

KEEP TALKING GERMAN

AUDIO COURSE
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TEN DAYS TO
CONFIDENCE

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Useful expressions



TRACK 2

NUMBERS

► English words

zero
one
two
three
four
five
six
seven
eight
nine
ten

► German words

null
eins
zwei
drei
vier
fünf
sechs
sieben
acht
neun
zehn

DAYS OF THE WEEK

► English words

Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday

► German words

Sonntag
Montag
Dienstag
Mittwoch
Donnerstag
Freitag
Samstag

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

► English words

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

► German words

Januar
Februar
März
April
Mai
Juni
Juli
August
September
Oktober
November
Dezember

SURVIVAL PHRASES

► English words

Can you repeat that, please?
Once more, please.
Slowly, please.
Do you understand?
I understand.
I don't understand.
I don't know.
Is that right?
That's right.
Do you speak English?
I speak German, but not very well.
What does it cost?
Where is ... ?
I am sorry.
What time is it?
Where are the toilets?

► German words

Können Sie das bitte wiederholen?
Noch einmal, bitte.
Langsam, bitte.
Verstehen Sie?
Ich verstehe.
Ich verstehe nicht.
Ich weiß nicht.
Ist das richtig?
Das ist richtig!
Sprechen Sie Englisch?
Ich spreche Deutsch, aber nicht sehr gut.
Was kostet das?
Wo ist ... ?
Es tut mir leid.
Wie spät ist es?
Wo sind die Toiletten?



Renting a car

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- state your requirements for a car rental
- reply to a rental agent's questions
- give your name and credit card number

PART 1



TRACK 3

Here are the key phrases you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the German words and phrases and repeat what you hear.

► English

I'd like to rent a car.
For how many days?
From tomorrow, Monday till Friday.
What does the Audi cost then?
That costs 285 euros ...
... including fully comprehensive insurance and kilometre allowance.
What's your name, please?
My name is ...
And what's your *credit card number*?

My Visa credit card number is ...

► German

Ich möchte ein Auto mieten.
Für wie viele Tage?
Von morgen, Montag bis Freitag.
Was kostet denn der Audi?
Der kostet zweihundertfünfundachtzig Euro ...
... inklusive Vollkaskoversicherung und Kilometergeld.
Wie ist Ihr Name, bitte?
Mein Name ist ...
Und wie ist Ihre Kreditkartennummer?
Meine Visa-Kreditkartennummer ist ...

LANGUAGE TIP!

Remember to make a clear difference in pronunciation between *u* and *ü* in words like **Nummer** and **fünf**.

PART 2



TRACK 4

Claudia is at a car rental office. Listen carefully to the conversation between Claudia and the car rental agent. Then answer these two questions.

1. What does the car rental agent want to know first of all? _____
2. How many cars does he offer Claudia? _____

PART 3



TRACK 5

Now listen to the conversation again. Here are some questions which you'll be asked later.

1. Which car does Claudia decide to hire? _____
2. What are the last four numbers of her Visa credit card? _____

LANGUAGE TIP!

In German, you use **Wie?** (How?) instead of **Was?** (What?) when asking someone's name or number. For example: **Wie ist Ihr Name?**

PART 4



TRACK 6

Now here's the conversation again. Listen carefully because you'll be asked some questions about the meanings of certain words and phrases afterwards.

1. What does *Von morgen, Montag bis Freitag* mean? _____
2. What does the following mean? *Gut, dann nehme ich den Audi.* _____
3. When would you use the expression: *Meine Kreditkartennummer ist ...?* _____

PART 5



TRACK 7

Now it's time to learn some more numbers. Listen to the English and repeat the German.

▶ English numbers

20, 30, 40
50, 60, 70
80, 90, 100
21, 22, 23
34, 35, 36
47, 48, 49
126
243
539
999

▶ German numbers (in words)

zwanzig, dreißig, vierzig
fünfzig, sechzig, siebzig
achtzig, neunzig, hundert
einundzwanzig, zweiundzwanzig, dreiundzwanzig
vierunddreißig, fünfunddreißig, sechsunddreißig
siebenundvierzig, achtundvierzig, neunundvierzig
hundertsechszwanzig
zweihundertdreiundvierzig
fünfhundertneununddreißig
neunhundertneunundneunzig

Now, listen and respond to Claudia's question. Remember that the Audi costs 285 euros.

Claudia: Was kostet denn der Audi?

You: _____

Learning plus!

MORE LANGUAGE FOR RENTING CARS



TRACK 8

Listen to the English words and repeat the German expressions.

▶ English

mobile phone, or cell phone number in American English
What is your mobile phone number?
My mobile phone number is ...
... zero, one, seven, zero ...
... five, forty-six, seventy-five
thirty-one.
a child seat
I'd like a child seat.
winter tyres
I'd like winter tyres.

▶ German

handynummer
Wie ist Ihre Handynummer?
Meine Handynummer ist ...
... null, eins, sieben, null ...
... fünf, sechsundvierzig, fünfundsiebzig
einunddreißig.
einen Kindersitz
Ich möchte einen Kindersitz.
Winterreifen
Ich möchte Winterreifen.

Now, listen to a customer telling the car rental agent what he would like. Can you get all the details?

Man: *Ich nehme den Volkswagen Golf für vier Tage, von heute bis Dienstag. Und ich möchte auch einen Kindersitz, bitte.*

Details: _____

Conversation script

► German conversation

Claudia: *Guten Tag. Ich möchte ein Auto mieten.*

Rental agent: *Für wie viele Tage?*

Claudia: *Von morgen, Montag bis Freitag.*

Rental agent: *Wir haben einen VW Golf, einen Audi A3 oder einen BMW 530d.*

Claudia: *Was kostet denn der Audi?*

Rental agent: *Der kostet zweihundertfünfundachtzig euro, inklusive Vollkaskoversicherung und Kilometergeld.*

Claudia: *Gut, dann nehme ich den Audi.*

Rental agent: *Wie ist Ihr Name, bitte?*

Claudia: *Mein Name ist Claudia Meier.*

Rental agent: *Und wie ist Ihre Kreditkartennummer?*

Claudia: *Meine Visa-Kreditkartennummer ist 4000 – 2*443 – 5678 – 9908.*

► English translation

Claudia: Good day. I'd like to rent a car.

Rental agent: For how many days?

Claudia: From tomorrow, Monday till Friday.

Rental agent: We have a VW Golf, an Audi A3 or a BMW 530d.

Claudia: What does the Audi cost then?

Rental agent: That costs 285 euros, including fully comprehensive insurance and kilometre allowance.

Claudia: Fine, then I'll take the Audi.

Rental agent: What is your name, please?

Claudia: My name is Claudia Meier.

Rental agent: And what is your credit card number?

Claudia: My Visa credit card number is 4000 – 2443 – 5678 – 9908.

*The number **zwo** is sometimes used in spoken German in situations where confusion might otherwise occur between **zwei** and **drei**.

AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 3	Conversation 1, Part 1
Track 4	Conversation 1, Part 2
Track 5	Conversation 1, Part 3
Track 6	Conversation 1, Part 4
Track 7	Conversation 1, Part 5
Track 8	Conversation 1, Learning plus!

2

Booking a hotel room

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ state your requirements when booking a hotel room
- ▶ reply to a hotel receptionist's questions
- ▶ give and spell your name
- ▶ give and spell your address and e-mail address

PART 1



Here are the key phrases you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the German words and phrases and repeat what you hear.

▶ English

I'd like to book a room.
 For how many nights?
 From next Monday till Thursday.
 I have a room here for 85 euros.
 That's fine.
 Meier with e-i or with a-i?
 And your address, please?
 Bahnhof Strasse 7 ...
 ... 65929 Frankfurt am Main.

▶ German

*Ich möchte ein Zimmer buchen.
 Für wie viele Nächte?
 Von nächstem Montag bis Donnerstag.
 Ich habe hier ein Zimmer für fünfundachtzig Euro.
 Das ist in Ordnung.
 Meier mit e-i oder mit a-i?
 Und Ihre Adresse, bitte?
 Bahnhofstraße sieben ...
 ... 65929 Frankfurt am Main.*

LANGUAGE TIP!

Bear in mind that the German pronunciation for the letters *a*, *e* and *i* is quite different from the English. You will hear them pronounced in Part 5.

PART 2



Susanne is at a hotel reception desk. Listen carefully to the conversation between Susanne and the receptionist. Then answer these two questions.

1. How many nights does Susanne want to book the room for? _____
2. Does she want a room with a bath or a room with a shower? _____

PART 3



Now listen to the conversation again. Here are three questions that you'll be asked later.

1. On which days does Susanne want to stay at the hotel? _____
2. What does the room cost? _____
3. At what number does Susanne live in the Bahnhof Strasse in Frankfurt? _____

LANGUAGE TIP!

You should note that German speakers put the house or apartment number after the street name when giving an address.

PART 4



TRACK 12

Here's the conversation again. Listen carefully because you'll be asked some questions about the meanings of certain words and phrases afterwards.

1. What does *Für drei Nächte* mean? _____
2. What does this request mean? *Ich möchte ein Einzelzimmer mit Dusche, bitte.* _____
3. What do these little words mean in the context of the conversation?
Von ... bis ... _____

PART 5



TRACK 13

Now it's time refresh your knowledge of the German alphabet. The alphabet is useful when you need to spell your name, your address and your e-mail address, but it is pronounced a bit differently from the English version.
a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

German also has a few additional letters.

ß, ä, ö, ü

► English

How does one write that?
What is your address?
My address is ...
What is your e-mail address?
My e-mail address is ...
... ben.harmann89@gmail.com

Harmann is spelt ...

► German

Wie schreibt man das?
Wie ist Ihre Adresse?
Meine Adresse ist ...
Wie ist Ihre E-Mail-Adresse?
Meine E-Mail-Adresse ist ...
... Ben „Punkt“ Harmann neunundachtzig @ gmail
„Punkt“ com
Harmann schreibt man ...

1. Listen and respond to this statement by asking how to spell Johnson.

Man: *Mein Name ist Johnson, Peter Johnson.*

You: _____

2. Now have a go at spelling *Johnson*.

Man: *Wie schreibt man Johnson?*

You: _____

Learning plus!

LANGUAGE FOR BOOKING HOTEL ROOMS



TRACK 14

Listen to the English and repeat the German.

► English

... with a view of the cathedral
I'd like a room with a view of the cathedral.
... with a view of the market place
I'd like a room with a view of market place.
... with a wifi connection
I'd like a room with a wifi connection.

► German

... mit Blick auf den Dom
Ich möchte ein Zimmer mit Blick auf den Dom.
... mit Blick auf den Marktplatz
Ich möchte ein Zimmer mit Blick auf den Marktplatz.
... mit WiFi-Anschluss
Ich möchte ein Zimmer mit WiFi-Anschluss.

Now, listen to a guest telling a hotel receptionist his requirements. Can you get all the details?

Guest: *Ich möchte ein Doppelzimmer mit Bad und Blick auf den Rhein für vier Tage buchen.*

Details: _____

Conversation Script

► German conversation

Susanne: Guten Tag. Ich möchte ein Zimmer buchen.

Receptionist: Ein Einzelzimmer oder ein Doppelzimmer?

Susanne: Ein Einzelzimmer.

Receptionist: Für wie viele Nächte?

Susanne: Für drei Nächte, von nächstem Montag bis Donnerstag.

Receptionist: Von Montag bis Donnerstag ... Mit Bad oder mit Dusche?

Susanne: Mit Dusche, bitte.

Receptionist: Moment, bitte ... Ja, ich habe hier ein Einzelzimmer für 85 Euro.

Susanne: 85 Euro? Das ist in Ordnung.

Receptionist: Und wie ist Ihr Name, bitte?

Susanne: Susanne Meier.

Receptionist: Meier mit e-i oder mit a-i?

Susanne: Mit e-i.

Receptionist: Und Ihre Adresse, bitte?

Susanne: Bahnhofstraße 7, 65929 Frankfurt am Main.

► English translation

Susanne: Good day. I'd like to book a room.

Receptionist: A single room or a double room?

Susanne: A single room.

Receptionist: For how many nights?

Susanne: For three nights, from next Monday till Thursday.

Receptionist: From Monday till Thursday ... With a bath or a shower?

Susanne: With a shower, please.

Receptionist: One moment, please ... Yes, I have a single room here for 85 euros.

Susanne: 85 euros? That's fine.

Receptionist: And what's your name, please?

Susanne: Susanne Meier.

Receptionist: Meier with e-i or with a-i?

Susanne: With e-i.

Receptionist: And your address, please?

Susanne: Bahnhof Strasse (*lit.* Station Road) 7, 65929 Frankfurt am Main.

AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 9	Conversation 2, Part 1
Track 10	Conversation 2, Part 2
Track 11	Conversation 2, Part 3
Track 12	Conversation 2, Part 4
Track 13	Conversation 2, Part 5
Track 14	Conversation 2, Learning plus!

3

Meeting at a party

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ say where you come from and state your nationality
- ▶ ask what people do for a living and say what you do
- ▶ enquire what others think of a city
- ▶ use the informal *du*-form

PART 1



Here are the key phrases you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the German words and phrases and repeat what you hear.

▶ English

And what are you called?
And where do you come from?
I am from ...
But you speak German very well.

My father is German.
So, (you are) a proper Berliner, then.
What do you do for a living?
I'm a student.
I am studying medicine.
And how do you find Berlin?

▶ German

Und wie heißt du?
Und woher kommst du?
Ich komme aus ...
Du sprichst aber sehr gut Deutsch.
Mein Vater ist Deutscher.
So, ein richtiger Berliner also.
Was machst du beruflich?
Ich bin Student.
Ich studiere Medizin.
Und wie findest du Berlin?

LANGUAGE TIP!

In this conversation Marcus and Patti use the informal **du**-form to each other because they are both young and are conversing in an informal situation. Be careful about using **du** to people you don't know. Listen out for how they address you first.

PART 2



Patti and Marcus are at a party and are meeting for the first time. Listen carefully to the conversation between them. Then answer these two questions.

1. Where does Patti come from? _____
2. What does she do for a living? _____

PART 3



Now listen to the conversation again. Here are three questions which you'll be asked later.

1. What does Marcus think of Patti's German? _____
2. What does he study? _____
3. How does Patti find Berlin? _____

LANGUAGE TIP!

Watch out for German words beginning with *st* and *sp*. These are pronounced *sht* and *shp*. In this conversation you will find the following examples: **sprichst**, **Student**, **studiere** and **Stadt**.

PART 4



TRACK 18

Now here's the conversation again. Listen carefully because you'll be asked some questions about the meanings of certain words and phrases afterwards.

1. What does the following mean? *Mein Vater ist Deutscher.* _____
2. What does this question mean? *Und was machst du beruflich?* _____
3. When would you use this expression: *Ich finde ...?* _____

PART 5



TRACK 19

Here's a chance for you to learn a few words for nationalities and professions. First, nationalities. As with professions, there are feminine and masculine forms. Listen to the English translations and repeat the German words.

► English

a male German
a female German
An Englishman
An Englishwoman
Robert is English.
Susan is English.
Max is American.
I am American.
Tim is Australian.
Kathy is Australian.

► German

Deutscher
Deutsche
Engländer
Engländerin
Robert ist Engländer.
Susan ist Engländerin.
Max ist Amerikaner.
Ich bin Amerikanerin.
Tim ist Australier.
Kathy ist Australierin.

Here are a few professions. We give the male version first, followed by the female.

designer	<i>Designer, Designerin</i>
engineer	<i>Ingenieur, Ingenieurin</i>
sales assistant	<i>Verkäufer, Verkäuferin</i>
customer advisor or Customer Service Representative	<i>Kundenberater, Kundenberaterin</i>
doctor	<i>Arzt, Ärztin</i>
student	<i>Student, Studentin</i>

1. Imagine you are at a party in Berlin and you meet Stefan. Answer his question by saying that you are from London and that you are English. Remember to use the appropriate male or female ending.

Man: *Hallo, woher kommst du?*

You: _____

2. Listen to the next question and say that you are an engineer.

Man: *Und was machst du beruflich?*

You: _____

3. Say that you find Berlin very interesting in response to this question.

Man: *Und wie findest du Berlin?*

You: _____

Learning plus!

A REVIEW OF THE DU AND SIE FORMS



TRACK 20

Let's take some of the points about formality that we learned earlier a bit further. We'll also introduce a bit more language connected with professions.

► du -(e)st

Und woher kommst du?
Und was machst du beruflich?
Und wie findest du Berlin?

► Sie -(en)

Und woher kommen Sie?
Und was machen Sie beruflich?
Und wie finden Sie Berlin?

Let's review a few more words related to professions:

self-employed
unemployed
I work full-time.
I work part-time.

selbstständig
arbeitslos
Ich arbeite Vollzeit.
Ich arbeite Teilzeit.

Now, listen to Carsten giving some details about himself. Can you get all the details? What question does he ask at the end?

Carsten: *Ich komme aus München. Ich bin Deutscher. Ich bin Verkäufer und ich arbeite Teilzeit. Und was machen Sie beruflich?*

Details: _____

Question: _____

Conversation Script

► **German conversation**

Marcus: *Hallo, ich bin der Marcus. Und wie heißt du?*

Patti: *Ich bin die Patti.*

Marcus: *Und woher kommst du?*

Patti: *Ich komme aus New York.*

Marcus: *Aus New York? Du sprichst aber sehr gut Deutsch.*

Patti: *Danke. Mein Vater ist Deutscher. Und woher kommst du?*

Marcus: *Ich komme aus Berlin.*

Patti: *So, ein richtiger Berliner also?*

Marcus: *Ja, genau. Und was machst du beruflich?*

Patti: *Ich bin Architektin. Und du?*

Marcus: *Ich bin Student. Ich studiere Medizin. Und wie findest du Berlin?*

Patti: *Ich finde die Stadt sehr interessant.*

► **English translation**

Marcus: Hello, I'm Marcus. And what are you called?

Patti: I'm Patti.

Marcus: And where do you come from?

Patti: I come from New York.

Marcus: From New York? But you speak German very well.

Patti: Thanks. My father is German. And where do you come from?

Marcus: I come from Berlin.

Patti: So, you're a proper Berliner then?

Marcus: Yes, exactly. And what do you do for a living?

Patti: I'm an architect. And you?

Marcus: I'm a student. I am studying medicine. And how do you find Berlin?

Patti: I find the city very interesting.

AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 15	Conversation 3, Part 1
Track 16	Conversation 3, Part 2
Track 17	Conversation 3, Part 3
Track 18	Conversation 3, Part 4
Track 19	Conversation 3, Part 5
Track 20	Conversation 3, Learning plus!

Ordering starters and drinks



In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ state requirements when ordering starters and drinks
- ▶ understand and reply to a waiter's questions

PART 1



TRACK 21

Here are the key phrases you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English. Then, listen to the German words and phrases and repeat what you hear.

▶ English

Have you chosen yet?
 As a starter I'd like ...
 ... a vegetable soup, please.
 I'd like a small plate of salad.
 Do you have cherry juice?
 No, we have apple juice and orange juice.
 I'll take a glass of red wine, please.
 Anything else to drink?
 Please bring us ...
 ... a bottle of mineral water.

▶ German

*Haben Sie schon gewählt?
 Als Vorspeise möchte ich ...
 ... eine Gemüsesuppe, bitte.
 Ich möchte einen kleinen Salatteller.
 Haben Sie Kirschsafft?
 Nein, wir haben Apfelsaft und Orangensaft.
 Ich nehme ein Glas Rotwein, bitte.
 Sonst noch etwas zu trinken?
 Bringen Sie uns bitte ...
 ... eine Flasche Mineralwasser.*

LANGUAGE TIP!

Remember that German doesn't use a word for *of* in expressions like a glass of red wine or a bottle of mineral water: **ein Glas Rotwein, eine Flasche Mineralwasser.**

PART 2



TRACK 22

Claudia and Marco are about to order the first part of their meal in a restaurant. Listen carefully to their conversation with the waiter. You'll then be asked these two questions later.

1. What does Claudia order as a starter? _____
2. What kind of wine does Marco order? _____

PART 3



TRACK 23

Now listen to the conversation again. Here are three questions that you'll be asked later.

1. Do both Claudia and Marco order a vegetable soup for starters?

2. Why does Claudia change her order to an orange juice?

3. What other drink does Marco ask the waiter to bring?

LANGUAGE TIP!

Bear in mind that, in most positions in a word, the letter *s* is pronounced as an English *z*: **Sie** (you), **Salat** (salad), **Gemüsesuppe** (vegetable soup). Only at the end of an English word or syllable is it pronounced as an *s*: **Glas** (glass), **Haus** (house). Double *s* and *ß* are both pronounced as *s*: **Wasser** (water), **heißt** (is called).

PART 4



TRACK 24

Here's the conversation again. Listen carefully because you'll be asked some questions about the meanings of certain words and phrases afterwards.

1. What does this expression mean? *Und für Sie?* _____
2. When would a waiter use this question: *Sonst noch etwas zu trinken?* _____
3. What do these three words mean? *einen, eine, ein* _____

PART 5



TRACK 25

Now here's a chance for you to learn a few more starters and drinks and to put into practice what you learned in Part 4. Listen to the English and then repeat the German.

▶ English

I'd like a green salad.
I'd like a mixed salad.
I'd like a tomato salad.

Here are a few with a feminine noun:

I'll take a goulash soup.
I'll take a mushroom soup.
I'll take a tomato soup.

And finally, a few with a neuter noun:

I'd like a pale ale or lager.
I'd like a brown ale or dark beer.
I'd like a non-alcoholic beer.

▶ German

*Ich möchte einen grünen Salat.
Ich möchte einen gemischten Salat.
Ich möchte einen Tomatensalat.*

*Ich nehme eine Gulaschsuppe.
Ich nehme eine Champignonsuppe.
Ich nehme eine Tomatensuppe.*

*Ich möchte ein helles Bier.
Ich möchte ein dunkles Bier.
Ich möchte ein alkoholfreies Bier.*

Learning plus!

MORE ABOUT ORDERING THINGS AND PHRASE INVERSION



TRACK 26

Now let's take some of the points we learned earlier a bit further. We'll also introduce some more language connected with ordering starters and drinks.

▶ English

As a starter I'd like a vegetable soup.
Now
Now I'd like a glass of mineral water.
Afterwards
Afterwards I'll drink a glass of white wine.
Usually
Usually I drink a glass of fruit tea.
Bring me a bottle of mineral water, please.

▶ German

Als Vorspeise möchte ich eine Gemüsesuppe.
Jetzt
Jetzt möchte ich ein Glas Mineralwasser.
Nachher
Nachher trinke ich ein Glas Weißwein.
Gewöhnlich
Gewöhnlich trinke ich ein Glas Früchtetee.
Bringen Sie mir bitte eine Flasche Mineralwasser.

Let's add a few more items that you might want a waiter to bring you.

a cola
Bring me a cola, please.
a raspberry smoothie
Bring me a raspberry smoothie, please.

eine Cola
Bringen Sie mir bitte eine Cola.
einen Himbeer-Smoothie
Bringen Sie mir bitte einen Himbeer-Smoothie.

Let's ask for a few more items using this expression for *I'd like*

a beef broth
I'd like a beef broth.
a pumpkin soup
I'd like a pumpkin soup.
a vanilla ice cream
I'd like a vanilla ice cream.

eine Rinderbrühe
Ich möchte eine Rinderbrühe.
eine Kürbissuppe
Ich möchte eine Kürbissuppe.
ein Vanilleeis
Ich möchte ein Vanilleeis.

Listen to a customer telling a waiter his requirements. Can you get all the details?

Customer: *Bringen Sie mir bitte eine Kürbissuppe und ein Glas Rotwein. Und nachher möchte ich ein Vanilleneis und einen Früchtetee.*

Details: _____

Conversation Script

► German conversation

Waiter: *Guten Abend. Haben Sie schon gewählt?*

Claudia: *Ja. Als Vorspeise möchte ich eine Gemüsesuppe, bitte.*

Waiter: *Und für Sie?*

Marco: *Ich möchte einen kleinen Salatteller.*

Waiter: *Und was möchten Sie trinken?*

Claudia: *Haben Sie Kirschschaft?*

Waiter: *Nein, wir haben Apfelsaft und Orangensaft.*

Claudia: *Dann nehme ich einen Orangensaft.*

Waiter: *Und Sie?*

Marco: *Ich nehme ein Glas Rotwein, bitte.*

Waiter: *Sonst noch etwas zu trinken?*

Marco: *Bringen Sie uns bitte eine Flasche Mineralwasser.*

► English translation

Waiter: Good evening. Have you chosen (i.e. decided) yet?

Claudia: Yes, as a starter I'd like a vegetable soup, please.

Waiter: And for you?

Marco: I'd like a small plate of salad.

Waiter: And what would you like to drink?

Claudia: Do you have cherry juice?

Waiter: No, we have apple juice and orange juice.

Claudia: Then I'll take (have) an orange juice.

Waiter: And you?

Marco: I'll take (have) a glass of red wine, please.

Waiter: Anything else to drink?

Marco: Please bring us a bottle of mineral water.

AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 21	Conversation 4, Part 1
Track 22	Conversation 4, Part 2
Track 23	Conversation 4, Part 3
Track 24	Conversation 4, Part 4
Track 25	Conversation 4, Part 5
Track 26	Conversation 4, Learning plus!

5

Ordering a main course and a dessert

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ state requirements when ordering a main course and a dessert
- ▶ understand and reply to the waiter's questions
- ▶ ask for recommendations
- ▶ reply to a polite enquiry regarding the meal

PART 1



Here are the key phrases you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English. Then, listen to the German words and phrases and repeat what you hear.

▶ English

And what would you like as your main course?
 As my main course I'll take pasta with spinach.
 I'll take goulash with dumplings and red cabbage.
 And as dessert?
 Can you recommend something for us?
 Yes, the apple strudel is excellent.
 Have you enjoyed your meal?
 Yes, very much. The bill, please.

▶ German

*Und was möchten Sie als Hauptgericht?
 Als Hauptgericht nehme ich Pasta mit Spinat.
 Ich nehme Gulasch mit Knödeln und Rotkohl.
 Und als Nachtisch?
 Können Sie uns etwas empfehlen?
 Ja, der Apfelstrudel ist ausgezeichnet.
 Hat es Ihnen geschmeckt?
 Ja, sehr gut. Die Rechnung, bitte.*

PART 2



Claudia and Marco have eaten their starters, and the waiter now comes to take the rest of their order. Listen carefully to their conversation with the waiter. You'll then be asked two questions.

1. What does Marco order for his main course?

2. What does Marco ask the waiter after they have ordered their main courses?

PART 3



Now listen to the conversation again. Here are the three questions that you'll be asked afterwards.

1. What does Claudia order for her main course?

2. What do both Marco and Claudia order for dessert?

3. What does Marco ask the waiter for when they have finished their desserts?

LANGUAGE TIP!

Play close attention to the pronunciation of the o-Umlaut (ö) in such phrases as **mit Knödeln** (with dumplings). To get the sound correctly, you need to start to say *err* but then round your lips tightly. Check the recording for the correct pronunciation.

LANGUAGE TIP!

Note the word order of the sentence **Können Sie uns etwas empfehlen?** (literally, *Can you to us something recommend?*). When two verbs are used together – here **können** (can) and **empfehlen** (recommend) – the second verb has to go the end of the sentence.

PART 4



Here's the conversation again. Listen carefully because you'll be asked some questions about the meanings of certain words and phrases afterwards.

1. What does this statement mean? *Der Apfelstrudel mit Eis ist ausgezeichnet.*

2. What does the following mean? *Dann nehmen wir zwei Apfelstrudel mit Eis, bitte.*

3. What is the waiter asking Claudia and Marco when he says: *Hat es Ihnen geschmeckt?*

PART 5



Now, let's add a few more desserts to the one you have learned so far. Listen to the English and repeat the German.

▶ English

the cheesecake
I'll take the cheesecake.
the red fruit pudding
I'll take the red fruit pudding.
the home-made ice cream
I'll take the home-made ice cream.
the fruit salad with whipped cream
I'll take the fruit salad with whipped cream.

▶ German

der Käsekuchen
Ich nehme den Käsekuchen.
die rote Grütze
Ich nehme die rote Grütze.
das hausgemachte Eis
Ich nehme das hausgemachte Eis.
der Obstsalat mit Schlagsahne
Ich nehme den Obstsalat mit Schlagsahne.

Listen to a customer placing her order for dessert for herself and her partner. What is she ordering?

Customer: *Wir möchten bitte die rote Grütze mit Schlagsahne und den Obsalat mit Vanilleeis.*

You: _____

Learning plus!

MORE EXPRESSIONS FOR ORDERING



Let's take some of the points we learned earlier a bit further. You'll learn another way of ordering and there'll be some more practice of the definite article.

▶ English

Can I get ...? or I'll have
I'll have pasta with spinach.

▶ German

Ich bekomme ...
Ich bekomme die Pasta mit Spinat.

Let's learn a few more items using this expression. Imagine a group outing. The waiter has taken everyone's orders, but he's forgotten who's getting what. So everyone has to say what dish they are having. Listen to the English and repeat the German.

▶ English

the chicken and fries / the chicken and French fries

I'm having the chicken and fries. /
I'm having the chicken and French fries.
the roast pork with mashed potatoes
I'm having the roast pork with mashed potatoes.
the fried vegetables with rice
I'm having the fried vegetables with rice.
the fried sausage with sauerkraut
I'm having the fried sausage with sauerkraut.

▶ German

das Hähnchen mit Pommes /
das Hähnchen mit Pommes frits
Ich bekomme das Hähnchen mit Pommes. /
Ich bekomme das Hähnchen mit Pommes frits.
den Schweinebraten mit Kartoffelpurée
Ich bekomme den Schweinebraten mit Kartoffelpurée.
das gebratene Gemüse mit Reis
Ich bekomme das gebratene Gemüse mit Reis.
die Bratwurst mit Sauerkraut
Ich bekomme die Bratwurst mit Sauerkraut.

Now, listen to a customer telling a waiter her requirements. Can you get all the details?

Customer: *Ich bekomme die Bratwurst mit Pommes frites und ein Glas Rotwein. Und zum Nachtisch nehme ich den Käsekuchen.*

Details: _____

Conversation Script

► German conversation

Waiter: *Und was möchten Sie als Hauptgericht?*

Claudia: *Als Hauptgericht nehme ich Pasta mit Spinat.*

Waiter: *Und für Sie?*

Marco: *Ich nehme Gulasch mit Knödeln und Rotkohl.*

Waiter: *Und als Nachtisch?*

Marco: *Können Sie uns etwas empfehlen?*

Waiter: *Ja, der Apfelstrudel mit Eis ist ausgezeichnet.*

Marco: *Dann nehmen wir zwei Apfelstrudel mit Eis, bitte.*

Waiter: *Hat es Ihnen geschmeckt?*

Marco: *Ja, sehr gut. Die Rechnung, bitte.*

Waiter: *Ja, natürlich.*

► English translation

Waiter: And what would you like for your main course?

Claudia: For my main course I'll take pasta with spinach.

Waiter: And for you?

Marco: I'll take goulash with dumplings and red cabbage.

Waiter: And for dessert?

Marco: Can you recommend something for us?

Waiter: Yes, the apple strudel with ice cream is excellent.

Marco: Then we'll take two apple strudels with ice cream, please.

Waiter: Have you enjoyed your meal?

Marco: Yes, very much (lit. very good). The bill, please.

Waiter: Yes, of course.

AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 27	Conversation 5, Part 1
Track 28	Conversation 5, Part 2
Track 29	Conversation 5, Part 3
Track 30	Conversation 5, Part 4
Track 31	Conversation 5, Part 5
Track 32	Conversation 5, Learning plus!

6

Talking about yourself and your family.

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ state your marital status
- ▶ ask others about their marital status
- ▶ talk about your family
- ▶ ask others about their family

PART 1



TRACK 33

Here are the key phrases you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English. Then, listen to the German words and phrases and repeat what you hear.

▶ English

Are you married?
Yes, I've been married for over 20 years.
Do you have any children?
We have two children, a son and a daughter.
How old are your children?
My daughter is 22 years old.
My daughter works as a kindergarten teacher.
I've been divorced for five years.
Do you live alone?

▶ German

Sind Sie verheiratet?
Ja, ich bin seit über zwanzig Jahren verheiratet.
Haben Sie Kinder?
Wir haben zwei Kinder, einen Sohn und eine Tochter.
Wie alt sind Ihre Kinder?
Meine Tochter ist zweiundzwanzig Jahre alt.
Meine Tochter arbeitet als Kindergärtnerin.
Ich bin seit fünf Jahren geschieden.
Wohnen Sie allein?

PART 2



TRACK 34

Petra Krüger and her business colleague Dirk Graf are getting to know each other better in a hotel bar. Listen carefully to their conversation. You'll then be asked these two questions.

1. How many children does Petra have? _____
2. How old is Petra's son? _____

PART 3



TRACK 35

Now listen to the conversation again. Here are three questions that you'll be asked afterwards.

1. How long has Petra been married? _____
2. How long has Dirk been divorced? _____
3. How long has Dirk had a new partner? _____

PART 4



TRACK 36

Here's the conversation again. Listen carefully because you'll be asked some questions about the meanings of certain words and phrases afterwards.

1. What does this statement mean: *Wie alt sind Ihre Kinder?*

LANGUAGE TIP!

Note that German uses a different construction from English to state how long something has been going on for. To say *I have been married (divorced) for years*, German says the equivalent of *I am married (divorced) since years*: **Ich bin seit ... Jahren verheiratet/geschieden.**

2. When would you ask this question: *Was machen Ihre Kinder?*

3. What does Petra say about her son? _____

LANGUAGE TIP!

The *ch* sound in words like **Tochter** does not exist in standard English pronunciation. To say it, you need to start to say **tack**, but then don't let your throat close. Let the air continue to flow at the back of your throat. You should then be making the correct sound for the first syllable of **Toch-ter**.

PART 5



In this conversation, there have also been some examples of the ending for the *he, she, it* forms. This is normally formed by having a *t* or *et* ending. Listen to the English and repeat the German.

► **English**

My daughter is called Julia.
She works as a kindergarten teacher.
My son is called Lucas.
He is studying in Leipzig.
Where does your daughter live?
She lives in Hamburg.
My son is called Leo.
He lives in Dresden.
My father is a taxi driver.
He lives in New York.
My mother is a teacher.
She lives in Munich.
My brother is an architect.
He works in London.
My sister is a journalist.
She works in Australia.

► **German**

*Meine Tochter heißt Julia.
Sie arbeitet als Kindergärtnerin.
Mein Sohn heißt Lukas.
Er studiert in Leipzig.
Wo wohnt Ihre Tochter?
Sie wohnt in Hamburg.
Mein Sohn heißt Leo.
Er wohnt in Dresden.
Mein Vater ist Taxifahrer.
Er wohnt in New York.
Meine Mutter ist Lehrerin.
Sie wohnt in München.
Mein Bruder ist Architekt.
Er arbeitet in London.
Meine Schwester ist Journalistin.
Sie arbeitet in Australien.*

Now, here's something quite challenging. Say: *My sister is English. She lives in Berlin and works as an architect.*

You: _____

Learning plus!

MORE ABOUT FAMILY



Now let's take talking about your family a bit further. You've learned how to ask someone whether they have any children. Now let's ask someone whether they have any brothers and sisters.

► **English**

Have you any siblings?
I have two brothers and two sisters.
brother, brothers
aunt, aunts
uncle, uncles
I have an aunt and an uncle in Canada.
my grandmother and my grandfather
my grandma and my grandpa
My grandma lives with us.

► **German**

*Haben Sie Geschwister?
Ich habe zwei Brüder und zwei Schwestern.
ein Bruder, zwei Brüder
eine Tante, zwei Tanten
ein Onkel, zwei Onkel(s)
Ich habe eine Tante und einen Onkel in Kanada.
meine Großmutter und mein Großvater
meine Oma und mein Opa.
Meine Oma wohnt bei uns.*

LANGUAGE TIP!

Nouns in German form their plural in a number of different ways. Some add **-er** (*ein Kind, zwei Kinder*), others add an Umlaut (*eine Mütter, zwei Mütter*) or **-e** (*ein Jahre, zwei Jahre*) to name but three ways. Try to learn the plural form along with the gender.

Try saying that your grandma has been living with you for three years, which would actually be equivalent to *My grandma is living since three years with us.*

You: _____

Conversation Script

► German conversation

Dirk Graf: *Sind Sie verheiratet?*

Petra Krüger: *Ja, ich bin seit über zwanzig Jahren verheiratet.*

Dirk Graf: *Und haben Sie Kinder?*

Petra Krüger: *Ja, wir haben zwei Kinder, einen Sohn und eine Tochter.*

Dirk Graf: *Und wie alt sind Ihre Kinder?*

Petra Krüger: *Meine Tochter ist zweiundzwanzig Jahre alt. Sie heißt Julia. Mein Sohn heißt Lukas. Er ist neunzehn Jahre.*

Dirk Graf: *Und was machen Ihre Kinder?*

Petra Krüger: *Meine Tochter arbeitet als Kindergärtnerin und mein Sohn studiert Physik in Leipzig. Und Sie? Sind Sie auch verheiratet?*

Dirk Graf: *Nein. Ich bin seit fünf Jahren geschieden.*

Petra Krüger: *Und wohnen Sie allein?*

Dirk Graf: *Nein, ich habe seit drei Jahren eine neue Partnerin.*

► English translation

Dirk Graf: Are you married?

Petra Krüger: Yes, I've been married for over 20 years.

Dirk Graf: And do you have children?

Petra Krüger: Yes, we have two children, a son and a daughter.

Dirk Graf: And how old are your children?

Petra Krüger: My daughter is 22 years old. She's called Julia. My son is called Lukas; he's 19.

Dirk Graf: And what do your children do?

Petra Krüger: My daughter works as a kindergarten teacher and my son is studying physics in Leipzig. And what about you? (lit. And you?) Are you married, too?

Dirk Graf: No. I've been divorced for five years.

Petra Krüger: And do you live alone?

Dirk Graf: No, I've had a new partner for three years.

AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 33	Conversation 6, Part 1
Track 34	Conversation 6, Part 2
Track 35	Conversation 6, Part 3
Track 36	Conversation 6, Part 4
Track 37	Conversation 6, Part 5
Track 38	Conversation 6, Learning plus!

Likes and dislikes

7

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ state likes, dislikes and preferences
- ▶ ask others about their likes, dislikes and preferences
- ▶ say what your hobbies are
- ▶ ask others what their hobbies are

PART 1



TRACK 39

Here are the key phrases you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the German words and phrases and repeat what you hear.

▶ English

What are your hobbies?
I like doing sport.
What sort of sport do you do?
I go twice a week ...
... to the gym.
I go twice a week to the gym.
I like music.
I like travelling to Asia.
I prefer travelling to South America.
I like the landscape and the culture.
I like jogging.
I like playing football.

▶ German

*Was sind Ihre Hobbys?
Ich treibe gern Sport.
Was für Sport treiben Sie?
Ich gehe zweimal die Woche ...
... ins Fitnesscenter.
Ich gehe zweimal die Woche ins Fitnesscenter.
Ich mag Musik.
Ich reise gern nach Asien.
Ich reise lieber nach Südamerika.
Ich mag die Landschaft und die Kultur.
Ich jogge gern.
Ich spiele gern Fußball.*

PART 2



TRACK 40

During a conference break, colleagues Elke Wendt and Carsten Voss talk about what they like doing in their free time. Listen carefully to the conversation, then answer these two questions.

1. How often does Carsten go to his gym? _____
2. What does Carsten think of South America?

PART 3



TRACK 41

Now listen to the conversation again. Here are three questions that you'll be asked later.

1. What physical activity does Elke do regularly? _____
2. What area of the world does Carsten like travelling to? _____
3. In what part of the world does Elke particularly like the culture and landscape? _____

LANGUAGE TIP!

One sound that sometimes causes problems for English speakers is the *-er* sound in the word **gern**. The tendency among English speakers is to pronounce this word to rhyme with *urn*. In fact it should rhyme with *cairn*. Make a special effort to get this right from the beginning.

PART 4



Here's the conversation again. Listen carefully because you'll be asked three questions about the meanings of certain words and phrases afterwards.

1. What does this expression mean: *Was für ...?*

2. What does this statement mean? *Ich gehe zweimal die Woche ins Fitnesscenter.*

3. What is Elke's reaction when Carsten says that he likes travelling to Asia?

LANGUAGE TIP!

If you produce a sentence which contains an expression of place and an expression of time, such as *I go to the gym twice a week*, then in German you need to put the expression of time **before** the expression of place: ***Ich gehe zweimal die Woche (time) ins Fitnesscenter (place).***

PART 5



Let's now move on to extend what you have just learned to other situations. Here are a few more hobbies that you might want to talk about.

▶ English

I like reading.
What kind of books do you like?
I like reading biographies.
I like taking photographs.
I like swimming.
I like going shopping.
I like playing the guitar.
I like listening to music.

▶ German

Ich lese gern.
Was für Bücher mögen Sie?
Ich lese gern Biografien.
Ich fotografiere gern.
Ich schwimme gern.
Ich gehe gern einkaufen.
Ich spiele gern Gitarre.
Ich höre gern Musik.

Let's practise a couple of those hobbies in an exchange. A new acquaintance asks you what your hobbies are, and you reply by saying: *I like taking photos and I like listening to music.* What is your reply in German?

Acquaintance: *Was sind Ihre Hobbys?*

You: _____

Learning plus!

MORE WAYS TO EXPRESS LIKES, DISLIKES AND PREFERENCES



Here's a slightly different way of saying you like something. It's how you say in German *I am interested in* something; however the German expression is literally the equivalent of *I interest myself for* something. Let's use this expression with a couple of examples. Listen to the English and repeat the German.

▶ English

I'm interested in fashion.
I'm interested in art.
I'm interested in films.
I find fashion interesting.
I find art great.
I find films fantastic.
I find sport boring.
I find theatre uninteresting.

▶ German

Ich interessiere mich für Mode.
Ich interessiere mich für Kunst.
Ich interessiere mich für Filme.
Mode finde ich interessant.
Kunst finde ich toll.
Filme finde ich fantastisch.
Sport finde ich langweilig.
Theater finde ich uninteressant.

Listen to this person saying what she likes and doesn't like. See if you can follow all she says.

Woman: *Ich interessiere mich für Kunst und Kultur, aber moderne Musik finde ich uninteressant.*

Details: _____

Conversation Script

► German conversation

Elke Wendt: *Herr Voß, was sind Ihre Hobbys?*

Carsten Voß: *Ich treibe gern Sport.*

Elke Wendt: *Was für Sport treiben Sie?*

Carsten Voß: *Ich jogge gern und spiele gern Fußball. Außerdem gehe ich zweimal die Woche ins Fitnesscenter. Und Sie?*

Elke Wendt: *Ich treibe nicht gern Sport. Aber ich mache regelmäßig Yoga.*

Carsten Voß: *Was sind denn Ihre Hobbys?*

Elke Wendt: *Ich mag Musik und gehe oft ins Konzert. Außerdem reise ich gern.*

Carsten Voß: *Oh, ich auch. Ich reise gern nach Asien. Und Sie?*

Elke Wendt: *Ich reise lieber nach Südamerika. Ich mag die Kultur und die Landschaft dort.*

Carsten Voß: *Sicher, das verstehe ich. Ich finde Südamerika auch sehr interessant.*

► English translation

Elke Wendt: Herr Voß, what are your hobbies?

Carsten Voß: I like doing sport.

Elke Wendt: What kind of sport do you do?

Carsten Voß: I like jogging and I like playing football. In addition I go the gym twice a week. And what about you? (lit. And you?)

Elke Wendt: I don't like doing sport. But I do yoga regularly.

Carsten Voß: What are your hobbies then?

Elke Wendt: I like music, and I often go to concerts. In addition, I like travelling.

Carsten Voß: Oh, so do I. I like travelling to Asia. And what about you?

Elke Wendt: I prefer travelling to South America. I like the culture and the landscape there.

Carsten Voß: Sure, I understand that. I find South America very interesting, too.

AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 39	Conversation 7, Part 1
Track 40	Conversation 7, Part 2
Track 41	Conversation 7, Part 3
Track 42	Conversation 7, Part 4
Track 43	Conversation 7, Part 5
Track 44	Conversation 7, Learning plus!

8

Travelling about town

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ ask people how they travel about town
- ▶ enquire about how long a journey lasts
- ▶ talk about your travel routines

PART 1



TRACK 45

Here are the key phrases you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the German words and phrases and repeat what you hear.

▶ English

How do you normally go to work?
 Normally, I go by car.
 And how long does it take you?
 If there is a lot of traffic ...
 How do you go to the university?
 In summer ...
 ... I always go by bike.
 In summer I always go by bike.
 And how long does the journey take?
 I mostly go by bus ...
 ... and then by underground.
 I mostly go by bus and then by underground.

I have to change once.
 The journey takes space (lasts) about 40 minutes.

▶ German

*Wie fährst du normalerweise zur Arbeit?
 Normalerweise fahre ich mit dem Auto.
 Und wie lange brauchst du?
 Wenn viel Verkehr ist ...
 Wie fährst du zur Universität?
 Im Sommer ...
 ... fahre ich immer mit dem Fahrrad.
 Im Sommer fahre ich immer mit dem Fahrrad.
 Und wie lange dauert die Fahrt?
 Ich fahre meistens mit dem Bus...
 ... und dann mit der U-Bahn.
 Ich fahre meistens mit dem Bus und dann
 mit der U-Bahn.
 Ich muss einmal umsteigen.
 Die Fahrt dauert ungefähr vierzig Minuten.*

PART 2



TRACK 46

Over a cup of coffee, Tim and Nadine, who were at school together, talk about their daily travel routines. Listen carefully to the conversation, and then answer these two questions.

1. How long does Nadine's car journey usually take?

2. When Tim goes to the university by bike, how long does it normally take him?

PART 3



TRACK 47

Now listen to the conversation again. Here are three questions that you'll be asked later.

1. How long does Nadine's journey take when there is lots of traffic?

LANGUAGE TIP!

It's not always possible to translate word for word from one language into another. For instance, to ask *How long does it take you?* Germans literally say *How long do you need?* Try to learn whole expressions by heart. This will help you to have a good command of German.

LANGUAGE TIP!

When referring to means of transport, Germans say *mit dem* for masculine and neuter nouns (*mit dem Bus, mit dem Auto*) and *mit der* for feminine nouns (*mit der U-Bahn*).



- How does Tim travel in winter? _____
- What is Tim's preferred way of travelling? _____

PART 4



TRACK 48

Here's the conversation again. Listen carefully because you'll be asked three questions about the meanings of certain words and phrases afterwards.

- What does this expression mean? *Wenn viel Verkehr ist.*

- What does this sentence mean? *Die Fahrt dauert ungefähr vierzig Minuten.*

- When would you use this expression? *Das ist ja super.*

LANGUAGE TIP!

When the letters *a* and *u* appear together in German, the pronunciation is similar to the English *ow* sound, as in *wow*. Practise this in **Part 4**.

PART 5



TRACK 49

Now here's a chance for you to learn more about transport and travelling and to put into practise what you learned. Here are some ways you can get around town.

► English

- by taxi
- I sometimes go by taxi.
- by motorbike
- Tina likes travelling by motorbike.
- by train
- I often go to work by train.
- by overground train
- I always go by overground train.
- by tram or street car
- Do you go by tram (street car)?
- on foot
- I normally go on foot (walk).

► German

- mit dem Taxi*
- Ich fahre manchmal mit dem Taxi.*
- mit dem Motorrad*
- Tina fährt gern mit dem Motorrad.*
- mit dem Zug*
- Ich fahre oft mit dem Zug zur Arbeit.*
- mit der S-Bahn*
- Ich fahre immer mit der S-Bahn.*
- mit der Straßenbahn*
- Fährst du mit der Straßenbahn?*
- zu Fuß*
- Normalerweise gehe ich zu Fuß.*

- Imagine you are talking to a German friend about your travel routine. Answer his question on how you travel to work and say that first you go by bus and then you go by tram.

Friend: *Wie fährst du normalerweise zur Arbeit?*

You: _____

- Reply to his question on how long it takes and say: *The journey lasts about 30 minutes.*

Friend: *Und wie lange brauchst du?*

You: _____

Learning plus!

MORE WORDS AND PHRASES RELATED TO TRAVEL



TRACK 50

Here are a few more words and phrases related to travel.

► English

- a train or bus stop
- Where is the stop?
- the underground line, or subway in American English
- Take the underground line, or subway line, 7.
- the train station

► German

- eine Haltestelle*
- Wo ist die Haltestelle?*
- die U-Bahnlinie*
- Nehmen Sie die U-Bahnlinie sieben.*
- der Bahnhof*



Where is the main station?
 the platform
 My train departs from platform 5.
 the delay
 The train is delayed by seven minutes.
 departure time

Wo ist der Hauptbahnhof?
 das Gleis
 Mein Zug fährt von Gleis 5 ab.
 die Verspätung
 Der Zug hat sieben Minuten Verspätung.
 die Abfahrtszeit

Now listen to the following announcement and try to get all the details.

Announcement: Der Zug nach Frankfurt auf Gleis 4 hat 10 Minuten Verspätung. Neue Abfahrtszeit ist 10 Uhr 17.

Details: _____

Conversation Script

► German conversation

Tim: Wie fährst du normalerweise zur Arbeit?

Nadine: Normalerweise fahre ich mit dem Auto.

Tim: Und wie lange brauchst du?

Nadine: Ungefähr fünfundvierzig Minuten. Wenn viel Verkehr ist, brauche ich aber fast eine Stunde. Und du? Wie fährst du zur Universität?

Tim: Im Sommer fahre ich immer mit dem Fahrrad.

Nadine: Und wie lange dauert die Fahrt?

Tim: Fünfzehn bis zwanzig Minuten.

Nadine: Das ist ja super. Und was machst du im Winter?

Tim: Im Winter fahre ich meistens mit dem Bus und dann mit der U-Bahn. Ich muss einmal umsteigen.

Nadine: Und wie lange brauchst du?

Tim: Die Fahrt dauert ungefähr 40 Minuten. Also, ich fahre lieber mit dem Fahrrad.

► English translation

Tim: How do you normally go to work?

Nadine: Normally, I go by car.

Tim: And how long does it take? (lit. How long do you need?)

Nadine: About 45 minutes. But If there is a lot of traffic, I need almost an hour. And you? How do you go to the university?

Tim: In summer, I always go by bike.

Nadine: And how long does the journey take? (lit. last)

Tim: Fifteen to 20 minutes.

Nadine: That's great. And what do you do in winter?

Tim : In winter, I mostly go by bus and then by underground. I have to change once.

Nadine: And how long does it take?

Tim: The journey takes approximately 40 minutes. So, I prefer to go by bike.

AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 45	Conversation 8, Part 1
Track 46	Conversation 8, Part 2
Track 47	Conversation 8, Part 3
Track 48	Conversation 8, Part 4
Track 49	Conversation 8, Part 5
Track 50	Conversation 8, Learning plus!

9

Making arrangements

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ negotiate where and when to meet
- ▶ say what will not suit you
- ▶ accept or reject suggestions politely

PART 1



TRACK 51

Here are the key phrases you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English. Then, listen to the German words and phrases and repeat what you hear.

▶ English

This is Jens Hahn speaking from Munich.
Can we perhaps meet?
I'm afraid I can't make that.
Will the 15th also be possible?
From 11.15 I'm free.
So shall we meet for lunch?
Around 1.00 would suit me.
Does that suit you?
Do you know the Klosterhof in the city centre?
The Klosterhof is not far from my hotel.

▶ German

*Hier spricht Jens Hahn aus München.
Können wir uns vielleicht treffen?
Da kann ich leider nicht.
Geht es auch am fünfzehnten?
Ab elf Uhr fünfzehn bin ich frei.
Wollen wir uns also zum Mittagessen treffen?
So gegen eins würde mir passen.
Passt Ihnen das?
Kennen Sie den Klosterhof in der Stadtmitte?
Der Klosterhof ist nicht weit von meinem Hotel.*

PART 2



TRACK 52

Jens Hahn, who is based in Munich, is phoning his colleague, Anja Henze, in Frankfurt. Listen carefully to their conversation. You'll then be asked these two questions.

1. What does Jens Hahn say that he is doing on the 14th of April?

2. What time do they finally agree to meet on the 15th April?

PART 3



TRACK 53

Now listen to the conversation again. Here are three questions that you'll be asked afterwards.

1. What does Jens have planned for the early part of the morning on the 15th?

2. Why does Anja suggest eating at the Klosterhof?

3. Where is Jens' hotel located?

LANGUAGE TIP!

In this conversation you will hear: **Ich komme am vierzehnten April nach Frankfurt.** In conversation 7 you also came across: **Ich reise gern nach Asien. Ich reise lieber nach Südamerika.** When you want to say that you are going to a city, country or continent, you use **nach**.

LANGUAGE TIP!

The verb **können** is rather irregular in that it changes quite significantly between the singular and plural forms (**Ich kann (I can), wir können (we can)**). When **können** is used together with another verb, the second verb has to go to the end of the sentence: **Wo kann man hier in der Stadtmitte gut essen?**

.....

PART 4



Here's the conversation again. Listen carefully because you'll be asked some questions about the meanings of certain words and phrases afterwards.

1. What does *vielleicht* mean? _____
2. What does *leider* mean? _____
3. When would you use: *Passt Ihnen das?* _____

PART 5



In this part you'll learn more expressions related to making arrangements for meeting with people. In your previous studies, you may have learned to say at what time things happen. Let's recap this here and add a few more points.

▶ English

- at 12.15
- at a quarter past twelve (less formal)
- at a quarter to one
- at half past twelve
- at half past six
- Around one would suit me.
- from about
- From about 11.15 I'll be free.

▶ German

- um zwölf Uhr fünfzehn*
- um Viertel nach zwölf*
- um Viertel vor eins*
- um halb eins*
- um halb sieben*
- So gegen eins würde mir passen.*
- Ab etwa*
- Ab etwa elf Uhr fünfzehn bin ich frei.*

A colleague asks you whether you can meet up tomorrow at 8.30. You say: *I'm afraid I can't make that. From about 9.15 I'm free.*

Colleague: *Können wir uns morgen um acht Uhr dreißig treffen?*

You: _____

Learning plus!

MORE EXPRESSIONS FOR MAKING ARRANGEMENTS



Now let's take some of the points about making suggestions that we learned earlier a bit further. Listen to the English and repeat the German.

▶ English

- Shall we go and eat now?
- Shall we go to the cinema?
- Shall we go swimming?
- Shall we fly to Berlin at the weekend?

▶ German

- Wollen wir jetzt essen gehen?*
- Wollen wir ins Kino gehen?*
- Wollen wir schwimmen gehen?*
- Wollen wir am Wochenende nach Berlin fliegen?*

What would you say to suggest going to the cinema at the weekend?

You: _____

Conversation Script

► German conversation

Jens Hahn: *Guten Tag, Frau Henze. Hier spricht Jens Hahn aus München.*

Anja Henze: *Guten Tag, Herr Hahn. Was kann ich für Sie tun?*

Jens Hahn: *Ich komme am vierzehnten April nach Frankfurt. Können wir uns vielleicht treffen?*

Anja Henze: *Am vierzehnten April? Da kann ich leider nicht. Geht es auch am fünfzehnten?*

Jens Hahn: *Ja, am fünfzehnten habe ich früh morgens ein Meeting, aber ab elf Uhr fünfzehn bin ich frei.*

Anja Henze: *Wollen wir uns also zum Mittagessen treffen? So gegen eins würde mir passen.*

Jens Hahn: *Um zwölf wäre mir lieber. Passt Ihnen das?*

Anja Henze: *Ja, das ist gut. Kennen Sie den Klosterhof in der Stadtmitte? Da kann man gut essen.*

Jens Hahn: *Ja, der Klosterhof ist nicht weit von meinem Hotel.*

Anja Henze: *Wunderbar! Wir sehen uns also am fünfzehnten April um zwölf Uhr im Klosterhof. Auf Wiederhören, Herr Hahn.*

Jens Hahn: *Auf Wiederhören, Frau Henze.*

► English translation

Jens Hahn: Good day, Frau Henze. This is Jens Hahn speaking (lit. here speaks ...) from Munich.

Anja Henze: Good day, Herr Hahn. What can I do for you?

Jens Hahn: I'm coming to Frankfurt on the 14th of April. Can we perhaps meet?

Anja Henze: On the 14th of April? I'm afraid I can't make that. Will the 15th also be possible?

Jens Hahn: Yes, on the 15th I have a meeting early in the morning, but from 11.15 I'm free.

Anja Henze: So shall we meet for lunch? Around one would suit me.

Jens Hahn: I'd prefer 12.00. Does that suit you?

Anja Henze: Yes, that's good. Do you know the Klosterhof in the city centre? There one can eat well.

Jens Hahn: Yes, the Klosterhof is not far from my hotel.

Anja Henze: Wonderful! So we'll see each other in the Klosterhof on the 15th of April at 12.00 o'clock. Goodbye, Herr Hahn.

Jens Hahn: Goodbye, Frau Henze.

AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 51	Conversation 9, Part 1
Track 52	Conversation 9, Part 2
Track 53	Conversation 9, Part 3
Track 54	Conversation 9, Part 4
Track 55	Conversation 9, Part 5
Track 56	Conversation 9, Learning plus!

10

Talking about a weekend break

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ ask questions about someone's weekend break
- ▶ tell others about your weekend break
- ▶ talk about past events using *was*, *were* and *had*
- ▶ talk about future plans

PART 1



TRACK 57

Here are the key phrases you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English. Then, listen to the German words and phrases and repeat what you hear.

▶ English

You were in Berlin with Daniel at the weekend?
 How was it?
 We were only there three days, ...
 ... but it was like a proper vacation.
 Did you have a nice hotel?
 The room was big and quiet.
 Were you also at the Jewish Museum?
 That's definitely a must-see. (lit. That must one definitely see.)
 And were you also at the Reichstag?
 We had to stand in line for almost an hour, ...
 ... but the guided tour was excellent.
 So you had a really nice weekend.

▶ German

*Du warst mit Daniel am Wochenende in Berlin?
 Wie war's?
 Wir waren nur drei Tage dort, ...
 ... aber es war wie ein richtiger Urlaub.
 Hattet ihr ein nettes Hotel?
 Das Zimmer war groß und ruhig.
 Wart ihr auch im Jüdischen Museum?
 Das muss man unbedingt sehen.
 Und wart ihr auch im Reichstag?
 Wir mussten fast eine Stunde Schlange stehen, ...
 ... aber die Führung war ausgezeichnet.
 Ihr hattet also ein wirklich schönes Wochenende.*

PART 2



TRACK 58

Nina and her partner Daniel have just come back from a short break in Berlin. Their friend Oliver wants to know how the trip went. Listen carefully to their conversation. You'll then be asked these two questions.

1. What does Nina think of her trip?

2. Apart from the Jewish Museum, what else did they visit?

PART 3



TRACK 59

Now listen to the conversation again. Here are three questions that you'll be asked afterwards.

1. What does Nina say about the price of the hotel room?

2. How did she find the Jewish Museum?

3. What was the problem she encountered at the Reichstag?

LANGUAGE TIP!

When you address more than one person informally, you use *ihr* in German. The ending for the verb in the *ihr*-form is usually *-t* or *-et*: *Und wart ihr auch im Reichstag? Hattet ihr ein nettes Hotel?*

PART 4



TRACK 60

Here's the conversation again. Listen carefully because you'll be asked some questions about the meanings of certain words and phrases afterwards.

1. What does this expression mean? ... *aber es war wie ein richtiger Urlaub*.

2. What does *die Führung* mean? _____
3. When would you use this expression? *Das freut mich*.

PART 5



TRACK 61

Now here are a few words and expressions that will help you to talk about some past events. Listen to the English and then repeat the German.

► English

yesterday
Yesterday I was at the cinema.
last week
Last week I had a cold.
last weekend
Last weekend I was in London.
last summer
Where were you last summer?
It was really fantastic.
really good
It was really good.
really exciting
The film was really exciting.
simply splendid
The meal was simply splendid.
too expensive
The hotel was too expensive.
really bad
The meal was really bad.

► German

gestern
Gestern war ich im Kino.
letzte Woche
Letzte Woche hatte ich eine Erkältung.
letztes Wochenende
Letztes Wochenende war ich in London.
letzten Sommer
Wo warst du letzten Sommer? / Wo waren Sie letzten Sommer?
Es war wirklich fantastisch.
wirklich gut
Es war wirklich gut.
wirklich aufregend
Der Film war wirklich aufregend.
einfach herrlich
Das Essen war einfach herrlich.
zu teuer
Das Hotel war zu teuer.
wirklich schlecht
Das Essen war wirklich schlecht.

LANGUAGE TIP!

As you will have noticed in this conversation, you can get quite a long way talking about past events simply by using the equivalents of *was/were* and *had*. It's therefore worthwhile learning the various endings to these two verbs as they occur here and practising them.

1. Now, let's imagine you are talking to a German friend about your last weekend. Answer his question about where you were and say: *Last weekend I was in London*.

Friend: *Wo warst du letztes Wochenende?*

You: _____

2. Now reply to his question about how it was by saying: *It was really exciting, but the hotel was too expensive*.

Friend: *Und wie war es?*

You: _____

Learning plus!

MORE EXPRESSIONS FOR TALKING ABOUT FUTURE SHORT TRIPS AND VACATIONS



TRACK 62

Here are some expressions you can use to talk about a short trip or vacation you are planning for the future. Listen to the English and repeat the German.

LANGUAGE TIP!

To pronounce the German *o* in words like **Hotel** you need to round your lips and push them further forward than you do for the English *o*. Have a go with these words from the conversation: **so, groß, Zoo**. Now try saying this sentence: **Das Bahnhofshotel in Koblenz ist nicht so groß.**

► **English**

tomorrow
Tomorrow I'm going to Frankfurt.
next week
Next week I am taking a vacation.
next weekend
Next weekend I am visiting friends.
next summer
What are you doing next summer?
Next summer I am going to Spain.

► **German**

morgen
Morgen fahre ich nach Frankfurt.
nächste Woche
Nächste Woche mache ich Urlaub.
nächstes Wochenende
Nächstes Wochenende besuche ich Freunde.
nächsten Sommer
Was machst du nächsten Sommer? / Was machen Sie nächsten Sommer?
Nächsten Sommer fahre ich nach Spanien.

1. A friend wants to know where you were yesterday. Respond to his question and say: *Yesterday I was at the cinema.*

Friend: *Wo warst du gestern?*

You: _____

2. He then asks: *What are you doing tomorrow?* Reply: *Tomorrow I'm going to Berlin.*

Friend: *Was machst du morgen?*

You: _____

3. Finally he asks: *What are you doing at the weekend?* You reply: *At the weekend I'm visiting friends.*

Friend: *Was machst du am Wochenende?*

You: _____

Conversation Script

► **German conversation**

Oliver: *Hallo Nina. Du warst doch mit Daniel am Wochenende in Berlin? Wie war's?*

Nina: *Wirklich fantastisch. Wir waren nur drei Tage dort, aber es war wie ein richtiger Urlaub.*

Oliver: *Das ist großartig. Hattet ihr ein nettes Hotel?*

Nina: *Ja, wir waren im Hotel Astoria in der Nähe vom Bahnhof Zoo. Das Zimmer war groß und ruhig und auch nicht so teuer.*

Oliver: *Wart ihr auch im Jüdischen Museum? Oder hattet ihr nicht genug Zeit?*

Nina: *Doch, das Jüdische Museum war wirklich interessant. Das muss man unbedingt sehen.*

Oliver: *Und wart ihr auch im Reichstag?*

Nina: *Ja, wir mussten fast eine Stunde Schlange stehen, aber die Führung war ausgezeichnet.*

Oliver: *Ihr hattet also ein wirklich schönes Wochenende. Das freut mich.*

► **English translation**

Oliver: Hello Nina. You were in Berlin with Daniel at the weekend, weren't you? How was it?

Nina: Really fantastic. We were only there three days, but it was like a proper vacation.

Oliver: That's great. Did you have a nice hotel?

Nina: Yes. We were at the Hotel Astoria near the Zoo Station. The room was big and quiet and not so expensive, either.

Oliver: Were you at the Jewish Museum, too? Or did you not have enough time?

Nina: Yes indeed, the Jewish Museum was really interesting. That's definitely a must-see.

Oliver: And were you at the Reichstag (German Parliament building), as well?

Nina: Yes, we had to queue for almost an hour, but the guided tour was excellent.

Oliver: So you had a really nice weekend. I'm pleased about that.

.....

AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 57	Conversation 10, Part 1
Track 58	Conversation 10, Part 2
Track 59	Conversation 10, Part 3
Track 60	Conversation 10, Part 4
Track 61	Conversation 10, Part 5
Track 62	Conversation 10, Learning Plus!

Answer key

► Conversation 1

► **Part 2.** 1. He wants to know how many days Claudia wants the car for. 2. He offers her three cars. **Part 3.** 1. She decides to hire the Audi. 2. The last four numbers are 9908. **Part 4.** 1. From tomorrow, Monday, till Friday. 2. Fine, I'll take the Audi then. 3. When you are giving your credit card number. **Part 5.** *Der kostet zweihundertfünfundachtzig euro.* **LP.** I'll take the Volkswagen Golf for four days, from today until Tuesday. And I'd like a child seat too, please.

► Conversation 2

► **Part 2.** 1. Susanne wants to book for three nights. 2. She wants a room with a shower. **Part 3.** 1. She wants to stay from next Monday till Thursday. 2. It costs 85 euros. 3. She lives at number 7. **Part 4.** 1. It means *for three nights*. 2. I'd like a single room with a shower, please. 3. They mean *from... till ...*. **Part 5.** 1. *Und wie schreibt man Johnson?* 2. *j-o-h-n-s-o-n* **LP.** I'd like to book a double room with a bath and a view of the Rhine for 4 nights.

► Conversation 3

► **Part 2.** 1. Patti comes from New York. 2. She is an architect. **Part 3.** 1. Marcus thinks Patti's German is very good. 2. Marcus is studying medicine. 3. Patti finds Berlin very interesting. **Part 4.** 1. *My father is German.* 2. *And what do you do for a living?* 3. You use it for stating an opinion. **Part 5.** 1. *Ich komme aus London und ich bin Engländer.* 2. *Ich bin Ingenieur./ Ingenieurin.* 3. *Ich finde Berlin sehr interessant.* **LP.** Carsten's details are: He comes from Munich. He is German. He is a sales assistant and he works part-time. He asks: *And what do you do for a living?*

► Conversation 4

► **Part 2.** 1. Claudia orders a vegetable soup. 2. Marco orders a glass of red wine. **Part 3.** 1. No, Marco orders a small plate of salad. 2. They don't have a cherry juice. 3. Marco asks for a bottle of mineral water. **Part 4.** 1. It means *And for you?* or *And what about you?* 2. A waiter would use it when he wants to find out if anyone wants anything else to drink. It means: *Anything else to drink?* 3. All three words mean *a* (as in *a salad plate, a soup, a glass*). German uses different forms for masculine, feminine and neuter nouns. **LP.** He said: *Bring me a pumpkin soup and a glass of red wine, please. And afterwards I'd like a vanilla ice cream and a fruit tea.*

► Conversation 5

► **Part 2.** 1. He orders goulash with dumplings and red cabbage. 2. He asks if the waiter can recommend something for them for dessert. **Part 3.** 1. She orders pasta with spinach. 2. They both order apple strudel with ice cream. 3. He asks for the bill. **Part 4.** 1. It means *The apple strudel with ice cream is excellent.* 2. It means *Then we'll take two apple strudels with ice cream, please.* 3. He's asking whether they enjoyed their meal. Literally: *Has it to you tasted?* In other words: *Did it taste good to you?* **Part 5.** She wants the red fruit pudding with whipped cream and the fruit salad with vanilla ice cream. **LP.** She said: *I'll have the fried sausage with*

French fries and a glass of red wine. And for dessert I'll take the cheesecake.

► Conversation 6

► **Part 2.** 1. She has two children (a son and a daughter). 2. He is 19. **Part 3.** 1. She's been married for over 20 years. 2. He's been divorced for five years. 3. He's had a new partner for three years. **Part 4.** 1. It means *How old are your children?* 2. You'd use it when you want to know what someone's children do. 3. She says that he's studying physics in Leipzig. **Part 5.** *Meine Schwester ist Engländerin. Sie wohnt in Berlin und arbeitet als Architektin.* **LP.** *Meine Oma wohnt seit drei Jahren bei uns.*

► Conversation 7

Part 2. 1. He goes to his gym twice a week. 2. He finds it interesting. **Part 3.** 1. She does yoga regularly. 2. He likes travelling to Asia. 3. She likes the culture and the landscape of South America. **Part 4.** 1. It means *What kind of ...?* 2. It means *I go to the gym twice a week.* 3. She says that she prefers travelling to South America. **Part 5.** *Ich fotografiere gern und ich höre gern Musik.* **LP.** I'm interested in art and culture, but I find modern music uninteresting.

► Conversation 8

Part 2. 1. It usually takes her about 45 minutes. 2. 15 to 20 minutes. **Part 3.** 1. It takes almost an hour. 2. He goes by bus and then by underground. 3. He prefers going by bike. **Part 4.** 1. It means *If there is a lot of traffic ...* 2. It means *The journey lasts about 40 minutes* 3. You'd use it when you want to say *That's great.* **Part 5.** 1. *Zuerst fahre ich mit dem Zug und dann fahre ich mit der Straßenbahn.* 2. *Die Fahrt dauert ungefähr dreißig Minuten.* **LP.** It said: *The train to Frankfurt on platform 4 is delayed by ten minutes. The new departure time is 10.17.*

► Conversation 9

► **Part 2.** 1. He says he's coming to Frankfurt. 2. They agree to meet at 12 o'clock. **Part 3.** 1. He has a meeting then. 2. She suggests it because one can eat well there. 3. It's in the city centre. **Part 4.** 1. It means *Perhaps.* 2. It means *Unfortunately.* It's also often used for *I'm afraid.* 3. You'd use it when you want to know if what you are suggesting suits someone. **Part 5.** *Da kann ich leider nicht. Ab etwa neun Uhr fünfzehn bin ich frei.* **LP.** *Wollen wir am Wochenende ins Kino gehen?*

► Conversation 10

► **Part 2.** 1. She says it was really fantastic. 2. They were also at the Reichstag building. **Part 3.** 1. She says that it wasn't so expensive. 2. She found it really interesting. 3. She had to stand in line or queue for almost one hour. **Part 4.** 1. It means *but it was like a proper vacation.* 2. It means *the guided tour.* 3. It's when you want to say that you're pleased about something. **Part 5.** 1. *Letztes Wochenende war ich in London.* 2. *Es war wirklich aufregend, aber das Hotel war zu teuer.* **LP.** 1. *Gestern war ich im Kino.* 2. *Morgen fahre ich nach Berlin.* 3. *Am Wochenende besuche ich Freunde.*

German–English glossary

Plural forms of nouns (pl) are indicated as follows: (-e), (-n), (-en), (‘er) (-nen), (‘e), (-).

Note that the German letter ß, called *eszett*, is pronounced like an s. On websites it is often replaced with ss. In Switzerland the letter ß is not used at all; ss is used instead.

ab from
Abend (-e), der evening
aber but
Abfahrtszeit (-en), die departure time
Adresse (-n), die address
alkoholfrei alcohol-free
allein alone
alt old
Amerikaner (-), der/Amerikanerin (-nen), die American (person)
Apfelsaft (‘e), der apple juice
Apfelstrudel (-), der apple strudel
Arbeit (-en), die work
arbeiten to work
arbeitslos unemployed
Architekt (-en), der/Architektin (-nen), die architect
Arzt (‘e), der/Ärztin (-nen), die doctor
Asien Asia
auch also, too
Auf Wiederhören goodbye
Auf Wiedersehen goodbye (on the phone)
Aufenthalt (-e), der stay
aufregend exciting
aus out of, from
ausgezeichnet excellent
Australier (-), der/Australierin (-nen), die Australian (person)
Auto (-s), das car

Bad (‘er), das bath
Bahnhof (‘e), der station
Bahnsteig (-e), der platform
beginnen to begin, start

beruflich: Was machen Sie ~ ? What do you do for a living?
besuchen to visit
Bier(-e)/(-), das beer
bin am
Biografie (-n), die biography
bis until
bisschen: ein bisschen a bit
bitte please
bitte schön there you are; go ahead; you’re welcome
Bratwurst (‘e), die fried sausage
brauchen to need
bringen to bring
Bruder (‘), der brother
buchen to book
Bus (-se), der bus

Champignonsuppe (-n), die mushroom soup
circa approximately

da there
danke thanks; **danke schön** thank you
dann then
das that; the (for neuter nouns)
dauern to last
denn then
Deutsch, das German (language)
Deutsche (-n), der/die German (person)
Dom (-e), der cathedral
dort there
Doppelzimmer (-), das double room

du you (informal)
Durchsage (-n), die announcement
Dusche (-n), die shower

einkaufen to go shopping
einmal once
Einzelzimmer (-), das single room
Eis (-), das ice (cream)
empfehlen to recommend
Engländer (-), der/Engländerin (-nen), die English person
entschieden decided;
Haben Sie sich entschieden? Have you decided?
entschuldigen Sie excuse me;
Entschuldigung excuse me, sorry
es it
essen to eat
etwa about
etwas something

fahren to go (in a vehicle)
Fahrkarte (-n), die ticket (for a journey)
Fahrrad (‘er), das bike
Fahrt (-en), die journey
fährt ... ab departs
fantastisch fantastic
fast almost
Film (-), der film
finden to find
Fitnesscenter (-), das gym
Flasche (-n), die bottle
Fotograf (-en), der/Fotografin (-nen), die photographer

fotografieren to take photographs
frei free
freuen: Das freut mich. I'm pleased about that.
freundlich friendly
Führung (-en), die guided tour
für for
Fuß("e), der foot;
zu Fuß on foot
Fußball ("e), der football

gebraten fried
gegen about
gegessen eaten
gehen to go
Gemüse (-), das vegetable
Gemüsesuppe (-n), die vegetable soup
genau exactly
gern like;
Ich schwimme ~ I like swimming
gern geschehen you're very welcome
Geschäft (-e), das shop
geschieden divorced
geschmeckt: Hat es Ihnen ~?
 Have you enjoyed your meal?
Geschwister, (pl) brothers and sister, siblings
gestern yesterday
Getränk (-e), das drink
gewöhnlich usually
gibt: es gibt there is, there are
Gitarre (-n), die guitar
Glas ("er)/(-), das glass
glauben to believe
Gleis (e-), das platform
Gulasch (-), das/der goulash
Gulaschsuppe (-n), die goulash soup
groß big
Großmutter ("), die grandmother
Großvater ("), der grandfather
gut good, fine

haben to have
Hähnchen (-), das chicken
Haltestelle (-n), die stop
Handynummer (-n), die mobile phone number
hatten had;
ihr hattet ... you had ...
Hauptbahnhof ("e), der main train station
Hauptgericht (-e), das main course
hausgemacht home-made
heißen to be called

helfen help
herrlich splendid
heute today
Himbeer-Smoothie (-s), der raspberry smoothie
Hobby (-s), das hobby
hören to hear, to listen to
Hotel (-s), das hotel

ich I
Ihnen to you
Ihr your
immer always
Ingenieur (-e), der/Ingenieurin (-nen), die engineer
interessant interesting
ist is

ja yes
Jahr (-e), das year
jetzt now

Kaffee (-s), der coffee
kann can
Kartoffelpurée (-s), das mashed potatoes
Käse (-), der cheese
Käsekuchen (-), der cheesecake
kaufen to buy
kennen to know
Kind (-er), das child
Kindergärtner (-), der/Kindergärtnerin (-nen), die kindergarten teacher
Kindersitz (-e), der child seat
Kino (-s), das cinema
Kirschsafte ("e), der cherry juice
klein small
Knödel (-), der dumpling;
mit ~n with dumplings
kommen to come
können to be able
kosten to cost
Kreditkarte (-n), die credit card
Kundenberater (-), der/Kundenberaterin (-nen), die customer advisor
Kultur (-en), die culture
Kürbissuppe (-n), die pumpkin soup

Landschaft (-en), die landscape
lange long;
Wie lange...? How long?
langsam slowly
langweilig boring
Lehrer (-), der/Lehrerin (-nen), die teacher
leider unfortunately

lesen to read
letzt -en/-e/es last
Leute, die (pl) people
lieber prefer
Linie (-n), die line

machen to make, to
mögen to like;
ich mag I like

Marktplatz ("e) der market place, market square
man one
Medizin, die medicine
mein/e my
Meter (-), der/das metre
mich me
mieten to rent
Mineralwasser (-), das mineral water
Minute (-n), die minute
mir (to) me
mit with
Mittagessen (-), das lunch
möchten/möchte would like
Mode (-n), die fashion
Moment (-e), der moment
morgen tomorrow
Motorrad ("er), das motorbike
Museum (Museen), das museum
Musik (-en), die music
mussten: wir ~ we had to
Mutter ("), die mother

nach after; to
nachher afterwards
nächst -en/-e/es next
Nachschicht (-e), der dessert
Name (-n), der name
natürlich of course
nehmen to take
nein no
nett nice
nicht not
noch still;
Sonst noch etwas?
 Anything else?
normalerweise normally

Obstsalat (-e), der fruit salad
oder or
oft often
ohne without
Oma (-s), die grandma
Onkel (-), der uncle
Opa (-s), der grandpa
Orangensaft ("e), der orange juice

passen: Das würde mir ~.
That would suit me.
Partner (-), der / Partnerin (-nen), die partner
Passagier (-e), der passenger
Physik, die physics
Platz (‘e), der square
Pommes frites, die French fries, chips

Rechnung (-en), die bill
Reichstag, der German parliament building
Reis, der rice
reisen to travel
richtig right, correct; proper
Rinderbrühe (-n), die beef broth
rote Grütze (-n), die red fruit pudding
Rotkohl, der red cabbage
Rotwein (-e), der red wine

Saft (‘e), der juice
Salat (-e), der salad
Salatteller (-), der salad (plate)
S-Bahn (-en), die metropolitan railway, overground railway
schade a pity
Schlagsahne (-n), die whipped cream
Schlange stehen to stand in a line, to queue
schlecht bad
Schlüssel (-), der key
schon already
schön nice, lovely
Schweinebraten (-), der roast pork
Schwester (-n), die sister
schwimmen to swim
sehen to see
sehr very
seit since
selbstständig self-employed
Sie you (formal)
sind are
Sohn (‘e), der son
soll should
Sommer (-), der summer
Sonst noch etwas? Anything else?
Spanien Spain
spät late; **Wie ~ ist es?** What’s the time?

spielen to play
Spinat (-e), der spinach
Sport, der sport
Sport treiben to do sports
sprechen to speak
Stadtmitte (-n), die city centre
Straße (-n), die street
Straßenbahn (-en), die tram, street car
Stunde (-n), die hour;
Student (-en), der/Studentin (-nen), die student
studieren to study
Südamerika South America
Suppe (-n), die soup

Tag (-e), der day
Tante (-n), die aunt
Tasse (-n), die cup
Taxi (-s), das taxi
Tee (-s), der tea
teuer dear, expensive
Telefon (-e), das telephone
Theater (-), das theatre
Tochter (‘), die daughter
toll great
Tomate (-n), die tomato
Tomatensalat (-e), der tomato salad
treffen to meet
trinken to drink
tun to do

Über over
U-Bahn (-en), die underground
Uhr o’clock;
um 10 Uhr at 10 o’clock
um at; by
umsteigen to change (bus, train, etc.)
unbedingt definitely
uninteressant uninteresting
Universität (-en), die university
und and
ungefähr about
uns us
Urlaub (-e), der vacation

Vanilleeis (-), das vanilla ice (cream)
Vater (‘), der father
vegetarisch vegetarian
verheiratet married
Verkäufer (-), der /Verkäuferin

(-nen) die sales assistant
Verkehr, der traffic
Verspätung (-en), die delay
verstehen to understand
viel many
vielen Dank many thanks
vielleicht perhaps
Vollkaskoversicherung (-en), die fully comprehensive (car) insurance
von from, by; of
vor before, in front of
vorher beforehand
Vorspeise (-n), die starter

wann? when?
was? what?
war: ich ~ I was
waren were;
wart ihr ...? were you ...?
was für ...? what sort of ...?
Wein (e-), der wine
weit far
weiter further
wie? how? **Wie ist Ihr Name?** What is your name?
wie viele how many?
wieder again
wiederholen to repeat
Wifi-Anschluss (‘e), der wifi connection
Winterreifen (-), der winter tyre
wir we
wirklich really
wo? where?
Woche (-n), die week
Wochenende (-n), das weekend
woher? where ... from?
wohin? where ... to?
wohnen to live
wollen: ~ wir ... shall we ...
wunderbar wonderful

zahlen to pay
ziemlich fairly
Zimmer (-), das room
Zug (‘e), der train
zurück back
zusammen together
zwischen between
zweimal twice