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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)

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Was ist los in Hauptstraße 117? German for beginners. Workbook accompanying the video

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in collaboration with Susanne Hecht

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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 <i>Common European Framework of Reference</i>
Content	Level A1 and A2.1 of the <i>Common European Framework of Reference</i> With reference to the <i>Roman Model of Profile Deutsch</i> : Carlo Serra Borneto et altri (2003): <i>Ein "europäisches" Curriculum für den Studiengang "Lingua tedesca" – Das "Römische Modell"</i> , Università di Roma I „La Sapienza“
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Online-Exercises - Report Sheet

Sign your work already done to get an overview:

Episode	Pronunciation	Cloze- Dialogues	Dictation	Reading/ Listening	Imagination	Speaking	Grammar
Start							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							

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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 assisted 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: online
St P5
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!

1.1 Say hello to the following people:

Guten Tag, Frau.....! – Guten Tag, Herr ! - Hallo! – Guten Morgen, wie geht's?



Hallo , Manuel!

_____ (Ulli Ogiewa)



(Elsbeth Hinz) _____

_____ (Uschi Rydzewski)



(Robert Tomašek) _____

_____ (Harald Neumann)



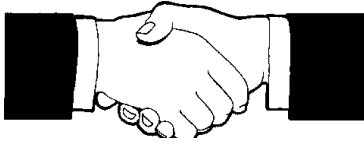
1.2 Match the numbers to the appropriate letters. How would you ...?

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. greet someone that you know well | a. Danke, gut. |
| 2. wish someone a good night | b. Auf Wiedersehen! |
| 3. say goodbye to a stranger | c. Wie geht's? |
| 4. ask how someone is | d. Guten Tag! / Guten Morgen! |
| 5. greet a stranger | e. Tschüss! |
| 6. say goodbye to someone you know well | f. Gute Nacht! |
| 7. give a positive answer to "How are you?" | 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 première 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 heiÙe ... 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 | <i>I'm Ulli / Cordula</i> |
| - Ich heiÙe Ulli / Cordula | <i>I'm called Ulli / Cordula</i> |
| - Mein Name ist Ulli / Cordula | <i>My name is Ulli / Cordula</i> |

online
St D3

If you want to know a person's name, you can choose from the following, depending on how well you know them:

online
St D2

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| - Wie heiÙt du? | - <i>What's your name? (to a child, between young people)</i> |
| - Wie ist dein Name? | |
| - Wie heiÙen Sie? | - <i>What's your name? (to an adult stranger)</i> |
| - 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:

Ich heiÙe Harald Neumann. – Ich bin Tina Heidermann. – Ich heiÙe Kai-Lino.
Mein Name ist Elsbeth Hinz. – Robert TomaÙek. – Manuel.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| - Wie heiÙt du? | _____ |
| | _____ |
| - Wie heiÙen Sie? | _____ |
| | _____ |
| - Wie ist Ihr Name? | _____ |
| | _____ |



2.2 Answer the following questions: “Das ist...”



3 Das Alphabet/ The alphabet

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

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

ä = pronounced like a long **a** (as in **blame**)
ö = a sound between **e** and **u** (like the **ur** in **burden**)
ü = a closed **u** sound (like the **u** in **duty** – but without the **y** sound that precedes it, same as French **u**, as in **rue**)
a = 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 “Howpshtrahsser”
au = pronounced like **ou** in **pound**
ee = pronounced like a long **a** (as in **blame**, **Beethoven**)
ei = pronounced like **i** in **life**
eu / äu = pronounced like **oi** in **spoil**
i = pronounced before double consonants short as in **middle** or before single consonant long (like the **ie** in **brief**), but not as in **life**
ie = pronounced like **ie** in **siege**
ach, och, uch = **ch** pronounced here as a hard guttural exhalation (like the composer’s name **Bach**)
ech, ich = **ch** pronounced here as a softer palatal exhalation (as in a whispered **y** in **yes**)
g = nearly always hard (as in **gift**, never – except for some foreign words - as in **ginger**)
ig = g here pronounced like the soft **ch**

j = pronounced like **y**
q = pronounced like **cv**
r = 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**)
s = before vowels pronounced like the **s** in **vase**, in the other cases like **ss** in **guess**
ß, ss = pronounced like the **ss** in **pass**
sch = pronounced like the **sh** in **shake**
sp, st = 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**
th = pronounced like **t**
u = 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**
v = pronounced like the **f** in **fish**, in words of Latin origin like the **v** in **tv**
w = pronounced like the **v** in **vine**
z = pronounced like **ts** in **Patsy**



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)

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

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

online
St D4

4.1 Fill in the missing letters:

z__ei	__ier	si__ben	dre__	zw__nzig	__eun	ein__ndzwanzig
zwöl__	acht__ehn	fün__	dreißi__	e__f	__echs	__cht

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).

online
St D1

The answer: I am 20 (years old)

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

online
St G4

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 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!

	sein		to be
ich	bin	I	am
du	bist	you (familiar singular)	are
Sie	sind	you (formal, singular or plural)	are
er / sie / es	ist	he/ she/ it	is
wir	sind	we	are
ihr	seid	you (familiar plural)	are
Sie	sind	you (formal, singular or plural)	are
sie	sind	they	are

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.

3. Du _____ Manuel.

2. Ich _____ Tina.

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

Das ist Martin Bauer.
(*This is Martin Bauer.*)

Er ist achtzehn (Jahre alt).
(*He is 18 years old.*)

Er wohnt in Köln.
(*He lives in Cologne.*)

Das ist Monika Schuster.

Sie ist _____

Sie wohnt _____



2. Monika Schuster
34 Jahre
Düsseldorf



3. Katrin Müller
22 Jahre
Berlin



4. Peter Reinberg
48 Jahre
Bern



5. Kristina Klinger
65 Jahre
Dortmund

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

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.

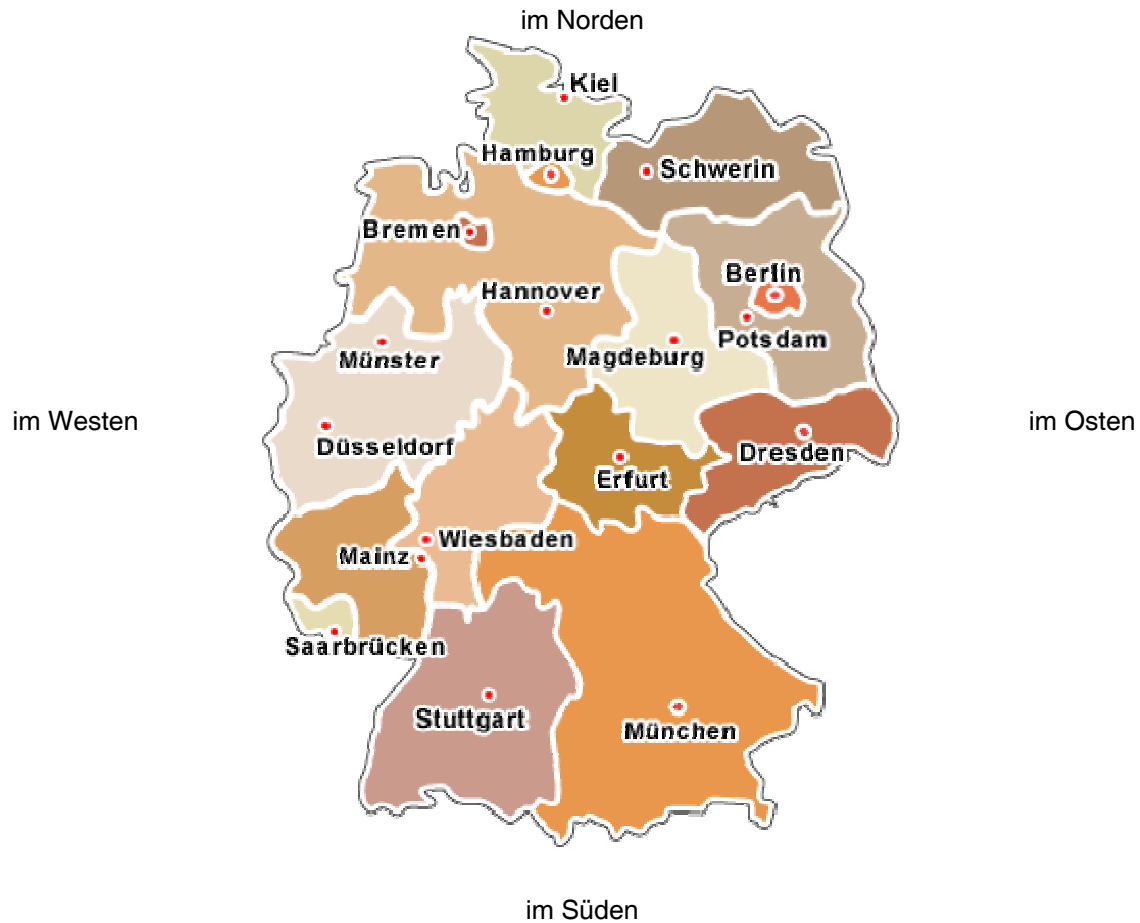
- Dortmund Bonn Köln Berlin Essen Düsseldorf
 Dresden Bremen Hannover München Hamburg Velbert-Langenberg

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?

online
St P2

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?

online
1 D3

Berlin – Kiel – Schwerin – Saarbrücken – Dresden – Düsseldorf – Hamburg – Stuttgart – München

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.

online
St G3

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):

Person	wohn-en	to live	heiß-en	to be called
ich (I)	wohne	live	heiße	am called
du (you)	wohnst	live	heißt	are called
er/sie/es (he/she/it)	wohnt	lives	heißt	is called
wir (we)	wohnen	live	heißen	are called
ihr (you)	wohnt	live	heißt	are called
sie (they)	wohnen	live	heißen	are called
Sie (you)	wohnen	live	heißen	are called

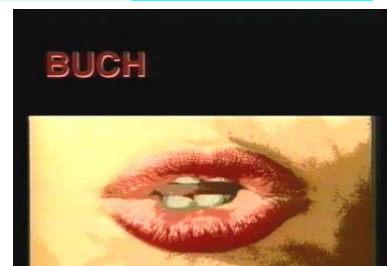
Achtung/ Note: Most verbs in German are conjugated in this way.

9.1 Try to conjugate!

Person	buchstabieren	sein	heißen	gehen (to go)
(I) i _ _				
(you) d _				
(he/she/it) e _ / s _ _ / e _				
(we) w _ _				
(you) i _ _				
(they) s _ _				
(you) (polite form) S _ _				

online
St G2

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

1.3 1. Grüß Gott 2. Guten Tag 3. Hallo! – Na, du! 4. Servus! 5. Guten Abend. 6. Hallo – Guten Morgen!

2.1 Wie heißt du? – Manuel. / Ich heiße Kai-Lino.

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

7.1 Das ist Monika Schuster. Sie ist 34 Jahre alt. Sie wohnt in Düsseldorf. / Das ist Katrin Müller. Sie ist 22 Jahre alt. Sie wohnt in Berlin. / Das ist Peter Rheinberg. Er ist 48 Jahre alt. Er wohnt in Bern. / Das ist Kristina Klinger. Sie ist 65 Jahre alt. Sie wohnt in Dortmund.

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.