

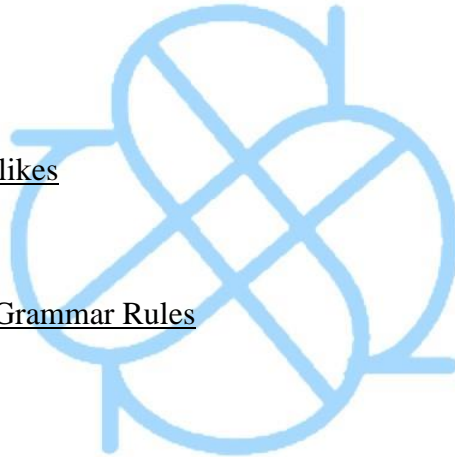
German 1 Study Guide

From Simple Studies: <https://simplestudies.edublogs.org> &

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Numbers:

0 = null

1 = eins

2 = zwei

3 = drei

4 = vier

5 = fünf

6 = sechs

7 = sieben

8 = acht

9 = neun

10 = zehn

11 = elf

12 = zwölf

13 = dreizehn

14 = vierzehn

15 = fünfzehn

16 = sechzehn

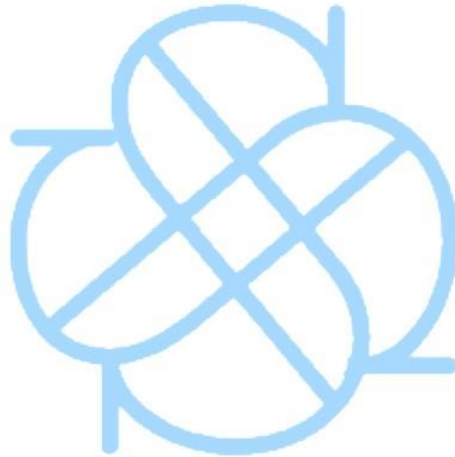
17 = siebzehn

18 = achtzehn

19 = neunzehn

20 = zwanzig

21 = ein-und-zwanzig



Numbers (continued):

22 = zwei-und-zwanzi

23 = drei-und-zwanzig

24 = vier-und-zwanzig

25 = fünf-und-zwanzig

26 = sechs-und-zwanzig

27 = sieben-und-zwanzig

- Numbers that end in “0” (example: 20, 30, 40, etc.) will start with the singular number and end in “zig”. Ex. 50 = fünfzig, 70 = siebzig
- Numbers past 13 - 19 start the pattern over again and will start with the singular number and end in “zehn”. Ex. 13 = dreizehn, 14 = vierzehn
- Numbers 20 - 29 start the pattern over again and will start with the singular number and ends in “zwanzig” Add “und” in-between both parts. Ex. 23 – 3 and 20 = dreiundzwanzig, 22 – 2 and 20 = zweiundzwanzig.
- Next numbers will start with the singular number and the ends in the number that ends in 0 (example 30, 40, 50). Ex. 44 – 4 and 40 = vierundvierzig, 54 – 5 and 40 = vierundfünfzig

Dates:

Let's learn about the days of the week (tage der wochen) and the months (monaten).

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday

Montag Dienstag Mittwoch Donnerstag Freitag Samstag Sonntag

Januar = January

Febuar = February

März = March

April = April

Mai = May

Juni = June

Julie = July

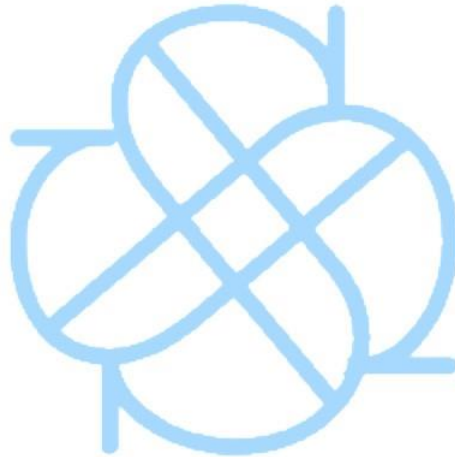
August = August

September = September

Oktober = October

November = November

Dezember = December



- Years are spelled and said as a number. Ex. 2020, two thousand and twenty = zweitausend zwanzig.

Time:

Wie spät ist es? = What time is it?

Germans also use the 24 hour clock, add 12 to the time and that is your 24-clock time.

Example: 2:00pm – 2:00+12=14 = 14:00

Example: 4:30pm – 4:30+12 = 16:30

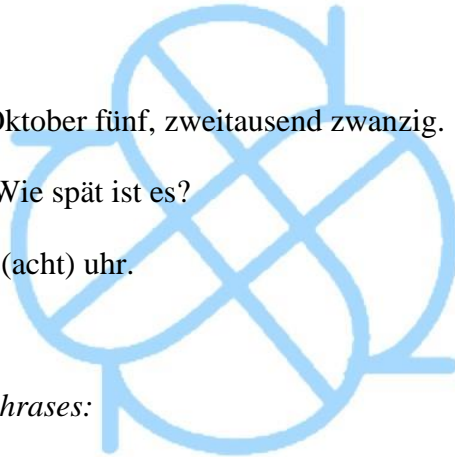
Example: 8:30am = 08:30

*This only pertains to times that are PM.

Sentences:

Today is Friday, October 5, 2020.

- Heute ist Freitag, Oktober fünf, zweitausend zwanzig.
- What time is it? = Wie spät ist es?
- It is 8am. = Es ist 8(acht) uhr.

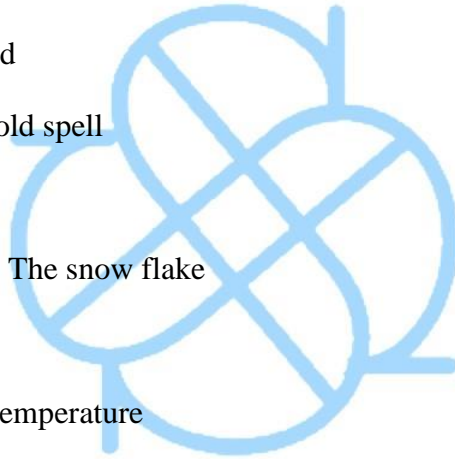


Common Greetings/ Helpful Phrases:

<u>Guten Morgen</u>	<u>Gute Nacht</u>	<u>Bitte</u>	<u>Es gibt...</u>	<u>Gesundheit!</u>
Goot-en mor- gen	Goot-eh nakht	Bih-tuh Please	Ess geept There is/are...	Geh-ssont-hyt Bless you!
Good morning	Good night			
<u>Guten Tag</u>	<u>Wie gehts?</u>	<u>Ich bin...</u>	<u>Wie bitte?</u>	<u>Willkommen!</u>
Goot-en tahk Hello/ Good Day	Vee gayt es How are you?	I-sh bin I am..	Vee bih-tuh See you later	vil-koh-men Welcome!
<u>Guten Abend</u>	<u>Hallo</u>	<u>Wo ist...?</u>	<u>Prima!</u>	<u>Mir ist schlecht/</u>
Goot-en ah-bent Good evening	Ha-low Hello	Voh-ist Where	Prihm-ha Excellent/Great!	<u>gut...</u> Meer-ist shlesht/guht I feel bad/good
		is..?		

Weather/Location:

- Spring = Frühling
- Summer = Sommer
- Fall = Herbst
- Winter = Winter (Vihn-ter)
- Kalt = Cold
- Heiß = Hot
- Die hitze = The heat
- Die hitzewelle = Heat wave
- Die kälte = The cold
- Die kältewelle = Cold spell
- Die luft = The air
- Die schneeflocke = The snow flake
- Die sonne = Sun
- Die temperatur = Temperature
- Die überschwemmung = Flood
- Regen = Rain
- Schnee = Snow
- Nebel = Fog
- Bewolkt = Cloudy
- Sonnenschein = Sunshine
- Kälte = Cold
- Warm = Warm



Location:

Hier = Here

Dort = There

Überall = Everywhere

Nirgendwo = Nowhere

Irgendwo = Somewhere

Wo = Where

Was = Where

Warum = Why

Unten = Below

Oben = Above

Neben = Next to

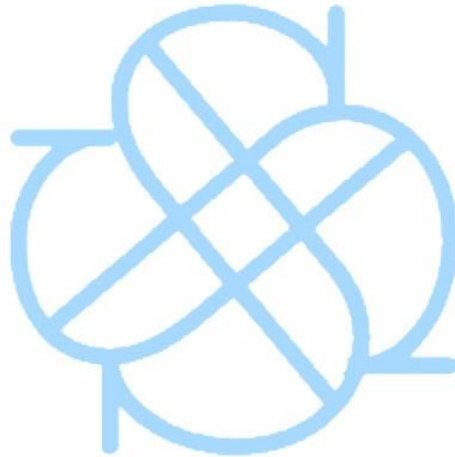
Ganz rechts = Right most

Ganz links = Leftmost

Vor etwas = In front of...

Hinter = Behind

Gerade = Just



Sentences:

Was ist das wetter heute? = What is the weather today?

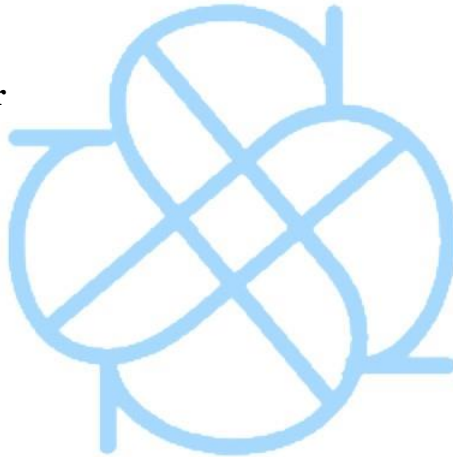
Regnet es heute? = Is it raining today?

Ist es heiß/kalt? = Is it hot/cold?

Es regnet/schneit/ ist sonning. = It is raining/snowing/sunny.

Family:

Family	Familie
Father	Vater
Mother	Mutter
Grandmother	Großmutter
Grandfather	Großvater
Grandson	Enkel
Granddaughter	Enkelin
Grandparents	Großeltern
Grandchildren	Enkelkinder
Brother	Bruder
Sister	Schwester
Son	Sohn
Daughter	Tochter
Uncle	Onkel
Aunt	Tante
Nephew	Neffe
Niece	Nichte
Cousin(f)	Cousine
Cousin(m)	Cousin (cuh-sean)



Helpful sentences/openings for family:

Ich habe drei tanten/ cousinen/ bruder = I have three aunts/ cousins/ brothers.

Wie viele...haben/habst Sie/du = How many... do you have? (siblings/brothers/uncles).

Ist das deine mutter/tante/brother? = Is that your mother/aunt/brother?

Wie heißt deine...? = What is your...name? (brother, sister, uncle).

*Remember to use the correct verb endings.

**These are the endings to the different verbs; they are all below.

Ich habe

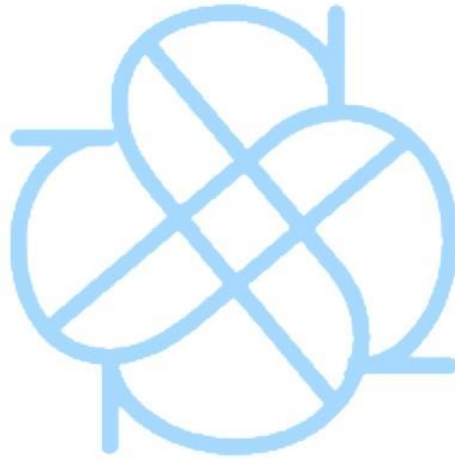
Du hast

Wir haben

Ihr habt

Er/sie/es haben

Sie haben



School:

Schule = School

Bleistift = Pencil

Stift = Pen

Painting = Malerei

Grundschule = Elementary

Gymnasium = High School

Geschichte = History

Sprachekunst = Language Arts

Biologie = Biology

Wissenschaft = Science

Erdkunde = Geography

Mathematik = Math

Geometrie = Geometry

Deutsch = German

Hochschule = College

Sozialkunde = Social Studies

Lunchtime = Die Mittagspause

Radiergummi = Eraser

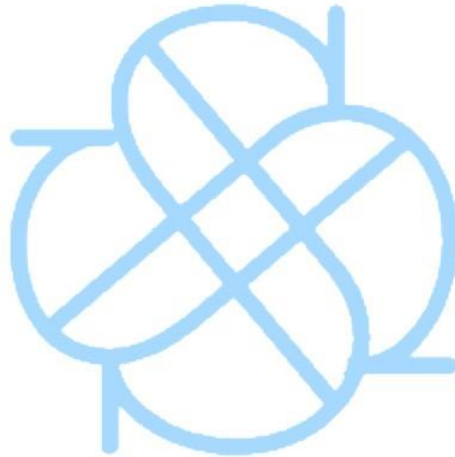
Die Noten = Grades

Der Kurs = Course

Der Lehrer = Teacher

Stundenplan = Schedule

School (continued):



Die Aufgabe = Assignment

Leicht = Easy

Schwer = Hard

Hausaufgaben = Homework

Das heft = Notebook

Schulsachen = School supplies

Die Ferien = Vacation

Klassen = Class

Sentences:

Ich bin in der... klasse. = I am in the... class (7th, 8th, 3rd)

*when saying classes, you just say the number and then "klasse"

Example: I am in the 10th grade = Ich bin in der zehnte klasse

Meine lehrerin ist... = My teacher is...

Hast du ein bleistift? = Do you have a pencil?

Was ist die Aufgabe? = What is the assignment?

Ich habe ein... heft = I have a... notebook. (purple, blue, yellow)

Wo gehts du zur ferien? = Where are you going on vacation?

Ist die hausaufgabe schwer? = Is the homework hard?

Hobbies/ Likes and Dislikes:

Hobbies = Hobbys

Basketball = Basketball spielen

Horse riding = Reiten

Volleyball = Volleyball spielen

Swimming = Schwimmen

Tennis = Tennis spielen

Art = Kunst

Bike riding = Rad fahren

Music = Musik

Reading = Lesen

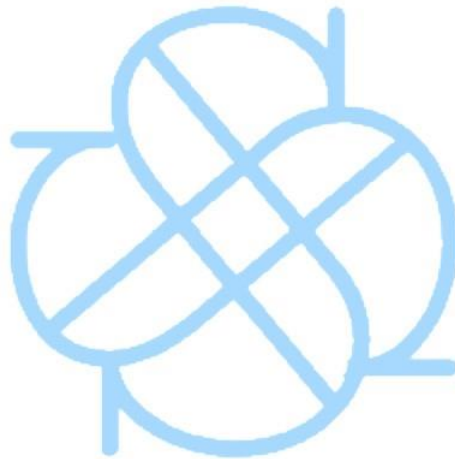
Guitar = Gitarre spielen

Hiking = Wandern

Paint = Malen

Drawing = Zeichnen

Watching TV = Fernsehen gucken



- I like it. = Ich mag es/ das gefällt mir .
- I don't like it. = Ich mag es nicht/ das gefällt mir nicht.
- I play... = Ich spiele...

Verbs:

To have = Haben

To make = Machen

To go = Fahren

To see = Sehen

To eat = Essen

To believe = Glauben

To read = Lesen

To leave = Abfahren

To think = Denken

To run = Rennen

To meet = Treffen

To invite = Einladen

To watch = Beobachten

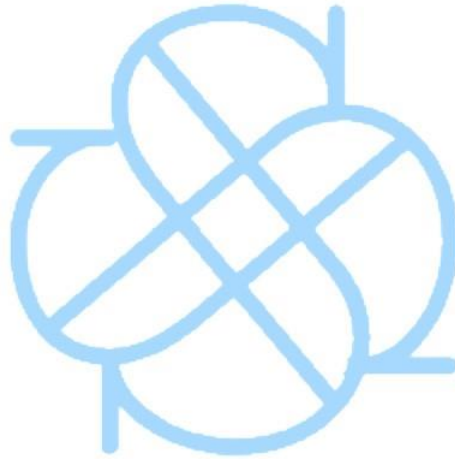
To get = Erhalten

To help = Helfen

To remember = Sich erinnern

To desire = Ersehen

To write = Schreiben



Example: I have black shoes – Ich habe schwarze schuhe

Nominative Personal Pronouns

1st I Ich

2nd You (informal) du

You (formal) Sie

3rd He er

	She	sie
	It	es
1st	We	wir
2nd	You all (informal)	ihr
	You all (formal)	Sie
3rd	They	sie

*informal – talking to a friend, cousin, sibling, anyone close to you that is about your age or younger.

*formal – A teacher, adult, older adult that you are not very close with.

Masculine/ Feminine Examples:

Masculine Prefix – Der

Feminine Prefix – Die

Neuter Prefix– Das

- Although the only way to fully remember the correct article is to memorize them, but there are some endings that help you remember:
 - Feminine(die): -ung, -schaft, -keit, -heit, -tion-sion, -ie, -ur
 - Masculine(der): -ant, -ast, -ich, -ismus, -ling, -us
 - Neuter(das): -chen, -lein, -um

Adjectives:

Blau = Blue

Rot = Red

Gelb = Yellow

Orange = Orange

Grün = Green

Lila = Purple

Schwarz = Black

Weis = White

Braun = Brown

Gut = Good

Klein = Small

Einfach = Easy

Schlecht = Bad

Kalt = Cold

Stark = Strong

Groß = Big

Schön = Beautiful

Freundlich = Friendly

Wichtig = Important

Heiß = Hot

Alt = Old

Neu = New

Adjectives (continued):

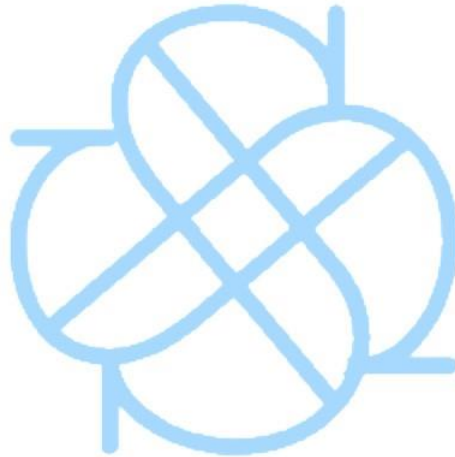
Spät = Late

Lebhaft = Lively

Breit = Wide

Kurz = Short

Lang = Long



Schmal = Narrow

Niedrig = Low

Hoch = High

Still = Quiet

Wenig = Little

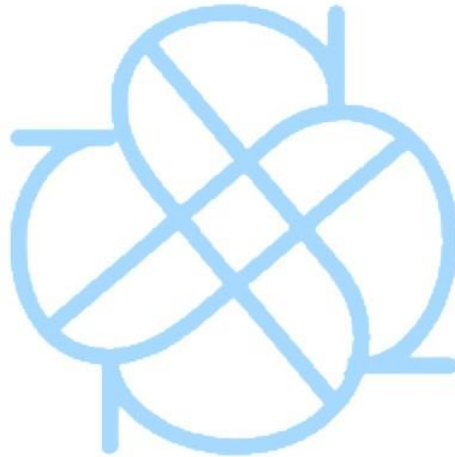
Anders = Different

Ganz = Whole, complete

Verschieden = Different

Stark = Strong

Gleich = Same



Rules:

1. The first step to adjective grammar is to understand the noun's gender and the nouns case. Most German adjectives change their form according to the case of the noun they are describing and whether the noun is masculine, or neuter, singular and plural.
2. Adjectives come before the noun they describe, but after the verb in a sentence.
3. The verb will always go before the word it is describing.

Example: the black shoes – die schwarzen schuhe

4. Adjective endings:

	M	N	F	Pl
Nominative	e	e	e	en
Accusative	en	e	e	en
Dativ	en	en	en	en

How do adjective endings work in German?

Most German adjectives change their form according to the case of the noun they are describing and whether that noun is masculine, feminine, or neuter, singular or plural.

- Nominative – Subject in the Sentence (takes action).
- Dativ – Indirect Object of a Sentence (receives action).
- Accusative – When the Noun is the Direct Object in the sentence (to/for whom action is taken).
- Genitive – Possessive (indication the owner of someone/something).

Direct and Indirect Objects:

Rules:

- If both the direct and indirect object are nouns, the indirect object goes first.
- If either the direct or the indirect object is a pronoun, the pronoun goes first.
- If both the direct and indirect are pronouns, the first direct object goes first.

Example Sentences:

- Word Order - **Direct Object** is a noun – goes after the **Indirect object**.

- Ich gebe dem schüler den bleistifts – I am giving the student the pencil.

Direct Objects

Find the verb and ask “what is happening?”

Direct Objects:

People

Places

Things

- They are places before conjugated verbs

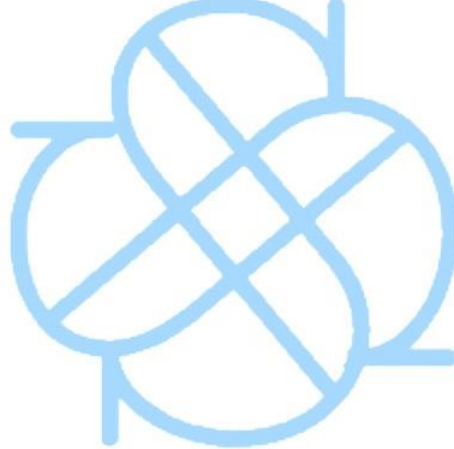
What

Indirect Objects

Find the verb and ask “who is doing it and to whom is it happening too?”

- Indirect objects refer to people
- They are placed before conjugated verbs

To/For Whom



Pluralization:

- Nouns that end in:

Suffix (ending in) Plural form

-nis, -ling, ig, -ich -e plural

-tum **-er +umlaut plural**

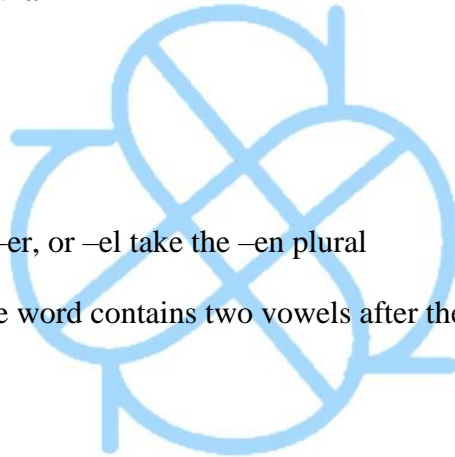
-chen, -lein **No change**

-er*, -el*, -en **No change**

-e **-(e)n plural**

*feminine nouns ending with –er, or –el take the –en plural

Umlauts are common when the word contains two vowels after the other, with the second vowel being “I”.



How do you say them?

Ä - eh

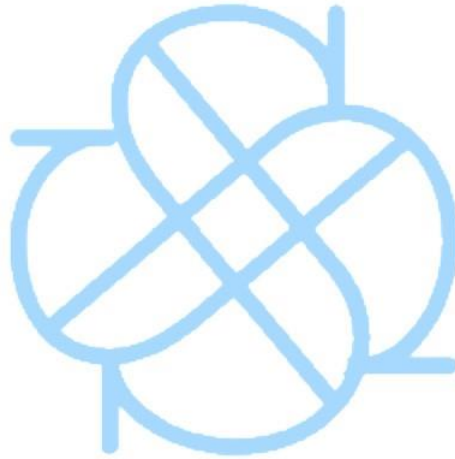
Ö - eoh

Ü - youhh

Ë - eeh

B - ss*

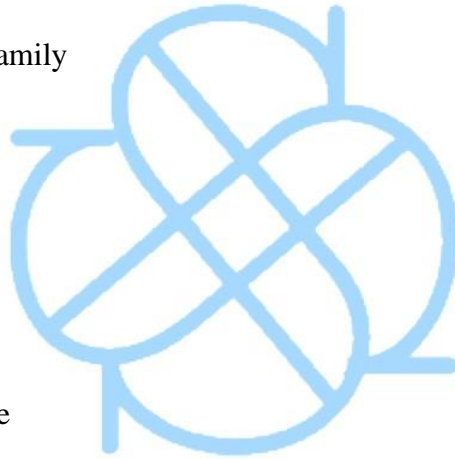
- This symbol is used when there are two “s” after one another in a word



Vocabulary:

- Die Cousine-n = The cousin-female
- Die Eltern = The parents
- Die Großmutter = The grandmother
- Der Großvater = The grandfather

- Die Großeltern = The grandparents
- Der Opa-s - the grandpa
- Die Oma-s - the grandma
- Die Tante-n - the aunt
- Der Onkel-n - the uncle
- Der Vater - the father
- Der Mutter – the mother
- Der Sohn – the son
- Der Tochter – the daughter
- Die Familie – the family
- Mein(e) - my
- Dein(e) - your
- Sein(e) - his
- Ihr(e) - her
- Zu Hause – at home
- Das Abendessen – supper, dinner
- Die Bratwurst – bratwurst
- Dast Brot – bread



Vocabulary (continued):

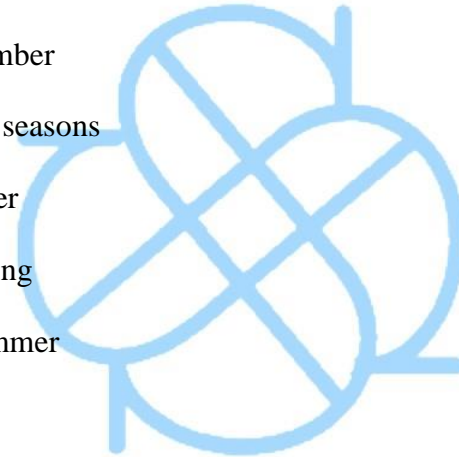
- Das Brötchen – hard roll
- Die Butter – the butter
- Der Fisch(e) - fish
- Das Gemüse - vegetables

- Der Hamburger – hamburger
- Der Imbiss – snack bar
- Die Kalte Platte – cold cut platter
- Die Kartoffel – potato
- Der Käse - cheese
- Die Marmelade – jam
- Das Mittagessen – lunch
- Die Pizza – pizza
- Die Pommes Frites – french fries
- Der Salat – salad
- Der Sauerbraten – sauerbraten (roast beef)
- Die Spätzle - special german noodles
- Das Wiener Schnitzel – breaded veal cutlet
- Die Wurst – sausage
- Das Wurstbrot – salami sandwich
- Das Frühstück - the breakfast
- Das Essen – the food
- Essen – to eat

Vocabulary (continued):

- Schmecken - to taste
- Die Monate – the months
- Januar – January
- Februar – February

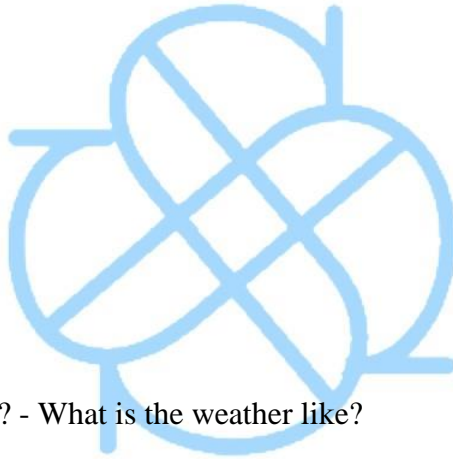
- März - March
- April – April
- Mai – May
- Juni – June
- Juli – July
- August – August
- September – September
- Oktober – October
- November – November
- Dezember – December
- Die Jahreszeiten – seasons
- Der Winter – winter
- Der Frühling - spring
- Der Sommer – summer
- Der Herbst – fall
- Das Wetter – weather
- Der Wetterbericht – weather report
- Es gibt – There is/are



Vocabulary (continued):

- Der Schnee – the snow
- Die Sonne – the sun
- Der Regen – the rain
- Das Gewitter – the thunderstorm

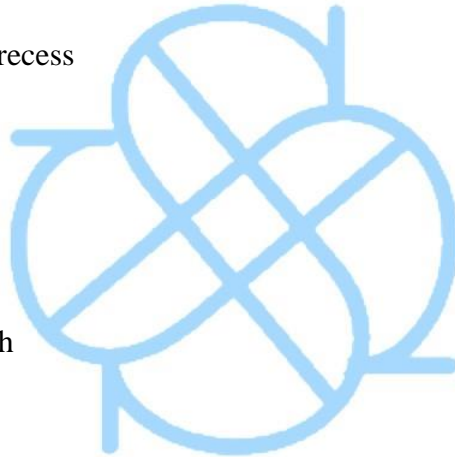
- Der Nebel – fog
- Schön - beautiful
- Schlecht – bad
- Kalt – cold
- Kühl - cool
- Warm – warm
- Heiß - hot
- Sonnig – sunny
- Heiter – clear
- Bewölkt - cloudy
- Wolkig – cloudy
- Bedeckt – overcast
- Windig – windy
- Nass – wet
- Wie Ist Das Wetter? - What is the weather like?
- Die Sonne scheint - the sun is shining
- Es regnet – it's raining
- Es schneit – It's snowing



Vocabulary (continued):

- Mir ist heiß/kalt - Are you hot/cold?
- Ist dir heiß/kalt? - Are you hot/cold?
- In welcher Jahreszeit...? - In what season...?
- In welchem Monat...? - In what month...?

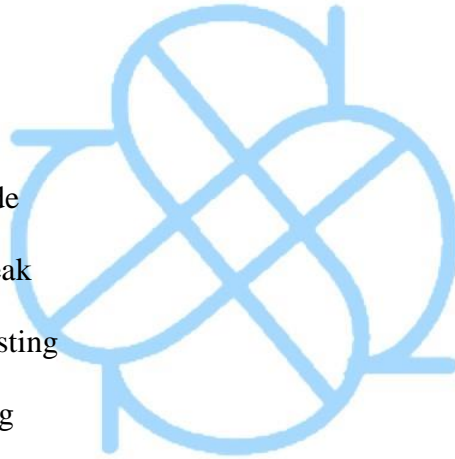
- Es ist 20 Grad – It is 20 degrees
- Gymnasium – High school
- Hauptschule – trade school
- Realschule – business school
- Gesamtschule – trade school
- Grundschule – elementary school
- Kindergarten – preschool
- Abitur – college entrance exam
- Mittagspause – lunch
- Große Pause – big recess
- Deutsch – german
- English – english
- Spanisch – spanish
- Französisch - french
- Latein – latin
- Mathematik – math
- Geschichte – history
- Erdkunde – geography



Vocabulary (continued):

- Biologie – biology
- Physik – physics
- Technik – tech ed
- Chemie – Chemistry

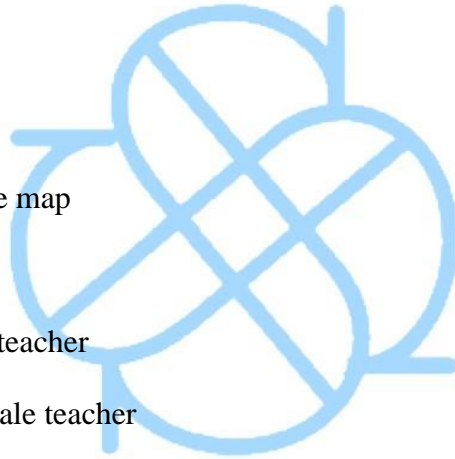
- Naturwissenschaft – natural science
- Religion – religion
- Kunst – art
- Hauswirtschaft – family consumer science
- Musik – music
- Sport – physical education
- Informatik – technology
- Das Fach(er) - the subject
- Lieblingsfach – favorite subject
- Leicht – easy
- Schwer – hard
- Die Note – the grade
- Die Pause – the break
- Interessant – interesting
- Langweilig – boring
- Blöd - stupid
- Der Stundenplan – schedule
- Klug – smart



Vocabulary (continued):

- Einfach – simple
- Toll – great
- Bekommen - receive
- Die Uhr

- Der Bliedstift – pencil
- Brauchen – to need
- Die Mappe – the folder
- Das Buch – the book
- Der Tacker – the stapler
- Der Tesafilm – the tape
- Finden – to find
- Das Heft – the notebook
- Kaufen – to buy
- Die Kreide - chalk
- Der Kuli – pen
- Die Landkarte – the map
- Kosten – cost
- Der Lehrer – male teacher
- Die Lehrerin – female teacher
- Das Lineal – ruler
- Das Papier – paper
- Der Radiergummi – eraser



Vocabulary (continued):

- Der Rechner – calculator
- Die Schultasche – schoolbag
- Der Stuhl – chair
- Die Tafel – the (chalk) board

- Der Tafellappen – rag (to wipe of –chalk- board)
- Der Tisch – the table
- Warten – to wait
- Der Rucksack – backpack
- Hallo – Hi
- Guten Morgen – Good Morning
- Guten Tag – Good afternoon/ day
- Grüß dich – Greetings
- Tschüss - (informal) Bye
- Tschau - (informal) Bye
- Auf Wiedersehen - (formal) Goodbye
- Wie Heißt du? - What is your name/ how are you called?
- Ich heiße - I am called/ my names is..
- Wer ist das? - Who is that?
- Das ist.. - That is...
- Wie heißen Sie? - How are they called/what is their name?
- Wie alt bist du? - How old are you?
- Ich bin... jahre alt – I am... years old

Vocabulary (continued):

- Wie geht es dir? - How are you?
- Es geht mire gut – I am doing well
- Nicht schlecht – not bad
- Gut – good/well

- So lala – so so
- Prima – great
- Es geht so – It is okay
- Schlecht – bad
- Wo wohnst du? - Where do you live?
- Kommen – to come
- Wohnen – to live
- Der Junge – the boy
- Das Mädchen - the girl
- Frau – Ms.
- Herr – Mr.
- Der Freund – the friend (boy)
- Die Freundin – the friend (girl)
- Kennen – to know (person/place)
- Um Die Ecke – around the corner
- In Der Nähe - nearby, close
- In Der Stadt – in the city
- In der... Straße - on... street

Vocabulary (continued):

- Deutschland – Germany
- Nett – nice
- Neu – new
- Hallo – Hello

- Warum – Why?
- Wie – How?
- Was – What
- Wer – wie
- Wann – when
- Wo – where

