**Class Notes from November 16, 2019**

* Completed the following as a review:
	+ Guten Morgen. Mein Name ist ... Mein Geburtstag ist am ..... .............. Wie heiβen Sie? Wie geht es Ihnen?
		- Response: Guten Morgen. Mein Name ist ..... Mein Geburtstag ist am .... ......... Mir geht es gut.
* we completed A1-A3 on page 20
* we reviewed the vocabulary for family members
* Did B1, B2 and B3 on page 21
	+ Stammbaum – Family/Origin Tree
	+ Das ist … This is… (singular)
	+ Das sind … These are … (plural)
	+ klein**er** Bruder – little/younger brother
	+ klein**e** Schwester – little/younger sister
		- the adjective must agree with the noun!
	+ älter**er** Bruder – older brother
	+ älter**e** Schwester – older sister
	+ Dann kenn ich deine ganze Familie. – Then I know your entire/whole family.
		- kenn comes from the verb kennen – to know (regular -en verb). Ich form is usually ‘kenne’ rather than kenn (but kenn is used in this sentence as he is speaking in slang/dialect
	+ Ja, richtig! – Yes, correct/right!
* B3: Order of subject and verb
	+ Du bist Paul – direct statement – You are Paul. SUBJECT - VERB
	+ Bist du Paul? – questsion – Are you Paul? VERB- SUBJECT
	+ when asking a question, the subject and the verb trade places.
* handed out the following worksheet on personal pronouns. German has
	+ The 4 German Noun Cases:
		- Nominativ
		- Dativ
		- Genetiv
		- Akkusativ
			* We will be discussing the 4 cases more next class. For more information please see the link: <http://german.about.com/od/grammar/fl/The-Four-German-Noun-Cases.htm>
* The 4 German Noun Cases
	+ Nominativ = the most commonly used. Addresses the subject of the sentence
		- Ich, du, er, sie, es, wir, ihr, sie, Sie
	+ Akkusativ = refers to the direct object in a sentence
		- mich, dich, ihn, es, sie, uns, euch, sie, Sie
		- Reflexive pronouns= used when a verb is done to oneself
			* mich, dich, sich, sich, sich, sich, uns, euch, sich, sich
	+ Dativ = refers to the indirect object of a sentence
		- i.e. if it is done to/for someone
		- mir, dir, ihm, ihm, ihr, uns, euch, ihnen, Ihnen
	+ Genetiv/Dependent possessive pronouns
		- Used when you are talking about possession (i.e This is my pencil. (The pencil belongs to me))
		- These must match with the direct object it is referencing. For example: Mein Mann heiβt Manuel. \*\* the word Mein does not have an ‘e’ at the end because it is referencing the word husband, not the subject of the sentence which is female in this case.
		- mein(e), dein(e), sein(e), ihr(e), sein(e), unser(e), euer(e), ihr(e), Ihr(e)

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| **Nominative:****Subject** | **Accusative:****Direct object** | **Accusative Reflexive Pronouns** | **Dative:** **Indirect object** | **Dependent possessive pronouns** |
| ich (I) | mich (me) | mich | mir (to me) | mein (e) (my) |
| du (you) | dich (you) | dich | dir (to you) | dein (e) (your) |
| er (he) | ihn (him) | sich | ihm (to him) | sein (e) (his) |
| es (it) | es (it) | sich | ihm (to it) | ihr(e) (it’s) |
| sie (she) | sie (her) | sich | ihr (to her) | sein (e) (hers) |
| wir (we) | uns (us) | uns | uns (to us) | unser (e) (ours) |
| ihr (y’all) | euch (you plural) | euch | euch (to you plural) | euer (e) (yours plural) |
| sie (they) | sie (them) | sich | ihnen (to them) | ihr (e) (theirs) |
| Sie (you formal) | Sie (you, formal) | Sich | Ihnen (to you, formal) | Ihr (e) (yours formal) |

* New Vocabulary:
	+ kreuzen – verb meaning to cross/to cross off
	+ Gespräch – conversation/dialogue
	+ liegt – er/sie/es conjugated form of the verb liegen meaning to lay in or in this case, to reside in
	+ Heimatland – home country
	+ Geburtsort – city you were born in
	+ Wohnort – city you currently live/reside in
	+ Familienstand – marital status
		- ledig – single
		- verheiratet – married (fair–high-ra-tet)
		- verwitwet – widowed
		- geschieden – divorced
		- verlobt - engaged
	+ Alter – age
	+ Wie alt bist du? – how old are you?
	+ Wie alt sind Sie? – how old are you (formal)?
		- Ich bin … Jahre alt.
	+ Wie alt ist Ihr Kind? – how old is your child?
		- Mein Kind ist … Jahre alt.
	+ Wie alt sind Ihre Kinder? – how old are your children?
		- Meine Kinder sind …. und …. Jahre (or Monate) alt.
	+ Ich habe keine Kinder. – I have no children/I don’t have children.
* listened to and completed D1 – D3 on page 23
* D3 on page 23:
	+ Wie ist Ihre Telefonnummer? – What is your (formal) phone number?
	+ Was ist Ihre Telfonnummer? – What is your (formal) phone number?
	+ Meine Telefonnummer ist\_\_\_. – My phone number is\_\_\_\_.
	+ Mein Vorname ist\_\_\_\_. – My first name is\_\_\_.
	+ Mein Familienname/Nachname ist\_\_\_\_. – My family/last/surname is\_\_\_\_.
	+ Stadt – City
	+ Straβe – Street
	+ Postleitzahl – Postal Code
* conjugated the verb **haben – to have**
	+ ich habe
	+ du hast
	+ er/sie/es hat
	+ wir haben
	+ ihr habt
	+ sie haben
	+ Sie haben
* we then listened to the four individuals in E1 prior to the end of class and stated whether the statements written are true or false (richtig oder falsch)
* **NEXT CLASS: we will review E1 and complete the remainder of Chapter 2 and the Zwischenspiel. We will then listen to the dialogue on pages 28 and 29 and complete questions 1- 5, as well as learn new vocabulary and begin Chapter 3.**
* **HOMEWORK:**
	+ **complete the Chapter 1 Workbook pages 82-91**
	+ **Begin the Chapter 2 review in the workbook portion of the book (pg. 92-101)**
	+ **Review the new vocabulary learned today**