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Alexander M. Pühringer

German Vocabulary Trainer 1
the essential vocabulary for everyday life

German Vocabulary Trainer 1
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by Alexander M. Pühringer

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1. Edition

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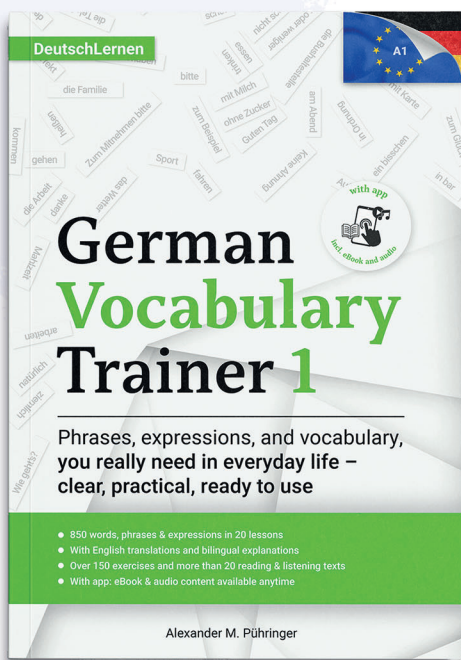
German Vocabulary Trainer 1

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Audio player with eBook function
All information and access on **page 218**



Overview

The Vocabulary Trainer Part 1 teaches around 800 of the most important words for A1 level – selected for practical everyday use. It is designed for both beginners as well as those returning, and builds a solid base for further language development.

Main Section

The main section includes 20 lessons, each lasting 30 to 40 minutes. New content is repeated systematically and follows a clear rhythm – ideally one lesson per day with short breaks in between – supporting long-term retention and consistent learning progress.

Appendix

The appendix offers clearly structured word lists by topic, easy-to-read tables, and the answer key to all exercises. This allows you to look things up, review your progress, and reinforce what you've learned – clearly organized and always accessible for efficient learning.

Practical Structure

Part 1 focuses on words and phrases that are actually used in everyday life. The content is organized thematically and functionally, and it gradually leads from basic foundations to more complex structures – always with a clear connection to real-world use.

Spaced Repetition

Key content is repeated at gradually increasing intervals. This structured review helps anchor new words securely in long-term memory – so you build lasting knowledge and gain confidence without having to memorize everything by heart.

Abstracted Learning

You learn to recognize, understand, and flexibly apply language patterns. This creates a functional sense of language that goes beyond simple memorization – and helps you transfer structures independently and use them confidently in new contexts.

Learning with Phrases

The focus lies on working with idioms, fixed expressions, and common formulations. This helps you develop a feel for how language elements fit together – while also improving your grammar, vocabulary, and fluency at the same time.

Associative Learning

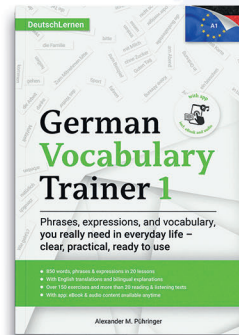
Words and phrases are connected with familiar concepts, images, or everyday situations to make them easier to remember and recall. In this way, you develop a deeper understanding of meaning, context, and sentence structure in real communication.

Incidental Learning

Vocabulary is introduced within authentic texts, dialogues, and audio examples. This way, you experience language in meaningful context – not as isolated memorization – and strengthen your intuition for meaning, structure, and real-world usage.

Vocabulary Trainer Part 1 – Orientation & Everyday Life (A1)

The first part focuses on developing practical communication skills in typical everyday situations. Through essential expressions, fixed phrases, and full sentences, you will acquire the tools for a confident and active start in the German language – while also laying a strong and reliable foundation for continued progress and long-term learning success.

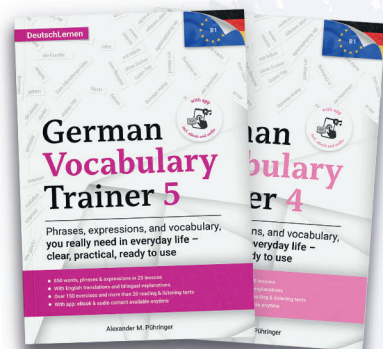


Vocabulary Trainer Parts 2 & 3 – Structure & Understanding (A2)

In Parts 2 & 3, you consolidate your language foundation and deepen your understanding of key sentence structures. With broader topics, new word forms, and common patterns, you'll gain more confidence in speaking – and strengthen your ability to use German more consciously and flexibly in everyday situations.

Vocabulary Trainer Parts 4 & 5 – Accuracy & Depth (B1)

In Parts 4 & 5, the focus is on more nuanced language use and more complex sentence structures. You expand your vocabulary with more specific terms and deepen your command of advanced sentence patterns. This strengthens your ability to use German precisely, confidently, and appropriately in a variety of everyday and professional situations.



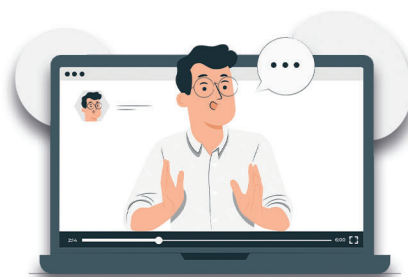


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Lektion 1

Begrüßen und Vorstellen / Greetings and Introductions

Willkommen zu Lektion 1 Ihres Vokabeltrainers!

In dieser ersten Lektion starten wir direkt mit essenziellen sprachlichen Grundlagen und lernen anhand einfacher Dialogfragmente, wie man sich begrüßt, verabschiedet, nach dem Befinden fragt und sich vorstellt. Ergänzend dazu erwarten Sie – wie in jeder Lektion – abwechslungsreiche Übungen, Text- und Hörbeispiele sowie praktische Tipps und kompakte Hilfestellungen.

Bevor wir jedoch mit den inhaltlichen Schwerpunkten dieser Lektion beginnen, unternehmen wir einen kleinen Exkurs, der Sie in die deutsche Sprache einführt, Hintergrundwissen liefert sowie zeigen wird, dass Sie bereits mehr Deutsch können, als Ihnen möglicherweise bewusst ist.

In this first lesson, we'll dive right into essential language basics and, using simple dialogue fragments, learn how to greet people, say goodbye, ask how someone is doing, and introduce ourselves. As in every lesson, you can look forward to a variety of exercises, reading and listening examples, as well as practical tips and compact support tools.

Before we turn to the main topics of this lesson, we'll first take a brief detour that introduces you to the German language, provides some background knowledge, and shows that you already know more German than you might think.

EXKURS: EINFÜHRUNG / Introduction

The following quiz lays the foundation for this excursus. The correct answers will be explained over the next pages using various exercises and short explanations.

1. Answer the following questions.

1. How many people speak German worldwide (including both native and second-language speakers)? Make an estimate.

2. In which countries is German an official language? Tick the correct boxes.

a. Germany	☐
b. Austria	☐
c. Switzerland	☐
d. Liechtenstein	☐
e. Luxembourg	☐
f. Belgium	☐

3. Roughly how many words (in their base form) are there in the German language?

a. 20.000 – 40.000	☐
b. 50.000 – 100.000	☐
c. 150.000 – 250.000	☐
d. 300.000 – 500.000	☐

4. How many letters are there in the German alphabet?

a. 26	☐
b. 28	☐
c. 30	☐
d. 32	☐

5. How many letters does the longest German word have?

a. 11	☐
b. 22	☐
c. 33	☐
d. 44	☐

6. Which statements apply to the German language? Tick the correct boxes.

a. Nouns are always capitalised.	☐
b. There are three grammatical genders for nouns.	☐
c. Verb position in a sentence follows strict rules.	☐

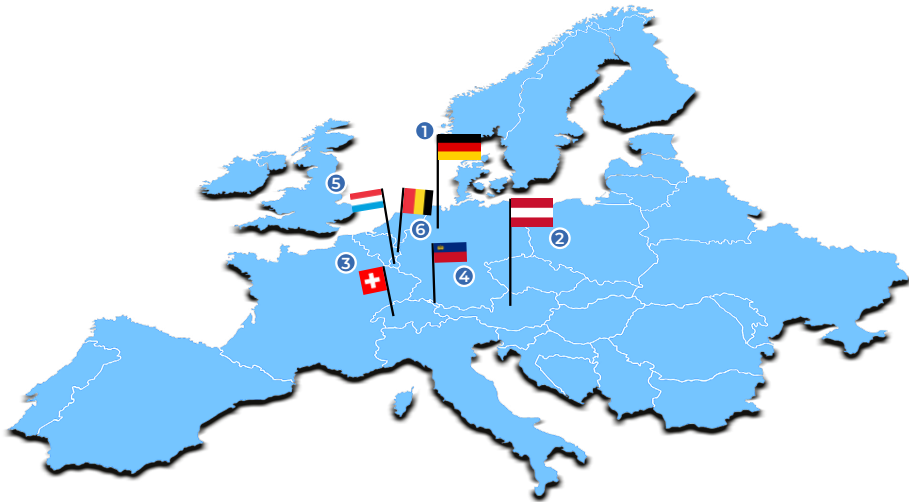


Nouns are words that give things a name. They refer to people, objects, states, actions, or concepts – e.g.: Peter, house, love.

Verbs are words that convey the process communicated in a sentence – in other words, they describe an action, event or a state – e.g.: to see, to drive, to stay.

Thank you for your active participation! In the following sections, you can check your answers by going through a variety of exercises and text blocks.

2. The map below shows all countries where German is an official language. Match the German country names to the correct locations.



___ Deutschland	___ Österreich	___ Schweiz
___ Liechtenstein	___ Luxemburg	___ Belgien



With around 130 million speakers worldwide, German is one of the most widely spoken languages in Europe and ranks twelfth globally. In addition to Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, German is also an official language in Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, and parts of Belgium.

3. Label each flag with the correct German country name.













4. Match the German words to the pictures.

 —	 —	 —	 —
 —	 —	 —	 —
1. Computer	2. Hamster	3. Mutter	4. Hotel
5. Couch	6. Lampe	7. Gitarre	8. Vater



Depending on how it is counted (as of 2020), the German language includes approximately 300.000 to 500.000 base-form words. If compound words („Komposita“) are included, the vocabulary expands to over 18 million words.

As shown in the exercise, a significant part of the German lexicon consists of loanwords and borrowed terms. On average, a native speaker actively uses about 12.000 to 16.000 words, including around 3.500 foreign words. The passive vocabulary encompasses roughly 50.000 words – meaning that much more is understood than actively spoken.

5. Translate the words into English and, if applicable, into your mother tongue.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| 1. Radio | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Supermarkt | _____ | _____ |
| 3. Taxi | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Bank | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Universität | _____ | _____ |
| 6. Internet | _____ | _____ |
| 7. Kaffee | _____ | _____ |

6. Listen to Audio E1.1. You will now hear all twelve words from the list below – each word once. Number the words in the order you hear them.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ___ Mutter (<i>mother</i>) | ___ Väter (<i>fathers</i>) | ___ Mütter (<i>mothers</i>) | ___ waschen (<i>to wash</i>) |
| ___ Vater (<i>father</i>) | ___ Fluss (<i>river</i>) | ___ machen (<i>to make</i>) | ___ packen (<i>to pack</i>) |
| ___ Wort (<i>word</i>) | ___ backen (<i>to bake</i>) | ___ Wörter (<i>words</i>) | ___ Fuß (<i>foot</i>) |

 The German alphabet is based on the Latin writing system (A–Z) and is expanded by the umlauts „ä“, „ö“, and „ü“, as well as the sharp S (ß). This brings the total to 30 characters. However, in language learning and educational contexts, only the 26 standard letters are usually counted, since the additional characters are considered variants rather than independent letters.

An overview of the German alphabet with pronunciation examples can be found in the appendix on page 226.

7. Match the German words to their English translations.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Handbuch | ___ a. organisational talent |
| 2. Lederjacke | ___ b. football stadium |
| 3. Fußballstadion | ___ c. kindergarten teacher |
| 4. Organisationstalent | ___ d. handbook |
| 5. Kindergartenpädagoge | ___ e. leather jacket |

 One of the defining – and sometimes notorious – features of the German language is compound words („Komposita“). These are created by combining two or more individual words to form a new unit of meaning.

As shown in the exercise, this principle is not unique to German – even though compounds are consistently written as a single word, which might give that impression. What actually makes it special in German is that, in theory, an unlimited number of words can be linked together to form a single term. This, however, can quickly result in rare, one-off words with more than 80 letters, which occasionally appear in legal texts, but also in more frequently used words like „Aufmerksamkeitsdefizit-Hyperaktivitätsstörung“ (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder), which, at 44 letters, is the longest word listed in the Duden (the official German dictionary of orthography).

In everyday language, however, most compound words consist of just two or three elements, making them far shorter and more practical.

8. Do you remember the following words? Fill in the blanks.



1. Die _____ ist kaputt.



5. Meine _____ kommt heute.



2. Ich spiele _____.



6. Das _____ ist modern.



3. Der _____ ist neu.



7. Ich habe einen _____.



4. Mein _____ ist Ingenieur.



8. Die _____ ist komfortabel.

i As you may have already noticed, another distinctive feature of German is capitalisation. In addition to the first word of a sentence, all nouns and many nominalised words are capitalised in German.

9. What might fit? Complete the translations by filling in the blanks.

Der _____	Computer <i>computer</i>	ist <i>is</i>	neu. <i>new.</i>
Die _____	Lampe <i>lamp</i>	ist <i>is</i>	kaputt. <i>broken.</i>
Das _____	Hotel <i>hotel</i>	ist <i>is</i>	modern. <i>modern.</i>



As the exercise may have revealed, the English article „the“ has several equivalents in German. This is because German nouns are categorised into three grammatical genders, each marked by a specific article: „der“ (masculine), „die“ (feminine), and „das“ (neuter).

Grammatical gender does not necessarily correspond to the biological gender of a person or thing. In addition, depending on its role in the sentence – e.g., as subject or object – the article also changes form. This process is called declension, e.g.: „Ich bin in dem Hotel.“ („I’m in the hotel.“)

Verbposition / Verb Position**10. Complete the word-for-word translations by filling in the blanks.**

Meine Mutter <i>My mother</i>	kommt <i>comes</i>	heute. <i>today.</i>	
_____	_____	_____.	
<i>Today</i>	<i>comes</i>	<i>my mother.</i>	
Ich <i>I</i>	spiele <i>play</i>	oft <i>often</i>	Gitarre. <i>guitar.</i>
_____	_____	_____	_____.
<i>Often</i>	<i>play</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>guitar.</i>



As the exercise demonstrates, while German allows some flexibility in sentence structure, the position of the verb is strictly regulated. In a declarative sentence, the conjugated verb always appears in second position, and additional verbs are placed at the end. This phenomenon exists in only a few languages and means that you often have to wait until the end of a sentence to grasp its most important information.

As you can see, the German language has a number of unique features – some of which may pose challenges, but also many clear rules, straightforward patterns, and a manageable everyday vocabulary that can be learned step by step.

Um Ihnen den Einstieg in den deutschen Wortschatz zu erleichtern, setzen wir im ersten Band des Vokabeltrainers bewusst auf einen praxisnahen Ansatz und konzentrieren uns auf die essenziellen Grundlagen alltäglicher Gespräche. Anstatt uns sofort mit grammatischen Details oder komplexen Sprachstrukturen zu beschäftigen, beginnen wir bewusst mit vollständigen Sätzen und Phrasen, die Sie direkt anwenden können.

To help ease your entry into the German vocabulary, this first volume of the Vokabeltrainer takes a practical approach, focusing on the essential foundations of everyday conversation. Rather than starting with grammatical details or complex language structures, we begin intentionally with full sentences and phrases you can use right away.



To maximise your learning experience, each entry in the tables is accompanied by two types of translation: one idiomatic (meaning-based) and one direct (word-for-word).

The idiomatic translation helps you understand the intended meaning of a given sentence or word in natural English, while the direct (also called „decoded“) translation provides insight into the underlying structures and mechanisms – such as word order and literal meaning. This dual approach allows you to recognise common language patterns intuitively, without needing to dive into theoretical rules from the start.

Grußformeln und Befinden – informell / Greetings and Well-Being – Informal

Im Zeichen des praxisorientierten Ansatzes dieses Buches beginnen wir mit den Redemitteln, die Ihnen im Alltag am häufigsten begegnen werden: Begrüßungen, Fragen nach dem Befinden und Verabschiedungen. Die Inhalte jeder Tabelle können Sie mit den Audiodateien in Ihrem Downloadpaket anhören.

In line with the practical approach of this book, we begin with expressions that are most common in everyday life: greetings, asking how someone is doing, and saying goodbye. You can listen to the contents of each table using the audio files provided in your download package.

Hallo.	Hello.	Hello.
Wie geht's?	How goes'it?	How are you?
Mir geht's gut/nicht gut.	Me goes'it good/not good.	I'm doing well/not well.
Und dir?	And you?	And you?
Mir geht's auch gut/nicht gut.	Me goes'it also good/not good.	I'm also doing well/not well.
Tschüss.	Bye.	Bye.
Tschau./Ciao.	Ciao.	Ciao.

Tab. 1.1: Grußformeln und Befinden – informell

In der deutschen Sprache unterscheidet man zwischen formellen und informellen Gesprächssituationen. Diese Unterscheidung zeigt sich unter anderem in der Wortwahl und im sprachlichen Ton, je nachdem, wie vertraut die Gesprächspartner miteinander sind.

Die informelle Form (Tab. 1.1) wird in lockeren, freundschaftlichen oder vertrauten Kontexten verwendet, etwa im Gespräch mit Freunden, Familienmitgliedern, Gleichaltrigen oder Bekannten. Sie schafft eine entspannte Atmosphäre und spiegelt eine persönliche Beziehung wider.

In German, a distinction is made between formal and informal conversational situations. This is reflected in word choice and tone, depending on how familiar the speakers are with one another.

The informal form (Tab. 1.1) is used in relaxed, friendly, or familiar settings – e.g., when talking with friends, family members, peers, or acquaintances. It creates a casual atmosphere and reflects a personal relationship.

Grußformeln und Befinden – formell / Greetings and Well-Being – Formal

Im Gegensatz zur lockeren, informellen Form wird in förmlichen, professionellen oder weniger vertrauten Kontexten ein höflicher Umgangston erwartet, der Respekt und eine gewisse Distanz ausdrückt. Diese formelle Form findet Anwendung im Gespräch mit älteren Menschen, Autoritäten, Vorgesetzten, Klienten, Kollegen oder fremden Personen.

In contrast to the casual, informal style, a polite tone is expected in formal, professional, or less familiar contexts. This formal register expresses respect and a certain degree of distance. It is used when speaking with older individuals, authority figures, supervisors, clients, colleagues, or strangers.

Guten Tag.	Good day.	Good day.
Grüß Gott. [österr.]	Greet God.	Greetings. [Austrian]
Wie geht es Ihnen?	How goes'it You?	How are you?
Und Ihnen?	And You?	And you?
Auf Wiedersehen.	On again-see.	Goodbye.
Auf Wiedersehen. [südd., österr.]	On again-look.	Goodbye. [South German, Austrian]
Schönen Tag (noch).	Beautiful day ([ahead]).	Have a nice day.

Tab. 1.2: Grußformeln und Befinden – formell



Across the entire German-speaking region, standardised German („Hochdeutsch“) serves as a common basis for communication. It is taught in schools and used by media and public institutions in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.

Linguistic variations that may occur depending on country and region are marked accordingly, as shown in Tab. 1.2. All entries without a specific label are generally understood and accepted throughout the German-speaking world.

Vorstellung – informell / Introduction – Informal

Neben den Grußformeln und der Frage nach dem Befinden gehört auch die persönliche Vorstellung zu den Grundlagen alltäglicher Gespräche. In der folgenden Tabelle erweitern Sie Ihren Wortschatz um passende Wendungen und Formulierungen für informelle Kontexte.

In addition to greetings and asking how someone is doing, introducing yourself is a fundamental part of everyday conversation. In the following table, you'll expand your vocabulary with useful expressions for informal situations.

Wie heißt du?	How [are called] you?	What's your name?
Ich heiße ...	I [am called] ...	My name is ...
Woher kommst du?	Where-[from] come you?	Where are you from?
Ich komme aus ...	I come out ...	I come from ...
Und du?	And you?	And you?
Wo wohnst du?	Where reside you?	Where do you live?
Ich wohne in ...	I reside in ...	I live in ...

Tab. 1.3: Vorstellung – informell

Für Formulierungen wie „Ich komme aus ...“ genügt es zunächst, Ihr Heimatland in der Liste im Anhang *auf Seite 226* nachzuschlagen, um den eigenen Bedarf abzudecken. Sollte das gesuchte Land nicht aufgeführt sein, empfiehlt sich die Nutzung eines Wörterbuchs oder einer Übersetzungssoftware.

For sentences such as „Ich komme aus ...“, it is enough for now to look up your home country in the list in the appendix on page 226 to cover your immediate needs. If your country isn't listed, using a dictionary or translation tool is recommended.

Vorstellung – formell / Introduction – Formal

Um sich in formellen Kontexten angemessen vorzustellen, können die folgenden sprachlich angepassten Formulierungen genutzt werden.

To introduce yourself appropriately in formal situations, the following adjusted phrases can be used.

Wie heißen Sie?	How [are called] You?	What's your name?
Ich heiße ...	I [am called] ...	My name is ...
Woher kommen Sie?	Where-[from] come You?	Where are you from?
Ich komme aus ...	I come out ...	I come from ...
Und Sie?	And You?	And you?
Wo wohnen Sie?	Where reside You?	Where do you live?
Ich wohne in ...	I reside in ...	I live in ...

Tab. 1.4: Vorstellung – formell

Beantworten Sie die Fragen in ganzen Sätzen. *(Answer the questions in full sentences.)*

Wie heißen Sie? – _____

Woher kommen Sie? – _____

Wo wohnen Sie? – _____

Der Unterschied zwischen der formellen und informellen Form ist die grammatikalische Höflichkeitsform. Sie umfasst die respektvolle Anrede mit „Sie“ und „Ihnen“ anstelle von „du“ und „dir“ sowie entsprechende Änderungen bei den Verbformen, z. B. „heißt“, „kommst“ – „heißen“, „kommen“.

Darüber hinaus werden in formellen Kontexten umgangssprachliche Wörter und Formulierungen vermieden, wie anhand des Beispiels „Wie geht's?“ (Tab. 1.1) und „Wie geht es Ihnen?“ (Tab. 1.2) veranschaulicht.

Sowohl die formelle als auch die informelle Sprache haben im deutschen Sprachraum einen hohen Stellenwert, weshalb es wichtig ist, beide Varianten zu beherrschen, um je nach Situation angemessen zu kommunizieren.

The key difference between the formal and informal forms lies in the grammatical „Höflichkeitsform“ (polite form). Formal speech uses „Sie“ and „Ihnen“ instead of „du“ and „dir“, along with the corresponding verb forms – e.g., „heißt“, „kommst“ vs. „heißen“, „kommen“.

In formal contexts, colloquial expressions are also avoided, as illustrated in the difference between „Wie geht's?“ (Tab. 1.1) and „Wie geht es Ihnen?“ (Tab. 1.2).

Both formal and informal language play an important role in German-speaking cultures, so it is essential to be able to use both appropriately depending on the situation.

Vorstellung – Alternative / Introduction – Alternatives

Die folgenden Sätze bieten alternative Formulierungen zur Vorstellung. Die Übersetzungsspalte wurde bewusst freigelassen – ergänzen Sie diese eigenständig.

The following sentences offer alternative ways to introduce yourself. The translation column has been left blank on purpose – complete it yourself.

Wie ist dein/Ihr Name?	How is your/Your name?	
Mein Name ist ...	My name is ...	
Wo lebst du/leben Sie?	Where live you/live You?	
Ich lebe in ...	I live in ...	

Tab. 1.5: Vorstellung – Alternative

Beantworten Sie die Fragen in ganzen Sätzen.

Wie ist Ihr Name? – _____

Wo leben Sie? – _____

HÖREN UND LESEN / LISTENING AND READING

Neben den einzelnen Audios zu den Tabellen, gibt es am Ende jeder Lektion zusätzlich Text- und Audiobeispiele, die die Inhalte der Lektion in realitätsnahen Situationen veranschaulichen. Im Folgenden finden Sie zwei Dialoge, in denen die Sätze aus Lektion 1 sowohl in informeller als auch in formeller Form vertont und verschriftlicht wurden.

Hören Sie sich beide Dialoge an und lesen Sie dabei den Text mit. Die Audiodateien stehen Ihnen in Ihrem Downloadpaket zur Verfügung.

In addition to the individual audio tracks for the tables, each lesson concludes with sample texts and audio recordings that illustrate the lesson content in realistic situations. Below, you'll find two dialogues in which the sentences from Lesson 1 are presented in both informal and formal versions – spoken and written.

Listen to both dialogues while reading along with the text. The audio files are available in your download package.

 Audio 1.6 Wie heißt du?

Anna: Hallo. Wie geht's?
Jakob: Hallo. Mir geht's gut. Und dir?
Anna: Mir geht's auch gut.
Jakob: Wie heißt du?
Anna: Ich heiße Anna. Wie ist dein Name?
Jakob: Ich heiße Jakob.
Anna: Woher kommst du, Jakob?
Jakob: Ich komme aus Deutschland. Und du?
Anna: Ich komme aus der Schweiz.
Jakob: Wohnst du in Deutschland?
Anna: Ja, ich wohne in Deutschland. Lebst du auch in Deutschland?
Jakob: Ich lebe auch in Deutschland, ja.
Anna: Freut mich, dich kennenzulernen.
Jakob: Mich auch.
Anna: Ich muss jetzt leider los. Tschüss!
Jakob: Schönen Tag noch. Tschau.

 Audio 1.7 Wie heißen Sie?

Frau Weber: Guten Tag. Wie geht es Ihnen?
Herr Fischer: Guten Tag. Mir geht es gut. Und Ihnen?
Frau Weber: Mir geht es auch gut.
Herr Fischer: Wie heißen Sie?
Frau Weber: Ich heiße Frau Weber. Wie ist Ihr Name?
Herr Fischer: Ich heiße Herr Fischer.
Frau Weber: Woher kommen Sie, Herr Fischer?
Herr Fischer: Ich komme aus Deutschland. Und Sie?
Frau Weber: Ich komme aus der Schweiz.
Herr Fischer: Wohnen Sie in Deutschland?
Frau Weber: Ja, ich wohne in Deutschland. Leben Sie auch in Deutschland?
Herr Fischer: Ich lebe auch in Deutschland, ja.
Frau Weber: Freut mich, Sie kennenzulernen.
Herr Fischer: Mich auch.
Frau Weber: Ich muss jetzt gehen. Auf Wiedersehen.
Herr Fischer: Schönen Tag noch. Auf Wiedersehen.

Sprachbausteine: Dialog / Language Building Blocks: Dialogue

(Es) freut mich, dich/Sie kennenzulernen.	(It) pleases me, you/ You know-to-learn.	Nice to meet you.
Ich muss jetzt gehen.	I must now go.	I have to go now.
Ich muss jetzt leider los.	I must now unfortunately [off].	I have to go now, unfortunately.

Tab. 1.8: Ergänzung zum Dialog

ÜBUNGEN / EXERCISES

Zum Abschluss jeder Lektion gibt es verschiedene Übungen, die das Gelernte zusammenfassen und festigen. Die Lösungen finden Sie im Anhang *auf Seite 232*.

At the end of each lesson, you'll find a variety of exercises designed to review and reinforce what you've learned. The answers can be found in the appendix on page 232.

11. Wählen Sie die richtige Antwort aus.

1. Was verwendet man im formellen Kontext? (*What is used in a formal context?*)

a. Wie geht's?	☐
b. Wie geht es Ihnen?	☐

2. Was verwendet man im informellen Kontext? (*What is used in an informal context?*)

a. Woher kommst du?	☐
b. Woher kommen Sie?	☐

3. Was ist eine Begrüßung? (*What is a greeting?*)

a. Guten Tag.	☐
b. Auf Wiedersehen.	☐

4. Was ist eine Verabschiedung? (*What is a farewell?*)

a. Grüß Gott.	☐
b. Tschüss.	☐

To conclude your first lesson, a few important points:

Excessive cramming of isolated content overloads short-term memory and prevents effective transfer to long-term memory. In addition, vocabulary that is not reviewed regularly or placed in a meaningful context often cannot be recalled reliably over time.

For this reason, it is recommended to complete no more than one lesson per day and to avoid taking more than three days off between lessons. It is also advisable to avoid using additional textbooks or courses while working with this book in order not to exceed your learning capacity.

Based on these insights, this book is divided into 20 lessons of approximately 25 minutes each. In each lesson, you will learn an average of 20 to 40 new words or phrases, which are repeatedly revisited and reinforced through exercises and example texts throughout the book.

Before concluding this lesson, one final point:

Ergänzen Sie die Lücke mit einer Verabschiedung. *(Fill in the gap with a farewell.)*

Schönen Tag! – _____

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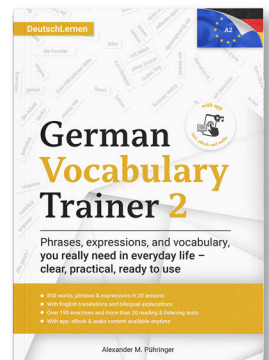
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