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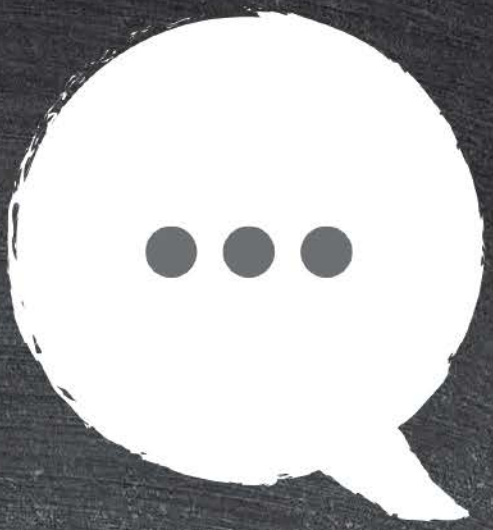


25 Sentence Patterns For Beginners

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LESSON NOTES

German Vocab Builder S1 #99 Common Actions

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2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences

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VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
sein	be	verb
machen	do	verb
können	can	verb
gehen	go	verb
wollen	want	verb
sehen	see	verb
essen	eat	verb
brauchen	need	verb
kommen	come	verb
sprechen	speak	verb
sagen	say	verb
fühlen	feel	verb
lieben	love	verb
lesen	read	verb
stehen	stand	verb
betreten	enter	verb
glauben	believe	verb
respektieren	respect	verb
verfehlen	miss	verb
danken	thank	verb
ähneln	resemble	verb
schauen	watch	verb
fürchten	fear	verb
treffen	see	verb

anrufen	call	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ich bin ab morgen im Urlaub. I will be on vacation tomorrow.	**Meine Mutter macht heute einen Kuchen.** My mother is making a cake.
Ich sehe mir heute einen Film an. I'm going to see a movie today.	**Gleich gehe ich zum Mittagessen.** Soon I'm gonna go eat lunch.
Heute Abend kommt meine Freundin zu Besuch. Tonight my friend is coming to visit.	**Ich sage sehr oft okay.** I say "Okay" a lot.
Ich fühle mich heute sehr gut. Today, I feel really good.	

LESSON NOTES

German Vocab Builder S1 #149 Must-Know Adverbs and Phrases for Connecting Thoughts

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2 Sample Sentences

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VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
auch	also	adverb
noch	still	adverb
jedoch	however	conjunction
deshalb	therefore	conjunction
andererseits	on the other hand	none
aktuell	currently	none
eigentlich	in fact	none
endlich	finally	adverb
trotzdem	nevertheless	none
Folglich	consequently	none
tatsächlich	indeed	none
stattdessen	instead	none
ebenfalls	likewise	none
außerdem	moreover	none
währenddessen	meanwhile	none
schließlich	eventually	none
Außerdem	besides	none
sicherlich	certainly	none
desweiteren	in addition	none
dann	then	expression, adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ich bin letzte Woche auch zum Zahnarzt gegangen. Also, I went to the dentist last week.	**Ich möchte auch Deutsch lernen.** I also want to learn German.
Morgen wird es jedoch schon kälter mit starkem Regen. Tomorrow it will however already get colder with strong rain.	**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.
Endlich bin ich das los. Finally I am rid of this.	**Okay, dann sehen wir uns nächste Woche.** Ok, then, I'll see you next week.

Morgen arbeite ich und dann fliege ich nach Boston.

Tomorrow I work and then I fly to Boston.

LESSON NOTES

German Vocab Builder S1 #11 What's the Adjective That Describes Your Personality the Best?

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VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
lustig	funny	adjective
langweilig	boring	adjective
stark	strong	adjective
freundlich	kind	adjective
ruhig	calm	adjective
ernst	serious	adjective
besorgt	anxious	adjective
fleißig	diligent	adjective
humorvoll	humorous	adjective
dynamisch	energetic	adjective
höflich	polite	adjective
intelligent	intelligent	adjective
aktiv	active	adjective
ehrgeizig	ambitious	adjective
ehrlich	honest, truthful; honestly	adjective
schüchtern	shy	adjective
geduldig	patient(ly)	
doof	dumb, foolish, silly	
gut aussehend	cool	adjective
mutig	brave	adjective
introvertiert	introverted	adjective
zuverlässig	reliable	adjective
extrovertiert	extroverted	adjective
kreativ	creative	adjective

intelligent	smart	adjective
faul	lazy	adjective
begeistert	enthusiastic	adjective
großzügig	generous	adjective
ungezogen	naughty	adjective
freundlich	friendly	adjective
mitfühlend	sympathetic	adjective
rücksichtsvoll	thoughtful	adjective
dumm	stupid	adjective
aggressiv	aggressive	adjective
künstlerisch	artistic	adjective
schlecht gelaunt	bad-tempered	adjective
vorsichtig	careful	adjective
gelassen	easygoing	adjective
emotional	emotional	adjective
fleißig	hard-working	adjective
unentschlossen	indecisive	adjective
launisch	moody	adjective
naiv	naive	adjective
romantisch	romantic	adjective
sozial	social	adjective
verständnisvoll	understanding	adjective
still	quiet	adjective
egoistisch	selfish	adjective
nett	nice, kind	adjective, adverb
charismatisch	charismatic	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hör auf damit! Das ist nicht lustig! Stop it! It's not funny!	**Ich finde dieses Lied wirklich langweilig.** I find this song to be really boring.
Du hast deine Sprachkenntnisse in der Zeit stark verbessern können. You were able to greatly improve your language knowledge in that time.	**Morgen wird es jedoch schon kälter mit starkem Regen.** Tomorrow it will however already get colder with strong rain.
Ich brauche einen starken Mann, der mir das Sofa tragen hilft. I need a strong man to help me carry the couch.	**Ich finde es sehr wichtig wenn Menschen höflich sind und darauf lege ich sehr viel Wert.** I think it is very important when people are polite and I value that a lot.
Er ist ein ehrlicher Mensch. He is an honest person.	**Das meinst du nicht ehrlich, oder?** You don't seriously mean that, do you?
Bitte warten Sie geduldig im Wartezimmer bis der Doktor Zeit für Sie hat. Please wait in the waiting room patiently until the doctor has time for you.	**Kannst du eine andere CD einlegen? Diese hier ist doof.** Can you put in a different CD? This one is stupid.
Erstens habe ich dann keine Zeit, zweitens habe ich auch keine Lust, und drittens seid ihr doof. Firstly I don't have time then, secondly I'm also not in the mood, and thirdly you're silly.	**Dieses Outfit sieht wirklich doof aus.** This outfit looks really stupid/silly.

Martin ist faul; er lässt immer andere arbeiten. Martin is lazy; he always has other people work.	**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, ...	**Das ist gar nicht mal so dumm!** That is not such a stupid idea!
Manchmal ist es eine dumme Idee, Bienen verjagen zu wollen. Sometimes it is a stupid idea to want to chase away bees.	**Sie sind nett.** You are nice.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #1
Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Talking About Your Profession

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3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
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1

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GERMAN

1. Ich bin Arzt.
2. Ich bin Kindergärtner.
3. Ich bin Metzger.
4. Sebastian ist Koch.
5. Ich bin keine Tierärztin.
6. Bist du Anwalt?

ENGLISH

1. I'm a doctor.
2. I'm a kindergarten teacher.
3. I am a butcher.
4. Sebastian is a cook.
5. I am not a veterinarian.
6. Are you a lawyer?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Musiker	musician	noun	masculine

Krankenschwester	nurse	noun	feminine
Architekt	architect	noun	masculine
Ingenieur	engineer	noun	masculine
Programmierer	programmer	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Sie sind Musiker. They are musicians.	**Wir sind Krankenschwestern.** We are nurses.
Er ist ein Architekt. He is an architect.	**Ich bin Ingenieur.** I'm a engineer.
Du bist ein Programmierer. You are an programmer.	**Ich bin Programmierer.** I am a programmer.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the second element:

Pattern

Ich bin + ***Beruf***
"I am" + **occupation**

1. *Ich bin Arzt.*
   "I'm a doctor."

Replace "occupation" for:	Word Class	Gender

Ingenieur	"engineer"	noun	masculine
Architekt	"architect"	noun	masculine
Musiker	"musician"	noun	masculine
Programmierer	"programmer"	noun	masculine
Krankenschwester	"nurse"	noun	feminine

Sample Sentences:

1. *Ich bin ein Ingenieur.*
   "I'm an engineer."

2. *Er ist ein Architekt.*
   "He is an architect."

3. *Sie sind Musiker.*
   "They are musicians."

4. *Du bist ein Programmierer.*
   "You are an programmer."

5. *Wir sind Krankenschwestern.*
   "We are nurses."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Talking About Your Profession

Use the following pattern to let others know what you do for a living.

Ich bin + Beruf
"I am" + occupation

---

1. *Ich bin Arzt.*
   "I'm a doctor."

In German you use the pronoun at first, which is followed by the conjugated verb "to be". It needs to be conjugated according to the pronoun. Right afterwards the profession comes, which has to fit with the gender and number. Compared to English, there is no article in between the first and the second element.

---

1. Verb "to be"

In German the word *sein* is both an auxiliary verb and a main verb which is used very frequently. As an auxiliary, *sein* is used to form the past tense. As a main verb, *sein* is a linking verb that joins a subject to its complement. *Sein* is an irregular verb, as you can see in the following table:

1. *Sein*
   "to be"

Ich bin	"I am"
Du bist	"You are"
Er/Sie/Es ist	"He/She/It is"
Wir sind	"We are"
Ihr seid	"You are"
Sie sind	"They are"

Example Sentences:

1. *Ich bin heute früh wach.*
   "I woke up early today."

2. *Du bist ein kluger Mensch.*
   "You are a smart person."

3. *Er ist Student.*
   "He is a student."

4. *Wir sind eine Familie.*
   "We are a family."

5. *Ihr seid zu spät.*
   "You are too late."

6. *Sie sind nach Hause gefahren.*
   "They drove home."

2. **Talking about professions in the target language (gender, number, etc.)**

To talk about your profession in German, you use the conjugated verb "to be" which is *sein*, followed by the profession. Professions in German are nouns, but need to be inflected to make sure that it agrees with the subject's gender and number.

In German, while talking about professions we're going to consider two aspects:

1. Number - singular or plural. The number can be recognized at the ending of a word. The plural form can be identified by the ending *-e* or *-nen*.

2. Gender - masculine, feminine. The nouns for professions are generally either masculine or feminine. In most cases many professions that refer to a female person end with *-in* and sometimes features an *Umlaute*(ä/ö/ü) as well. *Umlaute* are the little dots above the *ä, ö* or *ü*.

Example 1:

1. *Arzt*
   "doctor"

Singular:

1. *Masculine: Arzt = doctor*

2. *Feminine: Ärzt + **in** = female doctor*

Plural:

1. *Masculine: Ärzt + **e** = doctors*
2. *Feminine: Ärztin + **nen** = female doctors*

Example 2:

1. *Fotograf*
   "photographer"

Singular:

1. *Masculine: Fotograf = photographer*
2. *Feminine: Fotograf + **in** = female photographer*

Plural:

1. *Masculine: Fotograf + **en** = photographers*
2. *Feminine: Fotografin + **nen** = female photographers*

Example 3:

1. *Anwalt*
   "lawyer"

Singular:

1. *Masculine: Anwalt = lawyer*
2. *Feminine: Anwält + **in** = female lawyer*

Plural:

1. *Masculine: Anwält + **e** = lawyers*
2. *Feminine: Anwältin + **nen** = female lawyers*

It might be difficult in the beginning, but once you learn how to identify the gender and number of the subject, inflecting the nouns of professions is not too difficult.

In German, nouns of professions used in a sentence don't need an article after the verb *sein for* "to be" like their English counterparts.

1. *Er ist Architekt*
   "He is an architect"

But, the only exception is when the noun is modified by an adjective. In that case, we use the article.

1. *Er ist ein talentierter Schauspieler.*
   "He is an talented actor."

Review

So remember that if you want to tell someone about your profession just use "I", plus the conjugated verb "to be" and add the profession. Be aware of the speaker's gender and number.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #2
Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Using the Present Continuous

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GERMAN

1. Ich spiele gerade im Wohnzimmer.
2. Ich schwimme gerade im Schwimmbad
3. Ich reise gerade in Berlin.
4. Gerhard fliegt gerade nach Münster.
5. Ich spiele gerade nicht Klavier in Wohnzimmer.
6. Trinkst du gerade Bier im Restaurant?

ENGLISH

1. I am playing in the living room.
2. I am swimming in the swimming pool.
3. I am traveling in Berlin.
4. Gerhard is flying to Münster.
5. I am not playing the piano in the living room.
6. Are you drinking beer at the restaurant?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
laufen	to walk	verb

singen	sing	verb
schreiben	to write	verb
sitzen	to sit	verb
springen	jump	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ich werde bis nach München laufen. I will walk until Munich.	**Warum läufst du bis nach Berlin?** Why do you walk to Berlin?
Du solltest schneller laufen. You should walk faster.	**Er läuft gerade zum Flughafen.** He is walking to the airport.
Sie läuft jeden Tag zur Schule. She walks to school every day.	**Die Löwin und ihre Jungen laufen einen Weg in der Wiese hinunter.** The lioness and her cubs are walking down a path in the grasslands.
Ich singe gerade auf der Bühne. I'm singing on the stage.	**Du schreibst gerade im Schlafzimmer.** You are writing in the bedroom.
Ich schreibe eine Postkarte. I am writing a post card.	**Wir sitzen gerade im Klassenraum .** We are sitting in the classroom.
Wo möchtest du sitzen? Where would you like to sit?	**Dieses Kleid hat die richtige Größe, aber es sitzt nicht gut.** This dress is in the right size, but it doesn't drape well.
Wo möchtest du sitzen? Where would you like to sit?	**Warum springst du nur 3 Meter hoch?** Why do you jump only 3 metres high?

Er springt gerade auf dem Trampolin.

He is jumping on the trampoline.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the second element:

Ich + ***Verb (Konjugiert)*** *gerade* + *Ort*
"I" + **verb (conjugated)** "just" + *location*

1. *Ich spiele gerade im Wohnzimmer.*
   "I'm playing in the living room."

Replace "verb (gerund)" for:		Word Class
laufen	"walking"	verb (gerund)
singen	"singing"	verb (gerund)
schreiben	"writing"	verb (gerund)
sitzen	"sitting"	verb (gerund)
springen	"jumping"	verb (gerund)

Sample Sentences:

1. *Er läuft gerade zum Flughafen.*
   "He is walking to the airport."
2. *Ich singe gerade auf der Bühne.*
   "I'm singing on the stage."

3. *Du schreibst gerade im Schlafzimmer.*
"You are writing in the bedroom."

4. *Wir sitzen gerade im Klassenraum .*
"We are sitting in the classroom."

5. *Er springt gerade auf dem Trampolin.*
"He is jumping on the trampoline."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Letting Others Know What Someone Is Doing

Use the following pattern to let others know what someone is doing.

Ich + Verb (Konjugiert) gerade + Ort
"I" + verb (conjugated) just/currently + location

---

1. *Ich spiele im Wohnzimmer.*
"I am playing in the living room."

Right after the pronoun in the beginning, you use the conjugated verb in the present progressive directly followed by a preposition and the location, to express that you are doing an activity at a specific location. Compared to English, you need to conjugate the verb according to the pronoun that is used.

---

1. Present Progressive

The Present Progressive is used to talk about what the subject is doing now. To form the present progressive, we can use different verbs such as: *spielen* "to play", *gehen* "to go", *reden* "to talk", conjugate it to the relevant case and combine it with the word *gerade* which stands for "currently" or "just" in German.

The structures of the below examples are:

1. "I" + verb (conjugated) gerade + location

2. "I" + verb (conjugated) gerade + noun

1. *Der Chef kocht in der Küche.*
   "The chef cooks in the kitchen."

Tense	German	English
non-past tense	Der Chef kocht in der Küche.	"The chef cooks in the kitchen."
present progressive tense	Der Chef kocht gerade in der Küche.	"The chef is cooking in the kitchen."

1. Die Frau backt einen Kuchen.
   "The woman bakes a cake."

Tense	German	English
non-past tense	Die Frau backt einen Kuchen.	"The woman bakes a cake."
present progressive tense	Die Frau backt gerade einen Kuchen.	"The woman is baking a cake."

1. *Der Koch grillt das Hühnchen*
   "The cook barbecues the chicken."

Tense	German	English
non-past tense	Der Koch grillt das Hühnchen.	"The cook barbecues the chicken."
present progressive tense	Der Koch grillt gerade das Hühnchen.	"The cook is barbecuing the chicken."

Review

So remember, to express that you or someone else is doing some activity at a location first use a pronoun for the targeted person, then add the conjugated verb in present indicative, and conclude with a preposition and the location.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #3
Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Expressing What You Want

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GERMAN

1. Ich will einen neuen Fernseher.
2. Ich will etwas zu essen.
3. Ich will Schach spielen.
4. Er will in die Sauna gehen.
5. Ich will keine neue Uhr.
6. Willst du eine Bratwurst?

ENGLISH

1. I want a new television.
2. I want something to eat.
3. I want to play chess.
4. He wants to go into the sauna.
5. I don't want a new watch.
6. Do you want a sausage?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Kopfhörer	headphone	noun	feminine

Eis	ice cream	noun	neutral
neues Auto	new car	phrase	neutral
Postkarte	postcard	noun	feminine
Eine große Flasche Wasser	a big water bottle	phrase	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Du willst Kopfhörer. You want headphones.	**Ich will ein Eis.** I want an ice cream.
Er will ein neues Auto. He wants a new car.	**Wir wollen eine Postkarte.** We want a postcard.
Sie will eine große Flasche Wasser. She wants a big water bottle.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the second element:

Ich will + ***Komplement***
"I want to" + ***complement***

1. *Ich will einen neuen Fernseher.*
   "I want a new television."

Replace "complement" for:	Word Class	Gender

Ein Eis	"an ice-cream"	phrase	neuter
Ein neues Auto	"a new car"	phrase	neuter
Eine große Flasche Wasser	"a big water bottle"	phrase	feminine
Kopfhörer	"headphone"	noun	feminine
Eine Postkarte	"a postcard"	noun	feminine

Sample Sentences:

1. *Ich will ein Eis.*
   "I want an ice cream."

2. *Er will ein neues Auto.*
   "He wants a new car."

3. *Sie will eine große Flasche Wasser.*
   "She wants a big water bottle."

4. *Du willst Kopfhörer.*
   "You want headphones."

5. *Wir wollen eine Postkarte.*
   "We want a postcard."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Expressing What You Want

Use the following pattern to let others know what you want.

Ich will einen neuen Fernseher.
"I want a new television."

---

1. Ich will + Komplement
"I want to" + complemen"

First you have the phrase "I want". In English, there would be a "to", which is omitted in German. Right afterward comes the complement which is expressing what you want to do. In the case of a noun, an article is needed before it. The article is modified according to the gender and number of the noun. You can also use an adjective between the article and the noun. If it is an activity which is expressed by a verb, it should be in the infinitive form.

---

1. Verb "to want"

The verb *wollen*, which is irregular in German, stands for "to want". In many cases the verb *wollen* is often followed directly by a verb, in which case it means "to want to do something."

For Example:

1. *Die Familie will frühstücken.*
"The family wants to have breakfast."

2. *Ich will verreisen*
"I want to travel."

The different forms of *wollen* are:

Conjugation Chart - Present Indicative

Ich will	"I want"
Du willst	"You want"
Er / Sie / Es will	"He / She / It wants"
Ihr wollt	"You want" *plural
Wir wollen	"We want"
Sie wollen	"They want"

So it uses the stem *will* for singular and *woll* for plural, changing the vowel. Also, note that the first person singular does NOT end in *-e*, and the third person singular does not end in *-t*.

When speaking in the past tense, use *wollen* in the imperfect to talk about things you wanted to do before.

For Example:

1. *Als ich Zuhause ankam, wollte ich nur noch essen*.
   "When I arrived home, I only wanted to eat."

Conjugation Chart - Imperfect Indicative

Ich wollte	"I wanted"
Du wolltest	"You wanted"
Er / Sie / Es wollte	"He / She / It wanted"
Ihr wolltet	"You wanted" *plural
Wir wollten	"We wanted"
Sie wollten	"They wanted"

Note that the verb *wollen* conjugated in the imperfect indicative is a **regular verb**. The stem *wollte* remains unchanged, and the regular endings *-t, -n, -st* are added in each conjugation form.

2. Nouns

A noun is a category of words used to describe a person, place, thing, or idea. This description is applicable for both English and German languages. In English, capitalization of the first letter of a word is only known for proper nouns/names, whereas in German, nouns are all capitalized.

Unlike English, which does not know a gender for each noun, German assigns a gender-specific definite article (der, die, das) to each noun.

For example, "the boy" has a male definite article ("*der Junge*") but "the girl" is neutral ("*das*

Mädchen"). In plural form, German nouns are often changed by adding *-e/-n/-en/-er* at the end. Some have different plural forms and some stay as they are.

	English	German	Notes
Gender	*male, female, neuter*	*der, die, das*	are placed in front of any given noun
Number (singular/ plural)	*one, two or more*	*eins, zwei oder mehr*	when counting, *eins* ("one") will need to be adjusted to the gender of the noun

As described above, German divides everything into three genders: masculine (male), feminine (female), and neuter (neutral). This means that not just people or pets have a gender, but all random objects (e.g. "a pencil" is masculine) and even concepts (e.g. "hope" is feminine) do. Most of the time the assignment of gender doesn't make sense, so you have to learn it along with the noun.

A great way to learn the gender is to imagine some male or female or neutral archetypes or stars in a memorable, funny, or weird situation along with the word.

Masculine words get the article "der", feminine words get the article "die", and neuter words get the article "das". The gender of a noun will always be mentioned in the vocabulary list. For compound words like *Altstadt*, it's easy to determine the gender: just look at the noun that is the last part of it. That noun determines the gender of the whole word. In this case the last part is *Stadt,* which is feminine, and so *Altstadt* is feminine too.

Example Sentences:

1. *Der Hund ist braun.*
   "The dog is brown."

2. *Die Katze ist klein.*
   "The cat is small."

3. *Das Zebra ist schnell.*
   "The zebra is fast."

4. *Die Tür ist geöffnet.*
   "The door is open."

5. *eine Katze, zwei Katzen, drei Katzen, etc.*
"one cat, two cats, three cats, four cats, etc."

6. *ein Hund, zwei Hunde, drei Hunde, etc.*
"one dog, two dogs, three dogs, etc."

7. *eine Tür, zwei Türen, drei Türen, etc.*
"one door, two doors, three doors, etc."

8. *ein Haus, zwei Häuser, drei Häuser, etc.*
"one house, to houses, three houses, etc."

Review

So remember, to express what you or someone else wants, use a pronoun followed by a verb "to want", and a complement. Be aware of the changing article according to the number and gender of the noun.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #4
Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Using Prepositions of Place

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2 Vocabulary
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GERMAN

1. Der Kugelschreiber ist auf dem Fußboden.
2. Das Auto ist in der Garage.
3. Meine Pfanne ist in der Küche.
4. Deine Katze ist in meinem Schlafzimmer.
5. Die Kinder sind nicht Zuhause.
6. Bist du im Büro?

ENGLISH

1. The pen is on the floor.
2. The car is in the garage.
3. My pan is in the kitchen.
4. Your cat is in my bedroom.
5. The children are not at home.
6. Are you not in the office?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Flasche	bottle	noun	feminine

Buch	book	noun	neutral
Hemd	shirt	noun	neutral
Auto	car	noun	neutral
Rucksack	backpack	noun	masculine
Küche	kitchen	noun	feminine
Klassenraum	classroom	noun	masculine
Büro	office	noun	neutral
Flugzeug	airplane	noun	neutral
Garage	garage	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Es ist eine Flasche auf dem Tisch. There is a bottle on the table.	**Die Flasche ist im Büro.** The bottle is in the office.
Einen Abend haben sie fünfzig Flaschen Bier leer gemacht. They finished fifty bottles of beer in one night.	**Wo finde ich die Flaschen?** Where do I find the bottles?
Wessen Buch ist dies? Whose book is this?	**Das Buch ist in der Küche.** The book is in the kitchen.
Ich lese gerade ein gutes Buch. I am reading a good book at the moment.	**Das Hemd ist im Wohnzimmer.** The shirt is in the living room.
Dieses neue Hemd, das du mir gekauft hast, juckt mich. This new shirt you bought me makes me itchy.	**Tue deine dreckigen Hemden bitte in die Waschmaschine.** Put your dirty shirts into the washing machine, please.

Der Auto ist in der Garage. The car is in the garage.	**Der Rucksack ist im Koffer.** The backpack is in the suitcase.
Er trug seine Bücher, Stifte und Papiere im Rucksack. He carried his books, pencils, and papers in the backpack.	**Ich wollte schon immer auf eine Rucksacktour.** I always wanted to go on a backpack tour.
Das Buch ist in der Küche. The book is in the kitchen.	**Abends wenn ich hunger habe, gehe ich in die küche und esse gerne noch was.** I am the type before going to bed, I love to just go into the kitchen and just eat something really quick.
Unsere Küche sollte dringend renoviert werden. Ich kann diese Farben einfach nicht mehr sehen. Our kitchen really needs to be renovated. I just can't stand these colors any longer.	**Die Flasche ist im Büro.** The bottle is in the office.
Ich gehe zurück ins Büro. I will go back to the office.	**Das Büro befindet sich auf der rechten Seite.** The office is on the right side.
Mein Büro befindet sich im zweiten Stock. My office is on the second floor.	**Unser Büro ist mitten in der Stadt.** Our office is in the middle of the city.
Könnten Sie zu unserem Büro kommen, um den Vertrag zu unterschreiben? Could you come to our office to sign the contract?	**Ich wohne in der Nähe meines Büros.** I live near my office.

Ab 8 Uhr bin ich im Büro. I'm at the office starting at 8 o'clock.	**Ich liebe es im Flugzeug zu fliegen.** I actually love to fly in an airplane.
Der Techniker zerlegte das Flugzeug in seine Einzelteile. The technician dismantled the plane into its individual parts.	**Spürt man, wenn das Flugzeug abhebt?** Does one feel when the plane takes off?
Das Auto ist in der Garage. The car is in the garage.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the second element:

Der (konjugierter Artikel) + ***Nomen*** + *Konjugiertes Verb (sein)* + *Ort*
"The" (conjugated article) + **noun** + verb "to be" conjugated + location

1. *Der Kugelschreiber ist auf dem Fußboden.*
   "The pen is on the floor."

Replace "noun phrase" for:		Word Class	Gender
Flasche	"bottle"	noun	feminine
Buch	"book"	noun	neuter
Hemd	"shirt"	noun	neuter
Auto	"car"	noun	masculine
Rucksack	"backpack"	noun	masculine

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the fourth element:

1. *Der (konjugierter Artikel)* + *Nomen* + *Konjugiertes Verb (sein)* + ***Ort***
   "The" (conjugated article) + noun + verb "to be" conjugated + **location**

Replace "location" for:		Word Class	Gender
Garage	"garage"	noun	feminine
Küche	"kitchen"	noun	feminine
Klassenraum	"classroom"	noun	masculine
Büro	"office"	noun	neuter
Flugzeug	"airplane"	noun	neuter

Sample Sentences:

1. *Die Flasche ist im Büro.*
   "The bottle is in the office."
2. *Das Buch ist in der Küche.*
   "The book is in the kitchen."
3. *Das Hemd ist im Wohnzimmer.*
   "The shirt is in the living room."
4. *Das Auto ist in der Garage.*
   "The car is in the garage.""
5. *Der Rucksack ist im Koffer.*
   "The backpack is in the suitcase."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Giving the Location of Something

Use the following pattern to give the location of something.

Der (konjugierter Artikel) + Nomen + Konjugiertes Verb (sein) + Ort
"The" (conjugated article) + noun + verb "to be" conjugated + location

---

1. *Der Kugelschreiber ist auf dem Fußboden.*
   "The pen is on the floor."

To describe the location of something in German, usually the noun comes in the beginning of a sentence, right after the appropriate article for "the". Then the verb follows, which is in this case the verb for "to be" in its present indicative form. It is then followed by a preposition and a noun to indicate the location of the object.

---

1. Verb "to be"

As we learned previously, *sein* is the German verb that means "to be." When we conjugate it into *ist* we can use it for different usage cases to express, for example:

1. **Personal conditions**, such as the way someone feels
2. **Characteristics**, such as colors

Of course, these categories do not encompass all of the uses of the verb, but they will be helpful as we learn how and in which contexts we are able to use it.

Example Sentences:

1. *Er ist traurig.*
   "He is sad."
2. *Das Klavier ist schwarz.*
   "The piano is black" (*informal*)
3. *Peter ist arm.*
   "Peter is poor."
4. *Der Himmel ist blau.*
   "The sky is blue."

2. Prepositions of Place

In general, prepositions of place point to the location or position of something or someone in relation to something else. That means that prepositions of place show the position or location of nouns, pronouns, or articles.

In the below preposition chart, you can learn the usage of German prepositions with English examples.

German	English	Example	Translation
an	on/at	Die Karte hängt an der Tür.	"The map hangs on the door."
an	at/by	Maria steht an dem Haus.	"Maria stands by the house."
auf	on	Die Orange liegt auf dem Fußboden.	"The orange is on the floor."
auf	in	Auf dem Foto sind meine Brüder.	"Those are my brothers on the picture."
auf	at	Er ist noch auf der Arbeit.	"He is still at work."
auf	onto	Der Hamster springt auf die Mikrowelle.	"The hamster jumps onto the microwave."
aus	from	Marina kommt aus Gronau.	"Marina comes from Gronau."
außerhalb	outside	Er lebt außerhalb Deutschlands.	"He lives outside of Germany."
bei	at/with	Timo wohnt noch bei seinen Eltern.	"Timo lives with his parents."

durch	through/across	Die Jungen schwammen durch den Fluss.	"The boys swam across the river."
gegenüber	opposite	Sie wohnt gleich gegenüber.	"She lives directly opposite from me."
hinter	behind	Der Staubsauger steht hinter der Tür.	"The vacuum cleaner stands behind the door."
in	in/on	Er wohnt in Gronau, in der Grafstraße.	"He lives in Gronau on Graf Street."
in	in	Das habe ich in der Zeitung gelesen.	"I read that in the newspaper."
in	in/at	In der Bäckerei.	"At the bakery."
in	on	Im Fernsehen läuft ein Actionfilm.	"There is an action movie on TV."
in	into	Ich bringe die Socken in das Schlafzimmer.	"I will bring the socks into the sleeping room."
nach	to	Wir fahren nach München.	"We are going to Munich."
neben	next to	Die Bürste ist neben dir.	"The brush is next to you."
über	across	Ich gehe über die Straße.	"I go across the street."
über	above	Der Drachen fliegt über den Wolken.	"The kite flies over the clouds."
unter	under	Dein Rucksack liegt unter dem Tisch.	"Your backpack is under the table."

vor	in front of	Die Bushaltestelle ist direkt vor dem Haus.	"The bus stop is directly in front of the house."
zu	to	Die Kinder fahren zu Opa nach Hause.	"The children are going to Grandpa's house."
zwischen	between	Der Bus hält nicht zwischen Köln und Dortmund.	"The bus doesn't stop between Cologne and Dortmund."

Review

So remember, to give the location of something just use a noun, plus the verb "to be", and then conclude with the location by using a preposition and noun.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #5
Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Using Adjectives to Describe

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GERMAN

1. Das Buch ist interessant.
2. Die Bratwurst ist salzig.
3. Dieses Buch ist lustig.
4. Diese Stifte sind neu.
5. Der Kaffee ist nicht gut.
6. Ist das Auto teuer?

ENGLISH

1. The book is interesting.
2. The sausage is salty.
3. This book is funny.
4. These pencils are new.
5. The coffee isn't good.
6. Is the car expensive?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Haus	house	noun	neutral

Gitarre	guitar	noun	feminine
Stuhl	chair	noun	masculine
langweilig	boring	adjective	
groß	big	adjective	
müde	tired	adjective	
Laut	sound		masculine
klein	small	adjective	
Spielzeug	toy	noun	neutral
das Pferd	horse		

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Es gibt ein Haus im Wald. There is a house in the forest.	**Das Haus ist groß.** The house is big.
Die Gitarre ist laut. The guitar is noisy.	**Der Stuhl ist klein.** The chair is small.
Holst du bitte noch einen Stuhl für unseren Gast? Would you please bring a chair for our guest?	**Das Spielzeug ist langweilig.** The toy is boring.
Mir ist nie langweilig, ich finde immer etwas. I am never bored, I always find something.	**Ich finde dieses Lied wirklich langweilig.** I find this song to be really boring.

Das Haus ist groß. The house is big.	**Dieser Schreibtisch ist zu groß für dieses kleine Büro.** That desk is too big for this small office.
Der Stuhl ist zu groß für ein kleines Mädchen. That chair is too big for a little girl.	**Das Pferd ist müde.** The horse is tired.
Heute bin ich etwas müde, ich hoffe ihr seht das nicht. Today I am a little tired, I hope you don't see it.	**Heute bin ich sehr müde.** I am very tired today.
Die Gitarre ist laut. The guitar is noisy.	**Der Stuhl ist klein.** The chair is small.
Zu groß ist besser als zu klein. Too big is better than too small.	**Ich liebe kleine Parks.** I love small parks.
Das Spielzeug ist langweilig. The toy is boring.	**Das Pferd rennt auf dem Feld.** The horse is running in the field.
Das Pferd ist müde. The horse is tired.	**Als Kind bin ich öfters auf Pferden geritten.** As a child I rode horses from time to time.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

4 Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the second element:

Das (konjugierter Artikel) + ***Nomen*** + *Verb "sein" (Konjugiert)* + *Adjektiv*
"The" (conjugated article) + ***noun*** + verb "to be" (conjugated) + adjective

1. *Das Buch ist interessant*
   "The book is interesting."

Replace "noun" for:		Word Class	Gender
Haus	"house"	noun	neuter
Spielzeug	"toys"	noun	neuter
Gitarre	"guitar"	noun	feminine
Pferd	"horse"	noun	neuter
Stuhl	"chair"	noun	masculine

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the fourth element:

1. *Das (konjugierter Artikel)* + *Nomen* + *Verb "sein" (Konjugiert)* + ***Adjektiv***
   "The" (conjugated article) + *noun* + verb "to be" (conjugated) + **adjective**

Replace "adjective" for:		Word Class
langweilig	"boring"	adjective
groß	"big"	adjective
müde	"tired"	adjective
laut	"noisy"	adjective
klein	"small"	adjective

Sample Sentences:

1. *Das Spielzeug ist langweilig.*
   "The toy is boring."

2. *Das Haus ist groß.*
"The house is big."

3. *Die Gitarre ist laut.*
"The guitar is noisy."

4. *Das Pferd ist müde.*
"The horse is tired."

5. *Der Stuhl ist klein.*
"The chair is small."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Describing Something Using an Adjective

Use the following pattern to describe nouns using adjectives.

Das (konjugierter Artikel) + Nomen + Verb "sein" (Konjugiert) + Adjektiv
"The" (conjugated article) + noun + verb "to be" (conjugated) + adjective

---

1. *Das Buch ist interessant.*
"The book is interesting."

When you want to describe something in German by using an adjective, the noun is usually the first element of a sentence followed by the conjugated verb for "to be". It is conjugated according to the noun and whether it is singular or plural. Then in the end comes an adjective.

---

1. Verb "to be"

In German the word *sein* is both an auxiliary verb and a main verb which is used very frequently. As an auxiliary, *sein* is used to form the past tense. As a main verb, *sein* is a linking verb that joins a subject to its complement. *Sein* is an irregular verb, as you can see in the following table:

1. *Sein*
"to be"

Ich bin	"I am"
Du bist	"You are"
Er/Sie/Es ist	"He/She/It is"
Wir sind	"We are"
Ihr seid	"You are"
Sie sind	"They are"

Example Sentences:

1. *Ich bin heute früh wach.*
"I woke up early today."

2. *Du bist ein kluger Mensch.*
"You are a smart person."

3. *Er ist Student.*
"He is a student."

4. *Wir sind eine Familie.*
"We are a family."

5. *Ihr seid zu spät.*
"You are too late."

6. *Sie sind nach Hause gefahren.*
"They drove home."

2. Predicate Adjectives - Describing an Adjective

An adjective is a word that describes the noun, or that distinguishes the noun from a group of similar objects. We can say that adjectives define the nouns, explaining their characteristics.

In German, the use of the adjective varies according to the structure of the sentence. If you are describing an object, you can always use the basic form and don't have to worry about how to build the proper form. The basic form of an adjective is neither masculine, feminine, nor neutral.

If you want to say, for example, "This is a big garden." you say:

Das ist ein großer Garten, as *Garten* is masculine. Whereas, if you say "My garden is big." you will say *Mein Garten ist groß*. So here, you don't use the masculine but the basic form.

The same goes for the female version: "This is a small flat." is *Das ist eine kleine Wohnung*, as it is *die Wohnung*, a female noun. If you want to describe the flat, you can say: *Meine Wohnung ist klein*, for "My flat is small." and use the basic form.

In the case of "This is a big room.", you use the neutral form of the adjective and say *Das ist ein großes Zimmer*, as *das Zimmer* is neutral. Or you use the basic form and say *Mein Zimmer ist groß*, which is "My room is big."

In case of a plural, if you want to say, for example, "My brothers are tall.", here the adjective stays the same and you will say *Meine Brüder sind groß*.

As you can see from above, the basic rule for using adjectives correctly in German is that adjectives always have to agree with their subject. To make it more clear, please find some more samples below.

Example Sentences:

1. *Er ist ein lustiger Mann.*
   "He's a funny man"

Mann is a masculine word, and here the adjective is *lustiger* for "funny".

Let's see the same sentence with a feminine subject:

1. *Sie ist eine lustige Frau*
   "She's a funny woman."

Here you have to add an *-e* to the indefinite article *ein* so it becomes *eine*, and the adjective loses its *-r* and becomes *lustige*.

The neutral article also changes the adjective.

For example:

1. *Das ist ein lustiges Spiel.*
   "It is a funny game."

Here the subject *Spiel* is a neutral singular word, so the adjective *lustiges* is also in the neutral singular form. The indefinite article stays the same as in the masculine version but we have to add an *-s* to the adjective to make it neutral.

Review

So remember, to describe something with an adjective just use a noun, then the conjugated verb "to be", and afterward simply end the sentence with the adjective of your choice.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #6
Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Talking About Your Habits

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GERMAN

1. Ich gehe jeden Samstag in den Supermarkt.
2. Ich reise jeden Sommer nach Bayern.
3. Ich schwimme jeden Tag 500 Meter.
4. Peter geht jeden morgen zu Fuß zur Arbeit.
5. Ich trinke nicht jeden Tag 2 Liter Wasser.
6. Isst du jeden Abend Brot mit Marmelade?

ENGLISH

1. I go every Saturday to the supermarket.
2. I travel every summer to Bavaria.
3. I swim every day for 500 meters.
4. Peter goes to work every morning by foot.
5. I am not drinking every day 2 liters of water.
6. Do you eat, every evening, bread with marmelade?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
esse	eat	verb

renne	run	verb
sitze	sit	verb
springe	jump	verb
fahre	drive	verb
morgen Brot	morning bread	phrase
Winter nach Münster	winter to Münster	phrase
Tag auf dem Trampolin	day on the trampoline	phrase
Abend vor dem PC	evening in front of the computer	phrase
Samstag 400 Meter	Saturday 400 meters	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ich esse jeden morgen Brot. I eat bread every morning.	**Ich renne jeden Samstag 400 Meter.** I run every Saturday 400 meters.
Ich sitze jeden Abend vor dem PC. I sit every evening in front of the PC.	**Ich springe jeden Tag auf dem Trampolin.** I jump every day on the trampoline.
Ich fahre jeden Winter nach Münster. I drive every winter to Münster.	**Ich esse jeden morgen Brot.** I eat bread every morning.
Ich fahre jeden Winter nach Münster. I drive every winter to Münster.	**Ich springe jeden Tag auf dem Trampolin.** I jump every day on the trampoline.
Ich sitze jeden Abend vor dem PC. I sit every evening in front of the PC.	**Ich renne jeden Samstag 400 Meter.** I run every Saturday 400 meters.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the second element:

Ich + ***Verb*** + *jeden* + *Komplement*
"I" + **verb** + "every" + complement

1. *Ich gehe jeden Samstag in den Supermarkt.*
   "I go every Saturday to the supermarket."

Replace "verb" for:		**Word Class**
esse	"eat"	verb
renne	"run"	verb
sitze	"sit"	verb
springe	"jump"	verb
fahre	"drive"	verb

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the fourth element:

1. *Ich + Verb + jeden +* ***Komplement***
   "I" + verb + "every" + **complement**

Replace "complement" for:		**Word Class**
Winter nach Münster	"winter to Münster"	phrase
Tag auf dem Trampolin	"day on the trampoline"	phrase
Abend vor dem PC	"evening in front of the computer"	phrase
Samstag 400 Meter.	"Saturday 400 meters"	phrase

morgen Brot	"morning bread"	phrase

Sample Sentences:

1. *Ich fahre jeden Winter nach Münster.*
   "I drive every winter to Münster."

2. *Ich springe jeden Tag auf dem Trampolin.*
   "I jump every day on the trampoline."

3. *Ich sitze jeden Abend vor dem PC.*
   "I sit every evening in front of the PC."

4. *Ich renne jeden Samstag 400 Meter.*
   "I run every Saturday 400 meters."

5. *Ich esse jeden morgen Brot.*
   "I eat bread every morning."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Discussing One's Habits

Use the following pattern to describe nouns using adjectives.

Ich + Verb + jeden + Komplement
"I" + verb + "every" + complement

---

1. *Ich gehe jeden Samstag in den Supermarkt.*
   "I go every Saturday to the supermarket."

In German, you can talk about your habits by using the pronoun for "I" in the beginning and then putting the verb in the first person indicative present tense right after it. You then need to use the word for "every" and conclude it with a complement in the end.

---

1. Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency are used to answer the question "How often?" in a sentence, which basically means how often an action or event occurs in the past, present, or future. In our example from above, we use *jeden* which is for "every". We could replace it with any of the adverbs of frequency listed below.

German	English
immer	"always"
häufig, oft, vielfach	"frequently"
meist, gewöhnlicherweise, normalerweise	"usually"
manchmal	"sometimes"
gelegentlich, zeitweise	"occasionally"
rar, selten	"seldom"
rar, nicht oft	"rarely"
nie, niemals	"never"

Example Sentences:

1. *Ich werde immer an dich denken.*
   "I always think of you."

2. *Die Kommission wird häufig aufgefordert.*
   "The commission is frequently asked."

3. *Normalerweise gibt es keine Geschenke.*
   "Usually there are no presents."

4. *Ich werde niemals nach Köln gehen.*
   "I will never go to Cologne."

5. *Er isst gelegentlich Bretzel.*
   "He eats, occasionally, pretzel."

Review

So remember, to describe your habits just use a pronoun, then a verb followed by "every" and conclude it with a complement.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #7 Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Using the Expression "My favorite"

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GERMAN

1. Mein Lieblingsessen ist Schweinshaxe.
2. Mein Lieblingssport ist Fußball.
3. Mein Lieblingssänger ist Udo Lindenberg.
4. Sabrina's Lieblingsgetränk ist Apfelschorle.
5. Meine Lieblingsfarbe ist nicht grün.
6. Ist dein Lieblingsort Berlin?

ENGLISH

1. My favorite food is roasted leg of pork.
2. My favorite sport is soccer.
3. My favorite singer is Udo Lindenberg.
4. Sabrina's favorite drink is apple spritzer.
5. My favorite color isn't green.
6. Is your favorite place Berlin?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Apfelschorle	apple cider	noun	feminine

Lieblingsbuch	favorite book	phrase
Lieblingsgetränk	favorite drink	phrase
Lieblingsort	favorite place	phrase
Lieblingssänger	favorite singer	phrase
Lieblingsfilm	favorite movie	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Mein Lieblingsgetränk ist Apfelschorle. My favorite drink is an apple spritzer.	**Apfelschorle ist ein beliebtes Sportgetränk in Deutschland.** Apple cider is a popular sports drink in Germany.
Mein Lieblingsbuch ist Faust. My favorite book is Faust.	**Mein Lieblingsgetränk ist Apfelschorle.** My favorite drink is an apple spritzer.
Mein Lieblingsort ist Heidelberg. My favorite place is Heidelberg.	**Meine Lieblingssängerin ist Nena.** My favorite singer is Nena.
Mein Lieblingsfilm ist das Boot. My favorite movie is Das Boot.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the second element:

Pronomen (konjugiert) + ***Lieblings-Nomen A*** + *ist* + *Nomen B*
Pronoun (conjugated) + **favorite-noun** A + "is" + noun B

1. *Mein Lieblingsessen ist Schweinshaxe.*
   "My favorite food is roasted leg of pork."

Replace "favorite + noun" for:		Word Class
Lieblingsbuch	"favorite book"	noun phrase
Lieblingsgetränk	"favorite drink"	noun phrase
Lieblingsort	"favorite place"	noun phrase
Lieblingssänger	"favorite singer"	noun phrase
Lieblingsfilm	"favorite movie"	noun phrase

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the fourth element:

Pronomen (konjugiert) + *Lieblings-Nomen A* + *ist* + ***Nomen B***
Pronoun (conjugated) + favorite-noun A + "is" + **noun B**

Replace "complement" for:		Word Class	Gender
Apfelschorle	"apple spritzer"	noun	feminine
Faust	"Faust"	noun	feminine
Nena	"Nena"	noun	n/a
Das Boot	"The boat"	noun	neuter
Heidelberg	"Heidelberg"	noun	n/a

Sample Sentences:

1. *Mein Lieblingsbuch ist Faust.*
   "My favorite book is Faust."

2. *Mein Lieblingsgetränk ist Apfelschorle.*
"My favorite drink is an apple spritzer."

3. *Meine Lieblingssängerin ist Nena.*
"My favorite singer is Nena."

4. *Mein Lieblingsfilm ist das Boot.*
"My favorite movie is Das Boot."

5. *Mein Lieblingsort ist Heidelberg.*
"My favorite place is Heidelberg."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Talking About What You Like the Most

Use the following pattern to talk about what you like the most.

Pronomen (konjugiert) + Lieblings-Nomen A + ist + Nomen B
Pronoun (conjugated) + favorite-noun A + "is" + noun B

---

1. *Mein Lieblingsessen ist Schweinshaxe.*
"My favorite food is roasted leg of pork."

If you would like to express in German what you like the most, use a conjugated pronoun in the beginning, followed by a word combination of the word "favorite" and a noun, and then put the word for "is" right after it and conclude the sentence with another noun.

---

1. Possessive Pronouns

In the German language, possessive pronouns indicate possession or belonging. There are dependent and independent possessive pronouns available, both types must agree with

their noun in case, gender, and number. Please see common pronouns below.

1. ich → mein ("my")
2. du → dein ("your", informally)
3. er / es → sein ("his", or "its")
4. sie → ihr ("her")
5. wir → unser ("our")
6. ihr → euer ("your", plural)
7. sie → ihr ("their")
8. Sie → Ihr ("your", formally)

There is an important thing to note. It is that *ihr* is used quite frequently, 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*.

2. Expression "My favorite" (interrogative form)

If you happen to have a meal with your co-workers, a good way to start talking about something other than work is to ask about likes and dislikes. When you would like to know your conversation partner's favorite things, you have the noun *Lieblings-* and then add another noun, the subject which expresses what you are asking about.

Example Sentences:

1. *Was ist deine Lieblingssportart?*
   "What is your favorite sport?"
2. *Was ist dein Lieblingstier?*
   "What is your favorite animal?"
3. Was ist dein Lieblingsfilm?
   "What is you favorite movie?"

Review

So remember, to describe what you like just use "I" then "favorite" in conjunction with a noun, and then put "is" and another noun to conclude the sentence.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #8
Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Describing Emotions

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GERMAN

1. Du bist glücklich.
2. Er ist müde.
3. Ich bin traurig.
4. Samuel ist wütend.
5. Ich bin nicht glücklich.
6. Bist du einsam?

ENGLISH

1. You are happy.
2. He is tired.
3. I am sad.
4. Samuel is angry.
5. I am not happy.
6. Are you lonely?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
schwer	heavy	adjective

aufgeregt	excited	adjective
nervös	anxious	adjective
hungrig	hungry	adjective
lustig	funny	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Er ist schwer. He is heavy.	**Kann ich Ihnen mit Ihrem Koffer helfen? Er sieht schwer aus.** Can I help you with your case, it looks really heavy.
Sie ist aufgeregt. She is excited.	**Ich bin aufgeregt jetzt mit euch dieses Video zu drehen.** "I am excited to film this video."
Ich bin nervös. I am nervous.	**Wir sind hungrig.** We are hungry.
Wenn du hungrig bist, kann dich niemand leiden! Nobody can stand you when you are hungry!	**Die Frau ist hungrig. Der hungrige Mann sucht nach Essen im Kühlschrank.** The woman is hungry. The hungry man is looking for food in the refrigerator.
Sie sind lustig. They are funny.	**Der lustige Mann tanzt ohne Hosen.** The funny man is dancing without pants.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the third element:

Pronomen + konjugiertes Verb "*sein*" + ***Adjektiv***
Pronoun + conjugated verb "to be" + **adjective**"

1. *Du bist glücklich.*
   "You are happy."

Replace "adjective" for:		**Word Class**
schwer	"heavy"	adjective
aufgeregt	"excited"	adjective
nervös	"nervous"	adjective
hungrig	"hungry"	adjective
lustig	"funny"	adjective

Sample Sentences:

1. *Er ist schwer.*
   "He is heavy."
2. *Sie ist aufgeregt.*
   "She is excited."
3. *Ich bin nervös.*
   "I am nervous."
4. *Wir sind hungrig.*
   "We are hungry."
5. *Sie sind lustig.*
   "They are funny."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Describing Someone's Feelings or Emotions

Use the following pattern to give the location of something.

Pronomen + konjugiertes Verb "sein" + Adjektiv
Pronoun + conjugated verb "to be" + adjective

---

1. *Ich bin traurig.*
   "I am sad."

To describe someone's emotions or feelings, use the pronoun for "you" and conjugate the following verb "to be" in the present indicative form according to the pronoun. Then finish up the sentence with an adjective to demonstrate an emotion or feeling.

---

1. Predicate Adjectives - expressing emotions

In the German language, the basic rule for using adjectives correctly is that adjectives always have to agree with their subject.

Example cases:

1. *Er ist ein lustiger Mann.*
   "He's a funny man."

Mann is a masculine word and here the adjective is *lustiger* for "funny".

Let's see the same sentence with a feminine subject:

1. *Sie ist eine lustige Frau.*
   "She's a funny woman."

Here you have to add an *-e* to the indefinite article *ein* so it becomes *eine,* and the adjective loses its *-r* and becomes *lustige*.

The neutral article also changes the adjective.

1. *Das ist ein lustiges Spiel.*
   "It is a funny game."

Here the subject *Spiel* is a neutral singular word, so the adjective *lustiges* is also in the neutral singular form. The indefinite article stays the same, as in the masculine version, but we have to remove the -r and add an *-s* to the adjective to make it neutral.

In German, the form of the adjective also depends on the structure of the sentence.

It is also absolutely correct to form the above sentences, like in the examples below.

1. *Der Mann ist lustig.*
   "He's a funny man"

2. *Die Frau ist lustig.*
   "She's a funny woman."

3. *Das Spiel ist lustig.*
   "It is a funny game."

Below are a few more examples to show the difference between masculine, feminine, and neutral form.

1. *freundlicher* is the masculine for "nice", "kind"
   freundliche is the feminine form
   freundliches the neutral form.

2. *schöner* is the masculine for "nice", "beautiful"
   schöne is the feminine form
   schönes the neutral form

3. *warmer* is the masculine for "hot"
   warme is the feminine form
   warmes the neutral form

4. *leckerer* is the masculine for "delicious"
   leckere is the feminine form
   leckeres the neutral form

To turn adjectives from singular to plural, basically the rule is to use the feminine form at the end of the adjective.

1. *Julia ist eine freundliche Frau.* "Julia is a kind woman.", so if you turn it to plural it becomes: *Das sind freundliche Freunde*, which is "These are kind friends."

The same goes for the masculine singular form.

1. "Julian is a kind man." is *Julian ist ein freundlicher Mann*. "Marc and Julian are kind men." is *Julian und Marc sind freundliche Männer.*

Review

So remember to use a pronoun and the conjugated verb "to be" right after that and express an emotion or feeling by using an adjective in the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #9 Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Saying "There is/ There are"

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GERMAN

1. Es ist ein Hund auf dem Spielplatz.
2. Es ist ein Kind im Kinderwagen.
3. Es ist eine Ziege im Stall.
4. Es ist ein Lehrer im Klassenraum.
5. Es ist kein Auto geparkt.
6. Ist dort ein Blumenladen um die Ecke?

ENGLISH

1. There is a dog at the playground.
2. There is a child in the baby buggy.
3. There is a goat in the stable.
4. There is a teacher in the classroom.
5. There is no car parked.
6. Is there a flower shop around the corner?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Fahrrad	bicycle	noun	neutral

Katze	cat	noun	feminine
Flasche	bottle	noun	feminine
Haus	house	noun	neutral
Mülltonne	trash can	noun	feminine
in der Garage	in the garage	phrase	
im Garten	in the garden	phrase	
in der Küche	in the kitchen	phrase	
auf dem Tisch	on the table	phrase	
Im Wald	in the forest	phrase	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Es ist ein Fahrrad in der Garage. There is a bicycle in the garage.	**Fahrradfahren gewinnt bei den Deutschen immer mehr an Beliebtheit.** Cycling is gaining more and more popularity among Germans.
Es ist eine Katze im Garten. There is a cat in the garden.	**Die schwarze Katze läuft über den Bildschirm.** The black cat is walking across the screen.
Es ist eine Flasche auf dem Tisch. There is a bottle on the table.	**Die Flasche ist im Büro.** The bottle is in the office.
Einen Abend haben sie fünfzig Flaschen Bier leer gemacht. They finished fifty bottles of beer in one night.	**Wo finde ich die Flaschen?** Where do I find the bottles?

Es gibt ein Haus im Wald. There is a house in the forest.	**Das Haus ist groß.** The house is big.
Es ist eine Mülltonne in der Küche. There is a trash can in the kitchen.	**Es ist ein Fahrrad in der Garage.** There is a bicycle in the garage.
Es ist eine Katze im Garten. There is a cat in the garden.	**Es ist eine Mülltonne in der Küche.** There is a trash can in the kitchen.
Es ist eine Flasche auf dem Tisch. There is a bottle on the table.	**Es gibt ein Haus im Wald.** There is a house in the forest.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the third element:

Es gibt/ist + *Konjugierter Artikel* + ***Nomen*** + *Komplement*
"There is" + conjugated article + **noun** + complement

1. *Es ist ein Hund auf dem Spielplatz.*
   "There is a dog at the playground."

Replace "noun" for:		Word Class	Gender
Fahrrad	"bicycle"	noun	neuter
Katze	"cat"	noun	feminine
Mülltonne	"trash can"	noun	feminine
Flasche	"bottle"	noun	feminine

Haus	"house"	noun	neuter

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the fourth element:

Es gibt/ist + Konjugierter Artikel + Nomen + ***Komplement***
"There is" + conjugated article + noun + **complement**

Replace "complement" for:		**Word Class**
in der Garage	"in the garage"	phrase
im Garten	"in the garden"	phrase
in der Küche	"in the kitchen"	phrase
auf dem Tisch	"on the table"	phrase
Im Wald	"in the forest"	phrase

Sample Sentences:

1. *Es ist ein Fahrrad in der Garage.*
   "There is a bicycle in the garage."

2. *Es ist eine Katze im Garten.*
   "There is a cat in the garden."

3. *Es ist eine Mülltonne in der Küche.*
   "There is a trash can in the kitchen."

4. *Es ist eine Flasche auf dem Tisch.*
   "There is a bottle on the table."

5. *Es gibt ein Haus im Wald.*
   "There is a house in the forest."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Stating that Something Exists in a Location

Use the following pattern to give the location of something.

Es gibt/ist + Konjugierter Artikel + Nomen + Komplement
"There is" + conjugated article + noun + complement

---

1. *Es ist ein Hund auf dem Spielplatz.*
   "There is a dog at the playground."

To state that something exists in a location, please use the German word for "there is" at the beginning, then a conjugated article for "a" which needs to be conjugated according to the following noun, and then add a complement to conclude the sentence.

---

1. There is/there are

The focus of this lesson is the expressions *es gibt/es ist* and *kein*, which is the word meaning "no" when used in conjunction with German nouns that we would use to form a negative sentence.

Es gibt, literally means "it gives", and is a unique German expression. It is the equivalent of the English "there is" or "there are", except it is always *es gibt*, it doesn't change.

Example Sentences:

1. *Es gibt Internet auf dem Zimmer.*
   "There is internet (available) in the room."

2. *Es gibt ein Telefon auf dem Zimmer.*
   "There is a phone in the room."

3. *Es gibt viele Menschen im Hotel.*
   "There are many people in the hotel."

Since *Es gibt* and *Es ist* are similar in their meanings to "there is", the difference between them can be simply explained by saying that *Es ist* goes a little bit more in the direction of "It is".

So, for example, in the sentence *Was gibt es heute zum Mittagessen?* which means "What is there today for lunch?" If you would use *es ist* it would mean "What is it today for lunch?" which obviously sounds out of place.

Example Sentences, to illustrate the difference between these two expressions:

1. *Es ist ein Tourist im Museum.*
   "There is a tourist in the museum."

2. *Es gibt Essen in der Kantine.*
   "There is food in the cantine."

3. *Es ist eine Kerze auf dem Tisch.*
   "There is a candle on the table."

4. *Es gibt Elefanten im Zoo.*
   "There are elephants in the zoo."

To say "there isn't/there aren't" you would use the word *kein:*

Example Sentences:

1. *Es gibt kein Internet auf dem Zimmer.*
   "There isn't any internet in the room."

2. *Es gibt kein Telefon auf dem Zimmer.*
   "There is no telephone in the room."

3. *Es gibt keine Menschen im Hotel.*
   "There aren't any people in the hotel."

Review

So remember to use the German "there is" followed by a conjugated article for "a" and add a complement in the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #10 Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Asking for Information About Something

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GERMAN

1. Was ist deine Lieblingsfarbe?
2. Was machst du am Sonntag?
3. Was ist heute für ein Tag?
4. Was machst du morgen?
5. Was will er machen?
6. Was bestelle ich für dich?

ENGLISH

1. What is your favorite color?
2. What do you do on Sunday?
3. What day is today?
4. What do you do tomorrow?
5. What does he want to do?
6. What do I order for you?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
kostet	to cost	verb

ist	is	conjugated verb
Fahrt	drive	noun; feminine, die
befindet	find	verb
isst	eat	verb
sich im Museum	inside the museum	phrase
eine Flasche Bier	a bottle of beer	phrase
in Münster	in Münster	phrase
das für ein Kuchen	the cake	phrase
in dem Park	to the park	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Was kostet eine Flasche Bier? What does a bottle of beer cost?	**Was ist das für ein Kuchen?** What is that for a cake?
Sie ist süß. She is cute.	**Das ist Lisa.** That's Lisa.
Was fährt in dem Park? What drives in the park?	**Gute Fahrt!** Have a good drive/trip!
Was befindet sich im Museum? What is located inside the museum?	**Was isst man in Münster?** What to eat in Münster?
Was befindet sich im Museum? What is located inside the museum?	**Was kostet eine Flasche Bier?** What does a bottle of beer cost?
Was isst man in Münster? What to eat in Münster?	**Was ist das für ein Kuchen?** What is that for a cake?

Was fährt in dem Park?

What drives in the park?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the second element:

Was + ***Konjugiertes Verb*** + *Komplement?*
"What" + **conjugated verb** + complement?

1. *Was ist deine Lieblingsfarbe?*
   "What is your favorite color?"

Replace "conjugated verb" for:		Word Class
befindet	"find"	verb
kostet	"costs"	verb
isst	"eat"	verb
ist	"to be/is"	verb
fährt	"house"	verb

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the third element:

Was + *Konjugiertes Verb* + ***Komplement****?*
"What" + conjugated verb + **complement**?

Replace "complement" for:		Word Class
sich im Museum	"inside the museum"	phrase

eine Flasche Bier	"a bottle of beer"	phrase
in Münster	"in Münster"	phrase
das für ein Kuchen	"the cake"	phrase
in dem Park	"to the Park"	phrase

Sample Sentences:

1. *Was befindet sich im Museum?*
   "What is located inside the museum?"

2. *Was kostet eine Flasche Bier?*
   "What does a bottle of beer cost?"

3. *Was isst man in Münster?*
   "What to eat in Münster?"

4. *Was ist das für ein Kuchen?*
   "What is that for a cake?"

5. *Was fährt in dem Park?*
   "What drives in the park?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking for Information About Something

Use the following pattern to ask for information about something.

Was + Konjugiertes Verb + Komplement?
"What" + conjugated verb + complement?

Was ist deine Lieblingsfarbe?
"What is your favorite color?"

To ask about information, there needs to be a German word for "what" in the beginning followed by a conjugated verb, which could be any kind of activity you would like to know more about, and a conclusion in the form of a complement in the end.

---

1. Interrogative pronoun "what"

An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun which is used to make asking questions easy. There are just five interrogative pronouns. These pronouns are also called question words. The interrogative pronouns in German grammar are *wer*, *was*, *wem*, *wen*, and *wessen*. They replace the noun or pronoun that we are asking after in questions. Please see the chart below where you can see in which cases you need to use what pronoun.

German	**English**	**Usage**
Was	what	Questions; ask for persons, objects, weekdays, month, or years
Wann	when	Questions; ask for time, date, weekdays, years
Welche	which (fem.)	Questions; ask for persons, names, objects
Welcher	which (masc.)	Questions; ask for persons
Welches	which (neuter)	Questions; ask for persons, objects
Welche	which (plural)	Questions; ask for persons, objects

Wen/wer	who	Questions; ask for a person or name. Answer is the accusative object: *Wen hast du angerufen? Ich habe Maya angerufen. "Who did you call? I called Maya"*
Wem	whom	Questions; ask for a person or name.
Warum	why	Questions or a rhetorical question; ask for reasons
Wo	where	Questions; ask for a specific place
Wie	how	Questions; ask for the way to succeed in doing something, ideas, or thoughts of the receiver of the question.
Wie viel	how much	Questions; ask for a specific amount of something, mostly answers with numbers (price, weight, time)

In this lesson we covered the pronoun *was* means "what" and gave you a glimpse of what comes next. In the following lessons, we will talk about the other interrogative pronouns.

Review

So remember to use the German word for "what", followed by a conjugated verb and a complement in the end to ask for information about something.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #11
Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Asking About a Person

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GERMAN

1. Wer ist der neue Angestellte?
2. Wer ist die junge Frau?
3. Wer ist in der Schule?
4. Wer ist Chef?
5. Wer kommt nicht zur Vorlesung?
6. Wer will mir helfen das Auto zu putzen?

ENGLISH

1. Who is the new employee?
2. Who is the young woman?
3. Who is at school?
4. Who is the boss?
5. Who won't come to the lecture?
6. Who wants to help me clean the car?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
der Geschichtslehrer	the history teacher	phrase

der junge Fußballspieler	the young soccer player	phrase
das kleine Mädchen	the little girl	phrase
der alte Mann	the old man	phrase
die Sängerin	the singer	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Wer ist der Geschichtslehrer? Who is the history teacher?	**Wer ist der junge Fußballspieler?** Who is the young soccer player?
Wer ist das kleine Mädchen? Who is the little girl?	**Wer ist der alte Mann?** Who is the old man?
Wer ist die Sängerin? Who is the female singer?	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the third element:

Wer + ist + **Komplement**?
"Who" + "is" + **complement**?

1. *Wer ist der neue Angestellte?*
   "Who is the new employee?"

Replace "complement" for:	Word Class

der alte Mann	"the old man"	noun phrase
der Geschichtslehrer	"the teacher"	noun phrase
die Sängerin?	"the singer"	noun phrase
der junge Fußballspieler?	"the young soccer player"	noun phrase
das kleine Mädchen?	"the little girl"	noun phrase

Sample Sentences:

1. *Wer ist der alte Mann?*
   "Who is the old man?"
2. *Wer ist der Geschichtslehrer?*
   "Who is the history teacher?"
3. *Wer ist die Sängerin?*
   "Who is the female singer?"
4. *Wer ist der junge Fußballspieler?*
   "Who is the young soccer player?"
5. *Wer ist das kleine Mädchen?*
   "Who is the little girl?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking about a Person

Use the following pattern to ask for information about something.

Wer + ist + Komplement?
"Who" + "is" + complement?

---

1. *Wer ist der neue Angestellte?*
   "Who is the new employee?"

In this case the word "who" is at the beginning of the question, followed by the verb for "is" to determine the person. At the end you can add more information about the person you would like to know more about. These could be details, features, or attributes of the person.

---

1. Interrogative pronoun "who"

An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun which is used to make asking questions easy. There are just five interrogative pronouns. These pronouns are also called question words. The interrogative pronouns in German grammar are *wer, was, wem, wen,* and *wessen*. They replace the noun or pronoun that we are asking after in questions. In this lesson we had our focus on *wer,* which is used to ask details about a person you know or an unknown person you want to know more about. Depending on the grammar case and object you want to talk about, *wer* can also change as shown below.

Case	Persons	Things
Nominative	wer?	was?
Accusative	wen?	was?

Genitive	wessen?	-
Dative	wem?	

To make it easier to understand please take a look at the usage cases below.

Sie weiß nicht, wer es gemacht hat.	"She don't know who did it."
Er wollte wissen, mit wem sie gehen sollte.	"He wanted to know who she was going with."

Since there are many different kinds of pronouns and it is easy for a beginner to mix them up, we added a chart in Lesson 10, where you can find all the relevant pronouns.

2. Questions: Construction

In German, to form a question-word question, simply add a question word in front of this. So the order is first a question word, then the verb, and then the complement of the sentence.

For example:

1. *Wie lernen Sie Deutsch?*
   "How do you study German?"
2. *Was lernen Sie?*
   "What do you study?"
3. *Wer lernt Deutsch?*
   "Who studies German?"

For reference, please take a look at the examples in the table above.

Here are some examples in which these pronouns are used:

1. *Warum hast du nicht angerufen?*
   "Why did you not call?"

2. *Wohin fährst du?*
   "Where are you travelling to?"

3. *Wer singt das schönes Lied?*
   "Who is singing that beautiful song?"

4. *Mit wem hast du gesprochen?*
   "Who did you speak to?"

5. *Was machen sie morgen?*
   "What are they doing tomorrow?"

6. *Wieso habt ihr alle alles zu Hause gelassen?*
   "How come you all left everything at home?"

7. *Wo bin ich?*
   "Where am I?"

8. *Woher kommt sie?*
   "Where is she from?"

9. *Welches Buch wählen Sie?*
   "Which book are you choosing?"

10. *Wie spät ist es?*
    "What time is it?" (Literally: "How late is it?")

Review

So remember to use the German word for "who" and then "is" to determine the person. Then use the complement to add more information about the person you would like to know about.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #12
Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Asking About a Choice

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GERMAN

1. Welches Auto wirst du kaufen?
2. Welche Hauptspeise wirst du heute essen?
3. Welche Klasse magst du?
4. Welches Videospiel magst du?
5. Welche Kamera magst du nicht?
6. Welches Auto mag sie?

ENGLISH

1. Which car are you going to buy?
2. Which main dish are you going to eat today?
3. Which class do you like?
4. Which video game do you like?
5. Which camera don't you like?
6. Which car does she like?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
mögen	like	verb

werden	will	verb
morgen kaufen	buy tomorrow	phrase
Heute besichtigen	visit today	phrase
im Sommer bereisen	travel in the summer	phrase
bald backen	bake soon	phrase
am Wochenende beenden	finish on the weekend	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Welchen Computer wirst du morgen kaufen? Which computer do you want to buy tomorrow?	**Das junge Mädchen mag die Welpen sehr.** The young girl really likes the puppies.
Welchen Sprachkurs wird er am Wochenende beenden? Which language course will he finish on the weekend?	**Welchen Computer wirst du morgen kaufen?** Which computer do you want to buy tomorrow?
Welches Museum wird er heute besichtigen? Which museum does he want to visit today?	**Welches Land magst du im Sommer bereisen?** Which country would you like to travel in the summer?
Welchen Kuchen wirst du bald backen? Which cake are you going to bake soon?	**Welchen Sprachkurs wird er am Wochenende beenden?** Which language course will he finish on the weekend?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the second element:

*Welche + (konjugiert) Nomen + **Konjugiertes Verb** + Subjekt + Komplement?*
"Which" + (conjugated) noun + **conjugated verb** + subject + complement?

Welches Auto wirst du kaufen?
"Which car are you going to buy?"

Replace "conjugated verb" for:		Word Class
mögen	"to like"	verb
werden	"will"	verb

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the fourth element:

*Welche + (konjugiert) Nomen + Konjugiertes Verb + Subjekt + **Komplement**?*
"Which" + (conjugated) noun + conjugated verb + subject + **complement**?

Replace "complement" for:		Word Class
morgen kaufen	"to buy tomorrow"	phrase
Heute besichtigen	"to visit today"	phrase
im Sommer bereisen	"to travel in the summer"	phrase
bald backen	"to bake soon"	phrase
am Wochenende beenden	"to finish on the weekend"	phrase

Sample Sentences:

1. *Welchen Computer wirst du morgen kaufen?*
   "Which computer do you want to buy tomorrow?"

2. *Welches Museum wird er heute besichtigen?*
"Which museum does he want to visit today?"

3. *Welches Land magst du im Sommer bereisen?*
"Which country would you like to travel in the summer?"

4. *Welchen Kuchen wirst du bald backen?*
"Which cake are you going to bake soon?"

5. *Welchen Sprachkurs wird er am Wochenende beenden?*
"Which language course will he finish on the weekend?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking about a Choice

Use the following pattern to ask about a choice in German.

Welche + (konjugiert) Nomen + Konjugiertes Verb "werden" oder "mögen" + Subjekt + Komplement?
"Which" + (conjugated) noun + conjugated verb "will" or "like" + subject + complement?

---

1. *Welches Auto wirst du kaufen?*
"Which car are you going to buy?"

To ask about a choice in German, please use the conjugated word for "which" followed by a noun. Then put a conjugated verb for "will" or "like" in combination with the subject and add the complement, to end the question right afterward.

---

1. Interrogative pronoun "which"

An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun which is used to make asking questions easy. There

are just five interrogative pronouns. These pronouns are also called question words. The interrogative pronouns in German grammar are *wer, was, wem, wen,* and *wessen*. They replace the noun or pronoun that we are asking after in questions. In this lesson, we have our focus on "which", which is used to ask about a choice. Depending on the grammar case and object you want to talk about, *wer* can also change as shown below.

German	English	Usage
Welche	which (fem.)	Questions; ask for persons, names, objects
Welcher	which (masc.)	Questions; ask for persons, names, objects
Welches	which (neuter)	Questions; ask for persons, names, objects
Welche	which (plural)	Questions; ask for persons, names, objects

2. Questions: Construction

In German, to form a question-word question, simply add a question word in front of this. So the order is first a question word, then the verb, and then the complement of the sentence.

For example:

1. *Wie lernen Sie Deutsch?*
   "How do you study German?"

2. *Was lernen Sie?*
   "What do you study?"

3. *Wer lernt Deutsch?*
   "Who studies German?"

For reference, please take a look at the examples in the table above.

Here are some examples in which these pronouns are used:

1. *Warum hast du nicht angerufen?*
   "Why did you not call?"

2. *Wohin fährst du?*
   "Where are you travelling to?"

3. *Wer singt das schönes Lied?*
   "Who is singing that beautiful song?"

4. *Mit wem hast du gesprochen?*
   "Who did you speak to?"

5. *Was machen sie morgen?*
   "What are they doing tomorrow?"

6. *Wieso habt ihr alle alles zu Hause gelassen?*
   "How come you all left everything at home?"

7. *Wo bin ich?*
   "Where am I?"

8. *Woher kommt sie?*
   "Where is she from?"

9. *Welches Buch wählen Sie?*
   "Which book are you choosing?"

10. *Wie spät ist es?*
    "What time is it?" (Literally: "How late is it?")

Review

So remember to use the German word for "which" followed by a noun and then use "will" or "like" in combination with the subject and put a complement in the end to ask about a choice.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #13
Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Asking About Time

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3 Sample Sentences
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4 Grammar

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GERMAN

1. Wann wirst du in der Schule ankommen?
2. Wann ist deine Arbeit zu Ende?
3. Wann wird der Zug abfahren?
4. Wann ist das Flugzeug angekommen?
5. Wann wird es aufhören zu regnen?
6. Wann wird sie nach Hause kommen?

ENGLISH

1. When will you arrive at school?
2. When will you finish work?
3. When will the train depart?
4. When did the airplane arrive?
5. When is the rain going to stop?
6. When is she coming home?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class

Du die Universität absolvieren	you graduate from University	phrase
Die Feier anfangen	the party start	phrase
Das Hotel schließen	the hotel close	phrase
Du Zuhause ankommen	you arrive at home	phrase
Das Flugzeug abfliegen	the plane takes off	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Wann wirst du die Universität absolvieren? When will you graduate from University?	**Wann wird die Feier anfangen?** When will the party start?
Wann wird das Hotel schließen? When will the hotel close?	**Wann wirst du Zuhause ankommen?** When will you arrive at home?
Wann wird das Flugzeug abfliegen? When will the plane take off?	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the fourth element:

Pattern

1. *Wann + Konjugiertes Verb + Subjekt +* ***Prädika****t?*
   "When + conjugated verb + subject + **predicate**?"

2. *Wann wirst du in der Schule ankommen?*
"When will you arrive at school?"

Replace "predicate" with:		Word Class
Du die Universität absolvieren	"you graduate from University"	phrase
Die Feier anfangen	"the party start"	phrase
Das Hotel schließen	"the hotel close"	phrase
Du Zuhause ankommen	"you arrive at home"	phrase
Das Flugzeug abfliegen	"the plane takes off"	phrase

Sample Sentences:

1. *Wann wirst du die Universität absolvieren?*
"When will you graduate from University?"

2. *Wann wird die Feier anfangen?*
"When will the party start?"

3. *Wann wird das Hotel schließen?*
"When will the hotel close?"

4. *Wann wirst du Zuhause ankommen?*
"When will you arrive at home?"

5. *Wann wird das Flugzeug abfliegen?*
"When will the plane take off?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking About Time

Use the following pattern to ask when something is going to happen.

Wann + Konjugiertes Verb + Subjekt + Prädikat?
"When + conjugated verb + subject + predicate?"

---

1. *Wann wirst du in der Schule ankommen?*
   "When will you arrive at school?"

Start with the question word "when", followed by a conjugated verb; if you are talking about a future event, the verb "will." Then comes the subject that demonstrates who or what will be done or has already been done, and any more details can be added at the end to the predicate.

---

1. Interrogative Adverb "When"

An interrogative adverb is an adverb which is used to make asking questions easy. These pronouns are also called question words and are always at the beginning of the question.

If the German adverb for "when" - *wann* is at the beginning of a question, it demonstrates that an "action" will or has taken place, but the time is unknown and is being asked.

Examples for *Wann*:

1. *Wann werden wir Abendessen?*
   "When are we having dinner?"

2. *Wann wirst du nach Hause kommen?*
   "When will you come home?"

3. *Wann hat Anneliese Geburtstag?*
   "When is Anneliese's birthday?"

Since there are many different kinds of pronouns and it is easy for a beginner to mix them up, we added a chart in Lesson 10 where you can find all the relevant pronouns.

2. Questions: Construction

In German, to form a question-word question, simply start with a question word, then follow

with the verb and the complement phrase for what you are asking about. It starts with a question word, then the verb, and followed by the complement of the sentence.

For example:

1. *Wann fängt der Unterricht an?*
   "When does the lesson start?"

2. *Wie lernen Sie Deutsch?*
   "How do you study German?"

3. *Was lernen Sie?*
   "What do you study?"

4. *Wer lernt Deutsch?*
   "Who studies German?"

Here are some examples in which even more common pronouns are used:

1. *Warum hast du nicht angerufen?*
   "Why did you not call?"

2. *Wohin fährst du?*
   "Where are you travelling to?"

3. *Wer singt das schönes Lied?*
   "Who is singing that beautiful song?"

4. *Mit wem hast du gesprochen?*
   "Who did you speak to?"

5. *Was machen sie morgen?*
   "What are they doing tomorrow?"

6. *Wieso habt ihr alle alles zu Hause gelassen?*
   "How come you all left everything at home?"

7. *Wo bin ich?*
   "Where am I?"

8. *Woher kommt sie?*
   "Where is she from?"

9. *Welches Buch wählen Sie?*
"Which book are you choosing?"

10. *Wie spät ist es?* "What time is it?
" (Literally: "How late is it?")

Review

So remember to use the German word for "when", then use the conjugated verb and add more details about the subject you want to know more about.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #14 Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Asking About Location or Position

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GERMAN

1. Wo ist meine Sonnenbrille?
2. Wo sind meine Weihnachtsgeschenke?
3. Wo sind meine Schlüssel?
4. Wo ist das Auto von Bernd?
5. Wo ist meine Mutter hingegangen?
6. Wo ist dein Haus?

ENGLISH

1. Where are my sunglasses?
2. Where are my christmas presents?
3. Where are my keys?
4. Where is Bernd's car?
5. Where did my mum go?
6. Where is your house?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender

Anja’s Handy	Anja’s phone	phrase	
Das Schnitzelrestaurant in Berlin	escalope restaurant in Berlin	phrase	
Die Toilette	toilet	noun	feminine
Das rote Auto	the red car	phrase	
Mein Schlüssel	my keys	phrase	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Wo ist Anja’s Handy? Where is Anja’s phone located?	**Wo ist das Schnitzelrestaurant in Berlin?** Where is the escalope restaurant in Berlin?
Wo ist die Toilette? Where is the toilet?	**Wo ist das rote Auto?** Where is the red car?
Wo sind meine Schlüssel? Where are my keys?	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the third element:

Wo + *Konjugiertes Verb (sein)* + ***Subjekt?***
"Where + conjugated verb "to be" + **subject?**"

1. *Wo ist meine Sonnenbrille?*
"Where are my sunglasses?"

Replace "subject" with:		Word Class
Anja's Handy	"Anja's phone"	phrase
Das Schnitzelrestaurant in Berlin	"escalope restaurant in Berlin"	phrase
Die Toilette	"toilet/restroom"	noun (feminine)
Das rote Auto	"the red car"	phrase
Mein Schlüssel	"my keys"	phrase

Sample Sentences:

1. *Wo ist Anja's Handy?*
"Where is Anja's phone located?"

2. *Wo ist das Schnitzelrestaurant in Berlin?*
"Where is the escalope restaurant in Berlin?"

3. *Wo ist die Toilette?*
"Where is the toilet?"

4. *Wo ist das rote Auto?*
"Where is the red car?"

5. *Wo sind meine Schlüssel?*
"Where are my keys?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking About Location Or Position

Use the following pattern to ask where something is or takes place.

Wo + Konjugiertes Verb (sein) + Subjekt?
"Where + conjugated verb "to be" + subject?"

---

1. *Wo ist meine Sonnenbrille?*
   "Where are my sunglasses?"

Please begin with the word "where" at the beginning of the question followed by a conjugated verb for "to be", which can be either in present, past, or future tense. At the end, you can add more details about the subject you want to talk about; it could be, for example, another verb, adverb, noun, etc.

---

1. Interrogative adverb "where"

An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun which is used to make asking questions easy. There are just five interrogative pronouns. These pronouns are also called question words. The interrogative pronouns in German grammar are *wer, was, wem, wen,* and *wessen*. They replace the noun or pronoun that we are asking after in questions. In this lesson, we had our focus on *wo*, "where," which is used to ask details about a specific location or position through a question.

For Example:

1. *Wo können wir uns treffen?*
   "Where can we meet?"

2. *Wo möchtest du hingehen?*
   "Where would you like to go?"

3. *Wo ist das Restaurant?*
   "Where is the restaurant?"

4. *Wo ist meine Tochter?*
   "Where is my daughter?"

2. Questions: Construction

In German, to form a question-word question, simply start with a question word, then follow with the verb and the complement phrase for what you are asking about. So the order is first a question word, then the verb, and then the complement of the sentence.

For example:

1. *Wie lernen Sie Deutsch?*
   "How do you study German?"

2. *Was lernen Sie?*
   "What do you study?"

3. *Wer lernt Deutsch?*
   "Who studies German?"

4. Wo *lernen* Sie *Deutsch*?
   "Where do you study German?"

For reference, please take a look at the examples in the table above.

Here are some examples in which these pronouns are used:

1. *Warum hast du nicht angerufen?*
   "Why did you not call?"

2. *Wohin fährst du?*
   "Where are you travelling to?"

3. *Wer singt das schönes Lied?*
   "Who is singing that beautiful song?"

4. *Mit wem hast du gesprochen?*
   "Who did you speak to?"

5. *Was machen sie morgen?*
   "What are they doing tomorrow?"

6. *Wieso habt ihr alle alles zu Hause gelassen?*
   "How come you all left everything at home?"

7. *Wo bin ich?*
"Where am I?"

8. *Woher kommt sie?*
"Where is she from?"

9. *Welches Buch wählen Sie?*
"Which book are you choosing?"

10. *Wie spät ist es?*
"What time is it?" (Literally: "How late is it?")

Review

So remember to use "where" in the beginning, then add "to be" and conclude with the subject you want to know the position or location of.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #15
Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Asking About Ownership

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GERMAN

1. Wessen Socken sind diese?
2. Wessen Auto ist dies?
3. Wessen Schuhe sind diese?
4. Wessen Bratwurst ist dies?
5. Wessen dreckige Hosen sind diese?
6. Wessen blaues Auto ist dies?

ENGLISH

1. Whose socks are these?
2. Whose car is this?
3. Whose shoes are these?
4. Whose sausage is this?
5. Whose dirty trousers are these?
6. Whose blue car is this?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender
Armbanduhr	watch	noun	feminine

Katze	cat	noun	feminine
Buch	book	noun	neutral
Ring	ring	noun	masculine
Schlüssel	key	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Wessen Uhr ist dies? Whose watch is this?	**Nach der Abschlusszeremonie hat sie eine Armbanduhr von ihren Eltern bekommen.** She got a watch from her parents after the graduation ceremony.
Es ist eine Katze im Garten. There is a cat in the garden.	**Die schwarze Katze läuft über den Bildschirm.** The black cat is walking across the screen.
Wessen Buch ist dies? Whose book is this?	**Das Buch ist in der Küche.** The book is in the kitchen.
Ich lese gerade ein gutes Buch. I am reading a good book at the moment.	**Wessen Ring ist dies?** Whose ring is this?
Wessen Kopfhörer sind diese? Whose earphones are these?	**Dies ist der Schlüssel für die Haustür.** This is the key to the front door.
Der Schlüssel ist in meiner Hosentasche. The key is in my pants pocket.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the second element:

Pattern

Wessen (konjugiert) + ***Subjekt*** + *Konjugiertes Verb (sein)* + *dies/diese/dieser?*
"Whose (conjugated) + **subject** + conjugated verb (to be) + this/these?"

1. *Wessen Socken sind diese?*
   "Whose socks are these?"

Replace "subject" with:		Word Class	Gender
Armbanduhr	"watch"	noun	feminine
Katze	"cat"	noun	feminine
Buch	"book"	noun	neuter
Ring	"ring"	noun	masculine
Schlüssel	"key"	noun	masculine

Sample Sentences:

1. *Wessen Uhr ist dies?*
   "Whose watch is this?"
2. *Wessen Katze ist dies?*
   "Whose cat is this?"
3. *Wessen Buch ist dies?*
   "Whose book is this?"
4. *Wessen Ring ist dies?*
   "Whose ring is this?"

5. *Wessen Kopfhörer sind diese?*
"Whose earphones are these?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking About Ownership

Use the following pattern to ask whom something belongs to.

Wessen (konjugiert) + Subjekt + Konjugiertes Verb (sein) + dies/diese/dieser?
"Whose (conjugated) + subject + conjugated verb (to be) + this/these?"

---

1. *Wessen Socken sind diese?*
"Whose socks are these?"

Start with the conjugated question word "whose", followed by the subject you would like to ask about and then add the conjugated verb for "to be". Right after that, please end the question with the German word for "this/these."

---

1. Interrogative pronoun "whose"

An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun which is used to make asking questions easy. There are just five interrogative pronouns in German. These pronouns are also called question words. The interrogative pronouns in German grammar are *wer, was, wem, wen,* and *wessen*. They replace the noun or pronoun that we are asking about in questions. In this lesson, we had our focus on "wessen", which literally means "whose" Since "wessen" focuses on the ownership of something which is not known, we can't define the gender in advance. It depends on the grammar case and object you want to talk about. For that reason we want to show you how "wer" can also change its form in different cases:

Case	Persons	Things
Nominative	wer?	was?

Accusative	wen?	was?
Genitive	wessen?	-
Dative	wem?	

To make it easier to understand, please take a look at the usage cases below.

Wessen Schuhe sind diese?	"Whose shoes are these?"
Sie wollte wissen, wessen Auto er fuhr.	"She wanted to know whose car he was driving."

2. Questions: Construction

In German, to form a question-word question, simply start with a question word, then follow with the verb and the complement phrase for what you are asking about. So the order is first a question word, then the verb, and then the complement of the sentence.

For example:

1. *Wie lernen Sie Deutsch?*
   "How do you study German?"
2. *Was lernen Sie?*
   "What do you study?"
3. *Wer lernt Deutsch?*
   "Who studies German?"
4. Wo *lernen* Sie *Deutsch*?
   "Where do you study German?"

For reference, please take a look at the examples in the table above.

Here are some examples in which these pronouns are used:

1. *Warum hast du nicht angerufen?*
   "Why did you not call?"

2. *Wohin fährst du?*
   "Where are you travelling to?"

3. *Wer singt das schönes Lied?*
   "Who is singing that beautiful song?"

4. *Mit wem hast du gesprochen?*
   "Who did you speak to?"

5. *Was machen sie morgen?*
   "What are they doing tomorrow?"

6. *Wieso habt ihr alle alles zu Hause gelassen?*
   "How come you all left everything at home?"

7. *Wo bin ich?*
   "Where am I?"

8. *Woher kommt sie?*
   "Where is she from?"

9. *Welches Buch wählen Sie?*
   "Which book are you choosing?"

10. *Wie spät ist es?*
    "What time is it?" (Literally: "How late is it?")

Review

So remember when you want to ask about the ownership, to use "whose", then add the subject and the conjugated verb for "to be", and to end the question add "this/these".

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #16 Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Asking About Manner

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GERMAN

1. Wie war die Weihnachtsfeier?
2. Wie war dein Geburtstag?
3. Wie war der Unterricht?
4. Wie war der Erdbeerkuchen?
5. Wie war deine Operation?
6. War der Flug nach Deutschland lang?

ENGLISH

1. How was the christmas party?
2. How was your birthday?
3. How was the class?
4. How was the strawberry cake?
5. How was the surgery?
6. Was the flight to Germany long?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
Der Zoobesuch	the visit to the park	phrase

Die lange Reise	the long travel	phrase
Das Rock Konzert	the rock concert	phrase
Der Marathon	the marathon	phrase
Die Fahrradtour	the bicycle tour	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Wie war der Zoobesuch? How was the visit to the park?	**Wie war die lange Reise?** How was the long travel?
Wie war das Rock Konzert? How was the rock concert?	**Wie war der Marathon?** How was the marathon?
Wie war die Fahrradtour? How was the bicycle tour?	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the third element:

Pattern

Wie + Konjugiertes Verb + Subjekt?
"How + conjugated verb + subject?"

1. *Wie war die Weihnachtsfeier?*
   "How was the christmas party?"

Replace "subject" with:

Der Zoobesuch	"the visit to the park"
Die lange Reise	"the long travel"
Das Rock Konzert	"the rock concert"
Der Marathon	"the marathon"
Die Fahrradtour	"the bicycle tour"

Sample Sentences:

1. *Wie war der Zoobesuch?*
   "How was the visit to the park?"

2. *Wie war die lange Reise?*
   "How was the long travel?"

3. *Wie war das Rock Konzert?*
   "How was the rock concert?"

4. *Wie war der Marathon?*
   "How was the marathon?"

5. *Wie war die Fahrradtour?*
   "How was the bicycle tour?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking About Manner

Use the following pattern to ask about manner of something.

Wie + Konjugiertes Verb + Subjekt?
"How + conjugated verb + subject?"

---

1. *Wie war die Weihnachtsfeier?*
   "How was the christmas party?"

First you have the adverb meaning "how," then the conjugated verb according to the pronoun, followed by the subject which you want to ask a question about.

---

1. Interrogative adverb "how"

An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun which is used to make asking questions easy. There are just five interrogative pronouns. These pronouns are also called question words. They replace the noun or pronoun that we are asking about in questions.

The adverb "how" (*wie*) in German is used when asking about manner. When it's not used in a question, *wie* can also be used in a demonstrating manner, meaning - "as" or "like".

For example:

1. *Wie war dein Tag?*
   "How was your day?"

2. *Wie immer, total anstrengend.*
   "Like always, very tiring."

2. Questions: Construction

In German, to form a question-word question, simply start with a question word, then follow with the verb and the complement phrase for what you are asking about. So the order is first a question word, then the verb, and then the complement of the sentence.

For example:

1. *Wie lernen Sie Deutsch?*
   "How do you study German?"

2. *Was lernen Sie?*
   "What do you study?"

3. *Wer lernt Deutsch?*
"Who studies German?"

4. Wo *lernen* Sie *Deutsch*?
"Where do you study German?"

For reference, please take a look at the examples in the table above.

Here are some examples in which these pronouns are used:

1. *Warum hast du nicht angerufen?*
"Why did you not call?"

2. *Wohin fährst du?*
"Where are you travelling to?"

3. *Wer singt das schönes Lied?*
"Who is singing that beautiful song?"

4. *Mit wem hast du gesprochen?*
"Who did you speak to?"

5. *Was machen sie morgen?*
"What are they doing tomorrow?"

6. *Wieso habt ihr alle alles zu Hause gelassen?*
"How come you all left everything at home?"

7. *Wo bin ich?*
"Where am I?"

8. *Woher kommt sie?*
"Where is she from?"

9. *Welches Buch wählen Sie?*
"Which book are you choosing?"

10. *Wie spät ist es?*
"What time is it?" (Literally: "How late is it?")

In this lesson, we will explain a little bit more about the interrogative adverb "how" (*wie*).

Wie **("How")**

We use this question word when the answer to the question is a manner, meaning a way in which a thing can be done or accomplished. It is very useful to ask for instructions about how to do something. As in *Wie machst du das?* - "How do you do this?"

Example Sentences

1. *Wie hast du das geschafft?*
   "How did you accomplish this?"

2. *Wie hast du das erfahren?*
   "How did you find that out?"

Review

So remember to use "how," then a suitable conjugated verb, and then put the subject right behind it.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #17
Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Proposing an Activity

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GERMAN

1. Lass uns Brettspiele spielen.
2. Lass uns ins Kino gehen.
3. Lass uns einkaufen gehen.
4. Lass uns etwas essen.
5. Lass uns nicht draußen spielen.
6. Lass uns gemeinsam in den Zoo gehen.

ENGLISH

1. Let's play board games.
2. Let's go to the cinema.
3. Let's go shopping.
4. Let's eat something.
5. Let's not play outside.
6. Let's go together to the zoo.

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
gehen	go	verb

aufräumen	to tidy up	verb
fahren	to drive, to ride a vehicle as a passenger, to go (but not by foot)	verb
spielen	to play	verb
waschen	wash	verb
in den Park	in the park	phrase
zusammen in dem Zimmer	together in the room	phrase
nach Berlin	to Berlin	phrase
im Garten Fußball	in the garden soccer	phrase
die dreckige wäsche	the dirty laundry	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Lass uns in den Park gehen. Let's go to the park.	**Meine Mutter macht heute einen Kuchen.** My mother is making a cake.
Lass uns zusammen in dem Zimmer aufräumen. Let's tidy up in the room together.	**Räum heute bitte endlich deinen Kram auf!** Please finally tidy up your things today!
Lass uns nach Berlin fahren. Let's drive to Berlin.	**Du musst auf der rechten Seite fahren.** You have to drive on the right side.
Wir fahren nach Deutschland. We go to Germany.	**Lass uns im Garten spielen.** Let's play in the garden.

Du solltest nie mit den Gefühlen von Menschen spielen. You should never play with people's feelings.	**Musst du wieder Gitarre spielen?** Do you have to play the guitar again?
Mein Hund will immer spielen. My dog always wants to play.	**Lass uns die dreckige Wäsche waschen.** Let's wash the dirty laundry.
Lass uns in den Park gehen. Let's go to the park.	**Lass uns zusammen in dem Zimmer aufräumen.** Let's tidy up in the room together.
Lass uns nach Berlin fahren. Let's drive to Berlin.	**Lass uns im Garten spielen.** Let's play in the garden.
Lass uns die dreckige Wäsche waschen. Let's wash the dirty laundry.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the second and third element:

Pattern

Lass uns + Subjekt + Verb (Grundform)
"Let´s + subject + verb (infinitive)."

1. *Lass uns Brettspiele spielen.*
   "Let's play board games."

Replace "subject" with:		Word Class
in den Park	"in the park"	phrase
zusammen in dem Zimmer	"together (in) the room"	phrase
nach Berlin	"to Berlin"	phrase
im Garten Fußball	"in the garden soccer"	phrase
die dreckige wäsche	"the dirty laundry"	phrase

Replace "verb" with:		Word Class
gehen	"to go"	verb
aufräumen	"to tidy up"	verb
fahren	"to drive"	verb
spielen	"to play"	verb
waschen	"to wash"	verb

Sample Sentences:

1. *Lass uns in den Park gehen.*
   "Let's go to the park."

2. *Lass uns zusammen in dem Zimmer aufräumen*.
   "Let's tidy up in the room together."

3. *Lass uns nach Berlin fahren.*
   "Let's drive to Berlin."

4. *Lass uns im Garten spielen.*
   "Let's play in the garden."

5. *Lass uns die dreckige Wäsche waschen.*
   "Let's wash the dirty laundry."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Proposing Something

Use the following pattern to propose something.

Lass uns + Subjekt + Verb (Grundform)
"Let's + subject + verb (infinitive)"

---

1. *Lass uns Brettspiele spielen.*
   "Let's play board games."

To propose something in German, start with the German phrase for "let's", then add the subject you want to talk about and finally add the verb in its infinitive form to end the sentence.

---

1. Expression "let's"

In German, the verb *lassen* is a very useful verb with the basic meaning of "to allow" or "to let." It has many different meanings and can be used in a variety of contexts in everyday German.

Below are some of the common variations of the verb *lassen*:

1.lassen ("to allow, let")

Examples:

1. *Sie lässt ihre Katze auf dem Boden schlafen.*
   "She lets her cat sleep on the floor."

2. *Ich lasse das nicht zu.*
   "I won't allow that."

2. *lassen* ("to get, have done")

Examples:

1. *Sie lassen sich scheiden.*
   "They're getting a divorce."

2. *Sie hat sich das lange Haar schneiden lassen.*
   "He got his long hair cut."

3. *lassen* ("let me, let's")

Examples:

1. *Lass uns gehen.*
   "Let's go."

2. *Lass uns zusammen im Garten spielen.*
   "Let's play together in the garden."

2. Alternative expressions to propose something

There are several ways to make a suggestion in German. One way is as described above 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!")

On the contrary, if you want to make it more polite, 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.")

Review

So remember to use the German "let's" in the beginning, then add a suitable subject and end it with the verb to propose something.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #18
Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Giving Advice, Part 1

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#18

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VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
früher	earlier	adverb
langsamer	more slowly, slower	adverb
viel	much	adverb
schlafen	sleep	verb
essen	eat	verb
laufen	to walk	verb
sprechen	talk	verb
rennen	run	verb
weniger	less	adverb
schneller	faster	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Du solltest früher schlafen. You should sleep earlier.	**Heutzutage kaufen einige im Internet ein, aber früher ging das nicht.** Nowadays many people shop online, but that wasn't possible before.
Im Süden Europas wird es früher warm, deswegen reisen viele Deutsche im Frühling dorthin. In the South of Europe it gets warm earlier, therefore many Germans travel there in spring.	**Früher war alles besser.** Everything was better in the good old days.
Du solltest langsamer sprechen. You should talk more slowly.	**Bitte wiederhole es langsamer.** Please repeat it more slowly.

Du solltest viel rennen. You should run much more.	**Ich werde am Samstag bis 18 Uhr schlafen** I will sleep on Saturday until 6 o'clock.
Warum schläfst du bis mittags? Why do you sleep until noon?	**Du solltest früher schlafen.** You should sleep earlier.
Ich werde am Wochenende Bratwürste essen. I will eat sausages on the weekend.	**Warum isst du so viele Erdbeeren?** Why do you eat so many strawberries?
Darf ich das Brot essen? May I eat the bread?	**Du solltest weniger essen.** You should eat less.
Ich werde bis nach München laufen. I will walk until Munich.	**Warum läufst du bis nach Berlin?** Why do you walk to Berlin?
Du solltest schneller laufen. You should walk faster.	**Er läuft gerade zum Flughafen.** He is walking to the airport.
Sie läuft jeden Tag zur Schule. She walks to school every day.	**Die Löwin und ihre Jungen laufen einen Weg in der Wiese hinunter.** The lioness and her cubs are walking down a path in the grasslands.
Du solltest langsamer sprechen. You should talk more slowly.	**Du musst den Marathon im Februar rennen.** You have to run the marathon in February.
Du solltest viel rennen. You should run much more.	**Du solltest weniger essen.** You should eat less.

Du solltest schneller laufen.

You should walk faster.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the second and third element:

Du solltest + ***Adverb*** + ***Verb (Grundform)***
"You should + adverb + verb (infinitive)"

1. *Du solltest mehr arbeiten.*
   "You should work more."

Replace "adverb" with:		**Word Class**
früher	"earlier"	adverb
weniger	"lesser, less"	adverb
schneller	"faster"	adverb
langsamer	"more slowly"	adverb
viel	"much"	adverb

Replace "verb" with:		**Word Class**
schlafen	"to sleep"	verb
essen	"to eat"	verb
laufen	"to walk"	verb
sprechen	"to talk"	verb

rennen	"to run"	verb

Sample Sentences:

1. *Du solltest früher schlafen.*
   "You should sleep earlier."

2. *Du solltest weniger essen.*
   "You should eat less."

3. *Du solltest schneller laufen.*
   "You should walk faster."

4. *Du solltest langsamer sprechen.*
   "You should talk more slowly."

5. *Du solltest viel rennen.*
   "You should run much more."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Giving Advice

Use the following pattern to ask where something is or takes place.

Du solltest + Adverb + Verb (Grundform)
"You should + adverb + verb (infinitive)"

---

1. *Du solltest mehr arbeiten.*
   "You should work more."

To give advice in German, you need to use the German phrase for "you should" in the beginning, followed by the adverb you intend to use. Then to conclude, add the correct verb in it's infinitive tense.

---

1. Auxiliary verb "should"

In German, the word for "should", *sollen*, is a modal verb. German modal verbs behave almost exactly like regular verbs. There are just two changes - the "I" and the "he/she/it" form are both just the verb stem, so *soll* in this case. Instead of the expected *ich solle* and *er sollt*, you get *ich soll* and *er soll*. Here's a complete table of this verb's conjugation by using the verb for "*to work*" which is *arbeiten*, since many verb conjugations are based on the same principle and it is easy to remember by using this example.

1. *ich soll - ich arbeite*
   "I should" - "I am working"

2. *du sollst - du arbeitest*
   "you should" - "you are working"

3. *er soll - er arbeitet*
   "he should" - "he is working"

4. *wir sollen - wir arbeiten*
   "we should" - "we are working"

5. *ihr sollt - ihr arbeitet*
   "they should" - "they are working"

6. *sie sollen - sie arbeiten*
   "they should" - "they are working".

Sollen is used to talk about things you have to do or for giving suggestions/advice, for example *Meine Eltern sagen, ich soll heute viel lernen.* ("My parents say I should study a lot today.") When saying what somebody else should do, it's more polite to use the conditional form however, which is *sollte*. *Er sollte gehen* means "He should go". Without knowing the conditional tense, you can just conjugate *sollte* the same as *sollen*.

There's one final use case we should mention though. *Es soll* is also used for "it's supposed to", particularly when talking about the weather. *Morgen soll die Sonne scheinen*. means "Tomorrow the sun is supposed to shine." This makes *sollen* unavoidable when talking about the weather report.

Review

So remember for giving advice, use the German word for "you should", followed by an adjective, and end the sentence with a verb.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #19 Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Describing Excess with Quantifiers

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GERMAN

1. Es gibt zu viele Bäume im Garten.
2. Es gibt zu viele Autos auf der Straße.
3. Es gibt zu viele Vögel auf dem Dach.
4. Es gibt zu viele Ameisen im Garten.
5. Es gibt zu viele Menschen im Zug.
6. Gibt es zu viele Hunde im Tierheim?

ENGLISH

1. There are too many trees in the garden.
2. There are too many cars on the streets.
3. There are too many birds on the roof.
4. There are too many ants in the garden.
5. There are too many people in the train.
6. There are too many dogs in the animal shelter.

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
Bier im Kühlschrank	beer in the refrigerator	phrase

Essen im Restaurant	food in the restaurant	phrase
Insekten im Garten	insects in the garden	phrase
Kriege auf der Welt	wars in the world	phrase
Hunde auf der Straße	dogs on the street	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Es gibt zu viel Bier im Kühlschrank. There is too much beer in the refrigerator.	**Es gibt zu viel Essen im Restaurant.** There is too much food in the restaurant.
Es gibt zu viele Insekten im Garten. There are too many insects in the garden.	**Es gibt zu Kriege auf der Welt.** There are too many wars in the world.
Es gibt zu viele Hunde auf der Straße. There are too many dogs on the street.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the third element:

Es gibt + zu viel/zu viele (konjugiert) + ***Komplement***
"There is/There are + too much/too many (conjugated) + **complement**"

1. *Es gibt zu viele Bäume im Garten.*
   "There are too many trees in the garden."

Replace "complement" with:	Word Class

Bier im Kühlschrank	"beer in the refrigerator"	phrase
Essen im Restaurant	"food in the restaurant"	phrase
Insekten im Garten	"insects in the garden"	phrase
Kriege auf der Welt	"wars in the world"	phrase
Hunde auf der Straße	"dogs on the street"	phrase

Sample Sentences:

1. *Es gibt zu viel Bier im Kühlschrank.*
   "There is too much beer in the refrigerator."

2. *Es gibt zu viel Essen im Restaurant.*
   "There is too much food in the restaurant."

3. *Es gibt zu viele Insekten im Garten.*
   "There are too many insects in the garden."

4. *Es gibt zu Kriege auf der Welt.*
   "There are too many wars in the world."

5. *Es gibt zu viele Hunde auf der Straße.*
   "There are too many dogs on the street."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Describing Excess

Use the following sentence pattern to describe excess.

Es gibt + zu viel/zu viele (konjugiert) + Komplement
"There is + too much/too many (conjugated) + complement"

---

1. *Es gibt zu viele Bäume im Garten.*
   "There are too many trees in the garden."

In German, you can describe excess by simply using the German phrase for "There is", followed by "too much/too many" conjugated in the correct tense, which changes between singular and plural, and adding a complement at the end to describe the situation.

1.Very, Extremely, Completely

In German, there are many ways to express that something is good or amazing. But sometimes you want to go even further and want to express that it is "extremely good" or "totally amazing." To do this in German, you will have to use intensifiers.

Intensifiers are words, mostly adverbs, used to intensify adjectives and sometimes verbs and nouns. They are needed to exaggerate the intensity of something. In regular conversation you will hear these words quite frequently, and you should also make use of them since they can really take your German to a whole new level.

We will take a look at some of the most commonly used intensifiers in German which you could hear in any conversation.

Below is a list of some of the most used German intensifiers:

Intensifier	English	Example (German)	English
sehr	"very"	Es gibt sehr schwere Prüfungen.	"There are very difficult examinations."
zu	"too, excessively"	Es ist zu schwer.	"It is too heavy."
ganz	"quite, completely"	Er ist ganz schwach.	"He is quite weak."
ziemlich	"quite, fairly"	Das Bier schmeckt ziemlich gut.	"The beer tastes quite good."
wirklich	"really"	Er ist wirklich intelligent.	"He is really intelligent."

absolut	"absolutely"	Sie kann absolut nicht tanzen.	"She can absolutely not dance."
ein bisschen	"a little"	Es ist ein bisschen kalt.	"It is a little bit cold."
vollkommen	"completely"	Es hat vollkommen recht.	"He is completely right."

2. Adverbs of degree

To show the subtle differences between the adverbs of degrees, please take a look at the chart below.

Adverb of degree	English	Example (German)	English
besonders	"very, really"	Der Kuchen ist besonders lecker.	"The cake is really delicious."
sehr	"very, really"	Das Bier ist sehr kalt.	"The beer is very cold."
ziemlich	"very, fairly"	Die Bratwurst ist ziemlich lang.	"The sausage is fairly long."
ein bisschen/etwas	"a little"	Das Brot ist ein bisschen salzig.	"The bread is a little salty."

There is hardly any difference between those words meaning "very". Intonation and gesture here will often play a bigger role than the words themselves.

These adverbs of degree are frequently combined with adjectives.

Review

So remember, to describe excess, just use the German "there is/there are", followed by "too much/too many," and then add a complement at the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #20 Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Using the Verb "To like"

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GERMAN

1. Ich mag es im Schwimmbad zu schwimmen.
2. Ich mag es mit dem Fahrrad zur Schule zu fahren.
3. Ich mag es jeden Tag Bananen zu essen.
4. Ich mag es im Sommer zu verreisen.
5. Ich mag es nicht beim Fußballspielen zu verlieren.
6. Magst du Leberkäse zu essen?

ENGLISH

1. I like to swim in the swimming-pool.
2. I like to ride my bicycle to school.
3. I like to eat bananas every day.
4. I like to travel during summer.
5. I don`t like to lose during a soccer game.
6. Do you like to eat meatloaf?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class	Gender

jeden Tag	every day	phrase	
reisen	travel	verb	neutral
liegen	to lie	verb	
joggen	to jog	verb	
frühstücken	eat breakfast	verb	
einkaufen	shop	verb	
im Sommer	in the summer	phrase	
im Bett	in the bed	phrase	
nach dem aufstehen	after getting up	phrase	
in Berlin	in Berlin	phrase	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ich mag es jeden Tag zu joggen. I like to jog every day.	**Ich gehe jeden Tag früh ins Bett.** I go to bed early every day.
Ich mag es im Sommer zu reisen. I like to travel in the summer.	**Meine Schwester reist jedes Jahr für mehrere Wochen.** My sister travels every year for several weeks.
Ich mag es im Bett zu liegen. I like to lie in bed.	**Die Schwierigkeit liegt darin, den richtigen Zeitpunkt zu finden.** The difficulty lies in finding the right time.

Die Quelle eines Flusses liegt oft in einem anderen Land als seine Mündung. The mouth of a river is often in a different country than it's source.	**Dein Kugelschreiber liegt unter dem Tisch.** Your pen is lying underneath the table.
Ich mag es jeden Tag zu joggen. I like to jog every day.	**Dienstags gehe ich oft joggen.** On Tuesdays I often go jogging.
Ich mag es nach dem aufstehen zu frühstücken. I like to eat breakfast after getting up.	**Die Familie frühstückt gemeinsam.** The family is eating breakfast together.
Ich mag es in Berlin einzukaufen. I like to shop in Berlin.	**Ich mag es im Sommer zu reisen.** I like to travel in the summer.
Ich mag es im Bett zu liegen. I like to lie in bed.	**Ich mag es nach dem aufstehen zu frühstücken.** I like to eat breakfast after getting up.
Ich mag es in Berlin einzukaufen. I like to shop in Berlin.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the second and the third element:

Ich mag es + **Komplement** + **Verb (Grundform)**
"I like to + **complement** + **verb (infinitive)**"

1. *Ich mag es im Schwimmbad zu schwimmen.*
"I like to swim in the swimming pool."

Replace "complement" with:		Word Class
im Sommer	"in the Summer"	phrase
im Bett	"in the bed"	phrase
jeden Tag	"every day"	phrase
nach dem aufstehen	"after getting up"	phrase
in Berlin	"in Berlin"	phrase

Replace "verb" with:		Word Class
reisen	"to travel"	verb
liegen	"to lie"	verb
joggen	"to jog"	verb
frühstücken	"to eat breakfast"	verb
einkaufen	"to shop"	verb

Sample Sentences:

1. *Ich mag es im Sommer zu reisen.*
"I like to travel in the summer."

2. *Ich mag es im Bett zu liegen.*
"I like to lie in bed."

3. *Ich mag es jeden Tag zu joggen.*
"I like to jog every day."

4. *Ich mag es nach dem aufstehen zu frühstücken.*
"I like to eat breakfast after getting up."

5. *Ich mag es in Berlin einzukaufen.*
"I like to shop in Berlin."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Discussing Likes

Use the following pattern to discuss likes.

Ich mag es + Komplement + Verb (Grundform)
"*I like to + complement + verb (infinitive)*"

---

1. *Ich mag es im Schwimmbad zu schwimmen.*
"I like to swim in the swimming pool."

To discuss likes in German, you can use the German phrase for "I like to" then write down a complement that describes the thing you like and conclude it with a suitable verb in its infinite form.

---

1. Verb "to like"

In this lesson we introduced "to like", or *mögen* in German, and word order in subclauses.

1. *Die Menschen in Spanien mögen Wein lieber, oder?*
"The people in Spain prefer wine, don't they?"

Mögen ("to like") is another irregular German verb. There are several forms of it appearing in regular conversations, such as *ich mag* ("I like"), *wir mögen* ("we like") and *sie mögen* ("they like"). *Mögen* behaves like a modal verb. The complete forms are: *ich mag, du magst, er mag, wir mögen, ihr mögt, sie mögen*.

This is an extremely useful verb when talking about what you like and dislike, so learn it well! Also, you will find that almost all modal verbs do this split between singular and plural forms, using a different stem or a different vowel to keep them apart.

2. Prepositions of Place

In general, prepositions of place point to the location or position of something or someone in relation to something else. That means that prepositions of place show the position or location of nouns, pronouns, or articles.

In the below preposition chart, you can learn the usage of German prepositions with English examples.

German	English	Example	Translation
an	"on/at"	Die Karte hängt an der Tür.	"The map hangs on the door."
an	"at/by"	Maria steht an dem Haus.	"Maria stands by the house."
auf	"on"	Die Orange liegt auf dem Fußboden.	"The orange is on the floor."
auf	"in"	Auf dem Foto sind meine Brüder.	"Those are my brothers in the picture."
auf	"at"	Er ist noch auf der Arbeit.	"He is still at work."
auf	"onto"	Der Hamster springt auf die Mikrowelle.	"The hamster jumps onto the microwave."
aus	"from"	Marina kommt aus Gronau.	"Marina comes from Gronau."
außerhalb	"outside"	Er lebt außerhalb Deutschlands.	"He lives outside of Germany."
bei	"at/with"	Timo wohnt noch bei seinen Eltern.	"Timo lives with his parents."

durch	"through/across"	Die Jungen schwammen durch den Fluss.	"The boys swam across the river."
gegenüber	"opposite"	Sie wohnt gleich gegenüber.	"She lives directly opposite from me."
hinter	"behind"	Der Staubsauger steht hinter der Tür.	"The vacuum cleaner stands behind the door."
in	"in/on"	Er wohnt in Gronau, in der Grafstraße.	"He lives in Gronau on Graf Street."
in	"in"	Das habe ich in der Zeitung gelesen.	"I read that in the newspaper."
in	"in/at"	In der Bäckerei.	"At the bakery."
in	"on"	Im Fernsehen läuft ein Actionfilm.	"There is an action movie on TV."
in	"into"	Ich bringe die Socken in das Schlafzimmer.	"I will bring the socks into the sleeping room."
nach	"to"	Wir fahren nach München.	"We are going to Munich."
neben	"next to"	Die Bürste ist neben dir.	"The brush is next to you."
über	"across"	Ich gehe über die Straße.	"I go across the street."
über	"above"	Der Drachen fliegt über den Wolken.	"The kite flies over the clouds."
unter	"under"	Dein Rucksack liegt unter dem Tisch.	"Your backpack is under the table."

vor	"in front of"	Die Bushaltestelle ist direkt vor dem Haus.	"The bus stop is directly in front of the house."
zu	"to"	Die Kinder fahren zu Opa nach Hause.	"The children are going to Grandpa's house."
zwischen	"between"	Der Bus hält nicht zwischen Köln und Dortmund.	"The bus doesn't stop between Cologne and Dortmund."

3.Very, Extremely, Completely

In German, there are many ways to express that something is good or amazing. But sometimes you want to go even further and want to express that it is "extremely good" or "totally amazing." To do this in German, you will have to use intensifiers.

Intensifiers are words, mostly adverbs, used to intensify adjectives and sometimes verbs and nouns. They are needed to exaggerate the intensity of something. In regular conversation you will hear these words quite frequently, and you should also make use of them, since they can really take your German to a whole new level.

We will take a look at some of the most commonly used intensifiers in German which you could hear in any conversation.

Below is a list of some of the most used German intensifiers:

Intensifier	English	Example (German)	English
sehr	"very"	Ich mag es sehr zu schwimmen.	"I like swimming very much."
zu	"too, excessively"	Ich mag Radfahren zu gerne.	"I like cycling too much."
ganz	"quite, completely"	Ich mag den Kaffee ganz süß.	"I like the coffee quite sweet."

ziemlich	"quite, fairly"	Ich mag es ziemlich salzig.	"I like it quite salty."
wirklich	"really"	Ich mag es wirklich schnell zu laufen.	"I really like to walk fast."
absolut	"absolutely"	Ich mag es absolut jeden Tag um 6 Uhr aufzustehen.	"I absolutely like it to wake up at 6 am every day."
ein bisschen	"a little"	Ich mag es ein bisschen kälter.	"I like it a little bit colder."
vollkommen	"completely"	Ich mag das Brot wenn es vollkommen schwarz ist.	"I like bread when it's completely black."

Review

So remember, to discuss likes in German use the phrase for "I like to," then a suitable complement, and conclude it with a verb in the infinite form.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #21
Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Making Polite Commands

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GERMAN

1. Du musst das Auto jetzt waschen.
2. Du musst das Essen jetzt kochen.
3. Du musst deine Hausaufgaben jetzt machen.
4. Du musst die Wahrheit sagen.
5. Du musst morgen nicht kommen.
6. Musst du jeden Monat bezahlen?

ENGLISH

1. You have to clean the car right now.
2. You have to cook the food now.
3. You have to do your homework now.
4. You have to tell the truth.
5. You don`t have to come tomorrow.
6. Do you need to pay every month?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
putzen	clean	verb

essen	eat	verb
lernen	study	verb
rennen	run	verb
trinken	drink	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Du musst dein Zimmer jetzt aufräumen. You have to tidy up your room now.	**Ich werde am Wochenende Bratwürste essen.** I will eat sausages on the weekend.
Warum isst du so viele Erdbeeren? Why do you eat so many strawberries?	**Darf ich das Brot essen?** May I eat the bread?
Du solltest weniger essen. You should eat less.	**Du musst Mathe heute lernen.** You have to study for Math today.
Ich habe in der Schule nicht viel gelernt. At school I didn't study that much.	**Du musst den Marathon im Februar rennen.** You have to run the marathon in February.
Du solltest viel rennen. You should run much more.	**Ich werde beim Oktoberfest Bier trinken.** I will drink beer at the Oktoberfest.
Warum trinkst du 5 Bier? Why do you drink 5 beers?	**Darf ich das Bier trinken?** May I drink the beer?
Du musst dein Bier am Abend trinken. You have to drink your beer in the evening.	**Zu viel trinken ist nicht gesund.** Drinking too much is not healthy.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the third element:

Du musst + *Subjekt* + *adverb* + ***Verb (Grundform)***
"You have to + subject + adverb + **verb (infinitive)**"

1. *Du musst das Auto jetzt waschen.*
   "You have to clean the car right now."

Replace "verb" for:		Word Class
putzen	"to tidy up"	verb
essen	"to eat"	verb
lernen	"to study"	verb
rennen	"to run"	verb
trinken	"to drink"	verb

Sample Sentences:

1. *Du musst dein Zimmer jetzt aufräumen.*
   "You have to tidy up your room now."

2. *Du musst dein Brot morgen essen.*
   "You have to eat your bread tomorrow."

3. *Du musst Mathe heute lernen.*
   "You have to study for Math today."

4. *Du musst den Marathon im Februar rennen.*
   "You have to run the marathon in February."

5. *Du musst dein Bier am Abend trinken.*
"You have to drink your beer in the evening."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Describing Something that Needs To Be Done

Use the following pattern to describe something that needs to be done.

Du musst + Subjekt + adverb + Verb (Grundform)
"You have to + subject + adverb + verb (infinitive)"

---

1. *Du musst das Auto jetzt waschen.*
"You have to clean the car right now."

Start with the German phrase for "You have to"; the verb "have" is conjugated in the second person singular and the pronoun "you" comes after it. Then add a subject and an adverb to emphasize the urgency. At the end of the sentence, you have to add a verb in its infinite form.

---

1. Expression "to have to"

The expression "to have to" is, in German, *müssen*.

The conjugation of this word would be:

müssen: ich muss, du musst, er muss, wir müssen, ihr müsst, sie müssen

The forms are also parallel to the ones of *wollen* and *können*, also displaying this vowel-changing from singular to plural. The usage is also the same.

Examples:

1. *Ich muss heute noch Klavier üben.*
   "I have to practise playing the piano today."

2. *Musst du das wirklich tun?*
   "Do you really have to do that?"

2. Informal commands

The informal imperative, the kind you'd use with friends or family, is more interesting. This one corresponds to just the word stem, without any ending and no pronoun, e. g. *Geh!, Komm!* You would also use this one with people you're insulting, because using the polite *Sie* in those cases would be extremely weird.

Finally, if you want to make a suggestion and include yourself, as in the English "Let's go!", you can use another type of imperative in German, for the first person plural. For this, just place *wir* AFTER rather than before the 1st person plural form - *Gehen wir!*

3. Polite commands

In German, the formal imperative is just the same as the formal present tense, except that the verb comes first and the *Sie* second. For example *Gehen Sie!* ("Go!") or *Kommen Sie!* ("Come!"). In German, you can make a polite request or command by placing the full verb at the beginning of the sentence, followed by the polite form of "you" (*Sie*).

Examples:

1. *Gehen Sie!*
   "Please go!"

2. *Bleiben Sie stehen!*
   "Please stand still!"

As you can see, the "please" is omitted in German and it sounds more like a command that tells the person directly what is being expected. In the above case, the *gehen* means "go" and the *bleiben* stands for "stay."

Review

So remember to just use the German "you have to" followed by the subject and adverb and then conclude the sentence with a verb in its infinitive form to describe something that needs to be done.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #22
Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Requesting Permission

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GERMAN

1. Darf ich hereinkommen?
2. Darf ich die Tür öffnen?
3. Darf ich den Kaffee trinken?
4. Darf ich deine Schere benutzen?
5. Darf ich eine Pause machen?
6. Darf ich am Fußballspiel teilnehmen?

ENGLISH

1. May I come in?
2. May I open the door?
3. May I drink the coffee?
4. May I use your scissors?
5. May I take a break?
6. May I take part in the soccer game?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
tragen	to wear; to carry	verb

essen	eat	verb
anrufen	call	verb
spülen	to wash	verb
trinken	drink	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Darf ich die Tasche tragen? May I carry the bag?	**Trage den Hut nicht nochmal während des Unterrichts!** Do not wear that hat again in class!
Unser Baum trägt viele Früchte dieses Jahr. Our tree is carrying a lot of fruits this year.	**Für diesen Ausflug sollten Sie widerstandsfähige Kleidung tragen.** You should wear resistant, as in resistant to wind or rain, clothing for this excursion.
Er trägt nur Markenklamotten. He only wears brand-name clothes.	**Die Schwestern tragen heute das gleiche Kleid.** The sisters are wearing the same dress today.
Die Ameisen tragen Essen. The ants are carrying food.	**Ich trage einen Helm.** I'm wearing a helmet. / I'm carrying a helmet.
Ich werde am Wochenende Bratwürste essen. I will eat sausages on the weekend.	**Warum isst du so viele Erdbeeren?** Why do you eat so many strawberries?
Darf ich das Brot essen? May I eat the bread?	**Du musst dein Brot morgen essen.** You have to eat your bread tomorrow.

Du solltest weniger essen. You should eat less.	**Darf ich unsere Mutter anrufen?** May I call our mother?
Darf ich die Teller waschen? May I wash the dishes?	**Wir können gleich los, aber vorher sollte ich wirklich noch das Geschirr spülen.** We can leave in a moment, but before I should really wash the dishes.
Ich werde beim Oktoberfest Bier trinken. I will drink beer at the Oktoberfest.	**Warum trinkst du 5 Bier?** Why do you drink 5 beers?
Darf ich das Bier trinken? May I drink the beer?	**Du musst dein Bier am Abend trinken.** You have to drink your beer in the evening.
Zu viel trinken ist nicht gesund. Drinking too much is not healthy.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the third element:

Darf ich + Komplement + ***Verb (Grundform)?***
"May I + complement + **verb (infinitive)**?"

1. *Darf ich hereinkommen?*
   "May I come in?"

Replace "verb" for:		Word Class
tragen	"to carry"	verb
essen	"to eat"	verb
anrufen	"to call"	verb
spülen	"to wash"	verb
trinken	"to drink"	verb

Sample Sentences:

1. *Darf ich die Tasche tragen?*
   "May I carry the bag?"

2. *Darf ich das Brot essen?*
   "May I eat the bread?"

3. *Darf ich unsere Mutter anrufen?*
   "May I call our mother?"

4. *Darf ich die Teller waschen?*
   "May I wash the dishes?"

5. *Darf ich das Bier trinken?*
   "May I drink the beer?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Requesting Permission

Use the following pattern to request permission.

Darf ich + Komplement + Verb (Grundform)?
"May I + complement + verb (infinitive)?"

---

1. *Darf ich hereinkommen?*
   "May I come in?"

Use the German "may I" to ask for permission. Then you may use a complement to emphasize what exactly you want to request permission for by adding more details about what you want to do, such as an adverb, noun, or phrase. It is followed by a verb that's always in infinitive form.

---

1. Expression used to request permission

The patterns for "may I" and "can I" in German are *darf ich* or *kann ich*. Both are being used in questions to ask for permission. In general, you should prioritize the usage of *darf ich*, since it is less direct and more polite to use this combination, especially when speaking to strangers. The usage of *kann ich* is more appropriate if you are already familiar with a person and if that person is not of a higher rank (e.g. boss, teacher, etc.). Please see a few examples below, with their situations listed.

When speaking to a stranger or superior.

1. *Darf ich ein Foto von Ihnen aufnehmen?*
   "May I take your picture?"

When speaking to a friend or family member.

1. *Kann ich ein Foto mit dir aufnehmen?*
   "Can I take a picture with you?"

When speaking to a stranger or superior.

1. *Darf ich heute eher nach Hause gehen?*
   "May I leave earlier today?"

When speaking to a friend or family member.

1. *Kann ich heute eher nach Hause gehen?*
   "Can I leave earlier today?"

2. Formal requests

There will be occasions in which you'll need to set up a meeting or an appointment. Since urgent situations are very common when working, it's good to be prepared and to know which words and sentences to use to make your request clear.

1. *Können wir ein Meeting für den Freitag vereinbaren?*
   "Can we set up a meeting by Friday?"

Können (modal verb) + *wir* (1st person plural) + *ein Meeting* (accusative object) + *für* (preposition) *den Freitag* (dative object) + *vereinbaren* (2nd verb)?

This question is direct and makes clear that the request is quite urgent. Let's break it down.

First we have *können*, which is a modal verb and changes the meaning of the second verb of the main action which is placed always at the end of the sentence, *können...vereinbaren*. ("can...set up").

Whenever you need to make a request, you can use the verb *können* or *könnten* ("could", conjunctive), conjugated according to the subject, followed by the verb that indicates the main action in the infinitive form. In the example above, that is *ein Meeting vereinbaren*, "to set up a meeting."

This pattern, *Können* + infinitive verb, is very useful because it makes the request sound polite and very clear at the same time. Let's see some more examples:

1. *Können/Könnten wir über die dringendsten Angelegenheiten sprechen?*
   "Can we talk about the most urgent orders?"

2. *Kann/Könnte ich später kurz im Büro vorbeikommen?*
   "Can I drop by your office later?"

Review

So remember, to request permission, use the German "may I" followed by a complement and then conclude it with a verb in its infinite form.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #23
Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Asking for a Reason

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#23

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GERMAN

1. Warum bist du so langsam?
2. Warum bist du so schnell im essen?
3. Warum bist du so nett zu deinem Chef?
4. Warum fliegst du nach München?
5. Warum bist du nicht wütend?
6. Warum kann er in Deutschland leben?

ENGLISH

1. Why are you so slow?
2. Why are you so fast in eating?
3. Why are you so friendly to your boss?
4. Why do you fly to Munich?
5. Why are you not angry?
6. Why can he live in Germany?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
essen	eat	verb

schlafen	sleep	verb
laufen	to walk	verb
springen	jump	verb
trinken	drink	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ich werde am Wochenende Bratwürste essen. I will eat sausages on the weekend.	**Warum isst du so viele Erdbeeren?** Why do you eat so many strawberries?
Darf ich das Brot essen? May I eat the bread?	**Du solltest weniger essen.** You should eat less.
Ich werde am Samstag bis 18 Uhr schlafen I will sleep on Saturday until 6 o'clock.	**Warum schläfst du bis mittags?** Why do you sleep until noon?
Du solltest früher schlafen. You should sleep earlier.	**Ich werde bis nach München laufen.** I will walk until Munich.
Warum läufst du bis nach Berlin? Why do you walk to Berlin?	**Du solltest schneller laufen.** You should walk faster.
Er läuft gerade zum Flughafen. He is walking to the airport.	**Sie läuft jeden Tag zur Schule.** She walks to school every day.
Die Löwin und ihre Jungen laufen einen Weg in der Wiese hinunter. The lioness and her cubs are walking down a path in the grasslands.	**Warum springst du nur 3 Meter hoch?** Why do you jump only 3 metres high?

Er springt gerade auf dem Trampolin. He is jumping on the trampoline.	**Ich werde beim Oktoberfest Bier trinken.** I will drink beer at the Oktoberfest.
Warum trinkst du 5 Bier? Why do you drink 5 beers?	**Darf ich das Bier trinken?** May I drink the beer?
Du musst dein Bier am Abend trinken. You have to drink your beer in the evening.	**Zu viel trinken ist nicht gesund.** Drinking too much is not healthy.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the second element:

Warum + ***Konjugiertes Verb*** + *Komplement*
"Why + **conjugated verb** + complement?"

1. *Warum bist du so langsam?*
   "Why are you so slow?"

Replace "verb" for:		Word Class
essen	"to eat"	verb
schlafen	"to sleep"	verb
laufen	"to walk"	verb
springen	"to jump"	verb
trinken	"to drink"	verb

Sample Sentences:

1. *Warum isst du so viele Erdbeeren?*
   "Why do you eat so many strawberries?"

2. *Warum schläfst du bis mittags?*
   "Why do you sleep until noon?"

3. *Warum läufst du bis nach Berlin?*
   "Why do you walk to Berlin?"

4. *Warum springst du nur 3 Meter hoch?*
   "Why do you jump only 3 metres high?"

5. *Warum trinkst du 5 Bier?*
   "Why do you drink 5 beers?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking for a Reason

Use the following pattern to ask for a reason.

Warum + Konjugiertes Verb + Komplement
"Why + conjugated verb + complement?"

---

1. *Warum bist du so langsam?*
   "Why are you so slow?"

First you have the adverb meaning "why," followed by the conjugated verb for "to be", which has to be in the correct tense according to the used complement in the next step. Finally there's the complement, which is mostly consisting of an adjective and can be followed by a noun.

---

1. Interrogative adverb "Why"

Let's analyze the German "why" by looking at the example sentence below:

1. *Warum sind Sie heute nicht im Büro?*
   "Why didn't you come to the office?"

Imagine your boss is giving you a call because you are not at work today. He will certainly ask you *Warum sind Sie heute nicht im Büro?* Let's break down this question. *Warum*, which is the basic translation of "Why" in German. *Sind Sie* is the 2nd person plural of the verb *sein*. *Heute* means "today" and *nicht* is "not", and makes the whole sentence negative.

And finally *im Büro* which is "at the office." In German, *Warum* is the exact translation of "Why", used to ask the reason for something.

For example:

1. *Warum sind Sie heute zu spät?*
   "Why are you too late today?"

Note that here, the form is formal as we used the 2nd person plural pronoun *Sie*, which is the polite form of "you".

Another common usage of *warum* is to ask the objective of something. In the case of "What for?", in German we use *Für was* and often say *Für was ist das gut?* which literally means "What is it good for?"

A famous expression in German is *Warum nicht?* which means, like in English, "Why not?" You can use it to accept a proposition if you agree but that you are not really keen to do it. Or, if it was not planned in advance. For example, if a friend asks you suddenly "How about we go to the cinema tonight?" You can answer *Warum nicht?* for "Why not?"

2. Questions: Construction

In German, to form a question-word question, simply start with a question word, then follow with the verb and the complement phrase for what you are asking about. So the order is first a question word, then the verb, and then the complement of the sentence.

For example:

1. *Wie lernen Sie Deutsch?*
   "How do you study German?"

2. *Was lernen Sie?*
"What do you study?"

3. *Wer lernt Deutsch?*
"Who studies German?"

For reference, please take a look at the examples in the table above.

Here are some examples in which these pronouns are used:

1. *Warum hast du nicht angerufen?*
"Why did you not call?"

2. *Wohin fährst du?*
"Where are you travelling to?"

3. *Wer singt das schönes Lied?*
"Who is singing that beautiful song?"

4. *Mit wem hast du gesprochen?*
"Who did you speak to?"

5. *Was machen sie morgen?*
"What are they doing tomorrow?"

6. *Wieso habt ihr alle alles zu Hause gelassen?*
"How come you all left everything at home?"

7. *Wo bin ich?*
"Where am I?"

8. *Woher kommt sie?*
"Where is she from?"

9. *Welches Buch wählen Sie?*
"Which book are you choosing?"

10. *Wie spät ist es?*
"What time is it?" (Literally: "How late is it?")

Review

Review

So remember, to ask for a reason just use the German "why," followed by the conjugated "to be," and end the question with a complement.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #24 Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Talking About the Future

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GERMAN

1. Ich werde morgen in der Universität sein.
2. Ich werde irgendwann nach München gehen.
3. Ich werde im Mai nach Berlin reisen.
4. Ich werde nächstes Jahr in Bochum studieren.
5. Ich werde nicht den Marathon laufen.
6. Werde ich die Prüfung bestehen?

ENGLISH

1. I will be in the university tomorrow.
2. I will someday go to Munich.
3. I will travel to Berlin in May.
4. I will study next year in Bochum.
5. I will not run the Marathon.
6. Will I pass the examination?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
studieren	study	verb

schlafen	sleep	verb
laufen	to walk	verb
essen	eat	verb
trinken	drink	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ich werde nächstes Jahr Geschichte studieren. I will study History next year.	**Ich werde am Samstag bis 18 Uhr schlafen** I will sleep on Saturday until 6 o'clock.
Warum schläfst du bis mittags? Why do you sleep until noon?	**Du solltest früher schlafen.** You should sleep earlier.
Ich werde bis nach München laufen. I will walk until Munich.	**Warum läufst du bis nach Berlin?** Why do you walk to Berlin?
Du solltest schneller laufen. You should walk faster.	**Er läuft gerade zum Flughafen.** He is walking to the airport.
Sie läuft jeden Tag zur Schule. She walks to school every day.	**Die Löwin und ihre Jungen laufen einen Weg in der Wiese hinunter.** The lioness and her cubs are walking down a path in the grasslands.
Ich werde am Wochenende Bratwürste essen. I will eat sausages on the weekend.	**Warum isst du so viele Erdbeeren?** Why do you eat so many strawberries?
Darf ich das Brot essen? May I eat the bread?	**Du solltest weniger essen.** You should eat less.

Ich werde beim Oktoberfest Bier trinken. I will drink beer at the Oktoberfest.	**Warum trinkst du 5 Bier?** Why do you drink 5 beers?
Darf ich das Bier trinken? May I drink the beer?	**Du musst dein Bier am Abend trinken.** You have to drink your beer in the evening.
Zu viel trinken ist nicht gesund. Drinking too much is not healthy.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the third element:

Ich werde + *Komplement* + ***Konjugiertes Verb***
"I will + complement + **conjugated verb**"

1. *Ich werde morgen in der Universität sein.*
   "I will be in the university tomorrow."

Replace "verb" for:		Word Class
studieren	"to study"	verb
schlafen	"to sleep"	verb
laufen	"to walk"	verb
essen	"to eat"	verb
trinken	"to drink"	verb

Sample Sentences:

1. *Ich werde nächstes Jahr Geschichte studieren.*
   "I will study History next year."

2. *Ich werde am Samstag bis 18 Uhr schlafen*
   "I will sleep on Saturday until 18 o'clock."

3. *Ich werde bis nach München laufen.*
   "I will walk until Munich."

4. *Ich werde am Wochenende Bratwürste essen.*
   "I will eat sausages on the weekend."

5. *Ich werde beim Oktoberfest Bier trinken.*
   "I will drink beer at the Oktoberfest."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Describing Something in the Future

Use the following pattern to describe something in the future.

Ich werde + Komplement + Konjugiertes Verb
"I will + complement + conjugated verb"

---

1. *Ich werde morgen in der Universität sein.*
   "I will be in the university tomorrow."

First use the German form for "I will," which is followed by the complement that can describe the situation in the future; it may be an adverb of time. Then you can add information to reveal any details about what someone or something will do in the future. At last, you need to add a conjugated verb to conclude the sentence.

---

1. Future tense

The focus of this lesson is the future tense. Please see the example sentence below:

1. *Werden Sie nur Berlin besuchen?*
   "Will you visit only Berlin?"

The future tense (*Zukunft*) is formed using a form of the auxiliary *werden* and the infinitive of the verb that you meant to use. *Werden* is conjugated similarly to a vowel-changing verb: *ich werde, du wirst, er wird, wir werden, ihr werdet, sie werden*.

Note that all verbs are regular in the future tense. However, as Mark Twain might have warned you, the main verb gets placed at the end of the sentence, after everything else. This will take some getting used to.

Some more examples of sentences using the future tense:

1. *Ich werde Deutsch lernen.*
   "I will learn German."

2. *Wann werden Sie Deutschland besuchen?*
   "When will you visit Germany?"

3. *Wirst du hier arbeiten?*
   "Will you work here?"

2. Adverbs of time: Future

In German, we can distinguish between many different kinds of adverbs of time that are being used in the future tense. Please see the chart below with some commonly used adverbs in the future tense, including examples.

Adverb of time	English	Example (German)	English
bald	"soon"	Er kommt bald zurück.	"He will soon be back."

morgen	"tomorrow"	Sie hat morgen ein Vorstellungsgespräch.	"She has a job interview tomorrow."
übermorgen	"the day after tomorrow"	Seine Prüfung ist übermorgen.	"His examination is on the day after tomorrow."
später	"later"	Später muss er seine Hausaufgaben machen.	"He needs to do his homework later."
irgendwann	"sometime"	Irgendwann werde ich nach München fahren.	"Someday I will drive to Munich."

Review

So remember, to describe something in the future in German, just use the German "I will" followed by the complement, then add a subject and conclude the sentence with a conjugated verb.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know German Sentence Structures S1 #25
Must-Know German Sentence Structures: Tag Questions

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#25

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GERMAN

1. Es ist warm oder?
2. Das Schnitzel ist salzig oder?
3. Der Schnee ist kalt oder?
4. Du hast hunger oder?
5. Er hat die Zugtickets nicht vergessen oder?
6. Das ist unglaublich, oder?

ENGLISH

1. It is warm, right?
2. The schnitzel is salty, right?
3. The snow is cold, right?
4. You are hungry, right?
5. He didn't forgot the train tickets, right?
6. That is unbelievable, right?

VOCABULARY

German	English	Class
Es ist interessant.	It is interesting.	sentence

Es ist kalt heute.	It is cold today.	sentence
Es ist teuer.	It's expensive.	sentence
Es ist lecker.	It is delicious.	sentence
Es ist schwer.	It is heavy.	sentence

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Es ist interessant, oder? It is interesting, right?	**Es ist kalt heute, oder?** It is cold today, right?
Es ist teuer, oder? It is expensive, right?	**Es ist lecker, oder?** It is delicious, right?
Es ist schwer, oder? It is heavy, right?	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Aussage + *oder?*
"**Statement** + right?"

1. *Es ist warm oder?*
   "It is warm, right?"

Replace "statement" with:		Word Class
Es ist interessant.	"It is interesting."	sentence

Es ist kalt heute.	"It is cold today."	sentence
Es ist teuer.	"It is expensive."	sentence
Es ist lecker.	"It is delicious."	sentence
Es ist schwer.	"It is heavy."	sentence

Sample Sentences:

1. *Es ist interessant, oder?*
   "It is interesting, right?"
2. *Es ist kalt heute, oder?*
   "It is cold today, right?"
3. *Es ist teuer, oder?*
   "It is expensive, right?"
4. *Es ist lecker, oder?*
   "It is delicious, right?"
5. *Es ist schwer, oder?*
   "It is heavy, right?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Seeking Confirmation about a Statement

Use the following pattern to seek confirmation about a statement.

Aussage + oder?
"Statement + right?"

---

1. *Es ist warm oder?*
   "It is warm, right?"

First you start with a statement that you want to confirm, and then you add the German version of "right" at the end. The "right" in German is basically the word for "or," which implies "or not" to ask for confirmation.

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1. Tag questions

As you probably know, tag questions are those sentences to which "isn't it?", "won't you?", "didn't he?" and similar endings are added. In German, the literal equivalent for that is *nicht wahr?* ("not true?") or *oder?* ("or?"), which is more commonly used, particularly in speech. *Nicht wahr* is still being used, but more dominant in written context, for example in articles, books, or magazines. Please see some examples below.

1. *Du hast verstanden, nicht wahr?*
   "You have understood, didn't you?"

2. *Das Wetter ist schön, nicht wahr?*
   "The weather is lovely, isn't it?"

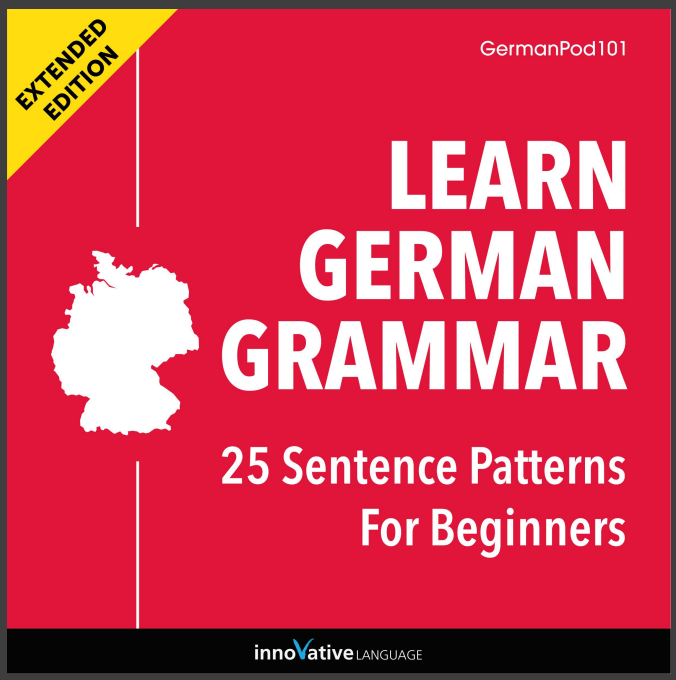
3. *Du kommst mit uns, oder?*
   "You're coming with us, aren't you?"

Just adding the word *oder* ("or") to the end of a sentence. For example: *Der Service ist schlecht hier, oder?* You're implying that things are as you say and then you add *oder* ("or") so that somebody can correct you. Note that in standard high German, you are actually supposed to say *nicht wahr* - but nobody says that. *Oder* is a colloquial way of saying it across Germany. Each dialect also has its own equivalent... for example in the Ruhrgebiet, people will say *ne?*, and in Southern Germany they will say *gel?* or *gelle?*

Review

So remember, to seek confirmation about a statement in German, start with a statement and add the German version for "right" at the end of the question.

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