

Chapter 1

A wie Anfang (p. 12)

Tell about Hanna's day in German.

Jetzt geht's los!

In the first chapter, Hanna gets a surprising job offer.

In this chapter you will learn:

- to tell about your day
- to make an appointment
- perfect tense of irregular verbs.

Sprechen wir mal!

Making an appointment

Wollen wir uns heute/am Abend/morgen treffen?

Shall we meet today/tonight/tomorrow?

Hast du heute Zeit?

Do you have time today?

Wollen wir essen gehen / ins Kino gehen?

Shall we go to eat something / to the cinema?

Das klingt gut! / Gerne!

Sounds good! / I'd love to!

Wann/Wo wollen wir uns treffen?

When/Where shall we meet?

Vielleicht im Café Central um sechs Uhr?

Perhaps in Café Central at six o'clock?

Passt dir/Ihnen um sieben Uhr?
Is at seven ok for you / (polite form)?

Wie wäre es morgen/am Freitag?
What about tomorrow / on Friday?

Vielleicht am Wochenende?
Perhaps on the weekend?

Abgemacht! / Einverstanden! / Bis dann!
Agreed! / See you then!

Das passt mir gut.
That works fine for me.

Das passt mir leider nicht.
Unfortunately that doesn't work for me.

Tut mir leid, aber da bin ich verabredet.
I'm sorry, but I have an appointment then.

Ich habe leider keine Zeit.
Unfortunately I don't have time.

Talk with your partner. Take turns in suggesting something to do and agree on when you are going to meet.

Excercises

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1. a) Tell about the chapter to your partner in English using the keywords.

1. new direction
2. e-mail
3. job offer
4. project
5. after work
6. coffee shop
7. to phone
8. to meet

b) Find the words in the chapter and write them on the lines. Then tell your partner about the chapter in German.

2. Fill in the missing words according to the hints.

1. restaurant
2. plans
3. weekend
4. job offer
5. Of course (not)
6. message
7. next week
8. direction
9. project
10. It's a deal!

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3. a) What do you say in the following situations?

1. You ring your friend.
2. You ask, if (s)he has time.
3. You ask, when and where are you going to meet.
4. You suggest a time and a place to meet.
5. You agree to a suggestion.
6. You end the phone call.

b) Practise making an appointment with your partner using the expressions in 3.a. Check also *Sprechen wir mal!*

4. a) Collect the expressions of time used in the chapter.

b) Write sentences about your day/week using the expressions in 4.a. Then tell your partner, what you did.

5. Listen to Hanna and Julia's phone calls. Write down the times that you hear.

Grammar (p. 18)

Perfect tense of regular verbs - revision

- In spoken German, perfect tense is the most common tense, when talking about the past. This is normally translated using imperfect tense.

Find following sentences in the chapter.

The email upset me a little.

Mr. Moser made her a job offer.

He told about a project.

- With regular verbs, the past perfect tense is built in the following manner:

apuverbi	+	ge-	verbin vartalo	-t/-et*
haben tai sein		(=partisiipin perfekt)		

*The ending is -et, if the word is otherwise hard to pronounce.

machen → **gemacht**

- Conjugate the auxiliary verb according to the subject.
- Build the past participle (ge-form) as shown above.
- In the main clause, the verbs are on their usual places: auxiliary verb _____ (where?), main verb _____ (where?).

- With **separable verbs** the prefix “ge” comes _____ (where?) (e.g. aufgeregt).
- Perfect tense is built **without the prefix ge**, if the verb
 - ends **-ieren**
 - starts with the prefixes **be-, emp-, ent-, er-, ge-, ver-, zer-, miss-** (e.g. erzählen → erzählt).

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6. Fill in the missing verbs in perfect tense.

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Perfect tense of irregular verbs

Many common verbs are irregular. Their past participle forms (ge-forms) have to be memorized.

Fill in the missing verbs using the chapter. What is the infinitive of each verb?

- The ge-form (past participle) of the irregular verbs is formed in this manner:

auxiliary verb	ge-	verb stem	-en
haben/sein	(=past participle)		

- There are usually changes in the verb stem.
- You can find a list of the irregular verbs at the end of the book on page 208.
- The same rules that apply for the regular verbs, apply also for the irregular ones:
- The auxiliary verb is conjugated according to _____ (whom?) The ge-form (past participle) is _____ (where?).

- With **separable verbs** the prefix “ge” comes
_____ (where?)
- Perfect tense is built **without the prefix ge**, if the verb
 - ends **-ieren**
 - starts with the prefixes **be-, emp-, ent-, er-, ge-, ver-, zer-, miss-** (e.g. erzählen → erzählt).

Verb *sein* as auxiliary of perfect tense

Find the following sentence in the text.

After work, Hanna went to Café Jelinek.

- The auxiliary is *sein*, if the verb expresses
 - movement from one place to another (e.g. gehen, kommen, fahren, reisen, fliegen=*to fly*)
 - a change in the state (e.g. auf/wachen, ein/schlafen=*to fall asleep*)
 - Also some other verbs have *sein* as auxiliary (e.g. sein, werden, bleiben, passieren=*to happen*)

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7. a) Fill in the table the present tense (3rd person sg.), past participle and the auxiliary verb as in the example.

b) Build sentences in perfect tense with your partner using the table below.

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8. Build sentences in perfect tense with the given words.

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9. Say the sentences in perfect tense with your partner.

10. Do the following dialog with your partner. Say the bold lines in German. Your partner can help, if needed.

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11. Listen to the conversation of Hanna and Julia twice. On the second time, decide if the statements are true or false.

1. Julia has a lot of plans for the weekend.
2. Hanna has read the weather forecast and knows that the weather will be nice on the weekend.
3. Hanna suggests a hike to Julia.
4. Julia doesn't want to wake up very early.
5. They arranged to meet at eleven.

12. Read, what Hanna says about Vienna, and then answer the questions.

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13. Write 5 to 10 sentences about what you did last weekend. Then tell your partner about your weekend.