

## Chapter 1

### A wie Anfang (p. 14)

This textbook introduces you to German-speaking countries. The pictures below give you clues about where our journey begins. Match the correct text with the pictures.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Can you say anything else about the city and the country in question?

### Jetzt geht's los!

In the first chapter, Hanna Lahti returns from a work trip and takes a cab home from the railway station.

#### In this chapter you will learn:

- to talk about yourself
- to respond in conversation
- numbers from 21 to 100
- to conjugate regular verbs
- personal pronouns
- to conjugate the verbs *sein* (=to be) and *haben* (= to have)

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**Noun gender:** German nouns are either masculine (**der** Hauptbahnhof, **der** Taxifahrer), neuter (**das** Taxi, **das** Schloss) or feminine (**die** Frau, **die** Finnin).

Try to memorize the gender when you learn the noun. All nouns are capitalized in German.

**Sprechen wir mal!** (p. 17)**Introducing yourself****Woher kommen Sie?** Where are you from? (polite form)**Ich komme aus Finnland / Deutschland / Österreich / der Schweiz.** I'm from Finland / Germany / Austria / Switzerland.**Wo wohnen Sie?** Where do you live? (polite form)**Ich wohne in Wien / in Österreich.** I live in Vienna / in Austria.**Ich bin Finne/Deutscher/Österreicher/Schweizer.** I am a

Finn/German/Austrian/Swiss. (male)

**Ich bin Finnin/Deutsche /....** I am a Finn/German... (female)**Was sind Sie von Beruf?** What do you do for a living? (polite form)**Ich bin Architekt(in)/Fotograf(in)/Student(in).** I am an architect/a photographer/a student.**The –in ending means that you are referring to a woman.****Look up in an online dictionary three professions that are important for you.****An active listener**

The listener also plays an active role in a conversation. He/she comments on what he/she hears and thus shows his/her interest.

**Schön!****Nice!****Ach so!****Really!****Interessant!****Interesting!****Wirklich?****Really?****Alles klar!****“Everything is clear!” Got it!****Genau!****Exactly!**

Wie bitte?	Pardon? Excuse me?
Entschuldigung!	Excuse me!
Ich verstehe nicht.	I don't understand.

Danke schön!	Thank you!
Bitte schön!	You are welcome!

Have a chat with a couple of students in your class. Ask where they are from, where they live, and what they do for a living. Remember to greet your partner and introduce yourself.

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**1. Read the clues to complete the crossword puzzle. Add the correct article in front of the nouns.**

1. again 2. with pleasure 3. time 4. but 5. woman 6. to live 7. to speak 8. Germany 9. exactly 10. no 11. to study 12. What does this word mean?

**2. a) Look up the following expressions in the chapter text.**

1. Good morning! 2. (to) home 3. excuse me! 4. where from 5. from Finland 6. German (language) 7. in Austria 8. I work (as) 9. I study 10. profession / job

**b) Fill the blanks with appropriate words in the discussion. You'll find help in exercise 2a.**

**Grammar** (p. 19)

**Personal pronouns:**

singular: **ich, du er/es/sie** (I, you, he/it/she)

plural: **wir, ihr sie, Sie** (we, you, they, you polite form)

Write the polite form with a capital **S**. The polite form *Sie* can be used to address one person or more people. The personal pronoun *ihr* (you plural) is the plural of *du* (you singular).

In German there are three different personal pronouns in the third person singular (he, she, it):

The third person masculine form **er** (he/it) refers to male individuals and all nouns that take the article **der**.

The neuter form **es** (it) refers to all nouns that take the article **das**.

The feminine form **sie** (she/it) refers to female individuals and all nouns that take the article **die**.

### **The verb sein (= to be)**

How are the following sentences expressed in the text?

The woman is home again. \_\_\_\_\_

Are you an Austrian? \_\_\_\_\_

I am German. \_\_\_\_\_

**Underline the verbs in the sentences and fill in the missing verbs in the table.**

- The verb *sein* is an irregular verb.

sein (= to be)	
ich	
du	bist
er/es/sie	
wir	sind
ihr	seid
sie	sind
Sie (polite form)	

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**3. Fill in the missing forms of the verb sein (= to be).****The verb *haben* (= to have / to own)**

Read the sentences out loud and translate them into your native language.  
Underline the verbs and complete the table.

<b>haben (= to have / to own)</b>	
ich	
du	
er/es/sie	
wir	haben
ihr	habt
sie	haben
Sie (polite form)	

- the 2nd and the 3rd person singular forms of the verb haben are irregular
- other forms of this verb are regular

**4. Fill in the missing forms of the verb haben.**

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**5. a) Fill in the missing forms of the verbs sein and haben.****b) Tell your partner about yourself using the phases you find in 5a.****The conjugation of regular verbs in the present tense**

Read the sentences out loud and translate them into your native language.

Underline the verbs and fill in the verb forms of *kommen*.

	kommen (= to come)	endings
ich		
du		
er/es/sie		
wir		
ihr		
sie		
Sie (polite form)		

To conjugate regular German verbs, remove the "-en" from the infinitive:

kommen → komm-

and then add personal endings: singular (-e, -st, -t) and plural (-en, -t, -en)

If the stem form ends in a 't' or a 'd', add an 'e' in the 2<sup>nd</sup> person and 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular forms and in the 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural to make pronunciation easier

→ **wart-en** (= to wait): du wartest, er/es/sie wartet, ihr wartet.

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Fill in the correct forms of the following verbs.

	wohnen (=to live)	machen (= to make)	heißen (= to be called)	arbeiten (= to make)
ich				
du				
er/es/sie				
wir				
ihr				
sie				
Sie (polite form)				

**6. a) Conjugate the following verbs orally with your partner.**

**b) Vienna is very popular among tourists. Fill in the correct forms of the given verbs.**

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**7. Form sentences with the given words. Remember to conjugate the verb.**

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**8. Share some information yourself using the given words. Remember to conjugate the verbs.**

**Your partner responds to you using phrases from *Sprechen Sie mal!*. Then switch roles.**

### **Numbers from 21 to 100**

**Repeat the numbers and practice your pronunciation. Note that German expresses numbers “backwards”: 24 is “four and twenty”.**

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**9. How much does a taxi fare cost in Vienna? Write out the fares in letters.**

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**10. a) Listen to the three conversations in the taxi and answer the questions. Read the new phrases first.**

dort drüben	over there
Das macht 10 Euro.	That comes to 10 Euros.
Stimmt so.	Keep the change.
frei	free
Entschuldigung!	Excuse me!
Wie viel?	How much?

- a) What time of day it is?  
 b) How much does the taxi fare cost?  
 c) What is the exact address?

**10. b) You catch a taxi in Vienna. Form pairs, one of you is the driver and the other is the passenger. Have a conversation in a taxi varying the underlined phrases. Then switch roles.**

(p. 27) **11. You get acquainted with a fellow guest in your hotel in Austria.**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Good afternoon! / (Hello!)</b>	Guten Tag!
Guten Tag! Wie heißen Sie? / Wie ist Ihr Name?	<b>Good afternoon! / (Hello!) What's your name?</b>
<b>I am ... / My name is ... / And what's your name?</b>	Ich bin ... / Ich heiße... / Mein Name ist ... / Und wie heißen Sie? / Und wie ist Ihr Name?
Ich heiße ... / Mein Name ist ...	<b>My name is ...</b>
<b>Nice to meet you! Where are you from? / Where do you come from?</b>	Freut mich! Woher kommen Sie?
Ich komme aus ... / Und Sie? Wo wohnen Sie?	<b>I am from ... / I come from ... / What about you? Where do you live?</b>
<b>I live in ...</b>	Ich wohne in ...
Schön! Was sind Sie von Beruf?	<b>Nice! What do you for a living?</b>
<b>I am a student. What about you?</b>	Ich bin Student(in). Und Sie?
Ich bin Lehrer(in). / Ich arbeite als Lehrer(in).	<b>I am a teacher. / I work as a teacher.</b>
<b>Welcome to Austria!</b>	Willkommen in Österreich!
Danke!	<b>Thank you!</b>