**Class Notes from October 23, 2021**

* **Review:**
	+ Reviewed how to build sentences using split verbs (Trennbare Verben)
	+ I get up at 8 am. – Ich stehe um 8 Uhr auf. (aufstehen)
	+ I call my mom. – I rufe meine Mutter an. (anrufen)
	+ I go shopping at Walmart. – Ich kaufe bei Walmart ein. (einkaufen)
* **New Vocabulary: Weather – das Wetter**
	+ **Wie ist das Wetter heute? – What is the weather today?**
	+ es regnet – it is raining (der Regen – rain)
	+ es schneit – it is snowing (der Schnee – snow)
	+ die Sonne scheint/es ist sonnig – the sun is shining/it is sunny
	+ es ist windig – it is windy (der Wind – wind (pronounced vint))
	+ es ist kalt – it is cold
	+ es ist warm/heiβ – it is warm/hot
	+ es ist/sind … Grad – it is …degrees
	+ es ist/sind minus … Grad – it is minus .. degrees (pronounced me-nus)
	+ es ist neblig – it is foggy (der Nebel – fog)
	+ es ist bewölkt – it is cloudy (die Wolke(n) – cloud(s))
	+ es ist glatt – it is slippery/icy
	+ es hagelt – it is hailing (der Hagel – hail)
	+ es nieselt – it is drizzling
	+ es donnert – it is thundering
	+ es blitzt – it is lightening
	+ es ist stürmisch – it is stormy
* **New Vocabulary: Seasons – die Jahreszeiten**
	+ der Frühling – spring
	+ der Sommer – summer
	+ der Herbst – fall/autumn
	+ der Winter – winter
* **New Vocabulary: Cardinal Directions**
	+ im Norden – in the North
	+ im Osten – in the East
	+ im Süden – in the South
	+ im Westen – in the West
* **-we listened to the dialogue on page 70-71**
	+ Hast du den Käse? – do you have the cheese?
	+ Haben wir den Käse nicht dabei?- do we not have the cheese with us?
	+ Gehen wir? – Are we going?
	+ Kommst du? – are you coming?
	+ Wir gehen jetzt los. – we are going now.
	+ Wann essen wir endlich? – when are we eating finally?
	+ Bald – soon
	+ Aber wann denn? – but when then?
	+ Hast du keinen Hunger? – are you not hungry?
	+ Möchtest du kein Würstchen? – do you not want a sausage/wiener?
	+ Ich bin jetzt da. – I am here now
	+ Auf dem Parkplatz – on the parking place/spot
	+ auf dem Auto – on the car
	+ Ich sehe die Dose. – I see the container
* **we then completed #1– 4 on page 70/71 following the dialogue**
	+ #1 – We macht was? – who does what?
		- einen Ausflug machen – to go on an outing
		- Auto fahren – to drive a car
		- wandern – to hike
		- Nachrichten schreiben – to write a text
		- ein Picknick machen – to have a picnic
		- Gitarre und Mundhermonika spielen – to play guitar and harmonica
		- telefonieren – to telephone someone/call
		- fotografieren – to take a picture of something
		- Wer fotografiert? – who is taking a picture?
		- Niemand fotografiert. – no one is taking a picture.
	+ #2 – die Dose – the can/container
	+ #3 – was ist richtig? – what is correct
		- Das Wetter ist **nicht so gut.** (The weather is **not so good.**)
		- familie Baumann und Lara machen einen Ausflug. Sie gehen los, aber Sofia vergisst die **Dose.** (Family Bauman and Lara make an outing. They get going, but Sofia forgets the **container**.)
		- Lili hat **Hunger.** (Lili is **hungry**)
		- Lili möchte **keine würstchen** essen. (Lili does **no**t want to eat a **sausage/wiener**)
		- Lara **ruft Tim an.** (Lara **calls Tim**.) Tim bringt die **Dose.** (Tim brings the container)
		- Alle finden: Es ist so **schön** hier. (Everyone finds: It is so **nice** here)
	+ #4 – Wandern Sie gern?
		- discussed how to answer the questions.
		- Ja, ich wandere sehr gern. – yes, I really like to hike.
		- Nein, ich wandere nicht so gern. – no, I do not like to hike.
		- Ja, ich mache gern Musik. or Nein, ich mache Musik nicht so gern.
		- Ja ich mache gern Picknick. or Nein, ich mache Picknicks nicht so gern.
* **we then completed A1- A3 on page 72 using the new vocabulary**
	+ A1 – match the weather phrases/sentences to the images.
	+ A2 – discussing the weather using the map and cardinal directions
		- Das Wetter in Norddeutschland ist gut. Die Sonne scheint.
		- Das Wetter in OstÖsterreich ist gut. Die Sonne scheint.
		- Das Wetter in Süddeutschland is nicht so gut. Es regnet.
		- NOTE: North – Norden, South – Süden, East – Osten, West – Westen
			* when saying ‘in the north…’ we say ‘im Norden…’
	+ A3 – The weather forecast/report
		- der Wetterbericht – the weather forecast/report
		- meist – mostly
		- sonst – otherwise
		- steigen – to climing (temperatures are climbing)
		- überall – everywhere
		- kommenden Tagen – coming days
		- über – over
		- bleibt – comes from bleiben – to stay/remain
		- a) matching the little image to the texts provided (answers in order from L to R: 1, 2, 3)
		- b) listening to the Radio report, matching the announcement to the image from above (answers: 1C, 2A, 3B)
		- viele Wolken – many clouds
		- der Frühling kommt zurück – the spring is coming back.
* **we then discussed the 4 German Noun Tenses**
	+ 1. Nominativ – subject of the sentence (think WHO – wer)

 In the following sentence “The girl kicks the ball.” – the girl is the subject

* + - ex/ Der Hund spielt im Garten.
	+ 2. Genetiv – indicates possession (ex. my mom’s car) (think WHOSE)
		- extra info not discussed in class: article changes to
			* des/eines –M/N
			* der/einer- F/Pl
		- ex/ das Auto meines Bruders- my brother’s car
	+ 3. Akkusativ – objective case (direct object) – the noun receives the action
		- M = der/ein CHANGES TO den/einen
		- F/N/Pl do NOT change
		- examples:
			* Das Kind isst einen Apfel. (The kid eats an apple. Das Kind is the nominative (subject) and the apple is the direct object, it is masculine therefore we change ein Apfel to einen Apfel)
			* Die Frau liebt den Mann. (the woman loves the man – Akk therefore the the changes from der Mann to den Mann.)
	+ 4. Dativ – indirect object (think TO WHOM, the noun who gets the direct object)
		- in English – The girl kicks the ball to the boy. – the boy is the indirect object
		- ex/ Der Polizist gibt dem Fahrer einen Strafzettel. – The police officer gives the driver a ticket.
		- extra info: see the following chart for the list of articles in Dativ tense

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
| the | dem | der | dem | den |
| a | einem | einer | einem | keinen |

* + multiple noun tenses can be used in one sentence:
	+ Ich gebe die Tasche zu meiner Tante.

 nominativ Akkusativ (TO) Genetiv – the aunt belongs to me

* just be aware that these exist. we will cover more of these as the classes go on
* for more explanation see: <https://www.iwillteachyoualanguage.com/learn/german/german-tips/german-cases-explained>
* **we completed B1 page 73**
	+ read the conversations
	+ Hast du den Käse? – Do you have the cheese? (cheese is normally der Käse in Nominativ case, seeing as it is used in the Akkusativ it is the direct object therefore the article changes from der to den.
	+ **ONLY THE MASCULINE** ARTICLE CHANGES IN THE AKKUSATIV (die, das stay the same)
	+ we discussed that after the use of the verb ‘sein’-to be, the nominaativ case is used.
	+ after the use of the verb ‘haben’ – to have, the akkusativ case is used
		- Where is the cheese? – Wo ist der Käse?
			* seeing as the verb used in this question is ‘is’, we use the nominative article der when describing the cheese
		- I have the cheese. – Ich habe den Käse.
			* seeing as the verb used in this question is ‘have’, we use the accusative article den when describing the cheese. (I have what? I have the cheese, Direct Object)
* **HOMEWORK:** review the material covered in class and complete the Workbook portion at the back of the book for chapters 1-5.
* **REMINDERS:**
	+ **practice is the only way you will get better! Practice, practice, practice!**