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How to work with *deutsch kompakt*

Dear Learner of German,

You have acquired a German self-study course and are setting out to learn a language that is the mother tongue of 100 million people. To help you make rapid and solid progress, I'll give you a brief introduction to the course. In the package you'll find:

1. a Bilingual Workbook,
2. a Textbook and
3. three Audio-CDs.

The *Workbook* is your manual that will guide you step by step through the course. It is important that you always read the instruction in the *Workbook* first before you continue. Here's Lesson 1 as a model:



p. 5/6 + p. 5-7

Dialogue with exercises:

Work with the Textbook (= T) and the Workbook (= A) side by side. In the Workbook you'll find the pictograms of the listening texts and the translations of the instructions.



p. 7-8

Grammar – New Words – Exercises:

Continue working in the Workbook following the numbering. The Workbook contains thorough explanations of the grammar which is just sketched out on notepad sheets in the Textbook.



p. 9

Pronunciation

Also in the Workbook you'll find exercises on pronunciation features.



p. 8 + p. 9

Cultural Info:

To round off the lesson you'll do a game-like activity, for instance solving a puzzle. This is always on the last page of the lesson in the Textbook. You'll find translations and explanations in the Workbook.



p. 10

Test:

The Test at the end of each lesson will tell you whether you should go back and revise something or can continue.

The appendix contains the complete answer key and glossary. If you don't understand or have forgotten a word, look it up in the glossary. That's the quickest way to learn it. By the end of the course you'll know 1,500 words, and have learned enough to be able to communicate well in everyday situations, make phone calls and write simple letters.

So have fun now and enjoy yourself. And another final tip: don't listen to people who claim German is a difficult language to learn. We'll soon show you that the opposite is true!

With best wishes,
Renate Luscher

Guten Tag oder Hallo! – Hello and Hi

Four people – Jürgen Heinrich, Chris Bruckner, Rob Klein and Claudia Bergmann – are going to accompany you through this language course. At the beginning of Lesson 1 we're in Berlin, at the airport and at the station. Chris Bruckner has just arrived from Munich for a business meeting. Robert wants to have a look round Berlin. He's being met at the station by Claudia.

In Lesson 1 you'll learn how to greet somebody and say goodbye to them, and what the difference between *du* and *Sie* is, and also how you introduce somebody else.

1 Please match.

Please do exercise 1 in the textbook as preparation for the first dialogue: Guten Tag is the standard form of greeting at any time of the day. Among friends people often just say Hallo.

Guten Morgen!	Good morning!
Guten Abend!	Good evening!
(Gute Nacht!)	(Good night)!
Auf Wiedersehen!	Goodbye!
Tschüs!	Bye!

2 This is Jürgen Heinrich, Chris Bruckner, Robert and Claudia



1A

- Listen to how the four of them greet each other. Frau Bruckner and Herr Heinrich haven't met before, but Robert and Claudia already know each other of course. Listen to the conversation at least twice.
- Read the dialogue in the textbook.
- Listen to the text and read the dialogue at the same time.
- Now underline the stressed syllables.

Guten Tag. Sind Sie Herr Heinrich?

Ja, das bin ich.

Mein Name ist Bruckner, Chris Bruckner.

Guten Tag, Frau Bruckner. Herzlich willkommen.

- Read the dialogue out loud following your underlinings.
- Then turn to the vocabulary section. Try to learn the meaning of the words and the sentences by heart.

Guten Tag,	Hello/Good morning/afternoon,
sind Sie Herr Heinrich?	are you Mr Heinrich?
Ja, das bin ich.	Yes, I am.
ja	yes
ich bin	I am
Mein Name ist Bruckner.	My name is Bruckner.

Frau Bruckner	<i>Mrs Bruckner</i>
Guten Tag, Frau Bruckner.	<i>Hello, Frau Bruckner.</i>
Herzlich willkommen.	<i>Welcome.</i>

 **1B**

- Listen to part 1B.
- Read the dialogue in the textbook.
- Listen to the text and read the dialogue at the same time.
- Now underline the stressed syllables.

Hallo, Rob.
etc.

- Read the dialogue out loud following your underlinings.
- Then turn to the vocabulary section.

Hallo, Rob/Claudia.	<i>Hi Rob/Claudia.</i>
Wie geht's dir/Ihnen?	<i>How are you? (informal/formal)</i>
Danke, gut.	<i>Fine, thanks.</i>

 **3**

Listen. What is the order?

4 *What goes together?*

There is one answer for each sentence. Link the question and answer.

5 *Please complete.*

Complete the greetings when people say Sie or du to each other.



Sie or du?

When you address someone else you use *Sie* or *du*.

People use *du* when talking to relatives or friends, or when students are talking among themselves. Sometimes people who work together use it, too, but only in work-places where this is the normal thing to do. *Sie* is the polite and non-intrusive form of address and is the correct one to use in all other cases.

6 *Please complete.*

Fill in the forms of sein. They are very important. The forms are unfortunately all irregular.

 **7**

What fits? Listen and mark.

8 *What fits? Please write.*

Now we're going to practise some grammar (grammar = Grammatik; exercises = Übungen).
As you do so, you'll also be extending your vocabulary (new words = Neue Wörter).

sein (be): Sie sind – du bist (both: you are)

Singular	1. Person	ich	bin	aus München, Berlin, Köln, Stuttgart ...
	2. Person	du	bist	
	3. Person	er/sie	ist	
Plural	1. Person	wir	sind	
	2. Person	ihr	seid	
	3. Person	sie/Sie	sind	

	Sie/Sie	du/ihr
Singular	Sind Sie aus ...? (= Herr Heinrich)	Bist du aus ...? (= Robert)
Plural	Sind Sie aus ...? (= Herr und Frau Heinrich)	Seid ihr aus ...? (= Robert und Claudia)

9 Please match.

Das bin Das ist Das sind Das seid



10 Complete the sentences by writing in the missing forms.

- Ich _____ aus Barcelona.
- _____ Sie aus Rom?
- _____ du aus Warschau?
- Herr Heinrich _____ aus Berlin.
- Wir _____ aus Moskau.
- _____ ihr aus London?
- _____ Sie aus Rio?

11 *Wie geht's dir?*

There are three drawings. The people are talking. How do you think they greet each other? Choose the correct answer.

Grüß Gott.

 Grüß Gott.

 Danke, Frau Müller.

 Tag auch.

 Wie geht's?


Hallo, Claudia, hallo, Evelyn, wie geht's?

 Grüß Gott, Nina.

 Gut, und dir?

 Aha.


Grüezi.

 Grüezi, Nina.

 Servus.

 Gut, und dir?


1/5

Listen to the dialogues and check your answers.

12 *Revision*

Note these expressions. It would be best to learn them by heart.

Greeting someone / introducing yourself**Formal**

Guten Tag, Frau/Herr + Nachname

Good morning/afternoon/evening,

Frau/Herr + surname

Mein Name ist ... (Bruckner/Heinrich).

My name is ... (Bruckner/Heinrich).

Ich bin ... (Chris Bruckner/Jürgen Heinrich).

I am ... (Chris Bruckner/Jürgen Heinrich).

Ich heiße ... (Bruckner/Heinrich).

My name is ... (Bruckner/Heinrich).

Wie geht es Ihnen?

How are you?

Danke, gut. (Und Ihnen?)

Fine, thanks. (And you?)



Here's a tip: The expression *Mein Name ist ...* is very formal. Only use it with your surname: *Mein Name ist Bruckner*. The more common and informal expression is *Ich heiße ...*, e.g. *Ich heiße Chris Bruckner*. And by the way: people don't usually say: *Ich heiße Frau Bruckner*.

Informal

Hallo + Vorname

Hello + first name

Ich bin ... / Ich heiße ...

I'm ... / My name's ...

Wie geht's? Wie geht's dir?

How are you?

Danke, gut. (Und dir?)

Fine, thanks. (And you?)

Introducing someone

Das ist Herr Berger.

This is Herr Berger.

Guten Tag, Herr Berger. Ich bin Klaus Nagel.

Hello, Herr Berger. I'm Klaus Nagel.

13 Listen and repeat what you hear.

You already know the words and phrases. Try and imitate the speaker's stress and pronunciation as closely as you can.

1|6

Bruckner	Frau Bruckner	Guten Tag, Frau Bruckner.
Heinrich	Herr Heinrich	Guten Tag, Herr Heinrich.
Mein Name	Mein Name ist ...	Mein Name ist Bruckner.
Ich	Ich heie ...	Ich heie Heinrich.
Willkommen	Herzlich willkommen	Herzlich willkommen, Frau Bruckner.
Wie	Wie geht's?	Wie geht's Ihnen?
Danke	gut	Danke, gut.

14 The Alphabet

Now we're going to practise sounds. Listen and repeat. Try and copy the speaker's pronunciation as closely as possible.

1|7

Aa	eF	Ka	Oo	eS	We
Be	Ge	eL	Pe	Te	iX
Ce	Ha	eM	Qu	Uu	Ypsilon
De	Ii	eN	eR	Vau	Zet
Ee	Jot				

15 Special Sounds

German has some special sounds – the umlauts , , , and ß (= eszet). Repeat the following words and imitate the speaker as closely as possible.

1|8

 	schn (<i>nice</i>)
 	Glck (<i>luck</i>)
 	Geschft (<i>business</i>)
	ich heie

Try and spell your name. You won't have any trouble with that, will you?

Cultural info (Textbook page 8)

1|9

Here's a summary of how people greet each other and say goodbye in Northern and Southern Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Of course there are many more regional forms. But these can be heard very often.

Auf Wiedersehen.	Goodbye.
Tschs.	Bye/Cheerio/See you.
Adieu.	Goodbye/Bye.
Ciao.	See you.

Listen and compare.

Vocabulary

1. Mark the right translation with a cross.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Guten Tag.
<input type="checkbox"/> Hello.
<input type="checkbox"/> Good afternoon.
<input type="checkbox"/> Good morning. | 3. Hallo.
<input type="checkbox"/> Hello.
<input type="checkbox"/> Good morning.
<input type="checkbox"/> Hi. | 5. Danke, gut.
<input type="checkbox"/> Fine, thanks.
<input type="checkbox"/> And you, too.
<input type="checkbox"/> See you. |
| 2. Guten Morgen.
<input type="checkbox"/> Hello.
<input type="checkbox"/> Good afternoon.
<input type="checkbox"/> Good morning. | 4. Wie geht's Ihnen?
<input type="checkbox"/> Where are you from?
<input type="checkbox"/> How are you?
<input type="checkbox"/> Who are you? | 6. Auf Wiedersehen.
<input type="checkbox"/> Welcome.
<input type="checkbox"/> Goodbye.
<input type="checkbox"/> Hello. |

2. Please complete.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Gute _____! | 4. _____ Abend! |
| 2. Auf _____! | 5. _____ Morgen! |
| 3. _____ Tag! | 6. Tsch _____! |

Grammar

3. Fill in the forms of sein.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. ich _____ | 5. Das _____ Robert. |
| 2. du _____ | 6. _____ Sie Herr Bermann? |
| 3. er _____ | 7. _____ Sie Frau Bergmann? |
| 4. sie (= Claudia) _____ | 8. _____ Sie Herr und
Frau Bergmann? |

4. Please complete.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Ich _____ Julia. | 4. Ich _____ Wolfgang Schmidt. |
| 2. _____ du Erik? | 5. Mein Name _____ Berger. |
| 3. _____ Sie Herr Schmidt? | 6. Das _____ Herr Berger. |

Check your answers in the key at the back of the book and then add up your points.

Total:	1 - 13	Before you carry on, you really should do this lesson again.
	14 - 22	Quite good, but not perfect yet. Please go over the dialogues and the grammar again.
	23 - 26	Very good. You can carry straight on.

Woher kommen Sie? – Where do you come from?

Herr Heinrich takes Frau Bruckner to his office via the hotel. From their conversation on the way you find out more about them.

When you want to get to know somebody, you have to ask questions. So in Lesson 2 you are going to learn how to ask questions. That's relatively easy in German.

1 To prepare for the conversation, have a look at the map (Textbook, page 8). Find the cities Berlin, München (Munich), Wien (Vienna), etc. and say out loud *Da ist ...*. Three of the cities are mentioned in the dialogue.

2 Herr Heinrich and Frau Bruckner in the car

- Listen to the Herr Heinrich and Frau Bruckner's conversation.
- Listen to the conversation at least twice.
- Read the dialogue in the textbook.
- Listen to the text and read the dialogue at the same time.
- Now underline the stressed syllables.



Sind Sie aus Berlin, Herr Heinrich?
etc.

- Then read the dialogue out loud following your underlinings.
- Then turn to the vocabulary section. Try to learn the meaning of the words and the sentences by heart.

Sind Sie ...?	Are you ...?
aus Berlin	from Berlin
Kommen Sie ...?	Do you come ...?
Wohnen Sie ...?	Do you live ...?
Leben Sie ...?	Do you live ...?
Ja, klar.	Yes, of course.
Und Sie,	And you,
woher kommen Sie?	where do you come from?
Aus Österreich,	From Austria,
ich bin aus Wien.	I am from Vienna.
aber	but
ich lebe	I live
ich komme	I come
ich kenne	I know
in München	in Munich
Schon lange.	A long time.
Sind Sie gern in ...?	Do you like it in ...?
sehr gern	like (doing something) a lot
ich wohne	I live

schon fünf Jahre	<i>for five years</i>
dort	<i>there</i>
Kennen Sie ...?	<i>Do you know ...?</i>
Ja, aber nicht gut.	<i>Yes, but not well.</i>

3 Mark the verb.



4 What fits?

Now listen to the text again und check your answers.

5 Questions put to Chris Bruckner. Mark the right answer.

6 Please answer. What is correct?



7 We ask – you answer

Imagine somebody asks you personally how you are. Listen, then select your answer and say it out loud.



If you say *Na ja*, people know immediately that you don't feel too good.

If you start with *Ach*, it's a sign that you're going to say you don't feel good at all.

8 Write the verbs.

The *Sie* form is always the same as the infinitive.

Please write. What is the question / answer?

lebt	Pierre	Paris	in	_____?	
in	Paris	ja	er	lebt	_____.
aus	Paris	er	ist	_____.	
kennen	Paris	Sie	_____?		
nicht	ja	gut	aber	_____.	
kenne	London	ich	gut	_____.	

These grammar explanations include information on the differences between German and English usage, whenever relevant.

Verbs in the present – Verben im Präsens

Singular	1. Person	ich	komme	aus München, Berlin, Köln, Stuttgart ...
	2. Person	du	kommst	
	3. Person	er / sie	kommt	
Plural	1. Person	wir	kommen	
	2. Person	ihr	kommt	
	3. Person	sie / Sie	kommen	

- Unlike in English, the ending of the verb changes with the person (*ich, du, er* etc.), though some persons share the same ending (*wir kommen, sie kommen*).
- Other verbs that have the same ending as *kommen* are: *kennen, leben, wohnen, heißen* (Note: *du heißt*).
- The infinitive has the ending *-(e)n*. This is the form you find in a dictionary. It is also the form you know from the instructions: *Hören Sie. Schreiben Sie* etc.

9 Underline the infinitives.

bist	heiße	sein	kenne	seid	lebe	wohnen
lebt	kennst	komme	heißen	wohnt	kennen	

10 Complete the table by writing in the missing forms.

		kennen	leben	wohnen	heißen
Singular	ich	kenne	lebe	wohne	
	du		lebst		heißt
	er / sie	kennt	lebt		heißt
Plural	wir	kennen	leben		heißen
	ihr		lebt	wohnt	heißt
	sie / Sie	kennen		wohnen	

11 Fill in the forms of heißen.

Ich heiße _____ (= Ihr Name).

Wie _____ du?

Wir _____ Knut und Boris.

Er _____ Boris.

Wie _____ ihr?

Wie _____ heißen Sie? Neumann?

Karla und Fritz _____ Sauter.

Questions with and without question words – Fragen mit und ohne Fragewort

There are questions with and without question words. *Woher* is a question word.

Woher kommen Sie ?	–	Aus Berlin/England/Italien.
Woher kommst du ?	–	Aus München/Polen/Frankreich.
Kommen Sie aus Italien?	–	Ja, ich komme aus Italien.
Kommst du aus Polen?	–	Nein, ich komme aus Frankreich.

Questions are easy to form in German. You just turn the subject (= the person doing the action) and the verb round. So *Sie kommen* becomes *Kommen Sie* in a question.

12 Here are lots of questions and answers. Write the correct form of the verb in the gap.

Woher _____ (kommen) Andrea?	_____ (wohnen) Juan auch in Verona?
Aus Berlin. Sie _____ (kommen) aus Berlin.	Nein, Juan _____ (wohnen) in Madrid.
_____ (leben) Pierre in München?	_____ (kennen) Sie Warschau?
Nein, in Paris. Pierre _____ (leben) in Paris.	Ja, ich _____ (kennen) Warschau gut.
Woher _____ (kommen) Graziella und Paolo? Aus Verona?	_____ (wohnen) Elsbeta in Warschau?
Ja, sie _____ (kommen) aus Verona?	Ja, sie _____ (wohnen) in Warschau.

13 Revision

Note these expressions. It would be best to learn them by heart.

Asking where someone comes from

Woher sind/kommen Sie? Woher bist/kommst du?	<i>Where are you from?/Where do you come from?</i>
Ich bin/komme aus ... (Berlin/München/Österreich).	<i>I am/come from ... (Berlin/Munich/Austria).</i>
Aus ... (Berlin/München/Österreich).	<i>From ... (Berlin/Munich/Austria).</i>
Sind Sie aus ... (München/Österreich)?	<i>Are you from ... (Munich/Austria)?</i>
Bist du aus ... (München/Österreich)?	
Ja, ich bin aus ...	<i>Yes, I'm from ...</i>
Nein, ich bin aus ...	<i>No, I am from ...</i>
Leben/Wohnen Sie in ... (Berlin/München)?	<i>Do you live in ... (Berlin/Munich)?</i>
Ja, ich lebe/wohne in ...	<i>Yes, I live in ...</i>
Nein, ich lebe/wohne in ...	<i>No, I live in ...</i>
Ich bin schon fünf Jahre in ...	<i>I have been in ... five years.</i>
Kennen Sie ... (Berlin/München)?	<i>Do you know ... (Berlin/Munich)?</i>
Ja, aber nicht gut.	<i>Yes, but not well.</i>

14 Listen and repeat.

You already know the words and phrases. Try and imitate the speaker's stress and pronunciation as closely as you can.

1|13

Aus Berlin.	Sind Sie aus Berlin?
Aus Wien.	Ich bin aus Wien.
In München.	Aber ich lebe in München.
schon fünf Jahre kennen	Ich wohne schon fünf Jahre dort. Kennen Sie Berlin?
nicht gut	Ja, aber nicht gut.

15 Repeat the names of the cities and countries.

1|14

Zürich	Leipzig	Salzburg
Frankfurt	Hamburg	Augsburg
Berlin	Wien	Paris
Köln	Bern	Graz
Deutschland	Österreich	die Schweiz

16 a. Listen.

Three young people – Nina, Achim and Christian – are greeting each other.

1|15

Nina:	Hallo, ich bin Nina, und du?
Achim:	Ich heiße Achim. Hallo!
Nina:	Kommst du auch aus Berlin?
Achim:	Nein, aus München, ich bin schon lange in München.
Christian:	Ich bin Christian.
Achim:	Tag, Christian.
Christian:	Tag.
Achim:	Woher bist du?
Christian:	Aus Hamburg.
Achim:	Aha.



16 b. Now listen to the dialogue a second time and read the sentences at the same time. Try and imitate the speaker's stress as closely as you can.

1|16

Cultural info: City quiz (Textbook page 12)

In addition to the capital cities Berlin and Vienna, here are some other important cities. You can look and see on the map where they are.

Auerbach's Cellar: One of the ten most famous restaurants in the world. Made famous by Goethe's Faust.

What's the name of the city?

Write the names of the cities.

Vocabulary

1. Mark the right translation.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Wie geht's?
<input type="checkbox"/> How are you?
<input type="checkbox"/> Where are you from?
<input type="checkbox"/> How do you do? | 2. (Kommen Sie aus Berlin?)
– Ja, klar.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I am from Berlin.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, of course.
<input type="checkbox"/> Really? | 3. (Sind Sie Herr/Frau ...?)
– Ja, das bin ich.
<input type="checkbox"/> I'm ...
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I am.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please. |
|--|---|--|

2. Give the correct translation.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. to come _____ | kennen |
| 2. to live _____ | kommen |
| 3. to be called _____ | leben/wohnen |
| 4. to be _____ | heißen |
| 5. to know _____ | sein |

Grammar

3. Underline the correct form.

- Kommst du auch in aus im Berlin?
- Kommst Kommen Kommt Sie aus England?
- Ich wohne leben komme schon lange in München.
- Und woher kommen Sie er ich?
- Kennst Kennen Kenne Sie Hamburg?
- Kommt Kommen Kommt Sie auch aus Norddeutschland?

4. What's the question?

- Sie kommen woher _____?
- Sie aus Hamburg sind _____?
- in München wohnen Sie _____?
- Berlin Sie kennen _____?
- Sie sind Herr Müller _____?
- geht es wie Ihnen _____?

Check your answers in the key at the back of the book and then add up your points.

Total:	1 - 10	It would be a good idea to do this lesson again straightaway.
	11 - 17	Pretty good. But it wouldn't hurt to go over the dialogues and the grammar again.
	18 - 20	Excellent. If you like, you could go over the vocabulary again, otherwise you can carry straight on.