

## Doing things

schlafen – to sleep, sleeping

sprechen – to speak, speaking

werden – to become, get, becoming, getting

ich werde – I become, get, I'm becoming, getting

du wirst – you become, get, you're becoming, getting

er wird – he becomes, gets, he is becoming, getting,

sie wird – she becomes, gets, she is becoming, getting

es wird – it becomes, gets, it is becoming, getting



Krapfen

## Fasnacht in der Schweiz

In Switzerland, Austria, and Southern Germany, Carnival is called Fasnacht.

In other areas of Germany, it is called Karneval or Fasching.

Carnival, carnival, carnival  
Now the party is starting  
Young and old and everywhere  
people are full of joy  
There's singing and dancing,  
the doughnuts taste good  
Confetti flies through the air  
and lands on a hat  
Confetti flies through the air  
and lands on a hat

## Things and people

der Kopf – head (m)

der Unfall – accident (m)

die Angst (vor) – fear (of) (f)

die Prüfung – examination, test (f)

das Bein – leg (n)

das Glück – luck (n)

die Schmerzen – pain(s) (pl)

## Useful words

froh – glad, happy

krank – sick, ill

recht – right

dann – then

man – you (general), one

Frohe Weihnachten – Happy Christmas

Gute Besserung – get better soon

Herzlichen Glückwunsch zum Geburtstag – Happy Birthday

Viel Glück – lots of luck, good luck

Fasnacht, Fasching, Karneval  
Jetzt geht die Party los.  
Bei Jung und Alt und überall  
da ist die Freude groß.  
Es wird gesungen und getanzt,  
die Krapfen schmecken gut.  
Konfetti fliegen durch die Luft,  
und landen auf 'nem\* Hut.  
Konfetti fliegen durch die Luft,  
und landen auf 'nem Hut.

## Phonics

[v]

4

vier



er

[w]

Welt



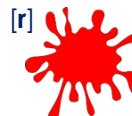
[-er]

wieder



consonantal [r]

rot



[ig]

richtig



vocalic [r]

Ort



**Word order** We can start a German sentence with the time adverb to emphasize it.

**Am Samstag**

TIME ADVERB

On Saturday

**singt man**

VERB + SUBJECT

people sing

**Fasnachtslieder**

OBJECT

carnival songs.

Word order 2

## The verb sein

**ich bin** I am  
**Sie sind** You (formal) are  
**du bist** you are  
**sie sind** they are  
**sein**  
**ihr seid** you (all) are  
**wir sind** we are  
**er/sie ist** he/she is

## The verb haben

**ich habe** I have  
**Sie haben** You (formal) have  
**du hast** you have  
**sie haben** they have  
**haben**  
**ihr habt** you (all) have  
**wir haben** we have  
**er/sie hat** he/she has

## Haben meaning 'to be'

Haben can sometimes mean 'to be, being'

**Ich habe** Glück.  
I am lucky.



**Du hast** recht.  
You are right.



**Er hat** Angst vor Prüfungen.  
He is scared of exams.



## du (you) | ihr (you all)

To mean 'you' to one person, use **du**.

**Du bekommst** Geschenke.

You get presents.



To mean 'you all' or 'you both', use **ihr**:

**Ihr bekommt** Geschenke.

You (all) get presents.



## Strong verbs

Strong verbs change the vowel for **du** and **er/sie/es**:

**Ich trage** → **Du trägst**  
**Er/sie trägt**

**Ich lese** → **Du liest**  
**Er/sie liest**

**Ich gebe** → **Du gibst**  
**Er/sie gibt**

## 'Sie' (they) and 'man' (people/you in general)

To say they + verb in German: use **sie** + verb ending **-en**.

**Sie gehen auf die Party.**

They go to the party.



Use **man** + verb ending **-t** to mean people/you in general:

**Man geht auf die Party.**

People/ you in general go to the party.



# Doing things

backen – to bake, baking  
 kochen – to cook, cooking  
 müssen – to have to, must  
 ich muss – I must, have to  
 du musst – you must, have to  
 er muss – he must, have to  
 sie muss – she must, have to  
 es muss – it must, have to  
 Lust haben – to feel like, feeling like

# Describing things

sauber – clean  
 wichtig – important



Am Donnerstag gibt der Stadtpräsident\* "Prinz Carnival" den Stadtschlüssel\*.



Am Freitag um 20.30 Uhr geht man durch die Straßen. Man trägt Kostüme mit Lichtern\*.



Am Samstag gibt es ein 'Kinder-Monster-Konzert'. Dann gibt es eine Kinderdisco mit Konfettischlacht\*.



Am Sonntag gehen Leute in Kostümen durch die Straßen. Dann gibt es eine große Party!

der Stadtpräsident – mayor, der Schlüssel – key, das Licht – light, die Schlacht – fight

# Things and people

der Boden – floor, ground, bottom (m)  
 der Schuh – shoe (m)  
 die Sonne – sun (f)  
 das Bett – bed (n)  
 das Brot – bread (n)  
 das Wochenende – weekend (n)

# Useful words

bald – soon  
 draußen – outside  
 warum? – why?  
 nach – to(wards)  
 zu – to

# Phonics

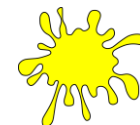
[-d] **und** and



[-g] **Tag**



[-b] **gelb**



[-tion] **Information**



[th] **Theater**



[pf] **Kopf**



[kn] **Knie**



[qu] **Quatsch!**



[y] **typisch**



[ü] **Tür**



# Present tense future meaning

In German and English we can use the present tense with a time phrase to talk about future actions:

In zwei Wochen **fahren wir** nach Österreich.  
 In two weeks we're going to Austria.

**nach**  
**nach** means 'to' with:

**Cities or towns**  
 Ich fahre **nach** Innsbruck  
 I'm going to Innsbruck



**Most countries**  
 Ich fahre **nach** Österreich  
 I'm going to Austria



**Directions**  
 Ich gehe **nach** links  
 I'm going to the left



**Nach** meaning 'to' is never followed by 'the'.

**zu**  
 Use **zu** to mean 'to'.

The words for 'the' are:



**masculine** ...zu **dem** Laden  
 to the shop ...**zum** Laden



**feminine** ...zu **der** Party  
 to the party ...**zur** Party



**neuter** ...zu **dem** Meer  
 to the sea ...**zum** Meer



We shorten **zu dem** to **zum** and **zu der** to **zur**.

**meinen | deinen**  
 You know the **masculine** words for 'the' and 'a' change after most verbs:

**Das ist der Schuh**



**Du hast den Schuh**  
 This also happens for **masculine** forms of **mein, dein, ihr, sein:**

**Das ist mein Schuh**



**Du hast meinen Schuh**  
**Feminine** and **neuter** forms of 'the', 'a', 'my', 'your' 'his' 'her' **do not change** after a verb.

**müssen – to have to, must**  
 To say what you *have to/ must do*, use the verb **müssen** and a 2<sup>nd</sup> verb in the infinitive form at the end of the sentence.

**Ich muss** für Ronja **kochen**.  
 I have to cook for Ronja.



**Du musst** Brot **backen**.  
 You have to bake bread.



**Sie/ er muss** in die Stadt **gehen**.  
 She/ he has to go into town.



The word order is different from English!

**Questions with müssen**  
 To ask *yes/no* questions with **müssen**, swap the subject and verb.

**Du musst** kochen.  
**Musst du** kochen?



Do the same swap with **information** questions, too:  
**Warum musst du** kochen?  
 Why do you have to cook?



**Infinitive clauses with 'zu'**  
 Remember, use **müssen** (have to) and **können** (can) with a 2<sup>nd</sup> verb in the infinitive. With other verbs, add 'zu' before the 2<sup>nd</sup> infinitive verb:

**Ich habe Lust**, Rad **zu fahren**.  
 I feel like riding a bike.



The word order is different from English!