**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**