



DEUTSCH A1.1 · FOR INDIAN LEARNERS

# The Gateway to Future Your First Step to Germany

From Ausbildung to Studienkolleg, from university admission to your dream career — **German language is your golden key.** This A1.1 course is designed specifically for Indian learners who are ready to take that first confident step toward a life in Germany.  
**Make your dream come true.**

## Chapter 1

# Hallo, ich bin!

Begin your German language journey by mastering essential greetings and introductions. This chapter will equip you with the fundamental phrases to confidently start conversations and get to know others in German-speaking environments.





# Greetings & Farewells

Mastering these basic phrases is your first step to interacting confidently in German. Pay attention to pronunciation and practice using them in simple sentences.

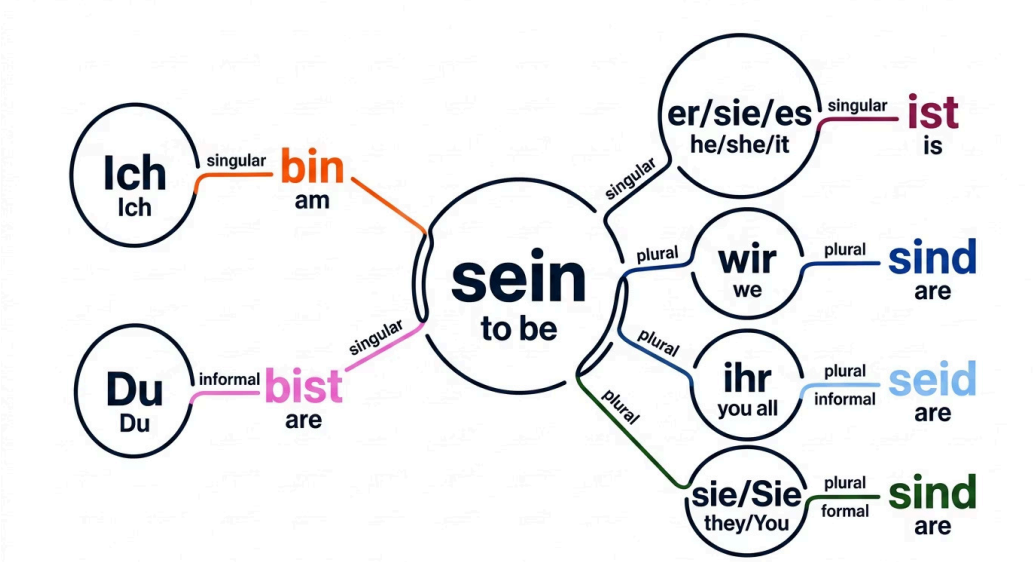
|                     |                      |                 |                      |                                  |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Guten Morgen        | Good mornin<br>g     | सुप्रभात        | Goo-ten Mor-<br>gen  | Guten Morgen,<br>Herr Schmidt!   |
| Guten Tag           | Good day             | नमस्ते          | Goo-ten Tahg         | Guten Tag, wie<br>geht es Ihnen? |
| Guten Abend         | Good evening         | शुभ संध्या      | Goo-ten Ah-<br>bend  | Guten Abend,<br>Frau Müller.     |
| Gute Nacht          | Good night           | शुभ रात्रि      | Goo-te Nahkt         | Gute Nacht,<br>schlaf gut!       |
| Auf Wiedersehe<br>n | Goodbye              | अलविदा          | Owf Vee-der-<br>zeyn | Auf Wiedersehen bis<br>morgen!   |
| Tschüss             | Bye,<br>informa<br>l | बाय             | Chyoos               | Tschüss, bis<br>später!          |
| Wie geht's?         | How are<br>you?      | तुम कैसे<br>हो? | Vee gayts?           | Hallo, wie<br>geht's?            |
| Mir geht's<br>gut   | I'm fine             | मुझे ठीक<br>है  | Meer gayts goot      | Mir geht's gut,<br>danke!        |



# The Verb SEIN (To Be)

Mastering "sein" is fundamental for constructing basic sentences. Pay close attention to the conjugation for singular and plural forms, as well as the distinction between informal and formal "you."

| German        | English                | Hindi     | Example Sentence |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| ich bin       | I am                   | मैं हूँ   | Ich bin          |
| du bist       | you are (informal)     | तुम हो    | Du bist          |
| er/sie/es ist | he/she/it is           | वह है     | Er ist           |
| wir sind      | we are                 | हम हैं    | Wir sind         |
| ihr seid      | you all are (informal) | तुम सब हो | Ihr seid         |
| Sie sind      | you are (formal)       | आप हैं    | Sie sind         |
| sie sind      | they are               | वे हैं    | Sie sind         |



This visual breakdown helps in memorizing the different forms of "sein" by grouping them visually.



# DU vs SIE: Formal vs Informal

Understanding the distinction between "du" and "Sie" is crucial for appropriate communication in German. This guide will help you navigate when to use the informal "du" and the formal "Sie."

## DU - Informal

- Use with friends, family, peers, children

**Example:** Du bist Raj (You are Raj)

**Conjugation:** du bist

**Hindi:** तू (tum)

## <sup>1</sup> SIE - Formal

- Use with strangers, teachers, bosses, elders

**Example:** Sie sind Herr Schmidt (You are Mr. Schmidt)

**Conjugation:** Sie sind (always capitalized)

**Hindi:** आप (aap)

Consider this practical scenario to understand when to use each:

### Raj meets his teacher:

**Raj:** Guten Tag, Herr Müller! Wie geht es Ihnen? (Good day, Mr. Müller! How are you? - [Formal](#))

**Herr Müller:** Guten Tag, Raj! Mir geht es gut, danke. Und wie geht es Ihnen? (Good day, Raj! I am fine, thank you. And how are you? - [Formal](#))

### Raj meets his friend, Priya:

**Raj:** Hallo, Priya! Wie geht es dir? (Hello, Priya! How are you? - [Informal](#))

**Priya:** Hallo, Raj! Mir geht es gut, danke. Und dir? (Hello, Raj! I am fine, thank you. And you? - [Informal](#))

# Mini Dialogue: Raj & Anna

Follow Raj and Anna's first meeting at a German language school to practice essential greetings and introductions. Pay attention to the highlighted grammar structures.



**Raj:** Guten Tag! Ich bin Raj. Wie heißt du?

*Good day! I am Raj. What is your name?*

मैं हूँ (Ich bin), आपका नाम क्या है? (Wie heißt du?)

**Anna:** Hallo, Raj! Ich bin Anna. Wie geht es dir?

*Hello, Raj! I am Anna. How are you?*

मैं हूँ (Ich bin), आप कैसे हैं? (Wie geht es dir?)

**Raj:** Mir geht es gut, danke! Und dir?

*I am fine, thank you! And you?*

मैं ठीक हूँ (Mir geht es gut), और तुम? (Und dir?)

**Anna:** Mir geht es auch gut! Woher kommst du?

*I am also fine! Where are you from?*

तुम कहाँ से हो? (Woher kommst du?)

**Raj:** Ich komme aus Indien. Und du?

*I come from India. And you?*

मैं भारत से हूँ (Ich komme aus Indien)

**Anna:** Ich komme aus Berlin.

*I come from Berlin.*

**Raj:** Schön, dich kennenzulernen!

*Nice to meet you!*

**Anna:** Ja, schön, dich kennenzulernen!

*Yes, nice to meet you!*

# Practice Exercises: Hallo, ich bin!

Here are some exercises to test your understanding of greetings, introductions, and the verb "sein." Try to complete them before checking the answer key.

## Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with correct form of "sein"

- Ich \_\_\_\_ Priya. (bin)
- Du \_\_\_\_ Arjun. (bist)
- Er \_\_\_\_ Herr Schmidt. (ist)
- Wir \_\_\_\_ Studenten. (sind)

## Exercise 2: Match German greetings with English translations

- Guten Morgen → Good morning
- Guten Abend → Good evening
- Auf Wiedersehen → Goodbye
- Wie geht's? → How are you?

## Exercise 3: Choose DU or SIE

- Your friend: "Wie geht es \_\_\_\_?"
- Your teacher: "Wie geht es \_\_\_\_?"
- Your classmate: "Wie geht es \_\_\_\_?"

## Exercise 4: Create your own introduction

Complete the following sentence to introduce yourself:

Ich bin \_\_\_\_\_. Ich komme aus \_\_\_\_\_. Wie heißt du?

### Answer Key

#### Exercise 1:

- Ich bin Priya.
- Du bist Arjun.
- Er ist Herr Schmidt.
- Wir sind Studenten.

#### Exercise 2:

- Guten Morgen → Good morning
- Guten Abend → Good evening
- Auf Wiedersehen → Goodbye
- Wie geht's? → How are you?

#### Exercise 3:

- Your friend: "Wie geht es dir?"
- Your teacher: "Wie geht es Ihnen?"
- Your classmate: "Wie geht es dir?"



# Countries & Nationalities

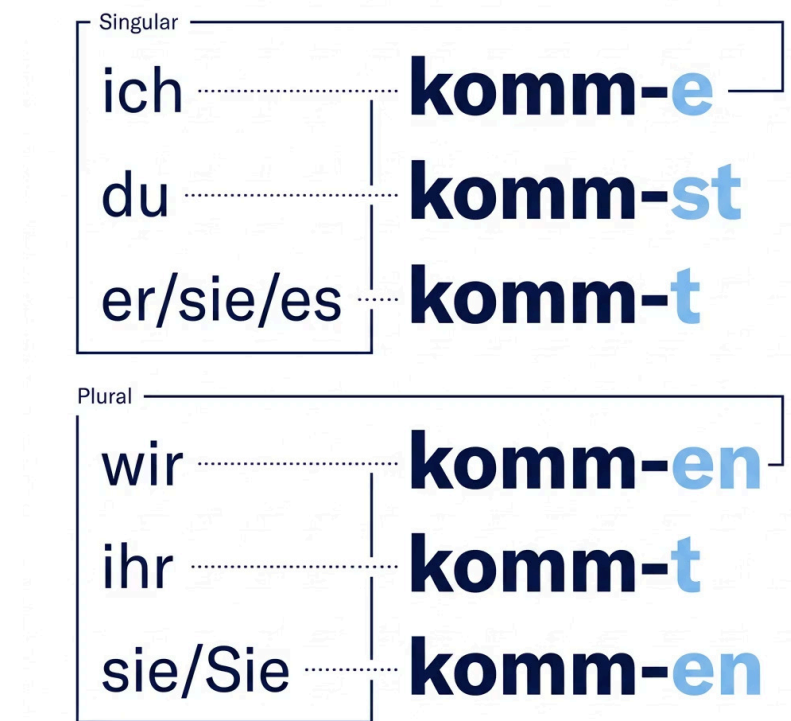
Expand your vocabulary by learning the names of countries and how to refer to people from those countries in German. Pay attention to the masculine and feminine forms of nationalities.

| Country     | Nationality (German)      | Nationality (English) | Nationality (Hindi) | Example Sentence     |
|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Deutschland | Deutscher/Deutsche        | German                | जर्मन               | Sie ist Deutsche.    |
| Indien      | Inder/Inderin             | Indian                | भारतीय              | Ich bin Inder.       |
| Frankreich  | Franzose/Französin        | French                | फ्रांसीसी           | Er ist Franzose.     |
| Spanien     | Spanier/Spanierin         | Spanish               | स्पेनिश             | Wir sind Spanier.    |
| Italien     | Italiener/Italienerin     | Italian               | इतालवी              | Sie ist Italienerin. |
| England     | Engländer/Engländerin     | English               | अंग्रेज़            | Ich bin Engländer.   |
| Russland    | Russe/Russin              | Russian               | रूसी                | Er ist Russe.        |
| China       | Chinese/Chinesin          | Chinese               | चीनी                | Sie ist Chinesin.    |
| Japan       | Japaner/Japanerin         | Japanese              | जापानी              | Wir sind Japaner.    |
| Brasilien   | Brasilianer/Brasilianerin | Brazilian             | ब्राज़ीलियाई        | Ich bin Brasilianer. |

# The Verb KOMMEN (To Come)

The verb "kommen" is another fundamental verb in German, meaning "to come." Like "sein," its form changes depending on the subject pronoun. Understanding its conjugation is essential for expressing origin and movement.

| Pronoun & Conjugation  | English                    | Hindi         | Example Sentence            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| ich <b>komme</b>       | I come                     | मैं आता हूँ   | Ich komme aus Indien.       |
| du <b>kommst</b>       | you come<br>(informal)     | तुम आते हो    | Woher kommst du?            |
| er/sie/es <b>kommt</b> | he/she/it<br>comes         | वह आता है     | Er kommt aus Berlin.        |
| wir <b>kommen</b>      | we come                    | हम आते हैं    | Wir kommen aus Deutschland. |
| ihr <b>kommt</b>       | you all come<br>(informal) | तुम सब आते हो | Ihr kommt aus der Schweiz.  |
| Sie <b>kommen</b>      | you come<br>(formal)       | आप आते हैं    | Woher kommen Sie?           |
| sie <b>kommen</b>      | they come                  | वे आते हैं    | Sie kommen aus Frankreich.  |

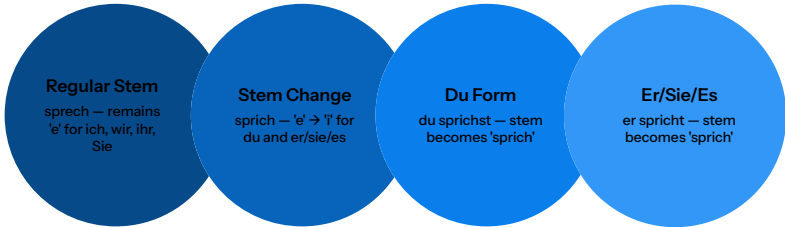


This visual diagram illustrates how the stem 'komm-' remains consistent while the endings change for each pronoun.

# The Verb SPRECHEN (To Speak)

The verb "sprechen" (to speak) is a very common and important verb in German. Like "sein" and "kommen," its form changes depending on the subject pronoun. What makes "sprechen" unique is that it is a **stem-changing verb**. This means the vowel in the verb stem changes for certain pronouns, specifically "du" and "er/sie/es" (e→i). Understanding this change is crucial for correct conjugation.

|                   |                          |                 |                              |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| ich spreche       | I speak                  | मैं बोलता हूँ   | Ich spreche Deutsch.         |
| du sprichst       | you speak (informal)     | तुम बोलते हो    | Welche Sprachen sprichst du? |
| er/sie/es spricht | he/she/it speaks         | वह बोलता है     | Er spricht Englisch.         |
| wir sprechen      | we speak                 | हम बोलते हैं    | Wir sprechen oft.            |
| ihr sprecht       | you all speak (informal) | तुम सब बोलते हो | Sprecht ihr Deutsch?         |
| Sie sprechen      | you speak (formal)       | आप बोलते हैं    | Sprechen Sie Deutsch?        |
| sie sprechen      | they speak               | वे बोलते हैं    | Sie sprechen schnell.        |



This visual diagram illustrates the stem-changing pattern of "sprechen" where the 'e' in the stem changes to an 'i' for "du" and "er/sie/es" forms, while remaining 'e' for the other pronouns.

# Languages Vocabulary

Expand your linguistic horizons! Here's a list of common languages, their English and Hindi translations, along with example sentences using the verb "sprechen" (to speak).

| Language (German) | English Translation | Hindi Translation | Example Sentence                                      |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Deutsch           | German              | जर्मन             | Ich spreche Deutsch und Englisch.                     |
| Englisch          | English             | अंग्रेजी          | Ich spreche Englisch.                                 |
| Französisch       | French              | फ्रांसीसी         | Welche Sprachen sprichst du? Ich spreche Französisch. |
| Spanisch          | Spanish             | स्पेनिश           | Er spricht Spanisch.                                  |
| Italienisch       | Italian             | इतालवी            | Sie spricht Italienisch.                              |
| Russisch          | Russian             | रूसी              | Wir sprechen Russisch.                                |
| Chinesisch        | Chinese             | चीनी              | Ich lerne Chinesisch.                                 |
| Japanisch         | Japanese            | जापानी            | Er kommt aus Japan und spricht Japanisch.             |
| Hindi             | हिंदी               | हिंदी             | Sprichst du Hindi?                                    |
| Portugiesisch     | Portuguese          | पुर्तगाली         | Sie sprechen Portugiesisch.                           |



This illustration highlights the diversity of languages spoken around the world and the connections they create.



# Mini Dialogue: Woher kommst du?

Let's put our new vocabulary and verb conjugations into practice with a realistic conversation. This dialogue takes place at a language school in Berlin.

**Setting:** At a language school in Berlin, two students meet

Priya (Indian student) meets Marco (Italian student)

Priya: Hallo! Ich bin Priya. Woher **kommst** du?

*English: Hello! I am Priya. Where are you from?*

*Hindi: नमस्ते! मैं प्रिया हूँ। आप कहाँ से हैं?*

Marco: Hallo, Priya! Ich bin Marco. Ich **komme** aus **Italien**.

*English: Hello, Priya! I am Marco. I am from Italy.*

*Hindi: नमस्ते, प्रिया! मैं मार्को हूँ। मैं इटली से हूँ।*

Priya: Schön! Ich **komme** aus **Indien**. Welche Sprachen **sprichst** du?

*English: Nice! I am from India. Which languages do you speak?*

*Hindi: अच्छा! मैं भारत से हूँ। तुम कौन सी भाषाएँ बोलते हो?*

Marco: Ich **spreche** Italienisch, Englisch und ein bisschen Deutsch. Und du?

*English: I speak Italian, English, and a little German. And you?*

Priya: Ich **spreche** Hindi, Englisch und jetzt lerne ich Deutsch!

*English: I speak Hindi, English, and now I am learning German!*

Marco: Das ist toll! Wie lange lernst du schon Deutsch?

*English: That's great! How long have you been learning German?*

Priya: Erst zwei Wochen. Aber ich lerne schnell!

*English: Only two weeks. But I learn quickly!*

Marco: Sehr gut! Viel Erfolg beim Lernen!

*English: Very good! Good luck with your learning!*



This mini-dialogue demonstrates how to introduce yourself, state your origin, and talk about the languages you speak, using the verbs *kommen* and *sprechen* and various nationalities.

# Practice Exercises: Woher kommst du?

Test your knowledge with these exercises based on the verbs "kommen" and "sprechen," and nationality vocabulary. Fill in the blanks or provide the correct answers.

## Exercise 1: Conjugate the verb "kommen"

- 1. Ich \_\_\_ aus Indien.
- 2. Du \_\_\_ aus Deutschland.
- 3. Er \_\_\_ aus Frankreich.
- 4. Wir \_\_\_ aus England.

## Exercise 2: Conjugate the verb "sprechen"

- 1. Ich \_\_\_ Deutsch.
- 2. Du \_\_\_ Englisch.
- 3. Sie \_\_\_ Französisch.
- 4. Wir \_\_\_ Hindi.

## Exercise 3: Match countries with nationalities

- Deutschland →
- Indien →
- Frankreich →
- Italien →

## Exercise 4: Complete the dialogue

A: Woher \_\_\_ du?  
B: Ich \_\_\_ aus \_\_\_. Und du?  
A: Ich \_\_\_ aus \_\_\_. Welche Sprachen \_\_\_ du?  
B: Ich \_\_\_ Deutsch und Englisch.



## Answer Key

### ✔ Exercise 1: Conjugate "kommen"

- 1. Ich **komme** aus Indien.
- 2. Du **kommst** aus Deutschland.
- 3. Er **kommt** aus Frankreich.
- 4. Wir **kommen** aus England.

### Exercise 2: Conjugate "sprechen"

- 1. Ich **spreche** Deutsch.
- 2. Du **sprichst** Englisch.
- 3. Sie **spricht** Französisch.
- 4. Wir **sprechen** Hindi.

### Exercise 3: Match countries with nationalities

- Deutschland → Deutscher/Deutsche
- Indien → Inder/Inderin
- Frankreich → Franzose/Französin
- Italien → Italiener/Italienerin

### Exercise 4: Complete the dialogue

# The German Alphabet

Dive into the foundational elements of the German language by mastering its alphabet. Understanding the pronunciation of each letter is key to speaking and comprehending German correctly. Here's a complete guide with phonetic pronunciations and example words.

| Letter | Pronunciation | Example Word | Translation     |
|--------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A      | (ah)          | Apfel        | (apple)         |
| B      | (bay)         | Brot         | (bread)         |
| C      | (tsay)        | Café         | (café)          |
| D      | (day)         | Deutsch      | (German)        |
| E      | (ay)          | Elefant      | (elephant)      |
| F      | (eff)         | Fisch        | (fish)          |
| G      | (gay)         | Garten       | (garden)        |
| H      | (hah)         | Haus         | (house)         |
| I      | (ee)          | Igel         | (hedgehog)      |
| J      | (yot)         | Jacke        | (jacket)        |
| K      | (kah)         | Katze        | (cat)           |
| L      | (ell)         | Lampe        | (lamp)          |
| M      | (em)          | Maus         | (mouse)         |
| N      | (en)          | Nacht        | (night)         |
| O      | (oh)          | Orange       | (orange)        |
| P      | (pay)         | Pizza        | (pizza)         |
| Q      | (koo)         | Quelle       | (spring/source) |
| R      | (err)         | Rose         | (rose)          |
| S      | (ess)         | Sonne        | (sun)           |
| T      | (tay)         | Tisch        | (table)         |
| U      | (oo)          | Uhr          | (clock)         |
| V      | (fow)         | Vogel        | (bird)          |
| W      | (vay)         | Wasser       | (water)         |
| X      | (iks)         | Xylophon     | (xylophone)     |
| Y      | (ypsilon)     | Yacht        | (yacht)         |
| Z      | (tset)        | Zug          | (train)         |



This colorful alphabet chart visually aids in learning the German letters, their phonetic pronunciations, and provides memorable example words for each.

# German Special Characters: Umlauts & Eszett

Dive into the nuances of German orthography by mastering its special characters: Umlauts (Ä, Ö, Ü) and Eszett (ß). Understanding their pronunciation and usage is crucial for accurate reading and speaking.

## Umlauts (Umlaute)

- Ä (A-umlaut) - pronounced like "eh" - Example: Äpfel (apples)
- Ö (O-umlaut) - pronounced like "uh" - Example: Köln (Cologne)
- Ü (U-umlaut) - pronounced like "oo" - Example: Müller (common surname)

## Eszett (ß)

ß (Eszett/Sharp S) - pronounced like "ss" - Example: Straße (street)

Note: ß is used instead of "ss" in certain positions

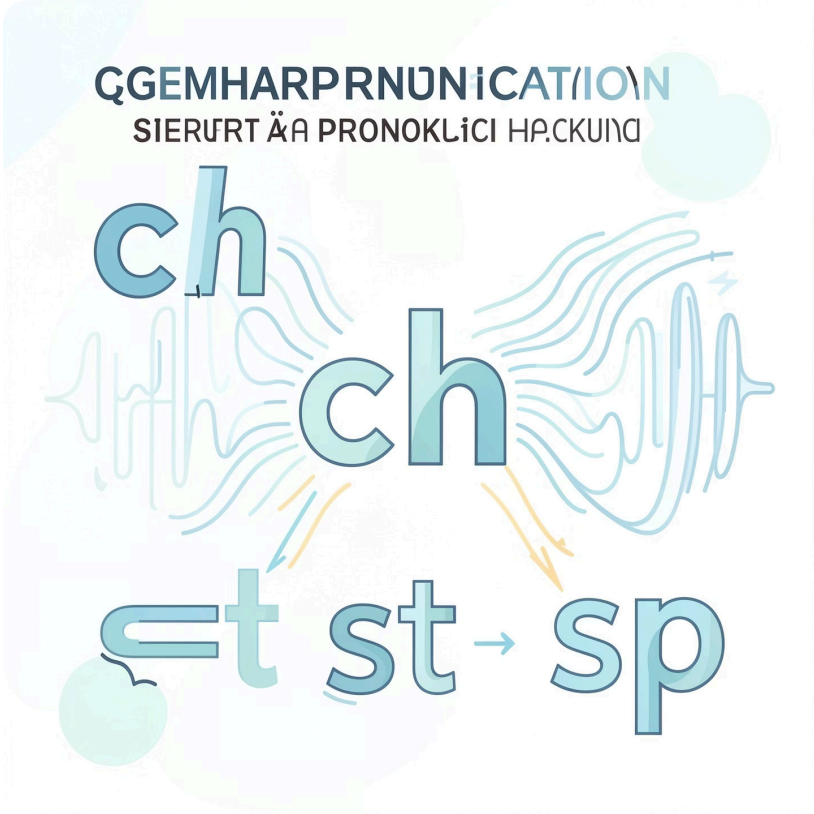


This visual guide illustrates the unique German special characters, helping learners grasp their formation, pronunciation, and common applications in words like Äpfel, Köln, and Straße.

# German Pronunciation Rules

Dive deeper into speaking German correctly by understanding key pronunciation patterns for vowels and consonants. Mastering these rules will greatly improve your accent and comprehension.

| Category   | Letter(s) | Pronunciation | Example |
|------------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| Vowels     | A         | "ah"          | Apfel   |
| Vowels     | E         | "eh"          | Elefant |
| Vowels     | I         | "ee"          | Igel    |
| Vowels     | O         | "oh"          | Orange  |
| Vowels     | U         | "oo"          | Uhr     |
| Consonants | Z         | "ts"          | Zug     |
| Consonants | J         | "y"           | Jacke   |
| Consonants | W         | "v"           | Wasser  |
| Consonants | V         | "f"           | Vogel   |
| Consonants | CH        | "kh"          | Bach    |
| Consonants | SCH       | "sh"          | Schule  |
| Consonants | ST        | "sht"         | Straße  |
| Consonants | SP        | "shp"         | Spaß    |



This visual emphasizes the core pronunciation patterns and provides clear examples, making it an easy-to-reference guide for learners.



# Practice Words: Alphabet & Pronunciation

Strengthen your German pronunciation and vocabulary with these practice words, categorized by difficulty. Pay close attention to the phonetic guides and common sound patterns.

## 1

### Easy words (single syllables)

- Brot (broht - bread)
- Fisch (fish - fish)
- Haus (howss - house)
- Nacht (nahkht - night)
- Schuh (shoo - shoe)
- Straße (shtrah-suh - street)
- Zug (tsook - train)

## 2

### Medium words (two syllables)

- Äpfel (ep-ful - apples)
- Elefant (eh-leh-fant - elephant)
- Katze (kat-suh - cat)
- Schule (shoo-luh - school)
- Wasser (vas-ser - water)

## 3

### Challenging words (three+ syllables)

- Ausbildung (ows-bil-doong - apprenticeship)
- Deutschkurs (doytch-koors - German course)
- Freundschaft (froynt-shaft - friendship)
- Schönheit (shurn-hayt - beauty)

## Listening Tips & Practice Instructions

- **Listen Actively:** Seek out native speakers or online resources to hear these words in context. Repeat after them, focusing on intonation and rhythm.
- **Record Yourself:** Use your phone to record your pronunciation. Compare it to native speakers to identify areas for improvement.
- **Break It Down:** For longer words, practice each syllable separately before combining them. Pay attention to stress.
- **Regular Practice:** Consistent, short practice sessions are more effective than long, infrequent ones. Integrate German pronunciation practice into your daily routine.

# Family Vocabulary

Expanding your German vocabulary to include family terms is essential for everyday conversations and building connections. This guide covers common family members, complete with English and Hindi translations to aid your learning.

|            |                 |           |
|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Mutter     | (mother)        | माता/माँ  |
| Vater      | (father)        | पिता/पापा |
| Bruder     | (brother)       | भाई       |
| Schwester  | (sister)        | बहन       |
| Sohn       | (son)           | बेटा      |
| Tochter    | (daughter)      | बेटी      |
| Eltern     | (parents)       | माता-पिता |
| Großmutter | (grandmother)   | दादी/नानी |
| Großvater  | (grandfather)   | दादा/नाना |
| Onkel      | (uncle)         | चाचा/मामा |
| Tante      | (aunt)          | चाची/मामी |
| Cousin     | (male cousin)   | चचेरा भाई |
| Cousine    | (female cousin) | चचेरी बहन |
| Ehemann    | (husband)       | पति       |
| Ehefrau    | (wife)          | पत्नी     |
| Kind       | (child)         | बच्चा     |



This colorful illustration visually represents typical family relationships, helping you understand the structure and connections within a family tree.

**Example sentence:**  
Meine Mutter heißt Priya (My mother's name is Priya).

# Possessive Pronouns: mein/meine

This complete guide explores German singular possessive pronouns, focusing on "mein" and "meine." Understanding their usage based on grammatical gender is crucial for accurate communication.

## Singular Possessive Pronouns (my)

- mein (masculine) - मेरा
- meine (feminine) - मेरी
- mein (neuter) - मेरा

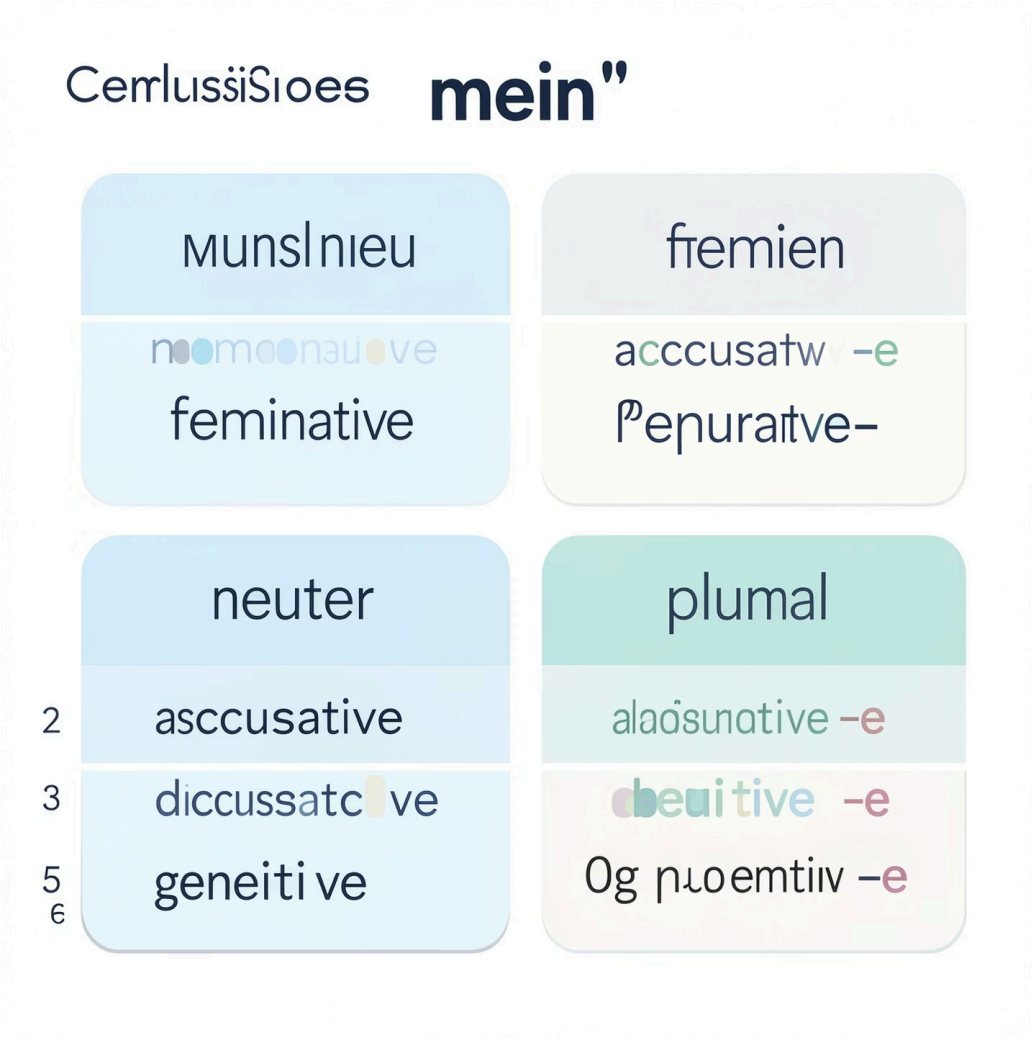
## Examples

- mein Vater (my father - masculine)
- meine Mutter (my mother - feminine)
- mein Kind (my child - neuter)

In German, every noun has a grammatical gender (masculine, feminine, or neuter), which often differs from natural gender. This grammatical gender determines the form of adjectives and possessive pronouns that modify the noun. Possessive pronouns must agree with the gender and case of the noun they refer to.

## Declension of "mein" (my)

| Case       | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
|------------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|
| Nominative | mein      | meine    | mein   | meine  |
| Accusative | meinen    | meine    | mein   | meine  |
| Dative     | meinem    | meiner   | meinem | meinen |
| Genitive   | meines    | meiner   | meines | meiner |



This chart visually illustrates how the endings of "mein" change depending on the gender and grammatical case of the noun it modifies, highlighting the core patterns for agreement.

# Describing People: Adjectives for Family

Expand your descriptive vocabulary in German with these common adjectives for physical appearance and personality traits, complete with English and Hindi translations for easy understanding.

## Physical appearance:

|          |               |            |
|----------|---------------|------------|
| groß     | (tall)        | लंबा       |
| klein    | (small/short) | छोटा       |
| jung     | (young)       | युवा       |
| alt      | (old)         | बुजुर्ग    |
| schön    | (beautiful)   | सुंदर      |
| hässlich | (ugly)        | बदसूरत     |
| dünn     | (thin)        | पतला       |
| dick     | (fat)         | मोटा       |
| blond    | (blonde)      | सुनहरे बाल |
| braun    | (brown)       | भूरा       |



This illustration visually represents a range of physical characteristics and personality traits, helping you connect the German adjectives with their meanings through visual cues.

## Personality:

|            |            |           |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| freundlich | (friendly) | दोस्ताना  |
| nett       | (nice)     | अच्छा     |
| klug       | (smart)    | बुद्धिमान |
| dumm       | (stupid)   | मूर्ख     |
| lustig     | (funny)    | मजेदार    |
| traurig    | (sad)      | उदास      |
| glücklich  | (happy)    | खुश       |

**Example sentence:** Mein Vater ist groß und freundlich (My father is tall and friendly).

# Mini Dialogue: Familie und Freunde

This realistic conversation features two students, Arjun (an Indian student) and Anna (a German student), talking about their families, providing practical examples of family vocabulary, possessive pronouns, and adjectives in use.

**Anna:** Arjun, erzähl mir von deiner Familie!

(Arjun, tell me about your family!)

**Arjun:** Gerne! Meine Familie ist groß. Mein Vater ist Ingenieur und meine Mutter ist Lehrerin.

(Gladly! My family is big. My father is an engineer and my mother is a teacher.)

**Anna:** Das ist schön! Hast du Geschwister?

(That's nice! Do you have siblings?)

**Arjun:** Ja, ich habe einen Bruder und eine Schwester. Mein Bruder ist 16 Jahre alt und meine Schwester ist 12 Jahre alt.

(Yes, I have a brother and a sister. My brother is 16 years old and my sister is 12 years old.)

**Anna:** Wie heißen sie?

(What are their names?)

**Arjun:** Mein Bruder heißt Rohit und meine Schwester heißt Priya.

(My brother's name is Rohit and my sister's name is Priya.)

**Anna:** Sind sie freundlich?

(Are they friendly?)

**Arjun:** Ja, sehr freundlich! Rohit ist lustig und Priya ist klug.

(Yes, very friendly! Rohit is funny and Priya is smart.)

**Anna:** Das klingt toll! Meine Familie ist klein. Ich habe nur einen Bruder.

(That sounds great! My family is small. I only have one brother.)

**Arjun:** Wie heißt dein Bruder?

(What's your brother's name?)

**Anna:** Er heißt Thomas. Er ist 20 Jahre alt und studiert in Berlin.

(His name is Thomas. He is 20 years old and studies in Berlin.)



This illustration depicts two students engaged in a friendly chat, representing the dialogue scenario where they discuss their families and personal details.

## Key Grammar Structures Highlighted

### Possessive Pronouns

- deiner Familie (your family – dative feminine)
- Meine Familie (my family – nominative feminine)
- Mein Vater (my father – nominative masculine)
- meine Mutter (my mother – nominative feminine)
- Mein Bruder (my brother – nominative masculine)
- meine Schwester (my sister – nominative feminine)

### Adjectives

- groß (big)
- schön (nice/beautiful)
- freundlich (friendly)
- lustig (funny)
- klug (smart)
- klein (small)

### Family Vocabulary

- Familie (family)
- Vater (father)
- Mutter (mother)
- Geschwister (siblings)
- Bruder (brother)
- Schwester (sister)



# Practice Exercises: Familie und Freunde

Test your understanding of family vocabulary, possessive pronouns, and adjectives with these practice exercises. Try to complete them before checking the answer key!

## Exercise 1: Fill in the correct possessive pronoun (mein/meine)

- \_\_\_ Vater ist groß.
- \_\_\_ Mutter ist Lehrerin.
- \_\_\_ Bruder heißt Rohit.
- \_\_\_ Schwester ist klug.

## Exercise 2: Match family members with descriptions

Draw lines or mentally connect the family member with their common description:

- Vater → arbeitet und verdient Geld
- Mutter → kümmert sich um die Familie
- Bruder → ist männlich und jünger
- Schwester → ist weiblich und jünger

## Exercise 3: Choose the correct adjective

- Mein Vater ist \_\_\_ (groß/große)
- Meine Mutter ist \_\_\_ (freundlich/freundliche)
- Mein Bruder ist \_\_\_ (lustig/lustige)
- Meine Schwester ist \_\_\_ (klug/kluge)

## Exercise 4: Complete the sentences about your family

- Meine Familie ist \_\_\_
- Mein Vater ist \_\_\_
- Meine Mutter ist \_\_\_
- Ich habe \_\_\_ Geschwister

### Answer Key

#### Exercise 1:

- **Mein** Vater ist groß.
- **Meine** Mutter ist Lehrerin.
- **Mein** Bruder heißt Rohit.
- **Meine** Schwester ist klug.

#### Exercise 2:

- Vater → arbeitet und verdient Geld
- Mutter → kümmert sich um die Familie
- Bruder → ist männlich und jünger
- Schwester → ist weiblich und jünger

#### Exercise 3:

- Mein Vater ist **groß**
- Meine Mutter ist **freundlich**
- Mein Bruder ist **lustig**
- Meine Schwester ist **klug**

**Exercise 4:** Answers will vary based on your personal family.

This visual emphasizes the interactive nature of the exercises, inviting you to engage with the material and practice your German language skills in a focused, exam-like environment.

# Listening Skills Overview: Complete guide for A1 listening

Develop essential listening skills for German A1 with a comprehensive guide covering task types, effective strategies, common topics, and exam preparation tips.

### Types of A1 listening tasks:

- Dialogues (conversations between two people)
- Announcements (train/bus station, weather, news)
- Short conversations (phone calls, interviews)
- Instructions (directions, recipes, procedures)

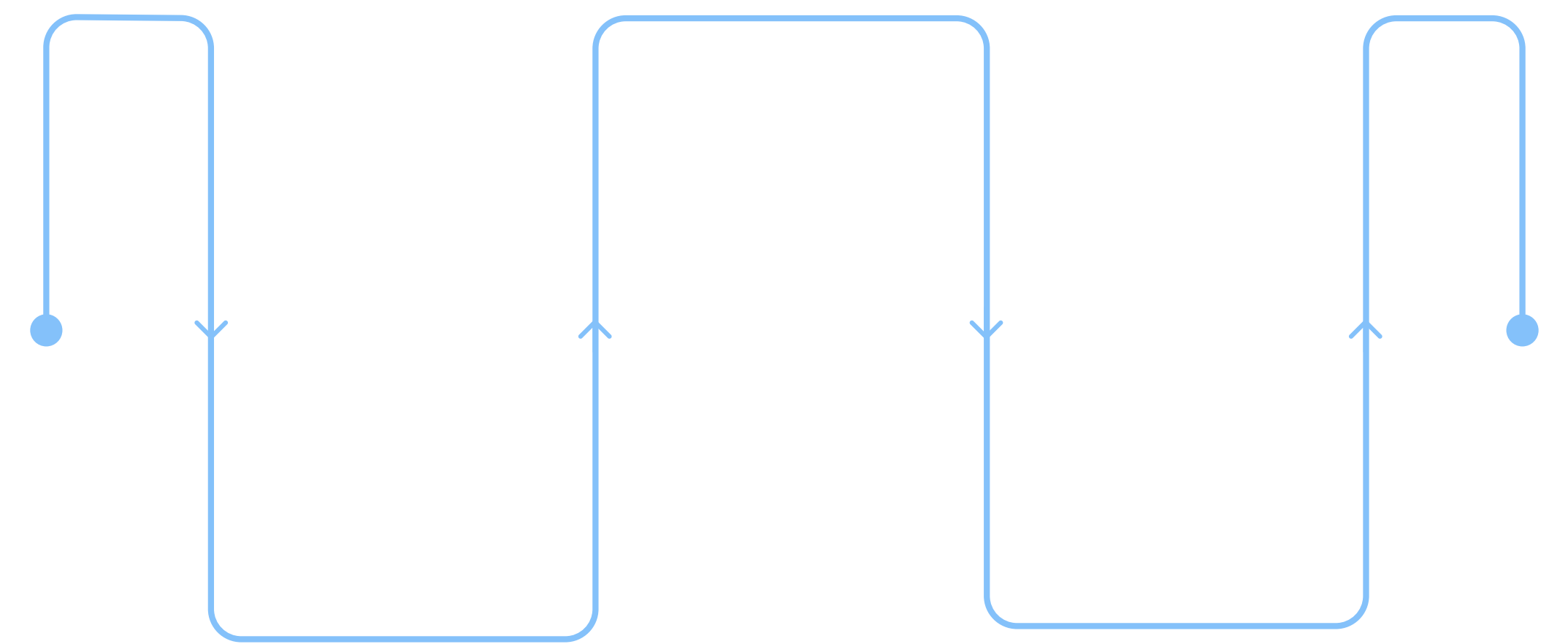
### Listening strategies:

- Listen for key words (names, numbers, places)
- Use context clues (situation, speaker tone, background sounds)
- Identify speaker tone (friendly, formal, urgent)
- Don't worry about understanding every word
- Listen multiple times if possible

### Common A1 listening topics:

- Personal introductions and greetings
- Shopping and prices
- Directions and locations
- Time and schedules
- Family and relationships
- Food and restaurants
- Daily routines

 Include tips for exam preparation and practice recommendations.



This visual represents the structured approach to effective listening, guiding learners through the essential steps from initial hearing to comprehension and response.



# Listening Exercise 1: Personal Introductions

Sample dialogue and comprehension:

## Dialogue transcript:

**Person A:** Guten Tag! Ich bin Raj. Ich komme aus Indien.

**Person B:** Hallo, Raj! Ich bin Anna. Ich komme aus Berlin.

**Person A:** Schön, dich kennenzulernen! Welche Sprachen sprichst du?

**Person B:** Ich spreche Deutsch, Englisch und ein bisschen Französisch. Und du?

**Person A:** Ich spreche Hindi, Englisch und jetzt lerne ich Deutsch!

**Person B:** Das ist toll! Wie lange lernst du schon Deutsch?

**Person A:** Erst zwei Wochen. Aber ich lerne schnell!

**Person B:** Sehr gut! Viel Erfolg beim Lernen!

## Comprehension questions:

1. Woher kommt Raj? (Where is Raj from?)
2. Wie heißt die andere Person? (What is the other person's name?)
3. Welche Sprachen spricht Anna? (Which languages does Anna speak?)
4. Wie lange lernt Raj Deutsch? (How long has Raj been learning German?)
5. Ist Raj ein guter Schüler? (Is Raj a good student?)

### Answer Key

1. Raj kommt aus Indien.
2. Die andere Person heißt Anna.
3. Anna spricht Deutsch, Englisch und ein bisschen Französisch.
4. Raj lernt erst seit zwei Wochen Deutsch.
5. Ja, Raj ist ein guter Schüler, weil er schnell lernt.

### Vocabulary Focus

- Guten Tag! (Good day!)
- Ich bin... (I am...)
- Ich komme aus... (I come from...)
- Hallo! (Hello!)
- Schön, dich kennenzulernen! (Nice to meet you!)
- Welche Sprachen sprichst du? (Which languages do you speak?)
- Ich spreche... (I speak...)
- Und du? (And you?)
- Das ist toll! (That's great!)
- Wie lange lernst du schon...? (How long have you been learning...?)
- Erst zwei Wochen. (Only two weeks.)
- Ich lerne schnell! (I learn fast!)
- Sehr gut! (Very good!)
- Viel Erfolg beim Lernen! (Good luck with your learning!)

### Listening Tips

- Listen for common greetings and introductions.
- Focus on names, origins, and languages mentioned.
- Don't panic if you don't understand every word; try to grasp the main idea.
- Pay attention to question words like "Woher" (Where from) and "Wie" (How/What).
- Listen multiple times to catch more details.



# Listening Exercise 2: Shopping Dialogue

Sample dialogue and comprehension:

## Dialogue transcript:

**Customer:** Guten Tag! Ich möchte ein T-Shirt kaufen.  
**Shopkeeper:** Guten Tag! Welche Farbe möchten Sie?  
**Customer:** Ich möchte ein blaues T-Shirt. Haben Sie das in Größe M?  
**Shopkeeper:** Ja, wir haben ein blaues T-Shirt in Größe M. Das kostet 25 Euro.  
**Customer:** Das ist gut! Und wie viel kostet das rote T-Shirt?  
**Shopkeeper:** Das rote T-Shirt kostet 30 Euro.  
**Customer:** Das ist zu teuer. Ich nehme das blaue T-Shirt.  
**Shopkeeper:** Sehr gut! Das macht 25 Euro.  
**Customer:** Hier sind 30 Euro.  
**Shopkeeper:** Danke! Ihr Wechselgeld ist 5 Euro. Auf Wiedersehen!  
**Customer:** Auf Wiedersehen!

## Comprehension questions (Multiple choice):

- Was möchte der Kunde kaufen?  
a) Ein Hemd b) Ein T-Shirt c) Eine Hose
- Welche Farbe möchte der Kunde?  
a) Rot b) Blau c) Grün
- Wie viel kostet das blaue T-Shirt?  
a) 20 Euro b) 25 Euro c) 30 Euro
- Wie viel kostet das rote T-Shirt?  
a) 25 Euro b) 30 Euro c) 35 Euro
- Wie viel Wechselgeld bekommt der Kunde?  
a) 3 Euro b) 4 Euro c) 5 Euro

### Answer Key

- b) Ein T-Shirt
- b) Blau
- b) 25 Euro
- b) 30 Euro
- c) 5 Euro

### Vocabulary Focus

- Guten Tag! (Good day!)
- Ich möchte... kaufen. (I would like to buy...)
- Welche Farbe? (Which color?)
- blau (blue)
- rot (red)
- Größe M (Size M)
- Das kostet... (That costs...)
- Euro (Euro)
- Das ist zu teuer. (That is too expensive.)
- Ich nehme das... (I'll take the...)
- Das macht... (That makes...)
- Hier sind... (Here is...)
- Wechselgeld (change)
- Auf Wiedersehen! (Goodbye!)

### Listening Tips

- Listen for specific items being discussed, like "T-Shirt".
- Pay attention to numbers for prices ("25 Euro," "30 Euro").
- Identify colors ("blau," "rot") and sizes ("Größe M").
- Note phrases indicating decisions, such as "Ich nehme..." (I'll take...).
- Focus on the interaction between the customer and shopkeeper to understand the transaction flow.



# Speaking Skills Overview

Complete guide for A1 speaking:

## A1 speaking tasks:

- Self-introduction (name, origin, languages, profession, family)
- Picture description (describe what you see in an image)
- Role-play scenarios (ordering food, buying tickets, shopping)
- Answering questions about personal information
- Simple conversations on familiar topics

## Speaking strategies:

- Speak slowly and clearly
- Use simple sentences and familiar vocabulary
- Don't be afraid to make mistakes
- Practice pronunciation regularly
- Use gestures and body language to help communicate
- Ask for clarification if needed ("Können Sie das wiederholen?")
- Prepare common phrases in advance

## Common speaking topics for A1 exams:

- Personal information (name, age, origin, family)
- Daily routines and hobbies
- Shopping and prices
- Food and restaurants
- Travel and transportation
- Work and professions
- Describing people and places

 Include tips for exam preparation, confidence building, and practice recommendations.





# Speaking Exercise 1: Sich vorstellen (Self-Introduction)

Template and example:

## Self-introduction template:

1. Greeting: Guten Tag! / Hallo!
2. Name: Ich heiße... / Mein Name ist...
3. Origin: Ich komme aus...
4. Languages: Ich spreche... (Hindi, Englisch, Deutsch)
5. Profession/Study: Ich bin... (Student, Ingenieur, Lehrer)
6. Family: Ich habe... (eine Familie, einen Bruder, eine Schwester)
7. Closing: Schön, dich/Sie kennenzulernen!

## Example self-introduction:

Guten Tag! Ich heiße Priya. Ich komme aus Indien. Ich spreche Hindi, Englisch und Deutsch. Ich bin Studentin. Ich habe eine große Familie – einen Vater, eine Mutter und zwei Brüder. Schön, Sie kennenzulernen!

### English translation:

Good day! My name is Priya. I come from India. I speak Hindi, English, and German. I am a student. I have a big family – a father, a mother, and two brothers. Nice to meet you!

### Hindi translation (key phrases):

- Mein Name ist... (मेरा नाम है...)
- Ich komme aus... (मैं... से हूँ)
- Ich spreche... (मैं... बोलता/बोलती हूँ)
- Ich bin... (मैं... हूँ)
- Ich habe... (मेरे पास... है)

## Practice prompts:

1. Introduce yourself with your real information
2. Introduce yourself as a different person
3. Record yourself and listen back
4. Practice with a partner

### Tips for natural delivery:

- Speak slowly and clearly.
- Maintain eye contact (if appropriate in context).
- Use natural intonation and rhythm.
- Smile and appear friendly.
- Don't just recite; try to engage.

### Common mistakes to avoid:

- Speaking too quickly.
- Monotone delivery.
- Using overly complex sentences.
- Forgetting basic greetings or closings.
- Directly translating from your native language.



# Speaking Exercise 2: Bildbeschreibung (Picture Description)

Sample and useful phrases:

## Sample picture description (Family scene):

Das ist ein Bild einer Familie. Die Familie sitzt im Wohnzimmer. Der Vater sitzt auf dem Sofa. Die Mutter sitzt neben dem Vater. Die Tochter sitzt auf einem Stuhl. Der Sohn steht neben dem Fenster. Das Wohnzimmer ist groß und hell. Es gibt einen Tisch, ein Sofa und zwei Stühle. Die Familie ist glücklich und freundlich.

### English translation:

This is a picture of a family. The family is sitting in the living room. The father is sitting on the sofa. The mother is sitting next to the father. The daughter is sitting on a chair. The son is standing next to the window. The living room is big and bright. There is a table, a sofa, and two chairs. The family is happy and friendly.

## Useful phrases for describing pictures:

- Das ist ein Bild von... (This is a picture of...)
- Ich sehe... (I see...)
- Es gibt... (There is/are...)
- Der/Die/Das... sitzt/steht... (The... is sitting/standing...)
- Die Farbe ist... (The color is...)
- Das Zimmer ist... (The room is...)
- Die Person trägt... (The person is wearing...)
- Im Hintergrund... (In the background...)
- Im Vordergrund... (In the foreground...)

## Practice template:

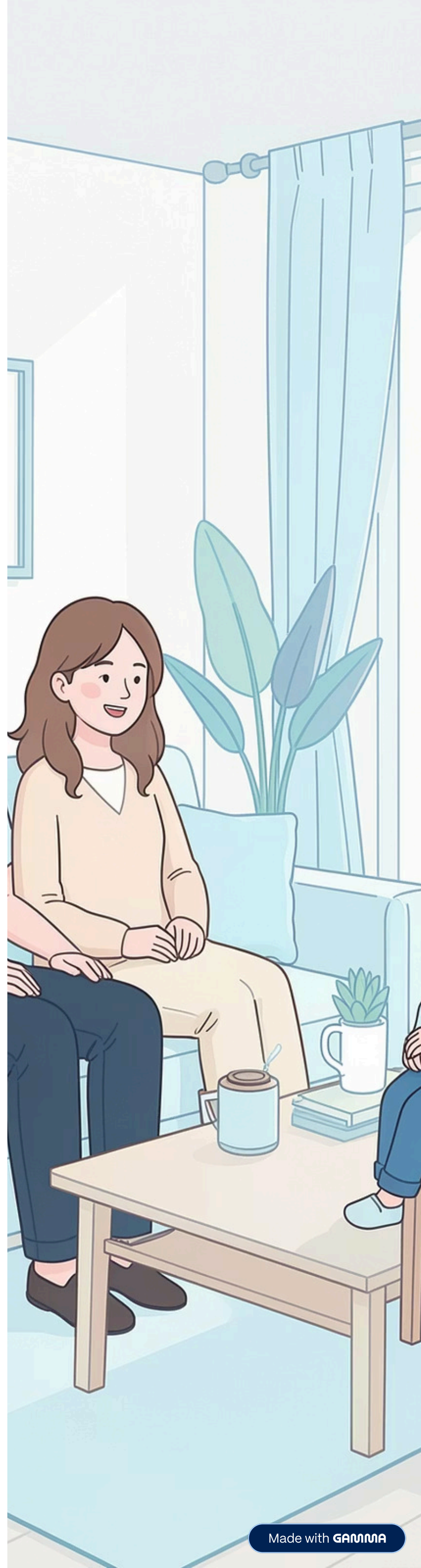
1. Identify the main subject (family, room, street, etc.)
2. Describe the location/setting
3. Describe people or objects
4. Describe colors and characteristics
5. Give your impression or conclusion

### Tips for organizing thoughts:

- Start with a general overview, then move to details.
- Use prepositions to describe positions (e.g., "auf," "neben," "unter").
- Connect sentences using simple conjunctions (e.g., "und," "aber").
- Imagine you are explaining the picture to someone who cannot see it.

### Common vocabulary for descriptions:

- Familie (family), Mann (man), Frau (woman), Kind (child)
- Wohnzimmer (living room), Küche (kitchen), Garten (garden), Straße (street)
- sitzen (to sit), stehen (to stand), gehen (to go), spielen (to play)
- groß (big), klein (small), hell (bright), dunkel (dark)
- glücklich (happy), traurig (sad), freundlich (friendly)





# Speaking Exercise 3: Rollenspiel (Role-Play Scenarios)

## Scenario 1: Im Restaurant (Ordering Food)

**Customer:** Guten Tag! Ich möchte einen Tisch für zwei Personen.

**Waiter:** Guten Tag! Bitte, folgen Sie mir. Hier ist Ihr Tisch.

**Customer:** Danke! Was empfehlen Sie?

**Waiter:** Ich empfehle die Schnitzel. Das ist sehr lecker.

**Customer:** Gut! Ich nehme die Schnitzel und ein Glas Wasser.

**Waiter:** Und für Sie?

**Friend:** Ich möchte einen Salat und einen Kaffee.

**Waiter:** Sehr gut! Das macht 25 Euro.

## Scenario 2: Am Bahnhof (Buying Tickets)

**Customer:** Guten Tag! Ich möchte zwei Fahrkarten nach Berlin.

**Ticket seller:** Einfach oder Hin- und Rückfahrt?

**Customer:** Hin- und Rückfahrt, bitte.

**Ticket seller:** Wann möchten Sie fahren?

**Customer:** Morgen um 10 Uhr.

**Ticket seller:** Das macht 80 Euro.

**Customer:** Hier sind 100 Euro.

**Ticket seller:** Danke! Ihr Wechselgeld ist 20 Euro.

## Scenario 3: Im Geschäft (Shopping for Clothes)

**Customer:** Guten Tag! Ich suche ein Hemd.

**Shopkeeper:** Welche Farbe möchten Sie?

**Customer:** Ich möchte ein weißes Hemd in Größe L.

**Shopkeeper:** Hier haben wir ein schönes weißes Hemd. Möchten Sie es anprobieren?

**Customer:** Ja, gerne. Wo ist die Umkleidekabine?

**Shopkeeper:** Dort drüben. Wie passt es?

**Customer:** Perfekt! Ich nehme es. Wie viel kostet es?

**Shopkeeper:** Das kostet 45 Euro.

## Practice prompts:

- Role-play each scenario, switching roles (Customer/Waiter, Customer/Ticket Seller, Customer/Shopkeeper).
- Change details in the scenarios (e.g., order different food, buy tickets to a different city, look for a different item of clothing).
- Create your own new scenarios based on common daily situations.
- Practice with a partner or record yourself and identify areas for improvement.

### Tips for role-playing:

- Immerse yourself in the role; act as if it's a real situation.
- Pay attention to context and respond appropriately.
- Use body language and gestures to enhance communication.
- Don't be afraid to improvise or ask for clarification if you don't understand.
- Focus on clear communication, not perfection.

### Common phrases:

- **Asking for something:** Ich möchte...; Ich suche...
- **Asking for recommendations:** Was empfehlen Sie?
- **Agreeing:** Ja, gerne; Gut; Perfekt!
- **Asking for price:** Wie viel kostet es? / Was kostet das?
- **Paying:** Hier sind... Euro; Das macht... Euro.
- **Asking for location:** Wo ist...?



# Integrated Practice: Hören und Sprechen

Combined listening and speaking exercises:

## Exercise 1: Listen and Respond

Listen to a greeting and respond appropriately:

- Guten Tag! → Guten Tag! / Hallo!
- Wie geht es dir? → Mir geht es gut, danke! Und dir?
- Woher kommst du? → Ich komme aus...
- Welche Sprachen sprichst du? → Ich spreche...

## Exercise 2: Listen and Complete

Listen to a dialogue and fill in the missing parts:

A: Guten Tag! Ich möchte \_\_\_\_

B: Welche \_\_\_\_ möchten Sie?

A: Ich möchte ein \_\_\_\_ T-Shirt.

B: Das kostet \_\_\_\_ Euro.

## Exercise 3: Listen and Describe

Listen to a description and then describe it yourself:

Sample: "Das ist ein Wohnzimmer. Es gibt ein Sofa, einen Tisch und zwei Stühle. Das Zimmer ist groß und hell."

Your task: Describe the same scene in your own words.

## Exercise 4: Conversation Practice

Have a conversation with a partner or yourself:

- Greet each other
- Introduce yourselves
- Ask about languages and origins
- Say goodbye

## Exercise 5: Exam Simulation

Simulate an A1 speaking exam:

- Introduce yourself (1-2 minutes)
- Describe a picture (1-2 minutes)
- Role-play a scenario (2-3 minutes)
- Answer questions about personal information (1-2 minutes)

### Timing Guidelines:

- Allocate specific time for each part to manage pacing.
- Practice speaking within the time limits to build fluency.

### Evaluation Criteria:

- Pronunciation and intonation.
- Grammatical accuracy and vocabulary range.
- Fluency and coherence of speech.
- Ability to respond appropriately to prompts.

### Feedback Tips:

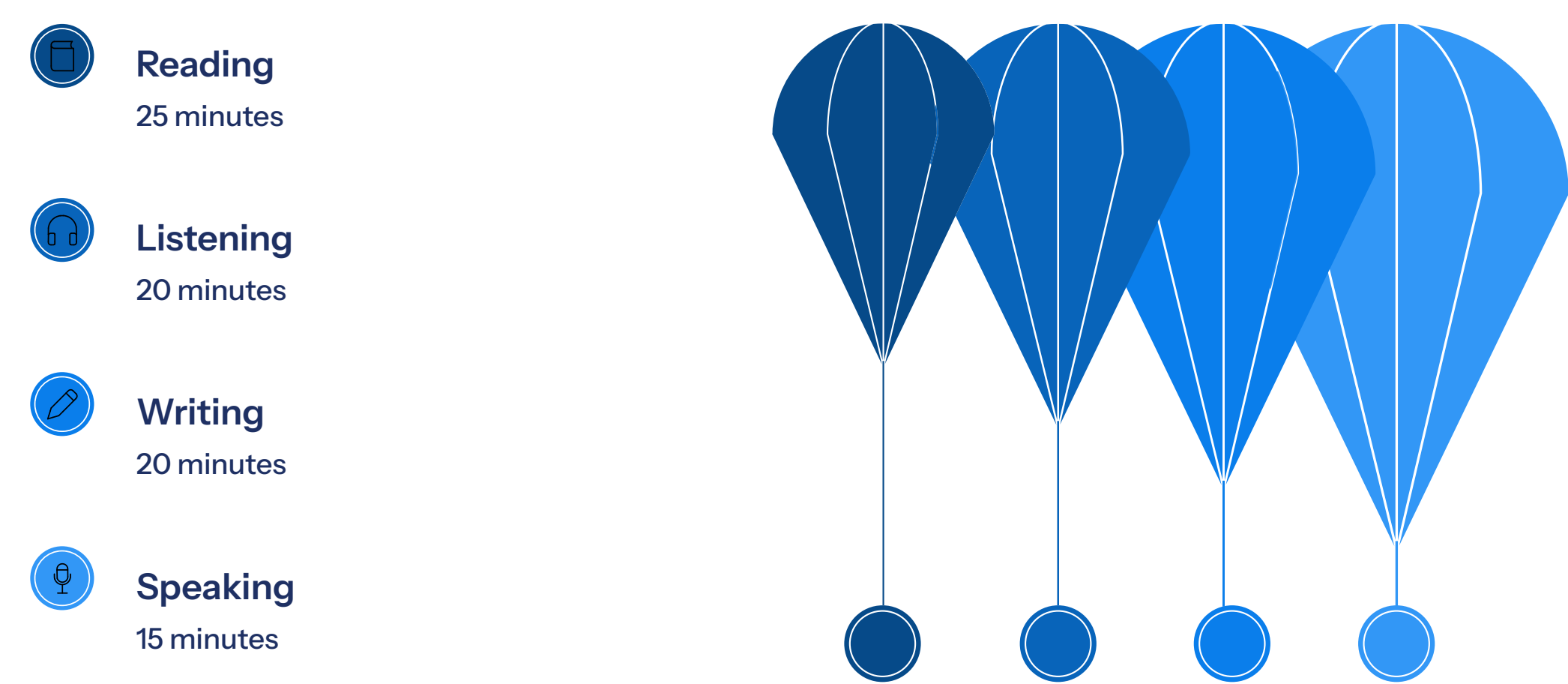
- Record yourself and identify areas for improvement.
- Ask a partner for specific feedback on content and delivery.
- Focus on one or two aspects to improve at a time.

# Exam Overview: Telc & Goethe A1

Complete exam structure and information:

## Exam Structure:

- Part 1: Lesen (Reading) – 25 minutes
- Part 2: Hören (Listening) – 20 minutes
- Part 3: Schreiben (Writing) – 20 minutes
- Part 4: Sprechen (Speaking) – 15 minutes
- Total time: 80 minutes (written) + 15 minutes (speaking)



This diagram illustrates the structure and allocated time for each section of the A1 exam.

## Telc Deutsch A1 Structure:

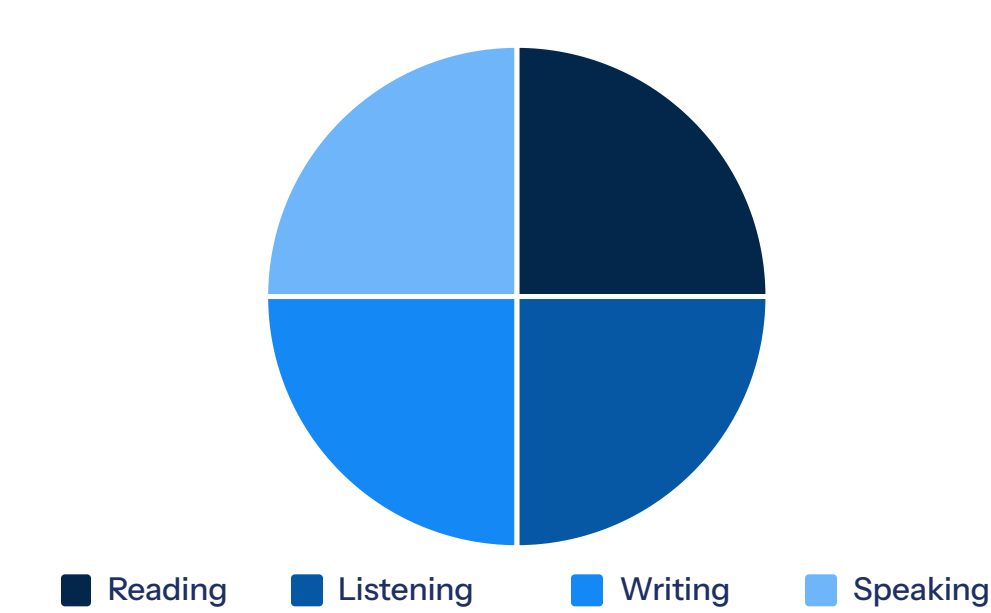
- Reading: 3 tasks, 15 items total
- Listening: 3 tasks, 12 items total
- Writing: 2 tasks
- Speaking: 3 tasks

## Goethe-Zertifikat A1 Structure:

- Reading: 3 tasks, 15 items total
- Listening: 3 tasks, 12 items total
- Writing: 2 tasks
- Speaking: 3 tasks

## Scoring System:

- Each correct answer = 1 point
- Total points: 100
- Pass requirement: 60 points (60%)
- Reading: 25 points
- Listening: 25 points
- Writing: 25 points
- Speaking: 25 points



The scoring system for both Telc and Goethe A1 exams allocates an equal number of points across all four language skills: Reading, Listening, Writing, and Speaking. Each section contributes 25 points to a total of 100 points, emphasizing balanced proficiency. A minimum of 60 points (60%) is required to pass the exam.

## Exam Day Tips:

- Arrive 15 minutes early
- Bring ID and exam confirmation
- Read instructions carefully
- Manage time wisely
- Don't leave questions blank
- Stay calm and confident

## Preparation Strategies:

- Practice all four skills regularly
- Take mock exams under timed conditions
- Review common vocabulary and grammar
- Practice pronunciation
- Get feedback from native speakers



# Part 1: Lesen (Reading) – Mock Exam

## TASK 1: Personal Information Forms (5 items)

Read the personal information forms and answer the questions.

**Form 1:**

Name: Priya Sharma  
Age: 22  
Origin: Indien  
Languages: Hindi, Englisch, Deutsch  
Profession: Studentin

**Question 1:** Wie alt ist Priya?

- a) 20   b) 22   c) 25

**Question 2:** Woher kommt Priya?

- a) Deutschland   b) Indien   c) England

**Question 3:** Welche Sprachen spricht Priya?

- a) Hindi und Englisch   b) Hindi, Englisch und Deutsch   c) Nur Deutsch

**Form 2:**

Name: Marco Rossi  
Age: 28  
Origin: Italien  
Profession: Ingenieur  
Family: Verheiratet, 1 Kind

**Question 4:** Ist Marco verheiratet?

- a) Ja   b) Nein   c) Nicht erwähnt

**Question 5:** Wie viele Kinder hat Marco?

- a) 0   b) 1   c) 2

## TASK 2: Short Notices/Signs (5 items)

Match the notices with the situations.

**Notices:**

- A) "Geschlossen von 13:00 bis 14:00 Uhr"
- B) "Willkommen! Öffnungszeiten: 9:00-18:00"
- C) "Bitte nicht stören - Unterricht läuft"
- D) "Fahrkarten: 5 Euro"
- E) "Reserviert für Familie Schmidt"

**Situations:**

- You want to buy a train ticket. Which notice do you look for?  
Answer: \_\_\_\_
- You want to enter a classroom. Which notice tells you not to enter?  
Answer: \_\_\_\_
- You want to eat at a restaurant. Which notice shows opening hours?  
Answer: \_\_\_\_
- You want to sit at a table in a restaurant. Which notice shows the table is taken?  
Answer: \_\_\_\_
- You want to visit a shop. Which notice shows it's closed for lunch?  
Answer: \_\_\_\_

## TASK 3: Short Texts – Yes/No/Not Mentioned (5 items)

Read the short emails and answer: Ja (Yes), Nein (No), or Nicht erwähnt (Not mentioned).

**Email 1:**

"Hallo Raj,  
ich bin Anna. Ich komme aus Berlin. Ich bin 23 Jahre alt und studiere Informatik. Ich spreche Deutsch, Englisch und ein bisschen Französisch.  
Meine Familie ist klein – ich habe nur einen Bruder. Er heißt Thomas und ist 20 Jahre alt.  
Viele Grüße,  
Anna"

**11.** Ist Anna 23 Jahre alt?

- a) Ja   b) Nein   c) Nicht erwähnt

**12.** Studiert Anna Mathematik?

- a) Ja   b) Nein   c) Nicht erwähnt

**13.** Hat Anna zwei Brüder?

- a) Ja   b) Nein   c) Nicht erwähnt

**14.** Spricht Anna Französisch?

- a) Ja   b) Nein   c) Nicht erwähnt

**15.** Ist Annas Bruder 25 Jahre alt?

- a) Ja   b) Nein   c) Nicht erwähnt

**Time:** 25 minutes

Include answer key at the end.

# Part 2: Hören (Listening) - Mock Exam

Complete listening section with 3 tasks:

## TASK 1: Listen to Announcements and Select Pictures (4 items)

Listen to the announcements and select the correct picture/situation.

"Guten Tag! Das ist die Bahnhofsinformation. Der Zug nach Berlin fährt  
15 Minuten."um 14:30 Uhr ab. Bitte beachten Sie: Der Zug hat Verspätung von

**Question 1:** What time does the train to Berlin depart?

a) 14:15 b) 14:30 c) 14:45

"Willkommen im Restaurant 'Zur Post'. Wir sind heute von 11:00 bis  
23:00 Uhr geöffnet. Unsere Spezialität ist Schnitzel. Guten Appetit!"

**Question 2:** What is the restaurant's specialty?

a) Pizza b) Schnitzel c) Salad

"Achtung! Das Geschäft ist heute geschlossen. Wir öffnen morgen um  
9:00 Uhr. Danke für Ihr Verständnis."

**Question 3:** When does the shop open tomorrow?

a) 8:00 b) 9:00 c) 10:00

"Hallo, hier ist die Schule. Der Unterricht beginnt um 8:00 Uhr. Bitte  
kommt pünktlich!"

**Question 4:** What time does class start?

a) 7:00 b) 8:00 c) 9:00

## TASK 2: Listen to Dialogues and Answer Multiple Choice (4 items)

Listen to the dialogues and select the correct answer.

A: "Guten Tag! Ich möchte ein Ticket nach München."  
B: "Einfach oder Hin- und Rückfahrt?"  
A: "Hin- und Rückfahrt, bitte. Wann fährt der nächste Zug?"  
B: "Der nächste Zug fährt um 15:00 Uhr."

**Question 5:** Where does the person want to go?

a) Berlin b) München c) Hamburg

A: "Hallo! Ich bin neu hier. Wo ist die Bibliothek?"  
B: "Die Bibliothek ist neben der Schule. Gehen Sie geradeaus und dann  
links."  
A: "Danke!"

**Question 6:** Where is the library?

a) Next to the school b) Next to the station c) Next to the shop

A: "Wie heißt du?"  
B: "Ich heiße Priya. Ich komme aus Indien."  
A: "Schön, dich kennenzulernen! Ich bin Anna aus Berlin."

**Question 7:** Where is Anna from?

a) Indien b) München c) Berlin

A: "Wie viel kostet das T-Shirt?"  
B: "Das T-Shirt kostet 25 Euro."  
A: "Das ist zu teuer. Haben Sie etwas Billigeres?"  
B: "Ja, wir haben ein T-Shirt für 15 Euro."

**Question 8:** How much does the cheaper T-shirt cost?

a) 10 Euro b) 15 Euro c) 20 Euro

## TASK 3: Listen to Phone Messages and Complete Information (4 items)

Listen to the phone messages and complete the information.

"Hallo, hier ist die Zahnarztpraxis Dr. Schmidt. Ihre Zahnbehandlung  
Danke!"ist am Montag um 10:00 Uhr. Bitte kommen Sie 10 Minuten früher.

**Question 9:** What day is the appointment?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 10:** What time is the appointment?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

"Guten Tag! Hier ist das Restaurant 'Zur Post'. Wir haben einen Tisch  
19:00 Uhr."für Sie reserviert. Der Tisch ist für 4 Personen. Bitte kommen Sie um

**Question 11:** How many people is the table for?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 12:** What time should they come?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: 20 minutes

Include answer key and listening transcripts.

# Part 3: Schreiben (Writing) – Mock Exam

Complete writing section with 2 tasks:

## TASK 1: Fill in Personal Information Form (10 points)

Complete the personal information form with your details.

### Anmeldungsformular (Registration Form)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Vorname: \_\_\_\_\_

Alter: \_\_\_\_\_

Herkunftsland: \_\_\_\_\_

Adresse: \_\_\_\_\_

Telefonnummer: \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Beruf/Studium: \_\_\_\_\_

Sprachen: \_\_\_\_\_

Familienstand: \_\_\_\_\_

### Example answers:

Name: Sharma

Vorname: Priya

Alter: 22

Herkunftsland: Indien

Adresse: Hauptstraße 15, 10115 Berlin

Telefonnummer: 030-12345678

E-Mail: priya.sharma@email.com

Beruf/Studium: Studentin (Informatik)

Sprachen: Hindi, Englisch, Deutsch

Familienstand: Ledig

## TASK 2: Write a Short Message/Email (15 points)

Write a short email (40–50 words) responding to an invitation.

### Situation:

Your friend Anna invites you to her birthday party on Saturday at 19:00 at her apartment. Write an email accepting the invitation and asking about what to bring.

### Example answer:

"Liebe Anna,  
vielen Dank für die Einladung! Ich komme gerne zu deiner Geburtstagsfeier am Samstag um 19:00 Uhr. Was soll ich mitbringen? Vielleicht Kuchen oder Getränke?  
Viele Grüße,  
Priya"

### English translation:

"Dear Anna,  
thank you very much for the invitation! I would love to come to your birthday party on Saturday at 19:00. What should I bring? Maybe cake or drinks?  
Best regards,  
Priya"

### Evaluation Criteria:

- Appropriate greeting and closing (2 points)
- Clear message content (5 points)
- Correct grammar and spelling (5 points)
- Appropriate length (40–50 words) (3 points)

### Alternative Situations:

- Decline an invitation to a dinner party and explain why
- Ask for information about a German language course
- Make an appointment with a doctor
- Request information about a job position

**Time:** 20 minutes

**Total points for Writing:** 25 points





# Part 4: Sprechen (Speaking) – Mock Exam

Complete speaking section with 3 tasks:

## TASK 1: Introduce Yourself (5 minutes, 8 points)

Introduce yourself. Include the following information:

- Your name
- Where you come from
- Your age
- Your family
- Your profession/studies
- Languages you speak

Example answer:

"Guten Tag! Mein Name ist Priya Sharma. Ich komme aus Indien, aber ich lebe jetzt in Berlin. Ich bin 22 Jahre alt. Meine Familie ist groß – ich habe einen Vater, eine Mutter und zwei Brüder. Ich bin Studentin und studiere Informatik. Ich spreche Hindi, Englisch und Deutsch. Schön, Sie kennenzulernen!"

English translation:

"Good day! My name is Priya Sharma. I come from India, but I live in Berlin now. I am 22 years old. My family is big – I have a father, a mother, and two brothers. I am a student and I study computer science. I speak Hindi, English, and German. Nice to meet you!"

### Evaluation Criteria:

- Pronunciation and intonation (2 points)
- Fluency and coherence (3 points)
- Vocabulary and grammar (3 points)

## TASK 2: Ask and Answer Questions About Daily Routine (5 minutes, 8 points)

Answer questions about your daily routine using the prompt cards.

### Sample Questions:

1. Wann stehst du auf? (What time do you wake up?)

Example: "Ich stehe um 7:00 Uhr auf."

2. Was isst du zum Frühstück? (What do you eat for breakfast?)

Example: "Ich esse Brot und Käse zum Frühstück."

3. Wie kommst du zur Schule/Universität? (How do you get to school/university?)

Example: "Ich fahre mit dem Bus zur Universität."

4. Was machst du nach der Schule? (What do you do after school?)

Example: "Nach der Schule gehe ich nach Hause und mache Hausaufgaben."

5. Wann gehst du ins Bett? (What time do you go to bed?)

Example: "Ich gehe um 23:00 Uhr ins Bett."

### Evaluation Criteria:

- Ability to understand questions (2 points)
- Appropriate and relevant responses (3 points)
- Correct use of present tense verbs (3 points)

## TASK 3: Role-Play Scenario (5 minutes, 9 points)

Perform a role-play in one of the following situations:

### Scenario A: Im Restaurant (At the Restaurant)

You are a customer. The examiner is the waiter.

- Greet the waiter
- Ask for a table for 2 people
- Ask what the restaurant recommends
- Order food and drinks
- Ask for the bill

Example dialogue:

Customer: "Guten Tag! Ich möchte einen Tisch für zwei Personen."  
Waiter: "Guten Tag! Bitte, folgen Sie mir."  
Customer: "Danke! Was empfehlen Sie?"  
Waiter: "Ich empfehle die Schnitzel."  
Customer: "Gut! Ich nehme die Schnitzel und ein Glas Wasser."  
Waiter: "Und für die andere Person?"  
Customer: "Sie möchte einen Salat und einen Kaffee."  
Waiter: "Sehr gut! Das macht 25 Euro."  
Customer: "Hier sind 30 Euro. Danke!"

### Scenario B: Am Bahnhof (At the Train Station)

You are a customer. The examiner is the ticket seller.

- Greet the ticket seller
- Ask for tickets to a city
- Ask about departure time
- Ask about the price
- Pay for the tickets

### Scenario C: Im Geschäft (At the Shop)

You are a customer. The examiner is the shopkeeper.

- Greet the shopkeeper
- Ask for a specific item
- Ask about color and size
- Ask about the price
- Decide whether to buy

### Evaluation Criteria:

- Pronunciation and intonation (2 points)
- Ability to initiate and maintain conversation (3 points)
- Appropriate use of polite phrases (2 points)
- Correct grammar and vocabulary (2 points)

**Time:** 15 minutes total

**Total points for Speaking:** 25 points



# Complete Answer Key & Scoring Guide

All answers and evaluation:

## READING SECTION ANSWER KEY (25 points total)

### TASK 1: Personal Information Forms

1. b) 22
2. b) Indien
3. b) Hindi, Englisch und Deutsch
4. a) Ja
5. b) 1

### TASK 2: Short Notices/Signs

6. D
7. C
8. B
9. E
10. A

### TASK 3: Short Texts – Yes/No/Not Mentioned

11. a) Ja
12. b) Nein
13. b) Nein
14. a) Ja
15. b) Nein

## LISTENING SECTION ANSWER KEY (25 points total)

### TASK 1: Announcements

1. c) 14:45 (14:30 + 15 minutes delay)
2. b) Schnitzel
3. b) 9:00
4. b) 8:00

### TASK 2: Dialogues

5. b) München
6. a) Next to the school
7. c) Berlin
8. b) 15 Euro

### TASK 3: Phone Messages

9. Montag (Monday)
10. 10:00 Uhr (10:00)
11. 4 (Personen)
12. 19:00 Uhr (7:00 PM)

## WRITING SECTION SCORING (25 points total)

### TASK 1: Personal Information Form (10 points)

Scoring:

- All fields completed correctly: 10 points
- 8-9 fields correct: 8 points
- 6-7 fields correct: 6 points
- 4-5 fields correct: 4 points
- Less than 4 fields correct: 0 points

### TASK 2: Short Email (15 points)

Scoring Rubric:

- Greeting and closing (2 points): Liebe/Lieber + name, Viele Grüße/Mit freundlichen Grüßen
- Message content (5 points): Clear acceptance/response, relevant information, appropriate tone
- Grammar and spelling (5 points): Correct verb conjugation, noun cases, spelling
- Length (3 points): 40-50 words

Sample answer with scoring:

"Liebe Anna, (greeting - 1 point)  
vielen Dank für die Einladung! Ich komme gerne zu deiner Geburtstagsfeier am Samstag um 19:00 Uhr. (content - 3 points) Was soll ich mitbringen? Vielleicht Kuchen oder Getränke? (content - 2 points)  
Viele Grüße, (closing - 1 point)  
Priya"

Grammar check: All verbs correct (komme, soll, mitbringen), correct cases (deiner, Kuchen, Getränke) - 5 points

Word count: 45 words - 3 points

Total: 15 points

## SPEAKING SECTION SCORING (25 points total)

### TASK 1: Self-Introduction (8 points)

Evaluation Criteria:

- Pronunciation and intonation (2 points):
  - 2 points: Clear, natural pronunciation with good intonation
  - 1 point: Generally understandable but some pronunciation issues
  - 0 points: Difficult to understand
- Fluency and coherence (3 points):
  - 3 points: Smooth, well-organized introduction with logical flow
  - 2 points: Generally fluent with minor hesitations
  - 1 point: Frequent pauses and hesitations
  - 0 points: Very choppy, difficult to follow
- Vocabulary and grammar (3 points):
  - 3 points: Appropriate vocabulary, correct grammar throughout
  - 2 points: Generally correct with minor errors
  - 1 point: Several grammatical errors but meaning is clear
  - 0 points: Many errors that impede understanding

### TASK 2: Daily Routine Questions (8 points)

Evaluation Criteria:

- Ability to understand questions (2 points):
  - 2 points: Understands all questions clearly
  - 1 point: Understands most questions with some clarification
  - 0 points: Difficulty understanding questions
- Appropriate and relevant responses (3 points):
  - 3 points: All responses are relevant and appropriate
  - 2 points: Most responses are relevant
  - 1 point: Some responses are off-topic
  - 0 points: Responses are not relevant
- Correct use of present tense verbs (3 points):
  - 3 points: All verbs correctly conjugated
  - 2 points: Most verbs correct with minor errors
  - 1 point: Several verb errors but meaning is clear
  - 0 points: Many verb errors

### TASK 3: Role-Play Scenario (9 points)

Evaluation Criteria:

- Pronunciation and intonation (2 points): Same as Task 1
- Ability to initiate and maintain conversation (3 points):
  - 3 points: Initiates conversation naturally, maintains flow
  - 2 points: Initiates conversation, some hesitations
  - 1 point: Minimal initiation, relies on examiner
  - 0 points: Cannot initiate or maintain conversation
- Appropriate use of polite phrases (2 points):
  - 2 points: Uses appropriate greetings, please, thank you
  - 1 point: Uses some polite phrases
  - 0 points: Lacks politeness
- Correct grammar and vocabulary (2 points):
  - 2 points: Appropriate vocabulary, correct grammar
  - 1 point: Generally correct with minor errors
  - 0 points: Many errors

## OVERALL SCORING & INTERPRETATION

Total Points: 100

Passing Score: 60 points (60%)

Score Interpretation:

- 90-100 points: Excellent (A1 mastery)
- 80-89 points: Very Good (Strong A1)
- 70-79 points: Good (Solid A1)
- 60-69 points: Satisfactory (Passing A1)
- Below 60 points: Not yet ready for A1 certification

Breakdown by skill:

- Reading: 25 points
- Listening: 25 points
- Writing: 25 points
- Speaking: 25 points

All four skills must be passed (minimum 15 points each) to receive A1 certification.

## NEXT STEPS AFTER A1 CERTIFICATION

Congratulations on passing A1! Here are your next steps:

- A1.2 Level (if available):
  - Deepen vocabulary in familiar topics
  - Practice more complex sentence structures
  - Improve fluency in conversations
- A2 Level:
  - Expand vocabulary to 1000-1500 words
  - Learn past tense (Präteritum, Perfekt)
  - Develop ability to describe experiences and plans
  - Practice writing longer texts
- Preparation for German Studies/Work:
  - Take specialized courses (business German, technical German)
  - Practice industry-specific vocabulary
  - Develop professional communication skills
- Immersion Opportunities:
  - Study abroad in Germany
  - Join German conversation groups
  - Watch German films and TV shows
  - Read German books and newspapers
- Certification Options:
  - Goethe-Zertifikat A2
  - Telc Deutsch A2
  - TestDaF (for university admission)
  - DSH (for German universities)

# Numbers 0-100

Mastering numbers is fundamental to communication. This chapter provides a comprehensive vocabulary for numbers from 0 to 100 in German, complete with pronunciation guides and explanations for forming compound numbers. Let's count!

## Numbers 0-10

|    |        |           |
|----|--------|-----------|
| 0  | null   | (nool)    |
| 1  | eins   | (eyns)    |
| 2  | zwei   | (tsvai)   |
| 3  | drei   | (drai)    |
| 4  | vier   | (feer)    |
| 5  | fünf   | (foonf)   |
| 6  | sechs  | (zeks)    |
| 7  | sieben | (zee-ben) |
| 8  | acht   | (akht)    |
| 9  | neun   | (noyn)    |
| 10 | zehn   | (tsehn)   |

## Numbers 11-20

|    |          |               |
|----|----------|---------------|
| 11 | elf      | (elf)         |
| 12 | zwölf    | (tsvolf)      |
| 13 | dreizehn | (drai-tsehn)  |
| 14 | vierzehn | (feer-tsehn)  |
| 15 | fünfzehn | (foonf-tsehn) |
| 16 | sechzehn | (zekh-tsehn)  |
| 17 | siebzehn | (zeep-tsehn)  |
| 18 | achtzehn | (akht-tsehn)  |
| 19 | neunzehn | (noyn-tsehn)  |
| 20 | zwanzig  | (tsvan-tsikh) |

## Tens (20-100)

|     |         |               |
|-----|---------|---------------|
| 20  | zwanzig | (tsvan-tsikh) |
| 30  | dreißig | (drai-sikh)   |
| 40  | vierzig | (feer-tsikh)  |
| 50  | fünfzig | (foonf-tsikh) |
| 60  | sechzig | (zekh-tsikh)  |
| 70  | siebzig | (zeep-tsikh)  |
| 80  | achtzig | (akht-tsikh)  |
| 90  | neunzig | (noyn-tsikh)  |
| 100 | hundert | (hoon-dert)   |

## Forming Compound Numbers

In German, compound numbers are formed by stating the ones digit first, then "und" (and), followed by the tens digit. For example:

- 21: **ein und zwanzig** (one and twenty)
- 35: **fünf und dreißig** (five and thirty)

This pattern continues up to 99.

**Example sentence:** Ich bin 21 Jahre alt (I am 21 years old).

This visual summarizes the German number system from 0 to 100, highlighting individual numbers, tens, and the unique structure of compound numbers for easy memorization and reference.



# Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers are used to express order or position. In German, they are formed by adding suffixes to cardinal numbers. Let's explore them from 1st to 100th.

## Ordinal Numbers 1st-10th

| English | German  | Pronunciation |
|---------|---------|---------------|
| 1st     | erste   | (ers-tuh)     |
| 2nd     | zweite  | (tsvai-tuh)   |
| 3rd     | dritte  | (drit-tuh)    |
| 4th     | vierte  | (feer-tuh)    |
| 5th     | fünfte  | (foonf-tuh)   |
| 6th     | sechste | (zeks-tuh)    |
| 7th     | siebte  | (zeep-tuh)    |
| 8th     | achte   | (akht-tuh)    |
| 9th     | neunte  | (noyn-tuh)    |
| 10th    | zehnte  | (tsehn-tuh)   |

## Ordinal Numbers 11th-20th

| English | German     | Pronunciation      |
|---------|------------|--------------------|
| 11th    | elfte      | (elf-tuh)          |
| 12th    | zwölfte    | (tsvolf-tuh)       |
| 13th    | dreizehnte | (drai-tsehn-tuh)   |
| 14th    | vierzehnte | (feer-tsehn-tuh)   |
| 15th    | fünfzehnte | (foonf-tsehn-tuh)  |
| 16th    | sechzehnte | (zekh-tsehn-tuh)   |
| 17th    | siebzehnte | (zeep-tsehn-tuh)   |
| 18th    | achtzehnte | (akht-tsehn-tuh)   |
| 19th    | neunzehnte | (noyn-tsehn-tuh)   |
| 20th    | zwanzigste | (tsvan-tsikh-stuh) |

## Tens (20th-100th)

| English | German     | Pronunciation      |
|---------|------------|--------------------|
| 20th    | zwanzigste | (tsvan-tsikh-stuh) |
| 30th    | dreißigste | (drai-sikh-stuh)   |
| 40th    | vierzigste | (feer-tsikh-stuh)  |
| 50th    | fünfzigste | (foonf-tsikh-stuh) |
| 60th    | sechzigste | (zekh-tsikh-stuh)  |
| 70th    | siebzigste | (zeep-tsikh-stuh)  |
| 80th    | achtzigste | (akht-tsikh-stuh)  |
| 90th    | neunzigste | (noyn-tsikh-stuh)  |
| 100th   | hundertste | (hoon-dert-stuh)   |

## Forming Ordinal Numbers

The general rule for forming ordinal numbers in German is to add -te to numbers from 1 to 19, and -ste to numbers from 20 onwards.

- For numbers 1-19, add -te (e.g., **vier** -> **vierte**)
- For numbers 20 and above, add -ste (e.g., **zwanzig** -> **zwanzigste**)

There are a few irregular forms:

- eins** (one) becomes **erste** (first)
- drei** (three) becomes **dritte** (third)
- sieben** (seven) often becomes **siebte** (seventh) instead of siebente

In sentences, ordinal numbers often behave like adjectives and their endings change depending on the gender, case, and number of the noun they modify.

## Example Sentences

- Das ist mein **erstes** Buch. (This is my first book).
- Ich bin in der **dritten** Klasse. (I am in the third grade).
- Heute ist der **fünfzehnte** Mai. (Today is the fifteenth of May.)
- Sie hat die **zweite** Prüfung bestanden. (She passed the second exam.)

This section provides a clear breakdown of German ordinal numbers, including their formation rules and common usage, enabling you to express order and sequence effectively.

# Telling Time: Uhrzeit

This complete guide for telling time in German will help you master essential daily communication.

## Basic time expressions

- Es ist ein Uhr (es ist ayn oor) - It is one o'clock
- Es ist zwei Uhr (es ist tsvai oor) - It is two o'clock
- Es ist Mittag (es ist mit-tahk) - It is noon
- Es ist Mitternacht (es ist mit-ter-nakht) - It is midnight

## Minutes

- Es ist 5 nach 2 (es ist foonf nakh tsvai) - It is 5 minutes past 2
- Es ist 10 nach 3 (es ist tsen nakh drai) - It is 10 minutes past 3
- Es ist Viertel nach 4 (es ist feer-tel nakh feer) - It is quarter past 4
- Es ist halb 5 (es ist hahlb foonf) - It is half past 4 (meaning 4:30)
- Es ist 20 vor 6 (es ist tsvan-tsikh for zeks) - It is 20 minutes to 6
- Es ist Viertel vor 7 (es ist feer-tel for zee-ben) - It is quarter to 7

Below you will find a visual guide along with further explanations and example sentences to help you practice.

The German way of telling time uses specific prepositions and structures:

- **nach**: Used for minutes past the hour. (e.g., Es ist 5 nach 2 means 5 minutes past 2).
- **vor**: Used for minutes to the hour. (e.g., Es ist 20 vor 6 means 20 minutes to 6).
- **halb**: This is often tricky; it refers to "half to" the upcoming hour. So, Es ist halb 5 means it is half to five, which is 4:30.
- **Viertel**: Means "quarter". Viertel nach (quarter past) and Viertel vor (quarter to) are commonly used.

## Example Sentences

- Um wie viel Uhr beginnt der Film? (At what time does the film begin?) - Er beginnt um **Viertel vor acht** (It begins at quarter to eight / 7:45).
- Wann triffst du deine Freunde? (When are you meeting your friends?) - Ich treffe sie um **halb drei** (I'm meeting them at half past two / 2:30).
- Es ist jetzt **zehn nach sieben** (It is now ten past seven / 7:10).
- Der Zug fährt um **zweiundzwanzig Uhr** ab (The train departs at 22:00 / 10 PM).



# Days, Months & Dates

This complete calendar vocabulary will help you master essential daily communication.

## Days of the week:

- Montag (Monday) - सोमवार
- Dienstag (Tuesday) - मंगलवार
- Mittwoch (Wednesday) - बुधवार
- Donnerstag (Thursday) - गुरुवार
- Freitag (Friday) - शुक्रवार
- Samstag (Saturday) - शनिवार
- Sonntag (Sunday) - रविवार

## Months:

- Januar (January) - जनवरी
- Februar (February) - फरवरी
- März (March) - मार्च
- April (April) - अप्रैल
- Mai (May) - मई
- Juni (June) - जून
- Juli (July) - जुलाई
- August (August) - अगस्त
- September (September) - सितंबर
- Oktober (October) - अक्टूबर
- November (November) - नवंबर
- Dezember (December) - दिसंबर

Example sentence: "Heute ist Montag, der 15. April" (Today is Monday, April 15th).

# Practice Exercises: Zahlen, Datum, Uhrzeit

Test your understanding of German numbers, dates, and telling time with these practice exercises. Try to complete them before checking the answer key!

## Exercises

### Exercise 1: Write out numbers in German

- 5 =
- 12 =
- 25 =
- 47 =
- 89 =

### Exercise 2: Write ordinal numbers

- 1st =
- 3rd =
- 5th =
- 10th =
- 21st =

### Exercise 3: Tell the time in German

- 2:00 =
- 3:15 =
- 4:30 =
- 5:45 =
- 7:20 =

### Exercise 4: Write dates in German

- Monday, April 15 =
- Friday, December 25 =
- Wednesday, June 3 =

## Answer Key

### Exercise 1: Write out numbers in German

- 5 = **fünf**
- 12 = **zwölf**
- 25 = **fünfundzwanzig**
- 47 = **siebenundvierzig**
- 89 = **neunundachtzig**

### Exercise 2: Write ordinal numbers

- 1st = **erste**
- 3rd = **dritte**
- 5th = **fünfte**
- 10th = **zehnte**
- 21st = **einundzwanzigste**

### Exercise 3: Tell the time in German

- 2:00 = **Es ist zwei Uhr**
- 3:15 = **Es ist Viertel nach drei**
- 4:30 = **Es ist halb fünf**
- 5:45 = **Es ist Viertel vor sechs**
- 7:20 = **Es ist zwanzig nach sieben**

### Exercise 4: Write dates in German

- Monday, April 15 = **Montag, der 15. April**
- Friday, December 25 = **Freitag, der 25. Dezember**
- Wednesday, June 3 = **Mittwoch, der 3. Juni**

# Rooms in the House

This chapter introduces essential vocabulary for rooms in a house, along with their English and Hindi translations, to help you describe your home in German.

|              |             |              |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Küche        | kitchen     | रसोई         |
| Schlafzimmer | bedroom     | सोने का कमरा |
| Wohnzimmer   | living room | बैठक         |
| Badezimmer   | bathroom    | बाथरूम       |
| Toilette     | toilet      | शौचालय       |
| Esszimmer    | dining room | खाने का कमरा |
| Flur         | hallway     | गलियारा      |
| Büro         | office      | कार्यालय     |
| Keller       | basement    | तहखाना       |
| Dachboden    | attic       | अटारी        |
| Balkon       | balcony     | बालकनी       |
| Terrasse     | terrace     | छत           |

## Example Sentences

- Das Wohnzimmer ist groß (The living room is big).
- Die Küche ist modern (The kitchen is modern).

Below is a colorful illustration showing the layout of rooms in a house, helping you visualize the vocabulary.

# Furniture Vocabulary

This section introduces common furniture items, along with their English and Hindi translations, to help you describe the objects in your home in German.

|             |                   |         |
|-------------|-------------------|---------|
| Bett        | bed               | बिस्तर  |
| Stuhl       | chair             | कुर्सी  |
| Tisch       | table             | मेज़    |
| Sofa        | sofa              | सोफा    |
| Schrank     | cupboard/wardrobe | अलमारी  |
| Regal       | shelf             | शेल्फ   |
| Lampe       | lamp              | लैम्प   |
| Fenster     | window            | खिड़की  |
| Tür         | door              | दरवाज़ा |
| Spiegel     | mirror            | दर्पण   |
| Bild        | picture           | तस्वीर  |
| Teppich     | carpet            | कालीन   |
| Vorhang     | curtain           | पर्दा   |
| Kühlschrank | refrigerator      | फ्रिज   |
| Herd        | stove             | चूल्हा  |

## Example Sentences

- Der Stuhl ist bequem (The chair is comfortable).
- Das Bett ist weich (The bed is soft).

Below is a visual showing furniture in different rooms to help you visualize the vocabulary.



# Prepositions of Place

Guide to location prepositions:

|          |             |            |
|----------|-------------|------------|
| in       | in          | में        |
| auf      | on          | पर         |
| unter    | under       | के नीचे    |
| neben    | next to     | के बगल में |
| vor      | in front of | के सामने   |
| hinter   | behind      | के पीछे    |
| über     | above       | के ऊपर     |
| zwischen | between     | के बीच में |
| an       | at/on       | पर         |

## Example Sentences

- Der Stuhl ist neben dem Tisch (The chair is next to the table)
- Die Lampe ist auf dem Tisch (The lamp is on the table)
- Das Bild ist an der Wand (The picture is on the wall)
- Der Teppich ist unter dem Sofa (The carpet is under the sofa)

Below is a visual showing objects in different positions to illustrate the prepositions.

## Dative Case Usage with Prepositions of Place

Many of these prepositions of place (an, auf, hinter, in, neben, über, unter, vor, zwischen) are "two-way prepositions." This means they can take either the dative or accusative case depending on whether motion or location is implied.

When these prepositions indicate a **static location** (where something is), they are followed by the **dative case**. For example:

- Ich bin **in dem** Haus. (I am in the house. – location, no movement)
- Die Katze sitzt **auf dem** Stuhl. (The cat is sitting on the chair. – location)

Conversely, when they indicate **motion towards a location** (where something is going), they are followed by the accusative case. (This will be covered in more detail in a later chapter on motion verbs.)

# Describing Your Home

Adjectives and phrases for describing homes:

## Adjectives:

|           |           |          |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| groß      | big       | बड़ा     |
| klein     | small     | छोटा     |
| modern    | modern    | आधुनिक   |
| alt       | old       | पुराना   |
| schön     | beautiful | सुंदर    |
| hell      | bright    | उज्ज्वल  |
| dunkel    | dark      | अंधेरा   |
| sauber    | clean     | साफ      |
| schmutzig | dirty     | गंदा     |
| gemütlich | cozy      | आरामदायक |

## Useful phrases:

- Mein Haus ist groß und modern (My house is big and modern)
- Die Wohnung ist klein aber gemütlich (The apartment is small but cozy)
- Das Wohnzimmer hat große Fenster (The living room has big windows)
- Die Küche ist hell und sauber (The kitchen is bright and clean)

Below is a visual showing different home styles and their characteristics.

# Mini Dialogue: Mein Zuhause

Follow Priya and Anna's conversation as Anna visits Priya's apartment, practicing vocabulary for rooms and furniture, and observing prepositions and adjectives in context.

|                                                                                              |                                                                                      |                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Priya: Willkommen in <b>meiner</b> Wohnung!<br>Das ist das Wohnzimmer.                       | Priya: Welcome to my apartment! This is the living room.                             | प्रिया: मेरे अपार्टमेंट में आपका स्वागत है! यह लिविंग रूम है।                  |
| Anna: Oh, wie schön! Das Wohnzimmer ist <b>groß</b> und <b>hell</b> .                        | Anna: Oh, how beautiful! The living room is big and bright.                          | अन्ना: ओह, कितना सुंदर! लिविंग रूम बड़ा और चमकदार है।                          |
| Priya: Ja, es ist sehr <b>gemütlich</b> . Das Sofa ist <b>neu</b> . Und das ist die Küche.   | Priya: Yes, it is very cozy. The sofa is new. And this is the kitchen.               | प्रिया: हाँ, यह बहुत आरामदायक है। सोफा नया है। और यह रसोई है।                  |
| Anna: Die Küche ist <b>modern</b> ! Wie viele Zimmer hat <b>deine</b> Wohnung?               | Anna: The kitchen is modern! How many rooms does your apartment have?                | अन्ना: रसोई आधुनिक है! आपके अपार्टमेंट में कितने कमरे हैं?                     |
| Priya: Meine Wohnung hat drei Zimmer - das Wohnzimmer, zwei Schlafzimmer und ein Badezimmer. | Priya: My apartment has three rooms - the living room, two bedrooms, and a bathroom. | प्रिया: मेरे अपार्टमेंट में तीन कमरे हैं - लिविंग रूम, दो बेडरूम और एक बाथरूम। |
| Anna: Das ist toll! Wo ist <b>dein</b> Schlafzimmer?                                         | Anna: That's great! Where is your bedroom?                                           | अन्ना: यह बहुत अच्छा है! आपका बेडरूम कहाँ है?                                  |
| Priya: <b>Mein</b> Schlafzimmer ist hier. Das Bett ist <b>neben dem</b> Fenster.             | Priya: My bedroom is here. The bed is next to the window.                            | प्रिया: मेरा बेडरूम यहाँ है। बिस्तर खिड़की के बगल में है।                      |
| Anna: Das Fenster ist <b>groß</b> ! Man kann die Stadt sehen.                                | Anna: The window is big! One can see the city.                                       | अन्ना: खिड़की बड़ी है! शहर को देखा जा सकता है।                                 |
| Priya: Ja, genau! Das ist <b>mein</b> Lieblingszimmer. Möchtest du einen Kaffee?             | Priya: Yes, exactly! That is my favorite room. Would you like a coffee?              | प्रिया: हाँ, बिल्कुल! यह मेरा पसंदीदा कमरा है। क्या आप कॉफ़ी पीना चाहेंगी?     |
| Anna: Ja, gerne! <b>Deine</b> Wohnung ist wirklich <b>schön</b> .                            | Anna: Yes, please! Your apartment is really beautiful.                               | अन्ना: हाँ, ज़रूर! आपका अपार्टमेंट वास्तव में सुंदर है।                        |

## Grammar Spotlight

This dialogue showcases several important German grammar structures:

- Possessive Pronouns:** Words like "**mein**" (my) and "**dein**" (your) change their endings based on the gender and case of the noun they modify. In "**meiner** Wohnung," "Wohnung" is feminine dative, hence "meiner." In "**deine** Wohnung," "Wohnung" is feminine nominative, so "deine."
- Adjectives:** Words like "**groß**" (big), "**hell**" (bright), "**gemütlich**" (cozy), "**neu**" (new), "**modern**" (modern), and "**schön**" (beautiful) are used to describe nouns.
- Prepositions of Place with Dative Case:** The phrase "**neben dem** Fenster" illustrates a preposition of place ("neben" - next to) followed by the dative case (neutral noun "Fenster" takes "dem"). This indicates a static location.

# Practice Exercises: Mein Zuhause

Test your knowledge of German vocabulary for rooms, furniture, prepositions, and adjectives related to describing a home.

## Exercise 1: Match rooms with their typical furniture

- Küche
  - Schlafzimmer
  - Wohnzimmer
  - Badezimmer
- Bett, Schrank
  - Sofa, Tisch
  - Spiegel, Toilette
  - Herd, Kühlschrank

### Answer Key - Exercise 1:

- Küche → Herd, Kühlschrank
- Schlafzimmer → Bett, Schrank
- Wohnzimmer → Sofa, Tisch
- Badezimmer → Spiegel, Toilette

## Exercise 2: Fill in the correct preposition (in, auf, neben, unter, vor)

1. Der Stuhl ist  dem Tisch.
2. Die Lampe ist  dem Tisch.
3. Das Bild ist  der Wand.
4. Der Teppich ist  dem Sofa.

### Answer Key - Exercise 2:

- 1. neben
- 2. auf
- 3. an
- 4. unter

## Exercise 3: Describe the room using adjectives

Choose the most appropriate adjective from the options provided:

1. Das Wohnzimmer ist  (groß/klein)
2. Die Küche ist  (modern/alt)
3. Das Schlafzimmer ist  (hell/dunkel)

### Answer Key - Exercise 3:

- Answers may vary, but common choices are:
- 1. groß
- 2. modern
- 3. hell

## Exercise 4: Complete sentences about your home

Complete the following sentences to describe your own home:

1. Mein Haus/Meine Wohnung ist
2. Das Wohnzimmer hat
3. Mein Schlafzimmer ist

### Answer Key - Exercise 4:

- Answers will vary based on individual descriptions.



# Food Vocabulary: Obst, Gemüse, Fleisch

Let's learn essential German vocabulary for food categories, along with their English and Hindi translations.

## Obst (Fruits):

|          |              |            |
|----------|--------------|------------|
| Apfel    | (apple)      | सेब        |
| Banane   | (banana)     | केला       |
| Orange   | (orange)     | संतरा      |
| Erdbeere | (strawberry) | स्ट्रॉबेरी |
| Traube   | (grape)      | अंगूर      |
| Kirsche  | (cherry)     | चेरी       |

## Gemüse (Vegetables):

|           |                 |         |
|-----------|-----------------|---------|
| Tomate    | (tomato)        | टमाटर   |
| Kartoffel | (potato)        | आलू     |
| Zwiebel   | (onion)         | प्याज़  |
| Karotte   | (carrot)        | गाजर    |
| Salat     | (lettuce/salad) | सलाद    |
| Brokkoli  | (broccoli)      | ब्रोकली |

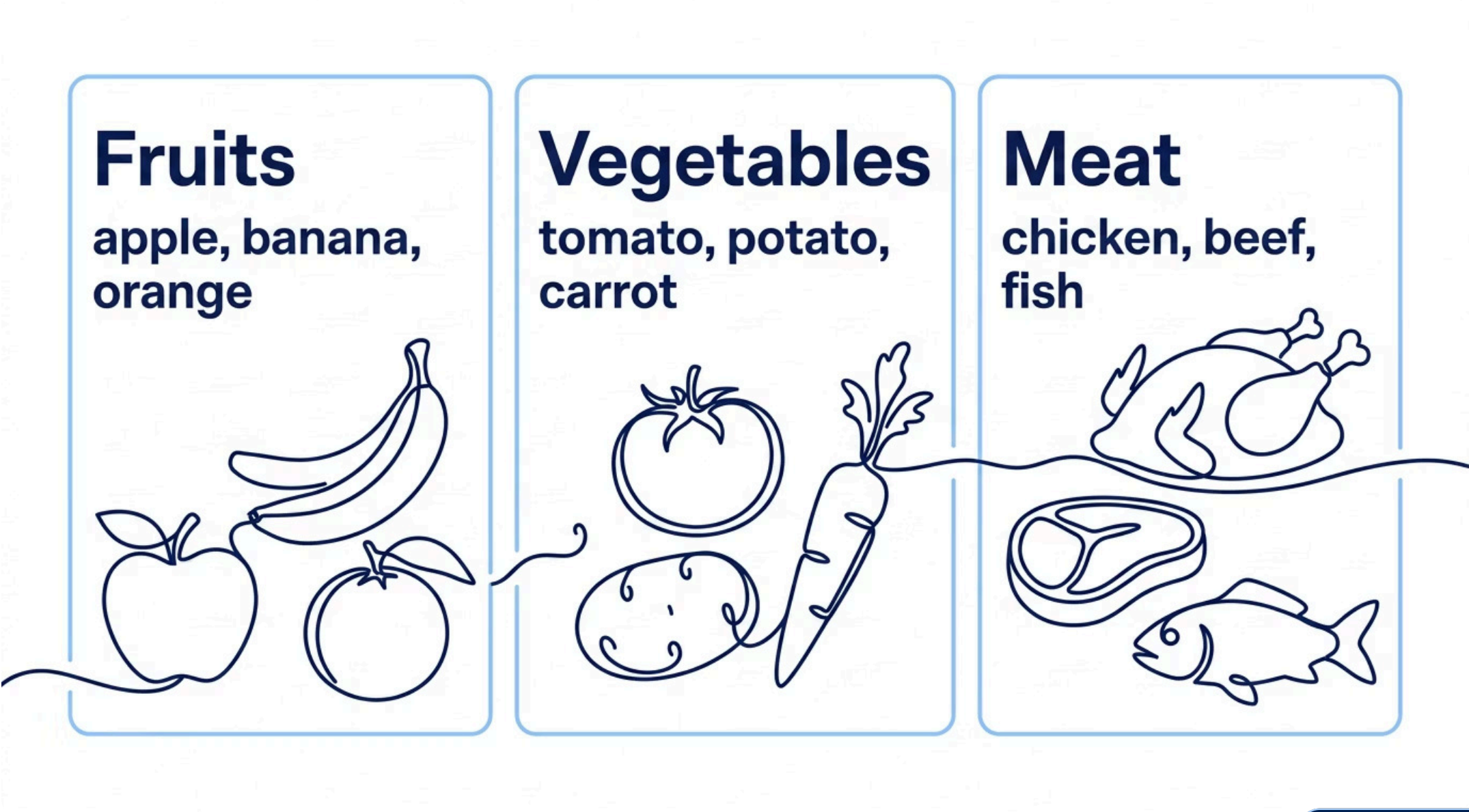
## Fleisch (Meat):

|         |           |              |
|---------|-----------|--------------|
| Huhn    | (chicken) | मुर्गा       |
| Rind    | (beef)    | गोमांस       |
| Schwein | (pork)    | सूअर का मांस |
| Fisch   | (fish)    | मछली         |

## Example sentences:

- Ich esse gern **Apfel** und **Banane** zum Frühstück. (I like to eat apple and banana for breakfast.)
- Wir brauchen **Tomaten** und **Zwiebeln** für den Salat. (We need tomatoes and onions for the salad.)
- Am Sonntag gibt es **Huhn** zum Abendessen. (On Sunday, there is chicken for dinner.)
- Isst du **Fisch** oder **Rind**? (Do you eat fish or beef?)

Below is a visual showing different food categories.



# Beverages & Restaurant Phrases

Let's learn essential German vocabulary for drinks and useful phrases for dining out.

## Getränke (Beverages):

|          |            |            |
|----------|------------|------------|
| Wasser   | (water)    | पानी       |
| Kaffee   | (coffee)   | कॉफ़ी      |
| Tee      | (tea)      | चाय        |
| Milch    | (milk)     | दूध        |
| Saft     | (juice)    | रस         |
| Bier     | (beer)     | बीयर       |
| Wein     | (wine)     | शराब       |
| Limonade | (lemonade) | नींबू पानी |

## Restaurant Phrases:

|                             |                           |                         |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Einen Tisch für zwei, bitte | (A table for two, please) | दो के लिए एक मेज, कृपया |
| Ich möchte...               | (I would like...)         | मुझे चाहिए...           |
| Die Speisekarte, bitte      | (The menu, please)        | मेनू, कृपया             |
| Ich bin Vegetarier          | (I am vegetarian)         | मैं शाकाहारी हूँ        |
| Ich bin allergisch gegen... | (I am allergic to...)     | मुझे ... से एलर्जी है   |
| Die Rechnung, bitte         | (The bill, please)        | बिल, कृपया              |
| Wie schmeckt das?           | (How does it taste?)      | इसका स्वाद कैसा है?     |
| Das schmeckt lecker!        | (That tastes delicious!)  | यह स्वादिष्ट है!        |

## Example sentences:

- Ich trinke gern **Kaffee** am Morgen. (I like to drink coffee in the morning.)
- Können wir bitte **einen Tisch für zwei** haben? (Can we please have a table for two?)
- Ich möchte ein **Bier**, bitte. (I would like a beer, please.)
- Die Rechnung, bitte.** (The bill, please.)

Below is a visual showing different beverages and restaurant settings.

# Mini Dialogue: Im Restaurant

Setting: Arjun and Priya at a German restaurant

|                                                              |                                                           |                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kellner: Guten Abend! Willkommen! Einen Tisch für zwei?      | Waiter: Good evening! Welcome! A table for two?           | वेटर: शुभ संध्या! स्वागत है! दो के लिए एक मेज?                 |
| Arjun: Ja, bitte. Einen Tisch für zwei.                      | Arjun: Yes, please. A table for two.                      | अर्जुन: हाँ, कृपया। दो के लिए एक मेज।                          |
| Kellner: Sehr gerne. Hier ist die Speisekarte.               | Waiter: Very gladly. Here is the menu.                    | वेटर: बहुत खुशी से। यह मेनू है।                                |
| Priya: Danke! Was empfehlen Sie?                             | Priya: Thanks! What do you recommend?                     | प्रिया: धन्यवाद! आप क्या सलाह देते हैं?                        |
| Kellner: Das Hähnchen mit Kartoffeln ist sehr lecker.        | Waiter: The chicken with potatoes is very delicious.      | वेटर: आलू के साथ चिकन बहुत स्वादिष्ट है।                       |
| Arjun: Ich bin Vegetarier. Was haben Sie für Vegetarier?     | Arjun: I am vegetarian. What do you have for vegetarians? | अर्जुन: मैं शाकाहारी हूँ। शाकाहारियों के लिए आपके पास क्या है? |
| Kellner: Wir haben einen Gemüsesalat und Gemüsesuppe.        | Waiter: We have a vegetable salad and vegetable soup.     | वेटर: हमारे पास एक सब्जी का सलाद और सब्जी का सूप है।           |
| Priya: Ich <b>möchte</b> das Hähnchen mit Kartoffeln, bitte. | Priya: I would like the chicken with potatoes, please.    | प्रिया: मुझे आलू के साथ चिकन चाहिए, कृपया।                     |
| Arjun: Ich <b>möchte</b> den Gemüsesalat, bitte.             | Arjun: I would like the vegetable salad, please.          | अर्जुन: मुझे सब्जी का सलाद चाहिए, कृपया।                       |
| Kellner: Und zu trinken?                                     | Waiter: And to drink?                                     | वेटर: और पीने के लिए?                                          |
| Priya: Ein Wasser und ein Bier, bitte.                       | Priya: A water and a beer, please.                        | प्रिया: एक पानी और एक बीयर, कृपया।                             |
| Arjun: Für mich einen Saft, bitte.                           | Arjun: For me a juice, please.                            | अर्जुन: मेरे लिए एक जूस, कृपया।                                |
| Kellner: Sehr gerne. Ich komme gleich zurück.                | Waiter: Very gladly. I'll be right back.                  | वेटर: बहुत खुशी से। मैं अभी वापस आता हूँ।                      |
| (Nach dem Essen)                                             | (After the meal)                                          | (खाने के बाद)                                                  |
| Priya: Das Hähnchen schmeckt sehr lecker!                    | Priya: The chicken tastes very delicious!                 | प्रिया: चिकन बहुत स्वादिष्ट है!                                |
| Arjun: Der Salat ist auch sehr gut!                          | Arjun: The salad is also very good!                       | अर्जुन: सलाद भी बहुत अच्छा है!                                 |
| Kellner: <b>Möchtet</b> ihr noch etwas?                      | Waiter: Would you like anything else?                     | वेटर: क्या आप कुछ और चाहेंगे?                                  |
| Priya: Nein, danke. Die Rechnung, bitte.                     | Priya: No, thank you. The bill, please.                   | प्रिया: नहीं, धन्यवाद। बिल, कृपया।                             |

In this dialogue, you can see the modal verb **"möchte"** (would like) used to express desires, particularly when ordering food and drinks.





# Practice Exercises: Essen und Trinken

Test your knowledge of German food, beverage, and restaurant vocabulary with these exercises.

## Exercise 1: Categorize foods

Categorize the following German food items into the correct categories: Obst (Fruits), Gemüse (Vegetables), or Fleisch (Meat).

- Apfel
- Banane
- Orange
- Tomate
- Kartoffel
- Karotte
- Huhn
- Rind
- Fisch

Your categories:

- \_\_\_\_ → Obst
- \_\_\_\_ → Gemüse
- \_\_\_\_ → Fleisch

## Exercise 2: Match beverages with descriptions

Match each German beverage with its appropriate description.

- Kaffee
- Wasser
- Saft
- Bier
- heiß und bitter
- kalt und erfrischend
- süß und frisch
- kalt und bitter

## Exercise 3: Complete restaurant phrases

Fill in the blank to complete these common German restaurant phrases.

- Einen \_\_\_\_ für zwei, bitte (Tisch)
- Die \_\_\_\_, bitte (Speisekarte)
- Ich \_\_\_\_ Vegetarier (bin)
- Die \_\_\_\_, bitte (Rechnung)

## Exercise 4: Order food using "Ich möchte..."

Complete the sentences to order different items using "Ich möchte..."

- Ich möchte \_\_\_\_ (Hähnchen/Salat/Fisch)
- Ich möchte \_\_\_\_ zu trinken (Wasser/Kaffee/Saft)

# Answer Key



### Exercise 1: Categorize foods

- Apfel, Banane, Orange → Obst
- Tomate, Kartoffel, Karotte → Gemüse
- Huhn, Rind, Fisch → Fleisch

### Exercise 2: Match beverages with descriptions

- Kaffee → heiß und bitter
- Wasser → kalt und erfrischend
- Saft → süß und frisch
- Bier → kalt und bitter

### Exercise 3: Complete restaurant phrases

- Einen **Tisch** für zwei, bitte
- Die **Speisekarte**, bitte
- Ich **bin** Vegetarier
- Die **Rechnung**, bitte

### Exercise 4: Order food using "Ich möchte..."

- Ich möchte **Hähnchen** (or **Salat** or **Fisch**)
- Ich möchte **Wasser** (or **Kaffee** or **Saft**) zu trinken

# Shopping Vocabulary: Kleidung & Farben

Kleidung (Clothing):

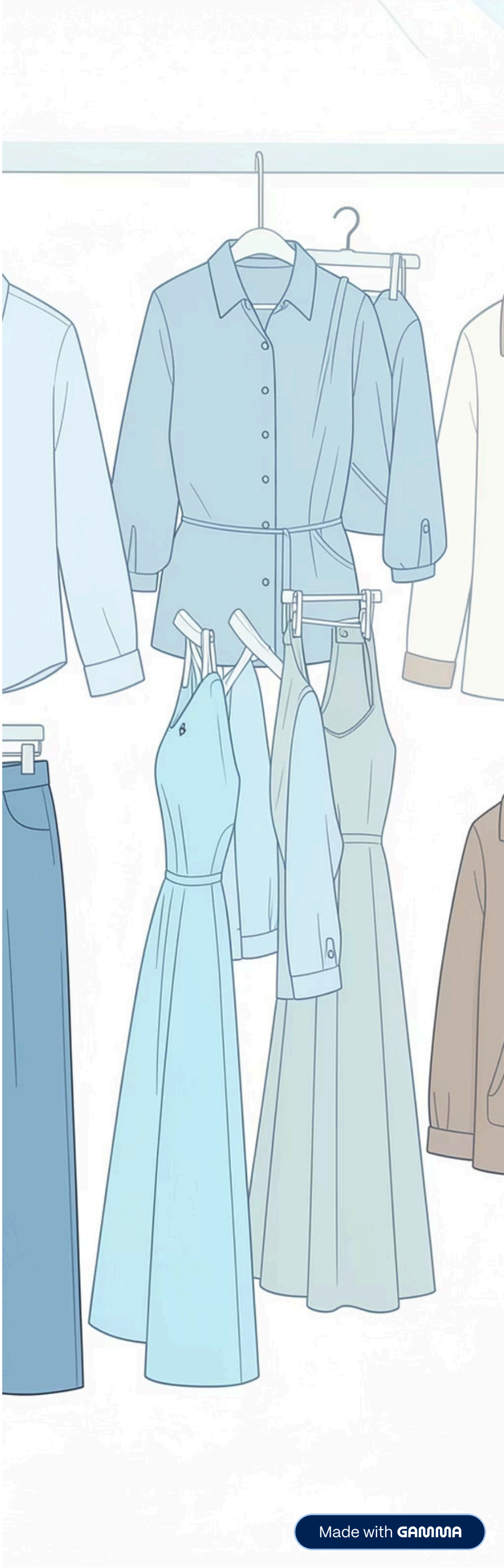
|           |           |         |
|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Hemd      | (shirt)   | कमीज़   |
| T-Shirt   | (t-shirt) | टी-शर्ट |
| Hose      | (pants)   | पैंट    |
| Rock      | (skirt)   | स्कर्ट  |
| Kleid     | (dress)   | ड्रेस   |
| Jacke     | (jacket)  | जैकेट   |
| Schuh     | (shoe)    | जूता    |
| Socke     | (sock)    | मोज़ा   |
| Hut       | (hat)     | टोपी    |
| Handschuh | (glove)   | दस्ताना |

Farben (Colors):

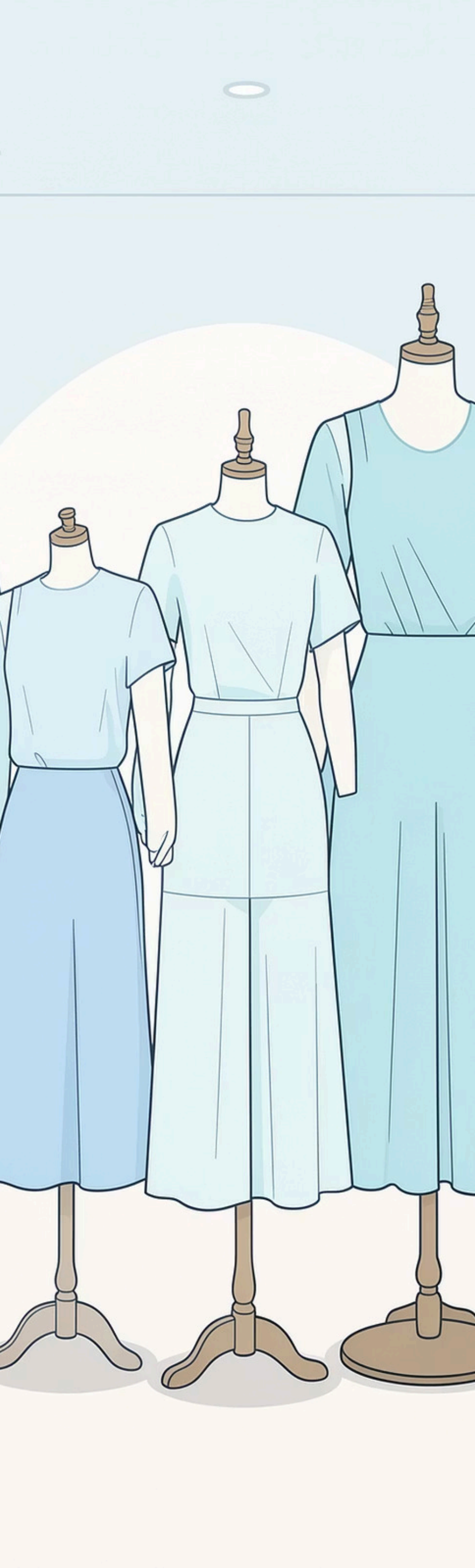
|         |          |        |
|---------|----------|--------|
| Rot     | (red)    | लाल    |
| Blau    | (blue)   | नीला   |
| Grün    | (green)  | हरा    |
| Gelb    | (yellow) | पीला   |
| Schwarz | (black)  | काला   |
| Weiß    | (white)  | सफ़ेद  |
| Grau    | (gray)   | ग्रे   |
| Orange  | (orange) | नारंगी |
| Rosa    | (pink)   | गुलाबी |
| Braun   | (brown)  | भूरा   |

## Example sentences:

- Das Hemd ist blau (The shirt is blue)
- Ich möchte schwarze Schuhe (I want black shoes)







# Shopping Phrases & Sizes

## Shopping Phrases:

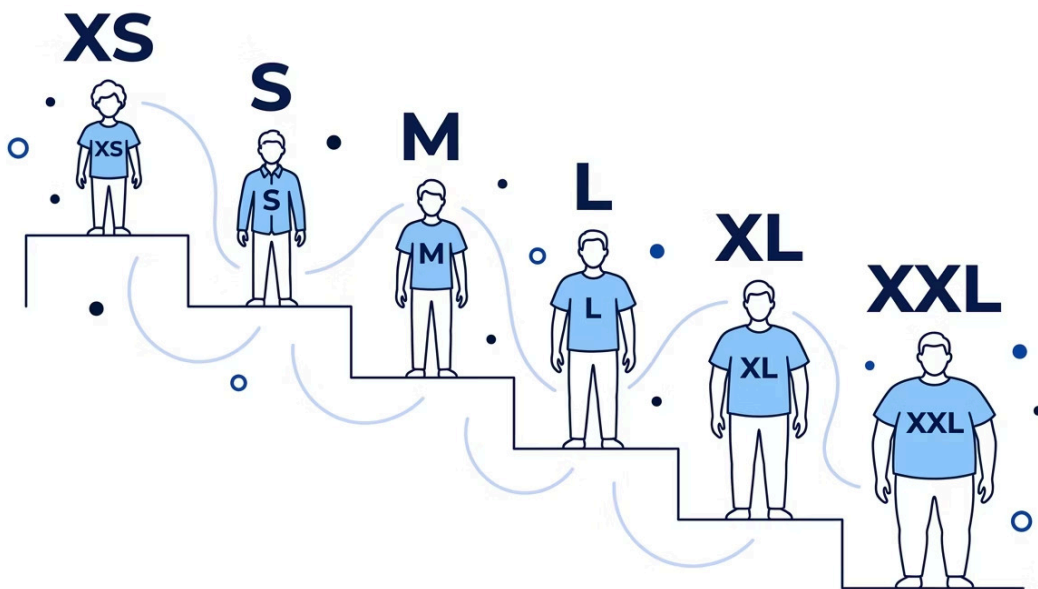
|                              |                             |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Wie viel kostet das?         | (How much does it cost?)    | यह कितना खर्च करता है?       |
| Das ist zu teuer             | (That is too expensive)     | यह बहुत महंगा है             |
| Das ist zu groß/klein        | (That is too big/small)     | यह बहुत बड़ा/छोटा है         |
| Haben Sie eine andere Größe? | (Do you have another size?) | क्या आपके पास दूसरा आकार है? |
| Ich möchte das anprobieren   | (I want to try it on)       | मैं इसे आजमाना चाहता हूँ     |
| Das passt mir                | (That fits me)              | यह मुझे फिट करता है          |
| Das passt mir nicht          | (That doesn't fit me)       | यह मुझे फिट नहीं करता है     |

## Größen (Sizes):

|     |                      |                     |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------|
| XS  | (extra small)        | अतिरिक्त छोटा       |
| S   | (small)              | छोटा                |
| M   | (medium)             | मध्यम               |
| L   | (large)              | बड़ा                |
| XL  | (extra large)        | अतिरिक्त बड़ा       |
| XXL | (double extra large) | दोहरा अतिरिक्त बड़ा |

## Example sentences:

- Das Hemd ist **zu groß** (The shirt is too big)
- Ich möchte **eine andere Größe** (I want another size)





# Mini Dialogue & Exercises: Im Geschäft

Dialogue:

|                                                         |                                                             |                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Verkäufer: Guten Tag! Kann ich dir helfen?              | Salesperson: Good day! Can I help you?                      | विक्रेता: शुभ दिन! क्या मैं आपकी मदद कर सकता हूँ?       |
| Priya: Ja, ich suche ein blaues Hemd.                   | Priya: Yes, I am looking for a blue shirt.                  | प्रिया: हाँ, मुझे एक नीली कमीज़ चाहिए।                  |
| Verkäufer: Sehr gerne! Welche Größe brauchst du?        | Salesperson: Gladly! What size do you need?                 | विक्रेता: बहुत खुशी से! आपको कौन सा आकार चाहिए?         |
| Priya: Größe M, bitte.                                  | Priya: Size M, please.                                      | प्रिया: आकार एम, कृपया।                                 |
| Verkäufer: Hier ist ein schönes blaues Hemd in Größe M. | Salesperson: Here is a nice blue shirt in size M.           | विक्रेता: यहाँ आकार एम में एक सुंदर नीली कमीज़ है।      |
| Priya: Wie viel kostet das?                             | Priya: How much does it cost?                               | प्रिया: इसकी कीमत कितनी है?                             |
| Verkäufer: Das kostet 35 Euro.                          | Salesperson: That costs 35 Euros.                           | विक्रेता: इसकी कीमत 35 यूरो है।                         |
| Priya: Das ist zu teuer. Haben Sie etwas Billigeres?    | Priya: That is too expensive. Do you have anything cheaper? | प्रिया: यह बहुत महंगा है। क्या आपके पास कुछ सस्ता है?   |
| Verkäufer: Ja, wir haben ein anderes Hemd für 25 Euro.  | Salesperson: Yes, we have another shirt for 25 Euros.       | विक्रेता: हाँ, हमारे पास 25 यूरो का एक और कमीज़ है।     |
| Priya: Das ist besser! Kann ich das anprobieren?        | Priya: That's better! Can I try it on?                      | प्रिया: यह बेहतर है! क्या मैं इसे पहनकर देख सकता हूँ?   |
| Verkäufer: Natürlich! Die Umkleidekabine ist dort.      | Salesperson: Of course! The changing room is over there.    | विक्रेता: बिल्कुल! चेंजिंग रूम उधर है।                  |
| (Nach dem Anprobieren)                                  | (After trying it on)                                        | (पहनकर देखने के बाद)                                    |
| Priya: Das passt mir perfekt! Ich nehme es.             | Priya: It fits me perfectly! I'll take it.                  | प्रिया: यह मुझे बिल्कुल फिट बैठता है! मैं इसे लेता हूँ। |

## Exercises:

- Fill in shopping phrases
- Match clothing with colors
- Complete size conversations
- Write your own shopping dialogue

## Answer Key

- i*1. Fill in shopping phrases
- Priya: Ja, ich suche ein **blaues Hemd**.
  - Verkäufer: **Welche Größe** brauchst du?
  - Priya: **Wie viel kostet das?**
  - Priya: Das ist **zu teuer**.
  - Priya: Kann ich das **anprobieren**?
  - Priya: Das **passt mir perfekt**!

### 2. Match clothing with colors

- blaues Hemd (blue shirt)
- schwarze Hose (black pants)
- rotes Kleid (red dress)

### 3. Complete size conversations

- Verkäufer: Welche Größe brauchst du?
- Priya: Größe **M**, bitte.
- Priya: Haben Sie eine **andere Größe**?
- Priya: Das passt mir **nicht**.

### 4. Write your own shopping dialogue

(User-generated content, no specific answer)



# Transport Vocabulary: Verkehrsmittel

## Verkehrsmittel (Transport):

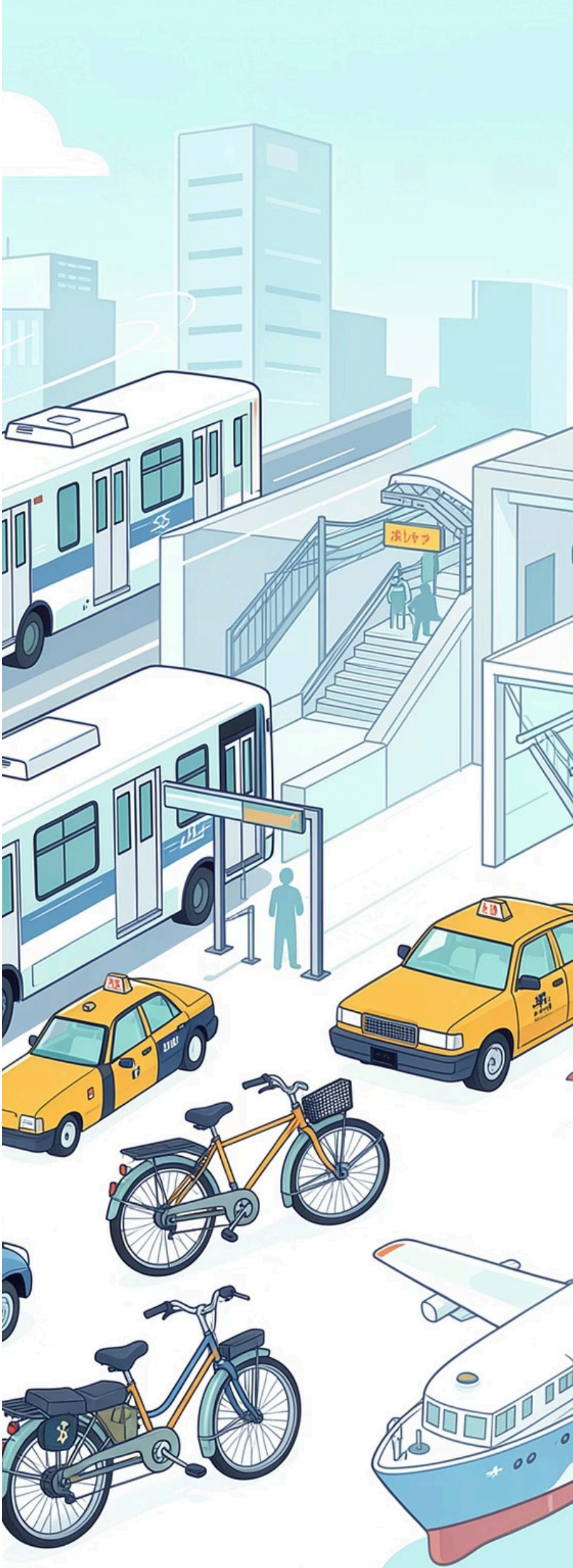
|            |                  |               |
|------------|------------------|---------------|
| Bus        | (bus)            | बस            |
| Zug        | (train)          | ट्रेन         |
| U-Bahn     | (subway)         | मेट्रो        |
| S-Bahn     | (commuter train) | कम्यूटर ट्रेन |
| Taxi       | (taxi)           | टैक्सी        |
| Auto/Wagen | (car)            | कार           |
| Fahrrad    | (bicycle)        | साइकिल        |
| Motorrad   | (motorcycle)     | मोटरसाइकिल    |
| Flugzeug   | (airplane)       | हवाई जहाज़    |
| Schiff     | (ship)           | जहाज़         |

## Directions & Phrases:

|                             |                                      |                             |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Wo ist die Bushaltestelle?  | (Where is the bus stop?)             | बस स्टॉप कहाँ है?           |
| Wie komme ich zum Bahnhof?  | (How do I get to the train station?) | मैं ट्रेन स्टेशन कैसे जाऊँ? |
| Eine Fahrkarte, bitte       | (A ticket, please)                   | एक टिकट, कृपया              |
| Wann fährt der nächste Zug? | (When does the next train leave?)    | अगली ट्रेन कब जाती है?      |
| Wie lange dauert die Fahrt? | (How long is the journey?)           | यात्रा कितनी देर लगती है?   |

## Example sentences:

- Ich fahre mit dem **Bus** (I travel by bus)
- **Wo ist der Bahnhof?** (Where is the train station?)





# Mini Dialogue & Exercises: Verkehrsmittel

Dialogue at train station:

|                                                         |                                                    |                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Arjun: Entschuldigung, wo ist der Bahnhof?              | Arjun: Excuse me, where is the train station?      | अर्जुन: क्षमा करें, रेलवे स्टेशन कहाँ है?          |
| Frau: Der Bahnhof ist dort, geradeaus.                  | Woman: The train station is there, straight ahead. | महिला: रेलवे स्टेशन वहाँ है, सीधा।                 |
| Arjun: Danke! Ich möchte eine Fahrkarte nach Berlin.    | Arjun: Thank you! I would like a ticket to Berlin. | अर्जुन: धन्यवाद! मुझे बर्लिन के लिए एक टिकट चाहिए। |
| Verkäufer: Sehr gerne! Einfach oder Hin- und Rückfahrt? | Seller: Gladly! Single or return ticket?           | विक्रेता: बहुत खुशी से! एकतरफा या वापसी टिकट?      |
| Arjun: Einfach, bitte. Wie viel kostet das?             | Arjun: Single, please. How much does it cost?      | अर्जुन: एकतरफा, कृपया। इसकी कीमत कितनी है?         |
| Verkäufer: Das kostet 45 Euro.                          | Seller: That costs 45 Euros.                       | विक्रेता: इसकी कीमत 45 यूरो है।                    |
| Arjun: Wann fährt der nächste Zug?                      | Arjun: When does the next train leave?             | अर्जुन: अगली ट्रेन कब जाती है?                     |
| Verkäufer: Der nächste Zug fährt um 14:30 Uhr.          | Seller: The next train leaves at 2:30 PM.          | विक्रेता: अगली ट्रेन दोपहर 2:30 बजे जाती है।       |
| Arjun: Wie lange dauert die Fahrt?                      | Arjun: How long is the journey?                    | अर्जुन: यात्रा कितनी देर लगती है?                  |
| Verkäufer: Die Fahrt dauert zwei Stunden.               | Seller: The journey lasts two hours.               | विक्रेता: यात्रा दो घंटे लगती है।                  |
| Arjun: Danke! Auf Wiedersehen!                          | Arjun: Thank you! Goodbye!                         | अर्जुन: धन्यवाद! अलविदा!                           |

## Exercises:

- Match transport with descriptions
- Complete direction phrases
- Fill in ticket conversation
- Write directions to a place

## Answer Key

### 1. Match transport with descriptions

- Zug: fährt auf Gleisen (Train: travels on tracks)
- Bus: fährt auf Straßen (Bus: travels on roads)
- Fahrrad: braucht keine Fahrkarte (Bicycle: needs no ticket)

### 2. Complete direction phrases

- Wo ist die **Bushaltestelle**? (Where is the bus stop?)
- Der Bahnhof ist **geradeaus**. (The train station is straight ahead.)
- Wie komme ich zum **Flughafen**? (How do I get to the airport?)

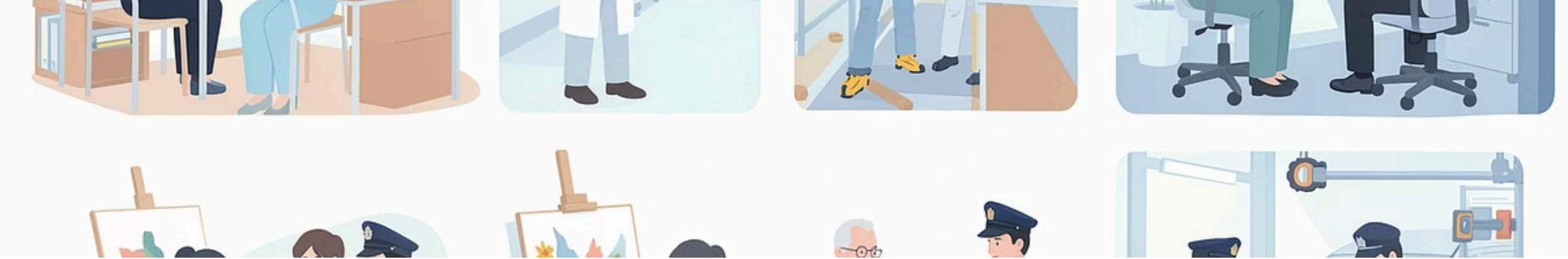
### 3. Fill in ticket conversation

- Arjun: Ich möchte eine **Fahrkarte** nach Berlin.
- Verkäufer: Einfach oder **Hin- und Rückfahrt**?
- Arjun: Die Fahrt dauert **zwei** Stunden.

### 4. Write directions to a place

(User-generated content, no specific answer)





CHAPTER 10

# Professions & Career Vocabulary: Berufe

## Berufe (Professions):

|                                 |                     |                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Lehrer/Lehrerin                 | (teacher)           | शिक्षक/शिक्षिका |
| Arzt/Ärztin                     | (doctor)            | डॉक्टर/डॉक्टरनी |
| Krankenschwester                | (nurse)             | नर्स            |
| Ingenieur/Ingenieurin           | (engineer)          | इंजीनियर        |
| Programmierer/Programmiererin   | (programmer)        | प्रोग्रामर      |
| Geschäftsmann/Geschäftsfrau     | (businessman/woman) | व्यापारी        |
| Künstler/Künstlerin             | (artist)            | कलाकार          |
| Schriftsteller/Schriftstellerin | (writer)            | लेखक/लेखिका     |
| Polizist/Polizistin             | (police officer)    | पुलिस अधिकारी   |
| Mechaniker/Mechanikerin         | (mechanic)          | मैकेनिक         |

## Career Phrases:

|                          |                              |                                 |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ich möchte Lehrer werden | (I want to become a teacher) | मैं शिक्षक बनना चाहता हूँ       |
| Mein Traum ist...        | (My dream is...)             | मेरा सपना है...                 |
| Ich arbeite als...       | (I work as...)               | मैं ... के रूप में काम करता हूँ |
| Ich studiere...          | (I study...)                 | मैं ... का अध्ययन करता हूँ      |
| Das ist mein Beruf       | (That is my profession)      | यह मेरा पेशा है                 |

## Example sentences:

- Ich möchte Lehrer werden.
- Mein Traum ist es, Arzt zu werden.
- Sie arbeitet als Krankenschwester.
- Er studiert Ingenieurwesen.
- Das ist mein Beruf: Ich bin Künstler.

# Modal Verbs: möchte, wollen, können, müssen

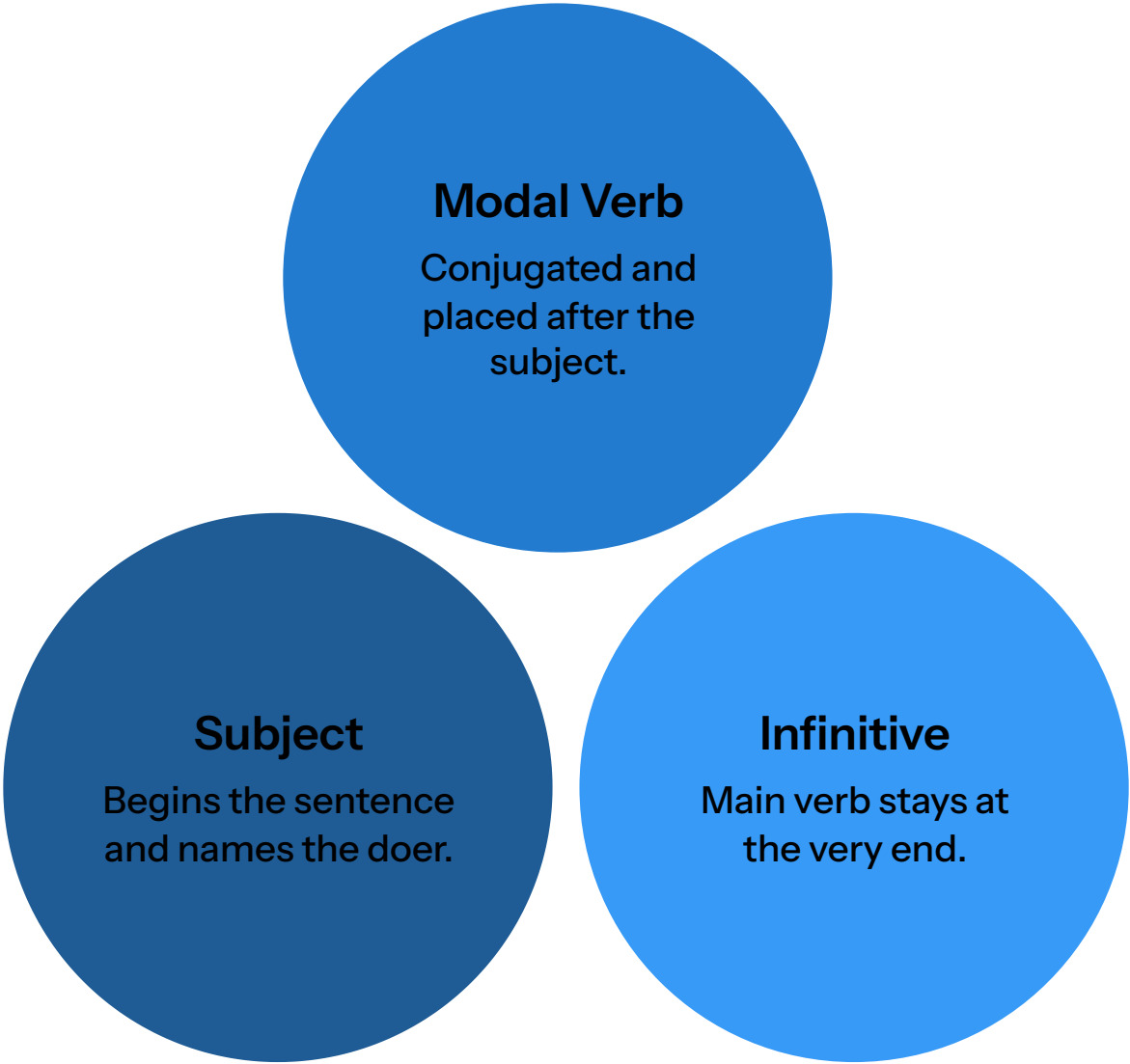
Essential modal verbs for expressing desires and abilities:

|        |                     |               |
|--------|---------------------|---------------|
| möchte | (would like)        | चाहता हूँ     |
| wollen | (want)              | चाहना         |
| können | (can/be able to)    | सकना          |
| müssen | (must/have to)      | करना पड़ता है |
| sollen | (should)            | चाहिए         |
| dürfen | (may/be allowed to) | अनुमति है     |

Include example sentences showing how modal verbs are used with infinitives.

|                            |                                   |                            |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ich möchte Arzt werden     | (I would like to become a doctor) | मैं डॉक्टर बनना चाहता हूँ  |
| Du willst Ingenieur werden | (You want to become an engineer)  | आप इंजीनियर बनना चाहते हैं |
| Er kann Deutsch sprechen   | (He can speak German)             | वह जर्मन बोल सकता है       |
| Sie muss studieren         | (She has to study)                | उसे पढ़ाई करनी पड़ती है    |
| Wir sollen pünktlich sein  | (We should be on time)            | हमें समय पर होना चाहिए     |
| Ihr dürft hier spielen     | (You may play here)               | आप यहां खेल सकते हैं       |

## Conjugation Patterns



Modal verbs are always conjugated in the second position of a main clause, and the main verb (infinitive) goes to the end of the sentence.



# Mini Dialogue & Exercises: Berufe und Träume

## Dialogue about career goals:

|                                                              |                                                                  |                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lehrer: Hallo Arjun! Was möchtest du werden?                 | Teacher: Hello Arjun! What would you like to be?                 | शिक्षक: नमस्ते अर्जुन! आप क्या बनना चाहते हैं?                   |
| Arjun: Ich möchte Ingenieur werden. Das ist mein Traum!      | Arjun: I would like to become an engineer. That is my dream!     | अर्जुन: मैं इंजीनियर बनना चाहता हूँ। यह मेरा सपना है!            |
| Lehrer: Das ist toll! Warum möchtest du Ingenieur werden?    | Teacher: That's great! Why would you like to become an engineer? | शिक्षक: यह बहुत अच्छा है! आप इंजीनियर क्यों बनना चाहते हैं?      |
| Arjun: Ich kann gut Mathematik und ich möchte Brücken bauen. | Arjun: I am good at mathematics and I want to build bridges.     | अर्जुन: मैं गणित में अच्छा हूँ और मैं पुल बनाना चाहता हूँ।       |
| Lehrer: Sehr gut! Du musst viel studieren.                   | Teacher: Very good! You must study a lot.                        | शिक्षक: बहुत अच्छे! आपको बहुत पढ़ाई करनी होगी।                   |
| Arjun: Ja, ich weiß. Ich muss hart arbeiten.                 | Arjun: Yes, I know. I have to work hard.                         | अर्जुन: हाँ, मुझे पता है। मुझे कड़ी मेहनत करनी होगी।             |
| Lehrer: Und Priya? Was möchtest du werden?                   | Teacher: And Priya? What would you like to be?                   | शिक्षक: और प्रिया? आप क्या बनना चाहती हैं?                       |
| Priya: Ich möchte Ärztin werden. Ich kann Menschen helfen.   | Priya: I would like to become a doctor. I can help people.       | प्रिया: मैं डॉक्टर बनना चाहती हूँ। मैं लोगों की मदद कर सकती हूँ। |
| Lehrer: Das ist wunderbar! Du sollst viel lernen.            | Teacher: That's wonderful! You should learn a lot.               | शिक्षक: यह अद्भुत है! आपको बहुत कुछ सीखना चाहिए।                 |
| Priya: Ja, ich werde viel lernen!                            | Priya: Yes, I will learn a lot!                                  | प्रिया: हाँ, मैं बहुत कुछ सीखूँगी!                               |

## Exercises:

- Match professions with descriptions
- Complete modal verb sentences
- Fill in career conversation
- Write about your dream job

## Answer Key

-  1. Match professions with descriptions
- Ingenieur: baut Brücken (Engineer: builds bridges)
  - Arzt: kann Menschen helfen (Doctor: can help people)
  - Lehrer: unterrichtet Schüler (Teacher: teaches students)

2. Complete modal verb sentences
- Ich **möchte** Ingenieur werden.
  - Du **musst** viel studieren.
  - Sie **kann** Menschen helfen.
  - Wir **sollen** viel lernen.

3. Fill in career conversation
- Arjun: Was **möchtest** du werden?
  - Lehrer: Du **musst** viel studieren.
  - Priya: Ich **möchte** Ärztin werden.

4. Write about your dream job
- (User-generated content, no specific answer)



# Classroom Vocabulary & Phrases

## Klassenzimmer (Classroom):

|           |              |            |
|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Tafel     | (blackboard) | ब्लैकबोर्ड |
| Stuhl     | (chair)      | कुर्सी     |
| Tisch     | (desk)       | डेस्क      |
| Buch      | (book)       | किताब      |
| Stift     | (pen)        | कलम        |
| Bleistift | (pencil)     | पेंसिल     |
| Papier    | (paper)      | कागज़      |
| Rucksack  | (backpack)   | बैकपैक     |
| Fenster   | (window)     | खिड़की     |
| Tür       | (door)       | दरवाज़ा    |

## Classroom Phrases:

|                                 |                          |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ich verstehe nicht              | (I don't understand)     | मैं समझ नहीं सकता              |
| Wiederholen Sie bitte           | (Please repeat)          | कृपया दोहराएँ                  |
| Können Sie langsamer sprechen?  | (Can you speak slower?)  | क्या आप धीरे बोल सकते हैं?     |
| Wie schreibt man das?           | (How do you spell that?) | इसे कैसे लिखते हैं?            |
| Entschuldigung, ich bin zu spät | (Sorry, I'm late)        | क्षमा करें, मैं देर से आया हूँ |
| Hausaufgaben                    | (homework)               | होमवर्क                        |
| Prüfung                         | (exam)                   | परीक्षा                        |
| Schulfächer                     | (school subjects)        | स्कूल के विषय                  |

## School Subjects:

|            |                      |               |
|------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Deutsch    | (German)             | जर्मन         |
| Mathematik | (Mathematics)        | गणित          |
| Englisch   | (English)            | अंग्रेजी      |
| Geschichte | (History)            | इतिहास        |
| Biologie   | (Biology)            | जीव विज्ञान   |
| Chemie     | (Chemistry)          | रसायन विज्ञान |
| Physik     | (Physics)            | भौतिकी        |
| Kunst      | (Art)                | कला           |
| Musik      | (Music)              | संगीत         |
| Sport      | (Physical Education) | खेल           |

## Example Sentences:

- Der Lehrer schreibt an die Tafel.
- Ich lese ein interessantes Buch.
- Ich schreibe mit einem Bleistift auf Papier.
- Entschuldigung, ich verstehe nicht, was Sie sagen.
- Mein Lieblingsfach in der Schule ist Mathematik.





# Daily Routine: Mein Alltag

## Daily Activities:

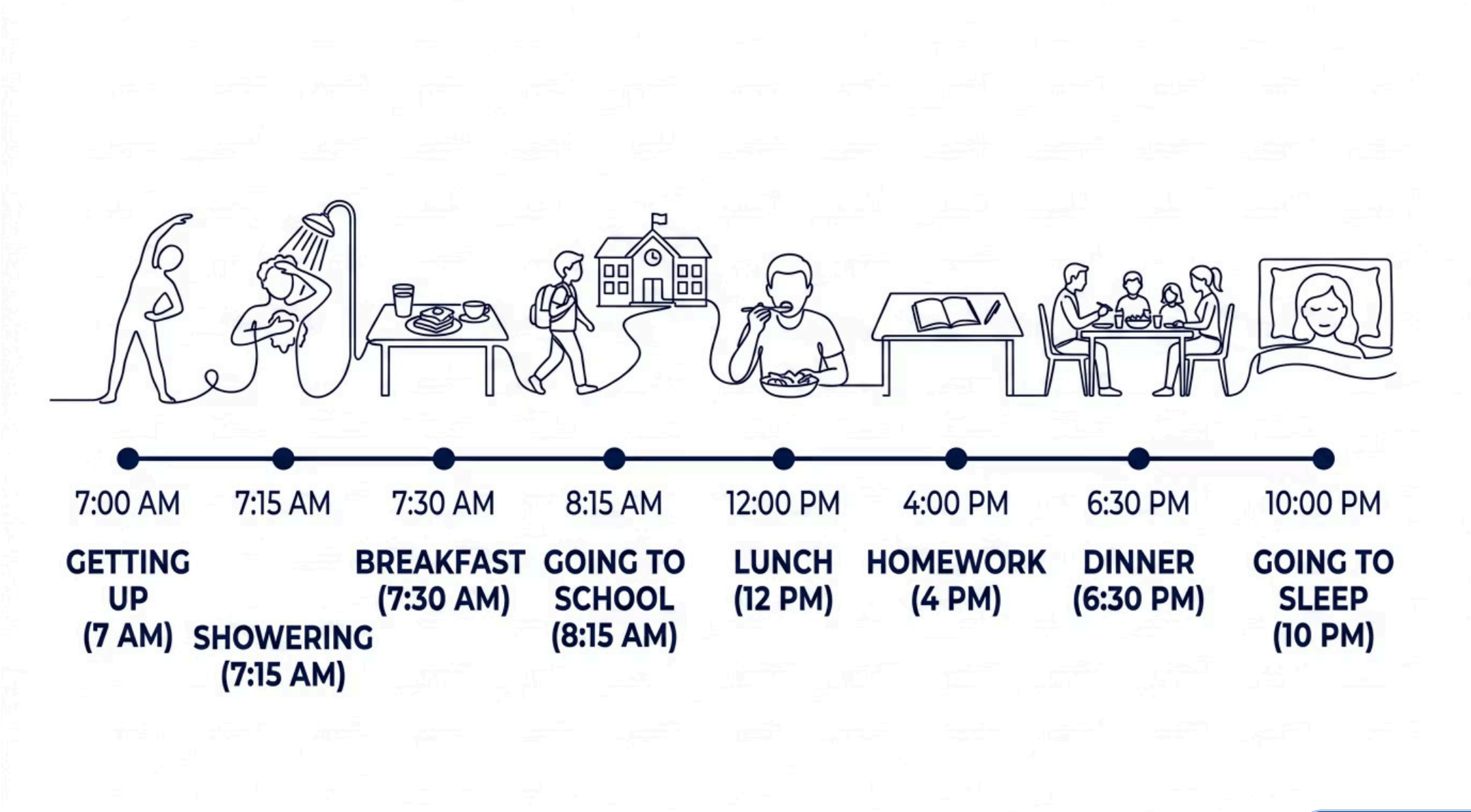
|                     |                     |                    |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| aufstehen           | (to get up)         | उठना               |
| duschen             | (to shower)         | नहाना              |
| frühstücken         | (to have breakfast) | नाश्ता करना        |
| zur Schule gehen    | (to go to school)   | स्कूल जाना         |
| arbeiten            | (to work)           | काम करना           |
| Mittagessen         | (to have lunch)     | दोपहर का खाना खाना |
| spielen             | (to play)           | खेलना              |
| Hausaufgaben machen | (to do homework)    | होमवर्क करना       |
| Abendessen          | (to have dinner)    | रात का खाना खाना   |
| schlafen gehen      | (to go to sleep)    | सोने जाना          |

## Time Expressions:

|             |                    |           |
|-------------|--------------------|-----------|
| morgens     | (in the morning)   | सुबह      |
| mittags     | (at noon)          | दोपहर     |
| nachmittags | (in the afternoon) | दोपहर बाद |
| abends      | (in the evening)   | शाम       |
| nachts      | (at night)         | रात       |

## Example Daily Schedule:

- Um 7 Uhr stehe ich auf (At 7 o'clock I get up)
- Um 7:30 Uhr dusche ich (At 7:30 I shower)
- Um 8 Uhr frühstücke ich (At 8 o'clock I have breakfast)
- Um 9 Uhr gehe ich zur Schule (At 9 o'clock I go to school)
- Um 13 Uhr esse ich Mittagessen (At 1 PM I have lunch)
- Um 15 Uhr mache ich Hausaufgaben (At 3 PM I do homework)
- Um 19 Uhr esse ich Abendessen (At 7 PM I have dinner)
- Um 22 Uhr gehe ich schlafen (At 10 PM I go to sleep)





## CHAPTER 13

# Reading & Writing Skills: Lesen und Schreiben A1

Reading and writing strategies with sample texts:

## Reading Strategies:



### Scan for key words

(Schlüsselwörter suchen)



### Look for familiar vocabulary

(Bekannte Wörter erkennen)



### Use context clues

(Kontext nutzen)



### Read multiple times

(Mehrmals lesen)



### Identify main idea

(Hauptidee finden)

## Sample A1 Reading Text - Email:

Hallo Priya!

Wie geht es dir? Mir geht es gut. Ich bin jetzt in Berlin. Die Stadt ist sehr schön. Das Wetter ist heute sonnig und warm. Ich gehe morgen ins Museum. Möchtest du mitkommen?

Viele Grüße,

Anna

## Writing Strategies:



### Plan before writing

(Vor dem Schreiben planen)



### Use simple sentences

(Einfache Sätze verwenden)



### Check grammar

(Grammatik überprüfen)



### Proofread

(Korrektur lesen)



### Use connecting words

(Verbindungswörter verwenden)

## Sample A1 Writing Task:

Write a short email (50-80 words) about your day.

Include: greeting, what you did, how you felt, closing

# Welcome to Your Gateway

**The Gateway to Future** is a complete A1.1 German course crafted specifically for Indian learners. Whether you are preparing for **Ausbildung** (vocational training), **Studienkolleg** (foundation year), direct university admission, or a professional career in Germany — this course gives you the solid linguistic foundation you need to succeed. Every lesson is structured to build your confidence step by step, from your very first German word to your first full conversation.

This course is fully aligned with **CEFR A1.1 standards** — the internationally recognised framework for language proficiency — and is designed to prepare you for both **Telc** and **Goethe-Institut A1 examinations**. The content bridges English and Hindi explanations, making German grammar and vocabulary intuitive for Indian learners. You will not just learn German; you will learn to *think* and *communicate* in German, right from the very first chapter.

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# How to Use This Book

Success in language learning comes from **consistency, practice, and the right approach**. This course is designed to be worked through systematically — chapter by chapter, exercise by exercise. Follow these six proven steps and you will see real, measurable progress every single week. Remember: even **15–20 minutes of daily practice** is far more effective than a single long study session once a week.

01

## Work Through Each Chapter Systematically

Do not skip ahead. Each chapter builds on the previous one — grammar, vocabulary, and skills accumulate progressively. Rushing through chapters leads to gaps that become harder to fill later.

03

## Complete All Exercises and Check Answers

Every exercise is designed to reinforce a specific skill or grammar point. Use the Answer Key at the back of the book to self-correct immediately — mistakes are your best teachers.

05

## Review Grammar Sections Regularly

German grammar has patterns and logic. Revisit grammar explanations weekly. The Grammar Reference section at the back is your quick-access companion for revision.

02

## Practice Dialogues Out Loud Daily

German pronunciation requires active speaking practice. Read dialogues aloud, record yourself, and compare with audio resources. Your mouth and ears must learn together.

04

## Build Your Vocabulary Bank Daily

Use the vocabulary lists at the end of each chapter. Create flashcards, use apps like Anki or Quizlet, and review new words in context — not just in isolation.

06

## Take Mock Exams to Test Your Progress

Modules 13–15 include Telc and Goethe-style mock tests. Simulate real exam conditions — timed, no distractions. This builds both your skills and your exam confidence.



**Study Tip:** Practice 15–20 minutes every day. Consistency beats intensity. A daily habit of German study will take you much further than occasional marathon sessions.



# What You Will Achieve by A1.1

By the end of this course, you will have a **solid, exam-ready foundation** in German. The CEFR A1.1 level is your launchpad — it proves you can communicate in everyday situations, understand simple texts, and hold basic conversations. Here is exactly what you will be able to do upon completing all 15 chapters:



## Introduce Yourself

Greet others formally and informally, introduce yourself with your name, age, and origin, and ask others the same questions confidently in both spoken and written German.



## Talk About Origins

Discuss countries, nationalities, and languages. Say where you come from, where others come from, and what languages people speak — essential for any first conversation in Germany.



## Use Numbers, Dates & Times

Tell the time, give dates, use phone numbers, prices, and quantities. These are critical for appointments, shopping, transport, and daily scheduling in German life.



## Describe Family & Home

Talk about your family members, describe your home, and discuss your living situation — a common topic in A1 exams and everyday German conversations alike.



## Order Food & Drinks

Navigate restaurants, cafés, and supermarkets. Order meals, ask about prices, and handle common food-related situations you will encounter in Germany from day one.



## Go Shopping

Ask for prices, understand product descriptions, and handle transactions in German shops. Shopping vocabulary is among the most immediately useful for new arrivals in Germany.



## Talk About Work & Routine

Describe your job, your daily schedule, and your professional goals. Essential for Ausbildung applications, job interviews, and workplace integration in Germany.



## Pass A1 Level Exams

Be fully prepared for Telc Deutsch A1 and Goethe-Zertifikat A1 examinations. Modules 13–15 provide targeted reading, writing, listening, and speaking practice in exam format.

# Modules 1 & 2: Building Your Foundation

The first two modules lay the **essential groundwork** for everything that follows. You will learn to greet people, introduce yourself, understand the German sound system, talk about your family, and master numbers and time — all core A1.1 competencies that appear in every major German exam. These chapters are designed to feel achievable from day one.

## Module 1: Erste Schritte (First Steps)

### Chapter 1 — Hallo, ich bin!

Greetings and Introductions. Learn formal and informal greetings, how to say your name, ask someone's name, and introduce yourself with confidence in any situation.

### Chapter 2 — Woher kommst du?

Countries, Nationalities & Languages. Discuss where you and others come from, what nationalities people have, and which languages they speak — a classic A1 exam topic.

### Chapter 3 — Das Alphabet

The German Alphabet & Pronunciation. Master all 26 letters plus the special characters ä, ö, ü, and ß. Learn correct pronunciation from the start — this is critical for speaking and listening.

## Module 2: Mein Leben (My Life)

### Chapter 4 — Familie und Freunde

Family and Friends. Learn vocabulary for family members, describe relationships, and talk about your family in both spoken and written German. A frequent exam topic.

### Chapter 5 — Zahlen, Datum, Uhrzeit

Numbers, Dates & Time. From telling time to giving your birthdate, from prices to phone numbers — this chapter covers all numerical communication you need in daily German life.

### Chapter 6 — Mein Zuhause

My Home. Describe your house or apartment, name rooms and furniture, and talk about where you live. Essential vocabulary for housing, registration, and everyday conversation.

# Modules 3 & 4: Daily Life, Work & Study

These modules take your German **from the classroom into the real world**. You will learn to navigate restaurants, shops, and public transport, then move on to talking about your profession, your studies, and your daily routine. These are the practical, high-frequency language skills you will use every single day in Germany — and they feature heavily in A1 examinations.



## Module 3: Alltag in Deutschland (Daily Life)

**Chapter 7 — Essen und Trinken:** Food & Drinks. Order at restaurants and cafés, read menus, ask about ingredients, and handle food shopping. Covers vocabulary for meals, drinks, and dietary preferences.

**Chapter 8 — Einkaufen:** Shopping & Prices. Ask for prices, understand shop assistants, compare products, and handle transactions. Essential for supermarkets, markets, and retail stores across Germany.

**Chapter 9 — Verkehrsmittel:** Transport & Getting Around. Navigate buses, trains, trams, and taxis. Buy tickets, ask for directions, read timetables, and understand station announcements.



## Module 4: Arbeit und Studium (Work & Study)

**Chapter 10 — Berufe und Träume:** Jobs & Dreams. Talk about your profession, your career goals, and your Ausbildung or university plans. Key vocabulary for job applications and interviews.

**Chapter 11 — Im Kurs:** In the Class. Classroom language for your German course — asking questions, understanding instructions, and communicating with teachers and fellow students.

**Chapter 12 — Mein Alltag:** My Daily Routine. Describe your day using time expressions and separable verbs. Talk about your schedule, habits, and activities — a core A1 writing and speaking topic.

# Module 5: Exam Preparation

The final module is your **exam readiness toolkit**. Chapters 13–15 are designed to simulate the exact format, timing, and question types you will encounter in the **Telc Deutsch A1** and **Goethe-Zertifikat A1** examinations. These chapters are not just practice — they are your final training ground before exam day. Work through them under timed conditions to build both skill and confidence.

1

## Chapter 13: Lesen und Schreiben A1

**Reading & Writing Practice.** This chapter covers all reading comprehension formats found in A1 exams — short texts, notices, emails, and forms. Writing tasks include filling in personal details, writing short messages, and composing simple sentences about yourself and your daily life. Each exercise comes with model answers and examiner tips.

2

## Chapter 14: Hören und Sprechen A1

**Listening & Speaking Practice.** Develop your listening skills with dialogues, announcements, and conversations recorded at natural A1 speed. Speaking practice includes self-introduction, describing pictures, and role-play scenarios such as shopping, asking for directions, and making appointments. Audio resources are available to accompany this chapter.

3

## Chapter 15: Mock Exam — Telc & Goethe A1

**Full-Length Practice Test.** A complete mock examination covering all four skills: Lesen (Reading), Hören (Listening), Schreiben (Writing), and Sprechen (Speaking). Timed exactly like the real exam. Use this chapter to identify your strengths, address your weak areas, and walk into your actual exam with full confidence.

  **Exam Tip:** Both Telc and Goethe A1 exams test the same four skills. Practice under exam conditions — no phone, no dictionary, timed sections. The more you simulate the real environment, the more confident you will feel on exam day.



# Your Complete Learning Toolkit

This course comes with a comprehensive set of **reference and support materials** at the back of the book. These resources are designed to make your learning independent, efficient, and self-directed. Whether you are revising grammar, looking up a word, checking your answers, or planning your next step — everything you need is right here.

## Grammar Reference A1.1

A complete, easy-to-navigate grammar reference covering all A1.1 topics: articles (der, die, das), verb conjugation, personal pronouns, sentence structure, question formation, negation, and more. Each grammar point includes clear examples in German with English and Hindi explanations — designed for Indian learners who think in multiple languages.

## Vocabulary Index: German–English–Hindi

A trilingual vocabulary index covering every word introduced in this course. Look up any German word and find its meaning in both English and Hindi instantly. Organised thematically by chapter for easy revision. This is your personal German dictionary for the A1.1 level.

## Answer Key

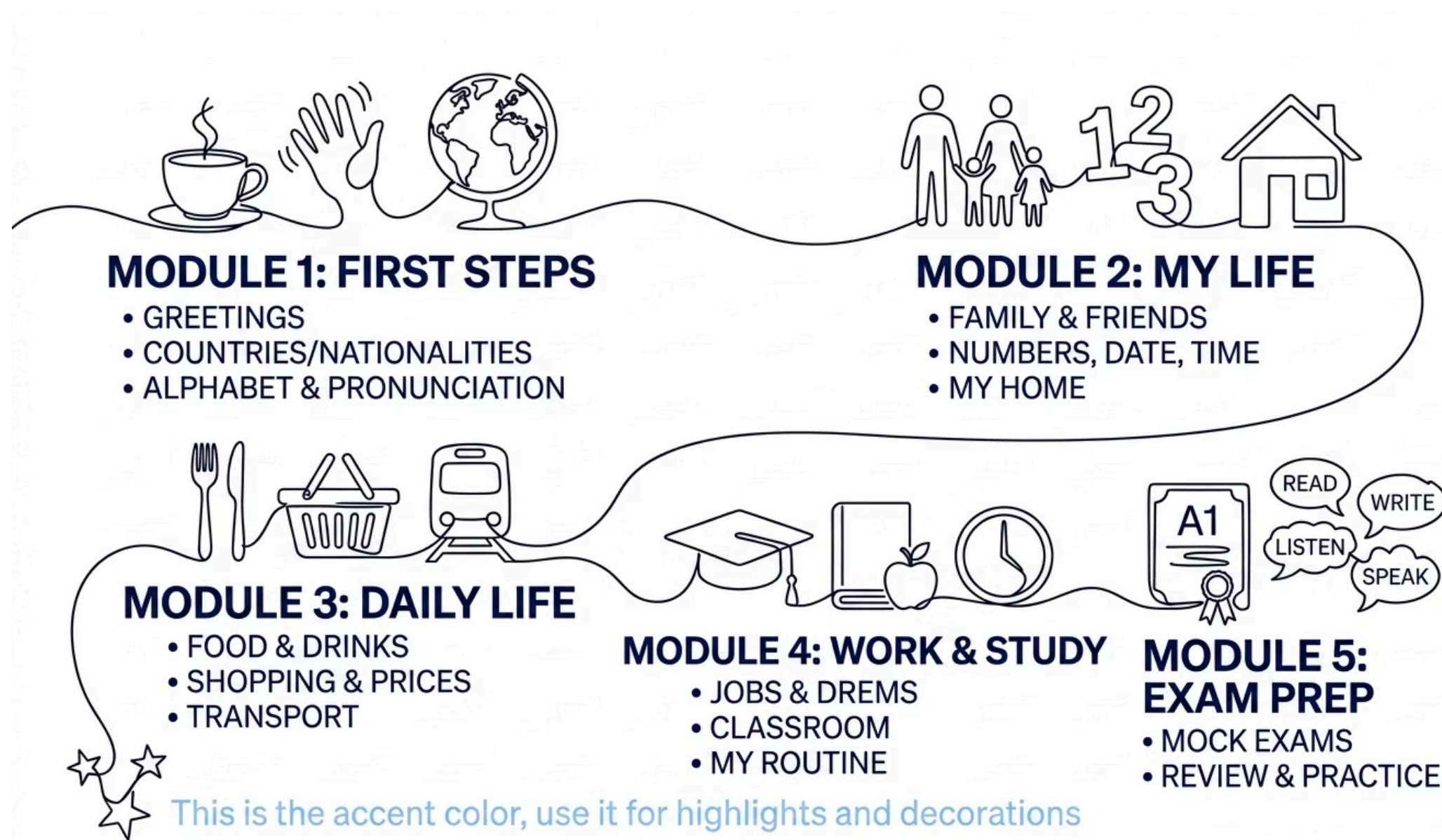
Complete answers to every exercise in the book. Use the Answer Key to self-correct immediately after completing exercises — this accelerates learning by helping you understand mistakes while they are still fresh. The Answer Key also includes sample answers for writing and speaking tasks, so you know exactly what a good response looks like.

## Your Next Step: A1.2 Preview

Once you complete A1.1, your journey continues with **A1.2** — where you will deepen your grammar, expand your vocabulary, and build toward full A1 certification. The preview section shows you exactly what comes next, so you can plan your learning path and stay motivated. The Gateway to Future doesn't end here — it opens wider with every chapter you complete.

# 15 Chapters. 5 Modules. One Clear Path.

Here is your complete roadmap from **zero German to A1 exam readiness**. Each module builds on the last, taking you from basic greetings all the way to full mock examinations. This is a structured, progressive course — every chapter has a clear purpose, and every module brings you one step closer to your goal of studying, working, or living in Germany.



Each module is designed to be completed in **2–3 weeks** with consistent daily study of 15–20 minutes. The full A1.1 course can be completed in **10–15 weeks**, preparing you fully for Telc or Goethe A1 examinations. Track your progress chapter by chapter, celebrate each milestone, and remember — every German word you learn is a step closer to your future in Germany.

YOUR JOURNEY STARTS HERE

# Make Your Dream Come True

Every expert German speaker started exactly where you are now — with a single word, a single greeting, a single chapter. **The Gateway to Future** is more than a textbook. It is your companion, your guide, and your proof that this dream is absolutely achievable. Thousands of Indian learners before you have walked this path and succeeded. Now it is your turn.

## Your Goal

Ausbildung, Studienkolleg, university, or a career in Germany — your German language journey is the first and most important step toward all of these.

## Your Method

15–20 minutes of daily practice, systematic chapter-by-chapter study, and consistent review. Consistency is your superpower — it is how fluency is built.

## Your Tool

This A1.1 course, aligned with CEFR standards and Telc/Goethe exams, gives you everything you need — grammar, vocabulary, practice, and exam preparation.

## Your Future

A1 certification, then A2, B1, and beyond. Every level opens new doors. Your future in Germany starts with Chapter 1. Begin today.

*"Die Grenzen meiner Sprache bedeuten die Grenzen meiner Welt."* — Ludwig Wittgenstein

**"The limits of my language mean the limits of my world."** Expand your language, expand your world. Germany is waiting for you.