

---

Notes for

Duolingo

German

Notes compiled by Derek Sollberger

# Contents

|          |   |           |
|----------|---|-----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Chapter 1</b>  | <b>6</b>  |
| 1.1      | Basics 1 . . . . .  | 6         |
| 1.1.1    | Capitalizing nouns . . . . .                              | 6         |
| 1.1.2    | Conjugations of the verb sein (to be) . . . . .           | 6         |
| 1.1.3    | Umlauts . . . . .   | 6         |
| 1.1.4    | No continuous aspect . . . . .                            | 6         |
| 1.1.5    | Conjugating regular verbs . . . . .                       | 7         |
| 1.1.6    | Vocabulary . . . . .                                      | 7         |
| 1.2      | The . . . . .   | 8         |
| 1.2.1    | Three grammatical genders, three types of nouns . . . . . | 8         |
| 1.3      | Basics 2 . . . . .  | 9         |
| 1.3.1    | German plurals - the Nominative Case . . . . .            | 9         |
| 1.3.2    | German feminine plurals - nouns ending in -in . . . . .   | 9         |
| 1.3.3    | ihr vs er . . . . .                                       | 9         |
| 1.3.4    | Simple German Present Tense . . . . .                     | 9         |
| 1.4      | Common Phrases . . . . .                                  | 10        |
| 1.4.1    | Wie geht's? . . . . .                                     | 10        |
| 1.4.2    | Willkommen can be a false friend . . . . .                | 10        |
| 1.4.3    | Vocabulary . . . . .                                      | 10        |
| 1.5      | Accusative Case . . . . .                                 | 11        |
| 1.5.1    | German Cases . . . . .                                    | 11        |
| 1.5.2    | Conjugations of the verb essen (to eat) . . . . .         | 12        |
| 1.5.3    | The verb haben (to have) . . . . .                        | 12        |
| 1.6      | Introductions . . . . .                                   | 13        |
| 1.7      | Food . . . . .  | 14        |
| 1.7.1    | Mittagessen - lunch or dinner? . . . . .                  | 14        |
| 1.7.2    | Compound words . . . . .                                  | 14        |
| 1.7.3    | Cute like sugar! . . . . .                                | 14        |
| 1.7.4    | Vocabulary . . . . .                                      | 15        |
| 1.8      | Animals . . . . .   | 16        |
| 1.8.1    | Essen and Fressen . . . . .                               | 16        |
| 1.8.2    | Vocabulary . . . . .                                      | 16        |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Chapter 2</b>  | <b>17</b> |
| 2.1      | Plurals . . . . .   | 17        |
| 2.2      | Adjectives . . . . .                                      | 18        |
| 2.2.1    | Predicate adjectives . . . . .                            | 18        |
| 2.2.2    | Vocabulary . . . . .                                      | 18        |
| 2.3      | Negation . . . . .  | 19        |
| 2.3.1    | Nicht . . . . .   | 19        |
| 2.3.2    | Kein . . . . .  | 19        |
| 2.3.3    | Nicht versus Nichts . . . . .                             | 19        |
| 2.3.4    | Vocabulary . . . . .                                      | 20        |
| 2.4      | Questions and Statements . . . . .                        | 21        |
| 2.4.1    | Vocabulary . . . . .                                      | 21        |
| 2.5      | Present 1 . . . . .                                       | 22        |
| 2.5.1    | How do you 'like' things in German? . . . . .             | 22        |
| 2.5.2    | Vocabulary . . . . .                                      | 23        |
| 2.6      | Clothing . . . . .  | 24        |
| 2.6.1    | Kleider - dresses or clothes? . . . . .                   | 24        |

|          |   |           |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 2.6.2    | Hose or Hosen? . . . . .                                | 24        |
| 2.6.3    | Vocabulary . . . . .                                    | 24        |
| 2.7      | Nature . . . . .  | 25        |
| 2.7.1    | Vocabulary . . . . .                                    | 25        |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Chapter 3</b>  | <b>26</b> |
| 3.1      | Possessive Pronouns . . . . .                           | 26        |
| 3.1.1    | Personal Pronouns in the Nominative Case . . . . .      | 26        |
| 3.1.2    | Demonstrative Pronouns in the Nominative Case . . . . . | 26        |
| 3.2      | Nominative Pronouns . . . . .                           | 28        |
| 3.3      | Negatives . . . . .                                     | 29        |
| 3.4      | Adverbs 1 . . . . .                                     | 30        |
| 3.5      | Places 1 . . . . .                                      | 31        |
| 3.6      | Stuff . . . . .   | 32        |
| 3.7      | Accusative Pronouns . . . . .                           | 33        |
| 3.7.1    | Personal Pronouns in the Accusative Case . . . . .      | 33        |
| 3.7.2    | Demonstrative Pronouns in the Accusative Case . . . . . | 33        |
| 3.8      | Household 1 . . . . .                                   | 34        |
| 3.9      | Conjunctions . . . . .                                  | 35        |
| 3.10     | People 1 . . . . .                                      | 36        |
| 3.11     | Questions 2 . . . . .                                   | 37        |
| 3.11.1   | Asking a Question in German With a W-Word . . . . .     | 37        |
| 3.11.2   | Wer (Who) . . . . .                                     | 37        |
| 3.11.3   | Was (What) . . . . .                                    | 37        |
| 3.11.4   | Wo (Where) . . . . .                                    | 37        |
| 3.11.5   | Wann (When) . . . . .                                   | 37        |
| 3.11.6   | Warum (Why) . . . . .                                   | 38        |
| 3.11.7   | Vocabulary . . . . .                                    | 38        |
| 3.12     | Family 1 . . . . .                                      | 39        |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Chapter 4</b>  | <b>40</b> |
| 4.1      | Accusative Prepositions . . . . .                       | 40        |
| 4.1.1    | Two-Way Prepositions . . . . .                          | 40        |
| 4.1.2    | zu Hause and nach Hause . . . . .                       | 40        |
| 4.2      | Numbers . . . . .                                       | 41        |
| 4.3      | Food 2 . . . . .  | 42        |
| 4.4      | Dative Case . . . . .                                   | 43        |
| 4.4.1    | German Plurals: The Dative Case . . . . .               | 43        |
| 4.5      | Money . . . . .   | 45        |
| 4.6      | Dative Pronouns . . . . .                               | 46        |
| 4.7      | Family 2 . . . . .                                      | 47        |
| 4.8      | Dative Prepositions . . . . .                           | 48        |
| 4.9      | Body . . . . .  | 49        |
| 4.10     | You (Formal) . . . . .                                  | 50        |
| 4.11     | Travel . . . . .  | 51        |
| 4.11.1   | Nationality . . . . .                                   | 52        |
| 4.12     | Some . . . . .  | 53        |
| 4.13     | Shopping . . . . .                                      | 54        |
| 4.14     | Numbers 2 . . . . .                                     | 55        |
| 4.15     | Colors . . . . .  | 56        |
| 4.15.1   | Declension classes . . . . .                            | 56        |
| 4.16     | Imperative . . . . .                                    | 58        |

|          |   |           |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 4.17     | Occupation . . . . .                    | 59        |
| 4.17.1   | Dropping articles . . . . .             | 59        |
| 4.17.2   | Male and female variants . . . . .      | 59        |
| 4.18     | Prepositions . . . . .                  | 61        |
| 4.18.1   | Contractions . . . . .                  | 62        |
| 4.19     | Materials . . . . .                     | 63        |
| 4.20     | Ordinal Numbers . . . . .               | 65        |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Chapter 5</b>                        | <b>66</b> |
| 5.1      | Comparison . . . . .                    | 66        |
| 5.2      | Qualifiers . . . . .                    | 67        |
| 5.3      | House 2 . . . . .                       | 68        |
| 5.4      | Dates 1 . . . . .                       | 70        |
| 5.5      | Adjectives: Predicative 2 . . . . .     | 71        |
| 5.6      | Location . . . . .                      | 72        |
| 5.7      | Adjectives: Predicative 3 . . . . .     | 73        |
| 5.8      | Places 2 . . . . .                      | 74        |
| 5.9      | Medical . . . . .                       | 75        |
| 5.10     | Present 2 . . . . .                     | 76        |
| 5.11     | Dates 2 . . . . .                       | 78        |
| 5.12     | People 2 . . . . .                      | 79        |
| 5.13     | Future . . . . .                        | 80        |
| 5.14     | Feelings . . . . .                      | 81        |
| 5.15     | Time . . . . .                          | 82        |
| 5.16     | Frequency . . . . .                     | 83        |
| 5.17     | Verbs: Modal . . . . .                  | 84        |
| <b>6</b> | <b>Chapter 6</b>                        | <b>86</b> |
| 6.1      | Adverbs 2 . . . . .                     | 86        |
| 6.2      | Nature 2 . . . . .                      | 87        |
| 6.3      | Genitive Case . . . . .                 | 88        |
| 6.4      | Occupations 2 . . . . .                 | 89        |
| 6.5      | Perfect . . . . .                       | 90        |
| 6.5.1    | How is the Perfekt formed? . . . . .    | 90        |
| 6.6      | Adjectives: Nominative 1 . . . . .      | 92        |
| 6.7      | Adjectives: Accusative . . . . .        | 93        |
| 6.8      | Adjectives: Dative . . . . .            | 94        |
| 6.9      | Directions . . . . .                    | 95        |
| 6.10     | Adjectives: Nominative 2 . . . . .      | 96        |
| 6.11     | Adverbs 3 . . . . .                     | 97        |
| 6.12     | Preterite . . . . .                     | 98        |
| 6.12.1   | When is the Präteritum used? . . . . .  | 98        |
| 6.12.2   | How is the Präteritum formed? . . . . . | 98        |
| 6.13     | Weather . . . . .                       | 100       |
| 6.14     | Objects 2 . . . . .                     | 101       |
| 6.15     | Communications 1 . . . . .              | 102       |
| 6.16     | Future 2 . . . . .                      | 103       |
| 6.17     | Internet and Social Media . . . . .     | 104       |

|          |  |            |
|----------|--|------------|
| <b>7</b> | <b>Chapter 7</b>                           | <b>105</b> |
| 7.1      | Past Perfect . . . . .                     | 105        |
| 7.2      | Education . . . . .                        | 106        |
| 7.3      | Future Perfect . . . . .                   | 107        |
| 7.4      | Phrases 2 . . . . .                        | 108        |
| 7.5      | Science . . . . .                          | 109        |
| 7.6      | Reflexive Verbs . . . . .                  | 110        |
| 7.7      | Communication 2 . . . . .                  | 112        |
| 7.8      | Business 1 . . . . .                       | 113        |
| 7.9      | Language . . . . .                         | 114        |
| 7.10     | Abstract Objects 1 . . . . .               | 115        |
| 7.11     | Animals 2 . . . . .                        | 116        |
| 7.12     | Present 3 . . . . .                        | 117        |
| 7.13     | Body 2 . . . . .                           | 119        |
| 7.14     | Future 3 . . . . .                         | 120        |
| 7.15     | Spiritual . . . . .                        | 121        |
| 7.16     | Verbs: Conditional . . . . .               | 122        |
| 7.17     | Math . . . . .                             | 123        |
| 7.18     | Banking . . . . .                          | 124        |
| 7.19     | Abstract Objects 2 . . . . .               | 125        |
| 7.20     | Conditional Perfect . . . . .              | 126        |
| <b>8</b> | <b>Chapter 8</b>                           | <b>127</b> |
| 8.1      | Business 2 . . . . .                       | 127        |
| 8.2      | Future 4 . . . . .                         | 128        |
| 8.3      | Sports . . . . .                           | 129        |
| 8.4      | Perfect 2 . . . . .                        | 130        |
| 8.5      | Art . . . . .                              | 131        |
| 8.6      | Passive Voice . . . . .                    | 132        |
| 8.7      | Religion . . . . .                         | 133        |
| 8.8      | Politics . . . . .                         | 134        |
| 8.9      | Adverbs 4 . . . . .                        | 135        |
| 8.10     | Abstract Objects 3 . . . . .               | 136        |
| 8.11     | Verbs: Conditional 2 . . . . .             | 137        |
| 8.12     | Philosophy . . . . .                       | 138        |
| 8.13     | Present 4 . . . . .                        | 139        |
| 8.14     | Fantasy and Science Fiction . . . . .      | 140        |
| 8.15     | Abstract Objects 4 . . . . .               | 141        |
| 8.16     | Relative Pronouns . . . . .                | 143        |
| 8.17     | Classical Music . . . . .                  | 144        |
| 8.18     | Politics 2 . . . . .                       | 145        |
| 8.19     | German Culture . . . . .                   | 146        |
| 8.20     | The World . . . . .                        | 147        |
| <b>9</b> | <b>Appendices</b>                          | <b>148</b> |
| 9.0.1    | German Characters Keyboard Codes . . . . . | 148        |

# 1 Chapter 1

## 1.1 Basics 1

### 1.1.1 Capitalizing nouns

In German, all nouns are capitalized. For example, “my name” is “mein Name”, and “the apple” is “der Apfel”. This helps you identify which are the nouns in a sentence.

### 1.1.2 Conjugations of the verb sein (to be)

A few verbs like “sein” (to be) are completely irregular, and their conjugations simply need to be memorized:

| German        | English                     |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| ich bin       | I am                        |
| du bist       | you (singular informal) are |
| er/sie/es ist | he/she/it is                |
| wir sind      | we are                      |
| ihr seid      | you (plural informal) are   |
| sie sind      | they are                    |
| Sie sind      | you (formal) are            |

### 1.1.3 Umlauts

Umlauts are letters (more specifically vowels) that have two dots above them and appear in some German words like “Mädchen”. Literally, “Umlaut” means “around the sound”, because its function is to change how the vowel sounds.

An umlaut can sometimes indicate the plural of a word. For example, the plural of “Mutter” (mother) is “Mütter”. It might even change the meaning of a word entirely. That’s why it’s very important not to ignore those little dots.

### 1.1.4 No continuous aspect

In German, there’s no continuous aspect, i.e. there are no separate forms for “I drink” and “I am drinking”. There’s only one form: Ich trinke. There’s no such thing as Ich bin trinke or Ich bin trinken! When translating into English, how can I tell whether to use the simple (I drink) or the continuous form (I am drinking)? Unless the context suggests otherwise, either form should be accepted.

### 1.1.5 Conjugating regular verbs

Verb conjugation in German is more challenging than in English. To conjugate a regular verb in the present tense, identify the invariant stem of the verb and add the ending corresponding to any of the grammatical persons, which you can simply memorize:

trinken (to drink)

| English person          | ending | German example   |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------|
| I                       | -e     | ich trinke       |
| you (singular informal) | -st    | du trinkst       |
| he/she/it               | -t     | er/sie/es trinkt |
| we                      | -en    | wir trinken      |
| you (plural informal)   | -t     | ihr trinkt       |
| you (formal)            | -en    | Sie trinken      |
| they                    | -en    | sie trinken      |

### 1.1.6 Vocabulary

| German      | English  |
|-------------|--|
| der Mann    | man  |
| die Frau    | woman  |
| der Junge   | boy  |
| das Mädchen | girl (neuter gender unfortunately due to the -chen suffix) |
| die Mädchen | girls  |
| der Kind    | child  |
| der Brot    | bread  |
| der Wasser  | water  |

## 1.2 The

### 1.2.1 Three grammatical genders, three types of nouns

Nouns in German are either feminine, masculine or neuter. For example, “Frau” (woman) is feminine, “Mann” (man) is masculine, and “Kind” (child) is neuter. The grammatical gender may not match the biological gender: “Mädchen” (girl) is a neuter noun.

It is very important to learn every noun along with its gender because parts of German sentences change depending on the gender of their nouns.

Generally speaking, the definite article “die” (the) and the indefinite article “eine” (a/an) are used for feminine nouns, “der” and “ein” for masculine nouns, and “das” and “ein” for neuter nouns. For example, it is “die Frau,” “der Mann,” and “das Kind.” However, later you will see that this changes depending on something called the “case of the noun.”



## 1.3 Basics 2

### 1.3.1 German plurals - the Nominative Case

In English, making plurals out of singular nouns is typically as straightforward as adding an "s" or an "es" at the end of the word. In German, the transformation is more complex, and also the articles for each gender change. The following five suggestions can help:

1. -e ending: most German one-syllable nouns will need -e in their plural form. For example, in the nominative case, "das Brot" (the bread) becomes "die Brote," and "das Spiel" (the game) becomes "die Spiele."
2. -er ending: most masculine or neuter nouns will need the -er ending, and there may be umlaut changes. For example, in the nominative case "das Kind" (the child) becomes "die Kinder," and "der Mann" (the man) becomes "die Männer."
3. -n/-en ending: most feminine nouns will take either -n or -en in all four grammatical cases, with no umlaut changes. For example, "die Frau" (the woman) becomes "die Frauen" and "die Kartoffel" becomes "die Kartoffeln."
4. -s ending: most foreign-origin nouns will take the -s ending for the plural, usually with no umlaut changes. For example: "der Chef" (the boss) becomes "die Chefs."
5. There is no change for most neuter or masculine nouns that contain any of these in the singular: -chen, -lein, -el, or -er. There may be umlaut changes. For example: "das Mädchen" (the girl) becomes "die Mädchen," and "die Mutter" (the mother) becomes "die Mütter."

### 1.3.2 German feminine plurals - nouns ending in -in

Feminine nouns that end in "-in" will need "-nen" in the plural. For example, "die Köchin" (the female cook) becomes "die Köchinnen" in its plural form.

### 1.3.3 ihr vs er

If you're new to German, "ihr" and "er" may sound exactly same, but there is actually a difference. "Ihr" sounds similar to the English word 'ear', and "er" sounds similar to the English word 'air' (imagine a British/RP accent).

Don't worry if you can't pick up on the difference at first. You may need some more listening practice before you can tell them apart. Also, try using headphones instead of speakers. Even if this doesn't seem to help, knowing your conjugation tables will greatly reduce the amount of ambiguity.

### 1.3.4 Simple German Present Tense

In English, the present tense can be simple or progressive (as in "I eat" or "I am eating"). Both forms translate to just one German present tense form, because there is no continuous tense in standard German. So, "she learns" and "she is learning" are both "sie lernt"

## 1.4 Common Phrases

### 1.4.1 Wie geht's?

There are many ways to ask someone how he or she is doing. Take “How are you?”, “How do you do?” and “How is it going?” as examples. In German, the common phrase or idiom uses the verb “gehen” (go): “Wie geht es dir?” (How are you?).

### 1.4.2 Willkommen can be a false friend

In German, “Willkommen” means welcome as in “Welcome to our home”, but it does not mean welcome as in “Thank you - You’re welcome”. The German for the latter is “Gern geschehen” or “Keine Ursache”.

### 1.4.3 Vocabulary

| German          | English                                    |
|-----------------|--|
| hallo           | Hello                                      |
| tschüss         | bye  |
| danke           | thanks                                     |
| bitte           | please                                     |
| ja              | yes  |
| nein            | no   |
| Guten Morgen    | good morning                               |
| Guten Tag       | good afternoon                             |
| Guten Abend     | good evening                               |
| gern geschehen  | you're welcome                             |
| Wie geht's?     | How are you?                               |
| Mir geht's gut  | I am good                                  |
| auf Wiedersehen | goodbye (loosely: “upon seeing you again”) |
| bis bald        | see you soon                               |
| bis morgen      | see you tomorrow                           |
| bis später      | see you later                              |
| leider          | unfortunately                              |
| gute Nacht      | good night                                 |
| in ordnung      | alright                                    |
| genau           | exactly (i.e. right, absolutely)           |
| Entschuldigung  | I am sorry (i.e. excuse me)                |
| Es tut mir leid | I am sorry (i.e. I am sorrowful)           |

## 1.5 Accusative Case

### 1.5.1 German Cases

In English, the words “he” and “I” can be used as subjects (the ones doing the action in a sentence), and they change to “him” and “me” when they are objects (the ones the action is applied to). For example, we say “He likes me” and “I like him.” This is exactly the notion of a ‘grammatical case:’ the same word changes its form depending on its relationship to the verb. In English, only pronouns have cases, but in German most words other than verbs have cases: nouns, pronouns, determiners, adjectives, etc.

Understanding the four German cases is one of the biggest hurdles in learning the language. The good news is that most words change very predictably so you only have to memorize a small set of rules. We’ll see more about cases later, but for now you just need to understand the difference between the two simplest cases: nominative and accusative.

The subject of a sentence (the one doing the action) is in the nominative case. So when we say “Die Frau spielt” (the woman plays), “Frau” is in the nominative.

The accusative object is the thing or person that is directly receiving the action. For example, in “Der Lehrer sieht den Ball” (the teacher sees the ball), “Lehrer” is the nominative subject and “Ball” is the accusative object. Notice that the articles for accusative objects are not the same as the articles in the nominative case: “the” is “der” in the nominative case and “den” in the accusative. The following table shows how the articles change based on these two cases:

| definite article |            |          |        |        |
|------------------|------------|----------|--------|--------|
| Case             | Masculine  | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
| Nominative       | <b>der</b> | die      | das    | die    |
| Accusative       | <b>den</b> | die      | das    | die    |

| indefinite article |              |          |        |
|--------------------|--------------|----------|--------|
| Case               | Masculine    | Feminine | Neuter |
| Nominative         | <b>ein</b>   | eine     | ein    |
| Accusative         | <b>einen</b> | eine     | ein    |

The fact that most words in German are affected by the case explains why the sentence order is more flexible than in English. For example, you can say “Das Mädchen hat den Apfel” (the girl has the apple) or “Den Apfel hat das Mädchen.” In both cases, “den Apfel” (the apple) is the accusative object, and “das Mädchen” is the nominative subject.

### 1.5.2 Conjugations of the verb *essen* (to eat)

The verb “essen” (to eat) is slightly irregular in that the stem vowel changes from e to i in the second (du isst) and third person singular (er/sie/es isst) forms.

essen (to eat)

| English person          | ending | German example |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------|
| I                       | -e     | ich esse       |
| you (singular informal) | -st    | du <b>isst</b> |
| he/she/it               | -t     | er/sie/es isst |
| we                      | -en    | wir essen      |
| you (plural informal)   | -t     | ihr esst       |
| you (formal)            | -en    | Sie essen      |
| they                    | -en    | sie essen      |

#### How can you hear the difference between *isst* and *ist*?

You can't. “isst” and “ist” sound exactly the same. In colloquial (rapid) speech, some speakers drop the ‘t’ in “ist”. So “Es ist ein Apfel” and “Es isst ein Apfel” sound the same? Yes, but you can tell it's “Es ist ein Apfel” because “Es isst ein Apfel” is ungrammatical. The accusative of “ein Apfel” is “einen Apfel”. Hence, “It is eating an apple” translates as “Es isst einen Apfel.”

### 1.5.3 The verb *haben* (to have)

In English, you can say “I'm having bread” when you really mean that you're eating or about to eat bread. This does not work in German. The verb *haben* refers to possession only. Hence, the sentence “Ich habe Brot” only translates to “I have bread”, not “I'm having bread”. Of course, the same applies to drinks. “Ich habe Wasser” only translates to “I have water”, not “I'm having water”.

haben (to have)

| English person          | ending | German example |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------|
| I                       | -e     | ich habe       |
| you (singular informal) | -st    | du hast        |
| he/she/it               | -t     | er/sie/es hat  |
| we                      | -en    | wir haben      |
| you (plural informal)   | -t     | ihr habt       |
| you (formal)            | -en    | Sie haben      |
| they                    | -en    | sie haben      |

## 1.6 Introductions

| German                 | English   |
|------------------------|---|
| Hallo, ich heiße _____ | Hello, my name is _____ (or “Hello, I am called _____”) |
| Hallo, ich bin _____   | Hello, I am _____                                       |
| Sie heiße _____        | She is called _____                                     |
| aus                    | from  |
| kommen                 | to come   |
| Du kommst aus _____    | You are from _____                                      |
| Deutsch                | German  |
| Deutschland            | Germany (more literally: “German country”)              |
| sprechen               | to speak  |
| verstehen              | to understand   |
| Englisch               | English   |

## 1.7 Food

### 1.7.1 Mittagessen - lunch or dinner?

We're aware that dinner is sometimes used synonymously with lunch, but for the purpose of this course, we're defining Frühstück as breakfast, Mittagessen as lunch, and dinner / supper as Abendessen / Abendbrot.

### 1.7.2 Compound words

A compound word is a word that consists of two or more words. These are written as one word (no spaces).

The gender of a compound noun is always determined by its last element. This shouldn't be too difficult to remember because the last element is always the most important one. All the previous elements merely describe the last element.

- die Autobahn (das Auto + die Bahn)
- der Orangensaft (die Orange + der Saft)
- das Hundefutter (der Hund + das Futter)

Sometimes, there's a connecting sound (Fugenlaut) between two elements. For instance, die Orange + der Saft becomes der Orangensaft, der Hund + das Futter becomes das Hundefutter, die Liebe + das Lied becomes das Liebeslied, and der Tag + das Gericht becomes das Tagesgericht.

### 1.7.3 Cute like sugar!

The word süß means sweet when referring to food, and cute when referring to living beings.

- Der Zucker ist süß. (The sugar is sweet.)
- Die Katze ist süß. (The cat is cute.)

## 1.7.4 Vocabulary

| Deutsch       | English                            | Deutsch         | English                            |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| die Suppe     | soup                               | der Fisch       | fish                               |
| das Essen     | food                               | die Pizza       | pizza                              |
| Hunger        | hunger (use with the 'haben' verb) | das Eis         | ice cream (or just ice)            |
| der Wein      | wine                               | der Tee         | tea                                |
| das Bier      | beer                               | der Kaffee      | coffee                             |
| schmecken     | to taste                           | Durst           | thirst (use with the 'haben' verb) |
| der Saft      | juice                              | die Orange      | orange (fruit)                     |
| der Apfel     | apple                              | das Obst        | fruit                              |
| die Banane    | banana                             | der Orangensaft | orange juice                       |
| die Kartoffel | potato                             | der Käse        | cheese                             |
| das Ei        | egg                                | das Fleisch     | meat                               |
| das Gemüse    | vegetables                         | gut             | good                               |
| der Zucker    | sugar                              | die Schokolade  | chocolate                          |
| die Erdbeere  | strawberry                         | frisch          | fresh                              |
| lecker        | delicious                          | süß             | sweet                              |
| das Salz      | salt                               | der Reis        | rice                               |
| das Öl        | salt                               | und             | and                                |
| die Nudeln    | pasta (or noodles)                 |                 |                                    |

## 1.8 Animals

### 1.8.1 Essen and Fressen

Unlike English, German has two similar but different verbs for to eat: *essen* and *fressen*. The latter is the standard way of expressing that an animal is eating something. Be careful not to use *fressen* to refer to humans – this would be a serious insult. Assuming you care about politeness, we will not accept your solutions if you use *fressen* with human subjects. The most common way to express that a human being is eating something is the verb *essen*. It is not wrong to use it for animals as well, so we will accept both solutions. But we strongly recommend you accustom yourself to the distinction between *essen* and *fressen*. Fortunately, both verbs are conjugated very similarly:

| <b>essen</b>   | <b>fressen</b> (for animals) |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| ich esse       | ich fresse                   |
| du isst        | du frisst                    |
| er/sie/es isst | er/sie/es frisst             |
| wir essen      | wir fressen                  |
| ihr eest       | ihr fresset                  |
| sie/Sie essen  | sie/Sie fressen              |

### 1.8.2 Vocabulary

| <b>Deutsch</b> | <b>English</b>                 |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| der Hund       | dog                            |
| die Katze      | cat                            |
| die Maus       | mouse                          |
| der Bär        | bear                           |
| das Tier       | animal                         |
| das Pferd      | horse                          |
| der Vogel      | bird                           |
| die Ente       | duck                           |
| die Kuh        | cow                            |
| das Haustier   | pet (literally ‘house animal’) |
| die Spinne     | spider                         |
| die Biene      | bee                            |
| der Käfer      | beetle                         |
| die Fliege     | fly                            |
| das Insekt     | insect                         |



## 2 Chapter 2

### 2.1 Plurals

[already explained back in ‘Basics 2’]

## 2.2 Adjectives

### 2.2.1 Predicate adjectives

Predicate adjectives, i.e. adjectives that don't precede a noun, are not inflected.

- Der Mann ist groß.
- Die Männer sind groß.
- Die Frau ist groß.
- Die Frauen sind groß.
- Das Haus ist groß.
- Die Häuser sind groß.

As you can see, the adjective remains in the base form, regardless of number and gender.

### 2.2.2 Vocabulary

| Deutsch  | English    |
|----------|------------|
| perfekt  | perfect    |
| schlecht | bad (poor) |
| frei     | free       |
| normal   | normal     |
| toll     | great      |
| leicht   | light      |
| laut     | loud       |
| leise    | quiet      |
| lang     | long       |
| schwach  | weak       |
| klar     | clear      |
| klein    | small      |
| rund     | round      |
| groß     | big        |
| ruhig    | calm       |

## 2.3 Negation

There are different ways to negate expressions in German (much like in English you can use “no” in some cases, and “does not” in others). The German adverb “nicht” (not) is used very often, but sometimes you need to use “kein” (not a).

### 2.3.1 Nicht

Use “nicht” in the following five situations:

1. Negating a noun that has a definite article like “der Raum” (the room) in “Der Architekt mag den Raum nicht” (the architect does not like the room).
2. Negating a noun that has a possessive pronoun like “sein Glas” (his glass) in “Der Autor sucht sein Glas nicht.” (the writer is not looking for his glass).
3. Negating the verb: “Sie trinken nicht” (They/You do not drink).
4. Negating an adverb or adverbial phrase. For instance, “Mein Mann isst nicht immer” (my husband does not eat at all times).
5. Negating an adjective that is used with “sein” (to be): “Du bist nicht hungrig” (you are not hungry).

Adverbs go in different places in different languages. You cannot simply place the German adverb “nicht” where you would put “not” in English. The German “nicht” will precede adjectives and adverbs as in “Das Frühstück ist nicht schlecht” (the breakfast is not bad) and “Das Hemd ist nicht ganz blau” (the shirt is not entirely blue).

For verbs, “nicht” can either precede or follow the verb, depending the type of verb. Typically, “nicht” comes after conjugated verbs as in “Die Maus isst nicht” (the mouse does not eat). In conversational German, the perfect (“Ich habe gegessen” = “I have eaten”) is often used to express simple past occurrences (“I ate”). If such statements are negated, “nicht” will come before the participle at the end of the sentence: “Ich habe nicht gegessen” (I did not eat/I have not eaten).

Finally, “nicht” also tends to come at the end of sentences (after direct objects like “mir” = “me”, or after yes/no questions if there is just one conjugated verb). For example, “Die Lehrerin hilft mir nicht” (The teacher does not help me) and “Hat er den Ball nicht?” (Does he not have the ball?)

### 2.3.2 Kein

Simply put, “kein” is composed of “k + ein” and placed where the indefinite article would be in a sentence. For instance, look at the positive and negative statement about each noun: “ein Mann” (a man) versus “kein Mann” (not a/not one man), and “eine Frau” versus “keine Frau”.

“Kein” is also used for negating nouns that have no article: “Man hat Brot” (one has bread) versus “Man hat kein Brot” (one has no bread).

### 2.3.3 Nicht versus Nichts

“Nicht” is an adverb and is useful for negations. On the other hand, “nichts” (nothing/anything) is a pronoun and its meaning is different from that of “nicht”. Using “nicht” simply negates a fact, and is less overarching than “nichts”. For example, “Der Schler lernt nicht” (the student does not learn) is less extreme than “Der Schler lernt nichts” (the student does not learn anything).

The word “nichts” can also be a noun if capitalized (“das Nichts” = nothingness).

**2.3.4 Vocabulary**

| <b>Deutsch</b> | <b>English</b> |
|----------------|----------------|
| nicht          | not            |
| stark          | strong         |
| traurig        | sad            |
| gesund         | healthy        |
| einfach        | simple         |
| lustig         | funny          |
| fertig         | ready          |

## 2.4 Questions and Statements

Questions can be asked by switching the subject and verb. For instance, “Du verstehst das.” (You understand this) becomes “Verstehst du das?” (Do you understand this?). These kinds of questions will generally just elicit yes/no answers. In English, the main verb “to be” follows the same principle. “I am hungry.” becomes “Am I hungry?”. In German, all verbs follow this principle. There’s no do-support.

### 2.4.1 Vocabulary

| Deutsch   | English   |
|-----------|-----------|
| neu       | new       |
| schnell   | quickly   |
| langsam   | slow      |
| schön     | beautiful |
| wichtig   | important |
| teuer     | expensive |
| weit      | far       |
| müde      | tired     |
| kalt      | cold      |
| schwer    | difficult |
| richtig   | correct   |
| alt       | old       |
| jung      | young     |
| schmutzig | dirty     |
| sauber    | clean     |
| hoch      | high      |
| tief      | deep      |
| warm      | warm      |

## 2.5 Present 1

### 2.5.1 How do you ‘like’ things in German?

Use the verb *mögen* to express that you like something or someone, and use the adverb *gern(e)* to express that you like doing something.<sup>1</sup> *Mögen* is used for things, animals, and people:

- Ich mag Bier (I like beer)
- Sie mag Katzen (She likes cats)
- Wir mögen dich (We like you)
- Ihr mögt Bücher (You like books)

*Mögen* cannot be followed by another verb.<sup>2</sup> Also, *mögen* is conjugated irregularly:

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| ich mag       | wir mögen     |
| du magst      | ihr mögt      |
| er/sie/es mag | sie/Sie mögen |

*Gern(e)* is used for verbs or activities:

- Ich trinke gern(e) Bier (I like to drink beer)
- Er spielt gern(e) Fußball (He likes to play soccer)
- Wir lesen gern(e) Bücher (We like to read books)
- Sie schreibt gern(e) Briefe (She likes to write letters)

---

<sup>1</sup>What is the difference between *gern* and *gerne*? They are just variations of the same word. There is no difference in terms of meaning or style. You can use whichever you like best.

<sup>2</sup>The subjunctive form (*möchten*) can be followed by a verb, but “Ich möchte Fußball spielen” translates as “I would like to play soccer” (not “I like playing soccer”).

**2.5.2 Vocabulary**

| <b>Deutsch</b> | <b>English</b>         |
|----------------|------------------------|
| wollen         | to want                |
| machen         | to make                |
| spielen        | to play                |
| laufen         | to walk                |
| gehen          | to go                  |
| schlafen       | to sleep               |
| lernen         | to learn               |
| lesen          | to read                |
| schreiben      | to write               |
| sehen          | to see                 |
| hören          | to hear                |
| kennen         | to know                |
| bringen        | to bring/deliver       |
| fahren         | to drive               |
| rennen         | to run                 |
| denken         | to think               |
| schwimmen      | to swim                |
| beginnen       | to begin               |
| bezahlen       | to pay                 |
| reicht         | is enough <sup>3</sup> |
| waschen        | to wash                |
| brauchen       | to need                |

## 2.6 Clothing

### 2.6.1 Kleider - dresses or clothes?

Das Kleid means the dress, and die Kleider means the dresses, but the plural die Kleider can also mean clothes or clothing. In most cases, clothing (or clothes) translates to Kleidung (usually uncountable), but It's important to be aware that Kleider can be used in that sense as well.

### 2.6.2 Hose or Hosen?

Both Hose and Hosen translate to pants (trousers in British English), but they're not interchangeable. The singular Hose refers to one pair of pants, and the plural Hosen refers to multiple pairs of pants.

### 2.6.3 Vocabulary

| Deutsch      | English                |
|--------------|------------------------|
| tragen       | to wear                |
| das Kleid    | dress                  |
| der Rock     | skirt                  |
| der Hut      | hat                    |
| die hüten    | hats                   |
| der Schuh    | shoe                   |
| die Schuhe   | shoes                  |
| die Kleidung | clothing               |
| die Hose     | pants (single pair)    |
| die Hosen    | pants (multiple pairs) |
| das Hemd     | shirt                  |
| der Mantel   | coat                   |
| die Mäntel   | coats                  |
| die Jacke    | jacket                 |
| die Tasche   | bag                    |
| der Knopf    | button                 |
| der Schmuck  | jewelry                |
| die Kosmetik | cosmetics              |
| der Ring     | ring                   |
| passt        | fits                   |
| der Fleck    | stain                  |



## 2.7 Nature

### 2.7.1 Vocabulary

| Deutsch        | English   |
|----------------|-----------|
| die Natur      | nature    |
| die Erde       | earth     |
| der Berg       | mountain  |
| die Berge      | mountains |
| der Baum       | tree      |
| die Bäume      | trees     |
| die Luft       | air       |
| der Wind       | wind      |
| das Feuer      | fire      |
| die Blum       | flower    |
| das meer       | sea       |
| die meere      | seas      |
| der Moon       | Moon      |
| die monds      | moons     |
| der Himmel     | sky       |
| die Sonne      | Sun       |
| der Stern      | star      |
| fällt (fallen) | falls     |
| lebe           | alive     |

## 3 Chapter 3

### 3.1 Possessive Pronouns

#### 3.1.1 Personal Pronouns in the Nominative Case

A pronoun is a word that represents a noun, like “er” does for “der Mann” In the nominative case, the personal pronouns are simply the grammatical persons you already know: “ich”, “du”, “er/sie/es”, “wir”, “ihr”, “sie”, and “Sie”.

#### 3.1.2 Demonstrative Pronouns in the Nominative Case

The demonstrative pronouns in English are: this, that, these, and those. In German, the demonstrative pronouns in the nominative case are the same as the definite articles. That means, “der”, “die”, and “das” can also mean “that (one)” or “this (one)” depending on the gender of the respective noun, and “die” can mean “these” or “those”. For example, if you talk about a certain dog, you could say “Der ist schwarz” (that one is black).

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| mein/meine          | unser/unsere |
| dein/deine          | euer/euere   |
| sein/seine/ihr/ihre | seins        |

**Dies ist meine Wassermelo**



**meine**

### 3.2 Nominative Pronouns

| Deutsch             | English    |
|---------------------|------------|
| beide/beides/beiden | both       |
| dieser/diese/dies   | these      |
| jeder/jede/jedes    | each one   |
| manche              | some       |
| viele               | a lot of   |
| alle                | everybody  |
| alles               | everything |
| viel                | a lot      |
| niemand             | nobody     |
| jemand              | anyone     |
| etwas               | some       |
| paar                | a few      |

It's "beide" when it's 'both' in the nominative and accusative without an article like the sentence above, "Beide mögen Kaffee" or "Ich mag beide".

It's "beiden" in the dative case when there's no article as in "Mit beiden Händen" or "Gib beiden Menschen Kaffee", etc.

It's also "beiden" when it follows the plural definite article as in "Die beiden sind groß". It's like that in all cases: Nominative: die beiden Accusative: die beiden Dative: den beiden Genitive: der beiden

And then there's "beides"

"beide" is used in the plural, for countable objects:

"Soll ich Mama oder Papa holen?" - "Beide sollen kommen!" "Das Radio und das Grammophon standen im Freien, beide wurden nass vom Regen."

"beides" is used in the singular, for uncountable objects or abstract objects:

"Magst du Ketchup oder Mayo auf die Pommes?" - "Beides muss drauf!" "Was machst du lieber: Geschirr spülen oder Wäsche bügeln?" - "Das ist beides ätzend!"

### 3.3 Negatives

| Deutsch    | English                         |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| nicht      | not (temporary condition)       |
| kein       | not (permanent condition)       |
| keine      | not one (feminine)              |
| keinen     | not any                         |
| keiner     | nobody                          |
| Die Steuer | tax                             |
| nie        | never                           |
| niemals    | never ever (i.e. with emphasis) |
| nichts     | nothing                         |

### 3.4 Adverbs 1

| Deutsch    | English                        |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| auch       | too                            |
| zu         | too                            |
| so         | so                             |
| gern       | like                           |
| gerne      | like (either form is accepted) |
| wirklich   | really                         |
| noch       | still                          |
| noch eine  | another                        |
| nur        | only                           |
| schon      | already                        |
| immer      | always                         |
| genug      | enough                         |
| in Ordnung | alright                        |
| zusammen   | together                       |
| dran       | turn (as in “It is my turn”)   |
| vielleicht | might [be]                     |
| wieder     | again                          |
| alleine    | alone                          |

Examples:

- Ich lerne gern.
- Ich trinke gerne Wein.

### 3.5 Places 1

| Deutsch                          | English   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| das Gebäude                      | building  |
| das Haus (die Häuser)            | house (houses)                                  |
| der Markt                        | market  |
| die Schule (die Schulen)         | school (schools)                                |
| der Gärten                       | garden  |
| die Ecke                         | corner  |
| der Bahnhof (die Bahnhöfe)       | train station (train stations)                  |
| das Restaurant (die Restaurants) | restaurant (restaurants)                        |
| die Bibliothek                   | library   |
| das Schloss (die Schlösser)      | castle (castles)                                |
| die Bank                         | bank  |
| bauen                            | to build  |
| das Land (die Länder)            | country (countries)                             |
| das Hotel                        | hotel   |
| die Straße                       | street  |
| die Stadt                        | city  |
| das Dorf (die Dörfer)            | village (villages)                              |
| die Brücke                       | bridge  |
| der Park (die Parks)             | park (parks) [noun]                             |
| das Zimmer (die Zimmer)          | room (rooms) [as in bedroom, living room, etc.] |

### 3.6 Stuff

German is well known for its very long words that can be made up on the go by concatenating existing words. In this skill you will learn one very simple and commonly used way of forming compounds: adding “-zeug” (“stuff”) to existing words.

| Deutsch                        | English              |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| das Zeug                       | stuff                |
| das Fahrzeug (die Fahrzeuge)   | vehicle (vehicles)   |
| das Flugzeug (die Flugzeuge)   | airplane (airplanes) |
| das Feuerzeug (die Feuerzeuge) | lighter (lighters)   |
| das Spielzeug (die Spielzeuge) | toy (toys)           |
| das Werkzeug (die Werkzeuge)   | tool (tools)         |



## 3.7 Accusative Pronouns

### 3.7.1 Personal Pronouns in the Accusative Case

Aside from the nominative case, most of the German pronouns are declined in each of the four cases. Like in English, when the subject becomes the object, the pronoun changes. For instance, “ich” changes to “mich” (accusative object) as in “Ich sehe mich” (I see me).

In the accusative case of the third person pronouns, only the masculine gender shows the change, thus neither the feminine “sie” nor the neuter “es” change. For example, “Er/Sie/Es mag ihn/sie/es” (He/She/It likes him/her/it).

| Nominative                  | Accusative                    |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ich (I)                     | mich (me)                     |
| du (you, singular informal) | dich (you, singular informal) |
| er (he)                     | ihn (him)                     |
| sie (she)                   | sie (her)                     |
| es (it)                     | es (it)                       |
| wir (we)                    | uns (us)                      |
| ihr (you, plural informal)  | euch (you, plural informal)   |
| sie (they)                  | sie (them)                    |
| Sie (you, formal)           | Sie (you, formal)             |

### 3.7.2 Demonstrative Pronouns in the Accusative Case

Similarly, only the masculine gender shows the change in the demonstrative pronouns: “der” (for “that one”) changes to “den”, but “die” and “das” (for “that one”) remain the same.

The demonstrative pronouns in the accusative case are thus: “den” = that one (masculine), “die” = that one (feminine), “das” = that one (neuter), and for the plural, “die” = “these”. Take this example: “Er isst den” is “He is eating that one (masculine)”; “Er isst die” and “Er isst das” are both “He is eating that one”, but for the other two genders.

### 3.8 Household 1

| Deutsch              | English                    |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| öffnen               | to open                    |
| die Wand             | wall                       |
| die Decke            | blanket (or ceiling)       |
| das Fenster          | window                     |
| die Tür              | door                       |
| der Zaun (die Zäune) | fence                      |
| die Treppe           | staircase                  |
| die Wohnung          | apartment                  |
| das Dach             | roof                       |
| der Balkon           | balcony                    |
| der Schlüssel        | key (same word for “keys”) |
| die Küche            | kitchen                    |
| der Keller           | basement                   |
| das Wohnzimmer       | living room                |
| der Tisch            | table                      |
| der Stuhl            | chair                      |
| die Schrank          | wardrobe/locker/cabinet    |
| das Sofa             | sofa                       |
| das Möbel            | furniture                  |
| das Schlafzimmer     | bedroom                    |
| das Bett             | bed                        |
| der Teppich          | carpet/rug                 |
| die Lampe            | lamp                       |
| das Licht            | light                      |
| die Steckdose        | power outlet               |
| der Ladegerät        | charger                    |

### 3.9 Conjunctions

A conjunction like “wenn” (when) or “jedoch” (however) connects two parts of a sentence together. In German, conjunctions do not change with the case (i.e. they are not declinable).

Subordinating conjunctions combine an independent clause with a dependent clause; the dependent clause cannot stand on its own and its word order will be different than if it did. For instance, in “Er ist hungrig, weil er nichts a” (he is hungry, because he ate nothing), the clause starting with “weil” is the dependent clause, which would be ordered as “er a nichts” (he ate nothing) if it stood by itself.

Coordinating conjunctions form a group of coordinators (like “und” = and; “aber” = but), which combine two items of equal importance; here, each clause can stand on its own and the word order does not change.

Lastly, correlative conjunctions work in pairs to join sentence parts of equal importance. For instance, “entweder...oder” (either...or) is such a pair and can be used like this: “Der Schuh ist entweder blau oder rot” (this shoe is either blue or red).

| Deutsch  | English   |
|----------|---|
| entweder | either  |
| oder     | or  |
| aber     | but   |
| denn     | because (a comma precedes “denn” as a coordinating conjunction)       |
| doch     | on the contrary   |
| wenn     | if  |
| weil     | because (a comma precedes “weil” as a subordinating conjunction)      |
| dass     | that  |
| da       | since (a comma precedes “da” as a subordinating conjunction)          |
| obwohl   | although (a comma precedes “obwohl” as a subordinating conjunction)   |
| solange  | as long as  |
| sobald   | as soon as  |
| sondern  | but rather (a comma precedes “sondern” as a coordinating conjunction) |

### 3.10 People 1

| Deutsch                       | English                        |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| die Person                    | person                         |
| der Freund                    | friend (male, or boyfriend)    |
| die Freundin                  | friend (female, or girlfriend) |
| der Name                      | name                           |
| der Vorname                   | first name                     |
| das Baby (Babys)              | baby (babies)                  |
| der Mensch                    | man (closer to mankind)        |
| die Leute                     | people                         |
| der Herr                      | gentleman                      |
| die Dame                      | lady                           |
| der Erwachsene                | adult                          |
| der Bürger                    | citizen                        |
| das Publikum                  | audience                       |
| der Türk                      | Turk                           |
| die Gruppe                    | group/band                     |
| der Gast                      | guest                          |
| der Vegetarier                | vegetarians (same for plural)  |
| das Geschlecht                | gender                         |
| der Gegner                    | opponent/rival/adversary       |
| das Mitglied (die Mitglieder) | member (members)               |
| der Anfänger                  | beginner                       |
| der Besucher                  | visitor (same for plural)      |
| der Fan (die Fans)            | fan (supporters)               |
| der Feind                     | enemy                          |
| der Nachbar                   | neighbor                       |

## 3.11 Questions 2

### 3.11.1 Asking a Question in German With a W-Word

Six W-questions - Wer (Who), Was (What), Wo (Where), Wann (When), Warum (Why) and Wie (How) - can be asked in German to elicit more than yes/no answers. Two of the six adverbs are declineable (i.e. change with the case), whereas four are not.

### 3.11.2 Wer (Who)

Wer is declineable and needs to adjust to the four cases. The adjustment depends on what the question is targeting.

If you ask for the subject of a sentence (i.e. the nominative object), wer (who) remains as is: Wer sitzt da? (Who is sitting there?). If you ask for the direct (accusative) object in a sentence, wer changes to wen (who/whom). As a mnemonic, notice how wen sounds similar to den in den Apfel. Wen siehst du? (Whom do you see?) - Ich sehe den Sohn (I see the son). If you ask for the indirect object, wer changes to wem (who/to whom) and adjusts to the dative case. You could ask Wem hast du den Apfel gegeben? (To whom did you give the apple?) and the answer could be Dem Mann (the man). Notice again how the declined form of wer (wem) sounds like the definite article of all masculine and neuter nouns in the dative case (like dem Mann or dem Kind). Lastly, asking about ownership (genitive case), changes wer to wessen (whose). Wessen Schuhe sind das? (Whose shoes are these?) - Das sind die Schuhe des Jungen (These are the boys shoes). And notice once again how wessen (of the) and des (of the) include a lot of s-sounds.

### 3.11.3 Was (What)

Similar to the changes made to wer, was will decline depending on the four cases.

For both the nominative and accusative cases, was remains the same. It is common to ask Wer oder was? (who or what?), if you want to know more about the nominative object and do not know if it is a person (who) or a thing (what). You ask Wen oder was? (who/whom or what?), if you want to know more about the accusative object. Was changes to wessen for questions about the genitive object as in Wessen ist sie schuldig? (What is she guilty of?). For the dative, was changes to a compound of wo(r) + preposition. For instance, if the verb takes the German preposition an (on/about) as in an etwas denken, you would ask Woran denkt er? (About what is he thinking?). Likewise, hingehen is a verb composed of gehen + hin (go + to) and you would ask Wohin geht sie? (To where is she going?).

### 3.11.4 Wo (Where)

In German, you can inquire about locations in several ways. Wo (where) is the general question word, but if you are asking for a direction in which someone or something is moving, you may use wohin (where to). Look at: Wo ist mein Schuh? (Where is my shoe?) and Wohin kommt dieser Wein? (Where does this wine go?). Furthermore, Wohin is separable into Wo + hin. For example, Wo ist mein Schuh hin? (Where did my shoe go?).

Note that the sound of Wer is similar to Where and that of Wo to Who, but they must not be confused. In other words: the two German questions words Wer (Who) and Wo (Where) are false cognates to English. They mean the opposite of what an English speaker would think.

### 3.11.5 Wann (When)

Wann (when) does not change depending on the case. Wann can be used with conjunctions such as seit (since) or bis (till): Seit wann haben Sie fr Herrn Mller gearbeitet? (Since when have you been working for Mr. Mller?) and Bis wann geht der Film? (Till when does the movie last?).

### 3.11.6 Warum (Why)

Warum (why) is also not declinable. Wieso and Weshalb can be used instead of Warum. For an example, take Warum ist das Auto so alt? = Wieso ist das Auto so alt? = Weshalb ist das Auto so alt? (Why is that car so old?).

### 3.11.7 Vocabulary

| Deutsch     | English                            |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| was         | what (probably for actions)        |
| wo          | where                              |
| wohin       | where to                           |
| woher       | where ... from                     |
| wann        | when                               |
| warum       | why                                |
| wieso       | why (alternative)                  |
| wofür       | what for                           |
| womit       | with what                          |
| wer         | who                                |
| welche      | which (feminine, singular object)  |
| welcher     | which (masculine, singular object) |
| welches     | which (neuter, singular object)    |
| welchen     | which (multiple objects)           |
| wessen      | whose                              |
| wie         | what (probably for objects)        |
| worüber     | about                              |
| wie viel    | how much                           |
| wie viele   | how many                           |
| die Frage   | question (noun)                    |
| fragen      | to question (verb)                 |
| die Antwort | answer (noun)                      |
| antworten   | to answer (verb)                   |

### 3.12 Family 1

Just like in English, there are informal and formal words for “mother”, “father”, “grandmother”, and “grandfather”. Note that in German, the difference between formal and informal is a lot more pronounced than in English. The informal terms are pretty much only used within your own family.

| Formal                       | informal          |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| die Mutter (mother)          | die Mama (mom)    |
| der Vater (father)           | der Papa (dad)    |
| die Großmutter (grandmother) | die Oma (grandma) |
| der Großvater (grandfather)  | der Opa (grandpa) |

| Deutsch                        | English                         |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| die Schwester (die Schwestern) | sister (sisters)                |
| der Bruder (die Brüder)        | brother (brothers)              |
| die Tochter                    | daughter                        |
| der Sohn                       | son                             |
| die Familie                    | family                          |
| die Eltern                     | parents (no singular form)      |
| das Geschwister                | sibling (same for plural)       |
| der Partner                    | partner (no plural form)        |
| die Beziehung                  | relationship                    |
| die Großeltern                 | grandparents (no singular form) |
| der Enkel                      | grandson                        |
| die Enkelin                    | granddaughter                   |

## 4 Chapter 4

### 4.1 Accusative Prepositions

Dative prepositions always trigger the dative case. Here they are:

aus, außer, bei, gegenüber, mit, nach, seit, von, zu

Accusative prepositions always trigger the accusative case. Here they are:

bis, durch, für, gegen, ohne, um

#### 4.1.1 Two-Way Prepositions

Two-way prepositions take the dative case or the accusative case depending on the context. If there's movement from one place to another, use the accusative case. If there's no movement or if there's movement within a certain place, use the dative case:

an, auf, entlang, hinter, in, neben, über, unter, vor, zwischen

- No movement → dative:  
Ich bin in einem Haus (I am in a house)
- Movement within a certain place → dative:  
Ich laufe in einem Wald (I am running in [within] a forest)
- Movement from one place to another → accusative:  
Ich gehe in ein Haus (I am walking into a house)

#### 4.1.2 zu Hause and nach Hause

zu Hause means at home, and nach Hause means home (homewards, not at home). The -e at the end of zu Hause and nach Hause is an archaic dative ending, which is no longer used in modern German, but survived in certain fixed expressions.

- Ich bin zu Hause (I am at home)
- Ich gehe nach Hause (I am walking home)

| Deutsch    | English   |
|------------|---|
| ohne       | without   |
| es geht um | it is about                                       |
| gegen      | against (recall: Gegner == opponent)              |
| durch      | through   |
| für        | for   |
| entlang    | along (but usually placed at the end of a clause) |



## 4.2 Numbers

| Deutsch           | English                                       |
|-------------------|---|
| die Nummer        | number  |
| es gibt           | there is (there are)                          |
| die Zahl          | number/figure (kind of like a data statistic) |
| zählen            | to count                                      |
| die Summe         | sum   |
| die Hälfte        | half  |
| das Dutzend       | dozen   |
| die Telefonnummer | telephone number                              |
| weniger           | less  |
| mehr              | more  |

|    |        |    |          |
|----|--------|----|----------|
| 1  | eins   | 11 | elf      |
| 2  | zwei   | 12 | zwölf    |
| 3  | drei   | 13 | dreizehn |
| 4  | vier   | 14 | vierzehn |
| 5  | fünf   | 15 | fünfzehn |
| 6  | sechs  | 16 | sechzehn |
| 7  | sieben | 17 | siebzehn |
| 8  | acht   | 18 | achtzehn |
| 9  | neun   | 19 | neunzehn |
| 10 | zehn   | 20 | zwanzig  |

### 4.3 Food 2

| Deutsch              | English              | Deutsch                        | English            |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| das Frühstück        | breakfast            | die Zitrone                    | lemon              |
| frühstücken          | to have breakfast    | das Getränk                    | beverage           |
| die Butter           | butter               | die Speisekarte                | menu               |
| die Marmelade        | jelly                | die Vorspeise                  | appetizer          |
| das Müsli            | cereal (muesli)      | der Hauptgericht               | main course        |
| die Nüsse            | nuts                 | der Salat                      | salad              |
| der Honig            | honey                | der Knoblauch                  | garlic             |
| das Mittagessen      | lunch                | die Zwiebel                    | onion              |
| essen zu Mittag      | eating lunch         | scharf                         | hot/spicy/pungent  |
| salzig               | salty                | der Senf                       | mustard            |
| das Rezept           | recipe               | der Nachtisch (die Nachtischs) | dessert (desserts) |
| die Tomate           | tomato               | das Abendessen                 | dinner             |
| der Pilz (die Pilze) | mushroom (mushrooms) | essen zu Abend                 | eating dinner      |
| das Hähnchen         | chicken              | der Löffel                     | spoon              |
| schmeckten           | to taste             | die Gabel (die Gabeln)         | fork (forks)       |
| kochten              | to cook              | das Messer                     | knife              |
| sauer                | sour                 | die Bohne                      | bean               |
| die Kuche            | cake (no umlaut!)    | der Empfänger                  | recipient          |

## 4.4 Dative Case

The indirect object in a sentence is called the dative object. The indirect object is the receiver of the direct (accusative) object. For example, “Frau” is the indirect (dative) object in “Das Mädchen gibt einer Frau den Apfel” (A girl gives the apple to a woman).

The dative is also used for certain dative verbs such as “danken” (to thank) and “antworten” (to answer) and with dative prepositions such as “von” (by/of) and “mit” (with). For example, “Ich danke dem Koch” (I thank the cook) or “Wir spielen mit der Katze” (We play with the cat).

This case is known as the “Wem-Fall” (with whom-case), because to identify the word in the dative case, you have to ask “With/to whom ...?”

Note that the dative changes all articles for the words, the plural and pronouns. For example, even though “Frau” is a feminine noun, it will take the masculine article here to indicate the dative: “Ich danke der Frau” (I thank the woman).

| Case       | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
|------------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|
| Nominative | der       | die      | das    | die    |
| Accusative | den       | die      | das    | die    |
| Dative     | dem       | der      | dem    | den    |

| Case       | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
|------------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Nominative | ein       | eine     | ein    |
| Accusative | einen     | eine     | ein    |
| Dative     | einem     | einer    | einem  |

Some masculine nouns add an -en or -n ending in the dative and in all other cases besides the nominative. For example in the dative, it is “dem Jungen” (the boy).

### 4.4.1 German Plurals: The Dative Case

There are some exceptions when it comes to pluralizing nouns in the dative case.

- As mentioned before, for most German one-syllable nouns, the -e ending will be needed in their plural form. However, in the dative case, the noun always adds an -en ending (and there may be umlaut changes). For “the hands”, in the dative case it is “den Händen” and for “the dogs” it is “den Hunden”.
- For most German masculine or neuter nouns, the plural will end in -er with the exception of the dative case: they will end in -ern in the dative case. There may also be umlaut changes. For example, for “the books” it is “den Bchern”. An example sentence would be “Der Junge lernt mit den Bchern” (The boy is learning with the books). Or for “the children”, this would mean “den Kindern”.
- Whereas most neuter or masculine nouns ending in -chen, -lein, -el, or -er, require no change of the noun in the plural, they end in -n in the dative case. There may be umlaut changes. For example, for “the windows” it is “den Fenstern” for the dative plural. An example sentence would be: “Es funktioniert mit den Fenstern” (It works with the windows). For “the mothers”, it is “den Mttern” as in: “Ich spreche mit den Mttern” (I talk with the mothers).

| Deutsch              | English                                 |
|----------------------|---|
| gibten (wir geben)   | to give (we give [irregular situation]) |
| die Frauen           | women/wives                             |
| aus                  | from                                    |
| der Männer           | men/husbands                            |
| zeigten (wir zeigen) | to show (we give [irregular situation]) |
| die kindern          | children                                |
| sagten               | to tell/say                             |

## 4.5 Money

### Euro or Euros?

In German, the singular is Euro and the plural is usually Euro as well. As a rule of thumb, use Euro when talking about a specific amount, e.g. 200 Euro. In some contexts, the form Euros is used as well. For instance, you can say Euros to refer to individual euro coins, an unquantified amount of euros, or euros as opposed to a different currency, e.g. Ich habe hundert Schweizer Franken, aber keine Euros (I have a hundred Swiss francs but no euros). At the end of the day, many native speakers use either plural form regardless of context.

In English, either plural form is perfectly fine. The plural form euro tends to be preferred in the Republic of Ireland, and the plural form euros tends to be preferred pretty much anywhere else. Originally, the plural form euro was supposed to be used in official EU documents, but that's no longer the case.

| Deutsch               | English                 |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| das Geld (die Gelder) | money                   |
| kosten                | to cost                 |
| das Euro              | European Union currency |
| der Cent              | cent                    |
| kaufen                | to buy                  |
| der Preis             | price                   |
| gewinnen              | to win                  |
| der Dollar            | dollar                  |
| reich                 | rich/wealthy            |
| besitzen              | to own                  |
| das Geldautomat       | ATM                     |
| überweisen            | to transfer             |

## 4.6 Dative Pronouns

Many words change in the dative case. For the third person pronouns, the following are different from the nominative case: the masculine pronoun is “ihm” (to him), the feminine is “ihr” (to her), the neuter is “ihm” (to it), and the plural is “ihnen” (to them).

| Nominative | Accusative | Dative      |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| ich        | mich       | mir         |
| du         | dich       | dir         |
| er/sie/es  | ihn/sie/es | ihm/ihr/ihm |
| wir        | uns        | uns         |
| ihr        | euch       | euch        |
| sie        | sie        | ihnen       |
| Sie        | Sie        | Ihnen       |

This explains why when thanking a female person it is only correct to say “Ich danke ihr” (I thank her) and not “Ich danke sie” (I thank she).

All four instances of demonstrative pronouns (the three genders and the plural) change in the dative case. For the masculine, the pronoun is “dem” (to/with that), for the feminine it is “der” (to/with that) and for the neuter it is “dem” (to/with that); for the plural it is “denen” (to/with them).

| Deutsch                  | English                                     |
|--------------------------|---|
| meinem/meiner/meinen     | my (then corresponds to object’s gender)    |
| das Trinkgeld            | tip (at a restaurant)                       |
| helfen (er/sie/es hilft) | to help                                     |
| danken                   | to thank                                    |
| gehören                  | to belong to                                |
| folgen                   | to follow                                   |
| deinem/deiner/deinen     | your (then corresponds to object’s gender)  |
| eurem/eurer/euren        | your (for direct objects?)                  |
| unserem/unserer/unseren  | our (then corresponds to object’s gender)   |
| seinem/seiner/seinen     | their (then corresponds to object’s gender) |
| beiden                   | both  |
| dieser                   | these                                       |
| vielen                   | many  |
| welchem                  | which (in a question)                       |
| Es geht _____ gut        | _____ is/are well                           |

## 4.7 Family 2

| Deutsch             | English                           |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| die Tante           | aunt                              |
| der Onkel           | uncle                             |
| die Nichte          | niece                             |
| der Neffe           | nephew                            |
| die Verwandte       | relative (same for plural)        |
| Cousins (Cousinsen) | cousin (pronouns match to gender) |
| Zwillinge           | twin (same for plural?)           |
| der Urenkel         | great-grandson                    |
| die Urgroßmutter    | great-grandmother                 |
| die Partnerschaft   | partnership                       |
| die Hochzeit        | marriage                          |
| verheiratet         | married                           |
| schwanger           | pregnant                          |
| der Halbbruder      | half brother                      |

## 4.8 Dative Prepositions

| Deutsch | English   |
|---------|---|
| seit    | since   |
| von     | from  |
| mit     | with  |
| bei     | by  |
| nach    | toward (a specific place)                           |
| zu      | toward (something, but not toward a specific place) |



## 4.9 Body

| Deutsch                    | English                     |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| der Körper                 | body                        |
| der Kopf                   | head/mind                   |
| das Haare                  | hair                        |
| das Auge                   | eye                         |
| das Ohr (die Ohres)        | ear (ears)                  |
| die Nase                   | nose                        |
| drücken                    | to shake                    |
| der Mund                   | mouth                       |
| der Zahn (die Zahne)       | tooth (teeth)               |
| der Hals (die Halse)       | neck/throat (necks/throats) |
| der Arm (die Arme)         | arm (arms)                  |
| die Hand                   | hand                        |
| der Finger (die Fingern)   | finger (fingers)            |
| die Schulter               | shoulder                    |
| der Rücken (die Rückens)   | back (backs)                |
| die Brust (die Brüste)     | breast (breasts)            |
| der Magen                  | stomach                     |
| das Herz                   | heart                       |
| das Bein (die Beines)      | leg (legs)                  |
| die Haut                   | skin                        |
| der Fuß (die Füße)         | foot (feet)                 |
| das Blut                   | blood                       |
| das Gesicht (die Gesichts) | face (faces)                |

## 4.10 You (Formal)

There are three ways of saying “you” in German. In English, however, “you” can be either singular or plural and no distinction is made between formal and informal.

In German, if you are familiar with someone, you use “du” (which is called “duzen”). For example, if you talk to your mother, you would say: “Hast du jetzt Zeit, Mama?” (Do you have time now, Mommy?). But if you are not familiar with someone or still wish to stay formal and express respect, you use “Sie” (so-called “siesen”). For example, you would always address your professor like this: “Haben Sie jetzt Zeit, Herr Smith?” (Do you have time now, Mr. Smith?) The person who is addressed with a “Sie” has to offer you a “du” before you can use it.

You can distinguish the formal “Sie” from the plural “sie” (they) because the formal “Sie” will always be capitalized, but it will remain ambiguous at the beginning of written sentences. For instance, “Sie sind schn.” can either refer to a beautiful individual or a beautiful group of people. The verbs for “sie” (they) and “Sie” (you) are conjugated the same. On Duolingo, either should be accepted unless the context suggests otherwise. In real life, there’s always context. Don’t worry about misunderstandings.

Fortunately, the verb for “sie” (she) is different. “Sie ist schn.” only translates to “She is beautiful.” There’s no ambiguity.

Lastly, the German “ihr” is the informal plural of “you,” like in “Tom und Sam, habt ihr Zeit?” (Tom and Sam, do you have time?). Duolingo accepts “you all” and “you guys” for “ihr” but not for the more formal “Sie”.

## 4.11 Travel

The word Sehenswürdigkeit (sight, as in sightseeing) is made up of several meaningful parts:

| Part   | Meaning            |
|--------|--------------------|
| sehen  | to see             |
| -s-    | connecting element |
| würdig | to be worthy       |
| -keit  | noun suffix        |

Literally Sehenswürdigkeit means *something which is worthy to see*. The connecting element -s- is used to link words together. The ending -keit turns an adjective into a noun. Often the ending of a compound noun is a good indicator for the gender of the noun. For example, if a noun ends in -keit, chances are high that it is feminine (die).

| Deutsch                         | English                                  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Österreich                      | Austria                                  |
| das Auto (die Autos)            | car (cars)                               |
| Wien                            | Vienna                                   |
| der Zug (die Züge)              | train (trains)                           |
| der Bus (die Busse)             | bus (buses)                              |
| der Urlaub (die Urlaube)        | vacation (vacations)                     |
| der Pass                        | passport                                 |
| der Visum                       | visa                                     |
| Bayern                          | Bavaria                                  |
| Afrika                          | Africa                                   |
| die Reise                       | trip (vacation)                          |
| der Zoll (die Zölle)            | customs office                           |
| das Boot (die Boote)            | boat (boats)                             |
| der Flug                        | flight                                   |
| der Taxi                        | taxi                                     |
| das Motorrad                    | motorcycle                               |
| das Fahrrad (die Fahrräder)     | bicycle(s)                               |
| Frankreich                      | France                                   |
| Großbritannien                  | Great Britain                            |
| der Weg                         | track (as in a track at a train station) |
| der Stadtplan (die Städtepläne) | street map(s)                            |
| der Tourismus                   | tourism                                  |
| der Reiseführer                 | travel guide                             |

| Deutsch                   | English                                 |
|---------------------------|---|
| der Weg (die Weges)       | method/track/way                        |
| Spanien                   | Spain                                   |
| das Abenteuer             | adventure                               |
| der Mietwägen             | rental car                              |
| die Streck                | route                                   |
| der Verkehr               | traffic                                 |
| Italien                   | Italy                                   |
| die Bahn                  | train system                            |
| die Ferien                | holidays (neuter case)                  |
| der Besuch (die besuches) | visit(s)                                |
| die tour                  | tour                                    |
| wandren                   | to emigrate (from)                      |
| Schweden                  | Sweden                                  |
| die Bushaltesstelle       | bus stop                                |
| fliegen                   | to fly                                  |
| der Reiseführer           | tour guide                              |
| die Fähre (die Fahren)    | ferry                                   |
| Verspätung                | delay (use with the verb <i>haben</i> ) |

#### 4.11.1 Nationality

- Schweiz (country) = Switzerland
- der Schweizer (singular, masculine) = the Swiss (man)
- die Schweizer (plural, masculine) = the Swiss (men)
- die Schweizerin (singular, feminine) = the Swiss (woman)
- die Schweizerinnen (plural, feminine) = the Swiss (women)
- die Schweizer Bevlkerung (singular, feminine) = the Swiss population

**4.12 Some**

| <b>Deutsch</b> | <b>English</b> |
|----------------|----------------|
| irgendwie      | somehow        |
| irgendwo       | somewhere      |
| irgenwas       | something      |
| irgendwer      | someone        |
| irgendwann     | sometime       |

### 4.13 Shopping

| Deutsch                      | English                                  |
|------------------------------|--|
| einkaufen                    | shopping (use with “to go” verb ‘gehen’) |
| die Bäckerei                 | bakery                                   |
| der Marktplatz               | market place                             |
| der Laden (die Läden)        | shop                                     |
| das Geschäft (die Geschäfts) | store                                    |
| verkaufen                    | to sell                                  |
| Kunde/Kundin/Kunden          | customer (by gender)                     |
| der Supermarkt               | supermarket                              |
| das einkaufeswägen           | shopping cart                            |
| die Kasse                    | check out (similar to cashier)           |
| die Tüte (die Tüten)         | bag(s)                                   |
| gratis                       | free of charge                           |
| billig                       | cheap                                    |
| der Gutschein                | coupon/voucher                           |
| das einkäufezentrum          | shopping mall                            |
| die Apotheke                 | pharmacy                                 |
| das Sonderangebot            | special offer                            |

## 4.14 Numbers 2

|    |        |    |                                  |
|----|--------|----|----------------------------------|
| 1  | eins   | 21 | einundzwanzig (“one and twenty”) |
| 2  | zwei   | 22 | zweiundzwanzig                   |
| 3  | drei   | 23 | dreiundzwanzig                   |
| 4  | vier   | 24 | vierundzwanzig                   |
| 5  | fünf   | 25 | fünfundzwanzig                   |
| 6  | sechs  | 26 | <b>sech</b> undzwanzig           |
| 7  | sieben | 27 | <b>sieb</b> undzwanzig           |
| 8  | acht   | 28 | achtundzwanzig                   |
| 9  | neun   | 29 | neunundzwanzig                   |
| 10 | zehn   | 30 | dreißig                          |

|  |                   |                      |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|
|  | 30                | dreißig              |
|  | 40                | vierzig              |
|  | 50                | fünfzig              |
|  | 60                | sechzig              |
|  | 70                | siebzig              |
|  | 80                | achtzig              |
|  | 90                | neunzig              |
|  | 100               | (ein)hundert         |
|  | 200               | zweihundert          |
|  | 300               | dreihundert          |
|  | 1000              | (ein)tausend         |
|  | 2000              | zweitausend          |
|  | 1,000,000         | <b>eine Million</b>  |
|  | 1,000,000,000     | <b>eine Millarde</b> |
|  | 1,000,000,000,000 | <b>eine Billion</b>  |

That is, “billion” and “trillion” are translated quite differently in German!

| Deutsch | English |
|---------|---------|
| prozent | percent |

## 4.15 Colors

Adjectives are only inflected when they come before a noun.

- Der Käse ist alt.
- Das ist ein alter Käse.

### 4.15.1 Declension classes

Strong inflection is used:

- When no article is used
- When a quantity is indicated by:
  - etwas (some; somewhat), mehr (more)
  - wenig- (few), viel- (much; many), mehrer- (several; many), einig- (some)
  - a number (greater than one, i.e. with no endings)
  - non inflectable phrases: ein paar (a couple; a few), ein bisschen (a bit; a little bit)

The adjective endings are the same as the definite article endings, apart from the adjectival ending ”-en” in the masculine and neuter genitive singular.

|            | <b>Masculine</b> | <b>Neuter</b> | <b>Feminine</b> | <b>Plural</b> |
|------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Nominative | alter            | altes         | alte            | alte          |
| Accusative | alten            | altes         | alte            | alte          |
| Dative     | altem            | altem         | alter           | alten         |
| Genitive   | alten            | alten         | alter           | alter         |

Mixed inflection is used after:

- indefinite articles ein-, kein-
- possessive determiners mein-, dein-, sein- etc.

Nominative and accusative singular endings follow the definite article; all other forms end with ”-en”.

|            | <b>Masculine</b> | <b>Neuter</b> | <b>Feminine</b> | <b>Plural</b> |
|------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Nominative | alter            | altes         | alte            | alten         |
| Accusative | alten            | altes         | alte            | alten         |
| Dative     | alten            | alten         | alten           | alten         |
| Genitive   | alten            | alten         | alten           | alten         |



Weak inflection is used after:

- definite articles (der, die, das, etc)
- derselb- (the same), derjenig- (the one)
- dies- (this/that), jen- (that), jeglich- (any), jed- (every), which decline like the definite article.
- manch- (some), solch- (such), welch- (which), which decline like the definite article.
- alle (all)

Five endings in the nominative and accusative cases end with -e, all others with -en.

|            | <b>Masculine</b> | <b>Neuter</b> | <b>Feminine</b> | <b>Plural</b> |
|------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Nominative | alte             | alte          | alte            | alten         |
| Accusative | alten            | alte          | alte            | alten         |
| Dative     | alten            | alten         | alten           | alten         |
| Genitive   | alten            | alten         | alten           | alten         |

| <b>Deutsch</b> | <b>English</b>    |
|----------------|-------------------|
| die Farbe      | color             |
| rot            | red               |
| grün           | green             |
| blau           | blue/drunken      |
| gelb           | yellow            |
| schwarz        | black/illicit     |
| weiß           | white             |
| braun          | brown             |
| grau           | gray              |
| bunt           | colorful          |
| pink           | hot pink          |
| rosa           | (toned down) pink |

Capitalize colors when used as a noun—e.g. Ich mag Grün.

## 4.16 Imperative

The imperative mood is used to express commands. There are three different forms.

The first one is used to address one person informally. It is formed by dropping the infinitive ending -en and adding -e. More often than not, this -e ending is dropped, especially in spoken German. This form of the imperative does not include a personal pronoun.

The second one is used to address more than one person informally. It uses the same conjugation as the regular ihr form of the present tense. This form of the imperative does not include a personal pronoun.

The third one is used to address one or more people formally. It uses the same conjugation as the regular Sie form of the present tense. The formal imperative is the only form to include the personal pronoun (Sie). Note that the word order is reversed. The verb always precedes the pronoun. It essentially looks like a question. For some examples:

- Trink(e) es! = Drink it! (informal, addressing one person)
- Trinkt es! = Drink it! (informal, addressing more than one person)
- Trinken Sie es! = Drink it! (formal, addressing one or more people)
- Sei kein Baby! = Don't be a baby!
- Bleib bei mir! = Stay with me!

Some verbs have irregular imperative forms:

| infinitive       | informal singular | informal plural | formal     |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|
| lesen (to read)  | lies              | lest            | lesen Sie  |
| geben (to give)  | gib               | gebt            | geben Sie  |
| nehmen (to take) | nimm              | nehmt           | nehmen Sie |
| sein (to be)     | sei               | seid            | seien Sie  |

| Deutsch | English             |
|---------|---------------------|
| rufen   | to call/shout       |
| lassen  | to leave/let        |
| handlen | to act/handle/trade |
| bleiben | to stay             |

## 4.17 Occupation

A Student is a university student and a Schüler is a pupil/student at a primary, secondary or high school. Students attending other types of schools such as language or dancing schools may also be called Schüler.

### 4.17.1 Dropping articles

When talking about your or someone else's profession in sentences such as I'm a teacher or She's a judge, German speakers usually drop the indefinite article (ein/eine). It sounds more natural to say Ich bin Lehrer and Sie ist Richterin than Ich bin ein Lehrer and Sie ist eine Richterin. This rule also applies to students.

If you add an adjective, you can't drop the article. Er ist ein schlechter Arzt (He's a bad doctor) is correct, but Er ist schlechter Arzt is not.

Also note that you can't drop the definite article (der/die/das).

### 4.17.2 Male and female variants

The grammatical gender usually matches the biological sex of the person you're referring to, i.e. the word that refers to a male baker is grammatically masculine, and the word that refers to a female baker is grammatically feminine. In the vast majority of cases, the female variant is formed by simply adding the suffix -in to the male variant, e.g. der Bäcker becomes die Bäckerin and der Schüler (the pupil) becomes die Schülerin.

The plural of the female variant is formed by adding the suffix -innen to the singular of the male variant, e.g. "die Bäckerinnen" and "die Schülerinnen".

Keep in mind that, in some cases, the plural comes with an unlauded stem vowel. This applies to the female variant as well, e.g. "der Koch" becomes "die Köche" and "die Köchin" becomes "die Köchinnen".

Occupations are described by gender. For example:

- **der Lehrer**: male teacher
- **die Lehrerin**: female teacher
- **die Lehrer**: multiple male teachers (or a mixture)
- **die Lehrerinnen**: multiple female teachers

| Deutsch                                    | English                             |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| der Berufe (die Berufes)                   | job(s) (as in profession or career) |
| der Arzt , die Ärztin                      | doctor                              |
| der Bäcker, die Bäckerin                   | baker                               |
| der Koch, die Köchin                       | cook/chef                           |
| der Schüler, die Schülerin                 | student/pupil                       |
| der Professor, die Professorin             | professor                           |
| der Student, die Studentin                 | university student                  |
| der Geschäftsführer, die Geschäftsführerin | manager/CEO                         |
| der Arbeit                                 | job (as in an assignment)           |
| der Arbeitgeber, die Arbeitgeberin         | employer                            |
| der Arbeitnehmer, die Arbeitnehmerin       | employee                            |
| der Mitarbeiter, die Mitarbeiterin         | employee                            |
| der Autor, die Autorin                     | author                              |
| der Meister, die Meisterin                 | foreman/master                      |
| der Bürgermeister, die Bürgermeisterin     | mayor                               |
| der Chef, die Chefin                       | boss                                |
| der Trainer, die Trainerin                 | coach/trainer                       |
| der Senior, die Seniorin                   | senior citizen                      |
| der Händler, die Händlerin                 | merchant/dealer/trader              |
| der Bauer, die Bauerin                     | farmer                              |
| der Fahrer, die Fahrerin                   | driver                              |
| der Verkäufer, die Verkäuferin             | salesperson                         |
| der Architekt, die Architektin             | architect                           |
| die Bedienung                              | service                             |
| die Feuerwehren                            | fire department                     |

## 4.18 Prepositions

| Deutsch        | English  |
|----------------|--|
| legen          | to put   |
| sitzen         | to sit   |
| in             | in   |
| auf            | on top of (colloquially: “on”)                   |
| über           | across/about                                     |
| unter          | under/among                                      |
| zwischen       | between  |
| vor            | before (sometimes: in front of)                  |
| hinter         | behind   |
| neben          | next to  |
| ab und zu      | once in a while                                  |
| während        | during   |
| am             | at (more specifically: for geographic locations) |
| an             | of   |
| kommen an      | to arrive (i.e. conjugate ‘kommen’)              |
| wegen          | because  |
| einschließlich | including  |
| außer          | except   |

#### 4.18.1 Contractions

Some prepositions and articles can be contracted.

| preposition + article | contraction | English       |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| an + das              | ans         | of the        |
| an + dem              | am          | of the        |
| auf + das             | aufs        | on top of the |
| bei + dem             | beim        | by the        |
| in + das              | ins         | in the        |
| in + dem              | im          | in the        |
| hinter + das          | hinters     | behind the    |
| über + das            | übers       | across the    |
| unter + das           | unters      | under the     |
| von + dem             | vom         | of the        |
| vor + das             | vors        | before the    |
| zu + dem              | zum         | toward the    |
| zu + der              | zur         | toward the    |

## 4.19 Materials

| Deutsch                  | English              |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| ist aus                  | is made of           |
| die Plastik              | plaster sculpture    |
| das Plastik              | plastic (material)   |
| das Glas                 | glass                |
| der Sand                 | sand                 |
| der Stein                | rock/stone           |
| die Wolle                | wool                 |
| der Beton                | concrete             |
| die Pappe                | cardboard            |
| die Papier               | paper                |
| das Leder                | leather              |
| das Holz (die Hölzer)    | wood                 |
| die Baumwolle            | cotton (“tree wool”) |
| das Metall               | metal                |
| das Gold                 | gold                 |
| das Silber (die Silbers) | silver               |
| das Kupfer               | copper               |
| das Eisen                | iron                 |
| der Stahl                | steel                |
| die Mauer                | wall (outdoors)      |

Select translation of "the metal"



☐ der Sand

1



☒ das Metall

2



☐ das Gold

3



## 4.20 Ordinal Numbers

German ordinal numbers are pretty regular. The general rule is:

|        |      |
|--------|------|
| 1 – 19 | -te  |
| > 19   | -ste |

There are some irregular situations:

|     |        |
|-----|--------|
| 1st | erste  |
| 3rd | dritte |
| 7th | siebte |
| 8th | achte  |

Ordinal numbers behave like adjectives, so their endings will change accordingly:

- Er kennt den ersten Sänger.
- Er ist am sechsten August geboren.
- Ich bin seine tausendste Lehrerin.

| Deutsch    | English     |
|------------|-------------|
| ähnlich    | similar     |
| Mathematik | mathematics |

## 5 Chapter 5

### 5.1 Comparison

| Deutsch      | English         |
|--------------|-----------------|
| gröÙe        | bigger/older    |
| kleine       | smaller/younger |
| groÙe        | very            |
| die GröÙe    | size            |
| langsamer    | more slowly     |
| schöner      | more beautiful  |
| leichter     | easier/lighter  |
| wichtiger    | more important  |
| höher        | higher          |
| besser       | better          |
| länger       | longer          |
| stärker      | stronger        |
| teurer       | more expensive  |
| als          | than            |
| die Schnecke | snail           |
| schnelles    | fast            |
| schneller    | faster          |

“Easier way to know adjective endings (my teacher side is coming out)! I have 3 rules for being able to add (or recognize) the correct ending when an adjective precedes the noun.

- Big 3 get an -e (der, die, das) der alte Mann, das kleine Kind, die schne Frau
- Changin’ gets -en (plural and case changes) den alten Mann (accusative), der schnen Frau (dative), die kleinen Kinder (plural)
- No ‘the’? Adjective takes over (no ‘der’ word or just an ‘ein’) Kaltes Wetter gefällt mir nicht (das Wetter). Ein guter Mann ist schwer zu finden (der Mann).

Now the only tricky part is knowing which ‘the’ word your noun has” — Duolingo user jess1camar1e

## 5.2 Qualifiers

| Deutsch       | English               |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| gute          | good                  |
| ganz          | entirely              |
| sehr          | very                  |
| ziemlich      | pretty (adverb)       |
| super         | great/brilliant/super |
| eher          | rather                |
| beste         | best                  |
| gewöhnlich    | normally              |
| normalerweise | usually               |

Perhaps sehr > ziemlich > eher.

### 5.3 House 2

| Deutsch                | English                          | Deutsch            | English                             |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| das Glas (die Gläser)  | glass(es)                        | das Tor (die Tore) | goal/gate                           |
| das Gerät (die Geräte) | utensil/gadget/instrument/device | die Schüssel       | bowl/dish                           |
| die Haushaltgeräte     | household appliances             | der Teller         | plate (same for plural)             |
| die Heizung            | radiator                         | der Kühlschrank    | refrigerator (“chill” + “cabinet”?) |
| die Reinigung          | cleaning                         | der Karton         | box                                 |
| der Schlaf             | sleep                            | der Rucksack       | backpack                            |
| der Umzug (die Umzüge) | relocation/move/procession       | die Flasche        | bottle                              |
| voll                   | full                             | der Rasierer       | razor (same for plural)             |
| leer                   | empty                            | das Bad            | bath/bathroom                       |
| der Haushalt           | household                        | die Seife          | soap                                |
| die Zahnbürste         | toothbrush                       | der Spiegel        | mirror                              |
| die Zahnpasta          | toothpaste                       | das Handtuche      | towel (“hand” + “cloth”)            |
| der Raum (die Räume)   | room/area/space                  | die Dusche         | shower                              |
| die Leiter             | ladder                           | das Duschgel       | body wash                           |
| die Batterie           | battery                          | duschen            | to take a shower                    |
| die Toilette           | bathroom                         | das Shampoo        | shampoo                             |
| die Tasse              | cup                              |                    |                                     |

Note that while das Handtuch = the towel, das Tuch = the cloth. A Handtuch is a towel, not a hand towel. Of course, a towel can be a hand towel, but this does not mean that the two words are interchangeable. A pet can be a dog, but this does not mean that the words pet and dog are interchangeable.



Spiegel = mirror

## 5.4 Dates 1

| Deutsch                                 | English                            |
|---|------------------------------------|
| der Tag (die Tage)                      | day(s)                             |
| der Montag (die Montage) [Mo]           | Monday(s)                          |
| der Dienstag [Di]                       | Tuesday                            |
| der Mittwoch [Mi]                       | Wednesday                          |
| der Donnerstage (die Donnerstages) [Do] | Thursday(s) (“thunder” + “day”)    |
| der Freitag [Fr]                        | Friday                             |
| der Samstag/Sonnabend [Sa]              | Saturday                           |
| der Sonntag [So]                        | Sunday                             |
| die Woche                               | week                               |
| bis                                     | up to                              |
| wöchentlich                             | weekly                             |
| das Wochenende                          | weekend                            |
| der Werktag                             | workday (weekday)                  |
| die Zukunft                             | future                             |
| täglich                                 | daily                              |
| der Alltag (die Alltages)               | daily routine(s)                   |
| die Vergangenheit                       | past/history/past tense            |
| der Anfang (die Anfänge)                | beginning(s)                       |
| das Ende                                | end                                |
| bald                                    | soon                               |
| danach                                  | then/afterwards                    |
| spätestens                              | at the latest                      |
| endlich                                 | finally                            |
| inzwischen                              | by now, up to now, in the meantime |

Recall: “Bis bald!” == “See you soon!”

## 5.5 Adjectives: Predicative 2

| Deutsch     | English              | Deutsch        | English   |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| komplett    | complete             | privat         | private   |
| fit         | fit                  | sinnvoll       | sensible/useful/reasonable                          |
| regional    | regional/local       | knapp          | scarce/meager/short                                 |
| plötzlich   | suddenly             | verantwortlich | responsible   |
| automatisch | automatic            | bereit         | ready   |
| hilfreich   | helpful              | egal           | does not matter (regardless)                        |
| aktiv       | active               | offen          | open  |
| relativ     | relative             | germainsam     | together  |
| allgemein   | general/universal    | ausgezeichnet  | excellent   |
| extrem      | extreme              | zuständig      | responsible (interchangeable with “verantwortlich”) |
| tatsächlich | indeed               | komisch        | funny/strange (either way)                          |
| original    | original             | genau          | exactly   |
| seltsam     | strange/odd/peculiar | fest           | firm/hard/tight                                     |
| wert        | worthy               | weich          | soft  |
| falsch      | false/wrong          | hart           | hard/harshly  |
| beliebt     | popular              | kaputt         | torn/damaged/broken                                 |
| Echt?       | Really? (idiom)      |                |   |

“Gemeinsam sind wir stärker“ is the statement “We are stronger together” while “Sind wir stärker gemeinsam?” is a question. Both settings have the verb first: “sind wir”.

## 5.6 Location

When talking about locations in English, you can use here, there, this, and that to express that something is close or far away. In German the word da is commonly used when talking about locations. The good thing about da is, you don't have to worry about the distance! It can mean anything close or far away. Let's look at a few examples: "Wir sind da" (We are here/there) or "Da ist ein Apfel (Here/There is an apple)". With hier (here), da (here/there), and dort (there) you can be more specific about the distance.

In colloquial language, you can combine all of them with articles, and use them similar to this and that: das hier, das da, das dort. To refer to one specific thing, you can put a noun between the article and hier/da/dort. For example: "Der Apfel da ist groß" (That apple is big) or "Die Katzen da sind süß" (Those cats are cute). Some people might add drüben (over there): "Der Apfel da drüben ist groß" (That apple over there is big) or "Die Katzen dort drüben sind süß" (Those cats over there are cute).

| Deutsch | English                           |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| oben    | upstairs                          |
| unten   | downstairs                        |
| vorne   | in front (or "over there")        |
| hinten  | in the back                       |
| nebenan | next door                         |
| drinnen | inside/indoors                    |
| draußen | outside/outdoors                  |
| innen   | on the inside (e.g. cooking meat) |
| außen   | on the outside                    |
| überall | everywhere                        |



## 5.7 Adjectives: Predicative 3

| Deutsch            | English   |
|--------------------|---|
| notwendig          | necessary   |
| verfügbar          | available   |
| selbstverständlich | self-evident (“self” + “understand” + adverb form)    |
| eindeutig          | clear/unambiguous/definite                            |
| begeistert         | excited (“be” + “spirited”)                           |
| zufrieden          | content   |
| sichtbar           | visible   |
| unsichtbar         | invisible   |
| abhängig           | dependent   |
| unabhängig         | independent   |
| bekannt            | known/familiar  |
| unbekannt          | unknown   |
| nützlich           | useful  |
| möglich            | possible  |
| unmöglich          | impossible  |
| wahrscheinlich     | likely/possibly (“true” + “appearance” + adverb form) |
| praktisch          | practically/convenient                                |
| persönlich         | personal  |
| positiv            | positive  |
| negativ            | negative  |
| individuell        | distinct/individual                                   |
| international      | international   |
| verpflichtet       | obliged (obligated to do something)                   |
| kostenlos          | free (of charge)                                      |
| deutlich           | clearly   |

## 5.8 Places 2

| Deutsch        | English                                     |
|----------------|---|
| wohnen         | to live                                     |
| der Ort        | town/site/place                             |
| die Kneipe     | pub/bar                                     |
| der Platz      | place/square/yard                           |
| die Pension    | guest house (or bed and breakfast, or inn)  |
| die Unterkunft | lodging                                     |
| der Bereich    | field/area                                  |
| der Flughafen  | airport                                     |
| das Bundesland | province/state (federal state)              |
| die Region     | region                                      |
| der Bezirk     | district                                    |
| der Standort   | location (industrial site)                  |
| gegenüber      | across the street                           |
| der Grund      | ground/land/bottom                          |
| das Grundstück | property/plot                               |
| die Zentrale   | headquarters                                |
| das Zentrum    | center (of town)                            |
| die Halle      | hall  |
| die Fläche     | expanse/surface/area                        |
| der Hof        | courtyard                                   |
| die Innenstadt | downtown (city center)                      |
| das Innere     | inside                                      |
| die Umgebung   | environment                                 |
| Ausland        | abroad (in a foreign country) Capitalized?? |
| Europa         | Europe                                      |
| das Ferienhaus | vacation home                               |
| die Heimat     | home/homeland                               |
| die Insel      | island                                      |
| die Hauptstadt | capital city                                |

## 5.9 Medical

| Deutsch                      | English                                     |
|------------------------------|---|
| krank                        | ill   |
| der Patient, die Patientin   | patient                                     |
| die Medikamente              | drugs/medications                           |
| das Pflaster                 | band-aid/plaster                            |
| bluten                       | to bleed                                    |
| der Rollstuhl                | wheelchair                                  |
| die Praxis                   | [medical] practice                          |
| die Gesundheit               | health                                      |
| die Untersuchung             | examination/study/investigation             |
| das Formular                 | form  |
| die Krankheit                | disease/illness/sickness                    |
| die Medizin                  | medicine                                    |
| das Krankenhaus              | hospital                                    |
| der Krankenwagen             | ambulance                                   |
| die Krankenversicherung      | health insurance (“sickness” + “insurance”) |
| der Unfall (die Unfälle)     | accident(s)                                 |
| der Notfall                  | emergency                                   |
| das Opfer                    | victim                                      |
| die Klinik                   | clinic                                      |
| die Therapie                 | therapy                                     |
| der Alkohol                  | alcohol                                     |
| die Diät                     | diet  |
| die Ernährung                | nutrition/nourishment                       |
| der Zahnarzt, die Zahnärztin | dentist                                     |

## 5.10 Present 2

können (to be able to)

| English person          | ending | German example |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------|
| I                       | -e     | ich kann       |
| you (singular informal) | -st    | du kannst      |
| he/she/it               | -t     | er/sie/es kann |
| we                      | -en    | wir können     |
| you (plural informal)   | -t     | ihr könnt      |
| you (formal)            | -en    | Sie können     |
| they                    | -en    | sie können     |

| Deutsch              | English   |
|----------------------|---|
| möchten              | to like   |
| arbeiten             | to work   |
| sammeln              | to collect  |
| singen               | to sing   |
| schwimmen            | to swim   |
| hoffen               | to hope/expect  |
| kennen               | to know [i.e. to know a person]   |
| wissen (ich weiß)    | to know [i.e. to know a fact] (I know)                                  |
| suchen               | to search [for]   |
| gefallen             | to like/please (umlaut on second-person or third-person singular forms) |
| gehen                | to go   |
| passieren            | to happen   |
| finden               | to find   |
| ändern               | to change   |
| erlauben             | to allow/let/permit   |
| treffen (du triffst) | to meet   |
| glauben              | to believe  |
| benutzen             | to use  |
| warten               | to wait   |
| Warten Sie!          | Wait!   |

| Deutsch       | English  |
|---------------|--|
| liegt         | there is   |
| stehen        | to stand (to point out location)                                 |
| scheinen      | to shine   |
| ersetzen      | to replace   |
| nehmen        | to take  |
| schließen     | to close   |
| stelle        | to put   |
| bestellen     | to order [food]  |
| meinen        | to mean [something]  |
| funktionieren | to work/function   |
| erkennen      | to recognize   |
| prüfen        | to test/examine  |
| halten        | to hold (umlaut on second-person or third-person singular forms) |
| übernehmen    | to take over   |
| abonnieren    | to subscribe   |
| spazieren     | to walk  |
| bleiben       | to remain/stay   |
| schauen       | to look  |
| steigen       | to get on/off/in [something]                                     |
| fehlen        | to be missing  |
| stehlen       | to steal   |
| akzeptieren   | to accept  |
| verpassen     | to miss [something]  |

## 5.11 Dates 2

Der März ist ein Monat. Die Monate sind

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

Der Frühling ist ein Jahreszeit. Die Jahreszeiten sind

Frühling, Sommer, Herbst, und Winter

| Deutsch              | English   |
|----------------------|---|
| monatlich            | monthly   |
| der Spargel          | asparagus   |
| das Jahr (die Jahre) | year(s)   |
| jährlich             | yearly  |
| das Quartal          | quarter   |
| heiß                 | hot/burning/passionate                                  |
| die Daten            | data  |
| das Datum            | date  |
| der Kalender         | calendar  |
| kühl                 | cool/chilly   |
| die Saison           | season (not just for “Spring, Summer, Fall, or Winter”) |
| letzte               | last (i.e. describing the last item of a list)          |
| das Weihnachten      | Christmas   |
| Schluss              | over (as in no longer existing, e.g. a breakup)         |
| das Alter            | age   |
| der Geburtstag       | birthday (“birth” + “day”)                              |
| die Phase            | phase   |
| das Jahrhundert      | century   |
| enden                | to end/finish   |
| vorbei               | over/passed/finished/ended                              |

## 5.12 People 2

| Deutsch                           | English   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| die Gemeinde                      | community/parish/congregation                         |
| der Verein (die Vereine)          | club(s)   |
| die Öffentlichkeit                | public sphere (usually for politics)                  |
| die Verbindung                    | connection/relationship                               |
| das Verhältnis (die Verhältnisse) | affair(s)/relationship(s)                             |
| der Nutzer                        | user  |
| die Bevölkerung                   | population  |
| die Jugend                        | youth   |
| die Mitgliedschaft                | membership  |
| der Einwohner                     | inhabitants/residents (written as singular in German) |
| das Paar                          | pair  |

### 5.13 Future

The future tense consists of a conjugated form of *werden* in the present tense and an infinitive (the base form of the verb). Depending on the context, “*ich werde spielen*” translates to “I will play” or “I am going to play”. In German, there is no distinction between ‘will’ and ‘going to’. German normally uses the present tense to indicate the future. For example, “*ich gehe morgen ins Kino*” translates to “I will go to the movies tomorrow”.

*werden* (to do [in the future])

| English person          | ending | German example |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------|
| I                       | -e     | ich werde      |
| you (singular informal) | -st    | du wirst       |
| he/she/it               | -t     | er/sie/es wird |
| we                      | -en    | wir werden     |
| you (plural informal)   | -t     | ihr werdet     |
| you (formal)            | -en    | Sie werden     |
| they                    | -en    | sie werden     |

| Deutsch   | English                  |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| reden     | to talk                  |
| warten    | to wait                  |
| werden    | [can also mean] going to |
| bleiben   | to stay                  |
| vergessen | to forget                |
| lieben    | to love                  |
| wissen    | to know                  |
| testen    | to test                  |
| rufen     | to call                  |
| lösen     | solve/resolve/loosen     |
| handeln   | haggle/trade/take action |
| beraten   | advise/counsel           |
| schützen  | to protect               |
| bieten    | to offer                 |
| merken    | to remember              |
| erklären  | to explain               |



## 5.14 Feelings

| Deutsch                 | English                   | Deutsch              | English               |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| die Liebe               | love                      | interessant          | interesting           |
| der Traum               | dream                     | langweilig           | boring                |
| träumen                 | to dream                  | der Ärger            | anger                 |
| Ich habe keine Lust.    | I don't feel like it.     | Ich mag _____ lieber | I prefer _____        |
| die Not                 | distress/need/trouble     | Ehrlich?             | Really?               |
| die Freude ist groß.    | There is a lot of joy.    | witzig               | funny                 |
| der Wunsch              | wish                      | dumm                 | dumb/stupid/dense     |
| lieben                  | to love                   | Ganz schön schlau!   | Pretty clever!        |
| Bitte zeige Verständnis | Please show understanding | sein                 | to be                 |
| der Spaß                | fun                       | stolz                | proud                 |
| Es ist mein Ernst       | I am serious              | der Liebling         | darling               |
| im Ernst                | seriously                 | total                | really (as an adverb) |
| der Humor               | humor (sense of humor)    | böse                 | mad/evil              |
| Hast du Angst?          | Are you afraid?           | nett                 | nice                  |
| der Eindruck            | impression                | tapfer               | brave                 |
| unheimlich              | scary/eerie/uncanny       | die Schuld           | fault/blame/mortgage  |
| die Gedanken            | thoughts                  | lachen               | to laugh              |
| die Ruhe                | rest                      | schlimm              | severe/bad/serious    |
| der Witz                | joke                      | gar nicht            | not at all            |
| hassen                  | to hate                   | Zum Glück            | fortunately           |

## 5.15 Time

| Deutsch                | English                        | Deutsch       | English                 |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| der Termin             | appointment                    | die Uhrzeit   | time (“clock” + “show”) |
| steht fest             | is set                         | die Stunde    | hour                    |
| Moment                 | “Hold on.” or “Just a moment.” | die Minute    | minute                  |
| dann                   | then                           | die Sekunde   | second                  |
| jetzt                  | now                            | später        | later                   |
| heute                  | today                          | der Zeitpunkt | point in time           |
| morgen                 | tomorrow                       | halb          | half                    |
| der Morgen             | morning                        | viertel       | quarter                 |
| der Mittag             | noon (“middle” + “day”)        | nachts        | nights                  |
| heute Abend            | this evening                   | sofort        | immediately/right away  |
| die Nacht (die Nächte) | night(s)                       | etwa          | about                   |
| früh                   | early                          | fast          | almost                  |
| spät                   | late                           | gerade        | currently               |
| der Zeitraum           | [time] period                  | die Dauer     | duration                |
| einen Augenblick Zeit  | a moment                       | lange         | a long time             |
| die Uhr                | clock                          | damals        | [back] then             |
| die Mitternacht        | midnight                       |               |                         |

- Es ist halb acht.  
It is half past seven.
- Ich bin nicht von gestern  
I was not born yesterday.
- Das dauert.  
That takes a while.

## 5.16 Frequency

| Deutsch               | English                           |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| mehr                  | more                              |
| oft                   | often                             |
| als                   | as                                |
| manchmal              | sometimes                         |
| weniger/wenige        | few (by gender)                   |
| größeren              | bigger/larger (by gender)         |
| zahlreiche            | numerous/many                     |
| häufig                | frequent/often/common             |
| das letzte Mal        | the last time                     |
| selten                | rare/infrequent/seldom            |
| ein bisschen          | a little [bit of]                 |
| ob                    | whether/if/though (conjunction)   |
| meist                 | usually                           |
| haben keinerlei       | does not have (has absolutely no) |
| je _____, je _____    | the _____, the _____              |
| je _____, desto _____ | the _____, the _____              |
| meisten               | most of                           |

## 5.17 Verbs: Modal

können (“could” is a conditional verb)

| English person          | ending | German example               |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------------------|
| I                       | -te    | ich könn <del>te</del>       |
| you (singular informal) | -test  | du könn <del>test</del>      |
| he/she/it               | -te    | er/sie/es könn <del>te</del> |
| we                      | -ten   | wir könn <del>ten</del>      |
| you (plural informal)   | -tet   | könn <del>tet</del>          |
| you (formal)            | -ten   | Sie könn <del>ten</del>      |
| they                    | -ten   | sie könn <del>ten</del>      |

sollen (“should” is a conditional verb)

| English person          | ending | German example               |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------------------|
| I                       | -te    | ich soll <del>te</del>       |
| you (singular informal) | -test  | du soll <del>test</del>      |
| he/she/it               | -te    | er/sie/es soll <del>te</del> |
| we                      | -ten   | wir soll <del>ten</del>      |
| you (plural informal)   | -tet   | soll <del>tet</del>          |
| you (formal)            | -ten   | Sie soll <del>ten</del>      |
| they                    | -ten   | sie soll <del>ten</del>      |

mögen (“Do \_\_\_\_\_ want \_\_\_\_\_?” is a conditional question)

| English person          | ending | German example               |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------------------|
| I                       | -te    | ich möch <del>te</del>       |
| you (singular informal) | -test  | du möch <del>test</del>      |
| he/she/it               | -te    | er/sie/es möch <del>te</del> |
| we                      | -ten   | wir möch <del>ten</del>      |
| you (plural informal)   | -tet   | möch <del>tet</del>          |
| you (formal)            | -ten   | Sie möch <del>ten</del>      |
| they                    | -ten   | sie möch <del>ten</del>      |

| Deutsch          | English   |
|------------------|---|
| wollen           | to want   |
| können           | can (to be able to)                                       |
| müssen           | must (makes a verb imperative: “Du musst essen”)          |
| finden           | to find (e.g. “Ich kann es nicht finden”)                 |
| dürfen           | may (is a conditional verb)                               |
| bestätigen       | to confirm  |
| benutzen         | to use (e.g. “Kann ich bitte ihre Toilette benutzen?”)    |
| reden            | to speak  |
| wiederholen      | to repeat (e.g. “Kannst du das bitte wiederholen?”)       |
| mieten           | to rent   |
| wecken           | to wake up  |
| entscheiden      | to decide   |
| Man              | people/man/one (i.e. a generalized subject of a sentence) |
| aussagen         | to testify  |
| darf             | allowed   |
| registrieren     | to register   |
| teilnehmen       | to participate (competitively or professionally)          |
| mitmachen        | to participate (for leisure)                              |
| tun              | to do   |
| sagen            | to say  |
| spazieren        | to walk   |
| betrachten       | to look   |
| vorstellen       | to introduce (“front” + “put”)                            |
| ersetzen         | to replace  |
| (Glück) wünschen | to wish (luck)  |

## 6 Chapter 6

### 6.1 Adverbs 2

| Deutsch                     | English   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| weder _____ noch _____      | neither _____ noch _____                                |
| sowohl _____ als auch _____ | both _____ and _____                                    |
| bereits                     | already   |
| selbst                      | even  |
| damit                       | with it   |
| darüber                     | about it  |
| allein                      | alone   |
| nun                         | so  |
| dabei                       | with me   |
| dazu                        | for it  |
| selber                      | yourself  |
| zuerst                      | [at] first (e.g. “Mit dem Kopf zuerst” == “Head first”) |
| zuletzt                     | [at] last   |
| Genauso wie damals?         | Just like then?   |
| daher                       | hence   |
| Sonst noch etwas?           | Something else?   |
| einmal                      | once (e.g. “einmal im Monat” == monthly)                |
| jedenfalls                  | in any case   |
| völlig                      | entirely  |
| durchaus                    | definitely  |
| mindestens                  | at least  |
| meistens                    | usually   |
| außerdem                    | also/furthermore/in addition                            |
| besonders                   | especially  |
| kaum                        | barely  |
| überhaupt                   | at all (i.e. to add emphasis)                           |
| jedoch                      | however   |
| erneut                      | once again  |

## 6.2 Nature 2

| Deutsch            | English  |
|--------------------|--|
| das Wasser         | water  |
| die Wiese          | meadow   |
| der Strand         | beach  |
| die Umwelt         | environment  |
| der Bernstein      | amber  |
| die welt           | world  |
| die Tierwelt       | fauna/animal kingdom                               |
| der See            | lake   |
| das Gras           | grass  |
| die Welle          | wave   |
| das All            | [outer] space                                      |
| der Wald           | forest   |
| der Fluss          | river (e.g. "Der Rhein ist ein Fluss.")            |
| der Bach           | creek/brook/stream                                 |
| die Pflanze        | plant  |
| das Klima          | climate  |
| der Strom          | river/power/stream (Ein Strom ist ein groß Fluss.) |
| die Landwirtschaft | agriculture  |
| die Wüste          | desert   |

### 6.3 Genitive Case

- Er ist der Sohn meiner Schwester.  
He is my sister's son.
- Das ist die letzte Stunde des Tages.  
This is the last hour of the day.
- Das ist die Dame des Hauses.  
That is the lady of the house.
- Er ist der Vater ihrer Freundin.  
Her is her friend's father.
- Wie ist der Name deiner Lehrerin.  
What is your teacher's name?
- Das ist das Auto deiner Schwester.  
That is your sister's car.
- Ich mag keinen dieser Hüte.  
I do not like these hats.
- Er trägt den Hut seiner Freundin.  
He is wearing his friend's hat.
- Willst du eines dieser Bücher?  
Do you want one of these books?
- Freitag ist der fünfte Tag der Woche.  
Friday is the fifth day of the week.
- Das ist ein Pferd.  
That is a horse.
- Ein Sechstel reicht.  
A sixth is enough.
- Der Hund gibt einem Mann einen Apfel.  
The dog gives an apple to a man.
- Wir zeigen einem Kind die Katze.  
We are showing the cat to the child.
- Er gibt einer Dame den Apfel.  
He gives the apple to a lady.
- Ich zeige einem Kind meinen Schuh.  
I am showing a child my shoe.
- Das ist der Weg des Herzens.  
That is the way of the heart.



## 6.4 Occupations 2

| Deutsch  | English                    |
|--|----------------------------|
| der Verfasser (die Verfasser <del>en</del> ), die Verfasserin (die Verfasserinnen)     | writer/author(s)           |
| der Betreiber (die Betreiber <del>en</del> ), die Betreiberin (die Betreiberinnen)     | operator(s)                |
| der Entwickler (die Entwickler <del>en</del> ), die Entwicklerin (die Entwicklerinnen) | developer(s)               |
| das Personal   | staff/personnel            |
| der Empfänger (die Empfänger <del>en</del> ), die Empfängerin (die Empfängerinnen)     | recipient/addressee(s)     |
| der Teilnehmer (die Teilnehmer <del>en</del> ), die Teilnehmerin (die Teilnehmerinnen) | participant(s)             |
| die Werkstatt  | workshop                   |
| das Handwerk   | profession/craft/handiwork |
| der Schneider (die Schneider <del>en</del> ), die Schneiderin (die Schneiderinnen)     | taylor(s)                  |
| der Hersteller (die Hersteller <del>en</del> ), die Herstellerin (die Herstellerinnen) | manufactuer/producer(s)    |
| die Spezialität  | specialty                  |
| der Expert (die Experten), die Expertin (die Expertinnen)                              | expert/professional(s)     |
| der Richter (die Richter <del>en</del> ), die Richterin (die Richterinnen)             | judge(s)                   |
| der Rechtsanwalt (die Rechtsanwälte), die Rechtsanwältin (die Rechtsanwältinnen)       | lawyer(s)                  |

## 6.5 Perfect

The Perfekt is used to describe past events. In spoken German, the Perfekt is preferred over the Präteritum. Using the Präteritum in normal conversation may sound unnatural or pretentious. There are a few exceptions to this rule of thumb. *sein* (to be), *haben* (to have), *wissen* (to know), and the modal auxiliaries *dürfen* (to be allowed to), *können* (to be able to), *müssen* (to have to), *sollen* (to be supposed to), *wollen* (to want to) are used in the Präteritum in informal contexts as well. In contrast to the English present perfect, the German Perfekt is not used to describe events that started in the past and are still ongoing. In such cases, German speakers use the present tense, e.g. I have been living here for three years translates to *Ich lebe seit drei Jahren hier*.

### 6.5.1 How is the Perfekt formed?

The Perfekt is formed by combining a conjugated form of *haben* (to have) or *sein* (to be) in the present tense with the past participle of the main verb. The vast majority of verbs take *haben*. Verbs that take *sein* have to be intransitive, i.e. they can't take an object, and they have to indicate a change of position or condition. *sein* (to be), *bleiben* (to stay), and *passieren* (to happen) take *sein* even though they don't indicate a change of position or condition.<sup>4</sup>

- In order to form the past participle of a weak verb, add the prefix *ge-* and the suffix *-t* or *-et* to the stem, e.g. *machen* (to do/to make) becomes *ge-mach-t*.

| Präsens                                | Perfekt   |
|--|---|
| ich mache (I do/make)                  | ich habe gemacht (I have done/made)             |
| du machst (you do/make)                | du hast gemacht (you have done/made)            |
| er/sie/es macht (he/she/it does/makes) | er/sie/es hat gemacht (he/she/it has done/made) |
| wir machen (we do/make)                | wir haben gemacht (we have done/made)           |
| ihr macht (you do/make)                | ihr habt gemacht (you have done/made)           |
| sie/Sie machen (they/you do/make)      | sie/Sie haben gemacht (they/you have done/made) |

- Strong verbs add the prefix *ge-*, change the stem vowel or the entire stem, and add the suffix *-t*, *-et* or *-en*, e.g. *nennen* (to call) becomes *ge-nann-t*, *sein* becomes *ge-wes-en*, *sprechen* (to speak/to talk) becomes *ge-sproch-en*. These forms are not quite predictable. You need to memorize them.
- A separable prefix will precede the *ge-* prefix, e.g. *aufmachen* (to open) becomes *auf-ge-mach-t*.
- An inseparable prefix will replace the *ge-* prefix, e.g. *veröffentlichen* (to publish) becomes *ver-ffentlich-t*.
- Verbs that end in *-ieren* will not be prefixed, e.g. *informieren* becomes *informier-t*.

<sup>4</sup>For complete conjugation charts, check out Canoo and Verbix.

| Deutsch        | English   | Deutsch      | English         |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| haben          | have      | gefragt      | asked           |
| gegessen       | ate       | interessiert | interested      |
| gesehen        | seen      | informiert   | informed        |
| gelernt        | learned   | verletzt     | injured         |
| gelesen        | read      | gegangen     | went            |
| geschlafen     | slept     | gewesen      | been            |
| gespielt       | played    | erzählt      | told/recounted  |
| behalten       | kept      | gerannt      | ran             |
| erfahren       | found out | getrunken    | drank           |
| veröffentlicht | published | gekocht      | cooked          |
| beraten        | advised   | gesprochen   | spoken          |
| verbessert     | improved  | gefunden     | found           |
| besucht        | visited   | gemacht      | made/done       |
| gegeben        | gave      | gesucht      | searched/looked |
| geschrieben    | written   | gesagt       | say/said        |
| geschwommen    | swam      | gestellt     | ordered         |
| gelaufen       | ran       | verkauft     | sold            |
| gekommen       | came      | vergessen    | forgot          |
| gestohlen      | stole     | bestellt     | ordered [food]  |

Here are some tougher examples:

- Es hat mir sehr gut gefallen.  
I liked it a lot.
- Ich habe keinen Hunger gehabt.  
I have not been hungry.
- Was ist geschehen?  
What happenend?
- Er hat das Sofa nicht gemocht.  
He did not like the sofa.

## 6.6 Adjectives: Nominative 1

| Deutsch           | English            | Deutsch       | English          |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|
| müde              | tired              | linken        | [on the] left    |
| größte(n)         | largest            | wichtigsten   | most important   |
| öffentliche(n)    | public             | normalen      | normal           |
| neuen             | new                | richtige      | correct/right    |
| letzter           | last               | individuellen | individual       |
| spezielle(n)      | special            | private       | private          |
| höheren           | taller/higher      | zufälliger    | random           |
| aktuelle          | current            | besonderen    | special          |
| gesamte           | whole/entire/total | passende(n)   | fitting/matching |
| internationale(n) | international      | weiterer      | another          |
| übrigen           | spare              | interessante  | interesting      |
| einzelnen         | individual         | jugendliche   | teenage          |
| zusätzliche       | another            | notwendigen   | necessary        |

- Mein *eigener* Hund ist größer als ich.  
My *own* dog is bigger than me.
- Noct nicht Neues?  
Nothing new yet?
- Ein Umzug  
A move

## 6.7 Adjectives: Accusative

| Deutsch       | English                          | Deutsch      | English                          |
|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| deutschen     | German                           | modernen     | modern                           |
| nächsten      | next                             | technischen  | technical                        |
| detaillierte  | detailed                         | alte         | old                              |
| langen        | long                             | eigene       | of my/your/his/her/our/their own |
| verschiedenen | various                          | persönlichen | personal                         |
| verfügbaren   | available                        | vergangenen  | former/past/gone by              |
| komplette     | entire/whole/complete            | einzig       | only one                         |
| zuständigen   | responsible/relevant/appropriate | zweite       | second                           |
| verschiedene  | different/several/various        | normalen     | normal                           |
| starken       | strong                           | gleiche      | same                             |
| lange         | long                             | kostenlose   | free                             |
| höhere        | higher                           | ehemaligen   | former/old/previous              |

- Ich möchte ein neues Auto.  
I would like a new car.
- Ich habe neue Schuhe an.  
I am wearing new shoes.
- Er mag seine neuen Schuhe.  
He likes his new shoes.
- Er arbeitet den ganzen Tag.  
He works all day.
- Wir haben den ganzen Tag gespielt.  
We have played all day.
- Lest die offenen Bücher.  
Read the open books.
- Haben Sie ein weiteres Bad?  
Do you [formal] have another bathroom?
- Sie haben eine gemeinsame Wohnung.  
They have an apartment together.
- Wir trinken eine weitere Tasse Kaffee.  
We are drinking another cup of coffee.

## 6.8 Adjectives: Dative

- Wir schenken der gesamten Familie Wein.  
We are giving the entire family wine.
- Wir spielen mit den deutschen Studenten.  
We play with the German [university] students.
- Am zweiten Januar.  
On the second of January.
- Die guten alten Zeiten.  
The good old days.
- Er geht zu der privaten Krankenversicherung.  
He is going to the private health insurance.
- Am zweiten Tag kommen sie.  
They are coming on the second day.
- Sprichst du mit der bekannten Ärztin?  
Are you talking to that famous doctor?
- Wir kochen nur in unserer eigenen Küche.  
We only cook in our own kitchen.
- Was passiert mit Ihren persönlichen Daten?  
What happens with your personal data?
- Er spricht von dem vergangenen Tagen.  
He speaks of the days gone by.
- Der Patient spricht mit privaten Ärzten.  
The patient talks with the private doctors.
- Das ist der Name der heutigen Gemeinde.  
That is the name of today's community.

## 6.9 Directions

| Deutsch               | English           | Deutsch            | English                  |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| hin                   | to                | die Richtung _____ | [direction toward] _____ |
| her [“here”]          | from              | der Norden         | the North                |
| rein [“rhine”]        | inside            | der Osten          | the East                 |
| herein [“HAAR-rhine”] | [from] inside     | der Westen         | the West                 |
| hierher [“here here”] | this way          | der Süden          | South                    |
| heraus                | out               | weg                | away                     |
| herum                 | around/about/over | unterwegs          | on the way               |
| links                 | left              | zurück             | back                     |
| rechts                | right             | voraus             | ahead/in front           |
| biegen _____ ab       | turn _____        |                    |                          |
| geht hinaus           | is going out      |                    |                          |
| geht raus             | is going outside  |                    |                          |

- Heraus aus meinem Haus!  
Get out of my house!
- Er rennt im Haus herum.  
He runs around the house.
- Keiner kommt je hierher.  
Nobody ever comes this way.
- Hin und her  
back and forth
- Wir sind unterwegs.  
We are on the road.
- Er geht weit weg.  
He is going far away.

## 6.10 Adjectives: Nominative 2

- Das sind unterschiedliche Tassen.  
These are different cups.
- Das sind zusätzliche Eier.  
Those are additional eggs.
- Das sind externe Mitarbeiter.  
These are external employees.
- der höchste Berg von Africa.  
the highest mountain of Africa
- Das sind die politischen Zeitungen.  
Those are the political newspapers.
- Das ist ein gelber Vogel.  
That is a yellow bird.
- alle möglichen Leute.  
all sorts of people
- Ich trage einfache Kleidung.  
I wear simple clothes.
- die neuesten Zeitungen  
the newest newspapers
- Das sind günstige Ferien!  
These are cheap vacations!
- Das sind die neuesten Opfer.  
Those are the newest victims.
- Die guten alten Zeiten!  
The good old days!
- Der ehemalige Bahnhof ist jetzt ein Restaurant.  
The former train station is now a restaurant.
- Es sind die gleichen Leute.  
They are the same people.



### 6.11 Adverbs 3

| Deutsch    | English         | Deutsch    | English        |
|------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| dafür      | for that        | wohl       | probably       |
| daran      | about that      | ubrigens   | by the way     |
| darauf     | on that         | davon      | away           |
| drin       | in that         | sogar      | even           |
| ansonsten  | otherwise       | zumindest  | at least       |
| eigentlich | actually        | wenigstens | at least       |
| darum      | because         | anders     | different      |
| deshalb    | because of that | herzlich   | cordially      |
| also       | therefore       | bisher     | so far         |
| allerdings | certainly       | zugleich   | simultaneously |
| soweit     | ready           | trotzdem   | anyway         |

- Natürlich nicht.  
Of course not.
- Schauen wir mal.  
Let us see.
- Es geht auch anders.  
There is another way.
- Bis gleich!  
See you in a bit!

## 6.12 Preterite

### 6.12.1 When is the Präteritum used?

The Präteritum (also called Imperfekt) is used to describe past events. Its use is mostly limited to formal writing and formal speech. In informal writing and speech, the Perfekt (e.g. Ich habe geschlafen) tends to be preferred. Using the Präteritum in normal conversation may sound unnatural or pretentious.

There are a few exceptions to this rule of thumb. sein (to be), haben (to have), wissen (to know), and the modal auxiliaries dürfen (to be allowed to), können (to be able to), müssen (to have to), sollen (to be supposed to), wollen (to want to) are used in the Präteritum in informal contexts as well.

### 6.12.2 How is the Präteritum formed?

The Präteritum of regular weak verbs is formed by adding -(e)te, -(e)test, -(e)ten, or -(e)tet to the stem.

- The verb möchten (would like to/to want to), which is technically the subjunctive of mögen, does not have a preterite form. Instead, the preterite of wollen (to want [to]) is used.

| Present                          | Präteritum                          |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ich will (I want)                | ich wollte (I wanted)               |
| du willst (you want)             | du wolltest (you wanted)            |
| er/sie/es will (he/she/it wants) | er/sie/es wollte (he/she/it wanted) |
| wir wollen (we want)             | wir wollten (we wanted)             |
| ihr wollt (you want)             | ihr wolltet (you wanted)            |
| sie/Sie wollen (they/you want)   | sie/Sie wollten (they/you wanted)   |

- The Präteritum of strong verbs is not quite predictable. They usually change the stem and add -st, -en, -t, or no ending at all.

| Present                            | Präteritum                       |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ich finde (I find)                 | ich fand (I found)               |
| du findest (you find)              | du fandest (you found)           |
| er/sie/es findet (he/she/it finds) | er/sie/es fand (he/she/it found) |
| wir finden (we find)               | wir fanden (we found)            |
| ihr findet (you find)              | ihr fandet (you found)           |
| sie/Sie finden (they/you find)     | sie/Sie fanden (they/you found)  |

| Present                      | Präteritum                    |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ich bin (I am)               | ich war (I was)               |
| du bist (you are)            | du warst (you were)           |
| er/sie/es ist (he/she/it is) | er/sie/es war (he/she/it was) |
| wir sind (we are)            | wir waren (we were)           |
| ihr seid (you are)           | ihr wart (you were)           |
| sie/Sie sind (they/you are)  | sie/Sie waren (they/you were) |

- Ich sah es mit meiner Frau.  
I watched it with my wife.
- Wir aßen Fisch zu Mittag.  
We ate fish at lunch.
- Das war knapp.  
That was close.
- Er war vorher zu Hause.  
He was at home. (That is, think of “vorher” as ‘before now’.)
- Sie ging und sprach dabei.  
She walked and talked at the same time.
- Er gab Auf.  
He gave up.
- Er nahm ihre Hand.  
He took her hand.
- Ich dachte sofort an dich.  
I thought of you immediately.
- Wie dachtest du darüber?  
What did you think of that?
- Wir lasen viele Bücher.  
We read many books.
- Ich verlor den Schlüssel.  
I lost the key.
- Er schlief auf dem Tisch.  
He slept on the table.
- Der Wind ließ nach.  
The wind died down.
- Er ist stärker als je zuvor.  
He is stronger than ever before.
- Ich konnte letzte Nacht nicht schlafen.  
I could not sleep last night.
- Ich stand dort.  
I stood there.
- Ich wollte dir Glück wünschen.  
I wanted to wish you luck.
- Ich zeigte auf ihn.  
I pointed at him.

### 6.13 Weather

| Deutsch    | English  | Deutsch         | English                                |
|------------|----------|-----------------|--|
| das Wetter | weather  | nass            | wet                                    |
| der Regen  | rain     | trocken         | dry                                    |
| regnen     | to rain  | die Wolke       | cloud                                  |
| der Schnee | snow     | der Blitz       | lightning                              |
| schneien   | to snow  | der Donner      | thunder                                |
| der Grad   | degree   | der Regenbogen  | rainbow                                |
| der Sturm  | storm    | der Regenschirm | umbrella                               |
| scheinen   | to shine | das Gewitter    | thunderstorm (i.e. collection of rain) |

- das Auge des Sturms  
the eye of the storm

## 6.14 Objects 2

| Deutsch     | English  | Deutsch      | English      |
|-------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| die Schere  | scissors | die Stelle   | position     |
| der Katalog | catalog  | der Boden    | bottom       |
| der Plan    | plan     | das Geschenk | present/gift |
| die Sache   | matter   | das Zubehör  | equipment    |
| das Produkt | product  | das Paket    | package      |

- Ich esse ein Stück Kuchen.  
I am eating a piece of cake.

## 6.15 Communications 1

Believe it or not, people still use landline phones, especially in business contexts. A (tele)phone can be a cellphone or a landline phone. The word (tele)phone is to the word cellphone what the word pet is to the word dog, i.e. generic vs. specific.

- the tele(phone) = das Telefon
- the cellphone (the mobile phone) = das Handy / das Mobiltelefon
- Nicht jedes Telefon ist ein Handy.

Regardless of whether you always refer to your cellphone as a phone, in this course, you will not be able to use (tele)phone/Telefon and cellphone/Handy interchangeably.

| Deutsch             | English                    | Deutsch        | English                     |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| die Kommunikation   | communication              | Der Artikel    | article                     |
| rufen               | to call                    | die Presse     | press                       |
| das Gespräch        | conversation               | die Nachricht  | news                        |
| die Vorwahl         | area code                  | der Dialog     | dialogue                    |
| der Computer        | computer                   | der Fernseher  | television ("remote sight") |
| der Monitor         | monitor                    | das Fernsehen  | television ("remote sight") |
| die Tastatur        | keyboard                   | die Rede       | speech                      |
| das Kabel           | cable (cord)               | die Diskussion | discussion                  |
| die Information(en) | information                | die Medien     | media                       |
| die Festplatte      | hard drive ("fixed plate") | die Sendung    | program/broadcast           |
| die Zeitschrift     | magazine                   | das Medium     | medium                      |
| das Interview       | interview                  |                |                             |

- Ihr steht in der Zeitung.  
You are in the newspaper (i.e. not literally).

## 6.16 Future 2

- Ich werde hier nachfragen.  
I will inquire here.
- Er wird dir einen Stuhl anbieten.  
He will offer a chair to you.
- Sie wird es vorschlagen.  
She will suggest it.
- Wir werden es abbrechen.  
We will cancel it.
- Werden Sie sparen.  
Will you save money?
- Der Autor wird uns zitieren.  
The author will quote us.
- Wir werden mehr Zeit benötigen.  
We will require more time.
- Wir werden den Artikel auf seinem Computer herunterladen.  
We will download the article on his computer.
- Wir werden den Garten erweitern.  
We will expand the garden.
- Sie wird das Auto erwerben.  
She will acquire the car.
- Du wirst das Haus sichern.  
You will secure the house.
- Sie wird das Krankenhaus bald verlassen.  
She will leave the hospital soon.
- Ich werde es mir selbst verdienen.  
I will earn it myself.

## 6.17 Internet and Social Media

| Deutsch           | English       | Deutsch              | English             |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| das Netz          | net           | der Anhang           | attachment          |
| das Foto          | photo         | die Blog             | blog                |
| die Suche         | search        | das Profil           | profile             |
| die Seite         | site          | aktualisiert         | updated             |
| laden             | to load       | die Taste            | key (on a keyboard) |
| das Internet      | internet      | der Kommentar        | comment             |
| das WLAN          | Wi-Fi         | das Passwort         | password            |
| die Internetseite | webpage       | das Programm         | program             |
| schicken          | to send       | laden _____ hoch     | to upload _____     |
| die E-mail        | e-mail        | laden _____ herunter | to download _____   |
| das Netzwerk      | network       | löschen              | to delete           |
| die Suchmaschine  | search engine |                      |                     |

- Ich habe dir etwas geschickt.  
I have sent you something.
- Drucken Sie es aus.  
Print it!
- Sie hat ein Bild geteilt.  
She has shared a picture.
- Was sind die sozialen Fragen?  
What are the social questions?



## 7 Chapter 7

### 7.1 Past Perfect

The past perfect is used to describe past events, more specifically events that happened *way* back in the past or any time before another event in the past.

- Strong verbs add the prefix *ge-*, change the stem vowel or the entire stem, and add the suffix *-t*, *-et* or *-en*, e.g. *nennen* (to call) becomes *ge-nann-t*, *sein* becomes *ge-wes-en*, *sprechen* (to speak/to talk) becomes *ge-sproch-en*. These forms are not quite predictable. You need to memorize them.

| Präsens                          | Perfekt                                    |
|----------------------------------|--|
| ich laufe (I run)                | ich war gelaufen (I had run)               |
| du läufst (you run)              | du warst gelaufen (you had run)            |
| er/sie/es läuft (he/she/it runs) | er/sie/es war gelaufen (he/she/it had run) |
| wir laufen (we run)              | wir waren gelaufen (we had run)            |
| ihr lauft (you run)              | ihr wart gelaufen (you had run)            |
| sie/Sie laufen (they/you run)    | sie/Sie waren gelaufen (they/you had run)  |

- "Ich hatte ihn schon gesehen." gegen "als er mich sah"  
"I had already seen him" versus "when we saw me"
- Nachdem ich Deutschland verlassen hatte, war ich traurig.  
After I had left Germany, I was sad.
- Wie hatte sie es genannt?  
What had she called it?
- Er hatte mich oft seinen besten Schüler genannt.  
He had often called me his best student.

## 7.2 Education

- A Student is a university student and a Schüler is a pupil/student at a primary, secondary or high school. Students attending other types of schools such as language or dancing schools may also be called Schüler.
- Careful: a Hochschule is not a high school. It can be a Universität or a Fachhochschule. A Universität is a full research university and a Fachhochschule is a university that focuses on teaching professional skills and does not have the right to run doctoral programs.
- In German, the word Gymnasium refers to a university prep-school. The German for a sports gym is Turnhalle (used by schools and sports clubs) or Fitnessstudio (commercial).

| Deutsch         | English                          | Deutsch           | English                       |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| das Leser       | reader                           | die Klass         | class                         |
| der Stift       | pen                              | die Lehre         | lesson                        |
| die Bildung     | education                        | das Institut      | institute                     |
| die Ausbildung  | training/apprenticeship          | die Akademie      | academy                       |
| das Training    | training (for animals or sports) | die Hochschule    | college                       |
| die Note(n)     | note(s)                          | der Kindergarten  | kindergarten                  |
| die Grundschule | elementary school                | die Prüfung       | exam                          |
| studieren       | to study                         | die Erziehung     | education/parenting           |
| das Studium     | studies                          | der Fachbereich   | department                    |
| die Forschung   | research                         | die Weiterbildung | advanced/continuing education |
| der Kurs        | course                           | die Uni           | university                    |

- Sie macht Übungen.  
She exercises.
- Nach den Tests werden wir mehr wissen.  
After the tests we will know more.
- Das Seminar macht Spaß.  
The seminar is fun.
- Heute ist kein Unterricht.  
There is no class today.
- Erziehung beginnt zu Hause.  
Education begins at home.
- Ich überlege es mir.  
I think about it.

### 7.3 Future Perfect

The future perfect talks about actions that will have been completed in the future. It's used pretty much like the English future perfect, but it's formed slightly differently. The future perfect consists of the future tense of the auxiliary verb *haben* or *sein*, and the past participle of the main verb.

- Die Tür wird geschlossen sein.  
The door will be closed.
- Wirst du schon gegessen haben?  
Will you have already eaten?
- Sie werden gegangen sein.  
They will have left.
- Was wird er gesagt haben?  
What will he have said?
- Wohin wird sie gegangen sein?  
Where will she have gone?

## 7.4 Phrases 2

- Keine Ahnung  
No idea
- Verzeihung  
Pardon
- Naja, das ist ziemlich schnell.  
Well, that is quite fast.

## 7.5 Science

| Deutsch          | English     |  | Deutsch        | English              |
|------------------|-------------|--|----------------|----------------------|
| das Wissen       | knowledge   |  | das Element    | element              |
| die Wissenschaft | science     |  | die Statistik  | statistics           |
| die Technologie  | technology  |  | die Maschine   | machine              |
| die Theorie      | theory      |  | die Technik    | technique            |
| die Definition   | definition  |  | die Biologie   | biology              |
| die Kenntnis(se) | skill(s)    | der Wissenschaftler, die Wissenschaftlerin |                | scientist            |
| die Erfindung    | invention   |  | das Praktikum  | internship           |
| die Energie      | energy      |  | das Lehrbuch   | textbook             |
| die Temperatur   | temperature |  | die Chemie     | chemistry ("HEE-me") |
| die Physik       | physics     |  | die Atmosphäre | atmosphere           |
| der Motor        | motor       |  | die Analyse    | analysis             |
| achtung!         | watch out!  |  | das Gas        | gas                  |
| die Strahlung    | radiation   |  | der Kunststoff | plastic              |
| messen           | to measure  |  |                |                      |

- Diese Erfindung ist hilfreich.  
This invention is helpful.
- Ich arbeite am Motor.  
I am working on the motor.
- Was **misst** die Gruppe?  
What is the group measuring?
- Wie steht es mit der Physik?  
What about physics?
- Ich habe die Statistik bei mir.  
I have the statistics with me.
- Ich habe Angst vor dieser Methode.  
I am afraid of this method.
- Der Nachweis fehlt.  
The proof (or certificate) is missing.

## 7.6 Reflexive Verbs

German reflexive verbs require the pronoun *sich*, which is not needed in English. "Er rasiert sich." = "He is shaving."

- Wir befinden uns in einem Wald.  
We find ourselves in a forest.
- Aber die Suche lohnt sich.  
But the search is worth it.
- Er fühlt sich Wohl.  
He feels well.
- Sie befindet sich in dem Schlafzimmer.  
She is in the bedroom.
- Wir werden uns melden.  
We will be in touch.
- Setzen Sie sich!  
Sit down!
- Warum freuen wir uns?  
Why are we happy?
- Alle freuen sich.  
All rejoice.
- Er freut sich darüber.  
He is happy about it.
- Er interessiert sich nicht für uns.  
He is not interested in us.
- Er ergab sich.  
He surrendered.
- Es ergab sich einfach so.  
It just came about like that.
- Sie ergab sich nach dem Gespräch.  
She surrendered after the conversation.
- Man sieht sich.  
See you around.
- Er sorgt sich.  
He worries.
- Wir holen uns pizza.  
We are going to get pizza.
- Wir werden uns morgen das Hotel anschauen.  
We will examine the hotel tomorrow.
- Ich wünsche mir eine Blume.  
I wish for a flower.

- Ich erinnere mich nicht!  
I don't remember!
- Wir waschen uns die Hände mit Seife.  
We are washing our hands with soap.
- Ich werde mich anmelden.  
I will sign up.
- Wir werden uns eintragen.  
We will sign in.
- Ich habe mich verlaufen.  
I am lost.

## 7.7 Communication 2

| Deutsch           | English                        | Deutsch          | English                 |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| der Brief         | letter                         | die Postleitzahl | post [ZIP] code         |
| die Adresse       | address                        | die Bestätigung  | confirmation            |
| die Post          | post office                    | die Begründung   | justification           |
| Grüße,            | “Sincerely,” (to end a letter) | das Thema        | topic                   |
| die Notiz         | note                           | veröffentlichen  | to publish              |
| die Anrede        | salutation                     | das Radio        | radio                   |
| die Einladung     | invitation                     | der Sender       | transmitter             |
| die Briefmark(en) | [postage] stamp(s)             | der Lautsprecher | (loud)speaker           |
| der Briefkasten   | mailbox                        | die Anmeldung    | registration/enrollment |
| die Postkarte     | postcard                       | die Mitteilung   | message                 |
| der Kontakt(e)    | contact(s)                     | das Taschenbuch  | paperback [book]        |
| senden            | to send                        |                  |                         |

- Verlag, Ort und Jahr  
Publisher, place and year
- Heute gibt es keine guten Meldungen in der Zeitung.  
There is no good news in the newspaper today.



## 7.8 Business 1

| Deutsch                   | English               | Deutsch         | English          |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| das Büro                  | office                | der Beitrag     | offering         |
| die Fabrik                | factory               | das Management  | management       |
| der Inhaber               | owner                 | die Miete       | rent             |
| die Mitgliedschaft        | membership            | das Dokument(e) | document(s)      |
| der Arbeitserlaubnis      | work permit           | der Käufer      | buyer            |
| das Unternehmen           | businesses            | der Verbraucher | consumer         |
| der Kollege               | colleague/coworker    | der Gewinn      | profit/prize     |
| bieten _____ an           | to offer _____        | _____ nimmt zu  | _____ is growing |
| machen _____ Bestellungen | to place _____ orders | die Bewerbung   | application      |
| die Aktie                 | share/stock           | der Job         | job              |
| das Gebot                 | offer                 | Großartig!      | Terrific!        |
| die Beratung              | advice/counseling     | der Anzug       | suit             |
| der Wettbewerb            | competition           | die Karriere    | career           |
| das Projekt               | project               |                 |                  |

- Sie ist Mitglied dieser **Organisation**.  
She is a member of this organization.
- Es läuft ein Wettbewerb.  
There is a competition.
- Kauf es nicht!  
Do not buy it!
- Der Kauf lohnt sich.  
The purchase is worth it.
- Die **Werte** sind zu alt.  
The values are too old.
- Er meint die **Kleinanzeigen**.  
He refers to the classified ads.

## 7.9 Language

| Deutsch          | English                  | Deutsch             | English                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| die Sprache      | language                 | das Konzept         | concept                          |
| die Idee         | idea                     | die Erlärung        | statement                        |
| das Wörterbuch   | dictionary (“word book”) | der Bericht         | report                           |
| die Beschreibung | description              | das Kapitel         | chapter                          |
| die Schrift      | writing                  | das Französisch     | French (language)                |
| die Geschichte   | tale                     | der Satz            | sentence                         |
| der Text(e)      | text                     | das Verzeichnis     | directory                        |
| das Handbuch     | handbook                 | die Zusammenfassung | summary (“together” + “version”) |
| die Zustimmung   | consent                  | die Unterhaltung    | conversation                     |
| die Meinung      | opinion                  |                     |                                  |

- Diese **Bedeutung** ist mir unbekannt.  
This meaning is unfamiliar to me.
- Nur ein Wort  
Only one word
- Er hat die Geschichte erzählt.  
He has told the tale.
- Kein Zeichen davon?  
No sign of it?
- Ich las die **Titel**.  
I read the title.
- Deutsch ist schwer.  
German is difficult.
- Englisch **ist** eine internationale Sprache geworden.  
English has become an international language.
- Ich will Englisch lernen.  
I want to learn English.
- Ist diese **Übersetzung** richtig?  
Is this translation correct?
- Was **bedeutet** dieses Wort?  
What does this word mean?
- Sie ist im **Begriff** zu gehen.  
She is about to leave (perhaps “She is on the verge of leaving.”)

## 7.10 Abstract Objects 1

| Deutsch            | English                             | Deutsch                 | English                |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| das Problem        | problem                             | die Empfehlung          | recommendation         |
| der Hinweis(e)     | hint(s)/clue(s)                     | die Kompetenz           | competence             |
| die Lösung         | solution                            | das Ding                | thing/object           |
| die Änderung       | change/amendment                    | das Ergebnis(se)        | result(s)              |
| die Form           | form/shape                          | das Engagement [French] | involvement/engagement |
| das Ziel           | objective                           | die Entwicklung         | development            |
| das Verhalten      | behavior                            | die Qualität            | quality                |
| die Auswahl        | selection                           | das Maße                | measurements           |
| der Druck          | pressure                            | die Gelegenheit         | occasion               |
| der Nutzen         | usage/benefit                       | die Lage                | position               |
| die Zusammenarbeit | collaboration (“together” + “work”) |                         |                        |

- Auf diese **Weise** können wir helfen.  
That is how we can help.
- Das Wort ist nicht länger in **Gebrauch**.  
That word is no longer in usage.
- Diess Wort ist noch in Gebrauch.  
This word is still in use.
- Druck das aus.  
Print that out.
- Wir können auf die gleiche Weise zurück.  
We can go back the same way.
- Auf seine Weise  
in his own way
- Mehr Augen, mehr **Sicherheit**  
More eyes, more safety [German idiom]
- Das ist uns **wertvoll**.  
That is valuable to us.
- Der Bahnhof ist in der **Nähe**.  
The train station is nearby.
- Einen **Versuch** ist es Wert.  
An attempt is worth it.

## 7.11 Animals 2

| Deutsch           | English                               | Deutsch         | English |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| das Schaf         | sheep                                 | der Zoo         | zoo     |
| der Schmetterling | butterfly                             | die Schildkröte | turtle  |
| das Eichhörnchen  | squirrel                              | der Affe        | monkey  |
| beißen            | to bite                               | der Wal         | whale   |
| der Elefant       | elephant                              | das Huhn        | chicken |
| der Löwe          | lion                                  | der Delfin      | dolphin |
| der Eisbär        | polar bear (literally “ice” + “bear”) | der Wolf        | wolf    |
| der Pinguin       | penguin                               |                 |         |

- Der **Fuchs** hat die **Gans** gestolen.  
The fox has stolen the goose.
- Die **Eulen** fliegen heute tief.  
The owls fly low today.
- Bist du ein Säugetier?  
Are you a mammal?
- Das Pferd steht neben den Elefanten.  
The horse is standing next to the elephants.
- Ich will ein Kamel zu Weihnachten.  
I want a camel for Christmas.
- Der **Hamster** ist verrückt!  
The hamster is crazy!
- Ich will eine **Giraffe**, kein Zebra!  
I want a giraffe, not a zebra!
- Wann reitest du wieder?  
When are you riding again?
- Die **Wespe** sticht den Koch.  
The wasp stings the cook.
- **Tiger** haben **Streifen**.  
Tigers have stripes (here, both “Tiger” and “Streifen” are the same for singular and plural forms).
- **Kühe** und Schafe haben zwei Hörner.  
Cows and sheep have two horns.
- Ist diese **Schlange** gefährlich?  
Is this snake dangerous?
- Dieser **Hai** ist harmlos.  
This shark is harmless.

## 7.12 Present 3

| Deutsch              | English          | Deutsch     | English             |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| reden                | to talk          | erreichen   | to reach/accomplish |
| bitten               | to request       | erhöhen     | to raise            |
| springen             | to jump          | erscheinen  | to appear           |
| melden               | to report        | erleben     | to experience       |
| sichern              | to secure        | ermitteln   | to investigate      |
| zitieren             | to cite          | bekommen    | to get              |
| präsentieren         | to present       | beantwortet | to respond (to)     |
| definieren           | to define        | berechnen   | to calculate        |
| basieren             | to be based (on) | betrifft    | to affect           |
| kontaktieren         | to contact       | berichten   | to report           |
| wechseln             | to exchange      | verhindern  | to prevent          |
| bewerten             | to evaluate      | vergleichen | to compare          |
| dienen               | to serve         | verändern   | to change           |
| verdeint             | to earn          | vermeiden   | to avoid            |
| fördern              | to support       | entwickelt  | to develop          |
| unterstützt          | to support       | triten      | to kick/operate     |
| überprüfen die Daten | to check         | stimmen     | to be correct       |
| erwarten             | to expect        | brennen     | to burn             |
| erhalten             | to receive       | teilen      | to share            |
| ermöglichen          | to make possible |             |                     |

- Wir beginnen zu lernen.  
We are beginning to learn.
- Es ist einfach für mich dieses Buch zu lesen.  
It is easy for me to read this book.
- **Nennen** Sie einen.  
Name one.
- Sie **merken** nichts.  
They did not notice anything.
- Es ist Zeit das zu lernen.  
It is time to learn that.
- Wo **fangen** wir an?  
Where do we begin?
- Sie begann zu telefonieren.  
She began to talk on the phone.

- **Markieren** Sie es null!  
Mark it 'zero'!
- Ich hoffe, dass ich es tun kann.  
I hope that I can do it.
- **Achte** auf deine Ernährung!  
**Pay attention** to your diet!
- Sofort **wenden**!  
**Turn around** immediately!
- Sie **bewegen** ihn nach links.  
They are **moving** him to the left.
- Wir vergessen zu schnell.  
We forget too quickly.
- Das stimmt!  
That is correct!
- Lass uns Äpfel essen.  
Let us eat apples.
- Vielleicht wird er ein guter Lehrer.  
Perhaps he will be a good teacher.

## 7.13 Body 2

Note that for body parts, some plural forms in German are the same as the singular words.

| Deutsch        | English                  | Deutsch                  | English  |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| die Lung(e)    | lung(s)                  | der Daumen               | thumb(s) |
| die Zunge      | tongue                   | das Knie                 | knee(s)  |
| die Lippe(n)   | lip(s)                   | der Zeh(en), die Zehe(n) | toe(s)   |
| das Gehirn     | brain                    | der Ellbogen             | elbow(s) |
| das Kinn       | chin                     | die Hüfte                | hip      |
| die Stirn      | forehead/brow            | die Frese(n)             | heel(s)  |
| dick           | fat                      | die Leber                | liver    |
| dünn           | thin                     | der Muskel               | muscle   |
| der Bauch      | belly/abdomen            | der Knochen              | bone(s)  |
| das Handgelenk | wrist (“hand” + “joint”) | der Oberschenkel         | thigh    |
| der Knöchel    | ankle                    | die Haut                 | skin     |

Note that **die Brust** translates to the chest or breast exterior, while **der Brustkorb** translates to the internal chest, ribcage, or thorax (literally “breast” + “basket”).

- Faustregel  
rule of thumb (literally: “rule of fist”)
- Ich drücke dir die **Daumen**!  
I will keep my fingers crossed for you!
- Dein **Knöchel** ist grün.  
Your knuckle is bruised [i.e. Germans say “green” for ‘bruised’].
- **Leber** und intestine sind Organe.  
Liver and intestines are organs.
- Wie viele **Knochen** hat eine Katze?  
How many bones does a cat have?

### 7.14 Future 3

- Ich werde wandern gehen.  
I will go hiking.
- Nein, du wirst das Geld zahlen.  
No, you will pay the money.
- Er wird die Texte vergleichen.  
He will compare the texts.
- Der Koch wird die Küche **vergrößern**.  
The cook will **enlarge** the kitchen.
- Ich werde Sie **durchsuchen**.  
I will **search** you.
- Kannst du den Brief morgen **abgeben**?  
Can you **hand in** the letter tomorrow?
- Die Zentrale wird es verhindern.  
The head office will prevent it.
- Wer wird es **einrichten**?  
Who will **arrange** it?
- Wir werden das Auto bewegen.  
We will move the car.
- Das werden wir **beachten**.  
We will **consider** that.
- Wir werden es als Unfall melden.  
We will report it as an accident.
- Wirst du mir deinen Namen nennen?  
Will you tell me your name?
- Das Dorf wird brennen!  
The village will burn!
- Wirst du die Klinik fördern?  
Will you promote the clinic?
- Es wird reichen.  
It will be enough.
- Dieses Hotel werde ich nicht mehr buchen.  
I will not book this Hotel anymore.
- Wir werden am Sonntag darüber **diskutieren**.  
We will **discuss** that on Sunday.



## 7.15 Spiritual

| Deutsch           | English      | Deutsch      | English     |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| die Seele         | soul         | die Hoffnung | hope        |
| der Wunder        | miracle      | meditieren   | to meditate |
| das Gefühl        | feeling      | die Wahrheit | truth       |
| die Spiritualität | spirituality | wunderbar    | wonderful   |
| der Geist         | ghost        |              |             |

- Der sechste **Sinn**  
the sixth **sense**
- Ich sehe tote Menschen.  
I see dead people.
- Du bist glücklich.  
You are happy.
- Du bist mein Schicksal.  
You are my destiny.
- Sie ist wunderschön.  
She is simply wonderful.
- Bist du im **Gleichgewicht**?  
Are you in **balance**?
- Das ist mein **Leid**!  
That is my **song**!

## 7.16 Verbs: Conditional

There are several possibilities to express the notion of would in German. We concentrate on the most common and simple one: *würden* + the infinitive (base form) of a verb.

|                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| ich würde spielen       | wir würden spielen     |
| du würdest spielen      | ihr würdet spielen     |
| er/sie/es würde spielen | sie/Sie würden spielen |

The second possibility is to conjugate the verb directly. In modern language, this form is only common for a few frequent verbs such as *sein* and *haben*.

|                 |               |                  |                |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| ich wäre        | wir wären     | ich hätte        | wir hätten     |
| du wärest       | ihr wärtet    | du hättest       | ihr hättet     |
| er/sie/es wären | sie/Sie wären | er/sie/es hätten | sie/Sie hätten |

- Das würde alle unsere Probleme lösen.  
That would solve all of our problems.
- **Falls** ja, wie?  
If yes, how?
- Er hat mir gesagt, dass er es nicht tun würde.  
He has told me that he would not do it.
- Würde er heute so handeln?  
Would he act like that today?
- Wir würden es nie erfahren.  
We would never experience it.
- Was könnten wir heute Abend essen?  
What could we eat tonight?
- So, da **wären** wir.  
Well, here we are.
- Das wäre gut.  
That would be good.
- Wir hätten gerne Wasser.  
We would like to have water.
- Würdest du für mich anfragen?  
Would you ask on my behalf?
- Der Stuhl würde langsam brennen.  
The chair would burn slowly.
- Würdestdu darauf achten?  
Would you pay attention to that?
- Dürfte ich es lesen?  
May I read it?
- Niemand würde mich einstellen.  
Nobody would hire me.

### 7.17 Math

- Zwei **plus** zwei ist vier.
- Fünf **minus** vier ist eins.
- Vier minus zwei **gleich** zwei.
- Zwölf **geteilt durch** vier gleich drei.
- Vier plus vier *macht* acht.
- Fünf und drei *ergibt* acht.

## 7.18 Banking

| Deutsch      | English             | Deutsch          | English  |
|--------------|---------------------|------------------|----------|
| der Betrag   | amount              | die Zinsen       | interest |
| die Münze    | coin                | die Finanzierung | credit   |
| die Rechnung | check (end of meal) | das Konto        | account  |

- Was ist für **die Zahlung** verantwortlich?  
Who is responsible for the **payment**?
- Akzeptieren Sie **Kreditkarten**?  
Do you accept **credit cards**?
- Es gibt eine **Frist**.  
There is a **deadline**.

## 7.19 Abstract Objects 2

| Deutsch           | English               | Deutsch         | English          |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| die Planung       | plan                  | die Anleitung   | guide            |
| die Basis         | basis                 | der Verlauf     | course/process   |
| die Version       | version               | die Verwendung  | usage            |
| die Bestimmung    | destiny               | die Rolle       | role             |
| die Verbesserung  | improvement           | die Spalte      | column/crack     |
| die Erfahrung     | experience            | die Einführung  | introduction     |
| der Unterschied   | difference            | das Gewicht     | weight           |
| die Liste         | list                  | die Stufe       | step             |
| das Original      | original              | die Wirkung     | effect           |
| die Kraft         | energy/strength/force | die Party(s)    | party            |
| die Kategorie     | category              | das Feld        | field            |
| die Unterstützung | support               | die Einzelheit  | detail           |
| die Eigenschaft   | characteristic        | die Referenz    | reference        |
| der Zugang        | access                | die Kombination | combination      |
| das Mittel        | means/average/remedy  | der Kreis       | circle/circuit   |
| die Länge         | length                | der Einsatz     | dedication       |
| die Höhe          | height/altitude       | die Umsetzung   | implementation   |
| die Position      | position              | der Blick       | glance/look/view |
| der Hintergrund   | background            | der Überblick   | overview         |

- Das ist eine große Menge Energie.  
That is a large amount of energy.
- Die Vorschläge sind alt, glaube ich.  
I believe the recommendations are old.
- Darf ich nach ihrem Gewicht fragen?  
May I ask you for your weight?
- Sie sind in gutem Zustand.  
They are in good shape.

## 7.20 Conditional Perfect

Conditional Perfect works just as normal Perfect, but uses the conditional form of "haben" instead. So, "Ich habe ihn gesehen" becomes "Ich hätte ihn gesehen". Be aware that in some verbs, such as behalten, verlassen, erfahren, the Participle looks like the Infinitive. Don't let that confuse you, always use the Participle!

- Er hätte euch beraten.  
He would have advised you.
- Wir hätten alles erfahren.  
We would have found out everything.
- Du hättest ihn verlassen.  
You would have left him.
- Wir hätten Sie gerne beraten.  
We would have gladly advised you.
- Hätte er den Hund behalten?  
Would he have kept the dog?
- Wir dachten, du hättest uns verlassen.  
We thought you would have left us.
- Wir hätten es von ihr erfahren.  
We would have found it out from her.
- Ohne die Zeitung hätten wir es nie erfahren.  
Without the newspaper we never would have found out about it.
- Ich hätte etwas gesagt.  
I would have said something.
- Das wäre gut gewesen.  
That would have been good.
- Sie wäre gerne gekommen.  
She would have liked to have come [innuendo].
- Ich dachte, Sie wären das gewesen.  
I thought it had been you.
- Wir wären gerne dabei gewesen.  
We would have liked to have been there.

## 8 Chapter 8

### 8.1 Business 2

| Deutsch          | English              | Deutsch           | English           |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| die Firma        | firm/enterprise      | die Bezahlung     | salary            |
| die Lieferung    | delivery             | das Lager         | storage/warehouse |
| die Industrie    | industry             | die Gründung      | foundation        |
| die Ware         | merchandise          | die Ausgabe       | edition/version   |
| die Tabelle      | chart/table          | die Börse         | stock market      |
| die Versicherung | insurance            | die Produktion    | production        |
| die Garantie     | guarantee            | die Leistung      | achievement       |
| die Anzeige      | advertisement        | der Kundenservice | customer service  |
| die Werbung      | advertising [effort] | die Branche       | branch            |
| das Angebot(e)   | deal(s)              | die Logistik      | logistics         |
| die Chance       | chance               | der Bedarf        | requirement       |
| der Antrag       | application          | der Betrieb       | business          |
| der Auftrag      | task                 | verhandeln        | to negotiate      |
| der Service      | service              | der Einzelhandel  | retail sector     |

- Sein Haus steht zum Verkauf.  
His house is for sale.
- Er ist hoch oben in der Firma.  
He is at the top at the company.
- Die Messe war schön.  
The trade fair was nice.
- Was ist die Marke?  
What is the brand?
- Ich teile deine Bewertung.  
I share your assessment.
- Wir haben ein Stellenangebot in der Zeitung.  
We have a job offer in the newspaper (“position” + “deal”).
- Was für Dienstleistungen haben Sie?  
What do you have for services?

## 8.2 Future 4

- Wir werden ein neues Fenster **auswählen**.  
We will **choose** a new window.
- Wann werdet ihr das Datum **festlegen**?  
When are you going to **determine** the date?
- Ich werde für Sie übernehmen.  
I will take over for you.
- Wir werden mehr **leisten**.  
We will **accomplish** more.
- Ich werde mitmachen.  
I will partake.
- Du wirst mich **ansehen**.  
You will look at me.
- Ich werde alles erfüllen.  
I will accomplish everything.
- Wir werden sparen müssen.  
We will have to economize.
- Ich werde den Computer **entfernen**.  
I will **remove** the computer.
- Ich werde für dich sorgen!  
I will take care of you!
- Ich werde Sie **anzeigen**!  
I will **report** you!



### 8.3 Sports

| Deutsch       | English  | Deutsch                        | English              |
|---------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Fußball       | soccer   | die Mannschaft                 | team (professional?) |
| der Ball      | ball     | der Spieler, die Spielerin     | player               |
| der Sport     | sport    | das Spiel                      | match/game/play      |
| das Hobby     | hobby    | der Zuschauer, die Zuschauerin | spectator            |
| die Aktivität | activity | die Liga                       | league               |
| das Tennis    | tennis   | der Ski                        | ski                  |
| das Team      | team     | das Schwimmbad                 | swimming pool        |

- Der **Sieg** ist unser!  
Victory is ours!
- Eine **Teilnahme** ist kostenlos.  
Participation is free.
- Wir mögen die **Bundesliga**.  
We like the **German soccer league**.
- Die **Wette** gilt!  
The **bet** is valid!
- Was machst du gerne in deiner **Freizeit**?  
What do you like to do in your **free time**?
- Der Vogel ist meist in **Bewegung**.  
The bird is often in **motion**.
- Freizeit ist Kindern wichtig.  
Free time is important to children.

## 8.4 Perfect 2

- Ich habe dich nicht **verstanden**.  
I did not understand you.
- Ist etwas passiert?  
Did something happen?
- Sie hat an dich **gedacht**.  
She was **thinking** about you.
- Das habe ich auch gedacht.  
I also have thought of this.
- Ich weiß nicht genau, wie es passiert ist.  
I do not exactly know how it happened.
- Haben Sie verstanden?  
Do you understand?
- Ich habe verstanden?  
I understood.
- Ist gestern was passiert?  
What happened yesterday?
- Hast du es **gebracht**?  
Have you brought it?
- Sie hat eine Firma **gegründet**.  
She has **founded** a company.
- Er hat das **gewusst**.  
He **knew** it.
- Sie hat das Büro schon verlassen.  
She has already left the office.
- Keiner hat mich je so genannt.  
Nobody has ever called me that.
- Meine Pflanze ist **verschwunden**.  
My plant is **gone**.
- Silber und Gold habe ich nie **gewollt**.  
I have never **wanted** silver and gold.
- Sie haben **gewählt**.  
They have **voted**.
- Ich habe deinen Wunsch **erfüllt**.  
I have **fulfilled** your wish.

## 8.5 Art

| Deutsch                    | English               | Deutsch                              | English              |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| die Kunst, die Künste      | art(s)                | tanzen                               | to dance             |
| Künstler, Künstlerin       | artists               | die Literatur                        | literature           |
| das Studio                 | studio                | das Museum                           | musuem               |
| die Galerie                | gallery               | die Sammlung                         | collection           |
| die Ausstellung            | exhibition            | die Fotografie                       | photography          |
| die Gitarre                | guitar                | das Design                           | design               |
| die Musik                  | music                 | die Kritik                           | critique/criticism   |
| der Musiker, die Musikerin | musician              | die Mode                             | fashion              |
| das Theater                | theater               | die Bühne                            | stage                |
| die Kultur                 | culture               | der Rahmen                           | frame/framework      |
| malen                      | to paint              | die Kamera                           | camera               |
| das Instrument(e)          | instrument(s)         | schauen                              | to look              |
| das Musikinstrument(e)     | musical instrument(s) | der Schauspieler, die Schauspielerin | actor, actress       |
| das Modell                 | model                 | das Kino                             | cinema/movie theater |
| der Tanz                   | dance                 |                                      |                      |

- Mein Entwurf war beliebt.  
My design was popular.
- Der Film ist langweilig.  
The movie is boring.
- Alles ist für den Start bereit.  
Everything is ready for the start.
- Er mag Jazz und ich auch.  
He likes Jazz and I do too.
- Die Konzerte sind im Schloss.  
The concerts are in the castle.
- Er hat seinen eigenen Stil.  
He has his own style.
- Die Dokumentation stimmt.  
The documentary is accurate.
- Regie!  
Direction!<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup>From my experience in the theater, I can think of two instances to use this depending on the intended meaning. The first is during a standing ovation (or other great appreciation) at the end of a play. The cast will often come out for a bow, and then bring out the director. Sometimes the audience will also call, "Author!" (The author of the play.) I can see the audience calling for the director instead if he does not come out on his own. The second time is if the call is for "direction," as opposed to "director." Sometimes an actor will say, "Line?" if he needs prompting. In the same vein, if a rehearsal is not going well or the director isn't actively participating, the actors might call for direction." – Duolingo user Immolatrix.

## 8.6 Passive Voice

- Der Lehrer wurde bewertet.  
The teacher was evaluated.
- Dieses Wort wird geschrieben.  
This word gets written.
- Und hier wurde er **geboren**.  
And here he was **born**.
- Die Bewerbung wurde nicht **berücksichtigt**.  
The application was not considered.
- Beide wurden bereits zuvor veröffentlicht.  
Both were already published before.
- Hilfe, ich werde gegessen!  
Help, I am being eaten!
- Das alte Buch wird auch heute noch genutzt.  
The old book is still used today.
- Mitglieder werden bevorzugt.  
Members are preferred.
- Wird das gewährleistet? Is that guaranteed?
- Es wurde geändert.  
It was changed.
- Es wird wie eine Suppe gegessen.  
It gets eaten like a soup.
- Fleisch wird selten gegessen.  
Meat is rarely eaten.

## 8.7 Religion

| Deutsch                      | English           | Deutsch                   | English     |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| der Gott                     | god               | Atheist, Atheistin        | atheist     |
| der Glaube                   | belief            | der Hinduismus            | Hinduism    |
| der Priester, die Priesterin | priest, priestess | der Buddhismus            | Buddhism    |
| beten                        | to pray           | heilig                    | holy        |
| das Gebet                    | prayer            | die Kirche                | church      |
| das Paradies                 | paradise          | der Mönch(e), die Mönchin | monk(s)     |
| Christ, Christin             | Christian         | meditieren                | to meditate |
| Muslim, Muslimin             | Muslim            | der Tempel                | temple      |

- Wir reden über Religion.  
We speak about religion.
- Der Tod hat das letzte Wort.  
Death has the last word.
- Die Welt Gottes ist groß.  
The world of God is large.
- Wohin werden wir nach dem Tod gehen?  
Where do we go after death?
- Sie glauben an die Worte Gottes.  
You believe in the words of God.
- Was weißt du über den Islam?  
What do you know about Islam?
- Glaubst du an Wiedergeburt?  
Do you believe in reincarnation?
- Christen, Muslime, und Juden leben hier.  
Christians, Muslims, and Jews live here.
- Mit diesem Gebet lernt er Französisch.  
With this prayer, he learns French.
- Die Synagoge ist neben der Moschee.  
The synagogue is adjacent to the mosque.

## 8.8 Politics

| Deutsch                        | English          | Deutsch                   | English                     |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| die Politik                    | politics         | das Ministerium           | ministry                    |
| die Stimme                     | vote/voice       | das Recht                 | right                       |
| die Partei                     | party            | die Genehmigung           | permission/approval         |
| das Interesse                  | interest         | der Prinz, die Prinzessin | prince, princess            |
| der Politiker, die Politikerin | politician       | der Einfluss              | influence                   |
| die Republik                   | republic         | die Regel                 | rule                        |
| die Vertrag, die Verträge      | contract(s)      | die Vorschrift            | regulation/rule/instruction |
| der Erfolg                     | success          | das Rathaus               | city hall                   |
| der König, die Königin         | king, queen      | wählen                    | to vote                     |
| der Staat                      | state            | der Schaden, die Schäden  | damage(s)                   |
| die Verwaltung                 | administration   | das Verfahren             | trial/process               |
| das Gesetz(e)                  | law(s)           | der Prozess               | trial/process               |
| die Behörde                    | authority/agency | die Entscheidung          | verdict/decision            |
| die Regierung                  | government       | die Bedingung             | requirement                 |
| der Kampf                      | struggle         |                           |                             |

- Der **Präsident** hat mehr Macht als der Bürgermeister.  
The **president** has more power than the mayor.
- Wir sind das **Volk**.  
We are the people.<sup>6</sup>
- Heute sind **Wahlen**.  
**Elections** are today.
- **Krieg** und **Frieden**  
War and peace
- Was hältst du von dem Krieg?  
What do you think of the war?
- Die Lage ist unter **Kontrolle**.  
The situation is under control.

<sup>6</sup><https://www.thoughtco.com/people-leute-menschen-volk-4069439>

## 8.9 Adverbs 4

| Deutsch      | English      | Deutsch      | English           |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| jederzeit    | any time     | hingegen     | on the other hand |
| schließlich  | finally      | weiterhin    | still/continue to |
| dennach      | nevertheless | derzeit      | currently         |
| mittlerweile | by now       | insbesondere | particularly      |

- Er ist **ebenfalls** aktiv.  
He is active **as well**.
- Ich sah es **soeben**.  
I **just** saw it.
- Wer **kommt** noch **hinzu**?  
Who **else is coming**?
- Bist du **hierzu** bereit?  
Are you ready **for this**?
- **Deswegen** ist der Saft super.  
**That is why** the juice is great.
- **Hiermit** möchte ich bezahlen.  
I would like to pay **with this**.
- Der Autor liest das Buch **nochmals**.  
The author is reading the book **again**.

## 8.10 Abstract Objects 3

| Deutsch                      | English                    | Deutsch           | English                               |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| der Vergleich                | comparison                 | die Vermittlung   | agency/negotiation                    |
| das System(e)                | system(s)                  | der Umfang        | perimeter/circumference               |
| die Anwendung                | application (of an idea)   | die Verpflichtung | responsibility/obligation             |
| die Förderung                | funding                    | die Oberfläche    | surface [also: surface area]          |
| das Kriterium, die Kriterien | criterion, criteria        | die Vorstellung   | notion/idea                           |
| die Anlag                    | asset                      | der Vortrag       | lecture                               |
| die Rubrik                   | rubric                     | die Gewalt        | violence                              |
| der Durchschnitt             | average (“by” + “cut”)     | die Gefahr        | danger/threat                         |
| der Abschnitt                | segment (“from” + “cut”)   | der Charakter(e)  | characters                            |
| der Verlust                  | loss                       | das Material(ien) | material(s)                           |
| das Beispiel                 | example                    | die Qualifikation | qualification                         |
| der Eintritt                 | admission                  | der Bezug         | salary/cover                          |
| die Eröffnung                | opening                    | die Runde         | lap/circle/turn                       |
| der Inhalt(e)                | content(s)                 | der Eingang       | entrance                              |
| die Reparatur                | repair                     | der Abschluss     | graduation/degree (“from” + “ending”) |
| die Geschwindigkeit          | speed                      | die Einstellung   | setting/attitude/adjustment           |
| der Rest                     | rest/remainder             | der Empfang       | reception                             |
| der Anteil                   | share                      | der Ansatz        | approach                              |
| die Versorgung               | supply                     | die Karte         | map/ticket                            |
| die Auflage                  | output/circulation/edition | die Kooperation   | cooperation                           |
| das Ereignis(se)             | occasion(s)                | die Schau         | show/exhibition                       |
| die Tradition                | tradition                  | das Symbol        | symbol                                |
| das Niveau                   | level                      | der Fäll(e)       | case(s)/circumstance(s)               |
| die Agentur                  | agency                     |                   |                                       |

- Mit welcher Geschwindigkeit läuft er?  
How fast is he running?
- Im **Umgang** mit Kindern  
in **dealing** with children



### 8.11 Verbs: Conditional 2

- Ich würde gern mit dir springen.  
I would like to jump with you.
- Wann würde man hier wandern?  
When would one go hiking here?
- Er würde die Post für mich sammeln?  
He would collect the mail for me.
- Ich würde ein Bier lieben.  
I would love a beer.
- Er würde das nicht vorschlagen.  
He would not suggest that.
- Sie würde viel mehr leisten.  
She would achieve much more.
- Würdest du mir meine Frage beantworten?  
Would you answer my question?
- Wer würde darum bitten?  
Who would ask for that?
- Wer würde mich **darstellen**?  
Who would **play** me?
- Das würde mich freuen.  
That would make me happy.
- Ich würde **vorsichtig** sein.  
I would be **careful**.

## 8.12 Philosophy

| Deutsch       | English   | Deutsch          | English       |
|---------------|-----------|------------------|---------------|
| der Pessimist | pessimist | Philosophie      | philosophy    |
| der Optimist  | optimist  | die Wirklichkeit | reality       |
| skeptisch     | skeptical | das Bewusstsein  | consciousness |

- Die Philosophie passt zu dir.  
The philosophy suits you.
- Sie ist **bei Bewusstsein**.  
She is [medically] **conscious**.
- Wahr oder falsch?  
True or false?

## 8.13 Present 4

| Deutsch    | English            | Deutsch     | English             |
|------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| führen     | to lead            | erfahren    | to hear/learn       |
| empfehlen  | to recommend       | garantieren | to guarantee        |
| versuchen  | to try             | lassen      | to leave (behind)   |
| existieren | to exist           | aktivieren  | to activate         |
| schaffen   | to create          | verriten    | to substitute (for) |
| fordern    | to demand          | hängen      | to hang             |
| entstehen  | to arise           | bilden      | to form             |
| lösen      | to solve/loosen    | vergiben    | to forgive          |
| erklären   | to explain         | liefern     | to deliver          |
| eröffnen   | to open up         | leisten     | to execute          |
| benötigen  | to need (urgently) | behandeln   | to cover/treat      |
| entfernen  | to remove          | berechtigen | to authorize        |

- Wie **wirkt** sie auf dich?  
How does she **affect** you?
- Wir **verfügen über** viel Geld.  
We **have** a lot of money.
- Wir verlassen das Land für immer.  
We are leaving the country forever.
- Ich weiß nicht, warum wir darüber diskutieren.  
I do not know why we are discussing this.
- Was soll das?  
What is the point?
- Ich kann mir das nicht leisten.  
I cannot afford that.
- Zwei Eier **genügen**.  
Two eggs are enough.
- Keine Angst, wir planen nichts.  
Do not worry, we are planning nothing.
- Dann planen wir es gemeinsam.  
In that case, we plan it together.
- Das hängt von ihnen ab.  
That depends on you.
- Es **besteht** aus Holz.  
It is **made** out of wood.
- Wir **bearbeiten** das Buch.  
We **are working on** the book.

## 8.14 Fantasy and Science Fiction

| Deutsch    | English   | Deutsch     | English |
|------------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| der Planet | planet    | die Magie   | magic   |
| retten     | to rescue | das Einhorn | unicorn |

- Die **Hexe** hat den Prinzen in einen **Drachen** **verwandelt**.  
The **witch** has **transformed** the prince into a **dragon**.
- Eine junge **Galaxie** wurde **entdeckt**.  
A young **galaxy** was **discovered**.
- Die **Außerirdische** hat ein weißes **Raumschiff**.  
The **alien** has a white **spaceship**.
- “Der **Weltraum**: Unendliche Weiten”  
“Space: the final frontier”
- Sie kommt aus einer anderen **Dimension**.  
She comes from another **dimension**.
- **Verschwinden** wir von hier!  
Let’s **get out** of here!
- Sie verschwindet!  
She is disappearing!
- Das ist **unglaublich**!  
That is **incredible**!
- Ich will eine **Zeitreise** machen!  
I will travel through **time**!
- Er würde mit der **Zeitmaschine** in die Vergangenheit reisen.  
He would travel to the past with the **time machine**.
- Es war eine **magische** Nacht.  
It was a **magical** night.

## 8.15 Abstract Objects 4

| Deutsch          | English                                    | Deutsch           | English                    |
|------------------|--|-------------------|----------------------------|
| die Berechnung   | calculation                                | die Aufnahme      | record/recording/admission |
| das Prinzip      | principle                                  | die Angab         | specification/information  |
| der Sitz         | seat/headquarters                          | die Aufgab        | task/duty                  |
| die Option       | option                                     | die Hausaufgaben  | homework                   |
| die Figur        | figure                                     | der Punkt(e)      | point(s)                   |
| die Herkunft     | origin                                     | die Ebene         | level                      |
| der Anschluss    | connection                                 | der Ausdruck      | expression                 |
| die Serie        | series                                     | das Risiko        | risk                       |
| der Ton          | note/sound/clay                            | die Bezeichnung   | label/designation/name     |
| die Abteilung    | department                                 | die Struktur      | structure                  |
| die Einheit      | unit                                       | der Schutz        | cover/protection/guard     |
| die Austausch    | exchange                                   | der Schritt       | step/pace                  |
| das Vorbereitung | preparation                                | die Folge         | sequence                   |
| die Wertung      | rating                                     | die Verantwortung | responsibility             |
| der Gegensatz    | conflict/contrast (“against” + “sentence”) | der Standard      | standard(s)                |
| die Fassung      | version/composure                          | die Möglichkeit   | possibility                |
| der Vorteil      | advantage                                  | die Tiefe         | depth/bass                 |
| die Betreuung    | supervision/care                           | die Breite        | width/spread/latitude      |
| die Sicht        | point of view                              | der Wechsel       | change/transition          |
| die Ansicht      | opinion                                    | die Anforderung   | demand                     |
| die Übersicht    | overview                                   | das Detail(s)     | detail(s)                  |
| die Quell        | source                                     | die Art           | species/kind               |
| das Format       | format                                     | die Grundlage     | basis/foundation           |
| die Situation    | situation                                  | die Alternative   | alternative                |
| der Zusammenhang | context (“together” + “slope”)             | die Mitte         | middle                     |
| die Leitung      | leadership                                 | das Teil          | section/part               |
| die Linie        | line                                       | die Funktion      | function                   |
| die Entfernung   | distance                                   | der Fehler        | mistake                    |
| die Ausnahme     | exception                                  | die Anregungen    | suggestion                 |

- Wir denken nie an diese **Merkmale**.  
We never think about these **features**.
- Leben ist der **Zweck** und ist sinnvoll.  
Life is the **purpose** and is meaningful.

- Das ist der **Lauf** der Geschichte.  
That is the **course** of history.
- Der Weg zur deutschen Einheit  
the path to German reunification.
- Wer ist an der Reihe?  
Whose turn is it? [formal version of “Wer ist dran?”]
- Das **Band** ist länger als das Bein.  
The **band** is longer than the leg.

Note that **die Nutzung** is the usage of something while **die Nutzen** is the benefit.

## 8.16 Relative Pronouns

The relative pronouns follow the same pattern as the definite articles with the exception of the dative plural and the genitive forms. In German, relative clauses are always set off by commas from the rest of the sentence. There's no distinction between restrictive and non-restrictive clauses. Also, relative pronouns can never be dropped. The form you need to use is governed by the grammatical gender and number of the word that is being referred to (outside the relative clause), and the case is governed by the context of the relative clause. Keep in mind that certain prepositions and verbs always trigger a certain case, e.g. the preposition "mit" always takes the dative case and so does the verb "helfen".

|            | masculine     | feminine     | neuter        | plural       |
|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| nominative | der           | die          | das           | die          |
| accusative | den           | die          | das           | die          |
| dative     | dem           | der          | dem           | <b>denen</b> |
| genitive   | <b>dessen</b> | <b>deren</b> | <b>dessen</b> | <b>deren</b> |

- Wir sind Studenten, die gerne Bier trinken.  
We are students that like to drink beer.
- Sie ist eine Frau, die weiß, was sie will.  
She is a woman that knows what she wants.
- Habt ihr etwas, das **billiger** ist?  
Do you have something that is **cheaper**?
- Ist das die größte Wohnung, die Sie haben?  
Is that the largest apartment that you have?
- Sie ist die Frau, die ich liebe.  
She is the woman that I love.
- Ist sie die Frau, die du liebst?  
Is she the woman that you love?
- Er ist ein Politiker, *dem* ich glaube.  
He is a politician that I believe.
- Das Dorf, in dem ich wohne, ist klein.  
The village in which I live is small.
- Die Häuser, in **denen** wir wohnen, sind alt.  
The houses in which we live are old.
- Das ist die Frau, der ich **geholfen** habe.  
That is the woman that I have **helped**.
- Es ist ein Pferd, **dessen** Namen ich nicht kenne.  
It is a horse **whose** name I do not know.
- Das ist meine Schwester, deren Freund Lehrer ist.  
This is my sister whose boyfriend is a teacher.
- Das sind Kinder, deren Eltern reich sind.  
Those are children whose parents are rich.

## 8.17 Classical Music

| Deutsch                        | English   | Deutsch                      | English            |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| die Geige                      | violin    | dirigieren                   | to conduct/direct  |
| der Komponist, die Komponistin | composer  | der Dirigent, die Dirigentin | conductor/director |
| das Klavier                    | piano     | die Oper                     | opera              |
| das Orchester                  | orchestra | der Sänger, die Sängerin     | singer             |
| die Trommel                    | drum      | klingen                      | to sound           |

- Sie spielt eine schöne **Melodie** auf der **Flöte**.  
She is playing a beautiful **melody** on the **flute**.
- Dieses Orchestra hat einen bekannten Dirigenten.  
This orchestra has a well-known conductor.



## 8.18 Politics 2

| Deutsch             | English            | Deutsch          | English               |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| die Freiheit        | freedom            | die Vereinbarung | agreement             |
| die Strategie       | strategy           | der Rat          | advice/council        |
| die Veranstaltung   | event              | korrupt          | corrupt               |
| die Bundesregierung | federal government | der Verband      | organization/alliance |
| die Polizei         | police             | der Anspruch(e)  | expectation(s)        |
| die Steuer          | tax                | protestieren     | to protest            |
| die Umfrage         | survey/poll        | die Wirtschaft   | economy               |

- die **Bundesrepublik** Deutschland  
the German **Federal Republic**
- Stimmst du dem **Urteil** zu?  
Do you agree with the **verdict**?
- Das Reich steht auf dem Spiel.  
The empire is at stake.
- Welches **Amt** ist zuständig?  
Which [governmental] **department** is in charge?

## 8.19 German Culture

A **Wurst** is a sausage. It does not specifically refer to any kind of sausage. It could be a salami, chorizo, mortadella, frankfurter, etc. **Bratwurst** specifically refers to a fried or grilled sausage.

- Wir essen **Sauerkraut** und trinken **Pils**.  
We are eating sauerkraut and drinking pilsner.
- Is das Fest im Juli?  
Is the festival in July?
- Wie viele **Würste** habt ihr gegessen?  
How many **sausages** have you eaten?
- Das **Oktoberfest** beginnt im September.  
**Oktoberfest** begins in September.
- Jeden Morgen esse ich eine **Brezel**.  
Every morning I eat a pretzel.
- In Frankreich gibt es kein Oktoberfest.  
In France there is no Oktoberfest.
- Wir **feiern** den Tag der Deutschen Einheit.  
We are **celebrating** German Unity Day.
- Arbeitet ihr in Berlin?  
Do you work in Berlin?
- Er ist zum **Kiosk** gegangen.  
He went to the **corner store**.
- Feiert ihr Weihnachten?  
Do you celebrate Christmas?

## 8.20 The World

- Ist Australien ein **Kontinent**?  
Is Australia a **continent**?
- Ich lebe in der **Europäischen Union**?  
I live in the **European Union**.
- Er ist **europäisch**.  
He is **European**.
- Bist du in China?  
Are you in China?
- Indien hat viele alte Traditionen.  
India has many ancient traditions.
- Warst du schon mal in China?  
Have you ever been to China?
- In Asien gibt es auch **Pyramiden**.  
There are **pyramids** in Asia too.
- Ich komme aus Südamerika, aber lebe in Nordamerika.  
I am coming from South America, but I live in North America.
- Ägypten ist ein Land in Afrika.  
Egypt is a country in Africa.
- Die Wissenschaftlerin hat eine **Pyramide** in Südamerika entdeckt.  
The scientist has discovered a **pyramid** in South America.
- Die Erde hat einen **Nordpol** und einen **Südpol**. The Earth has a North Pole and a South Pole.
- Ich bin aus der Türkei.  
I am from Turkey.
- Sie kommt aus Russland.  
She comes from Russia.
- Polen und Deutschland sind Nachbarn.  
Poland and Germany are neighbors.
- Er möchte zum Südpol reisen.  
He wants to travel to the South Pole.

## 9 Appendices

### 9.0.1 German Characters Keyboard Codes

| symbol | Windows alt code |
|--------|------------------|
| Ä      | alt + 0196       |
| ä      | alt + 0228       |
| Ö      | alt + 0214       |
| ö      | alt + 0246       |
| Ü      | alt + 0220       |
| ü      | alt + 0252       |
| ß      | alt + 0223       |
| €      | alt + 0128       |