

30-DAY MASTERY



SPOKEN GERMAN

MADE
SIMPLE

Master Natural,
Conversational
German in
30 Days



OLLY RICHARDS

30-DAY MASTERY
SPOKEN
GERMAN
MADE SIMPLE

Master Natural, Conversational
German in 30 Days

by Olly Richards

Edited by Eleonora Calviello & Leonardo Vinueza
Jennifer von der Widen, Language Consultant



Copyright © 2022 Olly Richards Publishing Ltd.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the publisher, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical reviews and certain other non-commercial uses permitted by copyright law. For permission requests, write to the publisher:

Olly Richards Publishing Ltd.

olly@storylearning.com

Trademarked names appear throughout this book. Rather than use a trademark symbol with every occurrence of a trademarked name, names are used in an editorial fashion, with no intention of infringement of the respective owner's trademark.

The information in this book is distributed on an "as is" basis, without warranty. Although every precaution has been taken in the preparation of this work, neither the author nor the publisher shall have any liability to any person or entity with respect to any loss or damage caused or alleged to be caused directly or indirectly by the information contained in this book.

30-Day Mastery Spoken German Made Simple: Master Natural, Conversational German in 30 Days

FREE STORYLEARNING® KIT

Discover how to learn foreign languages faster & more effectively through the power of story.

Your free video masterclasses, action guides & handy printouts include:

- A simple six-step process to maximise learning from reading in a foreign language
- How to double your memory for new vocabulary from stories
- Planning worksheet (printable) to learn faster by reading more consistently
- Listening skills masterclass: “How to effortlessly understand audio from stories”
- How to find willing native speakers to practise your language with

To claim your FREE StoryLearning® Kit, visit:

www.storylearning.com/kit

LANGUAGE OVERVIEW: THE 4 MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SPOKEN AND WRITTEN GERMAN

As with any language, German has a number of spoken dialects – Austrian, Bavarian, Low German, Pennsylvania Dutch, Swabian, and Upper Saxon German to name just a few – that differ from the standard *Hochdeutsch*, or “high German”.

Luckily, we’re just focusing on *Hochdeutsch*. Still, even high German has notable differences between the formal grammar and vocabulary you learn from textbooks and those you hear in everyday conversation.

Today, we’re going to introduce you to the four primary differences between written and spoken German:

- phonetic, or pronunciation, differences
- use of abbreviations
- filler words used in speech
- slang and colloquial idioms

Many of these differences are easy to learn and therefore easy to drop into your conversation. You’ll sound like a native German in no time!

Phonetics

Unlike in English, German words nearly always sound the same no matter how you spell them. The main exceptions

are foreign words that often preserve the pronunciation of the original language.

For English speakers, however, pronunciation can be tricky because many familiar consonants make different sounds in German. For example, the word *Vater* (father) looks like it should be pronounced “vah-ter”, but the “v” in German is actually pronounced like our “f”.

If you’re just reading these words, no one will know if you’re pronouncing them wrong. In conversation, though, you’re likely to cause some confusion.

Here’s a chart with some of the most common consonant and vowel combinations – also known as *diphthongs* – whose pronunciations can confuse English speakers.

Letters	Sound	Example	Meaning
g (at end)	k	<i>Weg</i> – “ <i>vehk</i> ”	away
h	silent	<i>Gehen</i> – “ <i>gay-en</i> ”	to go
qu	kv	<i>Quiz</i> – “ <i>kviz</i> ”	quiz
s	sch	<i>Student</i> – “ <i>schtu-dent</i> ”	student
v	f	<i>Vater</i> – “ <i>fah-ter</i> ”	father
th	t	<i>Theatre</i> – “ <i>tay-ab-ter</i> ”	theatre
w	v	<i>Warum</i> – “ <i>va-room</i> ”	why
z	ts	<i>Zeit</i> – “ <i>ts-aye-t</i> ”	time

Another crucial phonetic difference occurs between the way Germans write and pronounce verbs in the first-person singular form.

For example:

*Ich **habe** Zeit.*

I have time.

The official pronunciation of the verb *habe* is with two syllables: “hah-beh”. When spoken, however, many Germans swallow the vowel and don’t pronounce the “e”. As a result, *habe* becomes the one-syllable sound “hab” or “hahb”.

If we wrote it out, it would look like this:

Ich hab Zeit.

Here’s another example:

Written: *Ich gebe (gay-eh) zur Arbeit.*

I go to work.

Spoken: *Ich geb (gay) zur Arbeit.*

I go to work.

Germans also might drop the “e” in the first-person plural. It happens less often, but you might hear it.

For example:

Written: *Wir sehen (zay-en) dich.*

We see you.

Spoken: *Wir sehn (zayn) dich.*

We see you.

Remember that these examples only apply to standard German, or *Hochdeutsch*. Dialects have their own rules! Don’t worry about those rules, though. As long as you use *Hochdeutsch*, you’ll be understood wherever you go in the German-speaking world.

Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Shortened Words

Germans love using abbreviations when writing, probably because they have so many long words! You'll want to recognise these abbreviations and know what they mean, but you'll also want to learn the word's full pronunciation in case you use it in speech.

Here are some common words abbreviated in writing that should be pronounced in full when speaking:

Abbreviation	Meaning	Pronunciation	Translation
<i>Abk.</i>	<i>Abkürzung</i>	"ap-koorts-ung"	Shortcut
<i>Bsp.</i>	<i>Beispiel</i>	"bye-schpeel"	Example
<i>bzw.</i>	<i>Beziehungsweise</i>	"bee-tsee-ungs-vie-za"	Respectively
<i>d.h.</i>	<i>das heißt</i>	"das-hi-yst"	That means
<i>eigtl.</i>	<i>eigentlich</i>	"eye-gent-lich"	Actually
<i>ggf.</i>	<i>gegebenenfalls</i>	"ge-gay-ben-falls"	Possibly
<i>inkl.</i>	<i>inklusive</i>	"in-kloo-seev"	Including
<i>usw.</i>	<i>und so weiter</i>	"oont-zo-vie-ter"	And so on

You'll also see many measurements, country names, companies, media companies, universities, political parties, and organisations abbreviated.

*

Acronyms are like abbreviations, but you pronounce them as one word rather than spelling out each letter. An example in English is the word "scuba", which we pronounce as "skoo-bah" even though it actually stands for

self-contained **underwater breathing apparatus**. (Another example is “radar”, or **radio detection and ranging**.)

Here are some common German acronyms and their pronunciations:

Acronym	Meaning	Pronunciation	Translation
<i>DaF</i>	<i>Deutsch als Fremdsprache</i>	“ <i>dahf</i> ”	German as a foreign language
<i>NATO</i>	<i>NATO</i>	“ <i>nah-to</i> ”	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
<i>TÜV</i>	<i>Technischer Überwachungsverein</i>	“ <i>tea-oove</i> ”	German department of motor vehicles
<i>UFO</i>	<i>UFO</i>	“ <i>ooo-fo</i> ”	Unidentified Flying Object

*

Finally, we have words known as syllabic abbreviations, or *Silbenkurzwörter*. This is the fancy name for German nouns that are shortened when speaking. Think of how we shorten “hello” to “hi”, or – in an example that you’ll see below – how we say “uni” instead of “university”.

Here are some common *Silbenkurzwörter*:

Silbenkurzwort	Meaning	Pronunciation	Translation
<i>Ami</i>	<i>Amerikaner</i>	" <i>ah-me</i> "	American
<i>Azubi</i>	<i>Auszubildende</i>	" <i>ah-zoo-bee</i> "	apprentice
<i>Kita</i>	<i>Kindertagesstätte</i>	" <i>key-tab</i> "	daycare
<i>Kuli</i>	<i>Kugelschreiber</i>	" <i>koo-li</i> "	pen
<i>Profi</i>	<i>Professional</i>	" <i>pro-fee</i> "	professional
<i>Pulli</i>	<i>Pullover</i>	" <i>pool-li</i> "	sweater
<i>Uni</i>	<i>Universität</i>	" <i>oo-ni</i> "	university

They're not only quicker to say, but they're often more fun as well!

Filler words

Filler words aren't essential to the meaning of a sentence, but they add emphasis and character or give us time to organise our thoughts.

In English, we call these words modal particles. Examples are "like", "just", "hmm", "um", and "so".

In German, certain filler words like *mal* also add an extra degree of politeness when speaking. Here are some of the most common German filler words:

Filler Word	Translation
äh	uh
<i>also</i>	so
<i>doch</i>	after all, on the contrary (contradiction)
<i>halt</i>	just
<i>mal</i>	add before a command to sound friendlier
<i>schon</i>	confirmation, emphasis
<i>tja</i>	well

Let's look at a few examples:

Äh, *was soll ich dazu sagen?*

Uh, what should I say?

Also, gehen wir bald?

So, are we going soon?

*Es ist **doch** nicht so gut.*

It's not so good **after all**.

*Ich kann **balt** nicht warten.*

I **just** can't wait.

*Komm **mal** hier.*

Come over here.

*Das ist **schon** komisch.*

That is **pretty** strange.

Tja, das ist schade.

Well, that's a shame.

Filler words improve your flow and fluency when speaking. Remember, though, that they're almost never used in formal, written *Hochdeutsch*. One exception would be dialogue in novels.

Slang & Colloquial Phrases

While different regions and dialects have their own slang words and phrases, you'll find a lot of universal slang in *Hochdeutsch* that you can sprinkle into your conversations no matter which region you're in.

Here are some of the most popular:

Slang	Pronunciation	Translation
<i>Alter</i>	“al-ter”	dude
<i>auf jeden Fall</i>	“owf-yay-den-fall”	absolutely, definitely
<i>bescheuert</i>	“bey-schoy-ert”	stupid
<i>Bock haben</i>	“bawk-hab-bin”	feel like
<i>der Hammer</i>	“ah-mer”	amazing
<i>geil</i>	“g-eye-il”	cool, nice, great
<i>jein</i>	“yehn”	yes and no
<i>krass</i>	“krabs”	incredible
<i>naja</i>	“nah-yah”	well
<i>Quasi</i>	“kvah-zee”	in a way
<i>Quatsch</i>	“kvah-tsch”	nonsense
<i>sozusagen</i>	“zo-tsu-sahg-en”	so to speak
<i>stimmt's?</i>	“schtimtz”	is that right?
<i>wahnsinnig</i>	“vahn-zin-ig”	crazy

Let's look at some example sentences:

Alter, was geht?

Dude, what's up?

Note: *Alter* is mostly used by teens and young adults – just as you wouldn't call an older adult “dude” in English, you wouldn't do this in German.

Auf jeden Fall haben wir Bock zum Konzert zu gehen.

We **absolutely feel like** going to the concert.

Note: “Auf jeden Fall” pairs well with “Bock haben”, so you'll often see them together.

Die Musik war **bescheuert**, aber das Essen war **der Hammer**.

The music was **awful**, but the food was **amazing**.

Krass! Ich habe gehört, das Hotel war **geil, stimmt's?**

Incredible! I heard the hotel was **nice**. **Is that right?**

Jein, das Zimmer war schon groß, aber das Personal war **quasi** unfreundlich.

Yes and no: the room was large, but the staff was **kind of** unfriendly.

Note: *Jein* is a portmanteau (mish-mash) of the *j* from *ja* (yes) and the *ein* from *nein* (no): *j+ein = jein*.

Wahnsinnig! Naja, zumindest war der Abend kein totalverlust.

Crazy! Well, at least the evening wasn't a total loss.

As when speaking English, you want to adjust the level of slang you use in conversation depending on whom you're speaking with.

Most of the time, though, you can't go wrong by wrapping up a conversation with *mach's gut* – “have a good one!”

Final Thoughts

Like in most cultures, Germans use the most formal *Hochdeutsch* when speaking in academic or professional settings. When speaking informally with friends and acquaintances, however, feel free to use acronyms, filler words, and slang just as you would when having conversations in English.

No matter what level of formality you're using, be sure to have fun. Until next time, *mach's gut!*

**DAS
VERSCHWINDEN**

INTRODUCTION TO THE STORY

In a small town near Berlin, young detective Ina Fortmann enters the world of old detective Henning Jansen, a grumpy and jaded police officer who is less than thrilled at having such a young and new recruit on his team. Things between the two get worse once Ina discovers that the disappearance of a local girl is being deliberately ignored by Jansen, who seems to think the girl had simply run away from her poor family situation.

Ina is not about to let go and, as the investigation continues, she finds herself in a very difficult situation as she learns that her colleagues may not be as interested in resolving the case as she is...

QUIZ TAG 1

1. What is the secretary's name?

- a. Ina
- b. Heidi
- c. Maria

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Henning trinkt seinen _____ gerne
_____.

3. Where does Henning tell Ina to put her papers?

4. Please fill in the blank in this sentence with a sound you use to express that you are surprised.

_____ Hallo! Schön Sie
kennenzulernen. Ich bin ihre Kollegin Martha.

5. Please fill in the blank in this sentence with the verb *duzen*.
Guten Tag, ich heie Peter. Wir _____
uns alle hier im Buro.
6. How do Germans usually pronounce the *-en* syllable at the end of words like, for example, *meinen*?
- They say the *e* really clearly
 - They almost don't pronounce the *e*
 - The whole syllable sounds more like *a*
7. Which of these sentences expresses the wish of being alone and that you don't care?
- Jaja, ich werde das spater erledigen
 - Natrlich ich mache das
 - Auf jeden Fall mache ich das spater
8. "Du kannst mich ruhig duzen". Does this sentence express that you have to use the formal "you"?
- No
Yes
9. Henning is in a better mood after he had his coffee.
- True
False
10. Heidi says that it is not important for Ina to meet the other colleagues and see the whole office.
- True
False

QUIZ TAG 2

1. Which adjective does Ina use to describe Berlin?
 - a. Unpersönlich
 - b. Unsympathisch
 - c. Unlogisch

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Heidi: Hier sind nur _____ und
_____.

3. What's the name of the policeman Ina meets in this chapter?

4. Please fill in the blank in this sentence with the short form of *war+es*.

Hallo, wie _____ gestern in der
Schule?

5. Choose the correct spelling of the missing word in the following sentence: "Herzlich ___ in unserem Büro".
- Willkommen
 - Willkommn
 - Willkommän
6. What is the meaning of the German idiom *Goldstück*?
- It describes a very heavy person
 - It is used to talk about the change you get in the supermarket
 - It describes a lovely person that is very helpful
7. What does the sound *Ach* express?
- A moment of surprise
 - A moment of insight
 - A moment of shock
8. Is *Glückspilz* something to eat?
- No
Yes
9. Lars is very grumpy and unfriendly.
- True
False
10. Ina is not married.
- True
False

QUIZ

TAG 3

1. Who is the only grumpy person in Ina's new city?
 - a. Lars
 - b. Henning
 - c. Heidi

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Ina: Guten Morgen, Henning. Hier ist
_____. Es gibt einen Vermisstenfall.
Kannst du ins _____ kommen?

3. What does Henning do when Ina calls him?

4. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence with the correct case of "dieselbe/die gleiche". Choose one.

Sie war mit meiner Nichte in _____
Klasse.

5. Please fill in the blank in the following sentence.
“Diese Frau will nur Karriere ____”.
- Tun
 - Haben
 - Machen
6. How can you express in German that you have a different opinion?
- Das höre ich anders
 - Das sehe ich anders
 - Das lese ich anders
7. What does the modal particle *Na* express?
- It is meaningless when it stands alone
 - It always refers to having a moment of insight
 - It always expresses that you disagree
8. If you use *Na*, you make a connection to something that has been said before or happened before. Yes or No?
- No
Yes
9. Henning thinks that Ina has a lot of work experience.
- True
False
10. Ina convinced Henning to start the investigation in the end.
- True
False

QUIZ

TAG 4

1. What is the name of the missing girl's mother?
 - a. Frau Schulz
 - b. Frau Meier
 - c. Frau Müller

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Ina: Wir _____ im Fall Ihrer Tochter, Julia Schulz. _____ wir hereinkommen?

3. Why is Julia's mother hesitating to let Ina and Henning inside the flat?

4. Please fill in the blank with a synonym of "andere Probleme".

Ina: Das ist in Ordnung. Sie haben im Moment sicher _____.

5. Please fill in the blank in the following sentence
Julias Mutter hat ____ Sorgen als ihre Wohnung
aufzuräumen.
- Keine
 - Weniger
 - Andere
6. How is the end of *Tochter* usually pronounced in German?
- Like an a
 - Like an e
 - Like an r
7. Which letter usually gets swallowed in the word *Karte*?
- t
 - r
 - e
8. The German word for daughter is written with an “a” at
the end. Yes or No?
- No
Yes
9. “Julia’s mother knows her daughter’s boyfriend”. Is this
sentence true or false?
- True
False
10. “Julia’s boyfriend is younger than her”. Is this sentence
true or false?
- True
False

QUIZ TAG 5

1. What was all around Julia's mother's flat?

- a. Tabletten
- b. Müll
- c. Alkohol

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Ina: _____ du das mit dem älteren
Freund nicht _____?

3. What does Ina think about Henning's reaction
because of the missing girl?

4. Please fill in the blank with a translation of "to get
rid of".

Wahrscheinlich sitzt sie mit ihrem Freund in Berlin
und ist froh, dass sie ihre drogenabhängige Mutter
_____.

5. Please fill in the blank in the following sentence.
Henning: Du bist sicher nur hier, um schnell Karriere zu ____.
- Haben
 - Machen
 - Starten
6. What is the usual German translation for “roughly”?
- Mindestens
 - Wenigstens
 - Etwa
7. If you ask “etwa nicht”, what does it mean?
- Perhaps not
 - Surely not
 - Definitely not
8. Is “los sein” the short form of “los geworden sein”?
- No
Yes
9. It is Ina’s only intention to get further in her career.
- True
False
10. Ina’s husband wanted to move to the new town.
- True
False

QUIZ TAG 6

1. What kind of food does Ina suggest to Heidi for lunch?
- a. Indisch
 - b. Italienisch
 - c. Spanish

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Ina: _____? Kann er das nicht
_____ machen?

3. What does Heidi want to make sure of when she prepares Henning's lunch?

4. Please fill in the blanks with the full expression "would like to eat with you".

Ich _____ sehr gerne mit dir
_____.

5. Please fill in the blanks in the following sentence.
Henning: ___ bringt hier alles durcheinander. Das gefällt mir überhaupt nicht.
- Ina
 - Die
 - Sie
6. What is the usual German translation for “no way”?
- Auf jeden Fall
 - Auf keinen Fall
 - Nein
7. If you say “Na schön”, what does it mean?
- All right
 - No way
 - Sure
8. Is the meaning of “Das geht in Ordnung” “I don’t agree”?
- No
Yes
9. Heidi does not want to have lunch with Ina.
- True
False
10. Henning wants to eat a lot of vegetables.
- True
False

QUIZ TAG 7

1. What positive characteristic has Henning got in Lars' opinion?
 - a. Ein gutes Herz
 - b. Ein kaltes Herz
 - c. Ein weiches Herz

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Ina: Ich bin mir nicht _____, dass
Henning das genauso _____.

3. What is the expression that Lars uses for having the support of somebody again?

4. Please fill in the blank with the full expression "he is being an old grouch".

Er ____.

- a. Er ist ein junger Muffel
- b. Er ist ein alter Muffel
- c. Er ist ein Sportmuffel

5. Please fill in the blank in the following sentence.
Lars: Haha, mach dir keine Sorgen. Er ist ein alter _____. Aber er hat ein gutes Herz.
- Stussel
 - Dussel
 - Muffel
6. What meaning does the use of *mal* add to an expression?
- Makes it sound more casual
 - Makes it sound more formal
 - It doesn't really mean anything!
7. If you say "Sag mal", what does it mean?
- Tell me
 - Trust me
 - Believe me
8. Is the meaning of *Sportmuffel* "a person that is a sports enthusiast"?
- No
Yes
9. Ina wants a date with Lars.
- True
False
10. Lars wants to go to lunch someday with Ina.
- True
False

QUIZ

TAG 8

1. How does Henning describe Ina's behaviour when her husband arrived?
- a. Schön
 - b. Langsam
 - c. Seltsam

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Henning: Ina hat sich mit Lars _____
Dann kam ihr Mann mit dem Auto und sie ist sofort
zu ihm _____.

3. What is the reason for Ina's behaviour in Heidi's opinion?

4. Please fill in the blanks with the expression for "she cannot deal with the situation without her husband".

Sie ist sofort ___ ihm ___.

- a. Zu, gegangen
- b. Zu, gerannt
- c. Bei, gerannt

5. Please fill in the blank in the following sentence with the sound of sighing.
Heidi: ___ Henning. Du bist immer so negativ. Ina ist sehr nett. Ich bin sicher, ihr Mann ist genauso nett.
- Hm
 - Ah
 - Ach
6. How do you express that somebody is not emphatic?
- Du bist kalt
 - Du bist nett
 - Du bist toll
7. If you say *Hm*, what does it mean?
- I am not sure
 - I am 100% sure
 - I have to cough
8. Is *Ach* used to express disagreement?
- No
Yes
9. Ina's husband is an artist.
- True
False
10. Ina's husband likes to paint in the woods.
- True
False

QUIZ

TAG 9

1. When does Ina arrive at the police station?

- a. Abends
- b. Morgens
- c. Mittags

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Ina: Ich _____ mit Julias
_____ gesprochen. Irgendetwas
stimmt nicht.

3. What do Julia's friends believe about where Julia is now?

4. Please fill in the blank with the expression for "there is something wrong".

Ina: Ich habe mit Julias Freunden gesprochen.
Irgendetwas ____.

- a. Klingt nicht
- b. Stimmt nicht
- c. Schwimmt nicht

5. Please fill in the blanks in the following sentence with the expression of being satisfied that something is how you assumed it would be.

____. Ich habe dir doch gesagt, dass sie mit ihrem Freund nach Berlin gegangen ist.

- a. Natürlich
 - b. Also
 - c. Na also
6. Which word can you use to add the meaning to a sentence that something is obvious?
- a. Na
 - b. Pah
 - c. Ba
7. If you say “Da stimmt etwas nicht”, what does it mean?
- a. Something is not right
 - b. Something doesn't work
 - c. Everything is alright
8. Does the word *unglaublich* normally appear with another adjective?
- No
 - Yes
9. Henning likes to go again to the flat of Julia's mother.
- True
 - False

10. Ina wants to go alone to Julia's mother to talk to her again.

True

False

QUIZ TAG 10

1. Where is Heidi in this chapter?
 - a. Auf der Geburtstagsfeier ihrer Oma
 - b. Auf der Geburtstagsfeier ihrer Nichte
 - c. Auf der Geburtstagsfeier von ihrem Onkel

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Henning: Dazu brauchst du Heidi nicht. Das Haus kenne ich. Aber die Besitzer sind nie dort. Seit sie im _____ sind, leben sie in _____.

3. What happens in this old house, in Henning's opinion?

4. Please fill in the blanks with the synonym for "Drogen kaufen und verkaufen".

Henning: Ich sage dir, was es bedeutet: Die Kids in der Stadt wissen, dass die Besitzer nie dort sind. Seitdem ist es ein Ort, wo oft ____ werden.

- a. Drogen gemischt
- b. Drogen produziert
- c. Drogen gedealt

5. Please fill in the blank with the synonym for *Drogen*.
Henning: Ich bin mir sicher, dass die Notiz Julias Mutter gehört. Die kauft dort wahrscheinlich ihre ____.
- Pastillen
 - Globuli
 - Pillen
6. Which word can you use to express that you believe quite the opposite?
- Noch
 - Doch
 - Loch
7. If you say “Er dealt mit Pillen”, what does it mean?
- Er kauft und verkauft Wohnungen
 - Er kauft und verkauft Medizin
 - Er kauft und verkauft Drogen
8. Is “on the contrary” a fitting translation for the word *doch*?
- No
Yes
9. Henning does not want to go to Julia’s flat again to look for more proof.
- True
False
10. Ina does not drink coffee.
- True
False

QUIZ TAG 11

1. Where does Ina go at the beginning of this chapter?
 - a. In die Kaffeeküche
 - b. Auf den Parkplatz
 - c. In die Teeküche

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Ina: Ach, es ist wegen Henning. Er ist so _____ und _____
und wir kommen nicht voran mit unserem Fall.

3. What happened with Henning's last partner?

4. Please fill in the blank with the additional word you can use to express that you are furious.

Ina: ____, es ist wegen Henning. Er ist so stur und gleichgültig und wir kommen nicht voran mit unserem Fall.

- a. Huch
- b. Ach
- c. Hm

5. Please fill in the blank with the word to express “on the contrary”.
- Lars: _____. Als ich hier anfing, war er verheiratet. Er war sehr glücklich und hat ebenso hart gearbeitet, wie du jetzt.
- Oh
 - Hm
 - Doch
6. Which phrase can you use to express that somebody changed their personality a lot?
- Er ist nicht mehr hier
 - Er ist nicht mehr gut
 - Er ist nicht mehr er selbst
7. If you say “Er hat ein gutes Herz”, what does it mean?
- Er ist ein guter Mensch
 - Er ist ein schlechter Mensch
 - Er ist unsympathisch
8. Is “see you” a fitting translation for “Bis bald”?
- No
Yes
9. Ina does not like Lars.
- True
False
10. Henning’s daughter lives in Berlin now.
- True
False

QUIZ TAG 12

1. What do Ina and her husband do in this chapter?
 - a. Frühstücken
 - b. Abendessen
 - c. Mittagessen

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Anton: Nein! Das ist viel _____. Du gehst nicht _____ dorthin.

3. What does Ina say after Anton told her that he does not want her to go alone to this house?

4. Please fill in the blank with the abbreviation of *ein*.

Ina: Und dann hat Lars gesagt, dass Henning immer noch ein guter Kommissar ist ____.

- a. N
- b. Ne
- c. Nen

5. Please fill in the blank with the shortened form of *finde*.
Ina: Ja, vielleicht. Aber ich ___ es immer noch seltsam,
dass er keinen Durchsuchungsbefehl beantragt.
Vielleicht gehe ich einfach allein zu dem alten Haus.
- fin
 - find
 - fid
6. How is *das* commonly pronounced in colloquial German?
- des
 - däs
 - dus
7. How is *gehe* usually shortened in German?
- Geh
 - Gehen
 - Gä
8. Is *sehe* usually shortened to *seh*?
- No
Yes
9. Anton wants to leave to continue working at the end
of the chapter.
- True
False
10. Ina thinks that Anton's work is more important to him
than spending time with her.
- True
False

QUIZ

TAG 13

1. What is the name of the second missing girl?

- a. Julia
- b. Jasmin
- c. Ina

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence.

Henning: Vermisstenanzeigen werden vorne bei der _____ aufgegeben. Nicht hier im Kommissariat.

3. What does Ina say to express that it is okay for her to file the missing girl's report.

4. Please fill in the blank with the abbreviation of "an das".

Mann: Unsere Tochter ist nicht ____ Telefon gegangen. Deswegen haben wir uns Sorgen gemacht. Wir sind zu ihrer Wohnung gegangen

- a. Ams
- b. Ans
- c. Ands

5. Please fill in the blank with a synonym of *öffnen*.
Mann: ...Jasmin hat nicht _____. Wir haben einen Schlüssel. Für Notfälle. Aber ihre Wohnung war leer.
- Aufgemacht
 - Aufgewischt
 - Aufgestanden
6. How is “at our house” commonly said in colloquial German?
- Zu uns
 - Nach uns
 - Bei uns
7. How is “to answer the phone” usually said in German?
- Ans Telefon gehen
 - Das Telefon antworten
 - Das Telefon nehmen
8. Is “an das” usually shortened to *ans*?
- No
Yes
9. Jasmin has been missing for more than a week.
- True
False
10. Jasmin’s family saw her for the last time 3 days ago.
- True
False

QUIZ TAG 14

1. Who is Eddy?

- a. Jasmine's ex-boyfriend
- b. Jasmine's cousin
- c. Jasmine's brother

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence.

Freundin: Jasmins Freund. Naja, jetzt Ex-Freund.
Er hat vor drei Tagen _____.

3. How does Ina ask "who is Eddy"?

4. Please fill in the blanks with the expression "to see it coming".

Henning: Hat Jasmin das ___?

- a. Zurückkehr sehen
- b. Gehen sehen
- c. Kommen sehen

5. Please fill in the blanks with the expression “to be mad about”.

Freundin: Das glaube ich nicht. Jasmin war ___ Eddy.

- a. Verrückt über
 - b. Verrückt nach
 - c. Verrückt von
6. How is “at our house” commonly said in colloquial German?
- a. Zu uns
 - b. Nach uns
 - c. Bei uns
7. How is “my one and only” usually said in German?
- a. Mein Einer und alleiniger
 - b. Mein Ein und Alles
 - c. Mein Alles und Nichts
8. Is “besser dran” an expression to say “better off”?
- No
 - Yes
9. Jasmin really likes the village she lives in.
- True
 - False
10. Eddy works a lot.
- True
 - False

QUIZ TAG 15

1. Where does Henning think Ina is at the moment?
- a. Hamburg
 - b. Berlin
 - c. München

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence.

Ina: Das glaube ich einfach _____!
Ist das wirklich deine Erklärung für alles?

3. Where does Ina want to look for the missing girl?

4. Please fill in the blank with the expression “the same”.

Henning: Es ist ___ wie immer.

- a. Dasmindeste
- b. Dashöchste
- c. Dasselbe

5. What does *dasselbe* mean when used correctly?
 - a. The same identical thing
 - b. A different but similar thing
 - c. A totally different thing

6. How is *dasselbe* used in colloquial German?
 - a. To describe a similar but different thing
 - b. To describe something that is totally different
 - c. To describe something that is exactly the same

7. What's the meaning of *doch*?
 - a. Well
 - b. On the contrary
 - c. It is fine

8. Is "bist du blind" an expression to say "somebody cannot see anything"?

No

Yes

9. Henning does not want to see Ina anymore.

True

False

10. Ina thinks that Henning's daughter moved to Berlin because of Henning.

True

False

QUIZ

TAG 16

1. How does Ina feel after the argument with Henning?
- a. Traurig
 - b. Hungrig
 - c. Wütend

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence.

Ina: Ich kann keine Geduld haben, wenn Frauen

_____.

3. What is Lars' opinion about the second missing girl?

4. Please fill in the blanks with the expression "what is going on?".

Lars: Was ___ denn jetzt wieder ___?

- a. Ist, dran
- b. Ist, los
- c. Ist, ab

5. What does “das macht Sinn” mean?
 - a. It makes no sense
 - b. It makes sense
 - c. It gives sense

6. How do you say “there is something wrong”?
 - a. Da schwingt etwas nicht
 - b. Da stimmt etwas nicht
 - c. Alles stimmt

7. What does “du bringst dich in Schwierigkeiten” mean?
 - a. You may be fine
 - b. You will be alright
 - c. You will get in trouble

8. Is “ist mir egal” similar to “I don’t mind”?
No
Yes

9. Ina hat einen Durchsuchungsbefehl.
True
False

10. Lars wants to help Ina to convince Henning.
True
False

QUIZ

TAG 17

1. What does Henning bring Ina to apologise?

- a. Blumen
- b. Schokolade
- c. Schmuck

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Henning: Ja. Ich musste _____ und Blumen _____. Die sind für Ina. Ich muss mich bei ihr entschuldigen.

3. Why did Henning bring the flowers for Ina?

4. In what situation would you ask “Wieso das”?

- a. A casual situation in which you want to ask for a reason for something
- b. A formal situation in which you want to ask for a reason for something
- c. A casual situation in which you want to ask for the time

5. What does "laut werden" mean?
- To shout
 - To whisper
 - To talk
6. How do you say "there is something wrong"?
- Da schwingt etwas nicht
 - Da stimmt etwas nicht
 - Alles stimmt
7. How can you say "Du musst damit warten, dich zu entschuldigen" differently?
- Der Brief muss warten
 - Deine Entschuldigung muss warten
 - Deine Verabschiedung muss warten
8. You can use *Ob* as an additional word to express empathy.
- No
Yes
9. Henning does not like when somebody talks about his daughter.
- True
False
10. Heidi wants to put the flowers for Henning into the water.
- True
False

QUIZ TAG 18

1. When is Ina still not at the police station?

- a. Am Abend
- b. Am Mittag
- c. Am Nachmittag

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Henning: Seltsam. Jeder _____
hinterlegt _____ einen Notfallkontakt.

3. Henning wants to calm Heidi down, and he says:

4. How do you express in German that you start being worried?

- a. Ich mache mir schnell Sorgen
- b. Ich mache mir langsam Sorgen
- c. Ich mache mir keine Sorgen

5. How do you express in German that you assume that somebody must be furious?
- Sie muss wütend sein
 - Sie darf wütend sein
 - Sie soll wütend sein
6. How do you say “to make a mountain out of a molehill” in German?
- Aus einer Ameise einen Elefanten machen
 - Aus einer Mücke einen Elefanten machen
 - Aus einem Käfer eine Giraffe machen
7. What is the meaning of “aus einer Mücke einen Elefanten machen”?
- To make something bigger than it is
 - To make something smaller than it is
 - That something is very serious
8. You can translate “aus einer Mücke einen Elefanten machen” literally into English.
- No
Yes
9. Henning wants to talk to Nina’s husband.
- True
False
10. Henning does not want to talk to Anton alone.
- True
False

QUIZ TAG 19

1. Where does Anton normally paint?
 - a. Im Wald
 - b. Im Auto
 - c. Im Park

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence.
Henning: Ich bin Henning Jansen. Der
_____ Ihrer Frau.

3. What does Anton say when he meets Henning?

4. What is the meaning of “Ich habe schon viel von ihnen gehört”?
 - a. Ich habe gute Dinge gehört
 - b. Ich habe schlechte Dinge gehört
 - c. Es ist eine neutrale Aussage

5. How is *war* normally pronounced at the end of a word?
 - a. Without the r
 - b. With a strong r sound
 - c. Like e

6. What is the abbreviation of *mache*?
 - a. Mache
 - b. Mach
 - c. Ma

7. What does *etwa* at the end of a question mean?
 - a. By any chance
 - b. Roughly
 - c. Approximately

8. Depending on the intonation, *Aha* can also mean “I don’t believe you”.
No
Yes

9. Anton saw Ina the last time two days ago”.
True
False

10. Anton carries his painting tools in his bag”.
True
False

QUIZ TAG 20

1. What's Ina and Anton's last name?

- a. Jansen
- b. Müller
- c. Fortmann

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence.

Henning: Heidi, das ist Anton Fortmann. Inas
Mann. Herr Fortmann, das ist Heidi. Unsere

_____.

3. What does Anton say to Heidi when he first meets her?

4. Why do you add "Nur Gutes" after you've told somebody that you heard a lot about this person before?

- a. To make sure that nobody was talking bad about this person
- b. To express that somebody talked bad about a person
- c. For no special reason

5. What is the meaning of “Ehrlich gesagt”?
 - a. To be not honest
 - b. To be honest
 - c. I am lying

6. What is the abbreviation of “Im Fall, dass...”?
 - a. Knalls
 - b. Falls
 - c. Als

7. What is the meaning of *Falls*?
 - a. In case that
 - b. In any case
 - c. On the contrary

8. The abbreviation of *made* is *mach*.
No
Yes

9. Anton wants to stay at the police station to wait for Ina.
True
False

10. Anton wants to wait for Ina at home.
True
False

QUIZ

TAG 21

1. Where does Anton want to go after he was at the police station?
 - a. Nach Hause
 - b. In den Wald
 - c. Zum alten Haus

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence with the expression meaning “not to trust somebody”.

Henning: Er wirkt sehr entspannt. Seine Frau ist verschwunden! Und er ist im Wald unterwegs. Was ich sowieso seltsam finde. Ich _____
_____.

3. What does Heidi say to express that she likes Anton?

4. How do you express “anyway/in any case” in German?
 - a. Sooderso
 - b. Soalssso
 - c. Sowieso

5. What is the meaning of “Als hätte sie Angst”?
- As if she were scared
 - As if she were happy
 - As if she were worried
6. What is the meaning of “can you do me a favour”?
- Kannst du mir einen Gefallen tun
 - Kannst du mir die Uhrzeit sagen
 - Kannst du einen Kuchen machen
7. What is the abbreviation of “Ich beginne zu arbeiten”?
- Ich mache mich an die Hausaufgaben
 - Ich mache mich an die Arbeit
 - Ich mache mich an die Wäsche
8. *Starten* and “sich an etwas machen” have a synonymous meaning.
- No
Yes
9. Henning wants to know everything about Anton.
- True
False
10. Lars does not want to do a background check on Anton.
- True
False

QUIZ TAG 22

1. Who does Heidi call at the beginning of this chapter?
 - a. Ina's friends
 - b. Ina's parents
 - c. Ina's husband

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence with the expression for "to find out".

Henning: Hallo Lars. Hast du etwas
_____?

3. What is the translation for "he was in the woods when Ina disappeared"?

4. How do you express that you have bad news?
 - a. Gute Nachrichten
 - b. Schlechte Nachrichten
 - c. Tolle Nachrichten

5. What is the meaning of “jemand ist sauber”?
- Somebody has no criminal past
 - Somebody looks very clean
 - Somebody likes to clean the house
6. What is the shortened form of “ich habe”?
- ich ha
 - ich hab
 - ich hap
7. What is the meaning of “Wer weiß”?
- Who knows
 - I know
 - She knows
8. Is “Was ist los” the same as “what’s up”?
- No
Yes
9. Henning still does not want to check the old house.
- True
False
10. Lars and Henning want to drive together to the house to check it.
- True
False

QUIZ

TAG 23

1. Who agrees on the phone to enter the house?

- a. Der Rechtsanwalt
- b. Der Staatsanwalt
- c. Der Polizeichef

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence.

Lars: Die Haustür ist zu massiv. Da kommen wir ohne
_____ nicht rein.

3. Why can they not look through the windows?

4. What does Henning mean by “Die sind zu verstaubt”?

- a. Die Fenster
- b. Die Möbel
- c. Die Tür

5. What is the shortened form of *lange*?
 - a. Lang
 - b. Lan
 - c. La

6. What does it mean if you add *mal* to an imperative?
 - a. It makes it more serious
 - b. It does not mean anything
 - c. It makes it less demanding

7. What is a synonym of *angehen*?
 - a. Anmachen
 - b. Anschauen
 - c. Ansehen

8. Is *Ab* an expression of insight?
No
Yes

9. Henning did not manage to turn on the torch.
True
False

10. Lars and Henning realise that there is somebody inside this old house.
True
False

QUIZ TAG 24

1. What do Henning and Lars hold in their hands?

- a. Waffen
- b. Waffeln
- c. Karaffen

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Lars: Bleiben Sie _____! Verdammt.
Schnell, Henning. Wir _____ ihn gleich.

3. What does Henning say to stop the person who wants to escape?

4. What is the meaning of *Verdammt*?

- a. Damn it
- b. Don't worry
- c. Sorry

5. What is the shortened form of *lange*?
- Lang
 - Lan
 - La
6. What does it mean if you say “Alles klar”?
- I don't understand
 - I have no more questions
 - It makes no sense
7. What is a synonym of “er wird reden” in a criminal context?
- He will make a confession
 - He won't make a confession
 - He will tell a lie
8. Is “Heben Sie die Hände hoch” the longer form of “Hände hoch”?
- No
Yes
9. Anton has Ina's jacket in his hands.
- True
False
10. Lars and Henning don't take Anton to the police station.
- True
False

QUIZ

TAG 25

1. To whom does Anton want to talk?
 - a. mit seinem Anwalt
 - b. mit seinem Polizeichef
 - c. mit seinem Steuerberater

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence.

Henning: Und ich möchte _____, wo Ina ist. Und die anderen jungen Frauen.

3. What does Anton answer to express that it is unbelievable?

4. What is a colloquial/slang expression to express that you don't understand and don't agree with somebody?
 - a. Was lachen Sie/du da?
 - b. Was sehen Sie/du da?
 - c. Was reden Sie/du da?

5. What is the correct verb in German for getting somebody's fingerprints?
- Machen
 - Nehmen
 - Haben
6. What is the meaning of "wir werden sehen"?
- That right now, everything is clear
 - That you will have the answers soon
 - That there are no more questions right now
7. What is a synonym for "Was redest du"?
- It makes sense
 - It does not make sense
 - You are my idol
8. Is "wir werden sehen" a synonym for "it will be clear soon"?
- No
Yes
9. Anton says he went to the house to see if Ina was there.
- True
False
10. Anton says he ran away because he thought Lars and Henning were the kidnappers.
- True
False

QUIZ

TAG 26

1. Who does Henning meet at the police station after they caught Anton?
 - a. Ina
 - b. Heidi
 - c. Niemanden

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Heidi: Ich kann nicht nach Hause gehen. Ich bin viel zu _____. Ich _____ wissen, was los ist.

3. What does Heidi say to express that she does not believe that it was Anton?

4. What is the translation for “we caught him”?
 - a. Wir haben ihn gefischt
 - b. Wir haben ihn erwischt
 - c. Wir haben ihm aufgetischt

5. Which sentence is a synonym for “etwas gestehen”?
- a. Sagen, dass man etwas getan hat
 - b. Sagen, dass man etwas nicht getan hat
 - c. Sagen, dass man etwas nicht sagen will
6. What is the colloquial meaning of “das letzte Puzzleteil”?
- a. Die letzten Informationen, um den Fall zu lösen
 - b. Die letzten Teile eines Puzzles aus Holz
 - c. Das letzte Mal, dass man etwas tut
7. What is the translation for “for heaven’s sake”?
- a. Um Gottes Willen
 - b. Um Himmels Willen
 - c. Auf keinen Fall
8. Does “Um Himmels Willen” mean that you discovered something terrible?
- No
Yes
9. Henning is now convinced that Anton did not kidnap Ina.
- True
False
10. Henning shows the note that Ina found in Julia’s room to Heidi.
- True
False

QUIZ

TAG 27

1. When does Henning drive to another house in this chapter?
 - a. Morgens
 - b. Mittags
 - c. Nachts

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Henning: Ich _____, wer Ina und die anderen _____ hat.

3. How does Lars ask Henning who he thinks is the kidnapper?

4. What is the meaning of “spinnst du”?
 - a. Are you stupid?
 - b. Are you mad?
 - c. Are you worried?

5. Where does the expression “Spinnst du” come from?
 - a. From sailors
 - b. From weavers
 - c. From sewers

6. What did the sailors do while they were spinning new yarn?
 - a. They told each other boring stories
 - b. They sang a lot
 - c. They told each other crazy stories

7. What is the meaning of “Tu nicht so”?
 - a. I know that you are telling the truth
 - b. I know that you are lying
 - c. I know that you are stupid

8. Is “was soll das” an expression of disagreement?
No
Yes

9. Lars confesses everything immediately.
True
False

10. Henning does not care that he has no search warrant to enter Lars’ house.
True
False

QUIZ

TAG 28

1. From which floor are the shouting voices coming?
 - a. First floor
 - b. Basement
 - c. Second Floor

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Ina: Henning! Gott sei Dank! Ich bin so
_____ dich zu _____!

3. What does Henning ask Ina after he said that he is also glad to see her?

4. What is the meaning of “Gott sei Dank”?
 - a. Thank you
 - b. Thank god
 - c. Thanks

5. What is the meaning of "und ich erst"?
 - a. Even more (like I am the first one to say it)
 - b. I am not
 - c. It does not matter

6. What is a synonym for *eben* when you are talking about timing?
 - a. Auch
 - b. Gerade
 - c. Gestern

7. What is the meaning of "Ich pfeife auf..."?
 - a. I care a lot
 - b. I don't give a damn about it
 - c. I whistle on it

8. You can say *Los* if you want somebody to stop an action.
No
Yes

9. At the end of the chapter, there are 20 more policemen to help Henning.
True
False

10. Lars is arrested at the end.
True
False

QUIZ TAG 29

1. Where is Heidi when Henning and Ina are back?
 - a. At home
 - b. Outside
 - c. Still in the office

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence.

Heidi: Gott sei _____! Ich habe mir
solche _____ gemacht.

3. How does Ina express that it is nice to see Heidi?

4. What is the meaning of “Es geht” when somebody asks you how you are?
 - a. More or less okay
 - b. Amazing
 - c. Totally bad

5. How do you say “they have a shock” in German?
 - a. Sie sind schockiert
 - b. Sie stehen unter Schock
 - c. Sie schocken sich

6. What is a short way to say “Ich verspreche es dir”?
 - a. Verspricht
 - b. Versprechen
 - c. Versprochen

7. What is the meaning of “Ich war zu blind”?
 - a. I could not see anything
 - b. I did not realise
 - c. I am losing my sight

8. Instead of “von Anfang an”, could you also say “von Anfang”?

No
Yes

9. Lars was always too lazy to type his reports.

True
False

10. Heidi always typed Lars’ reports.

True
False

QUIZ TAG 30

1. When does Ina go back to work?
 - a. The next day
 - b. After one week
 - c. After five days

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence.

Henning: Einen _____ guten
Morgen, Ina.

3. What is the first thing that Henning says to Ina?

4. What is shortened and missing in the sentence “einen wunderschönen guten Morgen”?
 - a. Ich wünsche dir
 - b. Ich sage dir
 - c. Ich mache dir

5. What is the meaning of “ich kann nicht fassen”?
- I feel it
 - I don't understand
 - I understand
6. What is short for “Ich verspreche es dir”?
- Verspricht
 - Versprechen
 - Versprochen
7. Which word can you say to express that you agree with somebody?
- Genug
 - Genau
 - Gelungen
8. “Dabei sein” is an expression to say that somebody does something while something else happens at the same time.
- No
Yes
9. Ina lost her jacket in the old house by accident.
- True
False
10. Henning will never call his daughter again.
- True
False

ANSWER KEY

TAG 1

1. b
2. Kaffee-heiß
3. To get her company ID card
4. Oh
5. Duzen
6. b
7. a
8. No
9. True
10. False

TAG 2

1. a
2. Du-Henning
3. Lars
4. War's
5. a
6. c
7. b
8. No
9. False
10. False

TAG 3

1. b
2. Ina-Büro
3. Angeln
4. Derselben
5. c
6. b
7. a
8. Yes
9. False
10. True

TAG 4

1. a
2. Ermitteln-Dürfen
3. Sie hat nicht aufgeräumt
4. Andere Sorgen
5. c
6. a
7. b
8. No
9. False
10. False

TAG 5

1. a
2. Findest-seltsam
3. Er nimmt es nicht ernst genug
4. los wurde
5. b
6. c
7. a
8. Yes
9. False
10. True

TAG 6

1. b
2. Wieso-selbst
3. Dass er sich gesund ernährt
4. Würde essen
5. b
6. b
7. a
8. No
9. False
10. False

TAG 7

1. a
2. Sicher-sieht
3. wieder Unterstützung hat
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. a
8. No
9. False
10. True

TAG 8

1. b
2. Unterhalten-gerannt
3. Ina hat sich gefreut ihren Mann zu sehen
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. a
8. Yes
9. True
10. True

TAG 9

1. c
2. Habe-gesprochen
3. in Berlin
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. a
8. Yes
9. False
10. True

TAG 11

1. a
2. Stur-gleichgültig
3. Er hat gekündigt
4. b
5. c
6. c
7. a
8. Yes
9. False
10. True

TAG 10

1. b
2. Ruhestand-Italien
3. Dort werden
Drogen gedealt
4. c
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. Yes
9. True
10. False

TAG 12

1. b
2. Gefährlich-Allein
3. Ich kann auf mich aufpassen
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. a
8. Yes
9. True
10. True

TAG 13

1. b
2. Polizei
3. Ist schon in Ordnung
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. a
8. Yes
9. True
10. False

TAG 15

1. b
2. Nicht
3. im Wald
4. c
5. a
6. a
7. b
8. No
9. True
10. True

TAG 14

1. a
2. Schluss gemacht
3. Wer ist Eddy?
4. c
5. b
6. c
7. b
8. Yes
9. False
10. False

TAG 16

1. c
2. Verschwinden
3. Das ist furchtbar
4. b
5. b
6. b
7. c
8. Yes
9. False
10. True

TAG 17

1. a
2. Anhalten-kaufen
3. Weil sie sich gestritten haben
4. a
5. a
6. b
7. b
8. Yes
9. True
10. True

TAG 19

1. a
2. Kollege-normalerweise
3. Schön Sie kennenzulernen
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. a
8. Yes
9. True
10. False

TAG 18

1. a
2. Kollege-normalerweise
3. Ganz ruhig, Heidi. Es gibt sicher eine Erklärung
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. a
8. No
9. True
10. False

TAG 20

1. c
2. Sekretärin
3. Ina hat mir viel von Ihnen erzählt. Nur Gutes
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. b
8. Yes
9. False
10. True

TAG 21

1. c
2. Traue ihm nicht
3. Ina hat mir viel von Ihnen erzählt. Nur Gutes
4. c
5. a
6. a
7. b
8. Yes
9. True
10. False

TAG 23

1. b
2. Schlüssel
3. Sie sind zu verstaubt
4. a
5. a
6. c
7. a
8. Yes
9. False
10. True

TAG 22

1. a
2. Herausgefunden
3. Er war im Wald, als Ina verschwunden ist
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. a
8. Yes
9. False
10. True

TAG 24

1. a
2. Stehen,haben
3. Stehen bleiben oder ich schieße
4. a
5. a
6. b
7. a
8. Yes
9. True
10. False

TAG 25

1. a
2. Wissen
3. Ich glaube es einfach nicht
4. c
5. b
6. b
7. b
8. Yes
9. True
10. True

TAG 27

1. c
2. Weiß, entführt
3. Oh gut. Wer?
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. b
8. Yes
9. False
10. True

TAG 26

1. b
2. Besorgt, muss
3. Ich kann nicht glauben, dass er es war
4. b
5. a
6. a
7. b
8. Yes
9. True
10. True

TAG 28

1. c
2. Froh, sehen
3. Geht es dir gut?
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. b
8. No
9. False
10. True

TAG 29

1. c
2. Dank, Sorgen
3. Oh Heidi! Es ist so schön,
dich zu sehen!
4. a
5. b
6. c
7. b
8. No
9. True
10. True

TAG 30

1. a
2. Wunderschönen
3. Es gibt gute Neuigkeiten
4. a
5. b
6. c
7. b
8. Yes
9. False
10. False







