



The SESK Party Game

STUFF EVERY TRAVELER SHOULD SAY IN GERMAN

How to play (30 seconds)

1. The reader reads a card and its three answers out loud.
2. Everyone says "One, two, three, Goldilocks!" and holds up 1, 2, or 3 fingers.
3. The reader flips the card and reads the answer and the Why.
4. Everyone who was right takes a point.
5. The reader reads the joke with a straight face. Anyone laughs or groans? The reader takes a point. Nobody got it right? The reader takes a point.
6. Pass the deck left. Most points when the points run out wins.

What you need

These cards and the point tokens on the last two pages. No tokens? Use coins, buttons, pebbles, or marshmallows. 3 to 10 players, ages 8 and up.

Expert rule: Bet It

Before the reader flips the card, you may put one of your points on your answer. Right: take your normal point plus one extra. Wrong: your bet goes back to the pile. That's it.

Printing

Print single-sided, on cardstock if you have it. Cut on the dashed lines. Each card is a 3.5 x 5 inch index card. The answer half is upside down on purpose, so the table can't peek.

Cards 1 to 50 of 50. More cards and the free daily online game at sesk.info. Built 2026-10-12.

LANGUAGES



How do you say a polite 'Hello' or 'Good day' to a stranger in German?

- A** Guten Tag
- B** Gute Nacht
- C** Auf Wiedersehen

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5248

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
My boss told me to have a good day, so I left and went to the beach.

WHY Guten Tag is the standard polite daytime greeting. Gute Nacht is only for bedtime and Auf Wiedersehen means goodbye. In Austria and southern Germany you will also hear Grüß Gott.

A **Guten Tag**

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'Good morning' in German?

- A** Guten Abend
- B** Guten Morgen
- C** Gute Nacht

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5249

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the man run around his bed? To catch up on his sleep!

WHY Guten Morgen is used when you first see someone in the morning. Switch to Guten Tag later in the day and Guten Abend in the evening.

B **Guten Morgen**

LANGUAGES



How do you politely say 'Goodbye' to a shopkeeper in German?

- A** Guten Appetit
- B** Guten Morgen
- C** Auf Wiedersehen

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5250

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What did the buffalo say when his son left for college? Bison.

WHY Auf Wiedersehen literally means 'until we see each other again'. It is the polite goodbye. Tschüss is the casual version for friends.

C **Auf Wiedersehen**

LANGUAGES



Which German word is a casual 'Bye!' for friends?

- A** Tschüss
- B** Entschuldigung
- C** Bitteschön

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5251

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
How did the hamburger say bye to his side dish? Later, tots!

WHY Tschüss is the everyday casual goodbye. Use Auf Wiedersehen with strangers and officials. In Bavaria and Austria, Servus is a casual hi or bye.

A **Tschüss**

LANGUAGES



Which German word means both 'please' and 'you're welcome'?

- A** Danke
- B** Bitte
- C** Entschuldigung

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5252

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
I learned one German word that means please, you're welcome and here you go. Bitte, my vocabulary just tripled.

B Bitte
WHY Bitte works for 'please' when you ask and 'you're welcome' after someone thanks you. It can also mean 'here you are' when handing something over.

LANGUAGES



Which phrase means 'Thank you very much' in German?

- A** Bitte schön
- B** Gute Nacht
- C** Danke schön

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5253

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
I bought the newlweds an elephant for their room. They said, Thank you. I said, Don't mention it.

C Danke schön
WHY Danke schön and Danke sehr both add warmth to a plain Danke. Bitte schön is what you say back, so do not mix them up.

LANGUAGES



How do you politely get a stranger's attention, like 'Excuse me'?

- A** Entschuldigung
- B** Tschüss
- C** Gesundheit

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5254

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What did the whale say when he bumped into the shark? Sorry! I didn't do it on porpoise.

A Entschuldigung
WHY Entschuldigung covers both 'excuse me' to get attention and 'sorry' after bumping someone. It is the one polite word every traveler needs.

LANGUAGES



You did not hear someone. How do you say 'Pardon?' in German?

- A** Wie geht's?
- B** Wie bitte?
- C** Wie viel?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5255

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Knock knock. Who's there? Ylkon. Ylkon who? Ylkon say that again!

B Wie bitte?
WHY Wie bitte? asks someone to repeat what they said. Wie geht's? means how are you, and Wie viel? means how much.

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'I don't understand' in German?

- A** Ich weiß nicht.
- B** Ich habe Hunger.
- C** Ich verstehe nicht.

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5256

SESK.INFO

My German teacher said I understood.
that is the first sentence I said

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Ich verstehe nicht means you don't understand the words. Ich weiß nicht means 'I don't know', which is a different problem.

C Ich verstehe nicht.

LANGUAGES



How do you politely ask a stranger 'Do you speak English?' in German?

- A** Sprechen Sie Englisch?
- B** Sprechen Sie Deutsch?
- C** Sprechen Sie Französisch?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5257

SESK.INFO

Where does success come before work? In the dictionary!

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Sprechen Sie Englisch? uses the polite Sie form. The other two choices ask whether someone speaks German or French. Swap in any language name and the sentence still works.

A Sprechen Sie Englisch?

LANGUAGES



What do you say when you meet someone: 'Nice to meet you'?

- A** Tut mir leid.
- B** Freut mich.
- C** Gute Besserung.

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5258

SESK.INFO

How do poets say hello? Hey, haven't we metaphor?

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Freut mich, short for Es freut mich, means 'I please me'. Tut mir leid means 'I'm sorry' and Gute Besserung means 'get well soon'.

B Freut mich.

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'My name is Anna' in German?

- A** Ich habe Anna.
- B** Ich mag Anna.
- C** Ich heiße Anna.

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5259

SESK.INFO

What do you call a magician who lost their magic? Ian.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Ich heiße literally means 'I am called'. Ich habe means 'I have' and Ich mag means 'I like', so those sentences are about something else.

C Ich heiße Anna.

LANGUAGES



How do you politely ask an older stranger 'How are you?' in German?

- A** Wie geht es Ihnen?
- B** Wie geht's dir?
- C** Wie heißen Sie?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5260

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Knock knock. Who's there? Hawaii. Hawaii who?
I'm fine, Hawaii you?

A **Wie geht es Ihnen?**
WHY Wie geht es Ihnen? uses Ihnen, the polite you. Wie geht's dir? is for friends and Wie heißen Sie? asks for a name.

LANGUAGES



Which German word for 'you' should you use with a shop clerk you just met?

- A** du
- B** Sie
- C** ihr

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5261

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Knock knock. Who's there? To. To who? Don't you mean to whom?

B **Sie**
WHY Sie, always capitalized, is the polite you for adults you do not know well. Du is for family, friends and children.

LANGUAGES



How do you politely ask a stranger 'Where are you from?' in German?

- A** Wohin gehen Sie?
- B** Wer sind Sie?
- C** Woher kommen Sie?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5262

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What did E.T.'s mother say to him when he got home? Where on Earth have you been?

C **Woher kommen Sie?**
WHY Woher means 'from where' and kommen means 'come'. Wohin gehen Sie asks where you are going, and Wer sind Sie asks who you are.

LANGUAGES



How do you say the number 21 in German?

- A** einundzwanzig
- B** zweiundzwanzig
- C** einunddreißig

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5263

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
The numbers 19 and 20 got into a fight 21.

A **einundzwanzig**
WHY German says the ones digit first: ein-und-zwanzig, literally 'one and twenty'. Zweiundzwanzig is 22 and einunddreißig is 31.

LANGUAGES



What number is 'dreißig' in German?

- A** 13
- B** 30
- C** 3

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5264

SESK.INFO

How do you make seven an even number? Just remove the s.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Dreißig is 30 and dreizehn is 13. Most German tens end in -zig, like zwanzig and vierzig, but thirty is spelled with ß: dreißig.

B 30

LANGUAGES



How do you ask 'How much does this cost?' in German?

- A** Was ist das?
- B** Wo ist das?
- C** Was kostet das?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5265

SESK.INFO

Why did the boy put his money in the freezer? He wanted cold, hard cash.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Was kostet das? literally asks 'what costs that?'. Was ist das? means what is that, and Wo ist das? means where is that.

C Was kostet das?

LANGUAGES



A waiter says 'Das macht zwanzig Euro.' What does he mean?

- A** That comes to twenty euros.
- B** That is a twenty-euro discount.
- C** Your tip should be twenty euros.

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5266

SESK.INFO

Why was the equal sign so humble? Because it wasn't greater than or less than anyone else.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY When adding up a bill, macht means 'comes to', just like zwei plus zwei macht vier. The waiter is telling you the total is twenty euros.

A That comes to twenty euros.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask 'Where is the train station?' in German?

- A** Wo ist der Flughafen?
- B** Wo ist der Bahnhof?
- C** Wo ist die Haltestelle?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5267

SESK.INFO

What do you call a train carrying bubblegum? A chew-chew train.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Wo ist means 'where is' and Bahnhof is the train station. The wrong choices ask for the airport (Flughafen) and a bus or tram stop (Haltestelle).

B Wo ist der Bahnhof?

LANGUAGES



In German directions, what does 'links' mean?

- A** right
- B** straight ahead
- C** left

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5268

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Do you use your right hand to stir your coffee? I use a spoon.

C left
WHY Links means left and rechts means right. A handy example: 'An der nächsten Ampel links abbiegen' means turn left at the next traffic light.

LANGUAGES



What does 'geradeaus' mean when someone gives you directions in German?

- A** straight ahead
- B** turn around
- C** turn left

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5269

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Two men meet on opposite sides of a river. One shouts to the other, I need you to help me to get to the other side! The other guy shouts, You are on the other side!

A straight ahead
WHY Geradeaus means straight ahead. People often say 'Gehen Sie geradeaus' to tell you to keep walking forward.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask 'Where is the bathroom?' in German?

- A** Wo ist die Kasse?
- B** Wo ist die Toilette?
- C** Wo ist der Ausgang?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5270

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Knock knock. Who's there? Police. Police who? Police let me in, I have to pee!

B Wo ist die Toilette?
WHY Toilette is the normal word for restroom in German. Kasse is the cash register or checkout and Ausgang is the exit.

LANGUAGES



A restroom door says 'Herren'. Who is it for?

- A** Women
- B** Staff only
- C** Men

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5271

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
If you're American when you go in the bathroom and American when you come out, what are you in the bathroom? European.

C Men
WHY Herren is the plural of Herr, meaning gentleman, so it marks the men's restroom. The women's door says Damen, from Dame, meaning lady.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask for 'A table for two, please' in German?

- A** Einen Tisch für zwei, bitte.
- B** Eine Rechnung für zwei, bitte.
- C** Ein Zimmer für zwei, bitte.

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5272

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Knock knock. Who's there? Watts. Watts who? Watts for dinner? I'm hungry.

A **WHY** Einen Tisch für zwei, bitte. The wrong choices ask for a bill or a hotel room instead.

LANGUAGES



Which phrase politely orders 'I would like a coffee' in German?

- A** Ich habe einen Kaffee.
- B** Ich hätte gern einen Kaffee.
- C** Ich mache einen Kaffee.

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5273

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What do you call sad coffee? Despresso.

B **WHY** Ich hätte gern einen Kaffee. means 'I am making', so neither places an order. would like; Ich habe means 'I have' and Ich mache

LANGUAGES



What do you ask for to see the menu in a German restaurant?

- A** die Fahrkarte
- B** die Rechnung
- C** die Speisekarte

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5274

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Hear about the new restaurant called Karma? There's no menu. You get what you deserve.

C **WHY** die Speisekarte just say die Karte. Die Fahrkarte is a transit ticket and die Rechnung is the bill.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask a waiter for the check in German?

- A** Die Rechnung, bitte.
- B** Die Speisekarte, bitte.
- C** Das Wasser, bitte.

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5275

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Waiter, this food tastes kind of funny. Then why aren't you laughing?

A **WHY** Die Rechnung is the bill. Duden even lists 'die Rechnung, bitte!' as the typical request. The wrong choices ask for a menu or water.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask 'Can I pay by card?' in German?

- A** Kann ich hier parken?
- B** Kann ich mit Karte zahlen?
- C** Kann ich die Karte sehen?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5276

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
How do you stop a bull from charging? Cancel its credit card.

B Kann ich mit Karte zahlen?
WHY Zahlen means to pay and mit Karte means by card. Parken is to park and die Karte sehen is to see the menu.

LANGUAGES



You hand over 20 euros for a 17 euro bill and say 'Stimmt so.' What do you mean?

- A** I want a receipt.
- B** The bill is wrong.
- C** Keep the change.

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5277

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why don't traffic lights ever go swimming? Because they take too long to change!

C Keep the change.
WHY Stimmt so means 'that's right as it is'. Servers hear it as 'keep the change', which becomes the tip (Trinkgeld). It is the standard way to round up.

LANGUAGES



What do Germans often say before a meal begins?

- A** Guten Appetit!
- B** Gute Reise!
- C** Gesundheit!

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5278

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
My German host said Guten Appetit, and my stomach answered Danke before I could.

A Guten Appetit!
WHY Guten Appetit means enjoy your meal, just like the French bon appétit. Gute Reise is said to travelers and Gesundheit follows a sneeze.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask a hotel 'Do you have a room available?' in German?

- A** Haben Sie einen Tisch frei?
- B** Haben Sie ein Zimmer frei?
- C** Haben Sie ein Taxi frei?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5279

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What do witches ask for at hotels? Broom service.

B Haben Sie ein Zimmer frei?
WHY Zimmer is room and frei means free or available. Duden even lists 'Zimmer frei' as the sign for a vacancy. The wrong choices ask for a table or a taxi.

LANGUAGES



A German hotel advertises 'Frühstück inklusive'. What is included?

- A** Dinner
- B** Parking
- C** Breakfast

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5280

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What do they serve for breakfast on flights? Plane bagels.

C Breakfast
WHY Frühstück is breakfast, the meal eaten in the morning. Inklusiv means included, so breakfast is part of the price.

LANGUAGES



At the hotel desk you ask for your 'Schlüssel'. What do you want?

- A** Your key
- B** Your bill
- C** Your suitcase

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5281

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Knock knock. Who's there? Mikey. Mikey who? Mikey doesn't fit through the keyhole!

A Your key
WHY Der Schlüssel is the key. Duden defines it as the object that opens and closes a lock. The bill is die Rechnung and a suitcase is der Koffer.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask for 'A ticket to Berlin, please' in German?

- A** Eine Speisekarte nach Berlin, bitte.
- B** Eine Fahrkarte nach Berlin, bitte.
- C** Einen Fahrplan nach Berlin, bitte.

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5282

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
How many conductors does it take to change a light bulb? Only one, but to no avail. He first punches a hole in the new bulb.

B Eine Fahrkarte nach Berlin, bitte.
WHY Fahrkarte is a travel ticket and nach means to. A Speisekarte is a menu and a Fahrplan is a timetable. In Switzerland a ticket is usually called a Billett.

LANGUAGES



A German station announcement says 'Gleis 7'. What does that number tell you?

- A** Which seat to take
- B** Which ticket price you paid
- C** Which track your train leaves from

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5283

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why is the railroad angry? Because people are always crossing it!

C Which track your train leaves from
WHY Gleis means track. German and Swiss stations announce each train by its track number, so Gleis 7 tells you where to wait.

LANGUAGES



The loudspeaker says 'Der Zug hat Verspätung.' What is happening?

- A** The train is late.
- B** The train is full.
- C** The train is canceled.

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5284

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What candy is always running late to things?
Choco-late.

A The train is late.
WHY Verspätung means delay or lateness. Der Zug hat Verspätung means the train is running late, not canceled and not full.

LANGUAGES



What do you shout in German to get help in an emergency?

- A** Halt!
- B** Hilfe!
- C** Hallo!

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5285

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What did the helpless T cell say when facing infection? Is there anybody out there?

B Hilfe!
WHY Hilfe! means help. Halt! means stop and Hallo! is only hello, so Hilfe is the word for an emergency.

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'I need a doctor' in German?

- A** Ich brauche einen Apotheker.
- B** Ich brauche einen Koffer.
- C** Ich brauche einen Arzt.

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5286

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the doctor lose his temper? Because he didn't have any patients!

C Ich brauche einen Arzt.
WHY Arzt means doctor. An Apotheker works in a pharmacy and a Koffer is a suitcase.

LANGUAGES



You have a headache in Germany. Which shop sign are you looking for?

- A** Apotheke
- B** Bäckerei
- C** Buchhandlung

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5287

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the doctor tell the nurses to be quiet when walking past the medicine cabinet? So they don't wake the sleeping pills.

A Apotheke
WHY Apotheke is a pharmacy, a shop that sells medicine. Bäckerei is a bakery and Buchhandlung is a bookshop.

LANGUAGES



Which German word means 'police'?

- A** Feuerwehr
- B** Polizei
- C** Krankenwagen

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5288

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What did the policeman say to his hungry stomach?
Freeze. You're under a vest.

B Polizei **WHY** Die Polizei is the police. Die Feuerwehr is the fire department and der Krankenwagen is the ambulance.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask 'What time is it?' in German?

- A** Wie viel kostet es?
- B** Wie alt ist es?
- C** Wie spät ist es?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5289

SESK.INFO

C Wie spät ist es? **WHY** Wie spät ist es? literally asks 'how late is it?'. Wie viel Uhr ist es? means the same. Wie viel kostet es asks the price and Wie alt ist es asks the age.

LANGUAGES



Which day of the week is 'Mittwoch'?

- A** Wednesday
- B** Monday
- C** Friday

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5290

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the employee at the calendar factory get fired? She kept taking days off.

A Wednesday **WHY** Mittwoch is Wednesday. It comes from Old High German for 'middle of the week', which is exactly where it sits.

LANGUAGES



What does the sign 'Ausgang' mean?

- A** Entrance
- B** Exit
- C** Parking

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5291

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Knock knock. Who's there? Through. Through who? Through the door once you open it up, silly!

B Exit **WHY** Ausgang means exit. It is the door or opening through which you leave a building. The entrance is Eingang.

LANGUAGES



Which German sign marks the entrance?

- A** Ausgang
- B** Notausgang
- C** Eingang

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5292

SESK.INFO

I took the Eingang and ended up inside, which proves the sign knew what it was doing.

STRAIGHT FACE

C Eingang **WHY** Eingang means entrance, the door where you go in. Ausgang is the exit and Notausgang is the emergency exit.

LANGUAGES



What does a green sign saying 'Notausgang' mark?

- A** An emergency exit
- B** The main entrance
- C** A coat room

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5293

SESK.INFO

Knock knock. Who's there? Will. Will who? Will you open the door?

STRAIGHT FACE

A An emergency exit **WHY** Not means emergency and Ausgang means exit. Never block a Notausgang, because it is for danger such as fire.

LANGUAGES



What does 'geschlossen' on a shop door mean?

- A** open
- B** closed
- C** sale

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5294

SESK.INFO

Knock knock. Who's there? Isadora. Isadora who? Isadora open or what?

STRAIGHT FACE

B closed **WHY** Geschlossen means closed or shut. The opposite is geöffnet, which Duden defines simply as offen.

LANGUAGES



A German door has a sign saying 'Ziehen'. What should you do?

- A** Push it
- B** Knock first
- C** Pull it

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5295

SESK.INFO

What did the German door say to the pushy visitor? Ziehen, please, I'm not that kind of door.

STRAIGHT FACE

C Pull it **WHY** Ziehen means to pull. The opposite sign is Drücken, which means push. Keep both in mind and you will never bump into glass again.

LANGUAGES



A sign says 'Rauchen verboten'. What does it mean?

- A** Smoking is forbidden
- B** Smoking is allowed
- C** Smoking area

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5296

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
How do billboards talk to one another? With sign language.

A **Smoking is forbidden**
WHY Verboten means forbidden or prohibited. Wiktionary even gives 'Rauchen verboten' as 'Do not smoke!'. Obey it and you stay out of trouble.

LANGUAGES



A sign in a German store says 'Sonderangebot'. What is for sale?

- A** A secret menu
- B** A special bargain
- C** A special tour

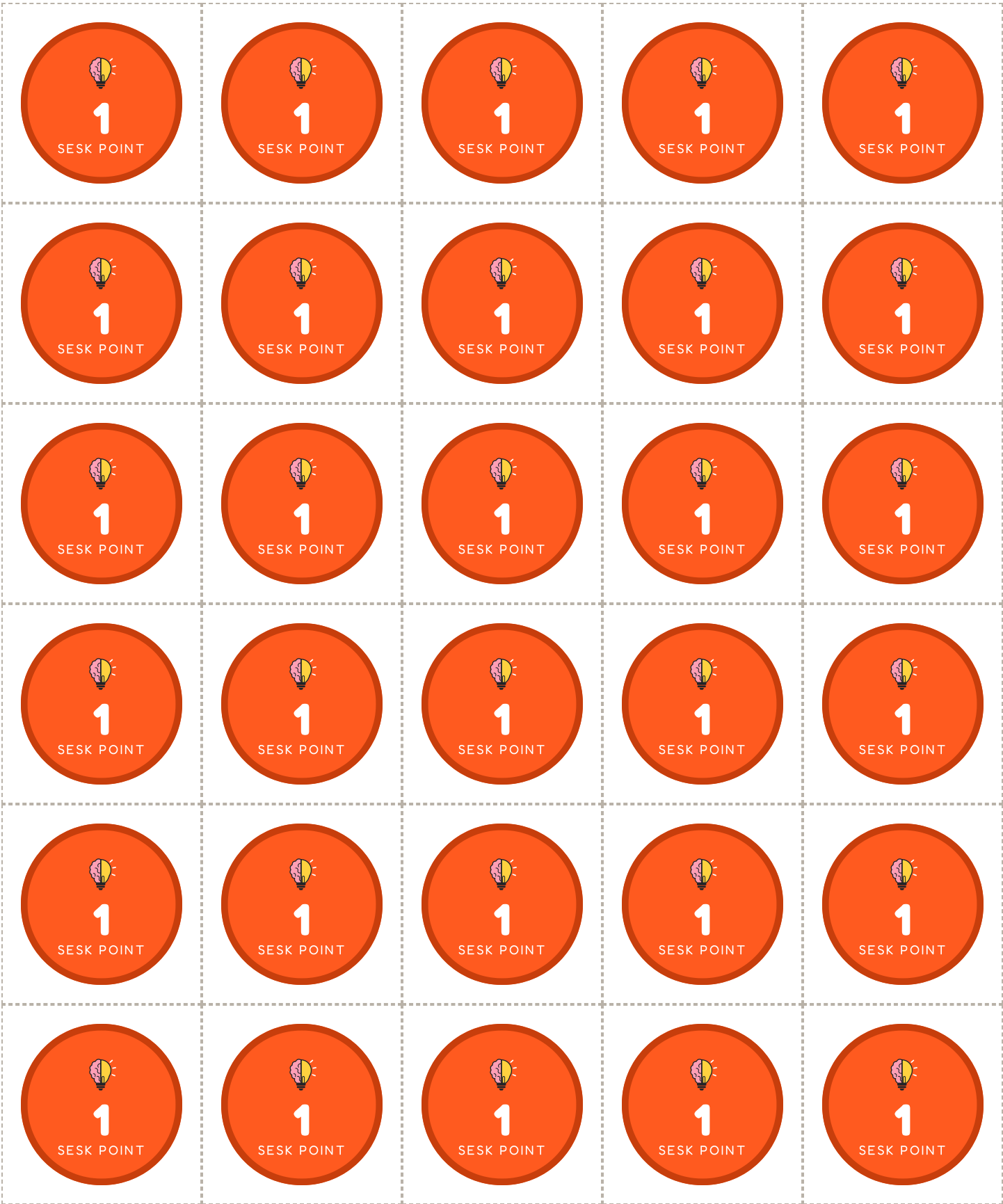
FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5297

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Where can you buy soup in bulk? The stock market.

B **A special bargain**
WHY Sonderangebot is a special offer or bargain. Sonder means special and Angebot means offer.



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