

Objectives: Become familiar with each part of the places in a neighborhood, be able to describe a typical German small town and the common businesses found in it, able to describe a room in the house, describe the house in general,

Vocabulary- Places in the community

der Ausgang *n.* exit, way out, die Ausgänge = the exits
die Bäckerei (-en) *n.* baker's (shop), bakery, die Bäckereien = the bakeries
die Bank (-en) *n.* bank, die Banken = the banks
billig *adj.* cheap
teuer = expensive
breit *adj.* broad, wide
die Bücherei (-en) *n.* library, die Büchereien = the libraries
das Café (-s) *n.* café/café, die Cafés, = the cafes
das Denkmal *n.* monument, memorial = die Denkmäler = the monuments, memorials
der Dom (-e) *n.* cathedral, die Dome = the cathedral
die Ecke (-n) *n.* corner, die Ecken = the corners
der Eingang *n.* entrance, way in, die Eingänge = the entrances
die Feuerwache (-n) *n.* fire station, die Feuerwachen = the firestations
die Fleischerei (-en) *n.* butcher's (shop) = die Fleischereien = the butcher shops
das Geschäft (-e) *n.* shop, die Geschäfte = the shops
das Juweliergeschäft (-e) jewelry shop, die Juweliergeschäfte = the jewelry shops
das Kino (-s) *n.* cinema, die Kinos = the cinemas
die Kirche (-n) *n.* church, die Kirchen = the churches
das Krankenhaus *n.* hospital die Krankenhäuser = the hospitals
der Markt (Märkte) = the market, die Märkte = the markets
das Museum (Museen) *n.* museum, die Museen = the museums
der Park (-s) *n.* park, die Parks = the parks
die Polizeiwache (-n) *n.* police station, die Polizeiwachen = the police stations
die Post (-en) *n.* post office, die Posten = the post offices
das Rathaus *n.* town hall, die Rathäuser = the town halls
das Restaurant (-s) *n.* restaurant, die Restaurants = the restaurants
das Schwimmbad *n.* swimming pool/baths, die Schwimmbäder = the swimming pools
der Sporthall (-e) *n.* gym, die Sporthalle = the gyms
die Straße (-n) *n.* road, street, die Straßen = the streets
der Supermarkt *n.* supermarket, die Supermärkte = the supermarkets
das Theater (-) *n.* theatre, die Theater = the theaters

Verbs and Nouns for Places in the Community

auswählen v. to choose
finden v. to find, or think
verkaufen v. to sell
kaufen v. to buy
das Brot = the bread
die Semmel = the roll
das Geld = the money
das Buch = the books, die Bücher = the books
eine Tasse Kaffee = a cup of coffee
der Muffin = the muffin
Hilfe brauchen = to need help
die Wurst = the sausage
die Weißwurst = the white sausage
das Schnitzel = the veal cutlet
das Geschenk = the gift
krank sein = to be sick
beten = to pray
einen Film sehen = to see a film
das Obst = the fruit
das Gemüse = the vegetable
die Vorstellung = an exhibition
der Schmuck = the jewelry
die Briefmarken = the stamps
schwimmen gehen = to go swimming
die Lebensmittel = the groceries (plural noun)
Gymnastik machen = to exercise
das Stück = the play (theater)

Vocabulary-rooms and stuff outside the house

das Haus = the house, die Häuser = the houses
das Wohnzimmer = the living room, die Wohnzimmer = the living rooms
das Esszimmer = the dining room, die Esszimmer = the dining rooms
die Küche = the kitchen, die Küchen = the kitchens
das Schlafzimmer = the bedroom, die Schlafzimmer = the bedrooms
das Badezimmer = the bathroom, die Badezimmer = the bathrooms
die Toilette = the toilet, die Toiletten = the toilets
der Keller = the cellar, die Keller = the cellars
der Garten = the garden/yard, die Garten = the gardens/yards
der Pool = the pool, die Pools = the pools
die Garage = the garage, die Garagen = the garages
das Fenster = the window, die Fenster = the windows
der Dach = the roof, die Dächer = the roofs
der Rasen = the lawn

Items found inside the house

der Ofen = the oven, die Öfen = the ovens
die Mikrowelle = the microwave, die Mikro
wellen = the microwaves
das Bett = the bed, die Bette = the beds
das Bücherregal = the bookshelf, die Bücherregal = the bookshelves
die Couch = the couch, die Couch = the couches
der Fernseher = the television, die Fernseher, = the televisions
das Geschirrspülmaschine = the dishwasher, die Geschirrspülmaschinen = the
dishwashers
der Herd = the stove, die Herde = the stoves
die Kaffeemaschine = the coffee maker, die Kaffeemaschinen = the coffee machines
der Kleiderschrank = the closet, die Kleiderschränke = the closets
die Kommode = the chest, die Kommoden = the chests
der Kühlschrank = the refrigerator, die Kühlschränke = the refrigerators
die Lampe = the lamp, die Lampen = the lamps
der Nachtschisch = the night stand, die Nachtsische = the night stands
der Schreibtisch = the desk, die Schreibtische = the desks
der Sessel = the armchair, die Sessel = the armchairs
das Sofa = the sofa, die Sofa =the sofas
das Telefon = the telephone, die Telephone = the telephones
der Spiegel = the mirror, die Spiegel = the mirrors
die Tür = the door, die Türen = the doors
die Dusche = the shower, die Duschen = the showers
die Badewanne = the bathtub, die Badewannen = the bathtubs
der Teppich = the rug, die Teppiche = the rugs
das Bild = the picture, die Bilder = the pictures

Colors in German

Farbe	Color
beige	beige
blau	blue
braun	brown
dunkel- blau	dark blue
gelb	yellow
gold	gold
grau	gray
grün	green
hell-	light

blau	blue
lila	lilac/mauve
orange	orange
rosa	pink
rot	red
schwarz	black
silber	silver
türkis	turquoise
violett	violet
weiß	white

How it comes together

A. Nominative and Accusative Case

What is the subject of a sentence?

The **subject** of a sentence is the person or thing that is “doing” the verb. To find the subject, look for the verb and ask “Who or what is doing?” (substitute the verb for “doing” -- Who or what is singing? Who or what is sleeping?) Subjects are always in the **NOMINATIVE CASE**.

What is the direct object of a sentence?

The **direct object** receives the action of the verb. To find the direct object, look for the verb and ask “Who or what is being verbed?” (as in Who or what is being kicked? Who or what is being read?) Direct objects take the **ACCUSATIVE CASE**.

The woman sees the girl	<i>The woman</i> is the subject and is nominative <i>the girl</i> is the direct object and is accusative
The girl sees the woman	<i>The girl</i> is the subject and is nominative <i>the woman</i> is the direct object and is accusative
Barak Obama is the president.	Barak Obama is the subject and is nominative. <i>the President</i> is ALSO nominative because it follows “to be” (is)

In English the articles “the” “a” and “an” do not change depending on whether the noun is accusative or nominative. (Only pronouns change case in English: compare “She sees me” and “I see her”.)

In German not only the personal pronouns but also many other words change their form based on case. The articles (*der, ein, kein*, etc.), possessive adjectives (*mein, dein*, etc.), and a few (unusual) nouns all change their form (usually by adding or changing endings) depending on what case they are in. Right now we’ll be dealing mostly with the definite articles (*der/die/das*) and the indefinite articles (*ein/eine*); the table below shows how they change in the accusative case:

Nominative Sentence Examples = Subject

	Definite = The	Indefinite = A
Masculine	Der Tisch ist braun.	Ein Tisch ist braun

Feminine	Die Lampe ist neu	Eine Lampe ist neu
Neuter	Das Fenster ist offen	Ein Fenster ist offen
Plural	Die Bücher sind interessant	Sie sind interessant.

Accusative Sentence Examples = Direct Object

	Definite = The	Indefinite = A
Masculine	<u>Ich sehe den Tisch</u>	<u>Ich sehe einen Tisch</u>
Feminine	<u>Ich sehe die Lampe</u>	<u>Ich sehe eine Lampe</u>
Neuter	<u>Ich sehe das Fenster</u>	<u>Ich sehe ein Fenster</u>
Plural	<u>Ich sehe die Bücher</u>	<u>Ich sehe keine Bücher.</u>

B. Learning the phrase – es gibt = there is/there are/is there/are there

es = there

gibt = are/is (this is always considered the verb)

Sentence Example

Es gibt einen Tisch in der Küche. There is a table in the kitchen.

Am Montag gibt es viel Weißwurst in der Metzgerei. On Monday there is a lot of white sausage in the butcher shop.

*Notice the placement of **es gibt** in the example

Question Example

Gibt es einen Tisch in der Küche? Is there a table in the kitchen?

C. Describing the different places around town...

-remember different verbs that can be used to describe different places

aussehen = to look or appear

exp. Das Denkmal sieht großartig aus. = The monument looks/appears great.

verkaufen = to sell

exp. Die Fleischerei verkauft Wurst. The butcher sells sausages.

kosten = to cost

Die Bücher kosten vier Euro. = The books cost four Euro.

Objects in Town

*Asking how much something costs?

Was kostet das Buch? = What does the book cost?

Kostet die Wurst acht Euro? Does the folder cost eight Euro?

Wie viel kosten die Weißwürste? What do the dictionaries cost?

Kosten die Briefmarken viel? Do the chairs cost a lot?

Ist das Restaurant billig? Is the restaurant inexpensive?

Sind die Restaurants teuer? Are the school supplies expensive?

Das Brot kostet neun Euro. The bread costs nine Euro.

Ja, das Brot kostet acht Euro = Yes, the bread costs eight Euro. OR Nein, das Brot kostet nicht acht Euro. = No, the bread does not cost eight Euro.

Ja, die Briefmarken kosten viel. = Yes, the stamps cost a lot. OR Nein, die Briefmarken kosten nicht viel. = No the stamps don't cost much.

Ja, das Buch ist billig. = Yes, the book is cheap. OR Nein, das Buch ist nicht billig. No, the book is not cheap.

Ja, die Briefmarken sind teuer = Yes, the stamps are expensive. Nein, die Briefmarken sind nicht teuer. = No, the stamps are not expensive.

*Stating that you are going to buy an item & stating how much an item costs

-Neuter noun

A. Used as a subject (Nominative)

1. Ein Buch kostet fünf Euro. = A book costs five Euro
2. Das Buch kostet fünf Euro. = The book costs five Euro.

B. Used as a direct object (Accusative)

1. Ich kaufe ein Buch = I am buying a book
2. Ich kaufe das Buch = I am buying the book

-Masculine noun

A. Used as a subject (Nominative)

1. Ein Bleistift kostet drei Euro. = A pencil costs three Euro.
2. Der Bleistift kostet drei Euro. = The pencil costs three Euro.

B. Used as a direct object (Accusative)

1. Ich kaufe einen Schmuck = I am buying a piece of jewelry
2. Ich kaufe den Schmuck = I am buying the jewelry

-Feminine noun

A. Used as a subject (Nominative)

1. Eine Vorstellung kostet vier Euro. = A exhibition costs four Euro.
2. Die Vorstellung kostet vier Euro. = The exhibition costs four Euro.

B. Used as a direct object (Accusative)

1. Ich kaufe eine Tasse Kaffee = I am buying a cup of coffee
2. Ich kaufe die Tasse Kaffee = I am buying the cup of coffee

-plural nouns

A. Used as a subject (Nominative)

1. Die Bücher kosten sieben Euro. = The books cost seven Euro.
2. Bücher kosten sieben Euro. = Books cost seven Euro.

B. Used as a direct object (Accusative)

1. Ich kaufe sechs Bücher. = I am buying six books.
2. Ich kaufe die Bücher. = I am buying the books.

*please notice how there is no form of "Ein" when being used in the plural

Why? You cannot say

-a chairs

-a maps

in English or in German

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
Subject	der – the	die – the	das – the	die – the
	ein – a	eine - a	ein - a	NO FORM OF A
Direct Object	den – the	die – the	das – the	die – the
	einen - a	eine – a	ein - a	NO FORM OF A

D. Talking About IT

GENDER	NOMINATIVE-SUBJECT	ACCUSATIVE-DIRECT OBJECT
MASCULINE-DER	er	ihn
FEMININE-DIE	sie	sie
NEUTER-DAS	es	es
PLURAL-DIE	sie	sie

Der Schmuck ist blau. = The jewelry is blue.

*jewelry is the subject of the sentence.

Er ist blau. = It is blue (referring to the jewelry)

Ich kaufe ihn = I am buying it (referring to the jewelry)

*the jewelry is the direct object of the sentence

Die Tasse Kaffee ist groß. = The cup of coffee is big.

*Sie ist groß. = It is large (referring to the cup)

Ich kaufe sie = I am buying it (referring to the cup).

*the cup of coffee is the direct object of the sentence

Das Buch ist klein = The book is small.

*the book is the subject of the sentence

Es ist klein = It is small (referring to the book)

Ich kaufe es. I am buying it (referring to the book)

*the book is the direct object of the sentence

Die Lebensmittel sind mittelgroß. The groceries are medium-sized.

*the groceries (plural noun) are the subject of the sentence

Sie sind billig. They are cheap. (referring to the notebooks)

Ich kaufe sie. I am buying them. (referring to the notebooks)

*the groceries are the direct object of the sentence.

E. Handout: Negation with Nicht and Kein

Use **kein** (and its inflected forms keine/keinen):

- to negate a noun preceded by ein/eine/einen:

Ist das eine Lampe?

Nein, das ist **keine** Lampe.

- to negate a noun preceded by no article at all (although it may be preceded by an adjective):

Finde ich Bücher hier?

Nein, Sie finden **keine** Bücher hier.

Finde ich gute Bücher hier?

Nein, Sie finden **keine** guten Bücher hier.

Use **nicht**:

- to negate a noun preceded by a definite article (der/die/das) or a possessive pronoun (mein/dein/etc):

Ist das dein Buch?

Nein, das ist **nicht** mein Buch.

Ist er der Lehrer?

Nein, er ist **nicht** der Lehrer.

(*Er ist **kein** Lehrer* would mean that he's not a teacher at all.)

- to negate entire thoughts, verbs, adjectives, and elements of the sentence other than nouns:

Verstehst du?

Nein, ich verstehe **nicht**.

Spielst du gern Tennis?

Nein, ich spiele **nicht** gern Tennis.

Ist die Uhr alt?

Nein, sie ist **nicht** alt.

Where does nicht go?

Once you've decided to use **nicht**, you need to ask yourself: what am I negating? If you're negating a particular element of the sentence (an adjective, an object, an adverb, etc), then you should place

nicht directly before it:

Ich bin **nicht** sehr alt.

Er denkt **nicht** klar.

Du bist **nicht** in diesem Kurs.

Sie trinkt **nicht** gern Bier.

If you're negating the entire idea of the sentence, or the verb itself, then **nicht** should go as far toward the end as possible. There are some elements of the sentence -- verb participles, separable prefixes, and infinitives -- that will take priority over **nicht**, so in more complex sentences **nicht** may not be at the very end, but in basic sentences **nicht** should fall at the end of the sentence.

Sie singt **nicht**.

Heute kommt er **nicht**.

Er schreibt seinen Eltern **nicht**.

Wir stehen **nicht** auf.