**Class Notes from February 8, 2020**

* REVIEW:
	+ am – at in reference to a day, or when used to refer to a part of the day. Examples: am Abend, am Sonntag, am Wochenende (on the weekend)
		- Hab ein schönes Wochenende. – Have a good weekend.
	+ um – at in reference to a specific time. Examples: um 6 Uhr
	+ die Woche – the week
		- Sonntag (Sun.) Montag Mon.) Dienstag (Tues.) Mittwoch (Wed.) Donnerstag (Thurs.) Freitag (Fri.) Samstag (Sat.)
	+ Wann – when
	+ von – from
	+ bis – to
	+ Von Montag bis Freitag = from Monday to Friday
	+ Von 8 Uhr bis 12 Uhr = from 8 am to 12 pm
	+ früh = early
	+ spät = late
* completed C1 on page 52
* completed C2 on page 52
	+ anfangen = to start (ALSO A SPLIT VERB)
		- ich fange an
		- du fängst an \*\*
		- er/sie/es fängt an \*\*
		- wir fangen an
		- ihr fangt an
		- sie/Sie fangen an
			* Wann fängt die Party an? – when does the party start?
	+ we also refer to a birthday party as eine Geburtstagsfeier (more traditional German name)
* we listened to and completed C3 on page 52
	+ die Sprachschule – language school
	+ Ich möchte einen Deutschkurs machen? – I would like to do a German Course.
	+ Wann haben Sie denn Zeit? – When do you (formal) have time?
* completed C4 on page 52
	+ for C4 – there are multiple ways to build sentences:
		- Am Donnerstag steht Valentina um 6 Uhr auf.
			* seeing as there is a clause at the beginning of this sentence, the verb comes before the subject
		- Valentina steht am Donnerstag um 6 Uhr auf.
			* when the subject comes first in the sentence, the verb comes second
	+ **other examples:**
		- Am Mittwoch von 4 bis 6 Uhr trinkt Valentina Kaffee mit Eva.
		- Am Dienstags um 4 Uhr lernt Valentina Englisch.
		- Am Freitag von 17 bis 18 Uhr räumt Valentina ihr Zimmer auf.
		- other ways to write the sentences using the clause first. Note that the emphasis of the sentence changes to the date and time this occurs at, rather than what is occurring:
			* Am Mittwoch um 7 Uhr 30 ruft sie Hannes an.
			* Am Mittwoch von 4 bis 6 Uhr trink Valentina Kaffee mit Eva.
* we then learned that we say every using the word jede but it changes in masculine vs feminine:
	+ jeden Tag

masculine

* + jeden Morgen
	+ jeden Abend

BUT

* + jede Nacht (feminine hence no ‚n‘ at the end of the word)
* **New Vocab:**
	+ Vormittag – before noon (9 – 11am)
	+ Mittag – noon
	+ Nachmittag – afternoon
* **Sentence Structure:**
	+ - when formulating sentences make sure that you follow one of the following structures. Notice that the verb is always in the second position.
			* subject verb when what (as seen in D2 pg 53)
			* When Verb Subject What (as seen in D3 pg 53)
				+ the when can be replaced with any other clause
			* examples:
				+ Robert hört am Morgen Musik. OR Am Morgen hört Robert Musik.
				+ Robert sieht am Vormittag fern. OR Am Vormittag sieht Robert fern.
				+ Robert isst am Mittag Pizza. OR Am Mittag isst Robert Rizza.
				+ Robert ruft am Nachmittag Sofia an. OR Am Nachmittag ruft Robert Sofia an.
				+ Robert geht am Abend ins Kino. OR Am Abend geht Robert ins Kino.
				+ Robert geht in der Nacht spazieren. OR In der Nacht geht Robert spazieren.
* **HOMEWORK:**
	+ **finish (if you haven’t already) writing 2 sentences (in German of course) using split verbs with different subjects.** For example: I clean up my room. You warm up your tee. He goes shopping tomorrow. They get up at 6am.
	+ **write out what your week typically looks like, in German, just as we did for C4 and C5**
* **complete D4 on page 53 for homework. Please note that the sentences that are partially started for you translate as follows:**
	+ Ich stehe jeden Morgen um … Uhr auf. (I get up every morning at … o’clock.)
	+ Um … mache ich Frühstück. (At … I make breakfast.)
	+ Von … bis … arbeite ich. (From… to … I work.)
	+ Um … gehe ich ins Bett. (At ... I go to bed.)
* **REMINDER: NO CLASS next Saturday due to the Family Day Long Weekend. See you all (minus those in Germany) on the 22nd!**
* **NEXT CLASS: we will be finishing Chapter 5 and reading a children’s book on time.**