

**BARRON'S**

# LEARN GERMAN

**DEUTSCH**

## THE FAST AND FUN WAY

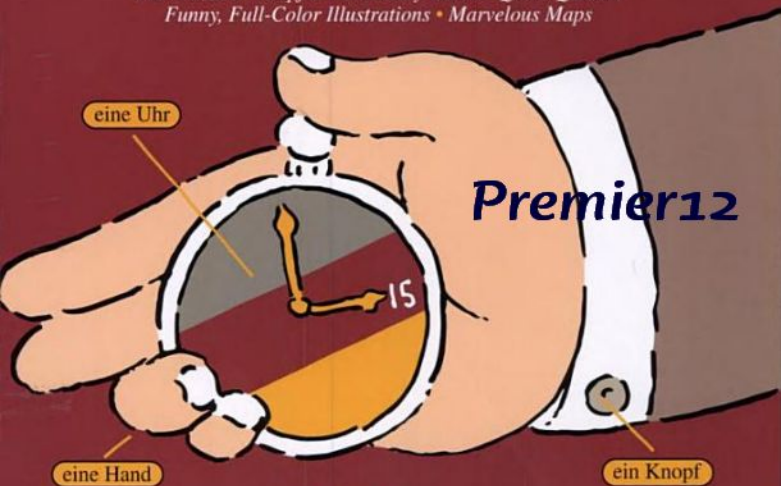
**THIRD EDITION**

**The activity kit that makes learning a language quick and easy!**

*Complete with:*

*Fun Puzzles • Helpful Vocabulary Cards • Quick Quizzes  
Funny, Full-Color Illustrations • Marvelous Maps*

**SPECIAL**  
A portable,  
pull-out bilingual  
dictionary with  
commonly used words  
& phrases!  
**FEATURE**



by Paul Graves

Urheberrechtlich geschütztes Material

# CONTENTS

Pronunciation	3
How English and German Are Similar	7
<b>GETTING TO KNOW PEOPLE</b>	8
1 Starting a Conversation	8
<b>ARRIVAL</b>	21
2 Finding a Place to Spend the Night	21
<b>SEEING THE SIGHTS</b>	33
3 Finding Your Way on Foot	33
4 Public Transportation	42
5 All About Time and Numbers	53
6 Trains	65
7 Countries and Languages	73
8 Cars and Vans/Road Signs	79
9 Camping	93
10 Weather/Seasons/Days, Weeks, Months	99
11 Airplanes	105
<b>ENTERTAINMENT</b>	109
12 Theater/Movies/Holidays	109
13 Sports	116
<b>ORDERING FOOD</b>	124
14 Meals/Foods	124
15 At the Restaurant/Tipping	133

<b>HOW'RE WE DOING?</b>	141
<b>AT THE STORE</b>	148
16 Clothing Stores/Sizes, Measurements, Basic Colors	148
17 Food Stores	157
18 Drugstore/Pharmacy	163
19 Laundries and Dry Cleaning	171
20 The Beauty Shop/Hairdresser, Hair Stylist/Barber	176
21 The Newsstand/Stationery Store	184
22 The Jeweler/The Watchmaker	191
23 Gift Shop/Music Store/Photo Shop	198
24 Repair Services: Optometrist/Shoemaker	205
<b>ESSENTIAL SERVICES</b>	210
25 Banking	210
26 Postal Service	220
27 Telephone Service	225
28 Dentist/Doctor/Hospital	232
<b>BEFORE YOU LEAVE</b>	245
<b>VOCABULARY CARDS</b>	253

© Copyright 2004, 1997, 1985 by Barron's Educational Series, Inc.

All rights reserved.

No part of this book may be reproduced in any form, by photostat, microfilm, xerography, or any other means, or incorporated into any information retrieval system, electronic or mechanical, without the written permission of the copyright owner.

*All inquiries should be addressed to:*  
Barron's Educational Series, Inc.  
250 Wireless Boulevard  
Hauppauge, New York 11788  
<http://www.barronseduc.com>

Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 2003043539

International Standard Book No. 0-7641-2540-0 (book)  
0-7641-7684-6 (cassette package)  
0-7641-7685-4 (CD package)

PRINTED IN CHINA  
9 8 7 6 5 4 3

*To my wife, Eva Alkalay Graves*

**Cover and Book Design** Milton Glaser, Inc.  
**Illustrations** Juan Suarez  
**Revised Edition** Kathleen Luft

## Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Graves, Paul G.  
Learn German the fast and fun way / by Paul G. Graves ;  
Heywood Wald, coordinating editor. — 3rd ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-7641-7684-6 (bk. & 4 cassettes : alk. paper) —

ISBN 0-7641-7685-4 (bk. & 4 CDs : alk. paper) —

ISBN 0-7641-2540-0 (bk. : alk. paper).

1. German language—Conversation and phrase books—English.  
I. Title.

PF3121.G72 2004  
438.3'421—dc21 2003043539



world-renowned museums. It is the future seat of the federal government.

Bonn, the former unification capital of the Federal Republic of Germany, until 1949 was a little university town famous as the birthplace of the composer Ludwig van Beethoven. It was raised to eminence by political intrigue. Berlin, itself out of the running, promoted Bonn, fearing that Frankfurt would get the prize and keep it permanently, even if reunification were to occur. Bonn will continue to be an important administrative and scientific center even after Berlin becomes the seat of the federal government.

Dresden, now the capital of the Free State of Saxony, is increasingly important as a center of the microelectronics industry. A leading cultural center as well, Dresden is famed for its music, art collections, and baroque architecture.

Leipzig, also in Saxony, has a long tradition as a trade fair city. It was a focal point of peaceful resistance to the SED regime in the German Democratic Republic.

Away from the big, noisy cities, Germany's old-fashioned beauty is still intact. The enchanting valleys of the Rhine and the Mosel, the Neckar and the Danube, the vistas of the Black Forest, the Harz Mountains, and the Bavarian Alps, the ancient cathedrals, medieval towns, and legendary castles are wonders no tourist should miss.

Germany is governed under the Grundgesetz (Basic Law), adopted in 1949 as a provisional constitution. It became valid for the entire nation

on October 3, 1990. This law guarantees rights to individuals and provides for a relatively decentralized form of government designed to prevent the emergence of a dictatorship like that of Adolf Hitler, who controlled Germany from 1933 to 1945. Germany is divided into 16 Länder (federal states). The head of state is the Bundespräsident (Federal President). The head of government is the Bundeskanzler (Federal Chancellor), who is elected by the lower house of parliament, called the Bundestag. The upper house, the Bundesrat, represents the interests of the Länder.

Why study German, you might ask.

Let's look at the practical application of it. Today, German is spoken by more than 100 million people living in Germany, Austria, and the greater part of Switzerland. It is used and understood by millions elsewhere in Europe and around the world.

German is one of the great international languages, particularly valuable in the fields of science, technology, and commerce. And speaking of commerce, did you know that the Federal Republic of Germany is a leading economic power, ranking second only to the United States among the world's trading nations?

You are now ready to set out on the exciting journey of learning a new language. This book is designed to make the learning process as easy, interesting, and convenient as possible. We have used verbs only in the present tense so that you can quickly gain a conversational knowledge of German.



# PRONUNCIATION

We have tried to make the phonetic transcriptions in the text as self-explanatory as possible so that you do not have to learn a complex phonetic alphabet to use this book. Please read the pronunciation guide *before* you begin using the text so that you will know what the few unusual symbols mean.

## Accent

German words of more than one syllable are usually stressed on the first syllable. However, there are many exceptions, and in this book the accented syllable is indicated by capital letters in the phonetic transcription of each word: *Moment* (mo-MENT) moment.

## Syllabification

German words are divided before single consonants and between double ones:

*sagen* sa-gen (to say)

*kommen* kom-men (to come)

The consonant combinations, *sch*, *ch*, *ß* (ss), and *ph* are counted as single consonants.

Compound words are divided into their individual parts:

*Flugnummer* Flug-num-mer (flight number)

By and large, German syllabification presents no problems for English speakers learning German.

## VOWELS

German has **long vowels**, **short vowels**, and **diphthongs**. A vowel is usually long when doubled (*Boot* [boht] boat), when followed by an *h* (*Fehler* [FAY-leR] mistake), or when followed by a single consonant

(*rot* [roht] red). Vowels generally are short when followed by two or more consonants (*essen* [ES-en] to eat). Diphthongs may be divided into three groups: *ai*, *ay*, *ei*, *ey* (*Eier* [EI-eR] eggs); *au* (*grau* [grow] gray); and *äu*, *eu* (*Beutel* [BOY-tel] bag).

The final *e* in German words is never silent as it is in such English words as *late* and *spoke*. It is always pronounced, and it sounds like the final *a* in the English *sofa*. To mark this unstressed mid-central vowel as different from a silent English *e* (and to remind you to pronounce this German sound!), we render it as *eh*: *bitte* (BI-teh) please; *Wände* (VEN-deh) walls.

The German vowels also include three with an umlaut ("). They are *ä*, *ö*, and *ü*. These vowels with umlauts can also be either long or short. The *ä* presents no problems. The short *ä* is always pronounced like short *e*. For all practical purposes, you can pronounce the long *ä* like the long *e*.

The umlauts *ö* and *ü* are not easy for speakers of English and require some practice. The short *ö* is something like the vowel sounds in the English word *fur*. Try to say a long German *e* and round your lips at the same time. This rounding of the lips has to be still more extreme to produce the long *ö*.

The German *ü* is like *u* in the French word *une*. Say the English vowel sound *ee* as in *seen*, keep your tongue in that position, then round your lips into the English *oo* position, as in *boot*. As with the long and short *ö*, the long *ü* is "pushed farther forward" and the lips rounded a little more than with the short *ü*.





In German the vowel *y* is pronounced like the long *ü*: *Symphonie* (züm-foh-NEE).

The German diphthongs are easy for speakers of English.

SHORT VOWELS	English Equivalent	Symbol	LONG VOWELS	English Equivalent	Symbol
<b>bitten</b> (to ask)	bin	i	<b>bieten</b> (to offer)	bean	ee
<b>Bett</b> (bed)	bet	e	<b>Beet</b> (flower bed)	bait	ay
<b>Stadt</b> (city)	hot	a	<b>Staat</b> (state)	father	ah
<b>Loch</b> (hole)	lorry	o	<b>hoch</b> (high)	load	oh
<b>Fluß</b> (river)	put	u	<b>Fuß</b> (foot)	boot	oo

SHORT UMLAUT	English Equivalent	Symbol	LONG UMLAUT	English Equivalent	Symbol
<b>Wände</b> (walls)	bet	e	<b>spät</b> (late)	bait	ay
<b>Hölle</b> (hell)	kernel	ö	<b>Höhle</b> (cave)	[none]	ō
<b>Hütte</b> (hut)	[none]	ü	<b>Hüte</b> (hats)	[none]	ū

DIPHTHONGS	English Equivalent	Symbol
<b>ai Hain</b> (grove)	high	ei
<b>ei mein</b> (my)	high	ei
<b>äu Häute</b> (skins)	joy	oy
<b>eu heute</b> (today)	joy	oy
<b>au auf</b> (on)	cow	ow



## CONSONANTS

Most German consonant sounds have very near equivalents in English. The following German consonants are spelled and pronounced as they are in English:

f, h, k, l,  
m, n, p, t

The only consonant sounds in German that are unfamiliar to English speakers are the two represented by *ch* in words like *ich* and *Buch*.

GERMAN LETTERS	Symbols	Pronunciation/Example
ch	ch	Pronounced like the <i>ch</i> in the Scottish word <i>loch</i> . Make it by saying an <i>h</i> , then cutting off the flow of air by raising the back of your tongue. Occurs only after the vowels <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , and <i>u</i> and the diphthong <i>au</i> . Example: <i>Buch</i> (booch) book.
ch	ç	The closest sound English has to the <i>ch</i> in <i>ich</i> is a strongly aspirated and drawn out <i>h</i> , as in <i>Hugh</i> or <i>Hubert</i> . Say <i>Hugh</i> , giving the initial <i>h</i> a long duration and a lot of air, and you will be very close to the <i>ich</i> sound. Example: <i>ich</i> (iç) I.
chs	ks	Pronounced like the English letter <i>x</i> . Example <i>Lachs</i> (laks) salmon.
c	ts	<i>c</i> before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>ä</i> , or <i>ö</i> is pronounced <i>ts</i> . Example: <i>Celsius</i> (TSEL-zee-us).
	k	Otherwise it is pronounced like <i>k</i> . Example: <i>Café</i> (ka-FAY) coffee house.
b	p	The letters, <i>b</i> , <i>d</i> , <i>g</i> are pronounced as they are in English if they occur at the beginning of a syllable. Example: <i>gehen</i> (GAY-en). However, if they occur at the end of a syllable or before a <i>t</i> , they are pronounced like <i>p</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>k</i> . Examples:
d	t	
g	k	
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>b lieb, liebt</div> <div>(leep, leept)</div> <div>dear, loves</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>d Lied</div> <div>(leet)</div> <div>song</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>g flog, fliegt</div> <div>(flohk, fleekt)</div> <div>flew, flies</div> </div>
		Note, too, that the combination <i>-ig</i> at the end of a word or syllable is pronounced like <i>ich</i> . Example: <i>windig</i> (VIN-diç) windy.
		Also, the second <i>g</i> in <i>Garage</i> (ga-RAH-zeh) is pronounced like that in the English word <i>garage</i> . The symbol for this kind of <i>g</i> is <i>ž</i> .
h	h	<i>h</i> is silent only when it indicates that a preceding vowel is long, as mentioned above. Example: <i>Stahl</i> (shtahl) steel. Otherwise, it is always pronounced as in English <i>house</i> . Example: <i>hoch</i> (hohch) high.
j	y	<i>j</i> is pronounced like English <i>y</i> . Example: <i>ja</i> (yah) yes.
kn	kn	In English, the <i>k</i> in <i>knee</i> is silent. In German, both the <i>k</i> and the <i>n</i> are sounded. Example: <i>Knie</i> (knee) knee.

GERMAN LETTERS	Symbols	Pronunciation/Example
ng	ng	Pronounced as in English <i>singer</i> , not as in <i>finger</i> . Example: <i>Ding</i> (ding) thing.
pf, ps	pf, ps	As in <i>kn</i> , both letters in the combinations <i>pf</i> and <i>ps</i> are pronounced in German. Examples: When you ask for pepper ( <i>Pfeffer</i> ) in German, don't ask for (FEF-eR) but for (PFEF-eR). And in <i>Psychologie</i> , the <i>p</i> is pronounced (psü-çoh-loh-GEE), not (sü-çoh-loh-GEE).
qu	kv	As in English, <i>q</i> in German is always followed by a <i>u</i> . However, this combination is pronounced <i>kv</i> . Example: <i>Qualität</i> (kvah-lee-TAYT) quality.
r	r	<i>R</i> not at the end of a word: You will not be misunderstood if you use an American <i>r</i> , but your German will sound much more authentic if you learn the German <i>r</i> . To make it, pronounce the back <i>ch</i> sound, then add voice to it. Some native speakers of German use a trilled, frontal <i>r</i> like the Spanish <i>r</i> . Example: <i>rot</i> (roht) red.
r	R	<i>R</i> at the end of a word (and in some other environments) is pronounced something like the final <i>r</i> in the British pronunciation of words like <i>mother</i> and <i>father</i> (mothah, fathah). Another similar sound is the Boston <i>r</i> as in <i>there</i> ("theyah"). Example: <i>Vater</i> (FAH-teR) father.
s	z	<i>S</i> can be pronounced in two ways. It is pronounced like <i>z</i> in <i>zoo</i> before and between vowels. Example: <i>sie</i> (zee) she. It is usually pronounced <i>sh</i> before <i>p</i> and <i>t</i> . Examples: <i>spät</i> (shpayt) late; <i>stehen</i> (SHTAY-en) to stand.
ß, ss	s	Both pronounced like English <i>s</i> in <i>soft</i> . Examples: <i>Maße</i> (MAHS-ch) measure; <i>Masse</i> (MAS-eh) mass. <i>ß</i> is a ligature of the letters <i>s</i> and <i>z</i> .
sch	sh	Pronounced like English <i>sh</i> in <i>shoot</i> . Example: <i>schon</i> (shohn) already.
tz	ts	Pronounced like English <i>ts</i> in <i>hats</i> . Example: <i>Platz</i> (plats) place, square.
v	f	Pronounced like English <i>f</i> in <i>father</i> . Example: <i>Vater</i> (FAH-teR) father.
w	v	Pronounced like English <i>v</i> in <i>vine</i> . Example: <i>Wasser</i> (VAS-eR) water.
z	ts	Pronounced like English <i>ts</i> in <i>hats</i> . Examples: <i>geizig</i> (GEI-tsiç) greedy, stingy; <i>Kreuz</i> (kroyts) cross.





# HOW ENGLISH AND GERMAN ARE SIMILAR

English is a Germanic language, so you will find many similarities between English and German. Here are a few examples.



(bal)  
**der Ball**  
ball

## NOUNS

<b>Arm</b>	arm
<b>Ball</b>	ball
<b>Bier</b>	beer
<b>Buch</b>	book
<b>Freund</b>	friend
<b>Garten</b>	garden
<b>Land</b>	land
<b>Preis</b>	price
<b>Schiff</b>	ship
<b>Vater</b>	father

## ADJECTIVES

<b>blau</b>	blue
<b>blind</b>	blind
<b>frei</b>	free
<b>gut</b>	good
<b>hart</b>	hard
<b>kalt</b>	cold
<b>lang</b>	long
<b>leicht</b>	light
<b>rot</b>	red
<b>warm</b>	warm

## VERBS

<b>backen</b>	to bake
<b>beginnen</b>	to begin
<b>binden</b>	to bind
<b>bringen</b>	to bring
<b>fallen</b>	to fall
<b>finden</b>	to find
<b>füllen</b>	to fill
<b>helfen</b>	to help
<b>rollen</b>	to roll
<b>senden</b>	to send



(beeR)  
**das Bier**  
beer



(shiff)  
**das Schiff**  
ship



(booch)  
**das Buch**  
book



(froynt)  
**der Freund**  
friend



(FAH-teR)  
**der Vater**  
father



(mohnt)  
**der Mond**  
moon

# GETTING TO KNOW PEOPLE

(LOY-eh) (KEN-en-learn-en)

## Leute kennenlernen

1

(ein)

(ge-SHPRAYÇ)

(AN-fang-en)

## Ein Gespräch anfangen

Starting a Conversation



Learning to greet people and to start a conversation is very important. Read over the following dialogue several times, pronouncing each line carefully. The dialogue contains basic words and expressions that you will find useful.

Mark and Mary Smith, their daughter Anne, and their son John have just arrived at Munich airport and are looking for their luggage. Mark approaches an airline employee:

(GOO-ten) (tahk)

MARK Guten Tag.

(voh-MIT) (kan) (ic)

CLERK Guten Tag. Womit kann ich

(EEN-en) (DEEN-en)

Ihnen dienen?

(ZOO-cheh) (MEI-neh) (KOF-eR)

MARK Ich suche meine Koffer.

(eeR) (NAH-meh) (BIT-eh)

CLERK Ah; Ihr Name, bitte?

(ist)

MARK Mein Name ist Mark Smith.

(VO-heR) (KO-men) (zee)

CLERK Woher kommen Sie?

Hello.

Hello. What can I do for you? (lit. With what can

I serve you?)

I'm looking for my suitcases.

I see; your name, please?

My name is Mark Smith.

Where do you come from?

(KO-meh) (ows)(dayn) (feR-EIN-ik-ten)  
MARK **Ich komme aus den Vereinigten**  
(SHTAH-ten)  
**Staaten.**

(EER-eh) (FLOOK-num-er)  
CLERK **Ihre Flugnummer?**

(DREI-hun-deRt-drei)  
MARK **Dreihundertdrei aus New York.**  
(EIN-en) (mo-MENT)

CLERK **Einen Moment, bitte.**

As the clerk looks through some papers on his desk, Hans, a German business friend, runs into Mark.

(vee) (gayts)  
HANS **Tag, Mark. Wie geht's?**  
(meeR) (unt) (deeR)

MARK **Hans! Mir geht's gut. Und dir?**  
(zavR) (bist) (doo) (heeR) (owf)

HANS **Sehr gut. Bist du hier auf**  
(FAYR-i-en)  
**Ferien?**

(yah) (läs) (mich) (fa-MEE-li-e)  
MARK **Ja. Laß mich dir meine Familie**  
(FOHR-stel-en) (frow)  
**vorstellen. Meine Frau Mary, meine**  
(TOCH-teR) (zohn)  
**Tochter Anne und mein Sohn John.**

(net) (KEN-en-tsoo-ler-nen)  
HANS **Nett, Sie kennenzulernen.**

CLERK **Entschuldigen Sie, mein Herr,**  
(dee) (mit) (dayR)  
**die Koffer kommen mit der**  
(NAYÇ-sten) (mah-SHEE-nah)  
**nächsten Maschine.**

(tsum) (TOI-fei)  
MARK **Zum Teufel!**

(ge-DULT)  
HANS **Geduld, Mark!**

(das) (zoh) (ET-vas) (pas-EERT)  
MARK **Daß so etwas passiert!**  
(DAN-keh)  
(to the clerk) **Danke.**

CLERK **Bitte.**  
(owf) (VEE-deR-zay-en)

MARK (to Hans) **Auf Wiedersehen!**

I come from the United States.

**Your flight number?**

303 from New York.

One moment, please.

Hi, Mark. **How are you?**

Hans! **I'm O.K.** And you?

Very good. Are you here on a vacation?

Yes. Let me introduce my family to you. My  
wife Mary, my daughter Anne, and my son John.

**Nice to meet you.**

Excuse me, sir, the suitcases are coming  
with the next airplane.

Heck! (*lit.* To the devil!)

Patience, Mark!

That something like that happens.

**Thanks.**

**You're welcome.**

So long.



HANS <sup>(AL-eh)</sup> Auf Wiedersehen, alle.

See you, all.

ALL Auf Wiedersehen.

See you.

Now here is your first exercise, based on the dialogue you have just studied. Try to fill in the missing words without looking at the dialogue. To refresh your memory, the first letter of each missing word is given.



„Guten Tag.“

„G\_\_\_\_\_ T\_\_\_\_\_. Womit kann ich Ihnen dienen?“

„Ich suche meine K\_\_\_\_\_.“

„Ah. Ihr N\_\_\_\_\_ bitte?“

„M\_\_\_\_\_ N\_\_\_\_\_ ist Mark Smith.“

„Woher k\_\_\_\_\_ Sie?“

„Ich komme aus den V\_\_\_\_\_ Staaten.“

„Ihre F\_\_\_\_\_?“

„Dreihundertdrei.“

„Einen M\_\_\_\_\_, b\_\_\_\_\_.“

#### ANSWERS

Dialogue. Guten Tag. Koffer Name Mein Name kommen Vereinigten Flugnummer Moment, bitte

Here is another exercise, which you may find more difficult. Try to rearrange the following groups of words to form sentences that are in the dialogue. Don't be discouraged if you can't make the words fit together properly. You're just beginning to learn a new language. Soon an exercise like this will be easy.

1. dir, meine, vorstellen, mich, laß, Familie
2. kommen, die, mit, Koffer, Maschine, nächsten, der
3. alle, Wiedersehen, auf

(LOY-eh) (unt) (DING-eh)  
**LEUTE UND DINGE**  
 People and Things

One of the first things you will need to know in German is how to name people and things. This, of course, is the function of the noun. German nouns are divided into three genders. The gender of a word can be indicated by the definite article. The German singular noun is preceded by the definite article *der* if it is masculine, by *die* if it is feminine, or by *das* if it is neuter. *Die* is used with all plural nouns. In English, as you know, *the* performs all these functions. In German, nouns are always capitalized, no matter where they occur in the sentence. In English the plural is formed by adding an -s (dog, dogs, right?). In German there are a variety of plural endings. And some words add an umlaut in the plural.

As you learn each new noun, it is important that you

1. Always learn the definite article.
2. Always learn the plural.

## Singular and Plural

### SINGULAR

(dayR) (YUN-geh)  
**der Junge**  
 the boy



### PLURAL

(dee) (YUN-gen)  
**die Jungen**  
 the boys



(dee) (KAT-eh)  
**die Katze**  
 the cat



(KAT-sen)  
**die Katzen**  
 the cats



### ANSWERS

1. Laß mich dir meine Familie vorstellen.
2. Die Koffer kommen mit der nächsten Maschine.
3. Auf Wiedersehen, alle.

# SINGULAR

(foos)  
**der Fuß**  
the foot



(BLOO-meh)  
**die Blume**  
the flower



(hows)  
**das Haus**  
the house



(AP-fel)  
**der Apfel**  
the apple



(OW-toh)  
**das Auto**  
the car



(MUT-er)  
**die Mutter**  
the mother



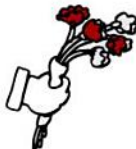
(AR-beits-heft)  
**das Arbeitsheft**  
the workbook



PLURAL  
(FÜ-seh)  
**die Füße**  
the feet



(BLOO-men)  
**die Blumen**  
the flowers



(HOY-zer)  
**die Häuser**  
the houses



(EP-fel)  
**die Äpfel**  
the apples



(OW-tohs)  
**die Autos**  
the cars



(MÜT-er)  
**die Mütter**  
the mothers



(AR-beits-hef-teh)  
**die Arbeitshefte**  
the workbooks





SINGULAR

(KOO-gel-shrei-beR)

**der Kugelschreiber**  
the ballpoint pen



PLURAL

**die Kugelschreiber**  
the ballpoint pens



(FAH-teR)

**der Vater**  
the father



(FAY-teR)

**die Väter**  
the fathers



(MAYT-zen)

**das Mädchen**  
the girl



**die Mädchen**  
the girls



Now let's see whether you remember the plural of these two nouns. Don't forget to put in the plural article.

**die Mutter**  
the mother



\_\_\_\_\_

the mothers

**der Junge**  
the boy



\_\_\_\_\_

the boys

ANSWERS

die Mütter die Jungen

(ein) (EIN-eh) (ein)  
**Ein, eine, ein**  
 "A" and "An"



Now we come to the indefinite articles (in English *a* as in "a book," or *an* as in "an apple"). Again, there are three genders in German—*ein* is used with a masculine noun, *eine* with a feminine noun, and *ein* with a neuter noun. (Notice that the indefinite article can be the same for masculine and neuter nouns.)

Here are two feminine nouns:

(EIN-eh)  
**eine Mutter**  
 a mother



(EIN-eh) (FROYN-din)  
**eine Freundin**  
 a girlfriend



Here are two neuter nouns:

(ein)  
**ein Auto**  
 an automobile



(ein)  
**ein Mädchen**  
 a girl



Here are six masculine nouns:

(ein) (ON-kel)  
**ein Onkel**  
 an uncle



(ein) (froynt)  
**ein Freund**  
 a friend



(ein) (shtoo-DENT)  
**ein Student**  
 a student



(ein) (bowm)  
**ein Baum**  
 a tree



**ein Junge**  
 a boy



**ein Vater**  
 a father



Got it? Now test yourself by putting the appropriate indefinite article in front of the following nouns:

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. _____ Katze                         | 2. _____ Baum   |
| 3. _____ Freundin                      | 4. _____ Freund |
| 5. _____ Mädchen<br>(TAN-teh)          | 6. _____ Junge  |
| 7. _____ Tante<br>aunt<br>(SHPEE-geh)  | 8. _____ Onkel  |
| 9. _____ Spiegel<br>(masculine) mirror | 10. _____ Apfel |

Here is another exercise. It may be difficult, but give it a try. Identify each picture by writing in the German word for it along with the proper indefinite article.

(vayR)

(vas)

Wer ist das? (Who is it?)/Was ist das? (What is it?)



a. \_\_\_\_\_ ein Junge

b. \_\_\_\_\_



c. \_\_\_\_\_



d. \_\_\_\_\_



e. \_\_\_\_\_

f. \_\_\_\_\_



g. \_\_\_\_\_



# ANSWERS

Indefinite articles:  
b. eine Katze  
c. ein Fuß  
d. eine Blume  
e. ein Haus  
f. ein Apfel  
g. ein Auto

8. ein  
9. ein  
10. ein

4. ein  
5. ein  
6. ein  
7. eine

Articles:  
1. eine  
2. ein  
3. eine

h. \_\_\_\_\_



i. \_\_\_\_\_



j. \_\_\_\_\_



k. \_\_\_\_\_

l. \_\_\_\_\_



(ic) (unt) (doo) (eeR) (unt) (zee)  
**„Ich“ und „Du“, „Ihr“ und „Sie“**  
 "I" and "You"

It is very important to know how to say "I" and "you" in your new language.

**"I" IS SIMPLY ICH**

**"YOU" IS GIVEN IN TWO WAYS**  
 (a casual or familiar form and a polite form)

CASUAL		
<b>DU</b> (doo)	when addressing a family member or a friend	<b>Singular</b>
<b>IHR</b> (eeR)	when addressing family members or friends	<b>Plural</b>
POLITE		
<b>SIE</b> (zee)	when addressing strangers, superiors, etc.	<b>Singular and Plural</b>

In English, "I" is always capitalized. In German, *ich*, *du*, and *ihr* are not capitalized except at the start of a sentence, while *Sie* is always capitalized.

#### ANSWERS

h. ein Kugelschreiber i. ein Arbeitshelfer j. ein Onkel k. eine Tante l. ein Spiegel

(fon)

(feR-VAN-ten)

(RAY-den)

# VON VERWANDTEN REDEN

Talking About Relatives

This is Hans' family tree. Note the word for each of the relatives.

(HIL-deh)  
**Hilde**  
(GROHS-mut-eR)  
**die Großmutter**  
grandmother



(LUT-viç)  
**Ludwig**  
(GROHS-fah-teR)  
**der Großvater**  
grandfather



(ZEEK-freet) (BAYR-ta)  
**Siegfried** **Berta**  
(FAH-teR) (MUT-eR)  
**der Vater** **die Mutter**  
father mother



(klovs) (LOT-eh)  
**Klaus** **Lotte**  
(ON-keI) (TAN-teh)  
**der Onkel** **die Tante**  
uncle aunt



(hans) (GEE-ze-la)  
**Hans** **Gisela**  
(zohn) (TOCH-teR)  
**der Sohn** **die Tochter**  
son daughter  
(BROO-deR) (SHVES-teR)  
**der Bruder** **die Schwester**  
brother sister



(PAY-teR) (mah-REE)  
**Peter** **Marie**  
(FET-eR) (koo-ZEEN-eh)  
**der Vetter** **die Kusine**  
or cousin  
**der Cousin**  
cousin



Hans



Look carefully at the family tree and then try to answer the following questions about the relationships. Don't forget to use the correct form of the article: *der*, *die*, or *das*.

1. Peter ist der Vetter von Hans.
2. Lotte ist \_\_\_\_\_ von Peter.
3. Gisela ist \_\_\_\_\_ von Hans.
4. Lotte ist \_\_\_\_\_ von Hans.
5. Hans ist \_\_\_\_\_ von Gisela.
6. Marie ist \_\_\_\_\_ von Hans.
7. Hans ist \_\_\_\_\_ von Siegfried.
8. Berta ist \_\_\_\_\_ von Marie.
9. Ludwig ist \_\_\_\_\_ von Gisela.
10. Hilde ist \_\_\_\_\_ von Peter.

Now here is an exercise that should be fun. Write in the plurals of the following words and find them in the word-search puzzle.

- |              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| Haus _____   | Arbeitsheft _____    |
| Apfel _____  | Kugelschreiber _____ |
| Mutter _____ | Mädchen _____        |
| Vater _____  |                      |



#### ANSWERS

- Relationships.  
 2. die Mütter 3. die Schwestern 4. die Tante 5. der Bruder 6. die Kusine 7. der Sohn 8. die Tante  
 9. der Großvater 10. die Großmutter  
 Plurals.  
 Häuser Arbeitshäfte Äpfel Kugelschreiber Mütter Mädchen Väter



Let's try another quick exercise. Fill in the blanks with German words so that the sentences make sense: Here are the words you can choose from: *Großmutter, Onkel, Bruder, Mutter, Tochter, Kusine, Sohn, Vetter.*

1. I am the son of my \_\_\_\_\_.
2. My father has an only \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The brother of my father is my \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The son of my mother is my \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The mother of my father is my \_\_\_\_\_.
6. My sister is our mother's \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The son of my uncle is my \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The daughter of my aunt is my \_\_\_\_\_.

It's time to return to the Smiths, just beginning their trip to Germany. Test your readiness too by trying to understand the following short paragraph. Read the selection and then answer the questions that follow.

### Herr Mark Smith wohnt in Chicago.

(ayR) (ZEL-neh) (fa-MEEL-i-eh) (zint) (yetst) (DOYTSH-lant)  
**Er und seine Familie** sind jetzt in Deutschland.  
 he family

(zooſt)  
**Er sucht seine Koffer.** Er, seine Frau,  
 looks for his

**seine Tochter und sein Sohn sind auf Ferien.**

(zahkt) (tsoo)  
**Er sagt zu Hans:** „Laß mich dir meine  
 says to

**Familie vorstellen.“**



**TRUE or FALSE** Please mark the following statements with T or F.

1. Herr Smith wohnt in Chicago. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Er und seine Kusine sind auf Ferien. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Er ist jetzt in Deutschland. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Er sagt zu Hans: „Laß mich dir meine Familie vorstellen.“ \_\_\_\_\_
5. Herr Smith sucht sein Auto. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Herr Smith und seine Familie sind auf Ferien. \_\_\_\_\_

### ANSWERS

True or False: 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T  
 1. Mutter 2. Sohn (could also be: Onkel, Bruder, Tochter, Kusine)  
 3. Vetter 4. Bruder 5. Großmutter 6. Tochter 7. Vetter 8. Kusine  
 Relatives.

Here are the German words for parts of a house. Study them and say them aloud.

(hows)  
**EIN HAUS**  
a house

(VASH-be-ken)  
**das Waschbecken**  
sink

(KÜL-shrank)  
**der Kühlschrank**  
refrigerator

(toy-LE-teh)  
**die Toilette**  
toilet

(KÜ-çeh)  
**die Küche**  
kitchen

(hayrt)  
**der Herd**  
stove

(TREP-eh)  
**die Treppe**  
stairway

(BAH-deh-van-eh)  
**die Badewanne**  
bathtub

(VOHN-tsim-eR)  
**das Wohnzimmer**  
living room

(BAH-deh-tsim-eR)  
**das Badezimmer**  
bathroom

(VANT-shrank)  
**der Wandschrank**  
closet

(SHLAHF-tsim-eR)  
**das Schlafzimmer**  
bedroom

(ZOH-fa)  
**das Sofa**  
sofa

(bet)  
**das Bett**  
bed

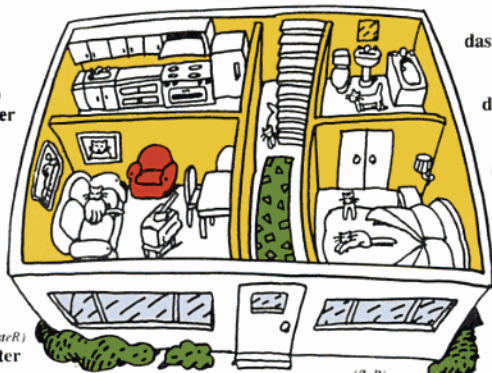
(FEN-ster)  
**das Fenster**  
window

(GAR-ten)  
**der Garten**  
garden

(tish)  
**der Tisch und die Stühle**  
table and chairs

(tihr)  
**die Tür**  
door

(flaR)  
**der Flur**  
hallway



# ARRIVAL

(AN-kunft)

## Ankunft

2

(UN-teR-kunft)

(FIN-den)

## Unterkunft finden

Finding a Place to Spend the Night



You'll probably book your hotel room from home—at least for your first night in Germany. But whether you have a reservation or not, you'll want to know some basic words that describe the services and facilities you expect to find at your hotel. Learn these words first, and notice how they are used in the dialogue you will read later.



(hoh-TEL)

**das Hotel**  
hotel



(TSIM-eR)

**das Zimmer**  
room



(preis)

**der Preis**  
price



(BAH-deh-tsim-eR)

**das Badezimmer**  
bathroom



(re-zer-VEER-ung)

**die Reservierung**  
reservation



(re-zer-VEE-ren)

**reservieren**  
to reserve



(tühR)

**die Tür**  
door



(AN-ge-shtel-teh)

**die Angestellte**  
clerk



(TSIM-eR-mayt-çen)

**das Zimmermädchen**  
maid



(pas)  
**der Paß**  
passport



(FEN-steR)  
**das Fenster**  
window



(SHTUN-deh)  
**die Stunde**  
hour

## Singular and Plural

We already learned quite a bit about forming the plural in German. Here are a few more forms . . . and then an easy quiz.

### SINGULAR

der Freund

die Freundin

der Paß

der Spiegel

die Großmutter

der Großvater

der Sohn

die Tochter

der Bruder

die Schwester

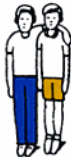
der Vetter

die Kusine

das Hotel

das Zimmer

der Baum



### PLURAL

die Freunde

die Freundinnen

die Pässe

die Spiegel

die Großmütter

die Großväter

die Söhne

die Töchter

die Brüder

die Schwestern

die Vettern

die Kusinen

die Hotels

die Zimmer

die Bäume



Now let's see whether you remember:

# SINGULAR

# PLURAL

eine

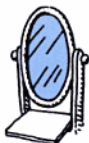


(tsvei)

zwei

two

ein



zwei

ein



zwei

eine



zwei

ein



zwei

ein



zwei

## ANSWERS

Zimmer, Zimmer  
Hotel, Hotels

Junge, Jungen  
Blume, Blumen

Katze, Katzen  
Spiegel, Spiegel