Useful words

- wir – we
- ihr – you (all)
- an – on, at
- durch – through
- in – in
- Österreich – Austria

Doing things

- erklären – to explain, explaining
- holen – to fetch, fetching
- kennen – to know, knowing
- lieben – to love, loving
- stehen – to stand, standing
- mögen – to like, liking
- ich mag – I like
- du magst – you like
- er / sie / es mag – he / she / it likes
- wir sind – we are
- ihr seid – you (all) are
- sie sind – they are

Things and people

- der Musiker – musician (m)
- der Park – park (m)
- der Sportler – sportsman (m)
- der Zug – train (m)
- die Feier – celebration (f)
- die Show – show (f)
- die Stadt – town (f)
- das Dorf – village (n)
- das Geld – money (n)
- das Konzert – concert (n)
- das Land – country (n)
- das Mädchen – girl (n)
- das Restaurant – restaurant (n)
- die Dörfer – villages (plural)
- die Fahrräder – bicycles, bikes (plural)
- die Häuser – houses (plural)
- die Länder – countries (plural)

Describing things

- schön – lovely, beautiful
- fertig – ready, finished

Numbers 13-19 are simple sums: **drei** [3] (+) **zehn** [10] = **dreizehn** [13]

For numbers between 21 and 99, you always hear the second number first:
siebenundzwanzig → 'seven and twenty' = twenty seven **27**

For dates, add **–te** to numbers 1-19 and **–ste** to numbers 20+
Heute ist… der neun**te** Juli (the 9th of July) / der zwanzig**ste** Juli. (the 20th of July)

To say 'on the' use **an** + **dem** → **am** and add **–n** to the number:
Ich have **am** vier**ten** Juni Geburtstag. (My birthday is **on the** 4th of June.)

long [a] [there] **da**	short [a] **Hallo**	long [u] **du**	short [u] **Punkt**	long [o] **wo?**	short [o] **Kopf**
[ei] **frei**	[ie] **Liebe**	long [e] **geben**	short [e] **denken**	long [i] **Familie**	short [i] **bitte**

Asking questions

Yes/No questions:
Just swap the verb and subject!
Wir lieben Dörfer. → **Lieben wir** Dörfer?
We love villages. → Do we love villages?

Wh-questions:
Just add a question word in front!
Warum lieben wir Dörfer? Why do we love villages?

Plural patterns

There are different ways to make a noun plural in German:
Add –e: das Konzert → die Konzert**e**
Add –n: die Schule → die Schule**n**
Add –er (and an umlaut):
    das Geld → die Geld**er**
    das Dorf → die D**ö**rf**er**

Masculine and neuter words ending in **–er/–en** may not change:
der Musiker → die Musiker

Describing people with the verb *sein*

- ich bin — I am
- du bist — you are
- er/sie/es ist — he/she/it is
- sie sind — they are
- ihr seid — you (all) are
- wir sind — we are

sein

The preposition 'in'

To say 'in the', the words for 'the' (der, die, das) change:

der Park:
in dem Park → **im** Park

das Land:
in dem Land → **im** Land

die Stadt:
in der Stadt

Saying 'which?' and 'this'

To ask 'which?', use 'welch-' with the endings below.

To say 'this', use 'dies-' with the endings below.

masculine	feminine	neuter
der welcher dieser	**die** welche diese	**das** welches dieses

Subject pronouns (it, they)

The word used for 'it' depends on the gender of the noun that 'it' refers to:
er means **he** and **it**
sie means **she** and **it**
es means **it**

For example:
Das ist **der Zug. Er** ist toll.
That is the train. It is great.

Sie means they.

Verbs (plural)

Regular verbs have **endings** which match the **subject pronoun.**

With **wir** (we) and **sie** (they), regular verbs end in **–en.**
Wir kenn**en** Länder.
Sie kenn**en** Länder.

With **ihr** (you all), regular verbs end in **–t.**
Ihr kenn**t** Länder.

This is the same as the infinitive!

Useful words

alle – all (of the)

alles – everything

keine – not any, no (pl)

normalerweise – normally

viele – many, a lot

nichts - nothing

Doing things

bringen – to bring, bringing

essen – to eat, eating

geben – to give, giving

mitbringen – to bring with

mitnehmen – to take with

nehmen – to bring, take

reden – to talk, talking

sehen – to see, seeing

Things and people

der Bus – bus (m)

der Käse – cheese (m)

der See – lake (m)

die Kultur – culture (f)

das Essen – food, meal (n)

das Land – countryside (n)

das Schwimmbad – swimming pool

die Sachen – things (plural)

die Seen – lakes (plural)

die Schwimmbäder – swimming pools (plural)

Describing things

Deutsch – German

Englisch – English

Phonics

[ei] | [ie]:	[ei]	[ie]	[ei]	[ie]
fr**ei** L**ie**be	s**ei**n	Br**ie**f	Bl**ei**stift	s**ie**

[w]	[z]	soft [ch]	hard [ch]
Welt	**Z**ug	i**ch**	Bu**ch**

Freundschaft

Guten Tag!

Learning languages is about making friends. You show kindness when you learn even a few words in another language.

Du bist toll!

Das ist kein Problem!

Kann ich helfen?

Kultur Switzerland is known for some famous brands of watches, chocolate and cheese!

Negation with nicht and nichts

nicht means **not**:
Du siehst **nicht**.
*You do **not** see.*

nichts means **nothing**:
Du siehst **nichts**.
You see nothing. OR
*You **don't** see **anything**.*

Strong verbs (e → i, e → ie)
Some German verbs change the vowel in the **du** & **er/sie/es** form.

The '**e**' changes to '**i**':
Ich helf**e**. *I help.*
Sie h**i**lf**t**. *She helps.*

The '**e**' changes to '**ie**':
Ich seh**e**. *I see.*
Er s**ie**ht. *He sees.*

The verb endings are the same for all verbs in the present tense.

All plural forms keep the original vowel (like ich):
Ihr h**e**lft. *You (all) help.*

Negation with keine
To say 'not a/no' with nouns, use '**kein**'. '**kein**' works like 'ein' and matches the gender of the noun.
Das ist **kein**e Stadt.
*The is **not a/no** town.* ✗

After most verbs, **kein → keinen** for masculine nouns.
Ich habe **kein**en Käse.
*I have **no** cheese.* ✗

Use **keine** with plural nouns.

viel, viele (lots of) alle (all of)
Use **viel** with uncountable nouns:
Ich habe **viel** Wasser!
*I have **lots of** water.*

Use **viele** with countable nouns:
Du hast **viele** Flaschen.
*You have **lots of** bottles.*

Use **alle** to say 'all of':
Du hast **alle** Flaschen!
*You have **all (of) the** bottles.*

The verb haben (to have, having)

ich habe – I have
du hast – you have
er/sie/es hat – he/she/it has
sie haben – they have
ihr habt – you (all) have
wir haben – we have

haben

Toblerone

Schokolade

Läderach

Lindt

Emmentaler

Käse

Prima Donna

Appenzeller

Uhr

Tagheuer

Rolex