

**L193\_1**

**Beginners' German: Places and people**

**About this free course**

This free course is an adapted extract from a previous edition of the Open University course L193 Rundblick: beginners' German: [www3.open.ac.uk/study/undergraduate/course/l193.html](http://www3.open.ac.uk/study/undergraduate/course/l193.html?utm_source=openlearn&utm_campaign=ou&utm_medium=ebook%20)

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You can experience this free course as it was originally designed on OpenLearn, the home of free learning from The Open University - [http://www.open.edu/openlearn/languages/german/beginners-german-places-and-people/content-section-0](http://www.open.edu/openlearn/languages/german/beginners-german-places-and-people/content-section-0?utm_source=openlearn&utm_campaign=ol&utm_medium=ebook)

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## Introduction

This free course focuses on planning and preparing for a journey through German-speaking countries. You will read and hear about a range of places and people.

You will learn the names of things you need to remember when travelling and, most importantly, you will find out what it’s like to read and listen to German in real contexts, and about developing strategies and studying useful phrases, which will help you to cope in a range of situations.

You will also find out how to order and pay for things in cafes and restaurants.

This OpenLearn course is an adapted extract from a previous edition of the Open University course [L193 Rundblick: beginners' German](http://www.open.ac.uk/courses/modules/l193?utm_source=openlearn&utm_campaign=ou&utm_medium=ebook).

## Learning outcomes

After studying this course, you should be able to:

* demonstrate knowledge of the singular forms of personal pronouns, singular forms of the regular verb kommen and generalisations using man
* use improved vocabulary and pronunciation related to place names, numbers 0–10, countries, finding out what is available when ordering and paying for things, ordering and paying for food
* understand the cultures of places and people in Germany, Switzerland and Austria, German-speaking minorities
* address people, imitate German pronunciation, and read for gist
* learned how to work out meanings from the contexts.

## 1 Talking about places and locations

In this section, you have a first look at places and people in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. You familiarise yourself with the pronunciation of place names in German, and you talk about the location of cities and towns in German-speaking countries. You also talk about where some people come from (some well-known and some not so well-known).

## 1.1 People and places

You will start this section by looking at the geography of some German-speaking countries.

Start of Activity

**Übung 1**

Start of Question

Here is a map showing places in Germany, Switzerland and Austria. To start with, listen to the audio extract beneath the map. Can you understand where the various people are from? Which of the labelled places do you hear mentioned in the clip?

Start of Figure



End of Figure

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 1

[View transcript - Übung 1](" \l "Session1_Transcript1)

End of Media Content

End of Question

[View discussion - Part](" \l "Session1_Discussion1)

Start of Question

Which of the places have you heard of before (or perhaps even visited)? Make a note of them. Do you know any other places in Germany, Austria and Switzerland? Where are they?

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

[View discussion - Part](" \l "Session1_Discussion2)

End of Activity

Start of Activity

**Übung 2**

Start of Question

Now listen to the pronunciation of the place names. Repeat each name as you hear it.

Hören Sie und sprechen Sie nach.

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 2

[View transcript - Übung 2](" \l "Session1_Transcript2)

End of Media Content

Start of Figure



End of Figure

End of Question

End of Activity

## 1.2 Pronunciation

German uses the same letters as English, with some additions: ‘a’, ‘o’ and ‘u’ can sometimes be found with two dots over them (called Umlaut). They sound slightly different from ‘a’, ‘o’, and ‘u’ on their own. The letter ‘ß’ represents a double ‘s’ and is pronounced like an ‘s’.

At this stage, all the German you need to use is presented in the audio clips. Listen to the words and phrases and try to imitate the pronunciation of the speakers. You will find that German pronunciation becomes very easy to predict after a while. As the course progresses, you will be introduced to some of the rules and asked to practise individual sounds.

Start of Activity

**Übung 3**

Start of Question

How are the following letters or groups of letters pronounced in German? Listen to this audio extract again and, if you like, make some personal notes on the pronunciation. Write down something that will help you remember how to say the word when you see it written down. The first one has been done as an example.

Bitte hören Sie und schreiben Sie.

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 3

[View transcript - Übung 3](" \l "Session1_Transcript3)

End of Media Content

* ‘eu’ in Deutschland: sounds like ‘oy’ in ‘joy’
* ‘ü’ in München:sounds like …
* ‘ch’ in München: sounds like …
* ‘au’ in Augsburg: sounds like …
* ‘ö’ in Köln: sounds like …
* ‘a’ in Hamburg: sounds like …
* ‘ei’ in Österreich: sounds like …
* ‘w’ in Wien: sounds like …
* ‘ie’ in Wien: sounds like …
* ‘z’ in Zürich: sounds like …

End of Question

[View answer -](" \l "Session1_Answer1) **[Übung 3](" \l "Session1_Answer1)**

End of Activity

## 1.3 Location

In the previous activities you have been looking at the location of places in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. If you had to give this information in German, this is the vocabulary you would need:

* **Vokabeln**
* das ist …   that is … / this is …
* in Deutschland   in Germany
* in Norddeutschland   in northern Germany
* in Süddeutschland   in southern Germany
* in Österreich   in Austria
* in der Schweiz   in Switzerland

Start of Activity

**Übung 4**

Start of Question

Listen to the names of some places and say, in German, where they all are. Repeat this activity until you are happy with your pronunciation.

Bitte hören Sie und sprechen Sie. Hier ist ein Beispiel.

* **You hear:** Hamburg
* **You say:** Hamburg? Das ist in Norddeutschland.
* **You hear:** Hamburg? Hm, das ist in Norddeutschland!

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 4

[View transcript - Übung 4](" \l "Session1_Transcript4)

End of Media Content

End of Question

[View answer -](" \l "Session1_Answer2) **[Übung 4](" \l "Session1_Answer2)**

End of Activity

Start of Activity

**Übung 5**

Start of Question

Now listen to people saying who they are and where they come from. Then, complete the sentences below.

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 5

[View transcript - Übung 5](" \l "Session1_Transcript5)

End of Media Content

End of Question

Start of Question

* 1. Claudia Grothe kommt aus …

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

Start of Question

* 2. Jasmin kommt aus …

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

Start of Question

* 3. Ulf kommt aus …

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

Start of Question

* 4. Dieter Hoffmann kommt aus …

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

Start of Question

* 5. Bärbel Kleingarn kommt aus …

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

Start of Question

* 6. Peter Neißendorfer kommt aus …

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

Start of Question

End of Question

[View answer - Part](" \l "Session1_Answer3)

End of Activity

So far you have been talking about places, but what about the people who come from these places? You already know Das ist … which you can use for introducing them. And then you could say:

* er kommt aus …   he comes from …
* sie kommt aus …   she comes from …

And you may also want to introduce yourself:

* mein Name ist …   my name is …
* ich komme aus …   I come from …

Start of Activity

**Übung 6**

Start of Question

Click the following link and complete the activity. Then, move on to the question below.

[Open the quiz now.](http://www.open.edu/openlearn/ocw/mod/oucontent/olinkremote.php?website=L193_1&targetdoc=Übung%206%20quiz)

Und Sie? (Introduce yourself. You can look up the name of your country in a dictionary, if you like.)

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

[View answer - Übung 6](" \l "Session1_Answer4)

End of Activity

## 1.4 Numbers 0–10

Before you can complete the final activity in this section, you need to understand numbers up to ten. Here they are in writing:

Start of Table

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| null | eins | zwei | drei | vier | fünf | sechs | sieben | acht | neun | zehn |

End of Table

Start of Activity

**Übung 7**

Start of Question

Listen to the audio extract and read the numbers, paying close attention to pronunciation. Then listen again and repeat out loud until you are happy with your own pronunciation.

Bitte hören Sie und sprechen Sie nach.

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 7

[View transcript - Übung 7](" \l "Session1_Transcript6)

End of Media Content

End of Question

End of Activity

Start of Activity

**Übung 8**

Start of Question

Now listen to the audio and look at the pictures below for some more practice in presenting people and pronouncing names. Listen out for the numbers, and then name the relevant person. Here's an example.

Bitte hören Sie und sprechen Sie. Hier ist ein Beispiel.

* **You hear:** Nummer eins
* (picture number 1 shows Sigmund Freud)
* **You say:** Das ist Sigmund Freud.
* **You hear:** Das ist Sigmund Freud.

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 8

[View transcript - Übung 8](" \l "Session1_Transcript7)

End of Media Content

Start of Figure



End of Figure

End of Question

End of Activity

## 2 Understanding information about countries and languages

In this section, you have a look at countries all over the world and meet some of the people who live there. You learn to recognise more names for countries, understand some information about the German language as well as basic personal information. You also learn to use regular verbs and pronouns such as ‘I’, ‘you’, ‘he’ and ‘she’.

## 2.1 Where is German spoken?

So far, this course has looked at places in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. In this activity, you'll learn about other countries around the world where you might hear German being spoken.

Start of Activity

**Übung 9**

Start of Question

The countries listed below (among many others) have German minorities living within their borders who speak either standard German or a German dialect, or both. Before reading more about why this is the case, decide which continent they belong to by arranging the countries in the blank table below. One has been done as an example.

Bitte ordnen Sie.

Start of Box

Australian • Brasilien • Dänemark • Frankreich • Italien • Kanada • Kasachstan • Namibia • Polen • Rumänien • Russland • USA

End of Box

Start of Table

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Afrika** | **Asien** | **Australian/Ozeanien** | **Europa** | **Südamerika** | **Nordamerika** |
| *Provide your answer...* | *Provide your answer...* | *Provide your answer...* | Dänemark | *Provide your answer...* | *Provide your answer...* |
|  | *Provide your answer...* |  | *Provide your answer...* |  | *Provide your answer...* |
|  |  |  | *Provide your answer...* |  |  |
|  |  |  | *Provide your answer...* |  |  |
|  |  |  | *Provide your answer...* |  |  |
|  |  |  | *Provide your answer...* |  |  |

End of Table

Now listen to this audio clip, which will help you check your answers above. Listen out for the pronunciation of the different countries in German.

Bitte hören Sie.

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 9

[View transcript - Übung 9](" \l "Session2_Transcript1)

End of Media Content

End of Question

[View answer -](" \l "Session2_Answer1) **[Übung 9](" \l "Session2_Answer1)**

End of Activity

## 2.2 Useful expressions

Here are some useful expressions for you to understand when reading about the German language.

* **Vokabeln**
* Deutsch   German
* Hochdeutsch   standard German
* Deutsche   Germans
* Land, länder   country, countries
* Staat, staaten   state, states
* Sprache   language
* Muttersprache   mother tongue
* Minderheitensprache   minority language
* Landessprache   national language
* offizielle Sprache   official language
* sprechen, spricht   speak, speaks

Start of Activity

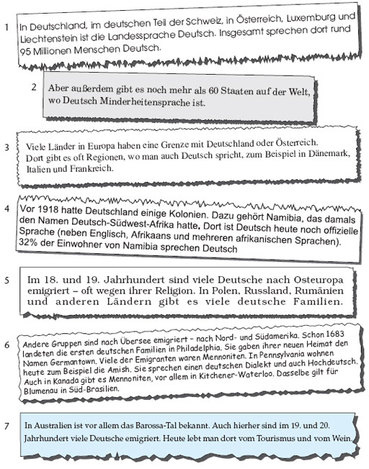
**Übung 10**

Start of Question

Look at the extracts below to learn more about places where German is spoken. You will probably not understand all of it yet, but keep a look out for the countries mentioned in each paragraph. You may like to make some notes.

Bitte markieren Sie.

Start of Figure



End of Figure

End of Question

[View discussion - Übung 10](" \l "Session2_Discussion1)

End of Activity

Start of Activity

**Übung 11**

Start of Question

Now go through the extracts again. Even without understanding much German, can you guess what kind of information is given in each of them? Read the English summaries below and decide which one represents each of the German extracts.

Bitte ordnen Sie zu.

End of Question

German is the national language in a number of European countries.

There are also countries all over the world where German is spoken as a minority language.

Many Germans left their home, for example for religious reasons, and went to live in Eastern Europe.

Germans also went overseas. For example, you can find a large number of Mennonites in both North and South America.

German emigration to Australia concentrated in the Barossa Valley, a famous wine-growing area which attracts many tourists.

Germany used to have some colonies, where German is still spoken today.

German is also spoken by some of the people who live in regions that share a border with Germany.

Extract 7

Extract 6

Extract 5

Extract 4

Extract 3

Extract 2

Extract 1

[View answer - Übung 11](" \l "Session2_Interaction1)

[View discussion - Übung 11](" \l "Session2_Discussion2)

End of Activity

Start of Activity

**Übung 12**

Start of Question

The following audio clip contains five short dialogues in which people talk about their origins. Listen and read the sentences below. They each contain one error. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

Hören Sie und korrigieren Sie die Sätze.

* **Vokabeln**
* Herr    Mr
* Frau   Mrs, Miss, Ms
* meine Familie   my family
* meine Mutter   my mother

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 12

[View transcript - Übung 12](" \l "Session2_Transcript2)

End of Media Content

End of Question

Start of Question

* 1. Marcos Schneider kommt aus Deutschland.

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

Start of Question

* 2(a). Frau Lahn kommt aus Hahndorf. Das ist in Namibia.

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

Start of Question

* 2(b). Frau Lahns Familie kommt aus Österreich.

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

Start of Question

* 3. Frau Lengenfelder kommt aus der Schweiz.

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

Start of Question

* 4. Herr Söder kommt aus Norddeutschland.

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

Start of Question

* 5. Frau Schweigert kommt aus Kanada.

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

Start of Question

End of Question

[View answer - Part](" \l "Session2_Answer2)

End of Activity

## 2.3 Personal pronouns

In order to talk about yourself and other people you need the German for ‘I’, ‘you’, ‘he’, ‘she’ and ‘it’ (personal pronouns).

* ich – I
* du – you (when talking to a close friend, a relative or a child)
* er – he
* sie – she
* es – it
* Sie – you (when talking to an adult who is not a very close friend or relative)

Note that sie with a small letter means ‘she’, whereas Siewith a capital letter means ‘you’.

Start of Box

**Using kommen**

While listening to the interviews you may have noticed the different forms of the verb kommen (to come). The form kommen – which is the one you will find in a dictionary – is called the infinitive. In the infinitive almost all German verbs end in –en, but when used in a sentence, –en is replaced by another ending depending on the person you are talking about. Here are the forms of kommen in the singular.

* komm**en**
* ich komm**e**
* du komm**st**
* er, sie, es komm**t**
* Sie komm**en**

End of Box

Start of Activity

**Übung 13**

Start of Question

Listen to this audio again:

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 13

[View transcript - Übung 13](" \l "Session2_Transcript3)

End of Media Content

Now fill in the gaps in the following quiz by dragging the different forms of kommen to their correct positions.

[Open the quiz now.](http://www.open.edu/openlearn/ocw/mod/oucontent/olinkremote.php?website=L193_1&targetdoc=Übung%2013%20quiz)

End of Question

[View answer -](" \l "Session2_Answer3) **[Übung 13](" \l "Session2_Answer3)**

End of Activity

Start of Activity

**Übung 14**

Start of Question

Complete the sentences in this quiz with the grammatically correct personal pronouns.

[Open the quiz now](http://www.open.edu/openlearn/ocw/mod/oucontent/olinkremote.php?website=L193_1&targetdoc=Übung%2014%20quiz)

End of Question

[View answer - Übung 14](" \l "Session2_Answer4)

End of Activity

## 3 Giving and understanding personal information

In this section, you will get more practice in answering questions and giving basic personal information. You'll also learn to use more personal pronouns and regular verbs.

## 3.1 Where do you come from?

Start this section by listening to conversations about various countries. You may find this vocabulary useful:

* **Vokabeln**
* Entschuldigung   excuse me
* Entschuldigung, woher kommen Sie?   excuse me, where do you come from?
* bitte   please
* wohnen   to live

Start of Activity

**Übung 15**

Start of Question

Listen to people being asked where they come from, paying particular attention to which countries are mentioned. After listening, complete the activity below, organising the countries in the order they were mentioned.

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 15

[View transcript - Übung 15](" \l "Session3_Transcript1)

End of Media Content

End of Question

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

Wales

Schottland

Russland

Italien (Norditalien)

Irland

Großbritannien

Frankreich

England

Deutschland

der Schweiz

Brasilien

[View answer -](" \l "Session3_Interaction1) **[Übung 15](" \l "Session3_Interaction1)**

End of Activity

Start of Activity

**Übung 16**

Start of Question

Below is a map with arrows pointing to different countries. Listen to the audio and look at the map at the same time. When asked where you come from, answer as indicated by the arrows.

Bitte hören Sie und sprechen Sie. Hier ist ein Beispiel.

* **Sie hören:** Woher kommen Sie?
* **Sie sagen:** Ich komme aus Deutschland.
* (because arrow no. 1 is pointing to Germany)
* **Sie hören:** Ich komme aus Deutschland.

Start of Media Content

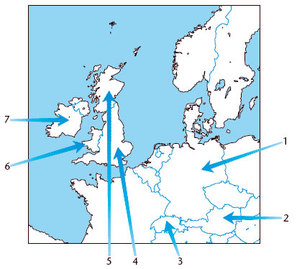
Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 16

[View transcript - Übung 16](" \l "Session3_Transcript2)

End of Media Content

Start of Figure



End of Figure

End of Question

End of Activity

Start of Activity

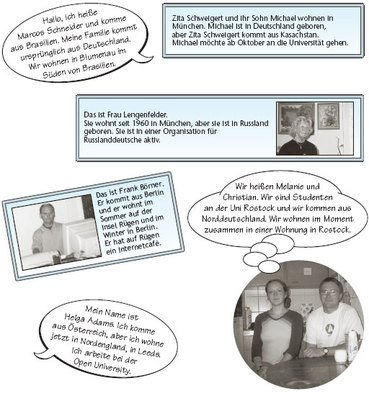
**Übung 17**

Start of Question

Below is some information about eight people who all have German as their mother tongue, but they come from and live in different countries. You were introduced to some of them in the previous sections. Fill in the gaps in the table below, noting where they live and which country they come from.

Bitte lesen Sie und schreiben Sie.

Start of Figure



End of Figure

Start of Table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **wohnt in** | **kommt aus** |
| Marcos Schneider | *Provide your answer...* | *Provide your answer...* |
| Zita Schweigert | *Provide your answer...* | *Provide your answer...* |
| Michael Schweigert | *Provide your answer...* | *Provide your answer...* |
| Frau Lengenfelder | *Provide your answer...* | *Provide your answer...* |
| Frank Börner | *Provide your answer...* | *Provide your answer...* |
| Melanie | *Provide your answer...* | *Provide your answer...* |
| Christian | *Provide your answer...* | *Provide your answer...* |
| Helga Adams | *Provide your answer...* | *Provide your answer...* |

End of Table

End of Question

[View answer - Übung 17](" \l "Session3_Answer1)

End of Activity

## 3.2 Where do you live?

In the previous sections, you learned about personal pronouns when talking about one person or one thing only (the singular). Below is a list of all pronouns, singular and plural. You came across some of them in the audio extracts and when reading the introductions in Übung 17.

Start of Box

**Personal pronouns**

Start of Table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** | **Singular and plural** |
| ich – I  du – you (when talking to a close friend, a relative or a child)  er – he  sie – she  es – it | wir – we  ihr – you (when talking to two or more close friends, relatives or children)  sie – they | Sie – (when talking to one or more adults who are not very close friends or relatives of yours) |

End of Table

Note that sie with a small ‘s’ means ‘she’ and also ‘they’.

You will have noticed that there are different ways of saying ‘you’ in German. Sie is the most useful when you meet German-speaking people. You mainly use Sie throughout this course, but you also learn more about the different ways of addressing people later on.

End of Box

Start of Activity

**Übung 18**

Start of Question

You also need to know how to use verbs with pronouns in the plural. The table below shows all the forms for kommen. ‘komm-’ is the stem of the verb that is always the same. Endings are then added according to who you are talking about. Like kommen the verb wohnen is regular. They both work in the same way. Write down the forms for wohnen. The first one has been done for you.

Bitte schreiben Sie die Formen von „wohnen“ in die Tabelle.

Start of Table

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **kommen** | **wohnen** |
| **singular** | ich | komm**e** | wohne |
|  | du | komm**st** | *Provide your answer...* |
|  | er/sie/es | komm**t** | *Provide your answer...* |
| **plural** | wir | komm**en** | *Provide your answer...* |
|  | ihr | komm**t** | *Provide your answer...* |
|  | sie | komm**en** | *Provide your answer...* |
| **singular and plural** | Sie | komm**en** | *Provide your answer...* |

End of Table

End of Question

[View answer - Übung 18](" \l "Session3_Answer2)

End of Activity

Start of Activity

**Übung 19**

Start of Question

Listen to the audio extracts and practise the different forms of wohnen.

Hören Sie und sprechen Sie. Hier ist ein Beispiel.

* **Sie hören:** ich
* **Sie sagen:** ich wohne
* **Sie hören:** ich wohne

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 19

[View transcript - Übung 19](" \l "Session3_Transcript3)

End of Media Content

End of Question

End of Activity

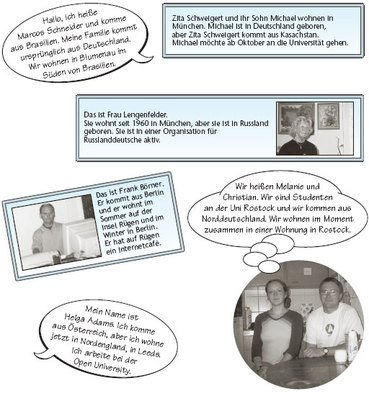
Start of Activity

**Übung 20**

Start of Question

Use the information from [Übung 17](#act017) (repeated below), to match the answers with the questions in the following activity.

Start of Figure



End of Figure

* **Vokabeln**
* Wo wohnen Sie?   Where do you live?
* Wo wohnt er/sie?   Where does he/she live?

End of Question

Wo wohnt Marcos Schneider?

Woher kommen Melanie und Christian?

Woher kommt Frau Lengenfelder?

Wo wohnt Herr Börner?

Wo wohnt Frau Schweigert?

Wo wohnt Frau Adams?

Sie wohnt in München.

Sie wohnt in Leeds.

Sie kommt aus Russland.

Sie kommen aus Norddeutschland.

Er wohnt in Blumenau.

Er wohnt in Berlin und auf der Insel Rügen.

[View answer - Übung 20](" \l "Session3_Interaction2)

End of Activity

Start of Activity

**Übung 21**

Start of Question

Match the questions and answers below. You will need to look closely at both the grammar and the content.

End of Question

Woher kommt Wilhelm Tell?

Woher kommt Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart?

Woher kommt Frau Adams?

Wo wohnen die Amish?

Wo wohnt Frau Lengenfelder?

Wo wohnen Melanie und Christian?

Wo wohnen Zita und Michael Schweigert?

Woher kommt Marcos Schneider?

Sie wohnt in München.

Sie wohnen in Rostock.

Sie wohnen in Pennsylvania.

Sie wohnen in München.

Sie kommt aus Österreich.

Er kommt aus Österreich.

Er kommt aus der Schweiz.

Er kommt aus Brasilien

[View answer - Übung 21](" \l "Session3_Interaction3)

End of Activity

Start of Activity

**Übung 22**

Start of Question

In this activity, listen to the audio to practise giving some personal information about the people you have come across in this section. Make sure you are familiar with the information given in the extracts in Übung 17, then answer the questions.

Bitte hören Sie und sprechen Sie. Hier ist ein Beispiel.

* **Sie hören:** Entschuldigen Sie bitte, wie ist Ihr Name? (Lengenfelder)
* **Sie sagen:** Mein Name ist Lengenfelder.
* **Sie hören:** Wo wohnen Sie?
* **Sie sagen:** Ich wohne in München.
* **Sie hören:** Und woher kommen Sie?
* **Sie sagen:** Ich komme aus Russland.

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 22

[View transcript - Übung 22](" \l "Session3_Transcript4)

End of Media Content

End of Question

End of Activity

## 4 Ordering and paying for things

You will now visit the island of Rügen, off Germany’s Baltic coast. You’ll learn to use the pronoun man to talk about the things you can do.

## 4.1 Using ‘man’

Start of Box

**Making generalisations using ‘man’**

When you are talking about people in general in English, you might say ‘you’, ‘they’ or ‘people’ rather than the formal-sounding ‘one’. But man doesn’t have the same formal ring to it in German. Man takes the same verb form as er/sie/es. Compare the following sentences, for example:

* Was kann man hier essen?   What can you eat here? (literally: What can one eat here?)
* Was trinkt man hier?   What do people drink here?
* Man bekommt überall Wein   You (can) get wine anywhere

End of Box

Start of Activity

**Übung 23**

Start of Question

You can buy food and drink in many different places. In the activity below, match the descriptions with the right picture numbers.

* Start of Figure



Photo 1

[View description - Photo 1](" \l "Session4_Description1)

End of Figure

* Start of Figure



Photo 2

[View description - Photo 2](" \l "Session4_Description2)

End of Figure

* Start of Figure



Photo 3

[View description - Photo 3](" \l "Session4_Description3)

End of Figure

* Start of Figure



Photo 4

[View description - Photo 4](" \l "Session4_Description4)

End of Figure

* Start of Figure



Photo 5

[View description - Photo 5](" \l "Session4_Description5)

End of Figure

* Start of Figure



Photo 6

[View description - Photo 6](" \l "Session4_Description6)

End of Figure

End of Question

Hier kann man japanisch essen.

Hier kann man Kaffee trinken.

Hier kann man Bratwurst kaufen.

Hier kann man ein Schinkenbrötchen kaufen.

Hier kann man Obst und Gemüse kaufen.

Hier kann man Brot kaufen.

Photo 6

Photo 5

Photo 4

Photo 3

Photo 2

Photo 1

[View answer - Übung 23](" \l "Session4_Interaction1)

End of Activity

Start of Activity

**Übung 24**

Start of Question

On the island of Rügen, you might hear someone asking about what you can eat and drink there. Listen for the key words and fill in the gaps in the following sentences. You don’t need to understand everything.

Hören Sie und schreiben Sie.

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 24

[View transcript - Übung 24](" \l "Session4_Transcript1)

End of Media Content

* **Vokabeln**
* aus der Umgebung   from the surrounding area
* wer Fisch mag, der ist hier genau richtig   anyone who likes fish feels at home here

Start of Figure



End of Figure

End of Question

Start of Question

* 1. Was kann man auf Rügen essen?

Man kann \_\_\_\_\_ essen.

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

Start of Question

* 2. Was trinkt man?

Man trinkt \_\_\_\_\_.

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

Start of Question

* 3. Was bekommt man auch?

Man bekommt überall auch \_\_\_\_\_.

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

Start of Question

End of Question

[View answer - Part](" \l "Session4_Answer1)

End of Activity

## 4.2 Café conversations

Start of Activity

**Übung 25**

Start of Question

Listen to this conversation in a café. Try to work out the meanings from the context without using a dictionary. Then do the quiz below.

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 25

[View transcript - Übung 25](" \l "Session4_Transcript2)

End of Media Content

End of Question

keep the change

anything else?

two pieces of apple cake

a glass of tea

I'd like to pay, please

that comes to

with cream

a pot of coffee

with lemon

together or separately

excuse me

we'd like

zwei Stück Apfelkuchen

zusammen oder getrennt

wir möchten

stimmt so

sonst noch etwas

mit Zitrone

mit Sahne

Ich möchte zahlen, bitte

entschuldigung

ein Kännchen Kaffee

ein Glas Tee

das macht

[View answer -](" \l "Session4_Interaction5) **[Übung 25](" \l "Session4_Interaction5)**

End of Activity

Start of Activity

**Übung 26**

Start of Question

Listen to the audio again (and look at the transcript if you'd like). The waitress says bitte schön twice. Can you guess from the context what the phrase means in each case (two different meanings)? Write down what you think the different meanings are.

Lesen Sie und schreiben Sie.

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 26

[View transcript - Übung 26](" \l "Session4_Transcript3)

End of Media Content

End of Question

*Provide your answer...*

[View answer -](" \l "Session4_Answer2) **[Übung 26](" \l "Session4_Answer2)**

End of Activity

Start of Activity

**Übung 27**

Start of Question

Here are some extracts from everyday café conversations with a few key words missing.

Use some of the phrases you have learned to fill in the gaps.

Lesen Sie und schreiben Sie.

* GAST: Entschuldigung! Die Speisekarte, bitte!
* KELLNER: Ja, sofort. … Bitte \_\_\_\_\_.
* (später)
* KELLNER: Möchten \_\_\_\_\_ bestellen?
* GAST: Ja, ich \_\_\_\_\_ einen Kaffee, bitte.
* KELLNER: Eine Tasse oder ein \_\_\_\_\_ ?
* GAST: Eine Tasse, bitte.
* KELLNER: Sonst noch \_\_\_\_\_ ?
* GAST: Nein, danke.
* (später)
* KELLNER: Bitte schön?
* GAST: \_\_\_\_\_, bitte.
* KELLNER: Das \_\_\_\_\_ €2,50, bitte.
* GAST: €3,00 – \_\_\_\_\_ so.
* KELLNER: Vielen \_\_\_\_\_. Auf Wiedersehen.

End of Question

[View answer - Übung 27](" \l "Session4_Answer3)

End of Activity

Start of Activity

**Übung 28**

Start of Question

Now it's your turn to play the customer's part, using your script from Übung 27. Speak aloud as you play the audio.

Hören Sie und sprechen Sie. Sie sind der Gast. Hier ist ein Beispiel.

* **Sie sagen:** Entschuldigung! Die Speisekarte, bitte.
* **Sie hören:** Entschuldigung! Die Speisekarte, bitte.

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 28

[View transcript - Übung 28](" \l "Session4_Transcript4)

End of Media Content

End of Question

[View answer -](" \l "Session4_Answer4) **[Übung 28](" \l "Session4_Answer4)**

End of Activity

## 4.3 What the customer wants

Start of Activity

**Übung 29**

Start of Question

Look at this drawing of a busy restaurant. The customers are trying to attract the waiter’s attention. What does each group want?

Start of Figure



End of Figure

End of Question

This group wants a table they have reserved

This group wants to attract the waiter's attention

This group wants the menu

This group wants to order

This group wants to pay

This group wants to query the bill

Group 6

Group 5

Group 4

Group 3

Group 2

Group 1

[View answer - Übung 29](" \l "Session4_Interaction7)

End of Activity

## 4.4 Your turn to order

Start of Activity

**Übung 30**

Start of Question

Here is the menu at a restaurant:

Start of Figure



End of Figure

You decide to order fish at this restaurant. Begin by calling the waiter, then follow the cues in the audio extract.

Hören Sie und sprechen Sie. Hier ist ein Beispiel.

* **Sie hören:** Rufen Sie den Kellner.
* **Sie sagen:** Entschuldigung!

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 30

[View transcript - Übung 30](" \l "Session4_Transcript5)

End of Media Content

End of Question

End of Activity

Start of Activity

**Übung 31**

Start of Question

Did you enjoy your meal? The waiter seems to have disappeared, so you ask the waitress (die Kellnerin) for your bill. You only hear the first cue in the audio, so use the notes below to guide you through the rest of the dialogue.

Hier ist ein Beispiel.

* **Sie hören:** Rufen Sie die Kellnerin.
* **Sie sagen:** Bedienung, bitte!

Start of Media Content

Audio content is not available in this format.

Übung 31

[View transcript - Übung 31](" \l "Session4_Transcript6)

End of Media Content

* I’d like to pay, please.
* Excuse me, is this right?
* But I had (ich hatte) fried herring!
* OK, €10 – keep the change.

End of Question

End of Activity

## Conclusion

This free course provided an introduction to studying Languages. It took you through a series of exercises designed to develop your approach to study and learning at a distance and helped to improve your confidence as an independent learner.

This OpenLearn course is an adapted extract from a previous edition of the Open University course [L193 Rundblick: beginners' German](http://www.open.ac.uk/courses/modules/l193?utm_source=openlearn&utm_campaign=ou&utm_medium=ebook).

If you enjoyed this course, you might be interested in studying the Open University module [L193 Rundblick: beginners' German](http://www.open.ac.uk/courses/modules/l193?utm_source=openlearn&utm_campaign=ou&utm_medium=ebook). Or, if you are interested in other language short courses, rather than studying languages for a degree, you may want to have a look at what else is on offer [here](https://www.open.edu/openlearn/languages/learning-languages/open-centre-languages-and-cultures).

## Take the next step

Start of Figure



End of Figure

If you enjoyed this course, why not explore the subject further with our paid-for short course, Beginners German 1: fang an!?

[Find out more about Beginners German 1: fang an!](http://www.open.ac.uk/courses/short-courses/lxg001?cid=website-7457428953)

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## Figures

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## Solutions

## Übung 1

### Part

#### Discussion

The places mentioned were Frankfurt, München (Munich), Berlin, Innsbruck and Zürich.

[Back to - Part](" \l "Session1_Part1)

### Part

#### Discussion

What you've written depends entirely on your own experiences. The aim of this activity is to make you think about what you know already, and encourage you to have a look at a map to find out more about the location of places you have heard of.

[Back to - Part](" \l "Session1_Part2)

## ****Übung 3****

#### Answer

The answer depends on what you find helpful and on your own mother tongue, accent and knowledge of other languages. Here are some suggestions:

* ‘eu’ in Deutschland sounds like ‘oy’ in ‘joy’;
* ‘ü’ in München sounds like nothing in English (it is pronounced right at the front of your mouth, halfway between ‘ee’ and ‘oo’);
* ‘ch' in München sounds a bit like ‘H’ in ‘Hugh’;
* ‘au’ in Augsburg sounds like ‘ou’ in ‘ouch’;
* ‘ö’ in Köln sounds a bit like ‘oeu’ in the French word ‘boeuf ’ (but your lips are more closed and pointed when you pronounce it);
* ‘a’ in Hamburg sounds like ‘u’ in ‘hum’ (in Standard English);
* ‘ei’ in Österreich sounds like ‘I’;
* ‘w' in Wien sounds like ‘v’ in ‘Vienna’;
* ‘ie’ in Wien sounds like ‘ee’ in ‘see’;
* ‘z’ in Zürich sounds like ‘tz’ in ‘Switzerland’.

[Back to - Übung 3](" \l "Session1_Activity3)

## ****Übung 4****

#### Answer

As is the case in English, countries in German in general do not have articles (for example you would say ‘Germany’ not ‘the Germany’). There are a few exceptions though and Schweiz is one of them. That's why you had to say Das ist in der Schweiz.)

[Back to - Übung 4](" \l "Session1_Activity4)

## ****Übung 5****

### Part

#### Answer

This is where the people come from:

1. Claudia Grothe kommt aus **Norddeutschland**.
2. Jasmin kommt aus **Innsbruck**.
3. Ulf kommt aus **Rostock**.
4. Dieter Hoffmann kommt aus **Köln**.
5. Bärbel Kleingarn kommt aus **Hamburg**.
6. Peter Neißendorfer kommt aus **München**.

Apart from ich komme aus … (I come from …), people were also saying ich bin in … geboren (I was born in …).

[Back to - Part](" \l "Session1_Part10)

## Übung 6

#### Answer

These are the answers to the activity, showing how each person should be introduced:

1. Das ist Sigmund Freud. Er kommt aus Österreich.

(The Austrian neurologist and founder of psychoanalysis lived from 1856 to 1939.)

1. Das ist Steffi Graf. Sie kommt aus Deutschland.

(Tennis player Steffi Graf was born in 1969.)

1. Das ist Wilhelm Tell. Er kommt aus der Schweiz.

(The semi-legendary Swiss patriot was first mentioned in a chronicle in 1470.)

1. Das ist Michael Schumacher. Er kommt aus Deutschland.

(The German racing driver was born in 1969.)

1. Das ist Königin Silvia. Sie kommt aus Deutschland.

(Silvia, Queen of Sweden, was born in Heidelberg in 1943 as Silvia Renate Sommerlath, the daughter of a West German businessman and his Brazilian wife.)

1. Das ist Nastassja Kinski. Sie kommt aus Deutschland.

(The actress – and daughter of actor Klaus Kinski – was born in 1960).

1. Das ist Helmut Kohl. Er kommt aus Deutschland.

(The former German chancellor was born in 1930.)

1. Das ist Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Er kommt aus Österreich.

(The Austrian composer lived from 1756 to 1791.)

This is how you could have introduced yourself:

Mein Name ist \_\_\_\_\_. Ich komme aus \_\_\_\_\_ (England, Schottland, Wales, Irland, usw.).

[Back to - Übung 6](" \l "Session1_Activity6)

## ****Übung 9****

#### Answer

Here is a completed table for you to check.

Start of Table

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Afrika** | **Asien** | **Australian/Ozeanien** | **Europa** | **Südamerika** | **Nordamerika** |
| Namibia | Kasachstan | Australien | Dänemark | Brasilien | Kanada |
|  | Russland |  | Frankreich |  | USA |
|  |  |  | Italien |  |  |
|  |  |  | Polen |  |  |
|  |  |  | Rumänien |  |  |
|  |  |  | Russland |  |  |

End of Table

[Back to - Übung 9](" \l "Session2_Activity1)

## Übung 10

#### Discussion

Translating some sentences, these are the countries mentioned in each text.

1. Germany, (the German part of) Switzerland, Austria, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein
2. more than 60 countries where German is a minority language
3. Germany, Austria, Denmark, Italy, France
4. Germany, Namibia
5. Poland, Russia, Romania
6. places in the USA, Canada, (Southern) Brazil
7. Australia

[Back to - Übung 10](" \l "Session2_Activity2)

## Übung 11

#### Answer

**The correct matches are:**

German is the national language in a number of European countries.

Extract 1

There are also countries all over the world where German is spoken as a minority language.

Extract 2

Many Germans left their home, for example for religious reasons, and went to live in Eastern Europe.

Extract 5

Germans also went overseas. For example, you can find a large number of Mennonites in both North and South America.

Extract 6

German emigration to Australia concentrated in the Barossa Valley, a famous wine-growing area which attracts many tourists.

Extract 7

Germany used to have some colonies, where German is still spoken today.

Extract 4

German is also spoken by some of the people who live in regions that share a border with Germany.

Extract 3

[Back to - Übung 11](" \l "Session2_Activity3)

#### Discussion

If you found the correct English extracts for some or all of the texts, you will have understood the most important information given. When reading in a foreign language it's important not to be scared by the number of new words and structures that are being used, but to concentrate on what you can understand.

[Back to - Übung 11](#Session2_Activity3)

## ****Übung 12****

### Part

#### Answer

Here are the corrected versions of the sentences:

* 1. Marcos Schneider kommt aus **Brasilien**.
* 2(a). Frau Lahn kommt aus Hahndorf. Das ist in **Australien**.
* 2(b). Frau Lahns Familie kommt aus **Deutschland**.
* 3. Frau Lengenfelder kommt aus **Russland**.
* 4. Herr Söder kommt aus **Dänemark**.
* 5. Frau Schweigert kommt aus **Kasachstan**.

In the dialogues the question word woher was used several times. It means ‘where from’.

[Back to - Part](" \l "Session2_Part8)

## ****Übung 13****

#### Answer

These are the forms of kommen which fit into the sentences:

1. Hallo, mein Name ist Marcos Schneider. – Hallo. **Kommst** du aus Deutschland?
2. Ich **komme** aus Hahndorf im Barossa-Tal. Meine Familie **kommt** aus Deutschland.
3. Woher **kommen** Sie? – Ich bin in Sibirien geboren, in Russland.
4. Guten Tag, Herr Söder. **Kommen** Sie aus Norddeutschland? – Nein, ich **komme**aus Dänemark.
5. Woher **kommen** Sie? – Ich bin auch Deutscher, also Nationalität Deutsch.

[Back to - Übung 13](" \l "Session2_Activity5)

## Übung 14

#### Answer

Here are the sentences with the correct personal pronouns:

1. Hallo, mein Name ist Sam Schmidt – ich komme aus Namibia.
2. Dein Deutsch ist perfekt! Kommst du aus Deutschland?
3. Das ist Peter Neißendorfer – er kommt aus München.
4. Das ist Claudia Grothe – sie kommt aus Norddeutschland.
5. Frau Lengenfelder – kommen Sie hier aus München? Nein, ich komme aus Russland.

[Back to - Übung 14](" \l "Session2_Activity6)

## ****Übung 15****

#### Answer

**The correct matches are:**

1

der Schweiz

2

Großbritannien

3

England

4

Schottland

5

Wales

6

Deutschland

7

Russland

8

Irland

9

Brasilien

10

Italien (Norditalien)

11

Frankreich

[Back to - Übung 15](" \l "Session3_Activity1)

## Übung 17

#### Answer

Here's the table correctly filled out:

Start of Table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **wohnt in** | **kommt aus** |
| Marcos Schneider | Blumenau (Brasilien) | Brasilien |
| Zita Schweigert | München | Kasachstan |
| Michael Schweigert | München | Deutschland |
| Frau Lengenfelder | München | Russland |
| Frank Börner | Rügen/Berlin | Berlin |
| Melanie | Rostock | Norddeutschland |
| Christian | Rostock | Norddeutschland |
| Helga Adams | Leeds (Nordengland) | Österreich |

End of Table

[Back to - Übung 17](" \l "Session3_Activity3)

## Übung 18

#### Answer

Here are the forms of wohnen:

Start of Table

|  |
| --- |
| **wohnen** |
| ich wohn**e** |
| du wohn**st** |
| er/sie/es wohn**t** |
| wir wohn**en** |
| ihr wohn**t** |
| sie wohn**en** |
| Sie wohn**en** |

End of Table

[Back to - Übung 18](" \l "Session3_Activity4)

## Übung 20

#### Answer

**The correct matches are:**

Wo wohnt Marcos Schneider?

Er wohnt in Blumenau.

Woher kommen Melanie und Christian?

Sie kommen aus Norddeutschland.

Woher kommt Frau Lengenfelder?

Sie kommt aus Russland.

Wo wohnt Herr Börner?

Er wohnt in Berlin und auf der Insel Rügen.

Wo wohnt Frau Schweigert?

Sie wohnt in München.

Wo wohnt Frau Adams?

Sie wohnt in Leeds.

[Back to - Übung 20](" \l "Session3_Activity6)

## Übung 21

#### Answer

**The correct matches are:**

Woher kommt Wilhelm Tell?

Er kommt aus der Schweiz.

Woher kommt Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart?

Er kommt aus Österreich.

Woher kommt Frau Adams?

Sie kommt aus Österreich.

Wo wohnen die Amish?

Sie wohnen in Pennsylvania.

Wo wohnt Frau Lengenfelder?

Sie wohnt in München.

Wo wohnen Melanie und Christian?

Sie wohnen in Rostock.

Wo wohnen Zita und Michael Schweigert?

Sie wohnen in München.

Woher kommt Marcos Schneider?

Er kommt aus Brasilien

[Back to - Übung 21](" \l "Session3_Activity7)

## Übung 23

#### Answer

**The correct matches are:**

Hier kann man japanisch essen.

Photo 3

Hier kann man Kaffee trinken.

Photo 6

Hier kann man Bratwurst kaufen.

Photo 4

Hier kann man ein Schinkenbrötchen kaufen.

Photo 2

Hier kann man Obst und Gemüse kaufen.

Photo 5

Hier kann man Brot kaufen.

Photo 1

[Back to - Übung 23](" \l "Session4_Activity1)

## ****Übung 24****

### Part

#### Answer

These were the key words.

1. Man kann **Fisch** essen.
2. Man trinkt **Bier**.
3. Man bekommt überall auch **Wein**.

[Back to - Part](" \l "Session4_Part5)

## ****Übung 25****

#### Answer

**The correct matches are:**

keep the change

stimmt so

anything else?

sonst noch etwas

two pieces of apple cake

zwei Stück Apfelkuchen

a glass of tea

ein Glas Tee

I'd like to pay, please

Ich möchte zahlen, bitte

that comes to

das macht

with cream

mit Sahne

a pot of coffee

ein Kännchen Kaffee

with lemon

mit Zitrone

together or separately

zusammen oder getrennt

excuse me

entschuldigung

we'd like

wir möchten

[Back to - Übung 25](" \l "Session4_Activity3)

## ****Übung 26****

#### Answer

Bitte schön? – Yes, please? (How can I help you?)

Bitte schön. – Here you are. (When handing something over.)

There is a third situation where bitte schön commonly occurs – in response to danke schön it means ‘don’t mention it’ or ‘you’re welcome’.

[Back to - Übung 26](" \l "Session4_Activity4)

## Übung 27

#### Answer

The full text is given below. Check that you used capital letters in the right places.

* GAST: Entschuldigung! Die Speisekarte, bitte!
* KELLNER: Ja, sofort. … Bitte schön.
* (später)
* KELLNER: Möchten Sie bestellen?
* GAST: Ja, ich möchte einen Kaffee, bitte.
* KELLNER: Eine Tasse oder ein Kännchen?
* GAST: Eine Tasse, bitte.
* KELLNER: Sonst noch etwas?
* GAST: Nein, danke.
* (später)
* KELLNER: Bitte schön?
* GAST: Zahlen, bitte.
* KELLNER: Das macht €2,50, bitte.
* GAST: €3,00 – stimmt so.
* KELLNER: Vielen Dank. Auf Wiedersehen.

Having coffee and cakes with friends in a café or at home is a very popular way to take a late afternoon break in Germany.

[Back to - Übung 27](" \l "Session4_Activity5)

## ****Übung 28****

#### Answer

[Back to - Übung 28](" \l "Session4_Activity6)

## Übung 29

#### Answer

**The correct matches are:**

This group wants a table they have reserved

Group 5

This group wants to attract the waiter's attention

Group 3

This group wants the menu

Group 1

This group wants to order

Group 2

This group wants to pay

Group 4

This group wants to query the bill

Group 6

[Back to - Übung 29](" \l "Session4_Activity7)

# Photo 1

## Description

Photo 1: bakery

[Back to - Photo 1](" \l "Session4_Figure1)

# Photo 2

## Description

Photo 2: sandwich bar

[Back to - Photo 2](" \l "Session4_Figure2)

# Photo 3

## Description

Photo 3: sushi bar

[Back to - Photo 3](" \l "Session4_Figure3)

# Photo 4

## Description

Photo 4: hot dog stand

[Back to - Photo 4](" \l "Session4_Figure4)

# Photo 5

## Description

Photo 5: fruit and vegetable stall

[Back to - Photo 5](" \l "Session4_Figure5)

# Photo 6

## Description

Photo 6: café.

[Back to - Photo 6](" \l "Session4_Figure6)

# Übung 1

## Transcript

FRAU 1

Sind Sie auch aus Frankfurt?

MANN 1

Nein, München.

FRAU 1

Und Sie?

FRAU 2

Berlin.

FRAU 3

Ich komm’ aus Innsbruck.

FRAU 2

Ihr Mann auch?

MANN 2

Nein, nein, aus Zürich.

FRAU 1

Ist ja ganz international hier! Und Sie? Woher sind Sie?

FRAU 4

Sorry? I’m afraid I don’t understand a word you’re saying!

[Back to - Übung 1](" \l "Session1_MediaContent1)

# Übung 2

## Transcript

DEUTSCHLAND

Rostock →

Insel Rügen →

Berlin →

München →

Augsburg →

Frankfurt →

Köln →

Hamburg →

ÖSTERREICH

Wien →

Salzburg →

Innsbruck →

SCHWEIZ

Zürich →

Bern →

Genf →

[Back to - Übung 2](" \l "Session1_MediaContent2)

# Übung 3

## Transcript

DEUTSCHLAND

Rostock →

Insel Rügen →

Berlin →

München →

Augsburg →

Frankfurt →

Köln →

Hamburg →

ÖSTERREICH

Wien →

Salzburg →

Innsbruck →

SCHWEIZ

Zürich →

Bern →

Genf →

[Back to - Übung 3](" \l "Session1_MediaContent3)

# Übung 4

## Transcript

Abschnitt 3

1. Hamburg

→

Hamburg? Hm, das ist in Norddeutschland!

2. Bern

→

Bern? Hm, äh, ja … das ist in der Schweiz!

3. Wien

→

Wien – das ist in Österreich!

4. Rostock

→

Rostock? Ähm, das ist, äh, in Norddeutschland?

5. Genf

→

Genf? Ja, das ist in der Schweiz.

6. München

→

München – das ist in Süddeutschland!

[Back to - Übung 4](" \l "Session1_MediaContent4)

# Übung 5

## Transcript

Abschnitt 4

Bitte hören Sie.

1. Mein Name ist Claudia Grothe. Ich komm’ aus Norddeutschland.

2. Mein Name ist Jasmin. Ich komme aus Innsbruck.

3. Mein Name ist Ulf. Ich komme hier aus Rostock.

4. Mein Name ist Dieter Hoffmann. Ich komme aus Köln.

5. Mein Name ist Bärbel Kleingarn. Ich bin in Hamburg geboren.

6. Mein Name ist Peter Neißendorfer. Ich bin in München geboren.

[Back to - Übung 5](" \l "Session1_MediaContent5)

# Übung 7

## Transcript

Abschnitt 5

Bitte hören Sie und sprechen Sie nach.

null →

eins →

zwei →

drei →

vier →

fünf →

sechs →

sieben →

acht →

neun →

zehn →

zehn, neun, acht, sieben, sechs, fünf, vier, drei, zwei, eins, null

[ROCKET LAUNCH SOUND EFFECT]

[Back to - Übung 7](" \l "Session1_MediaContent6)

# Übung 8

## Transcript

Abschnitt 6

Bitte hören Sie und sprechen Sie.

Nummer eins

→

Das ist Sigmund Freud.

Nummer drei

→

Das ist Wilhelm Tell.

Nummer vier

→

Das ist Michael Schumacher.

Nummer sieben

→

Das ist Helmut Kohl.

Nummer acht

→

Das ist Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

[Back to - Übung 8](" \l "Session1_MediaContent7)

# Übung 9

## Transcript

Abschnitt 7

Bitte hören Sie.

Afrika – Namibia

Asien – Kasachstan, Russland

Australien/Ozeanien – Australien

Europa – Dänemark, Frankreich, Italien, Polen, Rumänien, Russland

Südamerika – Brasilien

Nordamerika – Kanada, USA

[Back to - Übung 9](" \l "Session2_MediaContent1)

# Übung 12

## Transcript

Dialog 1

MARCOS

Hallo, mein Name ist Marcos Schneider.

STUDENTIN

Hallo. Kommst du aus Deutschland?

MARCOS

Nein, aus Blumenau. Das ist in Brasilien.

STUDENTIN

Oh.

Dialog 2

MANN

Ihr Deutsch ist perfekt, Frau Lahn. Woher in Australien kommen Sie?

FRAU LAHN

Ich komme aus Hahndorf im Barossa-Tal. Meine Familie kommt aus Deutschland.

Dialog 3

INTERVIEWERIN

Wie ist Ihr Name, bitte?

FRAU LENGENFELDER

Mein Name ist Lengenfelder.

INTERVIEWERIN

Woher kommen Sie?

FRAU LENGENFELDER

Ich bin in Sibirien geboren, in Russland.

Dialog 4

FRAU

Guten Tag, Herr Söder. Kommen Sie aus Norddeutschland?

HERR SÖDER

Nein, ich komme aus Dänemark.

Dialog 5

INTERVIEWERIN

Wie ist Ihr Name?

MICHAEL SCHWEIGERT

Mein Name ist Michael Schweigert.

INTERVIEWERIN

Woher kommen Sie?

MICHAEL SCHWEIGERT

Ich bin auch Deutscher, also Nationalität Deutsch. Meine Mutter aber ist geboren in Kasachstan.

[Back to - Übung 12](" \l "Session2_MediaContent2)

# Übung 13

## Transcript

Dialog 1

MARCOS

Hallo, mein Name ist Marcos Schneider.

STUDENTIN

Hallo. Kommst du aus Deutschland?

MARCOS

Nein, aus Blumenau. Das ist in Brasilien.

STUDENTIN

Oh.

Dialog 2

MANN

Ihr Deutsch ist perfekt, Frau Lahn. Woher in Australien kommen Sie?

FRAU LAHN

Ich komme aus Hahndorf im Barossa-Tal. Meine Familie kommt aus Deutschland.

Dialog 3

INTERVIEWERIN

Wie ist Ihr Name, bitte?

FRAU LENGENFELDER

Mein Name ist Lengenfelder.

INTERVIEWERIN

Woher kommen Sie?

FRAU LENGENFELDER

Ich bin in Sibirien geboren, in Russland.

Dialog 4

FRAU

Guten Tag, Herr Söder. Kommen Sie aus Norddeutschland?

HERR SÖDER

Nein, ich komme aus Dänemark.

Dialog 5

INTERVIEWERIN

Wie ist Ihr Name?

MICHAEL SCHWEIGERT

Mein Name ist Michael Schweigert.

INTERVIEWERIN

Woher kommen Sie?

MICHAEL SCHWEIGERT

Ich bin auch Deutscher, also Nationalität Deutsch. Meine Mutter aber ist geboren in Kasachstan.

[Back to - Übung 13](" \l "Session2_MediaContent3)

# Übung 15

## Transcript

Dialogue 1

INTERVIEWERIN

Entschuldigung, woher kommen Sie?

FRAU

Aus der Schweiz.

Dialogue 2

INTERVIEWERIN

Entschuldigung, woher kommen Sie?

FRAU

Wir kommen aus Großbritannien.

INTERVIEWERIN

Aus England?

FRAU

Nein, nein! Ich komme aus Schottland.

MANN

Und ich aus Wales.

INTERVIEWERIN

Ach so!

Dialogue 3

INTERVIEWERIN

Und Sie? Woher kommen Sie?

MANN

Aus Deutschland.

INTERVIEWERIN

Und Ihre Frau – kommt sie auch aus Deutschland?

MANN

Nein, meine Frau kommt aus Russland.

Dialogue 4

INTERVIEWER

Entschuldigung, woher kommst du?

MÄDCHEN

Aus Irland.

Dialogue 5

INTERVIEWERIN

Entschuldigung, woher kommen Sie?

MANN

Aus Brasilien.

INTERVIEWERIN

Ach, wirklich?

Dialogue 6

INTERVIEWER

Bitte, woher kommen Sie?

FRAU

Aus Südtirol.

INTERVIEWER

Wo ist das?

FRAU

Ja, in Norditalien.

Dialogue 7

INTERVIEWERIN

Hallo, woher kommt ihr?

KINDER

Wir kommen aus Frankreich.

[Back to - Übung 15](" \l "Session3_MediaContent1)

# Übung 16

## Transcript

Abschnitt 10

Bitte hören Sie und sprechen Sie.

Dialogue 1

INTERVIEWER

Woher kommen Sie?

→

FRAU

Ich komme aus Deutschland.

Dialogue 2

INTERVIEWERIN

Woher kommen Sie?

→

MANN

Ich komme aus Österreich.

Dialogue 3

INTERVIEWER

Entschuldigung, woher kommen Sie?

→

FRAU

Ich komme aus der Schweiz.

Dialogue 4

INTERVIEWER:IN

Hallo, woher kommen Sie?

→

FRAU

Ich komme aus England.

INTERVIEWERIN

Aus Nordengland oder aus Südengland?

→

FRAU

Aus Südengland.

Dialogue 5

INTERVIEWER

Bitte, woher kommen Sie?

→

FRAU

Ich komme aus Schottland.

INTERVIEWER

Ach ja?

Dialogue 6

INTERVIEWERIN

Woher kommen Sie?

→

MANN

Ich komme aus Wales.

Dialogue 7

INTERVIEWER

Entschuldigung, woher kommen Sie?

→

FRAU

Ich komme aus Irland.

INTERVIEWER

Aus Nordirland oder aus der Republik Irland?

→

FRAU

Aus der Republik Irland.

INTERVIEWER

Ja? Ich war im August in Cork. Das war fantastisch!

[Back to - Übung 16](" \l "Session3_MediaContent2)

# Übung 19

## Transcript

Abschnitt 11

Bitte hören Sie und sprechen Sie.

ich →

ich wohne

du →

du wohnst

Christian und Melanie →

sie wohnen

wir →

wir wohnen

Marcos Schneider →

er wohnt

Frau Lengenfelder →

sie wohnt

Ja, aber, WO wohnt sie?

Sie wohnt in München!

[Back to - Übung 19](" \l "Session3_MediaContent3)

# Übung 22

## Transcript

Abschnitt 12

Bitte hören Sie und sprechen Sie.

Dialogue 1

INTERVIEWER

Entschuldigen Sie bitte, wie ist Ihr Name?

(Lengenfelder)

→

FRAU LENGENFELDER

Mein Name ist Lengenfelder.

INTERVIEWER

Wo wohnen Sie?

→

FRAU LENGENFELDER

Ich wohne in München.

INTERVIEWER

Und woher kommen Sie?

→

FRAU LENGENFELDER

Ich komme aus Russland.

Dialogue 2

INTERVIEWERIN

Wie ist Ihr Name?

(Frank Börner)

→

HERR BÖRNER

Mein Name ist Frank Börner.

INTERVIEWERIN

Woher kommen Sie?

→

HERR BÖRNER

Ich komme aus Berlin.

INTERVIEWERIN

Und wo wohnen Sie?

→

HERR BÖRNER

Ich wohne in Berlin und auf der Insel Rügen.

Dialogue 3

INTERVIEWERIN

Wie ist Ihr Name?

(Melanie)

→

MELANIE

Mein Name ist Melanie.

INTERVIEWER

Und wie ist Ihr Name?

(Christian)

→

CHRISTIAN

Mein Name ist Christian.

INTERVIEWERIN

Also, ähm, Christian und Melanie, woher kommen Sie?

→

CHRISTIAN

Wir kommen aus Norddeutschland.

MELANIE

Ja, Norddeutschland.

INTERVIEWERIN

Und wo wohnen Sie?

→

MELANIE

Wir wohnen in Rostock.

Dialogue 4

INTERVIEWER

Wie ist Ihr Name?

(give your own name)

→

INTERVIEWER

Woher kommen Sie?

→

INTERVIEWER

Und wo wohnen Sie?

→

[Back to - Übung 22](" \l "Session3_MediaContent4)

# Übung 24

## Transcript

Abschnitt 13

Hören Sie bitte.

INTERVIEWERIN

Was kann man hier essen?

MANN

Essen, ja – insbesondere der Fisch hier aus der Umgebung, und ich denke, wer Fisch mag, der is’ hier genau richtig.

INTERVIEWERIN

Und was trinkt man hier?

MANN

Man trinkt Bier. Dieses Bier bekommt man auch in verschiedenen Formen, als Schwarzbier, als helles Bier und man bekommt überall auch Wein.

[Back to - Übung 24](" \l "Session4_MediaContent1)

# Übung 25

## Transcript

Abschnitt 14

Hören Sie bitte.

THOMAS

 Entschuldigung!

KELLNERIN

Bitte schön?

THOMAS

 Äh, wir möchten ein Kännchen Kaffee und ein Glas Tee, bitte.

KELLNERIN

Tee mit Zitrone oder mit Sahne?

THOMAS

 Mit Zitrone, bitte.

KELLNERIN

Sonst noch etwas?

THOMAS

 Zwei Stück Apfelkuchen, bitte.

(später)

KELLNERIN

Bitte schön, ein Kännchen Kaffee, ein Glas Tee und zwei Stück Apfelkuchen.

THOMAS

 Vielen Dank.

(später)

THOMAS

 Entschuldigung! Ich möchte zahlen, bitte.

KELLNERIN

Zusammen oder getrennt?

THOMAS

 Zusammen, bitte.

KELLNERIN

Das macht, ähm, €9,15 bitte.

THOMAS

 €10, bitte schön – stimmt so.

KELLNERIN

Danke schön.

[Back to - Übung 25](" \l "Session4_MediaContent2)

# Übung 26

## Transcript

Abschnitt 14

Hören Sie bitte.

THOMAS

Entschuldigung!

KELLNERIN

Bitte schön?

THOMAS

Äh, wir möchten ein Kännchen Kaffee und ein Glas Tee, bitte.

KELLNERIN

Tee mit Zitrone oder mit Sahne?

THOMAS

Mit Zitrone, bitte.

KELLNERIN

Sonst noch etwas?

THOMAS

Zwei Stück Apfelkuchen, bitte.

(später)

KELLNERIN

Bitte schön, ein Kännchen Kaffee, ein Glas Tee und zwei Stück Apfelkuchen.

THOMAS

Vielen Dank.

(später)

THOMAS

Entschuldigung! Ich möchte zahlen, bitte.

KELLNERIN

Zusammen oder getrennt?

THOMAS

Zusammen, bitte.

KELLNERIN

Das macht, ähm, €9,15 bitte.

THOMAS

€10, bitte schön – stimmt so.

KELLNERIN

Danke schön.

[Back to - Übung 26](" \l "Session4_MediaContent3)

# Übung 28

## Transcript

Abschnitt 15

Hören Sie und sprechen Sie. Bitte beginnen Sie jetzt.

→

GAST

Entschuldigung! Die Speisekarte, bitte!

KELLNER

Ja, sofort. … Bitte schön.

(später)

KELLNER

Möchten Sie bestellen?

→

GAST

Ja, ich möchte einen Kaffee, bitte.

KELLNER

Eine Tasse oder ein Kännchen?

→

GAST

Eine Tasse, bitte.

KELLNER

Sonst noch etwas?

→

GAST

Nein, danke.

(später)

KELLNER

Bitte schön?

→

GAST

Zahlen, bitte.

KELLNER

Das macht €2,50, bitte.

→

GAST

€3,00 – stimmt so.

KELLNER

Vielen Dank. Auf Wiedersehen.

[Back to - Übung 28](" \l "Session4_MediaContent4)

# Übung 30

## Transcript

Abschnitt 16

Bitte hören Sie und sprechen Sie.

(Rufen Sie den Kellner.)

→

GAST

Entschuldigung! Kellner Bitte schön?

(Speisekarte)

→

GAST

Die Speisekarte, bitte.

(später)

KELLNER

Bitte schön? Was hätten Sie gern?

(Bratheringe)

→

GAST

Ich möchte Bratheringe, bitte.

KELLNER

Einmal Bratheringe. Und was möchten Sie trinken?

(ein Glas Weißbier)

→

GAST

Ich möchte ein Glas Weißbier, bitte.

KELLNER

Ein Glas Weißbier. Sonst noch etwas?

(Nein)

→

GAST

Nein, danke.

[Back to - Übung 30](" \l "Session4_MediaContent5)

# Übung 31

## Transcript

Abschnitt 17

Bitte hören Sie und sprechen Sie.

(Rufen Sie die Kellnerin.)

→

GAST

Bedienung, bitte!

KELLNERIN

Ich komme gleich … Ja, bitte schön?

→

GAST

Zahlen, bitte!

KELLNERIN

Moment, bitte. … Ähm, bitte schön – hier ist Ihre Rechnung.

→

GAST

Entschuldigung, stimmt das hier?

KELLNERIN

Ja, das stimmt. Das Lachssteak kostet €8,75, und das Bier €2,25. Zusammen €11.

→

GAST

Aber ich hatte Bratheringe!

KELLNERIN

Bratheringe? Ach, es tut mir Leid! Die Bratheringe kosten nur €6,45 und das Bier €2,25.

Das macht, ähm, €8,70.

→

GAST

Okay, €10, – stimmt so.

[Back to - Übung 31](" \l "Session4_MediaContent6)