**Class Notes from January 8, 2022**

* **Review:** we went over page 9 “Die erste Stunde im Kurs” of the new textbook as a review from last year
  + - aber – but
    - kennen – to know
    - leider – unfortunately
    - ungefähr – approximately/roughly
    - Schule – school
    - lachen – to laugh
    - allein – alone
    - zusammen – together
* we then went over the **worksheet** that is attached below in regards to Work and Occupation
* we then listened to the **dialogue on pages 94-95** (see the transcription I emailed out earlier)
  + Wie war die Therapie? – How was the therapy/treatment?
  + Wann ist den mein nächster Termin? – When is my next appointment?
  + Was bist du von Beruf? – What is your profession?
  + Wann hast du die Ausbildung gemacht? – When did you make your education training?
  + Hattest du dann gleich deine eigene Praxis? – Did you have your own practice right away?
  + Seit einem Jahr habe ich Rückenprobleme? – I have back problems since one year.
  + Ich was bei drei Therapeutin. – I was at three different therapists.
  + Ich arbeite seit 35 Jahren als Hausmeister. – I work since 35 years as a building care taker.
  + Und sie sind Journalisten? – Are you are journalists?
  + Wir machen einen Projekt für den Deutschkurs. - We are making a project for the German class.
* we then completed numbers 1-3 on pages 94-95
* we then completed A1 – A3 on page 96
  + for A2 we came up with the additional occupations:
    - der Zahnarzt – dentist
    - die Zahnärztin – female dentist
    - der Buchhalter(in) – accountant
    - Bauer (in) – farmer
    - Apotheker(in) – pharmacist
    - Wissenschaftler(in) – scientist
    - Biologe/Biologin - biologist
    - Chemiker(in) – chemist
    - Metzger(in) - butcher
* Was bist du von Beruf? / Was machst du beruflich? – what is our profession?
* to say you are retired: Ich arbeite nicht. Ich bin in Rente. OR Ich bin Rentner(in).
* **Temporal Prepositions**
  + there are 2 commonly used temporal prepositions (related to time and answer questions):
    - **vor – before/ago**
    - **seit – since**
  + these two temporal prepositions require the DATIVE case and therefore the noun ‘Jahr’ requires the ending ‘en’
  + example questions and responses:
    - Wann hast du die Ausbildung gemacht? – When did you do your post-secondary education?
      * vor 10 Jahren – 10 years ago
    - Seit wann bist du selbstständig? – Since when are you self-employed?
      * Seit vier Jahren. – since four years
    - Wie lange hat die Ausbildung gedauert? – How long did the education last/take?
      * drei Jahre (this is not dative and therefore its just “Jahre”)
* **NEXT CLASS:**
  + we will continue with chapter 8 beginning with B1 on page 97
* **HOMEWORK:**
  + complete numbers 1-10 in the Arbeitsbuch (AB) page 86 and 87 (halfway through the book)

**Chapter 8 Vocabulary**

A Note About German Grammar

When you say "I'm a student" or "he's an architect" in [German](https://www.thoughtco.com/german-4133073), you normally leave out the "a" or "an". You will say instead "*ich bin Student(in)*" or "*er ist Architekt*" (no "*ein*" or "*eine*").

Only if an adjective is added do you use the "*ein/eine.*" For instance, "*er ist ein guter Student*" (he is a good student) and "*sie ist eine neue Architektin*" (she is a new architect).

Common Professions (*Berufe*)

In the following chart, you will find a list of common occupations. It's important to note that all professions in [German have both a feminine and a masculine form](https://www.thoughtco.com/masculine-feminine-or-nueter-in-german-4068442).

We have listed the feminine form only in cases when it is not simply the standard *-in* ending (as in *der Arzt* and *die Ärztin*) or when there is also a difference in English (as in waiter and waitress). You will find the feminine for jobs that are more likely to be feminine (such as a nurse or secretary) and in cases when the German feminine form is very common (as in student).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **Deutsch** |
| architect | der Architekt |
| auto mechanic | der Automechaniker |
| baker | der Bäcker |
| bank teller | der Bankangestellte, die Bankangestellte |
| bricklayer, stone mason | der Maurer |
| broker stock broker real estate agent/broker | der Makler der Börsenmakler der Immobilienmakler |
| bus driver | der Busfahrer |
| computer programer | der Programmierer, die Programmiererin |
| cook, chef | der Koch, der Chefkoch die Köchin, die Chefköchin |
| doctor, physician | der Arzt, die Ärztin |
| employee, white-collar worker | der Angestellte, die Angestellte |
| employee, blue-collar worker | der Arbeiter, die Arbeiterin |
| IT worker | Angestellte/Angestellter in der Informatik |
| joiner, cabinetmaker | der Tischler |
| journalist | der Journalist |
| musician | der Musiker |
| nurse | der Krankenpfleger, die Krankenschwester |
| photographer | der Fotograf, die Fotografin |
| secretary | der Sekretär, die Sekretärin |
| student, pupil (K-12)\* | der Schüler, die Schülerin |
| student (college, univ.)\* | der Student, die Studentin |
| taxi driver | der Taxifahrer |
| teacher | der Lehrer, die Lehrerin |
| truck/lorry driver | der Lkw-Fahrer der Fernfahrer/Brummifahrer |
| waiter - waitress | der Kellner - die Kellnerin |
| worker, laborer | der Arbeiter |

\*Note that German makes a distinction between a school student/pupil and a college-level student.

Questions and Answers (*Fragen und Antworten*)

Having a conversation about work often involves a number of questions and answers. Studying these common job-related inquiries is a good way to ensure you understand what's being asked and know how to respond.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Q: What's your occupation? Q: What do you do for a living? A: I'm a... | F: Was sind Sie von Beruf? F: Was machen Sie beruflich? A: Ich bin... |
| Q: What's your occupation? A: I'm in insurance. A: I work at a bank. A: I work at a bookstore. | F: Was machen Sie beruflich? A: Ich bin in der Versicherungbranche. A: Ich arbeite bei einer Bank. A: Ich arbeite bei einer Buchhandlung. |
| Q: What does he/she do for a living? A: He/She runs a small business. | F: Was macht er/sie beruflich? A: Er/Sie führt einen kleinen Betrieb. |
| Q: What does an auto mechanic do? A: He repairs cars. | F: Was macht ein Automechaniker? A: Er repariert Autos. |
| Q: Where do you work? A: At McDonald's. | F: Wo arbeiten Sie? A: Bei McDonald's. |
| Q: Where does a nurse work? A: In a hospital. | F: Wo arbeitet eine Krankenschwester? A: Im Krankenhaus/im Spital. |
| Q: At which company does he work? A: He's with DaimlerChrysler. | F: Bei welcher Firma arbeitet er? A: Er ist bei DaimlerChrysler. |

Where Do You Work?

The question, "*Wo arbeiten Sie?*" means **"**Where do you work?" Your reply may be one of the following.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| at Deutsche Bank | bei der Deutschen Bank |
| at home | zu Hause |
| at McDonald's | bei McDonald's |
| at the office | im Büro |
| in a garage, auto repair shop | in einer/in der Autowerkstatt |
| in a hospital | in einem/im Krankenhaus/Spital |
| with a big/small company | bei einem großen/kleinen Unternehmen |

Applying for a Position

"Applying for a position" in German is the phrase "*sich um eine Stelle bewerben*." You will find the following words helpful in that particular process.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **Deutsch** |
| company, firm | die Firma |
| employer | der Arbeitgeber |
| employment office | [das Arbeitsamt](https://www.arbeitsagentur.de/) (Web link) |
| interview | das Interview |
| job application | die Bewerbung |
| I'm applying for a job. | Ich bewerbe mich um eine Stelle/einen Job. |
| resume, CV | der Lebenslauf |

Flippo, Hyde. "German for Beginners: Occupations (Beruf)." ThoughtCo, Aug. 26, 2020, thoughtco.com/occupations-was-sind-sie-von-beruf-4077750.

For additional practice (with pronunciation): <https://www.rocketlanguages.com/german/lessons/occupations-in-german>