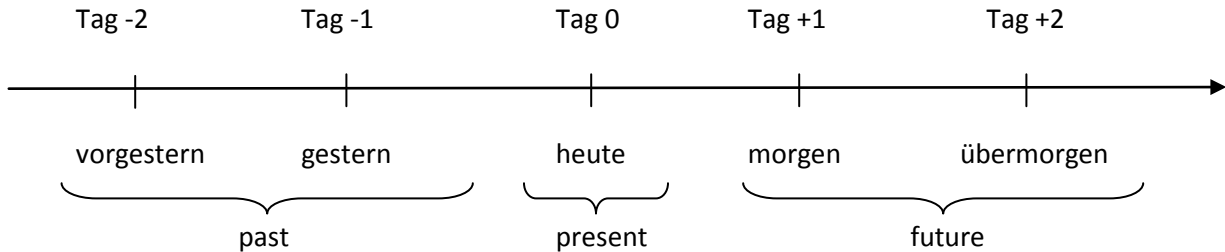


**HW 03/18-03/25/2012 – Putting it all together**

In this homework, we will practice writing in German. Use your TimeWordList and “Der grüne Max”, Level 2, page 28/29 to build German sentences that describe what you ate on what day and at what approximate time of the day. **Write enough sentences so that you use each “day-word”, and each “time-of-day” word at least once. Do not repeat any foods or subjects either. That is, do not write every sentence with “ich”, but talk about other people (we talked about those words in the past: Bruder, Onkel, Mutter, Joe Schmoie etc.).**

Timeline:



Here are two conjugation tables for the irregular verb *essen*. You will need these for putting the verbs in the correct time – it’s the same as in English: “Yesterday I ate eggs, but today I eat omelet”. In German, the present and the future can be muddled, which makes our sentence building easier. In English, you would have to say: “Tomorrow, I will (conjugated auxiliary verb) eat (infinitive) scrambled eggs.” In German, you can do this, too. You would say: “Morgen werde (conjugated auxiliary verb) ich Rührei essen (infinitive).” Note that the infinitive in German will go to the end. A simpler, more colloquial way in German is to use the present tense for the future as well, which is logically muddled, but grammatically OK: “Morgen esse ich Rührei.” is fine in German.

Personal pronouns	Past of <i>essen</i> , <i>trinken</i>	Present and (colloquial) future of <i>essen</i> , <i>trinken</i>
ich	aß (ate), trank (drank)	esse (eat), trinke (drink)
du	aßt, trankst	isst, trinkst
er/sie/es	aß, trank	isst, trinkt
wir	aßen, tranken	essen, trinken
ihr	aßt, trankt	esst, trinkt
sie	aßen, tranken	essen, trinken

Note that the a in “ich aß” is a long vowel. Therefore, there is only one s, in this case the sharp “ß”. In “ich esse”, the e is short, which is indicated by the following double consonant “ss”.

Lastly, we have to watch the word order. In English, it’s always SPO, subject – predicate – object. In German, if we place the time word first, which is the typical way of doing this, we have to reverse verb and pronoun/subject. So, it’s NOT: “Heute vormittag ~~ich esse~~ Fisch.” but “Heute vormittag esse ich Fisch.”

My Example Sentence:

day-word	time-of-day word	verb	subject	food
Vorgestern	[am] Morgen	trank	Oma	Apfelsaft.