenn du an Weihnachten doch noch in Berlin bist, ruf mich an. Dann kannst du mit uns feiern.
22. Joe: Danke, Anke!

ENGLISH

1. Anke: Okay, Joe. I should head home.
2. Joe: Oh, yes. It is already quite late.
3. Anke: Yeah. And I'm getting a bit tired...
4. Joe: Thanks a lot for the wonderful day.
5. Anke: No problem...Say, could you give me your American address some time? Then we can also stay in contact when you're back in the USA.

CONT'D OVER

6. Joe: Yes, of course. Do you have something to write with?
7. Anke: Just a moment...I'll save it right away in my cell phone...Okay, go ahead.
8. Joe: 26 Cole Street, Washington D.C. 20037 USA
9. Anke: Just a moment, not so fast...What is the zip code?
10. Joe: 20037
11. Anke: First the city, and then the zip code?
12. Joe: Exactly.
13. Anke: Aha. And can you also give me your email address?
14. Joe: Gladly. jipg@joecardigan.com
15. Anke: jipg? Where did those letters come from?
16. Joe: Haha...that's an abbreviation and it stands for "Joe is pretty good"...
17. Anke: Haha, that's a neat idea. That way people won't forget your address very easily!
18. Joe: Yeah, that's right. But first they'd have to figure it out!
19. Anke: Haha...
20. Joe: So now you have my address. If you're in Washington some time, just write me an email beforehand and then I'll show you the city.

CONT'D OVER

21. Anke: Yes, I'll certainly do that! And if you're still in Berlin on Christmas, then call me. Then you can celebrate with us.
22. Joe: Thanks, Anke!

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
ziemlich	quite	adjective	
leicht	light, easy	adjective	
Abkürzung	abbreviation, shortcut	noun; feminine, die	plural: Abkürzungen
speichern	to store; save (on the computer)	verb	weak verb
Kontakt	contact	noun; masculine, der	plural: Kontakte
Handy	cell phone, mobile phone	noun	supposedly derived from English ;-), neuter
ansagen	to announce, present	verb	„an“ splits off
Postleitzahl	postal code	noun; feminine, die	plural: Postleitzahlen
Buchstabe	letter	noun; masculine, der	plural: Buchstaben
amerikanisch	American	adjective	
feiern	to celebrate	verb	weak verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Die Zubereitung dieses Gerichts ist ziemlich schwer.</p> <p>The preparation of this dish is quite difficult.</p>	<p>Der Turm ist ziemlich hoch.</p> <p>That tower is pretty high.</p>
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<p>Dieser Koffer ist wirklich leicht - hast du nichts gepackt?</p> <p>This suitcase is really light - didn't you pack anything?</p>	<p>Komm, wir nehmen eine Abkürzung!</p> <p>Come, let's take a shortcut!</p>
<p>Vergiss nicht, das Dokument regelmäßig zu speichern!</p> <p>Don't forget to regularly save the document!</p>	<p>Ich habe ein Handy.</p> <p>I have a cell phone.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. nach Hause = home (as a direction). Compare to "zu Hause" (at home, a static location).
2. In the sentence "Hast du etwas zum Schreiben?" (Do you have something to write with / something for writing), the verb "schreiben" is used as a noun. You can turn any German verb into a noun by just making the first letter a capital letter.
3. auf etwas kommen = to guess or to come up with an idea. "Darauf muss man erst mal kommen!" is an expression of admiration, like it takes someone special to come up with this.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is "mal"
Ich muss dann mal nach Hause.
"I should head home"

The word „mal“ is another one of those difficult-to-translate German particles that change the flavour of a sentence. The meaning of „mal“ is best described as „sometime“, however German use it a lot more frequently than that would imply.

In this lesson we had the phrase „Sag mal, willst du mir mal deine amerikanische Adresse geben?“ - here, „mal“ is used to soften the imperative. „Sag!“ (say) would be a command, but „sag mal“ makes it more colloquial, more friendly. It's similar in „willst du mir mal deine amerikanische Adresse geben“. The implication of „mal“ is that it could be sometime in the future, doesn't have to be now, but that's just to make it a less threatening request. It is expected that you'll agree right away.

We also had „Wenn du mal in Washington bist...“, which would best be translated as „If you happen to be in Washington sometime...“. So here, „mal“ indeed means „sometime“.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

German letter names

A /ah/

B /beh/

C /tʃeh/

D /deh/

E /eh/

F /eff/

G /geh/

H /ha/

I /ih/

J /jot/

K /ka/

L /ell/

M /emm/

N /enn/

O /oh/

P /peh/

Q /kuh/

R /er/

S /es/

T /teh/

U /uh/

V /fau/

W /weh/

X /iks/

Y /üppsilon/

Z /zett/

Ä /äh/

Ö /öh/

Ü /üh/

ß /es-zett/ or „scharfes S“



Intro

1 Ordinary Friends in Germany

2 Did You Know He's A Walking German Lexicon?

3 Hobbies: Paying to Play in Germany

4 Buying a Ticket: All the Time in Germany

5 This German Lesson Will Have You on the Right Track in No Time!

6 I Would Say German Trains Are Awesome!

7 May I Have a Cold German Beer on This Train?

8 You Don't Need to Do That at the German Hotel...

9 When Should You Get Your German Wakeup Call?

10 Exchanging Money For German Advice

11 Taking the Subway to Munich, Germany

12 How Could You Miss This in German?

13 German Festivals, Times and Places

14 There Are No Headaches With German Prefixes!

15 German Sausages Never Change

16 You Shall Master German Smalltalk

17 How Not to Dodge Fares in Germany!

18 Can You Chat Up People In German?

19 Don't You Wish You Were On A Fast German Train?

20 Earth to Germany - Are You There?

21 Thick Skin As Solution To German Adjective Endings

22 10 Things You Must Know Before Eating Out in Germany

23 Let's Have German For Dessert!

24 A German Christmas Feeling

25 Exchanging Contact Information in German