



Learn in Your Car® **GERMAN**

by Henry N. Raymond

LEVEL ONE

Learn In Your Car – German is the only language learning system designed to teach a foreign language in your car as you drive, without the aid of a textbook. However, for your reference, this booklet contains the entire recorded text so that you can see how the words are spelled. This booklet also contains additional explanations which will be helpful to you if you have trouble understanding some of the concepts in the program.

ABOUT THIS COURSE

Learn In Your Car – German is designed and organized with the traveler in mind. The following guidelines are used:

1. The basic premise is that communicating in a language requires learning words, phrases and sentences: but you can't learn to communicate effectively in a language unless you know the individual meaning of each word.
2. The emphasis is on communication. Words, phrases or sentences can be used to communicate. It is not always necessary to use a complete sentence to convey a thought.
3. It teaches the way a child learns. Children start by learning one-word sentences, then two-word sentences, etc.
4. It teaches the most important things first. This course does not use your valuable memory to store useless words. The important words you need to survive and get around are taught first. Grammar is introduced in the later lessons, but it is taught with examples rather than rules.

5. No more than one new word is introduced at a time. This means you won't hear a sentence or a phrase and wonder which sound corresponds to which word.

6. No textbook is required. The fact that no more than one new word is introduced at a time enables you to use the CDs effectively without referring to a textbook. The CDs are designed to be used without a textbook so that you can use them while driving a car or while doing other things that require similar amounts of concentration.

7. Literal (word-for-word) translations are used as much as possible. This enables you to understand how a sentence or phrase is constructed and what the individual words mean.

HOW TO USE “LEARN IN YOUR CAR – GERMAN”

The first track on the first disk is an introduction. Lessons start on the following track.

Start by playing through Lesson One. For each expression you will hear the English version followed by a pause, then the German translation followed by a pause, then the German translation a second time followed by a third pause. At first, you will only be able to imitate the German words in the two pauses after the German translations (the second and third pauses). As you learn and progress, you will be able to recall and recite the German version during the first pause before you hear the first German translation. Be sure to speak the German expressions out loud. The rate at which you learn will be significantly slower if you do not speak the expressions aloud.

Play Lesson One several times until you learn most of it. Then start playing Lesson One followed by Lesson Two until you learn most of Lesson Two. As you progress, keep adding lessons. Always go back to the beginning of Lesson One to reinforce the material you have already learned. (As you progress through the material, you may want to restart at some place other than the start of Lesson One. This is fine as long as you know all the material ahead of your starting point. Later lessons are designed with the assumption that you already know the material in earlier lessons.)

NOTES ABOUT THE TEXT

- Words that are underlined in phrases in the text have the same meaning in both English and German. When a new word is introduced, it will usually be underlined.
- Literal translations are in brackets with an "L." such as: [L. This is a literal translation.]
- Words in brackets [like this] are understood, but are not heard on the recording.

NOTES ABOUT THE CDs

- The disc and track numbers for each lesson are listed in the Table of Contents.

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LESSON 1 – LEKTION 1

BASICS – GRUNDLAGEN

I	ich
you (singular, familiar)	du
you (polite)	Sie
he	er
she	sie
it	es
this / this one	das
that / that one	jenes
we	wir
you (plural, familiar)	ihr
you (polite)	Sie
they	sie
good <u>morning</u>	guten <u>Morgen</u>
good afternoon / good <u>day</u>	guten Tag
good <u>evening</u>	guten Abend
good <u>night</u>	gute Nacht
good-bye	auf Wiedersehen
please / you're welcome	bitte

thank you	.....	danke
yes	.....	ja
no	.....	nein
good	.....	gut
bad	.....	schlecht
master / Mr.	.....	Herr
woman / Mrs.	.....	Frau
young lady / Miss	.....	Fräulein

“du” = familiar “you” singular, used in casual conversation.

“Sie” = polite “you”, singular or plural, used with strangers or to be polite. Notice that this form is always capitalized.

“ihr” = plural “you”, familiar form, as in “you guys” or “you all”

“sie” = “she” or “they”. This form is not normally capitalized unless it is the first word of a sentence.

In German, all nouns (words that label people, places and things), pronouns (words that take the place of nouns such as: “I”, “you”, “he”, “she”, “it”, “we”, “they”), adjectives (words that describe nouns, such as: “big”, “small”, “heavy”, “beautiful”, etc.), and articles (such as: “the”, “a” or “an”) are declined. This means that their endings change depending on their use in a sentence. This is not very important at this point, but will become more important as you progress. There are four cases. The following is a brief summary for your future reference. Don’t even try to learn this at this point:

Nominative case: This case is used for the subject of a sentence. The pronouns shown above are subject pronouns and are therefore in nominative case. All nouns which stand alone (not used in phrases or sentences) in this text are in nominative case.

Accusative case: This case is used for the direct object of a sentence. The verb in the sentence does the action to the direct object.

Dative case: This case is used for the indirect object of a sentence. The indirect object is something or someone the action is done “to” or “for”.

Genitive case: This case is used to show possession as in “of the”.

In the sentence, “The man bought the car of the boy for his wife”, “man” is the subject (nominative), “car” is the direct object (accusative), “wife” is the indirect object (dative), and “of the boy” shows possession (genitive).

The best way to learn all of this is to just listen to the correct way to say things and to practice repeating what you hear.

LESSON 2 – LEKTION 2

BASIC PHRASES – EINFACHE REDEWENDUNGEN

I <u>want</u> ...	Ich <u>will</u> ...
I <u>don't</u> want...	Ich will <u>nicht</u> ...
Where?	Wo?
Where <u>is</u> ... ?	Wo <u>ist</u> ... ?
Where is the <u>toilet</u> ?	Wo ist die <u>Toilette</u> ?
How much?	Wie viel?
How much does it cost? [L. How much <u>costs</u> it?]	Wie viel <u>kostet</u> es?
clock / o'clock	Uhr
What time?	Wie viel Uhr?
At what time?	<u>Um</u> wie viel Uhr?
You <u>have</u> ... (polite)	Sie <u>haben</u> ...
Do you have... ? / Have <u>you</u> ... ? (polite)	Haben Sie... ?
I <u>understand</u> .	Ich <u>verstehe</u> .
I <u>don't</u> understand.	Ich verstehe <u>nicht</u> .
You <u>understand</u> ? (polite)	<u>Verstehen</u> Sie?
It <u>is</u> ...	Es <u>ist</u> ...
Is <u>it</u> ... ?	Ist <u>es</u> ... ?

LESSON 3 – LEKTION 3

TRANSPORTATION NOUNS – REISEN: WÖRTER

train	Zug
<u>the</u> train	<u>der</u> Zug
a train	<u>ein</u> Zug
the <u>trains</u>	die <u>Züge</u>
<u>the</u> automobile	<u>der</u> Wagen / <u>das</u> Auto
<u>an</u> automobile	<u>ein</u> Wagen / <u>ein</u> Auto
<u>the</u> taxi	<u>das</u> Taxi
a <u>taxi</u>	<u>ein</u> <u>Taxi</u>
the <u>taxis</u>	die <u>Taxis</u>
the boat / <u>the</u> ship	<u>das</u> <u>Schiff</u>
<u>a</u> boat / <u>a</u> ship	<u>ein</u> Schiff
<u>the</u> airplane	<u>das</u> <u>Flugzeug</u>
<u>an</u> airplane	<u>ein</u> Flugzeug
<u>the</u> bus	<u>der</u> <u>Autobus</u> / <u>der</u> <u>Bus</u>
<u>the</u> <u>bus stop</u>	die <u>Bushaltestelle</u>
<u>a</u> bus stop	<u>eine</u> Bushaltestelle
the <u>ticket</u> / <u>the</u> <u>map</u>	die <u>Karte</u>
<u>a</u> ticket	<u>eine</u> Karte

the <u>tickets</u>	die <u>Karten</u>
a <u>ticket to ride</u>	eine <u>Fahrkarte</u>
the <u>ticket window</u>	der <u>Fahrkartenschalter</u>
the <u>ticket office</u>	die <u>Verkaufsstelle</u>
the <u>airport</u>	der <u>Flughafen</u>
<u>an airport</u>	<u>ein Flughafen</u>
the <u>flight</u>	der <u>Flug</u>
the <u>connection</u>	die <u>Verbindung</u> / der Anschluss
the <u>connections</u>	die <u>Verbindungen</u>
<u>a connection</u>	<u>eine Verbindung</u>
the <u>toilets</u>	die <u>Toiletten</u>
the <u>gate</u>	der <u>Flugsteig</u>
the <u>railway</u>	die <u>Eisenbahn</u>
the <u>train station</u>	der <u>Bahnhof</u>
the <u>platform</u>	der <u>Bahnsteig</u>
<u>Which platform?</u>	<u>Welcher Bahnsteig?</u>
<u>Which track?</u>	<u>Welches Gleis?</u>
<u>Which train car?</u>	<u>Welcher Wagen?</u>

In German, all nouns have a gender. That is, they are considered masculine or feminine or neuter. Words modifying nouns (adjectives and articles) must agree in gender with the nouns. (To agree in gender means

that the endings of the adjectives and articles change depending on the gender of the noun they modify.) Adjectives and articles must also agree in number (singular or plural) with the nouns they modify.

Adjectives and articles must also agree in case. All examples shown here are nominative case. That means that they would be used as subjects of sentences in this form. Don't try to learn all of these details at this point. Just learn how to say things and use this information for reference if you don't understand why the ending of a word changes under different conditions.

In German, there are no definite rules for forming the plurals of nouns. In general, the plural form of all nouns must be memorized just as the gender must be memorized. One can often recognize a plural noun by the article that precedes it.

The interrogative pronoun “which” (welcher) also changes its ending depending on gender, number and case.

In nominative case:

The article “the” = “der” (masculine), “die” (feminine), “das” (neuter). The articles “a” or “an” = “ein” (masc.), “eine” (fem.), “ein” (neut.). The pronoun “which” = “welcher” (masc.), “welche” (fem.), “welches” (neut.).

In German, all nouns are capitalized.

LESSON 4 – LEKTION 4

TRANSPORTATION PHRASES – REISEN: REDEWENDUNGEN

<u>Where</u> is the train station?	<u>Wo</u> ist der Bahnhof?
Where <u>are</u> the toilets, please?	Wo <u>sind</u> die Toiletten, bitte?
<u>to the</u> train station, please	<u>zum</u> Bahnhof, bitte
to the <u>airport</u> , please	zum <u>Flughafen</u> , bitte
I <u>would like</u>	Ich <u>möchte</u> ...
I would like a <u>taxi</u>	Ich möchte ein <u>Taxi</u> .
I would like a <u>ticket for traveling</u>	Ich möchte eine <u>Fahrkarte</u> .
A ticket <u>to</u>	Eine Fahrkarte <u>nach</u> ...
the train <u>to</u> Madrid	der Zug <u>nach</u> Madrid
the train <u>from</u> Madrid	der Zug <u>von</u> Madrid
the train <u>from</u> Madrid to Paris	der Zug <u>von</u> Madrid nach Paris
first	erster / erste / erstes
first <u>class</u>	erster <u>Klasse</u>
<u>second</u> class	<u>zweiter</u> Klasse
a <u>one way</u> ticket	eine <u>einfache</u> Fahrkarte
a <u>round trip</u> ticket	eine <u>Rückfahrkarte</u>
no smoking / <u>no smoker</u>	<u>Nichtraucher</u>
At what time <u>does</u> the train <u>leave</u> ?	Um wie viel Uhr <u>fährt</u> der Zug?

At what time <u>does</u> the train <u>arrive</u> ?	Um wie viel Uhr <u>kommt</u> der Zug <u>an</u> ?
Where is the <u>bus</u> to Munich?	Wo ist der <u>Bus</u> nach München?
Which <u>number</u> ?	Welche <u>Nummer</u> ?
Which <u>seat</u> ?	Welcher <u>Platz</u> ?
seat number <u>five</u>	Platz Nummer <u>fünf</u>
the <u>seat reservation ticket</u>	die <u>Platzkarte</u>
the timetable / the <u>schedule</u>	der <u>Fahrplan</u>
the <u>first</u> train	der <u>erste</u> Zug
the <u>second</u> train	der <u>zweite</u> Zug
the <u>next</u> train	der <u>nächste</u> Zug
the <u>last</u> train	der <u>letzte</u> Zug

The polite way to say “I want” in German is “Ich möchte” which can be translated to “I would like”, as in “I would like to have”. One should use “Ich möchte” (from the verb “mögen”) instead of “Ich will” (from the verb “wollen”) whenever possible. The use of “Ich will” can be considered demanding and not very polite.

The verb “ankommen” (to arrive) has what is called a separable prefix. When a verb with a separable prefix is used in a sentence, the prefix is placed at the end of the clause.

“zum” = “zu” + “dem” = “to the”. “Der Bahnhof” (nominative case) changes to “dem Bahnhof” (dative case) because it follows the preposition “zu” (to).

LESSON 5 – LEKTION 5

MONEY – GELD

the <u>money</u>	das <u>Geld</u>
the <u>euro</u>	der <u>Euro</u> / der <u>Eurodollar</u>
the <u>bank</u>	die <u>Bank</u>
Where <u>is</u> the bank?	Wo <u>ist</u> die Bank?
the <u>currency</u>	die <u>Währung</u>
the <u>coins</u>	die <u>Münzen</u>
the <u>small change</u>	das <u>Kleingeld</u>
to change / to exchange	wechseln
money exchange	Geldwechsel
the <u>currency exchange office</u>	die <u>Wechselstube</u>
I would like to change <u>some</u> money.	Ich möchte <u>etwas</u> Geld wechseln.
to buy	kaufen
I <u>would like</u> to buy euros.	Ich <u>möchte</u> Euro kaufen.
the <u>exchange rate</u>	der <u>Wechselkurs</u>
What is the exchange rate? / <u>How</u> is the exchange rate?	<u>Wie</u> ist der Wechselkurs?

a <u>banknote</u>	eine <u>Banknote</u>
the <u>check</u>	der <u>Scheck</u>
to travel	reisen
a <u>traveler's check</u>	ein <u>Reisescheck</u>
the <u>credit</u>	der <u>Kredit</u>
a <u>credit card</u>	eine <u>Kreditkarte</u>
the ATM / the cash machine	der Geldautomat

LESSON 6 – LEKTION 6

HOTEL – HOTEL

the <u>hotel</u>	das <u>Hotel</u>
the <u>youth hostel</u>	die <u>Jugendherberge</u>
the <u>room</u>	das <u>Zimmer</u>
a <u>better room</u>	ein <u>besseres</u> Zimmer
I <u>would like</u> a better room.	Ich <u>möchte</u> ein besseres Zimmer.
the <u>bathroom</u>	das <u>Bad</u>
<u>with</u> bathroom	<u>mit</u> Bad
<u>without</u> bathroom	<u>ohne</u> Bad
a <u>shower</u>	eine <u>Dusche</u>
the <u>wash basin</u>	das <u>Waschbecken</u>

I would like a <u>room</u> with a bathroom.	Ich möchte ein <u>Zimmer</u> mit Bad.
and a shower	<u>und</u> Dusche
How much <u>does</u> it <u>cost</u> ?	Wie viel <u>kostet</u> es?
expensive	teuer
<u>very</u> expensive	<u>sehr</u> teuer
too <u>much</u>	zu <u>viel</u>
too <u>expensive</u>	zu <u>teuer</u>
It's <u>too</u> expensive.	Es ist <u>zu</u> teuer.
cheap	billig
cheaper	billiger
Do you have a <u>cheaper</u> room? (polite)	Haben Sie ein <u>billigeres</u> Zimmer?
Do you have the <u>key</u> ? (polite)	Haben Sie den <u>Schlüssel</u> ?
the <u>week</u>	die <u>Woche</u>
<u>per</u> week	<u>pro</u> Woche
per <u>night</u>	<u>pro</u> Nacht
air conditioning	Klimaanlage
no vacancy / full	besetzt
vacancy / room <u>free</u>	Zimmer <u>frei</u>
It <u>works</u>	Es <u>funktioniert</u> .
It does <u>not</u> work.	Es funktioniert <u>nicht</u> .
The shower is <u>broken</u>	Die Dusche ist <u>kaputt</u> .

to reserve reservieren

I would like to make a reservation. /

I would like to reserve a room. Ich möchte ein Zimmer reservieren.

LESSON 7 – LEKTION 7 IMPORTANT WORDS – WICHTIGE WÖRTER

the water das Wasser

drinking water Trinkwasser

the luggage das Gepäck

my luggage mein Gepäck

the suitcase der Koffer

the suitcases die Koffer

my suitcase mein Koffer

my suitcases meine Koffer

this suitcase dieser Koffer

that suitcase jener Koffer

that one there jener dort

that one over there jener dort drüben

this ticket diese Fahrkarte

the backpack der Rucksack

the <u>baggage</u> check	die <u>Gepäckaufbewahrung</u>
the <u>key</u>	der <u>Schlüssel</u>
the <u>locker</u>	das <u>Schließfach</u>
the <u>railroad</u>	die <u>Eisenbahn</u>
the <u>city</u>	die <u>Stadt</u>
the town / the <u>small city</u>	die <u>Kleinstadt</u>
the <u>village</u>	das <u>Dorf</u>
a <u>map</u>	eine <u>Karte</u> / eine <u>Landkarte</u>
the <u>city map</u>	der <u>Stadtplan</u>
open	offen
closed	geschlossen
the passport [L. the <u>travelpass</u>]	der <u>Reisepass</u>
the ticket <u>book</u>	das <u>Fahrkartenbuch</u>
the <u>police</u>	die <u>Polizei</u>
the <u>police officer</u>	der <u>Polizist</u>
the <u>city center</u>	das <u>Stadtzentrum</u>
the <u>old</u> city / the <u>old</u> town	die <u>Altstadt</u>

The German letter ß is called an sz (es-tset). It can be thought of as a double “s” as in “ss”. It is used to indicate that the preceding vowel is long. A diphthong counts as a long vowel, therefore the ß is also used after diphthongs, e.g. “weiß”.

It is important to learn the genders of nouns along with the nouns. The genders of nouns can be determined by the definite articles (“der” = masculine, “die” = feminine, “das” = neuter) which precede them (in singular number, nominative case).

Nouns preceded by the indefinite article “eine” are feminine, but those preceded by “ein” can be either masculine or neuter.

LESSON 8 – LEKTION 8

DIRECTIONS – AUSKUNFT

to the <u>right</u>	nach <u>rechts</u>
to the <u>left</u>	nach <u>links</u>
Turn to the right. [L. <u>Go</u> you to [the] right.] (polite)	<u>Gehen</u> Sie nach rechts.
Turn <u>to</u> the left. (polite)	Gehen Sie <u>nach</u> links.
straight ahead	geradeaus
the <u>corner</u>	die <u>Ecke</u>
<u>around</u> the corner	<u>um</u> die Ecke
the <u>street</u>	die <u>Straße</u>
the <u>side</u>	die <u>Seite</u>
the <u>other</u> side	die <u>andere</u> Seite
the <u>other</u> <u>side</u> <u>of</u> the street	die andere <u>Straßenseite</u>

the <u>end</u> of the street	das <u>Ende</u> der Straße
<u>to</u> the bank	<u>zur</u> Bank
here	hier
there	dort
over <u>there</u>	<u>dort</u> drüben
near	nahe / nahe bei
close by	in der Nähe
<u>near</u> the corner	<u>in der Nähe</u> von der Ecke / <u>nahe</u> bei der Ecke
far	weit
far <u>away</u>	weit <u>weg</u>
far <u>from</u> here	weit <u>von</u> hier
the <u>address</u>	die <u>Adresse</u>
<u>this</u> address	<u>diese</u> Adresse
next to	neben
as far as / until	bis
as far as <u>[to]</u> the bank	bis <u>zur</u> Bank
as far as <u>[to]</u> the <u>corner</u>	bis zur <u>Ecke</u>
<u>to</u> the end of the street	bis <u>zum</u> Ende der Straße

In German, two or more words (nouns) are often combined to make a large word. These are called compound nouns. The word “Straßenseite” above is a typical example.

Notice that “die Straße” (feminine) changes to “das Ende der Straße”. This is because “die” (nominative case) changes to “der” in the genitive case. The genitive case shows possession. “Der” in this case means “of the”. A similar sort of thing happens with “die Ecke” (feminine) which changes to “in der Nähe von der Ecke”. In this case, “die” changes to “der” in the dative case. This is because the preposition “von” (of) must be followed by the dative case.

“zur” = “zu” + “der” = “to the”. “Die Bank” (nominative case) changes to “der Bank” (dative case) because it follows the preposition “zu” (to).

“zum” = “zu” + “dem” = “to the” (neuter or masculine)

LESSON 9 – LEKTION 9

NUMBERS – ZAHLEN

0	.....	null
1	.....	eins
2	.....	zwei
3	.....	drei
4	.....	vier
5	.....	fünf
6	.....	sechs

7	.....	sieben
8	.....	acht
9	.....	neun
10	.....	zehn

LESSON 10 – LEKTION 10

MORE NUMBERS – MEHR ZAHLEN

11	.....	elf
12	.....	zwölf
13	.....	dreizehn
14	.....	vierzehn
15	.....	fünfzehn
16	.....	sechzehn
17	.....	siebzehn
18	.....	achtzehn
19	.....	neunzehn
20	.....	zwanzig

LESSON 11 – LEKTION 11

BIG NUMBERS – GROSSE ZAHLEN

20	.....	zwanzig
21	.....	einundzwanzig
22	.....	zweiundzwanzig
30	.....	dreißig
31	.....	einunddreißig
32	.....	zweiunddreißig
33	.....	dreiunddreißig
40	.....	vierzig
41	.....	einundvierzig
50	.....	fünfzig
60	.....	sechzig
70	.....	siebzig
80	.....	achtzig
90	.....	neunzig
100	.....	einhundert

LESSON 12 – LEKTION 12

VERY BIG NUMBERS – SEHR GROSSE ZAHLEN

100	hundert
101	hunderteins
102	hundertzwei
115	hundertfünfzehn
200	zweihundert
220	zweihundertzwanzig
300	dreihundert
400	vierhundert
500	fünfhundert
600	sechshundert
700	siebenhundert
800	achtihundert
900	neuhundert
1000	tausend
1100	tausendeinhundert
1200	tausendzweihundert
1500	tausendfünfhundert
10,000	zehntausend

100,000	hunderttausend
1,000,000	eine Million

In German, periods are used instead of commas to separate every three digits in very large numbers.
 Commas are used instead of decimal points. For example:

1,523,765.34 becomes 1.523.765,34

LESSON 13 – LEKTION 13 AT THE RESTAURANT – IM RESTAURANT

the <u>table</u>	der <u>Tisch</u>
the <u>person</u>	die <u>Person</u>
For <u>how many</u> persons?	Für <u>wie viele</u> Personen?
I would like a table <u>for</u> 2.	Ich möchte einen Tisch <u>für</u> zwei.
I <u>would like</u> this table.	Ich <u>möchte</u> diesen Tisch.
I would like <u>that one</u> over there.	Ich möchte <u>den</u> dort drüben.
<u>another</u> table	einen <u>anderen</u> Tisch
Do you have <u>another</u> table? (polite)	Haben Sie <u>einen anderen</u> Tisch?
the <u>window</u>	das <u>Fenster</u>
near the window [L. in the <u>nearness</u> of the window]	in der <u>Nähe</u> vom Fenster
The <u>menu</u> please.	Die <u>Speisekarte</u> , bitte.

The <u>bill</u> please.	Die <u>Rechnung</u> , bitte.
included	inbegriffen
Is the <u>service</u> included?	Ist die <u>Bedienung</u> inbegriffen?
the <u>soup</u>	die <u>Suppe</u>
the <u>salad</u>	der <u>Salat</u>
an <u>appetizer</u>	eine <u>Vorspeise</u>
the <u>dessert</u>	der <u>Nachtisch</u>
the <u>drink</u>	das <u>Getränk</u>
the <u>waiter</u>	der <u>Kellner</u> / der <u>Ober</u>
the <u>waitress</u>	die <u>Kellnerin</u>
to call a waiter	Herr Ober!
to call a waiter or waitress	Entschuldigen Sie!
to pay	bezahlen
I would like <u>to pay</u> , please.	Ich möchte <u>bezahlen</u> , bitte.
Two <u>coffees</u> , please.	Zwei <u>Kaffee</u> , bitte.
Would you <u>like</u> a dessert? (polite)	Möchten Sie einen Nachtisch?
“vom,” = “von” + “dem” = “of the”, “from the”, or “by the”	

LESSON 14 – LEKTION 14

SHOPPING – EINKAUFEN

How much <u>does</u> this <u>cost</u> ?	Wie viel <u>kostet</u> das?
this one [near]	dieser [(m) / diese (f) / dieses (n)]
that one [farther away]	jener [(m) / jene (f) / jenes (n)]
that one <u>over there</u>	jener <u>dort drüben</u>
these <u>here</u>	diese <u>hier</u>
those <u>there</u>	jene <u>dort</u>
those <u>over there</u>	jene <u>dort drüben</u>
large	groß
larger	größer
<u>the largest</u>	<u>der</u> [die, das] <u>größte</u>
small	klein
smaller	kleiner
<u>the smallest</u>	<u>der</u> [die, das] <u>kleinste</u>
<u>like</u> this	<u>wie</u> dieser [diese, dieses]
like this, <u>but</u> bigger	wie dieses, <u>aber</u> größer
better	besser
expensive	teuer
more expensive	teurer

<u>less</u> expensive	.....	<u>weniger</u> teuer
<u>too</u> expensive	.....	<u>zu</u> teuer
cheap	.....	billig
something	.....	etwas
I would like something <u>cheaper</u>.	.....	Ich möchte etwas <u>Billigeres</u> .
I would like <u>something</u> like this.	.....	Ich möchte <u>so</u> etwas wie dieses.
I <u>am looking for</u>...	.....	Ich <u>suche</u> ...
No, <u>not</u> like that.	.....	Nein, <u>nicht</u> so.
<u>Many</u> thanks.	.....	<u>Vielen</u> Dank.
You're welcome.	.....	Bitte.

In German, the endings of adjectives and articles change depending on gender, number and case. In grammar books you can find tables which will show which ending to use in each situation. The best way to learn, however, is just to hear many examples of the correct way to say things and to practice these examples.

In some of the above examples, words change depending on gender, number and case. For some of these examples, the appropriate word(s) for genders other than the ones on the recordings are shown in brackets.

LESSON 15 – LEKTION 15

TIME, GENERAL – ZEIT, GENERELL

the <u>moment</u>	der <u>Moment</u>
the <u>day</u>	der <u>Tag</u>
the <u>week</u>	die <u>Woche</u>
the <u>month</u>	der <u>Monat</u>
the <u>year</u>	das <u>Jahr</u>
today	heute
tomorrow	morgen
yesterday	gestern
now	jetzt
<u>not</u> now	<u>nicht</u> jetzt
<u>not</u> yet	<u>noch</u> nicht
<u>this</u> year	<u>dieses</u> Jahr
<u>next</u> year	<u>nächstes</u> Jahr
<u>last</u> year	<u>voriges</u> Jahr / <u>letztes</u> Jahr
<u>in</u> two days	<u>in</u> zwei Tagen
<u>within</u> two days	<u>innerhalb von</u> zwei Tagen
two days <u>ago</u>	<u>vor</u> zwei Tagen
two times	zweimal

three times	.....	dreimal
one <u>more</u> time	.....	<u>noch</u> einmal
again	.....	wieder
on time	.....	pünktlich

LESSON 16 – LEKTION 16

TIME OF DAY – TAGESZEIT

the <u>time</u>	.....	die <u>Zeit</u>
How <u>long</u>?	.....	Wie <u>lange</u> ?
What time <u>is</u> it?	.....	Wie viel Uhr <u>ist</u> es?
How <u>late</u> is it?	.....	Wie <u>spät</u> ist es?
the <u>morning</u>	.....	der <u>Morgen</u>
tomorrow morning / tomorrow <u>early</u>	.....	morgen <u>früh</u>
noon	.....	Mittag
the <u>afternoon</u>	.....	der <u>Nachmittag</u>
the <u>evening</u>	.....	der <u>Abend</u>
the <u>night</u>	.....	die <u>Nacht</u>
midnight	.....	Mitternacht
a <u>second</u>	.....	eine <u>Sekunde</u>
a <u>minute</u>	.....	eine <u>Minute</u>

an <u>hour</u>	eine <u>Stunde</u>
8 <u>o'clock</u>	acht <u>Uhr</u>
<u>It's</u> one o'clock.	<u>Es ist</u> ein Uhr.
<u>It's</u> <u>eight</u> o'clock.	<u>Es ist</u> <u>acht</u> Uhr.
a <u>quarter</u> past eight	<u>Viertel</u> nach acht
8: <u>15</u>	acht Uhr <u>fünfzehn</u>
half past eight / <u>half</u> nine	<u>halb</u> neun
a quarter <u>to</u> nine	Viertel <u>vor</u> neun
8: <u>50</u>	acht Uhr <u>fünfzig</u>
ten minutes <u>to</u> nine	zehn <u>vor</u> neun
8 o'clock in the <u>morning</u>	acht Uhr <u>morgens</u> / acht Uhr früh
4 <u>o'clock</u> in the afternoon	vier <u>Uhr</u> nachmittags
8 <u>o'clock</u> at night	acht <u>Uhr</u> abends
1600 hours	sechzehn Uhr

LESSON 17 – LEKTION 17

QUESTIONS – FRAGEN

Who?	Wer?
Who is <u>it</u> ?	Wer ist <u>es</u> ?
What?	Was?

What <u>is</u> it?	Was <u>ist</u> es?
What is <u>this</u> ? / What is <u>that</u> ?	Was ist <u>das</u> ?
What is that <u>over there</u> ?	Was ist das <u>dort drüben</u> ?
What did you say? [L. <u>How</u> please]	<u>Wie</u> bitte?
What did you say? / What <u>were</u> you <u>saying</u> ? (polite)	Was <u>sagten</u> Sie?
When?	Wann?
When does the train <u>depart</u> ?	Wann <u>fährt</u> der Zug <u>ab</u> ?
Where?	Wo?
Where is the <u>subway</u> ?	Wo ist die <u>U-Bahn</u> ?
Which?	Welcher? [welche, welches]
Which bus <u>travels</u> to Hamburg?	Welcher Bus <u>fährt</u> nach Hamburg?
Why?	Warum?
Why <u>not</u> ?	Warum <u>nicht</u> ?
How?	Wie?
How's it going? / How <u>goes</u> it?	Wie <u>geht's</u> ?
How are <u>you</u> ? (polite)	Wie geht es <u>Ihnen</u> ?
How much?	Wie viel?
How many?	Wie viele?
How many <u>kilometers</u> ?	Wie viele <u>Kilometer</u> ?
How <u>far</u> ?	Wie <u>weit</u> ?
Do you <u>want</u> ... ? (polite)	<u>Wollen</u> Sie... ?

<u>Would</u> you <u>like</u> ... ? (polite)	.....	<u>Möchten</u> Sie... ?
<u>Do</u> you <u>want</u> ... ? (singular, familiar)	.....	<u>Willst</u> du... ?
<u>Would</u> you <u>like</u> ... ? (singular, familiar)	.....	<u>Möchtest</u> du... ?
“geht’s” = “geht” + “es”		

“Abfahren” (to depart) is another example of a verb with a separable prefix. Note that the prefix goes to the end of the sentence.

Notice the difference between “abfahren” (to depart) and “fahren” (to travel, drive or ride).

LESSON 18 – LEKTION 18

SHOPS – GESCHÄFTE

the <u>store</u> / the <u>shop</u>	.....	das <u>Geschäft</u>
a <u>bakery</u>	.....	eine <u>Bäckerei</u>
the <u>butcher shop</u>	.....	die <u>Metzgerei</u>
a <u>pharmacy</u>	.....	eine <u>Apotheke</u>
the <u>supermarket</u>	.....	der <u>Supermarkt</u>
the <u>pastry shop</u>	.....	die <u>Konditorei</u>
the <u>office</u>	.....	das <u>Büro</u> / das <u>Amt</u>
the <u>post office</u>	.....	das <u>Postamt</u> / die <u>Post</u>

the <u>customs office</u>	das <u>Zollamt</u>
a <u>laundry</u>	eine <u>Wäscherei</u>
the <u>barber</u> / the <u>hairdresser</u>	der <u>Friseur</u>
the <u>beauty salon</u>	der <u>Kosmetiksalon</u>
a <u>bookshop</u>	eine <u>Buchhandlung</u>
the <u>department store</u>	das <u>Warenhaus</u> / das <u>Kaufhaus</u>
the <u>market</u>	der <u>Markt</u>
the <u>police station</u>	die <u>Polizeiwache</u>
the <u>restaurant</u>	das <u>Restaurant</u>
the <u>cafe</u> / the <u>coffeehouse</u>	das <u>Café</u>
a <u>travel agency</u>	ein <u>Reisebüro</u>
the <u>delicatessen</u>	das <u>Delikatessengeschäft</u>

LESSON 19 – LEKTION 19

NOUNS – HAUPTWÖRTER

the <u>town</u> / the <u>city</u>	die <u>Stadt</u>
the <u>cities</u>	die <u>Städte</u>
the <u>country</u>	das <u>Land</u>
the <u>countries</u>	die <u>Länder</u>
the <u>state</u>	der <u>Staat</u>

the <u>states</u>	die <u>Staaten</u>
the <u>United States</u>	die <u>Vereinigten Staaten</u>
the <u>name</u>	der <u>Name</u>
the <u>food</u>	das <u>Essen</u>
the <u>gift</u>	das <u>Geschenk</u>
a <u>male friend</u>	ein <u>Freund</u>
a <u>female friend</u>	eine <u>Freundin</u>
the <u>postage stamp</u>	die <u>Briefmarke</u>
the <u>entrance</u>	der <u>Eingang</u>
the <u>exit</u>	der <u>Ausgang</u>
the <u>garment</u>	das <u>Kleidungsstück</u>
the <u>clothes</u>	die <u>Kleider</u>
the <u>dirty laundry</u>	die <u>schmutzige</u> Wäsche
the <u>thing</u>	das <u>Ding</u>
the <u>other / the other one</u>	der [die, das] <u>andere</u>
nothing	nichts
a <u>man</u>	ein <u>Mann</u>
a <u>woman</u>	eine <u>Frau</u>
a <u>wife</u>	eine <u>Ehefrau</u>
the <u>husband</u>	der <u>Ehemann</u>
the <u>child</u>	das <u>Kind</u>

the <u>weather</u>	das <u>Wetter</u>
the <u>word</u>	das <u>Wort</u>
the <u>consulate</u>	das <u>Konsulat</u>
the <u>beach</u>	der <u>Strand</u>
the <u>problem</u>	das <u>Problem</u>
the <u>piece</u>	das <u>Stück</u>
the <u>cashier's desk</u>	die <u>Kasse</u>
the <u>delay</u>	die <u>Verspätung</u>
the <u>opposite</u>	das <u>Gegenteil</u>
the <u>house</u>	das <u>Haus</u>

LESSON 20 – LEKTION 20

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS – ADJEKTIVE UND ADVERBIEN

big / tall	groß
small / short	klein
good / well	gut
not good	nicht gut
bad / badly	schlecht
much	viel
very	sehr

enough	genug
hot	heiß
warm	warm
cold	kalt
ahead of schedule / early	früh
behind schedule / delayed / late	verspätet
easy	leicht
difficult	schwierig
beautiful	schön
sometimes	manchmal
few	wenige
a few	ein paar
many	viele
more	mehr
less	weniger
almost	fast / beinahe
<u>approximately</u>	<u>ungefähr</u> / <u>etwa</u>
important	wichtig
same	gleich
similar	ähnlich
opposite	entgegengesetzt

different	verschieden
up	auf
up there	hinauf
below / under	unter
down / down there [L. there under]	hinunter
above	über
upstairs	oben
downstairs	unten
fast	schnell
slow / slowly	langsam
slower	langsamer
slowest	der [die, das] langsamste
near	nahe
nearer	näher
nearest	der [die, das] nächste
only	nur
alone	allein
already	schon
now	jetzt
ready	bereit / fertig
Spanish	spanisch

English	.....	englisch
American	.....	amerikanisch
British	.....	britisch
high	.....	hoch
short / brief	.....	kurz
low	.....	niedrig

Adjectives and adverbs are descriptive words which modify or describe other words. Adjectives modify nouns. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. If a word modifies another word which is not a noun, then it is probably an adverb.

Adjectives must agree in number (singular or plural), gender (masculine or feminine), and case with the words they modify. Adverbs do not change.

LESSON 21 – LEKTION 21

VERBS – VERBEN

to be	.....	sein
to have	.....	haben
to want	.....	wollen
to go / to walk	.....	gehen

to do / to make	machen
to eat	essen
to drink	trinken
to buy	kaufen
to sell	verkaufen
to rent	mieten
to pay	zahlen
to pay for	bezahlen
to see	sehen
to look for	suchen
to look at	anschauen
to know something	wissen
to be acquainted with	kennen
to understand	verstehen
to come	kommen
to arrive	ankommen
to write	schreiben
to close	schließen
to open	öffnen
to learn / to study	lernen
to drive or ride / to go	fahren

to depart in a vehicle	abfahren
to go out	ausgehen
to leave something somewhere	lassen
to leave a place	verlassen
to say	sagen
to speak	sprechen
to lose	verlieren
to steal	stehlen
to stop	anhalten
to like	mögen / gern haben
to love	lieben
to live	leben
to cost	kosten
to sleep	schlafen
to cut	schneiden
to take	nehmen
to finish / to end	beenden
to travel	reisen
to depart on a trip	abreisen
to be able to (as in “can”)	können
to be able to (as in “may”) / to be allowed to	dürfen

to have to (as in “should”)	.....	sollen
to have to (as in “must”)	.....	müssen
to need	.....	brauchen
to mean	.....	meinen
to repeat	.....	wiederholen

These are the infinitive forms of these verbs (i.e. “to be”, “to go”, “to see”, etc.). To speak correctly you need to use the correct form (conjugation) of the verb. If you don’t know the correct conjugation, use the infinitive. You will most likely be understood.

In most smaller dictionaries, only the infinitive form of a verb is listed. (In English, the infinitive form is listed without the “to”.) For example, in a small English dictionary, you would find “eat”, but most likely wouldn’t find “ate”, “eaten”, “eats”, etc.

LESSON 22 – LEKTION 22 PREPOSITIONS – PRÄPOSITIONEN

to	.....	nach
at / by / with	.....	bei
to / at	.....	zu
from / of	.....	von

from / out of	aus
with	mit
without	ohne
for / intended for	für
per	pro
on	auf / an
over	über
under	unter
below	unterhalb
in / into	in
inside	drinnen
within	innerhalb
outside	außerhalb / draußen
in front of / ahead of	vor
in back of / behind	hinter
before [time]	vor
after [time]	nach
near	nahe / in der Nähe
far	weit
next to / beside	neben
around	um

against	gegen
between	zwischen
during	während
since	seit
in the middle of	mitten in
through	durch
across	quer durch
across from / opposite from	gegenüber von

LESSON 23 – LEKTION 23

PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS – PRÄPOSITIONEN UND PRONOMEN

for <u>me</u>	für <u>mich</u>
for <u>you</u> (singular, familiar)	für <u>dich</u>
for <u>you</u> (polite)	für <u>Sie</u>
for <u>him</u>	für <u>ihn</u>
for <u>her</u>	für <u>sie</u>
for <u>it</u> (neuter)	für <u>es</u>
for <u>us</u>	für <u>uns</u>
for <u>you</u> (polite)	für <u>Sie</u>
for <u>you</u> (plural, familiar)	für <u>euch</u>

for <u>them</u>	für <u>sie</u>
with <u>me</u>	mit <u>mir</u>
with <u>you</u> (singular, familiar)	mit <u>dir</u>
with <u>you</u> (polite)	mit <u>Ihnen</u>
with <u>him</u>	mit <u>ihm</u>
with <u>her</u>	mit <u>ihr</u>
with <u>it</u>	mit <u>ihm</u>
with <u>us</u>	mit <u>uns</u>
with <u>you</u> (polite)	mit <u>Ihnen</u>
with <u>you</u> (plural, familiar)	mit <u>euch</u>
with <u>them</u>	mit <u>ihnen</u>
to <u>him</u>	zu <u>ihm</u>
from <u>you</u> (polite)	von <u>Ihnen</u>
from <u>you</u> (singular, familiar)	von <u>dir</u>
without <u>me</u>	ohne <u>mich</u>
before <u>us</u>	vor <u>uns</u>
after <u>you</u> (polite)	nach <u>Ihnen</u>
after <u>you</u> (plural, familiar)	nach <u>euch</u>
in front of <u>them</u>	vor <u>ihnen</u>
near <u>you</u> / beside <u>you</u> (plural, familiar)	bei <u>euch</u>
behind <u>you</u> (polite)	hinter <u>Ihnen</u>

through it durch es

In German, most prepositional pronouns are in either the accusative case or the dative case. The objects of some prepositions are always in the accusative case (as with “für” above) and some are always in the dative case (as with “mit” above). (In addition, the objects of some prepositions are in the genitive case, but pronouns in this position are not as common.)

Some prepositions can have objects in either the accusative or dative case depending on how the preposition is used. For these prepositions (such as ones corresponding to “above”, “below”, “behind”, “in front of”, “between”, “over”, “under”, “in”, etc.) the rule is generally as follows: For a stable situation or statement, use the dative case. For a situation with directional action or motion, use the accusative case.

LESSON 24 – LEKTION 24

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES – POSSESSIVE ADJEKTIVE

<u>the</u> suitcase	.....	<u>der</u> Koffer
<u>my</u> suitcase	.....	<u>mein</u> Koffer
<u>my</u> suitcases	.....	<u>meine</u> Koffer
<u>your</u> suitcase (singular, familiar)	.....	<u>dein</u> Koffer
<u>your</u> suitcase (polite)	.....	<u>Ihr</u> Koffer
<u>your</u> suitcases (polite)	.....	<u>Ihre</u> Koffer

<u>his</u> suitcase	<u>sein</u> Koffer
<u>her</u> suitcase	<u>ihr</u> Koffer
<u>his</u> suitcases	<u>seine</u> Koffer
<u>our</u> suitcase	<u>unser</u> Koffer
<u>our</u> suitcases	<u>unsere</u> Koffer
<u>your</u> suitcase (polite)	<u>Ihr</u> Koffer
<u>your</u> suitcases (polite)	<u>Ihre</u> Koffer
<u>your</u> suitcase (plural, familiar)	<u>euer</u> Koffer
<u>your</u> suitcases (plural, familiar)	<u>euere</u> Koffer
<u>their</u> suitcase	<u>ihr</u> Koffer
<u>their</u> suitcases	<u>ihre</u> Koffer
<u>the</u> gift	<u>das</u> Geschenk
<u>my</u> gift	<u>mein</u> Geschenk
<u>your</u> gift (singular, familiar)	<u>dein</u> Geschenk
<u>your</u> gift (polite)	<u>Ihr</u> Geschenk
<u>your</u> gifts (polite)	<u>Ihre</u> Geschenke
<u>his</u> gift	<u>sein</u> Geschenk
<u>her</u> gift	<u>ihr</u> Geschenk
<u>her</u> gifts	<u>ihre</u> Geschenke
<u>our</u> gift	<u>unser</u> Geschenk
<u>our</u> gifts	<u>unsere</u> Geschenke

<u>your</u> gift (plural, familiar)	<u>euer</u> Geschenk
<u>their</u> gifts	<u>ihre</u> Geschenke
<u>the</u> ticket / <u>the</u> map / <u>the</u> card	<u>die</u> Karte
<u>my</u> ticket	<u>meine</u> Karte
<u>your</u> ticket (singular, familiar)	<u>deine</u> Karte
<u>your</u> ticket (polite)	<u>Ihre</u> Karte
<u>your</u> tickets (polite)	<u>Ihre</u> Karten
<u>his</u> ticket	<u>seine</u> Karte
<u>her</u> ticket	<u>ihre</u> Karte
<u>her</u> tickets	<u>ihre</u> Karten
<u>our</u> ticket	<u>unsere</u> Karte
<u>our</u> tickets	<u>unsere</u> Karten
<u>your</u> ticket (plural, familiar)	<u>euere</u> Karte
<u>your</u> tickets (plural, familiar)	<u>euere</u> Karten
<u>their</u> ticket	<u>ihre</u> Karte
<u>their</u> tickets	<u>ihre</u> Karten
<u>your</u> name (polite)	<u>Ihr</u> Name
<u>my</u> male friend	<u>mein</u> Freund
<u>my</u> female friend	<u>meine</u> Freundin
<u>our</u> sister	<u>unsere</u> Schwester
<u>our</u> brother	<u>unser</u> Bruder

<u>our</u> wives	<u>unsere</u> Frauen
<u>our</u> husbands	<u>unsere</u> Männer
<u>his</u> car	<u>sein</u> Auto
<u>your</u> car (polite)	<u>Ihr</u> Wagen

In German, possessive adjectives agree in gender (masculine, feminine, or neuter) and number (singular or plural) with both the object possessed, and the possessor, not just the gender of the possessor, as is the case in English. All of the above examples are for nominative case. (Nominative case means they are used as subjects in sentences.) For other cases, (accusative, dative and genitive) a different form of the possessive adjective is often used. As you can see, this gets very complex. The best way to learn this is to just listen to examples of the correct way to say things and practice these examples.

LESSON 25 – LEKTION 25

CONJUNCTIONS AND SIMILAR WORDS –

KONJUNKTIONEN UND ÄHNLICHE WÖRTER

and	und
or	oder
also	auch
but	aber
maybe / perhaps	vielleicht

because	weil / da
if / in case	falls
if / when	wenn
then	dann
later	später
afterwards	danach
therefore	deshalb / darum
however	jedoch
nevertheless	dennoch
than / when	als

LESSON 26 – LEKTION 26

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GENERAL –

SÄTZE UND REDEWENDUNGEN, ALLGEMEINE

I <u>speak</u> German.	Ich <u>spreche</u> Deutsch.
I do <u>not</u> speak Spanish.	Ich spreche <u>nicht</u> Spanisch.
<u>Do</u> you <u>speak</u> Spanish? (polite)	<u>Sprechen</u> Sie Spanisch?
a <u>little</u>	ein <u>bisschen</u> / ein <u>wenig</u>
from here to there	<u>von</u> hier nach dort
at the railway station	<u>am</u> Bahnhof

<u>on</u> the platform	<u>auf</u> dem Bahnsteig
<u>in</u> the train	<u>im</u> Zug
I'm <u>studying</u> ... / I'm <u>learning</u> ...	Ich <u>lerne</u> ...
I study... / I'm <u>majoring</u> in...	Ich <u>studiere</u> ...
I <u>am going</u> . / I'm leaving.	Ich <u>gehe</u> .
Stop!	Halt!
Stop <u>here</u> .	Halten Sie <u>hier</u> .
It's <u>O.K.</u>	Das ist <u>in Ordnung</u> . / Das ist <u>O.K.</u>
I <u>can</u> . / I <u>am able</u> to.	Ich <u>kann</u> .
<u>Can</u> I... ?	<u>Kann</u> ich... ?
<u>May</u> I... ?	<u>Darf</u> ich... ?
May I <u>have</u> ... ?	Kann ich... <u>haben</u> ? / Darf ich... <u>haben</u> ?
to be called	heißen
my name is... / I <u>am called</u> ...	Ich <u>heiße</u> ...
From which country? [L. <u>Out</u> [of] which country?]	<u>Aus</u> welchem Land?
From which country <u>do</u> you <u>come</u> ? (polite)	Aus welchem Land <u>kommen</u> Sie?
I <u>come</u> ...	Ich <u>komme</u> ...
I come <u>from</u> the United States.	Ich komme <u>aus</u> den Vereinigten Staaten.
There is... / There are... / It <u>gives</u> ...	Es <u>gibt</u> ...
There was... / There were... / It <u>was giving</u> ...	Es <u>gab</u> ...
I <u>love</u> ...	Ich <u>liebe</u> ...

I <u>like</u> ...	Ich <u>mag</u> ...
Do you <u>like</u> ...? (polite)	<u>Mögen</u> Sie...?
Excuse me. (to pass or to get attention)	Entschuldigung, bitte.
Excuse me. (to apologize) (polite).	Entschuldigen Sie.
I <u>have</u> ...	Ich <u>habe</u> ...
Of course!	Natürlich! / Selbstverständlich!
certainly	sicher / klar
Do you have an <u>English</u> menu? (polite)	Haben Sie eine <u>englische</u> Speisekarte?
Let's go! [L. <u>Go</u> we!]	<u>Gehen</u> wir!
How does one say...? [L. How says <u>one</u> ...?]	Wie sagt <u>man</u> ...?
Watch out! / Attention!	Achtung!
Be careful!	Vorsicht!
Please <u>speak</u> slowly. (polite)	Bitte, <u>sprechen</u> Sie langsam.
Please <u>repeat</u> that. (polite)	Bitte, <u>wiederholen</u> Sie das.
“am” = “an” + “dem”	
“im” = “in” + “dem”	

LESSON 27 – LEKTION 27

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, NEGATIVE – SÄTZE UND REDEWENDUNGEN, NEGATIVE

I <u>want</u> ...	Ich <u>will</u> ...
I do <u>not</u> want...	Ich will <u>nicht</u> ... / Ich will <u>kein</u> ...
I do not want <u>to go</u> .	Ich will nicht <u>gehen</u> .
I do not want a <u>book</u> . / I want no <u>book</u> .	Ich will kein <u>Buch</u> .
I <u>would like</u> ...	Ich <u>möchte</u> ...
I would <u>not</u> like...	Ich möchte <u>nicht</u> ... / Ich möchte <u>kein</u> ...
I would not like <u>to travel</u> .	Ich möchte nicht <u>reisen</u> .
I would not like <u>dessert</u> .	Ich möchte keinen <u>Nachtisch</u> .
I <u>have</u> ...	Ich <u>habe</u> ...
I do not have... [L. I have <u>no</u> ...]	Ich habe <u>kein</u> ...
It <u>is</u> .	Es <u>ist</u> ...
It is <u>not</u> ...	Es ist <u>nicht</u> ...
You <u>have</u> ... (polite)	Sie <u>haben</u> ...
You don't have... [L. You have <u>no</u> ...] (polite)	Sie haben <u>kein</u> ...
I <u>know</u> .	Ich <u>weiß</u> .
I don't know.	Ich weiß <u>nicht</u> .
I <u>understand</u> .	Ich <u>verstehe</u> .

I <u>don't</u> understand.	Ich verstehe <u>nicht</u> .
I <u>speak</u> English.	Ich <u>spreche</u> Englisch.
I <u>don't</u> speak Spanish.	Ich spreche <u>nicht</u> Spanisch.
I <u>like</u>	Ich <u>mag</u> ...
I <u>don't</u> like....	Ich mag <u>kein</u> ...
There is... / There are...	Es gibt...
There is <u>not</u> ... / There are <u>not</u> ...	Es gibt <u>kein</u> ...

In the above examples you see both “nicht” and “kein” used to form negatives. In general, use “kein” when the verb is followed by a noun, and use “nicht” when the verb is followed by a verb (in the infinitive form). (In this case, the infinitive is usually located at the end of the sentence.) As you can see, there are exceptions to this rule.

LESSON 28 – LEKTION 28

FORMING QUESTIONS – FRAGEN FORMULIEREN

He <u>is</u> big.	Er <u>ist</u> groß.
<u>Is</u> he big?	<u>Ist</u> er groß?
Is <u>it</u> big?	Ist <u>es</u> groß?
You <u>have</u> a car. (polite)	Sie <u>haben</u> einen Wagen.
<u>Do</u> you <u>have</u> a car? (polite)	<u>Haben</u> Sie einen Wagen?

The train is <u>at the</u> station.	Der Zug ist <u>am</u> Bahnhof.
Is the train <u>at the</u> station?	Ist der Zug <u>am</u> Bahnhof?
You <u>understand</u> . (polite).	Sie <u>verstehen</u> .
<u>Do you understand?</u> (polite)	<u>Verstehen</u> Sie?
<u>It's</u> too big.	<u>Es ist</u> zu groß.
Is it <u>too</u> big?	Ist es <u>zu</u> groß?
There is... / There are....	Es gibt...
Is there... ? / Are there... ?	Gibt es... ?
It's <u>far</u> from here.	Es ist <u>weit</u> von hier.
<u>Is it</u> far from here?	<u>Ist</u> es weit von hier?
You <u>want</u> ... (polite)	Sie <u>wollen</u> ...
<u>Do you want</u> ... ? (polite)....	<u>Wollen</u> Sie... ?
It <u>is</u>	Es <u>ist</u> ...
Is <u>it</u> ... ?	Ist <u>es</u> ... ?
What is <u>it</u> ?	Was ist <u>es</u> ?
<u>There</u> is a room with a shower.	Es <u>gibt</u> ein Zimmer mit Dusche.
<u>Is there</u> a room with a shower?	<u>Gibt</u> es ein Zimmer mit Dusche?

“am” = “an” + “dem” = “at the”

In German, questions are usually formed by reversing the order of the subject and the verb along with changing the intonation of the sentence so that the tone rises at the end of the sentence.

LESSON 29 – LEKTION 29

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GENERAL – SÄTZE UND REDEWENDUNGEN, ALLGEMEINE

I <u>must</u> ... / I <u>have to</u> ...	Ich <u>muss</u> .
I must <u>buy</u> ...	Ich muss... <u>kaufen</u> .
I must buy a <u>ticket to travel</u> .	Ich muss eine <u>Fahrkarte</u> kaufen.
I <u>should</u> ...	Ich <u>sollte</u> ...
How <u>old</u> are you? (polite)	Wie <u>alt</u> sind Sie?
Where <u>do</u> you <u>live</u> ? (polite)	Wo <u>leben</u> Sie? / Wo <u>wohnen</u> Sie?
Show me. / <u>Show</u> [you] it to me. (polite)	<u>Zeigen</u> Sie es mir.
Slow down!	Langsam!
I want <u>to go</u> .	Ich will <u>gehen</u> .
Do you have <u>something else</u> ? (polite)	Haben Sie <u>etwas anderes</u> ?
the <u>opposite</u> of big	das <u>Gegenteil</u> von groß
I don't <u>know</u> the word.	Ich <u>kenne</u> das Wort nicht.
That <u>means</u> ...	Das <u>bedeutet</u> ...
Does <u>that</u> mean... ?	Bedeutet <u>das</u> ... ?
What <u>does that mean</u> ?	Was <u>bedeutet</u> das?
What <u>is that called</u> ? / How <u>is that called</u> ?	Wie <u>heißt</u> das?
How does one say “please” <u>in</u> German?	Wie sagt man “please” <u>auf</u> Deutsch?

I <u>need</u> ...	Ich <u>brauche</u> ...
Where is <u>Joe's</u> suitcase?	Wo ist <u>Joes</u> Koffer?
<u>very well</u>	<u>sehr</u> gut
Of course. / It's clear.	Klar.
O.K.	In Ordnung.
O.K., no problem.	In Ordnung, kein Problem.
not <u>bad</u>	<u>nicht schlecht</u>
It's <u>not</u> bad.	Er [sie, es] ist <u>nicht</u> schlecht.
It's <u>good</u> .	Er [sie, es] ist <u>gut</u> .
I'm hungry. / I <u>have</u> hunger.	Ich <u>habe</u> Hunger.
I'm thirsty. [L. I have <u>thirst</u> .]	Ich habe <u>Durst</u> .
I'm hot. / <u>To me</u> is hot.	<u>Mir</u> ist heiß.
I'm cold. / To me is <u>cold</u> .	<u>Mir</u> ist <u>kalt</u> .
I'm lost. / I have <u>lost</u> myself.	Ich habe mich <u>verlaufen</u> .
I <u>am</u> .	Ich <u>bin</u> .
I'm <u>tired</u> .	Ich bin <u>müde</u> .
It's nice weather. / It's <u>beautiful</u> weather.	Es ist <u>schönes</u> Wetter.
It's <u>cold</u> .	Es ist <u>kalt</u> .
It's <u>warm</u> .	Es ist <u>warm</u> .
It's <u>cool</u> .	Es ist <u>kühl</u> .
It's <u>sunny</u> .	Es ist <u>sonnig</u> .

It's windy. Es ist windig.

LESSON 30 – LEKTION 30

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, TRANSPORTATION – SÄTZE UND REDEWENDUNGEN, REISEN

Excuse me, please, when does the next train

to Madrid leave? (polite) Entschuldigen Sie, bitte, wann fährt der
nächste Zug nach Madrid?

The train leaves in ten minutes. Der Zug fährt in zehn Minuten.

It leaves at ten o'clock in the morning. Er fährt um zehn Uhr morgens.

How much does a ticket cost? Wie viel kostet eine Fahrkarte?

First or second class? Erster oder zweiter Klasse?

Second class, please. Zweiter Klasse, bitte.

It's two hundred euros. / That makes two hundred euros. . . . Das macht zweihundert Euro.

He would like a ticket for the train that departs for Paris,

tomorrow at ten a.m. [L. He would like a ticket for the train

to Paris, that tomorrow at 10 o'clock early departs.] Er möchte eine Fahrkarte für den Zug nach
Paris, der morgen um zehn Uhr früh
abfährt.

Excuse me, please, where is the bus to the beach?

[L. [from] where departs the bus to the beach?] (polite).... Entschuldigen Sie bitte, wo fährt der Bus zum Strand ab?

Over there, on the left. Dort drüben, links.

Which one? There are many. Welcher? Es gibt viele.

It's the number five. Es ist die Nummer fünf.

Thank you very much. Vielen Dank.

Does this bus go to the beach? Fährt dieser Bus zum Strand?

No, the number 5 goes to the beach. Nein, die Nummer fünf fährt zum Strand.

At what time does the last bus for the beach depart? Um wie viel Uhr fährt der letzte Bus zum Strand ab?

The last bus departs at 1720. Der letzte Bus fährt um siebzehn Uhr zwanzig ab.

LESSON 31 – LEKTION 31

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, MONEY – SÄTZE UND REDEWENDUNGEN, GELD

Excuse me, please, where is the nearest bank? (polite) Entschuldigen Sie, bitte, wo ist die nächste Bank?

What do you need? (polite) Was brauchen Sie?

I would like to change some money. Ich möchte etwas Geld wechseln.

There is a bank on the other side of the street, on the right. . . Da ist eine Bank auf der anderen Seite der Straße, rechts.

What is the rate of exchange today? /

How <u>stands</u> the exchange rate today?	Wie <u>steht</u> der Wechselkurs heute?
It's 1.22 dollars <u>per</u> euro.	Er ist ein Dollar zweiundzwanzig <u>pro</u> Euro.
I would like <u>to buy</u> euros.	Ich möchte Euro <u>kaufen</u> .
<u>How many</u> ?	<u>Wie</u> viele?
I would like <u>to change</u> 100 dollars.	Ich möchte hundert Dollar <u>wechseln</u> .
I would <u>also</u> like some coins, please.	Ich möchte <u>auch</u> Kleingeld, bitte.
There you are.	Bitte sehr.
Thank you very much.	Danke schön.

A very important rule in German is that in statements, the verb is in the second place. (For questions, the verb usually is first.) This does not mean that the verb is the second word in the sentence, but rather that it is the second “unit”. The first place in a sentence can be occupied by a word or a phrase. If the first place is occupied by the subject (with or without adjectives that describe it), then the second place is occupied by the verb. If the first place is occupied by something other than the subject (such as a time adverb like “yesterday” or a phrase like “after the party”), then the verb comes second and the subject comes after the verb.

LESSON 32 – LEKTION 32

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, IN THE HOTEL – SÄTZE UND REDEWENDUNGEN, IM HOTEL

Excuse me, please, do you still have rooms to rent? /

Excuse me, please, do you still have rooms free? (polite) . . . Entschuldigen Sie, bitte, haben Sie noch Zimmer frei?

Yes, of course. Ja, natürlich.

No, we are full. Nein, wir sind besetzt.

We're fully booked. Wir sind vollgebucht.

How much does a room cost? Wie viel kostet ein Zimmer?

Would you like a single room? (polite) Möchten Sie ein Einzelzimmer?

Or a double room? Oder ein Doppelzimmer?

With how many beds? Mit wie vielen Betten?

For how many persons? Für wie viele Personen?

Only for me. Nur für mich.

With bathroom and shower? Mit Bad und Dusche?

No, only a washbasin. Nein, nur ein Waschbecken.

It costs sixty euros per night. Es kostet sechzig Euro pro Nacht.

May I please see the room? Darf ich bitte das Zimmer sehen?

Certainly, this way, please. Selbstverständlich, hier entlang, bitte.

Would you <u>like</u> the room? (polite)	<u>Möchten</u> Sie das Zimmer?
No, it's <u>too</u> expensive.	Nein, es ist <u>zu</u> teuer.
Do you have a <u>cheaper</u> room? (polite)	Haben Sie ein <u>billigeres</u> Zimmer?
Yes, <u>but</u> it's very small.	Ja, <u>aber</u> es ist sehr klein.
Do you have a <u>better</u> room?	Haben Sie ein <u>besseres</u> Zimmer?
No. I am sorry. / No, it <u>does</u> me sorrow.	Nein, es <u>tut</u> mir Leid.
I want the room. / I <u>take</u> the room.	Ich <u>nehme</u> das Zimmer.
Which one?	Welches?
The small one, <u>number</u> seven.	Das kleine, <u>Nummer</u> sieben.
Very well! <u>Sign</u> here, please. (polite)	Sehr gut! <u>Unterschreiben</u> Sie hier, bitte.

LESSON 33 – LEKTION 33

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GETTING AROUND –

SÄTZE UND REDEWENDUNGEN, SICH ZURECHTFINDEN

Excuse me, please, where is the <u>nearest</u> post office? (polite) ..	Entschuldigen Sie, bitte, wo ist das <u>nächste</u> Postamt?
It is very <u>far</u> from here.	Es ist sehr <u>weit</u> von hier.
<u>How many</u> kilometers from here?	<u>Wie viele</u> Kilometer von hier?

I don't know, but it's about ten minutes by car.

[L. I don't know, but there are about ten minutes
with the car].

Ich weiß nicht, aber es sind ungefähr zehn
Minuten mit dem Auto.

Is there a bus or a taxi near here?

Gibt es einen Bus oder ein Taxi in der Nähe?

Yes, there is a taxi, but it's very expensive.

Ja, da ist ein Taxi, aber es ist sehr teuer.

How much does it cost with the bus?

Wie viel kostet es mit dem Bus?

It costs nothing, but it's very complicated with the bus.

Er kostet nichts, aber es ist sehr kompliziert
mit dem Bus.

Why?

Warum?

Because the bus travels only two kilometers.

Weil der Bus nur zwei Kilometer fährt.

Oh, that's a problem.

Oh, das ist ein Problem.

I would like to buy stamps.

Ich möchte Briefmarken kaufen.

I sell stamps here.

Ich verkaufe Briefmarken hier.

I would like three stamps for two euros each.

Ich möchte drei Briefmarken zu je zwei
Euro.

Very well, here you are.

Gut. Bitte sehr.

Thank you very much.

Danke sehr.

You're welcome.

Bitte schön.

LESSON 34 – LEKTION 34

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, DIRECTIONS – SÄTZE UND REDEWENDUNGEN, ANWEISUNGEN

Excuse me, please, I am looking for [search for]

this address. (polite) Entschuldigen Sie, bitte, ich suche diese Adresse.

You follow this street. (polite) Sie folgen dieser Straße.
as far as the corner bis zur Ecke

Then go left on Franz street. (polite) Dann gehen Sie links auf der Franz Straße.

Then go right at the police station. (polite) Dann gehen Sie bei der Polizeiwache rechts.

Go straight ahead 100 meters. (polite) Gehen Sie hundert Meter geradeaus.

It's near [from] the small bakery. Es ist in der Nähe von der kleinen Bäckerei.

It's next to the hospital. Es ist beim Krankenhaus.

It's across from the pharmacy. Es ist gegenüber von der Apotheke.

It's on the other side of the street. Es ist auf der anderen Straßenseite.

Can you make a map for me? / Can you draw it for me?

[L. Can you, it, for me, draw?] (polite) Können Sie es mir aufzeichnen?

Certainly. Do you have a pencil? (polite) Selbstverständlich. Haben Sie einen Bleistift?

Yes, and I have also a piece of paper. Ja, und ich habe auch ein Blatt Papier.

“beim” = “bei” + “dem”

LESSON 35 – LEKTION 35

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, CONVERSATION – SÄTZE UND REDEWENDUNGEN, SICH UNTERHALTEN

Good morning, John, how are you? [L. Good morning,

John, how goes it for you?] (singular, familiar) Guten Morgen, Hans, wie geht es dir?

Fine, thanks, and you? (singular, familiar) Gut, danke, und dir?

to plan or to have in mind vorhaben / planen

Not bad. What do you have

planned for today? (singular, familiar) Nicht schlecht. Was hast du heute vor?

I'm going to visit my parents. /

I'm going to my parents, to visit. Ich gehe meine Eltern besuchen.

I want to visit my parents. Ich will meine Eltern besuchen.

Are you going by car? (singular, familiar) Fährst du mit dem Auto?

No, I have a bicycle. Nein, ich habe ein Fahrrad.

It's not all too far from here. Es ist nicht allzu weit von hier.

When are you leaving? / When will you depart?

(singular, familiar) Wann wirst du abfahren?

About noontime I think. Um die Mittagszeit, denke ich.

First I'm going to the bakery. Zuerst gehe ich zur Bäckerei.

- Why? To buy bread? [L. For bread to buy?] Warum? Um Brot zu kaufen?
No, to see my brother. [L. For my brother to see.] Nein, um meinen Bruder zu sehen.
Does he work at the bakery? Arbeitet er in der Bäckerei?
Yes, he works there with my sister. Ja, er arbeitet dort mit meiner Schwester.
Oh, I see. / Oh, I understand. Ah, ich verstehe.
It's late now. / It is already late. Es ist schon spät.
I must go. Ich muss gehen.
We must go. Wir müssen gehen.
Yes, of course, see you soon. [L. Yes, naturally, until later.] ... Ja, natürlich, bis später.

Since this is a conversation between two friends, the familiar form of “you” is used throughout, along with the appropriate forms of the associated verbs.

LESSON 36 – LEKTION 36

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, INTERNET – SÄTZE UND AUSDRÜCKE, INTERNET

- Do you have a computer in the hotel? (polite) Haben Sie einen Computer im Hotel?
Where is there an internet café? Wo gibt es ein Internetcafé?
Which is the right password? Wie heißt das richtige Passwort?
I don't have an email address. Ich habe keine E-Mailadresse.
to send senden

I need to send an <u>email</u>	Ich muss eine <u>E-Mail</u> senden.
How much does the <u>digital camera</u> cost?	Wie viel kostet die <u>digitale Kamera</u> ?
I want <u>to download</u> the information.	Ich will die Information <u>herunterladen</u> .
Do you have a <u>printer</u> ? (polite)	Haben Sie eine <u>Druckmaschine</u> ?
I want to <u>print</u> now.	Ich will jetzt <u>ausdrucken</u> .
one / they / we / I	man
How does one <u>print</u> ?	Wie <u>druckt</u> man <u>aus</u> ?
We have an <u>online reservation</u>	Wir haben eine <u>On-line-Reservierung</u> .
Do you have a <u>cell phone</u> ? (singular, familiar)	Hast du ein <u>Handy</u> / Hast du ein <u>Mobiltelefon</u> ?
Does the hotel have a <u>fax number</u> ?	Hat das Hotel eine <u>Faxnummer</u> ?
the Web	das Web
perfect	perfekt
Your <u>website</u> is perfect. (plural, familiar)	Eure <u>Website</u> ist perfekt.

LESSON 37 – LEKTION 37

THE VERB “SEIN” (TO BE) (Present Tense) – DAS VERB “SEIN” (Gegenwart)

I <u>am</u> very tall.	Ich <u>bin</u> sehr groß.
You <u>are</u> my friend. (singular, familiar)	Du <u>bist</u> mein Freund.
You <u>are</u> a good person. (polite)	Sie <u>sind</u> ein guter Mensch.

He <u>is</u> German.	Er <u>ist</u> Deutscher.
She <u>is</u> beautiful.	Sie <u>ist</u> schön.
Her child <u>is</u> big.	Ihr Kind <u>ist</u> groß.
This ticket <u>is</u> expensive.	Diese Fahrkarte <u>ist</u> teuer.
We <u>are</u> British.	Wir <u>sind</u> Engländer.
You <u>are</u> Americans. (plural, familiar)	Ihr <u>seid</u> Amerikaner.
You <u>are</u> Americans. (polite)	Sie <u>sind</u> Amerikaner.
Those <u>are</u> difficult problems.	Das <u>sind</u> schwere Probleme.
They <u>are</u> very important.	Sie <u>sind</u> sehr wichtig.
<u>It's</u> eight o'clock.	<u>Es ist</u> acht Uhr.
I <u>am</u> very intelligent.	Ich <u>bin</u> sehr intelligent.
This <u>is</u> very bad.	Das <u>ist</u> sehr schlecht.
These suitcases <u>are</u> heavy.	Diese Koffer <u>sind</u> schwer.
I <u>am</u> sick.	Ich <u>bin</u> krank.
You <u>are</u> tired. (singular, familiar)	Du <u>bist</u> müde.
You <u>are</u> at the airport. (polite)	Sie <u>sind</u> auf dem Flughafen.
He <u>is</u> at my brother's house.	Er <u>ist</u> bei meinem Bruder zu Hause.
He is with my brother. / He is with my brother <u>together</u> .	Er ist mit meinem Bruder <u>zusammen</u> .
She is with my <u>male cousin</u> .	Sie ist mit meinem <u>Vetter</u> zusammen.
This is <u>clean</u> .	Das ist <u>sauber</u> .
We are <u>happy</u> .	Wir sind <u>glücklich</u> .

They <u>are</u> here.	Sie <u>sind</u> hier.
They are at my <u>house</u>	Sie sind bei mir [zu <u>Hause</u>].
You are <u>unhappy</u> . (polite)	Sie sind <u>unglücklich</u> .
The store is <u>closed</u>	Das Geschäft ist <u>geschlossen</u> .
The <u>stores</u> are open.	Die <u>Geschäfte</u> sind geöffnet.
We are <u>content</u> . / We are <u>pleased</u>	Wir sind <u>zufrieden</u> .
You <u>are</u> in Spain. (singular, familiar)	Du <u>bist</u> in Spanien.
Where <u>are</u> you? (polite)	Wo <u>sind</u> Sie?
Where <u>are</u> my books?	Wo <u>sind</u> meine Bücher?
I am <u>busy</u>	Ich bin <u>beschäftigt</u> .

The verb “sein” (to be) and the verb “haben” (to have) (next lesson) are the two most important verbs to learn. These two verbs in their various forms are used most frequently.

LESSON 38 – LEKTION 38

THE VERB “HABEN” (TO HAVE) (Present Tense) – DAS VERB “HABEN” (Gegenwart)

I <u>have</u> a book.	Ich <u>habe</u> ein Buch.
You are hungry. / You <u>have</u> hunger. (singular, familiar)	Du <u>hast</u> Hunger.
Are you hungry? / <u>Do</u> you <u>have</u> hunger? (polite)	<u>Haben</u> Sie Hunger?
You <u>have</u> a big bed. (polite)....	Sie <u>haben</u> ein großes Bett.

He <u>has</u> a wife.	Er <u>hat</u> eine Frau.
She <u>has</u> a child.	Sie <u>hat</u> ein Kind.
We <u>have</u> a problem.	Wir <u>haben</u> ein Problem.
You <u>have</u> a house. (plural, familiar)	Ihr <u>habt</u> ein Haus.
They <u>have</u> tickets for a trip to Germany.	Sie <u>haben</u> Fahrkarten für eine Reise nach Deutschland.
I <u>have</u> a father.	Ich <u>habe</u> einen Vater.
You <u>have</u> a mother. (polite)	Sie <u>haben</u> eine Mutter.
My house <u>has</u> three doors.	Mein Haus <u>hat</u> drei Türen.
It has seven <u>windows</u> also.	Es hat auch sieben <u>Fenster</u> .
We have <u>time</u>	Wir haben <u>Zeit</u> .
You have a [ball point] pen. (polite)	Sie haben einen <u>Kugelschreiber</u> .
They have tickets for the <u>ferry boat</u>	Sie haben Fahrkarten für die <u>Fähre</u> .
They have <u>some</u> gifts for their husbands.	Sie haben <u>einige</u> Geschenke für ihre Männer.
She is lost. / She has lost <u>herself</u>	Sie hat <u>sich</u> verirrt.
I have much to <u>do</u>	Ich habe viel zu <u>tun</u> .
You are behind schedule. /	
You have yourself <u>behind schedule</u> . (plural, familiar)	Ihr habt euch <u>verspätet</u> .
You are late. (polite)	Sie haben sich verspätet.

LESSON 39 – LEKTION 39

TYPICAL WEAK (REGULAR) VERB (Present Tense) – TYPISCHES SCHWACHES VERB (Gegenwart)

to live	leben
I <u>live</u> together with my wife.	Ich <u>lebe</u> mit meiner Frau zusammen.
You <u>live</u> in Mexico. (singular, familiar)	Du <u>lebst</u> in Mexiko.
You <u>live</u> in Spain. (polite)	Sie <u>leben</u> in Spanien.
He <u>lives</u> alone.	Er <u>lebt</u> allein.
She <u>lives</u> together with her husband.	Sie <u>lebt</u> mit ihrem Mann zusammen.
He is still alive. / He still <u>lives</u>	Er <u>lebt</u> noch.
We <u>live</u> in Great Britain.	Wir <u>leben</u> in Großbritannien.
You <u>live</u> in Austria. (plural, familiar)	Ihr <u>lebt</u> in Österreich.
You <u>live</u> in Italy. (polite)	Sie <u>leben</u> in Italien.
They live <u>together</u> with their husbands.	Sie leben mit ihren Männern <u>zusammen</u> .
John and Eva <u>live</u> together.	Hans und Eva <u>leben</u> zusammen.
<u>Do</u> you <u>live</u> in Canada? (polite)	<u>Leben</u> Sie in Kanada?
<u>Does</u> she <u>live</u> in France?	<u>Lebt</u> sie in Frankreich?

In German there are weak and strong verbs. A weak verb is a verb which does not change its stem when

conjugated, whereas a strong verb will change the stem. A weak verb can be thought of as a regular verb since all weak verbs follow the same rules when conjugated. A strong verb is similar to an irregular verb which can change unpredictably when conjugated. Weak verbs in the present tense follow the rules in the examples above and below whereas strong verbs must be learned individually.

To conjugate a weak verb in the present tense, drop the “en” ending and add the appropriate ending:

SUBJECT	ENDING
ich	leb(e)
du.....	leb(st)
er, sie, es	leb(t)
wir	leb(en)
ihr	leb(t)
sie, Sie	leb(en)