



Bist du sportlich? • Are you sporty?

Ich bin (sehr/ziemlich/nicht sehr) sportlich.	<i>I am (very/quite/not very) sporty.</i>
Was spielst du?	<i>What do you play?</i>
Ich spiele ...	<i>I play...</i>
Ich spiele gern ...	<i>I like playing ...</i>
Ich spiele ziemlich gern ...	<i>I quite like playing ...</i>
Ich spiele nicht gern ...	<i>I don't like playing ...</i>
Badminton	<i>badminton</i>
Basketball	<i>basketball</i>
Eishockey	<i>ice hockey</i>
Fußball	<i>football</i>
Handball	<i>handball</i>
Tennis	<i>tennis</i>
Tischtennis	<i>table tennis</i>
Volleyball	<i>volleyball</i>
Wasserball	<i>water polo</i>

Wie findest du das?

• What do you think of it?

Ich finde es ...	<i>I think it's ...</i>
Es ist ...	<i>It's ...</i>
irre	<i>amazing</i>
super	<i>super</i>
toll	<i>great</i>
cool	<i>cool</i>
gut	<i>good</i>
nicht schlecht	<i>not bad</i>
okay	<i>okay</i>
langweilig	<i>boring</i>
nervig	<i>annoying</i>
stinklangweilig	<i>deadly boring</i>
furchtbar	<i>awful</i>

Was machst du in deiner Freizeit?

• What do you do in your free time?

Ich chillе.	<i>I chill out.</i>
Ich esse Pizza oder Hamburger.	<i>I eat pizza or hamburgers.</i>
Ich gehe einkaufen.	<i>I go shopping.</i>
Ich gehe ins Kino.	<i>I go to the cinema.</i>
Ich gehe in den Park.	<i>I go to the park.</i>
Ich gehe in die Stadt.	<i>I go into town.</i>
Ich höre Musik.	<i>I listen to music.</i>
Ich mache Sport.	<i>I do sport.</i>
Ich spiele Xbox oder Wii.	<i>I play Xbox or on the Wii.</i>

Was machst du gern?

• What do you like doing?

Was machst du gern?	<i>What do you like doing?</i>
Ich fahre Rad.	<i>I ride my bike.</i>
Ich fahre Skateboard.	<i>I go skateboarding.</i>
Ich fahre Ski.	<i>I ski.</i>
Ich fahre Snowboard.	<i>I snowboard.</i>
Ich lese.	<i>I read.</i>
Ich mache Judo.	<i>I do judo.</i>
Ich mache Karate.	<i>I do karate.</i>
Ich reite.	<i>I go horse riding.</i>
Ich schwimme.	<i>I swim.</i>
Ich sehe fern.	<i>I watch TV.</i>
Ich spiele Gitarre.	<i>I play the guitar.</i>
Ich tanze.	<i>I dance.</i>

Oft benutzte Wörter

• High-frequency words

Wie oft?	<i>How often?</i>
(sehr/ziemlich/nicht so) oft	<i>(very/quite/not so) often</i>
einmal/zweimal/dreimal pro Woche/pro Monat	<i>once/twice/three times a week/a month</i>
jeden Tag	<i>every day</i>
jeden Morgen	<i>every morning</i>
manchmal	<i>sometimes</i>
immer	<i>always</i>
nie	<i>never</i>
Wann?	<i>When?</i>
am Wochenende	<i>at the weekend</i>
am Abend	<i>in the evening</i>
heute	<i>today</i>
morgen	<i>tomorrow</i>
am Montag	<i>on Monday</i>
nächste Woche	<i>next week</i>
in zwei Wochen	<i>in two weeks</i>

Strategie 3

Oft benutzte Wörter

High-frequency words are words that come up again and again, no matter what you are talking about. All of the *Wörter* pages have a list of these words, but there are many more. Look back through Chapter 3 and see how many you can find. Here are a few to get you started:

der, die, das, ein, eine, einen, und, aber, in, ich, es gibt, gern, ... You will find that some of these words appear in every chapter in *Stimmt! 1*. Can you predict which they are? Look through the book. Were you right?

Grammatik

The present tense – regular verbs

The verb **wohnen** (to live) is a regular verb. Take **-en** off the infinitive to form the stem, then add these endings. (These are the same for nearly every verb in German.)

<i>ich wohne</i>	I live / am living	<i>wir wohnen</i>	we live / are living
<i>du wohnst</i>	you live / are living (familiar singular)	<i>ihr wohnt</i>	you live / are living (familiar plural)
<i>er/sie/es wohnt</i>	he/she/it lives / is living	<i>Sie wohnen</i>	you live / are living (polite singular or plural)
		<i>sie wohnen</i>	they live / are living

Irregular verbs – the present tense

Some common verbs do not follow the regular pattern. You have already learnt **sein** (to be) and **haben** (to have). All other irregular verbs have the same endings as regular verbs but change their spelling in the **du** and **er/sie/es** forms.

	a → ä	e → ie
	fahren	sehen
ich	fahre	sehe
du	fährst	siehst
er/sie/es	fährt	sieht
wir	fahren	sehen
ihr	fahrt	seht
Sie	fahren	sehen
sie	fahren	sehen

Here are some more examples:

a → ä	e → ie
tragen (to wear)	lesen (to read)
schlafen (to sleep)	
waschen (to wash)	

Word order

In German, sentences often start with the subject but can also start with a different piece of information, such as a time phrase. The verb in German is **always** the second idea. Look at how this changes the word order; when you start with a time phrase the verb and subject swap around so that the verb remains in second place.

Ich spiele Gitarre. → Am Abend spiele **ich** Gitarre.

Ich fahre Skateboard. → Einmal pro Woche fahre **ich** Skateboard.

The **wir** and **Sie/sie** forms

The **wir** (we) and **Sie/sie** (you/they) forms of the verb are always the same as the infinitive, except for **wir/Sie/sie sind** (we/you/they are).

sein (to be)

The verb **sein** (to be) is very common, but it doesn't follow the pattern of any other verb.

ich bin	wir sind
du bist	ihr seid
er/sie/es ist	Sie sind
	sie sind