

## So sagt man das!

Here's how you say it!

### Saying hello and goodbye

Saying hello:

**Guten Morgen!** *Good morning!*

**Morgen!** *Morning!*

**Guten Tag!** *Hello!*

**Tag!**

**Hallo!**

**Grüß dich!**

} *Hi!*

Saying goodbye:

**Auf Wiedersehen!** *Goodbye!*

**Wiedersehen!** *Bye!*

**Tschüs!**

**Tschau!**

**Bis dann!** *See you later!*

} *Bye!*

Übungsheft, S. 4, Ü. 2-3

Grammatikheft, S. 1, Ü. 1-2

## 6 Hallo! oder Tschüs!



**Zuhören** Listen to the following people greet each other or say goodbye. For each exchange you hear, write whether it is a **hello** or a **goodbye**.



## Ein wenig Landeskunde

(About the country and the people)

**Guten Morgen!** and **Guten Tag!** are standard greetings and can be used in almost any social situation. With whom do you think you might use the abbreviated forms **Morgen!** and **Tag!**? The phrases **Hallo!** and **Grüß dich!** are casual and are generally used with friends and family. **Grüß dich!** is heard more in southern Germany and Austria. **Auf Wiedersehen!**, **Wiedersehen!**, and **Tschüs!** are all ways of saying goodbye. Which of the three do you think would be the most formal? If you were going to greet a fellow student and good friend, and then say goodbye, which phrases would you use?



Grüß dich, Klaus!



Guten Tag, Frau Müller!



Auf Wiedersehen, Herr Kießling!



Tschau, Silvia!

## 7 Hallo!

**Lesen** Here you see some friends greeting each other and saying goodbye. Match the exchanges with the appropriate pictures.



a.



b.



c.



d.

1. —Tschüs, Lisa!  
—Tschau, Christian!
2. —Wiedersehen, Frau Weber!  
—Auf Wiedersehen, Peter!
3. —Tag, Alexander! Sebastian!  
—Tag, Julia!
4. —Guten Morgen, Herr Koschizki!  
—Morgen, Elisabeth!

## 8 Freunde begrüßen Greeting friends



**Sprechen** Make a name tag for yourself, using your own name or one chosen from the list in the **Vorschau**. Get together with a few of your classmates. For more German first names, turn to page R14 in the back of your book. Greet and say goodbye to each other, using the names on the tags. Don't forget to greet and say goodbye to your teacher.



Was sagt Anna zum Monster mit den drei Köpfen?

## So sagt man das!

Here's how you say it!

### Asking someone's name and giving yours

When you meet a new student you'll want to find out his or her name.

You ask:

**Wie heißt du?** *What's your name?*

You might also ask:

**Heißt du Holger?** *Is your name Holger?*

To ask a boy's name:

**Wie heißt der Junge?**

**Heißt der Junge Ahmet?**

*Is that boy's name Ahmet?*

To ask a girl's name:

**Wie heißt das Mädchen?**

**Heißt das Mädchen Ulrike?**

The student responds:

**Ich heiße Holger.**

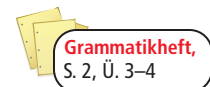
**Ja, ich heiße Holger.**

**Der Junge heißt Ahmet.**

**Ja, er heißt Ahmet.**

**Das Mädchen heißt Steffi.**

**Nein, sie heißt Steffi.**



## 9 Was sagen sie?



**Zuhören** To complete these conversations, match each exchange you hear with the correct illustration.

a. b. c. d.

## Grammatik

### Forming questions

There are several ways of asking questions in German. One way is to begin with a question word (interrogative) such as **wie** (*how*). Some other question words are: **wer** (*who*), **wo** (*where*), and **woher** (*from where*).

Look at the questions below. How are they different from questions such as **Wie heiÙt der Junge?**<sup>1</sup> What is the position of the verb in these questions?<sup>2</sup>

**HeiÙt** du Holger?

**HeiÙt** das Madchen Kristin?

Ja, ich **heiÙe** Holger.

Nein, sie **heiÙt** Antje.



Mehr Grammatikubungen  
S. 36, . 1–2

Grammatikheft, S. 3, . 5

## 10 Wie heiÙt er? Wie heiÙt sie?

**Sprechen** How well do you remember the names of your classmates? When someone asks you: **Wie heiÙt das Madchen?** or **Wie heiÙt der Junge?**, give the name of the person referred to. For practice, use complete sentences.

### So sagt man das!

#### Asking who someone is

To find out someone else's name you ask: **Wer ist das?**

The response might be:



Das ist die Moni.



Das ist der Stefan.



Das ist Herr Gartner,  
der Deutschlehrer.



Das ist Frau Weigel,  
die Biologielehrerin.

Grammatikheft, S. 3, . 6

1. These questions anticipate *yes* or *no* as a response.
2. The verb is always at the beginning of a *yes/no* question.

## The definite articles **der**, **die**, and **das**

German has three words for *the*: **der**, **die**, and **das**, called *definite articles*. These words tell us to which class or group a German noun belongs. Words that have **der** as the article, such as **der Junge** (*the boy*), are masculine nouns. Words that have the article **die**, such as **die Lehrerin** (*the female teacher*), are feminine nouns. The third group of nouns has the article **das**, as in **das Mädchen** (*the girl*), and are neuter nouns. You will learn more about this in **Kapitel 3**.

**der**-words  
(*masculine*)

**die**-words  
(*feminine*)

**das**-words  
(*neuter*)

**der Junge**  
**der Lehrer**  
**der Deutschlehrer**

**die Lehrerin**  
**die Deutschlehrerin**

**das Mädchen**

Mehr Grammatikübungen  
S. 36, Ü. 3

Übungsheft, S. 5, Ü. 4-6



### 11 Grammatik im Kontext



**Zuhören** Holger is asking Jens and Tara about various people in the class. Listen and decide whether the person they are talking about is male or female.

### 12 Grammatik im Kontext

**Lesen/Schreiben** Holger is trying to learn the names of everyone in his class. He asks Tara for help. Rewrite the conversation, filling in the missing definite articles **der**, **die**, or **das**.

HOLGER Wie heißt der Junge?

TARA 1 Junge heißt Uwe.  
2 Uwe kommt aus München.

HOLGER Und 3 Mädchen?

TARA 4 Mädchen heißt Katja. 5 Katja kommt aus Hamburg.

HOLGER Und wie heißt 6 Lehrerin?

TARA 7 Lehrerin heißt Frau Möller.

### Ein wenig Landeskunde

In casual speech, the definite articles **der** and **die** are often used with first names (**Das ist die Tara. Das ist der Jens.**). This practice occurs more often in southern Germany, Austria, and Switzerland than in northern Germany. **Der** and **die** are also often used with the last names of celebrities and other well-known people. How would you refer to **Steffi Graf**?

### 13 Wer sind meine Mitschüler?

*Who are my classmates?*



**Sprechen** Now team up with a classmate and ask each other the names of other students in the class. Be sure to use all of the ways of asking you have learned.

### 14 Ratespiel *Guessing Game*

**Sprechen** Bring in pictures of well-known people and ask your classmates to identify them.

### LERNTRICK

In English, we know that the word "the" signals a noun. In German, we use **der**, **die**, and **das** in much the same way. Remember that in German, every time you learn a new noun, you must also learn the definite article (**der**, **die**, or **das**) that goes with it.