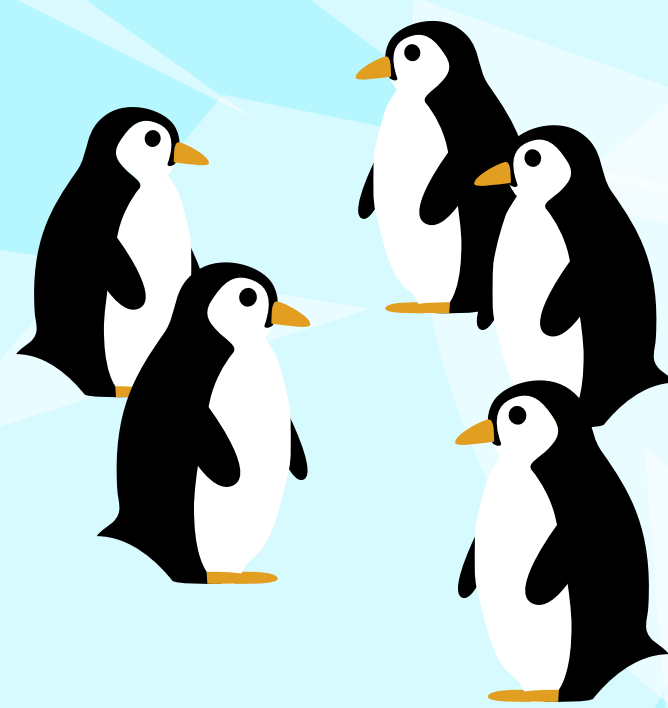
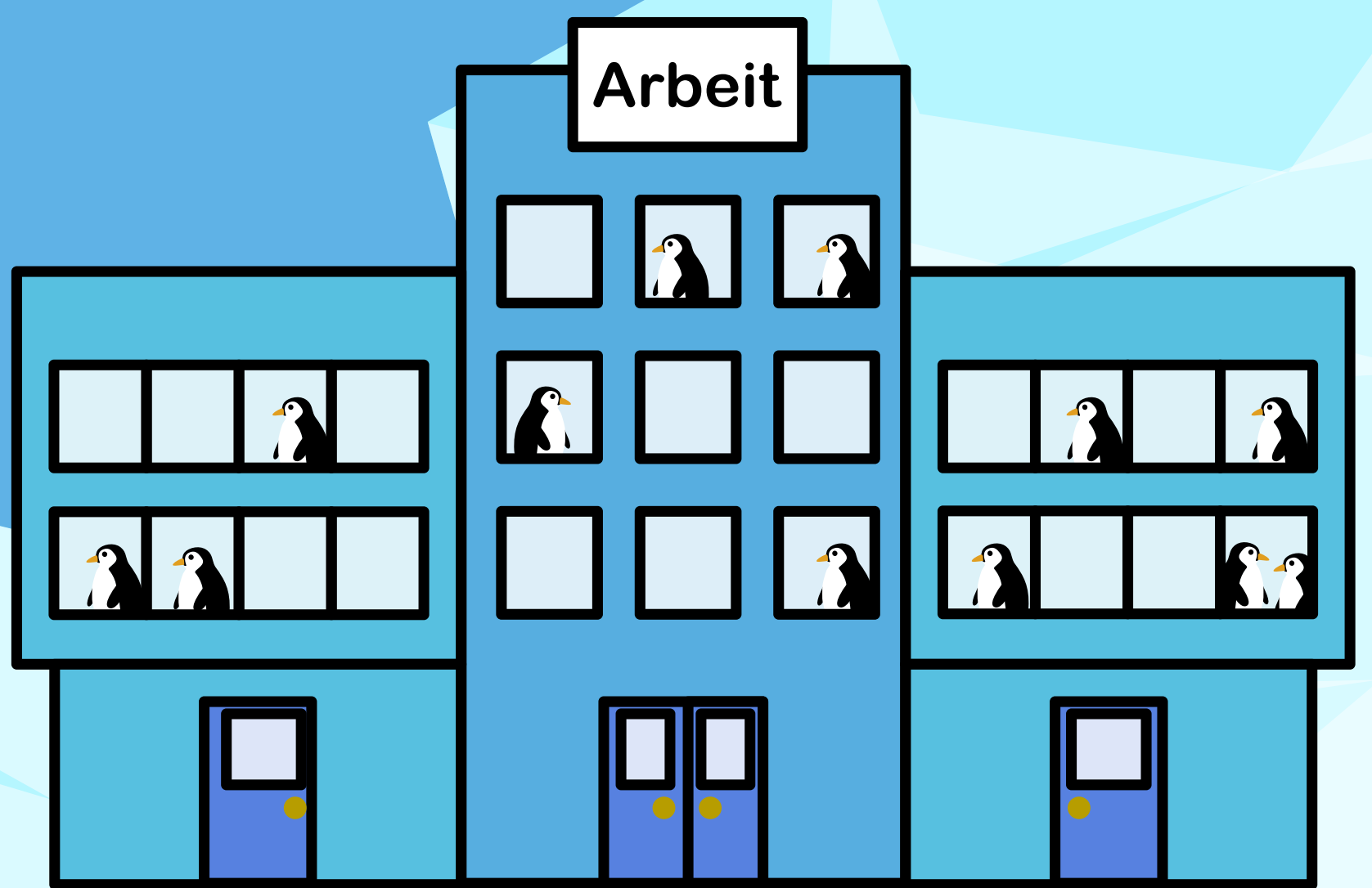


Penguin Bowling

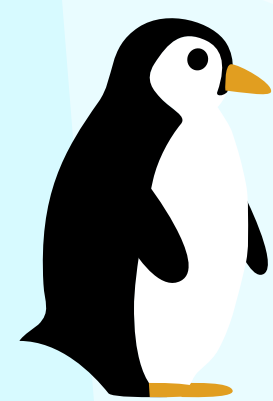
German - English



After work,

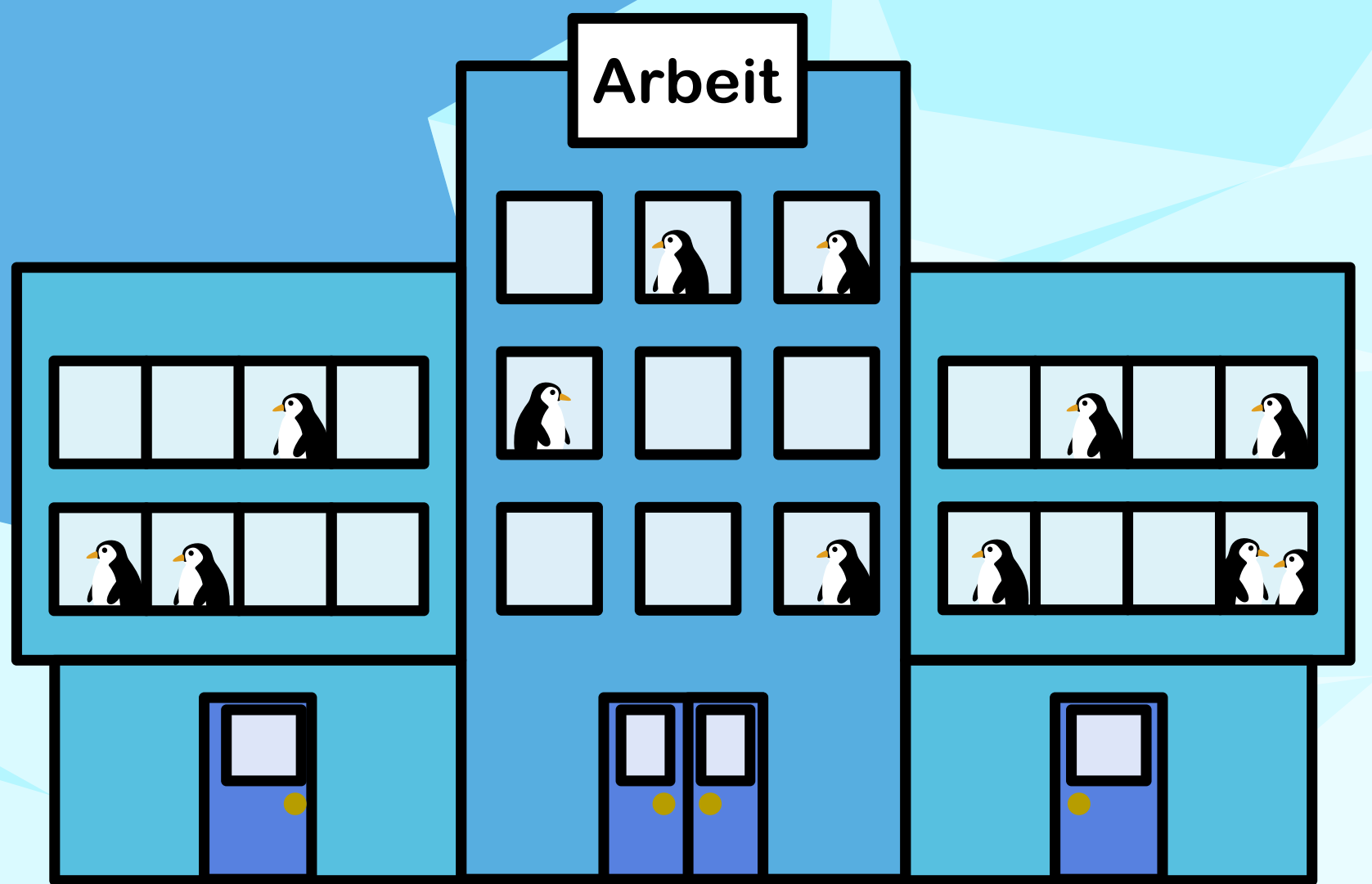
the penguins like to play

with their friends.



Penguin Bowling

German - English



Nach Feierabend

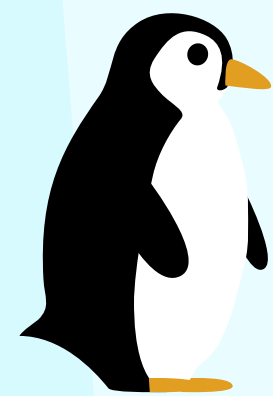
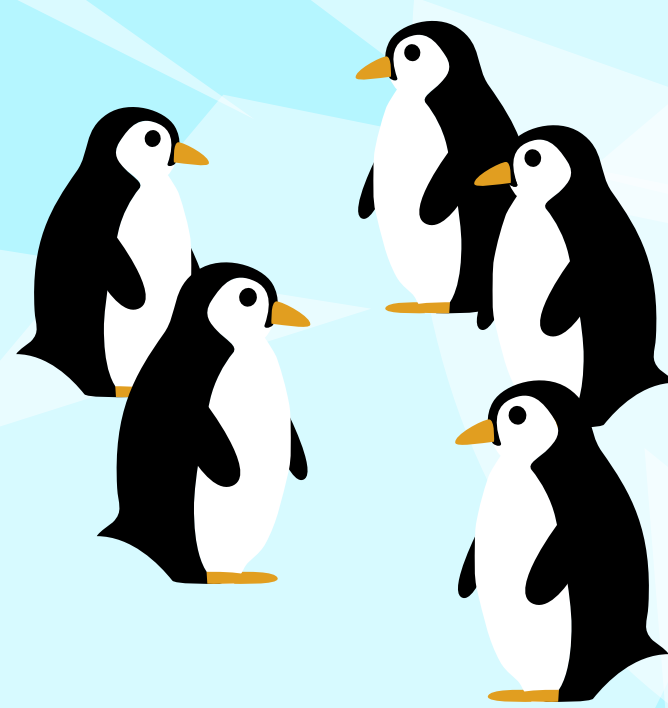
After work,

gehen die Pinguine gerne

the penguins like to play

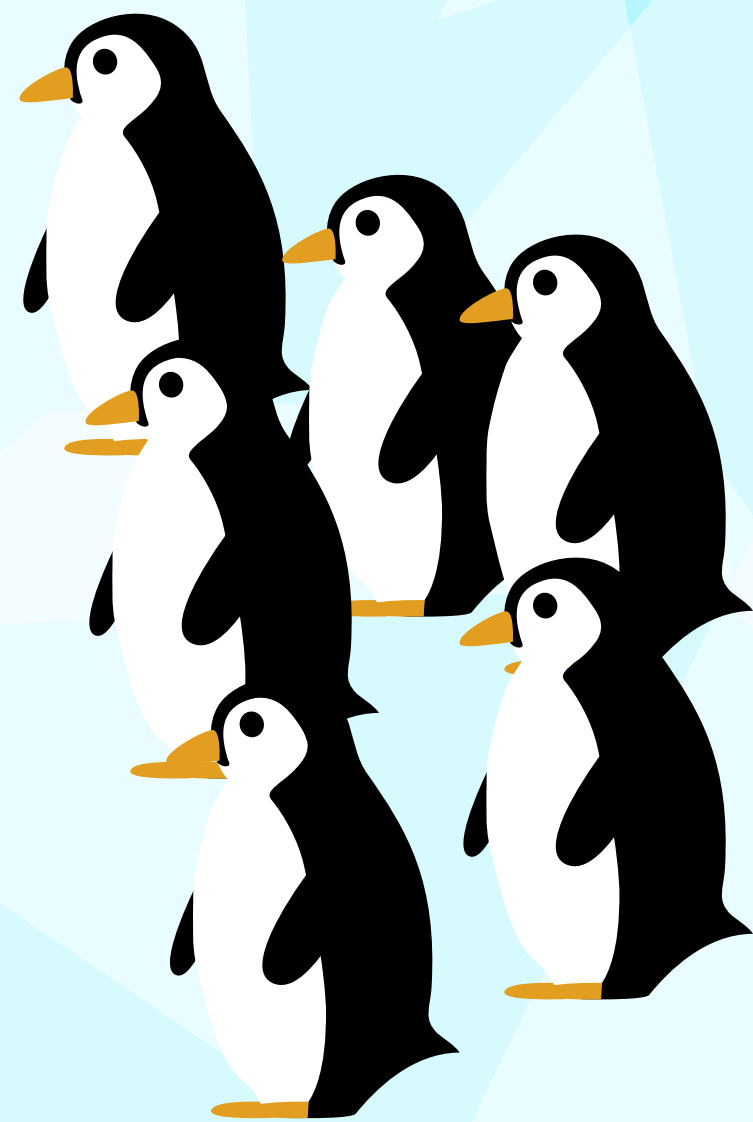
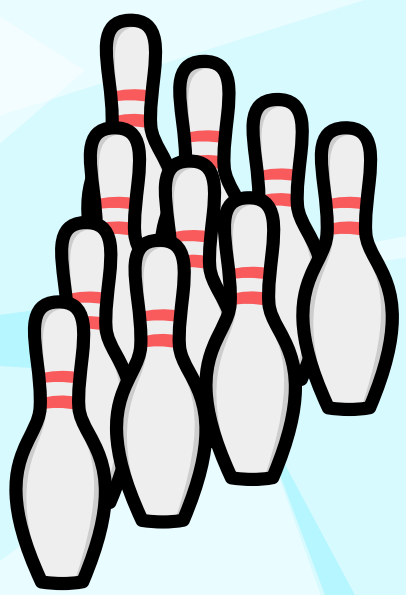
mit ihren Freunden spielen.

with their friends.



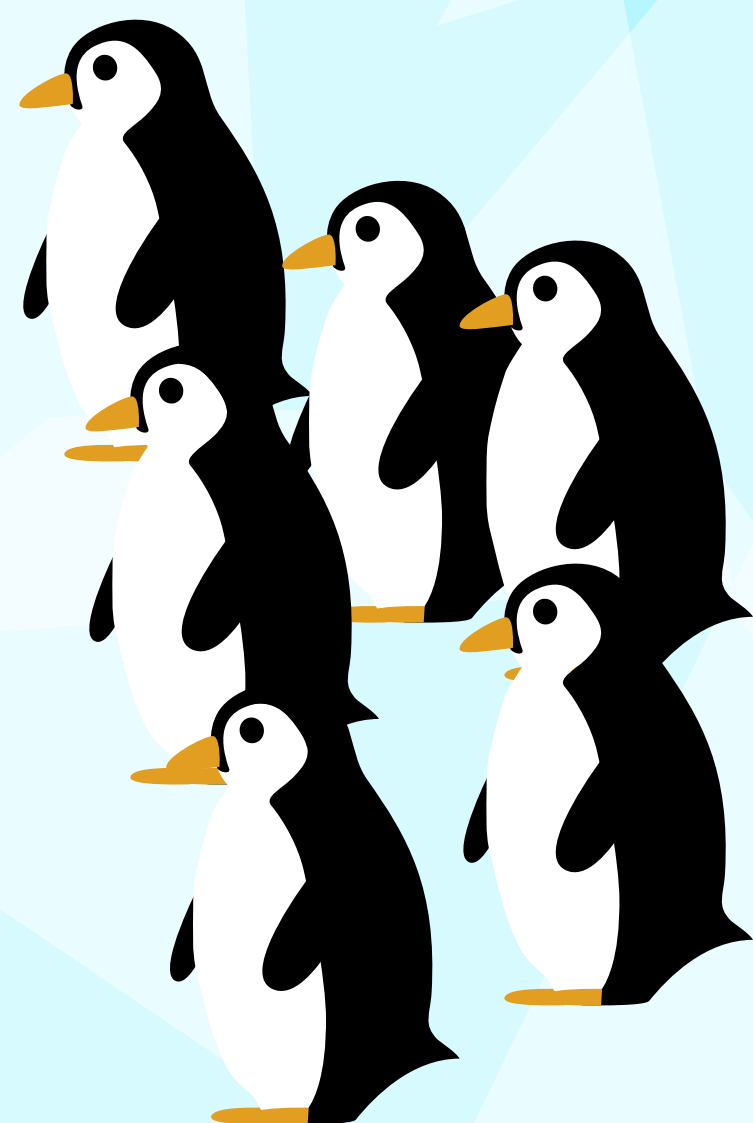
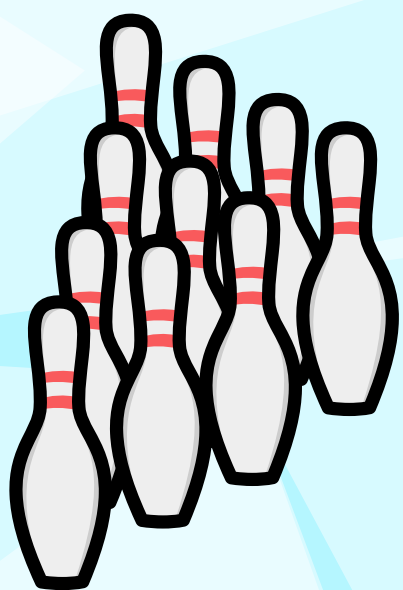
Tonight they want to play

penguin bowling.



Heute Abend wollen sie
Tonight they want to play

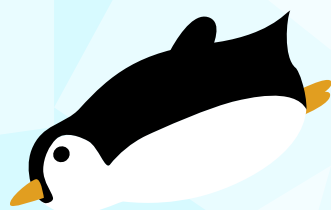
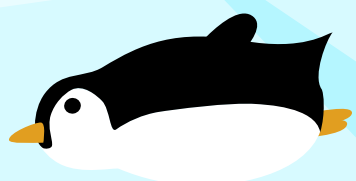
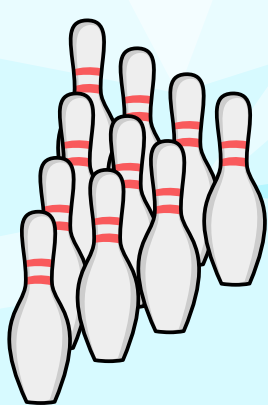
Pinguin-Bowling spielen.
penguin bowling.



In this game,

a penguin runs and slides

until it has hit 10 pins.



Bei diesem Spiel

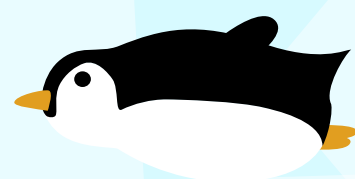
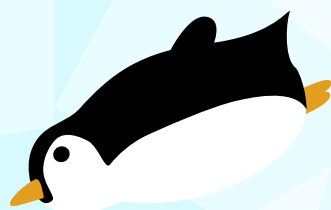
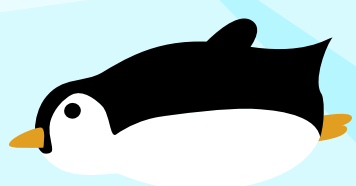
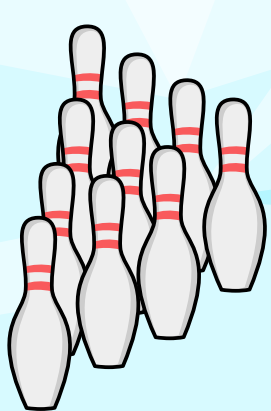
In this game,

rennt und rutscht ein Pinguin,

a penguin runs and slides

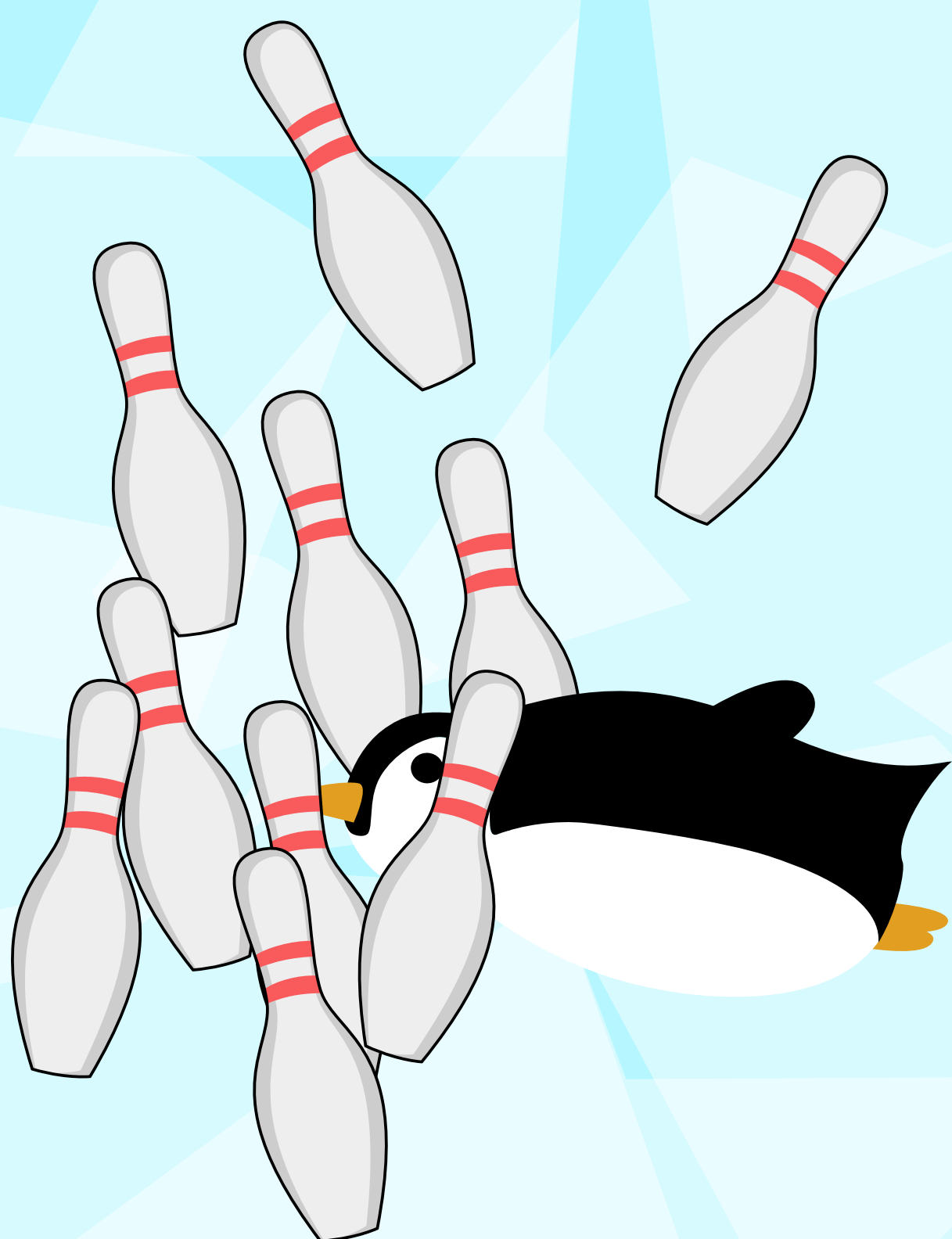
bis er 10 Kegel getroffen hat.

until it has hit 10 pins.



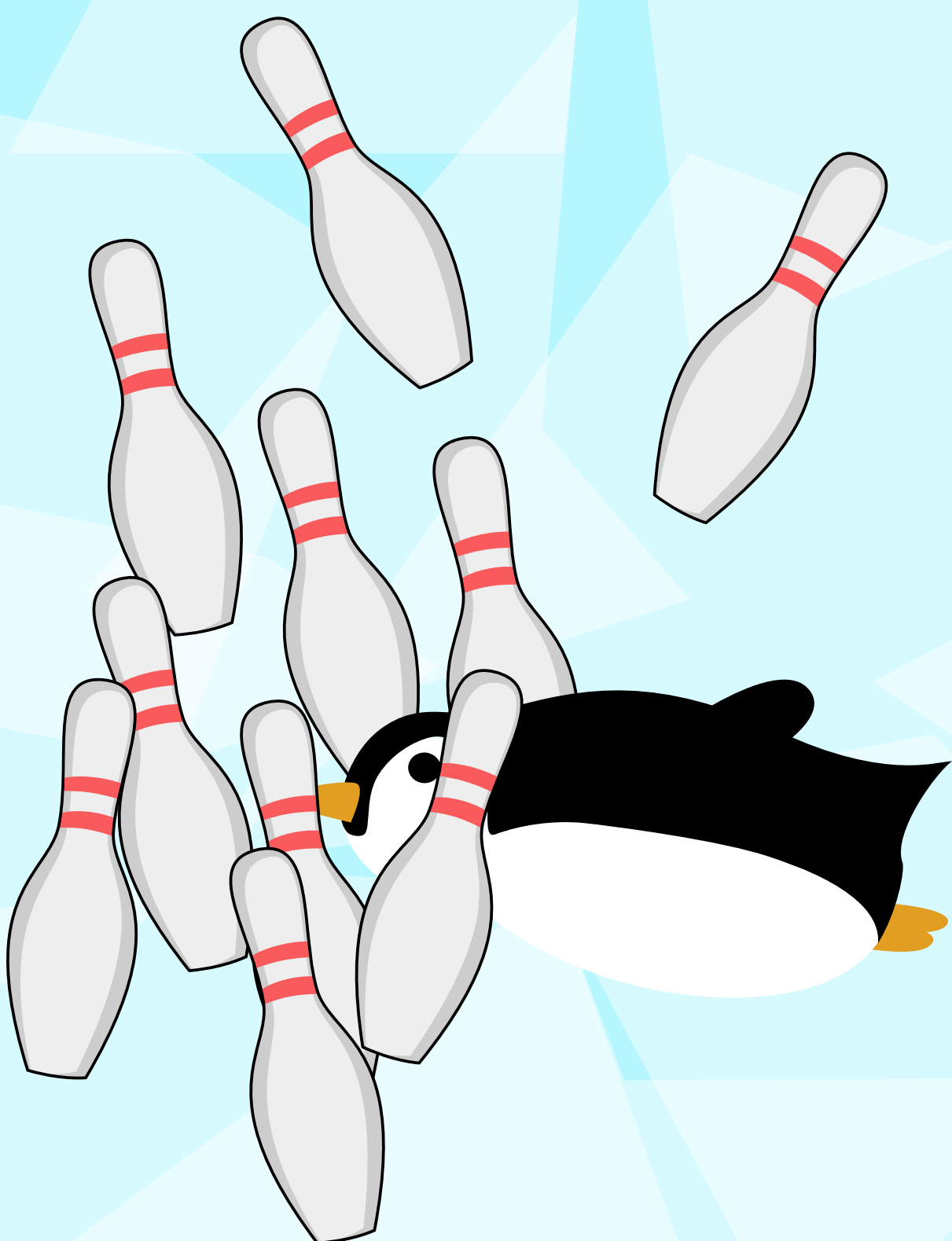
The penguin who knocks down

the most pins wins.



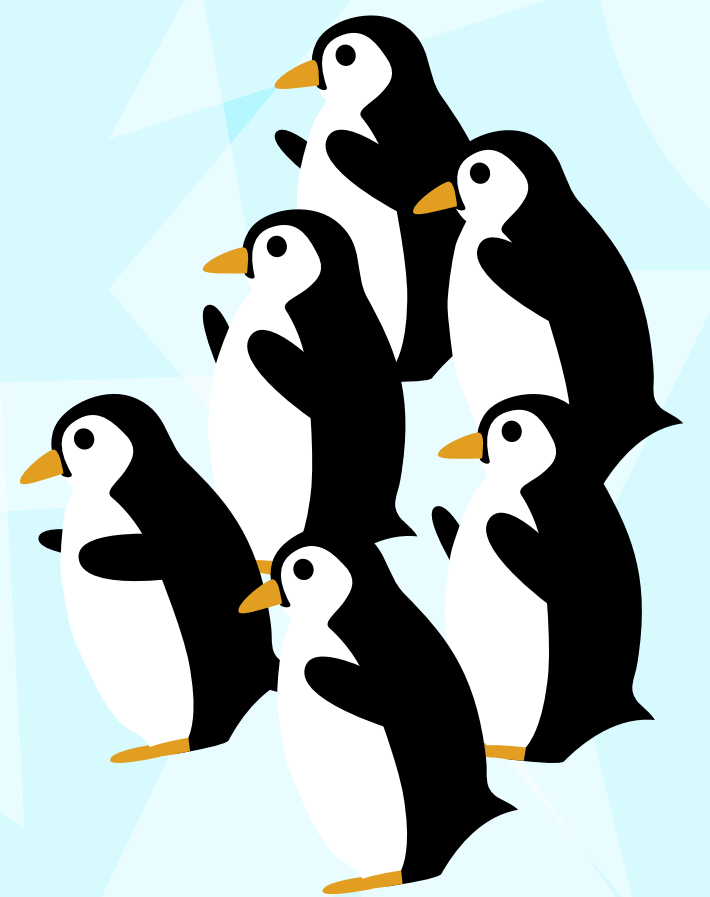
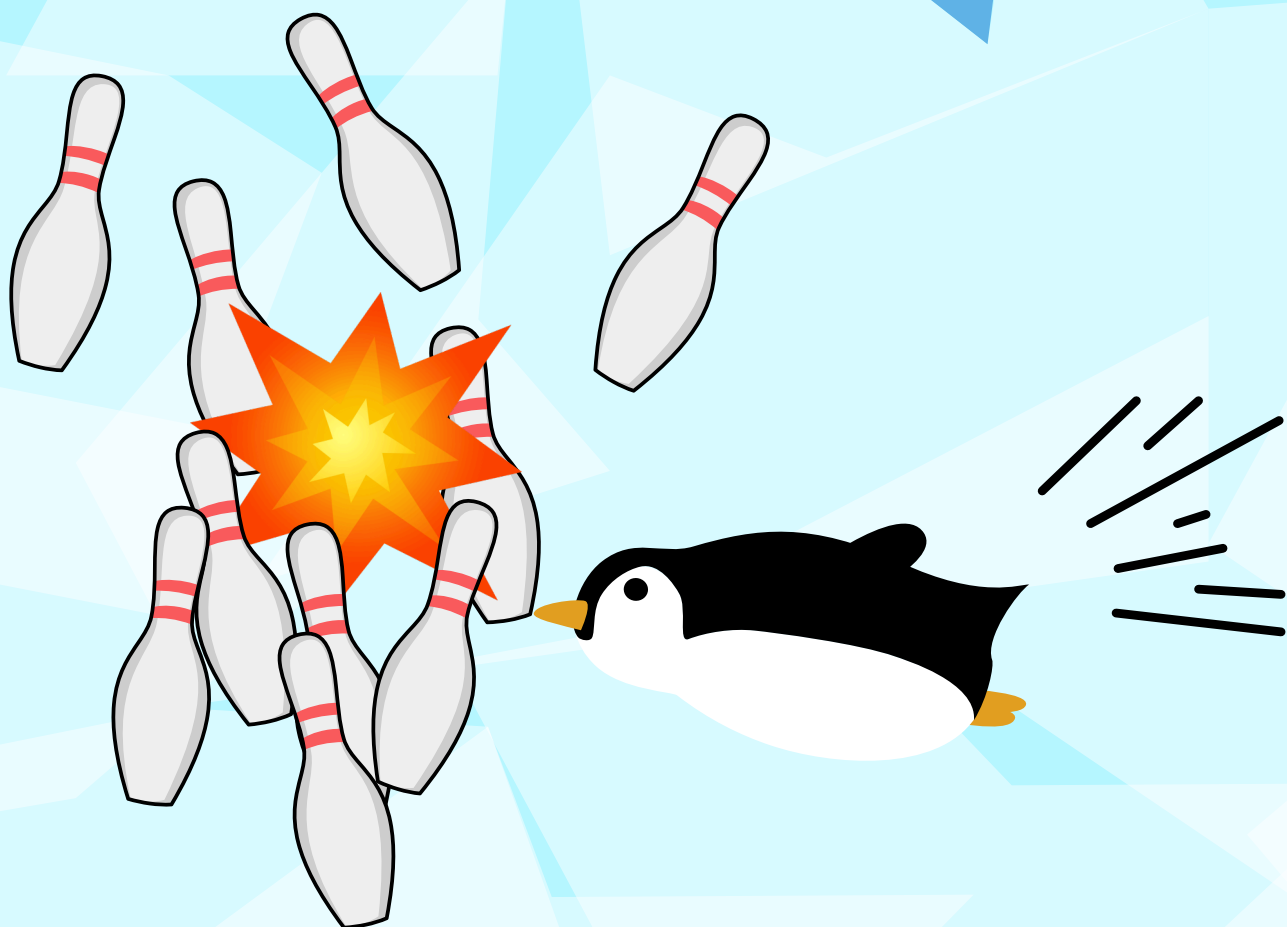
Der Pinguin, der die meisten Kegel
The penguin who knocks down

umgeworfen hat, gewinnt.
the most pins wins.



Pingi is in top form today.

He has knocked over all 10 pins 3 times.

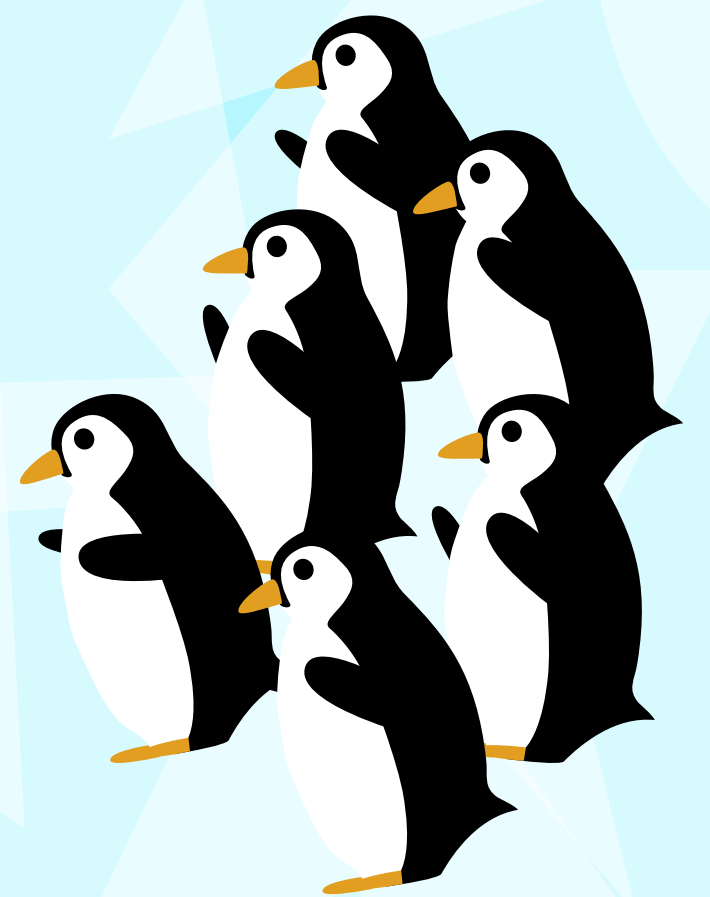
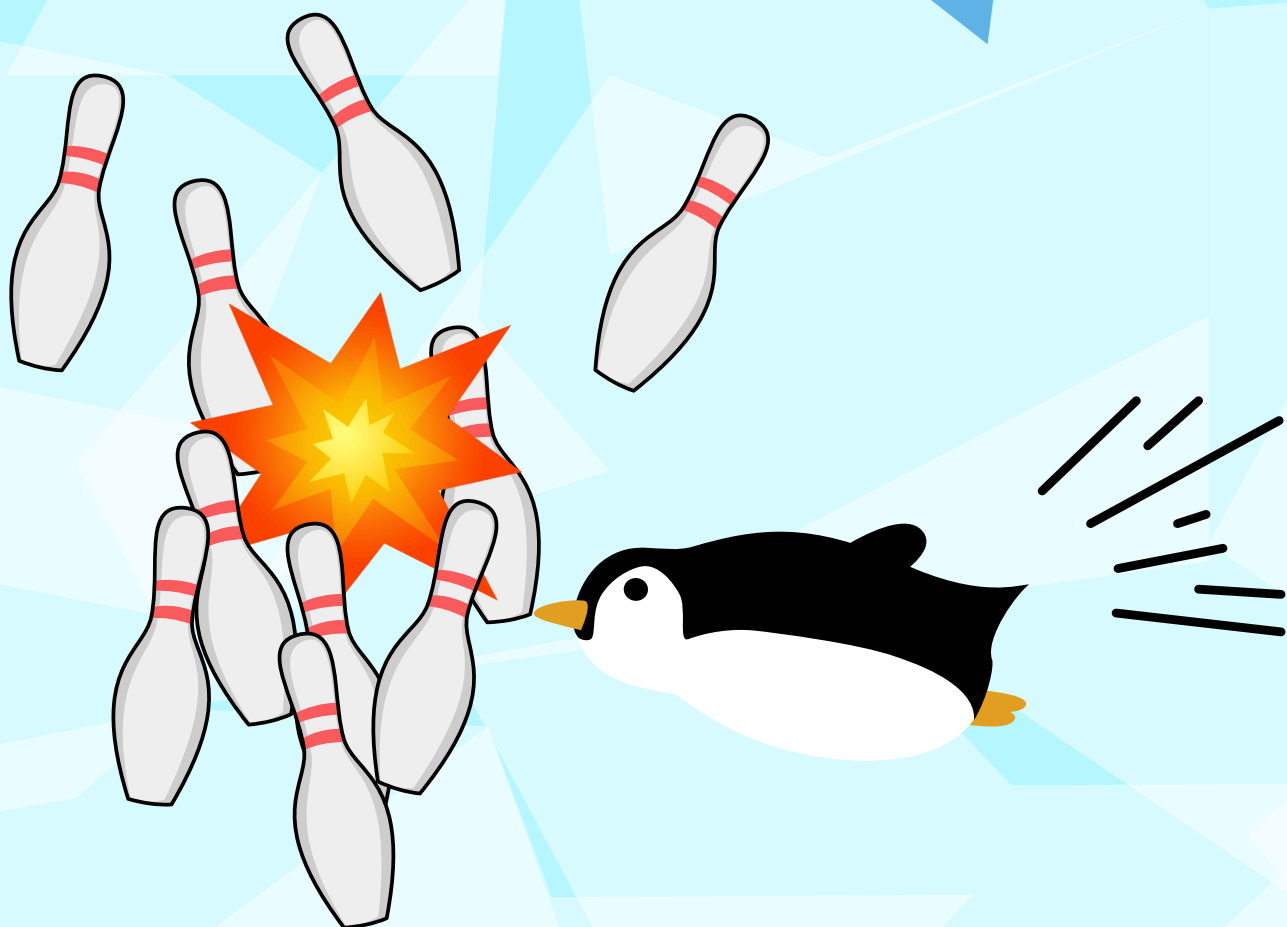


Heute ist Pingi in Topform.

Pingi is in top form today.

Er hat alle 10 Kegel 3 Mal
umgeworfen.

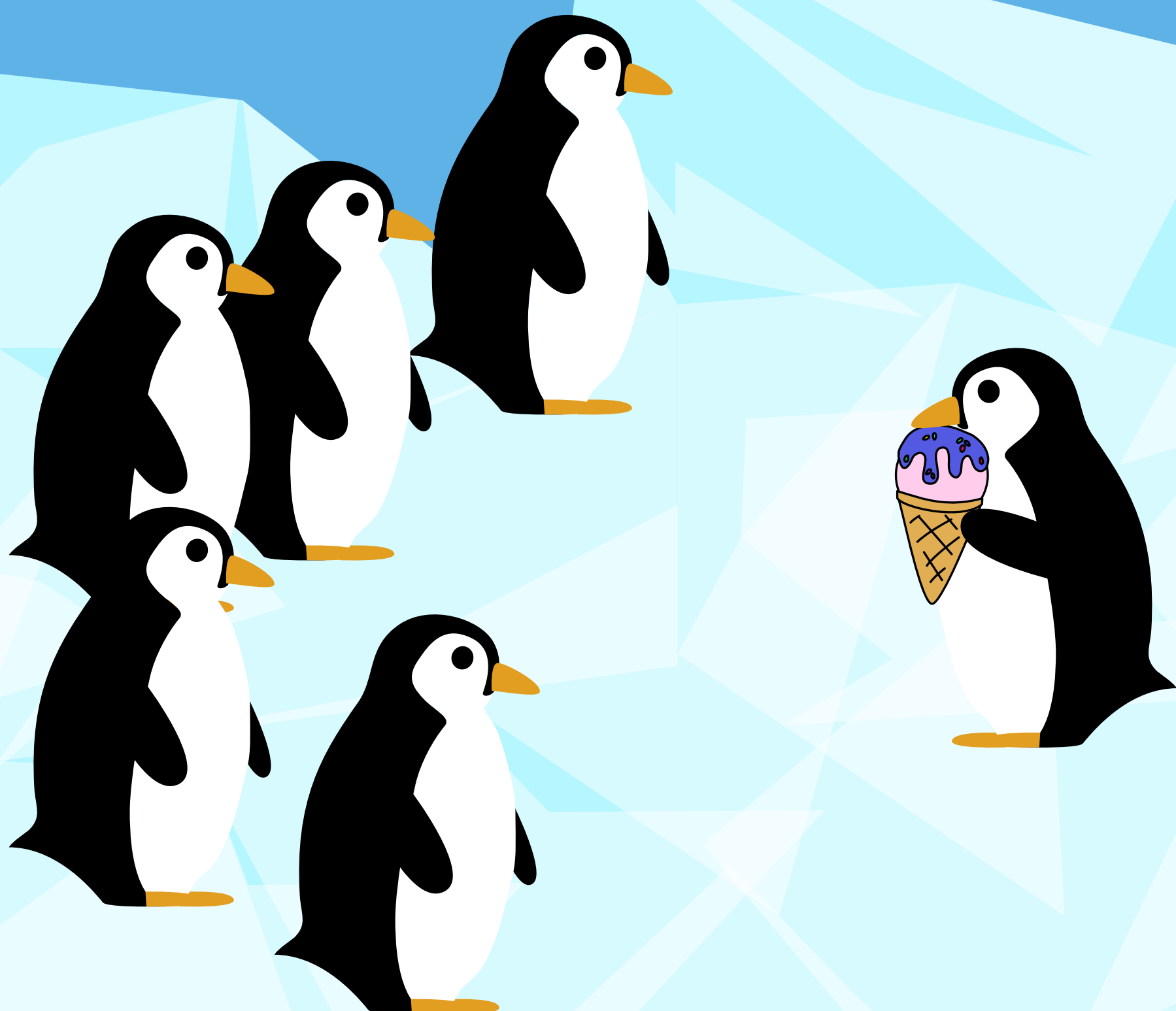
He has knocked over all 10 pins 3 times.



He wins the game

and his friends buy him

an ice cream to celebrate.



Story by Samu, made by La Inga

Er gewinnt das Spiel

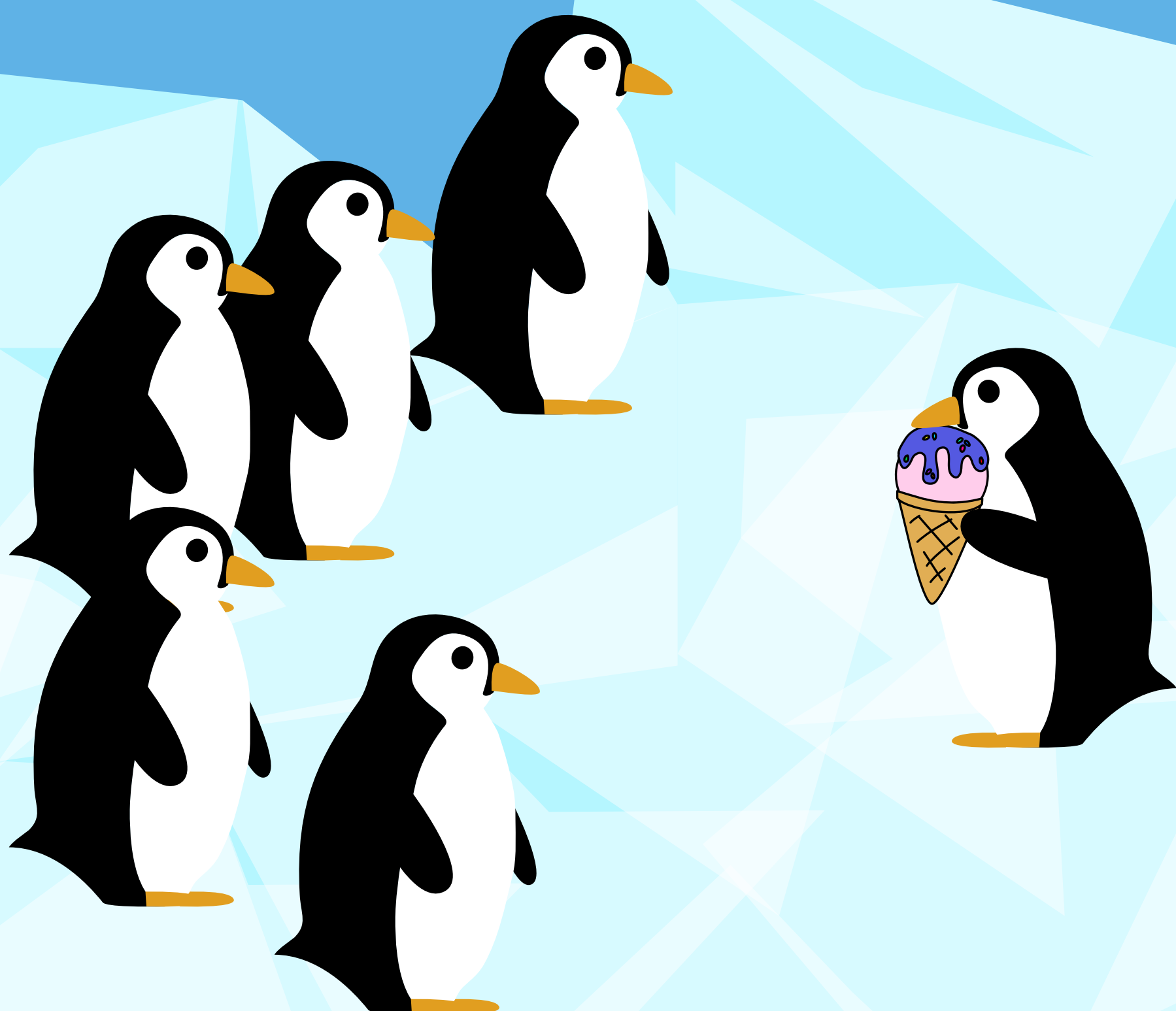
He wins the game

und seine Freunde kaufen ihm

and his friends buy him

zur Feier des Tages ein Eis.

an ice cream to celebrate.



Story by Samu, made by La Inga

Grammar

Verb Tenses

Präsens

In German, the present tense is called “das Präsens.” Unlike English, which has multiple ways to express the present, German uses a single form for all these situations.

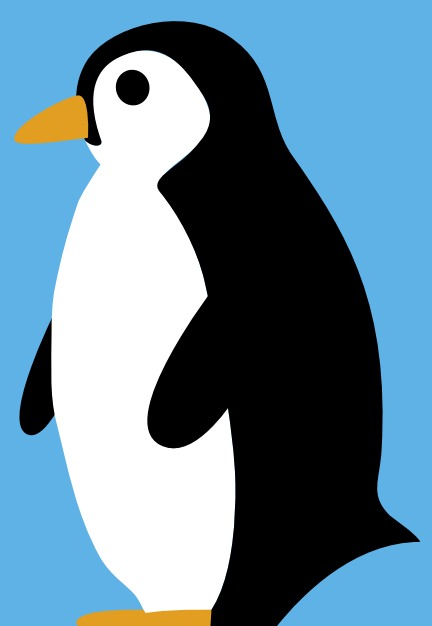
To form the present tense, start with the infinitive form of the verb (the basic form before any changes).

Most German infinitives end in -en (e.g., spielen - to play).

Remove the -en from the infinitive and add the appropriate endings:

For example *lernen* (to learn):

Ich lerne.	-e	(I learn)
Du lernst.	-st	(You learn)
Er lernt.	-t	(He learns)
Wir lernen.	-en	(We learn)
Ihr lernt.	-t	(You [plural] learn)
Sie lernen.	-en	(They learn)



Summary

Vocabulary

Substantiv

Arbeit

Spiel

Eis

Noun

job

game

ice cream

Verb

spielen

feiern

kaufen

treffen

umwerfen

Verb

play

celebrate

buy

hit

knock down

Adjektiv

abend

Adjective

tonight

Adverb

gern

Adverb

like



To form the present tense in German, start with the infinitive and remove the -en. Then add the appropriate ending: -e (for ich), -st (for du), -t (for er/sie/es/man), -en (for wir), -t (for ihr), -en (for sie/Sie).

Example: *lernen* (to learn) becomes *ich lerne*.