

The Weather

Don't know how to start a conversation with a stranger in German? Why not mention the weather? This is a very common conversational topic in the German-speaking world. Not only this, but it's also easy to talk about.

Here we've gathered lots of questions and examples for you that you can use when talking about the weather. Have a look and start mastering this common topic!

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Part 1: Asking About the Weather

Knowing how to ask questions about the weather is useful for making plans. You can find out if the sun will be shining all day or if it'd be better to stay inside and enjoy a book while it rains. Check out the questions we've gathered for you below!

German

Wie ist das Wetter?

Schneit es bereits?

Wie windig ist es?

Scheint die Sonne?

Wie wird das Wetter sein?

Wird es stürmen?

Wie viel Grad sind es draußen?

Wie ist die Temperatur?

Wie warm ist es?

English

What's the weather like?

Is it snowing yet?

How windy is it?

Is the sun shining?

What's the weather going to be like?

Is it going to storm?

How many degrees is it outside?

What's the temperature like?

How warm is it?

 **German**

Was hat der Wetterbericht heute Morgen vorhergesagt?

 **English**

What did the forecast say this morning?

Wie ist das Wetter? (What's the weather like?)

This is the easiest way to ask what the weather will be like in German. You could also ask: Was macht das Wetter? (*How's the weather?*). By adding words like heute or später to the end of your questions, you can be more specific. Here is an example: Wie ist das Wetter heute? (*What's the weather like today?*). There are countless ways somebody could respond to a question like this. For example: Es ist heute ziemlich kalt (*It's pretty chilly today*).

Wie wird das Wetter sein? (What's the weather going to be like?)

This question is used when you want to find out what the weather will be like later at some point in the future. You could also add other words like heute or morgen to make the question more specific. Wie wird das Wetter später am Tag sein? (*What is the weather going to be like later today?*) is an example of this. Someone might answer a question like this with something like: Es wird den ganzen Tag sonnig sein (*It's going to be sunny all day*).

Wie viel Grad sind es draußen? (How many degrees is it outside?)

You could use this question or Wie ist die Temperatur? (*What's the temperature like?*) to find out what the exact temperature is somewhere. A typical response would look something like this: Es sind 25 °C draußen (*It's 25 °C out*). In German-speaking countries temperature is measured in Celsius.

Was hat der Wetterbericht heute Morgen vorhergesagt? (What did the forecast say this morning?)

The word Wetterbericht, sometimes also called Wettervorhersage or Wetterprognose, refers to weather reports that are broadcast on TV or the radio. A typical response to a question like this might look like: Laut Wetterbericht, wird es heute Nachmittag regnen (*The forecast said it will rain this afternoon*).

Part 2: Describing the Weather

If you want to talk about the weather, then you'll need to know how to describe what it's doing outside. Below, we'll introduce you to phrases that you can use to do this. Many of them will help you answer questions like the ones in the table above.

 **German**

Es ist kalt draußen.
 Es sieht schön aus draußen.
 Es regnet gerade.
 Es sieht so aus, als ob es regnen wird.
 Laut Wetterbericht wird es später regnen.
 Das Wetter ist wunderschön.
 Es sind 30 °C draußen.
 Sei vorsichtig, es ist rutschig!
 Es ist heute so bewölkt.
 Es ist ein stürmischer Tag.
 Wir bekommen endlich etwas Schnee.
 Es schüttet wie aus Eimern!

 **English**

It's cold outside.
 It looks nice out.
 It's raining right now.
 It looks like it's going to rain.
 The forecast said it will rain later.
 The weather is beautiful.
 It's 30 °C out.
 Be careful, it's slippery out!
 It's so cloudy today.
 It's a stormy day.
 We're finally getting some snow.
 It's raining cats and dogs!

Es ist kalt draußen (*It's cold outside*)

By using the sentence pattern *Es ist + BESCHREIBUNG + draußen (It's + DESCRIPTION + outside)* you can describe what the weather is like outside. An example of this is: *Es ist sonnig draußen (It's sunny outside)*. Somebody might answer a question like this by describing their feelings towards the weather. For example like this: *Glücklicherweise werden wir bald Frühling und wärmeres Wetter haben (Luckily, spring and warmer weather will be here soon)*.

Es sieht schön aus draußen (*It looks nice out*)

Creating sentences by using the sentence pattern: *Es sieht + BESCHREIBUNG + aus draußen (It looks + DESCRIPTION + out)* is an easy way to describe the weather. Here is another example of this: *Es sieht ziemlich stürmisch aus (It looks pretty stormy out)*. Someone could respond to this in many different ways. One way to respond to *Es sieht schön aus draußen* could be *Es ist ein perfekter Tag für einen Spaziergang (It's a perfect day to go for a walk)*.

Es regnet gerade (*It's raining right now*)

By creating sentences using the sentence pattern: Es + VERB + gerade (*It's + VERB + right now*) you can tell what the weather is currently doing. An example of this is: Es schneit gerade (*It's snowing right now*). There are lots of ways to respond to a sentence like this. An example response to Es regnet gerade is: Wir sollten den Regenschirm nicht vergessen (*We better not forget an umbrella*).

Es sieht so aus, als ob es regnen wird (*It looks like it's going to rain*)

Weather descriptions using the sentence pattern Es sieht so aus, als ob es + VERB + wird (*It looks like it's going to + VERB*) are used to tell someone what you think the weather will be like later. Another example of this is: (). There are countless ways someone could respond to something like this, for example: Ich hoffe wirklich, dass es nicht regnet, weil ich heute in den Park gehen wollte (*I really hope it doesn't actually rain because I wanted to go to the park today*).

Laut Wetterbericht wird es später regnen (*The forecast said it will rain later*)

Use this sentence to tell what the weather forecast has predicted. You could also say something like Der Wetterbericht hat für später Regen angekündigt (*The forecast is calling for rain later*) in order to do the same thing. There are many different ways somebody could respond to sentences like these. For example someone might say something like this: Vielleicht hört es heute Nachmittag vor dem Spiel auf zu regnen (*Maybe the rain will clear up before the game this afternoon*).

Es schüttet wie aus Eimern! (*It's raining cats and dogs!*)

No, this does not mean someone is literally pouring out buckets of water over your head. It's the German equivalent to "It's raining cats and dogs!" The German expression simply emphasizes the amount of rain that is coming down from the sky. Someone might react to this expression with something like: Ich habe noch nie so viel Regen gesehen! (*I've never seen so much rain before!*).

Part 3: Describing Feelings Towards the Weather

Sometimes it is not enough to simply describe what the weather is doing, we might also want to describe how the weather makes us feel. There are many ways to do this. Just take a look at the examples below!



German

Ich hoffe, dass es nicht regnen wird.



English

I hope that it won't rain.

 **German**

Ich freue mich darauf, wenn die Sonne herauskommt.

Ich liebe dieses warme Wetter.

Ich kann es kaum erwarten, dass es schneit!

Ich friere.

Mir ist zu kalt.

Ich mag es nicht, wenn es zu heiß ist.

Mir ist jetzt richtig warm.

Ich bin ein Kaltwetter-Mensch.

 **English**

I'm looking forward to when the sun comes out.

I'm loving this warm weather.

I can't wait for it to snow!

I'm freezing right now.

I'm too cold.

I don't like when it's too hot out.

I feel completely warm now.

I'm a cold weather kind of person.

Ich hoffe, dass es nicht regnen wird (*I hope that it won't rain*)

Beginning a sentence with Ich hoffe, dass + WUNSCH (*I hope that + WISH*) is a good way to describe what you want the weather to be like. Here are a couple of examples of this: Ich hoffe, dass es heute nicht schneit (*I hope that it doesn't snow today*), Ich hoffe, dass es morgen sonnig ist (*I hope that it's sunny tomorrow*), and Ich hoffe, dass es aufhört zu regnen (*I hope that it stops raining*). To respond to a sentence like this, you might say something like: Ich auch, wir haben diese Woche genug Regen gehabt (*Me too, we've had enough rain this week*).

Ich bin ein Kaltwetter-Mensch (*I'm a cold weather kind of person*)

Using a phrase like this you can say what kind of weather you generally prefer. The adjective in the sentence (here: kalt) can be switched out for other adjectives or nouns. More examples of a sentence like this are: Ich bin ein Sommerwetter-Mensch (*I'm a summer weather kind of person*) and Ich bin ein Regenwetter-Mensch (*I'm a rainy weather kind of person*). A response to this kind of sentence would usually be your own opinion. Ich kann Kälte nicht ausstehen! (*I can't stand the cold!*) could be a response to Ich bin ein Kaltwetter-Mensch.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the most important phrases that I need to talk about the weather in German?

Wie ist das Wetter?	What's the weather like?
Wie wird das Wetter sein?	What's the weather going to be like?
Wie viel Grad sind es draußen?	How many degrees is it outside?
Wie warm ist es?	How warm is it?
Es sieht so aus, als ob es regnen wird.	It looks like it's going to rain.
Es sind 30 °C draußen.	It's 30 °C out.
Ich hoffe, dass es nicht regnen wird.	I hope that it won't rain.

How do I tell somebody what I think the weather will be like later?

Weather descriptions using the sentence pattern *Es sieht so aus, als ob es + VERB + wird* (*It looks like it's going to + VERB*) are used to tell someone what you think the weather will be like later.

Es sieht so aus, als ob es regnen wird. (It looks like it's going to rain.)

Es sieht so aus, als ob es stürmen wird. (It looks like it's going to storm.)

Es sieht so aus, als ob es schneien wird. (It looks like it's going to snow.)

How can I tell somebody what I want the weather to be like?

Beginning a sentence with *Ich hoffe, dass + WUNSCH* (*I hope that + WISH*) is a good way to describe what you want the weather to be like.

Ich hoffe, dass es nicht regnen wird. (I hope that it won't rain.)

Ich hoffe, dass es heute sonnig wird. (I hope that it'll be sunny today.)

Ich hoffe, dass es schneit. (I hope that it snows.)

How do I ask how the weather is?

Are you interested in finding out about what the weather is like now or going to be like later? That's super easy, trust us! Simply use questions, such as: *Wie ist das Wetter? (What's the weather like?), Was macht das Wetter? (How's the weather?), Regnet es bereits? (Is it raining yet?), Was hat der Wetterbericht heute Morgen vorhergesagt? (What did the forecast say this morning?), or Wie ist die Temperatur? (What's the temperature like?).*

How can I describe the weather?

There are several different ways to describe the weather in German. Here are three of the most common ways:

Es ist + BESCHREIBUNG + draußen. (*It's + DESCRIPTION + outside.*)

Es ist kalt draußen. (*It's cold outside.*)

Es ist heiß draußen. (*It's hot outside.*)

Es ist warm draußen. (*It's warm outside.*)

Es sieht + BESCHREIBUNG + aus draußen. (*It looks + DESCRIPTION + out.*)

Es sieht schön aus draußen. (*It looks nice out.*)

Es sieht warm aus draußen. (*It looks warm out.*)

Es sieht kalt aus draußen. (*It looks cold out.*)

Es + VERB + gerade. (*It's + VERB + right now.*)

Es regnet gerade. (*It's raining right now.*)

Es schneit gerade. (*It's snowing right now.*)

Es hagelt gerade. (*It's hailing right now.*)

How do I ask what the weather will be like sometime in the future?

Wie wird das Wetter sein? (What's the weather going to be like?)

This question is used when you want to find out what the weather will be like later at some point in the future. You could also add other words like *heute* or *morgen* to make the question more specific. *Wie wird das Wetter später am Tag sein? (What is the weather going to be like later today?)* is an example of this. Someone might answer a question like this with something like: *Es wird den ganzen Tag sonnig sein (It's going to be sunny all day).*

How do I ask what temperature it is outside?

Wie viel Grad sind es draußen? (*How many degrees is it outside?*)

You could use this question or *Wie ist die Temperatur?* (*What's the temperature like?*) to find out what the exact temperature is somewhere. A typical response would look something like this: *Es sind 25 °C draußen* (*It's 25 °C out*). In German-speaking countries temperature is measured in Celsius.



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