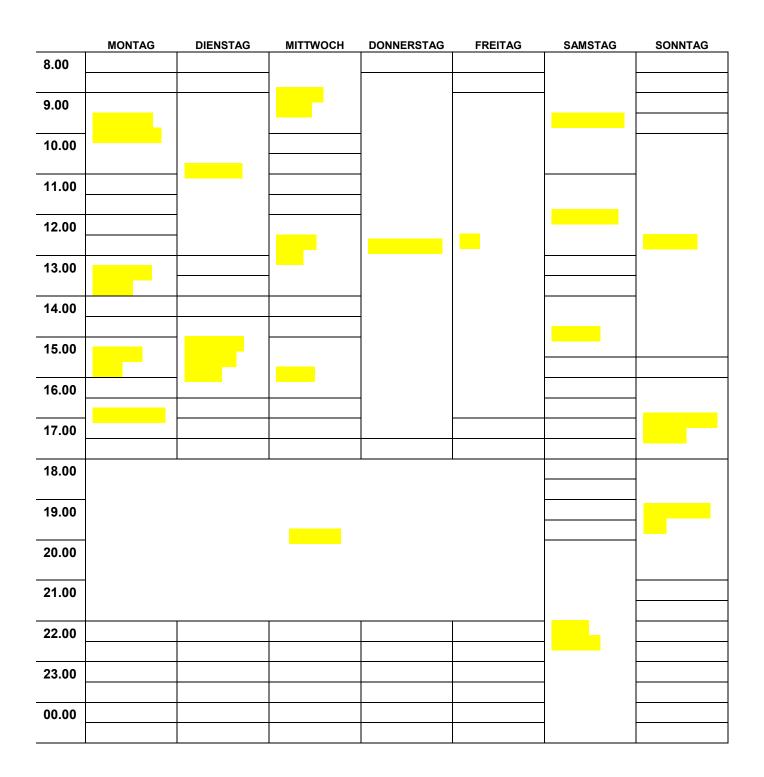
Freizeit! Was machst du in deiner Freizeit? Was macht er/sie in seiner/ihrer Freizeit?

		Du: ja/nein?	Partner: ja/nein?
Ich spiele	Basketball - Baseball - Fußball - Golf -		
Spielst du?	Rugby - Tennis - Tischtennis -		
	Computerspiele - Videospiele - Musik -		
	Gitarre - Schlagzeug - Klavier		
Ich gehe	in die Disko - in die Kneipe - in die		
Gehst du?	Stadt - ins Kino - ins Theater - ins		
	Fitnessstudio - ins Restaurant -		
	wandern - spazieren - schwimmen -		
	tanzen - einkaufen - essen - etwas		
	trinken - mit Freunden weg		
Ich fahre	Fahrrad - Auto - Ski - nach London -		
Fährst du?	nach Deutschland - in Urlaub		
Ich trinke	einen Kaffee - einen Tee - ein Bier -		
Trinkst du?	ein Glas Wein - einen Orangensaft		
Ich gucke	Filme - Fernsehen - Comedy		
Guckst du?			
Ich lese	ein Buch - die Zeitung - eine Zeitschrift		
Liest du?	- Nachrichten im Internet		
Ich telefoniere	mit Freunden - mit meinem Freund -		
Telefonierst du?	mit meiner Freundin - mit meiner		
Ich skype	Familie - mit meinen Eltern		
Skypst du?			
Ich schreibe	E-Mails - Postkarten - ein Blog		
Schreibst du?			
Ich mache	Hausaufgaben - Kunst - ein Picknick -		
Machst du?	Kreuzworträtsel - Fotos - eine Party		
Ich lerne	Deutsch - Spanisch - Italienisch - für		
Lernst du?	die Uni		
Ich putze	das Haus - die Wohnung - mein		
Putzt du?	Zimmer - das Auto		
Ich koche	zu Abend - zu Mittag - mit Freunden		
Kochst du?			

montags / dienstags / mittwochs / donnerstags / freitags / samstags / sonntags am Morgen / am Nachmittag / am Abend / in der Nacht vormittags / nachmittags / abends

heute / morgen / heute Abend / morgen Nachmittag / morgen früh immer / manchmal / oft / ab und zu / gelegentlich / selten / nie gern / lieber / am liebsten





1. Zahlen

Schreiben Sie die Zahlen hinter dem Wort. Beispiel: neun (9)



Die Superfrau Michaela!

Michaela ist Studentin. Freitags hat sie von neun (9) bis siebzehn () Uhr Uni. Sie hat
montags um neun () Uhr eine Vorlesung in Philosophie (2 Stunden). Montags um fünfzehn
() Uhr hat sie ein Seminar in Ethik (1 Stunde). Sie hat montags um dreizehn () Uhr eine
Spanischstunde (1 Stunde). Dienstags von vierzehn () Uhr dreißig () bis sechzehn () Uhr
dreißig () macht sie ihre Spanischhausaufgaben. Dienstags geht sie von neun () bis
dreizehn () Uhr in die Bibliothek. Donnerstags lernt sie von acht () Uhr dreißig () bis
siebzehn () Uhr dreißig () für die Uni.
Unter der Woche (Montag bis Freitag) arbeitet sie abends von achtzehn () bis
zweiundzwanzig () Uhr als Kellnerin. Samstags morgens hat sie bis elf () Uhr Zeit zum
Ausschlafen, aber von elf () bis dreizehn () Uhr putzt sie die WG.
Montags von sechzehn () Uhr dreißig () bis siebzehn () Uhr dreißig () geht sie
schwimmen. Mittwochs geht sie von acht () bis zehn () Uhr ins Fitnessstudio und sie
spielt von fünfzehn () bis sechzehn () Uhr dreißig () Rugby. Samstags abends geht sie
ab zwanzig Uhr () mit Freunden weg (in die Disko, in Kneipen).
Diese Woche ist besonders voll! Am Sonntag geht sie von zehn () bis fünfzehn () Uhr
dreißig () wandern. Am Mittwoch geht sie um zwölf () Uhr mit ihrer Freundin Julia in die
Mensa (2 Stunden). Am Samstag macht sie von vierzehn () Uhr bis fünfzehn () Uhr
dreißig () ein Picknick mit Freunden. Am Sonntag telefoniert sie von sechzehn () bis
achtzehn () Uhr mit ihrer Familie und von achtzehn () bis einundzwanzig () Uhr kocht
sie mit ihrer WG zusammen.



2. Zeitplan

Lesen Sie den Text. Dann machen Sie einen Zeitplan für Michaela!

3.	Fra	gen	Ì
----	-----	-----	---

1. Whic	ch things do you think Micho	aela does every w	eek? Which are s	specific to this we	ek?		
2. Wie	2. Wie heißen die Wochentage auf Deutsch?						
Montag	9 / /	/	/	/	/		
3. Wie :	sagt man auf Deutsch:						
a)	On Tuesdays						
b)	On Sundays						
c)	This week						
d)	On Sunday (i.e., this Sunda	y)					
e)	On Monday (i.e., this Mond	lay)					
f)	During the week						
g)	at 9 am						
h)	at 1 pm						
i)	at 2.30 pm						
j)	at 11.30 pm						
k)	at 10.15 am						
I)	from 11 am to 1 pm						
m)	until 11am						
n)	from 8pm onwards						
o)	On Saturday evening (typic	ally)					
p)	On Sunday morning (typica	lly)					
q)	hour						
r)	lesson						



4. Wortstellung

1.	Highlight the	VERBS	and the word	sie	(Michaela)	in	different colours
----	---------------	--------------	--------------	-----	------------	----	-------------------

- 2. What happens to the verb in German when there is a time phrase at the beginning of the sentence?
- 3. Where else in the sentence can a time phrase go?
- 4. What happens if there is a time phrase, a description of place, and a description of how something is done (manner) all in the same sentence? (Hint: Mensa/Julia!)
- 5. What happens after und?

ich	er/sie	wir (z.B. Hans und ich)					
F:							
ich komme aus	kommt aus	wir kommen aus					
F:							
F:							
F:							
F:							

Stage 1 Woche 4 Arbeitsblatt

	mögen			
ich				
du				
er/sie				
wir				
ihr				
sie/Sie				

	haben		
ich			
du			
er/sie			
wir			
ihr			
sie/Sie			

Was bist du von Beruf?

Körper/Medizin	Transport/Reisen	Notfall
Restaurant/Einkaufen	Büro	Film
Restauranty Emiliarien	5410	

Arzt, Tierarzt, Zahnarzt, Koch	ich
Doamtor	du
Beamter	er/sie
Geschäftsmann, Feuerwehrmann	wir
	ihr
Krankenpfleger	sie/Sie
THE (defin	iter Artikel)
A (indefin	ter Artikel)
-> the male teacher	-> a teacher (female)
-> the female teacher	-> a student (female)
-> the girl	-> a student (male)
-> the male teachers	-> a girl
-> the female teachers	-> a car (das Auto)
-> a teacher (male)	-> teachers

arbeiten

Temporaladverbien

Wie sagt man...?

-> morning -> in the afternoon

-> afternoon -> in the afternoons

-> evening -> in the evening

-> night -> in the evenings

-> in the morning -> at night

-> in the mornings -> nights

-> 3 o'clock in the morning?

-> 3 o'clock in the evening?

trennbare Verben

aufstehen			
ich			
du			
er/sie			
wir			
ihr			

LAIPG1: W4

	sie/Sie
Buch: Kapita S.17, Ü8:	al 2
3.17, 00.	
S.17, Ü8:	
3.1., 30.	
۸	

LAIPG1: W4

В

С

D

Ε

F

G

Н

ı

	MONTAG	DIENSTAG	MITTWOCH	DONNERSTAG	FREITAG	SAMSTAG	SONNTAG
8.00							
9.00							
10.00							
11.00							
12.00							
13.00							
14.00							
15.00							
16.00							
17.00							
18.00							
19.00							
20.00							
21.00							
22.00							
23.00							
00.00							

		1			
10.00 11.00 12.00 13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00 17.00 19.00 20.00 21.00 22.00	8.00				
10.00 11.00 12.00 13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00 17.00 19.00 20.00 21.00 22.00					
11.00 12.00 13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00 17.00 18.00 20.00 21.00 22.00 23.00	9.00				
11.00 12.00 13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00 17.00 18.00 20.00 21.00 22.00 23.00					
12.00 13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00 17.00 18.00 20.00 21.00 22.00 23.00	10.00				
12.00 13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00 17.00 18.00 20.00 21.00 22.00 23.00					
13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00 17.00 18.00 20.00 21.00 22.00 23.00	11.00				
13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00 17.00 18.00 20.00 21.00 22.00 23.00					
14.00 15.00 16.00 17.00 18.00 19.00 20.00 21.00 23.00	12.00				
14.00 15.00 16.00 17.00 18.00 19.00 20.00 21.00 23.00	42.22				
15.00 16.00 17.00 18.00 19.00 20.00 21.00 23.00	13.00				
15.00 16.00 17.00 18.00 19.00 20.00 21.00 23.00	44.00				
16.00 17.00 18.00 19.00 20.00 21.00 22.00	14.00				
16.00 17.00 18.00 19.00 20.00 21.00 22.00	15.00				
17.00 18.00 19.00 20.00 21.00 23.00	13.00				
17.00 18.00 19.00 20.00 21.00 23.00	16.00				
18.00					
18.00	17.00				
19.00					
20.00	18.00				
20.00					
21.00	19.00				
21.00					
22.00	20.00				
22.00					
23.00	21.00				
23.00					
	22.00				
00.00	23.00				
00.00	00.00				
	UU.00				

Hausaufgaben Stage 1 AT Woche 5

Please complete the following tasks ahead of our first class in Week 7:

- For listening exercises, you can find the relevant audio and video files here:
 https://he.palgrave.com/companion/Palgrave-Foundations-Languages/learning-resources/German-1/
- To look up German vocabulary, try www.leo.org or www.dict.cc. To practice vocabulary from the book, join our Quizlet class: https://quizlet.com/join/ayrm2fQ3J
- To check answers to exercises in the course book, look at p.174 onwards
- Remember, if you have any problems, don't hesitate to e-mail me at s.l.payne@reading.ac.uk
- 1. Writing practice. Using what you've learnt so far, please write a short passage (up to 250 words, although feel free to write more if you wish) covering the following points:
 - a. A brief introduction to yourself, where you come from, what you study, etc.
 - b. Your weekly routine what do you do on the various days of the week, and at what times? What about this week? Include study activities and free time activities. Check you've used forms like dienstags and am Dienstag correctly. Try to show you can use strong verbs, separable verbs and word order accurately.
 - c. A description of your family (and pets, if applicable). Remember you'll need the accusative forms for saying who you have in your family. You could also say something about what jobs your family members do and their likes/dislikes.

Please submit your writing to me over email by the evening of Thursday 7th November (i.e. during Week 6). I look forward to reading your submission

- 2. **Complete the handout on Subject-Verb-Object** so that you have a full grasp of the necessary grammar to deal with cases in German, which will be very important going forward. Answers for this sheet are on Blackboard under Week 5. **Complete the sentences with possessive pronouns in the nominative and accusative** (Extra Sheets); the solutions are also on Blackboard.
- 3. Please **complete these exercises from chapters 1, 2 and 3**, using the audio and video files on Blackboard where relevant, and check your answers in the back of the book (note any queries you have and ask in class in Week 7, or send them via e-mail):
 - a. Read the grammar summary on **p.20** and do **ex. 1, 2 and 3, p.21** genders of nouns, strong and separable verbs, and word order.
 - b. p.26, ex. 3 & 4; p.28, ex. 7.

c. **p.29**, **ex. 8** (+ audio) **and 9** – accusative articles and negatives. These exercises introduce some new vocabulary for possessions. For ex. 9, write some sentences about which items you do and don't have, e.g. Ich habe einen Computer aber ich habe kein iPad (you'll need to look up the genders). Remember, you're writing about what you have (haben), so the object of the verb needs to be in the accusative form.

d. **p.31**, **ex.11 & 12**

e. **Read the grammar summary on p.32** carefully – particularly useful here is the full list of possessives and how they change by gender. Then **complete exercises 1-5** on the opposite page (p.33).

f. p.6, ex 13; p.7 ex.16.

g. **p.15**, **ex.5b**.

- 5. Independent learning. After 4 weeks of classes, this is a good time to take stock of what you can already do in German, what you'd like to be able to do, and how you can achieve that. Working on your German independently is key to making progress, and goes beyond just doing the homework each week it's about taking control of your own learning and working out where you need to put in more time or effort, or following up areas you're interested to find out more about. Here are some key things to do to get you started.
 - a. Consolidation. Check you're up-to-date with all that has been covered so far; download anything you've missed from the relevant folders on Blackboard and/or follow up sections in the first three chapters of the course book if you have gaps. Take a look at the Was haben wir gemacht? lists in the weekly folders. Are you able to do all the things on this list, e.g. could you now ask a German friend what they like to do in their free time, or tell them about your family in German? If not, devote some time to practising these skills, both in written form and spoken form (you could practise alone, or why not meet up with another student to practise speaking?). Finally, spend time consolidating all the vocabulary and grammar covered so far. This means making your own notes, writing your own examples of the structures practised, drawing mindmaps, tables or diagrams, writing vocabulary lists, testing yourself in short, checking both your understanding and your knowledge so far. The more you practise, the more automatic it will become.
 - b. If you haven't visited the SACLL language library yet (EM 230), now is a good time to do so. Take some time to explore the German resources there, and also on the SACLL website and in the main library. These can help you to find new areas to explore via independent learning.

Freizeit! Was machst du in deiner Freizeit? Was macht er/sie in seiner/ihrer Freizeit?

		Du: ja/nein?	Partner: ja/nein?
Ich spiele	Basketball - Baseball - Fußball - Golf -		
Spielst du?	Rugby - Tennis - Tischtennis -		
	Computerspiele - Videospiele - Musik -		
	Gitarre - Schlagzeug - Klavier		
Ich gehe	in die Disko - in die Kneipe - in die		
Gehst du?	Stadt - ins Kino - ins Theater - ins		
	Fitnessstudio - ins Restaurant -		
	wandern - spazieren - schwimmen -		
	tanzen - einkaufen - essen - etwas		
	trinken - mit Freunden weg		
Ich fahre	Fahrrad - Auto - Ski - nach London -		
Fährst du?	nach Deutschland - in Urlaub		
Ich trinke	einen Kaffee - einen Tee - ein Bier -		
Trinkst du?	ein Glas Wein - einen Orangensaft		
Ich gucke	Filme - Fernsehen - Comedy		
Guckst du?			
Ich lese	ein Buch - die Zeitung - eine Zeitschrift		
Liest du?	- Nachrichten im Internet		
Ich telefoniere	mit Freunden - mit meinem Freund -		
Telefonierst du?	mit meiner Freundin - mit meiner		
Ich skype	Familie - mit meinen Eltern		
Skypst du?			
Ich schreibe	E-Mails - Postkarten - ein Blog		
Schreibst du?			
Ich mache	Hausaufgaben - Kunst - ein Picknick -		
Machst du?	Kreuzworträtsel - Fotos - eine Party		
Ich lerne	Deutsch - Spanisch - Italienisch - für		
Lernst du?	die Uni		
Ich putze	das Haus - die Wohnung - mein		
Putzt du?	Zimmer - das Auto		
Ich koche	zu Abend - zu Mittag - mit Freunden		
Kochst du?			

montags / dienstags / mittwochs / donnerstags / freitags / samstags / sonntags am Morgen / am Nachmittag / am Abend / in der Nacht vormittags / nachmittags / abends

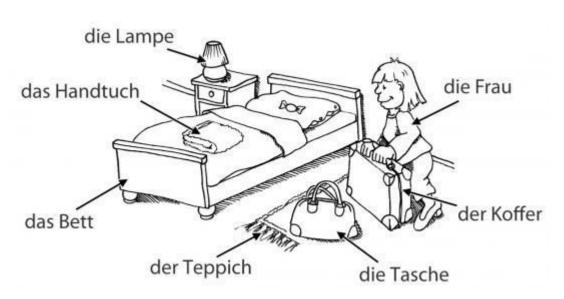
heute / morgen / heute Abend / morgen Nachmittag / morgen früh immer / manchmal / oft / ab und zu / gelegentlich / selten / nie gern / lieber / am liebsten

Introduction

The gender of German nouns can be identified by the <u>article</u> they take; *der* for masculine, *die* for feminine and *das* for neuter. While native German speakers intuitively know which article to use, it is best for German learners to learn the article together with the noun. Luckily, there are some rules to help you recognise masculine, feminine and neuter nouns in German Grammar.

Study the rules for grammatical gender of German nouns on Lingolia and practise using *der*, *die* and *das* in the exercises.

Example



der - Masculine Nouns

This table outlines the rules for the masculine nouns in German.

feature	example
male people	der Mann, der Präsident
seasons of the year	der Frühling, der Sommer, der Herbst, der Winter (but: das Frühjahr)
days/months	der Montag, der Dienstag, der Mittwoch, der Januar, der Februar, der März, der April,
types of precipitation	der Regen, der Schnee, der Hagel, der Schauer
nouns that end in <u>ling</u>	der Schmetterling, der Lehrling
nouns that end in ich/ig	der Teppich, der Honig
nouns made from verbs without en	der Lauf (laufen), der Sitz (sitzen)

die - Feminine Nouns

This table outlines the rules for the feminine nouns in German.

feature	example
female people	die Frau, die Präsidentin (but: das Fräulein, das Mädchen)
numbers used as nouns	die Eins
nouns ending in <u>ung</u>	die Endung
nouns ending in schaft	die Mannschaft
nouns ending in ion	die Diskussion
nouns ending in heit/keit	die Freiheit, die Heiterkeit
nouns ending in <u>tät</u>	die Identität
nouns ending in <u>ik</u>	die Musik

das - Neuter Nouns

This table outlines the rules for the neuter nouns in German.

feature	example
letters of the alphabet	das A
nouns ending in <u>lein/chen</u>	das Fräulein, das Mädchen
nouns ending in <u>um</u>	das Museum, das Aquarium
nouns ending in <u>ment</u>	das Experiment
foreign words ending in <u>ma</u>	das Thema, das Drama
nouns made from verbs in the infinitive	das Laufen, das Essen
nouns made from English verbs ending in ing	das Timing, das Training
nouns made from adjectives that are not referring to something particular	das Neue, das Ganze, das Gleiche (but: Das ist der Neue. – e.g. pupil)

Gender of Compound Nouns

When a noun is formed from several other nouns combined into one word, the last noun in the word determines the gender of the entire word.

Example: der Tisch + <u>das</u> Bein = <u>das</u> Tischbein

	Possessivpronomen: NOMINATIV				
	Maskulin	Feminin	Neutrum	Plural	
ich	mein	meine	mein	meine	
du	dein	deine	dein	deine	
er	sein	seine	sein	seine	
sie	ihr	ihre	ihr	ihre	
wir	unser	unsere	unser	unsere	
ihr	euer	eure	euer	eure	
sie/Sie	ihr/Ihr	ihre/Ihre	ihr/Ihr	ihre/Ihre	

	Possessivpronomen: AKKUSATIV				
	Maskulin	Feminin	Neutrum	Plural	
ich	meinen	meine	mein	meine	
du	deinen	deine	dein	deine	
er	seinen	seine	sein	seine	
sie	ihren	ihre	ihr	ihre	
wir	unseren	unsere	unser	unsere	
ihr	euren	eure	euer	eure	
sie/Sie	ihren/Ihren	ihre/Ihre	ihr/Ihr	ihre/Ihre	

I love my husband (lieben)

He loves his daughter

We drive our car (fahren, das Auto)

She has my doll! (die Puppe)

They love their grandad

	Possessivpronomen: NOMINATIV				
	Maskulin	Feminin	Neutrum	Plural	
ich	mein	meine	mein	meine	
du	dein	deine	dein	deine	
er	sein	seine	sein	seine	
sie	ihr	ihre	ihr	ihre	
wir	unser	unsere	unser	unsere	
ihr	euer	eure	euer	eure	
sie/Sie	ihr/Ihr	ihre/Ihre	ihr/Ihr	ihre/Ihre	

	Possessivpronomen: AKKUSATIV				
	Maskulin	Feminin	Neutrum	Plural	
ich	meinen	meine	mein	meine	
du	deinen	deine	dein	deine	
er	seinen	seine	sein	seine	
sie	ihren	ihre	ihr	ihre	
wir	unseren	unsere	unser	unsere	
ihr	euren	eure	euer	eure	
sie/Sie	ihren/Ihren	ihre/Ihre	ihr/Ihr	ihre/Ihre	

I love my husband (lieben): Ich liebe meinen Mann

He loves his daughter: Er liebt seine Tochter

We drive our car (fahren, das Auto): Wir fahren unser Auto

She has my doll! (die Puppe): Sie hat meine Puppe!

They love their grandad: Sie lieben ihren Großvater

Confused about subject, verb, object? Try the practice questions below...

In grammar:

Subject = thing or person doing the action.

Verb = doing word, activity or state

Object = thing or person to which something is done by the verb - what the verb affects/operates on.

This has nothing to do with 'objects' in the physical sense, or 'subjects' in the sense of 'topics' – they are just labels for different grammatical units in a sentence (both in English and in German).

These grammatical concepts apply to both English and German – but in English, of course, the form of words like *the*, *a*, *my*, *your*, etc. doesn't change depending on whether they are part of the subject or object, so this distinction isn't really relevant. In German, however, the subject/object distinction matters: if any of the words just listed were used together with a masculine noun (e.g. *Hund*), the form would change depending on whether it was the subject or the object of the sentence. Here's a reminder of the forms for *the* and *a*:

Subject ('nominative')	Object ('accusative')
der , die, das; die (=plural)	den , die, das; die (=plural)
ein, eine, ein	einen, eine, ein

So we would say *Der Hund heißt Brian* (here, *Der Hund* is the subject), but *Ich liebe den Hund* (here, *den Hund* is the object, i.e. who/what is loved).

<u>Special case:</u> if the verb is *to be*, both of the entities it links will be nominative. E.g. 'German <u>is</u> an amazing language' – here, both 'German' and 'an amazing language' are nominative forms. This means that to translate 'an', you would need to choose a form from the left-hand side of the table above.

In the following exercise on the next page:

- 1. Identify the subject (S), verb (V) and object (O) in each English sentence.
- 2. Translate the sentence into German. Don't forget to change the verb to fit the person, and choose the right article (if necessary) depending on the gender and whether it's subject or object.
- 3. Finally, check you have a subject, verb and object in the German sentence. Achtung: Some sentences don't translate one-to-one, so the subject/verb/object pattern might be different in the two languages.

Exercise

 I love my cat. Claudia sometimes eats cheese. Brian is bringing an iPad with him. Markus and Kerstin drink beer. I have no time. I never read a book. Do you have a brother? Do you drink coffee or tea? The lecture is always fantastic. Michaela has a computer. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female). I see your brother on Tuesdays. 	 Claudia sometimes eats cheese. Brian is bringing an iPad with him. Markus and Kerstin drink beer. I have no time. I never read a book. Do you have a brother? Do you drink coffee or tea? The lecture is always fantastic. Michaela has a computer. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female). 	1. We have a dog.
 Brian is bringing an iPad with him. Markus and Kerstin drink beer. I have no time. I never read a book. Do you have a brother? Do you drink coffee or tea? The lecture is always fantastic. Michaela has a computer. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female). 	 Brian is bringing an iPad with him. Markus and Kerstin drink beer. I have no time. I never read a book. Do you have a brother? Do you drink coffee or tea? The lecture is always fantastic. Michaela has a computer. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female). 	2. I love my cat.
 Markus and Kerstin drink beer. I have no time. I never read a book. Do you have a brother? Do you drink coffee or tea? The lecture is always fantastic. Michaela has a computer. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female). 	 Markus and Kerstin drink beer. I have no time. I never read a book. Do you have a brother? Do you drink coffee or tea? The lecture is always fantastic. Michaela has a computer. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female). 	3. Claudia sometimes eats cheese.
 6. I have no time. 7. I never read a book. 8. Do you have a brother? 9. Do you drink coffee or tea? 10. The lecture is always fantastic. 11. Michaela has a computer. 12. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female). 	 6. I have no time. 7. I never read a book. 8. Do you have a brother? 9. Do you drink coffee or tea? 10. The lecture is always fantastic. 11. Michaela has a computer. 12. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female). 	4. Brian is bringing an iPad with him.
 7. I never read a book. 8. Do you have a brother? 9. Do you drink coffee or tea? 10. The lecture is always fantastic. 11. Michaela has a computer. 12. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female). 	 7. I never read a book. 8. Do you have a brother? 9. Do you drink coffee or tea? 10. The lecture is always fantastic. 11. Michaela has a computer. 12. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female). 	5. Markus and Kerstin drink beer.
 8. Do you have a brother? 9. Do you drink coffee or tea? 10. The lecture is always fantastic. 11. Michaela has a computer. 12. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female). 	 8. Do you have a brother? 9. Do you drink coffee or tea? 10. The lecture is always fantastic. 11. Michaela has a computer. 12. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female). 	6. I have no time.
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11. Michaela has a computer.12. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female).	11. Michaela has a computer.12. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female).	9. Do you drink coffee or tea?
12. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female).	12. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female).	10. The lecture is always fantastic.
		11. Michaela has a computer.
13. I see your brother on Tuesdays.	13. I see your brother on Tuesdays.	12. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female).
		13. I see your brother on Tuesdays.

- 14. We don't have a car.
- 15. She drinks Jägermeister on Saturday nights.

Confused about subject, verb, object? Try the practice questions below...

In grammar:

Subject = thing or person doing the action.

Verb = doing word, activity or state

Object = thing or person to which something is done by the verb – what the verb affects/operates on.

This has nothing to do with 'objects' in the physical sense, or 'subjects' in the sense of 'topics' – they are just labels for different grammatical units in a sentence (both in English and in German).

These grammatical concepts apply to both English and German – but in English, of course, the form of words like *the*, a, my, your, etc. doesn't change depending on whether they are part of the subject or object, so this distinction isn't really relevant. In German, however, the subject/object distinction matters: if any of the words just listed were used together with a masculine noun (e.g. Hund), the form would change depending on whether it was the subject or the object of the sentence. Here's a reminder of the forms for *the* and a:

Subject ('nominative')	Object ('accusative')
der, die, das; die (=plural)	den, die, das; die (=plural)
ein, eine, ein	einen, eine, ein

So we would say *Der Hund heißt Brian* (here, *Der Hund* is the subject), but *Ich liebe den Hund* (here, *den Hund* is the object, i.e. who/what is loved).

<u>Special case:</u> if the verb is *to be*, both of the entities it links will be nominative. E.g. 'German <u>is</u> an amazing language' – here, both 'German' and 'an amazing language' are nominative forms. This means that to translate 'an', you would need to choose a form from the left-hand side of the table above.

In the following exercise on the next page:

- 1. Identify the subject (S), verb (V) and object (O) in each English sentence.
- 2. Translate the sentence into German. Don't forget to change the verb to fit the person, and choose the right article (if necessary) depending on the gender and whether it's subject or object.
- 3. Finally, check you have a subject, verb and object in the German sentence. Achtung: Some sentences don't translate one-to-one, so the subject/verb/object pattern might be different in the two languages.

4. Check your answers by highlighting the second line space between the questions and changing the text colour to reveal the answers.

Exercise

We have a dog.
 We (S) have (V) a dog (O).
 Wir haben einen Hund.

I love my cat.
 I (S) love (V) my cat (O).
 Ich liebe meine Katze.

Claudia sometimes eats cheese.
 Claudia (S) sometimes eats (V) cheese (O).
 Claudia isst manchmal Käse.

4. Brian is bringing an iPad with him. Brian (S) is bringing (V) an iPad (O) with him. Brian bringt ein iPad mit.

Markus and Kerstin drink beer.
 Markus and Kerstin (S) drink (V) beer (O).
 Markus und Kerstin trinken Bier.

I have no time.
 I (S) have (V) no time (O).
 Ich habe keine Zeit.

I never read a book.
 I (S) never read (V) a book (O).
 Ich lese nie ein Buch.

8. Do you have a brother?
Do (V) you (S) have (V) a brother (O)?
Hast du einen Bruder?

9. Do you drink coffee or tea? Do (V) you (S) drink (V) coffee (O) or tea (O)? Trinkst du Kaffee oder Tee?

10. The lecture is always fantastic.

The lecture (S) is (V) always fantastic. (no object!)

Die Vorlesung ist immer fantastisch.

Michaela has a computer.
 Michaela (S) has (V) a computer (O).

Michaela hat einen Computer.

- 12. Michael doesn't like the teacher (female).
 Michael (S) doesn't like (V) the teacher (O).
 Michael mag die Lehrerin nicht.
- 13. I see your brother on Tuesdays.I (S) see (V) your brother (O) on Tuesdays.Ich sehe dienstags deinen Bruder.
- 14. We don't have a car.
 We (S) don't have (V) a car (O).
 Wir haben kein Auto.
- 15. She drinks Jägermeister on Saturday nights. She (S) drinks (V) Jägermeister (O) on Saturday nights. Sie trinkt samstags abends Jägermeister.

Woche 5 Arbeitsblatt

1. Freizeitsaktivitäten

1.			
2.			
3.			

2. Verbkonjugation

spielen (schwach)		
ich		
du		
er/sie		
wir		
ihr		
sie/Sie		

kochen (schwach)		
ich		
du		
er/sie		
wir		
ihr		
sie/Sie		

fahren (stark)		
ich		
du		
er/sie		
wir		
ihr		
sie/Sie		
·		

schlafen (stark)		
ich		
du		
er/sie		
wir		
ihr		
sie/Sie		

lesen (stark)		
ich		
du		
er/sie		
wir		
ihr		
sie/Sie		

sehen (stark)		
ich		
du		
er/sie		
wir		
ihr		
sie/Sie		

essen (stark)			
ich			
du			
er/sie			
wir			
ihr			
sie/Sie			

geben (stark)		
ich		
du		
er/sie		
wir		
ihr		
sie/Sie		

I play football on Mondays
You often travel (fahren) to London
He watches TV in the evenings
She sometimes reads a book

V2-Wortstellung			
1	2: VERB	3	4 -> ->
ich	spiele	montags	Fußball
du	fährst	oft	nach London
er	sieht	abends	fern
sie	liest	manchmal	ein Buch

Wie oft machst du das? / Wann machst du das?

1.			
2.			
3.			

Adverbs of Time	Adverbs of Manner	Adverbs of Place

1.	

3.

2.

<u>Possessivpronomen</u>						
	Maskulin Feminin Neutrum Plural					
ich	mein	meine	mein	meine		
du	dein	deine	dein	deine		
er	sein	seine	sein	seine		
sie	ihr	ihre	ihr	ihre		
wir	unser	unsere	unser	unsere		
ihr	euer	eure	euer	eure		
sie/Sie	ihr/Ihr	ihre/Ihre	ihr/Ihr	ihre/Ihre		

My mother	
Your father	
His brother	
Her sister	
Our children	
Your (plural, informal) children	
Their children	

Grammatik: Kasus

SUBJECT of a sentence (i.e. *doing* the verb): nominative case (Nominativ)

OBJECT of a sentence (i.e. *have* the verb *done to it*): accusative case (Akkusativ)

SUBJEKT	VERB	OBJEKT
NOMINATIV		AKKUSATIV
		,
ich	lese	eine Zeitung
len	lese	eme Zertang
er	isst	ein Stück Kuchen
Ei	1551	eiii Stuck Ruchen
• -		-l A . I -
wir	putzen	das Auto

		THE		
	MASKULIN	FEMININ	NEUTRUM	PLURAL
NOMINATIV	der	die	das	die
AKKUSATIV	den	die	das	die

Wie sagt man auf Deutsch...?

The mother plays the board game (das Brettspiel)

The father drinks the coffee (trinken, der Kaffee)

The children watch the film (sehen, der Film)

A					
MASKULIN FEMININ NEUTRUM					
NOMINATIV	ein	eine	ein		
AKKUSATIV	einen	eine	ein		

Wie sagt man auf Deutsch...?

I have a sister

We have a brother

I have a pet, it is a budgie (n.b. after 'sein' is it always the NOMINATIVE case; 'it' = 'es')

Grammatik: "kein"

nicht ein = kein

	MASKULIN	FEMININ	NEUTRUM	PLURAL
NOMINATIV	kein	keine	kein	keine
AKKUSATIV	keinen	keine	kein	keine

AKKUSATIV	keinen	keine	kein	keine		
Wie sagt man auf Deutsch? I have no siblings, I am an only child (ich bin Einzelkind)						
I don't have a pet						
He doesn't have a	a grandfather					
She doesn't have	a mouse, she has a	ı gerbil				
We don't have a b	We don't have a brother					
I love my husband (<i>lieben</i>)						
He loves his daughter						

We drive our car (fahren, das Auto)

der Bruder (ü)	brother	die Schwester (n)	sister	das Kind (er)	child
der Vater (ä)	father	die Mutter (ü)	mother	das Kleinkind (er) / das Baby (s)	baby
der Papa (s)	dad	die Mama (s)	mum	das Mädchen (-)	girl
der Sohn (ö –e)	son	die Tochter (ö)	daughter	das Einzelkind (er)	only child
der Onkel (-)	uncle	die Tante (n)	aunt	das Ehepaar (en)	married couple
der Großvater (ä)	grandfather	die Großmutter (ü)	grandmother	das Haustier (e)	pet
der Opa (s)	grandad	die Oma (s)	granny	das Pferd (e)	horse
der Urgroßvater (ä)	great-grandfather	die Urgroßmutter (ü)	great-grandmother	das Kaninchen (-)	rabbit
der Neffe (n)	nephew	die Nichte (n)	niece	das Meerschweinchen (-)	guinea pig
der Cousin (en)	cousin	die Cousine (n)	cousin	das Frettchen (-)	ferret
der Enkel (-)	grandson	die Enkelin (nen)	granddaughter	die Großeltern	grandparents
der Mann (ä –er)	man/husband	die Frau (en)	woman/wife	die Urgroßeltern	great-grandparents
der Verlobte (n)	fiancé	die Verlobte (n)	fiancée	die Enkel	grandchildren
der Freund (e)	boyfriend	die Freundin (nen)	girlfriend	die Eltern	parents
der Partner (-)	partner	die Partnerin (nen)	partner	die Geschwister	siblings
der Schwager (ä)	brother-in-law	die Schwägerin (nen)	sister-in-law	die Zwillinge	twins
der Junge (n)	boy			die Drillinge	triplets
		die Katze (n)	cat	adoptiert	adopted
der Hund (e)	dog	die Schlange (n)	snake	Stief (z.B. Stiefbruder)	step- (e.g. step-brother)
der Papagai (en)	parrot	die Echse (n)	lizard	Halb (z.B. Halbschwester)	half- (e.g. half-sister)
der Wellensittich (e)	budgie	die Maus (ä –er)	mouse	Ex- (z.B. Ex-Mann)	ex- (e.g. ex-husband)
der Schwein (e)	pig	die Ratte (n)	rat	Pflege (z.B. Pflegemutter)	foster (e.g. foster mother)
der Hamster (-)	hamster	die Rennmaus (ä –er)	gerbil	Schwieger (z.B. Schwiegermutter)	in-law (e.g. mother-in-law)