Future reading guides will be MUCH SHORTER now, and assume that you are learning and absorbing the textbook material without needing much further guidance. If you ever have questions about your readings, please contact me!

For this reading assignment, simply enter page “101” in the search bar for the eText and begin your reading.

**Page 101: The Verb werden**

The verb ‘werden’ means ‘to become’: it is irregular and you must memorize the conjugation. It has unusual forms in the **DU** and **ER-SIE-ES** forms, and these will become important later when we use *werden* as an auxiliary verb for other tenses/meanings.

You should read the book’s explanation thoroughly. Please note a few important factors:

- like all irregular verbs, the plural subject forms (*wir, ihr*, and *sie*) are conjugated like any regular verb: only the **DU** and **ER-SIE-ES** forms are irregular.
- the third-person form **ER WIRD** is unusual because it does NOT end in an **-t**, but remember that a **-d** ending sounds like a **-t** when pronounced, so it’s not as unusual as it looks.
- When do you use the verb ‘werden’ in German? More often than you might realize. Consider these examples:
  - Mein Bruder *wird* im Oktober 32. *My brother is turning* 32 in October.
  - Es *wird* draußen kalt! *It’s getting* cold outside!
  - Wann *wird* es dunkel? *When does it get* dark?
  - Ich werde müde. *I’m getting* tired.
- In short, if you’re trying to say ‘getting’ in the sense of ‘becoming’ (dark, tired, cold, etc.) then you’ll want to use *werden* in German. Also, as practiced in your text, when you are saying that someone is *turning a certain age*.

**Page 101: Übung 15**

You will complete exercise 15 as part of your Connect Aufgabe, so you can ignore the textbook page for now until you complete that assignment. Exercise 16 is not assigned.

**Page 101: The Verbs kennenlernen and wissen**

These verbs are even more important than ‘werden,’ so focus particularly on this section. German has two verbs that mean “to know”: English only has the one. The difference is that ‘wissen’ means to know FACTS, STATISTICS and ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS; the other verb ‘kennen’ means only to know PEOPLE and to be ‘familiar’ with books, movies, or locations — not to know answers to factual questions.

If you speak other languages like French or Spanish, use your knowledge of those languages to help you. **WISSEN** is like the Spanish ‘saber’ or the French ‘savoir’. **KENNEN** is like the Spanish ‘conocer’ or the French ‘connaître’.

- *kennen* is a regular verb: *ich kenne, du kennst, er kennt* and so on, like all regular verbs with normal endings.
- *wissen* is irregular in all of the singular subjects: please memorize the forms shown in your book!

I strongly suggest that you look at the following link, which is a handout I used when I teach German in a face-to-face class. It may explain things for you more clearly than the book does.

Handout: Explanation of Wissen and Kennen
(http://www.nthuleen.com/saddleback/handouts/Wissen-Kennen-Explanation.pdf)

**Page 102-103: Übung 17 und 19**

You will complete exercises 17 and 18 as part of your Connect Aufgabe, so you can ignore the textbook page for now until you complete that assignment. Exercise 19 is not assigned.
Now that you have learned the important information about the verbs WERDEN, WISSEN and KENNEN, you should complete the Aufgabe on the Connect website. After you have completed those exercises, move on to the next reading guide (pages 89-91), where we learn about holidays and festivals in German.