



ALPHA LANGUAGE
CENTRE

WOCHE 3

RATSCHLÄGE GEBEN

LEARNING GOALS/ LERNZIELE

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

- Use possessive articles correctly in the Nominativ, Akkusativ, and Dativ
- Give polite advice and suggestions using könnte and sollte (Konjunktiv II)
- Ask for and give advice in everyday situations
- Express enthusiasm, interest, reluctance, and disinterest
- Talk about personal belongings, relationships, and shared activities
- Apply these skills confidently in A2 exam-style tasks

CULTURAL TIP

In German-speaking countries, advice is usually given indirectly and politely. Using könnte and sollte shows respect and avoids sounding bossy- especially with people you don't know well.

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WEEKLY TASK

Written + Oral task:

- Write 100 words:
 - Describe an outing
 - Give at least three tips
 - Use possessive articles in all three cases
 - Include könnte and sollte
- Prepare to present one recommendation orally



POSSESSIVE ARTICLES

Introduction

Possessive articles show who something belongs to. In German, they change depending on:

- the gender of the noun
- the case (Nominativ, Akkusativ, Dativ)

In German, possessive articles (like "my," "your," "his") act like a mix between a pronoun and an adjective. At the A2 level, you need to focus on two things: who owns the object and what the object is doing in the sentence. Here are steps to help you:

1. Step One: Identify the "Owner"

First, choose the base word based on who the possessor is:

mein- my/ dein- your/ sein- his/ ihr- her/ unser- our/ euer- your (Pl)/ ihr/Ihr- your (Pl, F)

2. Step Two: Identify the Case

To know which ending to add, you must look at the **noun that follows**. Ask yourself: *what is its role in the sentence?*

NOMINATIVE (THE SUBJECT)

Use this for the person/thing **doing** the action or after the verb *sein* (to be).

- *Example: Mein Hund ist süß.* (My dog is cute.)

ACCUSATIVE (THE DIRECT OBJECT)

Use this for the person/thing **receiving** the action.

- **Rule of Thumb:** Only the **Masculine** gender changes here (it gets an **-en**).
- *Example: Ich besuche meinen Vater.* (I visit my father.)

Dative (The Indirect Object / Location)

Use this after specific verbs (*helfen, danken, gefallen*) or prepositions (*mit, bei, zu, aus*).

- **Rule of Thumb:** Masculine/Neuter gets **-em**, Feminine gets **-er**, Plural gets **-en**.
- *Example: Ich spiele mit meinem Bruder.* (I play with my brother.)



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THE "ENDINGS" CHEAT SHEET

Think of the endings of possessive articles as identical to the endings of the indefinite article "ein".

GENDER	NOMINATIV	AKKUSATIV	DATIV
Maskulinum (der)	mein	meinen	meinem
Femininum (die)	meine	meine	meiner
Neutrum (das)	mein	mein	meinem
Plural (die)	meine	meine	meinen

HOW TO IDENTIFY THE CASE QUICKLY:

1. **Check the Verb:** Does it take a direct object (Accusative) like *haben, essen, suchen*? Or a Dative object like *helfen*?
2. **Check Prepositions:** Words like *für, ohne, durch* are always **Accusative**. Words like *mit, nach, von, zu* are always **Dative**.
3. **Check Gender:** You must know if the noun is *der, die, or das*. Without the gender, you cannot pick the right ending.



KONJUNKTIV II

In the Goethe-Zertifikat A2 Sprechen Teil 3, you must plan something with a partner. Using the Konjunktiv II is the secret to sounding polite and collaborative rather than bossy.

Why Konjunktiv II for A2?

A direct command („Kauf den Kuchen!“) can sound aggressive in an exam. By using **könnte** and **sollte**, you show the examiner you can use "soft" language to negotiate.

- **Könnte** (could) = **Possibility**. Use this to brainstorm ideas.
- **Sollte** (should) = **Advice**. Use this to give a recommendation.

Sentence Structure (Word Order)

These verbs are **modal verbs**. The rules are simple:

1. Put **könnte / sollte** in Position 2.
2. Put the **action verb** at the very **end** of the sentence in the infinitive (with -en).

Example:

- *Wir **könnten** Pizza **bestellen**.* (We could order pizza.)
- *Du **solltest** einen Arzt **besuchen**.* (You should visit a doctor.)

Conjugation Table (The "Must-Knows")

Focus on the **ich/er/sie/es** forms and the **wir** forms, as these are most common in the exam.

Person	Können (could)	Sollen (should)
ich	könnte	sollte
du	könntest	solltest
er / sie / es	könnte	sollte
wir	könnten	sollten
ihr	könntet	solltet
Sie / sie	könnten	sollten



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KONJUNKTIV II

Relevant Redemittel for the Exam

Making a Suggestion (Sprechen Teil 3)

- **Wir könnten** am Samstag grillen. (We could have a BBQ on Saturday.)
- **Vielleicht könnten wir** zusammen lernen? (Maybe we could study together?)
- **Man könnte** auch mit dem Bus fahren. (One could also go by bus.)

Giving Advice (Sprechen Teil 2 or Writing)

- **Du solltest** vielleicht weniger arbeiten. (You should perhaps work less.)
- **Wir sollten** pünktlich sein. (We should be on time.)
- **Ihr solltet** einen Regenschirm mitnehmen. (You guys should take an umbrella.)

Exam Tip

To score high marks, pair these with a **reason** using your connectors (*weil, denn, deshalb*):

- „Wir **könnten** ein Picknick machen, **weil** das Wetter schön ist.“
- „Du **solltest** früher schlafen, **denn** du bist oft müde.“

You can practice these forms with the Goethe-Institut's A2 Practice Materials to see how they appear in dialogue tasks.

Would you like to try a mini-challenge? Imagine your friend has a headache- can you write one sentence with sollte and one with könnte?



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SICH AUSDRÜCKEN

In A2, communication focuses on making your interactions more natural and expressive. These "Redemittel" are essential for the **Goethe A2 Sprechen Teil 3**, where you must negotiate plans with a partner.

Etwas bewerten (Evaluating something)

Use these to give your opinion on a suggestion.

- **Das ist toll / super!** – That is great / super!
- **Das ist langweilig.** – That is boring.
- **Das ist interessant.** – That is interesting.
- **Das ist eine gute Idee.** – That is a good idea.

Ausflugstipps geben (Giving excursion tips)

When brainstorming travel or weekend plans, use the **Konjunktiv II** to sound like a helpful guide.

- **Du könntest das Museum besuchen.** – You could visit the museum.
- **Wir könnten einen Ausflug in die Berge machen.** – We could take a trip to the mountains.
- **Man könnte an den See fahren.** – One could drive to the lake.

Begeisterung & Unlust ausdrücken (Expressing enthusiasm & lack of interest)

In the exam, don't just say "yes" or "no." Show emotion!

- **Ich habe Lust!** – I feel like it! / I'm up for it!
- **Ich habe (leider) keine Lust.** – I (unfortunately) don't feel like it.
- **Das finde ich super!** – I find that super! / I think that's great!
- **Das finde ich nicht so gut.** – I don't think that's so good.

Ratschläge & Vorschläge machen (Making advice & suggestions)

These structures help you lead the conversation politely.

- **Du solltest mehr Wasser trinken.** – You should drink more water.
- **Wir könnten am Sonntag grillen.** – We could have a BBQ on Sunday.
- **Vielleicht sollten wir früher losfahren.** – Perhaps we should leave earlier.

Um Rat bitten (Asking for advice)

If you are stuck in a conversation, ask your partner for their input. This is a great way to "pass the ball" in the oral exam.

- **Was würdest du mir empfehlen?** – What would you recommend to me?
- **Hast du einen Tipp für mich?** – Do you have a tip for me?
- **Was meinst du?** – What do you think?

A2 Exam Context: Combining Phrases

In the Goethe A2 Speaking Module, you score higher by linking these.

- **Example:** "Ich habe **keine Lust** auf das Museum, das ist **langweilig**.
Was würdest du mir empfehlen?"



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SPRECHEN PRACTICE

Here are a few typical exam questions to practice the last 3 weeks' lessons. You are encouraged to practice with a colleague from your class.

Task 1: Einen Termin finden (Find an Appointment)

Situation: Ihr Freund Patrick hat Geburtstag. Sie möchten zusammen ein Geschenk für ihn kaufen. Wann haben Sie beide Zeit? Finden Sie einen Termin.

Kandidat/in A

Mittwoch, 19. Juli

09:00 – 12:00: Deutschkurs

13:00 – 15:00: Mittagessen mit Freunden

15:00 – 17:00: Frei (Free)

18:00 – 20:00: Zahnarzttermin

Kandidat/in B

Mittwoch, 19. Juli:

08:00 – 13:00: Arbeit / Büro

13:00 – 15:00: Frei (Free)

15:00 – 18:00: Fitnessstudio

18:00 – 21:00: Frei (Free)

Task 2: Eine Party planen (Plan a Party)

Situation: Ihr Deutschkurs ist bald zu Ende. Sie möchten ein Kursfest organisieren. Wer macht was? Warum?

Kandidat/in A (Checklist)

Aufgaben:

- * Essen kaufen (Salat? Pizza?)
- * Musik mitbringen (CDs? Spotify?)
- * Einladungen schreiben

Kandidat/in B (Checklist)

Aufgaben:

- * Getränke besorgen (Cola, Wasser?)
- * Raum reservieren (Wo?)
- * Spiele organisieren

Tip: Use "Ich könnte..." (I could) to offer help and "Könntest du...?" (Could you...?) to ask your partner to take a task.



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SPRECHEN PRACTICE

Task 3: Einen Ausflug planen (Plan an Excursion)

Situation: Sie möchten am Wochenende zusammen einen Ausflug machen. Wohin wollen Sie fahren? Wie kommen Sie dorthin?

Kandidat/in A (Ideas/Notizen)

Vorschläge:

- * Ziel: Die Berge (Wandern)
- * Transport: Mit dem Auto
- * Essen: Picknick mitbringen

Kandidat/in B (Ideas/Notizen)

Vorschläge:

- * Ziel: Der See (Schwimmen)
- * Transport: Mit dem Zug
- * Essen: Im Restaurant essen

Strategy: You must make a **Gegenvorschlag** (counter-suggestion). For example: "Ich möchte nicht in die Berge, das ist zu anstrengend. Wir könnten lieber an den See fahren".

Tip: Keep practicing different scenarios to get more comfortable with this exam structure. Before you know it, you'll be negotiating like a pro!

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