**Deutsch IB**

**Kapitel 3 (chapter 3) – Das Essen [dahss ess-ehn] – the food**

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

VOKABELN – how much do you already know? See if you know the English meanings and then click on the blue question on slide 4 to check your answer. Complete the chart with the English meanings.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Deutsch | Aussprache | Englisch |
| Was willst du? | [vahss veelst doo] |  |
| Was möchtet ihr? | [vahss meukh-teht eer] |  |
| Hast du gern Bratwurst? | [hahst doo gairn brraht-voorst] |  |
| Möchtest du Kaffee? | [meukh-test doo kah-fay] |  |
| Isst du gern Torte? | [isst doo gairn tohr-tuh] |  |
| Was isst du im Café? | [wahss isst doo ihm kah-fay] |  |

\* NOTE: die Torte = layered cake; der Kuchen = one layer cake

VOKABELN – das Frühstück [frew-shtook] – breakfast

From slide 7 – How does a typical German breakfast compare to a typical American breakfast? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Listen to the slide show on slide 7 and follow along with the words as you listen to how they are pronounced. Think about the meaning and repeat after the speaker to imitate the way the words are pronounced. Highlight the nouns based on their gender (der- masculine in blue, die- feminine in red/pink, das -neuter in gray/yellow)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Deutsch | Aussprache | Englisch |
| das Essen | [dahss ess-ehn] | the food |
| die Speise | [dee shpai-zuh] | the food/meal/dish |
| das Getränk | [dahss guh-trehnk] | the drink |
| die Mahlzeit | [dee mahl-tsait] | the meal |
| gewöhnlich | [guh-veuhn-leekh] | usually |
| zum Frühstück | [tsoom frew-shtook] | for breakfast |
| ich esse gern | [eekh ess-uh gairn] | I like to eat |
| die Cornflakes | [dee kohrn-flaykss] | the cornflakes/cereal |
| mit Milch (die Milch) | [mit meelkh] [dee meelkh] | with milk (the milk) |
| manchmal | [mahnsh-mahl] | sometimes, at times |
| ich trinke | [eekh trreen-kuh] | I drink |
| der Saft | [dair zahft] | the juice |
| immer | [eem-airr] | always, all the time |
| der Kaffee | [dair kah-fay] | the coffee |
| das Obst | [dahss ohpst] | the fruite |
| das Brötchen | [dahss bruht-shen] | the roll (bread roll) |
| viele Brötchen | [feel-uh bruht-shen] | many rolls (bread rolls) |
| mit dem Brot | [mit daym broth] | with the bread |
| die Marmelade | [dee mahr-meh-lah-duh] | the jelly/jam |
| der Käse | [dair kay-zuh] | the cheese |
| die Wurst | [dee voorst] | the sausage |
| Es schmeckt (gut) | [ess shmekt][goot] | It tastes good. |
| der Speck | [dair shpek] | the bacon |
| die Eier (das Ei) | [dee aye-yer][dahss aye] | the eggs (the egg) |
| typisch | [tew-pish] | typical, characteristic |
| Österreich | [uhss-tair-raikh] | Austria |
| die Schweiz | [dee shvaitss] | Switzerland |
| aber nicht | [ah-bairr neekht] | but not |

**Lektion 2 (lesson 2)**

Noch mehr Vokabeln [nokh mairr foh-kah-beln] – even more vocabulary

On slide 1, review the vocabulary meanings and find the English meanings to complete this chart. Highlight the nouns based on their gender (der- masculine in blue, die- feminine in red/pink, das -neuter in gray/yellow)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Deutsch | Aussprache | Englisch |
| die Butter | [dee boo-tairr] |  |
| der Tee | [dair tay] |  |
| der Toast | [dair tohst] |  |
| die Salami | [dee zah-lah-mee] |  |
| der Joghurt | [dair yoh-goort] |  |

You will find that there are many German food words that are cognates (words you can easily recognize their meanings). You just have to learn the different way to pronounce it and spell it in German.

Practice the meanings of the words on slides 2 and 3.

**Lektion 3 (lesson 3) –auf dem Tisch [owf dehm tish] – on the table**

On slide 1, find the English meanings of the missing words to complete this chart. Practice listening to and repeating the words in German. Highlight the nouns based on their gender (der- masculine in blue, die- feminine in red/pink, das -neuter in gray/yellow).

VOKABELN

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Deutsch | Aussprache | Englisch |
| der Teller | [dair tel-her] |  |
| das Glas | [dahss glahss] |  |
| die Tasse | [dee tah-suh] |  |
| die Serviette | [dee zair-vee-eht-uh] | the napkin |
| das Messer | [dahss mess-ehr] |  |
| die Gabel | [dee gah-bel] |  |
| der Löffel | [dair luhf-el] |  |
| der Tisch | [dair tish] | the table |
| der Stuhl (die Stühle) | [dair shtool][dee stew-luh] | the chair (the chairs) |
| Ist dieser Platz frei? | [isst dee-zair plahtss fry] | Is this seat/table available? |

LEARNING TIP: Try to associate words that don’t look/sound like English with related words to help you remember the meanings. As an example: the word “**Gabel**” sounds like “**gobble**” and with a **fork** you would “**gobble** up your food”.

Watch the avatar video on slide 2 and learn about the Black Forest (der Schwarzwald [shvahrtss-vahld]) area of Germany. Answer the following questions after watching the video (you may watch the video more than once)

1. In which area of Germany would you find the Schwarzwald? (north, south, east, west) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. How many square miles of Germany does the Black Forest cover?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. What are the geographical features of the area? (flat, desert, mountainous, rocky, etc) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which German state is it located in? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Which country is to the west of the Schwarzwald?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Where did the “Black Forest” get its name?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Legends about dwarves and mysterious creatures, true stories about bands of robbers and smugglers who hid in these forests were the inspiration for many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to warn children of the dangers.
2. The Black Forest has been damaged by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and also by “saurer Regen” which is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It has also suffered damage from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but conservation efforts are trying to help preserve this area.

NEW WORDS

der Rastplatz [dair rrahst-plahtss] = rest area

die Imbißstube [dee ihm-biss-shtoo-buh] = snack bar

**Discussion details**

**Diskussion instructions:**

Click on “Breakfast” on slide 3. For discussion details, click on the triangle next to “discussion details”.

Screen shot 2014-06-09 at 11

Click on the **green +** next to “conversations” begin a new discussion**. You may use any vocabulary from units 1-5 in German 1A and any vocabulary up to this lesson** in German IB that you have learned.

**DO NOT USE INTERNET TRANSLATORS. (The objective is to use vocabulary from the lessons to express your ideas)**

While you’re sitting at the Rastplatz, engage in a discussion with your classmates about your breakfast. Answer, “Was isst du gern zum Frühstück?” Also ask (2) classmates what they like to eat for breakfast on a weekday morning and on a weekend morning. When your classmates ask you these questions, be sure to respond and state what you prefer to eat for breakfast over what you don’t.

REMEMBER: Ich esse gern… = I like to eat….; Ich esse lieber…. = I prefer to eat…

Ich habe gern + noun= I like + noun; Ich habe lieber + noun = I prefer + noun

Before recording the sentences from the discussion, practice saying the sentences in German several times so that it will sound smooth and not robotic. Remember the German pronunciation rules. If you need help with the pronunciation, contact your instructor for advice.

**Lektion 4 (lesson 4) – noch mehr Essen [nohkh mairr ess-ehn] – even more food**

On slide 1, find the English meanings of the missing words to complete this chart. Practice listening to and repeating the words in German. Highlight the nouns based on their gender (der- masculine in blue, die- feminine in red/pink, das -neuter in gray/yellow).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Deutsch | Aussprache | Englisch |
| der Fisch | [dair fish] |  |
| das Wiener Schnitzel | [dahss vee-nair-shnit-tsehl] | breaded pork cutlet (specialty of Wien/Vienna) |
| das Schweinefleisch | [dahss shvai-nuh-flaish] | the pork |
| das Roastbeef | [dahs rrohst-beef] |  |
| das Rindfleisch | [dahss rrind-flaish] | the beef |
| das Hähnchen | [dahss hen-shen] | chicken |
| die Kartoffel | [dee kahr-toh-fehl] |  |
| die Karotte | [dee kahr-roh-tuh] |  |
| die Erbse | [dee airp-suh] |  |
| der Salat | [dair zah-laht] | the salad/the lettuce |
| die Suppe | [dee zoo-puh] |  |
| die Banane | [dee bah-nah-nuh] |  |
| der Apfel | [dair ahp-fehl] |  |
| die Pflaume | [dee pflow-muh] | the plum |
| die Birne | [dee beer-nuh] |  |
| die Johannisbeere | [dee yoh-hahn-ees-bair-ruh] | the red currant (berry) |
| die Himbeere | [dee him-bair-ruh] | the raspberry |
| die Blaubeere | [dee blau-bair-ruh] |  |
| die Erdbeere | [dee aird-bair-ruh] |  |
| die Wassermelone | [dee vah-sairr-meh-loh-nuh] |  |
| die Aprikose | [dee ah-brree-koh-zuh] | the apricot |
| der Pfirsich | [dair pfeer-seekh] | the peach |
| die Grapefruit/die Pampelmuse | [dee grrayp-frroot] [dee pahm-pehl-mooz-uh] |  |
| die Orange | [dee oh-rrahn-jzuh] |  |
| die Zitrone | [dee tsee-trroh-nuh] |  |

DID YOU NOTICE ANY GENDER (der/die/das) PATTERNS?

all berries above are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

all meats above (except fish) are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

all fruits (except apple and peach) above are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

On slide 3, which utensils (review the meanings of “der Löffel”, “das Messer” and “die Gabel”) would you need to eat the foods mentioned? Write your answers on a piece of paper then click to check and compare your answers.

REMEMBER: Ich brauche …. = I need…..

DID YOU REMEMBER….

*Ich brauche einen Löffel.*   Why is it “einen” and not “ein”?

der/ein Löffel is masculine

it is the direct object (I need what? the spoon)

the direct object is the accusative case, so “ein”  “einen”

REMEMBER THE TRICK – if it’s masculine, substitute the word “he” (nominative – der/ein) or “him” (accusative – den/einen): I need **he/him** (**him** so you’d use either *den* or *einen*)

**TO EXPRESS HUNGER/THIRST in German.**

In English we say “I am hungry” and “I am thirsty”.

In German, there are two ways to say each expression.

(#1 is from the lessons and much more common)

1. Durst haben (“to have thirst” - but it means “to be thirsty”)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ich habe Durst | wir haben Durst |
| du hast Durst | ihr habt Durst |
| er/sie/es/wer hat Durst | sie/Sie habe Durst |

2. durstig sein

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ich bin durstig | wir sind durstig |
| du bist durstig | ihr seid durstig |
| er/sie/es/wer ist durstig | sie/Sie sind durstig |

\*\*NOTE: Ich habe keinen Durst = “I have no thirst” (I’m not thirsty) can also be expressed “Ich bin nicht durstig”.

1. Hunger haben (“to have hunger” - but it means “to be hungry”)

listen to the sound clips to hear how the words are pronounced. “Hunger” doesn’t sound like English. The NG is much more stuck in your nose, like when you have a cold.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ich habe Hunger | wir haben Hunger |
| du hast Hunger | ihr habt Hunger |
| er/sie/es/wer hat Hunger | sie/Sie habe Hunger |

2. durstig sein

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ich bin hungrig | wir sind hungrig |
| du bist hungrig | ihr seid hungrig |
| er/sie/es/wer ist hungrig | sie/Sie sind hungrig |

\*\*NOTE: Ich habe keinen Hunger = “I have no hunger” (I am not hungry) can also be expressed “Ich bin nicht hungrig”.

What do the four sentences from slide 4 mean? You should now know the vocabulary to understand all four sentences (dieser = this):

1. Dieser Mann hat Hunger. =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Er möchter viel essen.= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Dieser Mann hat Durst. = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Er braucht Wasser. =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Lektion 5 (lesson 5)**

On slide 1, say whether you are hungry or thirsty based on the food or drink mentioned. Schreib deine Antworten. Dann klicke und siehe die richtigen Antworten (Write your answers. Then click and see the right answers).

Review the “der” chart from previous lessons. You will need to know this information to be able to apply it to other words that follow the same patterns.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| “der” | masculine | feminine | neuter | plural |
| Nominativ  (subject) | der | die | das | die |
| Akkusativ  (direct object)  (after certain preps) |  |  |  |  |
| Dativ  (indirect object)  (after certain preps) |  |  |  |  |

Complete the chart using the information from slide 2

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| “welcher” (which) | masculine | feminine | neuter | plural |
| Nominativ  (subject) | welcher | welche | welches | welche |
| Akkusativ  (direct object)  (after certain preps) |  |  |  |  |
| Dativ  (indirect object)  (after certain preps) |  |  |  |  |

Complete the chart using the information from slide 3.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| “dieser” (this) | masculine | feminine | neuter | plural |
| Nominativ  (subject) | dieser | diese | diese | diese |
| Akkusativ  (direct object)  (after certain preps) |  |  |  |  |
| Dativ  (indirect object)  (after certain preps) |  |  |  |  |

Complete the chart using the information from slide 4.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| “jeder” & ”alle”  (each & all/every) | masculine | feminine | neuter | plural |
| Nominativ  (subject) | jeder | jede | jedes | alle |
| Akkusativ  (direct object)  (after certain preps) |  |  |  |  |
| Dativ  (indirect object)  (after certain preps) |  |  |  |  |

**Lektion 6 (lesson 6)**

On slide 1, review the foods in column 1, build the statements/questions that the “Marktfrau” (the market woman) would say in column 2, and what you would say to ask for this food item in column 3. Write your answers on a piece of paper, then click the >> to check and compare your answer. NOTE: Whenever you are speaking with a salesperson in public, you would use “Sie” (the polite/formal “you”).

zum Beispiel (for example)

column 1 column 2 column 3

the food Each (food -nominative) is fresh. I will take this

Which (food - accusative) would you like? (food – accusative)

die Birne (feminine) Jede Birne ist Frisch. Ich nehme diese Birne.

Welche Birne möchten Sie?

VOKABELN – noch mehr Getränke [nohkh mairr guh-trenk-uh] – even more drinks

Practice listening to and repeating the words in German on slide 2. Highlight the nouns based on their gender (der- masculine in blue, die- feminine in red/pink, das -neuter in gray/yellow).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Deutsch | Aussprache | Englisch |
| das Wasser | [dahss vah-sehrr] | the water |
| der Kaffee | [dair kah-fay] | the coffee |
| der Tee | [dair tay] | the tea |
| die Limo | [dee lee-moh] | the soda/pop/bubbly lemo-flavored drink |
| die Milch | [dee meelkh] | the milk |
| der Saft | [dair zahft] | the juice |

COMPOUND WORDS YOU COULD MAKE NOW

die Orange + der Saft = der Orangensaft = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

die Trauben + der Saft = der Traubensaft = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

der Apfel + der Saft = der Apfelsaft =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

die Erdbeere + die Torte = die Erdbeertorte =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Practice the meanings of the food vocabulary on slide 3 by categorizing them as “das Essen” (food) or “die Getränke” (drinks).

**Lektion 7 (lesson 7)**

review vocabulary in sentence/question form on slide 1

review all food vocabulary (meanings, spellings, pronunciations)

review dieser, welcher, jeder/alle (meanings and different forms)

**Lektion 8 (lesson 8)**

By the end of this section, you should be able to:

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Watch and listen to the avatar video on slide 3 with the script so that you can see and hear the German words.

Lasst uns gehen! OR Gehen wir! (Let’s go!)

Auf dem Markt (at the market) gibt es (there is) viel zu sehen (a lot to see)

The Market in the town square (center of town) are usually available in towns and larger villages \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_per week. There are two benefits to the open-air market.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Why is it easy to hike mountain paths in Germany? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Was brauchst du zum Wandern? (What do you need to hike?)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

On slide 4, read the paragraph. The first time, read for general meaning. Think about the words that you already know. Look for cognates (words that you can easily recognize). See how much you can understand and see if you can figure out the meanings of these words below from the context of the sentence. If you still cannot figure out some words, go to [www.leo.org](http://www.leo.org/) to find the meanings of the words and write them in the “Englisch” column BUT don’t always assume that the first meaning is the one you need. Make sure that the meaning fits into the meaning of the sentence. Then, re-read the paragraph a 2nd time for more detailed meaning.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Deutsch | Aussprache | Englisch |
| Wir sitzen | [veer zit-tsehn] |  |
| um | [oohm] |  |
| rund(e)(n) | [rruhnd] |  |
| Stammtisch | [shtahm-tish] |  |
| der Kellner | [dair kel-nehrr] |  |
| die Spiesekarten | [dee shpai-zuh kahr-tehn] |  |
| bestellt (From “bestellen”) | [buh-shtehlt] |  |
| der Weißwein | [dair vaiss vine] |  |
| ein Bier | [ayn beer] |  |
| der Nachtisch | [dair nahkh-tish] |  |
| ein Stück | [ayn stewk] |  |
| mit oder ohne | [mit oh-dair oh-nuh] |  |
| die Sahne | [dee zah-nuh] |  |
| bitte | [bit-uh] |  |

MUSIC SUGGESTION: Aber Bitte mit Sahne (by Udo Jürgens)

– cheesy 70s music but lots of good food vocabulary (find the lyrics to follow along with the song, so you can see and hear the German at the same time…this helps to develop your listening and pronunciation skills)

**Lektion 9 (lesson 9)**

NEUE VOKABELN, NEUE PRÄPOSITIONEN (new vocabulary, new prepositions)

On slide 4, find the meanings of each of these prepositions:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Deutsch | Aussprache | Englisch |
| durch | [doorkh] |  |
| für | [fyoor] |  |
| gegen | [gay-gehn] |  |
| ohne | [oh-nuh] |  |
| um | [oohm] |  |

*HOWEVER, sometimes the littlest words are the most difficult words. You shouldn't expect a given German preposition to be translated the same way all the time. For example, the basic meaning of "gegen" is "against," but when used in "allergisch gegen," you would say "allergic to" in English. The German word "durch" normally means "through," but when talking about meat in a restaurant it means "well-done" (i.e. cooked through).*

These 5 prepositions also are special, because the ACCUSATIVE CASE will ALWAYS follow them. This means, if the noun is **masculine**:

**der** will change to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ein** will change to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**kein** will change to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**mein** will change to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**dein** will change to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**sein** will change to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ihr** will change to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**unser** will change to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**euer** will change to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**welcher** will change to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**dieser** will change to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**jeder** will change to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Practice these prepositions on slide 2 and watch out for the ones that are masculine (note: Der Mantel = the coat). Write your answers on a piece of paper, then click to check and compare your answers. If your answer is different from the answer given, check with your instructor for further explanation if you do not understand why your answer was incorrect or different.

NOCH MEHR VOKABELN (Even more vocabulary) – see if you can guess these words before clicking on the German words on slide 3. Write the English meanings in the 3rd column.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Deutsch | Aussprache | Englisch |
| der Zucker | [dair tsook-airr] |  |
| das Salz | [dahss zahltss] |  |
| der Pfeffer | [dair pfeh-fehrr] |  |
| der Ketchup | [dair ket-chup] |  |
| der Senf | [dair zehnf] |  |
| mehr | [mairr] |  |
| Reich mir bitte…  Reichen Sie mir bitte… | [rraikh meer bit-tuh]  [rraikh-ehn zee meer bit-tuh] |  |

Practice the food vocabulary on slides 4 and 5. On slide 5, use the sentence construction:

Ich möchte [food items] **essen**. = I would like **to eat** [food items]

If your answer is slightly different, that doesn’t necessarily mean it is incorrect. If you are not sure if your answer is 100% correct, check with your instructor.

Before taking the lesson 9 assessment, review all the vocabulary from Unit 3 (meanings, spellings, pronunciations).

For this unit’s assessment, you will be:

1. Listening to questions in German (all vocabulary comes from the lessons; you may listen to the question more than once).
2. Determining what the oral questions mean.
3. Writing an appropriate response using vocabulary from the Unit and any vocabulary that you have already learned in German 1A or German 1B lesson 1 & 2. Keep your sentences simple. They don’t have to be 100% true; they just have to be in German.
4. Type your answers in German in a Microsoft Word document (or other word processing program) and upload it to the drop box on slide 6.

**Lektion 10 (lesson 10)**

die Imbißstube (the snack bar)

die Schnellimbiss (fast food, fast food snack bar)

In Germany, the Schnellimbiss will usually sell\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

If you ask for your sausage “mit Brot” (meaning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) you will pay more.

Pommes [puh-meess] are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and may come with a tiny plastic fork. (Pommes comes from the French word “Pommes frites” which means the same thing. It used to be common to eat “Pommes” with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is more common (although this condiment is often flavored quite differently than the American variety, sometimes it will have curry in it in Germany)

But don’t be surprised if you go to an American fast-food chain and have to pay extra for the condiments and sauces. Also, the “large” soft drinks in Europe are usually the size of the “small” soft drinks in the USA – and no free refills in Europe.

If you get ice cream in Germany, you will find both the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is more like sherbet. You will pay for ice cream by the Kugel (ball or scoop) and the size of the Kugel will be about the size of a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Lektion 10 (lesson 10) – noch mehr Essen [nohkh mairr ess-ehn] – even more food**

Practice listening to and repeating the words in German with the sound clips on slie 2. Highlight the nouns based on their gender (der- masculine in blue, die- feminine in red/pink, das -neuter in gray/yellow).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Deutsch | Aussprache | Englisch |
| der Hamburger | [dair hahm-boor-gairr] | the hamburger (also a man from the city of Hamburg) |
| die Pommes  (die Pommes frites) | [dee puh-meez]  [dee puhm freet] | fries  French fries |
| die Limo  die Cola | [dee lee-moh]  [dee koh-lah] | bubbly lemon soda  cola (Coke) |
| das Fischbrot | [dahss fish-broht] | the fish sandwich |
| die Bratwurst | [dee braht-voorst] | the fried sausage  (braten = to fry) |
| die Pizza | [dee pit-tsah] | the pizza |
| die Currywurst | [dee koo-rree voorst] | sausage with curry ketchup |
| die Bockwurst | [dee bohk voorst] | veal and pork sausage |
| eine Kugel Eis | [aye-nuh koo-gehl ayss] | a scoop of ice cream |
| sharf | [shahrf] | spicy, sharp |
| das Stehcafé | [dahss shtay kah-fay] | the stand-up café |
| der Kartoffelsalat | [dair kahr-toh-fel-zah-laht] | the potato salad |

COMPOUND WORDS YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO UNDERSTAND NOW:

das Obst + der Salat = der Obstsalat = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

das Hähnchen + das Brot = das Hähnchenbrot = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

der Käse + das Brot = das Käsebrot = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

die Erdbeere + das Eis = Das Erdbeereis = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Practice the food vocabulary on slide 3.

**Lektion 11 (lesson 11)**

What are the 5 prepositions that are always followed by the accusative?

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = through
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_= für
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_= against
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_= without
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = around (at – when expressing time)

Practice these prepositions combined with other words on slide 2.

Remember that the accusative case changes the der/jeder/welcher/dieser/ein/mein/dein /sein/ihr/unser/euer/kein if the noun is masculine: (der/jeden/welchen/diesen/einen/meinen/deinen/seinen/ihren/ unseren/euren/keinen).

Write your answers on a piece of paper and then click to check and compare your answers. If your answer is different and you’re not sure why, contact your instructor.

Before taking the lesson 11 assessment:

review the food vocabulary again (meanings, spellings, pronunciations)

review the prepositions followed by the accusative

**Lektion 12 (lesson 12)**

Watch the avatar video and follow along with the script.

What is a Gasthaus?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Before entering the restaurant, what will you see outside the restaurant?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What are the English names for each of these German specialties?

1. der Schwarzwälder Schinken \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. der Spargel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. die Kartoffelsuppe\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. die Schwarzwälderkirschtorte \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How is dining in a German restaurant the same as/different from an American restaurant?

THE SAME DIFFERENT

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

**Lektion 13 (lesson 13)**

die Lektüre (reading) – read the dialogue on slide 1

Read the first time for general meaning. Then look at the vocabulary below that might be helpful (in addition to the vocabulary that you have already learned). Re-read the dialogue a 2nd time for more detailed meaning.

Herr Ober – polite way to call the waiter when you want him to come over (Mr. Waiter)

zum Essen = to eat (for eating)

zum Trinken = to drink (for drinking)

Ich hätte gern = Ich möchte = I would like…

Ich weiß nicht = I don’t know

empfehlen = to recommend

das Lieblingsgericht= favorite dish, das Lieblingsessen = favorite food

gewöhnlich = usually

ich kenne es nicht = I’m not familiar with it

Dann werden wir mal sehen = Then I guess we’ll see

die Leute = die Personen = the people

wirklich = really

etwas = some/something

genug = enough

ich bin satt = I’ve had enough(food) /can’t eat anymore

ausgezeichnet = excellent/awesome

zahlen = to pay/to count

das macht zusammen = “that makes together” (All together that comes to….)

stimmt so = “that’s right” (Keep the change)

das hat gut geschmeckt = that tasted good

er war nett = he was nice

Nichts zu danken “Nothing to thank” (no problem, think nothing of it)

CULTURAL NOTES below the dialogue.

1. What is different about the water in a German restaurant? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. How is tipping different in a German restaurant?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Read the questions on slide 2

determine what they mean

find the answers in the dialogue on slide 1

write your answers on a sheet of paper

click the question to check and compare your answers.

if your answer is different from the given answer and if you’re not sure if your answer is right, check with your instructor.

**noch mehr Vokabeln [nohkh mairr foh-kah-behln] – even more vocabulary**

Practice the meanings of these new words and expressions on slide 3.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Deutsch | Aussprache | Englisch |
| Ich hätte gern… | [eekh hett-uh gairn] |  |
| ich möchte… | [eekh meukh-tuh] |  |
| ich nehme | [eekh nay-muh] |  |
| Möchten Sie bestellen? | [meukh-tehn zee buh-shtel-ehn] |  |
| die Rechnung bezahlen | [dee rekh-noong bu-tsahl-ehn] |  |
| ich werde die Rechnung bezahlen | [eekh vair-duh dee rekh-noong bu-tsahl-ehn] | I will pay the bill/check. |
| das stimmt | [dahss shtimt] | (also “that’s right”) |
| bringen \* | [breeng-ehn] |  |
| der Kellner  die Kellnerin | [dair kel-nehr]  [dee keln-nehr-in] |  |
| die Speisekarte | [dee shpai-zuh-kahr-tuh] |  |
| Es hat (gut) geschmeckt | [ess haht (goot) guh-shmekt] |  |
| Prost! | [prohst] | Cheers! |
| die Spezialität | [dee shpet-see-ah-lee-tate] |  |

On slide 4 practice what you would say in a restaurant in the different scenarios given. Write your answers on a piece of paper then click to check and compare your answers. If your answer is different, it doesn’t necessarily mean it is incorrect. If you’re not sure if your answer is correct, check with your instructor.

On slide 5, practice listening and understanding what you hear in German. Click “Hör zu” (listen) and decide which answer is correct. Write your answers on a sheet of paper and then, at the end, click “Antworten” (answers) to check your answers. You can listen to the sound clips more than once. In fact, it is a good idea. Repetition and practice are the keys to success in learning a language.

**Lektion 14 (lesson 14)**

Practice listening and spelling the vocabulary and expressions that are given in the sound clips. Type your answers in the boxes provided. You may need to copy and paste some of these characters into your answers (ä, ö, ü, ß). Then click the √ to check your answers. You may try this more than once. Repetition and practice are the keys to success in learning a language.

Practice expressions related to ordering in a restaurant on slide 2. Put the expressions in a logical order (from the start of the meal to the end of the meal)

Review the vocabulary on slide 3.

read the questions

determine what the questions mean

write possible answers on a sheet of paper

click the questions to see possible answers

understand what the given answers mean

your answer may be different but not necessarily incorrect. If you are unsure if your answer is correct, please contact your instructor.

**Lektion 15 (lesson 15)**

**üben, üben, üben [ew-behn] = practice, practice, practice**

On slide 1, read the description and decide what German word it is describing. Write your answers on a piece of paper then click the description to see if your answer was correct.

example: Man macht sie von Milch, sie ist gelb und ist oft auf dem Toast die Butter

practice the vocabulary using the flashcards on slide 2 (spellings and meanings)

**Lektion 16 (lesson 16)**

Before taking the lesson 16 assessment, review all of the vocabulary in this unit (meanings, spellings and pronunciations)

**Lektion 17 (lesson 17)**

Before taking the unit 17 assessment (Unit test), review:

1. all vocabulary (meanings, spellings and pronunciations)
2. der chart (nominative, accusative, dative)
3. jeder/alle, welcher, dieser charts (meanings and different forms)
4. Write practice dialogues using only lesson vocabulary (anything from German IA and everything up to the end of lesson 3 of German IB) on the following topics:

Im italienischen Restaurant (in the Italian restaurant)

Ich habe keinen Hunger

Ich habe Durst