



German Level 1

Chapter 1

(Notes and Worksheets)

Lesson 1 – Greetings
Lesson 2 – Days of the Week
Lesson 3 – Months of the year
Lesson 4 – Seasons



Lesson 1 - Greetings

We use greetings whenever we meet someone and before starting a conversation with them' we greet them. We also use greetings when we take leave from them' i.e. after a conversation when we want to say 'bye.'

Hallo = Hello (हालो)

There are a few different ways to say hello **informally**. Let's have a look at them.

- 1) *Servus* (जेरवुस) = Servus is a greeting which is mainly used in South Germany' and hence is very regional.
- 2) *Moin* (मोईनमोईन) = This expression is repeated twice. It is specific to North Germany.

Hallo	Informal ways of saying 'Hello'
Servus (South Germany)	
Moin Moin (North Germany)	

There are a few different ways of saying hello **formally**. Let's have a look at them.

- 1) *Guten Morgen* (गूटन मॉर्गन)= Good Morning.
- 2) *Guten Tag* (गूटन टाग) = Good Day. This greeting can be used anytime throughout the day.
- 3) *Guten Abend* (गूटन आबेन्ड) = Good Evening.

We also use greetings when we take a leave from someone or when we say bye to them.
Informal ways of saying 'bye':

- 1) *Tschüss* (च्यूस) = Goodbye.
- 2) *Ciao* (च्याव)= Goodbye.
- 3) *Gute Nacht* (गूट नाख्ट)= Good Night. This expression can be used before going to bed.

Formal ways of saying 'bye':

- 1) *Auf Wiedersehen* (औफ विडर जिएन)= See you later.
- 2) *Auf Wiederhören* (औफ विडर ह्यूरैन)= Talk to you later. Unlike 'Auf Wiedersehen' this expression is used when one is speaking to someone over the phone.

GREETINGS:

Saying 'Hello'		Saying 'Bye'	
<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>
Hallo	Guten Morgen	Tschüss	Auf wiedersehen
Servus	Guten Tag	Ciao	Auf wiederhören
Moin Moin	Guten Abend		Gute Nacht

Worksheet for Self-Study

- 1) How will you say **Hello** in German?
 - a) Halo
 - b) Hello
 - c) Hallo
- 2) How will you say **Good day** in German?
 - a) Guten Tag
 - b) Gutan Tag
 - c) Guten Tak
- 3) How will you say **Talk to you later** in German?
 - a) Auf wiedersehen
 - b) Auf wiederhören
 - c) Ciao
- 4) How will you say **See you later** in German?
 - a) Auf wiedersehen
 - b) Auf wiederhören
 - c) Moin Moin
- 5) How will you say **Bye** in German?
 - a) Ciao
 - b) Grüß Gott
 - c) Tschüss
- 6) What will be the appropriate greeting used for this picture?



- a) Guten Tag
- b) Guten Morgen
- c) Gute Nacht

7) What will be the appropriate greeting used for this picture?



- a) Guten Morgen
- b) Hallo
- c) Guten Abend

8) What will be the appropriate greeting used for this picture?



- a) Guten Tag
- b) Gute Nacht
- c) Guten Morgen



Lesson 2 – Days of the Week

The German days of the week are called

‘*die Wochentage*’ दि वोकहेनटाग

- **Monday** = *Montag*. मोन्टाग.
- **Tuesday** = *Dienstag*. दीनस्टाग.
- **Wednesday** = *Mittwoch*. मीटवॉख.
- **Thursday** = *Donnerstag*. डॉनरस्टाग.
- **Friday** = *Freitag*. फ्रायटाग.
- **Saturday** = *Samstag*. ज़ामस्टाग.
- **Sunday** = *Sonntag*. ज़ोन्टाग.

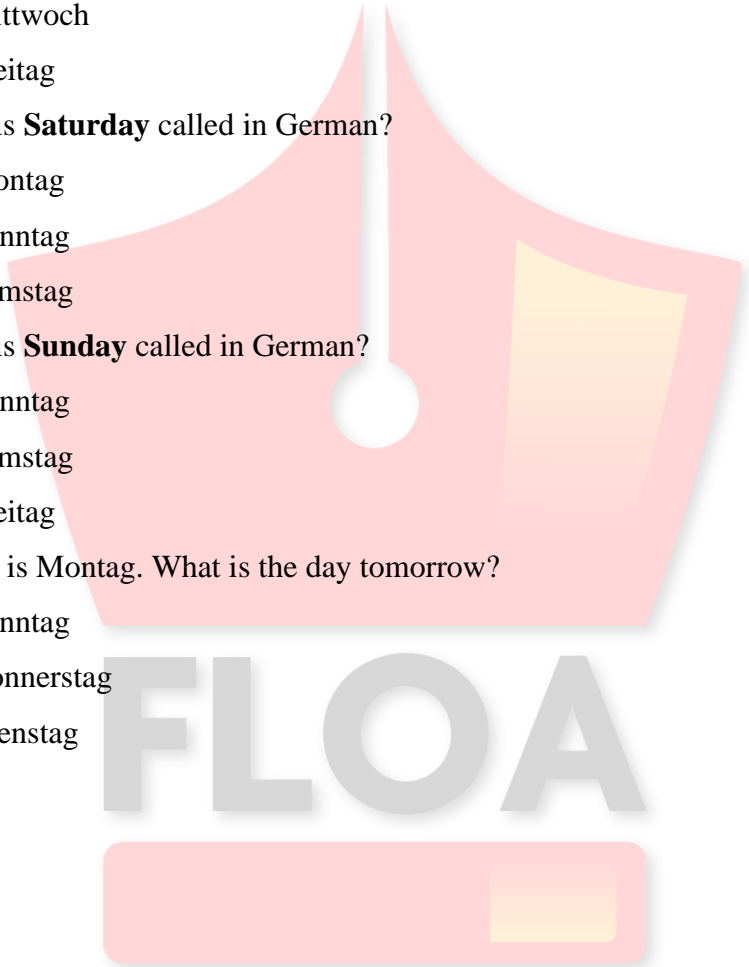
*Saturday and Sunday form ‘**Das Wochenende**’ which means *the weekend*.

<i>Montag</i>	
<i>Dienstag</i>	
<i>Mittwoch</i>	
<i>Donnerstag</i>	
<i>Freitag</i>	
<i>Samstag</i>	<i>das Wochenende</i> दास वोखेन्एन्ड.
<i>Sonntag</i>	

Worksheet for Self-study

- 1) What is **Monday** called in German?
 - a) Dienstag
 - b) Mittwoch
 - c) Montag
- 2) What is **Tuesday** called in German?
 - a) Donnerstag
 - b) Dienstag
 - c) Freitag
- 3) What is **Wednesday** called in German?
 - a) Mittwoch

- b) Montag
 - c) Donnerstag
- 4) What is **Thursday** called in German?
- a) Freitag
 - b) Donnerstag
 - c) Dienstag
- 5) What is **Friday** called in German?
- a) Samstag
 - b) Mittwoch
 - c) Freitag
- 6) What is **Saturday** called in German?
- a) Montag
 - b) Sonntag
 - c) Samstag
- 7) What is **Sunday** called in German?
- a) Sonntag
 - b) Samstag
 - c) Freitag
- 8) Today is Montag. What is the day tomorrow?
- a) Sonntag
 - b) Donnerstag
 - c) Dienstag



- 9) Which day comes after **Mittwoch**?
- a) Dienstag
 - b) Donnerstag
 - c) Montag
- 10) Today is Freitag. What is the day tomorrow?
- a) Samstag
 - b) Sonntag
 - c) Donnerstag
- 11) Name the two days that are called '**das Wochenende.**'
- a) Montag and Dienstag
 - b) Samstag and Sonntag
 - c) Mittwoch and Donnerstag





Lesson 3 – Die Monate (Months of the year)

The months of the year are called

'die Monate' दि मोनाट

- *Januar* (यानुवार) — January ('J' is pronounced as 'y' so the pronunciation is 'yaa-nu-aar')
- *Februar* (फेब्रुआर) — February
- *März* (मेई) — March
- *April* (आप्रिल) — April
- *Mai* (माई) — May
- *Juni* (यूनी) — June
- *Juli* (युली) — July
- *August* (औगुस्ट) — August
- *September* (जेप्टेंबर) — September
- *Oktober* (ऑक्टोबर) — October
- *November* (नोव्हेंबर) — November
- *Dezember* (डेत्सेंबर) — December

Worksheet for Self-study

- 1) In which month is **Independence Day** celebrated?
 - a) März
 - b) August
 - c) April
- 2) In which month is **Republic Day** celebrated?
 - a) Juni
 - b) Juli
 - c) Januar
- 3) In which month is **International Women's Day** celebrated?
 - a) Mai
 - b) März
 - c) September

- 4) In which month is **Teacher's Day** celebrated?
- a) Dezember
 - b) September
 - c) Oktober
- 5) In which month is **Children's Day** celebrated?
- a) Oktober
 - b) Februar
 - c) November
- 6) In which month is **Gandhi Jayanti** celebrated?
- a) Oktober
 - b) April
 - c) August
- 7) In which month is **Makar Sankranti** celebrated?
- a) Februar
 - b) Juni
 - c) Januar
- 8) Complete the sequence - **Januar**' ___' ___' ___' **Mai**
- a) Februar' März' April
 - b) März' April' Mai'
 - c) Februar' April' März
- 9) Complete the sequence - **Juni**' ___' ___' ___' **Oktober**
- a) August' September' Oktober
 - b) Juli' Juni' August
 - c) Juli' August' September

Seasons of the year are called as

‘Die Jahreszeiten’ दि यारझायटन

The German year is divided into 4 seasons
Summer’ Autumn’ Winter and Spring.

<i>Season English</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>Season in German</i>	<i>Months of the year</i>
<i>Summer</i>		<i>Sommer</i> (जोमर)	Juni’ Juli’ August
<i>Autumn</i>		<i>Herbst</i> (हेरब्स्ट)	September’ Oktober’ November
<i>Winter</i>		<i>Winter</i> (विटर)	Dezember’ Januar’ Februar
<i>Spring</i>		<i>Frühling</i> (फ्र्युलिंग)	März’ April and Mai

Worksheet for Self-study

1) Which is the season shown in the picture?



- a) Frühling
- b) Winter
- c) Herbst

2) Which is the season shown in the picture?



- a) Sommer
- b) Frühling
- c) Winter

3) Which is the season shown in the picture?



- a) Herbst
- b) Sommer
- c) Winter

4) Which is the season shown in the picture?



- a) Winter
- b) Sommer
- c) Frühling

5) Which months are associated to **Frühling** season?

- a) März' April' Mai
- b) September' Oktober' November

6) Which months are associated to **Herbst** season?

- a) Juni' Juli' August
- b) September' Oktober' November

7) Which months are associated to **Sommer** season?

- a) Dezember' Januar' Februar
- b) Juni' Juli' August