

- getting help when you don't understand (**Wie, bitte?**)
- greetings (**Guten Tag!**)
- personal introductions (**Das ist...**)
- country and nationality (**Amerika, Amerikaner, Amerikanerin**)
- age and subject of study (**Deutsch!**)
- titles (**Herr, Frau, Fräulein**)
- numbers (**eins, zwei, drei**)
- **Sie** ('You') + verb (**sind**) ('Are you...' etc.)



- a polite expression to get someone's attention or apologize for an innocent mistake (**Entschuldigung**)
- locating places in German-speaking countries (**Frankfurt am Main ist in...**)
- days of the week (**Montag...Sonntag**) and clock time on the hour (**10 Uhr**)
- dealing with small sums of money (**DM5,00**)
- when you don't know (**Ich weiß nicht!**)
- questions words and structures (**Wo ist...?**)
- words for locations (**da, hier**)
- basic verb 'to be' in present tense (**ist**) and past tense (**war**)




- accepting a switch in language (here..., uh... **hier**)
- crossing a border (**Sind wir in Deutschland oder Österreich?**)
- identifying possessions (**Das ist mein...**)
- asking about time in the future (**Wann sind wir in Köln?**)
- survival train vocabulary (**Fahrkarte, Paß, Gepäck**)
- polite expressions (including several ways to say 'Thank you')

- survival food vocabulary ( **essen**, **trinken**, **Glas**, **Flasche** )
- ordering simple meals ( **Ich möchte bitte...** )
- counting money
- checking prices before you buy ( **Wieviel kostet...?** )
- **möchten** expresses ‘would like’
- position of verb in statements and questions
- verb endings (like ‘I go – you go – it goES’ in English)
- the verbs **sein** (‘to be’) and **haben** (‘to have’)

- asking more detailed questions (**Wie lange...?**)
- expressing judgments ('That's too expensive.')
- discussing choices ('or,' 'with' or 'without')
- more flexibility in greetings and polite expressions (**natürlich**)
- survival vocabulary for shelter (**brauchen, Einzelzimmer, Bad, Nacht, Frühstück**)
- more subject-verb combinations ('I need – she needS')
- terms that express quality, equality and inequality (**zu teuer** – 'too expensive')
- words that join other words (**und, oder**)

- asking more about food (**Was ist das, bitte?**)
- more skill in expressing judgments and preferences
- getting additional service in a restaurant
- getting the check in a restaurant (**Zahlen, bitte!**)
- working around missing vocabulary
- compound nouns like English ‘French fries’
- **kein** expresses ‘none/not any’
- **-en Sie** (‘**bringen Sie**’) gets people to do something
- new verbs **schmecken** (‘taste’) and **zahlen** (‘pay’)
- **noch** + a number expresses ‘X more’ of something



- telling time to the minute (**11.25 Uhr**)
- making train travel arrangements
- finding out where the bathroom (**die Toilette**) is
- survival train vocabulary (**der nächste Zug, Gleis**)
- more words for dealing with confusion (**verstehen** – ‘to understand’)
- words for ‘left’ (**links**) and ‘right’ (**rechts**) 
- important new verbs **gehen** (‘to go’) – **fragen** (‘to ask’) – **finden** (‘to find’)
- names of cities in northwest Germany (**Köln, Aachen**)


- buying food for a trip ( **Orangen, Käse, Schokolade** )
- metric system for food purchases ( **100g Käse für 1 Person** )
- survival grocery vocabulary ( **Tafel Schokolade, Stück Käse** )
- important new verbs **nehmen** ‘take’ and **sagen** ‘say’
- expressing ‘enough – more – too much’
- comparisons – German and English use similar words like **mehr** ‘more’ and the ending **-er** (‘-er’)



- getting a seat on a train or bus (**frei, besetzt**)
- talking about travel (**nach Köln**)
- describing family and friends (**Er studiert Physik.**)
- verbs in the third person ('he / she / it / they')
- verbs whose pronunciation and therefore spelling change somewhat in the third-person singular (like English 'do – she does' and 'say – he says [sez!]
- important verbs **sehen** ('to see') and **arbeiten** ('to work')
- combining phrases or sentences with conjunctions ('and/or/but')

- asking and giving directions in a city
- comparing qualities ('good/better') and quantities ('much/more')
- changing word order for emphasis – put the element to be emphasized at the start of the sentence (**Dann finden Sie...**)
- time phrases that refer to the future ('Until July I'll be...')
- comparisons are formed by adding **-er** (much like English)
- important verbs **fahren** ('go / ride /drive') and **suchen** ('look for')

- basic public transportation ( **Bus, S-Bahn, Bahnhof, Haltestelle, umsteigen** )
- more detail in weather descriptions ( **kalt, es regnet** )
- modal verbs like **müssen** (‘must / have to’) allow you to modify an action
- **nach** describes motion TO cities and countries; **zu** is used for motion TO buildings or other nearby locations
- important transportation verbs **umsteigen** (‘transfer’) and **aussteigen** (‘get off’)

- more about hotel facilities – special keys (**Schlüssel**) and shower / bath facilities and supplies (**Seife, Handtücher**)
- asking how things work (**Wie funktioniert...?**)
- words that organize things in space and time ('then,' 'right away')
- grammatical 'subjects' – the 'do-ers' of actions
- two more modal verbs – **können** ('can') expresses possibility and **sollen** ('supposed to,  should') expresses what ought to be

- asking where to exchange money
- checking the exchange rate (**Kurs**)
- deciding which denominations of currency you want
- specifying whether bills (**Scheine**) or coins (**Stücke**)
- cashing travelers' checks (**Reiseschecks**)
- counting large and complex sums of money
- direct objects – what the subject acts on
- the modal verb **wollen** expresses ‘want to’ (NOT ‘will’!!)

- making small purchases that involve additional decisions on the spot (**Ja, wir haben keine Bananen.**)
- maintaining German even when someone wants to use English (**Ja, wir können Deutsch sprechen.**)
- more about **kein** and **nicht**
- changing word order to add emphasis – put the emphasized element at the start of the sentence (**Newsweek haben wir noch.**)

- arranging for city tours (**Plätze reservieren**)
- dealing with contingencies and planning follow-ups
- organizing equipment (**fotografieren, Blitz, Stativ**)
- planning to meet later (**Wir treffen uns...**)
- prepositions ('after / from / at') that tell about where and when
- the modal verb **dürfen** ('may') expresses permission
- verbs that have two essential parts (like English 'go AWAY' and 'pick UP)
- **viertel nach / vor** for time on the quarter-hour
- modal verbs ('can / must') in longer sentences

- ordering ice cream and baked goods – flavors (**Schokolade, Himbeer**) and kinds of servings (**Becher, Tüte, Tasse, Kännchen**)
- getting advice about what more to see and do (**Zoo!**) after you've done the standard touristy stuff (**Dom, Rheinpark**)
- knowing when not to overdo it (**zu viel**)
- in German the modal verb ('should') and the main verb ('do') are usually farther apart than they are in English
- the verb **machen** often expresses English 'do'



- buying entertainment tickets
- calendar dates – basic signal is ‘**-(s)t**’
- expressing disappointment (**das tut mir leid, leider, schade**)
- ordinal numbers – words that tell about sequence (‘first’ - ‘second’)
- more about negation – no MORE and not any MORE
- time phrases with two parts (‘tomorrow evening’)
- **noch** expresses something STILL going on
- Some opera ‘musts’ – Verdi’s ‘Aida’ and Weber’s ‘**Freischütz**’ (‘The Magic Bullet’)

- expressing opinions about cities (**fantastisch**)
- planning a walk through a city
- describing buildings by their architectural style (**modern, gotisch, romanisch, römisch**)
- talking a little about history (**2. Weltkrieg**)
- defining time more precisely ('this afternoon')
- more central-city landmark terms (**Rathaus, Fußgängerzone**)
- terms for motion down or up (**hinauf, hinunter**)
- prepositions which take the accusative case (**für - durch - ohne**)

- expressing food and drink preferences in greater detail (**Tee statt Kaffee**)
- asserting your ability to use German (**Deutsch sprechen**) even when they want to talk English
- talking about the past (as you have since Kontext 2) using very common verbs (were - had - had to)
- telling who gets something by using indirect object (dative) pronouns (as you have done since Kontext 6: **Bringen Sie uns...**)
- using **Würden Sie...** plus a verb to make a polite request ('Would you please...')
- **ein-** + an adjective + a noun for more efficiency in describing things ('a beautiful day')

- strategies for getting information
- asking follow-up questions to avoid trouble later
- getting accustomed to using landmarks typical of European cities (**Verkehrsamt, Oper, -markt**)
- two more very common verbs in the past tense - **konnte(n)** (could / was able to) and **wollte(n)** (wanted to)
- adjectives by themselves in front of the noun
- telling time with **halb** - (half an hour BEFORE)
- prepositions with dative objects – something you have done since the very beginning (**in der Schweiz, im Taxi, zum Bahnhof**)

- discussing historical landmarks (**Kirche, Brücke, Jahrhundert, einmalig**)
- using two or more elements to describe location more exactly (**dort oben, weiter rechts**)
- buying momentos (**Ansichtskarten, Farbdias**) and other tourist supplies (**Film, Briefmarken**)
- prepositions **aus** and **bei**
- word order of modal verbs with infinitives (And now I'd like to buy a couple picture post cards.)
- emphasizing something by placing it early in the sentence (And to the left, ladies and gentlemen, you can see...)

- shopping for souvenirs ( **T-Shirt mit einem Bild von Köln, Kassetten mit Kölner Volksmusik** )
- obtaining things for other people ( **für meine Eltern** )
- adding detail to descriptions so you get just what you want
- word formation – long German words are often put together from several simpler words that you can understand by themselves ( **Wein+glas, Bilder+buch, Spiel+waren+abteilung,** )
- use a verb + **gern(e)** to say that you DO like (to do) something; use **möchte** to say what you WOULD like
- ask ‘which?’ with **welch-**; DON’T use **was**.

- talking about animals (**Löwen und Tiger und Bären! Herrje!**)
- more complicated ticket-buying (**Kinder, Erwachsene**)
- talking to animals and children and other cuddly creatures (and to God!) – use **du** rather than **Sie**, with the verb ending **-(e)st** (**Du gehst, Siehst du?**)
- making detailed comparisons (**längere Zähne**)
- another pair of spatial opposites – words for ‘inside’ (**drinnen**) and ‘outside’ (**draußen**)

- more formal personal introductions (**vorstellen**)
- matching clothing (**Jacke, Hut, Pulli**) to weather (**ziemlich kühl**)
- impressing new acquaintances and loving the one you're with (**so romantisch**)
- more words that make comparisons (**süßer, trockener**)
- more about separable-prefix verbs (**vor•stellen, an•kommen**)
- more about **du**
- **dachte** – the past tense of **denken** (think - THOUGHT)