

# KAPITEL 1

## LÉIERZILER

- 1:1 Nationalitéiten & Sproochen
- 1:2 verschidde Wunnengen
- 1:3 mäin Doheem
- 1:4 Miwwelen
- 1:5 de Stot maachen

## STUDY OBJECTIVES

- 1:1 nationalities / languages
- 1:2 various types of housing
- 1:3 my home
- 1:4 furniture
- 1:5 the housework

## 1:1 Nationalitéiten & Sproochen

*Ech stelle mech vir*

I introduce myself



***Mäin Numm ass Nina an ech kommen aus Russland vu Moskau.***

***Natierlech sinn ech Russin. Mäi Mann ass och Russ.***

***Elo wunne mir zu Lëtzebuerg zu Hesperange.***

Let's break it down:

- ***mäin Numm ass ...*** my name is ...
- ***Ech kommen aus ...*** I come from ...
- ***Ech wunnen zu ...*** I live in ...

In A1 Foundation you have learnt the question

***Vu wou kommt Dir?*** Where do you come from (form)?

***Vu wou kënns du?*** Where do you come from (inf)?

To answer to this question you can say:

***Ech kommen aus Russland*** I come from Russia  
or more precisely

***Ech kommen aus Russland vu Moskau*** I come from Russia from Moscow

And you have learnt to say where do you live

***Ech wunnen zu Lëtzebuerg*** I live in Luxembourg  
or more precisely

***Ech wunnen zu Lëtzebuerg zu Hesper*** I live in Luxembourg in Hesper

## GRAMMAR NOTE: prepositions

Follow this rule with the verb **kommen**

**Ech kommen aus {+ country} vu {+ city}**

**Ech kommen aus England vu London**

I come from England from London

Follow this rule with the verb **wunnen**

**Ech wunnen an {+ country} zu {+ city}**

**Ech wunnen an England zu London.**

I live in England in London

**BUT** use the preposition **zu** if you live in Luxembourg:

**Ech wunnen zu Lëtzebuerg.**

And if you live in Luxembourg city you add **an der Stad**.

And putting it together we get:

**Ech wunnen zu Lëtzebuerg an der Stad.**

I live in Luxembourg in Luxembourg city.



*Ech sinn de Mark an ech kommen **aus** Däitschland **vu** Köln. Meng Fra kënnt **aus** Griicheland **vun** Athen.*

*Mir wunnen zënter 2015 **zu** Lëtzebuerg, an zwar **zu** Remich.*

*An du?*



The name of the country is **Lëtzebuerg**  
Watch the video to practice the pronunciation.

## Nationalitéiten

## Nationalities

### Have you noticed... nationality change

When we are talking about people nationality there is a masculine and a female form:

**Ech si Russ**

I am Russian (man)

**Ech si Russin**

I am Russian (woman)

Generally we add for the female form ending **-in**.

But this is not always the case. There are some exceptions:

**Ech sinn Däitschen**

I am German (man)

**Ech sinn Däitsch**

I am German (woman)

**Ech si Belsch**

I am Belgian (man)

**Ech si Belsch**

I am Belgian (woman)



Let's look at some other nationalities:

**Ech sinn Ungar**

I am Hungarian (man)

**Ech sinn Ungarin.**

I am Hungarian (woman).

**Ech sinn Inder**

I am Indian (man)

**Ech sinn Inderin**

I am Indian (woman)

**Ech sinn Amerikaner**

I am American (man)  
(woman)

**Ech sinn Amerikanerin.**

I am American (woman).

**Ech si Spuenier**

I am Spanish (man)

**Ech si Spuenierin**

I am Spanish

**Ech si Fransous**

**Englänneri**

(man)

I am English (woman)

**Ech si Franséisin**

I am French (m)

I am French (w)

**Ech sinn Englänner**

I am English

**Sproochen**

**languages**

We use different words for the nationalities and languages whereas in English it is exactly the same word:

**Ech si Lëtzebuergerin an ech schwätze Lëtzebuergesch.**

You can see that these are 2 different words:

**Ech si Lëtzebuergerin**

I am Luxembourgish

**Ech schwätze Lëtzebuergesch**

I speak Luxembourgish

Languages all end in **-(e)sch**: Lëtzebuerg**esch**, Engl**esch**, Spuen**esch**, Fransé**isch**, Poln**esch**, Portugis**esch**, Itali**esch**, Däit**sch**, Ind**esch** ...

### GRAMMAR NOTE: Länner - countries

Countries are generally neutral and are not preceded by any article, however there are exceptions. Here are some countries which require an article:

**Feminine:** d'Schwäiz, d'Belsch, d'Tierkei

**Masculine:** den Iran, den Irak, de Kosovo

Ech kommen aus **der** Tierkei

Ech kommen aus **dem** Iran

The articles **der** and **dem** are the definite articles in the dative case. The preposition **aus** always requires the dative case.

Use **der** when the country is feminine and **dem** when it is masculine.



Ech kommen aus **der**  
Tierkei a mäi Mann  
aus **dem** Irak.

# 1:1 Übungen

## ech übe Prepositionen

Complete the sentences by using the correct prepositions: **aus, vun, zu, an**

1. Mäi Papp kënnt \_\_\_\_\_ Brasilien \_\_\_\_\_ Rio de Janeiro.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ wou kënns du?
3. Ech komme(n) \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ China.
4. Meng Eltere wunnen \_\_\_\_\_ Portugal \_\_\_\_\_ Porto.
5. De Paul kënnt \_\_\_\_\_ Bosnien \_\_\_\_\_ Sarajevo.
6. Kënns du \_\_\_\_\_ der Belsch? Jo, \_\_\_\_\_ Arel (Arlon).
7. Ech komme(n) \_\_\_\_\_ Barcelona \_\_\_\_\_ Spuenien.
8. Hatt kënnt \_\_\_\_\_ Polen \_\_\_\_\_ Warschau.
9. Mir wunnen \_\_\_\_\_ Lëtzebuerg \_\_\_\_\_ Sandweiler.
10. Wunns du \_\_\_\_\_ der Belsch? Nee, ech wunnen \_\_\_\_\_ Frankräich.

## Länner & Nationalitéiten

Language, country or nationality? Associate each word to the correct column

<i>Sprooch</i>	<i>Land</i>	<i>Nationalitéit</i>
----------------	-------------	----------------------

Lëtzebuergesch    **ITALIENER**    Ungarin    **Portugüisesch**    *Indien*  
Frankräich    **Polen**    Finn    **FRANSÉISCH**    Chineesesch    Rumän  
**Spuenier**    Lëtzebuerg    **Moldawier**

## ech stelle mech vir



Introduce yourself as you have learnt in this lesson. Why not share it with your classmates on SLACK and get in touch with your classmates?!

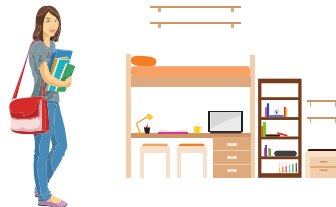
## 1:2 verschidde Wunnengen

## different homes



### Wunnengen

**Wunnengen** is the general term for apartments, flats or homes.



**Wunneng** - you have the sound **-eng** as in the possessive pronoun **meng**  
**Appartement** - we emphasize **-ment** which is pronounced like the english conjugated verb **meant**

To say that we live **in** a house / flat we need the preposition **an**. We are revealing the position of our house so we use the article **en** for masculine and neutral nouns and **eng** for feminine nouns in the dative case :

**Ech wunnen an engem Haus**

**Ech wunnen an engem Appartement**

**Ech wunnen an engem Residence**

**I live in a house**

**I live in a flat**

**I live in a block of flats**

### Let's talk about our homes

#### Paul

Meng Fra an ech wunnen an engem **Haus** zu Mamer. Eist Haus huet ongeféier 100 Quadratmeter. Dat ass grouss genuch fir zwou Persounen. Mir hu keng direkt Noperen.

#### Sandra

Ech si Studentin op der Uni an ech wunnen eleng an engem **Studio** zu Merl. An der **Residence** wunnen nach vill aner Leit - jonk an al. Meng Nopere si ganz léif. Dat gefällt mir.

#### Tania

Ech loune mat mengem Partner en **Appartement** an der Stad. Eist Appartement vu 60 Metercarré ass net grouss genuch fir eis. Mir sichen eng aner Wunneng. Eis Nopere sinn net sympatesch.

*un dir*                      **your turn**

1. Who lives alone?
2. Who is married?
3. Who has neighbors?
4. Who has nice neighbors?
5. Whose home is too small?

*Paul Sandra Tania*

**New vocabulary**

<i>ongefeier</i>	approximately
<i>Quadratmeter</i>	square metre
<i>grouss genuch</i>	big enough
<i>Noperen</i>	neighbors
<i>sympathesch</i>	likeable
<i>léif</i>	nice



**GRAMMAR NOTE:**

**verb - gefallen**

When saying that you like **something** use the verb **gefallen**

*Meng Wunneng gefällt mir.*  
I like my apartment.

You can also say *Mir gefällt meng Wunneng*

**gefallen** is a verb that requires the dative case. Let's look at our example: literally this means **to me pleases my flat**. The dative form of the personal pronoun- in this case **mir** -means *to me*. Even though **to** disappears when we change the word order in English. When comparing it to the English you can also see how **mir** is the object and **meng Wunneng** is the subject. As **mir** is the thing "being pleased" and **meng Wunneng** is the thing "doing the pleasing".

*Mir gefällt däin Haus*

I like your house

*Dat gefällt mir*

I like that

*Gefält dir Lëtzebuerg?*

Do you like Luxembourg?

**ECH & MIR**

**Ech** is the **subject** – the person who does the action in the sentence.

**Ech** schreiwen en Email.

**Mir** is the **object** – the person who receives the action in the sentence.

Den Tom schreift **mir** en Email.

***lounen* - to rent**

<b>ech</b>	<b>loun<u>e</u>n</b>	<b>mir</b>	<b>loun<u>e</u>n</b>
<b>du</b>	<b>loun<u>s</u></b>	<b>dir/Dir</b>	<b>lount</b>
<b>hien/hatt/si</b>	<b>lount</b>	<b>si</b>	<b>loun<u>e</u>n</b>

Past participle: **gelount**

# 1:2 Übungen

## ech üben d'Verb gefalen

Put the words in the correct order

1. de Cours - mir - gutt - ganz - gefällt  
-----
2. gefällt - d'Wieder - wéi - zu - Lëtzebuerg - dir?  
-----
3. mir - säin - net - esou - gutt - gefällt - Haus  
-----
4. wéi - deng - gefällt - Aarbecht - dir - nei?  
-----
5. gefällt - Lëtzebuerg - dir - wat - net - zu?  
-----
6. gefällt - de Quartier - eis - gutt - ganz  
-----
7. iech - wéi - seng - gefällt - Wunneng - nei?  
-----
8. gefall - huet - dir - Film - de?  
-----

## nach Verben (more verbs)

 <b>kafen - to buy</b>			
ech	-----	mir	-----
du	keef <u>s</u>	dir/Dir	-----
hien/hatt/si	-----	si	-----

Past participle: **kaaft**

over to you:  
complete the  
conjugation of  
**kafen!!**

Fill in with the correct conjugated verb form - use some verbs more than once

**lounen - kafen - wunnen - hunn - gefalen - sinn - kommen - schwätzen**

Mir ----- an engem Haus an der Stad. Mir hunn et 2010 ----- .  
 D'Haus huet eis direkt gutt ----- . Eis Nopere(n) ----- eng Koppel.  
 Si ----- aus Indien. Si ----- schonn zwanzeg Joer zu Lëtzebuerg a si  
 ----- immens gutt Lëtzebuegesch  
  
 Mäi Partner an ech ----- säit 3 Joer zu Gasperich. Mir ----- en  
 Appartement do. Et ----- 90 Quadratmeter. An der Residence -----  
 nach vill aner Leit, jonk an al. D'Wunneng ----- eis ganz gutt. Mir  
 ----- och oft mat eisen Noperen. Si ----- ganz sympathesch.

Learn now to describe your flat or house to a new friend by using adjectives so to add more details to your answer.



*Mir hunn e grousst Haus*

We have a big house

*Ech hunn e klengt Appartement*

I have a small flat

**grouss** is **big** and **kleng** is **small** and you have learnt that **Haus** is a neutral noun. And a **big house** becomes **e grousst Haus**.

**Appartement** is also neutral therefore you say **e klengt Appartement**.

### GRAMMAR NOTE:

#### adjective endings

Luxembourgish adjectives such as **grouss** and **kleng** can be found either before or after a noun. Depending on their placement, adjectives may be declined (endings that agree with the noun) based on the noun's gender (**masculine**, **feminine**, **neutral** or plural) and the case (Nominative, Accusative and Dative).

#### 1. Adjectives AFTER Nouns

When the adjective comes after the noun, there is no declension required:

*D'Haus ass grouss*

*De Studio ass kleng*

*D' Kichen ass flott*

*D'Wunnenge sinn deier*

#### 2. Adjectives BEFORE Nouns (Nominative & Accusative)

When an adjective comes before a noun the ending changes.

The rule in the nominative case and accusative case is:

Adjectives describing **masculine** nouns - add **e(n)** to the end of the adjective.

Adjectives describing **neutral** nouns - add **t** to the end of the adjective.

Adjectives describing **feminine** or **plural** nouns - no new ending required..

*Mir hunn e grousst Haus*

*Dat ass e klenge Studio*

*Dat ass eng flott Kichen*

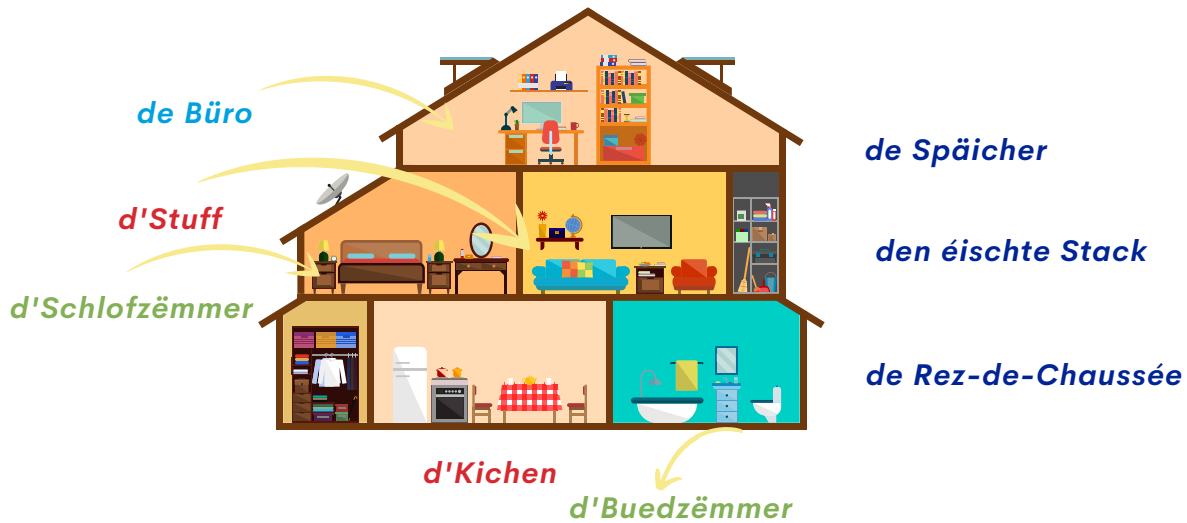
*Dat sinn deier Wunnengen*

Your ability to use the correct declension of adjectives is an evaluation criteria of the Sproochentest.



# Dat ass mäin Haus

# That's my house



	M	F	N	P
definite article	den	d'	d'	d'
indefinite article	en	eng	en	-
negation	keen	keng	keen	keng

**Ech hunn eng kleng awer gemittlech Kichen.**

I have a small but cosy kitchen.

**Mir hunn zwee grouss Schlofzëmmeren.**

We have two big bedrooms.

**Um 1. Stack ass eng kleng Stuff.**

On the first floor is a small living room.

**Um Späicher hunn ech e grouse Büro.**

On the attic I have a large office.

## Pulling it all together:

### Dialog 1



You've invited friends and you're talking to a man who came for the first time at your flat:

**Roger:** *Däin Haus gefällt mir. Meng Fra an ech wunnen am Moment an engem Appartement zu Beetebuerg, mee mir sichen och en Haus mat Gaart.*

**Michèle:** A wou sicht dir dann?

**Roger:** *Majo, no bei der Stad.*

**Michèle:** Wëllt dir kafen oder lounen?

**Roger:** *De Moment loune mir mee mir wëllen elo eppes kafen.*


**Michèle:** An eiser Strooss ass e klengt Haus mat Gaart ze verkafen.

**Roger:** *Ah sou? Huet et och eng Garage?*

**Michèle:** Jo. Um Rez-de-Chaussée ass eng grouss Kichen mat enger Terrass, e klengt lesszëmmer an e gemittleche Living. An et gëtt och eng separat Toilette. An ech mengen, um éischte Stack sinn 2 grouss Schlofzëmmeren an e schéint neit Buedzëmmer an e klenge Büro.



keeping track of the vocabulary and chunks:

<i>en Haus mat Gaart</i>	e house with garden	
<i>ah sou?</i>	really?	
<i>sichen</i>	to look for / to search	
<i>majo ...</i>	well ...	
<i>no bei der Stad</i>	close to the city	
<i>eppes kafen</i>	to buy something	
<i>verkafen</i>	to sell	
<i>en lesszëmmer</i>	a dining room	
<i>gemittlech</i>	cosy	
<i>e gemittleche Living</i>	a cosy living room	
<i>um éischte Stack</i>	on the first floor	



To get the most of this conversation I recommend, that you **watch the video** so to practise your listening comprehension and pronunciation skills.

<i>mengen</i> - to think			
<b>ech</b>	mengen	<b>mir</b>	mengen
<b>du</b>	mengs	<b>dir/Dir</b>	mengt
<b>hien/hatt/si</b>	mengt	<b>si</b>	mengen

Past participle: **gemengt**

<i>sichen</i> - to search / look for			
<b>ech</b>	-----	<b>mir</b>	-----
<b>du</b>	sichs	<b>dir/Dir</b>	-----
<b>hien/hatt/si</b>	-----	<b>si</b>	-----

Past participle: **gesicht**

time to get familiar with **sichen**  
Complete the table!!

# 1:3 Übungen

## Adjektiv Endungen

Identify the noun's gender and determine the appropriate ending of the adjective

Mir hunn um Rez-de-Chaussée e (kleng) Buedzëmmer.

➔ klengt **Buedzëmmer (n)**.

1. Um éischte Stack sinn zwee (schéin) Zëmmeren.  
-----

2. Mir hunn en (nei) Haus an der Stad kaaft.  
-----

3. Wat hues du e (gemittlech) Studio!  
-----

4. D'Wunneng huet en (al) Buedzëmmer.  
-----

5. Hues du eng (grouss) Garage?  
-----

6. Meng Noperen hunn e (flott) Gaart.  
-----

7. Hutt dir eng (modern) Kichen?  
-----

8. De Büro ass um (zwee) Stack.  
-----

## d'Haus

Allocate the correct letter to each room

1. **D'Buedzëmmer**
2. **D'Kichen**
3. **D'Schlofzëmmer**
4. **D'Stuff**
5. **De Gank**
6. **D'Entrée**
7. **Den éischte Stack**
8. **De Späicher**
9. **D'Trapen**
10. **D'Kannerzëmmer**



**dat ass meng Wunneng** 



We are very curious! Describe briefly your house! And why not share your answer with your classmates in the comment section of this lesson on SLACK?

# 1:4 Miwwelen

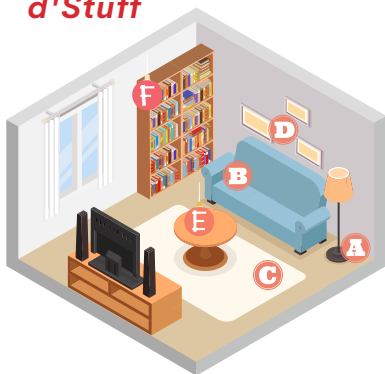
To best describe your home you will need to learn the pieces of furniture for each room.

 Learn new nouns with their gender!



Match the furniture items with the number of the words

**d'Stuff**



1. *d'Biller*

2. *d'Regal*

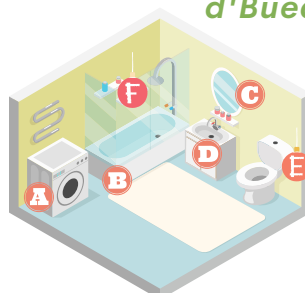
3. *d'Steeluucht*

4. *den Teppesch*

5. *de Canapé*

6. *de Salonsdäsch*

**d'Buedzëmmer**



1. *de Lavabo*

2. *de Spigel*

3. *d'Toilette*

4. *d'Bidden*

5. *d'Dusch*

6. *d'Wäsch maschinn*



*d'Bild*

More vocabulary ...



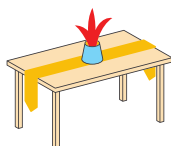
*de Stull*



*d'Still*



*d'Bett*



*den lessdäsch*



*de Kleederschaf*



*d'Komoud*

*masculine*

*feminine*

*neutral*

*plural*

## Mir plënnere



## We are moving

You'll listen in on a conversation between 2 friends, Nicole and Solange. Solange is moving and Nicole wants to know which furniture goes where.

But before we do, let's learn some new vocabulary.

### Picking up with the verb *plënnere*

*Wéini plënners du?*

When do you **move**?

plënnere is a regular verb and to build the present perfect you will use the auxiliary verb **sinn**

*Wéini bass du geplënnert*

When have you moved?

*Ech sinn den 1. März geplënnert*

I moved on March, 1st.

### ... and the verb *stellen*

*stellen*

**to put in a certain place** / to place upright

*Stell d'Still an d'Kichen*

put the chairs in the kitchen. **Stell** is the imperative form of **stellen**. The imperative is used to give orders.

*stellen* denotes a movement. You'll learn more about it in a later chapter

*Wuer?*

*d'lesszëmmer*

*Do passt se gutt*

*eng Këscht / Këschten*

**Where** (to what place) **Wuer** denotes a movement as opposed to **Wou** the dining room

It fits well there **passen** means to fit, to match

a box / boxes



### Watch the video listen to the dialog and fill in the blanks

### Dialog 2



Nicole: *So, wuer kommen d'Still?*

Solange: *Stell se an d'lesszëmmer.*

Nicole: *A wuer kommen d'Biller?*

Solange: *Du kanns \_\_\_\_\_ an d'Stuff stellen.*

Nicole: *Hei ass e grouse Spigel. Wuer kënnt \_\_\_\_\_ ?*

Solange: *E kënnt an d'Schlofzëmmer um éischte Stack.*

Nicole: *Wuer wëlls du d'Komoud stellen?*

Solange: *Ech mengen, ech stelle \_\_\_\_\_ an de Gank. Do passt se gutt.*

Nicole: *Hei sinn zwou Këschte mat Glieder an Telleren. \_\_\_\_\_ kommen \_\_\_\_\_ ?*



Solange: *Majo an d'Kichen natierlech.*

Nicole: *Sou, an elo maachen ech mol \_\_\_\_\_ Paus!*

The dialogue is all about reviewing these small words called **personal pronouns**:

### GRAMMAR NOTE:

**en - et - se**

**en - et - se** are **personal pronouns** are pronouns referring to thing(s) spoken about (an object or animal)

Whereas in English we use **it**, in Luxembourgish **it** can be

**en** or **se** or **et**

depending on the gender of the noun.

**M F N P**

**en se et se**

M = masculine / F = feminine / N = neutral / P = plural



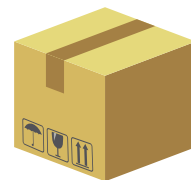
**Spigel** the letter **g** sounds like a **j** in a word between the letters **i** & **e**  
**Luucht** the 2 paired letters **ch** are pronounced like the **och-sound**



**e Spigel**



**eng Luucht**



**eng Këscht**

Practice the pronunciation of the furniture items by watching the video

## 1:4 Übungen

### Artikelen & de Genre

Associate the nouns to the correct gender

Masculine den		Feminine d'		Neutral d'		Plural d'	
STILL	LUUCHT	SPIGEL	IESSZEMMER	KICHEN	CANAPÉ		
BILD	TEPPECH	DËSCH	WÄSCHMASCHINN	HAUS	KËSCHTEN		

### Pronomen

Some sentences are not correct. Cross out ~~X~~ the wrong pronoun / article!

- Wuer kënt de Schreifdësch? ~~Et~~ kënt an de Büro. → **E(n)**
- Wéi vill kascht d'Steeluucht? Se kascht 50€.
- Ech hätt gär eng Glas Wäin.
- D'Canapé gefällt mir. Wéi vill kascht en?
- Wéi gefalen lech de Miwwelen? Oh, se gefale mir ganz gutt.
- Wuer soll ech d'Bicherkëscht stellen? Stell et an de Schlofzëmmer.
- Mir gefällt d'Spiegel. Ech mengen, ech kafen en.
- Wéi gefällt dir de Haus? Ech fannen et schéin, mee en ass net grouss genuch.

### Héierverstoan (listening comprehension)



Watch the **video**: you will hear 8 sentences. Write down the pronoun you hear:

**en - se - et**

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



# 1:5 Ech maachen de Stot



*Ech maachen de Stot* means I'm doing the housework

And **de Stot** is the **household**. Learn now the different activities you need to learn so to be able to talk about the subject.

De Stot maachen is a topic of the oral part of the Sproochentest.



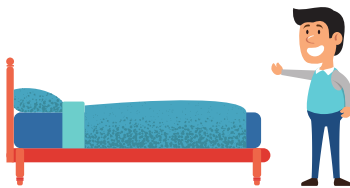
*Ech staubsaugen*



*Ech strecken*



*Ech maachen d'Wäsch*



*Ech maachen d'Bett*



*Ech kieren de Buedem*



*Ech spullen*



*Ech botzen*



*Mir botzen naass op*



*Ech wäschen d'Fënsteren*



# De Botzplang

It's the first day of your cleaning lady. And you have prepared the cleaning plan for her:



Watch the video and fill in the blanks:



**Ech si Botzfra**

**De Botzplang**

- \_\_\_\_\_ staubsaugen
- D'Kiche(n) \_\_\_\_\_
- D'Bedzëmmer \_\_\_\_\_
- D'Stuff \_\_\_\_\_ (to tidy up)
- \_\_\_\_\_ wäschen um 1. Stack
- \_\_\_\_\_ maachen
- \_\_\_\_\_ eidel maachen
- strecken



**staubsaugen** the letters **st** are pronounced **scht** and the paired vowels **au** have the **ou-sound** as in the English word **our**

**Ech maache gär de Stot.**

I like to do the housework

**Ech strecke guer net gär. Dat ass langweileg**

I don't like to iron at all. That's boring

**Ech strecke gär. Dat entspaant mech.**

I like ironing. That's relaxing for me.

**Ech maache moies ëmmer d'Bett.**

I always make the bed in the morning

# 1:5 Übungen

## ech maachen de Stot

Read both the text A & B and answer to the questions 1-6:

**A**

Also, ech wunnen eleng an hu keng Botzfra. Dofir maachen ech zweemol d'Woch de Stot, an zwar mëttwochs owes a samschdes moies. Esou bleift meng Wunneng propper. Ech maache gär de Stot, mee ech strecken net immens gär. Ech hunn och eng Spullmaschinn an dat ass ganz praktesch.



**B**

Mäi Mann an ech maachen de Stot zesummen. Mäi Mann staubsaugt a mécht d'Wäsch. Ech botzen all Dag d'Kichen a strecken all Owend. Mir hunn och eng Botzfra. Si kënnt eemol d'Woch a si botzt d'Buedzëmmer, d'Toilette an d'Kichen naass op. Si stëbst och d'Miwwelen. Eemol de Mount wäscht si d'Fënsteren.

### Questions about text A & B

1. Wéini mécht **A** de Stot ? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mécht **A** gär de Stot? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Muss **A** spullen? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mécht **B** de Stot eleng? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mécht **B** oft de Stot? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Stëbst **B** d'Miwwelen all Dag? \_\_\_\_\_

### Answer with a complete sentence to the following questions:

1. Wéi oft méchs du de Stot? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Wéini méchs du de Stot? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Méchs du gär de Stot? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Wéini strecks du? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Wéi dacks méchs du eng Wäsch? \_\_\_\_\_

# VOCABULAIRE

Head over to **QUIZLET** to practice the new vocabulary and work them until they are yours!

## Länner Nationalitéiten Sproochen

- |                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1. ech kommen aus              | 1. _____ |
| 2. ech wunnen zu               | 2. _____ |
| 3. ech wunnen zu Lëtzebuerg    | 3. _____ |
| 4. ech wunnen an der Stad      | 4. _____ |
| 5. ech sinn Englänner          | 5. _____ |
| 6. ech schwätze Lëtzebuergesch | 6. _____ |

## Verschiedde Wunnengen

- |                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. ech wunnen an engem Haus        | 1. _____ |
| 2. ech wunnen an engem Appartement | 2. _____ |
| 3. meng Wunneng gefällt mir        | 3. _____ |
| 4. mir lounen en Appartement       | 4. _____ |
| 5. eis Nopere si sympathesch       | 5. _____ |
| 6. Lëtzebuerg gefällt mir gutt     | 6. _____ |

## Mäin Doheem

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. mir hunn e schéint Haus             | 1. _____ |
| 2. mir hunn eng kleng Kichen           | 2. _____ |
| 3. mir hunn e grouse Gaart             | 3. _____ |
| 4. mir hunn zwee grouss Schlofzëmmeren | 4. _____ |
| 5. mir hunn e gemittleche Living       | 5. _____ |
| 6. ech sichen                          | 6. _____ |
| 7. ech mengen                          | 7. _____ |
| 8. um éischte Stack                    | 8. _____ |
| 9. um Rez-de-Chaussée                  | 9. _____ |

## Miwwelen

- |                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| 1. d'Luucht (f)  | 1. _____ |
| 2. de Stull (m)  | 2. _____ |
| 3. den Dësch (m) | 3. _____ |
| 4. de Spigel (m) | 4. _____ |

- |                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 5. de Canapé (m)   | 5. _____  |
| 6. den Teppich (m) | 6. _____  |
| 7. d'Biller (pl)   | 7. _____  |
| 9. de Schaf (m)    | 9. _____  |
| 10. d'Regal (s)    | 10. _____ |
| 11. d'Bett (s)     | 11. _____ |
| 12. d'Këscht (f)   | 12. _____ |

## de Stot maachen

- |                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. ech staubsaugen               | 1. _____  |
| 2. ech strecken                  | 2. _____  |
| 3. ech maachen d'Wäsch           | 3. _____  |
| 4. ech maachen d'Bett            | 4. _____  |
| 5. ech botzen                    | 5. _____  |
| 6. ech botzen naass op           | 6. _____  |
| 7. ech kieren de Buedem          | 7. _____  |
| 8. ech spullen                   | 8. _____  |
| 9. ech wäschen d'Fënsteren       | 9. _____  |
| 10. ech maachen d'Poubelle eidel | 10. _____ |

## before moving to chapter 2



If you haven't done so already, make sure to head to class and watch the video. I will be walking you through the key elements of the lesson. You'll find some further exercises and a focus on pronunciation.



Before you move on to Chapter 2, take the **Chapter 1 Quiz** to check your understanding and progress. You'll find it on Teachable under the videos.



Lastly check in with the channel on **SLACK**. If you have any questions you can post them here and learn what your classmates are asking.



Create your own set of flashcards with **Quizlet**. Quizlet is a great language tool -it is an online flash-card application that will help you memorise all the vocabulary from the chapter. You can use it on your phone/iPad/computer.