**Class Notes from January 11, 2020**

* **Review:**
  + We then did a short verbal review of the new vocabulary learned last week.
    - we discussed that ‘hier’ means here and ‘dort’ means there
    - indefinite articles: (a/an)
      * ein (m/n)
      * eine (f/plural)
    - definite articles: (the)
      * der – mas.
      * die – fem/plural
      * das - neutral
* **we then completed A4 on page 40**
  + we used our drawings of the lay-out of our house. We spoke to a partner about our drawings using: ‘This is the…bathroom….’ = Das ist das/der/die ……..
    - for example: This is the bathroom. = Das ist das Badezimmer.
      * This is the kitchen. = Das ist die Küche.
      * This is the balcony. = Das ist der Balkon.
    - die Arbeitsfläche – the counter top
* **Adjectives:**
  + billig – cheap/inexpensive
  + teuer – expensive

**Adjectives MUST agree with the noun (M/F/N/PL)**

example: die neu**e** Wohnung

NOT die neu Wohnung

- When referring to the noun in the phrase ‚the new house‘, we must always add an ‚e‘ to the end of the adjective „das neue Haus“ even if it is M/F/N/PL.

- When using an adjective at the end of the sentence, as in ‚The house is small.‘ the adjective does not need an ‚e‘: ‚Das Haus ist klein‘.

* + neu – new
  + alt – old
  + groβ – big
  + klein – little
  + breit – wide
  + schmal – narrow
  + schön/hübsch- nice/beautiful
  + hässlich – ugly
  + hell – light/bright
  + dunkel – dark
  + hoch – tall
  + niedrig - short
  + modern – modern
  + altmodisch – old-fashioned
* **completed B1 – B3 on page 41**
  + **B1** – we had to put the dialogue in order.
  + we discussed the ‘Wie gefällt dir meine Wohnung?” which translates to “How do you like my apartment?”
    - * gefällt comes from the verb gefallen which means to like it (it being in reference to something or someone else)
      * gefallen is an irregular verb in that it is only conjugated in two forms singular and plural. Singular is gefällt and plural is gefallen. You cannot say Ich gefalle OR Du gefallst
      * “The verb gefallen is not only irregular in the present tense, but also has a strange meaning for English speakers. Like many other irregular verbs, it changes the stem vowel in the second and third person singular forms (**du** and **er**/**sie**/**es**). It literally means something *is pleasing* to someone, but in a more meaningful translation you would say in English that it means 'like' but the structure of the phrase is different between English and German. This verb requires a dative noun or pronoun as one of its complements.” (found from <https://coerll.utexas.edu/gg/gr/vi_04.html> )
      * The only time you would see it conjugated in the same manner that we have been conjugating verbs before is if you use it with a dative noun. See the chart below for examples:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **gefallen** • **to like**   **(watch out for appropriate meaning!)** | |
| ich **gefalle** **ihm** (**He** **likes** me) | wir **gefallen** **ihr** (**she** **likes** us) |
| du **gefällst** **mir** (**I** **like** you) | ihr **gefallt** **mir** (**I** **like** y'all) |
| er/sie/es **gefällt** **mir** (**I** **like** him/her/it) | sie **gefallen** **mir** (**I** **like** them) |

* + - * **“gefallen** is used with nouns. You can start with the **dative noun** (here, the person doing the liking) or with the nominative noun (the one who is liked).” (found from <https://coerll.utexas.edu/gg/gr/vi_04.html> )
      * Some examples:
        + Wie gefällt dir die Küche?

Die Küche gefällt mir gut. OR Mir gefällt die Küche gut.

* + - * + Wie gefällt dir das Haus?

Das Haus gefällt mir gut. OR Mir gefällt das Haus gut.

* + - * + IF YOU WANT TO ASK HOW YOU LIKE A PLURAL NOUN, USE GEFALLEN:

Wie gefallen dir die Wohnungen? (How do you like the apartments?)

Die Wohnungen gefallen mir gut.

* + - * + IF YOU ARE ASKING MORE THAN ONE PERSON IF THEY LIKE THE KITCHEN SAY:

Wir gefällt euch die Küche? (How do you guys like the kitchen?)

Uns gefällt die Küche. (We like the kitchen.)

* + **B2-** we compared the two houses using the opposite adjectives listed in the orange triangle.
  + **B3 –** we listened and then substituted the variations with a partner. Please note that when replacing a noun with the word ‘it’, you must make it agree with the noun
    - **Rules:** if the noun is Masculine (der) it becomes ‘er’
      * if the noun is Feminine (die) it becomes ‘sie’
      * if the noun is Neutral (das) it becomes ‘es’
    - For example:
      * The house is ugly – Das Haus is hässlich.
      * It is ugly (seeing as we already know we are talking about the house as it was spoken of previously). – Es ist hässlich.
* we completed B4 on page 41
  + - partners got together to describe one of the houses depicted in the question, the other partner would have to guess which house the individual picked according to the description(s) given
    - reminder: Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder. – Schönheit liegt im Auge des Betrachters.
    - viele Fenster – many windows
* completed C1 and C2 on page 42
  + for C2 we discussed that
    - Wie gefallen dir … = how do you like these (plural noun follows)
    - Wie gefällt dir… = how do you like this (singular noun follows)
    - gefallen = plural
    - gefällt = singular
    - Es gefällt mir nicht. = I do not like it.
    - Sie gefallen mir nicht. = I do not like them.
* completed C3 on page 42
  + Remember:
    - Sie sind ….. – They are PLURAL
    - Es ist …. – It is SINGULAR
* **HOMEWORK:** 
  + **Review the new vocabulary and numbers as we will be using them for D1-D3 next class**
* **NEXT CLASS: we will be finishing Chapter 4, looking at the Zwischenspiel on pages 46 – 47 and then beginning chapter 5**

**Resources to listen/practice German throughout the week**

* **Hitradio Ö3 – Austrian radio station, you can get the app for your iPhone**
* **DW – Deutsche Welle**
* [**www.nachrichtenleicht.de**](http://www.nachrichtenleicht.de)
* [**www.slowgerman.de**](http://www.slowgerman.de)