

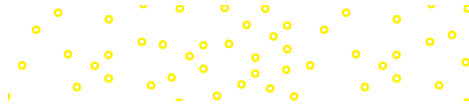
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Deutsch: Na klar!

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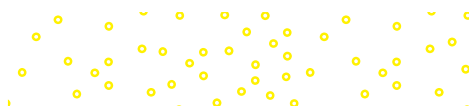
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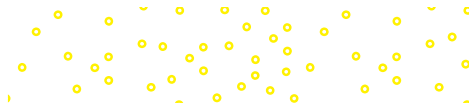
An Introductory German Course

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Oxford, Ohio

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DEUTSCH: NA KLAR!: AN INTRODUCTORY GERMAN COURSE, EIGHTH EDITION

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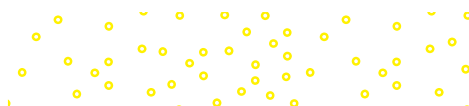
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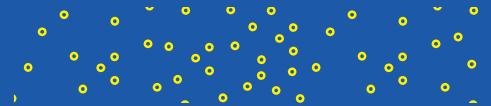
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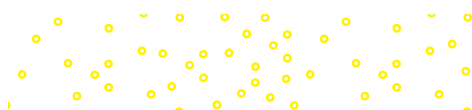
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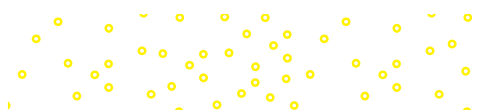
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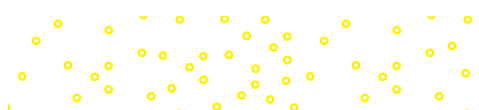
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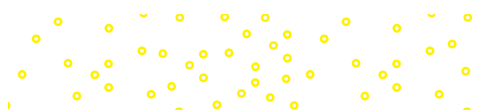
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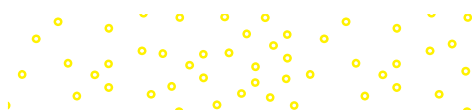
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Preface

Deutsch: Na klar! gives students everything they need to build a solid foundation in Introductory German, with its unique integration of authentic materials and targeted listening and speaking activities, contemporary culture, and communicative building blocks.

The Eighth Edition, available with Connect and LearnSmart, builds on the hallmark features of this program that support the core goals of the Introductory German course:

- a flexible approach that immerses students in German language and culture, designed to suit a wide variety of teaching styles, methodologies, and classrooms;
- engaging video interviews on a variety of chapter topics featuring speakers from varying backgrounds;
- an emphasis on culture through a rich array of authentic visual and textual materials with accompanying activities and exercises;
- succinct grammar explanations practiced and reinforced by a wealth of exercises and activities;
- a commitment to the balanced development of both receptive skills (listening and reading) and productive skills (speaking and writing);
- abundant communicative activities, from controlled to open-ended, as well as many form-focused activities and exercises; and
- the promotion of meaningful acquisition of vocabulary and structures with considerable attention to accuracy.

What's New in the Eighth Edition

- **Deutsch: Na klar!** Eighth Edition expands its approach to culture in order to appeal to varied learning styles and offer more opportunities to access German culture. An exciting new feature titled **Kultur im Bild** (“Illustrated Culture”) utilizes graphic novel or anim -style illustrations and recurring characters as conduits to convey cultural information in a more lively and engaging manner than with traditional texts. There is one **Kultur im Bild** per chapter, with an introductory paragraph to set the scene, at first in English, then switching to German in **Kapitel 4**. Together with the existing **Kulturjournal** and **Kulturspot** features, and the cultural components inherent in many language and grammar activities throughout the program, the presentation of German culture in **Deutsch: Na klar!** is unsurpassed.
- Connect for **Deutsch: Na klar!** Eighth Edition now includes a new eBook experience that allows students



to watch videos and listen to audio directly within the eBook itself.

- Three new readings have been selected for the Eighth Edition: In **Kapitel 8**, students read an article about the origins of the expression “Gesundheit!”; in **Kapitel 11**, an interview with the young German Milan deals with his year traveling and working abroad before beginning his career; and in **Kapitel 13**, we read what happens when young people try going without their smartphones for a few days.
- On the opener page of each chapter there is now a list of Can-Do statements providing learners an opportunity to identify and set learning goals for the respective chapter.
- The chapter vocabulary lists have been revised with an eye to frequency of usage in the real world. Corresponding vocabulary presentations and activities have been revised to focus on more core vocabulary.
- Every chapter offers more open-ended and interactive tasks for students to enable them better to develop communicative skills and strategies.
- The chapter culminating activity now appears in the main part of the chapter for better integration with other activities.
- In order to better reflect the changing demographics of modern German-speaking societies, the Eighth Edition features greater ethnic diversity in images, names, and cultural references.
- More colorful visuals and interesting imagery, as well as a sleek new design enhance and simplify navigation and use of the book.

Acknowledgments

REVIEWERS

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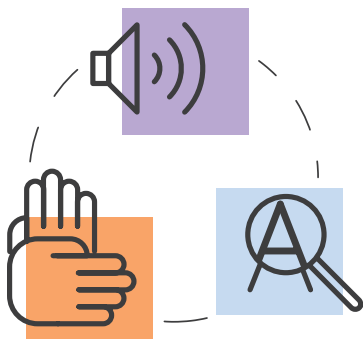
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Organization of the Text

The structure of **Deutsch: Na klar!** is simple yet effective. The program begins with a focus on the world of the learner, moves to the survival world, and culminates in the world of issues and ideas. This is accomplished in the following way: The **Einführung** and **Kapitel 1–4** focus on students and their world, following learners in their daily lives and teaching them to describe who they are and how they live and interact with friends and family. **Kapitel 5–10** concentrate on the survival world, helping students to navigate the world outside their most immediate surroundings. Here they learn to make purchases and order in restaurants and to talk about what they do in their leisure time and how they keep fit and healthy, as well as where they go and what they do in the city and when they travel. The last four chapters, **Kapitel 11–14**, focus on the world of issues and ideas. Students learn how German speakers talk about the world of work and the use of technology. They also learn about the bigger picture of living in German-speaking countries and how German speakers entertain themselves and get their news and information.

Deutsch: Na klar! consists of a preliminary chapter (**Einführung**) and fourteen regular chapters. Each of the

fourteen regular chapters is developed around a major theme and has the following organization:

Section	Description
Alles klar?	Topic warm-up
Wörter im Kontext	Vocabulary presentations and activities
Themen 1, 2 (, 3)	
Kultur im Bild	Illustrated culture feature with discussion questions
Grammatik im Kontext	Grammar explanations and exercises
Kulturjournal	Cultural reading with discussion questions
Sprache im Kontext	
Videoclips	Video activities
Lesen	Chapter reading with pre- and post-reading tasks
Wortschatz	Chapter vocabulary list
Das kann ich jetzt!	Brief chapter self-quiz



—Grüß dich! Geht's gut?
—Na klar!

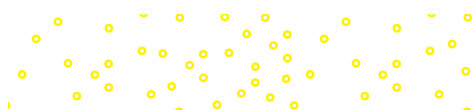
Einführung

In diesem Kapitel

- **Themen:** Expressing greetings and farewells, getting acquainted, inquiring about someone's well-being, spelling in German, numbers, useful classroom expressions, cognate words
- **Kultur:** „Wo spricht man Deutsch?“, „Die deutsche Sprache“
- **Videoclips:** „Kennenlernen“

After completing this chapter you will be able to:

- introduce yourself and say where you are from
- use different forms of address with people
- spell words in German
- greet people and say good-bye to them
- ask about someone's well-being
- count and use numbers in German
- figure out the meaning of cognate words
- use various classroom expressions
- state postal codes and country abbreviations
- identify various German-speaking countries and their neighbors
- list several facts about the German language



Hallo! Guten Tag! Herzlich willkommen!

Internationale Studierende°



students



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Professor: **Guten Tag!*** **Herzlich willkommen!** **Mein Name ist Pohle,** Norbert Pohle. Und **wie ist Ihr Name?**

Leonie: Leonie Zimmermann.

Professor: **Und Sie? Wie heißen Sie?**

Antonio: **Ich heiße** Antonio Coletti.

Professor: Und **woher kommen Sie?**

Antonio: **Aus** Italien.

Kwame: Und **ich bin** Kwame Frimpong. **Ich komme aus** Ghana.

Auf einer Party



Lucas: **Grüß dich.** Ich heiße Lucas Sedlmeier.

Katarina: **Hi!** Mein Name ist Katarina Steinmetz.

Lucas: **Woher kommst du?**

Katarina: Aus Dresden. Und du?

Lucas: Aus Rosenheim. Das ist in Bayern.

Katarina: **Freut mich!**



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*New, active vocabulary is shown in bold print.

Ein Treffen° in Berlin



meeting

Herr Grote: Frau Kühne, das ist Herr Yamamoto aus Tokio.
Frau Kühne: Freut mich.
Herr Yamamoto: Freut mich **auch**.
Herr Grote: Frau Kühne kommt aus Österreich.



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Sprach-Info

German speakers address one another as **Sie** or **du**. The formal **Sie** (*you*) is used with strangers and even coworkers and acquaintances. Family members and friends address one another with **du** (*you*), as do children and, generally, students. Close personal friends address one another with **du** and first names. Most adults address one another as **Herr** or **Frau** and use **Sie**, although some might use first names with **Sie**. Children and students address adults who are not family or friends with **Sie**. **Frau** is the standard title for all women.

Aktivität 1 Sie oder du?

Which form of address (**Sie** or **du**) ...

1. would German children use with their teacher?
2. would a student use with an instructor?
3. is more appropriate among students?
4. would a child use with an aunt or uncle?
5. would a customer use with a salesperson?
6. should you use with any adult you do not know?
7. would a person use with a pet dog or cat?

Aktivität 2 Wie ist der Name?

Introduce yourself to several people in your class.

S1: Mein Name ist _____.
S2: Ich heiße _____.
S1: Woher kommst du?
S2: Aus _____. Und du?
S1: Aus _____.



Aktivität 3 Darf ich vorstellen?°

Introduce a classmate to another.

BEISPIEL: **Avery:** Jacob, das ist Braden.
Jacob: Tag, Braden.
Braden: Hi, Jacob.



May I introduce?

Wie schreibt man das?°

How is that spelled?

When you introduce yourself or give information about yourself, you may have to spell out words for clarification. In contrast to English, German follows fairly predictable spelling and pronunciation rules. You will gradually learn these rules throughout the course.

The German alphabet has the same twenty-six letters as the English alphabet, plus four other letters of its own. The four special German letters are written as follows. Double **SS** is often used instead of capital **ß**.

ä	Ä	a-Umlaut: zählt, Länder
ö	Ö	o-Umlaut: hören, Österreich
ü	Ü	u-Umlaut: fünf, grüßen
ß	ß	sz („ess tsett“): Straße, STRASSE

A pair of dots above a German vowel is called an “umlaut.” Although this book refers to these vowels as **a-, o-, or u-Umlaut**, they are actually distinct letters. When spelling words, speakers of German refer to them as they are pronounced. Listen carefully to these vowels on the **Deutsch: Na klar!** audio recordings and in your instructor’s pronunciation of them.

The alphabet house (**Buchstabenhaus**) below shows how German schoolchildren learn to write the letters of the alphabet. In addition to displaying individual letters, the **Buchstabenhaus** also practices frequently used letter combinations.



Aktivität 4 Das ABC

Repeat the letters of the German alphabet after your instructor.

Aktivität 5 B-E-R-L-I-N: So schreibt man das!°

That is how you spell it!

Listen as your instructor spells some common German words. Write the words as you hear them.

Aktivität 6 Wie bitte?°



I beg your pardon?

Introduce yourself to another student and spell your name.



BEISPIEL: S1: Mein Name ist ____.

S2: Wie bitte?

S1: (repeat your name; then spell it in German)

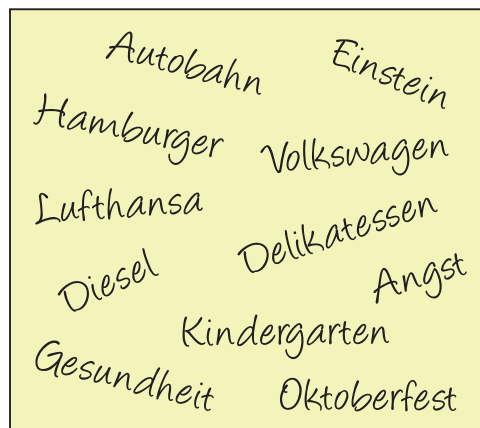
S2: Ah, so!

Aktivität 7 Buchstabieren Sie!°



Spell!

Think of three German words, names, products, or company names you already know or choose three items from the list below. Without saying the word, spell it in German (**auf Deutsch**) for a classmate, who writes it down and says the word back to you.





German speakers use various formal and informal hellos and good-byes, depending on the situation and the person with whom they are speaking. Saying hello:

Formal	Casual	Use
guten Morgen	Morgen	<i>until about 10:00 A.M.</i>
guten Tag	Tag	<i>generally between 10:00 A.M. and early evening</i>
guten Abend	'n Abend*	<i>from about 5:00 P.M. on</i>
grüß Gott†	grüß Gott	<i>southern German and Austrian for</i>
servus	servus	guten Tag
	grüß dich	<i>greetings among young people</i>
	hallo	<i>any time</i>
	hi	

Saying good-bye and good night:

Formal	Casual	Use
auf Wiedersehen	Wiederseh'n	<i>any time</i>
servus	servus	<i>southern German and Austrian for</i>
	mach's gut	Auf Wiedersehen
	tschüss/	<i>among young people, friends, and</i>
	tschüs	<i>family</i>
gute Nacht	Nacht	<i>only at night</i>

Aktivität 9 Was sagt man?°

What do you say?

What would people say in the following circumstances? For most circumstances there are many possible options.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. ____ your German instructor entering the classroom | a. Gute Nacht! |
| 2. ____ two students saying good-bye | b. Grüß dich! |
| 3. ____ a person from Vienna greeting a friend | c. Tschüss! |
| 4. ____ two students meeting at a café | d. Mach's gut! |
| 5. ____ a mother as she turns off the lights in her child's room at night | e. Guten Tag! |
| 6. ____ a student leaving a professor's office | f. (Auf) Wiedersehen! |
| 7. ____ family members greeting one another upon waking in the morning | g. (Guten) Morgen! |
| | h. Grüß Gott! |
| | i. Hallo!/Hi! |
| | j. Guten Abend! |
| | k. Servus! |

Aktivität 10 Minidialoge

Complete the following short dialogues with an appropriate greeting or leave-taking.

1. **A:** ____! Ich heiße Stefan. Wie heißt du?
B: Ich heiße Fusün.
2. **C:** _____. Mein Name ist Eva Schrittmeyer.
D: Und mein Name ist Georg Stillweg. Woher kommen Sie?
E: Aus Stuttgart.
3. **F:** Wiederseh'n und gute ____, Jan.
G: ____, Tarek, mach's ____!

*The 'n before **Abend** is short for **guten**.

†Lit. Greetings in the name of God.

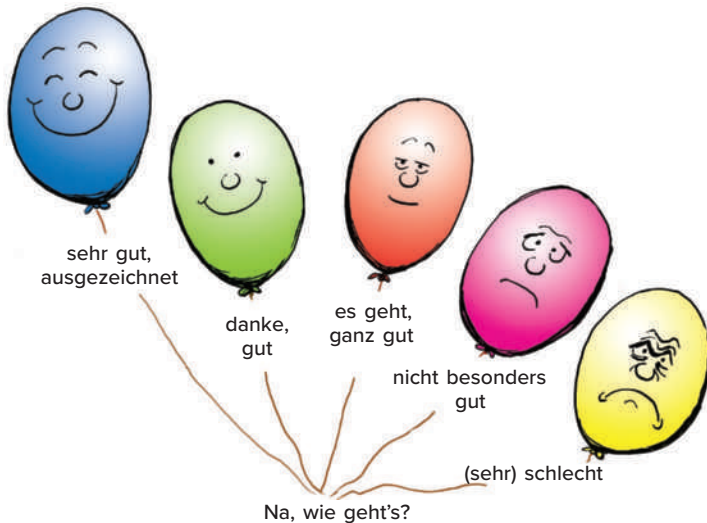
Na, wie geht's?°

German has several ways of asking *How are you?*

Wie geht es dir? } *a family member or friend*
Wie geht's?

Wie geht es Ihnen, Herr Lindemann? *an acquaintance*

You can respond in a number of different ways.



So, how's it going?



'Ich ... I feel so beat!

Kulturspot

German speakers will ask someone **Na, wie geht's?**, **Geht's gut?**, or **Wie geht es Ihnen?** only if they know the person well. When you ask a native German speaker, be prepared for a detailed answer, particularly if the person is not feeling well. **Hi** or **Hallo, wie geht's?** is sometimes used as a general greeting among young people.

Aktivität 11 Wie geht's?



Listen as three pairs of people greet each other and conduct brief conversations. Indicate whether the statements below match what you hear.

	Ja	Nein
Dialog 1		
a. The conversation takes place in the morning.	☐	☐
b. The greetings are informal.	☐	☐
c. The man and the woman are both doing fine.	☐	☐
Dialog 2		
a. The two speakers must be from southern Germany or Austria.	☐	☐
b. The speakers are close friends.	☐	☐
c. Both of them are doing fine.	☐	☐
Dialog 3		
a. The two speakers know each other.	☐	☐
b. Daniela is feeling great.	☐	☐
c. They use a formal expression to say good-bye.	☐	☐

Aktivität 12 Und wie geht es dir?



Start a conversation chain by asking one classmate how he/she is.

BEISPIEL: S1: Na, Jorge, wie geht's?
 S2: Danke, gut. Und wie geht es dir, Caitlin?
 S3: Ausgezeichnet! Und wie geht's dir, ...?

So zählt man auf Deutsch.°

This is how you count in German.



0 null	9 neun	18 achtzehn	90 neunzig
1 eins	10 zehn	19 neunzehn	100 (ein)hundert
2 zwei	11 elf	20 zwanzig	200 zweihundert
3 drei	12 zwölf	30 dreißig	300 dreihundert
4 vier	13 dreizehn	40 vierzig	1.000 (ein)tausend
5 fünf	14 vierzehn	50 fünfzig	2.000 zweitausend
6 sechs	15 fünfzehn	60 sechzig	3.000 dreitausend
7 sieben	16 sechzehn	70 siebzig	
8 acht	17 siebzehn	80 achtzig	

The numbers 21 through 99 are formed by combining the numbers 1–9 with 20–90.

- 21 einundzwanzig
- 22 zweiundzwanzig
- 23 dreiundzwanzig
- 24 vierundzwanzig
- 25 fünfundzwanzig
- 26 sechsundzwanzig
- 27 siebenundzwanzig
- 28 achtundzwanzig
- 29 neunundzwanzig

The numbers *one* and *seven* are written as follows:

1 7

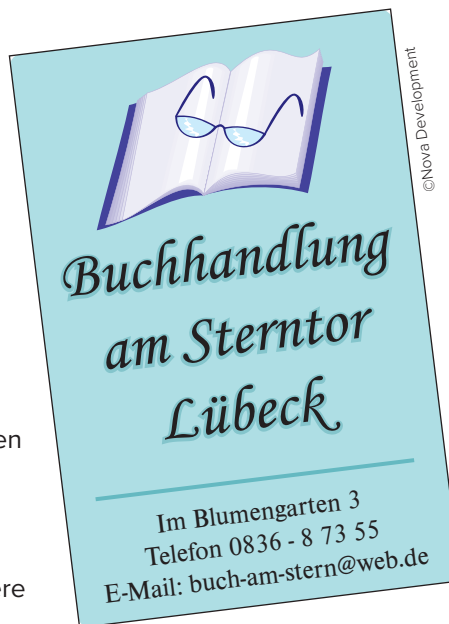
German uses a period or a space where English uses a comma.

1.000 7 000

In German-speaking countries, telephone numbers generally have a varying number of digits and may be spoken as follows:

0 24 36 71 → null zwei vier, drei sechs, sieben eins

[or] null, vierundzwanzig, sechsunddreißig, einundsiebzig



Aktivität 13 Wichtige Telefonnummern°



Important phone numbers

You will hear the telephone numbers for the following institutions.
Write the numbers you hear in the appropriate spaces.

	Polizei	
	Feuerwehr/Rettung	
	Hotel Traube	
	Information Baden-Baden	
	Schwarzwald Musikfestival	
	Theaterkarten in München	
	Tourist-Information Weimar	
	Staatsoper in Berlin	
	Zeppelin Museum	
	Kulturhistorisches Museum	

Aktivität 14 Analyse: Adressen

Look over the examples of addresses (**Adressen**) from German-speaking countries. How do they differ from the way addresses are written in your country?

1. Locate the name of the street (**Straße**) and the town (**Stadt**).
2. Where is the house number (**Hausnummer**) placed?
Where is the postal code (**Postleitzahl**) placed?
3. Now say each address out loud.



Aktivität 15 Adresse und Telefonnummer, bitte!



You will hear three brief requests for addresses and telephone numbers. As you listen, choose the correct street numbers and provide the missing postal codes and telephone numbers.

1. Professor Hausers Adresse ist ...

Gartenstraße 9 12 19
 _____ Ebenhausen/Isartal
 Die Telefonnummer ist _____.

2. Die Adresse von Margas Fitnessstudio ist ...

Bautzner Straße 5 15 14
 _____ Dresden
 Die Telefonnummer ist _____.

3. Die Adresse von Autohaus Becker ist ...

Landstuhler Straße 54 44 45
 _____ Zweibrücken-Ixheim
 Die Telefonnummer ist _____.

Aktivität 16 Hin und her: Was ist die Postleitzahl?



Back and forth

This is the first of many activities in which you will exchange information with a partner. Here, one of you uses the chart below; the other turns to the corresponding chart in Appendix A. Take turns asking each other for the postal codes of the persons living in the cities below.

BEISPIEL: s1: Was ist Saskias Postleitzahl in Hamburg?

s2: 22041. Was ist Peters Postleitzahl in Salzburg?

Saskia		Hamburg	Susanne		Wien
Peter	5020	Salzburg	Felix	10825	Berlin
Mathias		Zürich	Marion		Basel
Kathrin	01067	Dresden	Malik	99817	Eisenach

Aktivität 17 Ein Interview



Schritt 1: Jot down answers to the following questions.

Woher kommst du?

Wie heißt du?

Wie ist die Postleitzahl?

Wie ist deine Adresse?

Schritt 2: Use the questions in **Schritt 1** to interview a partner and fill in the information below.

Name	
Stadt	
Straße und Hausnummer	
Postleitzahl	

Schritt 3: Now tell the class about the person you interviewed.

BEISPIEL: Das ist Ashley aus Chicago. Die Adresse ist 678 Maple Street.
 Die Postleitzahl ist 60076.

KULTURJOURNAL

Die deutsche Sprache

German and English: why do some words look identical or very similar in both languages? Even if you have never studied German before, you will soon see that you know or recognize more German than you thought. For example, look at the ad for the *Kur-Café* and pick out as many words as you can that you recognize or think you understand. Some words, for

example **Biergarten** and **Familie**, are familiar and look similar to English words. German words like these that are common in English, as well as others like **Kindergarten** and **Delikatessen**, are called cognates or international words. Since English and German are related—that is, they are both Germanic languages—they share many cognates.

Here are some facts about the German language:

- Linguists classify German as a West Germanic language, like English and Dutch.
- Though descended from Germanic dialects, German has had many influences from Latin and Greek as well as from French and, more recently, English.
- Before modern German evolved, there was no standard German language, only many different dialects. Martin Luther's Bible translation into German (completed in 1534) helped to unify the German language and establish modern German.
- The terms "High German" and "Low German" do not refer to the quality of the language but are geographic designations. Standard German or "High German" (**Hochdeutsch**) began to evolve in the mountainous areas of the south, while "Low German" (or **Plattdeutsch**) was spoken in the northern or lowland regions.
- Today, because of education and modern means of communication, virtually everyone can speak standard German, sometimes along with a local regional dialect.



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Kur-Café

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Zur Diskussion

1. With a partner, make a list of five English words that have German cognates. (Don't use any of the words in the ad on this page!) Then compare your list with the lists your classmates have made. How many total cognates did the class find?
2. Do a little research on the Internet and find out the names of three German dialects and where they are spoken.
3. Is German spoken by anyone in the area where you live or study? Report to the class.

Sie können schon etwas Deutsch!°



You already know some German!

Aktivität 18 Wie viel Deutsch verstehen Sie?

You have learned that you can use visual and verbal cues to understand a considerable amount of written German. Now you will hear some short radio announcements and news headlines. Listen for cognates and other verbal clues as you try to understand the gist of what is being said. As you hear each item, write its number in front of the topic(s) to which it corresponds. Not all the topics shown will be mentioned.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| _____ Auto | _____ Musik | _____ Sport |
| _____ Bank | _____ Politik | _____ Tanz |
| _____ Film | _____ Restaurant | _____ Theater |
| _____ Kinder | | |

Aktivität 19 Informationen finden

An important first step in reading is identifying the type of text you have in front of you. Look for verbal as well as visual clues. Look at the texts below. Write the letter of each text in front of the appropriate category in the list below (some categories will remain empty).

1. _____ ticket for an event
2. _____ short news item about crime
3. _____ concert announcement
4. _____ newspaper headline
5. _____ recipe
6. _____ section from a TV guide
7. _____ ad for a restaurant

**JUGENDORCHESTER
HAMBURG - BLANKENESE**

Sonntag, 14 Uhr • Dirigent: Tadej Novak

Tschaikowsky:
Sinfonie Nr. 6 h-Moll op 74 „Pathétique“

Rimski-Korsakow:
Sinfonie Nr. 2 op 9 *Antar*

e.

Frankfurter wird Lotto-Millionär

Mit den sechs richtigen Zahlen 33, 29, 58, 12, 11 und 90 hat ein Frankfurter am Samstag im Lotto 2 000 000 Euro gewonnen.

d.

**CAFÉ
KANTATE**

**Pfiffige Mischung aus
Café, Bistro und Bar**

- Schlemmerfrühstück
- großes Kaffeeangebot
- kleine, leckere Gerichte
- ausgesuchte Weine und Cocktails

... verlocken dazu, in einem Hauch
von Wiener Kaffeehaus-Atmosphäre
zu genießen.

Täglich geöffnet
von 10.00 bis 02.00 Uhr
Burgstraße 7 • 04179 Leipzig
Tel. 0341 - 46 52 78

a.

**KABARETT
Leipziger
Pfeffermühle**

Kabarett Leipziger Pfeffermühle gGmbH
Thomaskirchhof 16 • 04109 Leipzig
Kartentelefon: 0341/9 60 3196 • Fax: 0341/9 60 31 07
Internet: www.Kabarett-Leipziger-Pfeffermuehle.de
E-Mail: Kabarett.Pfeffermuehle@t-online.de

**"Verkehrte Welt" mit Ute Loeck, Jan
Gärtig, Marco Schiedt**

Parkett Links / Reihe 05 / Sitz 05
Preisklasse 1 - 10.00 Euro
Mittwoch 11.08.2010 - 20:00 Uhr

b.

20.15 KABEL 1

FILM

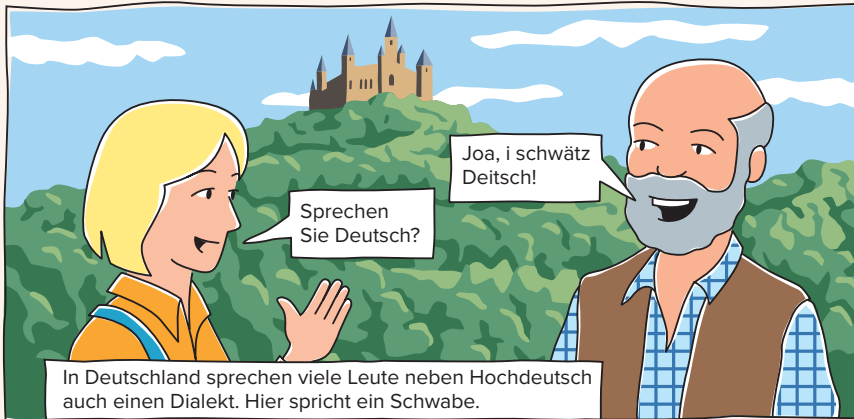
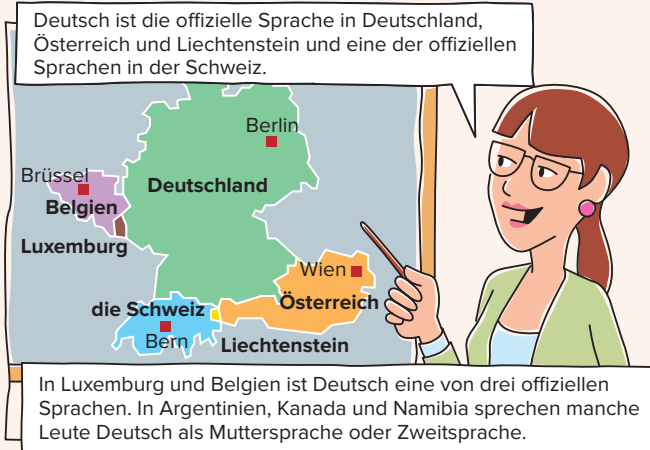
Lawrence von Arabien

Kairo, 1916: Im Auftrag seiner Regierung vereint der britische Offizier Thomas E. Lawrence (Peter O'Toole, l., mit Anthony Quinn) die Wüstenstämme Arabiens zu einer schlagkräftigen Armee und führt sie in den Aufstand gegen die Türken.

c.

Wo spricht man Deutsch?

German is a major world language and is spoken in a number of different countries outside Germany. It also has a variety of dialects. How many speakers of German are there worldwide? How many of these speakers live in Europe? Here you see a German instructor and her students talking about where German is spoken.



Zur Diskussion

1. Name the five countries outside Germany where German is the (or one of the) official language(s)
2. Where outside of Europe is German spoken?
3. Are any German traditions or customs maintained or celebrated where you live?

4. Is German spoken in your country? Where?
5. The students in the illustration ask **Wie viele Leute sprechen Deutsch als Muttersprache weltweit? Wie viele leben in Europa?** Research the answers to these questions online.

Sprache(n) language(s); **eine der** one of the; **eine von drei** one of three; **manche Leute** some people; **viele** many; **Muttersprache oder Zweitsprache** native language or second language; **weltweit** worldwide; **Joa, ...** Ja, ich spreche Deutsch; **Hochdeutsch** Standard (High) German; **Schwabe** Swabian (person from Swabia); **Guder Daag!** Guten Tag!; **verschiedene** different; **Grußformeln** greetings; **Norden** North; **man** people; **Süden** South

Nützliche Ausdrücke im Sprachkurs°

Useful expressions for the language course

Ihr **Deutschlehrer** / Ihre **Deutschlehrerin** sagt:

Bitte ...	<i>Please . . .</i>
Hören Sie zu.	<i>Listen.</i>
Schreiben Sie.	<i>Write.</i>
Schauen Sie Seite _____ im Buch an.	<i>Look at page _____ in the book.</i>
Lesen Sie.	<i>Read.</i>
Machen Sie die Bücher zu.	<i>Close your books.</i>
Wiederholen Sie.	<i>Repeat.</i>
Haben Sie Fragen?	<i>Do you have any questions?</i>
[Ist] Alles klar?	<i>Is everything clear?</i>
Noch einmal, bitte!	<i>Once more, please. / Could you say that again, please?</i>

Sie sagen:

Langsamer, bitte!	<i>Slower, please.</i>
Wie bitte?	<i>Excuse me? What did you say?</i>
Wie schreibt man _____?	<i>How do you write _____?</i>
Ich habe eine Frage.	<i>I have a question.</i>
Wie sagt man _____ auf Deutsch?	<i>How do you say _____ in German?</i>
Was bedeutet _____?	<i>What does _____ mean?</i>
Das weiß ich nicht.	<i>I don't know.</i>
Ich verstehe das nicht.	<i>I don't understand.</i>
Alles klar.	<i>I get it.</i>
Ja.	<i>Yes.</i>
Nein.	<i>No.</i>
Danke [schön].	<i>Thank you.</i>

Aktivität 20 Wie sagt man das auf Deutsch?

Match the English expressions to their German equivalents.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. _____ I have a question. | a. Alles klar? |
| 2. _____ I don't understand. | b. Schauen Sie Seite 20 im
Buch an. |
| 3. _____ Is everything clear? | c. Was bedeutet _____? |
| 4. _____ How do you write _____? | d. Ich verstehe das nicht. |
| 5. _____ Look at page 20 in the book. | e. Noch einmal, bitte. |
| 6. _____ What does _____ mean? | f. Wie schreibt man _____? |
| 7. _____ Pardon, what did you say? | g. Wie bitte? |
| 8. _____ Once more, please. / Could you
say that again, please? | h. Ich habe eine Frage. |

Videoclips

- A Kennenlernen.** Watch as several people ask a number of questions about one another. Upon watching a second time, complete the blanks with words from the box.



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Ich heiße Nicole.

bin

das

heiße

Wie

bist

du

heißt

1. **Jenny:** Wie _____ du?
Nicole: Nicole.
Jenny: Wie schreibt man das?
Nicole: N-I-C-O-L-E.
Jenny: _____ alt (o/d) bist du?
Nicole: Ich bin achtundzwanzig.
2. **Judith:** Wie heißt du?
Michael: Ich _____ Michael.
Judith: Wie schreibt man das?
Michael: M-I-C-H-A-E-L.
Judith: Wie alt _____ du?
Michael: Ich bin fünfundvierzig Jahre alt.
3. **Simone:** Wie heißt _____?
Felicitas: Ich heiße Felicitas.
Simone: Wie schreibt man _____?
Felicitas: F-E-L-I-C-I-T-A-S.
Simone: Wie alt bist du?
Felicitas: Ich _____ einundzwanzig Jahre alt.

- B** Match the names with the correct ages.

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 1. Nicole | a. 21 |
| 2. Michael | b. 28 |
| 3. Felicitas | c. 45 |

-  The **Videoclips** are available online in CONNECT from the corresponding page of the **Deutsch: Na klar!** ebook.

 **connect**

C Which other phrase could the interviewer use to ask for the other person's name?

1. Woher kommst du?
2. Wie ist dein Name?
3. Wie geht's?

D Which one of these phrases does *not* have to do with one's name?

1. Ich heiße Michael.
2. Ich bin neunzehn Jahre alt.
3. Wie heißt du?
4. Ich bin Felicitas.

E Now walk around your classroom, introduce yourself to several classmates, and ask the other student to spell his or her name each time.

BEISPIEL: S1: Wie ist dein Name?

oder: Wie heißt du?

S2: Ich heiße Jacob.

S1: Wie schreibt man das?

S2: J-A-C-O-B.



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Wie alt bist du?

Wortschatz

Zur Begrüßung

grüß dich

guten Abend

(guten) Morgen

(guten) Tag

hallo

herzlich willkommen

hi

Greetings

hello, hi (*among friends and family*)

good evening

good morning

hello, good day

hello (*among friends and family*)

welcome

hi

Beim Abschied

(auf) Wiedersehen

gute Nacht

mach's gut

tschüss / tschüs

Saying Good-bye

good-bye

good night

take care, so long (*informal*)

so long, 'bye (*informal*)

Bekannt werden

Frau; die Frau

Herr; der Herr

Das ist ...

Wie heißt du?

Wie ist dein Name?

Wie heißen Sie?

Wie ist Ihr Name?

Woher kommst du?

Woher kommen Sie?

Ich bin ...

Ich heiße ...

Ich komme aus ...

Mein Name ist ...

Freut mich.

auch

und

Getting Acquainted

Mrs., Ms.; woman

Mr.; gentleman

This is ...

What's your name? (*informal*)

What's your name? (*informal*)

What's your name? (*formal*)

What's your name? (*formal*)

Where are you from? (*informal*)

Where are you from? (*formal*)

I'm ...

My name is ...

I'm from ...

My name is ...

Pleased to meet you.

also, too

and

Auskunft erfragen

Wie heißt ...

die Stadt?

die Straße?

Wie ist ...

die Adresse?

die Hausnummer?

die Postleitzahl?

Asking for Information

What is the name of ...

the town; the city?

the street?

What is ...

the address?

the street address?

the postal code?

Nach dem

Befinden fragen

Geht's gut?

Na, wie geht's?

Wie geht's?

Wie geht's dir?

Wie geht es Ihnen?

ausgezeichnet

Asking about

Someone's Well-being

Are you doing well? (*informal*)

How are you? (*casual*)

How are you? (*informal*)

How are you? (*informal*)

How are you? (*formal*)

excellent

danke, gut

fine thanks

ganz gut

pretty good/well

gut

good, well

nicht besonders gut

not particularly well

schlecht

bad(ly), poor(ly)

sehr gut

very well; fine; good

Im Deutschunterricht

Alles klar.

bitte

danke

danke schön

Das weiß ich nicht.

Ich habe eine Frage.

Ich verstehe das nicht.

ja

Langsamer, bitte.

der Lehrer / die Lehrerin

nein

Was bedeutet _____?

Wie bitte?

Wie sagt man _____ auf Deutsch?

Wie schreibt man _____?

In German Class

I get it.

please; you're welcome

thanks

thank you very much

I don't know.

I have a question.

I don't understand.

yes

Slower, please.

teacher

no

What does _____ mean?

Excuse me? What did you say?

How do you say _____ in German?

How do you write _____?

Zahlen (Numbers)

0 null

12 zwölf

60 sechzig

1 eins

13 dreizehn

70 siebzig

2 zwei

14 vierzehn

80 achtzig

3 drei

15 fünfzehn

90 neunzig

4 vier

16 sechzehn

100 (ein)hundert

5 fünf

17 siebzehn

200 zweihundert

6 sechs

18 achtzehn

300 dreihundert

7 sieben

19 neunzehn

1.000 (ein)tausend

8 acht

20 zwanzig

2.000 zweitausend

9 neun

30 dreißig

3.000 dreitausend

10 zehn

40 vierzig

11 elf

50 fünfzig

Länder

Belgien

Deutschland

Frankreich

Italien

Liechtenstein

Luxemburg

Österreich

die Schweiz

Countries

Belgium

Germany

France

Italy

Liechtenstein

Luxembourg

Austria

Das kann ich jetzt!

Now that you have completed the **Einführung**, say the following in German to check what you have learned.

1. Formulate appropriate expressions to:
 - a. Introduce yourself to a stranger.
 - b. Introduce someone to another person.
 - c. Greet a friend.
 - d. Greet a stranger.
 - e. Say good-bye to a friend.
2. Say the alphabet and spell your full name.
3. Ask a friend how he/she is doing and tell him/her how you are doing.
4.
 - a. Give your address.
 - b. Count from 1 to 100.
5. Formulate an appropriate statement or question for when . . .
 - a. you don't understand something.
 - b. you didn't hear what someone said.
 - c. you want to know what something means.
 - d. you want to know how to say something in German.
6. Name the countries where German is the official language or one of the official languages. Give their country abbreviations.



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Das Studentenleben

KAPITEL 1

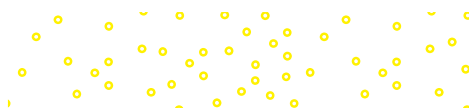
Das bin ich

In diesem Kapitel

- **Themen:** Giving personal information, describing yourself, inquiring about others, hobbies and interests
- **Grammatik:** Nouns, gender, and definite articles; personal pronouns; infinitives and present tense; the verb **sein**; word order; asking questions; interrogatives; **denn**; **gern**
- **Kultur:** „Multikulturalismus in Deutschland“, „Andere Länder, andere Sitten“
- **Videoclips:** „Studium und Hobbys“
- **Lesen:** „Dialog“ (Nasrin Siege)

After completing this chapter you will be able to:

- give information about yourself and others using single words and short phrases
- describe yourself and others by naming characteristics
- name your hobbies, interests, and things you like to do
- formulate questions on familiar topics
- respond to questions on familiar topics with single words or short phrases
- talk about multiculturalism in Germany
- name several German customs and facts about Germany



Alles klar?

A One of the things you will learn to do in German is to give information about yourself and other people in different situations and contexts. Look at this young woman's profile and find the following information about her.

- What is her full name?
- In what country does she live?
- In what city does she live?
- How old is she?
- How tall is she?
- What is her hobby?

Vokabelsuche (*Word search*). Find the German words for:

1. birthday
2. height
3. family name
4. age
5. running

Profil	
Name:	Johanna
Nachname:	Martens
Alter:	23
Größe:	1,65 m
Geburtstag:	2 Juni
Straße:	Lindenstrasse 10
PLZ:	1234
Wohnort:	Zürich
Land:	Schweiz
Hobby:	Laufen



B You will now hear five speakers introduce themselves. As you listen, indicate which city each is from.

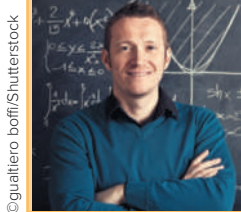


- | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. a. Berlin | b. Leipzig | c. München |
| 2. a. Rostock | b. Köln | c. Luzern |
| 3. a. Wien | b. Jena | c. Mainz |
| 4. a. Düsseldorf | b. Graz | c. Leipzig |
| 5. a. Erfurt | b. Zürich | c. Frankfurt |

Wörter im Kontext

Thema 1: Persönliche Angaben°

Wer ist dieser **Mann**? Wer ist diese Frau? Scan the information, then create a profile of each person.



1. Hallo! Mein **Name** ist Steffen Lohmann. Ich bin ursprünglich aus Dessau und **wohne jetzt** in Magdeburg. Meine Adresse ist Bahnhofstraße 20. Ich bin 41 **Jahre alt** und 1,82 Meter **groß**. Ich bin **Professor**.



2. Also, ich **heiße** Daniela. Mein **Nachname** ist Lercher. Ich **komme** aus Graz in Österreich. Ich wohne jetzt in Wien in der Mozartstraße 36. Ich **studiere** Musik, bin 1,65 groß und 19 Jahre alt.



3. Anton ist mein **Vorname** und Rütli mein Nachname. Ich **bin** in Basel in der Schweiz **geboren**. Ich wohne und **arbeite** jetzt in Luzern. Meine Adresse ist Schulstrasse 8. Ich bin Architekt. Ich bin 1,79 groß und 37 Jahre alt.

Information

Neue Wörter

Mann man
wohne (wohnen) live
jetzt now
Jahre years
alt old
groß tall
Nachname last name
studiere (studieren) study
Vorname first name
bin ... geboren was born . . .
arbeite (arbeiten) work
Geburtsort birthplace
Beruf profession
Wohnort place of residence

A Schreiben Sie Steckbriefe (*profiles*) von diesen Personen:

	1.	2.	3.
Vorname	Steffen		
Nachname	Lohmann		
Geburtsort			
Größe			
Alter			
Beruf			
Wohnort			
Straße			
Hausnummer			
Land			

Sprach-Info

To ask how tall someone is, say: **Wie groß bist du?** or **Wie groß sind Sie?**

In stating their height, German speakers use the metric system. If you are 1.63 m (163 cm) tall, you can express it as follows: **Ich bin eins dreiundsechzig (groß).** In German, it's written **1,63 m**.

1 cm (Zentimeter) = 0.39 in. (inch)

1 in. (inch) = 2,54 cm (Zentimeter)



Aktivität 1 Interessante Personen



Schritt 1: Listen to the following statements about the people in the profiles and say whether they are true (**das stimmt**) or false (**das stimmt nicht**).

	Das stimmt	Das stimmt nicht		Das stimmt	Das stimmt nicht
1. a.	☐	☐	3. a.	☐	☐
b.	☐	☐	b.	☐	☐
c.	☐	☐	c.	☐	☐
d.	☐	☐	d.	☐	☐
e.	☐	☐	e.	☐	☐
f.	☐	☐			
2. a.	☐	☐			
b.	☐	☐			
c.	☐	☐			
d.	☐	☐			
e.	☐	☐			

Schritt 2: Now it's your turn!

Mein Nachname ist _____.

Mein Vorname ist _____.

Ich komme aus _____.

Ich wohne in _____.

Meine Adresse ist _____.

Ich bin _____, _____ groß.

Aktivität 2 Eine neue Studentin



Julie, who recently arrived in Berlin, is at the local residence registration office. Listen to the interview between the official and Julie. What information does the official ask of her? Indicate **ja** if the information is asked for, **nein** if not.

	Ja	Nein
BEISPIEL: Vor- und Nachname	☒	☐
1. Wohnort in den USA	☐	☐
2. Beruf	☐	☐
3. Geburtsort	☐	☐
4. Geburtstag	☐	☐
5. Telefonnummer	☐	☐
6. Straße und Hausnummer	☐	☐
7. Postleitzahl	☐	☐

Kulturspot

Everyone who lives in Germany must register with the **Einwohnermeldeamt** (*residents' registration office*) when moving to a new community. This applies to everyone, even students living in a community only temporarily. The registration office must also be notified when one moves from one place to another.

Aktivität 3 Fragen Sie!



Ask!

Schritt 1: Unscramble the following to form questions for a short interview.

- dein / wie / Name / ist / , bitte / ?
- Adresse / ist / deine / wie / ?
- deine / Telefonnummer / wie / ist / ?
- du / woher / kommst / ?
- groß / bist / wie / du / ?
- alt / du / wie / bist / ?

Schritt 2: Now use the questions to interview two people in your class.

Schritt 3: Tell the class what you've found out.

- Das ist _____.
- (Calebs/Jessicas) Adresse ist _____.
- Seine/Ihre Telefonnummer ist _____.
- Er/Sie kommt aus _____.
- Er/Sie ist _____, _____ groß und _____ Jahre alt.

Aktivität 4 Wie groß bist du? Wie alt bist du?



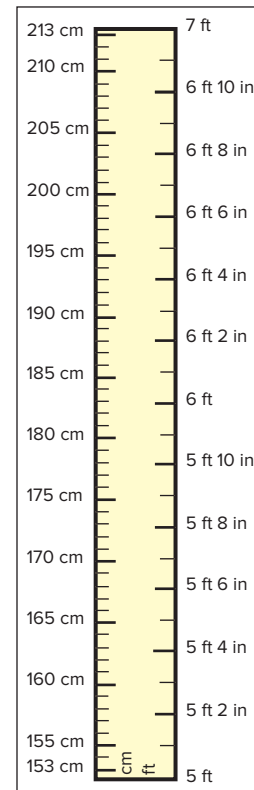
Figure out your height in meters with the help of the conversion chart. Then exchange this information with one or two people in the class.

BEISPIEL: s1: Wie groß bist du?

s2: Ich bin 1,64 (eins vierundsechzig) groß.

s1: Wie alt bist du?

s2: Ich bin dreiundzwanzig.

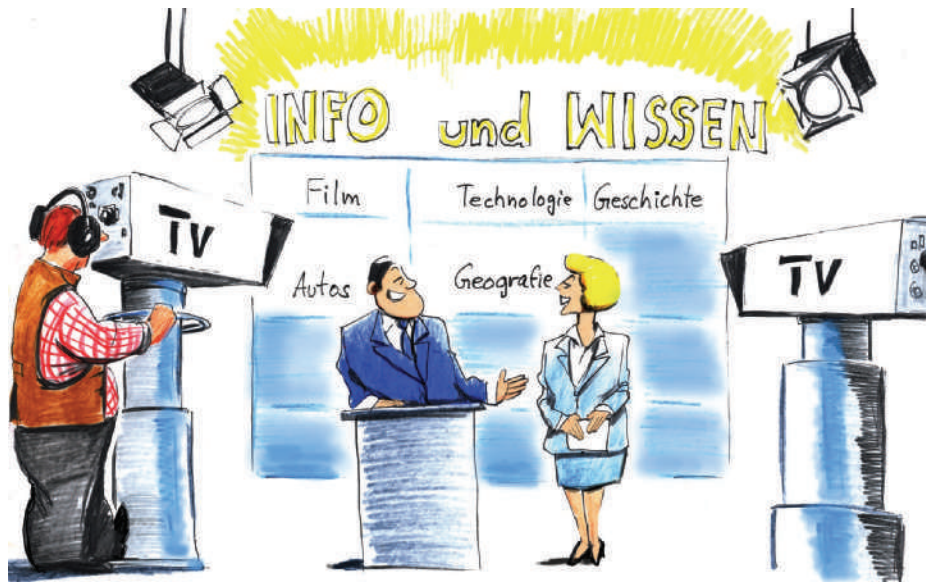


Thema 2: **Sich erkundigen**°

„Info und Wissen“: eine Quizshow



Inquiring



- Ansager:** Guten Abend, meine Damen und Herren. Willkommen **heute** zu Info und Wissen. Und hier kommt Quizmaster Dieter Sielinsky.
- Herr Sielinsky:** Guten Abend und herzlich willkommen. Und **wer** ist unsere Kandidatin? Wie ist Ihr Name, bitte?
- Frau Lentz:** Lentz, Gabi Lentz.
- Herr Sielinsky:** Woher kommen Sie, Frau Lentz?
- Frau Lentz:** Aus München.
- Herr Sielinsky:** Und **was machen** Sie in Berlin?
- Frau Lentz:** Ich **besuche Freunde** hier.
- Herr Sielinsky:** Na, und **wie finden Sie** Berlin so?
- Frau Lentz:** **Ganz toll, sehr** faszinierend.
- Herr Sielinsky:** **Was sind Sie von Beruf**, Frau Lentz?
- Frau Lentz:** Ich bin Webdesignerin.
- Herr Sielinsky:** Und haben Sie **Hobbys**?
- Frau Lentz:** **Aber natürlich! Lesen, Reisen, Wandern, Kochen** und ich mache **Kreuzwörterrätsel**.
- Herr Sielinsky:** So, na dann **viel Glück heute Abend**.
- Frau Lentz:** **Danke sehr**.

A Info und Wissen

- How does the quizmaster ask his guest what her name is?
- What phrase does the quizmaster use to ask Frau Lentz where she is from?
- What does the quizmaster ask to find out Frau Lentz's profession?
- What question does he ask to find out about her hobbies?
- What question does he ask to find out if Frau Lentz likes Berlin?
- What pronoun does the quizmaster use to address Frau Lentz?

Neue Wörter

heute	today
wer	who
was	what
machen	are doing
besuche (besuchen)	am visiting
Freunde	friends
wie finden Sie ...?	how do you like . . . ?
ganz toll	really great
sehr	very
Was sind Sie von Beruf?	What is your profession?
aber	but
natürlich	of course
Lesen	reading
Reisen	traveling
Wandern	hiking
Kochen	cooking
Kreuzwörterrätsel	crossword puzzles
viel Glück	good luck
heute Abend	this evening
danke sehr	thanks a lot



Refer to *Personal Pronouns*, p. 35 and to *The Verb: Infinitive and Present Tense*, p. 37.

Ein Gespräch in der Mensa



- Finn:** Grüß Gott! Finn Meyer.
- Julie:** Guten Tag! Ich heiße Julie Harrison.
- Finn:** Woher kommst du, Julie?
- Julie:** Ich komme aus Cincinnati.
- Finn:** Ah, aus den USA! Cincinnati? Ist das im Mittelwesten?
- Julie:** Ja, im Bundesstaat Ohio.
- Finn:** **Sag mal**, was machst du **hier**?
- Julie:** Ich **lerne Deutsch** am Sprachinstitut. Und du?
- Finn:** Ich **studiere** Physik an der TU.
- Julie:** **Echt?** Was ist denn die TU?
- Finn:** Die Technische **Universität**. Und wie lange **bleibst** du hier in München?
- Julie:** Zwei **Semester**. **Nächstes Jahr** bin ich wieder in Ohio.
- Finn:** Toll!



Neue Wörter

Mensa student cafeteria
sag mal tell me
hier here
lerne (lernen) am learning
das Deutsch German
studiere (studieren) am studying;
 am majoring in
echt (coll.) really
die Universität university
bleibst (bleiben) are staying
nächstes Jahr next year

Sprach-Info

To convey strong curiosity or surprise, add the particle **denn** to your question.

Was ist **denn** die TU?

What is the **TU**? (strong curiosity)

A Ein Gespräch in der Mensa

- How do Finn and Julie greet each other?
- How does Finn ask Julie where she is from? How does this differ from the same question asked by the quizmaster?
- What phrase does Finn use to ask Julie what she is doing in Munich?
- Finn doesn't know where Cincinnati is. What does he ask Julie to get that information?
- What pronoun do Julie and Finn use to address each other?

Aktivität 5 Steht das im Dialog?

Indicate whether the statements below are correct or incorrect, based on the information found in the dialogues in **Thema 2**. Give the correct answer for incorrect statements.

	Das stimmt	Das stimmt nicht
1. Der Quizmaster heißt Dieter Sielinsky.	☐	☐
2. Gabi Lentz kommt aus Münster.	☐	☐
3. Frau Lentz ist Professorin von Beruf.	☐	☐
4. Kochen ist ein Hobby von Frau Lentz.	☐	☐
5. Frau Lentz findet Berlin alt.	☐	☐
6. Julie kommt aus Cincinnati.	☐	☐
7. Julie lernt Deutsch in München.	☐	☐
8. Finn studiert Mathematik.	☐	☐
9. Julie bleibt zwei Jahre in München.	☐	☐

- ▶ The *Guide to Grammar Terms* online in CONNECT provides more basic information about pronouns.



Sprach-Info

To say that you are studying at a university or to state your major, use the verb **studieren**.

Ich **studiere** in München.

Ich **studiere** Physik.

To say you are studying specific material, such as for a test, use **lernen**.

Ich **lerne** heute Abend für eine Chemieprüfung.

To say that you are learning or taking a language, use the verb **lernen**.

Ich **lerne** Deutsch.

Aktivität 6 Was sagen diese Leute zueinander?°

What do these people say to each other?

Determine whether the following phrases and questions would be used by two students addressing each other, by a professor and a student, or by both pairs of speakers.

	Zwei Studierende	Professor/in und Student/Studentin
1. Was studierst du?	☐	☐
2. Grüß dich!	☐	☐
3. Auf Wiedersehen.	☐	☐
4. Wie heißt du?	☐	☐
5. Guten Tag!	☐	☐
6. Wie heißen Sie?	☐	☐
7. Was machst du hier?	☐	☐
8. Was studieren Sie?	☐	☐
9. Tschüss!	☐	☐
10. Mach's gut!	☐	☐

Aktivität 7 Fragen und Antworten°

Questions and answers

Match each question in the left-hand column with a possible answer from the right-hand column. More than one answer is possible for some.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. ____ Wie heißen Sie? | a. Ich studiere hier. |
| 2. ____ Woher kommst du? | b. Das ist im Mittelwesten. |
| 3. ____ Was machen Sie hier? | c. Mein Name ist Meier. |
| 4. ____ Wo ist das? | d. Ich heiße Tobias Keller. |
| 5. ____ Wer ist das? | e. Ich lerne Deutsch. |
| | f. Ich komme aus Deutschland. |
| | g. Das ist Tobias. |
| | h. Ich bin aus Kalifornien. |
| | i. Ich arbeite hier. |

Aktivität 8 Kurzdialoge°



Brief dialogues

Listen to the brief conversational exchanges and indicate in each case whether the response to the first question or statement is logical (**logisch**) or illogical (**unlogisch**).

	Logisch	Unlogisch
1.	☐	☐
2.	☐	☐
3.	☐	☐
4.	☐	☐
5.	☐	☐
6.	☐	☐
7.	☐	☐
8.	☐	☐
9.	☐	☐
10.	☐	☐

Aktivität 9 Ein Gespräch



Number the following sentences in order to form a short conversation between Herr Brinkmann and Frau Garcia, who are just getting acquainted. Then perform it with a partner.

___ Wie bitte?

___ Ich finde Hamburg interessant.

___ Woher kommen Sie?

___ Ich besuche Freunde.

___ Brinkmann.

___ Und was machen Sie hier?

1 Guten Tag. Ich heiße Josie Garcia.

___ Ach so!

___ Wie finden Sie Hamburg?

___ Ich komme aus Florida.

___ Guten Tag. Mein Name ist Max Brinkmann.

Aktivität 10 Was studierst du?



Schritt 1: Find your major in the following list. Then, by asking questions, try to find at least one other classmate who has the same major as you.

BEISPIEL: S1: Was studierst du?
 S2: Ich studiere Geschichte. Und du?
 S1: Ich studiere Informatik.

VORLESUNGSVERZEICHNIS	
Anthropologie Betriebswirtschaft ¹ Biologie Chemie Deutsch/Germanistik Englisch/Anglistik Französisch/Romanistik Geschichte ³ Informatik Jura Kunst ⁴ Marketing Maschinenbau ⁶	Mathematik Medienwissenschaft ² Medizin Musik Pädagogik Philosophie Physik Politik Psychologie Soziologie Spanisch/Romanistik Volkswirtschaft ⁵

¹business administration ²media studies ³history ⁴art ⁵economics
⁶mechanical engineering

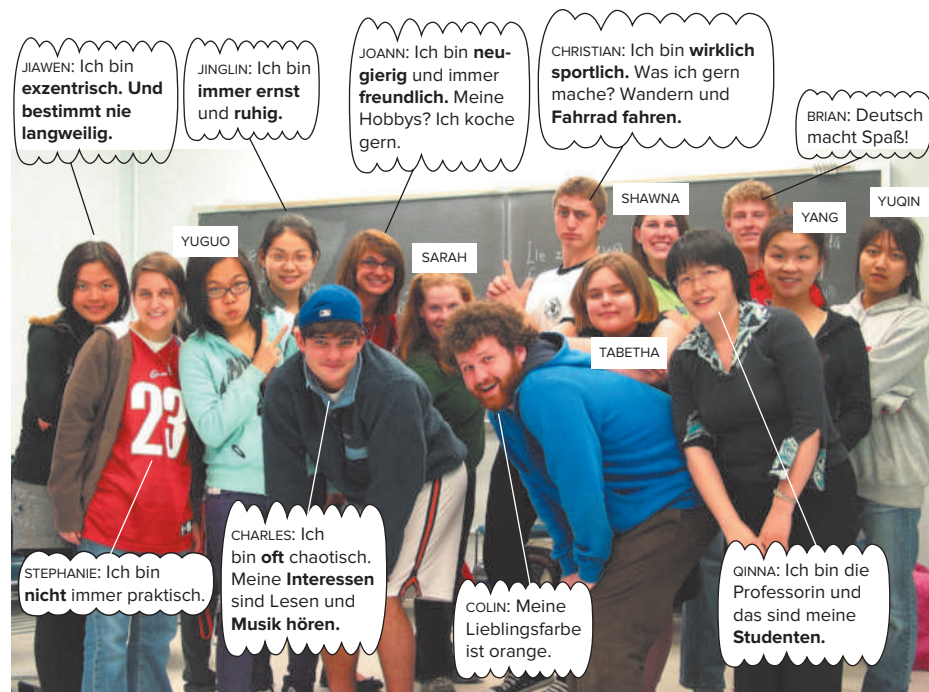
Schritt 2: Now report back to the class. Does anyone have the same major as you?

BEISPIEL: Ich studiere Informatik. Candice und Ben studieren auch Informatik.

Thema 3: Eigenschaften und Interessen°

Characteristics and interests

Wir lernen Deutsch



Courtesy of Robert Di Donato

Neue Wörter

bestimmt	definitely
nie	never
langweilig	boring
immer	always
ernst	serious
ruhig	quiet
neugierig	curious
freundlich	friendly
wirklich	really
sportlich	athletic
Fahrrad fahren	to ride / riding a bicycle
nicht	not
Interessen	interests
Musik hören	listening to music
lustig	cheerful
nett	nice
praktisch	practical
sympathisch	likable
Das macht Spaß.	That's fun to do.
viel	a lot, much
Das mache ich gern!	I like doing that!
Bücher lesen	to read / reading books
gehen	to go / going
Computerspiele spielen	to play / playing computer games
diskutieren	to discuss / discussing
essen	to eat / eating
Karten spielen	to play / playing cards
schicken	to send / sending
tanzen	to dance / dancing
die Zeitung	newspaper

A So bin ich! (That's me!) Indicate the characteristics that apply to you.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ chaotisch | ☐ liberal |
| ☐ dynamisch | ☐ lustig |
| ☐ ernst | ☐ nett |
| ☐ exzentrisch | ☐ neugierig |
| ☐ freundlich | ☐ praktisch |
| ☐ humorvoll | ☐ progressiv |
| ☐ interessant | ☐ ruhig |
| ☐ konservativ | ☐ sportlich |
| ☐ langweilig | ☐ sympathisch |

B Das macht viel Spaß! Das mache ich gern! Indicate your interests and hobbies.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Bücher lesen | ☐ Musik hören |
| ☐ ins Café gehen | ☐ Reisen |
| ☐ Computerspiele spielen | ☐ SMS (text messages) schicken |
| ☐ Diskutieren | ☐ Sport |
| ☐ Essen | ☐ Tanzen |
| ☐ Fahrrad fahren | ☐ Telefonieren |
| ☐ Fotografieren | ☐ Wandern |
| ☐ Karten spielen | ☐ Zeitung lesen |
| ☐ Kochen | |

Sprach-Info

One way to say that it's fun to do something is by using the following expression.

Fotografieren **macht Spaß**.
Photography is fun to do.

Was macht Spaß? —Ins Café gehen macht Spaß.

Another way to express that you like to do something is by using **gern(e)***.

Ich fotografiere gern(e).
I like to take pictures
(do photography).

Was machst du gern(e)? —Ich gehe gern(e) ins Café.

*Note that the **e** in **gern(e)** is optional.



Source: Adapted from Goldmann Verlag

Wandern Sie gerne?



Finden Sie hier die aktuelle Ausgabe **mehr >**

©Dave and Les Jacobs/Blend Images

Aktivität 11 Gegenteile

Match each adjective with its opposite.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. ___ lustig | a. freundlich |
| 2. ___ unfreundlich | b. ernst |
| 3. ___ langweilig | c. ruhig |
| 4. ___ dynamisch | d. progressiv |
| 5. ___ konservativ | e. interessant |

- ▶ The Guide to Grammar Terms online in CONNECT provides more basic information about adjectives.

McGraw Hill Education **connect**

Aktivität 12 Interessen und Hobbys

Provide the name of the activity represented by each drawing.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

Aktivität 13 Ratespiel: Wer bin ich?



Write two adjectives that describe you, and one of your interests. Do not write your name. Your instructor will collect and distribute everyone's list. Then each class member will read a description out loud, while the others try to guess who the writer is.

BEISPIEL: Ich bin dynamisch und exzentrisch. Ich spiele gern Computerspiele.

Aktivität 14 Einander kennenlernen



Interview two students you have not already met, tell someone else about one of them, and write a short profile of each one.

Schritt 1: Formulate questions in German to find out from each student:

- his/her name
- where he/she comes from
- where he/she lives
- what he/she likes to do
- what he/she is studying
- how he/she likes the university here

Schritt 2: Now interview the two students and jot down their responses.

Schritt 3: Using your notes, tell another student about one of the persons you interviewed.

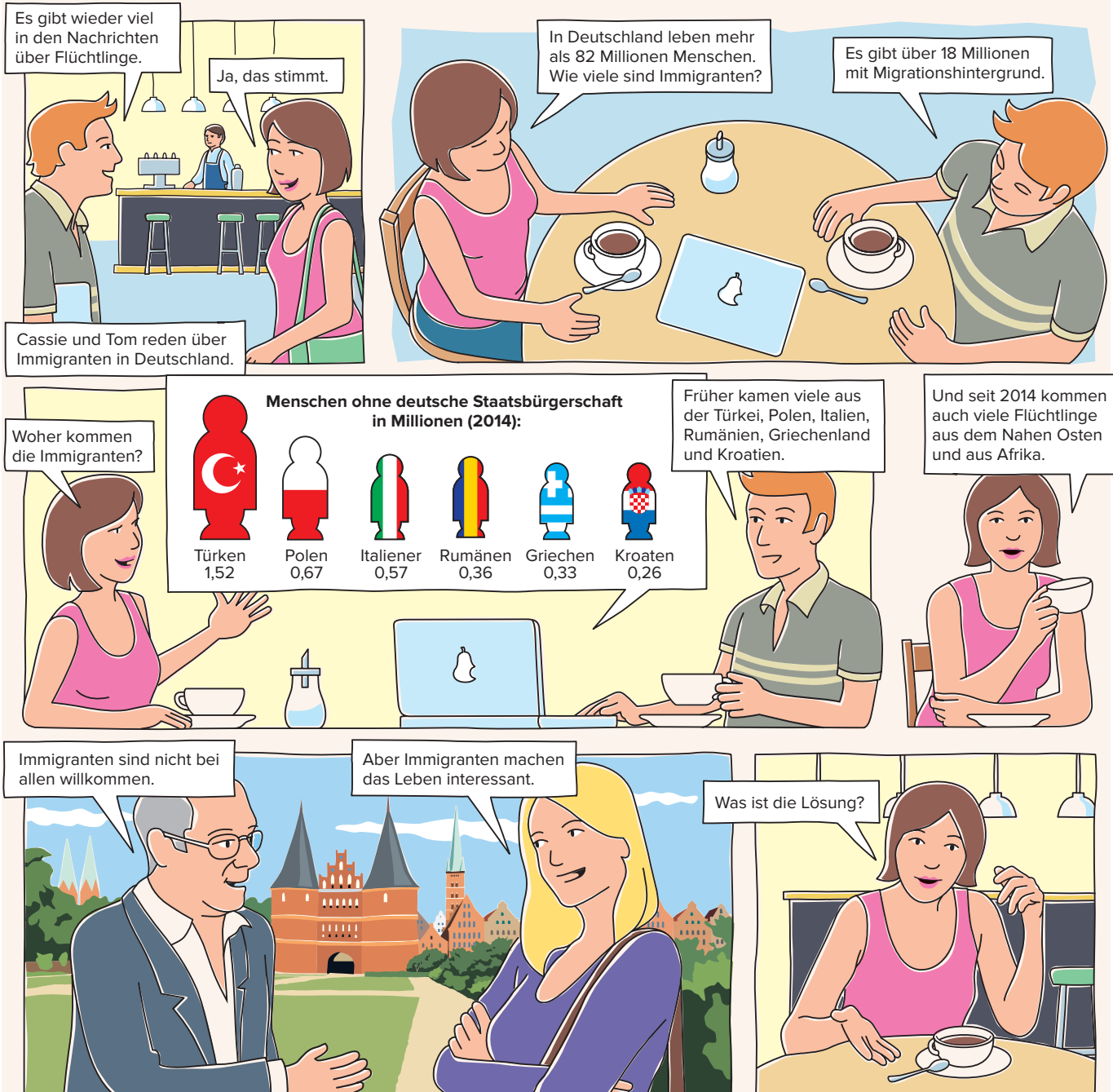
Schritt 4: Write a short profile of each student you interviewed using complete sentences.



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Multikulturalismus in Deutschland

Germany has seen a significant increase in immigration ever since the first guest workers began arriving from Italy in 1955 to work in the German economy. It accelerated in the 1960s with the arrival of Turkish guest workers who in time brought their families. More recently, almost one million refugees and asylum seekers have sought a new home in Germany. The illustrations below show from what countries these diverse newcomers came.



Zur Diskussion

1. From which countries did most of the immigrants come?
2. From which regions did the most recent refugees come? Why do you think they came to Germany?
3. What are some typical reactions from Germans to immigrants and refugees?
4. What benefits and challenges do the newcomers bring to Germany who want to start a new life there?

Nachrichten news; **Flüchtlinge** refugees; **Menschen** people; **Migrationshintergrund** migration background; **ohne deutsche Staatsbürgerschaft** without German citizenship; **Früher kamen viele** Earlier many came; **seit** since; **Nahen Osten** Middle East; **Leben** life; **Lösung** solution