

**1000 GERMAN SENTENCES:  
Dual Language German-English  
Interlinear & Parallel Text**



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# Introduction

**D**EAR LANGUAGE LEARNER: This book is intended for beginner and intermediate learners of German who want to improve their German vocabulary, grammar, speaking, and listening abilities through massive exposure to one thousand wide-ranging sentences.

The examples are presented in an *interlinear + parallel text* format for maximum comprehension of every aspect of the sentence. On the left side of the page is the interlinear German, phonetic notation, and translation. Linguistically speaking, this is an interlinear gloss containing three lines of interlinear text: (1) the first line is the German source text; (2) the second line is the phonetic notation using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), which improves speaking and provides a better overall understanding of the word; and (3) the third line is the English translation of the German word(s) directly above. On the right side of the page is the parallel text, which is an English translation of the German sentence. The translation style of the parallel text is a free translation, whereas the third line of the interlinear gloss is essentially a literal translation.

A German audio file recorded by a professional voice actor is available as a companion to this book (available for purchase at L2Press.com). Audio files are important for developing correct pronunciation and listening ability. The second line of the interlinear is an excellent pronunciation guide, but there is no replacement for trying to emulate the pronunciation of a native speaker when it comes to developing a good accent.

## How To Use This Book

Mastering the meaning, pronunciation, and usage of every sentence in this book will tremendously improve your German reading and speaking proficiency. Once you deeply understand this wide swath of German vocabulary and sentence structures, all future German-learning endeavors will be much more fruitful, reading native German materials will be far easier, and your speaking and listening abilities will be greatly enhanced. How does one master all of the material in this book? Here are tips to get you started:

1. *Extensive and Intensive reading.* Intensive reading is a way of reading a small amount of text in a detailed manner with the goal of understanding as much as possible while extracting new vocabulary and grammar. Extensive reading is reading quickly, for pleasure, without looking up anything, for as long as you want, with the goal of gaining massive exposure to the language.

This book allows language learners at any stage to easily perform both intensive and extensive reading. If you want to improve your speaking abilities, then read aloud. If you aren't sure of the correct pronunciation, then look at the line below for immediate feedback and correction. And if you don't know the meaning of the word, look at the third line for immediate feedback and correction of the meaning. If you don't understand the meaning of a phrase or sentence, then look at the parallel text. This constant cycle of instant feedback and correction is a key attribute of deliberate practice and will accelerate your learning like never before.

2. *Active listening.* Written text with a corresponding audio file is a powerful combination of language learning tools. By hearing the language spoken, you can appreciate and imitate the prosody, melody, and intonation of the language. Combined, the audio and phonetic notation will instill confidence, consistency, and clarity in how the language is spoken.

Prioritize active listening, which requires all of your attention and concentration, over passive listening, which requires little effort and yields minimal results. Productive active listening exercises include:

- *Shadowing*: listen to audio while repeating it nearly simultaneously, directly following the sound like a shadow. Ideally do this both with and without looking at a written version of the audio. Try to speak, as best as you can, like the native speaker, focusing on vowel sounds, vowel length, new consonant sounds, stress, and intonation.
  - *Repeating*: listen to audio and then pause to repeat. Like shadowing, ideally do this both with and without looking at a written version of the audio, and try to mimic the native speaker as closely as possible. This technique, along with shadowing, is useful for developing a good accent.
  - *Listening-Reading*: listen to German audio while reading English text. Following along in English while listening to German audio helps you understand what is being said. Can also combine this technique with shadowing (Listen to German, shadow in German, read English). This technique is great for developing your ability to understand spoken German.
  - *Transcribing*: listen to an audio file while pausing frequently to write down exactly what you heard. Correct your transcription against the original text. This technique is good for *focused* listening comprehension.
3. *Spaced repetition with chunks*. Spaced repetition software (SRS) is an electronic flashcard system with a built-in algorithm that shows you the cards at optimal times for memorizing. If you are having trouble remembering certain words, phrases, and sentences after reading them many times, and you like to review flashcards, then put them into an SRS, such as Anki or Memrise, and review daily. "Chunks" are groups of two or more words that you should learn as a single unit. Chunks give you vocabulary, context, and grammar all in a short phrase. As an example, take the simple sentence "Last night I ate dinner with my family." Instead of breaking up the sentence into eight individual words and learning them all separately, it would be far more productive to learn it in three chunks - "last night", "I ate dinner", and "with my family". Now you know three chunks of words that work together and can be applied in new situations. "I was at my friend's house *last night*", "*I ate dinner* already", "I'm visiting New York *with my family*". Intuiting the grammar through context is more enjoyable and useful than laboring through tedious grammar exercises.
4. *Converse with a speaking partner*. In parallel to mastering the content of this book using the above techniques, find a native speaker and converse with them on a consistent basis, preferably at least one hour per week. The ideal practice partner is patient and will not simply correct your errors but will prompt you to self-correct. If you desire to speak fluently, there is no substitute for conversation practice.

## Special notes about the German

1. Arrows are used in the third line of the interlinear to indicate separable verbs, passive voice, and several *Perfekt* verb tenses. See the *German Grammar By Example* book for more on these topics.
2. Exclamation marks (!) are used in the third line of the interlinear to translate words that are used as "emphasis particles". See the *German Grammar By Example* book for a more comprehensive description with examples.

# Alphabet and Pronunciation

The German Alphabet and Pronunciation		
Letter <sup>1</sup>	IPA <sup>2</sup>	Similar sound in English <sup>3</sup>
A, a	/ɑ:/	<u>f</u> ather
B, b	/be:/	<u>b</u> oy / <u>t</u> op (at end of word)
C, c	/tse:/	<u>h</u> ats / <u>c</u> at
D, d	/de:/	<u>d</u> og / <u>h</u> at (at end of word)
E, e	/e:/	<u>f</u> ate / <u>g</u> et
F, f	/ɛf/	<u>f</u> ind
G, g	/ge:/	<u>g</u> et
H, h	/hɑ:/	<u>h</u> elp
I, i	/i:/	<u>j</u> eans / <u>s</u> it
J, j	/jot/	<u>y</u> ear
K, k	/kɑ:/	<u>k</u> ite
L, l	/ɛl/	<u>l</u> ip
M, m	/ɛm/	<u>m</u> other
N, n	/ɛn/	<u>n</u> ever
O, o	/o:/	<u>h</u> ope / <u>h</u> ot
P, p	/pe:/	<u>p</u> et
Q, q	/ku:/	always "qu" which makes /kv/ sound
R, r	/ɛR/	guttural R / open a at end of word
S, s	/ɛs/	<u>s</u> and / <u>z</u> oo
T, t	/te:/	<u>t</u> oe
U, u	/u:/	<u>s</u> poon / <u>p</u> ut
V, v	/fɑʊ/	<u>f</u> ind
W, w	/ve:/	<u>v</u> ibe
X, x	/iks/	<u>k</u> ick <u>s</u>
Y, y	/ɣpsilon/	like U with pursed lips
Z, z	/tsɛt/	<u>h</u> at <u>s</u>
Ä, ä	/ɛ:/	<u>b</u> ed
Ö, ö	/ø:/	<u>b</u> ird (New Zealand pronunciation)
Ü, ü	/y:/	like U with pursed lips
ß	/ɛs tɛt/	<u>s</u> and

(1) The first column lists the German letters in alphabetical order, including the three umlauts and Eszett.

(2) The second column shows the phonemic notation for each German letter as described by the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).

(3) The third and final column lists English words with comparable consonant and vowel sounds. The relevant sound is underlined.

- (503) Niemand kann sich mehr eine Welt ohne Internet  
 'ni:mant kan zɪç me:ɐ 'amə velt 'o:nə 'ɪntənɛt  
 nobody he can → anymore a world without internet  
 vorstellen.  
 'fɔ:ɐʃtɛlən  
 ← to imagine
- (504) Von diesem Turm aus hat man einen atemberaubenden  
 fɒn 'di:zəm tʊɹm aus hat man 'amən 'a:təmbəʔəʊbndən  
 from → this tower ← one has one a breathtaking  
 Blick auf die Stadt.  
 blɪk aʊf di: ʃtat  
 view onto the city
- (505) Ursprünglich wollte ich Arzt werden, stattdessen bin ich  
 'u:ʃpʁʏŋlɪç 'vɔltə ɪç a:ɛtst 've:ɛdn ʃtat'desn bɪn ɪç  
 originally I wanted I doctor to become instead → I  
 Zahnarzt geworden.  
 'tsa:n a:ɛtst gə'vɔɹdn  
 dentist ← I became
- (506) Unser Geschäft läuft gut. Unser Umsatz war in diesem  
 'ʊnzɐ gəʃfɛt lɔɪft gu:t 'ʊnzɐ 'ʊm,zats vɑ:ɐ ɪn 'di:zəm  
 our business it runs well our revenue it was in this  
 Monat höher als im letzten.  
 'mɔ:nat 'hø:ɐ als ɪm 'lɛtstən  
 month higher than in the last
- (507) Wir haben nur sieben Angestellte in unserem Unternehmen.  
 vɪ:ɐ 'ha:bɪn nu:ɐ 'zi:bɪn 'angəʃtɛltə ɪn 'ʊnzəʔəm ʊntɐ'ne:mən  
 we we have only seven employees in our company
- (508) Unser ganzes Haus ist voller Hundehaare.  
 'ʊnzɐ 'gantsəs haʊs ɪst 'fɔlə 'hʊndə'ha:ɹə  
 our entire house it is full of dog hair
- (509) Das Kind unseres Freundes ist seit dem Unfall behindert.  
 das kɪnt 'ʊnzəʔəs 'fʁɔɪndəs ɪst zait de:m 'ʊnfal bə'hɪndɛt  
 the child of our friend → since the accident ← he is disabled
- (510) Unser Nachbar ist sehr höflich. Er wünscht uns immer  
 'ʊnzɐ 'nax'ba:ɐ ɪst zɛ:ɐ 'hø:flɪç ɛ:ɐ 'vʏnʃt ʊns 'ɪmɐ  
 our neighbor he is very polite he he wishes us always  
 einen guten Morgen.  
 'aɪnən 'gu:tən 'mɔ:gn  
 a good morning
- (511) Unsere Miete ist sehr hoch, aber dafür ist die Lage gut.  
 'ʊnzəʔə 'mi:tə ɪst zɛ:ɐ ho:x 'a:bə da'fɪ:ɐ ɪst di: 'la:gə gu:t  
 our rent it is very high but for it it is the location good
- One can no longer imagine a world without internet.
- One has an amazing view of the city from this tower.
- Originally I wanted to be a doctor, but instead I became a dentist.
- Our business is going well. Our revenues were higher this month than last.
- Our company has only seven employees.
- Our dog's hair is all over the house.
- Our friend's child has been disabled since the accident.
- Our neighbor is very polite. He always says good morning.
- Our rent is very high, but the location is good.

- (512) Unsere beiden Kinder sind sehr unterschiedlich. Our two children are very different from each other.  
 ʊnzəʁə ˈbaidn ˈkɪndɐ zɪnt zeːɐ̯ ʊntɛʃiːtlɪç  
 our both children they are very different
- (513) Unsere Fenster sind nicht luftdicht. Es zieht andauernd. Our windows are not airtight. There is always a draft.  
 ʊnzəʁə ˈfɛnstɐ zɪnt nɪçt ˈlʊftdɪçt ɛs tsiːt ˈandəʊənt  
 our windows they are not airtight there is a draft constantly
- (514) Entschuldigung? Was haben Sie gesagt? Pardon me? What did you say?  
 ɛntʃʊldɪɡʊŋ vas ˈhaːbn ziː gəˈzɑːkt  
 pardon me what → you ←you said
- (515) Paris ist die Hauptstadt Frankreichs. Paris is the capital of France.  
 paˈʁiːs ɪst diː ˈhɑʊptʃtat ˈfʁɑ̃ʁkʁɛiçs  
 Paris it is the capital of France
- (516) Das Parlament hat ein neues Gesetz erlassen. Parliament has enacted a new law.  
 das paʁlaˈment hat am ˈnɔɪəs gəˈzɛts ɛʁˈlasn  
 the parliament → a new law ←it has enacted
- (517) In jedem Land meckert man über das Wetter. People in every country grumble about the weather.  
 ɪn ˈjeːdəm lant ˈmɛkɐt man ˈyːbɐ daːs ˈvɛtɐ  
 in every country one grumbles one about the weather
- (518) Picasso ist der wahrscheinlich berühmteste Maler der Welt. Picasso is perhaps the most famous painter in the world.  
 piˈkaso ɪst deːɐ̯ vaːʁʃamliç bəˈɪyːmtɛstə ˈmalɐ deːɐ̯  
 Picasso he is the probably most famous painter of the  
 Welt.  
 vɛlt  
 world
- (519) Heb deine Klamotten vom Boden auf. Pick up your clothes off the floor.  
 heːp ˈdanə klaˈmɔtən fɔm ˈboːdn aʊf  
 pick up → your clothes from the floor ←
- (520) Bringen Sie mir bitte eine Tasse heiße Schokolade. Please bring me a cup of hot chocolate.  
 ˈbrɪŋən ziː miːɐ̯ ˈbitə ˈainə ˈtasə ˈhaisə ʃokɔˈlaːdə  
 bring to me please a cup (of) hot chocolate
- (521) Bitte werfen Sie keine Wertstoffe in den Haushaltsmüll. Please do not throw recycling in the normal garbage.  
 ˈbitə ˈvɛʁfn ziː ˈkaɪnə ˈveːʁtʃtɔfə ɪn deːn ˈhaʊshaltsmʏl  
 please throw no recyclables in the household garbage
- (522) Störe mich jetzt bitte nicht. Ich muss mich auf die Arbeit konzentrieren. Please don't disturb me now. I have to concentrate on my work.  
 ˈʃtøːɐ̯ mɪç jɛtst ˈbitə nɪçt ɪç mʊs mɪç aʊf diː ˈaʁbaɪt  
 disturb me now please not I I have to → on the work  
 konzentrieren.  
 kɔntʃənˈtʁiːɪən  
 ←to concentrate