Lektion 1+2 (lesson 1+2)

German based on English [GboE method]

Learn German based on English words and structures. Activate your German you already know.

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Vorwort

Foreword

Mein Name ist Steffen and I graduated with the *Master of Education* in *English speaking languages and cultures* and *Spanish language and literature* at the University of Bremen, Germany in 2013. Once I started to teach German (my mother tongue) at a language school (besides English and Spanish) I realized how difficult German can be when it is taught the "normal/ traditional" way (this is probably also how you have learnt a foreign language in school – if you have learnt one). I was looking for a way to teach German a lot easier since many students struggle with the complicated German grammar and most students simply want to start speaking right away without all the theory. This is when I finally came up with the idea to create German lessons based on what you know from English to make learning as natural and easy as possible for you.

This German course based on similarities with English will teach you how to create and speak German by using words and structures which you already are familiar with from English. Find out how easy and similar many German words and structures are. There are thousands of identical words in modern English and modern German due to its same Germanic roots. Also, both languages share many words that have Latin (e.g. French) roots.

In addition, you will learn *(lernen)* a useful selection of the 100 most frequently used words of the German language. Some of these "Top 100 Words" have little or no similarities with English, however by using effective memorization techniques you will notice that these words are easy for you to remember as well. Furthermore, the German vocabulary and sentence structures will be repeated in exercises throughout this course, so you'll find yourself learning them without even trying.

You might ask yourself: Is that possible? Will I even learn a German I can use with German speakers if this course teaches a German which is mainly based on what I know as an English speaker? The answer is: yes. The similarities to English exist to an extent which allows you to communicate the basics of the German language. This course is different from the traditional German courses because it focuses almost exclusively on similarities with English in order to reach the most possible communication outcome. With thousands of similar words and simple structures this communication goal is possible! It is about breaking down German to its essentials with only one goal: basic communication without having to study much.

In contrast, "traditional" German courses teach you words and grammar that have no or little connection to English – which is of course part of the German language reality but not necessary if you want to build up basic communication skills or if you want to start out learning German by activating what you already know.

This course is designed for you to keep German as simple as possible with a quick learning effect!

As Arthur Ashe, an American professional tennis player once said:

"Start where you are. Use what you have. Do what you can."

What does science say?

"It is a general and basic law of any kind of learning that we associate new elements, items and structures with elements, items and structures already stored in our memory."

Gerhard Neuner (German language scientist)

"If I had to reduce all of educational psychology to just one principle, I would say this: The most important single factor influencing learning is what the learner already knows. Ascertain this and teach him accordingly."

David Paul Ausubel (American educational psychologist)

"[...] From the very beginning learners profit from similarities they perceive, especially formal similarities, which help them to establish cross-linguistic equivalences."•

Hakan Ringbom (language scientist)

"[...] The learner uses what he already knows about language, in order to make sense of new experience."

William Littlewood (language scientist)

Table of contents

Situation: Arrival at a German, Swiss or Austrian airport, transfer to the hotel

What you learn: Say what you need, what you look for and what (public transportation) you take, the German "Akkusativ" (accusative), more Top 100 Words (most frequent German words)

Words: 187 new words

Pronunciation audio files: 32:03 minutes

Speaking video lessons: 41:40 minutes

Situation: At the hotel

What you learn: Say who you are, what you would like, what you have, how you like things, persons and situations, more Top 100 Words (most frequent German words)

Words: 240 new words

Pronunciation audio files: 39:43 minutes

Speaking video lessons: 77:04 minutes

Three simple steps: How to learn

1. Study this document

Do the **exercises for each lesson** by simply following the instructions. You learn all the new words and sentences to communicate!

2. Pronounce the words with audio files

Even though English and German have the same Germanic roots, sounds can sound entirely different from English. However, it is not as difficult to pronounce German as you might think! With a little practice you'll soon become familiar with the sounds of German and even the most difficult words will be easy once you're used to them.

Therefore, this language course includes **pronunciation audio files** for each lesson. I recommend you to listen to the words and repeat them loudly after each lesson or step by step after each exercise or word list – whatever you prefer! This will be the best way for you become familiar with the beautiful German sounds!

3. Practice speaking with the videos

Each lesson has its own **videos to practice speaking**. You repeat words and structures by speaking words and phrases and you even create whole sentences yourself!

Glossar

Glossary

Umlaut

The so called "Umlaut" are two dots on the vocals: *ä, ö, ü*. If your device does not easily let you write the "Umlaut" it is as well possible to write these letters as follows:

ä = ae

ö = oe

ü = ue

Also:

ß = ss

Nomen *(noun)***:**

A word that refers to a thing, person, substance, place, event, or quality.

→ Doktor (doctor), Kohle (coal), Region (region) and (Kuh) cow are all *Nomen* (nouns).

Rule: The first letter of a noun in German <u>always</u> starts with a capital letter!

Verb *(verb)*:

A word that describes an action, experience or condition.

→ rennen (to run), fühlen (to feel), finden (to find) are all *Verben* (verbs)

Adjektiv *(adjective)*:

A word that describes a noun or pronoun.

→ gut (good), laut (loud), intelligent (intelligent) are all *Adjektive* (adjectives)

Nomen *(nouns)* and its genders

As you might have heard, the German language has three different genders for nouns.

→ maskulin (masculine), feminin (feminine) and Neutrum (neuter)

The abbreviations in this language course are as follows:

→ maskulin (m.)

→ feminin (f.)

→ Neutrum (n.)

In contrast, the English language has only one gender: neuter *(a, the)*

Cognates

Words of languages that have the same roots, are related or in some way similar.

"Full Cognates"

A word creation to refer to cognates which are 100% the same words in German and English (spelled exactly the same way, but might have a slightly different pronunciation).

"Half Cognates"

A word creation to refer to cognates which are around 50% the same words in German and English (you will be able to recognise them and it will still be fairly easy to remember them).

"Top 100 Word"

A word from the list of the 100 most frequently used words in the German language.

"Power Word"/ "Power Verb"

A word which is very powerful in terms of being very useful for communication in the German language.

Lektion Nummer 1: Ankunft - Deutschland/ Österreich/ Schweiz

Lesson number 1: Arrival - Germany/ Austria/ Switzerland

Instant vocabulary (Full Cognates)

Here are 32 identical German nouns for you to use right away.

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/312076668

Alphabet n.   ____ _____

Auto n.   ____ _____

Bank f.   ____ _____

Bar f.   ____ _____

Bus m.   ____ _____

Café n.   ____ _____

Computer m.   ____ _____

Club m.   ____ _____

Euro m.   ____ _____

Fastfood n.   ____ _____

Festival n.   ____ _____

Gate n.   ____ _____

Hospital m.   ____ _____

Hotel n.   ____ _____

Hostel n.   ____ _____

Kiosk m.   ____ _____

Laptop m.   ____ _____

Lounge f.   ____ _____

Name m.   ____ _____

Person f.   ____ _____

Potential n.   ____ _____

Restaurant n.   ____ _____

Safe m.   ____ _____

Service m.   ____ _____

Supermarkt m.   ____ _____

Ticket n.   ____ _____

Terminal m./ n.   ____ _____

Theater n.   ____ _____

Tram f.	____ _____
Transporter m.	____ _____
Tutor m.	____ _____
Van m.	____ _____

Neue Wörter

New words

Audio file:

Top 100 Word/ Power Verb

ich = *I*

Sie = *you* (formal)

The **ich** is similar to English, you only need to add a **-ch** to the **i**. Note that the letter **i** looks like a cobra snake – it indeed makes a cobra sound combined with the **-ch**.

Top 100 Word/ Power Verb

The German word for *I need* is **ich brauche**.

Imagine the funny image of a **bra u**nd **Che** Guevara – *I need* to laugh. ;-)

The German word for *you need* is **Sie brauchen**.

Top 100 Word/ Power Verb/ Half Cognate

The German word for *I search* (I look for) is **ich suche**.

Imagine a zoo is looking for a zookeeper. *I search* a **zooke**eper, **ich suche**.

The German word for *you search* is **Sie suchen**.

Top 100 Word/ Power verb

The German word for *I take* is **ich nehme**.

The German word for *you take* is **Sie nehmen**.

German based on English

Imagine a friend is single and happy about it and you say: "*you* don't *take* **n**o **men**".

Top 100 Word/ Half cognate

The German word for *a/an* is **ein** or **eine**.

Ein sounds similar to *an* and is used for masculine and neuter nouns, **eine** is used for feminine nouns.

ein = a (masculine [m.])

ein = a (neuter [n.])

eine = a (feminine [f.])

Power Word

The German word for *a train* is **Bahn (f.)**.

Imagine the word **ba**rn, there are usually a lot of animals in it. In a **Bahn** you share your space as well, but usually with human passengers.

Top 100 Word / Half cognate

The German word for *and* is **und**.

You only need to replace the letter *a* with **u**.

Top 100 Word/ Half Cognate

The German word for *for* is **für**.

You only need to replace the letter *o* with **ü**.

Power Words/ Half Cognates

To learn simple **greetings** is essential. Also, here you can find similarities with English. Please fill in the English translations.

	06:00h – 11:00h	11:00h - 18:00h	18:00h - …	Before you go to bed	24 hours
Deutsch	Guten Morgen!	Guten Tag!	Guten Abend!	Gute Nacht!	Hallo!

Englisch					

Power Word

The German word for *(good)bye* is **tschüs**.

Imagine you are saying the Italian ciao with a slightly different ending.

Deutsch klar und präzise

German clear and precise

The German language distinguishes between **formal "Sie"** (formal you - which is used in situations in which you want to address one person or several people formally, i.e. persons you don't know/ which you meet for the first time) and **informal "du"** (informal you - which is used in informal situations with persons you know/ who are friends). As an adult you also use the **informal "du"** for kids and teenagers you know or don't know. On the other hand kids and teenagers will speak to adults using the **formal "Sie"** if they don't know the adult very well. Kids addressing each other use the **informal "du".** In this language course we will stick to the **formal "Sie"** which you will need more when dealing with German speaking people you meet for the first time. The **informal "du" (**and the other personal pronouns: he/she/it, we, etc.) will be introduced during the course and once you have completed all 10 lessons :-).

Lerntipp für Nomen

Learn/ study tip for nouns

To remember well each noun with its gender write down each noun with its article next to the noun on the lines, for example next to the instant vocabulary word list above. If you do it you are more likely to remember each noun with its corresponding article (ein, eine) in the long term.

Example:

Auto m.   ein Auto

Bank f.   eine Bank

Computer n.   ein Computer

Übung 1A

German based on English

Exercise 1A

See how well you remembered your new German words. Match the words by writing the corresponding letters into the brackets or connect the translations with lines.

[ ] ich   a) I

[ ] ich brauche   b) you (formal)

[ ] eine (feminin)   c) a/an (masculine, neuter)

[ ] ein (maskulin, Neutrum)   d) a/an (feminine)

[ ] Sie (formell)   e) I need

[ ] ich nehme   f) and

[ ] eine Bahn   g) you search

[ ] und   h) I take

[ ] Sie suchen   i) a train

[ ] ich suche   j) (good)bye

[ ] Sie nehmen   k) you need

[ ] für   l) I search (I look for)

[ ] tschüs   m) you take

[ ] Sie brauchen   n) for

[ ] guten Abend   o) good morning

[ ] hallo   p) good day

[ ] guten Morgen   q) good evening

[ ] guten Tag   r) hello

Antworten zu Übung 1A

Answers to exercise 1A

1. ich; 2. Sie (formell); 3. ein (maskulin, Neutrum); 4. eine (feminin); 5. ich brauche; 6. und; 7. Sie suchen; 8. eine Bahn; 9. ich nehme; 10. tschüs; 11. Sie brauchen; 12. ich suche; 13. Sie nehmen; 14. für

Cognates-Kategorie 1: c/k

German based on English

You can make these English cognate words (nouns and adjectives) into German by changing c to k.

Differences: c/k

Words: 34

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/312076557/571fc4bef5

America: Amerika n.   ____ _____

architect: Architekt m.   ____ _____

Atlantic: Atlantik m.   ____ _____

boycott: Boykott m.   ____ _____

cactus: Kaktus m.   ____ _____

camel: Kamel n.   ____ _____

camera: Kamera f.   ____ _____

combination: Kombination f.   ____ _____

decadent: dekadent   _____

dialect: Dialekt m.   ____ _____

direct: direkt   _____

doctor: Doktor m.   ____ _____

document: Dokument n.   ____ _____

effect: Effekt m.   ____ _____

exact: exakt   _____

fact: Fakt n./ m.   ____ _____

factor: Faktor m.   ____ _____

focus: Fokus m.   ____ _____

helicopter: Helikopter m.   ____ _____

incompetent: inkompetent   _____

instinct: Instinkt m.   ____ _____

local: lokal   _____

logic: Logik f.   ____ _____

music: Musik f.   ____ _____

nectar: Nektar m.   ____ _____

object: Objekt n.   ____ _____

panic: Panik f.   ____ _____

perfect: perfekt   _____

perspective: Perspektive f.   ____ _____

reaction: Reaktion f.   ____ _____

scandal: Skandal m.   ____ _____

transaction: Transaktion f.   ____ _____

vacuum: Vakuum n.   ____ _____

zinc: Zink n.   ____ _____

Cognates-Kategorie 2: sh/sch

In German the English _sh_ sound is spelled **sch** by adding the letter **c**.

Differences: sh/sch

Words: 14

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/312076593

Bangladesh: Bangladesch   _____

bush: Busch m.   ____ _____

English: englisch, Englisch n.   ____ _____

fetish: Fetisch m.   ____ _____

Finnish: finnisch, Finnisch n.   ____ _____

fish: Fisch m.   ____ _____

harsh: harsch   _____

Irish: irisch, Irisch n.   _____

marsh: Marsch f.   ____ _____

shimmer: Schimmer m.   ____ _____

shock: Schock m.   ____ _____

shrill: schrill   _____

Spanish: spanisch, Spanisch n.   _____

stockfish: Stockfisch m.   ____ _____

Cognates-Kategorie 3: ph/f

In German and English the f sound is sometimes spelled with f or ph. This does not follow a pattern neither in English nor in German, you just need to try to remember the spelling.

Differences: ph/ f

German based on English

Words: 2

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/312076624

photo: Foto n.   _____ _____

elephant: Elefant m.   _____ _____

Cognates-Kategorie 4: add an -e

For a number of words you only need to add an e to get the German word. Please note that the following differences which we have already come across apply here as well.

Differences: add an e to the end, capital letters for nouns, c/k, sh/sch, ph/f

Words: 59

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/312076638

android: Androide m.   _____ _____

ash: Asche f.   _____ _____

attack: Attacke f.   _____ _____

ballad: Ballade f.   _____ _____

bard: Barde m.   _____ _____

best: beste   _____

bomb: Bombe f.   _____ _____

bull: Bulle m.   _____ _____

cannibal: Kannibale m.   _____ _____

cathedral: Kathedrale f.   _____ _____

charm: Charme m.   _____ _____

class: Klasse f.   _____ _____

component: Komponente f.   _____ _____

constant: Konstante f.   _____ _____

cress: Kresse f.   _____ _____

crust: Kruste f.   _____ _____

diagonal: Diagonale f.   _____ _____

end: Ende n.   _____ _____

epoch: Epoche f.   _____ _____

escort: Eskorte f.   _____ _____

expert: Experte m.   _____ _____

hall: Halle f.   ____ _____

herd: Herde f.   ____ _____

hymn: Hymne f.   ____ _____

icon: Ikone f.   ____ _____

inner: innere   _____

lamp: Lampe f.   ____ _____

legend: Legende f.   ____ _____

list: Liste f.   ____ _____

lung: Lunge f.   ____ _____

lymph: Lymphe f.   ____ _____

mask: Maske f.   ____ _____

mass: Masse f.   ____ _____

maxim: Maxime f.   ____ _____

melon: Melone f.   ____ _____

method: Methode f.   ____ _____

palm: Palme f.   ____ _____

period: Periode f.   ____ _____

pick: Picke f.   ____ _____

pill: Pille f.   ____ _____

pistol: Pistole f.   ____ _____

press: Presse f.   ____ _____

pyramid: Pyramide f.   ____ _____

ramp: Rampe f.   ____ _____

revolt: Revolte f.   ____ _____

rind: Rinde f.   ____ _____

rival: Rivale m.   ____ _____

roll: Rolle f.   ____ _____

ruin: Ruine f.   ____ _____

sandal: Sandale f.   ____ _____

sect: Sekte f.   ____ _____

siren: Sirene f.   ____ _____

sock: Socke f.   ____ _____

sort: Sorte f.   ____ _____

spiral: Spirale f.   ____ _____

urn: Urne f.   ____ _____

vandal: Vandale m.   ____ _____

violin: Violine f.   ____ _____

will: Wille m.   ____ _____

Übung 1B

Exercise 1B

These German words aren't as obvious as the words in other categories. Try to match the equivalent German words from the pool below and write them with the article (ein, eine) on the lines.

1. baker: ____ _____

2. bakery: ____ _____

3. bed: ____ _____

4. brochure: ____ _____

5. canteen: ____ _____

6. centre: ____ _____

7. cream: ____ _____

8. crystal: ____ _____

9. friend: ____ _____

10. house: ____ _____

11. hut: ____ _____

12. lesson: ____ _____

13. lime: ____ _____

14. mattress: ____ _____

15. milk: ____ _____

16. passenger: ____ _____

17. passport: ____ _____

18. path: ____ _____

19. pepper: ____ _____

20. perfume: ____ _____

21. rice: ____ _____

22. school: ____ _____

23. second: ____ _____

24. shoe: ____ _____

25. stadium: ____ _____

26. sugar: ____ _____

27. terrace: ____ _____

28. visa: ____ _____

29. water: ____ _____

30. wine: ____ _____

Pool:

Kristall m.	Schule f.	Passagier m	Schuh m.
Pfeffer m.	Wasser n.	Freund m.	Kantine f.
Bäckerei f.	Pfad m.	Hütte f.	Limette f.
Sekunde f.	Milch f.	Lektion f.	Wein m.
Broschüre f.	Parfüm n.	Visum n.	Terrasse f.
Haus n.	Matratze f.	Pass m.	Bäcker m.
Zentrum n.	Zucker m.	Reis m.	Stadion n.
Creme f.	Bett n.		

Antworten zu Übung 1B

Answers to exercise 1B

1. ein Bäcker; 2. eine Bäckerei; 3. ein Bett; 4. eine Broschüre; 5. eine Kantine; 6. ein Zentrum; 7. eine Creme; 8. ein Kristall; 9. ein Freund; 10. ein Haus; 11. eine Hütte; 12. eine Lektion; 13. eine Limette; 14. eine Matratze; 15. eine Milch; 16. ein Passagier; 17. ein Pass; 18. ein Pfad; 19. ein Pfeffer; 20. ein Parfüm; 21. ein Reis; 22. eine Schule; 23. eine Sekunde; 24. ein Schuh; 25. ein Stadion; 26. ein Zucker; 27. eine Terrasse; 28. ein Visum; 29. ein Wasser; 30. ein Wein

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/312076721

Lerntipp
Learning/ study tip
I encourage you to guess whenever you see a German word that looks like English. You will get it right most of the time just like you did in this exercise!

Deutsch klar und präzise
German clear and precise

German based on English

Grammar advice: accusative

For male nouns the article **ein** becomes **einen** after: **ich brauche/ Sie brauchen, ich suche/ Sie suchen/ ich nehme/ Sie nehmen/ für** and after all the other verbs you will learn in this course.

For example:

(ein Bus [m.]; ein Mann [m.])

Ich suche **einen** Bus für **einen** Mann.

Übung 1C: Übersetze auf Englisch

Exercise 1C: Translate into English

Write out the English. If you prefer it is also possible to translate in your mind and check your answers.

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/312076739

1. Ich brauche ein Visum.

2. Ich nehme eine Kamera.

3. Guten Tag! Ich suche ein Hotel in Berlin.

4. Ich nehme eine Bahn.

5. Ich suche ein Stadion in Hamburg.

6. Sie suchen eine Bäckerei.

7. Ich suche einen Freund: Peter

8. Ich brauche eine Lampe für eine Kamera.

9. Ich suche einen Fisch.

10. Ich nehme einen Bus. Tschüs.

11. Sie brauchen einen Supermarkt.

12. Sie nehmen ein Hostel. Gute Nacht!

13. Sie suchen eine Kathedrale in Berlin.

14. Guten Morgen! Ich suche eine Bank für eine Transaktion.

15. Ich brauche einen Pass in Deutschland.

16. Ich suche einen Doktor für eine Pille.

17. Guten Abend! Ich nehme ein Taxi für ein Hotel.

18. Hallo! Ich suche ein Restaurant für Fast Food.

19. Sie suchen eine Bank für eine Transaktion.

German based on English

20. Ich suche einen Passagier, Name: Patrick Meyer.

21. Guten Tag, ich nehme eine Creme, ein Parfüm und ein Wasser. Tschüs.

22. Hallo! Sie brauchen eine Matratze für ein Haus.

23. Ich suche Milch, Zucker, Pfeffer, Reis, Fisch und eine Limette für eine Kantine.

Antworten zu Übung 1C

Answers to exercise 1C

1. I need a visa.

2. I take a camera.

3. Good day! I search (I look for) a hotel in Berlin.

4. I take a train.

5. I search (I look for) a stadium in Hamburg.

6. You search (you look for) a bakery.

7. I search (I look for) a friend: Peter.

8. I need a lamp for a camera.

9. I search (I look for) a fish.

10. I take a bus. (Good)bye.

11. You need a supermarket.

12. You take a hostel. Good night!

13. You search (you look for) a cathedral.

14. Good morning! I search (I look for) a bank for a transaction.

15. I need a passport in Germany.

16. I search (I look for) a doctor for a pill.

17. Good evening! I take a taxi for a hotel.

18. Hello! I search (I look for) a restaurant for Fast Food.

19. You search (you look for) a bank for a transaction.

20. I search (I look for) a passenger, name: Patrick Meyer.

21. Good day, I take a cream, a perfume and a water. (Good)bye.

22. Hello! You need a mattress for a house.

23. I search (I look for) milk, sugar, pepper, rice, fish and a lime for a canteen.

Neue Wörter gelernt

New words learned

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/312076710

Deutschland = Germany[1]

Deutsch klar und präzise

German clear and precise

- In German you don't really distinguish between "I take" and "I am taking", "I search" and "I am searching", etc. You can just use the present tense for both meanings: ich nehme, ich suche, etc.

- You can use the preposition **in** for cities and countries like in English.

Übung 1D

Exercise 1D

In German, if you want to negate a thing (a noun) you simply put a **k**- before the indefinite article. It's very simple. For example:

German:

Ich brauche ein Visum → Ich brauche **k**ein Visum

Ich nehme eine Kamera → Ich nehme **k**eine Kamera

English:

I need a visa → I need no visa

I take a camera → I take no camera.

But be careful, also the **accusative** applies here:

German:

Ich suche ein**en** Bus → Ich suche **k**ein**en** Bus.

English:

I search (I look for) a bus → I search (I look for) no bus.

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[1] Historically the term "Germanien" was also used for the region, but for today's nation-state not anymore.

German based on English

Note: Of course you wouldn't really say it in English like this with "no" but explained this way it makes it far more easy for you to understand how the concept work.

Let's do some exercises. Fill in the gaps to negate the articles:

1. Ich brauche _____ Visum.

2. Ich nehme _____ Kamera.

3. Guten Tag! Ich suche _____ Hotel in Berlin.

4. Ich nehme _____ Bahn.

5. Ich suche _____ Stadion in Hamburg.

6. Sie suchen _____ Bäckerei.

7. Ich suche _____ Freund.

8. Ich brauche _____ Lampe für eine Kamera.

9. Ich suche _____ Fisch.

10. Ich nehme _____ Bus. Tschüs.

11. Sie brauchen _____ Supermarkt.

12. Sie nehmen _____ Hostel. Gute Nacht!

13. Sie suchen _____ Kathedrale.

14. Ich suche _____ Bank für _____ Transaktion.

15. Ich brauche _____ Pass in Deutschland.

16. Ich suche _____ Doktor für _____ Pille.

17. Ich nehme _____ Taxi für _____ Hotel.

18. Ich suche _____ Restaurant für Fast Food.

19. Sie suchen _____ Bank für _____ Transaktion.

20. Ich suche _____ Passagier.

21. Guten Tag, ich nehme _____ Creme, _____ Parfüm und _____ Wasser. Tschüs.

22. Hallo! Sie brauchen _____ Matratze für _____ Haus.

23. Ich suche Milch, Zucker, Pfeffer, Reis, Fisch und _____ Limette für _____ Kantine.

Antworten zu Übung 1D

Answers to exercise 1D

1. kein; 2. keine; 3. kein; 4. keine; 5. kein; 6. keine; 7. keinen; 8. keine; 9. keinen; 10. keinen; 11. keinen; 12. kein; 13. keine; 14. keine, keine; 15. keinen; 16. keinen, keine; 17. kein, kein; 18. kein; 19. keine, keine; 20. keinen; 21. keine, kein, kein; 22. keine, kein; 23. keine, keine

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/312076763

Übung 1E

Exercise 1E

Write the German words on the lines.

1. I   _____

2. you (formal)   _____

3. a/an (masculine, neuter)   _____

4. a/an (feminine)   _____

5. I need   _____

6. and   _____

7. you search   _____

8. a train   _____

9. I take   _____

10. (good)bye   _____

11. you need   _____

12. I search (I look for)   _____

13. you take   _____

14. for   _____

15. good evening   _____

16. hello   _____

17. good morning   _____

18. good day   _____

Antworten zu Übung 1E

Answers to exercise 1E

1. ich; 2. Sie (formell); 3. ein (maskulin, Neutrum); 4. eine (feminin); 5. ich brauche; 6. und;
7. Sie suchen; 8. eine Bahn; 9. ich nehme; 10. tschüs; 11. Sie brauchen; 12. ich suche; 13.
Sie nehmen; 14. für; 15. guten Abend; 16. hallo; 17. guten Morgen; 18. guten Tag

Übung 1F: Übersetze auf Deutsch

https://germanbasedonenglish.com/

Exercise 1F: Translate into German

Now that you have a good starting vocabulary you are ready to create some German. Write out the German, then check your answers.

1. I need no camera.

2. I take a hostel. Good night!

3. You need no visa.

4. Good day! I search (I look for) a supermarket.

5. You take no hotel.

6. You search (you look for) a perfume, a water and a cream.

7. Good evening! I need a taxi for a hotel in Hamburg.

8. You need no doctor for a pill.

9. I search (I look for) a train.

10. Hello! I need a bank for a transaction in Germany.

11. Good morning! I need a mattress for a house.

12. You need sugar, milk, pepper, fish, rice and a lime for a canteen.

13. You search (you look for) a passenger, name: Klaus Schmidt.

14. I search (I look for) a cathedral.

15. You need no auto in Berlin.

16. I search (I look for) a bus for a festival.

17. I need a second.

18. You search (you look for) no bakery.

19. Hello! I need a ticket for a theatre.

20. You take a tram for a stadium, no train. (Good)bye.

Antworten zu Übung 1F

Answers to exercise 1F

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/311409022

1. Ich brauche keine Kamera.

2. Ich nehme ein Hostel. Gute Nacht!

3. Sie brauchen kein Visum.

4. Guten Tag! Ich suche einen Supermarkt.

5. Sie nehmen kein Hotel.

6. Sie suchen ein Parfüm, ein Wasser und eine Creme.

7. Guten Abend! Ich brauche ein Taxi für ein Hotel in Hamburg.

8. Sie brauchen keinen Doktor für eine Pille.

9. Ich suche einen Zug.

10. Hallo! Ich brauche eine Bank für eine Transaktion in Deutschland.

11. Guten Morgen! Ich brauche eine Matratze für ein Haus.

12. Sie brauchen Zucker, Milch, Pfeffer, Fisch, Reis und eine Limette für eine Kantine.

13. Sie suchen einen Passagier, Name: Klaus Schmidt.

14. Ich suche eine Kathedrale.

15. Sie brauchen kein Auto in Berlin.

16. Ich suche einen Bus für ein Festival.

17. Ich brauche eine Sekunde.

18. Sie suchen keine Bäckerei.

19. Hallo! Ich brauche ein Ticket für ein Theater.

20. Sie nehmen eine Tram für ein Stadion, keinen Zug. Tschüs.

🎧 **Exercise 1G: Listen to the pronunciation audio files and repeat the German words loudly**

Click on the link for the collection: https://vimeo.com/album/5693127

🎥 **Exercise 1H: Practice speaking with the videos for this lesson**

Click on the link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mgopf7oQ9kM

For more information and lessons visit us on:

https://germanbasedonenglish.com/

Lektion Nummer 2: Beim Hotel

Lesson number 2: At the hotel

Instant vocabulary (Full Cognates)

Here are 116 identical **German adjectives** for you to use right away.

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/312901984

abrupt

abstinent

absurd

anal

analog

arrogant

banal

beige

bilateral

bitter

blind

blond

brutal

clean (drugs)

clever

cool

diagonal

digital

down (Emotion f.)

elegant

emotional

extravagant

fair

formal

fundamental

global

golden

high (drugs)

horizontal

ideal

illegal

immanent

impotent

in

intelligent

international

intolerant

irrational

irrelevant

latent

lax

legal

liberal

linear

live

loyal

lunar

marginal

maximal

medial

medium (Steak n.)

mental

mild

militant

minimal

modular

multilateral

nasal

national

neutral

normal

OK

okay

optimal

optional

oral

orange

orthodox

orthogonal

oval

parallel

paranoid

paranormal

permanent

persistent

pink

prominent

prompt

proportional

pyramidal

rapid

rational

redundant

regional

relevant

robust

sentimental

sexy

sinister

solar

solid

solo

stellar

still

stupid

suboptimal

super

superb

tolerant

total

transparent

triumphal

trivial

turbulent

unfair

unilateral

universal

unorthodox

urban

vaginal

vegan

verbal

virulent

warm

well done (Steak n.)

wild

Instant vocabulary (Full Cognates)

Here are 59 identical **German nouns** for you to use right away.

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/312901946

Adapter m.   ____ _____

Alternative f.   ____ _____

Babysitter m.   ____ _____

Deck n.   ____ _____

Deodorant n.   ____ _____

Dessert n.   ____ _____

Expedition f.   ____ _____

Grapefruit f.   ____ _____

Genre n.   ____ _____

Hamburger m.   ____ _____

Highlight n.   ____ _____

Hobby n.   ____ _____

Information f.   ____ _____

Inspiration f.   ____ _____

Jackpot m.   ____ _____

Jeans f.   ____ _____

Jersey m. (clothing)   ____ _____

Kebab m.   ____ _____

Ketchup n., m.   ____ _____

Land n.   ____ _____

Management n.   ____ _____

Massage f.   ____ _____

Mast m.   ____ _____

Mayonnaise f.   ____ _____

Motto n.   ____ _____

Museum n.   ____ _____

Musical n.   ____ _____

Notebook n.   ____ _____

Nation f.   ____ _____

Olive f.   ____ _____

Orange f.   ____ _____

Omelette n.   ____ _____

Pack n.   ____ _____

Panorama n.   ____ _____

Papaya f.   ____ _____

Party f.   ____ _____

Pardon m.   ____ _____

Pullover m.   ____ _____

Pudding m.   ____ _____

Recycling n.   ____ _____

Regatta f.   ____ _____

Religion f.   ____ _____

Routine f.   ____ _____

Sandwich n., m.   ____ _____

Sauna f.   ____ _____

Schnaps m.   ____ _____

Steak n.   ____ _____

Sushi n.   ____ _____

Tango m. (dance)   ____ _____

Teenager m.   ____ _____

Tourist m.   ____ _____

T-Shirt n.   ____ _____

Ventilator m.   ____ _____

Veranda f.   ____ _____

Wakeboard n.   ____ _____

Whirlpool m.   ____ _____

Winter m.   ____ _____

Yacht f. (also: Jacht)   ____ _____

Yoga m., n.   ____ _____

Neue Wörter

New words

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/312902008

Top 100 Word

The German word for _the_ is **der**/ **die**/ **das**.

der = the (masculine [m.])

die = the (feminine [f.])

das = the (neuter [n.])

Deutsch klar und präzise

German clear and precise

For male nouns the article **der** becomes **den** after: **ich brauche**/ **Sie brauchen, ich suche**/ **Sie suchen**/ **ich nehme**/ **Sie nehmen**/ **für** and after all the other verbs you will learn in this course.

For example:

[der Bus; masculine] [der Mann; masculine]

Ich suche **den** Bus für **den** Mann.

Top 100 Word/ Half Cognate

The German word for _here_ is **hier**.

You only need to replace: ere → ier (h<u>ere</u> → h<u>ier</u>). It is pronounced as in English.

Top 100 Word/ Half Cognate

The German word for _there_ is **da** or **dort**.

Imagine you are playing darts. You are throwing the arrows from here to **da/ dort**.

Top 100 Word/ Power Verb

The German word for _I am_ is **ich bin**.

Imagine that German speakers introduce themselves by referring to a **bin**, a storage, to express what they have inside - what they are.

The German word for _you are_ is **Sie sind**.

Imagine a person drinking some glasses of ab**sinth** and you say: **Sie sind** betrunken, _you are_ drunk.

Top 100 Word/ Half Cognate/ Power Verb

The German word for _it is_ is **es ist**.

For _it_ you only need to replace: **es** → it

For _is_ you only need to add: t (is → **ist**)

Top 100 Word/ Power Verb

The German word for _I would like_ is **ich möchte**.

Imagine you say "I would like to order a nice cup of tea" and all you get is a **mock tea**.

The German word for _you would like_ is **Sie möchten**.

Top 100 Word/ Power Verb / Half Cognate

The German word for _I have_ is **ich habe**.

You only need to replace: v → b (ha<u>v</u>e → ha<u>b</u>e)

The German word for _you have_ is **Sie haben**.

Power Verb / **Top 100 Word** / **Half Cognate**

The German word for *I find* is **ich finde**.

You only need to add: e (find → find<u>e</u>)

The German word for *you find* is **Sie finden**.

Note: In German it is also used to express what you think about somebody or something.

Top 100 Word

The German word for *too/ also/ as well* is **auch**.

Imagine you are at an **auc**tion, of course you want to get something *as well*!

Top 100 Word/ Half Cognate

The German word for *far/wide* is **weit**.

The word sounds the same as in English, just with a t-sound instead of a d-sound.

Written you only need to replace: ide → eit (w<u>ide</u> → w<u>eit</u>)

Example: die Distanz ist **weit**.

Top 100 Word/ Half Cognate

The German word for *near* is **nah**.

You only need to replace: ear → ah (n<u>ear</u> → n<u>ah</u>)

Example: Die Distanz ist **nah**.

Übung 2A

Exercise 2A

See how well you remembered your new German words. Match the words by writing the corresponding letters into the brackets or connect the translations with lines.

German
based

on
English

[ ] Sie sind	a) I am
[ ] da/dort	b) here
[ ] ich bin	c) you are
[ ] hier	d) there
[ ] es ist	e) it is

[ ] ich möchte	f) I find
[ ] Sie haben	g) you find
[ ] Sie finden	h) you would like
[ ] Sie möchten	i) you have
[ ] ich finde	j) I would like

[ ] ich habe	k) near
[ ] weit	l) too/ also/ as well
[ ] auch	m) I have
[ ] nah	n) far/ wide

[ ] der	o) the (feminine)
[ ] die	p) the (neuter)
[ ] das	q) the (masculine)
[ ] die	r) the (Plural)

Antworten zu Übung 2A

Answers to exercise 2A

a) ich bin; b) hier; c) Sie sind; d) da/dort; e) es ist; f) ich finde; g) Sie finden; h) Sie möchten; i) Sie haben; j) ich möchte; k) nah; l) auch; m) ich habe; n) weit; o) die; p) das; q) der; r) die

Übung 2B

Exercise 2B

Full Cognates/ Half Cognates

Luckily the months (German: Monate) are quite similar to English. It should be easy for you to recognize the words. Luckily <u>all German months are masculine</u>.

a) Connect the words with lines.

Oktober	January
Januar	February
Mai	March
Juli	April
Februar	May
Dezember	June
September	July
April	August
Juni	September
März	October
August	November
November	December

Dezember, Januar, Februar = Winter m.

Juni, Juli, August = Sommer m.

b) Write down the German Monate in the chronological order one the lines and then the two seasons:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

German based on English

Antworten zu Übung 2B

Answers to exercise 2B

Januar, Februar, März, April, Mai, Juni, Juli, August, September, Oktober, November, Dezember, Winter, Sommer

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/312902037

Übung 2C

Exercise 2C

Half Cognates

Now these are a bit trickier, but not impossible. Try to recognize the weekdays (German: Wochentage). Luckily all German Wochentage are masculine.

a) Connect the words with lines.

Dienstag	Monday
Sonntag	Tuesday
Donnerstag	Wednesday
Montag	Thursday
Freitag	Friday
Mittwoch	Saturday
Samstag	Sunday

Samstag + Sonntag = Wochenende n.

b) Write down the German Wochentage in the chronological order one the lines:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____   = _____

Antworten zu Übung 2C

Answers to exercise 2C

Montag, Dienstag, Mittwoch, Donnerstag, Freitag, Samstag, Sonntag, Wochenende n.

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/312902069

Deutsch klar und präzise

German clear and precise

If you want to say <u>on</u> Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, etc. you use the word: **am**

→ am Montag, am Dienstag, am Mittwoch, etc.

→ am + Wochentag (weekday)

If you want to say <u>in</u> January,, February, March, etc. you use the word: **im**

→ im Januar, im Feburar, im März

→ im + Monat (month)

Übung 2D

Exercise 2D

These German words aren't as obvious as the words in the other categories. Try to match the equivalent German words from the pool below and write them with the article (der, die, das) on the lines.

1. bakery: ____ _____
2. bed: ____ _____
3. centre: ____ _____
4. chapel: ____ _____
5. coast: ____ _____
6. day.   ____ _____
7. fountain: ____ _____

8. gondola: ____ _____

9. group: ____ _____

10. hut: ____ _____

11. jungle: ____ _____

12. lantern: ____ _____

13. metropolis: ____ _____

14. mill: ____ _____

15. mosque: ____ _____

16. orchestra: ____ _____

17. palace: ____ _____

18. ship: ____ _____

19. smith: ____ _____

20. stadium: ____ _____

21. street: ____ _____

22. terrace: ____ _____

23. territory: ____ _____

24. thicket: ____ _____

25. universe: ____ _____

26. volcano ____ _____

27. way: ____ _____

28. week ____ _____

29. world: ____ _____

Pool:

Bäckerei f.	Bett n.	Metropole f.	Schmied m.
Weg m.	Kapelle f.	Orchester n.	Küste f.
Gruppe f.	Dschungel m.	Gondel f.	Moschee f.
Zentrum n.	Straße f.	Fontäne f.	Tag m.
Terrasse f.	Universum n.	Mühle f.	Woche f.
Schiff n.	Hütte f.	Palast m.	Laterne f.
Dickicht n.	Welt f.	Stadion n.	Territorium n.
Vulkan m.			

Antworten zu Übung 2D

Answers to exercise 2D

1. die Bäckerei; 2. das Bett; 3. das Zentrum; 4. die Kapelle; 5. die Küste; 6. der Tag; 7. die Fontäne; 8. die Gondel; 9. die Gruppe; 10. die Hütte; 11. der Dschungel; 12. die Laterne; 13. die Metropole; 14. die Mühle; 15. die Moschee; 16. das Orchester; 17. der Palast; 18. das Schiff; 19. der Schmied; 20. das Stadion; 21. die Straße; 22. die Terrasse; 23. das Territorium; 24. der Dickicht; 25. das Universum; 26. der Vulkan; 27. der Weg; 28. die Woche; 29. die Welt

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/312902100

Deutsch klar und präzise

German clear and precise

"Every noun has a gender, and there is no sense or system in the distribution; so the gender of each must be learned separately and by heart. There is no other way. To do this one has to have a memory like a memorandum-book."

Mark Twain: The Awful German Language

Fortunately, it is not entirely true what the author Mark Twain once stated, as we have already learned that all German Wochentage (weekdays) and Monate (months) are masculine. However, for most nouns we have to try to remember which noun goes with which article. I will reveal some guidelines to determine the articles of some categories of nouns in the section "Extra-Material" at the end of the course.

Übung 2E: Übersetze auf Englisch

Exercise 2E: Translate into English

Write out the English. If you prefer you can translate in your mind and check your answers with the answers at the bottom of the page.

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/312902132

1. Der Weg ist weit.

2. Die Bäckerei ist nah.

3. Das Stadion in Hamburg ist ideal für Sport.

4. Ich möchte einen Kebab und ein Sandwich.

German based on English

5. Der Tourist ist clever, cool und total tolerant.

6. Sie sind arrogant und unfair.

7. Ich brauche ein Taxi am Montag, am Dienstag, am Mittwoch, am Donnerstag und am Freitag.

8. Der Juli ist warm hier in Berlin.

9. Ich bin blond, clever und intelligent.

10. Sie sind super.

11. Es ist elegant, extravagant und optimal hier.

12. Ich möchte ein Bett.

13. Sie möchten ein Steak und Schnaps.

14. Ich habe ein T-Shirt, einen Pullover und eine Jeans.

15. Sie haben Hobbys: Wakeboard, Yoga und Party.

16. Ich finde das Museum hier total okay.

17. Sie finden das Musical da/dort.

18. Die Metropole ist weit.

19. Der Weg ist auch nah.

20. Der August ist warm, ideal für ein T-Shirt.

21. Ich finde die Straße auch relevant für die Metropole.

22. Sie finden den April auch mild.

23. Ich möchte eine Terrasse und einen Ventilator im Juni, im Juli und im August.

24. Es ist irrelevant. Ich habe keine Information.

25. Am Samstag und am Sonntag ist Wochenende - ein Highlight! Total cool!

Antworten zu Übung 2E

Answers to exercise 2E

1. The way is wide/ far (= long distance).

2. The bakery is near.

3. The stadium in Hamburg is ideal for sport.

4. I would like a kebab and a sandwich.

5. The tourist is clever, cool and totally tolerant.

6. You are arrogant and unfair.

7. I need a taxi on Monday, on Tuesday, on Wednesday, on Thursday and on Friday.

8. The July is warm here in Berlin.

9. I am blond, clever and intelligent.

10. You are super (= great).

German based on English

11. It is elegant, extravagant and optimal here.

12. I would like a bed.

13. You would like a steak and schnaps.

14. I have a t-shirt,a pullover and a jeans.

15. You have hobbies: wakeboard, yoga and party.

16. I find the museum here totally okay.

17. You find the musical there.

18. The metropolis is far.

19. The way is also near.

20. The August is warm, ideal for a t-shirt.

21. I find the street also relevant for the metropolis.

22. You find the April also mild.

23. I would like a terrace and a ventilator in June, in July and in August.

24. It is irrelevant. I have no information.

25. On Saturday and on Sunday is weekend – a highlight! Totally cool.

Übung 2F

Exercise 2F

Write the German words on the lines.

1. you are _____

2. there _____

3. I am _____

4. here _____

5. it is _____

6. I would like _____

7. you have _____

8. you find _____

9. you would like _____

10. I find _____

11. I have _____

12. far/ wide _____

13. too/ also/ as well _____

14. near _____

15. the (masculine)   _____

16. the (feminine)   _____

17. the (neuter)   _____

18. the (Plural)   _____

Antworten zu Übung 2F

Answers to exercise 2F

1. Sie sind; 2. da/dort; 3. ich bin; 4. hier; 5. es ist; 6. ich möchte; 7. Sie haben; 8. Sie finden; 9. Sie möchten; 10. ich finde; 11. ich habe; 12. weit; 13. auch; 14. nah; 15. der; 16. die; 17. das; 18. die

Übung 2G: Übersetze auf Deutsch

Exercise 2G: Translate into German

Now with your new vocabulary you are ready to create some German. Write out the German, then check your answers with the answers at the bottom of the page.

1. The mill is here and the bakery is there.

2. The centre is also there.

3. I am international and tolerant.

4. You are intelligent and intolerant.

5. It is urban and also cool here in Berlin.

6. The expedition is far.

7. You would like a grapefruit, an orange and a papaya for the hotel.

8. I have a notebook and an adapter for the bus.

9. You have a hobby: sauna, whirlpool and massage in Germany. On Saturday and on Sunday, in November, in December, in January and in February.

10. I find the palace and the fountain there super elegant.

11. The stadium is near. Also the ship.

12. I would like a steak, a hamburger and ketchup, a kebab, sushi, an omelette, a pudding, a dessert and a schnaps.

13. The hamburger here is vegan. The sandwich too. And the grapefruit there is bitter.

14. I find no bakery here in Hamburg.

15. The pullover is wide and elegant.

German
based

on
English

16. The coast is far and warm.

17. I am English. You are Irish. Bangladesh is far.

18. The July is warm. Also the August, September and June.

19. I have weekend – on Saturday and on Sunday! On Monday, on Tuesday, on Wednesday, on Thursday, on Friday is no weekend.

20. It is mild in May in Germany. It is normal.

Antworten zu Übung 2G

Answers to exercise 2G

Audio file: https://vimeo.com/312902163

1. Die Mühle ist hier und die Bäckerei ist da/dort.

2. Das Zentrum ist auch dort.

3. Ich bin international und tolerant.

4. Sie sind intelligent und tolerant.

5. Es ist urban und auch cool hier in Berlin.

6. Die Expedition ist weit.

7. Sie möchten eine Grapefruit, eine Orange und eine Papaya für das Hotel.

8. Ich habe ein Notebook und einen Adapter für den Bus.

9. Sie haben ein Hobby: Sauna, Whirlpool und Massage in Deutschland. Am Samstag und am Sonntag, im November, im Dezember, im Januar und im Februar.

10. Ich finde den Palast und die Fontäne da/dort super elegant.

11. Das Stadion ist nah. Auch das Schiff.

12. Ich möchte ein Steak, einen Hamburger und Ketchup, einen Kebab, Sushi, ein Omelette, einen Pudding, ein Dessert und einen Schnaps.

13. Der Hamburger hier ist vegan. Das Sandwich auch. Und die Grapefruit da/dort ist bitter.

14. Ich finde keine Bäckerei hier in Hamburg.

15. Der Pullover ist weit und elegant.

16. Die Küste ist weit und warm.

17. Ich bin Englisch. Sie sind Irisch. Bangladesch ist weit.

18. Der Juli ist warm. Auch der August, September und Juni.

19. Ich habe Wochenende – am Samstag und am Sonntag! Am Montag, am Dienstag, am Mittwoch, am Donnerstag und am Freitag ist kein Wochenende.

20. Es ist mild im Mai in Deutschland. Es ist normal.

German
based

on
English

Deutsch klar und präzise

German clear and precise

So what is the difference between an indefinite (ein, eine) and a definite article (der, die, das)? It is very simple, it actually works like in English. For example, if you say: *There is a cat!* You usually mean there is a cat, just a cat, one of the many that exist out there, not a specific one. In contrast, if you say: *There is the cat!* you usually mean a specific one, not just any cat. The same in German: *Da/Dort ist eine Katze!* vs. *Da/Dort ist die Katze!*

🎧 **Übung 2H: Listen to the pronunciation audio files for this lesson and repeat the words loudly**

Click on the link for the collection: https://vimeo.com/album/5704183

🎥 **Übung 2I: Practice speaking with the videos for this lesson**

Click on the link: https://vimeo.com/album/5704208

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