

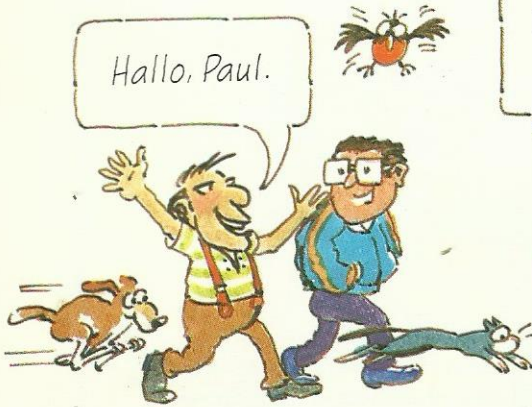
Saying "Hello and Goodbye"

The first things you need to know how to say in German are "Hello" and "How are you?" There are different greetings for different times of day and here you can find out what to say when.

In Germany it is polite to use people's names when you say "Hello" to them. The word for Mr. is **Herr**. The word for Mrs. is **Frau** and Miss is **Fräulein**.



Saying "Hello"



This is what you say when you greet someone you know well.



Guten Tag means "Good day,"
Guten Morgen "Good morning."



This is how you say "Good evening."

Saying "Goodbye"



Tschüs is a friendly way of saying "Goodbye."



These are different ways of saying "See you later."

Saying "Good night"



You only say **Gute Nacht** last thing at night.



Hallo, wie geht's?

Sehr gut, danke.

Auf Wiedersehen.

Tschüs!

How are you?

Hallo, wie geht's?



This is how to greet people and ask how they are.

Hallo, wie geht's?

Gut, danke.



This person is saying that she is fine, thank you ...

Hallo, wie geht's?

Nicht so gut, danke.



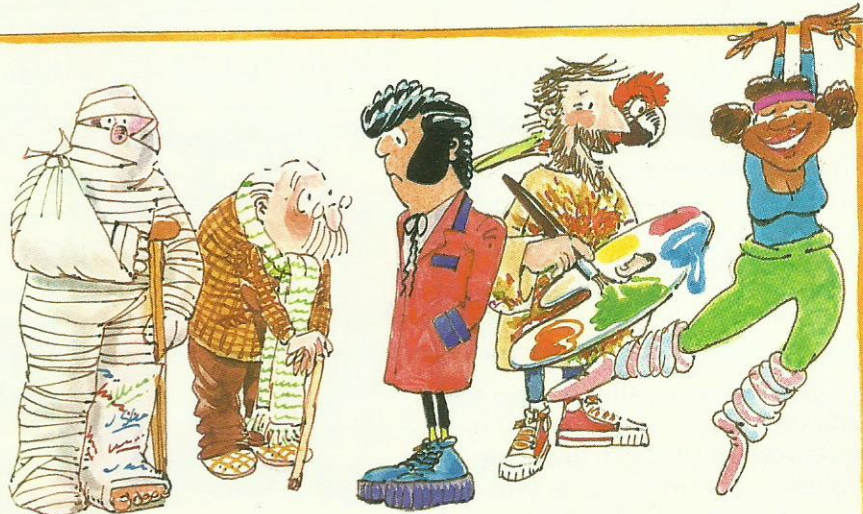
... but this one is saying things aren't too good.

Wie geht's?

This list shows you different ways of saying how you are, from very well to terrible. What do you think each of the people here would say if you asked them how they were?

sehr gut
gut
ganz gut
es geht so
nicht so gut
furchtbar

very well
well
quite well
so so
not very well
terrible



What is your name?

Here you can find out how to ask people their name and tell them yours, and how to introduce your friends. Read the picture strip and see how much you can understand. Then try doing the puzzles on the opposite page.

New Words

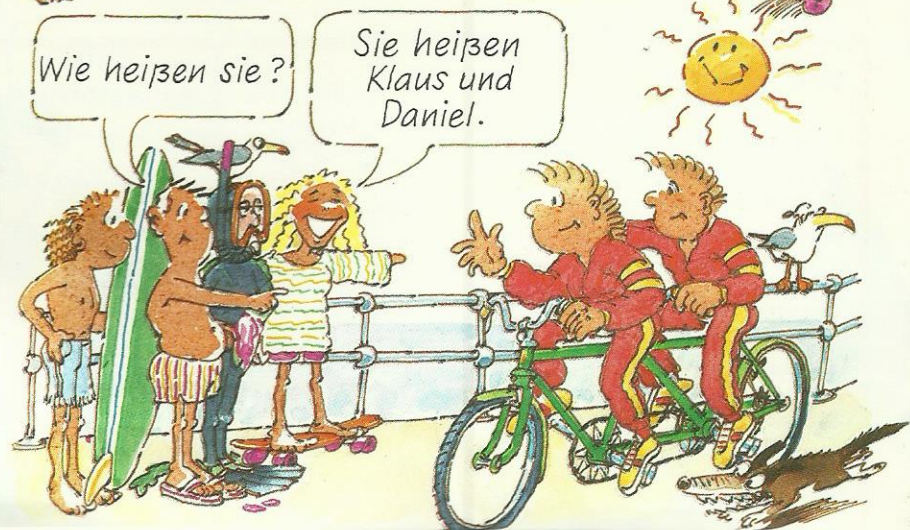
ich	I
du	you
er	he
sie	she, they*
wie heißt** du?	what are you called?
ich heiße	I am called
wie heißt er?	what is he called?
er heißt	he is called
sie heißt	she is called
wie heißen sie?	what are they called?
sie heißen	they are called
wer ist das?	who is that?
das ist	this/that is
mein Freund	my friend (male)
meine Freundin	my friend (female)
und	and
ja	yes
nein	no

Saying "you"

In German there are three words for "you" – **du**, **ihr** and **Sie**. You use **du** when talking to someone you know well and **ihr** when you are talking to more than one person. When you talk to adults you don't know well, it is polite to use **Sie**, regardless of whether it is one person or more than one. To ask someone's name you



Introducing friends



What are their names?

Can you answer these questions in German?



Wie heißt er?



Wie heißt meine Freundin?



Wie heißen sie?



Wie heißt du?

Who is who?

Can you answer the questions below the picture?



Who is talking to Fritz?
Who is talking to Ingrid?

Who is called Helmut
Who is talking to him?

Who is called Anita?
Who is going home?



Can you remember?

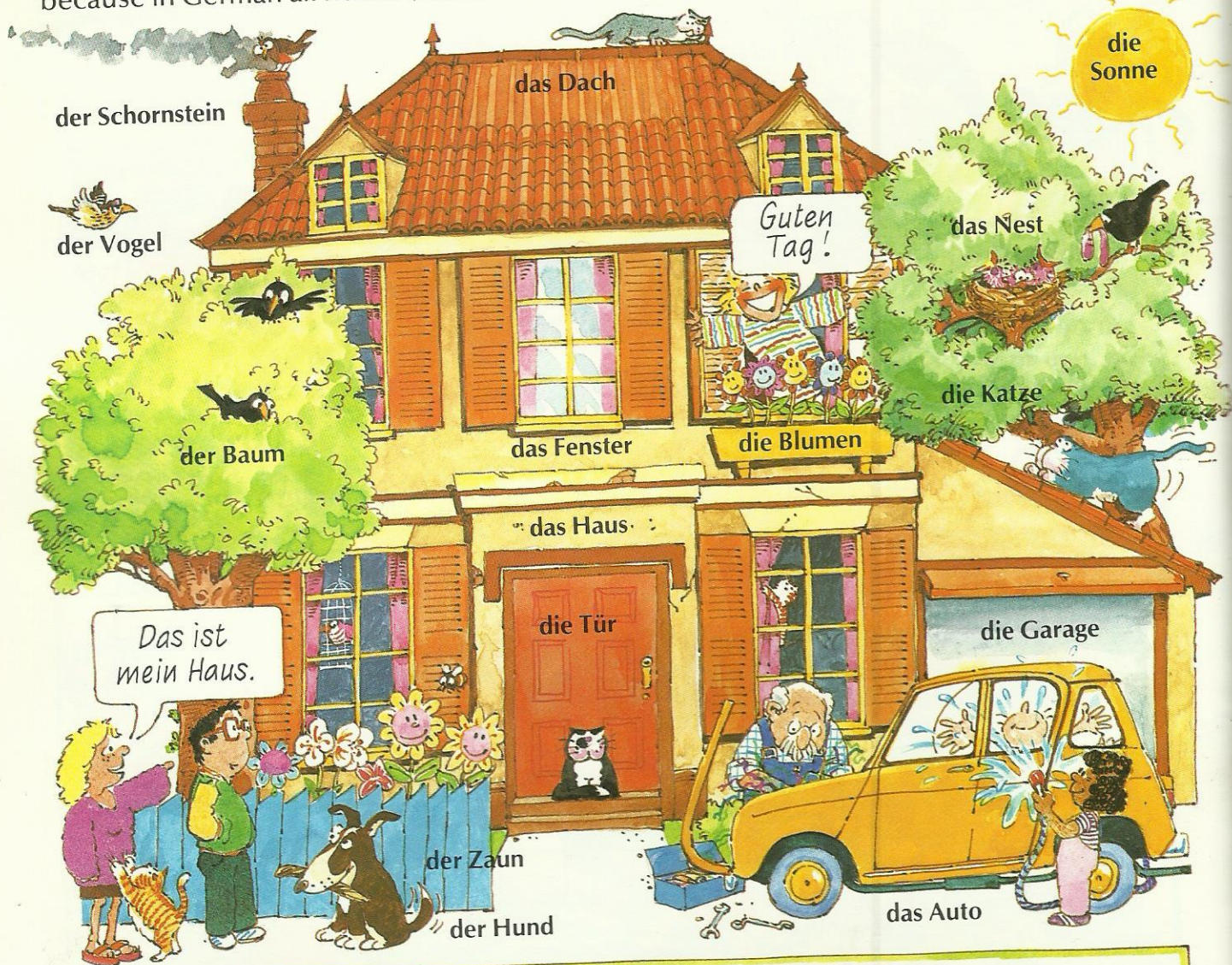
How would you ask people their name?
How would you tell them your name?

You have a friend called Anita. How would you introduce her to someone?
How would you tell someone your friend is called Daniel?

Finding out what things are called.

Everything in this picture has its name on it. Each name begins with a capital letter because in German all nouns (names of

things) do. Learn as many names as you can. Then try the test on the opposite page.



Der, die and das words

In German, nouns are either masculine, feminine or neuter. The word for "the" is **der** before masculine nouns, **die** before feminine nouns and **das** before neuter ones. It is best to

learn which word to use with each noun. The German for "a" or "an" is **ein** before **der** and **das** words and **eine** before **die** words.

der Schornstein
(ein) Vogel
Baum
Hund
Zaun

chimney
bird
tree
dog
fence

die Katze
(eine) Tür
Garage
Sonne
Blume

cat
door
garage
sun
flower

das
(ein) Dach
Haus
Nest
Fenster
Auto

roof
house
nest
window
car

Moment mal - One moment

Asking what things are called

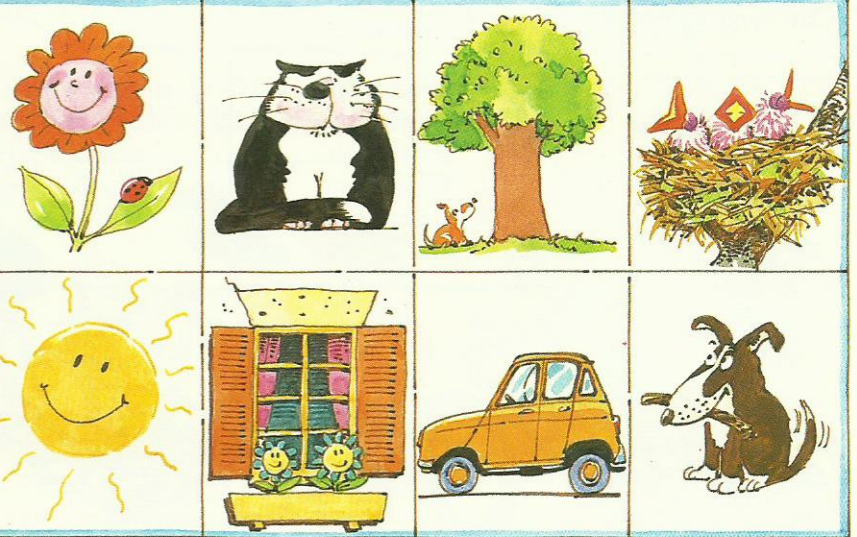
Don't worry if you don't know the word for something in German. You can always ask what it is. Look at the list of useful phrases below, then read the picture strip to see how to use them.

- was ist das? what is that?
- das ist ... that is ...
- wie heißt das? what is that called?
- das heißt ... that is called ...
- auf deutsch in German
- auf englisch in English



Can you remember?

Cover up the opposite page and see if you can name these things in German. Don't forget to say whether they are *der*, *die* or *das* words.



Where do you come from?

Here you can find out how to ask people where they come from, where they live, and tell them where you live. You can also find out how to ask if they speak German.

New words

woher kommst du? where do you come from?
 ich komme aus I come from
 wo wohnst du? where do you live?
 ich wohne in ... I live in
 sprichst du ...? do you speak ...?

ich spreche ... I speak ...
 ein bißchen a little
 Deutsch German
 Englisch English
 Französisch French

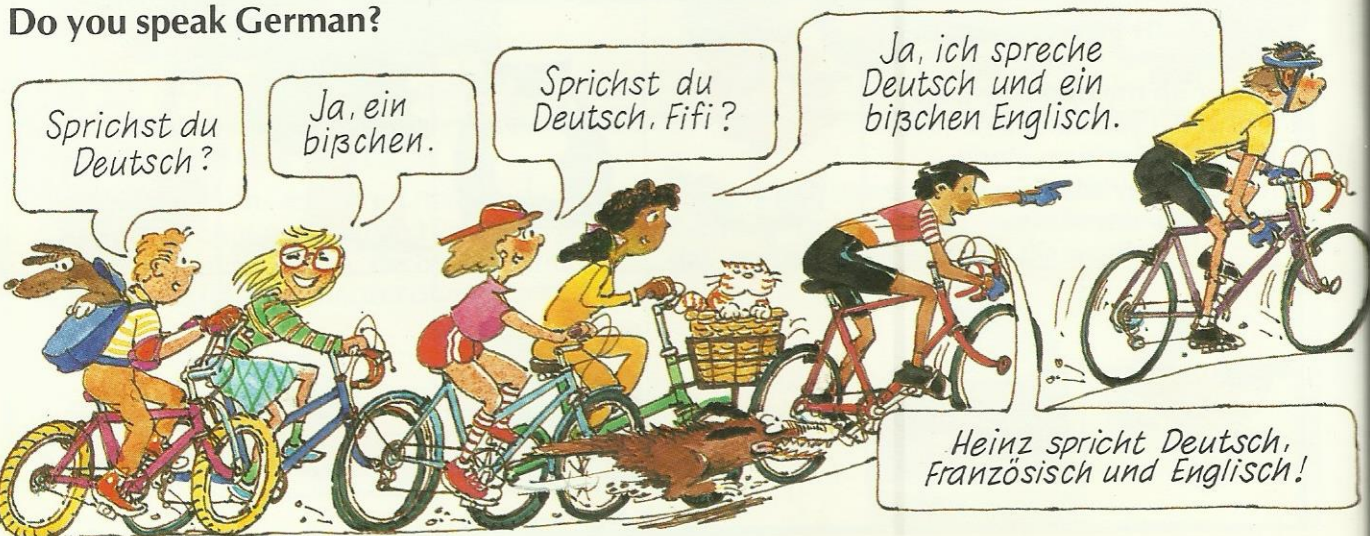
Countries

Äfrika Africa
 Deutschland Germany
 England England
 Frankreich France
 Indien India
 Schottland Scotland
 Österreich Austria
 Spanien Spain
 Ungarn Hungary

Where do you come from?



Do you speak German?



Who comes from where?

These are the contestants for an international dancing competition. They all come from different countries. The announcer only speaks

English and does not understand where anyone comes from. Can you tell him what he wants to know? His questions are below the picture.

Angus
kommt aus
Schottland.

Das sind Marie und
Pierre. Sie kommen
aus Frankreich.

Hari und
Indira kommen
aus Indien.

Yuri kommt aus
Ungarn. Er wohnt
in Budapest.



Franz
kommt aus
Österreich.

Das ist Lolita.
Sie kommt aus
Spanien.

Where does Franz come from?
What are the Indian contestants called?
Are there any French contestants?
Is Lolita Italian?

Where do Hari und Indira come from?
Is there a Scottish contestant?
Where does Pierre come from?
Who lives in Budapest?

Verbs

German verbs (action words) change their endings according to who is doing the action. Most of them, like **kommen** (to come) and **wohnen** (to live), follow a regular pattern and have the same endings. You can see what they are on the right.*

kommen

to come

ich komme
du kommst
er kommt
sie kommt
wir kommen
sie kommen

I come
you come
he comes
she comes
we come
they come



Can you remember?

How would you ask people where they come from?

Can you say where you come from?
How do you say that you speak German?
How would you ask others if they can?

More about you

Here you can find out how to count up to 20, say how old you are and say how many brothers and sisters you have.

New words

wie alt bist du?	how old are you?
ich bin ...	I am ...
... Jahre alt	... years old
hast du ...?	do you have ...?
ich habe	I have
die Geschwister	brothers and sisters
der Bruder	brother
die Schwester	sister
fast	almost
keine	not any
wir	we
ihr	you (plural)
aber	but

Plural words

Most German nouns change in the plural (when there is more than one person or thing). You add a letter or letters to some words, e.g., **Schwestern** (sisters) and an umlaut (¨) to some others, e.g., **Brüder** (brothers).

The word for "the" is always **die** before plural nouns. The plurals of all the nouns in the book are listed in the glossary on page 46.

Numbers

1 eins	11 elf
2 zwei	12 zwölf
3 drei	13 dreizehn
4 vier	14 vierzehn
5 fünf	15 fünfzehn
6 sechs	16 sechzehn
7 sieben	17 siebzehn
8 acht	18 achtzehn
9 neun	19 neunzehn
10 zehn	20 zwanzig

How old are you?



Do you have any brothers and sisters?



How old are they?

Read what these children are saying. Then see if you can say how old they all are.

Boris ist
zwölf.

Wir sind
fünfzehn.

Kirsten ist
elf Jahre alt.

Michael
ist fast
vierzehn.

Ich bin fünf.
Er ist neun.



Michael

Petra und Sabine

Boris

Kirsten

Hugo

Barbara

How many brothers and sisters?

Below you can read how many brothers and sisters the children have. Can you figure out who has which brothers and sisters?

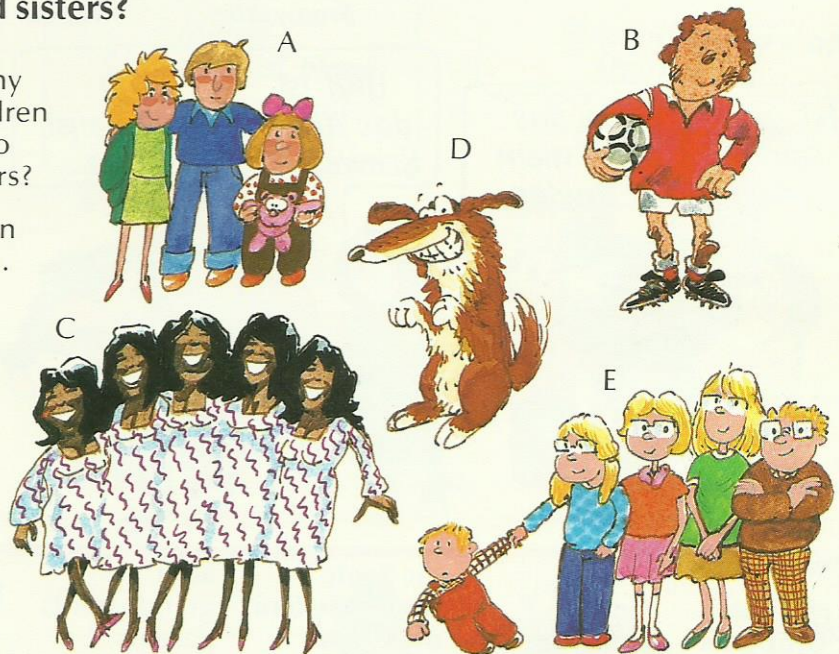
Petra und Sabine haben einen Bruder und zwei Schwestern.

Kirsten hat drei Schwestern und zwei Brüder.

Michael hat fünf Schwestern aber keine Brüder.

Hugo hat einen Bruder aber keine Schwester.

Boris hat keine Geschwister aber er hat einen Hund.



Useful verbs

sein

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

to be

I am
you are
he/she/it is
we are
you are
you are
they are

haben

ich habe
du hast
er/sie/es hat
wir haben
ihr habt
Sie haben
sie haben

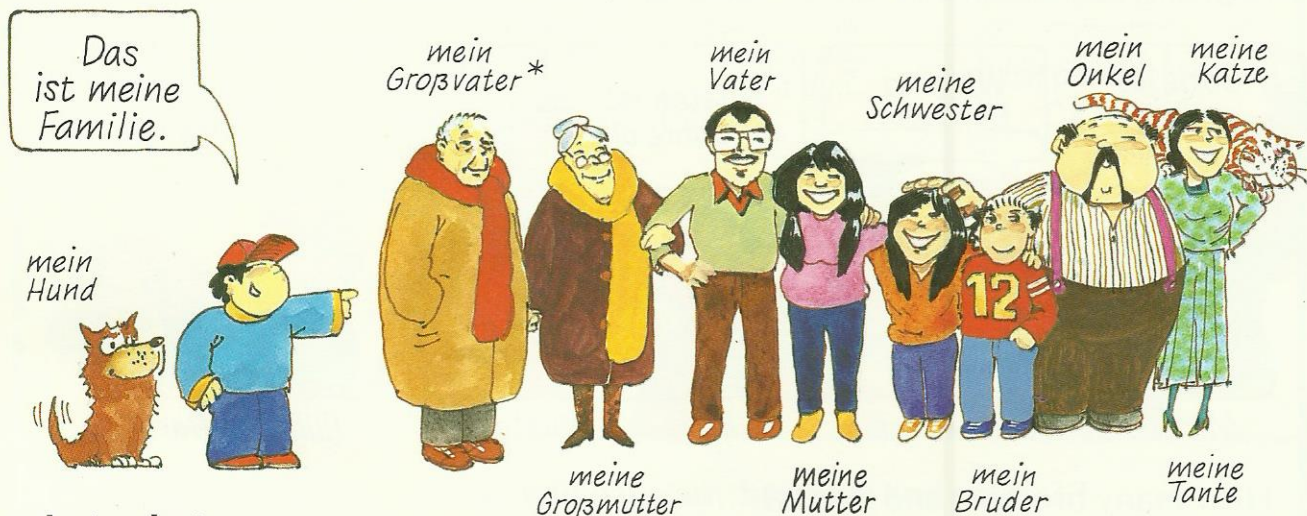
to have

I have
you have
he/she/it has
we have
you have
you have
they have

Talking about your family

On these two pages you will learn lots of words which will help you to talk about

your family. You will also find out how to say "my" and "your" and describe people.



Who's who?



New words

die Familie	family	die Tante	aunt	dick	fat
der Großvater*	grandfather	die Großeltern	grandparents	schlank	thin
die Großmutter	grandmother	die Eltern	parents	alt	old
der Vater	father	groß	tall	jung	young
die Mutter	mother	aber	but	blond	blond
der Onkel	uncle	klein	small	dunkelhaarig	dark-haired
		sehr nett	very nice	freundlich	friendly

How to say "my" and "your"

For **der** and **das** words the word for "my" is **mein**. For "your" it is **dein**. Before **die** words it is **meine** or **deine**.

der words
die words
das words
plurals

my

mein
meine
mein
meine

your

dein
deine
dein
deine

Describing your family

Mein Vater ist groß aber meine Mutter ist klein.



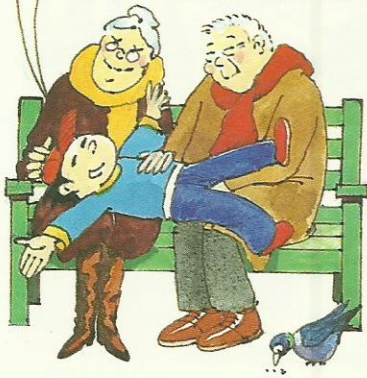
Meine Eltern sind sehr nett.



Mein Onkel ist dick aber meine Tante ist schlank.



Meine Großeltern sind alt. Ich bin jung.



Meine Schwester ist blond. Mein Bruder ist dunkelhaarig.



Mein Hund ist freundlich!



Can you describe them?

Can you describe these people in German, using the new words you have learned? Start each description **Er ist ...** or **Sie ist ...** (He is or she is.) Use as many words as you can to describe each person, e.g., **Er ist groß, jung und blond.** (He is tall, young and blond.)

Can you describe yourself and your family?



Your home

Here you can find out how to say what sort of home you live in and whether it is in a town or the country. You can also learn what all the rooms in a house are called.

New words

oder
das Haus
die Wohnung
das Schloß
in der Stadt
auf dem Land

am Meer
Vati
Mutti
Opa
Oma
das Gespenst
wo seid ihr
alle?

das Zimmer
das Badezimmer
das Eßzimmer
das Schlafzimmer
das Wohnzimmer
die Küche
der Flur
oben
hier

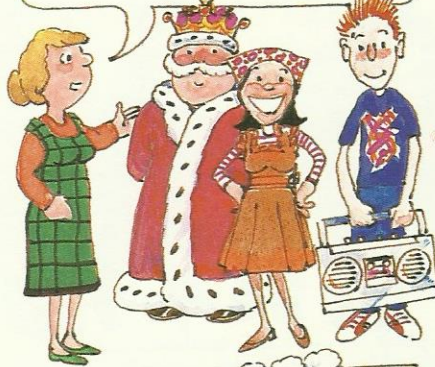
or
house
apartment
castle
in town
in the

country
by the sea
Dad
Mom
Grandpa
Grandma
ghost
where are
you all?

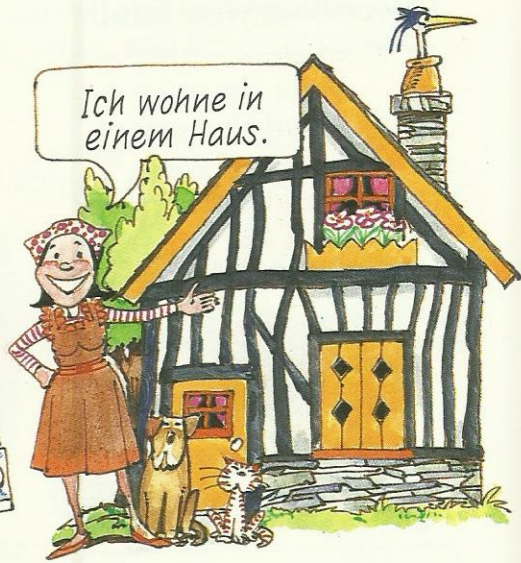
room
bathroom
dining room
bedroom
living room
kitchen
hall
upstairs
here

Where do you live?

Wohnst du in einem Haus oder in einer Wohnung?



Ich wohne in einem Haus.



Ich wohne in einer Wohnung.



Ich wohne in einem Schloß.



Town or country?



Ich wohne auf dem Land.



Ich wohne am Meer.



Where is everyone?

Dad comes home and wants to know where everyone is. Look at the pictures and see if you can tell him where all the family is, e.g., **Oma ist**

im Wohnzimmer. Then see if you can answer the questions below the little pictures.



Mutti

Vati

Opa



Oma

Peter

Heidi



Stefan

das Gespenst

Wer ist im Eßzimmer?
Wer ist in der Küche?
Wer ist im Badezimmer?
Wer ist im Schlafzimmer?

Wo ist Oma?
Wo ist das Gespenst?
Wo ist der Hund?
Wo ist Peter?

How would you tell people you were upstairs?
How would you tell them you were in the kitchen?



What does "dem" mean?*

In German, words like "in" and "on," which tell you where things are, change the word that comes after them.

der becomes dem
die becomes der
das becomes dem
(in dem is shortened to im)

Ein and eine change like this:
ein becomes einem
eine becomes einer

*You can read more about this on pages 42-43.