





	Page
	<b>Preface</b>
	3
	<b>Chapter 1</b>
	Vocabulary 7
	Forms and Structures 10
	Listening and Pronunciation 14
	Getting It All Down 16
	Familiarity and Understanding 17
	Self-Evaluation 21
	<b>Chapter 2</b>
	Vocabulary 22
	Forms and Structures 24
	Listening and Pronunciation 28
	Getting It All Down 28
	Familiarity and Understanding 29
	Self-Evaluation 30
	<b>Chapter 3</b>
	Vocabulary 31
	Forms and Structures 34
	Listening and Pronunciation 38
	Getting It All Down 38
	Familiarity and Understanding 39
	Self-Evaluation 41
	<b>Chapter 4</b>
	Vocabulary 42
	Forms and Structures 45
	Listening and Pronunciation 48
	Getting It All Down 49
	Familiarity and Understanding 49
	Self-Evaluation 51



## Chapter 5

	Page
Vocabulary	52
Forms and Structures	54
Listening and Pronunciation	58
Getting It All Down	58
Familiarity and Understanding	59
Self-Evaluation	60



## Chapter 6

Vocabulary	61
Forms and Structures	64
Listening and Pronunciation	67
Getting It All Down	67
Familiarity and Understanding	67
Self-Evaluation	69



## Chapter 7

Vocabulary	70
Forms and Structures	73
Listening and Pronunciation	76
Getting It All Down	76
Familiarity and Understanding	77
Self-Evaluation	78

Answers to the XXL Exercises	79
Answers to the Workbook Exercises	80

## Kursbuch

### Seite 8

an·sehen  
das  
die  
  
*die Folge, -n*  
das Foto, -s  
gut  
Guten Tag  
hören  
Ihr/e  
  
in  
ist → sein  
mein/e  
meinen  
  
der Name, -n  
passieren  
sein (Verb)  
Sie  
die Sprache, -n  
sprechen; du sprichst,  
er spricht  
der Tag, -e  
und  
was?  
wer?

### Seite 9

aus  
bisschen  
Deutsch  
ein bisschen  
ein/e  
*Englisch*  
*Finnisch*  
*Finnland*  
heißen  
  
ich  
kommen  
sagen  
zu·ordnen

### Seite 10

der Abend, -e  
auf

### Page 8

to look at  
here: this, that  
the (definite article, femi-  
nine)  
*consequence*  
photo, photograph  
good  
hello (literally, “good day”)  
to hear  
your (possessive article, for-  
mal address)  
in  
is → to be  
my (possessive article)  
to mean, to be of the  
opinion  
name  
to happen  
to be  
you (formal)  
language  
to speak  
  
day  
and  
what?  
who?

### Page 9

here: from  
little, little bit  
German  
a little bit  
a/an (indefinite article)  
*English*  
*Finnish*  
*Finland*  
to be called: my/your/his/  
her name is ...  
I  
to come  
to say  
to put in order

### Page 10

evening  
here: until

auf Wiedersehen

bei  
die Dame, -n  
danke  
die Frau, -en  
gute Nacht  
guten Abend  
guten Morgen  
hallo  
der Herr, -en  
international  
der Kurs, -e  
  
*die Mama, -s*  
meine Damen und Herren  
der Morgen  
die Musik (nur Singular)  
die Nacht, -e  
oh  
tschüs  
6 Uhr  
das Wiedersehen (nur Singular)  
willkommen

### Seite 11

ah ja  
der Dank (nur Singular)  
dann  
die Entschuldigung, -en  
  
es  
fragen  
herzlich  
Herzlich willkommen!  
ja  
die Kollegin, -nen  
mit  
nein  
nicht  
stimmen  
suchen  
viel  
vielen Dank  
wie?  
  
wissen; ich weiß, du weißt,  
er weiß  
zeigen

### Seite 12

aber  
auch

goodbye (literally: “until we  
see each other again”)  
here: at  
lady  
thank you  
here: Mrs. and/or Ms.  
good night  
good evening  
good morning  
hallo  
here: Mr.  
international  
course, also referring to a  
class that one takes  
*mama*  
ladies and gentlemen  
morning  
music  
night  
oh  
bye!  
6 o'clock  
seeing each other again  
welcome

### Page 11

oh yes  
thanks, gratitude  
then (adverb of time)  
pardon (here: excuse me,  
pardon me)  
it  
to ask  
heartily, sincerely  
Welcome!  
yes  
colleague (female)  
with  
no  
not  
to be correct or accurate  
to look for, seek  
much, a lot  
thanks a lot  
literally: how? here: what?  
As in what did you say?  
to know (as in factual know-  
ledge)  
to show

### Page 12

but  
also, too

## 1 Indefinite Articles and Negative Articles (*Unbestimmter Artikel und Negativartikel*)

### a Indefinite Article

examples singular

m	<i>Ist das ein Apfel?</i>	Is that an apple?
n	<i>Das ist ein Brötchen.</i>	That's a roll.
f	<i>A ist vielleicht eine Tomate.</i>	Maybe A is a tomato.
plural	<i>Im Korb sind Birnen.</i>	In the basket are pears.



Indefinite articles are used when mentioning an individual person or thing for the first time in a conversation or text.

The indefinite article *ein* uses the same endings as the possessive article *mein* – the feminine takes an *-e* on the end. There is, however, no indefinite article in the plural, and this absence of any article is called *Nullartikel* in German (zero article).

### b Negative Article

examples singular

m	<i>Das ist doch kein Apfel, oder?</i>	That's not an apple, is it?
n	<i>Ich möchte heute kein Ei.</i>	I don't want an egg today.
f	<i>Karl isst keine Pizza.</i>	Karl doesn't eat pizza.
plural	<i>Haben Sie heute keine Kiwis?</i>	Don't you have any kiwis today?

*Kein* and *keine* (again, the same forms as *mein* and *meine*) is used in place of an indefinite article or a zero article to negate that noun. Notice that in German, the noun is negated in these instances, not the verb (as in the English I **don't** want ... and **don't** you have **any** ...). Note, too, that while a plural noun might not have an article if it is positive (i.e. *ich habe Äpfel*), that *keine* will still be used to make it negative (*ich habe keine Äpfel*).

## 2 Nouns: singular and plural (*Nomen: Singular und Plural*)

example *Sind das Äpfel? Nein, Birnen.*

In German, nouns form their plurals in several ways:

### a Some take fixed endings:

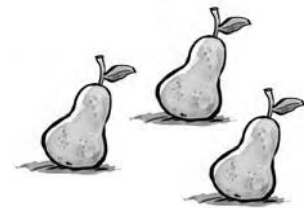
-e	<i>Brot – Brote</i>
-(e)r	<i>Ei – Eier</i>
-(e)n	<i>Tomate – Tomaten</i>
-s	<i>Kivi – Kiwis</i>

### b While others add an umlaut to an *a*, *o*, or *u* in the noun:

*Apfel – Äpfel*

And still others combine an ending together with an umlaut:

*Wurst – Würste*  
*Haus – Häuser*



**9 Communication Strategies: A bit more about *bitte***

**examples** *Das ist doch kein Apfel, oder? Wie bitte?*      That's not an apple, is it?  
Excuse me?/Pardon?/What?

As mentioned in Chapter 1, *wie* is more than just “how”. To ask someone to repeat what you didn’t hear or understand, *Wie bitte?* is the most common way.

**examples** *Hast du Tomatensoße? (Ja,) hier bitte.*      Do you have [any] tomato sauce?  
(Yes.) Here you are./Here you go.

In addition to “please”, *bitte* also conveys courtesy when handing something to someone.

**10 Translate into English:**

- a** *Was kostet ein Pfund Rindfleisch?* ..... ?  
– 3,99 Euro. ....
- b** *Ist du gern Fisch? – Ja, sehr gern.* ..... ? .....
- c** *Möchten Sie sonst noch etwas?* ..... ?  
– *Nein danke, das ist alles.* .....

**11 Translate into German:**

- a** This isn’t a tomato, is it? ..... ?  
– No, it’s a kiwi. ....
- b** How do you say “basket” in ..... ?  
German? – In German, a basket ..... ?  
is called “Korb“. .....
- c** Do you have any bananas? ..... ?  
– No, I don’t have any bananas. ....  
But I do have oranges. *Aber ich* .....
- d** Bananas cost 4.50 € a kilo. ....  
– Huh? How much? .....



## Familiarity and Understanding

### Eating out *auf Deutsch*

Other than spotting a dog quietly lying at its owner's feet in a restaurant, the most surprising thing for North Americans dining in German restaurants is the question *Ist hier noch frei?* (Is this seat taken?). Particularly in *Biergärten* and other less formal establishments, it is standard practice to sit at any table where there is room. Sharing a table with strangers does not mean sharing a meal or conversation – it's just a practical use of limited space.

Smoking is still far more prevalent in central Europe than in North America. Though there is growing public support for smoke-free areas, it is not yet as common. Restaurants are now smoke-free, in other public areas like at airports or train stations one still finds special areas for smokers.



### Toasting

When drinks are served, whether alcoholic or not, it is customary to say *Prost!* and raise glasses before drinking. It is not formal, rather a matter of course. One also hears *Zum Wohl!* often, more so when drinking wine.

### Check, please

After telling the server that you would like to settle up, if you are not alone, the question *Zusammen oder getrennt?* will follow. Unlike the American expectation that one person will pay the check, in the German-speaking countries there is no such assumption.

Tipping, too, is different. The service is included in the price of the meal, so the tip is truly a gratuity, and 5–10 % is sufficient. The easiest way to tip is to simply round up to the next Euro or Franc, maybe two, three tops.

### You say *Kartoffel*, and I say *Erdapfel* ...

As mentioned in the previous chapter, names of food items can vary greatly across the German-language landscape. The standard name *Kartoffel* can be replaced near the French border with *Erdbirne* (“ground pear”) then *Erdapfel* (“ground apple”) in Bavaria and Austria and even with *Herdapfel* (“stove apple”) in Switzerland. Since in French a potato is called *pomme de terre* (apple of the ground), one can assume some interaction at some point in history. The same thing happens with tomatoes, carrots and other produce items.