

WOCHE 1

VORSTELLEN & BEGRÜSSEN

LEARNING GOALS/ LERNZIELE

By the end of this week, you will be able to:

- Greet and say goodbye in German
- Say your name, where you're from, where you live, and what languages you speak
- Write and say a short personal introduction
- Say the German Alphabet
- Know the German articles
- Know how to say yes and no

CULTURAL TIP

Handshakes are still a thing! Germans typically greet with a firm handshake and eye contact, especially in formal or new situations.

- This applies in both personal and professional contexts.
- Hugs and cheek kisses are not common when meeting someone for the first time (unless you're close friends or family).

In Germany, when you answer ja or nein, it's common to add a short sentence after, rather than just saying "yes" or "no" alone.

WEEKLY TASK

Practice introducing yourself in German, in front of the mirror or record yourself. The goal is not perfection, but rather confidence. You can practice as many times as you'd like! Details are in the speaking section.



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READING / LESEN: KURZE VORSTELLUNGSTEXTE

Task: Read 3 short introduction texts and answer the questions.

- What is the person's name?/ Wie heißt er/ sie?
- Where are they from? Woher kommt er/ sie?
- What languages do they speak? Welche sprachen spricht er/ sie?





WRITING / SCHREIBEN: YOUR INTRODUCTION

Task: Write 4-5 sentences about yourself.

Use this model:

- Ich heiße ____.
- Ich komme aus ___.
- Ich wohne in ___.
- Ich spreche ___.
- Mir geht's ___.

CENTRE



SPEAKING / SPRECHEN: PRACTICE INTRODUCING YOURSELF

Task: Practice in front of a mirror or record yourself. Speak clearly and confidently for 30-45 seconds.

Use these sentences:

- Wie heißt du?
- Woher kommst du?
- Was sprichst du?
- Wo wohnst du?



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GERMAN ARTICLES

In German, nouns always have a gender- masculine, feminine, or neuter. Each gender has its own article (word for "the"):

GESCHLECHT Gender	ARTIKEL Singular	BEISPIEL Example	ÜBERSETZUNG Translation
Maskulin	der	der Vater	the father
Feminin	die	die Mutter	the mother
Neutrum	das	das Kind	the child
Plural	die	die Kinder	the children

NB: In the plural (for all genders) we always use die:

• die Kinder (the children)

Tip for beginners: At A1 level, it's enough to start recognising that der is often for male people/roles, die for female, and das for many neutral objects or young people/animals. But there are exceptions, so always learn the article together with the noun.

JA UND NEIN

In German:

- ja = yes
- nein = no

Examples:

• Bist du Anna? - Ja, ich bin Anna.

(Are you Anna? - Yes, I am Anna.)

• Bist du Peter? - Nein, ich bin Markus.

(Are you Peter? - No, I'm Markus.)