Lektion 1 Guten Tag!

Begrüssungen und Abshiede – $Greetings\ and\ farewells$

hello (informal)	good evening
hi, hello (informal)	good night
good day/afternoon	good bye
good morning	bye
Personalpronome	en – Personal pronouns
I	we
you (informal)	you (informal), pl)
you (formal)	you (formal), pl
he, she, it, one/you	they
Fragen	1-Questions
	_ How are you called (formal)
	_ How are you called (informal)
	_ What is your name? (formal)
	What is your name? (informal)
	_ My name is
	Where do you come from? (formal)
	Where do you live? (informal)
	What is your mobile number? (formal)
	What is your telephone number? (formal)
	What is your email address? (informal)
	How do you write (spell) that?
Verb	$\mathrm{pen}-Verbs$
to spell	to come
to excuse	to write
to be called	to live
Nützliche Ausdrü	cke – Useful expressions
$___$ but	- in
please/you're welcome	from (countries and towns)
$___$ now	

Nomen - Nouns

 (male) beginner	 name
 (female) beginner	 mobile number
 beginner's knowledge	 telephone number
 e-mail address	 $business/contact\ card$
 woman, Mrs.	 place of residence
 Mr.	 number
 place of birth	 Federal football league

$Zahlen-{\it Numbers}$

		11011 1101110010	
0	zero	20	twenty
1	one	21	twenty-one
2	two	22	$\phantom{aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa$
3	$\underline{}$ three	23	twenty-three
4	four	24	twenty-four
5	five	25	twenty-five
6	six	26	twenty-six
7	seven	27	twenty-seven
8	$___$ $eight$	28	$___$ $twenty\text{-}eight$
9	$___$ $nine$	29	$___$ $twenty-nine$
10	$___$ ten	30	$__$ thirty
11	$___$ $eleven$	40	forty
12	twelve	50	fifty
13	thirteen	60	sixty
14	fourteen	70	seventy
15	fifteen	80	$___$ $eighty$
16	sixteen	90	ninty
17	$\underline{}$ $seventeen$	100	one-hundred
18	$___$ $eighteen$	200	$\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $two\text{-}hundred$
19	nineteen	1000	one thousand

Ein Paar Beispiele – A few examples (Single words for numbers under 1 million. Bars added for clarity.)

1,2	ein Komma zwei (one point two – 1.2)
123	hundert drei und zwanzig
1.594	tausend fünf hundert vier und neunzig
996.995	neun hundert sechs und neunzig tausend neun hundert fünf und neunzig
9.998.997	$neun\ Millionen\ neun hundert acht und neunzig tausend neun hundert sieben und neunzig$
9.009.999.999	$neun\ Milliarden\ neun\ Millionen\ neun hundert neun und neunzig tausend neun hundert neun und neunzig$

Lektion 2 Sprechen Sie Deutsch?

${\bf Fragen}-{\it Questions}$

How's it	going? (Sie-form)	Do you speak German?
How's it g	going? (less formal)	I am delighted.
How's it	going? (du-form)	I am sorry.
	Verben – Verbs	
to work		to speak
to be abl	le to, can	to understand
Pe	rsönliche Angaben – Persone	al Details
$_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$ $_$	yed	$___$ $married$
$\underline{}$ $\phantom{$		$___$ $widowed$
$___$ $single$		(male) partner
retired		(female) partner
	tzliche Ausdrücke – <i>Useful e</i>	xpressions fairly
yes		junty little
not		$a\ little$
		oh, I see
perhaps		at the moment
really		near, in the vicinity of
·	y, of course	near, in the vicinity of
	${\bf Adjektive} - Adjectives$	
excellent		bad
good		$___$ beautiful
briallian		

Nomen – Nouns

 information (desk), directory	Luxembourg
 receptionist (female)	The Netherlands
 $__$ hotel $_$	Austria
national lottery	$__$ $Poland$
 Albania	Portugal
 Belgium	$___$ $Romania$
 Bosnia-Herzegovina	$___$ $Russia$
 Bulgaria	$___$ Sweden
 Denmark	$____$ $Switzerland$
 <i>Germany</i>	Slovakia
 Estonia	$___$ S $lovenia$
 France	$___$ $Spain$
Finland	Czech Republic
Greece	$___$ $Turkey$
Great Britain	$___$ $Ukraine$
	$__$ Hungary
	United Kingdom
Croatia	United States
Latvia	$___$ $Cyprus$
 Lithuania	
Sein – Present tense conjugation	on of to be
I am	we are
 you are (informal)	you are (informal), pl.)
you are (formal)	you are (formal), pl.)
 he, she, it, one/you is	they are
Haben – Present tense conjugation	on of to have
I have	we have
you have(informal)	you have (informal), pl.)
you have (formal)	you have (formal), pl.)
$he, she, it, one/you\ have$	they have

Lektion 3 Arbeit und Studium

$Berufe-{\it Professions}$

employer	female nurse
(male) employee	(male) customer advisor
(female) employee	(female) customer advisor
(male) doctor	(male) bricklayer
(female) doctor	(female) bricklayer
(male) mechanic	(male) teacher
(female) mechanic	(female) teacher
(male) hairdresser	(male) mechanic
(female) hairdresser	(female) mechanic
(male) engineer	(male) musician
(female) engineer	(female) musician
(male) IT specialist	(male) secretary
(female) IT specialist	(female) secretary
(male) journalist	(male) student
(female) journalist	(female) student
$___$ waiter	(male) traxi driver
waitress	(female) taxi driver
(male) cook, chef	(male) carpenter
(female) cook, chef	(female) carpenter
(male) nurse	(male) sales associate
(female) nurse	(female) sales associate
Frager	${f n}-Questions$
What is your profession/job?	Since when?
Where do you work?	What do y'all study?
Do you have a job?	What do you study?
Verb	pen – Verbs
to work	to make, to do
to ring	to travel
to love	to study (a course of study)
to learn, to study (for a test,	etc) was/were
Adjektiv	ve-Adjectives
interesting	fantastic
boring	

Nützliche Ausdrücke – $Useful\ expressions$

			cially				only	
		oh u	eii				-	
				Gebäude –	Builda	ings		
		bake	ry				chur	rch
		railu	ay stati	ion			pub	
	beer garden					mai	n post office	
		bank					butc	her's shop
		café					town	n hall
		hous	e				scho	pol
		hote	!				lang	$uage\ school$
		cine	na				$sup\epsilon$	ermarket
			A	Andere Nomen	- Othe	er nouns		
		beer					park	;
		flea	market					n, city
		coffe	e			city center		center
			enticesh	ip			weel	
]	Deklination de	er best	immten Artike	eln - D	eclension of d	e finite	articles
		ulinum		utrum		emininum		Plural
Nom.	TVTCOSTC	_ Hund	110	Buch	1,	Katze		Schuhe
Akk.		_ 114114		Duen		1\au20		Schulic
Dat.								
Gen.					_ _			
	Konjuga	tionen der regelr	näßige V	erben im Präsens	–	gation of regular v	verbs in	the present tense
		lieben		arbeiten		reisen		klingeln
ich		_						
du								
Sie								
er/sie/e	es/man							
wir								
ihr								
Sie/sie								

Lektion 4 Familie und Freizeit

${\bf Fragen}-{\it Questions}$

	What is your hobby? (informal)
	Do you like dancing?
	Do you have brothers and sisters?
	What does your brother do (as a profession/job)?
	Is your daughter married? (formal)
Ve	erben – <i>Verbs</i>
to visit	to use (sth.)
to eat	to travel
to find, to think	to swim
to take photos	to look for, seek
to dislike, hate	to dance
to buy	to drink
to cook	to tweet
to read	to hike, ramble
Far	$\operatorname{milie}-Family$
mother	$___$ $daughter$
father	$_$ brother-in-law
$___$ $child$	$____$ $sister-in-law$
$___$ brother	$_$ $mother-in-law$
$___$ $sister$	father-in-law
$\phantom{aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa$	$oxed{ _{}} fianc\'e(e)$
$___$ $grand mother$	(male) partner
$___$ $grand father$	(female) partner
$___$ $nephew$	$___$ $step$ -
$___$ $niece$	$____$ $stepson$
$___$ $uncle$	stepdaughter
$___$ son	dog
$___$ $aunt$	$oxed{ }$
Hob	obys – <i>Hobbies</i>
$_$ $reading$	dancing
$___$ $music$	motorcycling
$___$ $sailing$	$___$ $travelling$

pilates

 $hiking,\ rambling$

Mehr Nomen – More Nouns

detective novel			_		(f	female) tandem	partner	
message						su	ırvery	
social media					w	ater		
text message					w	ine		
		(male)	tandem partner				ewspaper	
]	Deklination der	bestimmten Artil	keln -	- Declension	of definit	te articles	
	the do	og (Maskulinum)	the book (Neutrur	n)	the cat (Fer	nininum)	the shoes (P	lural)
Nom.		_ Hund	Buch		Kat	ze	Schu	he
Akk.								
Dat.								
Gen.								
	De	klination der un	bestimmten Artil	keln -	- Declension	n of indefin	nite articles	
	a dog		a book		a cat		shoes	
Nom.								
Akk.								
Dat.								
Gen.								
	Pos	ssessiven Artikel	n – Possessive ar	ticles	s (declined l	ike indefin	ite articles)	
		my					ur	
		your	(informal)			ye	our (informa	(l), pl)
		your	(formal)	your (formal), pl			, pl	
		$_$ his/its .			their			
		her						
Stamr	nvokale	enwechselungen	in 1. und 3. Pers	on –	Stem vowel	changes i	n 2nd and 3r	d person
		sprechen	lesen	essei	1	fahren	tragen	
ich								
du								
er/sie/e	es/man							
		1	Imperativ	_ <i>Im</i>	perative	ı	I	
			1		-			

essen

fahren

tragen

sprechen

Sie-form

 $\operatorname{du-form}$

ihr-form

lesen

Lektion 5 Essen und Einkaufen

Fragen und Ausdrücke – Questions and expressions

	Is there a nearby?	
	Is it far?	
	Anything else?	
	What would you like?	
	What do the tomatoes cost?	
	How much do the tomatoes cost?	
	How expensive is the wine?	
	How much (many) will you take?	
	How often do you go out a month?	
	I prefer to drink coffee.	
Ver	rben – Verbs	_
to get, receive	to shop	
to order	to live	
to need	to taste	
Lebensmittel und Verwandte	Substantive – Food and Related Nouns	
$___$ $apple$	bread from wheat and rye flour	
cauliflower	fruit	
bread	mushroom	
bread roll	rice	
	rye bread	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	sweet, confectionary	
vegetables	bar, counter	
gummi bear	sausage	
cheese		
cake		
sweet corn	wrap sugar	
Getr	änke – <i>Drinks</i>	
cappucinno	German sparkling wine	
$___$ $lemonade$	smoothie	
$___$ $milk$	tomato juice	
	,	

Behälter – Containers

a	lish of ice cream		pot of coffee
	can of cola		packet of muesli
<i>b</i>	oottle of wine		cup of tea
	lass of mineral water		bag of sweets
	Adjektive –	-Adjectives	
f	at		cool
t	hirsty		tasty, delicious
f	resh		late
h	realthy		dear, expensive
	Richtungen	- Directions	
<i>s</i>	traight ahead		(on the) left
	around the corner		(on the) right
	about 400 meters farther on		
	Masse und Gewichte –	Weights and measures	
	100 grams of salami		2 kilos of potatoes
	pound (500 grams) of tomatoes		
	Zeitausdrücke – E	xpressions of time	
	never		always
	eldom, rarely		one, twice, etc.
	cometimes		once a week
	often/frequently		twice a month
	nostly		for 10 years
	at least		10 years ago
	Wohin? –	Where to?	
t	o the cinema		to go home
t	o the park		to be home

Lektion 6 Uhrzeiten und Verabredungen

${\bf Fragen}-{\it Questions}$

	_ What time is it?				
	_ What's the time?				
	When do you get up in the morning?				
	When does your work start?				
	_ Do you watch TV in the evening?				
	When do you go to bed?				
	Where are we meeting?				
Zeitangabe	- Telling the time				
	_ It's two o'clock.				
	_ It's 10 minutes after 4.				
	_ It's a quarter to 9.				
	_ It's 9 in the morning/evening.				
	$_$ It's 2 in the afternoon/at night.				
	_ It's 14:30/2:30 PM.				
Zeitausdrücke –	- Expressions of time				
in the evening	in the lunch break				
afterwards	in the morning				
after that, afterwards	in the (mid-) morning				
$___$ then	in the afternoon				
$___$ $always$	at night				
every day	next week				
for a long time	before, previously				
$____$ $sometimes$	on Saturday				
mostly	first, at first				
at midday	on the weekend				
Essen und Trinker	n – Eating and Drinking				
for breakfast	for lunch				
for supper					

${\rm Die\ Wochentage}-{\it Days\ of\ the\ week}$

 Monday	Friday
Tuesday	Saturday
 Wednesday	$___$ Sunday
 Thursday	
Verben – Verbs	
to pick up, fetch	to watch TV
to begin, to start	to have breakfast
to call up, telephone	to come along
to get up, rise	to say
to visit	to see
to shower	to meet
to drive, to go (in a vehicle)	to leave
Modalverben – Modal ve	erbs
to be able to, can	to want to
to have to, must	to like (sth.), to be fond of
to be allowed to, may	would like to
ought, shall, to be supposed to	
${ m Adjektive}-Adjectives$	3
$___$ $dumb, stupid$ $___$	short(ly)
 early	typical(ly)
Nomen-Nouns	
$___$ $adventure$ $___$	lunch break
exhibition	party
celebration	$\phantom{aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa$
birthday	guided city tour
$__$ highlight	$_$ theater
(male) customer	meeting place
(female) customer	date, appointment, meeting

Lektion 7 Alltag in der Stadt

Geschäfte – Shops, businesses

pharmacy		mobile phone shop
$book\ store$		department store
 office		market hall
 $drug\ store$		travel agency
 $electrical\ shop$		sports shop
		production company
Konsumartikel	- Consumer articles	
 adapter		pullover
 drug		radio
aspirin		rain jacket
 CD		umbrella
 electrical appliance		travel guide
 TV, television set		soap
 fitness watch		shampoo
 skin creme		smartphone
 jacket		$smart\ watch$
 clothing		tablet
 medicine		washing machine
 perfume		
	- $ -$,
baguette		jam
cappucino		muesli
honey		pizza
 	rt – Transport	pissa
Transpor	Transport	
 car		monthly season ticket
 rail		tram, streetcar
 bus		plane ticket
 single ticket		subway
 timetable		vacation, holiday
 bicycle		connection
 (bus, train) ticket		traffic
ticket		train

Nomen – Nouns

1.0222	2.0 0.00
library	thing
(male) electrician	$___$ $lecture$
(female) electrician	$____$ $stadium$
(piece of) news	theme, topic
canteen	$___$ $environment$
Verbe	en – Verbs
to try on	to look for
to try out	to telephone
to get	to change (bus, train, etc.)
to last	$oxed{ _{}}$ to $earn$
to deal with, take care of	to prepare
to talk	$to \ wake \ up$
to edit, to cut	$to \ change \ (e.g., \ money)$
to chat	
Adjektiv	e - Adjectives
varied	fresh
tiring, strenuous	$____$ $nervous$
urgent	various, different
friendly	
Akkusativpräpositionen – Preposition	ns whose objects are in the accusative case
until	against, around
$_$ through	$___$ without
for	around, at
Dativpräpositionen – Preposition	ns whose objects are in the dative case
from, out of	after, to, according to
apart from , outside of	since, for
$___$ with, in	of, from
$___$ opposite	to
with, by (for transport)	
	ose objects are in the accusative or dative case
at, on	above
on, onto	$_$
$_$	in front of
in, into	$___$ between
next to	

Lektion 8 Was haben Sie gemacht?

Verben – Verbs

	to pick up	to download
	to update	to interview
	to pay	to take
	to stay	to see
	to remove, delete	to sing
	to fly	to skype
	to go, to walk	to go for a walk
	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Adjektive} - A \epsilon \\ \end{array}$	
	-	
-	$old\mbox{-}fashioned $	loud, noisy
	poor	modern
	well-known	fashionable
	colored, colorful	rich
	cool, trendy	black
	gray	great, terrific
	informative	
		white
	Andere Nomen – 0	Other nouns
	excursion, outing	lamp
	oyster	song
	band	$___$ $meeting$
	ribbon, tape	$___$ $producer$
	(book) volume	radio braodcast
	baby	$__$ thing
	(business) meeting	$___$ (male) singer
	job interview	(female) singer
	flower	$___$ $record$
	examination	$___$ $walk$
	$TV\ show$	voice
	hair	Daily Advertiser
	information igg	appointment book
	interview (TV, newspaper)	tour
	class reunion	meeting
	strength training	needsing
	hospital	$alarm\ clock$

Nützliche Wörter – $Useful\ Words$

previously, up to now formerly, earlier if, whether				into the countryside typical(ly) a year ago				
	Starke	Deklination de	r Adjektivendunge	n-I	Endings o	f adjectives v	without articles	
	red wi	ine	calm water		sweet cho	ocolate	red shoes (pl.)	
Nom.								
Akk.				_				
Dat.								
Gen.				_				
Ad	ljektive	endungen nach	bestimmten Artike	ln –	Adjective	endings afte	er definite articles	
	the ol	d dog	the good book		the fat ca	ıt	the red shoes (pl.)	
Nom.								
Akk.								
Dat.				_				
Gen.				_				
Adje	ktivend	lungen nach un	bestimmten Artike	eln –	Adjective	endings afte	er indefinite articles	
	an old	l dog	a good book		a fat cat		some red shoes (pl.)	
Nom.								
Akk.								
Dat.								
Gen.								
	Ver	ben im Perfekt	mit Partizip II – I	rese	nt perfect	t tense with	Participle II	
		Regelmäßig (Reg	gular)			Unregelmäßig	(Irregular)	
Infinitiv			Person	Infi	nitiv	Perfekt in de	er 3. Person	
kaufen			_	blei	ben			
arbeiter	1			fah	ren			
reden				geh	en			
regnen				flie	gen			

kommen

finden

sehen

trinken

nehmen

studieren

bezahlen

entfernen

erledigen

ab|holen

Lektion 9 Ich wohne lieber in der Stadt

Wohnungen und Häuser – Apartments and Houses

apartment in an old building	apartment
-	
detached single family home	
building	mortgage
highrise building	rent
town house	bills
student residence	square meter
commune, shared apartment	central heating
Zimmer	- $Rooms$
study	children's room
$___$ $bathroom$	$___$ $kitchen$
balcony	$_$
$___$ $corridor/hall$	living room
$___$ $cellar$	toilet, lavatory
Möbel –	Furniture
bed	armchair
$___$ $picture$	cupboard
$___$ $refrigerator$	sofa
shelves	table
Andere Nomer	$1-Other\ Nouns$
bath towel	$____ disadvantage$
$___$ $mountain$	district, quarter
$___$ decision	city life
$___$ $river$	pot
hand towel	surrounding area
coffee machine	tourist information ofice
contrast	$____$ $advantage$
native speaker	$WiFi\ network$
	rter – Useful verbs and other words
relatively	quite, fairly
to rent	share

Adjektive – Adjetives

		<i>y</i>	
	comfortable (room,	[hotel, etc)	quiet (car, music, voice)
	$___$ $dark$		$_$ open
	$___$ $peaceful$		calm, quiet (neighbors, time)
	$___$		$__$ $quiet$
	light, bright		silent, mute
	$_$ high, tall		safe, sure
	luxurious, well-app	pointed	$__$ $stressful$
	$___$ $cosmopolitan$		$__$ $central$
	Regelmäßige Vergleic	chsformen – Regular compar	ison forms
	Grundform	Komparativ	Superlativ
beautiful			
expensive			
Vergle	ichsformen vieler einsilbige A	Adjektiven – Comparison forms	of many one-syllable adjectives
	Grundform	Komparativ	Superlativ
old			
big			
young			
smart			
warm			
Vergleichsfo	rmen mit -d/-t oder s-Laut Endung	en (-s, -ss, - $\&$, -z, -x, -sk, -sch) – Ca	omparison forms with $s/d/t$ endings
	Grundform	Komparativ	Superlativ
rotten			
sweet			
fresh			
cold			
exciting			
	Unregelmäßige Verglei	chsformen – <i>Irregular compe</i>	arison forms
	Grundform	Komparativ	Superlativ
good			
high			
near			
much			
gladly			
often			

soon

Lektion 10 Ist Mode wichtig für Sie?

Nomen - Nouns

expression	checkout, cashier desk, till
flower	cosmetician
pressure	laptop computer
grandson	baloon
hairstyle	person, human being
present	fashion
taste	castle
$___$ $wedding$	game console
house-warming party	tofu sausage
Adjektive -	- Adjectives
exciting	fashionable
$___$ $comfortable$	sporty, casual but smart
$___$ $ugly$	strong
$___$ $individual(ly)$	sweet
creative	on the sweet side
casual	urban (wear), street fashion
Verben	- Verbs
to put on	to fetch
to try out	to do casual work
to look, appear	to know sb./sth.
to mean	to dress (oneself)
to recommend	to want/feel like doing (sth.)
to celebrate	to produce
to feel	to give (as a gift)
to be pleasing	to collect
to found	to wear
to help	
Farben -	- Colors
$oxed{blue}$	$_$ $purple$
$___$ $brown$	orange
colorful	igg $pink$
yellow	red
grey	black
green	violet
maroon/chessnut hrown	white

${\it Kleidung-Clothing}$

		suit					(pe	air of) su	unglasses	
$___$ $blouse$				pullover (sweater)						
belt shirt					sk	irt				
					sh	oe				
		_ pair of	trousers				so	ck		
		hat					sto	ocking		
		$_$ $jacket$						hts		
		tie					_	shirt		
		coat			-			eaker, gy	m shoe	
		$\begin{array}{cc} - & cou t \\ - & cap \end{array}$						dershirt	110 01000	
					-					
				Mode –	Fashi	on				
(male) founder							fashion show			
		_ (female)) founder	r				brands, branded clothing		
		_ (male) j	ashion designer			fas			ashion label	
		_ (female)) fashion	$fashion \ designer igg \ __$		item of			rts equipment	
		_ fashion		Ū						
		-								
	Deklin	ation der F	ersonal	pronomen	– Dec	lination of p	ersonal	pronour	ns	
				Sins	gular					
	I	you (in	formal)	you (forma		ne	she		it	
Nom.	1	you (III		you (forma			BIIC		10	
Akk.		_			-					
		_			-					
Dat				-						
Gen.					-					
			1		ural					
	we yo		you (in	you (informal)		you (formal)		they		
Nom.					-					
Akk.					-					
Dat.					-					
Gen.										

Lektion 11 Urlaub, Wetter und Gesundheit

Urlaub - Holiday

mountain	diving
holiday location, resort	dream
island	to lie (in the sun, etc.)
sea	to ski
the Balitic (sea)	to come again, come back
Jahreszeite:	n-Seasons
spring	autumn
summer	$oxed{unitarity} winter$
Wetter –	Weather
outlook	overcast
area, region	thundery
$___$ thunderstorm	bright, fine
fog	foggy
rain	sunny
snow	$oxed{ undy}$
sun	cloudy
$_$ $temperature$	to rain
weather report	to shine
weather forecast	to snow
$_$ $wind$	
Körperteile – P	Parts of the body
arm	neck, throat
eye	wrist
stomach, belly	heart
leg	knee
chest, breast	head
bosom, breast, bust	lip
heel	mouth
foot	nose
ankle	ear
finger	back
joint	tooth
face	toe
hair	tongue

Ge sundheit - Health

	(male/female) eye doctor (male/female) gynecologist (male/female) pediatrician			cramp				
						$_$ $table$		
					drop)
(male/female) dentist alcohol			Get well soon!					
						dane	gerous	
		fat					ill, s	
	weight							ed up, in spasm
		flu						: to be the matter
		height						t's the matter with you?
		health insura	nce fund	!				moke
		pain	v				to p	rescribe
		health insura	nce					urt, ache
			Mehr V	Verben –	More	e verbs		
		to finish		_			to st	truggle, fight
		to be, to com	e to (bil	l) _	to undertake, to do (sth.)			
Konjugatione	en der M dürfen	odalverben 1	m Pras		пјидо	müssen	lal verbs	in the present tense sollen
ich								
du								
Sie								
er/sie/es/man								
wir								
ihr								
Sie/sie								
	wollen			mögen		-	möcht	en
ich		_						
du								
Sie								
er/sie/es/man								
wir								
ihr								
Sie/sie								

Lektion 12 Das Leben in Deutschland

${\it Telefonieren-Telephoning}$

to give so. a message	answering machine						
to leave (a message)	apparatus, phone						
to connect, put through	line						
to wait							
to call back	wilde with the contract of t						
moment	busy, engaged						
Lebenslauf	-CV						
final Gymnasium exam	apprenticeship						
male bank clerk	$___$ $internship$						
female bank clerk	high school diploma						
branch manager	language course						
$___$ $volunteer$	$\underline{}$ $\phantom{$						
primary school	fluent						
grammar/college prep school	to change (e.g., money)						
$___$ knowledge	(here) to move						
career							
Meinungen –	Opinion						
to think	to mean, think, be of the opinion						
to believe, to think	(I have) no idea!						
Deutschsprachige Länder – German-speaking countries							
share, proportion	minority						
foreigner	majority						
$__$ $inhabitant$ $_$	rank, place						
(male) emigrant	$__$ $castle$						
(female) emigrant	sight (worth seeing)						
principality	$___$ reunification						
society	popular						
border	former						
capital city	to be comprised of						

Verschiedenes – Miscellaneous

			, 012011100101102	2,200000000000000			
	about, a		approximately		busin	business trip complicated	
to change to guide		ege		comp			
		e, lead	lead necessary		sary		
on busin			uess $uess$				
	Ne	benordne	ende Konjunktionen	- Coordinating c	onjunction	\overline{ns}	
		but			or		
also					but (but (after negative)	
for, because			ause	and			
	Sub	ordiniere	ende Konjunktionen	- Subordinating	conjunctio	ns	
		when (in the past)		whether, if		
as if					$___$ $although$		
since, because			pecause		nevertheless, in spite of that		
that					in order to (verb) (sth.)		
so that					$__$ how		
therefore			re, because of that	$f\ that$ when, if		, if	
in case					becau	because	
Artike	elwörter dekli	niert wie	bestimmte Artikelr	n – Article words	declined li	ke definite articles	
	all				any	any	
both					some	some, many a	
this					$___$ $such$		
that			$___$ $which$		i		
		each, e	very				
	this dog		that book	each cat	a	all shoes	
Nom.							
Akk.				_			
Dat.				_			
Gen.				_			
		Dei	rjenige, derselbe – Z	The $one(s)$, the sa	me		
Erster Teil	wie bestimmten A	artikeln, End	ung wie schwachen Adjekt	iven - Beginning like def	inite articles,	endings like weak adjectives	
	Maskulinum		Neutrum	Femininum	I	Plural	
	the one		the same	the same	t	he ones	
Nom.							

Akk.
Dat.

Gen.