

Wie geht's? How's it going?

Learn:

ask and answer questions about one's condition, personal pronouns: *ihr, sie (pl.), Sie(pl.)*

Anna: [knocking on door] Ja?
[door opens]

Paul: Hallo Anna!

Anna: Paul! Wie geht's?

Paul: Gut, danke! Und selbst?

Anna: Auch gut. Und wer ist das?

Paul: Das ist Meili. Sie kommt aus China. Meili, das ist Anna Maywald, eine Freundin.

Meili: Guten Tag Frau Maywald!

Anna: Guten Tag. Was kann ich für Sie tun?

Meili: Ich möchte hier studieren.

Anna: Aha. Dann...

Paul: Oh nein! Ich muss zur Arbeit.

Meili: Oh... Tschüss, Paul! Danke!

Paul: Bitte! Tschüss! Anna, wir telefonieren morgen!

die Arbeit	the work; job	ich möchte	I would like
auch	also, too	morgen	tomorrow
dann	then	ich muss	I must
eine	a (female)	selbst	self; even
die Freundin	the female friend; girlfriend	Sofia	Sofia (name)
für	for	telefonieren	to telephone
er, sie, es geht	he, she, it goes	tschüss	bye
gut	good; well	tun	to do; make
ihr	you (plural); her	zur	to the
ich kann	I can		



Hints

In „das ist Anna Maywald, eine Freundin“, we see that das can also mean that. The article *eine* is the female form of *ein*.

And just as you can say „I want out“ instead of „I want **to walk** out“ in English, you can sometimes drop the main verb in German and say „ich muss zur Arbeit“ instead of „ich muss zur Arbeit **gehen**“.

Story: Meili and Paul meet Anna in her office in the university. Meili says she wants to study here. Paul is shocked because he ran out of time and has to get to work very quickly.

Will Paul get to work on time?

Grammar

In this lesson, we complete our collection of personal pronouns:

ich	I
du	you
er, sie, es	he, she, it
wir	we
ihr	you (plural)
Sie	you (formal, sing./pl.)
sie	they

Ihr is the German personal pronoun for saying „you guys“ or „all of you“. It's the plural of *du*.

Also notice how the formal *Sie* is used both for one person or multiple persons.

See how this regular verb changes and try to find a pattern:

(to live) **wohnen**

ich	wohne
du	wohnst
er, sie, es	wohnt
wir	wohnen
ihr	wohnt
sie/Sie	wohnen

1 Listen, read, and fill the gaps

(▶ audio file 1)

Use *ihr* („you guys“), *sie* (they), or *Sie* (you - formal):

Paul und Meili sind hier. Arbeiten sie hier?

___ macht die Arbeit. Ich will nicht.

Guten Tag, Frau Maywald. Können ___ mir helfen?

Woher kommt ___?

Igor und Paul wohnen in München. Kommen ___ aus Frankfurt?

Frau Maywald, gehen ___ in das Büro?

Use *ich* or *wir*:

Wir heißen Maywald.

___ bin in Frankfurt.

___ komme nicht aus München.

___ können die Arbeit machen.

___ will nicht suchen.

___ wohnen hier.

Use *er/sie/es*, or *du*:

Er ist Paul.

Was machst ___?

___ arbeitet hier.

___ kommt morgen.

___ kannst hier arbeiten!

___ wohnt in Deutschland.

[milestone on next page]

You've Reached Your First Milestone!

- 1 **All personal pronouns**
I, you, he, ...
- 2 German numbers up to one million
- 3 **Verb conjugations**
am, are, is, ...
- 4 **Nein vs. nicht vs. kein**
no, not, not any
- 5 **Irregular verb conjugations**
- 6 **Basic word order with TeCaMoLo**
when → why → how → where
- 7 **Gender of nouns**
der, die, das
- 8 **Compound nouns**
house + keeper = housekeeper
- 9 **All plural rules**
~~ectus~~ cacti, ~~child~~ children, ~~fish~~ fish, ...
- 10 **The simple past tense**
you see → you saw
- 11 **The accusative case**
he vs. him
- 12 **Adjective endings**
- 13 **Word order: subordinate clause**
I know *where he is*.
- 14 **Separable verbs**
turn on, wake up, ...
- 15 **Reflexive verbs**
~~I wash me~~ I wash myself
- 16 **The perfect tense**
you saw → you have seen
- 17 **The dative case**
give it to ~~they~~ them
- 18 **The imperative**
he runs → *run!!!*
- 19 **Word order: accusative sub-clause**
the person *who I see*
- 20 **Accusative/dative question words & pronouns**
whom, whose, none, ...
- 21 **Word order: dative & accusative**
give ~~her~~ it give it to her
- 22 **Subjunctive II**
would, should, would have
- 23 **Two-way prepositions**
- 24 **Course complete – you're proficient in German!**
You've mastered all core A1 grammar and, thanks to your expanded vocabulary and comprehension skills, achieved a solid A2 level.

2 Listen, and choose the right translation

(▶ audio file 2)

 1) → B

- 1
- A The is Igor. He comes from Russia.
 - ~~B That is Igor. He comes from Russia.~~
 - C He is Igor. He is Russian.

 2) →

- 2
- A He's walking to work. Igor's work is in Munich.
 - B He walks to work. His work is in Munich.
 - C He's walking to work. Igor works for Munich.

 3) →

- 3
- A There's no work tomorrow. He'd like to help Sofia tomorrow.
 - B He doesn't have to work tomorrow. He wants to help Sofia.
 - C He doesn't have to work tomorrow. He'd like to help Sofia tomorrow.

 4) →

- 4
- A Sofia is the girlfriend of Igor. She wants to work, too.
 - B Sofia is a friend of Igor. She wants to work, too.
 - C Sofia is the girlfriend of Igor. She will work, too.

 5) →

- 5
- A Tomorrow, she wants to look for a job. Where can she do that? And what does she want to work (as)?
 - B Tomorrow, she would like to look for a job. Where can she do that? And what would she like to work (as)?
 - C Tomorrow, she would like to find a job. Where will she look? And what does she want to work (as)?

 6) →

- 6
- A She doesn't know yet.
 - B They know, it's hard.
 - C She doesn't know it.

Hints

Notice how German has no real *-ing form*. Both „he walks to work“ and „he is walking to work“ is „er geht zur Arbeit“.

It's **wrong** to say „er ~~ist~~ gehen zur Arbeit“. You can't be a verb in German.

Sofia is THE female friend of Igor (DIE Freundin von Igor) - so she's likely to be his GIRLfriend. If she was just „a friend of Igor“ we would rather say „eine Freundin von Igor“, just to avoid confusion.

3 Read, and correct the one wrong word per sentence.

- 1) Ich heiße Paul. heiße
- 2) Wer wohnt Paul? _____
- 3) Ich wohnt in München. _____
- 4) Wie geht's? Nein gut. _____
- 5) Fritz Nummer ist 0267/56178904. _____
- 6) Was macht Sie hier? _____
- 7) Hier ist Frau Maywalds büro. _____

- 8) Das ist gut. Oder nein? _____
- 9) Wo ist Anna? Weißt er das? _____
- 10) Ach, ich weißt es nicht. _____
- 11) Guten Tag, wie heißt Sie? Ich heiße Anna Maywald. _____
- 12) Sie bin nicht in Annas Büro. _____


Learning suggestion

We perceive and remember...

- ... 10% of what we read.
- ... 20% of what we hear.
- ... 30% of what we hear and see.
- ... 70% of what we see, hear and repeat.
- ... 90% of what we see, hear and do ourselves.

So if you want to learn faster you should always repeat the sentences in the exercises and vocabulary trainer, and build your own phrases with the new words as you go along.


Listen and speak along

(▶ audio file 3)

Clap your hands and count the syllables as we go along!

Das ist Igor. Er kommt aus
 Russland. Er geht zur Arbeit.
 Igors Arbeit ist in München. Er
 muss morgen nicht arbeiten. Er
 möchte morgen Sofia helfen.
 Sofia ist die Freundin von Igor.
 Sie will auch arbeiten. Sie
 möchte morgen eine Arbeit
 suchen. Wo kann sie das
 machen? Und was möchte sie
 arbeiten? Sie weiß es nicht.