German

Stay with a family in Germany (Part 1/2)

- Pronoun Sie (formal you) vs du
- Infinitive clauses with zu

Downloadable Resource

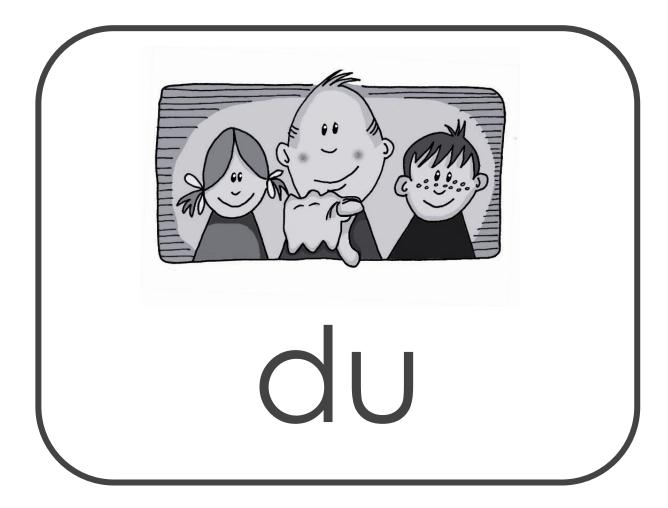


absolut 100%

Minute

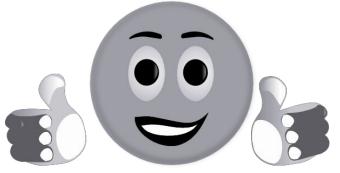






tun
[to do]

gut

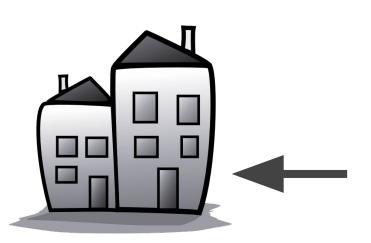


Schule





unten



Meinung









nutzer
[to use]



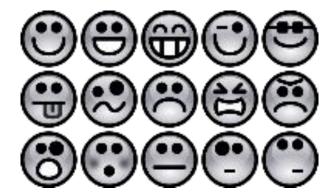


Mutter

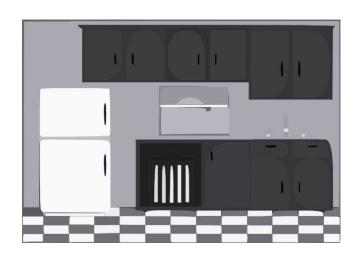




fühlen



Küche







früh

05:30!!!





über





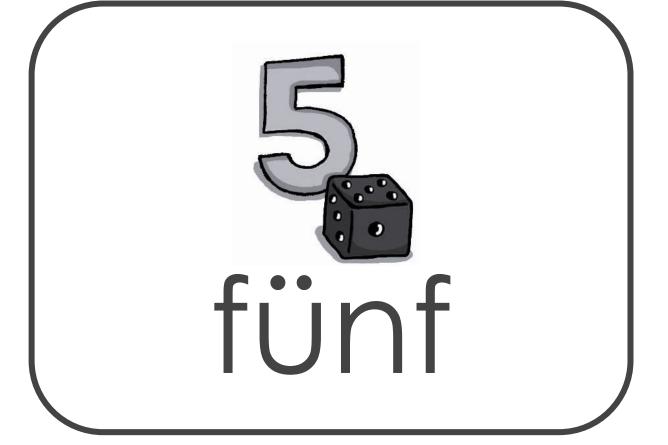
Rücken





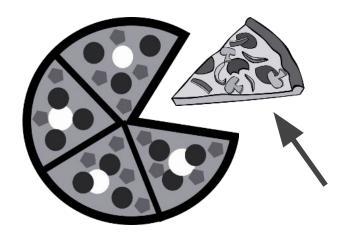


wünschen [to wish]





Stück



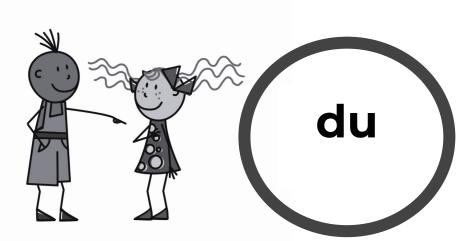


die Küche	kitchen
die Wohnung	flat, apartment
das Bad	bathroom
der Kaffee	coffee
müde	tired
oben	upstairs
unten	downstairs
der Schmerz	pain
der Hunger	hunger
die Lust	fancy/having the desire to do something

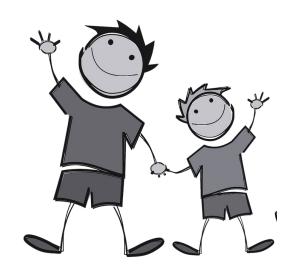










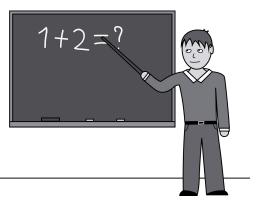




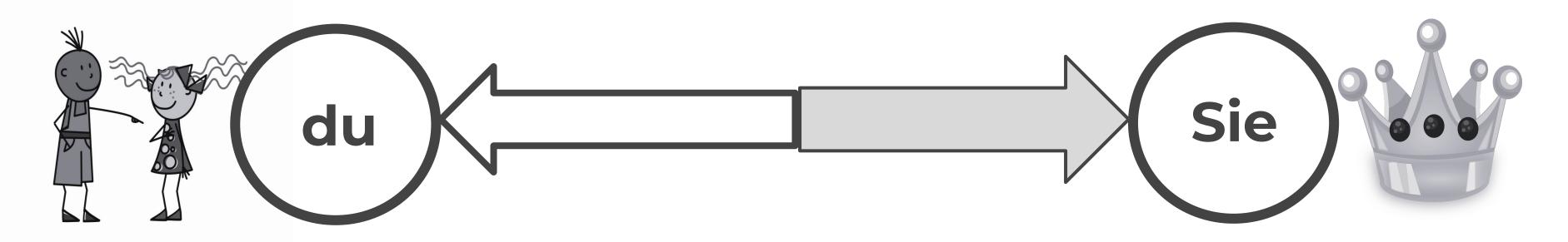












As you know, the German word for 'you' is **du**. Verbs with **du** end in **-st**:

Du bist müde. You are tired. Hast du Haustiere? Do you have pets?

We use du to talk to friends, family, other children and other people we know well.

When we want to speak to adults we don't know, we use a different word for 'you':

Sie – formal you

Sie is written with capital letter to show politeness and respect.

Verbs with *Sie* are in the **infinitive** (dictionary) form.

Sie sind müde. You (formal) are tired. Haben Sie Haustiere? Do you (formal) have pets?



(G)	du	Sie Sie	
1			Hast <u>du</u> Haustiere?
2			Haben <u>Sie</u> einen Hund?
3			Sind <u>Sie</u> müde?
4			Hast <u>du</u> Hunger?
5			Hast <u>du</u> schon gegessen?
6			Haben <u>Sie</u> das Geschenk bekommen?
7			Bist <u>du</u> glücklich?



(G)	du	Sie	
1			Have you got pets?
2			Have you got a dog?
3			Are you tired?
4			Are you hungry?
5			Have you already eaten?
6			Have you received the present?
7			Are you happy?





Hallo Anja! Wie geht's? Es ist schon spät. Bist 💔 müde?

Grüß dich, Lara! Nein, es geht mir gut! Hier ist meine Mutter!

Ja! Natürlich! Lara, hast



Oh, Guten Abend Frau Keller! ein bisschen Zeit? Haben

ein Haustier?

Nein! Wir haben eine Katze. Magst 🐙 Katzen?

Nein, aber 🦠 haben einen Hund, nicht wahr?

Ja, sehr! Und Anja, hast Lust meine Wohnung zu sehen?

Ja klar! Wohnst oben oder unten?

Oben! Und Frau Keller! Kann etwas fragen? Sind® streng?

Lara, musst Anja fragen!





Hallo Anja! Wie geht's? Es ist schon spät. Bist **du** müde?

Grüß dich, Lara! Nein, es geht mir gut! Hier ist meine Mutter!



Oh, Guten Abend Frau Keller! Haben Sie ein bisschen Zeit?

Nein, aber Sie haben einen Hund, nicht wahr?

Ja, sehr! Und Anja, hast du Lust meine Wohnung zu sehen?

Oben! Frau Keller! Kann ich Sie etwas fragen? Sind Sie streng?

Ja! Natürlich! Lara, hast du ein Haustier?

Nein! Wir haben eine Katze. Magst **du** Katzen?

Ja klar! Wohnst **du** oben oder unten?

_ara, **du** musst Anja fragen!



zu + infinitive

You know that modal verbs work with a 2nd verb in the sentence:

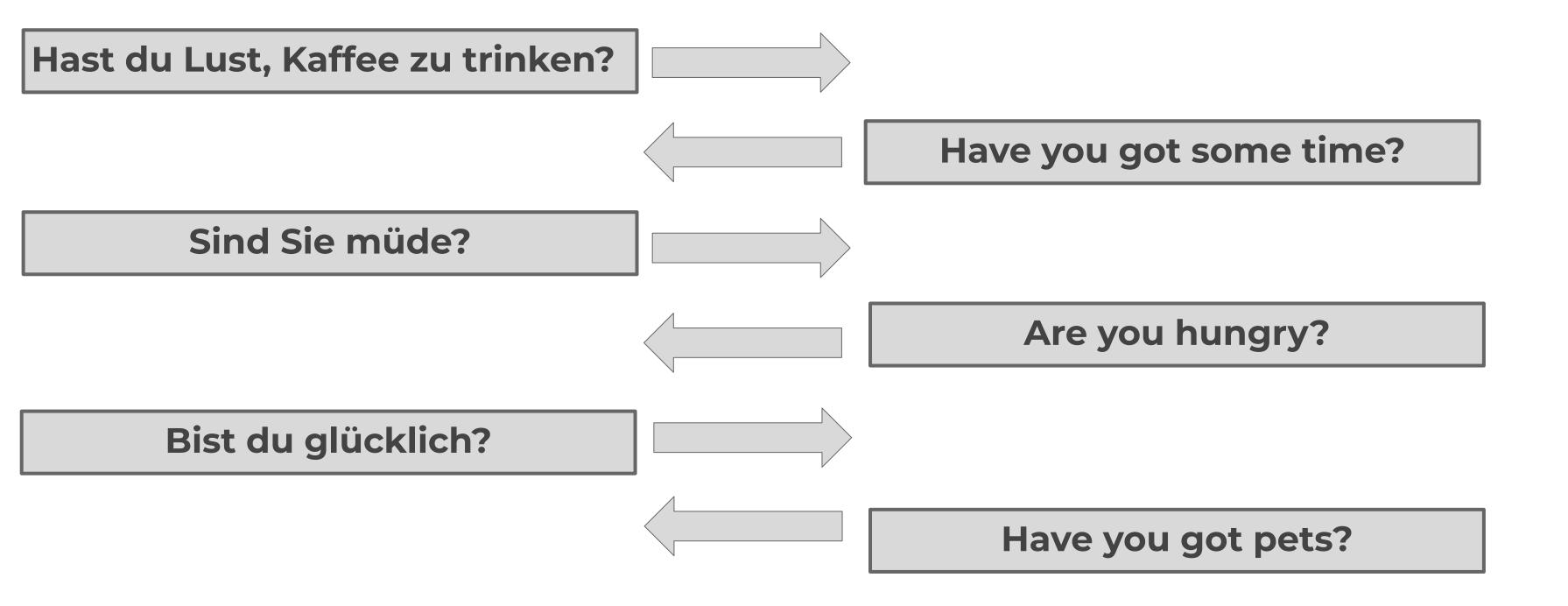
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I can swim. / I am able to swim.
We use du to talk to friends, family, other children and other people we know well.
I want to swim.
When we want to speak to adults we don't know, we use a different word f
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With other verbs, we have to add **zu** when we use them with another verb in the infinitive:

Ich habe keine Lust **zu arbeiten**. I don't have any desire to work. / I don't fancy working. Er vergisst immer, Kaffee **zu kaufen**. He always forgets to buy coffee. It is important to learn German.

Like in other two-verb structures, the second verb (with zu + infinitive) is at the **end**.







Antworten Answers Hast du Lust, Kaffee zu trinken? Do you fancy drinking coffee? Have you got some time? Haben Sie ein bisschen Zeit? Sind Sie müde? Are you tired? Are you hungry? **Hast du Hunger?** Are you happy? Bist du glücklich? **Haben Sie Haustiere?** Have you got pets?



- 1. A lot of nouns that include an [u] change the [u] to ____ when forming the plural, eg das Buch die _____.
- 2. We use 'du' when we talk to friends, _____, other children or people we know well.
- 3. We use ____ when we talk to adults we don't know.
- 4. A _____ is often added to separate the verb phrases in zu + infinitive structures.
- 5. The phrase 'lch habe keine Lust' translates as ______.
- 6. When we use this phrase, we need to use the ____ + infinitive.

zu comma [ü] Sie Bücher family I don't fancy...



- 1. A lot of nouns that include an [u] change the [u] to [ü] when forming the plural, eg das Buch die Bücher .
- 2. We use 'du' when we talk to friends, family , other children or people we know well.
- 3. We use Sie when we talk to adults we don't know.
- 4. A comma is often added to separate the verb phrases in zu + infinitive structures.
- 5. The phrase 'Ich habe keine Lust' translates as I don't fancy... .
- 6. When we use this phrase, we need to use the zu + infinitive.

