



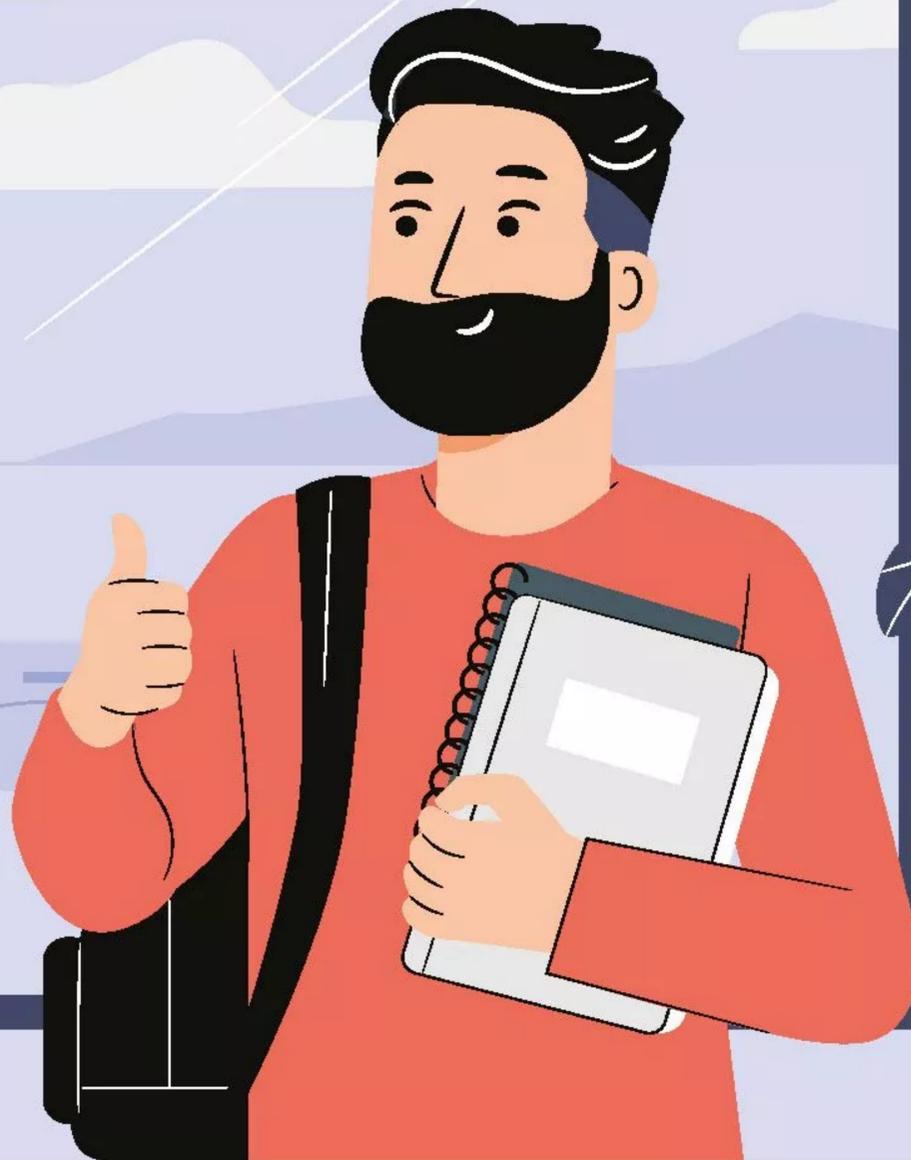
Abflug →



EASYDEUTSCH



ENGLISH



Vocabulary & verb trainer

FRED AUS AMERIKA!

Learn German with dialogues and short stories
DaF - German as a foreign language.

Level
A 1.1

CLAUDIA BERGHOLD

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Preface

Hello Dear German learners,

If you want to master the A1 level of German, this vocabulary and vocabulary trainer is for you. I'll also tell you why:

I heard these complaints daily from my husband Fred:

- *It is impossible to learn German.*
- *German does not sound nice. Like you're always in a bad mood.*
- *German grammar is so complicated. Four cases, three articles...*

Fred was really one of those "expats" who felt very uncomfortable in Germany at first. I think mainly because of the language barrier. That inspired me to write a book about our everyday life. With short stories and funny exercises to go with it.

Yes, you will also practice German grammar in this ebook, but maybe without even realizing it. You will expand your vocabulary and learn many new, interesting vocabulary words along the way.

I'll take you to a wedding, ice bathing, to Fred's sick-bed and much more. Again and again, I ask you personal questions that you can answer. Which in turn causes you to reflect on your own life, in German: How is it with you? Do you play an instrument? Have you had Corona? Do you like German party music?

Yes, in the meantime Fred has also learned German quite well, of course it helped that his wife wrote a book about him, but most of all it helped him to read and hear about real life situations and then do the exercises.

I advise you to see this book as a daily companion. Ask your friends, colleagues, roommates, partners, neighbors, etc. the same questions I ask you over and over again in this book. In this way, you will make the language even more alive. The audio examples will help you with pronunciation. Repeat it a few times for yourself and then: **Get out into the real world!**

And when you're done with this one, we'll continue with part 2. We'll take you to New York - the city that never sleeps - then to Austria and then back to Germany.

Practice often, repeat a lot and have fun with this ebook! I wish you that from the bottom of my heart.

All the love,
Claudia

Symbols:



Listening Comprehension:

When you see this icon, there is an audio recording of this exercise. This will help you practice your listening comprehension. Listen to the audio before you watch the rest of the exercises. If you are connected to the Internet, just click on the icon and the audio file will open. If you want to use the e-book offline, download all the audios [here](#) beforehand and save them to a place where you can find them again. How exactly you should use the audios, you will find on the next page.



W – Knowledge:

If you see this symbol, you will find further information about the culture, country or history at the end of the chapter.



G – Grammar:

When you see this icon, you will find more information and links to videos at the end of the chapter where we explain the grammar needed in the lesson.



I – Information:

If you see this symbol, you will find important information about the use of individual words or help in solving the tasks.

This is how you work with Audios:



- Repeating the text/dialogue helps you learn new vocabulary in context in a fun way.
- The combination of listening and reading engages different areas of the brain. This makes it easier for you to remember things and recall them when you need them.
- The repetitions are also just more fun than boring vocabulary memorization!

Author – Protagonists



This is **Fred**. He is Latino and originally from Peru. But he lives in the USA. Fred is Claudia's husband.

He is moving to Germany and has to learn German. This is not easy for him.



This is **Claudia**. She is a German teacher and author of this book and she is married to Fred.

She does her best to teach Fred German. How successful she is you will learn in this book.



This is **Leo**. Leo ist wo and a half years old and the son of Claudia and Fred.

He already speaks better German than Fred. 😊



This is **Jan**. He ist he founder of EasyDeutsch and he loves adventures. At the moment he is in Brazil. But he also spends a lot of time in Mexico, Guatemala and the Philippines. But in summer he is always in Germany.



This is **Lara**. She is the sister of Claudia and lives in Vienna at the moment.

Chapter 1 – Hello and Welcome!

Verbs: sein, heißen, kommen.

A1.1: Introducing ourselves: Hello and welcome to EasyDeutsch.



Das sind Jan und Claudia. Sie sind Kollegen:

J: Hallo, ich heiße Jan.

C: Guten Tag, ich heiße Claudia.

J+C: Wir heißen Jan und Claudia.

J: Und du? Wie heißt du?

Du: Ich heiße z.B.: Clara.

J: Hallo Clara. Ich bin der Gründer von EasyDeutsch.

C: Und ich bin die Autorin von diesem Buch.

A1.2: Fill in the blanks with the correct verb form and answer the questions:

Das **sind** (sein) Jan und Claudia. Sie
_____ (sein) Kollegen.

J: Hallo, ich _____ (heißen) Jan.

C: Guten Tag, ich _____ (heißen)
Claudia.

J+C: Wir _____ (heißen) Jan und Claudia.

J: Und du? Wie _____ (heißen) du?

Du: Ich _____ (heißen) Name: _____.

J: Hallo Name: _____. Ich _____ (sein) der Gründer von
EasyDeutsch.

C: Und ich _____ (sein) die Autorin von diesem Buch.



Wie _____ (heißen) die Autorin von diesem Buch?

Die Autorin von diesem Buch _____ (heißen) _____.

Wer ist der Gründer von EasyDeutsch?

Der Gründer _____ EasyDeutsch i _____.

A2: Conjugate the verbs:

| | sein | heißen | kommen |
|-------------|------|--------|--------|
| ich | | | |
| du | bist | heißt | kommst |
| er, sie, es | | heißt | kommt |
| wir | sind | heißen | |
| ihr | seid | heißt | |
| sie | | | kommen |
| Sie | sind | | |

A3.1: Where are Jan and Claudia from?



J: Ich komme aus Deutschland.

C: Ich komme auch aus Deutschland.

J+C: Wir kommen beide aus Europa.

J: Woher kommst du?

Du: Ich komme aus z.B.: „Polen“ oder „Guatemala“.

C¹: Also kommst du auch aus Europa?

Du¹: Ja, ich komme auch aus Europa.

C²: Also kommst du nicht aus Europa?

Du²: Nein, ich komme nicht aus Europa.



A3.2: Fill in the blanks with the correct verb form and answer the questions:

Woher _____ (kommen) Jan und Claudia?

J: Ich _____ (kommen) aus Deutschland.

C: Ich _____ (kommen) auch aus Deutschland.

J+C: Wir _____ (kommen) beide aus Europa.

J: Woher _____ (kommen) du?

Du: Ich _____ (kommen) aus Land: _____.

C: Also _____ (kommen) du auch aus Europa?

Du: Ja / Nein, ich _____.



z.B.: aus der Schweiz

Woher _____ (kommen) Jan?

_____.

Woher _____ Claudia?

_____.



A4: Write the questions in a formal way:

Informal

Formal

Woher kommst du?

Woher kommen Sie?

Wie heißt du?

_____?

Wer bist du?

_____?



A5: What is the 2nd person plural (ihr) von „kommen, heißen, sein“?

Ihr kommt aus Europa.

_____ Jan und Claudia.

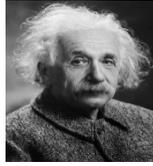
_____ Kollegen.



A6: Complete and answer the questions:



Wer **ist** das?



Das ist _____
_____.

Wie h_____ sie?

Wer i_____ sie?

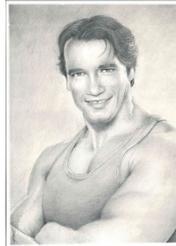
(Politikerin)



Sie _____
_____.

Wie _____ er?

Woher k_____ er?



Er _____
_____.

Was _____ das?

(zwei Maß Bier)



D_____ sind _____
_____.

Wer s_____ sie?

(Claudias Hunde)



_____.

Woher _____ sie?

(Schweden)

Wie _____ sie?



_____.

A7: Write the questions about the answers:

A: _____ ?

B: Ich heiÙe Clara.

A: _____ ?

B: Ich komme aus Schweden.

A: _____ ?

B: Das sind zwei Maß Bier.

Your Vocabulary List:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Maß Bier</i> | ein Literglas Bier |
| <i>die Gründerin, der Gründer</i> | jemand, der eine Firma hat |
| <i>sich vorstellen</i> | seinen Namen nennen |
| <i>die Lücken</i> | eine offene, leere Stelle |
| <i>beantworten</i> | auf eine Frage eine Antwort geben |
| <i>ergänzen</i> | komplettieren |
| <i>die Frage</i> | eine zu klärende Sache |
| <i>die Weise</i> | die Art, Form wie etwas verläuft |

Your Vocabulary List:

| Deutsch | Muttersprache | Beispielsatz |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| sein | | |
| kommen | | |
| heißen | | |
| wie? | | |
| wer? | | |
| woher? | | |
| was? | | |
| kommen aus | | |
| die Autorin (f) | | |
| die Kollegen (Pl.) | | |
| auch | | |
| oder | | |
| beide | | |
| also | | |
| zum Beispiel (z.B) | | |



Formal or Informal / „Du“ or „Sie“?

„Sie“ is a form of politeness (formal). We use „Sie“, when we do not know the other person. At work with bosses we almost always use „Sie“. If you know someone better, for example friends, we use „du“. In general, we use „Sie“ for all unknown adults. This expresses respect, distance, and deference. When you finally get to know each other better, you generally offer the „Du“.

For Example:

“Darf ich Ihnen das Du anbieten?” – “Gerne, ich bin Andreas.”

“Sollen wir zum „Du“ wechseln?” – “Natürlich, gerne. Ich bin Leonie.”

As a rule: if you are not sure, better to use „Sie“!

However, it also applies:

- In an informal atmosphere (Bar, Strand, Club,...) many people use the „Du“ directly.
- On the Internet, everyone always uses the „Du“, unless you write to people (z.B. seinem Chef), whom you also address as „Sie“ in real life or if you want to express distance or politeness (Streitgespräche in Kommentaren).



A3.2: Conjugation of regular verbs in the Present Tense:

| | Endings |
|-----------|---------------|
| ich | geh <u>e</u> |
| du | geh <u>st</u> |
| er/sie/es | geh <u>t</u> |
| wir | geh <u>en</u> |
| ihr | geh <u>t</u> |
| sie/Sie | geh <u>en</u> |



The different Forms

| Person | | Form |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Person Singular | | ich |
| 2. Person Singular | | du |
| 3. Person Singular | Masculine | er |
| | Feminine | sie |
| | Neutral | es |
| 1. Person Plural | | wir |
| 2. Person Plural | | ihr |
| 3. Person Plural | | sie |
| Polite Form | | <u>S</u> ie |

Use of Personal Pronouns

Personal Pronouns in the 1st Person (ich, wir)

We speak in the 1st Person when we talk about ourselves.

- „**Ich** gehe nach Hause.“
- „**Wir** machen immer unsere Hausaufgaben.“

Personal Pronouns in the 2nd Person (du, ihr, Sie)

We speak in the 2nd person when addressing someone. „Du“ and „ihr“ are the informal variants and „Sie“ is the polite form. „Sie“ corresponds to the 3rd person plural, but the pronoun is capitalized.

- „**Du** wirst heute dein Zimmer aufräumen.“
- „Habt **ihr** eure Deutsch-Hausaufgaben schon gemacht?“

Personal Pronouns in the 3rd Person (er, sie, es)

In the 3rd Person, we talk about other people or things. Usually, these have already been mentioned before or it is clear who you are talking about.

- „Marcel ist in Luisa verliebt?“ – „Keine Ahnung, aber **er** geht heute mit **ihr** ins Kino.“