

!!INSTALL!! Assimil Portuguese With Ease Pdf

16 Sechzehnte Lektion [zɛkhtsɛhntuh lɛktsiohn]

Warum vergeht die Zeit so schnell?

- 1 – Um wie viel Uhr fährt dein Zug **ab** ①?
- 2 – In drei Minuten, um **sechzehn** Uhr **achtzehn** ②, Gleis zwölf.
- 3 – Das ist hier.
- 4 – Komm, steig schnell **ein** ③!
- 5 – „Achtung ④ an Gleis zwölf, die **Türen schließen**.

Pronunciation

varum fɛrgɛht dɛɐ̯ tʃɛɪt zoh shnel 1 um vɛɐ̯ fɛɛl ooʰ fɛhʁt dɛɪn tsook ap 2 ɪn dʁɔɪ mɪnootɪn um zɛkht-tʃɛhn ooʰ akht-tʃɛhn gleɪs tsvɔɪlf 3 das ɪst hɛr 4 kom shtɛɪk shnel ɛɪn 5 akhtung an gleɪs tsvɔɪlf dɔɐ̯ tɛwruhn shleess'n

Notes

- ① **fahren** to drive, to go by train, car or other means of transport (but not on foot!); **abfahren** to leave, to depart, to take off. The separable prefix **ab** often expresses a sense of detachment, distance or removal from something. Note that the vowel **a** in the verb stem changes to **ä** in the second- and third-person singular: **du fährst**, **er/sie/es fährt**. The other present-tense forms are entirely regular: **ich fahre**, etc.
- ② German numbers from 13 to 19 follow a similar pattern to English. They are formed by adding **-zehn** (*ten*) to the appropriate number: **dreizehn** ('three-ten' = *thirteen*), **vierzehn**, etc. For more information on numbers, take a quick glance at review lesson 21. Note that 'am' and 'pm' are not used. The 24-hour clock is the norm for timetables and official schedules, while the 12-hour clock is often used in everyday language. So, 4 pm would be **sechzehn Uhr** ('sixteen clock') ▶

67 • siebenundsechzig [zɛɐb'nunt-zɛkhtsɛkɪç]

Sixteenth lesson 16

Why does time pass (Why passes the time) so quickly?

- 1 – What time does your train leave? (*At how much clock leaves your[informal sing.] train?*)
- 2 – In three minutes, at sixteen (*clock*) eighteen, [on] platform twelve.
- 3 – That's here.
- 4 – Come, get in quickly (*get quickly in!*)
- 5 – "Attention at platform twelve, the doors are closing.

Pronunciation note

1, 4, 6 Note that in spoken German, the stress falls on the separable prefix, as we see in these sentences with the verbs **abfahren** and **einsteigen**: **Der Zug fährt ab**, **steigen Sie bitte ein!** This is because the prefix determines the meaning of the verb.

- ▶ or **vier Uhr** ('four clock'). In order to express an exact time, you need the word **um**: **um fünfzehn Uhr** at three o'clock ('at fifteen clock'). The same holds true for asking the time: **Um wie viel Uhr?** At what time? ('At how much clock?')
- ③ This dialogue has several examples of the second-person singular informal imperative ('**du**-imperative'), as it's a conversation between a couple. It is formed by dropping the final **-en** from the infinitive: **Komm!** Come! **Steig ein!** Get on! Board! (e.g. the train). One could add a final **-e** to the verb here, but this is increasingly left out. The opposite of **einsteigen** is **aussteigen**. **Steig aus!** Get off! Alight! See how important the separable prefix is?
- ④ **die Achtung** the attention is synonymous with **die Vorsicht** when trying to direct someone's attention to a possible danger. **Achtung!** or **Vorsicht!** Careful!

achtundsechzig [akhtunt-zɛkhtsɛkɪç] • 68

DOWNLOAD: <https://bytly.com/2a1hv5>

Download



0b01ecef03

<https://www.pixnet.net/pcard/4042760bf42c4e40b6/article/d548f350-5266-11ec-9e9c-a5ca4e7d9e00>
<https://assets.pinshape.com/uploads/image/file/460609/Hot-Pink-Background-Images-posted-by-Ryan-Thompson.html>
<https://assets.pinshape.com/uploads/image/file/460610/Will-Smith-Miami-Acapella-Mp3.html>

<https://assets.pinshape.com/uploads/image/file/460608/raynlisa.html>
<https://assets.pinshape.com/uploads/image/file/460609/Hot-Pink-Background-Images-posted-by-Ryan-Thompson.html>
<https://assets.pinshape.com/uploads/image/file/460610/Will-Smith-Miami-Acapella-Mp3.html>