Was ist los in Hauptstraße 117?

www.hauptstrasse117.de

German for Beginners

Workbook accompanying the video

Level A.1 + A.2.1

(version 28/09/2007)

Jena 2007
Was ist los in Hauptstraße 117? – www.hauptstrasse117.de
**Die Deutsche Bibliothek – CIP-Einheitsaufnahme**

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Jena: ThULB, 2005

English version by Matthew Harper, Michael Patterson and Richard Slipp
in collaboration with Susanne Hecht
Final editing: Susanne Hecht

**SOCRATES-Project no.: 42161-CP-1-97-1-DE-INGUA-LD**
Telenovela für den Deutschunterricht - A soap-opera for learning German

**Description**
Video or DVD, 148 minutes long; 11 episodes (may be ordered from order@hauptstrasse117.de)
Workbook online
Glossary online
Transcription of dialogues with translation online
Dialogues with gaps online
Interactive exercises online (work in progress)
Background informations online

**Website**
www.hauptstrasse117.de

**Target - Level**
A2.2 of the Common European Framework of Reference

**Content**
Level A1 and A2.1 of the Common European Framework of Reference
With reference to the Roman Model of Profile Deutsch:

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Institut für Germanistische Sprachwissenschaft/ Lehrstuhl für Sprechwissenschaft/
Prof. Dr. Adrian Simpson
Online-Exercises - Report Sheet
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<td>10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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Preface - How to work with the material

So you would like to learn German? Right away? Or you would like to freshen up your knowledge? And have fun? Then this course is the right one for you. Better still: It will offer you insights into daily life in the Federal Republic of Germany at the turn of the millennium. It will describe the Germany of today, whose citizens are learning to cope with the upheavals in global politics after the collapse of socialism in Eastern Europe.

Soap Opera
We have made a soap opera for you. A very special soap. Our film is special, because the people in the story are genuine people. There are no actors, just people who play themselves. And the stories they act out are based on actual events.

Of course, we have been free in our treatment of these genuine characters and true stories and have added some fictional elements - partly to protect the privacy of the performers, partly, given the limitations of time and language, to focus on the essentials. Sometimes reality and fiction coincide, sometimes not.

Fiction and Real life
The inhabitants of ‘Hauptstrasse 117’ introduce themselves as private individuals.

We supply background information on them in English on our website. That way you will acquire a great deal of information about the typical way of life of contemporary Germans.

Most of the performers live or used to live in the little town of Langenberg (Velbert) in the Ruhr district.

Presentation
Each episode of our soap opera is introduced by a commentary. The commentary sections were filmed in a kindergarten which the child performers attend. They are assisted by the three children from the soap opera, Jenny, Manuel and Kai-Lino. There was a gap of several years between the filming of the original soap opera and the commentary. You can see how much older the children are – and how they have changed.

Children and adults
Children don’t always speak very clearly, so we were further assisted by the actor and German scholar Michael Patterson from England and the singer Eileen Küpper, who comes from South Africa. Michael is an expert on so-called Poor Theatre. We told him what passages were going to be presented, and Michael, helped by Eileen and the children, simply improvised with the props and furniture that were to hand in the kindergarten. Eileen’s participation was very important, since we have never come across anyone who speaks German better than her. In the online exercises we were asisted by two professors of German phonetics and speech: Gottfried Meinhold and Adrian Simpson.

Components of the material

- DVD (you can order it under www.hauptstrasse117.de / order)
- dialogues and cloze dialogues (with gaps) (download)
- workbook (download)
- glossary (download)
- interactive exercises (online)
- cultural background (online)
How can you learn best with this material?
You should watch the episodes in consecutive order. Only when you can easily understand every word and have completed all the exercises you should watch the next episode. We suggest you proceed in the following way, but feel free to find your own one!

1. Try to anticipate what the people might want to say when you watch the episode for the first time.
2. Compare your predictions with the translation provided with the dialogues and see whether you were right.
3. Concentrate on pronunciation during the third viewing. Follow the dialogue in German, comparing the sound to the way the word is written.
4. Now watch the episode again without the aid of the transcript, to check if you can understand everything. If not, watch it again with the transcript.
5. Watch the episode once more using the dialogue with gaps (download or online). Fill in the gaps while listening. If you want to print out only one copy of the text, use a pencil, so you can erase everything or write the missing words on another sheet of paper.
6. Print out the gap-text a second time. Try to fill in the gaps from memory, without listening to the dialogue. If this proves too difficult, watch the episode again, but try it with the sound turned off.
7. Now do the exercises in the workbook as well as the online exercises. The online exercises are the most important exercises for you! You can’t do without them. In the workbook you can find references to helpful online exercises indicating the number of the episode (“St” = “Start”), the kind of exercise (P = “Pronunciation”) and the number of the exercise:

   Use the report sheet in this book to get an overview of your work already done.
8. Finally you can cover the transcript of the dialogue and try to reconstruct the dialogue with the aid of the translation. But do not overdo it!

Watch out!
Some episodes contain a lot of material. The first episode is particularly full. Don’t overdo it! Progress at your own pace. Simply work on not more than 5 minutes of film following the recommended procedure, and continue slowly. Expect to spend about 250 hours on the course!
Reward yourself at the end of every unit, and especially after every test, as you have taken a big step towards learning German. If you are doing the course alone, there is nobody there to praise you, so you have to do this yourself!
And don’t forget: it works better with a touch of self-irony. That’s what we used, when we were writing this book.
And as for grammar: if you get nervous at the sight of the word, remember that you simply don’t need a lot of it if you only want to make yourself understood. Just try the online-exercises. And do them as many times as possible. But if you want to express yourself properly, then definitely look at the grammar. And if you’re really interested, read the footnotes too!

Have fun, and we wish you all the best with your venture into the German language!
Start

The video contains 10 episodes of a family soap opera, each of which is introduced by a didactic presentation and a practice session of the language structures required to understand the plot. The 10 episodes are preceded by the Start segment, which provides a language introduction without a plot. There is much to do in this segment - watch it in small portions. Repeat it several times and then use the book. Whenever necessary, watch the individual sequences again to complete the exercises.

At the end of this segment
- you will be able to establish contact with other people in German. You will be able to greet them, say goodbye to them, and say your name, age and where you live. You will be able to ask their name, and introduce a third person to them
- you will get to know the German alphabet, the numbers 1 – 100, the forms of the very important verb “sein” and other verbs in the present tense

1 Begrüßung / Ways of saying hello

When you meet someone you can say the following:
- Guten Morgen!1 - Good morning!
- Guten Tag!2 - Good day! Good afternoon!
- Guten Abend! - Good evening!
- Hallo! - Hello! Hi! (between friends, to children or when answering the phone)
- Na, du? - Well? (between young people, to children)

After saying hello, you can add:
- Wie geht's? How are you?

The other person can reply:
- Danke, gut. Fine, thanks.
- Es geht so. Not so bad.
- Danke, es geht so. Not so bad, thanks.

When leaving someone you can say the following:
- Auf Wiedersehen! - Goodbye!
- Tschüss! - Bye-bye! (between friends and to children)

When leaving someone at night you can say:
- Gute Nacht! Good night!

---

1 Achtung / Attention: In German all nouns start with a capital.
2 Achtung: In the south of Germany (in Süddeutschland) and in Austria (in Österreich) you will often hear “Grüß Gott!”, also “Servus” in Austria, and in Switzerland (in der Schweiz) “Grüezl!”
1.1 Say hello to the following people:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hallo , Manuel!</td>
<td>(Ulli Ogiewa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Elsbeth Hinz)</td>
<td>(Uschi Rydzewski)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Robert Tomašek)</td>
<td>(Harald Neumann)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 Match the numbers to the appropriate letters. How would you …?

1. greet someone that you know well  
2. wish someone a good night  
3. say goodbye to a stranger  
4. ask how someone is  
5. greet a stranger  
6. say goodbye to someone you know well  
7. give a positive answer to “How are you?”  

| 1. | a. Danke, gut. |
| 2. | b. Auf Wiedersehen! |
| 3. | c. Wie geht's? |
| 4. | d. Guten Tag! / Guten Morgen! |
| 5. | e. Tschüss! |
| 6. | f. Gute Nacht! |
| 7. | g. Hallo! |

1.3 Guess how they greet each other (paying attention to the regional usages)

1. München (Munich), at the Viktualien market: a middle-aged man, slightly cheeky / a very curvy lady selling vegetables
2. Berlin: a 70-year-old widow / a well-built new male tenant
3. Düsseldorf, Königsallee, at the red traffic lights: he's on a moped / she's on a BMW 1000 motorbike
4. Wien (Vienna): Franz Joseph and Karl, two old friends (born in 1918) at a café
5. Dresden, the Semper Opera House, at the premiere of the Aida: the female head of the Deutsche Bank / a secretary in the same dress
6. Köln (Cologne): a great-grandmother / her grandchild on the phone, at 8am on New Year's Day
2 Ich heiße ... Und du? / I am ... And you?

Germans distinguish between you and you!
It means that they don’t say you to everybody.
If they call people by their last name, they use a polite form: Sie
Pay attention to this phenomenon. Where can you see it?

Ways of introducing yourself:
- Ich bin Ulli / Cordula
- Ich heiße Ulli / Cordula
- Mein Name ist Ulli / Cordula

If you want to know a person’s name, you can choose from the following, depending on how well you know them:
- Wie heißt du?
- Wie ist dein Name?
- Wie heißen Sie?
- Wie ist Ihr Name?

If you want to introduce someone else, you can say: “Das ist ...” (This is ...) If you are asked “Wer ist das?”
(Who is that? answer “Das ist ...” (That is...)

2.1. Use these answers to reply to the list of questions, using a different voice for each answer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Wie heißt du?</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wie heißen Sie?</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wie ist Ihr Name?</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 Answer the following questions: “Das ist...”

3 Das Alphabet/ The alphabet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>/α/ (a:)</th>
<th>Anton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ä</td>
<td>/ä/ (ä:)</td>
<td>Ärger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>/b/ (be:)</td>
<td>Berta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>/ts/ (tse:)</td>
<td>Cäsar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch</td>
<td>/ʃ/ (sch)</td>
<td>Charlotte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>/d/ (de:)</td>
<td>Dora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>/e/ (e:)</td>
<td>Emil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>/f/ (ef)</td>
<td>Friedrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>/g/ (ge:)</td>
<td>Gustav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>/h/ (ha:)</td>
<td>Heinrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>/i/ (i:)</td>
<td>Ida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>/j/ (jot)</td>
<td>Julius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>/k/ (ka:)</td>
<td>Kaufmann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>/l/ (el)</td>
<td>Ludwig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>/m/ (em)</td>
<td>Martha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>/n/ (en)</td>
<td>Nordpol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>/o/ (o:)</td>
<td>Otto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ö</td>
<td>/ö/ (ö:)</td>
<td>Ökonom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>/p/ (pe:)</td>
<td>Paula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>/kv/ (ku:)</td>
<td>Quelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>/ʁ/ (er)</td>
<td>Richard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>/s/, /z/ (es)</td>
<td>Samuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sch</td>
<td>/ʃ/ (sch)</td>
<td>Schule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>/t/ (te:)</td>
<td>Theodor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>/u/ (u:)</td>
<td>Ulrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ü</td>
<td>/ʏ/ (y:)</td>
<td>Übermut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>/v/ (fau)</td>
<td>Viktor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>/v/ (ve)</td>
<td>Wilhelm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>/ks/ (iks)</td>
<td>Xanthippe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>/y/ (ypsilon)</td>
<td>Ypsilon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>/ts/ (tset)</td>
<td>Zacharias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ß</td>
<td>/s/ (estset)</td>
<td>Eszett</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listen to the pronunciation samples online. If you can’t do that, the following table can help you a little bit.

Reference: Oxford English Pronunciation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ä</td>
<td>pronounced like a long a (as in blame)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ö</td>
<td>a sound between e and u (like the ur in burden)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ü</td>
<td>a closed u sound (like the u in duty – but without the y sound that precedes it, same as French u, as in rue)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>before double consonants short (between a and u as in the Northern English fat) or, before a single consonant long as in father, but never as in tame. Note: ß counts as a single consonant, so Hauptstraße is pronounced “Howptshtrahsser”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au</td>
<td>pronounced like ou in pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee</td>
<td>pronounced like a long a (as in blame, Beethoven)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>pronounced like i in life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu / äu</td>
<td>pronounced like oi in spoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>pronounced before double consonants short as in middle or before single consonant long (like the ie in brief), but not as in life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ie</td>
<td>pronounced like ie in siege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ach, och, uch</td>
<td>pronounced here as a hard guttural exhalation (like the composer’s name Bach)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ech, ich</td>
<td>pronounced here as a softer palatal exhalation (as in a whispered y in yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>nearly always hard (as in gift, never – except for some foreign words - as in ginger)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ig</td>
<td>g here pronounced like the soft ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>pronounced like cv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>pronounced either with a glottal trill (like the French r, as in rue) or, in Southern Germany, with a rolled tongue (like the Spanish torro)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>before vowels pronounced like the s in vase, in the other cases like ss in guess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ß, ss</td>
<td>pronounced like the ss in pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sch</td>
<td>pronounced like the sh in shake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sp, st</td>
<td>at the start of a word or a syllable (or at the start of part of a word within a compound, e.g. “Buchstabieren”) are pronounced as though they were written shp, sht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>pronounced like t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>pronounced before double consonants short (like the oo in good), or before a single consonant long (like the oo in food, but more rounded), but not as in tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>pronounced like the f in fish, in words of Latin origin like the v in tv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>pronounced like the v in vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>pronounced like ts in Patsy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1 Pronunciation

Pay attention to your pronunciation. If you can’t use the online exercises, you can use the remote control to stop the video or the DVD, so that you can repeat the phrases you hear. Listen out for the following, and repeat them until you can copy the sounds exactly:

Guten Tag, Frau Hinz!
Na, wie geht’s?
Das ist Brigitte.
Wie ist Ihr Name?

Oh, Guten Morgen!
Ach, es geht so.
Wie heißt du denn?
Buchstabieren Sie bitte.

Guten Tag, Uschi!
Das ist Herr Neumann.
Ich heiße Viktor.
4 Zahlen / Numbers (1 - 100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>eins</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>elf</th>
<th>21</th>
<th>einundzwanzig</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>zehn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>zwei</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>zwölf</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>zweundzwanzig</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>zwanzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>drei</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>dreizehn</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>dreundzwanzig</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>dreißig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>vier</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>vierzehn</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>vierundzwanzig</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>vierzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>fünf</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>fünfzehn</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>fünfundzwanzig</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>fünfzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>sechs</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>sechzehn</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>sechszig</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>sechzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>sieben</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>siebzehn</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>siebenundzwanzig</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>siebzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>acht</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>achtzehn</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>achtundzwanzig</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>achtzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>neun</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>neunzehn</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>neunundzwanzig</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>neunzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>zehn</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>zwanzig</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>dreißig</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>hundert</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The numbers from 13 to 19 are formed without any conjunction (e.g. dreizehn), the numbers above twenty include und (dreundzwanzig)*

4.1 Fill in the missing letters:

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>z]</td>
<td>_ei</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>_ier</td>
<td>_er</td>
<td>_en</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>zwölf</td>
<td><em>acht</em></td>
<td>_en</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dü__</td>
<td></td>
<td>_ezh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dre__</td>
<td></td>
<td>_zehn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sieben</td>
<td></td>
<td>_ehten</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>acht</td>
<td></td>
<td>_zhn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>neun</td>
<td></td>
<td>_zehn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>zehn</td>
<td></td>
<td>_zehn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Wie die Zeit vergeht ... / As time goes by ...

To ask a person's age, you can say “Wie alt bist du?” (to a friend or a child) or “Wie alt sind Sie?” (to a stranger or slight acquaintance).

The answer: Ich bin zwanzig (Jahre alt).

If you ask a woman how old she is, follow her reply with “Das ist nicht wahr!” (That can't be true!)

Your first compliment in German – it's bound to please!

5.1 Match the answers with the questions

1. Hallo. Wie geht's?
   a. Ich bin 30 (Jahre alt)

2. Wie ist Ihr Name?
   b. Danke, es geht.

3. Wer ist das?
   c. Ich bin 6.

4. Wie alt sind Sie?
   d. Manuel.

5. Wie heißt du?
   e. Das ist Robert.

6. Wie heißen Sie?
   f. Elsbeth Hinz.

7. Wie alt bist du?
   g. Mein Name ist Tina Heidermann.
6  The present tense of “sein”

In this first section you will become familiar with some forms of the verb “sein” (to be).

Here is a table of the present tense. Warning: the verb “sein” is irregular!

|     |     
|-----|-----
| ich | bin |
| du  | bist|
| Sie | sind|
| er / sie / es | ist |
| wir | sind |
| ihr | seid |
| Sie | sind |
| sie | sind |

You always use the form of the third person plural if you have a formal relationship with a person. This form always begins with a capital letter.

As an English native speaker perhaps you feel like a German child. For some years you can call everybody du, but at a certain age you have to change and call adults like your teachers Sie. This is really embarrassing at the beginning.

You will learn the forms step by step. For the moment you really need to know:

Ich bin Lino.

Wer bist du?       Wer sind Sie?

Wer ist das?

6.1 Complete with the correct forms of “sein”

1. Das ________ Kai-Lino.
2. Ich ________ Tina.
3. Du ________ Manuel.
4. Wer ________ Sie?

I am Kai-Lino.           Ich bin Kai-Lino.

7  Noch ein paar Informationen / Some more information

Revise the sequence where Tina and Ulli meet. Try to remember what they say about themselves.

To describe where you live, you need the verb wohnen (+ in). You see the typical German verb ending: -en. This ending changes according to the different persons.

For someone talking about themselves (ich), most German verbs end in -e, for example:

Ich wohne in München. (I live in Munich.)

If like Tina and Ulli you have no children, you would say “Ich habe keine Kinder” (I have no children).

Otherwise you would say: Ich habe ein (1) Kind, zwei (2) Kinder, drei (3) Kinder” etc.

In spoken language the final –e of the verb is often missing. You often can hear:

Ich hab’ keine Kinder. Ich wohn’ in Düsseldorf.
7.1 Who is that? Write and speak the phrases as in the example

1. Martin Bauer
   18 Jahre
   Köln

2. Monika Schuster
   34 Jahre
   Düsseldorf

3. Katrin Müller
   22 Jahre
   Berlin

4. Peter Reinberg
   48 Jahre
   Bern

5. Kristina Klinger
   65 Jahre
   Dortmund

7.1 I am ... Write and speak the phrases as in the example

Now try repeating the above information as though you were the person speaking:

Ich bin Martin Bauer. (I am Martin Bauer)
Ich bin 18 (Jahre alt). (I am 18 years old.)
Ich wohne in Köln. (I am living in Cologne)
8 Geographie?? / Don’t know much about geography …

Which German cities are mentioned in the video? Please tick the ones you heard.

☐ Dortmund  ☐ Bonn  ☐ Köln  ☐ Berlin  ☐ Essen  ☐ Düsseldorf  ☐ Dresden  ☐ Bremen  ☐ Hannover  ☐ München  ☐ Hamburg  ☐ Velbert-Langenberg

Please listen to the extract again and pay special attention to the pronunciation. How does Eileen pronounce the ü in Düsseldorf and the ö in Köln (Cologne)? You would like to know where certain towns are situated? If so, please ask in the following way: "Wo liegt Dortmund (Bonn etc.)?" (Where is… ?)

If the answer "in Deutschland" is not enough, please consult the map and see whether the city is in the north (im Norden), in the south (im Süden), in the west (im Westen) or in the east (im Osten). You can also check in which region, in which "Bundesland" (federal state) it is.

8.1 Where do these cities actually lie?


Berlin liegt im Osten. Und Kiel? Kiel ______________________________
9 The verbs in the present tense

Let's look at a normal verb like wohnen. You see the typical German ending -en. This ending changes according to the different persons. We call this conjugation. You will see that sometimes you don't have to change anything.

The verbs wohnen (to live/to be at home) and heißen (to be called), which occur in the first episode, are conjugated like this (we put the polite form of 'you' at the end of the table):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>wohn-en</th>
<th>to live</th>
<th>hei-ß-en</th>
<th>to be called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ich (I)</td>
<td>wohnen</td>
<td>live</td>
<td>heiße</td>
<td>am called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>du (you)</td>
<td>wohnst</td>
<td>live</td>
<td>heißt</td>
<td>are called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>er/sie/es (he/she/it)</td>
<td>wohnt</td>
<td>lives</td>
<td>heißt</td>
<td>is called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wir (we)</td>
<td>wohnen</td>
<td>live</td>
<td>heißen</td>
<td>are called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ihr (you)</td>
<td>wohnt</td>
<td>live</td>
<td>heißt</td>
<td>are called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sie (they)</td>
<td>wohnen</td>
<td>live</td>
<td>heißen</td>
<td>are called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sie (you)</td>
<td>wohnen</td>
<td>live</td>
<td>heißen</td>
<td>are called</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Achtung/ Note: Most verbs in German are conjugated in this way.

9.1 Try to conjugate!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>buchstabieren</th>
<th>sein</th>
<th>heißen</th>
<th>gehen (to go)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(I) i</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(you) d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(he/she/it)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(we) e_ /s_/ /e_</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(we) w_</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(you) i_</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(they) s_</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(you) s_</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(polite form)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Achtung/ Note: Practise the conjugation every time you learn a new verb!
Start – Lösungen

1.2 1.g; 2.f; 3.b; 4.c; 5.d; 6.e; 7.g


Wie heißen Sie? / Wie ist Ihr Name? – Ich heiße Harald Neumann. / Ich bin Tina Heidermann. / Mein Name ist Elsbeth Hinz. / Robert Tomašek.

2.2 Das ist Brigitte. / Das ist Cordula. / Das ist Tina. / Das ist Elsbeth. / Das ist Lucie. / Das ist Susanne.

4.1 zwei, vier, sieben, drei, zwanzig, neun, einundzwanzig, zwölf, achtzehn, fünf, dreißig, elf, sechs, acht

5.1 1.b; 2.f/g; 3.e; 4.a; 5.d; 6.f/g; 7.c

6.1 1. ist; 2. bin; 3. bist; 4. sind


7.2 Ich bin Monika Schuster. Ich bin 34 Jahre alt. Ich wohne in Düsseldorf.

9.1 ich buchstabiere, du buchstabierst, er (sie, es) buchstabiert, wir buchstabieren, ihr buchstabiert, sie buchstabieren, Sie buchstabieren / ich bin ..., du bist ..., sie ist ..., wir sind ..., ihr seid ..., sie sind ..., Sie sind / ich heiße ..., du heißt ..., er heißt ..., wir heißen ..., ihr heißt ..., sie heißen ..., Sie heißen / ich gehe, du gehst, es geht, wir gehen, ihr geht, sie gehen, Sie gehen.