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Corrections for *German Quickly* (* indicate the most serious mistakes)

*p. xxi, c before ä is like the ts in bats; ch is pronounced in the front part of the mouth, g – omit Weg; d – place a ; after thing-a-ma-jig)

*p. xxii, *sp* and *st* at the beginning of a word are pronounced like the English sh

p. 7, 1.7: der Sänger

p. 11, 4: Two other important irregular verbs are...

p. 16, sentences under 3.2: Der Briefträger

* p. 17, top: **Die Frau töten** die Männer.

p. 19, vocabulary continued on the next page is not in alphabetical order

* p. 22, 3.11, comments in bold: **Moreover, the dative endings for all plural nouns will nearly always be –n.**

* p. 23, 3.14, #1 dem fleißigen Hamster

pp. 31,33, 35 headings: *Adjectives*

p. 33, 4.9: Ein Reh steht still und *verklärt*...quietly and in a transfigured manner...

p. 61, vocabulary: die **Lüge** (-n) lie

*p. 66, 7.6, #1: wird sie böse auf ihn.

p. 71, vocabulary: die **Flut** (-en) flood, flow; die **Schande** disgrace; **ihr** her, their its

p. 81, vocabulary: die **Bürde** (-n), burden

p. 85, #6 is not from Proverbs (it is actually a Chinese proverb)

p. 107: 14.3a and 14.3b (to compensate for the same numbering for two sections)

p. 112, 14.13, chart, “present perfect” should be replaced with **perfect**

p. 115, 14.19: Omit (before the word “Review”)

* p. 121: vocabulary: das **Fest** (-es, -e) celebration, feast, festival; **liegen, lag, gelegen** to lie

p. 122: Abraham und Isaak, end of first verse: Hier bin ich.

* p. 123, top: wenn wir gebetet haben (*have prayed*), werden wir... (the comma is missing)

*p. 126, top, die alten Dichter; 3. (near the bottom), masculine accusative

*p. 127, 16.6, #3, die dicksten Kartoffeln; vocabulary: **ernten** – to reap

*p. 139, #7, Der...Wunder

p. 149, 20.2, Schleiermacher is misspelled in the English translation

p. 170, 23.8, #11: Aufregung; in the back, the answer key is listed as 23.7

p. 175: vocabulary: **dabei** in so doing

p. 183: 25.16, #4, ein Mann, der Bonbons hatte,

* p. 199, 27.11, #5 (final word) zerschellte

*p. 200: #12, jedenfalls nicht an dem...

p. 206: 28.6, the dog *has become* old (*active*)

*p. 208, top: Er *wurde* von seinen Kollegen...

p. 211, vocabulary: **treiben, trieb, getrieben** – to drive

p. 227, #10: (Note that because the noun *Sneewittchen* is neuter, *seine, es, and ihm* should be translated as if they were feminine pronouns.)

p. 229: #15, Gott hilft ihm

*p. 232, chart, past indicative of können is konnte

p. 258, 36.27: #1 should end with a period; #3: sentence should end with a period.

*p. 286, II. A. Strong adjective ending chart headings should be: masculine, neuter, feminine, plural

p. 291, VIII: Werden (See especially 28.12)

*p. 305, **ziehen**

*p. 311, plural for *heit* is -en

p. 334, 16.4 should be 16.6; 16.6, #15 should be #14.

p. 335, 17.13, #1, *sensitive* should be omitted

p. 336: 19.10: 14 should be marked as 13; 16 should be marked as 15

p. 337, reading selection: should be marked paragraphs 8, 10, 12

p. 338: 22.5, # 7: Like no other artist of his epoch [and] with a harsh intimacy, PK dealt with the essential of our internal and external world.

p. 343, Chapter 28, 28.11 should be marked 28.13; 344, 28.12 is 28.14; 345: 28.13 is 28.15