

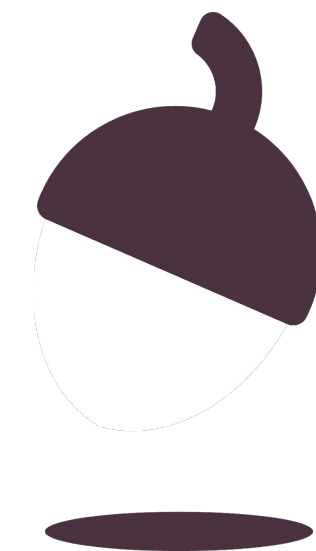
German

Talk about going to places (Part 2/2)

- Ordinal numbers
- Nach vs zu meaning 'to'

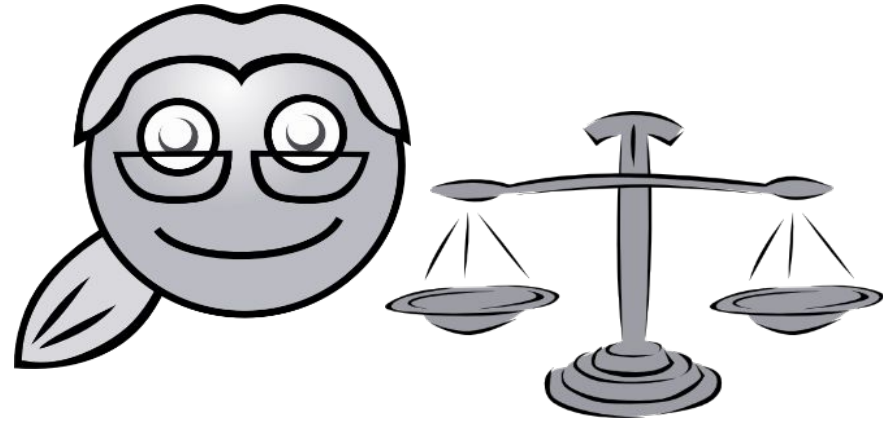
Downloadable Resource

Frau Johnson



OAK
NATIONAL
ACADEMY

Gesetz



reisen



S

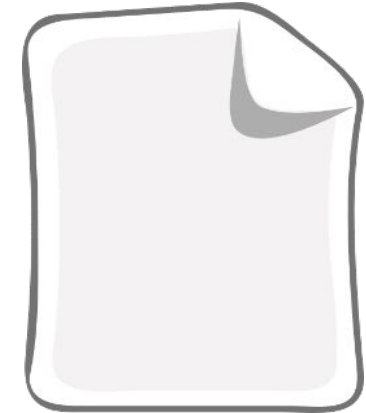


sollen

langsam



Seite



Satz

Subjekt

Verb

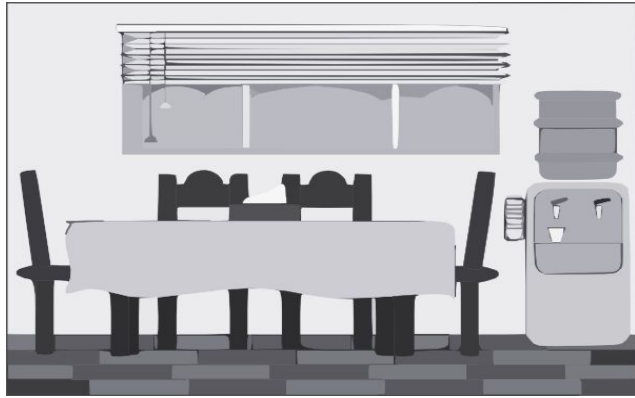
Objekt



Ich habe Hunger.



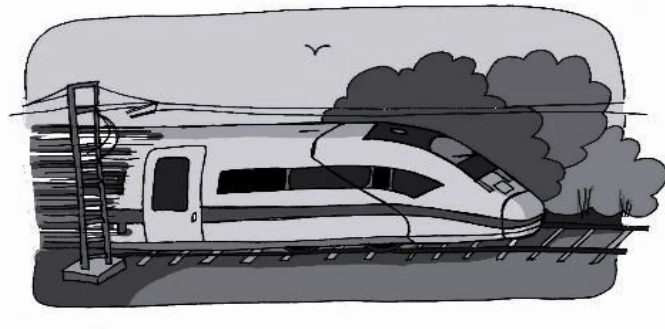
Zimmer



Arzt

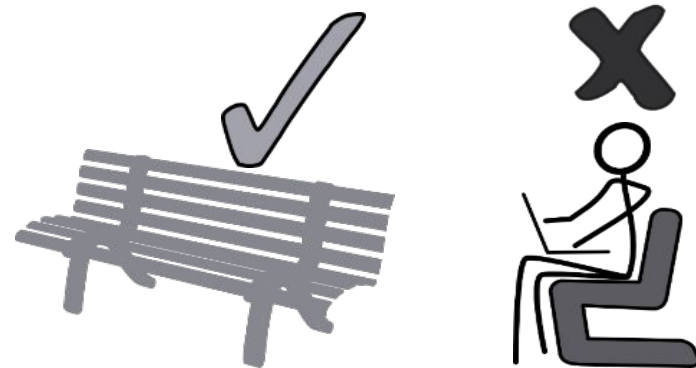


Z



Zug

Platz



zehn

10

sitzen



notwendig

[necessary]

-ig

wichtig

[important]

fertig

[ready, finished]



richtig

Schwierigkeit

[difficulty]

wenig

[little / not very much]



Die Nummern 13-19

German numbers 13-19 are simple sums.

drei (3) + zehn (10) = dreizehn

Some of the numbers lose letters in the teens.

sechs (6) + zehn (10) = sechzehn

sieben (7) + zehn (10) = siebzehn



Die Nummern 21-99

When you hear a number between 21 and 99 write it down from right to left as you will always hear the second number first.

Numbers are always written as **one** word. Some words can be very long. Just break them down to work them out.



Wann ist das?

Just like in English in German you use ordinal numbers to say dates.

You add **-te** to the numbers 1-19:

Heute ist der **vierte** Juni.- Today is the 4th of June.

You use 'der' because it is 'der Tag'.

You add **-ste** to the numbers 20-31:

Heute ist der **zwanzigste** Juni. - Today is the 20th of June.

You don't use any word for 'of' in German dates.



Wann ist das?

There are some exceptions to the rules.



der erste- 1st

der dritte- 3rd

der siebte- 7th



Wann ist das?

To say 'on the' in German you use the preposition **an** and the definite article **dem**.

These two words can be joined together and then they make the word **am**.

Das Konzert ist **am vierten** April.

After **am** you add an '**n**' to the date.



Nach vs zu meaning 'to'

Nach and **zu** can both mean 'to'.

Nach means 'to' with:

City or town names: Ich fahre **nach** Wien.

Continents: Ich fahre **nach** Afrika.

Most countries: Ich fahre **nach** Österreich.

You also know: Ich gehe **nach** Hause

Remember: gehen is go on foot and fahren is go by transport.



Nach vs zu meaning 'to'

Use 'zu' for places with articles. The article (word for the) changes depending on the gender.

Ich gehe ...	zu dem Strand (der)	zu der Stadt (die)	zu dem Kino (das)
--------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------

zu dem becomes zum zu der becomes zur
--



You also use '**zu**' for people, professions and events:

Ich gehe zu Anna

I'm going to Anna's

Ich gehe zum Arzt

I'm going to the doctor

Ich gehe zur Party

I'm going to the party

BUT... Ich bin zu Hause-I am at home

Ich gehe nach Hause- I'm going (to) home



Talking about going places and saying when

When you are saying when you are going somewhere there are two different ways to say it.

1 You can put the date after the verb.

Ich **gehe** **am ersten Mai** zum Strand.

2 You can put the date at the start.

Am ersten Mai gehe ich zum Strand.

In the 2nd version the verb and pronoun swap around. The verb likes to be the second idea.



Talking about going places.

1 When creating dates in German you add **-te** to the end of the numbers 1-19.

2 You add **-ste** to the end of the numbers 20-31.

3 To say 'to' in German you use either **zu** _ or _ **nach**

4 For cities and towns, continents and most countries you use **nach**.

5 For places with articles, people, professions and events you use . **zu** ..

