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*With Ease Series*

**by Maria Roemer**

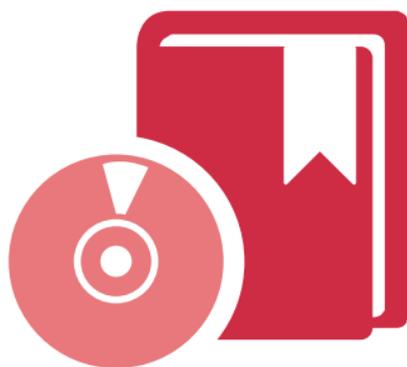
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Even if you aren't a complete beginner in German, before starting the lessons, make sure you read the introduction, which contains important information about the approach taken in this book.

1

## Erste Lektion [eh<sup>a</sup>stuh lektsohn]



### Viel Glück!

1 – **Guten** Tag !!

2 **Heute** ist ein großer Tag.

3 – Warum?

4 – Sie <sup>2</sup> **lernen** <sup>3</sup> Deutsch!

5 **Wir wünschen** <sup>4</sup> viel Vergnügen! □



### Pronunciation

feel glewk 1 **goot**'n tahk 2 **hoituh** ist ein **grohs**<sup>a</sup> tahk 3 **varum** 4 zee **lernuhn** doitsh 5 vee<sup>a</sup> **vewn**-shuhn feel **fergnewg**'n

### Pronunciation notes

To make this first encounter with German pronunciation a little easier for you, the first few lessons will include specific explanations. The numbers indicate the lines that include the words and phrases they refer to. For a more detailed guide to pronunciation, please see the introduction.

The bold type in the dialogue indicates where the stress should go—that is, which syllable should be emphasized when you pronounce it.

**(1), (2), (4), (5)** The letter combination [uh] in the phonetic transcription stands for a neutral or unstressed vowel sound that is very common in German, particularly as the last sound in a word. It equates roughly to the final sound in the English word *the* or the initial sound in *about*: **heute**



### Notes

- 1 You may be wondering why **Glück** *luck, happiness*, **Tag** *day, afternoon* (in the greeting **Guten Tag**) and **Vergnügen** *pleasure, amusement, enjoyment* are written with capital letters. In German, all nouns – that is, the names of people, things, locations or concepts – are capitalized.
- 2 **Sie** is a pronoun that can mean *she, they* or, in formal situations, *you*, as here. Like many European languages, German distinguishes between informal and polite forms of address. In writing, the formal **Sie** (*you*) is distinguished from the **sie** meaning *she* or *they* by a capital letter.

In the English texts, word-for-word translations from the German are shown in parentheses, whereas words added in English that aren't in the German are shown in square brackets.

## First lesson

### Good luck (*Much luck*)!

- 1 – Good afternoon (*Good day*)!
- 2 – Today is a big day.
- 3 – Why?
- 4 – You are learning (*You[formal] learn*) German.
- 5 – Have fun (*We wish much pleasure*)!

[*hoituh*], lernen [*lernuhn*]. In situations where the letter following a vowel sound requires you to 'swallow' it, so to speak, producing a sound very much like the neutral vowel described above, [*uh*] has been replaced with an apostrophe: guten [*goot'n*], Vergnügen [*fergnewg'n*].

(2) The *ei* sound is very common in German and is pronounced like you hear it in 'Einstein' or the long *i* in *wine*. We'll usually use the letter combination *ei* to stand for this sound.

(2), (5) The unstressed ending *-er*, as well as *r* following a long, stressed vowel, are pronounced almost like a very short, barely articulated *a*: großer [*grohs<sup>a</sup>*], wir [*vee<sup>a</sup>*]. The small [*ʳ*] will remind you of this.

- 3 **Sie lernen** *you* (formal) *learn/are learning*. German is an inflected language, which means that most of the parts of speech (verbs, nouns, pronouns, etc.) change according to their function in the sentence. The basic form of a German verb, the infinitive, usually ends in *-en* or *-n* (e.g. the infinitive *to learn* is **lernen**), but the verb changes its form (conjugates) depending on its person or tense. The form used here, **Sie lernen**, looks like the infinitive, but is actually the third-person plural. Another thing to note about this phrase is that German, unlike English, does not have continuous tense forms (*-ing* forms). **Sie lernen** can thus translate as *you learn* or *you are learning*, depending on the context.
- 4 **Wir wünschen** *we wish [you]*. **Wir** *we* is the first-person plural pronoun. The first-person plural verb form takes an *-en* ending, just like the infinitive: **wünschen** *to wish, to desire*.

*Below are your first exercises. The same types of exercises are included in every lesson, allowing you to remember and assimilate words and phrases you have encountered in the lessons. The first is a translation exercise, and in the second, you need to find the missing words to complete the sentences.*

*These exercises will not only help reinforce what you've learned, but if you read the sentences out loud, they'll also improve your pronunciation!*

### Übung 1 – Übersetzen Sie bitte!

*Exercise 1 – Please translate!*

**1** Sie lernen heute Deutsch. **2** Guten Tag! **3** Warum lernen Sie Deutsch? **4** Wir wünschen viel Glück! **5** Warum ist heute ein großer Tag?

### Übung 2 – Ergänzen Sie bitte!

*Exercise 2 – Please fill in the blanks!*

*(Each dot corresponds to one letter.)*

**1** Are you (*formal*) learning German?

..... Deutsch?

**2** Have fun (*We wish much pleasure*)!

..... viel Vergnügen!

**3** Today is a big day.

..... ist ein großer Tag.

**4** We are learning German.

..... Deutsch.

**5** Good afternoon and good luck!

Guten ... und viel .....



### Answers to Exercise 1

❶ Today you are learning German. ❷ Good afternoon! ❸ Why are you learning German? ❹ We wish you lots of luck! ❺ Why is today a big day?

### Answers to Exercise 2 – Missing words

❶ Lernen Sie – ❷ Wir wünschen – ❸ Heute – ❹ Wir lernen –  
❺ – Tag – Glück

*Yes, we wish you viel Glück and also ... a bit of patience! You'll see that all these strange-sounding words will soon become familiar to you. If you have the recordings, listen to them as often as you like and read the sentences out loud to practice your pronunciation.*

## The second wave– Die zweite Welle

*In the lessons so far, we've asked you simply to listen and read (aloud if possible) and to translate from German into English. You've now completed this so-called 'passive' phase of your learning. With the next lesson, we'll enter the 'active' phase. What does this entail? Well, you will simply 'actively' apply what you've come to understand 'passively'. From the next lesson on, you'll go back to a previous lesson, starting with lesson 1.*

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## Fünfzigste Lektion



### Anzeigen <sup>1</sup> für Ferienwohnungen

- 1 – Hör mal, wie **findest** du das?
- 2 **Wunderschöne Luxus-Ferienwohnung** in Spanien zu vermieten.
- 3 **Herrlich an der Küste** gelegen <sup>2</sup>.
- 4 **Sonniges** <sup>3</sup>, **großes Wohnzimmer**, zwei **Schlafzimmer**, **helle Küche** und Bad.



### Pronunciation

*antseig'n ... fehriuhn-vohnung'n 2 vund<sup>a</sup>-shœnuh luksus- ... fermeetuhn 3 ... kewstuh guhlehg'n 4 zoniges grohses vohn-tsim<sup>a</sup> ... shlahf-tsim<sup>a</sup> heluh kewkHuh ... baht*

### Pronunciation notes

(2) In **wunderschön**, the main stress is on the first syllable [**vund<sup>a</sup>**], but one can also stress **schön**, which has a reinforcing effect.



### Notes

- 1 **die Anzeige** *advertisement*; one can also say **die Annonce** [*anongsuh*]. Remember that the majority of words ending in **-e** are feminine and form the plural by adding **-n** (**die Anzeigen**, **die Annoncen** *advertisements*). The word **Ferienwohnungen** consists of **die Ferien** *holidays* + **die Wohnung** *apartment*.

Covering up the German text, you will translate the dialogue and exercise 1 from English into German – aloud, of course. This will help you consolidate vocabulary and grammar by revisiting texts, while building on your knowledge with the information in the new lessons. Going back will make you realize how far you've already come – you'll be amazed how much progress you've made. At the end of each new lesson, we'll indicate which lesson you should go back to. Viel Spaß! Have fun! ('Much pleasure!')

## Fiftieth lesson

### Advertisements for holiday apartments

- 1 – Listen, how does this sound to you (*find you that*)?
- 2 Gorgeous luxury holiday apartment in Spain to rent.
- 3 Magnificent location on the coast (*Magnificently at the coast located*).
- 4 Sunny, large living room, two bedrooms, bright kitchen and bathroom.



- 2 **gelegen**, translated here as *located*, is the past participle of **liegen** to lie, to be lying. We'll come back to this in lesson 56.
- 3 We've seen that attributive adjectives decline depending on the gender and case of the noun they precede and the presence (or absence) of an article. If there is no article, the adjective ending tells you the gender of a noun. For example, **sonniges** signals that **das Wohnzimmer** is neuter; likewise **helle** shows that **die Küche** is feminine; and in the next line, **großer** tells you that **der Balkon** is masculine.

- 5 **Großer Balkon (Südseite) mit schöner<sup>4</sup> Aussicht auf das Meer.**
- 6 Sie **brauchen kein Spanisch.**
- 7 Die **Spanier<sup>5</sup> sprechen sehr gut Deutsch.**
- 8 Es gibt sogar einen **deutschen Zahnarzt und Frisör.**
- 9 – Das klingt gut, aber sie **sagen nicht, wie viel die Wohnung kostet.**
- 10 **Außerdem möchte ich nach<sup>6</sup> Spanien, um Spanisch zu<sup>7</sup> lernen...** □



5 ... *balkong* (*zewt-zeituh*) ... *shœn<sup>a</sup>* *ows-zikht* ... *meh<sup>a</sup>* 6 ... *shpahnish* 7 ... *shpahn<sup>a</sup>* ... 8 ... *doitsh'n tsahn-ahst* ... *frisœ<sup>a</sup>* 10 *owss<sup>a</sup>dehm* ...



### Notes

- 4 Here is another adjective that has declined because it isn't preceded by an article: **schön** here takes the dative feminine ending **-er** because the preposition **mit** is always followed by the dative, and **die Aussicht** *view* is a feminine noun. If there were an article, the article would decline to the dative case, while the adjective would take the ending **-en**, which is often considered a 'weak' adjective ending: **mit einer schönen Aussicht** *with a nice view*. We'll come back to this.
- 5 **der Spanier, die Spanier** *Spaniard, the Spanish*; however, the language is **das Spanisch** *Spanish*. While English uses adjectives to indicate nationalities ('I am English/American/ Canadian', etc.), German uses a noun without an article: **Er ist Engländer.** *He is English.* ('He is Englishman.');
- Sie ist Engländerin.** *She is English.* ('She is Englishwoman.'). The vast majority of nouns that indicate a female's nationality end in **-in**.

\*\*\*



### Übung 1 – Übersetzen Sie bitte!

- 1 Meine Wohnung hat ein großes Wohnzimmer. 2 Er geht nach Südamerika, um Spanisch zu lernen. 3 Zu vermieten: großes Haus am Meer mit vier Schlafzimmern. 4 Unser Zahnarzt wohnt jetzt in Spanien. 5 Er hat ein Haus mit herrlicher Aussicht auf das Meer gekauft.

- 5 Large balcony (*south side*) with beautiful view[s] of the sea.
- 6 You don't need [to speak] Spanish.
- 7 The Spanish speak German very well.
- 8 There is even a German dentist (*tooth-doctor*) and hairdresser.
- 9 – That sounds good, but they don't say how much the apartment costs.
- 10 Besides, I'd like [to go] to Spain in order to learn Spanish...

### Pronunciation notes

(5), (8) In words of French origin, the last syllable is stressed: **der Balkon** [*balkong*], **der Frisör** [*frisœ<sup>a</sup>*].

(8) **Arzt** can be pronounced either with a long a [*ah<sup>a</sup>tst*] or with a short a followed by r [*artst*]. Be careful with the spelling! Although the end of the word is pronounced [*tst*], it is written with only a single t (at the end); the other t you hear is part of z [*ts*].

The major exception is an important one though: **Er ist Deutscher**. *He is German*. **Sie ist Deutsche**. *She is German*. To refer to a language, use the adjective with a capital letter: **Ich spreche Deutsch**. *I speak German*. Stay tuned to find out other nationalities and languages.

- 6 **Ich möchte nach Spanien ...** *I'd like [to go] to Spain ...* Remember, **gehen to go** isn't needed here because the preposition **nach** itself indicates that there is movement from one place to another.
- 7 **um ... zu** translates as *in order to, to*; **um** introduces a subordinate clause, and the infinitive preceded by **zu** moves to the end of the sentence: **Ich bin gekommen, um Sie zu sehen**. *I have come (in order) to see you*.

\*\*\*

### Answers to Exercise 1

- 1 My apartment/flat has a large living room.
- 2 He is going to South America in order to learn Spanish.
- 3 To rent/let: large house at the sea[side] with four bedrooms.
- 4 Our dentist now lives in Spain.
- 5 He bought a house with a magnificent view of the sea.

## Übung 2 – Ergänzen Sie bitte!

- 1 How many rooms does their apartment have? – A large living room and five bedrooms.  
Wie viele Zimmer hat .....? – Ein .....  
Wohnzimmer und fünf .....
- 2 And in addition, they have a large balcony with a magnificent view.  
Und außerdem haben sie ..... mit .....  
.....
- 3 The house is located at the coast and doesn't cost much (*costs not much*).  
Das Haus ... an der Küste ..... und ..... nicht viel.

51

## Einundfünfzigste Lektion



### Eine Radiosendung

- 1 Guten Abend, meine Damen und Herren!
- 2 Herzlich willkommen bei unserer <sup>1</sup> Sendung „Berühmte Deutsche <sup>2</sup>“.
- 3 Wir möchten Ihnen heute einen sehr bedeutenden Dichter <sup>3</sup> vorstellen.



### Pronunciation

... **rah**dio-zen-dung    2 ... vilkomuhn ... buhrewmtuh ...    3 ...  
buhdoituhnduhn **dikHt** ...



### Notes

- 1 The preposition **bei** has several meanings: *by, at, with, to*, etc. It is always followed by the dative. We've seen that the feminine article **die** changes to **der** in the dative. Likewise, **unsere** *our* (f.) takes the ending -r in the dative singular: **bei unserer** Sendung.

- ④ We are renting out our luxury apartment in Spain in May and June.  
 ..... unsere Luxuswohnung ..... im Mai  
 und .....
- ⑤ I need Spanish in order to work in Spain.  
 Ich brauche ..... in Spanien .....

### Answers to Exercise 2

- ① – ihre Wohnung – großes – Schlafzimmer ② – einen großen Balkon  
 – einer herrlichen Aussicht ③ – ist – gelegen – kostet – ④ Wir vermieten  
 – in Spanien – Juni ⑤ – Spanisch um – zu arbeiten

Second wave: 1st lesson

51

## Fifty-one lesson

### A radio programme

- 1 Good evening, (*my*) ladies and gentlemen!
  - 2 (*Cordially*) Welcome to our programme 'Famous Germans'.
  - 3 Today, we would like to introduce you to a very important (*significant*) poet.
- 2 As the adjective here is not preceded by an article, it takes the ending -e to indicate the nominative plural (like **die**, the plural definite article): **berühmte Deutsche** *famous Germans*. However, if the definite article is included, the adjective takes the 'weak' ending -en: **die berühmten Deutschen** *the famous Germans*. For now just take note of the different adjective endings – they'll gradually become familiar.
- 3 **der Dichter** can mean both *poet* and *writer*, but is usually used only for poets these days.

## Übung 2 – Ergänzen Sie bitte!

- ① No matter what happens, I won't give up: that's [for] sure!  
Egal . . . . ., ich werde nicht . . . . ., das ist . . . . .!
- ② In the beginning, one has to pay attention to so many things;  
that's really not easy.  
. . . . . muss man . . . so viele Dinge . . . . ., das ist  
. . . . . nicht leicht.
- ③ One needs a lot [of] courage and perseverance in order to stay  
on the ball.  
Man braucht . . . . . und . . . . ., um . . . . . zu . . . . .
- ④ It would be a pity not to continue as it is such good fun (*big fun  
makes*).  
. . . . . schade nicht . . . . ., wo es doch . . . . . macht.
- ⑤ He didn't notice that it is particularly hard to learn German.  
Es ist ihm nicht . . . . ., dass es . . . . . ist,  
. . . . . zu lernen.

100

## Hundertste Lektion

Als letzte Lektion erzählen wir Ihnen eine wahre Geschichte!

### Ende gut, alles gut

- ▶ 1 **Hallo Anne**, seit mehr als zwei **Jahren haben** wir nichts **voneinander gehört** – **hoffentlich** hat sich **deine E-Mail-Adresse inzwischen nicht geändert**.

 **Pronunciation**  
1 ... **eemehl** ...

## Answers to Exercise 2

① – was kommt – aufgeben – sicher ② Am Anfang – auf – aufpassen  
– wirklich – ③ – viel Mut – Ausdauer – am Ball – bleiben ④ Es wäre  
– weiterzumachen – großen Spaß – ⑤ – aufgefallen – besonders  
schwer – Deutsch –

*To finish in style, the final lesson contains a variety of the finer points of German grammar: word order in subordinate clauses, the superlative, prepositions, different tenses and, of course, a range of declensions and conjugations! You can review anything you need to in the review lessons or the grammatical appendix.*

Second wave: 50th lesson

100

## Hundredth lesson

In the last lesson, we'll tell you a true story.

### All's well that ends well

*(Ending good, all good)*

- 1 Hello Anne! It's more than two years we haven't heard from each other – hopefully, your email address hasn't changed in the meantime.



- 2 Wie geht es dir und **deinem** Mann <sup>1</sup>? Lebt ihr immer noch in der Stadt mit dem **höchsten Kirchturm** der Welt?
- 3 Die **schöne** Zeit, die ich mit euch vor drei **Jahren** **verbracht** habe, ist mir **unvergesslich** geblieben.
- 4 **Umso** mehr als ich **euretwegen** **begonnen** habe, Deutsch zu **lernen**.
- 5 **Dafür** **möchte** ich mich bei euch **heute** **herzlich** **bedanken**, denn, **ohne** es zu **wissen**, wart ihr **meines** **Glückes** **Schmied** <sup>2</sup>!
- 6 Und das kam so: Im Mai **letzten** **Jahres** **habe** ich am **Abend** schnell noch Brot **holen** **wollen**, **bevor** die **Geschäfte** **schließen**.
- 7 Ich **habe** vor der **Bäckerei** **geparkt** und beim <sup>3</sup> **Aussteigen** ist es **passiert**!
- 8 Ein **armer** **Radfahrer**, der gerade in **diesem** **Moment** **vorbeifuhr** <sup>4</sup>, **machte** einen **Salto** **über** sein **Lenkrad**!
- 9 Ich bin **fürchterlich** **erschrocken** und zu dem auf der **Straße** **liegenden** <sup>5</sup> **Mann** **gelaufen**.



5 ... *glewkuhs shmeet* ...



## Notes

- 1 Remember that **es geht** is used whether one or more than one person is being addressed. The person after whom you're asking is in the dative case: **Wie geht es Ihrer Frau, Herr Schneider?** *How is your wife, Mr Schneider?*
- 2 The full proverb is **Jeder ist seines Glückes Schmied**. *Life is what you make of it. Everyone is the architect of their own fortune.*
- 3 Like most prepositions, **bei** has several meanings. Here it has the temporal meaning 'when', 'while'. **beim** + a verbal noun (a verb used as a

- 2 How are you and your husband? Are you still living in the city with the highest church tower in the world?
- 3 The lovely time I spent with you three years ago remains unforgettable (*has to-me unforgettable remained*).
- 4 All the more as I started learning German because of you.
- 5 For this, I'd like to say a heartfelt 'thank you' to you today (*with you today cordially thank*), as, unwittingly (*without knowing it*), you were the architects of my fortune (*my luck's smith*).
- 6 And this is how it happened (*this came thus*): one evening in May last year I wanted to get some bread quickly before the shops closed.
- 7 I parked in front of the bakery, and when [I was] getting out [of the car] it happened!
- 8 An unfortunate cyclist, who happened to be passing by that very moment, did a somersault over his handlebars!
- 9 I got a terrible fright (*was terribly frightened*) and ran over to the man, [who was] lying in the street.

noun) usually translates as *in -ing, while -ing*: **Er hat sich beim Skilaufen ein Bein gebrochen.** *He broke a leg while skiing.* **Beim Radfahren muss man vorsichtig sein.** *One has to be careful when cycling.*

- 4 **vorbeifahren** *to pass* (by car, by train, by bike, etc.). The implication is that one goes past quickly. As an adverb, **vorbei** can mean 'past' or 'over': **Alles ist vorbei.** *Everything is over.*
- 5 **liegend** is the present participle of **liegen** *to lie*. Present participles can often be used like adjectives in German.

- 10 Und stell dir vor! Ich **wurde** von einem Schwall **deutscher Schimpfwörter** empfangen! (**Glücklicherweise** **verstand** ich nur „Mist“ und „Idiotin“!)
- 11 **Total überrascht** fiel mir nichts **anderes** ein <sup>6</sup> als „**Noch einmal Glück gehabt!**“ zu **sagen** (das war der **Titel** einer **Lektion** in **meinem Deutschbuch**...).
- 12 Er **musste** **daraufhin** **herzhaft** **lachen** und das war der **Anfang** von **unserer** **Liebesgeschichte**.
- 13 Für **unseren** **nächsten** **Urlaub** **haben** wir vor, die „**Romantische Straße**“ von **Würzburg** nach **Füssen** **entlang** zu **radeln** <sup>7</sup> – **350 Kilometer!**
- 14 **Augsburg** ist **anscheinend** nicht weit von **Ulm** **entfernt**. Wir **könnten** **einen** **Abstecher** **machen** und euch **besuchen**.
- 15 Ich **würde** mich sehr **freuen**, euch **wiederzusehen**.
- 16 Lass schnell von dir **hören!**
- Liebe Grüße** an euch **beide!**

**Deine Miriam**



13 ... **vewrts-burk** ... 14 **owksburk** ... **ulm** ...



### Notes

**6** einfallen *to think of something, to remember something, to come to mind*: Was fällt Ihnen ein, wenn Sie das Wort „Glück“ hören? *What*

\*\*\*



### Übung 1 – Übersetzen Sie bitte!

- ① Weißt du noch, wo der höchste Kirchturm der Welt steht?
- ② Wenn man genug Zeit hat, kann man die ganze „Romantische Straße“ entlang radeln. ③ Warum kommen Sie nicht zu einem Glas Wein vorbei? ④ Glücklicherweise geht es ihm heute viel besser als gestern. ⑤ Die wunderschönen Tage, die wir hier verbracht haben, werden uns unvergesslich bleiben.

- 10 And imagine! I was greeted (*received*) by a stream of German swear words. (Luckily, I only understood 'damn' and 'idiot'!)
- 11 Totally surprised, I couldn't think of anything else to say except 'That was lucky!' (this was the title of a lesson in my German book ... ).
- 12 That made him laugh heartily (*He had-to thereupon heartily to-laugh*), and this was the beginning of our love story.
- 13 On (*For*) our next holiday, we're planning to cycle along the 'Romantic Route' from Würzburg to Füssen – 350 kilometres!
- 14 Apparently, Augsburg isn't far away from Ulm. We could make a detour and visit you.
- 15 I'd be very pleased to see you again.
- 16 Get in touch soon!

Best wishes (*Dear greetings*) to both of you!

(*Your*) Miriam

do you think of when you hear the word 'luck'? But be careful with the reproach **Was fällt Ihnen ein!** *What do you think you're doing?*

- 7 **radeln** is frequently used instead of **Rad fahren** *to cycle*; **entlang** is a separable prefix here: **Wir wollen mit dem Rad den Rhein entlang fahren.** *We want to cycle along the Rhine.* However, **entlang** can also be a preposition with three case combinations: **entlang + acc: Gehen Sie die Straße entlang.** *Walk along the street.* **entlang + genitive or dative: Entlang des Rheins or Dem Rhein entlang gibt es viele Burgen.** *Along the Rhine there are many castles.*

\*\*\*

### Answers to Exercise 1

- 1 Do you remember (*Know you still*) where the highest church tower in the world is? 2 If one has enough time, one can cycle along the entire 'Romantic Route'. 3 Why don't you come by (*past*) for a glass [of] wine? 4 Luckily, he is much better today than yesterday. 5 The wonderful days we spent here will remain unforgettable for us.

## Übung 2 – Ergänzen Sie bitte!

- 1 They are planning to visit their friends in Ulm before they continue to Würzburg.  
....., ihre Freunde in Ulm ....., ..... sie nach Würzburg weiterfahren.
- 2 If you cycle along the 'Romantic Route' you will pass by the Neuschwanstein castle.  
Wenn Sie die Romantische Straße ....., fahren Sie am Schloss Neuschwanstein .....
- 3 I haven't heard anything from Miriam for (*already*) a long time. I hope she is well.  
..... schon lange nichts mehr ... Miriam ..... Ich hoffe, ..... ihr .....
- 4 When alighting from the train, he somersaulted over his suitcase, but luckily nothing happened to him.  
..... aus dem Zug machte er ..... über seinen Koffer, aber ..... ist ... nichts passiert.
- 5 She was completely surprised when the man sitting on the street greeted her with a stream of German words.  
Sie war total ....., als der ..... Mann sie mit einem Schwall ..... empfing.

## Answers to Exercise 2

- ① Sie haben vor – zu besuchen, bevor – ② – entlang radeln – vorbei  
③ Ich habe – von – gehört – es geht – gut ④ Beim Aussteigen – einen  
Salto – glücklicherweise – ihm – ⑤ – überrascht – auf der Straße  
sitzende – deutscher Wörter –

***Here we are at the end of the book. Congratulations! But carry on with the 'second wave', translating the previous lessons from English into German. This will help to reinforce all you've learned. We hope you've enjoyed our time together!***

Auf Wiedersehen!

Second wave: 51st lesson



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