

Collins

NEXT STEPS in

GERMAN

with

Review booklet

Paul Noble

This booklet provides you with a quick and easy way to review and reinforce what you have learned during your German audio course. However, the booklet should be used **after** you have begun working through the audio recording **not before**, as the booklet is not designed to teach you German by itself.

Published by Collins
An imprint of HarperCollins Publishers
Westerhill Road
Bishopbriggs
Glasgow G64 2QT
www.harpercollins.co.uk

First Edition 2019

© Paul Noble 2019

ISBN 978-0-00-829197-6

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

www.collinsdictionary.com

Typeset by Davidson Publishing Solutions, Glasgow

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How to use this booklet

This booklet has been designed to provide you with a quick and easy way to review and reinforce the key vocabulary, structures and contents of your Paul Noble Next Steps German course.

Although the core part of your learning will take place via your use of the accompanying course recordings, we have also included this booklet in order to provide you with a quick reference guide to the language.

It is worth noting that this booklet should be used **after** you have begun working through the audio recording. It will serve as excellent reinforcement, guidance and review material but is not designed to teach you German by itself. This is what the audio recording will do – and very rapidly too. After you have begun listening to the course, you will then find this booklet to be an extremely useful review and reference resource but you must start by listening to the recording first.

So, if you haven't done so already, go and press play on that first audio track and get started. You're about to find out just how good a course this is!

Core course review

The best way to use this part of your booklet is to start by reading through a page, looking at both the English and the German. Then go back to the beginning of that same page and, while covering the German side of the text, translate the English into German – just as you did when you listened to the audio part of the course.

Once you can get 90% of a page's content correct, move on to the next page and follow the process again. By doing this, you will quickly recall and reinforce what you learnt with the course recordings.

To come over / to bring along / to depart

to come	kommen
to come over / to come by	vorbeikommen
Would you like? (<i>informal</i>)	Möchtest du?
Would you like to come over?	Möchtest du vorbeikommen?
this evening	heute Abend
Would you like to come over this evening?	Möchtest du heute Abend vorbeikommen?
You want (<i>informal</i>)	Du willst
Do you want?	Willst du?
Do you want to come over this evening?	Willst du heute Abend vorbeikommen?
Do you want to come over tomorrow?	Willst du morgen vorbeikommen?
Can you? (<i>informal</i>)	Kannst du?
Can you come over tomorrow?	Kannst du morgen vorbeikommen?
to bring	bringen
to bring over / to bring by	vorbeibringen
Can you bring it over?	Kannst du es vorbeibringen?
later	später
I can bring it over later.	Ich kann es später vorbeibringen.
I want	Ich will
I want to bring it over later.	Ich will es später vorbeibringen.
I don't want to bring it over later.	Ich will es nicht später vorbeibringen.
I bring / I'm bringing	Ich bringe
I'm bringing it later. (<i>literally "I bring it later."</i>)	Ich bringe es später.

I'm bringing it over later. <i>(literally "I bring it later over.")</i>	Ich bringe es später vorbei.
I come / I'm coming	Ich komme
I come over / I'm coming over.	Ich komme vorbei.
I'm coming over later.	Ich komme später vorbei.
to look	schauen
to watch	anschauen
Can we watch it?	Können wir es anschauen?
I want to watch it.	Ich will es anschauen.
Do you want to watch it? <i>(informal)</i>	Willst du es anschauen?
We look / We are looking	Wir schauen
We watch / We are watching	Wir schauen an
We watch it. / We are watching it.	Wir schauen es an.
the film / the movie	der Film
a film / a movie	ein Film
We are watching a film / movie.	Wir schauen einen Film an.
We want	Wir wollen
We want to watch a film / movie.	Wir wollen einen Film anschauen.
I know	Ich weiß
I don't know.	Ich weiß nicht.
perhaps	vielleicht
Do you want to watch a film / movie? <i>(informal)</i>	Willst du einen Film anschauen?
I don't know. Perhaps.	Ich weiß nicht. Vielleicht.
to sound	klingen
That sounds good.	Das klingt gut.
Do you want to watch a film / movie this evening?	Willst du heute Abend einen Film anschauen?

Yes, that sounds good.	Ja, das klingt gut.
to do	tun
You want (<i>formal</i>)	Sie wollen
Do you want?	Wollen Sie?
What do you want to do?	Was wollen Sie tun?
to do / to make	machen
What do you want to do / to make?	Was wollen Sie machen?
to go (<i>using a means of transport</i>)	fahren
to leave / to depart	abfahren
We want to leave / to depart.	Wir wollen abfahren.
We want to leave / depart this afternoon.	Wir wollen heute Nachmittag abfahren.
We go (<i>using a means of transport</i>)	Wir fahren
We are leaving. / We are departing.	Wir fahren ab.
We are leaving / departing this afternoon.	Wir fahren heute Nachmittag ab.

NOTE! So, as you learnt during the course, when we **start** a sentence with these words that can be separated into two parts (words such as abfahren, vorbeikommen, mitbringen etc), **we split them up** – so, we put the “ab”, the “vorbei”, the “mit” and so on **at the end of the sentence**.

However, when **we're not starting** the sentence with them, then we simply leave them whole. Have another go at doing this below.

to come	kommen
to arrive	ankommen
I want to arrive this evening.	Ich will heute Abend ankommen.
I come / I'm coming	Ich komme
I arrive / I'm arriving	Ich komme an

I'm arriving this evening.	Ich komme heute Abend an.
with	mit
to come along	mitkommen
Can I come along?	Kann ich mitkommen?
Do you want to come along? <i>(informal)</i>	Willst du mitkommen?
I'm coming along.	Ich komme mit.
You're coming along. <i>(informal)</i>	Du kommst mit.
Are you coming along? <i>(informal)</i>	Kommst du mit?
to bring along / to bring with	mitbringen
I can bring it along. / I can bring it with me.	Ich kann es mitbringen.
Can you bring it along? / Can you bring it with you? <i>(informal)</i>	Kannst du es mitbringen?
I'm bringing it along. / I'm bringing it with me.	Ich bringe es mit.
I'm bringing it along this evening. / I'm bringing it with me this evening.	Ich bringe es heute Abend mit.

Should / Would like

NOTE! So far, we have used “möchten” to mean “would like”. However, there is another common way of expressing “would like”.

I would	Ich würde
gladly	gerne
I would gladly / I would like	Ich würde gerne
I would like to watch a film / movie. / I would gladly watch a film / movie.	Ich würde gerne einen Film anschauen.
a beer	ein Bier
I would like to have a beer.	Ich würde gerne ein Bier haben.
a schnitzel	ein Schnitzel
I'd like to have a schnitzel.	Ich würde gerne ein Schnitzel haben.
rather	lieber
I would rather have a schnitzel.	Ich würde lieber ein Schnitzel haben.
a steak	ein Steak
I would rather have a steak.	Ich würde lieber ein Steak haben.
the cinema / movie theater	das Kino
to the cinema / movie theater	ins Kino
I would like to go to the cinema / movie theater.	Ich würde gerne ins Kino gehen.
I would rather go to the cinema / movie theater.	Ich würde lieber ins Kino gehen.
at home	zu Hause
not at home	nicht zu Hause
I would like to watch a film / movie but not at home.	Ich würde gerne einen Film anschauen, aber nicht zu Hause.

**I'd rather go to the cinema /
movie theater.**

We should

**We should go to the cinema /
movie theater.**

**We shouldn't go to the cinema /
movie theater.**

the concert

to the concert

We should go to the concert.

We should go to the concert later.

They should

the museum

to the museum

**They should go to the museum
later.**

You should (*formal*)

You should go to the museum later.

the theatre

to the theatre

Should we go to the theatre later?

You should (*informal*)

or

Ich würde lieber ins Kino gehen.

Wir sollten

Wir sollten ins Kino gehen.

Wir sollten nicht ins Kino gehen.

das Konzert

ins Konzert

Wir sollten ins Konzert gehen.

Wir sollten später ins Konzert gehen.

Sie sollten

das Museum

ins Museum

Sie sollten später ins Museum gehen.

Sie sollten

Sie sollten später ins Museum gehen.

das Theater

ins Theater

Sollten wir später ins Theater gehen?

Du solltest

oder

NOTE! Although “oder” means “or” it also has another important use, which is that you can add it onto the end of sentences to confirm something. So, whereas in English we’ll say things such as “You like red wine, don’t you?” or “You can come later, can’t you?” in German you can simply say “You like red wine. Or?“, “You can come later. Or?“ So, you can use it as a way to express the idea – “that is correct, isn’t it?“ It is an extremely useful word!

You should go to the theatre later, shouldn’t you?

Du solltest später ins Theater gehen.
Oder?

I should

Ich sollte

I should go to the theatre later, shouldn’t I?

Ich sollte später ins Theater gehen.
Oder?

He should

Er sollte

She should

Sie sollte

She should come along.

Sie sollte mitkommen.

to buy

kaufen

She should buy it.

Sie sollte es kaufen.

She shouldn’t buy it.

Sie sollte es nicht kaufen.

to take

nehmen

She shouldn’t take it.

Sie sollte es nicht nehmen.

She shouldn’t take it, should she?

Sie sollte es nicht nehmen. Oder?

Look! / Let's go!

to look

schauen

You look (*formal*)

Sie schauen

Look! / literally "Look you!" (*formal*)

Schauen Sie!

to see

sehen

Can you see it? (*formal*)

Können Sie es sehen?

Look! Can you see it? (*formal*)

Schauen Sie! Können Sie es sehen?

Look! (*informal*)

Schau!

Can you see it? (*informal*)

Kannst du es sehen?

Look! Can you see it?

Schau! Kannst du es sehen?

Let's look!

Schauen wir!

(*literally "Look we!"*)

Let's dance!

Tanzen wir!

Let's go!

Gehen wir!

Let's go this evening!

Gehen wir heute Abend!

Let's eat!

Essen wir!

Let's see!

Sehen wir!

The car of my father is old and shabby.

my father	mein Vater
of	von
of my father	von meinem Vater
the car	das Auto
my father's car / the car of my father	das Auto von meinem Vater
old	alt
shabby	schäbig
My father's car is old and shabby.	Das Auto von meinem Vater ist alt und schäbig.
my baby	mein Baby
of my baby	von meinem Baby
the milk	die Milch
my baby's milk	die Milch von meinem Baby
cold	kalt
My baby's milk is cold.	Die Milch von meinem Baby ist kalt.
my mother	meine Mutter
of my mother	von meiner Mutter
my mother's car	das Auto von meiner Mutter
My mother's car is old and shabby.	Das Auto von meiner Mutter ist alt und schäbig.
the clothes <i>(literally "the clothing")</i>	die Kleidung
My mother's clothing is old and shabby.	Die Kleidung von meiner Mutter ist alt und schäbig.
my sister	meine Schwester

the house	das Haus
my sister's house	das Haus von meiner Schwester
dirty	schmutzig
My sister's house is dirty.	Das Haus von meiner Schwester ist schmutzig.
my brother	mein Bruder
the apartment	die Wohnung
my brother's apartment	die Wohnung von meinem Bruder
brand new	brandneu
My brother's apartment is brand new.	Die Wohnung von meinem Bruder ist brandneu.

The car my's father's is old and shabby.

my father	mein Vater
the car	das Auto
my father's car / the car my's father's	das Auto meines Vaters
old	alt
shabby	schäbig
My father's car is old and shabby.	Das Auto meines Vaters ist alt und Schäbig.
my baby	mein Baby
the milk	die Milch
my baby's milk / the milk my's baby's	die Milch meines Babys
cold	kalt
My baby's milk is cold.	Die Milch meines Babys ist kalt.
my mother	meine Mutter
my mother's car	das Auto meiner Mutter
My mother's car is old and shabby.	Das Auto meiner Mutter ist alt und Schäbig.
the clothes <i>(literally "the clothing")</i>	die Kleidung
My mother's clothing is old and shabby.	Die Kleidung meiner Mutter ist alt und Schäbig.
my sister	meine Schwester
the house	das Haus
my sister's house	das Haus meiner Schwester
dirty	schmutzig

My sister's house is dirty.

Das Haus meiner Schwester ist schmutzig.

my brother

mein Bruder

the apartment

die Wohnung

my brother's apartment

die Wohnung meines Bruders

brand new

brandneu

My brother's apartment is brand new.

Die Wohnung meines Bruders ist brandneu.

Catapult words

We have

luck

We are lucky.

the weather

so

The weather is so good.

because

because the weather is so good

We're lucky because the weather is so good.

that

We're lucky that the weather is so good.

We're lucky that he can come.

We're lucky that she can take it.

We're lucky because my father's apartment is brand new.

We're lucky that he can do / make it.

I am

at home

I am at home.

I was

I was at home.

busy

Wir haben

Glück

Wir haben Glück.

das Wetter

so

Das Wetter ist so gut.

weil

weil das Wetter so gut ist

Wir haben Glück, weil das Wetter so gut ist.

dass

Wir haben Glück, dass das Wetter so gut ist.

Wir haben Glück, dass er kommen kann.

Wir haben Glück, dass sie es nehmen kann.

Wir haben Glück, weil die Wohnung meines Vaters brandneu ist.

Wir haben Glück, dass er es machen kann.

Ich bin

zu Hause

Ich bin zu Hause.

Ich war

Ich war zu Hause.

beschäftigt

I was busy.	Ich war beschäftigt.
I am busy.	Ich bin beschäftigt.
I can't do it because I'm busy.	Ich kann es nicht machen, weil ich beschäftigt bin.
too	zu
I can't do it because I'm too busy.	Ich kann es nicht machen, weil ich zu beschäftigt bin.
She can't do it today because she's too busy.	Sie kann es heute nicht machen, weil sie zu beschäftigt ist.
whether	ob
I don't know whether ...	Ich weiß nicht, ob ...
I don't know whether she can do it today.	Ich weiß nicht, ob sie es heute tun kann.
I don't know whether I can bring it over today.	Ich weiß nicht, ob ich es heute vorbeibringen kann.
I feel like	Ich habe Lust
I feel like going to the theatre.	Ich habe Lust, ins Theater zu gehen.
I don't know whether I feel like going to the theatre.	Ich weiß nicht, ob ich Lust habe, ins Theater zu gehen.
I don't know whether I feel like going to the museum.	Ich weiß nicht, ob ich Lust habe, ins Museum zu gehen.
I don't know whether I feel like going to the cinema / movie theater.	Ich weiß nicht, ob ich Lust habe, ins Kino zu gehen.

Have vs would have

I have	Ich habe
to do / to make	machen
done / made	gemacht
I have done / made it.	Ich habe es gemacht.
to buy	kaufen
bought	gekauft
the ticket	das Ticket
a ticket	ein Ticket
I bought a ticket.	Ich habe ein Ticket gekauft.
It hurts. <i>(literally "It does me pain.")</i>	Es tut mir weh.
Sorry. <i>(literally "It does me sorrow.")</i>	Es tut mir leid.
unfortunately	leider
unfortunately not	leider nicht
to see	sehen
seen	gesehen
You saw James Bond yesterday, didn't you?	Du hast gestern James Bond gesehen. Oder?
Unfortunately not. I bought a ticket but I was too busy.	Leider nicht. Ich habe ein Ticket gekauft aber ich war zu beschäftigt.
to give	geben
given	gegeben
to the baby	dem Baby
I have given the milk to the baby. / I gave the milk to the baby.	Ich habe die Milch dem Baby gegeben.
the money	das Geld

the taxi driver (<i>male</i>)	der Taxifahrer
to the taxi driver (<i>male</i>)	dem Taxifahrer
I have given the money to the taxi driver. / I gave the money to the taxi driver. (<i>male</i>)	Ich habe das Geld dem Taxifahrer gegeben.
the taxi driver (<i>female</i>)	die Taxifahrerin
to the taxi driver (<i>female</i>)	der Taxifahrerin
I have given the money to the taxi driver. / I gave the money to the taxi driver. (<i>female</i>)	Ich habe das Geld der Taxifahrerin gegeben.
to me	mir
He gave me the money.	Er hat mir das Geld gegeben.
He gave me the key.	Er hat mir den Schlüssel gegeben.
to you (<i>formal</i>)	Ihnen
I gave you the key.	Ich habe Ihnen den Schlüssel gegeben.
He gave you the key.	Er hat Ihnen den Schlüssel gegeben.
Did he give you the key?	Hat er Ihnen den Schlüssel gegeben?
Hello. / Good day.	Guten Tag.
to help	helfen
Hello, can I help you?	Guten Tag. Kann ich Ihnen helfen?
to take	nehmen
taken	genommen
the tablets	die Tabletten
I have taken the tablets.	Ich habe die Tabletten genommen.
I have taken the money.	Ich habe das Geld genommen.
to wash	waschen
washed	gewaschen
I have washed the car.	Ich habe das Auto gewaschen.

I have washed my father's clothes.	Ich habe die Kleidung meines Vaters gewaschen.
I would have	Ich hätte
I would have washed my father's clothes.	Ich hätte die Kleidung meines Vaters gewaschen.
I would have washed my father's clothes but I was too busy.	Ich hätte die Kleidung meines Vaters gewaschen aber ich war zu beschäftigt.
I would have given the key to the taxi driver (<i>male</i>).	Ich hätte den Schlüssel dem Taxifahrer gegeben.
I would have given the key to the taxi driver (<i>female</i>).	Ich hätte den Schlüssel der Taxifahrerin gegeben.
the girl	das Mädchen
I would have given the key to the girl.	Ich hätte den Schlüssel dem Mädchen gegeben.
I would have taken the tablets.	Ich hätte die Tabletten genommen.
I would have taken the money.	Ich hätte das Geld genommen.
to look	schauen
looked	geschaut
I would have looked.	Ich hätte geschaut.
to watch	anschauen
watched	angeschaut
I would have watched the film / movie.	Ich hätte den Film angeschaut.
this film / movie	dieser Film
I would have watched this film / movie.	Ich hätte diesen Film angeschaut.
to bring	bringen
brought	gebracht
to bring over	vorbeibringen

brought over

I would have brought it over.

to bring along

brought along

I would have brought it along.

vorbeigebracht

Ich hätte es vorbeigebracht.

mitbringen

mitgebracht

Ich hätte es mitgebracht.

Have gone / have come / have left / have arrived

NOTE! As you may remember from the audio part of the course, when you're talking about going or coming in German, you'll use "am", "is" and "are" to talk about the past – not "have".

I am	Ich bin
to go	gehen
gone	gegangen
I have gone / I went / I did go	Ich bin gegangen
the pub	die Kneipe
to the pub	in die Kneipe
I went to the pub.	Ich bin in die Kneipe gegangen.
I went to the pub last night.	Ich bin gestern Abend in die Kneipe gegangen.
the cathedral	die Kathedrale
I went to the cathedral yesterday.	Ich bin gestern in die Kathedrale gegangen.
He is	Er ist
He went to the cathedral yesterday afternoon.	Er ist gestern Nachmittag in die Kathedrale gegangen.
the park	der Park
to the park	in den Park
She is	Sie ist
She went to the park yesterday afternoon.	Sie ist gestern Nachmittag in den Park gegangen.
the market	der Markt

to the market	in den Markt
She went to the market this morning.	Sie ist heute Morgen in den Markt gegangen.
We are	Wir sind
to come	kommen
We have come / We came / We did come	Wir sind gekommen
We came yesterday.	Wir sind gestern gekommen.
to come over	vorbeikommen
We came over yesterday.	Wir sind gestern vorbeigekommen.
They are	Sie sind
They came over yesterday.	Sie sind gestern vorbeigekommen.
Did they come over yesterday?	Sind sie gestern vorbeigekommen?
When?	Wann?
When did they come over yesterday?	Wann sind sie gestern vorbeigekommen?
to come along	mitkommen
Did they come along?	Sind sie mitgekommen?
Yes, they came along.	Ja, sie sind mitgekommen.
to leave / to depart	abfahren
They left / departed.	Sie sind abgefahren.
When did they leave / depart?	Wann sind sie abgefahren?
They left / departed this morning.	Sie sind heute Vormittag abgefahren.
to arrive	ankommen
When did they arrive?	Wann sind sie angekommen?
They arrived this afternoon.	Sie sind heute Nachmittag angekommen.
We left / departed yesterday and we arrived today.	Wir sind gestern abgefahren und wir sind heute angekommen.

Audio track listing

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