This booklet provides you with a quick and easy way to review and reinforce what you have learned during your audio course. The booklet should be used after you have begun working through the audio course, as it is not designed to teach you German by itself.
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Here you will find a quick snapshot of key verbs, numbers and the German alphabet, to help round off your knowledge of German.

Essential verbs: A snapshot

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Audio track order
The Paul Noble Method

Over the years, I have taught many, many people. Curiously, they have each had much the same story to tell regarding their previous experiences of language learning. As a result, these days, when I first start a teaching session, I ask my students to raise their hands if they have had any of the following experiences.

Raise your hand, I say:

• If you studied a language for several years at school but came out unable to really say anything.
• If you have ever bought a language course and given up around page thirty, somewhere around chapter two.
• If you have ever felt more confused by a teacher’s explanation of the language than by the language itself.
• If you have ever been amazed by just how closely grammar books resemble furniture assembly instructions.
• If you have ever felt that you may in fact be more or less incapable of learning a foreign language.

Invariably, all the students soon have at least one hand in the air – and they laugh. They laugh because for some reason our language-learning experiences tend to be very similar and, sadly, these similar experiences tend not to be very good ones.

My own initial experiences of language learning were also uncannily similar to those described above. In fact, when I ask my students these questions, my own hand is the first to go up – and it stays up until we have gone through them all.

However, these less than positive experiences have had an upside both for myself and for those individuals I have taught because they, along with a number of other factors, have helped inform and shape the method that will be used during this course.

Using this method, you will learn how to communicate in German and how to formulate your own ideas and thoughts using German.
As you learn with it, you will quickly discover that I do not use complicated grammatical explanations at all, and I will not ask you to memorize long lists of vocabulary – the way the course is structured will by itself ensure that you remember what you are taught. Instead, through your interaction with the audio, I will lead you through the German language, enabling you to build up complex sentences by yourself, step by step, so that you are actually speaking independently in German by the end of the course. And this is regardless of how little, or how much, you know when you begin.

You will also discover that the language I teach is designed to be adaptable, so that you will be able to use it just as easily for holidaying in a German-speaking country as for living or working there; it will be just as easy to use it to order a coffee as to hold a conversation with the waiter who brings it to you. And, again, all of this regardless of how little, or how much, you know when you begin.

At the time of writing, this method has already proved extremely successful with a very great many students, including hundreds of so-called “no-hopers”. Interestingly, not one of these students failed to learn using this method. It is these many success cases, letters of thanks – and even the occasional hug – that have made teaching languages so very worthwhile for me and it is this which has persuaded me to publish my courses with Collins.

I anticipate and hope that this course will be as effective for you as it has been for so many of my other students.

Paul Noble

Paul Noble
Head of the Paul Noble Language Institute
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 Method German course.

Although the core part of your learning will take place via your use of the accompanying course audio, we have also included this booklet in order to provide you with a quick reference guide to the language, as well as a way to begin to get to grips with both reading and writing German, should you wish to do so.

It is worth noting that this booklet should be used after you have begun working through the accompanying audio. 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 will do – and very rapidly too. After you have begun working through the audio, you will find this booklet to be an extremely useful review and reference resource but you must start by listening to the audio first.

So, if you haven’t done so already, go and start playing the audio. You’re about to find out just how good a course this is!
Creating German words

Use these conversion techniques to create hundreds of German words out of English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Many words ending in... in English</th>
<th>become... in German</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ion</td>
<td>stay the same</td>
<td>Information, Situation, Portion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant</td>
<td>stay the same</td>
<td>arrogant, tolerant, Restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ent</td>
<td>stay the same</td>
<td>intelligent, prominent, Experiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al</td>
<td>stay the same</td>
<td>formal, normal, ideal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>stay the same</td>
<td>Professor, Pastor, Motor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ist</td>
<td>stay the same</td>
<td>Tourist, Realist, Optimist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>um</td>
<td>stay the same</td>
<td>Maximum, Minimum, Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ade</td>
<td>stay the same</td>
<td>Blockade, Parade, Serenade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Creating German words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Many words ending in... in English</th>
<th>become... in German</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ic/ical                           | isch               | political = **politisch**  
|                                   |                    | typical = **typisch**  
|                                   |                    | romantic = **romantisch**  |
| ive                               | iv                 | negative = **negativ**  
|                                   |                    | intensive = **intensiv**  
|                                   |                    | impulsive = **impulsiv**  |
| ty                                | tät                | reality = **Realität**  
|                                   |                    | identity = **Identität**  
|                                   |                    | mentality = **Mentalität**  |
| am                                | amm                | gram = **Gramm**  
|                                   |                    | anagram = **Anagramm**  
|                                   |                    | diagram = **Diagramm**  |
| ure                               | ur                 | cure = **Kur**  
|                                   |                    | nature = **Natur**  
|                                   |                    | sculpture = **Skulptur**  |
| sm                                | smus               | enthusiasm = **Enthusiasmus**  
|                                   |                    | optimism = **Optimismus**  
|                                   |                    | pessimism = **Pessimismus**  |
| ance                              | anz                | ignorance = **Ignoranz**  
|                                   |                    | tolerance = **Toleranz**  
|                                   |                    | elegance = **Eleganz**  |
| ence                              | enz                | intelligence = **Intelligenz**  
|                                   |                    | turbulence = **Turbulenz**  
|                                   |                    | conference = **Konferenz**  |
| at / ate                          | at                 | private = **privat**  
|                                   |                    | duplicate = **Duplikat**  
|                                   |                    | diplomat = **Diplomat**  |
Creating German words

Use these consonant swapping techniques to transform Anglo-Saxon English words into German.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>An English letter...</th>
<th>is often a... in German</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| d                    | t                       | hard = **hart**  
cold = **kalt**  
to drink = **trinken** |
| th                   | d                       | thing = **Ding**  
thorn = **Dorn**  
to thank = **danken** |
| k                    | ch                      | book = **Buch**  
to make = **machen**  
to break = **brechen** |
| y                    | g                       | to say = **sagen**  
to lay = **legen**  
to fly = **fliegen** |
| ght                  | cht                      | sight = **Sicht**  
light = **Licht**  
daughter = **Tochter** |
| p                    | pf                       | plaster = **Pflaster**  
pan = **Pfanne**  
pepper = **Pfeffer** |
| (at or near the beginning of a word) |                    | | |
| p                    | f                       | sharp = **scharf**  
ship = **Schiff**  
help = **helfen** |
| (in the middle or at the end of a word) |                    | | |
| v                    | b                       | to have = **haben**  
to live = **leben**  
to give = **geben** |
| (in the middle or at the end of a word) |                    | | |
| t                    | s                       | what? = **was**  
water = **Wasser**  
better = **besser** |
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 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 course audio.

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 audio tracks.
The present

Using “it is”

Many words ending in -ic and -ical in English end in -isch in German.

fantastic
romantic
typical
It is
It is fantastic.
It is romantic.
It is typical.
dramatic
It is dramatic.
exotic
It is exotic.
democratic
It is democratic.
problematic
It is problematic.
It is not / It isn’t
It isn’t problematic.
It isn’t democratic.
It isn’t romantic.
but
It is exotic but it isn’t romantic.

practical
It’s practical.
It isn’t practical.

fantastisch
romantisch
typisch
Es ist
Es ist fantastisch.
Es ist romantisch.
Es ist typisch.
dramatisch
Es ist dramatisch.
exotisch
Es ist exotisch.
demokratisch
Es ist demokratisch.
problematisch
Es ist problematisch.
Es ist nicht
Es ist nicht problematisch.
Es ist nicht demokratisch.
Es ist nicht romantisch.
aber
Es ist exotisch, aber es ist nicht romantisch.
praktisch
Es ist praktisch.
Es ist nicht praktisch.
Talking about what you can, would like to and must do

can

I can
to begin
I can begin.
I can not
I cannot begin.
She can
to camp
She can camp.
She cannot camp.
to park
She cannot park.
She can park.
He can
to come
He can come.
today
He can come today.
You can (informal)
You can come today. (informal)
You cannot come today. (informal)
Can you? (informal)
Can you come today? (informal)
You can (formal)
Can you? (formal)
tonight
Can you come tonight? (formal)

to go
Can you go tonight? (formal)

Ich kann
beginnen
Ich kann beginnen.
Ich kann nicht
Ich kann nicht beginnen.
Sie kann
campen
Sie kann campen.
Sie kann nicht campen.
parken
Sie kann nicht parken.
Sie kann parken.
Er kann
Er kann parken.
kommen
Er kann kommen.
heute
Er kann heute kommen.
Du kannst
Du kannst heute kommen.
Du kannst nicht heute kommen.
Kannst du?
Kannst du heute kommen?
Sie können
Können Sie?
heute Nacht
Können Sie heute Nacht kommen?
gehen
Können Sie heute Nacht gehen?
NOTE! As you may have noticed above, there is more than one word for “you” in German.

“Sie” is the formal word for “you” in German. It can be used when talking to one or more persons and is what you will use when you first meet someone.

“Du” is the informal word for “you” and is used with family members, close friends and for talking to children. English speakers often do not know when it is appropriate to start using “du” with German speakers. The rule-of-thumb is: don’t use it first! Wait until a native speaker initiates it with you and then it should be alright to use it back.

They can
Can they?
Can they go tonight?
They cannot go tonight.

No.
No, they cannot go tonight.

We can
We cannot go tonight.

this evening
We cannot go this evening.

Can we?
Can we go this evening?

Sie können
Können sie?
Können sie heute Nacht gehen?
Sie können nicht heute Nacht gehen.
Nein.
Nein, sie können nicht heute Nacht gehen.
Wir können
Wir können nicht heute Nacht gehen.
heute Abend
Wir können nicht heute Abend gehen.
Können wir?
Können wir heute Abend gehen?

I would like
Ich möchte
to dance
tanzen
I would like to dance.
Ich möchte tanzen.
to dance here
hier tanzen
I would like to dance here.
Ich möchte hier tanzen.
to drink
trinken
to drink here
I would like to drink here.
She would like
She would like to drink here.
to drink it
She would like to drink it.
She wouldn’t like to drink it.
He would like
to do
to do it
He would like to do it.
to bring
to bring it
He would like to bring it.
He would like to bring it but he can’t
do it today.
You would like (informal)
Would you like? (informal)
Would you like to bring it? (informal)
Would you like to do it? (informal)
this morning
Would you like to do it this morning?
(informal)
You would like (formal)
Would you like? (formal)
Would you like to do it this morning?
(formal)
to see
Would you like to see it this morning?
(formal)
tomorrow
Would you like it see it tomorrow? (formal)
They would like
They would like to see it tomorrow.
They would like to see it tomorrow but it isn’t
practical.
Would they like?
Would they like to see it tomorrow?
Would they like to see it tomorrow morning?

We would like
a room
We would like a room.
a double room
We would like a double room.
tomorrow night
for
tomorrow night
We would like a double room for
tomorrow night.

**must**

I must
reserve / to reserve
I must reserve
I must reserve a room.
I must reserve a room for tomorrow night.

to reserve a table
I must reserve a table.
tomorrow evening
for tomorrow evening
I must reserve a table for tomorrow evening.

She must
She must reserve a table for tomorrow
evening.
to go

Möchten sie es morgen sehen?
morgen Vormittag
Möchten sie es morgen
Vormittag sehen?
Wir möchten
ein Zimmer
Wir möchten ein Zimmer.
ein Doppelzimmer
Wir möchten ein Doppelzimmer.
morgen Nacht
für
für morgen Nacht
Wir möchten ein Doppelzimmer
für morgen Nacht.

Ich muss
reservieren
Ich muss reservieren
Ich muss ein Zimmer reservieren.
Ich muss ein Zimmer für morgen
Nacht reservieren.
einen Tisch reservieren
Ich muss einen Tisch reservieren.
morgen Abend
für morgen Abend
Ich muss einen Tisch für morgen
Abend reservieren.
Sie muss
Sie muss einen Tisch für morgen
Abend reservieren.
fahren
NOTE! German has two different words that mean “to go”.

“Gehen” means “to go” in a very general sense and will be used most of the time.

“Fahren” will be used when you are going to go somewhere that will require you to take a vehicle to get there. So, if you are going to drive, take a train or a plane to go somewhere, use “fahren”, otherwise, stick with “gehen”.

He must
Er muss
He must go.
Er muss fahren.
to Berlin
nach Berlin
He must go to Berlin.
Er muss nach Berlin fahren.
to Hamburg
Er muss nach Hamburg fahren.
He must go to Hamburg.
Du musst
You must (informal)
Du musst nach Hamburg fahren.
Must you? / Do you have to?
Musst du?
Must you go to Hamburg? / Do you have to go to Hamburg? (informal)
Musst du nach Hamburg fahren?
Do you have to go to Hamburg tomorrow evening? (informal)
Musst du morgen Abend nach Hamburg fahren?

NOTE! A useful T.I.P.

Do you remember the useful T.I.P. you were taught during the course? The T.I.P. was that, in German, you should always put the Time In-front-of the Place. So, if you have a sentence, like the one above, with both a Time and Place in it, you should keep this T.I.P. in mind: Time In-front-of Place.

You must (formal)
Sie müssen
Must you? / Do you have to? (formal)
Müssen Sie?
Do you have to go to Hamburg tomorrow evening? (formal)
Müssen Sie morgen Abend nach Hamburg fahren?
Do you have to go to Hamburg tomorrow night? (formal)
Müssen Sie morgen Nacht nach Hamburg fahren?
They must
Sie müssen
The present

Must they? / Do they have to?
England
Do they have to go to England tomorrow night?
We must
We must go to England tomorrow night.

Müssen sie?
England
Müssen sie morgen Nacht nach England fahren?
Wir müssen
Wir müssen morgen Nacht nach England fahren.

The present tense without “can”, “must” etc

We will now take a look at the more general present tense in German – the present tense without “can”, “must” etc. By the end of this quick run-through, you will be able to use the vast majority of verbs in German, in the present tense, with almost no difficulty whatsoever.

The present tense for “you” (formal), “we”, and “they”

The present tense for “you” (formal), “we” and “they” in German is incredibly easy. Simply, take a German verb, such as “to camp”:

to camp

campen

Now, simply add either “you” (formal), “we” or “they” in front of it:

You (formal)
You camp / You are camping (formal)
They
They camp / They are camping

Sie (formal)
Sie campen
Sie
tie campen

JARGON BUSTER

What is a verb? An easy way to identify a verb is to see if you can put “I”, “he” or “we” directly in front of it. If you can, it is a verb. For example, I go, he eats, we fly, I buy, he thinks, we leave. All the underlined words are verbs; you know this because you can put “I”, “he” or “we” directly in front of them.
The present tense for “I”

Once you know the present tense for “you” (formal), “we” and “they”, using “I” in the present tense also becomes easy. Again, simply take a German verb, such as “to camp”:

to camp
campen

But this time chop off the “n” from the end, so that “campen” becomes “campe”.

NOTE! You may wonder why there are always two English translations for each of the German sentences above.

For instance, “wir parken” is translated as both “we park” and “we are parking”.

The simple answer to this is that German speakers have fewer ways of expressing the present tense than we do in English. So, when an English speaker says “we park” a German speaker will say “wir parken”. But, when an English speaker says “we are parking” a German speaker will still say “wir parken”. So, effectively, you get two tenses for the price of one!

Look at the translation of all the examples here and you will begin to get a feel for how this works. You will soon discover that in German “we drink beer” and “we are drinking beer” are both “wir trinken Bier”, making your trips to the bar even simpler!
The present

Now, simply put the German word for “I” in front of it:

I camp / I am camping

Ich camp

Try this with another example:

to drink

trinken

Again, chop off the “n” from the end, so that “trinken” becomes “trinke”.
Now say:

I drink / I am drinking

Ich trinke

Try some further examples:

I drink beer / I am drinking beer.

Ich trinke Bier.

I drink wine / I am drinking wine.

Ich trinke Wein.

to park

parken

Ich parke

The present tense for “he” and “she”

The present tense for “he” and “she” in German is also easy.

In English, for “he” and “she” in the present tense, we say:

He camps

She camps

To say the same in German, all you need to do is swap the “s” at the end of these English words for a “t” and this will give you the present tense for “he” and “she” in German. Let’s try that now!

He camps

Er campt

She camps

Sie campt
Let’s try another example:

He parks
She parks

Again, simply swap the “s” at the end of each of these words for a “t” and, having done so, now say “he parks” and “she parks” in German:

He parks
She parks

Try some further examples:

He drinks / He is drinking
He drinks beer. / He is drinking beer.
She drinks / She is drinking
She drinks wine. / She is drinking wine.

The present tense for “you” (informal)

Once you know how to use “he” and “she” in the present tense, using “you” (informal) also becomes easy, because:

If you know how to say “he camps”:

He camps

Then all you now need to do is swap that “t” at the end of “campt” for an “st”:

campst

Now add the informal word for “you” in front of this and you will get “you camp” (informal):

You camp / You are camping (informal)
The present

Try some further examples:

You park / You are parking
You drink / You are drinking
You drink beer. / You are drinking beer.
You drink wine. / You are drinking wine.
Do you drink wine? / Are you drinking wine?

Du parkst
Du trinkst
Du trinkst Bier.
Du trinkst Wein.
Trinkst du Wein?
The future

Using “will” to talk about the future

If you know the German word for “will” then you can use the future tense in German without any difficulty!

I will
Ich werde
I will begin.
Ich werde beginnen.
I will not begin.
Ich werde nicht beginnen.
I will reserve a room.
Ich werde ein Zimmer reservieren.
I will reserve a room for tomorrow night.
Ich werde ein Zimmer für morgen Nacht reservieren.
I will reserve a table for tomorrow evening.
Ich werde einen Tisch für morgen Abend reservieren.
You will  (formal)
Sie werden
You will reserve a table for tomorrow evening.  (formal)
Sie werden einen Tisch für morgen Abend reservieren.
You will come.  (formal)
Sie werden kommen.
You will do it.  (formal)
Sie werden es tun.
You will do it this morning.  (formal)
Sie werden es heute Vormittag tun.
Will you?  (formal)
Will you do it this morning?  (formal)
Will you come tonight?
Will you go tonight?
They will
Will they?
Will they go tonight?
We will
Will we?
Will we go tonight?
Will we go this evening?
The future

Using the present tense to talk about the future

Interestingly, in German, there is an alternative to using “werden” to talk about the future. This commonly used alternative is to simply use the present tense, plus a future time reference. I’ll show you what I mean and how this works.

First, we’ll begin by saying something in the present tense:

We camp / We are camping
Wir campen

Now, to make this into a future tense sentence in German, you just need to add a future time reference:

tomorrow
Wir campen morgen.

So, simply by adding a future time reference (tomorrow), we have found an alternative way to talk about the future in German. “Wir campen morgen”, which literally translates as “we camp tomorrow”, shows how we can use the present tense, plus a future time reference, to talk about the future in German. It can seem a little strange to English speakers but it is quite normal to do this in German. Let’s practise this alternative method for expressing the future by trying some further examples:

We go / We are going
Wir gehen

tomorrow afternoon
Wir gehen morgen Nachmittag.

I drink / I am drinking
Ich trinke

I drink beer / I am drinking beer.
Ich trinke Bier.

I will drink beer tomorrow afternoon.
Ich trinke Bier morgen Nachmittag.

He comes / He is coming
Er kommt

this afternoon
Er kommt heute Nachmittag.
The future

She comes / She is coming
She will come this afternoon.
They come / They are coming
They will come this afternoon.
You come / You are coming (formal)
You will come this afternoon. (formal)
Will you come this afternoon? (formal)
You come / You are coming (informal)
You will come this afternoon. (informal)
Will you come this afternoon? (informal)

Sie kommt
Sie kommt heute Nachmittag.
Sie kommen
Sie kommen heute Nachmittag.
Sie kommen heute Nachmittag.
Sie kommen heute Nachmittag.
Sie kommen heute Nachmittag.
Sie kommen heute Nachmittag.
Sie kommen heute Nachmittag.
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Sie kommen heute Nachmittag.
The past (using “have”)  

I have

Ich habe

NOTE! Past tense words ending in a “d” sound in English.

In English, the past tense generally ends with a “d” sound. For example: “I have camped”, “I have parked”, “I have danced”, “I have said”. All of these have a “d” sound at the end.

To make the past tense in German is therefore easy because, as you learnt during your course, a “d” sound in English typically becomes a “t” sound in German. So, for words like “camped”, “parked” and “danced”, you simply change the “d” sound at the end of these words into a “t” sound and then add the letters “ge” onto the front of the word. You then have the past tense in German. Practise this below:

- camped
  - I have camped
  - Ich habe gecampt
  - I camped
  - Ich habe gecampt
  - I did camp
  - Ich habe gecampt
  - here
  - Ich habe hier gecampt
  - I have camped here.
  - Ich habe hier gecampt
  - I camped here.
  - Ich habe hier gecampt
  - I did camp here.
  - Ich habe hier gecampt

NOTE! One of the best things about German, and one way in which it is easier than English, is that in order to talk about the past, you don’t need to use as many different tenses as you would in English.

For instance, take the following sentences in English: “I have camped here”, “I camped here”, “I did camp here”. In German, these are all expressed in the same way, simply as: “I have camped here”, which in German is: “Ich habe hier gecampt”. The above three sentences can therefore be served by the same single tense in German – that’s three past tenses for the price of one!
there
I have camped there. / I camped there. / I did camp there.
said
I have said / I said / I did say
Have I said? / Did I say?
What?
What have I said? / What did I say?
Yesterday
What did I say yesterday?
parked
I have parked / I parked / I did park
Have I parked? / Did I park?
Where?
Where have I parked? / Where did I park?
Where did I park yesterday?
We have
We have parked / We parked / We did park
Have we parked? / Did we park?
Where did we park yesterday?
last night
Where did we park last night?

They have
Where did they park last night?
danced
Where did they dance last night?
yesterday evening
Where did they dance yesterday evening?

You have (formal)
Where did you dance yesterday evening?

Dort
Ich habe dort gecampt.

Gesagt
Ich habe gesagt
Habe ich gesagt?
Was?
Was habe ich gesagt?
Gestern
Was habe ich gestern gesagt?
Geparkt
Ich habe geparkt
Habe ich geparkt?
Wo?
Wo habe ich geparkt?
Wo habe ich gestern geparkt?
Wir haben
Wir haben geparkt
Haben wir geparkt?
Wo haben wir gestern geparkt?
Gestern Nacht
Wo haben wir gestern Nacht geparkt?
Sie haben
Wo haben sie gestern Nacht geparkt?
Getanzt
Wo haben sie gestern Nacht getanzt?
Gestern Abend
Wo haben sie gestern Abend getanzt?
Sie haben
Wo haben Sie gestern Abend getanzt?
The past

Have you? (formal)
the baby
kidnapped
Have you kidnapped the baby? / Did you kidnap the baby? (formal)
kissed
Have you kissed the baby? / Did you kiss the baby?
yesterday afternoon
Did you kiss the baby yesterday afternoon?
yesterday morning
Did you kiss the baby yesterday morning?

Yes, I kissed the baby yesterday morning.

Haben Sie?
Das Baby
gekidnappt
Haben Sie das Baby gekidnappt?

geküsst
Haben Sie das Baby geküsst?

gestern Nachmittag
Haben Sie das Baby gestern Nachmittag geküsst?
gestern Vormittag
Haben Sie das Baby gestern Vormittag geküsst?
Ja, ich habe das Baby gestern Vormittag geküsst.
“The” and “A”

As you learnt during the course, there is more than one word for “the” in German, as well as more than one word for “a”.

This is usually one of the biggest stumbling blocks for English speakers wanting to become proficient in German but here you will be learn how to use these different words for “the” and “a” with great ease and simplicity.

“The”

There are three basic words for “the” in German; let’s use them now:

**Die**
The mother
The mother is here.
The mother is there.
The mother cannot come.

Die Mutter
Die Mutter ist hier.
Die Mutter ist dort.
Die Mutter kann nicht kommen.

So, “the mother” is “die Mutter”, with “die” being the basic, feminine word for “the”.

You may wish to ask: “but which words are feminine?” Well, although some obviously feminine / female words, such as “mother”, “daughter”, “woman” are feminine, feminine words in general have nothing to do with being female or feminine. “Feminine” is just a category that words have been put into in German; there is not much more logic to it than that.

**Das**
The baby
The baby is here.
The baby is there.
The baby cannot come.

Das Baby
Das Baby ist hier.
Das Baby ist dort.
Das Baby kann nicht kommen.

So, “the baby” is “das Baby”, with “das” being the basic, neuter (neither masculine nor feminine) word for “the”.


“The” and “A”

You may wish to ask: “but which words are neuter?” Well, again, “neuter” is just a category that words have been put into in German; there is nothing especially neuter / neutral about them.

**Der**
The man
The man is here.
The man is there.
The man cannot come.

**Der Mann**
Der Mann ist hier.
Der Mann ist dort.
Der Mann kann nicht kommen.

So, “the man” is “der Mann”, with “der” being the basic, masculine word for “the”.

You may wish to ask: “but which words are masculine?” Well, although some obviously masculine / male words, such as “man”, “brother”, “father” are masculine, masculine words in general have nothing to do with being male or masculine. “Masculine” is just a category that words have been put into in German; there is not much more logic to it than that.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic words for “the”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Die, das, der transformed**

So, “die”, “das” and “der” are the basic words for “the” in German. However, they are not the only words for “the” in German. This is because the words for “the” can transform and these transformations can be caused by trigger words!

**For**
The word meaning “for” in German, “für”, is a trigger word. Let’s see how – and if – it affects these different words for “the” when it is placed in front of them.
The "für" transformation

With “mit” is another trigger word. Let’s see if it transforms the words for “the” in a different way:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Feminine</th>
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<th>Masculine</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The “für” transformation</td>
<td>die</td>
<td>das</td>
<td>den</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“The” and “A”

Die
The mother
With the mother
I will go with the mother.

Die Mutter
Mit der Mutter
Ich werde mit der Mutter gehen.

“Mit” has clearly triggered a change here. “Die Mutter” has changed into “der Mutter”. So, we can say that the trigger word “mit” will transform “die” into “der”.

Das
The baby
With the baby
I will go with the baby.

Das Baby
Mit dem Baby
Ich werde mit dem Baby gehen.

“Mit” has clearly triggered a change here as well. “Das Baby” has changed into “dem Baby”. So, we can say that the trigger word “mit” will transform “das” into “dem”.

Der
The man
With the man
I will go with the man.

Der Mann
Mit dem Mann
Ich werde mit dem Mann gehen.

“Mit” has again triggered a change. “Der Mann” has changed into “dem Mann”. So, we can say that the trigger word “mit” will transform “der” into “dem”.

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<th>Summary</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
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<th>Masculine</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genders</td>
<td>Die</td>
<td>das</td>
<td>der</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The “mit” transformation</td>
<td>der</td>
<td>dem</td>
<td>dem</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Die, das, der transformed without trigger words

So, as we have seen, the basic German words for “the” can be transformed by certain trigger words, changing the words for “the” into what I have above called the “für” transformation and the “mit” transformation. However, both the “für” and “mit” transformations can also be triggered in other ways.
On the receiving end / playing the victim

Curiously, in German when someone is on the receiving end of a situation, when they are the victim in a situation, this also triggers “für” transformation. I’ll show you what I mean.

Before we begin though, do remember that the only word for “the” which changes in the “für” transformation is the masculine “der”. First though, let’s try the “die” and the “das”, just to see what does or doesn’t happen with them:

**Die**
The mother
to kiss
kissed
I have kissed the mother.
to kidnap
kidnapped
I have kidnapped the mother.

**Die Mutter**
küssen
geküsst
Ich habe die Mutter geküsst.
kidnappen
gekidnappt
Ich habe die Mutter gekidnappt.

“The mother” is on the receiving end of the action in both of these situations. She is the one *being* kissed and kidnapped. We could call her the “victim” in the situation – even a victim of *being* kissed. Notice that “die Mutter” does not change, however; it is unaffected by its status as the “victim” in the sentence.

**Das**
The baby
to kiss
kissed
I have kissed the baby.
to kidnap
kidnapped
I have kidnapped the baby.

**Das Baby**
küssen
geküsst
Ich habe das Baby geküsst.
kidnappen
gekidnappt
Ich habe das Baby gekidnappt.

This time, “the baby” is on the receiving end of the action in both of these situations. He /she is the one *being* kissed and kidnapped. He / she is the “victim” in this situation – even in the positive sense of being kissed. Notice that “das Baby” does not change, however; it is unaffected by its status as the “victim” in the sentence.
The man
to kiss
kissed
I have kissed the man.
to kidnap
kidnapped
I have kidnapped the man.

This time, “the man” is on the receiving end of the action in both of these situations. He is the one being kissed and kidnapped. He is the “victim” in this situation – even in the positive sense of being kissed. And curiously, he is affected by his status as the “victim” in the sentence. Because, when he becomes the victim and is the person having the thing done to him – when he is being kidnapped, kissed etc – the “für” transformation is triggered (even though there is no “für” present) and “der Mann” becomes “den Mann”.

This means we can therefore say that, when a masculine word, a “der” word, is on the receiving end of the action, when it is on the receiving end of the verb, when it is the one being kissed, kidnapped etc, when it is the victim of the situation, it will transform into the same version of the word for “the” that is triggered by the word “für”.

So, “der” will become “den”.

Just to make this clear, let’s have a look at a few examples of when “der” does (and does not) transform into “den”:

The man
The man would like The man would like to kiss the baby.

Der Mann
Der Mann möchte
Der Mann möchte das Baby küssen.

Here, you’ll notice that the man is not the victim; he is not the one who is going to be kissed, so he remains “der Mann”. He is not on the receiving end of the action, so there is no change. It is the baby who is going to be kissed, not the man in this situation, so “der Mann” does not change. Let’s look at some similar examples to make this clearer:
The man would like to kiss the mother.  
**Der Mann möchte die Mutter küssen.**

The man would like to kidnap the mother.  
**Der Mann möchte die Mutter kidnappen.**

The man would like to kidnap the baby.  
**Der Mann möchte das Baby kidnappen.**

So, in these sentences the man continues not to be the victim. Rather, he’s the one planning to do the kissing, kidnapping etc. He is going to be the one doing the action; he is not going to be the one on the receiving end of the action, the one being kissed, kidnapped etc. So, he will remain “der Mann” – until, that is, that he himself becomes the victim in the situation:

The man would like to kidnap the man.  
**Der Mann möchte den Mann kidnappen.**

Here, you have two different men. The first man in the sentence is not the victim; he is going to be the person doing the action; he is not the person on the receiving end of it. He remains “der Mann”. The second man, however, is the victim, the one who is going to be kidnapped, the one on the receiving end in the situation. He therefore becomes “den Mann”.

So, when something masculine becomes the victim, when it becomes the thing on the receiving end of a situation, “der” will transform into “den”.

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<td>Genders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Victim / “fur” transformation</td>
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**Implying “to the”**

Curiously, when a sentence in German implies “to the”, this also triggers “mit” transformation. Let’s see how this works!
**Die**
The mother
to bring
I will bring it to the mother.

Die Mutter
bringen
Ich werde es der Mutter bringen.

So, when a sentence implies “to the”, rather than simply adding a word meaning “to” in front of the “the”, in German you instead alter the word for “the”, using the “mit” transformation. So, for feminine words, “die” becomes “der”. This is exactly the same as the “mit” transformation but this time it has a different cause.

**Das**
The baby
to bring
I will bring it to the baby.

Das Baby
bringen
Ich werde es dem Baby bringen.

So, when a sentence implies “to the”, rather than simply adding a word meaning “to” in front of the “the”, in German you instead alter the word for “the”, using the “mit” transformation. So, for neuter words, “das” becomes “dem”. This is exactly the same as the “mit” transformation but this time it has a different cause.

**Der**
The man
to bring
I will bring it to the man.

Der Mann
bringen
Ich werde es dem Mann bringen.

So, when a sentence implies “to the”, rather than simply adding a word meaning “to” in front of the “the”, in German you instead alter the word for “the”, using the “mit” transformation. So, for masculine words, “der” becomes “dem”. This is exactly the same as the “mit” transformation but this time it has a different cause.

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<td>To the /“mit” transformation</td>
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“The” and “A”
Summary of die, das and der by gender

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<tbody>
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<td>Gender</td>
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<tr>
<td>The basic feminine word for “the”</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim / “für” transformation</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The basic masculine word for “the”</td>
<td>der</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim / “für” transformation</td>
<td>den</td>
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<tr>
<td>To the / “mit” transformation</td>
<td>dem</td>
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“A”

“A” works in more or less exactly the same way as “the”. There are still three genders and there is more than one word for “a”:

**Eine**
A mother
Eine Mutter
Eine Mutter ist hier.
“The” and “A”

A mother is there. Eine Mutter ist dort.
A mother cannot come. Eine Mutter kann nicht kommen.

So, “a mother” is “eine Mutter”, with “eine” being the basic, feminine word for “a”.

Ein

A baby Ein Baby
A baby is here. Ein Baby ist hier.
A baby is there. Ein Baby ist dort.
A baby cannot come. Ein Baby kann nicht kommen.

So, “a baby” is “ein Baby”, with “ein” being the basic, neuter word for “a”.

Ein

A man Ein Mann
A man is here. Ein Mann ist hier.
A man is there. Ein Mann ist dort.
A man cannot come. Ein Mann kann nicht kommen.

So, “a man” is “ein Mann”, with “ein” being the basic, masculine word for “a”.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic words for “a”</td>
<td>eine</td>
<td>ein</td>
<td>ein</td>
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</table>

Eine, ein, ein transformed

So, “eine”, “ein” and “ein” are the basic words for “a” in German. However, they are not the only words for “a” in German. Just as with the words for “the”, the words for “a” can transform and these transformations are caused by the same trigger words!

For

As we have already learnt, “for” in German, “für”, is a trigger word. Let’s see how – and if – it affects these different words for “a” when it is placed in front of them:
Eine
A mother
For a mother
It is for a mother.

Eine Mutter
Für eine Mutter
Es ist für eine Mutter.

“Eine Mutter” has stayed exactly the same, even though “für” has been placed in front of it, so, clearly, “eine” is not affected by the trigger word “für”.

Ein
A baby
For a baby
It is for a baby.

Ein Baby
Für ein Baby
Es ist für ein Baby.

“Ein Baby” has stayed exactly the same, even though “für” has been placed in front of it, so, clearly, the neuter “ein” is not affected by the trigger word “für”.

Ein
A man
For a man
It is for a man.

Ein Mann
Für einen Mann
Es ist für einen Mann.

Now, in this case, “für” has triggered a change. “Ein Mann” has changed into “einen Mann”. So, we can say that the trigger word “für” will transform the masculine “ein” into “einen”.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The “für” transformation</td>
<td>eine</td>
<td>ein</td>
<td>einen</td>
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With

As we have already learnt, “with” in German, “mit”, is also a trigger word. Let’s see how it affects these different words for “a” when it is placed in front of them.
Eine
A mother
With a mother
I will go with a mother.

Eine Mutter
Mit einer Mutter
Ich werde mit einer Mutter gehen.

Here, “mit” has clearly triggered a change. “Eine Mutter” has changed into “einer Mutter”. So, we can say that the trigger word “mit” will transform “eine” into “einer”.

Ein
A baby
With a baby
I will go with a baby.

Ein Baby
Mit einem Baby
Ich werde mit einem Baby gehen.

Here, “mit” has also clearly triggered a change. “Ein Baby” has changed into “einem Baby”. So, we can say that the trigger word “mit” will transform “ein” into “einem”.

Ein
A man
With a man
I will go with a man.

Ein Mann
Mit einem Mann
Ich werde mit einem Mann gehen.

Here, “mit” has also clearly triggered a change. “Ein Mann” has changed into “einem Mann”. So, we can say that the trigger word “mit” will transform “ein” into “einem”.

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The “mit” transformation</td>
<td><strong>einer</strong></td>
<td><strong>einem</strong></td>
<td><strong>einem</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eine, ein, ein transformed without trigger words

So, as we have seen, the basic German words for “a” can be transformed by certain trigger words, changing the words for “a” into what I have above called the “für” transformation and the “mit” transformation. However, as we already know, both the “für” and “mit” transformations can also be triggered in other ways.
On the receiving end / playing the victim

As with before, when someone is on the receiving end of a situation, when they are the victim in a situation, this also triggers the “für” transformation.

Do remember that the only word for “a” which changes in “für” transformation is the masculine “ein”. First though, let’s try the feminine “eine” and the neuter “ein”, just to see what does or doesn’t happen with them:

**Eine**
A mother
to kiss
kissed
I have kissed a mother.
to kidnap
kidnapped
I have kidnapped a mother.

**Eine Mutter**
küssen
geküsst
Ich habe eine Mutter geküsst.
kidnappen
gekidnappt
Ich habe eine Mutter gekidnappt.

The mother is on the receiving end of the action in both of these situations. She is the one being kissed and kidnapped. She is the victim of those actions. Yet “eine Mutter” does not change.

**Ein**
A baby
to kiss
kissed
I have kissed a baby.
to kidnap
kidnapped
I have kidnapped a baby.

**Ein Baby**
küssen
geküsst
Ich habe ein Baby geküsst.
kidnappen
gekidnappt
Ich habe ein Baby gekidnappt.

The baby is on the receiving end of the action in both of these situations. He / she is the one being kissed and kidnapped. He / she is the victim of those actions. Yet “ein Baby” does not change.
Ein
A man
to kiss
kissed
I have kissed a man.
to kidnap
kidnapped
I have kidnapped a man.

Ein Mann
küessen
geküsst
Ich habe einen Mann geküsst.
kidnappen
gekidnappt
Ich habe einen Mann gekidnappt.

This time, “the man” is on the receiving end of the action in both of these situations. He is the one being kissed and kidnapped. He is the “victim” in this situation – even in the positive sense of being kissed. And he is affected by his status as the “victim” in the sentence. Because, when he becomes the victim and is the person having the thing done to him – when he is being kidnapped, kissed etc – the “für” transformation is triggered (even though there is no “für” present) and “ein Mann” becomes “einen Mann”.

This means we can therefore say that, when a masculine “ein” word is on the receiving end of the action, when it is on the receiving end of the verb, when it is the one being kissed, kidnapped etc, when it is the victim of the situation, it will transform into the same version of the word for “a” that is triggered by the word “für”.

So, “ein” will become “einen”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim / “für” transformation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implying “to a”

When a sentence in German implies “to a” this will trigger the “mit” transformation.

Eine
A mother
to bring
I will bring it to a mother.

So, when a sentence implies “to a”, rather than simply adding a word for “to”, in German you instead alter the word for “a”, using the “mit” transformation. So, for feminine words, “eine” becomes “einer”. Again, this is exactly the same as with the “mit” transformation but this time it has a different cause.

Ein
A baby
to bring
I will bring it to a baby.

So, when a sentence implies “to a”, rather than simply adding a word for “to”, in German you instead alter the word for “a”, using the “mit” transformation. So, for neuter words, “das” becomes “dem”. Again, this is exactly the same as with the “mit” transformation but this time it has a different cause.

Ein
A man
to bring
I will bring it to a man.

So, when a sentence implies “to a”, rather than simply adding a word for “to”, in German you instead alter the word for “a”, using the “mit” transformation. So, for masculine words, “ein” becomes “einem”. Again, this is exactly the same as with the “mit” transformation but this time it has a different cause.
# Summary of eine, ein and ein by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary – eine</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The basic feminine word for “a”</td>
<td>eine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim / “für” transformation</td>
<td>eine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the / “mit” transformation</td>
<td>einer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary – ein</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Neuter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The basic neuter word for “a”</td>
<td>ein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim / “für” transformation</td>
<td>ein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the / “mit” transformation</td>
<td>einem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary – ein</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The basic masculine word for “a”</td>
<td>ein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim / “für” transformation</td>
<td>einen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the / “mit” transformation</td>
<td>einem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Travelling in German-speaking countries

You now have a chance to use what you have learnt, to deal with those everyday situations you are likely to come across when travelling in a German-speaking country.

You will be familiar with the scenarios in this section from their use on the audio. The best way to use them here is in the same way as the core course review above: first read through a scenario, looking at both the English and German, and then go back to the beginning of that same scenario and, while covering the German side of the text, translate the English into German – just as you did when you listened to the audio tracks.
**At the hotel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>I would like a room for tonight.</th>
<th>Ich möchte ein Zimmer für heute Nacht.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptionist</td>
<td>I have a double room with bath.</td>
<td>Ich habe ein Doppelzimmer mit Bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>How much is it?</td>
<td>Was kostet es?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptionist</td>
<td>For tonight, one hundred euros.</td>
<td>Für heute Nacht, einhundert Euro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Can I see the room?</td>
<td>Kann ich das Zimmer sehen?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptionist</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Ja.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You are taken up to see the room; it’s not bad.

| Traveller | Ah yes, it’s fantastic! | Ah ja, es ist fantastisch. |

You go back downstairs to the reception.

| Receptionist | Your name, please? | Ihr Name, bitte? |
| Traveller | Moon, M-O-O-N. | Moon, M-O-O-N. |

After giving your name, you realize you’ve forgotten to ask if they accept credit cards.

| Traveller | Do you accept credit cards? | Akzeptieren Sie Kreditkarten? |
| Receptionist | Yes, of course / naturally. | Ja, natürlich. |

You hand the receptionist your card.

| Traveller | Here you go. | Bitte. |
| Receptionist | Thank you. | Danke. |
## Finding a campsite

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Where is the campsite?</th>
<th>Wo ist der Campingplatz?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person at the road-side</td>
<td>The campsite is there.</td>
<td>Der Campingplatz ist dort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Thanks.</td>
<td>Danke.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You drive over to where you have been told but can’t work out exactly where to park. You ask someone:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Where is the car park?</th>
<th>Wo ist der Parkplatz?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>The car park’s here.</td>
<td>Der Parkplatz ist hier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>The car park’s here? Can I park here?</td>
<td>Der Parkplatz ist hier? Kann ich hier parken?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Yes, of course / naturally.</td>
<td>Ja, natürlich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Where can we camp?</td>
<td>Wo können wir campen?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Here and there.</td>
<td>Hier und dort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>How much is it?</td>
<td>Was kostet es?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Six euros per person per night.</td>
<td>Sechs Euro pro Person pro Nacht.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Here you go.</td>
<td>Bitte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Thank you.</td>
<td>Danke.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### At the café

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waiter</th>
<th>What would you like?</th>
<th>Was möchten Sie?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>I would like a coffee, please.</td>
<td>Ich möchte einen Kaffee, bitte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller 2</td>
<td>A white wine and a sandwich, please.</td>
<td>Einen Weißwein und ein Sandwich, bitte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>How much is that?</td>
<td>Was kostet das?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The restaurant (booking ahead)

*On the telephone.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>I would like to reserve a table for two.</th>
<th>Ich möchte einen Tisch für zwei reservieren.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>For this evening?</td>
<td>Für heute Abend?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Yes, for eight o’clock.</td>
<td>Ja, für zwanzig Uhr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>Your name, please?</td>
<td>Ihr Name, bitte?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Moon, M-O-O-N.</td>
<td>Moon, M-O-O-N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>Thank you.</td>
<td>Danke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Thank you.</td>
<td>Danke.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At the restaurant

You enter the restaurant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller 1</th>
<th>I have reserved a table.</th>
<th>Ich habe einen Tisch reserviert.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waiter</td>
<td>Your name, please?</td>
<td>Ihr Name, bitte?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You give the waiter your name and are seated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waiter</th>
<th>What would you like?</th>
<th>Was möchten Sie?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller 1</td>
<td>A steak with salad.</td>
<td>Ein Steak mit Salat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiter</td>
<td>And for you?</td>
<td>Und für Sie?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller 2</td>
<td>I would like the fish with salad.</td>
<td>Ich möchte den Fisch mit Salat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiter</td>
<td>And what would you like to drink?</td>
<td>Und was möchten Sie trinken?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller 2</td>
<td>A white wine, please.</td>
<td>Einen Weißwein, bitte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller 1</td>
<td>A beer, please.</td>
<td>Ein Bier, bitte.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You finish your meal but have clearly drunk too much. You ask:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller 1</th>
<th>Where is the toilet?</th>
<th>Wo ist die Toilette?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The waiter gestures in its direction and says:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waiter</th>
<th>There.</th>
<th>Dort.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Later, after you come back, the waiter also returns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waiter</th>
<th>Would you like coffee?</th>
<th>Möchten Sie Kaffee?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller 1</td>
<td>Yes, two coffees and the bill please.</td>
<td>Ja, zwei Kaffee und die Rechnung, bitte.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## The tourist office / Asking directions

### In the street.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Excuse me please, where is the Tourist Information?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passerby</td>
<td>The Tourist Information is over there, the first street on the left, after the cathedral.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### In the tourist office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Do you have a map / plan of Berlin?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tourist officer</td>
<td>Yes, of course / naturally. Six euros please.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### You hand the tourist officer the money.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Here you are.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tourist officer</td>
<td>Thank you.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Back outside.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Excuse me, where’s the station?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passerby</td>
<td>The station is over there, the first street on the right, after the car park.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passerby</th>
<th>You’re welcome.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Thank you.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entschuldigen Sie, bitte, wo ist die Touristeninformation?</td>
<td>Die Touristeninformation ist dort drüben, die erste Straße links, nach der Kathedrale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitte.</td>
<td>Danke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entschuldigen Sie, bitte, wo ist der Bahnhof?</td>
<td>Der Bahnhof ist dort drüben, die erste Straße rechts, nach dem Parkplatz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danke.</td>
<td>Bitte.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Taking a train

### At the train station ticket office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>I would like a ticket to Berlin, please.</th>
<th>Ich möchte eine Fahrkarte nach Berlin, bitte.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ticket office</td>
<td>First or second class?</td>
<td>Erste oder zweite Klasse?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>First class, please.</td>
<td>Erste Klasse, bitte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticket office</td>
<td>Would you like to reserve a seat?</td>
<td>Möchten Sie einen Platz reservieren?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>No, thanks.</td>
<td>Nein, danke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticket office</td>
<td>Twenty euros, please.</td>
<td>Zwanzig Euro, bitte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Do you accept credit cards?</td>
<td>Akzeptieren Sie Kreditkarten?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticket office</td>
<td>Yes, of course!</td>
<td>Ja, natürlich!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You pay and she hands you your ticket.

| Ticket office | Your ticket. | Ihre Fahrkarte. |
| Traveller | Thanks. | Danke. |
| Ticket office | You’re welcome. | Bitte. |

### On the platform.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Is that the train to Berlin?</th>
<th>Ist das der Zug nach Berlin?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Station Guard</td>
<td>No, the train to Berlin is over there.</td>
<td>Nein, der Zug nach Berlin ist dort drüben.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sometime later, on a train headed for Berlin, you search for a free seat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Is this seat / place free?</th>
<th>Ist dieser Platz frei?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Passenger</td>
<td>No, this seat / place is reserved.</td>
<td>Nein, dieser Platz ist reserviert.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You move down the train, before asking another passenger:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Is this seat / place free?</th>
<th>Ist dieser Platz frei?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second passenger</td>
<td>No, that’s my mother’s seat / place.</td>
<td>Nein, das ist der Platz von meiner Mutter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>And this seat / place?</td>
<td>Und dieser Platz?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second passenger</td>
<td>No, that is my father’s seat / place.</td>
<td>Nein, das ist der Platz von meinem Vater.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You move further down the train and find another empty seat, next to an elderly passenger.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Is this seat / place free?</th>
<th>Ist dieser Platz frei?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elderly passenger</td>
<td>Yes, this seat / place is free.</td>
<td>Ja, dieser Platz ist frei.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You sit down and a little while later a conductor enters your carriage.

| Conductor | Your ticket, please. | Ihre Fahrkarte, bitte. |

You hand him your ticket and he says:

| Conductor | Thank you. | Danke. |
# A brief encounter

*Outside, looking for the market.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Excuse me, please. Where is the marketplace?</th>
<th>Entschuldigen Sie, bitte. Wo ist der Marktplatz?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*The gentleman you ask replies but you do not understand.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Sorry. What did you say?</th>
<th>Tut mir leid. Was haben Sie gesagt?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*He tries again; this time you are able to catch what he says.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man in the street</th>
<th>The market place is over there, the first street on the right, after the cathedral.</th>
<th>Der Marktplatz ist dort drüben, die erste Straße rechts, nach der Kathedrale.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Ah, thank you.</td>
<td>Ah, danke.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*You are about to leave but he continues talking to you.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man in the street</th>
<th>Where do you come from?</th>
<th>Woher kommen Sie?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*You answer according to where you are from.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>From.... And you?</th>
<th>Aus.... Und Sie?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*You tell him your own name.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>My name’s ....</th>
<th>Mein Name ist ....</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Hans can see you are in a hurry to go to the market and so lets you go, saying:*  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hans</th>
<th>Goodbye.</th>
<th>Auf Wiedersehen.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Thank you, goodbye.</td>
<td>Danke, auf Wiedersehen!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Bonus scenarios

Below are three additional bonus scenarios. These are not included on the recording but are included here to help you further expand your knowledge of German.

### At the bakery

*Outside, looking for a bakery.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Excuse me, please. Where is the bakery?</th>
<th>Entschuldigen Sie, bitte. Wo ist die Bäckerei?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passerby</td>
<td>It’s the first street on the left.</td>
<td>Die erste Straße links.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In the bakery.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baker</th>
<th>Hello, what would you like?</th>
<th>Guten Tag, was möchten Sie?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>A white loaf (literally: “a white bread”), please.</td>
<td>Ein Weißbrot, bitte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>Is that everything / all?</td>
<td>Ist das alles?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*You point at a delicious-looking apple pie and say:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>No, I would like the apple pie (literally: “apple cake”) here, please.</th>
<th>Nein, ich möchte den Apfelkuchen hier, bitte.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>Is that everything / all?</td>
<td>Ist das alles?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Yes, that’s everything / all, thank you.</td>
<td>Ja, das ist alles, danke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>Eight euros, please.</td>
<td>Acht Euro, bitte.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## At the pharmacy

### Outside, looking for a pharmacy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Excuse me, where's the pharmacy? (literally: “apothecary”)</th>
<th>Entschuldigen Sie, bitte, wo ist die Apotheke?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passerby</td>
<td>Over there.</td>
<td>Dort drüben.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Inside the pharmacy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Hello, I have a cold.</th>
<th>Hallo, ich habe eine Erkältung.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Do you have a fever?</td>
<td>Haben Sie Fieber?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Yes, I have a fever.</td>
<td>Ja, ich habe Fieber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>You should take these tablets. They are (literally: “that is”) paracetamol.</td>
<td>Sie sollten diese Tabletten nehmen. Das ist Paracetamol.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Seeing a doctor

*Feeling unwell, you go to see a doctor.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Doctor</strong></th>
<th>Please take a seat. (Literally: “Please, take you seat /place.”) How can I help you? (Literally: “How can I to you help?”)</th>
<th><strong>Bitte, nehmen Sie Platz. Wie kann ich Ihnen helfen?</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traveller</strong></td>
<td>My arm hurts. (Literally: “My arm does me pain”)</td>
<td><strong>Mein Arm tut mir weh.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Doctor</strong></td>
<td>Why?</td>
<td><strong>Warum?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receptionist</strong></td>
<td>I don’t know. (Literally: “I know not”)</td>
<td><strong>Ich weiß nicht.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The doctor prods your arm.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Doctor</strong></th>
<th>Does that hurt? (Literally: “Does to you that pain?”)</th>
<th><strong>Tut Ihnen das weh?</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traveller</strong></td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td><strong>Ja.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Doctor</strong></td>
<td>Mmh, your arm is not broken.</td>
<td><strong>Mmh, Ihr Arm ist nicht gebrochen.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traveller</strong></td>
<td>My arm isn’t broken? That’s good.</td>
<td><strong>Mein Arm ist nicht gebrochen? Das ist gut.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Doctor</strong></td>
<td>But you must buy a sling!</td>
<td><strong>Aber Sie müssen eine Schlinge kaufen!</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Essential verbs: A snapshot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I will</th>
<th>ich werde</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he will</td>
<td>er wird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she will</td>
<td>sie wird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you will (informal)</td>
<td>du wirst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you will (formal)</td>
<td>Sie werden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they will</td>
<td>sie werden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we will</td>
<td>wir werden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root verb (will)</td>
<td>werden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I have</th>
<th>ich habe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he has</td>
<td>er hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she has</td>
<td>sie hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you have (informal)</td>
<td>du hast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you have (formal)</td>
<td>Sie haben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they have</td>
<td>sie haben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we have</td>
<td>wir haben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root verb (to have)</td>
<td>haben</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Essential verbs: A snapshot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I must</th>
<th>ich muss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he must</td>
<td>er muss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she must</td>
<td>sie muss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you must (informal)</td>
<td>du musst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you must (formal)</td>
<td>Sie müssen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they must</td>
<td>sie müssen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we must</td>
<td>wir müssen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Root verb (must/have to) | müssen |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I would like</th>
<th>ich möchte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he would like</td>
<td>er möchte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she would like</td>
<td>sie möchte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you would like (informal)</td>
<td>du möchtest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you would like (formal)</td>
<td>Sie möchten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they would like</td>
<td>sie möchten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we would like</td>
<td>wir möchten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Root verb (would like) | möchten |

---

58
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I can</th>
<th>ich kann</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he can</td>
<td>er kann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she can</td>
<td>sie kann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you can (informal)</td>
<td>du kannst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you can (formal)</td>
<td>Sie können</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they can</td>
<td>sie können</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we can</td>
<td>wir können</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root verb (can/to be able to)</td>
<td>können</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Numbers

You can listen to all of these numbers in chapter 33 of the audio for correct pronunciation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>eins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>zwei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>drei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>vier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>fünf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>sechs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>sieben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>acht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>neun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>zehn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>elf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>zwölf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>dreizehn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>vierzehn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>fünfzehn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>sechzehn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>siebzehn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>achtzehn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>neunzehn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>zwanzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>einundzwanzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>zweiundzwanzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>dreiundzwanzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>vierundzwanzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>fünfundzwanzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>sechsundzwanzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>siebenundzwanzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>achtundzwanzig</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
58  achtundfünfzig
59  neunundfünfzig
60  sechzig
61  einundsechzig
62  zweiundsechzig
63  dreiundsechzig
64  vierundsechzig
65  fünfundsechzig
66  sechsundsechzig
67  siebenundsechzig
68  achtundsechzig
69  neunundsechzig
70  siebzig
71  einundsiebzig
72  zweiundsiebzig
73  dreiundsiebzig
74  vierundsiebzig
75  fünfundsebzig
76  sechsundsiebzig
77  siebenundsiebzig
78  achtundsiebzig
79  neunundsiebzig
80  achtzig
81  einundachtzig
82  zweiundachtzig
83  dreiundachtzig
84  vierundachtzig
85  fünfundachtzig
86  sechsundachtzig
87  siebenundachtzig
88  achtundachtzig
89  neunundachtzig
90  neunzig
91  einundneunzig
92  zweiundneunzig
93  dreiundneunzig
94  vierundneunzig
95  fünfundneunzig
96  sechsundneunzig
97  siebenundneunzig
98  achtundneunzig
99  neunundneunzig
100 einhundert
101 einhunderteins
102 einhundertzwei
103 einhundertdrei
104 einhundertvier
105 einhundertfünf
106 einhundertsechs
107 einhundertsieben
108 einhundertacht
109 einhundertneun
110 einhundertzehn
111 einhundertelf
112 einhundertzwölf
113 einhundertdreizehn
114 einhundertvierzehn
115 einhundertfünfzehn
116 einhundertsechzehn
117 einhundertsiebzehn
118 einhundertachtzehn
119 einhundertneunzehn
120 einhundertzwanzig
121 einhunderteinundzwanzig
122 einhundertzweiundzwanzig
and so on...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>German Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>einhundertdreißig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>einhundertvierzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>zweihundert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>zweihunderteins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>zweihundertzwei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>dreihundert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>eintausend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001</td>
<td>eintausendeins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>eintausendeinhundert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1101</td>
<td>eintausendeinhunderteins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1102</td>
<td>eintausendeinhundertzwei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>zwölfhundert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300</td>
<td>dreizehnhundert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>zweitausend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>zweitausendeinhundert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2101</td>
<td>zweitausendeinhunderteins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>zehntausend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>fünfzigtausend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>eine Million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The alphabet

You can listen to the entire German alphabet in chapter 34 of the audio for correct pronunciation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Pronounced in German as:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>tsay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>ay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>ef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>gay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>har</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>jot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>kah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>el</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>em</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>oh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>koo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>err</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>ess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>tay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>oo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>fow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>vay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>iks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>epsilon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>tset</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Audio track order**

**Part 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Key elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>The Paul Noble Method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground rules</td>
<td>Relax and don’t worry if you forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language links 1</td>
<td>The similarities between German and English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can begin</td>
<td><em>I can /can’t</em> plus <em>she</em>; forming words by adding <em>-en</em>; <em>not</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can come</td>
<td><em>Plus but</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I would like</td>
<td><em>Plus here</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can I?</td>
<td>Asking questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating German words</td>
<td>Consonant swapping: <em>d</em> becomes <em>t</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I would like it not, Sir</td>
<td>Word order with the negative; <em>plus it</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little practice 1</td>
<td><em>-en</em> words, <em>can, it</em>, the negative, <em>would like</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to do</td>
<td><em>tun</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Key elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ic words</td>
<td>Plus <em>it is</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ical words</td>
<td>Plus <em>because</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-en words to the end 1</td>
<td>Plus <em>today</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-en words to the end 2</td>
<td>With questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language links 2</td>
<td>Words from French ending in <em>-ieren</em>, including <em>reservieren</em> and <em>akzeptieren</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is a verb?</td>
<td>Recognizing verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd verb to the end of the sentence</td>
<td>Even when other elements are added, e.g. negatives, <em>here, today</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He can</td>
<td>With <em>-ieren</em> verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go at your own pace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Key elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You can</td>
<td>With questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We can 1</td>
<td>Plus to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We can 2</td>
<td>Plus tonight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They can</td>
<td>können</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To have</td>
<td>Haben; consonant swapping: v becomes b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the hotel 1</td>
<td>Plus for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little practice 2</td>
<td>They can; plus with me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You and you</td>
<td>Formal (Sie) and informal (du) and knowing which to use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little practice 3</td>
<td>Haben, -ic and -ical words; plus your father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers 1–10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the hotel 2</td>
<td>A double room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go at your own pace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Part 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Key elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At the hotel 3</td>
<td>Consonant swapping: t becomes s: what; plus how much is it? and euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the hotel 4</td>
<td>Consonant swapping: th becomes d; with bath; plus I have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the hotel 5</td>
<td>Plus no, yes, your name, please and thank you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the hotel 6</td>
<td>Paying, plus of course, here you go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Using what you know 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>At the hotel</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different words for the 1</td>
<td>Der (masculine) and das (neuter); plus where and there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The campsite</td>
<td>Plus and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Using what you know 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Finding a campsite</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different words for the 2</td>
<td>Die (feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different words for a: masculine, neuter and feminine</td>
<td>Ein (masculine), ein (neuter), eine (feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different words for the: being on the receiving end</td>
<td>Masculine der becomes den</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little practice 4</td>
<td>Den</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Key elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recap of different words for <em>the</em>: kidnapped!</td>
<td>Playing the victim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different words for <em>a</em>: being on the receiving end</td>
<td>Masculine <em>ein</em> becomes <em>einen</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recap of being on the receiving end</td>
<td><em>Plus you would like</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little practice 5</td>
<td>A reminder of different words for <em>a</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different ways of being on the receiving end 1</td>
<td>Ordering drinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different ways of being on the receiving end 2</td>
<td>Masculine and neuter words in the same sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Using what you know 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>At the café</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little practice 6</td>
<td>Questions with <em>können</em>, plus <em>this evening</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers 11–20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserving a table 1</td>
<td><em>A table for two</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go at your own pace</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Topic</strong></td>
<td><strong>Key elements</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserving a table 2</td>
<td>Talking about time</td>
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<tr>
<td>At the restaurant 1</td>
<td>Ordering food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the restaurant 2</td>
<td>Ordering drinks, looking for the toilet and asking for the bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little practice 7</td>
<td>Reserving a table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Using what you know 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>The restaurant (booking ahead)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>A little practice 8</td>
<td>Ordering food and drink</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Using what you know 5</strong></td>
<td><strong>At the restaurant</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little practice 9</td>
<td>Können, -en verbs, -ic and -ical words, but and because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little practice 10</td>
<td>At the hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little practice 11</td>
<td>The campsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little practice 12</td>
<td>At the café</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the tourist office</td>
<td><em>Do you have a map?</em> Plus of</td>
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<tr>
<td>A little practice 13</td>
<td>A reminder of the different words for <em>the</em></td>
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<td>Topic</td>
<td>Key elements</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doing one’s duty 1</td>
<td><em>I / he / she must</em>; plus <em>to go</em> (<em>gehen</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different words for the</td>
<td><em>Dem</em> (neuter and masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triggered by <em>mit</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Doing one’s duty 2</td>
<td><em>You</em> (informal) <em>must</em>; plus different words for <em>the</em> triggered by <em>mit</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(feminine)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doing one’s duty 3</td>
<td><em>We / they must</em> and <em>you</em> (formal) <em>must</em>; plus different words for <em>the</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>triggered by <em>nach</em> (after)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asking the way 1</td>
<td><em>Excuse me, over there</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asking the way 2</td>
<td><em>On the left</em>; plus <em>street</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Asking the way 3</td>
<td><em>On the right</em>; plus consonant swapping: <em>ght</em> becomes <em>cht</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>A little practice 14</td>
<td><em>Mit and nach</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Asking the way 4</td>
<td>The train station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Using what you know 6</strong></td>
<td><strong>The tourist office / Asking directions</strong></td>
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### Part 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Key elements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A little practice 15</td>
<td>Können and möchten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little practice 16</td>
<td>At the hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>A little practice 17</td>
<td>At the campsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little practice 18</td>
<td>Ordering drinks</td>
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<tr>
<td>A little practice 19</td>
<td>At the restaurant</td>
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<tr>
<td>A little practice 20</td>
<td>A reminder of different words for the with mit and nach</td>
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<tr>
<td>A little practice 21</td>
<td>Asking the way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The future tense using will</td>
<td><em>I / we / they / you (formal) will; plus tomorrow</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Two words for go</td>
<td><em>Fahren; plus nach meaning to, and or</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Different words for a triggered by mit</td>
<td><em>Einem (neuter), einem (masculine), einer (feminine)</em></td>
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<td>Topic</td>
<td>Key elements</td>
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<tr>
<td>My, my!</td>
<td>Words for <em>my</em> with <em>mit</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Possession</td>
<td>Using <em>von</em> to indicate possession; plus <em>der Platz</em> meaning <em>seat</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Taking a train 1</td>
<td>Buying a ticket; <em>first or second class</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Taking a train 2</td>
<td>Reserving a seat; <em>the train</em>; <em>is this seat free?</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Taking a train 3</td>
<td>Finding a seat</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Using what you know 7</strong></td>
<td><strong>Taking a train</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little practice 22</td>
<td><em>Können</em> and <em>möchten</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>A little practice 23</td>
<td><em>Müssen</em>; plus <em>gehen</em> and <em>fahren</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>A useful T.I.P.</td>
<td>The “Time In-front-of Place” rule</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afternoon!</td>
<td><em>Nachmittag</em>; plus consonant swapping: <em>y</em> becomes <em>g</em></td>
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<td>Topic</td>
<td>Key elements</td>
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<tr>
<td>A little practice 24</td>
<td>Review of -en verbs, plus new -ieren verbs including studieren</td>
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<tr>
<td>A little practice 25</td>
<td>Time phrases, reserving a room</td>
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<tr>
<td>A little practice 26</td>
<td>On the receiving end: the and a</td>
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<tr>
<td>A little practice 27</td>
<td>Masculine, feminine and neuter words; plus directions</td>
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<tr>
<td>To study</td>
<td>Studieren; plus German and English</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sorry!</td>
<td>Es tut mir leid</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 tenses for the price of 1</td>
<td>The past tense using have</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yesterday</td>
<td>Gestern; plus practising the past tense</td>
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<td>Sorry, what did you say?</td>
<td>Sagen</td>
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<td>A little practice 28</td>
<td>Directions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Where do you come from?</strong></td>
<td>Plus my name is, goodbye</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Using what you know 8</strong></td>
<td>A brief encounter</td>
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<tr>
<td>A little practice 29</td>
<td>Können, möchten, müssen and werden</td>
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<td>A little practice 30</td>
<td>-en and -ieren verbs</td>
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<td>A little practice 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>A little practice 32</td>
<td>Time phrases, plus morning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Different words for the triggered by für</td>
<td>Der becomes den</td>
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<td>A little practice 33</td>
<td>The “mit” transformation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Different words for a and the: indicating to the</td>
<td>Dem, dem, der, einem, einem, einer</td>
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<td>A little practice 34</td>
<td>My father’s / my mother’s seat; plus where do you come from?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Numbers in German</td>
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<tr>
<td>The alphabet in German</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goodbye</td>
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# Review

## Topic

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<tr>
<th>Introduction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Kann</em> and <em>möchte</em>; <em>-ic</em> and <em>-ical</em> words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Können, möchten, müssen</em> and <em>werden</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>-en</em> and <em>-ieren</em> verbs; time phrases</td>
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<td>The past tense</td>
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<tr>
<td>At the hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>At the campsite</td>
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<td>Asking the way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>A brief encounter</td>
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<td>The “für” transformation</td>
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<tr>
<td>The “mit” transformation</td>
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<td>Bring it to the baby</td>
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