

# Week 1, Self Study

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## Wiederholen Sie Sie/du, Strukturen 5, 5 (S. 17)

Use *du* and *ihr* with friends, family, and children. For everyone else use *Sie* with almost everyone else. Children are addressed using *du*.

	Singular	Plural
Formal	du	Ihr
Informal	Sie	Sie

## Practice Problems

1. Student → Student - *du*
  2. Professor → Student - *du*
  3. Freund → Freundin - *du*
  4. Student → zwei Studenten - *Ihr*
  5. Frau (40 yr) → Frau (50 yr) - *Sie*
  6. Student → Sekretärin - *Sie*
  7. Doktor → Patient - *Sie*
  8. Frau → zwei Kinder - *du*
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## Wiederholen Sie Strukturen 1, The perfect tense (S. 149)

The perfect tense generally describes past events. We use *haben* or *sein* and a past participle to describe the past tense. These are usually modified using the prefix "ge-". The past participle typically occurs at the end of the clause.

Ich *habe* seher veil *gelacht* - *I laughed very much*  
habe, and gelacht is the past participle.

### Note

The auxiliary is in the second position with word questions, and the first position with yes/no question

Wann *bist* du ins Bett gegangen? - When did you go to bed?

*Hat* heidi schon gefünstückt? - Have you eaten breakfast?

Most words use haben, however sein may be required under the two conditions:

1. It cannot indicate a direct object
2. Change of location must take place

Common Sein Verbs	-
ankommen	to arrive
aufstehen	to get up
auftreten	to occur, to appear
ausgehen	to go out

Common Sein Verbs	-
fahren	to go, drive
fliegen	to fly
folgen	to follow
gehen	to go, to walk
geschehen	to happen
kommen	to come
laufen	to run
reisen	to travel
schwimmen	to swim
sterben	to die
wandern	to hike

## Wiederholen Sie Thuleen, „Perfekt“.

The perfect tense is used for conversational past tense, rather than narrative. For perfect tense we need to consider "strong" - irregular, and "weak" - regular verbs. With weak verbs we take the stem of the verb and add "ge-", and a "-t" suffix.

*spielen* - ge*spielt*

*machen* - ge*macht*

Strong verbs end in an "-en". Verbs that end in "-ieren" do **NOT** get a ge- prefix.

*studieren* - *studiert*

*reparieren* - *repariert*

Another exception is inseparable prefixes, such as: *ver-*, *be-* and *miss-*. When this occurs, it does **NOT** get a "ge-".

*besuchen* - *besucht*

*erleben* - *erlebt*

With separable prefixed the "-ge" should be placed in the middle of the word.

## Practice Problems

1. To make - machen, *gemacht*, Hast du das Bett *gemacht*
2. To clean up - aufräumen, *aufgeräumt*, Ich habe gestern mein Zimmer *aufgeräumt*
3. To have - haben, *gehabt*, Tom hat am Montag eine Party *gehabt*
4. To cost - kosten, *gekostet*, Wie viel hat dein Fahrrad *gekostet*?
5. To wait - warten, gewartet, Ich habe 20 Minuten *gewartet*!

## Strong Verbs

The stem vowel often changes in unpredictable ways.

English	German
sing - <i>sung</i>	singen - <i>gesungen</i>
fly - <i>flown</i>	fliegen - <i>geflogen</i>
give - <i>given</i>	geben - <i>gegeben</i>

## Easy German, Alltag

German Word	English Translation
rauszukommen	to go out
meine kleine	little one, child
liebstes	favorite
schalten	to change / switch
schneiden	to cut
mitternacht	midnight 🕒
nachbarn	neighbors
feiern	to celebrate
nicht total	not totally
geschnitten	cut
gefällt	pleases
abmoderation	moderation
aufnahme	recording
erzählen	to tell
zurück	back
sonnenuntergangs	sunset
himmel	heaven / sky
persönliches	personal
tagesablauf	daily routine

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## Lernen Sie die Vokabeln S. 176f. Lesen Sie Strukturen 3

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### Dates and ordinal numbers und Strukturen 4, um-am-im, S. 163-4

Ordinals 1-19 add *"-te"* to the cardinal number. Numbers greater than 20 add *"-ste"*

Number	Ordinal Number	In German	Modified
1	1st, First	eins	erste
2	2nd, Second	zwei	zweite
3	3rd, Third	drei	dritte
4	4th, Forth	vier	vierte
5	5th, Fifth	fünf	fünfte
19	19th, Nineteeth	neunzehn	neunzehnte
20	20th, Twentieth	zwanzig	zwanzigste

#### Note

All dates are masculine

Ordinal dates tend to end in *"-e"* or *"-en"*.

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## Easy German, haben vs sein