For this reading assignment, enter page “121” in the search bar for the eText and begin your reading.

Page 121: Grammatik im Kontext
This grammar section is important — it is not extremely difficult but you need to pay attention to the details about the placement of the verb parts. Separable-Prefix Verbs are very common in German and you must learn how to use them easily. Please read the entire section very carefully.

Separable-Prefix Verbs
We have separable-prefix verbs in English, too: we just put them in a different order. When you say “I’m getting up early tomorrow” — your verb is “to get up” not just ‘get’. When you say “They pick me up at 10” — your verb is “to pick up”, not just ‘pick’. The only difference in German is that in the infinitive form, the separable-prefix verbs are put together as one word, as if we were to say “up-get” or “up-pick” instead of “get up” and “pick up”.

Things to notice:
• In the infinitive, separable prefixes are written as one word: abholen, ausgehen, einkaufen. Sometimes for clarity’s sake, your textbook will put a dot (•) in the middle: ab•holen, aus•gehen, ein•kaufen. This is only for your understanding to help you see the prefix: in real German, there are no such dots!
• When you use these verbs, you look at the basic verb (holen, gehen, kaufen) and form it correctly to match the subject: er holt, ich gehe, wir kaufen, and so on. You then put what was the ‘prefix’ at the end of your sentence or clause: “Er holt mich um 7 Uhr ab.”
• The prefix comes at the end of the complete thought — usually a sentence, or before starting a new thought (like with ‘und’ or ‘aber’).
  Wir gehen heute Abend aus. = We’re going out tonight.
  Ich kaufe morgen für die Party ein. = I’m shopping for the party tomorrow.
  Er ruft mich an, und ich komme später vorbei. = He calls me, and I come over later.
• Most of these verbs are pretty easy to learn. However, there are a couple that don’t look anything like English and you’ll just need to memorize. For example, “einladen” means to invite. Without the ‘ein’ part, “laden” is a completely different verb meaning “to load”. And “anrufen” means to call on the telephone, while “rufen” without the ‘an’ means to call out or yell. So you need the prefixes at the end of your thought to clarify the meaning of what you’re saying!
• The verb “fernsehen” is also a separable-prefix verb. It simply means “to watch tv” — but the word “fern” doesn’t really mean ‘television’! The verb “fernsehen” is taken from “tele - visio” in Greek, “far - seeing”. So when you say “I’m watching TV tonight” in German, you’re actually saying “I’m seeing far” = “ich sehe heute Abend fern.”
• Always use the basic root verb as it would normally be conjugated. For a verb like “einschlafen”, the root verb is “schlafen”. Remember that “schlafen” is a stem-changing verb: “du schläfst” with the ä vowel change. So “You’re falling asleep” = “Du schläfst ein” using the same conjugation as usual for schlafen.

I strongly suggest that you look at the following links. One is a different textbook’s short and simple explanation of the separable-prefix verbs, and the other is a compact list of the verbs you will need to be familiar with for our current chapter and for the future.

Handout: Main List of Separable-Prefix Verbs (http://www.nthuleen.com/saddleback/handouts/Separable-Prefix_Verbs-Main_List.pdf)
Page 122-124: Übung 1, 3, und 4

You will complete all exercises 1, 3 and 4 as part of your Connect Aufgabe, so you can mostly ignore the textbook pages for now until you complete those assignments online.

Now that you have learned the important information about separable-prefix verbs, you should complete the Aufgabe on the Connect website. After you have completed those exercises, move on to the next reading guide (pages 125-129), where we learn the modal verbs (can, must, should, want, may, like and would like).