



USBORNE

USBORNE INTERNET-LINKED GERMAN FOR BEGINNERS

Guten Tag.
Wie heißt du?

Max,
und du?

Ich heiße
Monika.

Ich bin zwölf
Jahre alt.

Wie alt bist
du?



Sprichst du
Deutsch?

Ja, ein bißchen.

Sprichst du
Deutsch, Fifi?

Ja, ich spreche
Deutsch und ein
bißchen Englisch.



Internet links

Throughout this book we have recommended useful websites for learning German and finding out more about Germany. You can find links to all the websites, plus downloadable puzzles to print out, at the **Usborne Quicklinks Website**.

1. Go to **www.usborne-quicklinks.com**
2. Type the keywords for this book:
german for beginners
3. Type the page number of the link you want to visit.
4. Click on the links to go to the recommended sites.

Here are some of the things you can do on the websites recommended in this book:

- Listen to German phrases and conversations.
- Watch video clips of everyday situations.
- Carry out interactive lessons and exercises.
- Solve word searches and play matching games.

Site availability

The links in Usborne Quicklinks are regularly reviewed and updated, but occasionally you may get a message that a site is unavailable. This might be temporary, so try again later, or even the next day. Websites do occasionally close down and when this happens, we will replace them with new links in Usborne Quicklinks. Sometimes we add extra links too, if we think they are useful. So when you visit Usborne Quicklinks, the links may be slightly different to those described in your book.

What you need

To visit the websites you need a computer with an internet connection and a web browser (the software that lets you look at information from the internet). Many language websites have recordings and pronunciation guides that you can listen to. To hear these recordings you need a media player such as Windows Media® Player or RealPlayer®. You probably already have one of these, but if not, you can download them for free from the internet.

For more information about media players, and other free programs called 'plug-ins' that enable your browser to display video clips and animations, go to the Net Help area on the Usborne Quicklinks Website.

Safety on the internet

Ask your parent's or guardian's permission before you connect to the internet and make sure you follow these simple rules:

- Never give out information about yourself, such as your real name, address, phone number or the name of your school.
- If a site asks you to log in or register by typing your name or email address, ask permission from an adult first.

Note for parents and guardians

The websites described in this book are regularly reviewed, but the content of a website may change at any time and Usborne Publishing is not responsible for the content on any website other than its own.

We recommend that children are supervised while on the internet, that they do not use internet chat rooms, and that you use internet filtering software to block unsuitable material. Please ensure that your children read and follow the safety guidelines printed above. For more information, see the Net Help area on the Usborne Quicklinks Website.

COMPUTER NOT ESSENTIAL

This book is a fun and informative language book on its own.

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GERMAN FOR BEGINNERS

Angela Wilkes

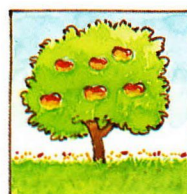
Illustrated by John Shackell

Designed by Roger Priddy

Language consultant: Sonja Osthecker

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Handlettering by Jack Potter

About this book

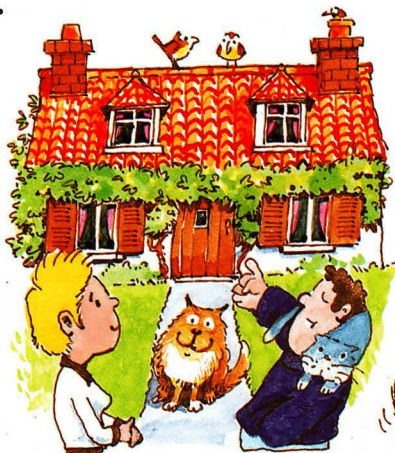
Going abroad is much more fun if you can speak a little of the language. This book shows you that learning another language

is a lot easier than you might think. It teaches you the German you will find useful in everyday situations.

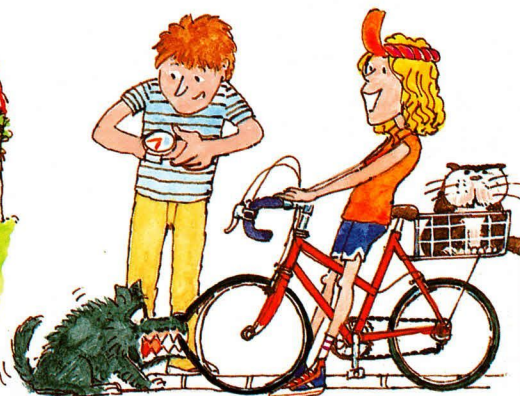
You can find out how to . . .



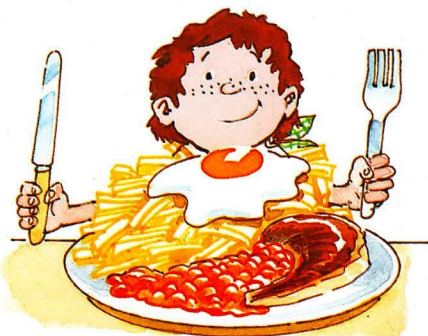
talk about yourself,



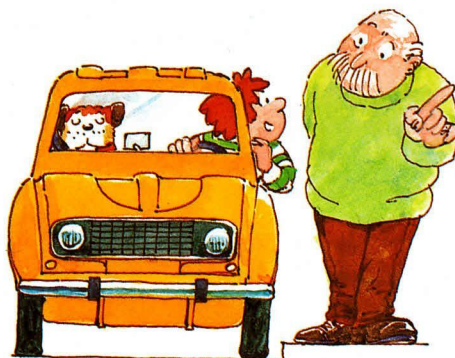
and your home,



count and tell the time,



say what you like,

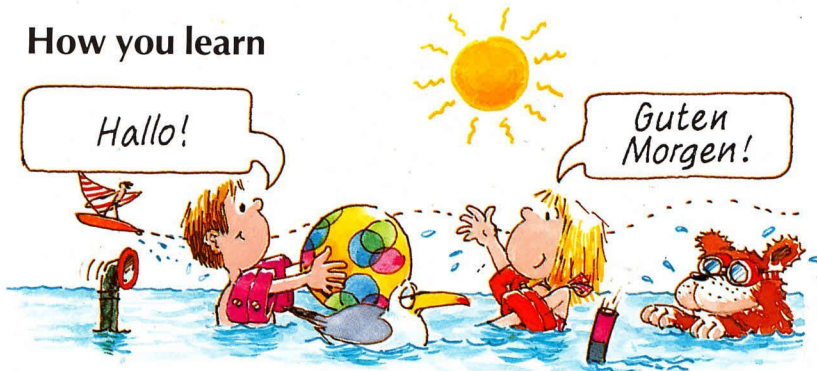


find your way around



and ask for what you want in shops.

How you learn



Picture strips like this show you what to say in each situation. Read the speech bubbles and see how much you can understand, then

look up any words you do not know. Words and phrases are repeated, to help you remember them. The book starts with easy things to say



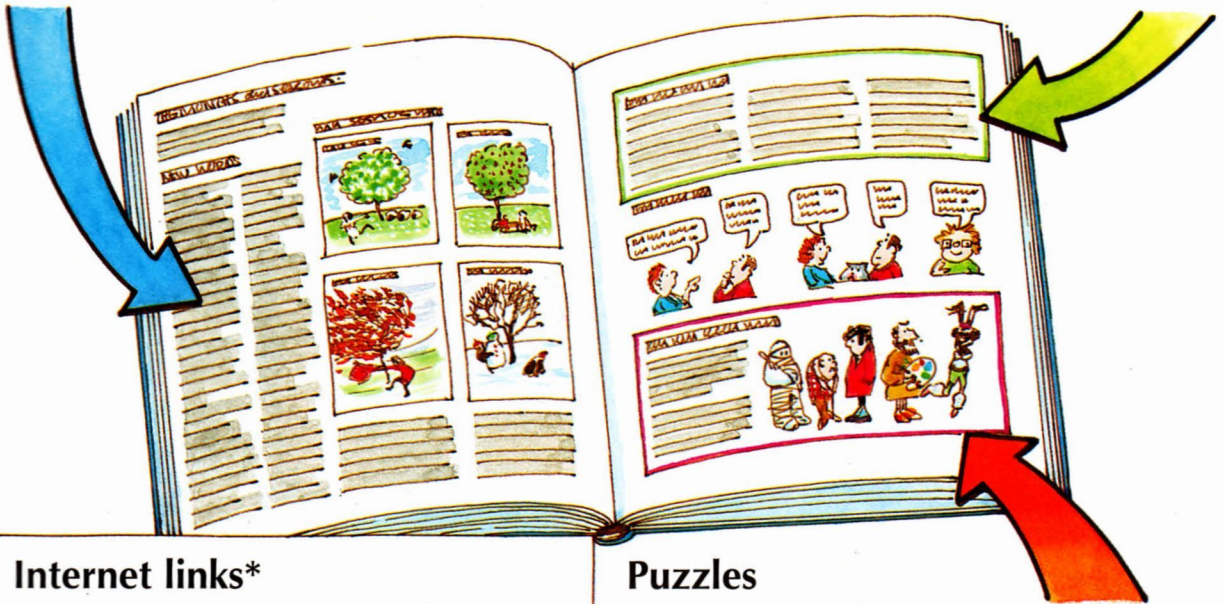
and gets more difficult towards the end.

New words

All the new words you come across are listed on each double page, so that you can look them up as you go along. If you forget any words you can look them up in the glossary on pages 46-48. *If you see an asterisk by a word, it means that there is a note about it at the bottom of the page.

Grammar

Boxes like this around words show where new grammar is explained. You will find German easier if you learn some of its grammar, or rules, but don't worry if you don't understand it all straightaway. You can find out more about the grammar used in the book on pages 42-43.



Internet links*

At the top of each double page you will find descriptions of useful websites for learning German. For links to these sites, go to www.usborne-quicklinks.com and enter the keywords **german for beginners**.

Puzzles

Throughout this book there are puzzles and quizzes to solve (see answers on pages 44-45). You can also find picture puzzles to print out on the Usborne Quicklinks Website at www.usborne-quicklinks.com

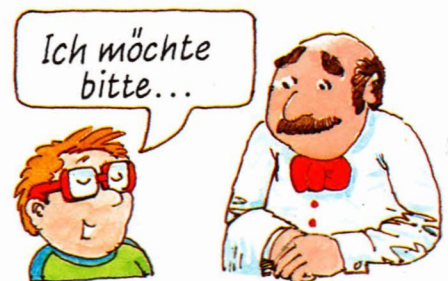
Practising your German



Write all the new words you learn in a notebook and try to learn a few every day. Keep going over them and you will soon remember them.



Ask a friend to keep testing you on your German. Even better, ask someone to learn German with you so that you can practise on each other.



Try to go to Germany for your holidays, and speak as much German as you can. Don't be afraid of making mistakes. No one will mind.

* For more information on using the Internet, see inside the front cover.

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 again".

Saying "Goodnight"

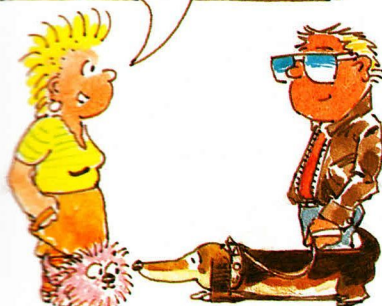


You only say **Gute Nacht** last thing at night.



How are you?

Hallo, wie geht's?



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

Hallo, wie geht's?



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

Gut, danke.

Hallo, wie geht's?



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

Nicht so gut, danke.

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 someone 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 page opposite.

New Words

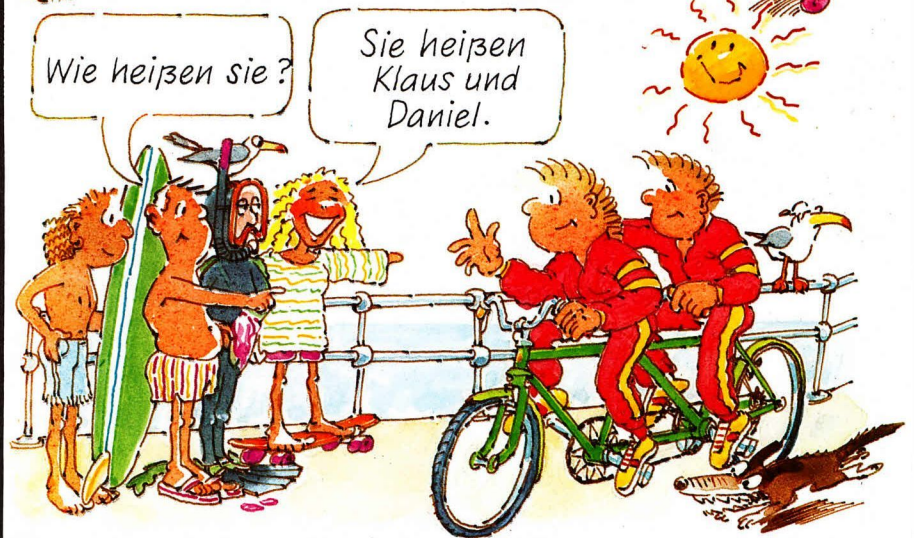
ich	I
du	you
er	he
sie	she, they*
wie heißt** du?	what are you called?
ich heiße	I am called
wie heißt er?	what is he called?
er heißt	he is called
sie heißt	she is called
wie heißen sie?	what are they called?
sie heißen	they are called
wer ist das?	who is that?
das ist	this/that is
mein Freund	my friend (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**, no matter whether it is one person or more than one. To ask someone's name you would say **Wie heißen Sie?**



Introducing friends



What are they called?

Can you answer these questions in German?



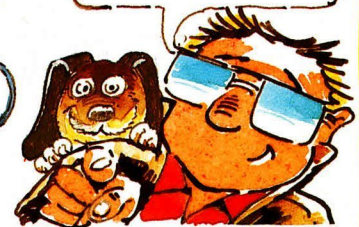
Wie heißt er?

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?

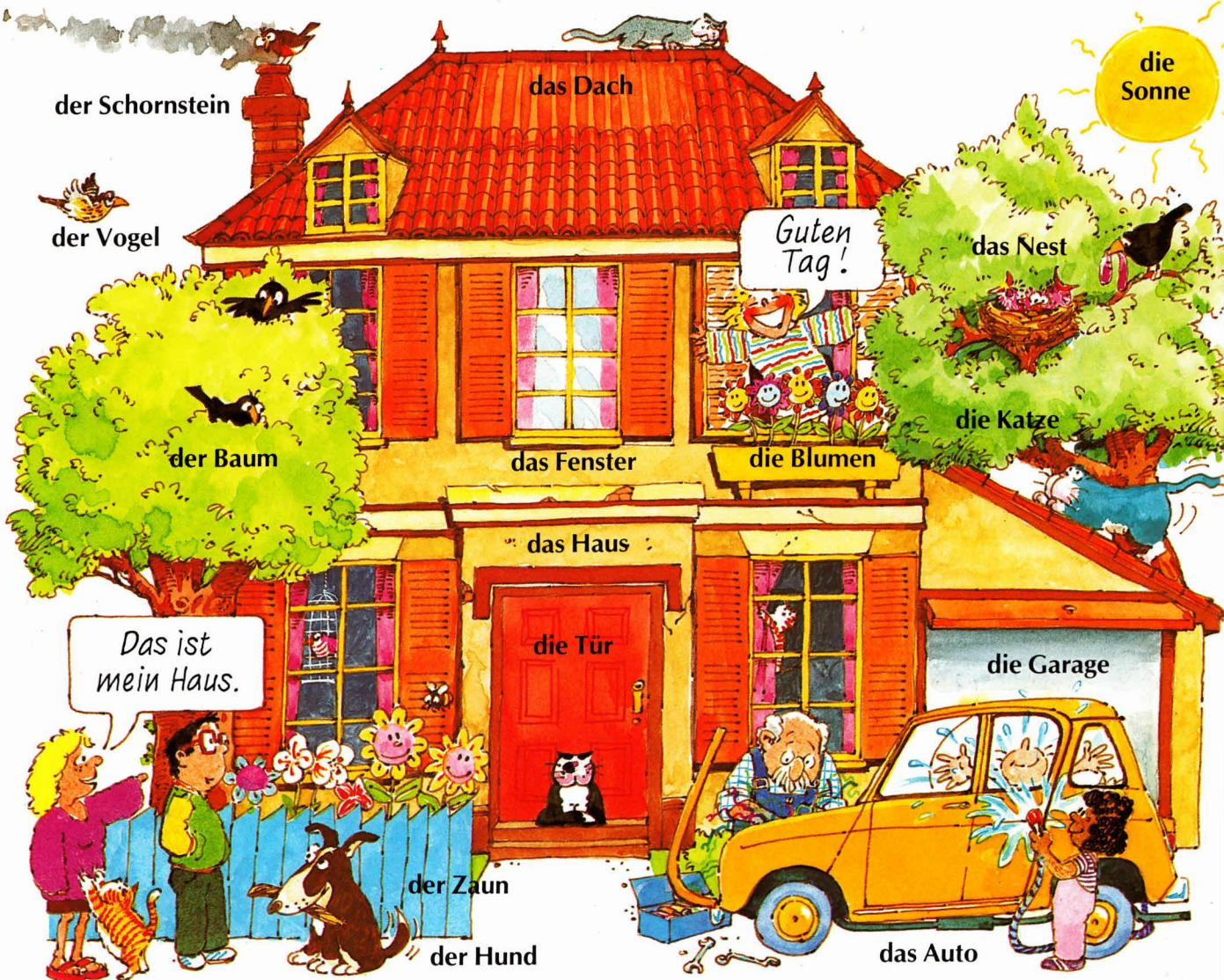
How would you ask someone their name?
How would you tell them your name?

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

things) do. Learn as many of them 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	chimney	die Katze	cat	das Dach	roof
(ein) Vogel	bird	(eine) Tür	door	(ein) Haus	house
Baum	tree	Garage	garage	Nest	nest
Hund	dog	Sonne	sun	Fenster	window
Zaun	fence	Blume	flower	Auto	car

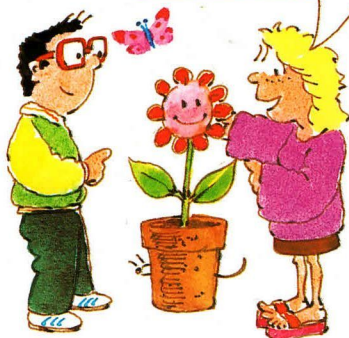


Asking what things are called

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

Was ist das?
Das ist eine Blume.

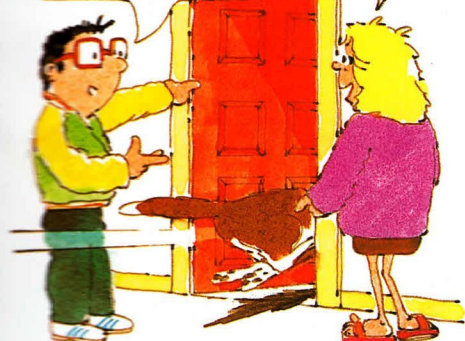


Ist das auch eine Blume?



Nein, das ist ein Baum!

Wie heißt das auf deutsch?



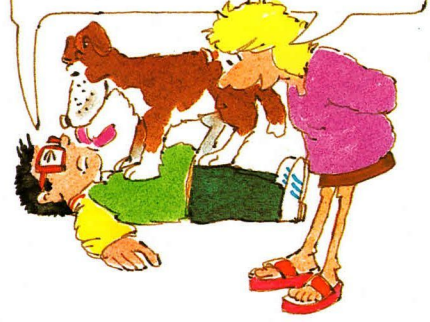
Das heißt eine Tür.

Und wie heißt das?



Das heißt ein Hund.

Wie heißt das auf englisch?

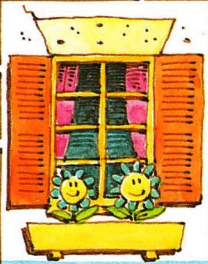


A dog!



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

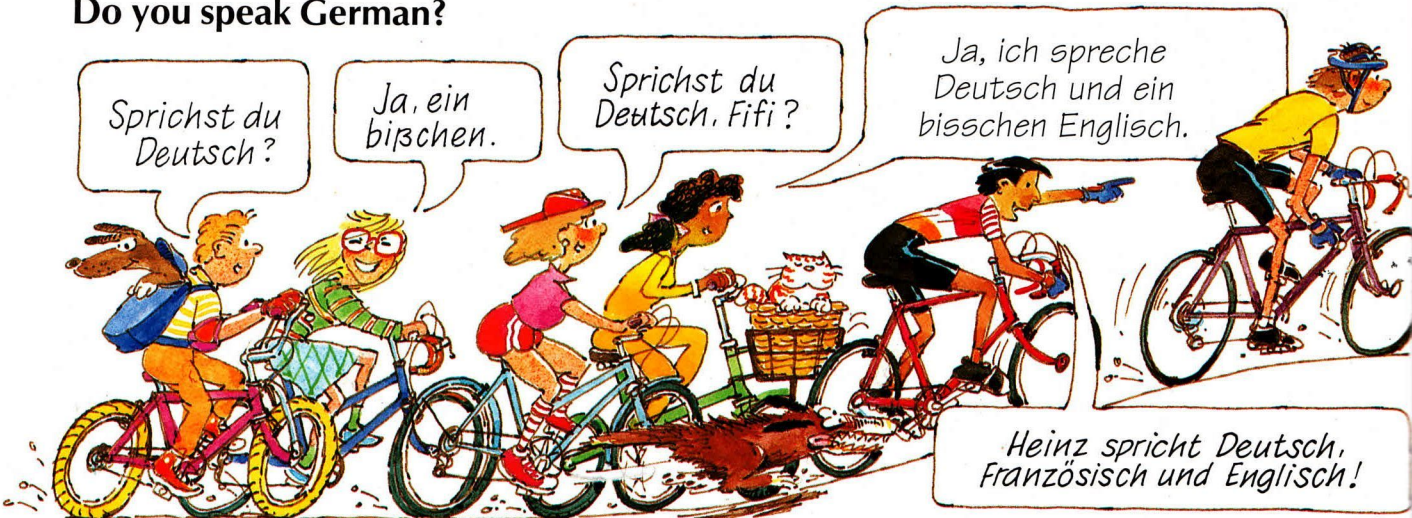
Countries

- Afrika 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 compère 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 and 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 someone where they come from?

Can you say where you come from?
How do you say that you speak German?
How would you ask someone 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 ...	how old ...
bist du?	are you?
ich bin ...	I am ...
... Jahre alt	... years old
hast du ...?	have you ...?
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

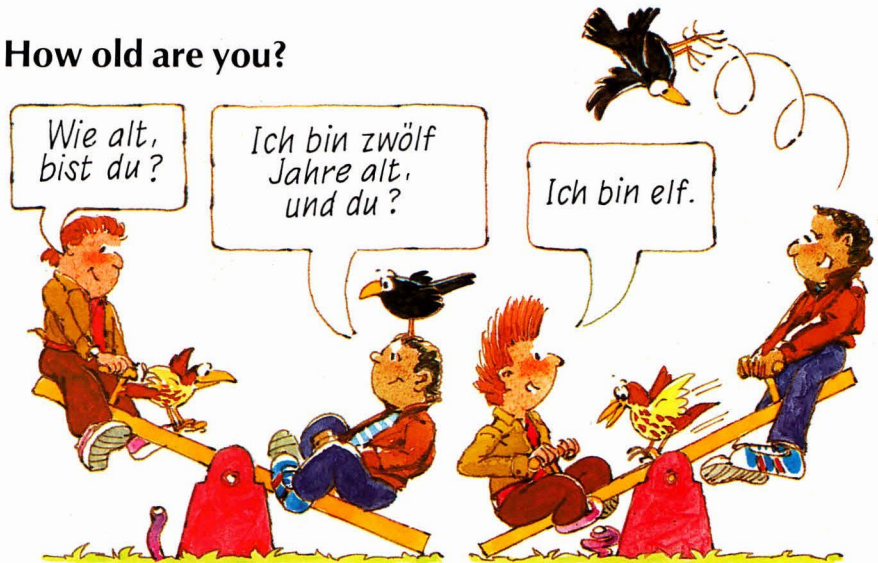
Most German nouns change in the plural (when there is more than one person or thing). You add a letter or letters to some words, e.g. **Schwestern** (sisters) and an umlaut (¨) to some others, e.g. **Brüder** (brothers).

The word for "the" is always **die** before plural nouns. The plurals of all the words 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?

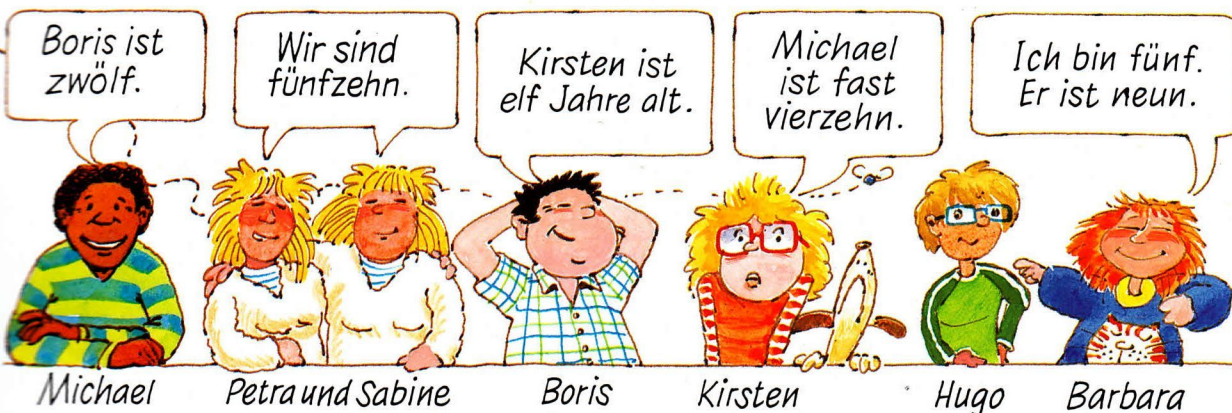


Have you any brothers and sisters?



How old are they?

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



How many brothers and sisters?

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

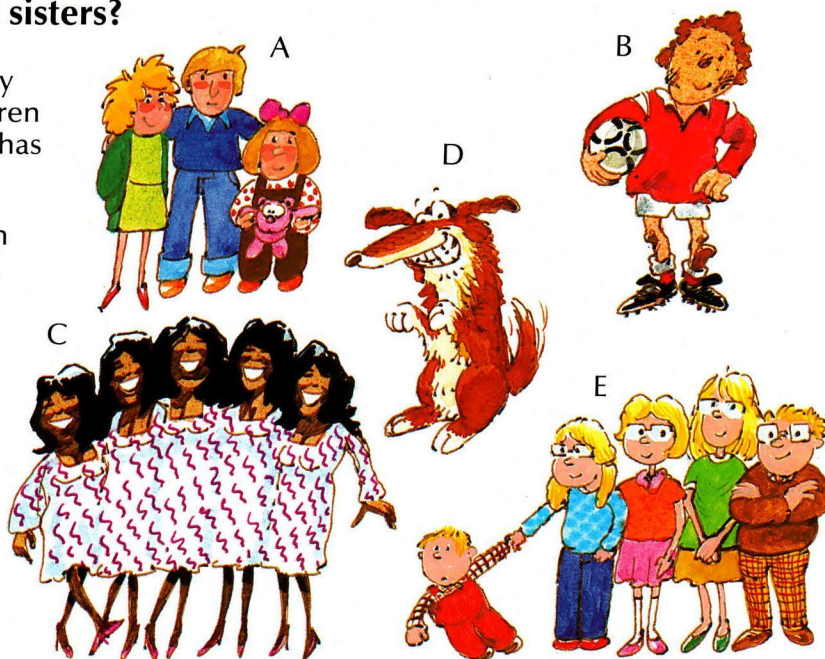
Petra und Sabine haben einen Bruder und zwei Schwestern.

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

to be

ich bin

I am

du bist

you are

er/sie/es ist

he/she/it is

wir sind

we are

ihr seid

you are

Sie sind

you are

sie sind

they are

haben

to have

ich habe

I have

du hast

you have

er/sie/es hat

he/she/it has

wir haben

we have

ihr habt

you have

Sie haben

you have

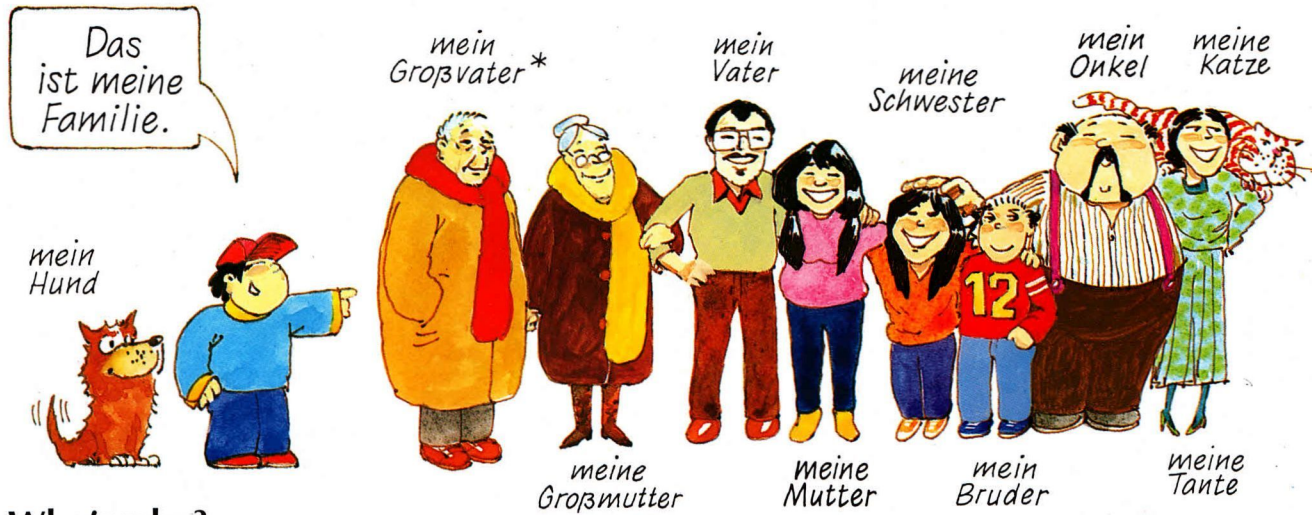
sie haben

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
 der Großvater* grandfather
 die Großmutter grandmother
 der Vater father
 die Mutter mother
 der Onkel uncle

die Tante aunt
 die Großeltern grandparents
 die Eltern parents
 groß tall
 aber but
 klein small
 sehr nett very nice

dick fat
 schlank thin
 alt old
 jung young
 blond blonde
 dunkelhaarig dark-haired
 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

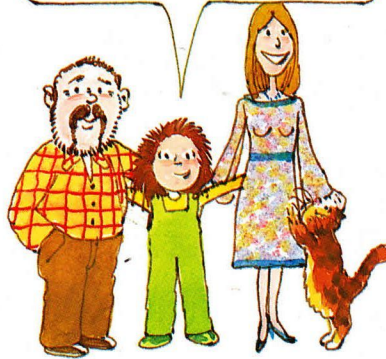
dein
deine
dein
deine

Describing your family

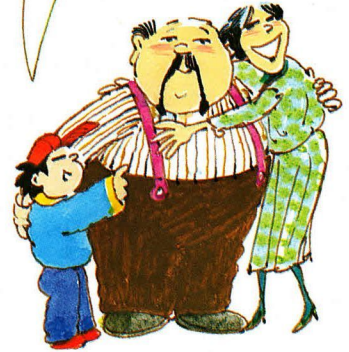
Mein Vater ist groß aber meine Mutter ist klein.



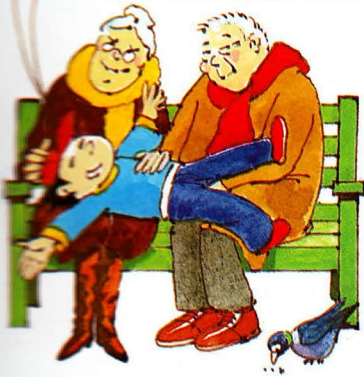
Meine Eltern sind sehr nett.



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 learnt? 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 fair).

Can you describe yourself and your family?



Your home

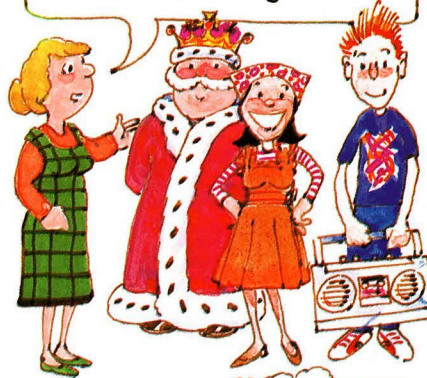
Here you can find out how to say what sort of home you live in and whether it is in a town or the country. You can also learn what all the rooms in a house are called.

New words

oder	or
das Haus	house
die Wohnung	flat
das Schloss	castle
in der Stadt	in the town
auf dem Land	in the country
am Meer	by the sea
Vati	Dad
Mutti	Mum
Opa	Grandad
Oma	Granny
das Gespenst	ghost
wo seid ihr alle?	where are you all?
das Zimmer	room
das Badezimmer	bathroom
das Esszimmer	dining room
das Schlafzimmer	bedroom
das Wohnzimmer	living room
die Küche	kitchen
der Flur	hall
oben	upstairs
hier	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?



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 are, 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 someone 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**

Looking for things

Here you can find out how to ask someone what they are looking for and tell them where things are. You can also learn lots of words for things around the house.

New words

da	there
suchen	to look for
etwas	something
der Hamster	hamster
finden	to find
ihn	him/it
auf	on
unter	under
hinter	behind
vor	in front of
zwischen	between
neben	next to
der Schrank	cupboard
der Sessel	armchair
der Vorhang	curtain
die Topfblume	pot plant
das Bücherregal	bookshelf
der Tisch	table
der Teppich	carpet
das Sofa	sofa
der Fernseher	television
das Telefon	telephone
die Vase	vase

Er, sie or es?

The word you use for "it" depends on whether the word it replaces is a **der**, **die** or **das** word. You use **er** for **der** words, **sie** for **die** words and **es** for **das** words.

Wo ist **der** Hamster?
Er ist da.

Wo ist **die** Katze?
Sie ist da.

Wo ist **das** Kätzchen?
Es ist da.

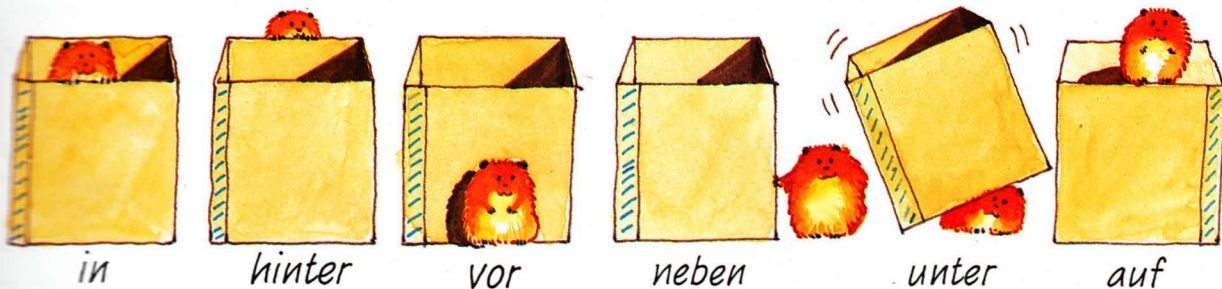
The missing hamster



In, on or under?

Der, die, das and ein change if they come after any of these words, as you can see on the

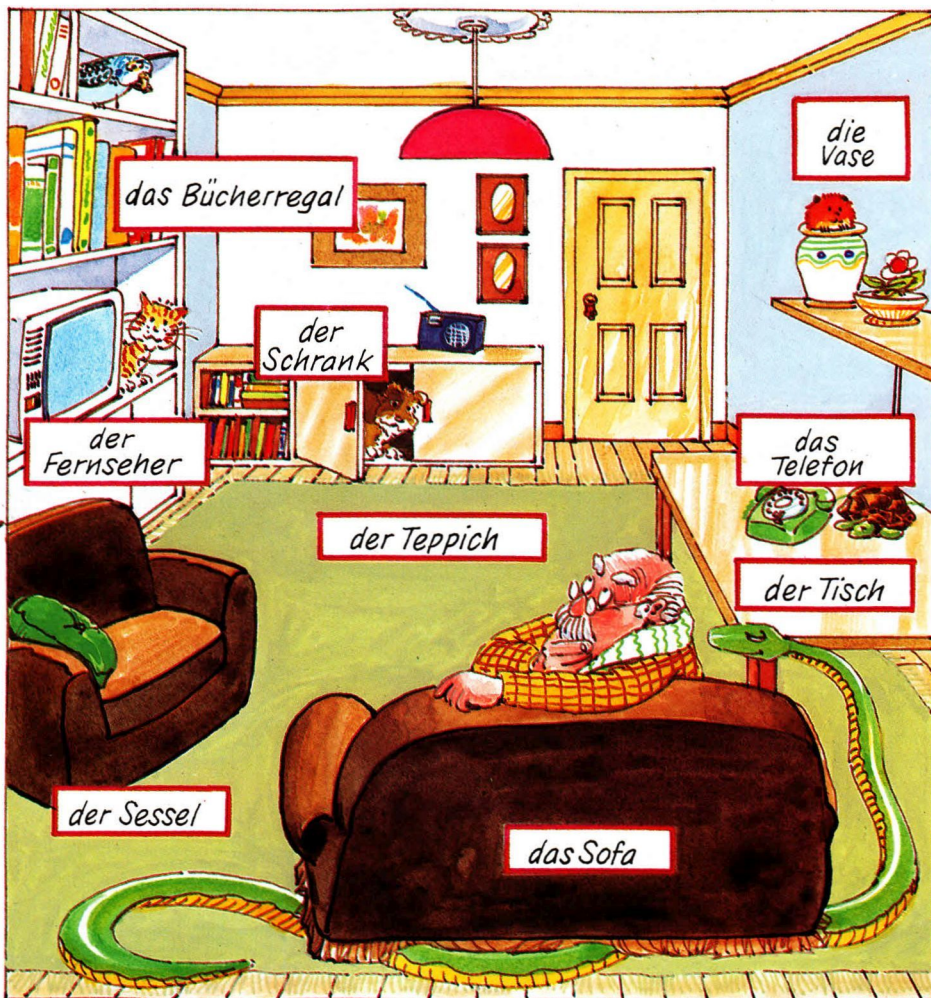
opposite page. You can check how they change on page 17.



Where are they hiding?

Herr Boll has six pets but he cannot find them. Can you tell him where they are in German,

using the words above? Remember to use dem and der after them.



What do you like eating?

Here you can find out how to say what you like and don't like. You will also learn lots of food words.

New words

magst du ...?	do you like ...?
ich mag ...	I like ...
ich mag ... nicht	I don't like
gar nicht	not at all
sehr gern	very much
lieber	better
am liebsten	best
der Salat	salad
der Fisch	fish
die Pommes	
frites	chips
der Kuchen	cake
die Würstchen	sausages
das Steak	steak
die Spaghetti	spaghetti
essen	to eat
die Pizza	pizza
der Hamburger	hamburger
ich auch	me too

Saying "I do not like"

In German the word for "not" is **nicht** and you say it after the thing you don't like, e.g. **Ich mag Fisch nicht.**

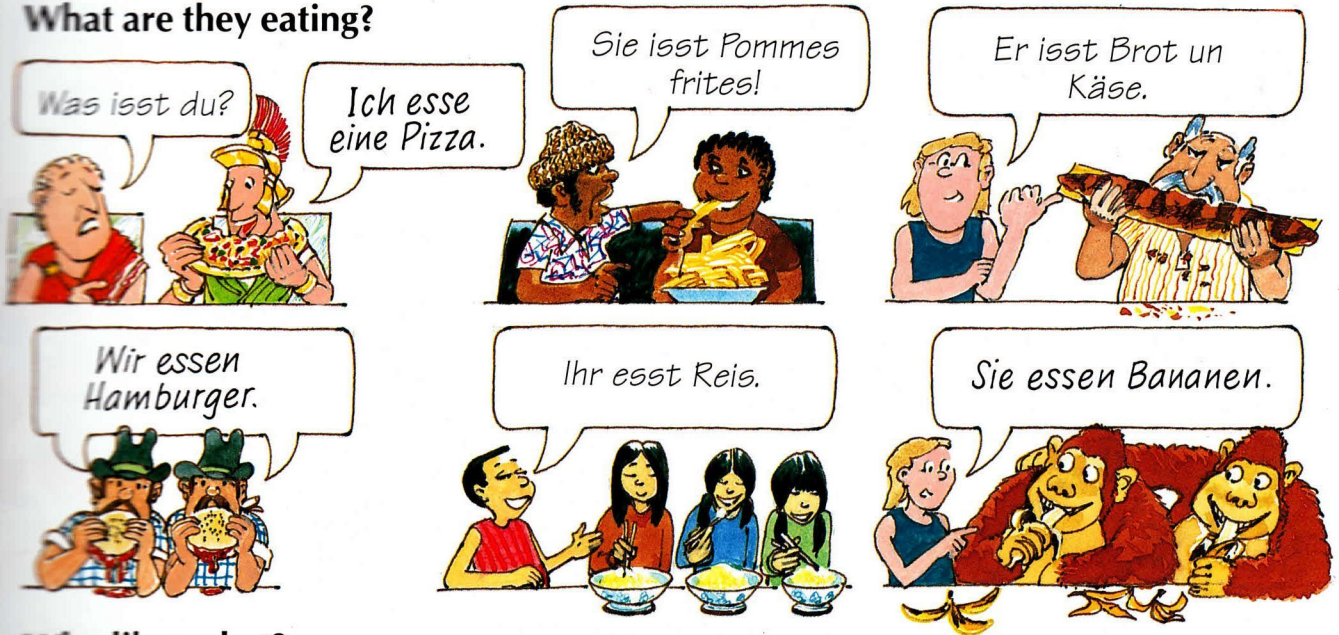
What do you like?



What do you like best?



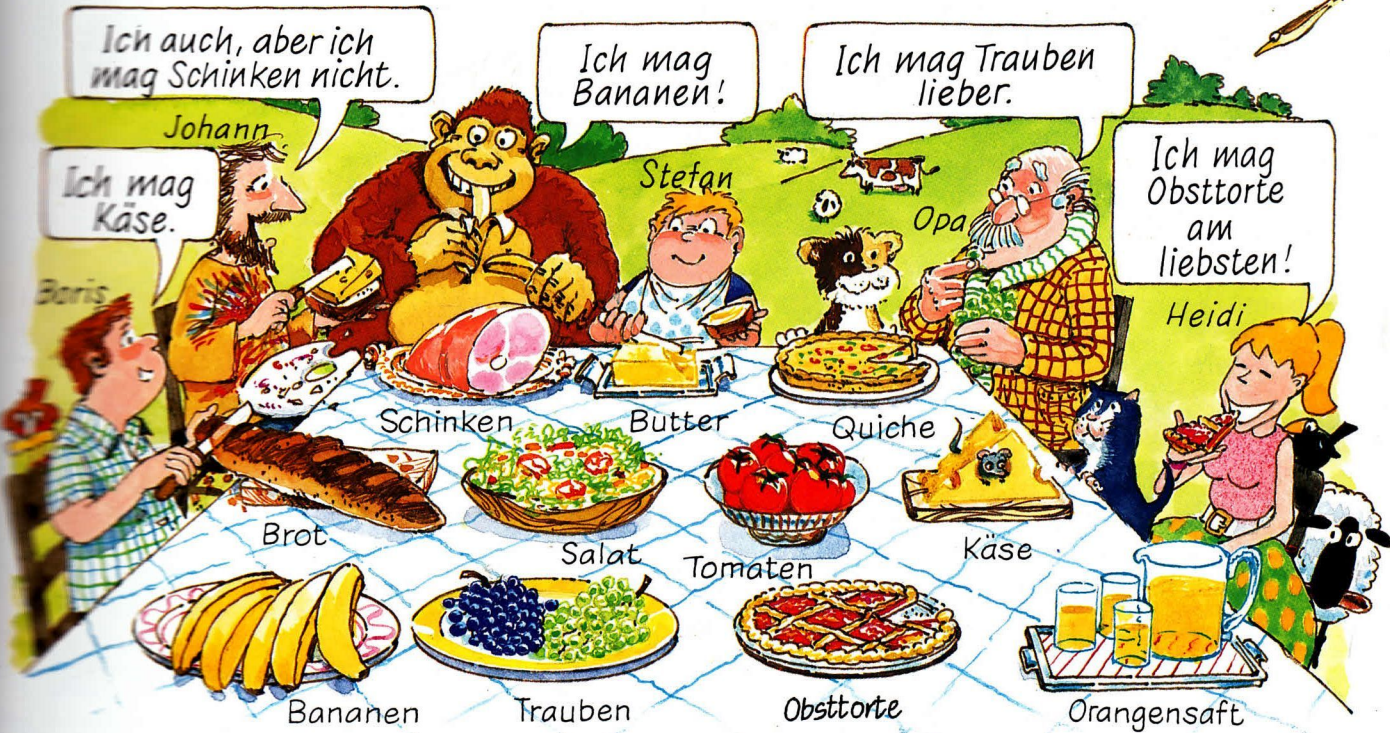
What are they eating?



Who likes what?

Look at what everyone is saying, then try the questions below the picture. You can find out

which of the food words are **der**, **die** or **das** words in the glossary at the back of the book.



- Who likes cheese?
- Who doesn't like ham?
- What is the gorilla eating?
- Who prefers grapes to bananas?
- What does Heidi like best?

Can you say in German which things you like and which you don't like? Cover up the picture and see if you can remember the words for ham, cheese, bread, butter and fruit tart.

Table talk

Here you can learn all sorts of useful things to say if you are having a meal with German friends.

New words

zu Tisch come to the
bitte table please

ich habe I'm hungry
Hunger

ich auch me too
bedien dich help

bedient euch help
 yourself
guten Appetit help
 yourselves
 enjoy your
 meal

danke the same
gleichfalls to you
kannst du can you pass
mir ...reichen me ...

das Wasser water
das Brot bread
das Glas glass

möchten Sie would you like
/möchtest du some more ...?

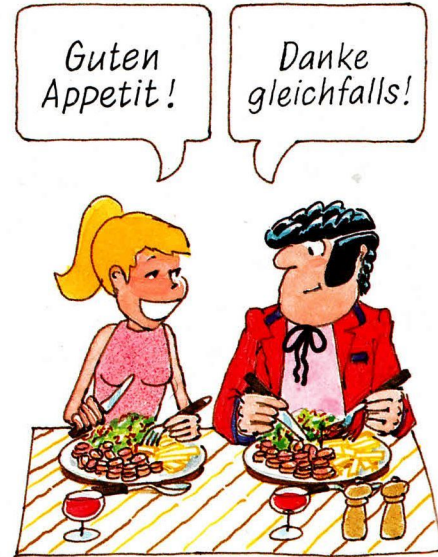
noch ...? meat
das Fleisch yes please

ja bitte no, thank you
nein danke I've had
das reicht enough

schmeckt's? is it good?

es schmeckt it's delicious
sehr gut

Dinner is ready



Please will you pass me ...



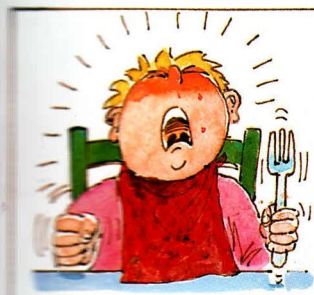
Would you like some more?



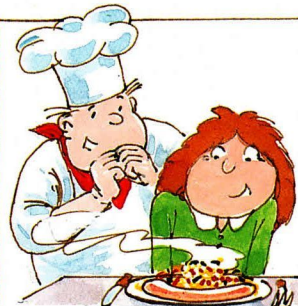
Who is saying what?

These little pictures show you different mealtime situations. Cover up the rest of the

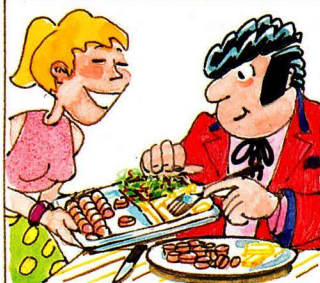
page and see if you know what everyone would say in German.



Stefan is saying he is hungry.



The chef wants you to enjoy your meal.



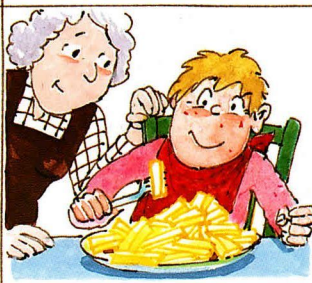
Heidi wants her friend to help himself.



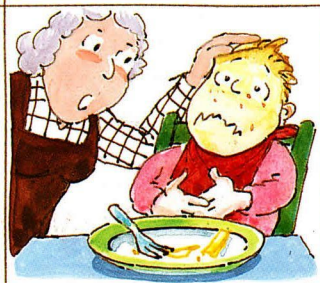
Peter wants someone to pass him a glass.



Mum is offering Stefan more chips.



He says "yes please" and that he likes chips.



Then he says "No thanks", he's had enough.



Boris is saying the food is delicious.

Den and einen

When the object of a verb (the thing or person the action affects) is a **der** word, the word for "the" or "a" changes:

der becomes **den** and **ein** becomes **einen**:
Ich esse den Kuchen (I am eating the cake)
Ich habe einen Bruder (I have a brother).*

*You can find out more about this on page 42.

Your hobbies

All these people are talking about their hobbies and the things they like doing.

New words

machen	to do
malen	to paint
kochen	to cook
basteln	to make things
tanzen	to dance
lesen	to read
fernsehen*	to watch TV
stricken	to knit
gehen	to go
schwimmen	to swim
spielen	to play
das Hobby	hobby
der Sport	sport
der Fußball	football
das Tennis	tennis
die Musik	music
hören	to listen to
das Instrument	instrument
die Geige	violin
das Klavier	piano
abends	in the evenings

Verbs

Some verbs do not follow the regular pattern and it is best to learn them. Here is how **lesen** changes:

lesen	to read
ich lese	I read
du liest	you read
er/sie liest	he/she reads
wir lesen	we read
ihr lest	you read (pl)
Sie lesen	you read
sie lesen	they read

gern

To say someone likes (or doesn't like) doing something you put **gern** (or **nicht gern**) after the verb.



What do you do in the evenings?



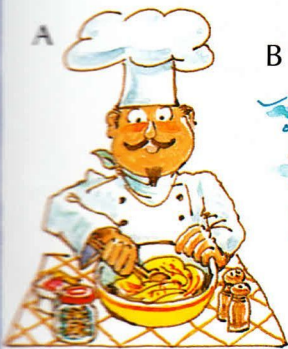
The sporty type



Music lovers



What are they doing?



Cover up the rest of the page and see if you can say what all these people are doing in

German e.g. **Er spielt Fußball.** Can you say what your hobbies are?

Telling the time

Here you can find out how to tell the time using the 12 hour clock, which is what the Germans use for everyday speech. You can look up any numbers you don't know on page 40.

In German, to say "half past" you say "half to" the next hour, e.g. for "half past nine" you say **halb zehn**, meaning half to ten.

New words

wie spät ist es?	what is the time?
wie viel Uhr ist es?	what is the time?
es ist ein Uhr	it is one o'clock
nach/vor	past/to
Viertel nach	quarter past
Viertel vor	quarter to
halb	half past
Mittag	midday
Mitternacht	midnight
morgens	in the morning
abends	in the evening
um	at
aufstehen	to get up
sein	his
das Frühstück	breakfast
das Mittagessen	lunch
das Abendessen	supper/tea
zur Schule	to school
zu Bett	to bed

Word order

In German sentences the verb always comes second. Usually the person or thing doing the action comes first, e.g. **Hugo geht zu Bett** (Hugo goes to bed), but when you talk about time, the time goes first, so you swap the verb and its subject round, e.g. **Um acht Uhr geht Hugo zu Bett**.

What is the time?



These are the two ways you can ask what the time is.

The time is ...



Es ist fünf nach neun.



Es ist Viertel nach neun.



Es ist halb zehn.



Es ist Viertel vor zehn.



Es ist fünf vor zehn.



Es ist Mittag/
Mitternacht.

What time of day is it?*



Es ist sechs Uhr morgens.



Es ist sechs Uhr abends.

Hugo's day

Read what Hugo does, then see if you can

match each clock with the right picture. You will find the answers on page 45.



a



b



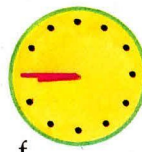
c



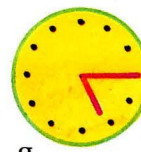
d



e



f



g



h



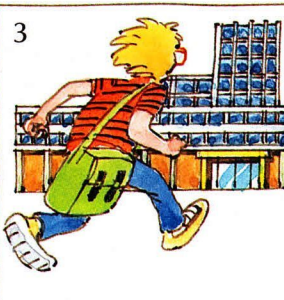
1

Hugo steht um halb acht auf.*



2

Um acht Uhr ißt er sein Frühstück.



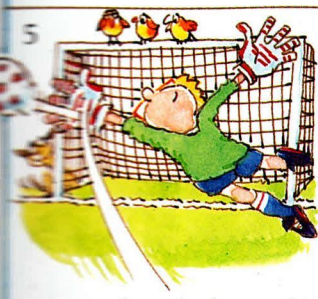
3

Um Viertel vor neun geht er zur Schule.



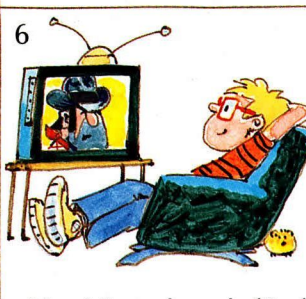
4

Um halb eins ißt er sein Mittagessen.



5

Um zehn nach zwei spielt er Fußball.



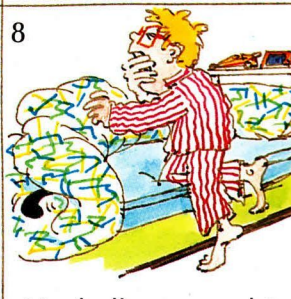
6

Um Viertel nach fünf sieht er fern.



7

Um sechs Uhr ißt er sein Abendessen.

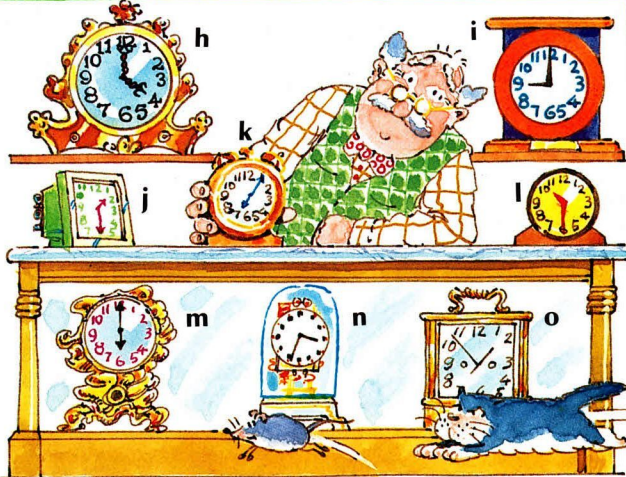
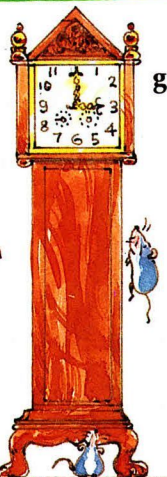
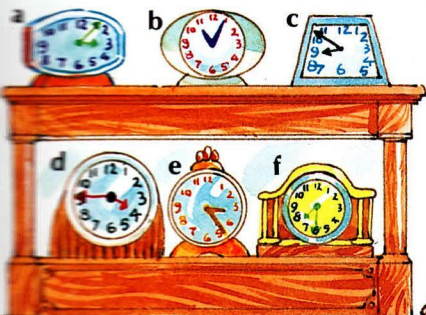


8

Um halb neun geht er zu Bett.

What time is it?

Can you say in German what times these watches and clocks show?



*Aufstehen splits into two parts when you use it. You use **stehen** like an ordinary verb, but **auf** goes to the end of the sentence.

Arranging things

Here you can find out how to arrange things with your German friends.

New words

wann?	when?
am Dienstag	on Tuesday
am Morgen	in the morning
/Nachmittag	/afternoon
am Abend	in the evening
prima	that's great
bis dann	until then
heute	today
heute Abend	this evening
bis morgen*	until tomorrow
das geht	that's fine
das geht nicht	that's no good
schade!	it's a pity!
ins Kino gehen	to go to the cinema
in die Disko gehen	to go to the disco
auf eine Party gehen	to go to a party

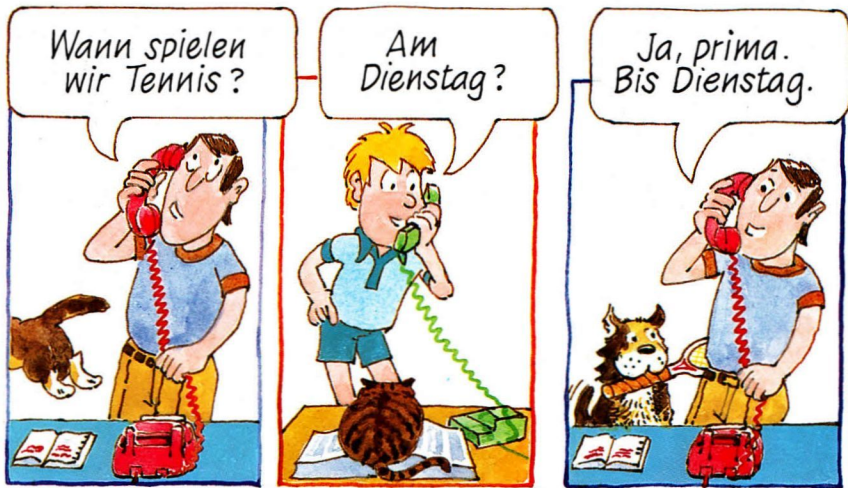
Days of the week

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

Going to the cinema



Tennis



Swimming



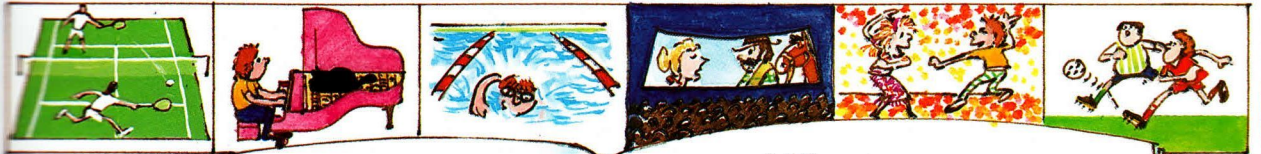
Going to a party



Your diary for the week

Here is your diary, showing you what you are doing for a week. Read what it says, then see if

you can answer the questions at the bottom of the page.



- What are you doing on Friday evening?
- When are you playing tennis?
- When are you going to the cinema?
- Have you a piano lesson on Tuesday?
- Are you free on Sunday morning?
- What time is the party on Saturday?

Boris asks you to go swimming with him on Saturday afternoon. What do you say to him?

Anja asks you to a concert on Thursday evening. What do you say to her?

Asking where places are

Here and on the next two pages you can find out how to ask your way around in Germany.

Always be polite when you are asking people the way and say **Sie** to them rather than **du**.

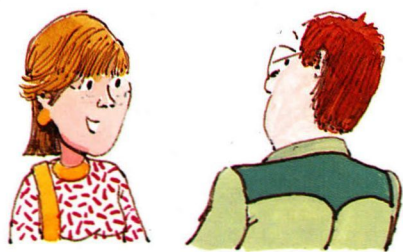
New words

Entschuldigung excuse me
bitte schön not at all
hier here
die Post post office
am Marktplatz in the market place

auf der rechten Seite on the right
auf der linken Seite on the left
das Hotel hotel
dann then
gibt es ...? is ... there?
in der Nähe nearby
die Straße road, street
gleich immediately
ist es weit? is it far?
etwa about
die Minute minute
zu Fuß on foot
der Supermarkt supermarket
da drüben over there
gegenüber opposite
neben next to
die Bank bank
die Apotheke chemist's

Being polite

Entschuldigung...



This is how to say "Excuse me" before you ask someone something.

Danke schön

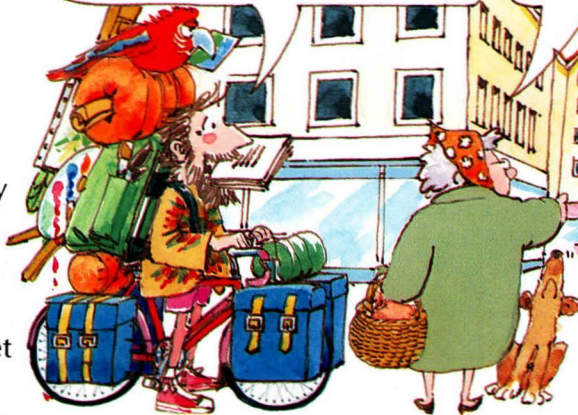
Bitte schön



When you thank someone they may answer **bitte, bitte schön** or **bitte sehr**.

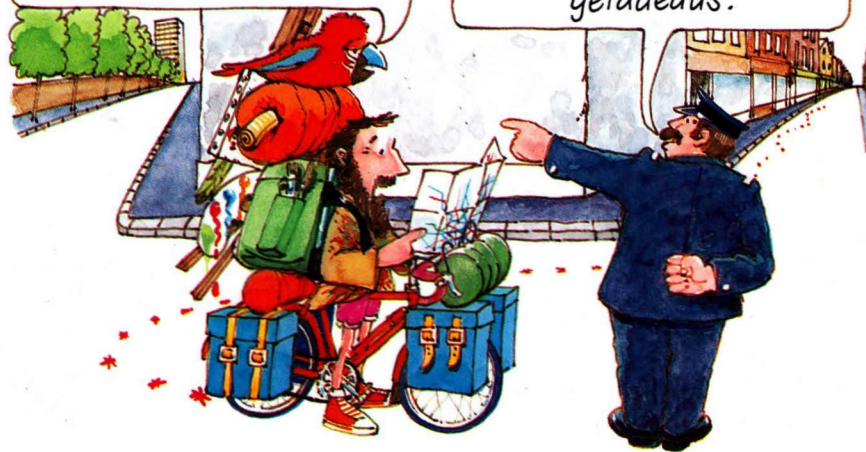
Where is ...?

Entschuldigung, wo ist hier die Post?



Am Marktplatz, auf der rechten Seite.

Wo ist das Hotel Adler bitte?



Gehen Sie hier rechts und dann geradeaus.

Directions



links



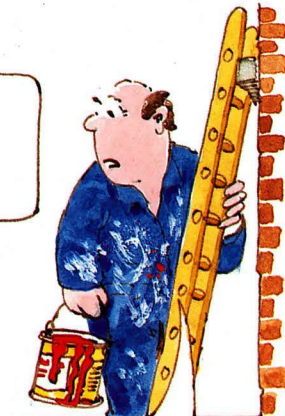
geradeaus



rechts

Is there a ... nearby?

Entschuldigung, gibt es hier in der Nähe ein Café?



Ja, gleich links in der Goethestraße.

Is it far?

Ist es weit?



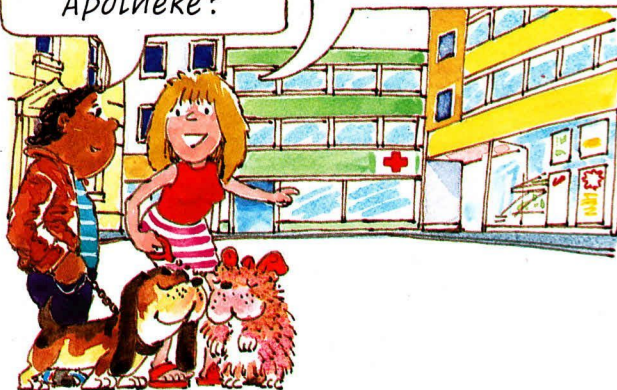
Nein, etwa fünf Minuten zu Fuß.

Entschuldigung, gibt es hier einen Supermarkt?



Ja, da drüben, gegenüber der Bank

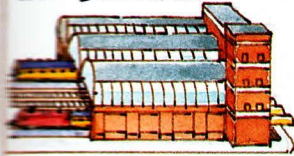
Und wo gibt es bitte eine Apotheke?



Direkt neben dem Supermarkt

Other useful places to ask for

der Bahnhof



eine Tankstelle



die Toiletten



ein Briefkasten



station

petrol station

toilets

letter box

eine Telefonzelle



der Campingplatz



das Krankenhaus



der Flughafen



telephone box

campsite

hospital

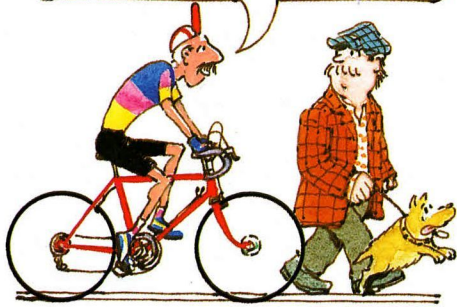
airport

Finding your way around

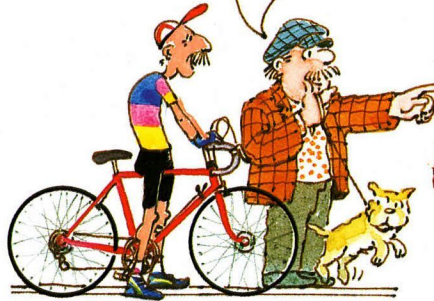
Here you can find out how to ask your way around and follow directions. When you

have read everything, try the map puzzle on the opposite page.

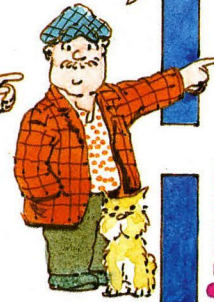
Entschuldigung
Wie komme ich zum
Bahnhof, bitte?



Nehmen Sie die erste
Straße rechts und die zweite
Straße links.



Der Bahnhof ist auf
der rechten Seite.



Wie komme ich
bitte zur
Jugendherberge?



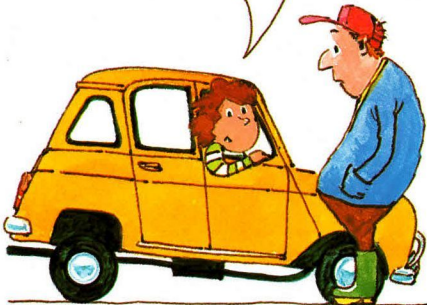
Gehen Sie diese
Straße entlang bis
zum Bahnhof...



dann nehmen Sie
die dritte
Straße rechts.



Wie komme ich
bitte zum
Verkehrsamt?



Mit dem Auto?
Fahren* Sie hier
um die Ecke...



dann nehmen Sie
die nächste
Straße links.



New words

wie komme ich zum/zur ...?	how do I get to ...?
nehmen Sie ...	take ...
fahren Sie ...	drive ...
die Jugendherberge	youth hostel
das Verkehrsamt	tourist office
die Straße entlang	along the road

bis zum/zur mit dem Auto	as far as by car
um die Ecke	round the corner
die erste Straße	the first street
die zweite Straße	the second street
die dritte Straße	the third street
die nächste Straße	the next street

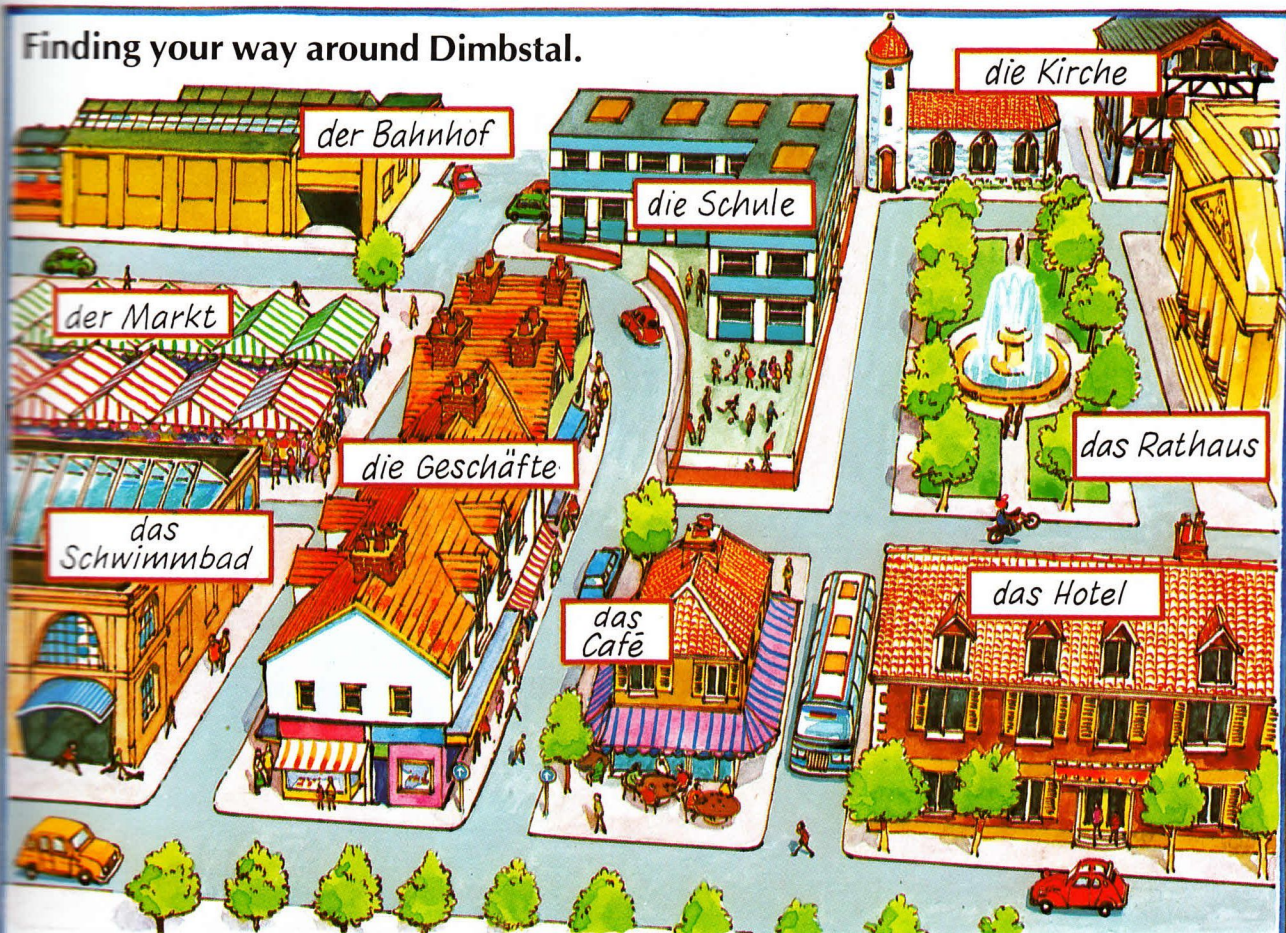
Zum and zur

When you ask the way in German you say **wie komme ich zum ...?** or **wie komme ich zur ...?***

You use **zum** with **der** and **das** words:
wie komme ich zum Bahnhof?
wie komme ich zum Café

and **zur** with **die** words:
wie komme ich zur Post?
wie komme ich zur Kirche?

Finding your way around Dimbstal.



How would you ask someone the way to the market place?
 How would you ask them if there is a cafe nearby?

Can you tell the person in the yellow car how to get to the church?
 Can you direct someone from the hotel to the market?

Where would these directions take the yellow car? **Nehmen Sie die zweite Straße links, und sie sind auf der linken Seite.**

*When you ask your way to a town, you use **nach**, e.g. **Wie komme ich nach London?**

Going shopping

Here and on the next two pages you can find out how to say what you want when you go shopping.

Spending money

There are 100 **Cent** in a **Euro**. On price labels, the symbol € is used before the price. For example, **zwei Euro** is written as **€2**, and **zwei Euro zwanzig** as **€2.20**. To understand prices you must know the numbers in German. They are listed on page 40.

Frau Voss goes shopping



Frau Voss geht einkaufen.



Sie kauft Brötchen in der Bäckerei.

New words

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| einkaufen | gehen | to go shopping |
| kaufen | | to buy |
| die Bäckerei | | baker's |
| das Lebens- | | |
| mittelgeschäft | grocer's | |
| die Metzgerei | butcher's | |
| die Milch | milk | |
| die Eier | eggs | |
| das Obst | fruit | |
| die Gemüse | vegetables | |
| das Fleisch | meat | |
| das Brötchen | bread roll | |
| die Äpfel | apples | |
| die Tomaten | tomatoes | |
| bitte schön? | can I help you? | |
| was darf es sein? | can I help you? | |
| ich möchte | I would like | |
| ich hätte gern | I would like | |
| gerne | with pleasure | |
| sonst noch etwas? | anything else? | |
| außerdem noch etwas? | anything else? | |
| was macht das? | what does that come to? | |
| ...zusammen | ...altogether | |
| ein Kilo | a kilo | |
| ein Pfund | half a kilo | |

In der Bäckerei

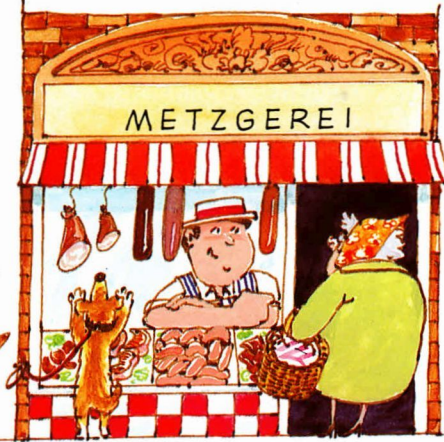




Sie kauft Milch und Eier im Lebensmittelgeschäft.



Sie kauft Obst und Gemüse auf dem Markt.



Sie kauft Fleisch in der Metzgerei.

Im Lebensmittelgeschäft



Auf dem Markt.



More shopping and going to a café

Here you can find out how to ask how much things cost and how to order things in a café.

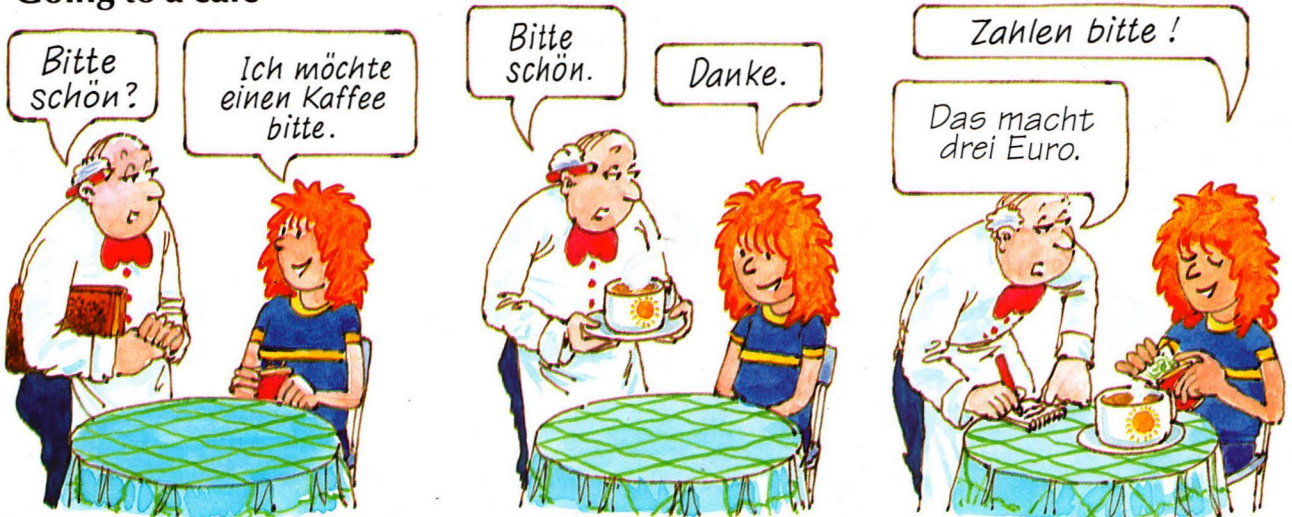
Asking how much things cost

New words

kosten	to cost
was kostet	...how much is ...
/kosten ...?	/are ...?
die Postkarte	postcard
...das Kilo	...a kilo
...das Stück	...each
die Rose	rose
der Kaffee	coffee
zahlen bitte!	please may I pay!
die Traube	grape
die Orange	orange
die Banane	banana
die Ananas	pineapple
die Zitrone	lemon
der Pfirsich	peach
die Limonade	lemonade
die Cola	coca cola
der Tee	tea
mit Milch	with milk
mit Zitrone	with lemon
heiße	
Schokolade	hot chocolate
ein Glas ...	a glass of
die Milch	milk
das Eis	ice cream



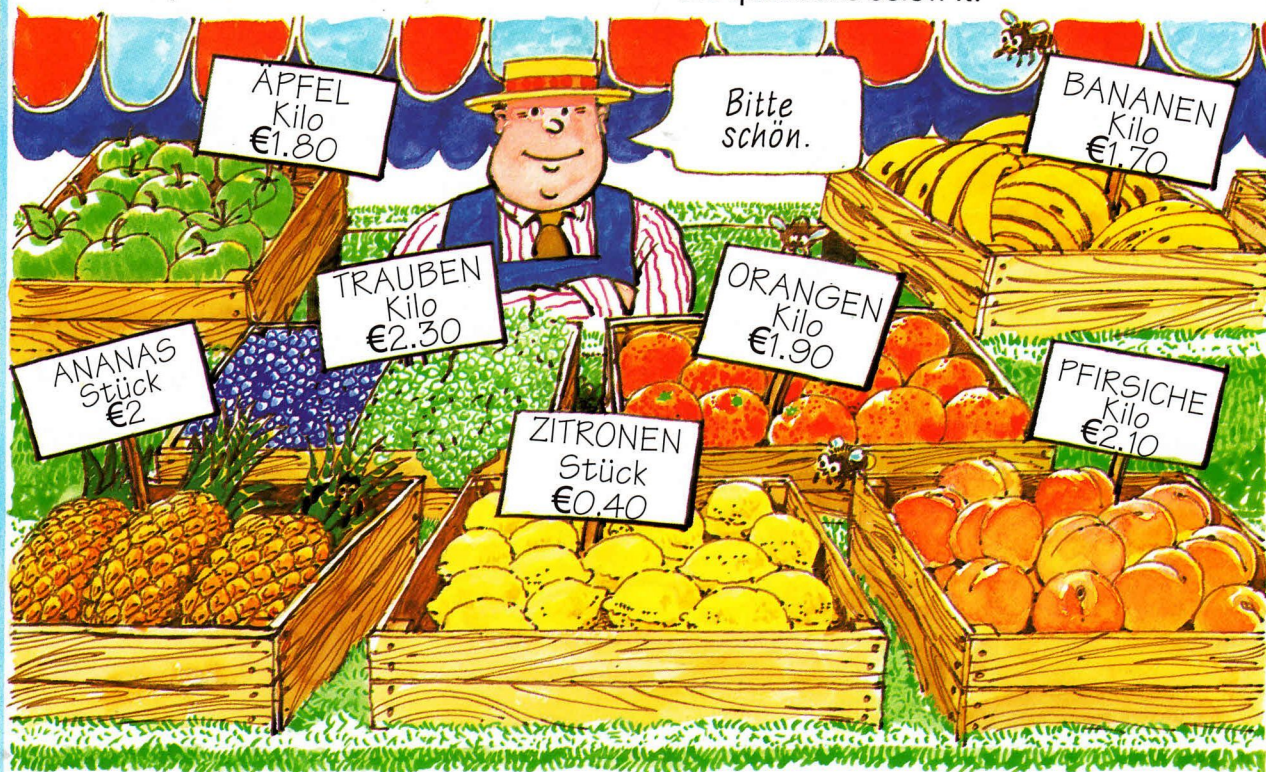
Going to a café



Buying fruit

Everything on the fruit stall is marked with its name and price.

Look at the picture, then see if you can answer the questions below it.



How do you tell the stallholder you would like four lemons, a kilo of bananas and a pineapple? Can you see how much these things cost?

Was kostet zwei Euro das Stück?
Was kostet zwei Euro zehn das Kilo?
Was kostet zwei Euro dreißig das Kilo?
Was kostet vierzig Cent das Stück?

Things to order

Here are some things you might want to order in a café.



			
eine Limonade	eine Cola	einen Tee mit Milch	einen Tee mit Zitrone
			
einen Orangensaft	eine heiße Schokolade	ein Glas Milch	ein Eis

The months and seasons

Here you can learn what the seasons and months are called and find out how to say what date it is.

New words

der Monat	month
das Jahr	year
welches Datum haben wir?	what is the date?
heute	today
der Geburtstag	birthday

The seasons

der Frühling	spring
der Sommer	summer
der Herbst	autumn
der Winter	winter

The months

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

The seasons



First, second, third ...

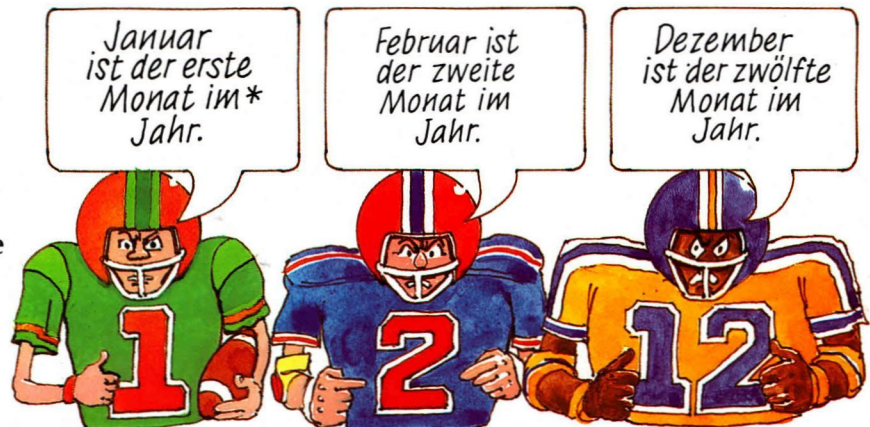
To say 'first', 'second', etc. you add **te** to numbers up to 19, e.g.

der/die/das zweite

der/die/das neunzehnte

The only exceptions are **erste** (first), **dritte** (third), **siebte** (seventh) and **achte** (eighth).

You add **ste** to all numbers from 20 onwards, e.g. **der/die/das zwanzigste**



Can you say where the rest of the months come in the year?

What is the date?



Welches Datum haben wir heute?

Den* ersten Januar.



Writing the date



When you write a date down, for example at the top of a letter, you just put a dot after the number.

When is your birthday?

Wann hast du Geburtstag?

Am zehnten November.

Mein Geburtstag ist am zwölften Februar.

Stefan hat am achten Juni Geburtstag.



Am means 'on the'. As with the dates above, you add 'n' to the number.

When are their birthdays?

The date of each person's birthday is written below them. Can you say in German when

their birthdays are, e.g. Karin hat am zweiten April Geburtstag.

Karin	Hans	Astrid	Monika	Karl	Klaus
2. April.	21. Juli.	18. Oktober.	31. August.	3. März.	7. September

*You say den here and add 'n' to the number.

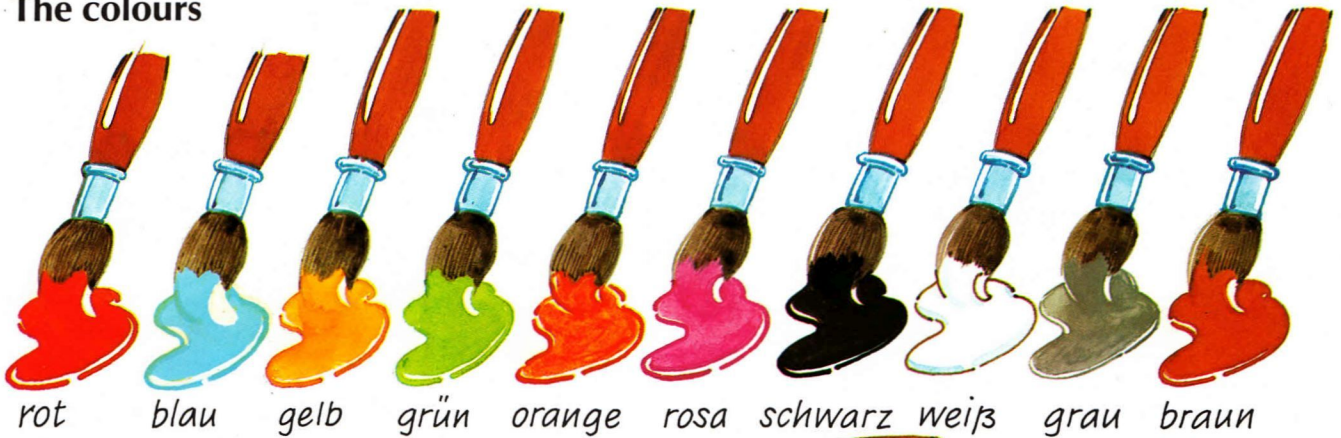
Colours and numbers

Internet links For links to websites with lots of online exercises and listening games on colours and numbers, go to www.usborne-quicklinks.com

Colours are describing words, like 'big' and 'small', and you use them in the same way,

e.g. **die Katze ist schwarz** (the cat is black).

The colours



What colour is it?

Cover the picture above and see if you can say what colour everything is in the painting. You should know all the words you need.*



Numbers

You will see that from 13 onwards you put the units before the tens, e.g. **zweiundzwanzig**

(two and twenty). You count from 30 to 39 etc. in the same way as from 20 to 29.

1 eins	11 elf	21 einundzwanzig	31 einunddreißig
2 zwei	12 zwölf	22 zweiundzwanzig	40 vierzig
3 drei	13 dreizehn	23 dreiundzwanzig	50 fünfzig
4 vier	14 vierzehn	24 vierundzwanzig	60 sechzig
5 fünf	15 fünfzehn	25 fünfundzwanzig	70 siebzig
6 sechs	16 sechzehn	26 sechszwanzig	80 achtzig
7 sieben	17 siebzehn	27 siebenundzwanzig	90 neunzig
8 acht	18 achtzehn	28 achtundzwanzig	100 hundert
9 neun	19 neunzehn	29 neunundzwanzig	101 hunderteins
10 zehn	20 zwanzig	30 dreißig	200 zweihundert

Pronunciation Guide

The best way to learn to speak German is to listen carefully to German people and copy what they say, but here are some general points to help you.

Below is a list of the main letters which sound different in German from in English, with a guide on how to say each one. For each German word we have shown an English word, or part of a word, which sounds like it. Read it out aloud in a normal way to find out how to pronounce the German sound, then practise saying the examples shown beneath.

a When it is short it is like the "a" in "cat":
danke, Tasse, Stadt, Ball

When it is long it is like the "ar" sound in "cart":
Vater, fahren, Bahnhof

ä Like the "a" in "care":
spät, Lärm, Käse, Bär

au Like the "ow" sound in "cow":
Frau, auf, bauen

äu, eu Like the "oy" sound in "toy":
Fräulein, Freund, heute

ö Like the "u" sound in "fur":
öffnen, hören, möchte, zwölf

ü Round your lips as if to say "oo", then try to say "ee":
über, für, küssen, Tür

ei Like the "i" in "fine":
nein, Geige, meisten, Reihe

ie Like the "ee" sound in "feel":
Tier, sieben, fliegen, Spiel

Internet links For links to websites where you can listen to examples of German pronunciation and try some German tongue-twisters, go to www.usborne-quicklinks.com

ch A soft sound like the "ch" in the Scottish word "loch":
ich, Buch, machen, acht

d Like the English "d" except at the end of a word, where it is "t":
dort, Ding, und, Mond, Geld

g Like the "g" in "garden" except after "i", where it is like the German "ch" above:
Geld, Garten, Weg, schmutzig

j Like the "y" in "yellow":
ja, Junge, Jacke

sch Like the "sh" sound in "shirt":
schön, Schokolade, schnell

sp, st These sound like "shp" and "sht" when they are at the beginning of a word:
Spiegel, sprechen, Stuhl, Stadt

s Like "z" when it comes before a vowel:
sehen, sitzen, Sand, langsam

Before other letters, or at the end of a word, it is like the "s" in "soap":
das, Glas, etwas, Nest

ß This is like "ss":
Fußball, Straße

v Like the "f" in "friend":
von, viel, Vater

w Like the "v" in "van":
Wasser, warm, wer, Wort

z Like the "ts" in "hits":
zu, Herz, zusammen, Zunge

German grammar

Internet links For links to websites where you can conjugate German verbs online and find an online guide to German grammar, go to www.usborne-quicklinks.com

Grammar is like a set of rules about how you put words together and it is different for every language. You will find German easier if you learn some of its grammar, but

don't worry if you don't understand it all straightaway. Just read a little about it at a time. This is a summary of the grammar used in this book.

Nouns

A noun is the name of something, such as a dog, a flower or a horse. In German every noun begins with a capital letter and has a gender. This means that it is either masculine (m),

feminine (f) or neuter (n). The word you use for "the" shows which gender the noun is, so it is a good idea to learn which word to use with each noun.

der, die und das

The German for "the" is **der** before masculine nouns, **die** before feminine nouns and **das** before neuter nouns:

der Hund	the dog
die Blume	the flower
das Haus	the house

ein, eine

The German for "a" or "an" is **ein** before masculine and neuter words and **eine** before feminine nouns:

ein Hund	a dog
eine Blume	a flower
ein Haus	a house

Plurals

The word for "the" is **die** before all plural nouns (when you are talking about more than one person or thing):

die Hunde	the dogs
die Blumen	the flowers
die Häuser	the houses

Most German nouns change in the plural. Some add **n**, **e** or **er**, like the words above, but sometimes the vowel in the middle of the word changes too: **u** becomes **ü**, etc. You can see the plurals of nouns in the glossary like this:

der Hund(-e), die Blume(-n), das Haus(-er).

den, einen

All sentences have a subject and a verb. The subject is the person or thing doing the action (the verb). In some sentences the verb has an object too. This is the person or thing the action affects. When the object of a verb is a **der** word, the words for "the" and "a" change: **der** becomes **den** and **ein** becomes **einen**:

Ich esse den Kuchen. I am eating the cake.
Ich habe einen Hund. I have a dog.

Ich is the subject of the verb in both these sentences; **den Kuchen** and **einen Hund** are the objects.

Mein, dein, sein and **kein** always add the same endings as **ein**.

in, auf, unter . . .

Words like this, which tell you where things are, are called prepositions and usually come before a noun. The words for "the" and "a" change after them:

der and **das** both become **dem**
die (singular) becomes **der**
die (plural) becomes **den**
ein becomes **einem**
eine becomes **einer**

e.g. **auf dem Tisch** on the table
in der Ecke in the corner

In dem is often shortened to **im**, **zu dem** to **zum** and **zu der** to **zur**.

Pronouns

These are words which you use to replace nouns. There are three words for "you" in German: **du** (friendly), **ihr** (plural) and **Sie**

(polite). There are also three words for "it". You use **er** for **der** words, **sie** for **die** words and **es** for **das** words.

ich	I	er	he/it	wir	we
du	you (friendly)	sie	she/it	ihr	you (plural)
Sie	you (polite)	es	it	sie	they

Verbs

Verbs are "doing" words. German verbs change according to who is doing the action. Most of them follow a regular pattern and have the same endings. To learn a verb it helps to know the infinitive. This is its name, like "to eat" in English. German infinitives end in **en**, e.g. **gehen** (to go). With regular verbs you take the **en** off the infinitive, then add the different endings. You can see what they are in **gehen**, on the right.

Some verbs don't follow the usual pattern and it is best to learn them. You have already come

gehen	to go
ich gehe	I go
du gehst	you go
er/sie/es/ geht	he/she/it goes
wir gehen	we go
ihr geht	you go (pl)
Sie gehen	you go (polite)
sie gehen	they go

across **sein** (to be) and **haben** (to have). Here are two of the other verbs you need to know.

sprechen	to speak
ich spreche	I speak
du sprichst	you speak
er/sie/es spricht	he/she/it speaks
wir sprechen	we speak
ihr sprecht	you speak (pl)
Sie sprechen	you speak (polite)
sie sprechen	they speak

essen	to eat
ich esse	I eat
du isst	you eat
er/sie/es isst	he/she/it eats
wir essen	we eat
ihr esst	you eat (pl)
Sie essen	you eat (polite)
sie essen	they eat

Separable verbs

Some German verbs are made up of two words. The infinitive is one word, but the verb often splits into the two words when it is used in a sentence.

Aufstehen (to get up) is made up of **auf** (up) and **stehen** (to stand). You use **stehen** like an ordinary verb, but **auf** usually goes to the end of the sentence:

Peter steht um acht Uhr auf. Peter gets up at eight o'clock.

Word order

In German sentences the verb always goes in second place. The subject of the sentence usually goes first:

Er geht zu Bett. He goes to bed.

but if something else, such as the time, comes first, the verb stays where it is and the subject of the sentence goes after it:

Um neun Uhr geht er zu Bett. He goes to bed at nine o'clock.

Answers to puzzles

p.7

What are they called?

Er heißt Peter. Sie heißt Sonja.
Sie heißen Klaus und Daniel.
Ich heiße (your name).

Who is who?

Helmut is talking to Fritz.
Anita is talking to Ingrid.
Helmut is next to the seal.
Fritz is talking to Helmut.
The girl in the bottom left-hand corner.
Michael is going home.

Can you remember?

Wie heißt du?
Ich heiße . . .
Das ist meine Freundin. Sie heißt Anita.
Mein Freund heißt Daniel.

p.9

Can you remember?

die/eine Blume, die/eine Katze,
der/ein Baum, das/ein Nest,
der/ein Vogel, das/ein Haus,
die Sonne, das/ein Fenster,
das/ein Auto, der/ein Hund.

p.11

Who comes from where?

Franz comes from Austria.
They are called Hari and Indira.
Yes, they are called Marie and Pierre.
No, she comes from Spain.
They come from India.
Yes, Angus comes from Scotland.
Pierre comes from France.
Yuri lives in Budapest.

Can you remember?

Woher kommst du?
Ich komme aus . . .
Ich spreche Deutsch.
Sprichst du Deutsch?

p.13

How old are they?

Michael is 13.
Petra and Sabine are 15.
Boris is 12.
Kirsten is 11.
Hugo is 9.
Barbara is 5.

How many brothers and sisters?

A = Petra and Sabine. B = Hugo. C = Michael.
D = Boris. E = Kirsten.

p.17

Where is everyone?

Stefan ist in der Küche.
Opa ist im Esszimmer.
Mutti ist im Schlafzimmer.
Peter ist im Badezimmer.
Heidi ist oben.
Das Gespenst ist im Heidis Zimmer.
Oma ist im Wohnzimmer.

Opa. Stefan. Peter. Mutti.

Im Wohnzimmer. In Heidis Zimmer.
Im Esszimmer. Im Badezimmer.

Ich bin hier oben. Ich bin in der Küche.

p.19

Where are they hiding?

Der Hamster ist in der Vase.
Das Kätzchen ist hinter dem Fernseher.
Das Hündchen ist im Schrank.
Der Wellensittich ist auf dem Bücherregal.
Die Schlange ist hinter dem Sofa.
Die Schildkröte ist neben dem Telefon.

p.21

Who likes what?

Boris. Johann. Bananen. Opa. Obsttorte.

p.23

Who is saying what?

"Ich habe Hunger."
"Guten Appetit!" "Bedien dich."
"Kannst du mir ein Glas reichen, bitte?"
"Möchtest du noch Pommes frites?"
"Ja, bitte. Ich mag Pommes frites."
"Nein, danke. Das reicht."
"Es schmeckt sehr gut."

p.25

What are they doing?

A Er kocht. B Er schwimmt. C Sie tanzen.
D Sie spielt Geige. E Er malt.

p.27

Hugo's day.

1b, 2e, 3f, 4a, 5h, 6g, 7d, 8c.

What time is it?

A Es ist fünf nach drei. B Es ist fünf nach elf.
C Es ist zehn vor neun. D Es ist Viertel vor vier.
E Es ist fünfundzwanzig nach drei. F Es ist halb acht.
G Es ist drei Uhr. H Es ist vier Uhr.
I Es ist neun Uhr. J Es ist halb zwei.
K Es ist fünf nach sieben. L Es ist halb elf.
M Es ist sechs Uhr. N Es ist fünfundzwanzig vor vier.
O Es ist fünf vor zwei.

p.29

On Friday evening I am going to the disco with Boris.
I am playing tennis on Monday, Wednesday and Sunday.
I am going to the cinema on Wednesday evening.
Yes, I have a piano lesson on Tuesday.
Yes, I am free on Sunday morning.
It is at seven o'clock.

Schade, das geht nicht. Am Samstag nachmittag spiele ich Fußball.

Ja, prima. Bis Donnerstag.

p.33

Entschuldigung. Wie komme ich zum Marktplatz?
Entschuldigung. Gibt es hier in der Nähe ein Café?
Ist es weit?

Nehmen Sie die dritte Straße links dann fahren Sie geradeaus.

Nehmen Sie die dritte Straße rechts dann gehen Sie geradeaus. Der Markt ist auf der linken Seite.

To the shops.

p.37

Ich möchte vier Zitronen, ein Kilo Bananen und eine Ananas, bitte.

Vier Zitronen kosten ein Euro sechzig.
Ein Kilo Bananen kostet ein Euro siebzig.
Eine Ananas kostet zwei Euro.

die Ananas. die Pfirsiche. die Zitronen. die Orangen.

p.39

Hans hat am einundzwanzigsten Juli Geburtstag.
Astrid hat am achtzehnten Oktober Geburtstag.
Monika hat am einunddreißigsten August Geburtstag.
Karl hat am dritten März Geburtstag.
Klaus hat am siebten September Geburtstag.

p.40

Die Straße ist grau. Die Sonne ist gelb.
Das Dach ist orange. Der Himmel ist blau.
Die Blumen sind rosa. Der Hund ist braun.
Der Vogel ist schwarz. Das Auto ist rot.
Die Bäume sind grün. Das Haus ist weiß.

Glossary

To find out what the plural of a word is, look at the letters in brackets after it. (-) means that the word doesn't change. (-e) or (-er) mean that you add "e" or "er" to the word. (•) means that

you add an umlaut to the main vowel in the word, or the last part of a long word: **der Vater** (•) becomes **die Väter**, **das Schwimmbad** (-er) becomes **die Schwimmbäder**.

der Abend (-e)	evening	dein, deine	your (sing.)
das Abendessen (-)	supper, tea	Deutsch	German
abends	in the evenings	Deutschland	Germany
aber	but	dick	fat
Afrika	Africa	Dienstag	Tuesday
alle	all	direkt	direct(ly)
alt	old	die Disko	discotheque
am liebsten	best	Donnerstag	Thursday
am Meer	by the sea	dritter/e/es	third
an	on, by, in	dunkelhaarig	dark-haired
die Ananas (-)	pineapple	die Ecke (-n)	corner
der Apfel (•)	apple	das Ei (-er)	egg
die Apotheke (-n)	chemist's	ein bisschen	a little
auch	also, too	einkaufen gehen	to go shopping
auf	on top of, in	das Eis (-)	ice-cream
auf dem Land	in the country	die Eltern (pl)	parents
auf deutsch	in German	England	England
auf englisch	in English	Englisch	English
aufstehen	to get up	entlang	along
Auf Wiedersehen!	Goodbye!	Entschuldigung	excuse me
aus	from, out of	erste	first
außerdem noch etwas?	anything else?	essen	to eat
das Auto (-s)	car	das Esszimmer (-)	dining room
die Bäckerei (-en)	baker's	etwa	about
das Badezimmer (-)	bathroom	etwas	something
der Bahnhof (•e)	station	fahren	to drive
bald	soon	die Familie (-n)	family
die Banane (-n)	banana	fast	almost
die Bank (-en)	bank	das Fenster (-)	window
basteln	to make things	der Fernseher (-)	television
der Baum (•e)	tree	fernsehen	to watch television
bedien dich	help yourself	finden	to find
bis	until, till	der Fisch (-e)	fish
bis zum/zur	as far as	das Fleisch	meat
bitte	please	Frankreich	France
blau	blue	Französisch	French
blond	blonde	Frau	Mrs.
die Blume (-n)	flower	Fräulein	Miss
braun	brown	Freitag	Friday
das Brot (-e)	bread	der Freund (-e)	friend(m)
das Brötchen (-)	bread roll	die Freundin (-nen)	friend(f)
der Bruder (•)	brother	freundlich	friendly
das Buch (•er)	book	der Frühling	Spring
das Bücherregal (-e)	bookshelf	das Frühstück	breakfast
die Butter	butter	furchtbar	terrible
das Café (-s)	café	Fußball spielen	to play football
der Campingplatz (•e)	campsite	ganz	quite, rather
die Cola (-)	coca cola	die Garage (-n)	garage
das Dach (•er)	roof	gar nicht	not at all
da drüben	over there	der Geburtstag (-e)	birthday
danke	thank you	gegenüber	opposite
dann	then	gehen	to go
		die Geige (-n)	violin

gelb	yellow
die Gemüse (pl)	vegetables
geradeaus	straight ahead
gerne	with pleasure
das Geschäft (-e)	shop
die Geschwister (pl)	brothers and sisters
das Gespenst (-er)	ghost
gibt es . . . ?	is/are there?
das Glas (-er)	glass
gleich	immediately
gleichfalls	the same to you
grau	grey
groß	tall
die Großeltern	grandparents
die Großmutter (-)	grandmother
der Großvater (-)	grandfather
gut	good, well
Gute Nacht	Good Night
Guten Abend	Good Evening
Guten Appetit!	Enjoy your meal!
Guten Tag	Good Day

haben	to have
halb	half
der Hamburger (-)	hamburger
der Hamster (-)	hamster
das Haus (-er)	house
der Herbst	Autumn
Herr	Mr.
heute	today
hier	here
der Himmel	sky
hinter	behind
das Hobby (-s)	hobby
hören	to listen to
der Hund (-e)	dog
das Hündchen (-)	puppy
Hunger haben	to be hungry

immer	always
in der Nähe	nearby
Indien	India
das Instrument (-e)	instrument

ja	yes
das Jahr (-e)	year
die Jugendherberge (-n)	youth hostel
jung	young

der Kaffee (-s)	coffee
der Käse (-)	cheese
das Kätzchen (-)	kitten
die Katze (-n)	cat
kaufen	to buy
keine	not any, none
das Kilo (-s)	kilo
das Kino (-s)	cinema
die Kirche (-n)	church
das Klavier (-e)	piano
klein	small
kochen	to cook

kommen	to come
kosten	to cost
die Küche (-n)	kitchen
der Kuchen (-)	cake

das Lebensmittelgeschäft	grocer's
lesen	to read
lieber	better
die Limonade (-n)	lemonade
links	on the left
das/der Liter (-)	litre

machen	to make, do
malen	to paint
der Markt (-e)	market
der Marktplatz (-e)	market place
mein, meine	my
die Metzgerei (-en)	butcher's
die Milch	milk
die Minute (-n)	minute
mit	with
der Mittag (-e)	noon, midday
das Mittagessen (-)	lunch
die Mitternacht	midnight
Mittwoch	Wednesday
mögen	to like
der Monat (-e)	month
Montag	Monday
der Morgen (-)	morning
morgen •	tomorrow
morgens	in the mornings
die Musik	music
die Mutter (-)	mother
Mutti	Mum

nach	after, to
der Nachmittag (-e)	afternoon
nachmittags	in the afternoons
nächster/e/es	next
neben	next to
nehmen	to take
nein	no
das Nest (-er)	nest
nicht	not
noch	more, still

oben	upstairs
das Obst	fruit
die Obsttorte (-n)	fruit tart
oder	or
Oma	Granny
der Onkel (-)	uncle
Opa	Grandad
orange	orange
die Orange (-n)	orange
der Orangensaft	orange juice
Österreich	Austria

die Party (-s)	party
der Pfennig (-e)	penny
der Pfirsich (-e)	peach

die Pflanze (-n)	plant
das Pfund (-e)	half a kilo
die Pizza (-s)	pizza
die Pommes frites (pl)	chips
die Post	post office
die Postkarte (-n)	postcard
prima!	that's great!
die Quiche	quiche
das Rathaus (˘er)	town hall
rechts	on the right
reichen	to pass
der Reis	rice
rosa	pink
die Rose (-n)	rose
rot	red
der Salat (-e)	salad
Samstag	Saturday
schade!	it's a shame!
die Schildkröte (-n)	tortoise
der Schinken	ham
das Schlafzimmer (-)	bedroom
die Schlange (-n)	snake
schlank	thin
das Schloss (˘er)	castle
die Schokolade	chocolate
schön	beautiful
der Schornstein (-e)	chimney
Schottland	Scotland
der Schrank (˘e)	cupboard
die Schule (-n)	school
schwarz	black
die Schwester (-n)	sister
das Schwimmbad (˘er)	swimming pool
schwimmen	to swim
sehr	very
sein	to be
der Sessel (-)	armchair
das Sofa (-s)	sofa
der Sommer	summer
die Sonne	sun
Sonntag	Sunday
sonst noch etwas?	anything else?
die Spaghetti	spaghetti
Spanien	Spain
spielen	to play
der Sport	sport
sprechen	to speak
die Stadt (˘e)	town, city
das Steak (-s)	steak
die Straße (-n)	street
stricken	to knit
das Stück	piece, each

suchen	to look for
der Supermarkt (˘)	supermarket
die Tankstelle (-n)	petrol station
die Tante (-n)	aunt
tanzen	to dance
der Tee (-)	tea
das Telefon (-e)	telephone
die Telefonzelle (-n)	phone box
das Tennis	tennis
der Teppich (-e)	carpet
der Tisch (-e)	table
die Toiletten (pl)	toilets
die Tomate (-n)	tomato
die Traube (-n)	grape
Tschüs!	Bye!
die Tür (-en)	door
um	at
und	and
Ungarn	Hungary
unter	under
die Vase (-n)	vase
der Vater (˘)	father
Vati	Dad
das Verkehrsamt (˘er)	tourist office
der Vogel (˘)	bird
vor	in front of, to
der Vorhang (˘e)	curtain
wann?	when?
was?	what?
das Wasser	water
weiß	white
weit	far
der Wellensittich (-e)	budgie
wer?	who?
wie?	how, what?
der Winter	winter
wo?	where?
woher?	where from?
wohnen	to live
die Wohnung (-en)	flat
das Wohnzimmer (-)	living room
das Würstchen (-)	sausage
zahlen	to pay
der Zaun (˘e)	fence
ziemlich	quite, rather
das Zimmer (-)	room
die Zitrone (-n)	lemon
zu Fuß	on foot
zusammen	together
zwischen	between



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