



4 AUDIO CDs



**Berlitz**

# German Guaranteed



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# German Guaranteed

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## [CD 2]

# Unit 5

**Ein Bier, bitte!** A beer, please!

In this unit you will learn to order drinks in a restaurant or café.

### Activity 1

So you've found a promising café and a nice table with a good view. Now you need to get some service. To get a waiter's attention, just raise your hand and say:

**Hallo!**

or

**Entschuldigung!** (Excuse me!)

You try to attract the waiter's attention.

**Hallo!**

Argh! He's gone again! Now there's a waitress. Perhaps you can get her to come over.

**Entschuldigung!**

When the waiter or waitress does come over, he or she will almost certainly bring a menu. If not, say:

**Die Speisekarte, bitte!**

Now you try it.

**Die Speisekarte, bitte!** (The menu, please!)

Once you've had time to look at a menu, you'll probably be asked:

**Was darf es sein?**

Literally, "What may it be?" but the meaning is "What would you like?" Or you might hear:

**Möchten Sie bestellen?**

Would you like to order?

Another possibility is:

**Sie wünschen?**

What would you like? You try:

**Was darf es sein?** (What would you like?)

**Möchten Sie bestellen?** (Would you like to order?)

**Sie wünschen?** (What would you like?)

You've enjoyed your drink, but now it's time to pay. Try saying:

**Zahlen, bitte.**

Pay, please, or:

**Die Rechnung, bitte.**

You try it:

**Zahlen, bitte.** (Pay, please.)

**Die Rechnung, bitte.** (The check, please.)

Good. Now let's listen to those phrases again.

**Hallo!**

**Entschuldigung!**

**Die Speisekarte, bitte!**

**Was darf es sein?**

**Möchten Sie bestellen?**

**Sie wünschen?**

**Zahlen, bitte.**

**Die Rechnung, bitte.**

### Activity 2

Here are some customers in a café. Listen to what they order.

**Möchten Sie bestellen?** (Are you ready to order?)

**Ja, ich möchte einen Tee, bitte.** (Yes, I'd like a tea, please.)

**Ceylon oder Earl Grey?** (Ceylon or Earl Grey?)

**Ceylon, bitte.** (Ceylon, please.)

**Mit Milch oder mit Zitrone?** (With milk or lemon?)

**Mit Zitrone.** (With lemon.)

This customer is ordering a tea. But what type of tea? Is it Ceylon? Repeat the phrases:

**Möchten Sie bestellen?** (Are you ready to order?)

**Ja, ich möchte einen Tee, bitte.** (Yes, I'd like a tea, please.)

**Ceylon oder Earl Grey?** (Ceylon or Earl Grey?)

**Ceylon, bitte.** (Ceylon, please.)

And did you also get what the customer wants with her tea? Does she ask for milk or for lemon?

Repeat:

**Mit Milch oder mit Zitrone?** (With milk or lemon?)

**Mit Zitrone.** (With lemon.)

That's right, she wants her tea with lemon. Now listen to the conversation again.

**Möchten Sie bestellen?** (Are you ready to order?)

**Ja, ich möchte einen Tee, bitte.** (Yes, I'd like a tea, please.)

**Ceylon oder Earl Grey?** (Ceylon or Earl Grey?)

**Ceylon, bitte.** (Ceylon, please.)

**Mit Milch oder mit Zitrone?** (With milk or lemon?)

**Mit Zitrone.** (With lemon.)

### Activity 3

Now listen to what's happening at another table.

**Was darf es sein?** (What would you like?)

**Ich möchte einen Kaffee, bitte.** (I'd like a coffee, please.)

**Espresso, Cappuccino oder Filter?** (Espresso, cappuccino, or drip coffee?)

**Einen Filterkaffee.** (A drip coffee, please.)

**Sonst noch etwas?** (Anything else?)

**Nein, danke.** (No, thanks.)

This customer doesn't want tea, but coffee. Which type of coffee does she choose? Repeat:

**Was darf es sein?** (What would you like?)

**Ich möchte einen Kaffee, bitte.** (I'd like a coffee, please.)

**Espresso, Cappuccino oder Filter?** (Espresso, cappuccino, or drip coffee?)

**Einen Filterkaffee.** (A drip coffee, please.)

She preferred a drip coffee to cappuccino or espresso. Now listen to the conversation again.

**Was darf es sein?** (What would you like?)

**Ich möchte einen Kaffee, bitte.** (I'd like a coffee, please.)

**Espresso, Cappuccino oder Filter?** (Espresso, cappuccino, or drip coffee?)

**Einen Filterkaffee.** (A drip coffee, please.)

**Sonst noch etwas?** (Anything else?)

**Nein, danke.** (No, thanks.)

#### Activity 4

And here is another recording at the same cafe. Again, see if you can guess what each customer is ordering.

**Was darf es sein?** (What would you like?)

**Ein Bier, bitte.** (A beer, please.)

**Ein Pils oder ein Export?** (A Pilsner beer or an Export beer?)

**Ein Pils, bitte.** (A Pilsner beer, please.)

**Ein kleines oder ein großes?** (A small one or a large one?)

**Ein großes.** (A large one.)

Did you get what this customer wants? Yes, he wants a beer. And he could choose from different types of beer. Repeat:

**Was darf es sein?** (What would you like?)

**Ein Bier, bitte.** (A beer, please.)

**Ein Pils oder ein Export?** (A Pilsner beer or an Export beer?)

**Ein Pils, bitte.** (A Pilsner beer, please.)

This guest orders a Pilsner beer. That's actually one of the most popular types of beer in Germany. And, does he want...

**Ein kleines oder ein großes?**

A small one or a large one?

**Ein großes.** (A large one.)

Yes, a large one. Good. By the way, even though there are some well-known large breweries in Germany, you can still find many smaller, local breweries all over the country.

Now listen to the dialog again.

**Was darf es sein?** (What would you like?)

**Ein Bier, bitte.** (A beer, please.)

**Ein Pils oder ein Export?** (A Pilsner beer or an Export beer?)

**Ein Pils, bitte.** (A Pilsner beer, please.)

**Ein kleines oder ein großes?** (A small one or a large one?)

**Ein großes.** (A large one.)

#### Activity 5

But not everybody goes for beer. Let's see what's going on at another table.

**Guten Tag. Sie wünschen?** (Hello. What can I get you?)

**Haben Sie Fruchtsaft?** (Do you have fruit juice?)

**Ja, natürlich. Wir haben Orangensaft, Grapefruitsaft, Apfelsaft...** (Yes, sure. We have orange juice, grapefruit juice, apple juice...)

**Ich möchte einen Orangensaft, bitte.** (I'd like an orange juice, please.)

What does this customer want? Yes, he wants some fruit juice. And from a selection of orange juice, grapefruit juice and apple juice he goes for orange juice. Repeat:

**Guten Tag. Sie wünschen?** (Hello. What can I get you?)

**Haben Sie Fruchtsaft?** (Do you have fruit juice?)

**Ja, natürlich. Wir haben Orangensaft, Grapefruitsaft, Apfelsaft...** (Yes, sure. We have orange juice, grapefruit juice, apple juice...)

**Ich möchte einen Orangensaft, bitte.** (I'd like an orange juice, please.)

Good. Now listen to the dialog again.

**Guten Tag. Sie wünschen?** (Hello. What can I get you?)

**Haben Sie Fruchtsaft?** (Do you have fruit juice?)

**Ja, natürlich. Wir haben Orangensaft, Grapefruitsaft, Apfelsaft...** (Yes, sure. We have orange juice, grapefruit juice, apple juice...)

**Ich möchte einen Orangensaft, bitte.** (I'd like an orange juice, please.)

#### Activity 6

Okay, you try ordering. Ask for tea.

**Ich möchte einen Tee, bitte.**

Or just:

**Einen Tee, bitte.**

Ask for coffee.

**Ich möchte einen Kaffee, bitte.**

Or just:

**Einen Kaffee, bitte.**

Ask for a beer.

**Ich möchte ein Bier, bitte.**

Or just:

**Ein Bier, bitte.**

And lastly, ask for orange juice.

**Ich möchte einen Orangensaft, bitte.**

Or just:

**Einen Orangensaft, bitte.**

### Activity 7

Here are some more people ordering drinks. Imagine that you're the waiter taking the orders. What do they want?

**Zwei Glas Tee und ein Kännchen Kaffee, bitte.** (Two glasses of tea and a pot of coffee, please.)

What was that order? Yes, two glasses of tea and a pot of coffee. Repeat:

**Zwei Glas Tee und ein Kännchen Kaffee, bitte.**

Here are more customers.

**Wir hätten gern zwei kleine Pils, einen Cappuccino und eine Apfelschorle.** (We'd like two small Pilsner beers, a cappuccino, and a glass of apple juice mixed with mineral water, please.)

And what will you bring them? That's it: two small Pilsner beers, a cappuccino and that last drink was a tricky one: an apple juice mixed with mineral water. Repeat:

**Wir hätten gern zwei kleine Pils, einen Cappuccino und eine Apfelschorle.**

On to the next table.

**Ich möchte ein Mineralwasser.** (I'd like a mineral water, please.)

**Und ich hätte gern einen Espresso.** (And I would like an espresso.)

And what did they want? Yes, nothing spectacular: a mineral water and an espresso. Repeat:

**Ich möchte ein Mineralwasser.**

**Und ich hätte gern einen Espresso.**

Good. Now listen to the orders again.

**Zwei Glas Tee und ein Kännchen Kaffee, bitte.** (Two glasses of tea and a pot of coffee, please.)

**Wir hätten gern zwei kleine Pils, einen Cappuccino und eine Apfelschorle.** (We'd like two small Pilsner beers, a cappuccino, and a glass of apple juice mixed with mineral water, please.)

**Ich möchte ein Mineralwasser.** (I'd like a mineral water, please.)

**Und ich hätte gern einen Espresso.** (And I would like an espresso.)

## Unit 6

**Zwei Euro das Kilo.** Two euros per kilo.

In this unit you'll learn to ask for certain items in the store or at the market as well as ask for their prices and pay for them. Are you ready? Then let's go shopping

### Activity 1

We are at the open air market in Berlin. Listen to the following conversations and decide where the customers shop, what they buy and how much they pay for their purchase.

**Was kosten die Rosen?** (How much are the roses?)

**Zwanzig Stück kosten €10.** (Twenty are €10.)

**Mmhhhh, sie duften so gut! Ich nehme sechs.** (Mmhhhh, they smell lovely! I'll take six.)

Did you figure out where this customer is shopping? Right, he's at a flower stand. And he's buying roses. Repeat in the pauses:

**Was kosten die Rosen?** (How much are the roses?)

**Zwanzig Stück kosten €10.** (Twenty are €10.)

Did you get that? How much are they? 20 roses cost 10 euros. And how many is he buying? Repeat:

**Mmhhhh, sie duften so gut! Ich nehme sechs.** (Mmhhhh, they smell lovely! I'll take six.)

The customer then says that they smell sooo good, and he buys ... how many? That's right, he gets six roses. Here's the next customer. Where does she shop?

**Guten Tag. Haben Sie Vollkornbrot?** (Hello. Do you have whole rye bread?)

**Ja.** (Yes, we do.)

**Ich möchte ein großes, bitte.** (I'd like a large one, please.)

**Sonst noch etwas?** (Anything else?)

**Das ist alles.** (That's all.)

**€3,40, bitte.** (€3.40, please.)

This customer is at a bread stand and asks for a whole rye bread. Repeat:

**Guten Tag. Haben Sie Vollkornbrot?** (Hello. Do you have whole rye bread?)

Does she want a small or a large one? A large one. Repeat:

**Ich möchte ein großes, bitte.** (I'd like a large one, please.)

How much is that bread? Repeat:

**€3,40, bitte.** (€3.40, please.)

Is that 4 euros 30 or 3 euros 40? 3 euros 40. Listen to the next customer.

**Tag. Was kosten die Ansichtskarten?** (Hi. How much are the postcards?)

**75 Cent.** (€0.75.)

**Dann nehme ich drei.** (OK, I'll take three.)

This customer asks for the price of postcards. Repeat:

**Tag. Was kosten die Ansichtskarten?** (Hi. How much are the postcards?)

How much are they and how many does he buy? Repeat:

**75 Cent.** (€0.75.)

**Dann nehme ich drei.** (OK, I'll take three.)

Did you get it? Yes, one postcard is 75 cents and he is taking three of them.

Now listen to the dialogs again.

**Was kosten die Rosen?** (How much are the roses?)

**Zwanzig Stück kosten €10.** (Twenty are €10.)

**Mmhhhh, sie duften so gut! Ich nehme sechs.** (Mmhhhh, they smell lovely! I'll take six.)

**Guten Tag. Haben Sie Vollkornbrot?** (Hello. Do you have whole rye bread?)

**Ja.** (Yes, we do.)

**Ich möchte ein großes, bitte.** (I'd like a large one, please.)

**Sonst noch etwas?** (Anything else?)

**Das ist alles.** (That's all.)

**€3,40, bitte.** (€3.40, please.)

**Tag. Was kosten die Ansichtskarten?** (Hi. How much are the postcards?)

**75 Cent.** (€0.75.)

**Dann nehme ich drei.** (OK, I'll take three.)

By the way, that's 75 euro cents, of course. The euro, which equals 100 cents, became the official currency in Germany, Austria and many other European countries in 2002. In Switzerland the currency is still the Swiss franc.

## Activity 2

Here are two more conversations at the same market.

**Guten Morgen.** (Good morning.)

**Guten Morgen.** (Good morning.)

**Haben Sie Schafskäse?** (Do you have feta cheese?)

**Ja natürlich.** (Yes, of course.)

**Ich möchte zweihundert Gramm, bitte.** (I'd like two hundred grams, please.)

**Bitte schön.** (Here you are.)

This customer is buying some feta cheese:

**Haben Sie Schafskäse?** (Do you have feta cheese?)

And did you get how much of it he wants? Right, he wants 200 grams.

**Ich möchte zweihundert Gramm, bitte.** (I'd like two hundred grams, please.)

The next conversation is taking place at a fruit stand. Repeat:

**Guten Tag. Sind die Orangen süß?** (Hi. Are the oranges sweet?)

**Ja, süß und ganz frisch.** (Yes, they're sweet and really fresh.)

**Dann nehme ich fünf Stück.** (OK, I'll take five.)

The customer wants to know whether the oranges are sweet and the vendor says that they are sweet and really fresh.

**Ja, süß und ganz frisch.** (Yes, they're sweet and really fresh.)

And how many oranges does the customer buy? Five or fifteen? The correct answer is five.

**Dann nehme ich fünf Stück.** (OK, I'll take five.)

Good. Now listen to both conversations again.

**Guten Morgen.** (Good morning.)

**Guten Morgen.** (Good morning.)

**Haben Sie Schafskäse?** (Do you have feta cheese?)

**Ja natürlich.** (Yes, of course.)

**Ich möchte zweihundert Gramm, bitte.** (I'd like two hundred grams, please.)

**Bitte schön.** (Here you are.)

**Guten Tag. Sind die Orangen süß?** (Hi. Are the oranges sweet?)

**Ja, süß und ganz frisch.** (Yes, they're sweet and really fresh.)

**Dann nehme ich fünf Stück.** (OK, I'll take five.)

### Activity 3

Now let's practice more useful expressions for buying things. If you want to ask whether an item is available, ask:

**Haben Sie...**

and then the name of the item.

**Haben Sie Vollkornbrot?** (Do you have whole wheat bread?)

They may have what you're looking for, but how much does it cost? To find out you can ask:

**Was kostet es?** (How much is it?)

or if there is more than one thing:

**Was kosten sie?**

You try it.

**Was kostet es?**

Now several things:

**Was kosten sie?** (How much are they?)

If you're not sure you'll like the taste of something, such as cheese or olives, it's usually OK to ask for a taste. You can say:

**Darf ich probieren?**

May I try?

**Darf ich probieren?**

#### Activity 4

Let's go shopping! Listen to the prompts and play your part.

At the cheese stand

**Guten Tag. Sie wünschen?** (Hi. Can I help you?)

Say hello and ask if he has Edam cheese.

**Guten Tag. Haben Sie Edamer Käse?**

**Aber natürlich. Hundert Gramm für 79 Cent.** (Sure. 79 cents per 100 grams.)

Say you'll take four hundred grams.

**Ich nehme vierhundert Gramm.**

**Bitte schön. Sonst noch etwas?** (Here you are. Anything else?)

Say: No thanks.

**Nein, danke.**

**€3,35, bitte.** (€3.35 please.)

How did that go? Could you work out the price for your cheese? That's right: it's 3 euros 35.

Our next stop is the fruit and vegetable stand. Here's one more word you'll need now: nectarines in German are **Nektarinen** – quite an easy one to remember.

**Was darf es sein?** (How can I help you?)

Say you'd like five oranges.

**Ich möchte fünf Orangen.**

**So, bitte schön. €1,80. Sonst noch etwas?** (Here you are. €1.80. Anything else?)

Say: Yes, five nectarines.

**Ja, fünf Nektarinen.**

**3,60 insgesamt. Sonst noch etwas?** (3.60 altogether. Anything else?)

No, thanks.

**Nein, danke.**

Did you understand how much you had to pay altogether? Yes, it was 3,60 altogether. Now listen to both dialogs again.

**Guten Tag. Sie wünschen?**

**Guten Tag. Haben Sie Edamer Käse?**

**Aber natürlich. Hundert Gramm für 79 Cent.**

**Ich nehme vierhundert Gramm.**

**Bitte schön. Sonst noch etwas?**

**Nein, danke.**

**€3,35, bitte.**

**Was darf es sein?**

**Ich möchte fünf Orangen.**

**So, bitte schön. €1,80. Sonst noch etwas?**

**Ja, fünf Nektarinen.**

**3,60 insgesamt. Sonst noch etwas?**

**Nein, danke.**

There were quite a few new words in this unit. However, don't feel that you have to learn every word or expression you hear in this course in order to be successful. Before long you'll notice that apart from your active vocabulary- that is the words you can and do use - you've absorbed a much larger passive vocabulary through hearing lots of German.

#### Activity 5

To pay for more expensive items we need to practice some numbers. First you hear a number in German. Can you guess it?

**vierunddreißig**

Yes, that was 34.

**dreißig**

30

**neunundsiebzig**

79

**fünfunddreißig**

35

**achtundzwanzig**

28

**zweiundsechzig**

62

**dreiundneunzig**

93

**achtzehn**

18

**einundvierzig**

41

## **fünfundsechzig**

65

Good! Now listen to the numbers again. Do you remember them?

**vierunddreißig** (34)

**dreißig** (30)

**neunundsiebzig** (79)

**fünfunddreißig** (35)

**achtundzwanzig** (28)

**zweiundsechzig** (62)

**dreiundneunzig** (93)

**achtzehn** (18)

**einundvierzig** (41)

**fünfundsechzig** (65)

## Activity 6

Let's now practice the numbers up to a thousand. Listen and repeat:

100 - **einhundert**

200 - **zweihundert**

300 - **dreihundert**

400 - **vierhundert**

500 - **fünfhundert**

600 - **sechshundert**

700 - **siebenhundert**

800 - **achthundert**

900 - **neunhundert**

1000 - **eintausend**

Well done! Listen to these numbers as many times as you need until you have learned them by heart.

## Unit 7

**Das ist meine Familie.** This is my family.

When you're getting to know people a little better, family is a topic that often comes up in conversation. In the activities that follow you're going to learn to say what your marital status is and talk about the members of your family.

### Activity 1

Here are some people answering the question...

#### **Sind Sie verheiratet?**

Are you married?

We'll be doing a little check-up after each dialog. Listen and repeat in the pauses provided.

**Sind Sie verheiratet?** (Are you married?)

**Ja, ich bin verheiratet.** (Yes, I'm married.)

That's right, she says she's married.

**Sind Sie verheiratet?** (Are you married?)

**Nein, ich bin noch ledig.** (No, I'm still single.)

No, this man is not married yet: **ledig** means unmarried.

**Sind Sie verheiratet?** (Are you married?)

**Nein, ich bin geschieden.** (No, I'm divorced.)

This man is divorced: **geschieden**.

**Und sind Sie verheiratet?** (And are you married?)

**Nein, aber ich habe einen Partner.** (No, but I have a partner.)

She isn't married, but she has a partner.

**Sind Sie verheiratet?** (Are you married?)

**Ja, aber wir leben getrennt.** (Yes, but we're separated.)

This man is married, but separated.

There were a few difficult words, so let's listen to all dialogs one more time:

**Sind Sie verheiratet?** (Are you married?)

**Ja, ich bin verheiratet.** (Yes, I'm married.)

**Sind Sie verheiratet?** (Are you married?)

**Nein, ich bin noch ledig.** (No, I'm still single.)

**Sind Sie verheiratet?** (Are you married?)

**Nein, ich bin geschieden.** (No, I'm divorced.)

**Und sind Sie verheiratet?** (And are you married?)

**Nein, aber ich habe einen Partner.** (No, but I have a partner.)

**Sind Sie verheiratet?** (Are you married?)

**Ja, aber wir leben getrennt.** (Yes, but we're separated.)

### Activity 2

Child in German is:

**das Kind**

If you have more than one it's:

**die Kinder**

So,

**Haben Sie Kinder?**

means: Do you have children?

Son is:

**Sohn**

and daughter is:

**Tochter**

If you have more than one, it's:

**Söhne**

sons, and

**Töchter**

daughters.

Listen to those expressions again and repeat them in the pauses.

**das Kind**

**die Kinder**

**Haben Sie Kinder?**

**Sohn**

**Tochter**

**Söhne**

**Töchter**

### Activity 3

Here are some persons answering to:

**Haben Sie Kinder?**

Again, listen and repeat.

**Haben Sie Kinder?** (Do you have children?)

**Ja, ich habe eine Tochter.** (Yes, I have one daughter.)

Did you get it? This man has one daughter.

**Haben Sie Kinder?** (Do you have children?)

**Ja, wir haben einen Sohn.** (Yes, we have a son.)

And this woman? That's correct, she says they have one son.

**Haben Sie Kinder?** (Do you have children?)

**Ja, ich habe zwei Söhne, Ralf und Matthias.** (Yes, I have two sons, Ralf and Matthias.)

And what about this woman? Yes, she has two sons.

**Haben Sie Kinder?** (Do you have children?)

**Nein, noch nicht.** (No, not yet.)

Did you get that one? The man says he doesn't have children yet.

**Haben Sie Kinder?** (Do you have children?)

**Ja, ich habe drei Kinder: einen Sohn und zwei Töchter.** (Yes, I have three children: a son and two daughters.)

And what about this man? He has one son and two daughters.

Now listen again.

**Haben Sie Kinder?** (Do you have children?)

**Ja, ich habe eine Tochter.** (Yes, I have one daughter.)

**Haben Sie Kinder?** (Do you have children?)

**Ja, wir haben einen Sohn.** (Yes, we have a son.)

**Haben Sie Kinder?** (Do you have children?)

**Ja, ich habe zwei Söhne, Ralf und Matthias.** (Yes, I have two sons, Ralf and Matthias.)

**Haben Sie Kinder?** (Do you have children?)

**Nein, noch nicht.** (No, not yet.)

**Haben Sie Kinder?** (Do you have children?)

**Ja, ich habe drei Kinder: einen Sohn und zwei Töchter.** (Yes, I have three children: a son and two daughters.)

#### Activity 4

Listen to the interview with Anna Wieland about her family.

#### **Eltern**

means parents, and:

#### **Geschwister**

means siblings.

**Frau Wieland, wie heißen Ihre Eltern?** (Mrs. Wieland, what are your parents' names?)

**Mein Vater heißt Clemens und meine Mutter heißt Hedwig.** (My father is named Clemens and my mother is named Hedwig.)

**Haben Sie Geschwister?** (Do you have any siblings?)

**Ja, ich habe drei Geschwister: einen Bruder und zwei Schwestern.** (Yes, I have three siblings: a brother and two sisters.)

How many siblings does she have? Three, that's right: a brother and two sisters. Repeat:

**Ja, ich habe drei Geschwister: einen Bruder und zwei Schwestern.** (Yes, I have three siblings: a brother and two sisters.)

**Wie heißt Ihr Bruder?** (What's your brother's name?)

**Er heißt Norbert.** (His name is Norbert.)

**Und wie heißen Ihre Schwestern?** (And what are your sisters' names?)

**Birgit und Steffi.** (Birgit and Steffi.)

And what are her siblings' names? Right, her sisters are Birgit and Steffi, and her brother's name is Norbert. What about her own family? Listen.

**Frau Wieland, sind Sie verheiratet?** (Are you married, Mrs. Wieland?)

**Ja.** (Yes, I am.)

**Wie heißt Ihr Mann?** (What's your husband's name?)

**Klaus.** (Klaus.)

**Haben Sie Kinder?** (Do you have children?)

**Ja, wir haben zwei Kinder: einen Sohn, Raphael, und eine Tochter, Julia.** (Yes, we have two children: a son called Raphael and a daughter named Julia.)

**Danke, Frau Wieland.** (Thank you, Mrs. Wieland.)

Is she married? Yes, she is. What about children? Repeat:

**Ja, wir haben zwei Kinder: einen Sohn, Raphael, und eine Tochter, Julia.** (Yes, we have two children: a son called Raphael and a daughter named Julia.)

Does she have children? Yes, a son, Raphael and a daughter, Julia.

Good. Now listen to the dialog one more time.

**Frau Wieland, wie heißen Ihre Eltern?** (Mrs. Wieland, what are your parents' names?)

**Mein Vater heißt Clemens und meine Mutter heißt Hedwig.** (My father is named Clemens and my mother is named Hedwig.)

**Haben Sie Geschwister?** (Do you have any siblings?)

**Ja, ich habe drei Geschwister: einen Bruder und zwei Schwestern.** (Yes, I have three siblings: a brother and two sisters.)

**Wie heißt Ihr Bruder?** (What's your brother's name?)

**Er heißt Norbert.** (His name is Norbert.)

**Und wie heißen Ihre Schwestern?** (And what are your sisters' names?)

**Birgit und Steffi.** (Birgit and Steffi.)

**Frau Wieland, sind Sie verheiratet?** (Are you married, Mrs. Wieland?)

**Ja.** (Yes, I am.)

**Wie heißt Ihr Mann?** (What's your husband's name?)

**Klaus.** (Klaus.)

**Haben Sie Kinder?** (Do you have children?)

**Ja, wir haben zwei Kinder: einen Sohn, Raphael, und eine Tochter, Julia.** (Yes, we have two children: a son called Raphael and a daughter named Julia.)

**Danke, Frau Wieland.** (Thank you, Mrs. Wieland.)

## Activity 5

We've had a lot of words for relatives. So let's review them now.

the parents:

**die Eltern**

the mother:

**die Mutter**

the father:

**der Vater**

the brothers and sisters:

**die Geschwister**

the sister:

**die Schwester**

the brother:

**der Bruder**

the wife:

**die Frau**

the husband:

**der Mann**

the children:

**die Kinder**

the son:

**der Sohn**

the daughter:

**die Tochter**

If the word for grandmother is:

**Großmutter**

what do you think the word for grandfather is?

**Großvater**

You might want to know the words for grandson, granddaughter, and grandchildren, so here they are.

The grandson:

**der Enkelsohn**

the granddaughter:

**die Enkeltochter**

the grandchild:

**das Enkelkind**

If grandchild is:

**Enkelkind**

what do you think “grandchildren” is?

**Enkelkinder**

Activity 6

You’re going to ask Herr Fromm some questions about his family. We’ll tell you what to ask as you go.

Ask if he’s married.

**Sind Sie verheiratet?**

**Ja, ich bin verheiratet.** (Yes, I’m married.)

Ask what his wife’s name is.

**Wie heißt Ihre Frau?**

**Meine Frau heißt Monika.** (My wife’s name is Monika.)

Ask him whether he has any brothers or sisters.

**Haben Sie Geschwister?**

**Nein, ich habe keine Geschwister.** (No, I don’t have brothers or sisters.)

Ask him if he has children.

**Haben Sie Kinder?**

**Ja, wir haben eine Tochter, Olivia.** (Yes, we have a daughter, Olivia.)

## Unit 8

**Was sind Sie von Beruf?** What's your profession?

In this unit you will learn to talk about professions.

### Activity 1

These people introduce themselves and say what their profession is.

**Ich heiße Katharina Müller.** (My name is Katharina Müller.)

**Ich bin Architektin.** (I'm an architect.)

**Ich heiße Jochen Weiß.** (My name is Jochen Weiß.)

**Ich bin Fotograf.** (I am a photographer.)

**Ich heiße Paula Prescher.** (My name is Paula Prescher.)

**Ich bin Ärztin.** (I'm a doctor.)

**Ich heiße Stefan Dombrowski.** (My name is Stefan Dombrowski.)

**Ich bin Computertechniker.** (I am a computer technician.)

So let's see what these people do for a living. The first person is an architect. Repeat:

**Ich bin Architektin.**

Then there's a photographer.

**Ich bin Fotograf.**

And this woman is a doctor.

**Ich bin Ärztin.**

And finally we have a computer technician.

**Ich bin Computertechniker.**

Good. Let's hear them again.

**Ich heiße Katharina Müller.** (My name is Katharina Müller.)

**Ich bin Architektin.** (I'm an architect.)

**Ich heiße Jochen Weiß.** (My name is Jochen Weiß.)

**Ich bin Fotograf.** (I am a photographer.)

**Ich heiße Paula Prescher.** (My name is Paula Prescher.)

**Ich bin Ärztin.** (I'm a doctor.)

**Ich heiße Stefan Dombrowski.** (My name is Stefan Dombrowski.)

**Ich bin Computertechniker.** (I am a computer technician.)

### Activity 2

Notice that in German you just say:

**Ich bin...**

without the article. For example:

**Ich bin Schauspielerin.** (I'm an actress.)

I'm an actress.

Notice that the female forms usually end in **-in**:

**Ich bin Fotograf. Ich bin Fotografin.**

German distinguishes between male and female job titles much more consistently than English does. If you don't know exactly what your job title would be in German, you can still say: "I work in a bank / a factory / an office" or wherever. If you work in a bank, you can say:

**Ich arbeite in einer Bank.**

If you work in a factory, say:

**Ich arbeite in einer Fabrik.**

If you work in an office, you can say:

**Ich arbeite in einem Büro.**

### Activity 3

Listen to the persons answering the question:

**Wo arbeiten Sie?**

Where do you work? Listen to what they said.

**Wo arbeiten Sie? (Where do you work?)**

**Ich arbeite in einer Bank. (I work in a bank.)**

Did you get that one? Yes, this woman works in a bank. Repeat:

**Ich arbeite in einer Bank.**

**Wo arbeiten Sie?** (Where do you work?)

**Ich arbeite in einer Schule. (I work at a school.)**

This woman works at a school. Repeat:

**Ich arbeite in einer Schule.**

**Wo arbeiten Sie?** (Where do you work?)

**Ich arbeite in einem Geschäft. (I work in a store.)**

This man works in a store. Repeat:

**Ich arbeite in einem Geschäft.**

**Wo arbeiten Sie?** (Where do you work?)

**Ich arbeite in einem Restaurant. (I work in a restaurant.)**

Where does this man work? Exactly, at a restaurant. Repeat:

**Ich arbeite in einem Restaurant.**

**Wo arbeiten Sie?** (Where do you work?)

**Ich arbeite in einem Krankenhaus. (I work at a hospital.)**

This man works at a hospital. Repeat:

**Ich arbeite in einem Krankenhaus.**

**Wo arbeiten Sie?** (Where do you work?)

**Ich arbeite an der Universität.** (I work at the university.)

And finally this woman works at the university. Repeat:

**Ich arbeite an der Universität.**

Good. Now listen to the interviews again.

**Wo arbeiten Sie?** (Where do you work?)

**Ich arbeite in einer Bank.** (I work in a bank.)

**Wo arbeiten Sie?** (Where do you work?)

**Ich arbeite in einer Schule.** (I work at a school.)

**Wo arbeiten Sie?** (Where do you work?)

**Ich arbeite in einem Geschäft.** (I work in a store.)

**Wo arbeiten Sie?** (Where do you work?)

**Ich arbeite in einem Restaurant.** (I work in a restaurant.)

**Wo arbeiten Sie?** (Where do you work?)

**Ich arbeite in einem Krankenhaus.** (I work at a hospital.)

**Wo arbeiten Sie?** (Where do you work?)

**Ich arbeite an der Universität.** (I work at the university.)

#### Activity 4

Instead of saying:

**Ich arbeite in einem Büro**

You could say , “I work for...” and then the name of the company or organization; that would be:

**Ich arbeite bei....**

So if you worked for IBM, you could say:

**Ich arbeite bei IBM.**

If you worked for yourself you can say:

**Ich arbeite selbstständig.**

If you're out of work at the moment, you can say:

**Ich bin zurzeit arbeitslos.**

If you're retired, you can say:

**Ich bin Rentner.**

or

**Ich bin Rentnerin.**

If you're studying at a college or university, you can say:

**Ich bin Student.**

or

**Ich bin Studentin.**

Good. Let's hear those expressions again:

**Ich arbeite in einem Büro**

**Ich arbeite bei IBM.**

**Ich arbeite selbstständig.**

**Ich bin zurzeit arbeitslos.**

**Ich bin Rentner.**

**Ich bin Rentnerin.**

**Ich bin Student.**

**Ich bin Studentin.**

So, what's your profession? That's:

**So, und was sind Sie von Beruf?**

See if you can say what you do for a living.

## Unit 9

**Sie sprechen gut Deutsch.** You speak German well.

In this unit you will learn more about how to talk about yourself, what your nationality is, and what languages you speak.

### Activity 1

To say that you speak a language you say:

**Ich spreche...**

and then the language.

So you can say:

**Ich spreche Deutsch.**

Now listen to the conversation. Which languages do you hear mentioned?

**Welche Sprachen sprechen Sie?** (Which languages do you speak?)

**Ich spreche Englisch, Französisch und ein bisschen Italienisch.** (I speak English, French, and a little Italian.)

The interviewer asks what languages this person speaks. Repeat:

**Welche Sprachen sprechen Sie?**

Did you recognize any languages? The woman says she speaks English, French and a little Italian.

Repeat:

**Ich spreche Englisch, Französisch und ein bisschen Italienisch.**

**Und Sie?** (And you?)

**Englisch und Türkisch.** (English and Turkish.)

Can you guess what this man said he speaks? That's right, he said he speaks English and Turkish.

Repeat.

**Englisch und Türkisch.**

**Und welche Sprachen sprechen Sie?** (And which languages do you speak?)

**Ich spreche ein bisschen Englisch.** (I speak a little English.)

This woman said she speaks a little of what? English, of course. Repeat:

**Ich spreche ein bisschen Englisch.**

**Und Sie?** (And you?)

**Ich spreche Russisch und ein wenig Polnisch.** (I speak Russian and a little Polish.)

Did you get this one? The woman speaks Russian and a little Polish. Repeat:

**Ich spreche Russisch und ein wenig Polnisch.**

Excellent! Now listen to the interviewees again.

**Welche Sprachen sprechen Sie?** (Which languages do you speak?)

**Ich spreche Englisch, Französisch und ein bisschen Italienisch.** (I speak English, French, and a little Italian.)

**Und Sie?** (And you?)

**Englisch und Türkisch.** (English and Turkish.)

**Und welche Sprachen sprechen Sie?** (And which languages do you speak?)

**Ich spreche ein bisschen Englisch.** (I speak a little English.)

**Und Sie?** (And you?)

**Ich spreche Russisch und ein wenig Polnisch.** (I speak Russian and a little Polish.)

## Activity 2

Listen to the following people talk about themselves, where they live, what nationalities they are, how old they are, what their marital status is, and what languages they speak.

**Hallo. Ich heiße Claudia Berger.** (Hi, I'm Claudia Berger.)

**Ich bin Österreicherin. Ich komme aus Graz.** (I am Austrian. I'm from Graz.)

**Ich spreche Deutsch, natürlich, und etwas Italienisch.** (I speak German, of course, and a little Italian.)

**Ich bin 25 Jahre alt und ledig.** (I am 25 years old and single.)

Did you get where Claudia Berger is from? Right, she's Austrian and she's from the city of Graz.

Repeat:

**Ich bin Österreicherin. Ich komme aus Graz.**

Remember what languages she speaks? German, of course, and some Italian. Repeat:

**Ich spreche Deutsch, natürlich, und etwas Italienisch.**

She's 25, but is she married? Well, no, she's single. Repeat:

**Ich bin 25 Jahre alt und ledig.**

### Activity 3

Now listen to the next person.

**Hallo. Ich heiße Mustafa Dogan.** (Hi, my name is Mustafa Dogan.)

**Ich komme aus Freiburg.** (I'm from Freiburg.)

**Ich bin Türke, aber ich spreche Deutsch.** (I am Turkish, but I speak German.)

**Ich spreche außerdem Englisch und Italienisch.** (I also speak English and Italian.)

**Ich bin 27 Jahre alt und verheiratet.** (I am 27 years old and married.)

Did you get where Mustafa is from? Yes, he's from Freiburg. That's a city in the south of Germany.

And what languages does he speak? Right, he's Turkish but he speaks German. Repeat:

**Ich bin Türke, aber ich spreche Deutsch.**

He also speaks English and Italian. Repeat:

**Ich spreche außerdem Englisch und Italienisch.**

And what does he tell us about his age and marital status? Repeat:

**Ich bin 27 Jahre alt und verheiratet.**

He's 27 years old and, is he single? No, he's married.

### Activity 4

Now listen to our last interview partner.

**Hallo. Ich heiße Hans Tschumi.** (Hi. My name is Hans Tschumi.)

**Ich komme aus der Schweiz, aber ich wohne jetzt in Berlin.** (I'm from Switzerland, but now I live in Berlin.)

**Deutsch ist meine Muttersprache.** (German is my native language.)

**Ich spreche auch Englisch und Französisch.** (I also speak English and French.)

**Ich bin 31 Jahre alt und geschieden.** (I am 31 years old and divorced.)

Did you get everything? Hans is from Switzerland. But where does he live, in Bern or Berlin? Repeat:

**Ich komme aus der Schweiz, aber ich wohne jetzt in Berlin.**

He lives in Berlin. What's his native language, German or Spanish? Repeat:

**Deutsch ist meine Muttersprache.**

His native language is German. What other languages does he speak? Repeat:

**Ich spreche auch Englisch und Französisch.**

Right, he also speaks English and French. And what about his marital status? Repeat:

**Ich bin 31 Jahre alt und geschieden.**

He's 31 years old and he's divorced. Very good.

Did you know, by the way, that over 100 million people worldwide speak German as their native language? And there are over 40 dialects of German, such as Bavarian in the South, **Plattdeutsch** in the North, or Swiss German in Switzerland.

#### Activity 5

Let's review some of the language you've learned in the previous activities. Repeat each time in the pauses provided.

Hans said:

**Deutsch ist meine Muttersprache.**

German is my mother tongue or native language. The opposite of **Muttersprache** is **Fremdsprache** - foreign language. Let's listen again to Claudia, Mustafa, and Hans one more time. How do they say where they come from and where they live?

**Hallo. Ich heiße Claudia Berger.**

**Ich bin Österreicherin.**

**Ich komme aus Graz.**

**Ich spreche Deutsch, natürlich, und etwas Italienisch.**

**Ich bin 25 Jahre alt und ledig.**

**Ich bin Österreicherin.**

**Ich komme aus Graz.**

**Ich spreche Deutsch, natürlich, und etwas Italienisch.**

Claudia says:

**Ich bin Österreicherin.**

Note that she doesn't use an article. You don't use **ein** when stating your nationality or your profession. Then she says where exactly she comes from:

**Ich komme aus Graz.**

That's a city in Austria.

**Hallo. Ich heiÙe Mustafa Dogan. Ich komme aus Freiburg. Ich bin Türke, aber ich spreche Deutsch. Ich spreche außerdem Englisch und Italienisch. Ich bin 27 Jahre alt und verheiratet.**

Now repeat what Mustafa says:

**Ich komme aus Freiburg.  
Ich bin Türke, aber ich spreche Deutsch.  
Ich spreche außerdem Englisch und Italienisch.**

Mustafa says:

**Ich komme aus Freiburg.**

But then goes on to say:

**Ich bin Türke.**

He lives in Freiburg, but his nationality is Turkish. In German you don't say "I am Turkish," "I am Spanish" and so on, you say "I am Turk," "I am Spaniard."

**Ich bin Türke, Ich bin Spanier.**

or if you're female:

**Ich bin Türkin, Ich bin Spanierin.**

**Hallo. Ich heiÙe Hans Tschumi. Ich komme aus der Schweiz, aber ich wohne jetzt in Berlin. Deutsch ist meine Muttersprache. Ich spreche auch Englisch und Französisch. Ich bin 31 Jahre alt und geschieden.**

Now repeat what Hans says:

**Ich komme aus der Schweiz, aber ich wohne jetzt in Berlin.  
Deutsch ist meine Muttersprache.  
Ich spreche auch Englisch und Französisch.**

Hans distinguishes where he comes from:

**Ich komme aus der Schweiz**

and where he now lives:

**Ich wohne jetzt in Berlin.**

Note that the name of this country is with article:

**die Schweiz**

so you have to say:

**Ich komme aus der Schweiz.**

In the same way Turkey is:

**die Türkei**

so you would say:

**Ich komme aus der Türkei.**

Watch out with the United States, it's:

**die Vereinigten Staaten.**

But that's plural, not feminine, so you say:

**Ich komme aus den Vereinigten Staaten.**

### Activity 6

Now it's your turn to talk about yourself. Listen to the cues to help you.

Introduce yourself.

Say your nationality.

Say where you live.

Say the languages you speak.

Say your age and marital status.

### Pronunciation Practice

Notice that "st" and "sp" are pronounced sht and shp when they are at the beginning of a word.

**Spanisch**

**Straße**

"S" at the beginning of a word and followed by a vowel is pronounced like ze in "zeal."

**sie**

**sind**

But at the end of a word s is pronounced as in "seal."

**aus**

**es**