FREE PREVIEW

DEUTSCH VON NULL

Building real fluency — from solid A1 to confident A2.

SAMPLE — THREE LESSONS FROM THE COMPLETE A2 COURSE

Grammar · Everyday Description · Health & Doctor Visits

Each with its own glossary and mock test

A2
CEFR

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LESSON 1.1

Adjektivendungen — Adjective Endings

[SPEAK] [WRITE] [READ] · 2.5 hours

[WARMUP] WARM-UP (60 seconds)

In English, adjectives never change: "a big dog," "the big dog," "big dogs" — "big" stays "big" no matter what. In German, the adjective's ending shifts depending on three things: the noun's gender, its case, and whether there's a der-word, an ein-word, or no article at all in front of it. It sounds like a lot — but it boils down to one rule you'll use for the rest of your German life: **when in doubt, add -e or -en.**

[READ] CONCEPT — THE THREE DECLENSION PATTERNS

An adjective sitting directly before a noun (an "attributive" adjective) always takes an ending. Which ending depends on what comes before it:

PATTERN	WHAT PRECEDES THE ADJECTIVE	EXAMPLE
Weak	a der-word (der, die, das, dieser...) — the article already shows gender/case	der große Hund
Mixed	an ein-word (ein, mein, kein...) — sometimes shows gender/case, sometimes not	ein großer Hund
Strong	no article at all — the adjective itself must show gender/case	großer Hund

Same dog. Same adjective (groß = big). Three different endings, depending on what comes first.

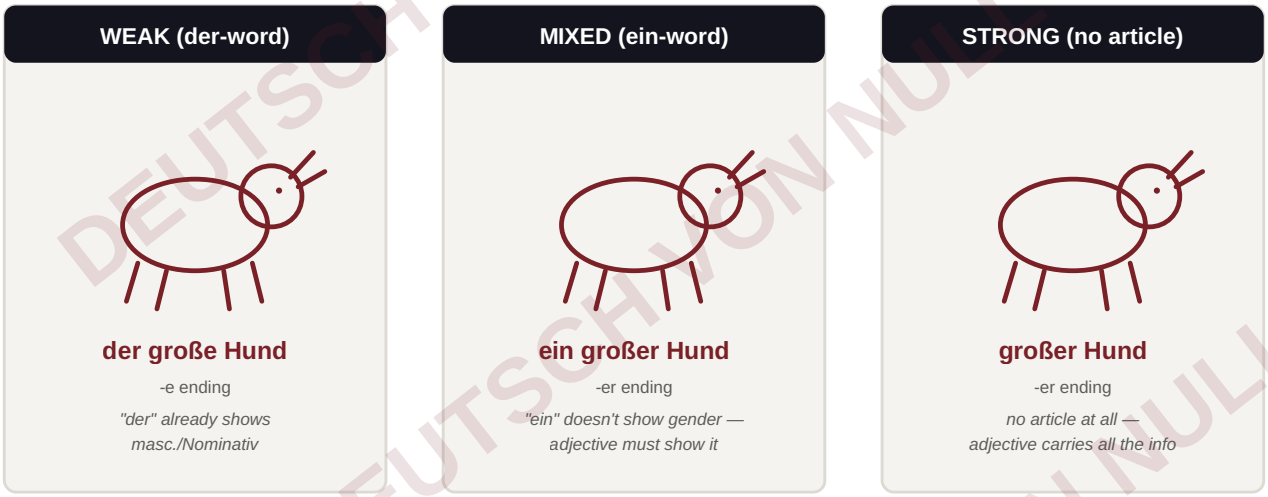


FIGURE 1.1 The same adjective, three endings — depending only on what (if anything) precedes it.

[TABLE] WEAK DECLENSION — AFTER DER-WORDS

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CASE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	PLURAL
Nominativ	der gut**e** Mann	die gut**e** Frau	das gut**e** Kind	die gut**en** Kinder
Akkusativ	den gut**en** Mann	die gut**e** Frau	das gut**e** Kind	die gut**en** Kinder

[TABLE] MIXED DECLENSION — AFTER EIN-WORDS (ein, mein, kein...)

CASE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	PLURAL
Nominativ	ein gut**er** Mann	eine gut**e** Frau	ein gut**es** Kind	keine gut**en** Kinder
Akkusativ	einen gut**en** Mann	eine gut**e** Frau	ein gut**es** Kind	keine gut**en** Kinder

Merkhilfe — the "-e or -en" default. Look at the tables above: -en appears far more often than any other ending. If you genuinely can't remember the exact rule mid-sentence, guessing -en is right more often than any other guess — and guessing -e is your second-best bet. Native listeners will understand you either way; this is a fluency shortcut, not an excuse to skip learning the real system.

Achtung! Only TWO endings ever appear on weak adjectives: -e and -en. Look at the weak table again — every single cell is either -e or -en. This is by far the easier of the two patterns. Mixed and strong declension (Lesson 1.3) borrow endings from der/die/das itself where the article doesn't already show it.

[SPEAK] DIALOG 1.1 — IM MÖBELHAUS (At the Furniture Store, Revisited)

Situation: Sanjay describes exactly what he's looking for to a shop assistant.

Verkäuferin:	Suchen Sie etwas Bestimmtes?	*Are you looking for something specific?*
Sanjay:	Ja, ich suche einen kleinen Tisch für die Küche.	*Yes, I'm looking for a small table for the kitchen.*
Verkäuferin:	Wir haben diesen schönen, runden Tisch hier.	*We have this beautiful, round table here.*
Sanjay:	Der gefällt mir! Haben Sie auch einen bequemen Stuhl dazu?	*I like that! Do you also have a comfortable chair to go with it?*
Verkäuferin:	Ja, dieser graue Stuhl passt perfekt.	*Yes, this gray chair fits perfectly.*
Sanjay:	Perfekt, ich nehme den kleinen Tisch und den grauen Stuhl.	*Perfect, I'll take the small table and the gray chair.*

[WRITE] PRACTICE — LESSON 1.1

Exercise 1.1 A — Fill in the weak-declension ending

1. der neu_____ Computer (Nominativ)

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2. die alt_____ Lampe (Nominativ)
3. das klein_____ Kind (Nominativ)
4. den rot_____ Apfel (Akkusativ, masc.)
5. die schön_____ Blumen (plural)

Exercise 1.1 B — Fill in the mixed-declension ending

1. ein groß_____ Haus (neut., Nominativ)
2. ein alt_____ Mann (masc., Nominativ)
3. eine neu_____ Tasche (fem., Nominativ)
4. einen klein_____ Hund (masc., Akkusativ)

Exercise 1.1 C — Sentence reordering / translation

1. große / Hund / ich / einen / habe → _____
2. Translate: The old woman is nice. → _____
3. Translate: I need a new phone. (ein neues Handy) → _____

Exercise 1.1 D — Multiple choice

1. Weak declension adjectives only ever end in: a) -e or -en b) -er or -es c) -em or -en d) never change
2. ein großes Haus — why -es? a) it's plural b) ein doesn't show neuter gender, so the adjective must c) it's a mistake d) all neuter nouns take -es always
3. der gute Mann — Akkusativ becomes: a) der guten Mann b) den guten Mann c) den gute Mann d) dem guten Mann

[PAIR] Pair Activity 1.1 — Beschreib es genauer! (Describe It More Precisely!)

Partner A names a plain object ("Tisch"). Partner B must add TWO adjectives with correct endings ("der große, runde Tisch"). Switch roles after ten rounds.

[TEST] MINI-TEST 1.1

10 questions · 10 points

1. der klein_____ Tisch (Nominativ)
2. eine schön_____ Stadt (Nominativ)
3. ein alt_____ Auto (neut., Nominativ)
4. den neu_____ Computer (Akkusativ)
5. True or false: weak declension only ever uses -e and -en. _____
6. Multiple choice — which is correct? a) ein guter Freund b) ein gute Freund c) ein guten Freund d) ein gutem Freund

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7. Translate: The big dog is nice. → _____
8. Translate: I have a small apartment. (eine kleine Wohnung) → _____
9. Correct the error: Ich habe ein rote Auto.
10. Translate: The old man and the young woman are here. → _____

[RECAP] QUICK RECAP — LESSON 1.1

- Adjectives before a noun always take an ending — never appear bare in German, unlike English.
- Weak declension (after der-words) uses only -e and -en — the simpler pattern.
- Mixed declension (after ein-words) borrows -er/-es from der/das exactly where ein doesn't show gender.
- When unsure, guess -en, then -e — these cover the large majority of real cases.

[GOAL] **Can-Do Checkpoint** — [ ] I can add the correct weak-declension ending after der-words [ ] I can add the correct mixed-declension ending after ein-words [ ] I can describe an object using two or more adjectives

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GLOSSARY — LESSON 1.1

Every new word from this lesson, in one place for quick review.

German	English
groß, klein	big, small
gut, neu, alt	good, new, old
rot, schön	red, beautiful
rund, bequem	round, comfortable
der Tisch, -e	table
der Stuhl, -¨e	chair
das Haus, -¨er	house
der Hund, -e	dog

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[TEST] MOCK TEST — LESSON 1.1

Adjektivendungen · 10 questions · 10 points · 10 minutes

1. der neu_____ Computer (Nominativ) (1)
2. ein groß_____ Haus (neut., Nominativ) (1)
3. die alt_____ Lampe (Nominativ) (1)
4. True or false: weak declension only ever uses -e and -en. (1)
5. Which pattern applies after ein, mein, kein? (1)
6. Translate: The old woman is nice. (1)
7. Translate: I have a small apartment. (eine kleine Wohnung) (1)
8. Correct the error: Ich habe ein rote Auto. (1)
9. Fill in: der gut_____ Mann (Nominativ) (1)
10. Translate: The big dog is nice. (1)

[TIP] What this lesson builds toward

- Adjective endings are the single most mechanical part of A2 German — once the pattern clicks, it becomes automatic for the rest of the course.
- Every description you make from here on (people, homes, opinions) leans on this exact system.

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LESSON 3.3

Die Wohnung beschreiben — Describing a Home

[SPEAK] [WRITE] · 2.5 hours

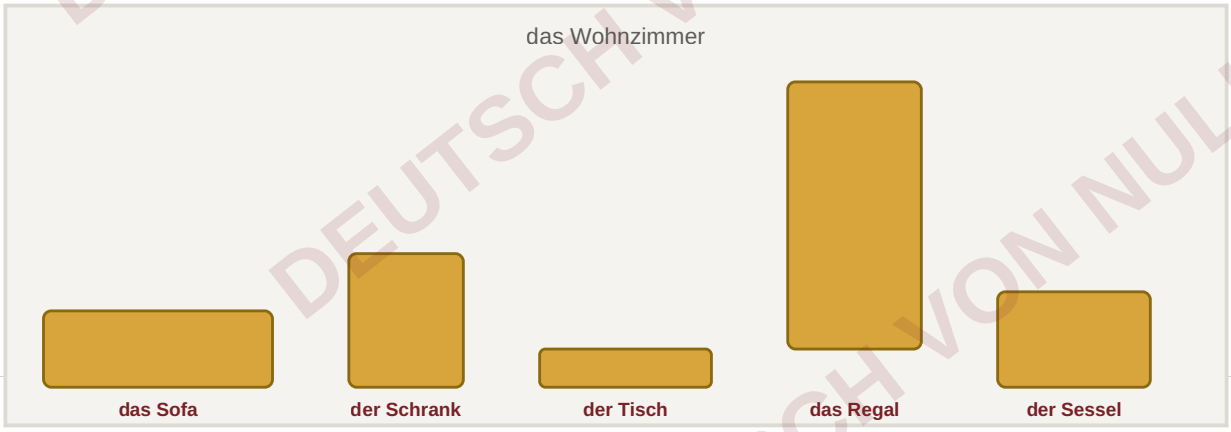
[WARMUP] WARM-UP (60 seconds)

Pure application: everything from Lessons 8.1–8.2, put to work describing where you actually live — a genuinely common A2 speaking-exam topic.

[READ] CONCEPT — ROOM VOCABULARY

DER RAUM	ENGLISH
das Wohnzimmer	living room
das Schlafzimmer	bedroom
die Küche	kitchen
das Badezimmer	bathroom
der Flur	hallway
der Balkon	balcony

DIE MÖBEL — FURNITURE	ENGLISH
das Sofa, der Sessel	sofa, armchair
das Regal, der Schrank	shelf, wardrobe/cabinet
das Bett, der Schreibtisch	bed, desk



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FIGURE 3.3 A furnished living room — practice describing every item's position using Wechselpräpositionen.

> **Kulturtipp — German rental listings use precise abbreviations.** "3-Zimmer-Wohnung" counts only living spaces (bedrooms + living room), not the kitchen or bathroom. "Zi." = Zimmer, "qm" or "m²" = square meters, "NK" = Nebenkosten (utility costs), all standard on housing sites like ImmoScout24.

[SPEAK] DIALOG 3.3 — MEINE NEUE WOHNUNG (My New Apartment)

Situation: Yusuf gives his friend Greta a virtual tour of his new place over video call.

Greta:	Zeig mir deine neue Wohnung!	*Show me your new apartment!*
Yusuf:	Gerne! Hier ist das Wohnzimmer. Das Sofa steht vor dem Fenster.	*Gladly! Here's the living room. The sofa is in front of the window.*
Greta:	Schön hell! Und wo ist die Küche?	*Nice and bright! And where's the kitchen?*
Yusuf:	Neben dem Wohnzimmer. Der Kühlschrank steht zwischen dem Herd und dem Fenster.	*Next to the living room. The fridge is between the stove and the window.*
Greta:	Praktisch! Hast du auch einen Balkon?	*Practical! Do you also have a balcony?*
Yusuf:	Ja, hinter dem Schlafzimmer. Ich zeige ihn dir gleich.	*Yes, behind the bedroom. I'll show it to you in a moment.*

[WRITE] PRACTICE — LESSON 3.3

Exercise 3.3 A — Fill in the blank

1. Das Sofa steht _____ dem Fenster. (in front of)
2. Die Küche ist _____ dem Wohnzimmer. (next to)
3. Der Balkon ist _____ dem Schlafzimmer. (behind)

Exercise 3.3 B — Matching

1. der Sessel	a. shelf
2. das Regal	b. armchair
3. der Schrank	c. wardrobe

Exercise 3.3 C — Translation

1. Translate: My bedroom is small but bright. → _____
2. Translate: The desk is between the bed and the window. → _____

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Exercise 3.3 D — Multiple choice

1. "3-Zimmer-Wohnung" typically excludes: a) bedrooms b) living room c) kitchen and bathroom d) nothing
2. NK in a listing means: a) new construction b) utility costs c) no kitchen d) not available

[PAIR] Pair Activity 3.3 — Wohnungstour (Apartment Tour)

Describe your real or imagined home room by room, placing at least eight pieces of furniture using Wechselpräpositionen.

[TEST] MINI-TEST 3.3

8 questions · 8 points

1. Das Bett steht _____ Schlafzimmer. (in + dem)
2. Der Tisch ist _____ der Küche. (in)
3. True or false: qm stands for Quadratmeter. _____
4. Multiple choice — der Flur is: a) balcony b) hallway c) bathroom d) kitchen
5. Translate: The shelf is next to the door. → _____
6. Translate: My apartment has three rooms. → _____
7. Correct the error: Der Sessel steht neben das Sofa. (fix the case)
8. Translate: The lamp hangs over the table. → _____

[RECAP] QUICK RECAP — LESSON 3.3

- Core room and furniture vocabulary now lets you describe any home in detail.
- German rental listings use precise, standardized abbreviations (Zi., qm, NK).
- All description here reuses the wohin/wo distinction from Lessons 8.1–8.2.

[GOAL] **Can-Do Checkpoint** — [ ] I can describe every room in a home [ ] I can name common furniture [ ] I can place furniture precisely using Wechselpräpositionen [ ] I understand basic housing-listing abbreviations

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GLOSSARY — LESSON 3.3

Every new word from this lesson, in one place for quick review.

German	English
das Wohnzimmer	living room
das Schlafzimmer	bedroom
die Küche, das Badezimmer	kitchen, bathroom
der Flur, der Balkon	hallway, balcony
das Sofa, der Sessel	sofa, armchair
das Regal, der Schrank	shelf, wardrobe
der Kühlschrank	fridge
die Zimmer (pl.)	rooms

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[TEST] MOCK TEST — LESSON 3.3

Die Wohnung beschreiben · 10 questions · 10 points · 10 minutes

1. Das Sofa steht _____ dem Fenster. (in front of) (1)
2. Die Küche ist _____ dem Wohnzimmer. (next to) (1)
3. Name three rooms in a home, in German. (1)
4. Translate: My bedroom is small but bright. (1)
5. Translate: The desk is between the bed and the window. (1)
6. True or false: a "3-Zimmer-Wohnung" includes the kitchen as one of the three rooms. (1)
7. What does NK stand for in a German rental listing? (1)
8. Fill in: Der Sessel steht neben _____ Sofa. (fix the case) (1)
9. Translate: The lamp hangs over the table. (1)
10. Name two pieces of furniture, in German. (1)

[TIP] What this lesson builds toward

- Describing a home is a genuinely common A2 speaking-exam topic — this script transfers directly.
- The wohin/wo distinction practiced here (Module 3.1) underlies every location sentence you'll ever build.

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LESSON 8.2

Beim Arzt — At the Doctor's

[SPEAK] [WRITE] · 2.5 hours

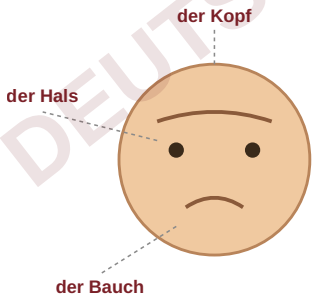
[WARMUP] WARM-UP (60 seconds)

Describing how you feel and understanding basic medical advice is one of the most important practical skills at any level — this lesson gives you a reliable script for a doctor's visit.

[READ] CONCEPT

SYMPTOM PHRASES	ENGLISH
Mir tut der Kopf weh.	My head hurts. (Dativ construction — mir!)
Ich habe Fieber/Husten/Schnupfen.	I have a fever/cough/cold.
Mir ist schlecht/schwindelig.	I feel sick/dizzy.
Ich fühle mich nicht gut.	I don't feel well.

THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE	ENGLISH
Sie sollten sich ausruhen.	You should rest. (sollte, Lesson 6.2!)
Nehmen Sie diese Tabletten dreimal täglich.	Take these tablets three times daily.
Ich verschreibe Ihnen ein Rezept.	I'll prescribe you a prescription.



Mir tut ___ weh. — fill in any body part above.

der Kopf, der Hals, der Bauch,
der Rücken, der Fuß, das Ohr...

FIGURE 8.2 Body parts labeled for the "Mir tut ... weh" (my ... hurts) construction.

Achtung! "Mir tut X weh" uses Dativ — the pain happens TO you. Literally "to me, [body part] hurts" — mir is Dativ (Module 4.7), and the body part is the Nominativ subject doing the hurting. Don't say "Ich tue weh" — that's not how the construction works.

[SPEAK] DIALOG 8.2 — IN DER ARZTPRAXIS (At the Doctor's Office)

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Situation: Patient Renata describes her symptoms to Dr. Wallner.

Dr. Wallner:	Was fehlt Ihnen denn?	*What's wrong with you?*
Renata:	Mir tut der Hals weh, und ich habe Fieber.	*My throat hurts, and I have a fever.*
Dr. Wallner:	Seit wann haben Sie diese Symptome?	*Since when have you had these symptoms?*
Renata:	Seit drei Tagen. Mir ist auch oft schwindelig.	*For three days. I'm also often dizzy.*
Dr. Wallner:	Sie sollten sich ausruhen. Ich verschreibe Ihnen ein Rezept.	*You should rest. I'll prescribe you a prescription.*

[WRITE] PRACTICE — LESSON 8.2

Exercise 8.2 A — Fill in the blank

1. Mir tut der _____ weh. (head)
2. Ich habe _____. (a fever)

Exercise 8.2 B — Matching

1. der Husten	a. cold (illness)
2. der Schnupfen	b. cough

Exercise 8.2 C — Translation

1. Translate: My stomach hurts. → _____

Exercise 8.2 D — Multiple choice

1. "Mir tut der Kopf weh" uses: a) Nominativ only b) Dativ (mir) + Nominativ subject c) Akkusativ only d) no case at all

[PAIR] Pair Activity 8.2 — Beim Arzt (Role Play)

One partner is the doctor, one the patient. Describe three symptoms and receive advice using sollte.

[TEST] MINI-TEST 8.2

8 questions · 8 points

1. Mir ist _____. (dizzy)
2. Ich fühle mich nicht _____. (well)
3. True or false: "Mir tut der Kopf weh" uses Akkusativ. _____
4. Multiple choice — das Rezept is: a) recipe (cooking) b) prescription c) receipt d) both a and b

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5. Translate: My throat hurts, and I have a cough. → _____

6. Translate: You should take these tablets twice daily. → _____

7. Correct the error: Ich tue mir weh am Kopf. (fix the construction)

8. Describe two symptoms you might have with a cold, in German.

[RECAP] QUICK RECAP — LESSON 8.2

- "Mir tut [body part] weh" is a fixed Dativ construction — the body part is Nominativ, mir is Dativ.
- Core symptom vocabulary: Fieber, Husten, Schnupfen, schwindelig, schlecht.
- Doctor's advice commonly uses sollte (Lesson 6.2) for gentle recommendations.

[GOAL] **Can-Do Checkpoint** — [ ] I can describe symptoms using the correct Dativ construction [ ] I can understand basic medical advice [ ] I can name common illness vocabulary

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GLOSSARY — LESSON 8.2

Every new word from this lesson, in one place for quick review.

German	English
Mir tut ... weh	my ... hurts
das Fieber	fever
der Husten	cough
der Schnupfen	cold (illness)
schwindelig	dizzy
das Rezept	prescription
verschreiben	to prescribe
sich ausruhen	to rest

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[TEST] MOCK TEST — LESSON 8.2

Beim Arzt · 10 questions · 10 points · 10 minutes

1. Mir tut der _____ weh. (any body part) (1)
2. Ich habe _____. (a fever) (1)
3. True or false: "Mir tut der Kopf weh" uses Akkusativ. (1)
4. Multiple choice — das Rezept is: a) recipe b) prescription c) receipt d) both b and c (1)
5. Translate: My throat hurts, and I have a cough. (1)
6. Translate: You should take these tablets twice daily. (1)
7. Correct the error: Ich tue mir weh am Kopf. (1)
8. Describe one symptom you might have with a cold, in German. (1)
9. Translate: I feel dizzy. (1)
10. Name the German verb meaning "to rest." (1)

[TIP] What this lesson builds toward

- "Mir tut ... weh" is a fixed Dativ pattern you'll use constantly — it's worth memorizing as a chunk, not translating word by word.
- Doctor's advice here reuses sollte (Module 6.2) — grammar you've already learned, just applied to a new situation.

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Tips & Ideas — Getting the Most Out of This Course

[READ] HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

The three lessons you just saw are a genuine cross-section of the full A2 course — not simplified examples. Every lesson in the complete book follows this same shape: a short warm-up, a clear concept explanation with a custom diagram, a real dialogue, four exercise formats, a glossary of new words, and a mock test to prove you've actually got it.

> **A2 leans harder on what you already know.** Notice how each lesson above quietly reused A1 grammar (cases, word order, verb conjugation) while adding exactly one new layer on top. That's the whole design of this course — you're never starting from zero again.

[GOAL] A SIMPLE WEEKLY RHYTHM

DAY	WHAT TO DO
Mon / Wed / Fri	One new lesson each (concept + exercises + mock test)
Tuesday / Thursday	Redo one mock test from earlier in the week, no notes
Weekend	Re-read the module's glossary out loud; nothing new

> **Achtung! Don't skip the mock tests.** It's tempting to read a lesson, nod along, and move on. The mock test is what actually tells you whether the grammar stuck — treat a low score as useful information, not a failure, and simply redo that lesson's exercises before retesting.

[TIP] THREE HABITS THAT MAKE THE BIGGEST DIFFERENCE

- **Say the dialogues out loud.** Reading silently and speaking use different parts of your brain — the course is designed around real conversations for exactly this reason.
- **Keep a running glossary of your own.** Copy any word you had to look up twice into a single running list — by Module 5 this becomes your fastest personal review tool.
- **Retest yourself after a week, not right after.** Testing yourself the same day you learned something measures short-term memory, not real learning. A week later is where it counts.

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> **Kulturtipp.** Every module in the complete course ends with its own full module test, a complete answer key, and a vocabulary list — the same structure you just saw for three individual lessons, but covering everything you learned across the whole module at once.

This has been a short preview of **Deutsch von Null — A2** — the complete course covers 9 modules, 133 pages, and a full mock A2 exam.

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