

Übung 1: To distinguish sie (she) from sie (they) without resorting to English, point to a female student or to a group of students. Vary: Ich gehe/spiele morgen. To elicit for- mal Sie, point to yourself.
Once students know where the others are from, vary by person: Woher kommst du? Woher kommt er? Woher kommen Michelle und Tom? Write German names of other countries on the board as needed.
Übung 2: Prepare by writing on board Wo wohnst du? and then asking students. After the chain has gone on for a while, ask students who have not yet participated: Wo wohnt er/sie?, pointing to students who have already answered.

1 Gruppenarbeit: Woher kommst du? (Group work: Where are you from?)

Ask your fellow students where they come from.

BEISPIEL: A: Woher kommst du?

B: Ich komme aus Indiana, und du?

A: Ich komme aus ...

2 Kettenreaktion: Wo wohnst du? (Chain reaction: Where do you live?)

Say where you live on campus and then ask the next student. If you have an off-

campus apartment, say: Ich wohne privat.

BEISPIEL: A: Ich wohne in Stone Hall. Wo wohnst du?

B: Ich wohne in ...

Some verb stems end in -d (schneid-en = to cut), -t (arbeit-en) or a consonant cluster such as -gn (regn-en). These verbs require an extra -e- before some endings:

arbeiten to work
stem: arbeit-
du arbeitest
er arbeitet
stem: regn-
es regnet

3 Übung: Wer arbeitet heute? Tell who is working today, using the cued

pronoun or name.

BEISPIEL: wir

1. ich

2. Herr Lehmann

3. sie (they)

4. du

5. ihr

6. Sie (you)

7. wir

8. Laura



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4 Partnerarbeit: Was machst du heute? Ask each other what you're doing today.

1. Was machst du heute?
2. Ich fliege nach Wien. Was machst du heute?
3. Ich draußen im Garten. Was ...?
4. Ich zu Alex. Was ...?
5. Ich Tischtennis. Was ...?
6. Ich nach Amsterdam.

Ask students: Arbeiten Sie heute? Then tell them to ask each other: Arbeitest du heute?

Lab Manual Kap. 1, Üb. 3, Var. zur Partnerarbeit 4.

English and German present tense compared
German present tense is equivalent to three English forms:

ich gehe
I go
I am going
I do go

The present tense in German often expresses future meaning, especially when a time phrase makes the meaning clear.

Ich fliege um elf nach Berlin.

Mittwoch bin ich wieder zurück.

I'm flying to Berlin at eleven.
I'll be back Wednesday.

The verb sein: to be

Like to be in English, the verb sein is irregular; its forms must be memorized.

ich bin	I am
du bist	you are
er, es, sie ist	he, it, she is
wir sind	we are
ihr seid	you are
Sie sind	they, you are

5 Partnerarbeit: Bist du auch so? You can use the following adjectives to describe your personality. Make a list of some characteristics you and your partner share.

aktiv
kritisch
modern
naiv
objektiv
optimistisch
pessimistisch
progressiv
sentimental
subjektiv
athletisch
clever
elegant
exzentrisch
intelligent
kompetent
konservativ
kreativ



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6 Gruppenarbeit: Seid ihr auch so? Now go with your partner to another pair of students and find out how they describe themselves.



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Open books. This is not introduced use; it will help names. Have them the list before the exercise.

English often uses the present progressive (I'm flying) for future meaning.

To emphasize lack of progressive forms in German, ask students for German equivalents of short English cues derived from the dialogues. I'm flying to Berlin. When are you coming back? Are you working? I'm going to Alex's. Is he playing outside?

Lab Manual Kap. 1, Var. zur Partnerarbeit 5. Workbook Kap. 1, B.