

Getting started with German 3



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Introduction

Introduction

Herzlich willkommen! This two-week course for near-beginners in German is the third course in the *Getting started with German* series and follows on from [Getting started with German 1](#) and [Getting started with German 2](#). If you studied these courses, welcome back.

Each week comprises around 3-4 hours of interactive activities, explanations and tips about language-learning. There are also some videos about specific language points.

It's a good idea to keep notes either on paper in a notebook or on your preferred digital device; in any case each week you'll be encouraged to add to your own personal phrase book and decide how best you can go about memorising and practising key phrases and vocabulary. There is also a quiz at the end of each week for you to practise what you've been learning.



After completing this course, you will be able to:

- understand German vocabulary for items of clothing and colours
- express preferences, ask for and give permission, and apologise
- talk about television programmes
- use separable verbs in the present tense.

Open Centre for Languages and Cultures

This course has been developed from extract parts of [LXG003 - Beginners German 1: richtig so!](#). The Open University has launched a dedicated learning centre called [The Open Centre for Languages and Cultures](#). OpenLearn is supporting this project and is providing extracted units of all courses on The Open Centre in our dedicated [Language and Cultures Hub](#).

The Open Centre for Languages and Cultures is the exciting new home for non-accredited language and intercultural communication short courses. You can study a wide range of language and language related subjects with us anywhere in the world, in any time zone, whatever your motivation – leisure, professional development or academic.

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The Open Centre for Languages and Cultures is an international leader in online language learning and intercultural communications, built on our pioneering pedagogy and research.

What makes the Open Centre different?

- The OU is the leader in online learning and teaching with a heritage of more than 50 years helping students achieve their learning ambitions.
- The short courses are underpinned by academic rigour and designed by native speakers experienced in producing engaging materials for online learning of languages and cultures.
- The graduating nature of the courses means that learners can build up their language and skills over time.
- Learners will also gain a better understanding of the culture(s) associated with the language(s) they study enabling the development of intercultural communication skills.
- Learners can mix and match the short courses and study more than one course at a time.

Once this course is complete you will be directed to OpenLearn's hub for language content where you will be able to build on your newly found language skills.

Now that you're fully prepared, it's time to start on [Week 1](#).

Week 1: Einkaufen

Introduction

You'll start this course by focusing on shopping, both online and in store. You'll learn useful language for shopping, such as items of clothing, colours, and how to ask for help. You'll also learn how to express preferences, ways of asking for and giving permission, and how to apologise.

This OpenLearn course is an adapted extract from the Open University course [LXG003 - *Beginners German 3: richtig so!*](#)

1 Store shopping

Shopping – some people hate it; some people love it. Complete Activity 1 which asks you to consider how you feel about shopping.

Activity 1

Have a look at the list of statements below. Do any of these apply to you? Delete the sentences which do not apply and save your response by clicking 'save' button at the bottom of this activity.

Ich kaufe gern im Internet ein. Ich kaufe gern Geschenke. Ich kaufe gern Bücher. Ich gehe oft einkaufen. Einkaufen ist für mich ganz schrecklich. Ich kaufe gern etwas für mich persönlich. Einkaufen gehen finde ich langweilig. Wenn ich eine neue Stadt besuche, will ich immer einkaufen gehen. Ich freue mich immer, wenn ich einen Einkaufsbummel machen kann. Ich kaufe selten ein.

KaDeWe

The second largest department store in Europe is the KaDeWe (Kaufhaus des Westens) in Berlin (the largest is Harrods in London).

Read the information about the KaDeWe given in German below. Then complete the activity that follows.



Figure 1 KaDeWe in Berlin

Es ist das bekannteste Kaufhaus Deutschlands und mit 60.000 Quadratmetern Verkaufsfläche das größte Warenhaus auf dem europäischen Festland: das Kaufhaus des Westens, kurz KaDeWe.

Das Highlight: Die Feinkostabteilung

Besonders bekannt und nahezu legendär ist die sechste der insgesamt sieben Etagen: die **Feinkostabteilung**. Internationale Delikatessen, Torten sowie eine große Auswahl an Weinen und Champagner stehen hier zur Auswahl. Dazu gibt es viele Restaurants und Cafés in der Feinkostabteilung. Sie haben die Auswahl zwischen Burgern, Fisch, typisch Berliner Gerichten, der Austernbar und vielen feinen Spezialitäten.

<https://www.visitberlin.de/de/kadewe>

Vokabular

bekannt ... *famous*
das Warenhaus ... *department store*
die Verkaufsfläche ... *sales area*
das Festland ... *mainland*
die Feinkostabteilung ... *delicatessen department*
die Auswahl ... *selection*
Austern (f. pl.) ... *oysters*
das Gericht... *dish*

Activity 2

Part 1

This activity is not available in this format

Part 2

Select all the correct statements about the *Feinkostabteilung*.

- ☐ KaDeWe does not sell burgers.
- ☐ You can buy wine and Champagne.
- ☐ You can buy international specialities as well as typical Berlin dishes.
- ☐ It is on the fourth floor.
- ☐ They sell cakes.
- ☐ There are no restaurants on this floor.

Answer

The correct statements are:

You can buy wine and champagne.
You can buy international specialities as well as typical Berlin dishes.
They sell cakes.

Part 3

This activity is not available in this format

2 Clothes shopping

Now have a go at Activity 3, which looks more specifically at clothes shopping.

Activity 3

Part 1

This activity is not available in this format

Part 2

Listen to the recording, which introduces some phrases you might use when shopping. Then answer the questions that follow based on the recording.

Audio content is not available in this format.

Select all the expressions you heard in the recording.

- ☐ Entschuldigung, können Sie mir bitte helfen?
- ☐ Kann ich Ihnen helfen?
- ☐ Ich suche die Damenmodeabteilung.
- ☐ Haben Sie Socken?
- ☐ Welche Größe?
- ☐ Größe 24
- ☐ Welche Farbe möchten Sie?
- ☐ Soll ich den Pullover als Geschenk einpacken?

Answer

The correct statements are:

Entschuldigung, können Sie mir bitte helfen?

Welche Größe?

Welche Farbe möchten Sie?

Soll ich den Pullover als Geschenk einpacken?

Select the correct answers:

Wer spricht?

- ☐ ein Kunde und eine Verkäuferin
- ☐ zwei Kunden
- ☐ zwei Verkäufer

Answer

The correct answer is *ein Kunde und eine Verkäuferin*.

Was will der Mann kaufen?

- ☐ einen Anzug
- ☐ einen Pullover
- ☐ einen Schal

Answer

The correct answer is *einen Pullover*.

Was kostet er?

- ☐ 1 025€
- ☐ 152€
- ☐ 125€

Answer

The correct answer is 125€.

Key phrases for buying clothes

Entschuldigung, können Sie mir helfen? *Excuse me, can you help me?*

Kann ich Ihnen helfen? *Can I help you?*

Welche Größe? *What size?*

Welche Farbe? *What colour?*

Soll ich das als Geschenk einpacken? *Shall I gift-wrap it?*

Ich möchte ... *I'd like ...*

Ich brauche ... *I need ...*

You can practise the pronunciation of these phrases with this recording.

Audio content is not available in this format.

Activity 4

Listen to the recording and select the right answer to the questions.

Audio content is not available in this format.

Die Kundin sucht

- ☐ eine Hose.
- ☐ eine Strumpfhose.
- ☐ ein Hemd.

Answer

The correct answer is *eine Hose*.

Sie

- ☐ darf die Hose anprobieren.
- ☐ darf die Hose nicht anprobieren.

Answer

The correct answer is *Sie darf die Hose anprobieren.*

Sie kauft

- ☐ eine Jacke.
- ☐ eine Hose.
- ☐ zwei Hosen.

Answer

The correct answer is *eine Hose.*

3 Asking for, declining and giving permission

To ask permission you can use *darf ich ...?* (may I ...?)

Darf ich die Hose anprobieren? *May I try on the trousers?*

To give permission, you can say:

Ja, das dürfen Sie. *Yes, you may.*

To refuse permission, you can say:

Nein, das darf man nicht. *No, you may not.*

or

Nein, das dürfen Sie nicht

or to a child, close friend or relative:

Nein, das darfst du nicht.

One would not have expected a customer to be refused permission to try clothes on, but during the COVID-19 pandemic you may have heard:

Leider darf man im Moment wegen COVID-19 die Kleider nicht anprobieren.
Unfortunately, you are not allowed to try clothes on at the moment because of COVID-19.

Notice that using *man darf nicht* here sounds politer than *Das dürfen Sie nicht*, but both are correct.

To say that you don't need to do something you can use *brauchen*.

Sie brauchen die Hose nicht zu suchen. *You don't need to look for the trousers.*

Sie brauchen nicht zu warten. *You don't need to wait.*

Activity 5

Part 1

This activity is not available in this format

Part 2

Practise asking to try these items on. Repeat the phrase a few times, then record yourself and play it back to listen to your pronunciation.

Beispiel



You say: *Entschuldigung, darf ich das Kleid anprobieren?*

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4 Talking colours: what you like and what you like best

Many expressions used to describe colour are similar in English and German.

Vokabular

die Farbe ... *colour*
rosa... *pink*
gelb... *yellow*
grün... *green*
orange... *orange*
schwarz... *black*
rot... *red*
grau... *grey*
blau... *blue*

Saying what you like

Mir gefällt... and *ich mag...* are two ways of saying *I like...*

Mir gefällt ... am besten and *Ich mag am liebsten...* are two ways of saying *I like best*.

To say what your favourite is, you use the prefix *Lieblings-*

Meine Lieblingsfarbe ist grau.

Mein Lieblingsbier ist Bitburger.

Activity 6

Part 1

Listen to the store announcements in the audio clip, then select the correct colour and discount for each item of clothing using the drop-downs given.

Audio content is not available in this format.

This activity is not available in this format

Part 2

Write a few sentences about the colours you like, including your favourite colour. Try to make your language as varied as possible.

Provide your answer...

Discussion

Here is a sample answer:

Ich mag gern Lila. Blau und Grau mag ich auch gern, aber meine Lieblingsfarbe ist Rot.

5 Shopping online

Most shopping websites are available globally, so you can find most of the ones you use at home – from Amazon to Etsy – in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. The exception to this is UK online supermarkets. Watch the video below and then have a go at Activity 7 that follows.

Video content is not available in this format.



Activity 7

Read the information adapted from the shopping.at website and then answer the questions below.

shöpping.at, das ist der Online-Marktplatz der Österreichischen Post AG. Unser Ziel ist es, zusammen mit Ihnen und unseren Händlern, **den Online-Handel rot-weiß-rot mitzugestalten**, und das mit gutem Gewissen. Auf **shöpping.at** einzukaufen heißt nur bei den **besten österreichischen Händlern** zu shoppen. Und Sie müssen bei uns weder auf internationale Marken und Produkte, noch auf österreichische Originale verzichten.

Ihre Vorteile bei shöpping.at:

Versandkostenfrei einkaufen schon ab EUR 33,-

Gefällt nicht? Gibt es nicht: Bis zu 30 Tage kostenloser Rückversand und einfache Handhabung der Rücksendungen

Und natürlich: Umfangreiche Liefer- und Zustelloptionen mit der Österreichischen Post AG

Adapted from www.shopping.at [Accessed 20/07/20]

Vokabular

der Handel ... *trade*
Händler (m. pl.) *traders*
das Ziel ... *goal*
die Marke ... *brand*

Look at the *shöpping.at* logo. *Shopping* does not normally have an umlaut. Why does it have one here? Why is it red and white?

Provide your answer...

Answer

The *ö* is to make it match *Österreich*. The red and white stripes are to match the Austrian flag.



Select all the true statements about *shöpping.at*

- ☐ It is run by the Austrian post office.
- ☐ They only sell goods made in Austria.

- ☐ They sell international products and products made in Austria.
- ☐ Postage is free for orders over EUR 33,–
- ☐ Items are delivered by post. There are many delivery options.
- ☐ You can return goods at no cost for up to 3 months.

Answer

All statements are correct, except:

They only sell goods made in Austria. (They only sell goods from Austrian traders, but the products can be from anywhere)

You can return goods at no cost for up to 3 months. (You can return goods at no cost for up to 30 days).

6 Apologising and expressing regret

There are different ways to apologise in German. When approaching someone with a request, you could start with *Entschuldigen Sie bitte* (Excuse me):

Entschuldigen Sie bitte, können Sie mir helfen?

To express regret, you can say (*Es*) *tut mir leid* (I'm sorry) or *leider* (unfortunately):

Tut mir leid, die Hose haben wir nicht in Ihrer Größe.

Diesen Pullover haben wir leider nicht in Blau.

To apologise, you can use *Verzeihung* (I beg your pardon):

Verzeihung, ich habe mich geirrt

I beg your pardon, I was wrong.

Entschuldigung could be used in all three situations shown above.

Activity 8

All the sentences below could start with *Entschuldigung*. Select those which could also start with *Es tut mir leid*.

- ☐ *Entschuldigung, ist hier ein Platz frei?*
- ☐ *Entschuldigung, diesen Wein haben wir nicht mehr.*
- ☐ *Entschuldigung, ich habe heute keine Zeit.*
- ☐ *Entschuldigung, ich suche die Nikolaikirche.*
- ☐ *Entschuldigung, können Sie mir helfen?*

Answer

The correct answers are

Entschuldigung, diesen Wein haben wir nicht mehr.

Entschuldigung, ich habe heute keine Zeit

In both cases, the speaker is expressing regret.

Week 2: Ich sehe gern ...

Introduction

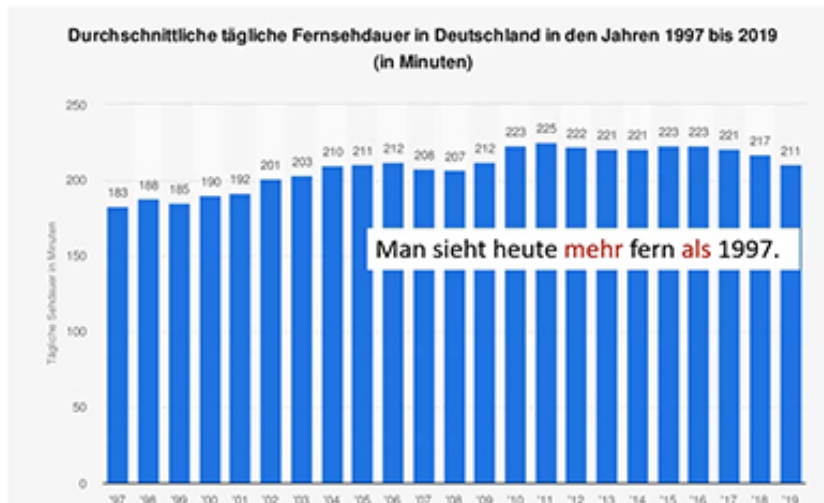


This week you will learn how to talk about television programmes and statistics, and express your personal preferences. You will also learn how to use separable verbs.

1 Statistics on viewing habits in Germany

Start by watching the video *Statistik zum Medienkonsum in Deutschland*.

Video content is not available in this format.



<https://de.statista.com/statistik/daten/studie/118/umfrage/fernsehkonsument-entwicklung-der-sehdauer-seit-1997/>
[accessed 23.7.20]

Figure 1 shows how viewing habits in Germany have changed. It shows the average number of minutes per day spent watching TV between 1997 and 2019.

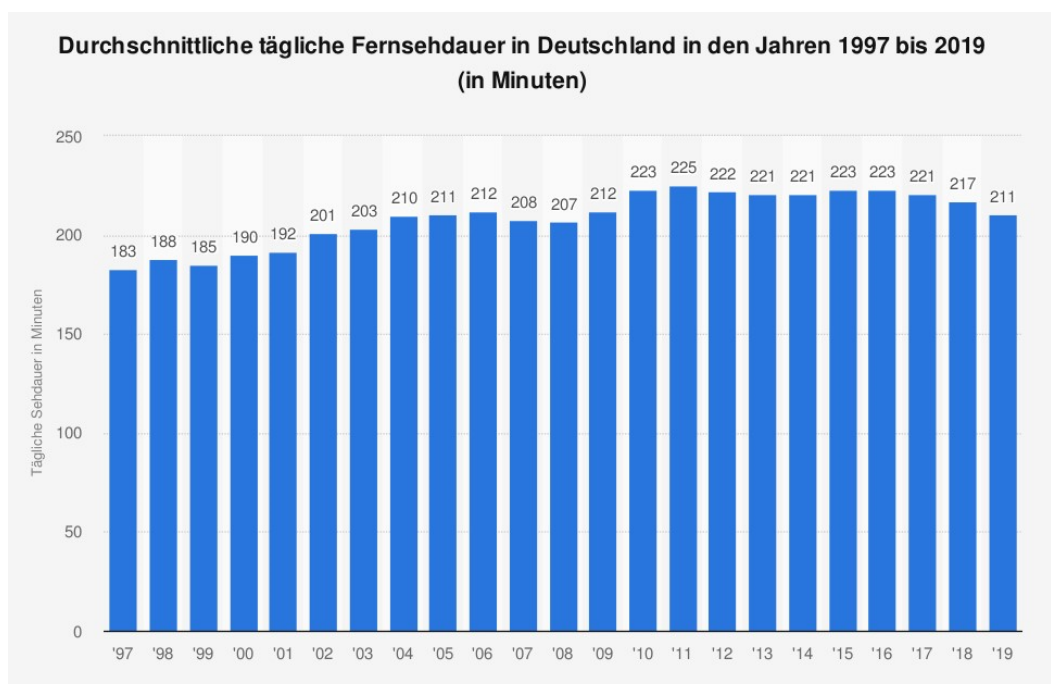


Figure 1 TV viewing habits in Germany

Vokabular

Durchschnittlich *on average*

Täglich *daily*

Man sah fern ... *People watched TV*

Man sieht fern ... *People watch TV*

Activity 1

Look at the statistics in Figure 1 and select all the correct answers from the options below.

- ☐ Im Jahre 1997 sah man durchschnittlich 183 Minuten pro Tag fern.
- ☐ Im Jahr 2000 sah man durchschnittlich 195 Minuten pro Tag fern.
- ☐ Im Jahr 2010 sah man durchschnittlich 223 Minuten pro Tag fern.
- ☐ 2019 sah man mehr fern als 2018.
- ☐ Im Jahr 2011 sah man durchschnittlich 225 Minuten pro Tag fern.

Answer

The correct answers are:

Im Jahre 1997 sah man durchschnittlich 183 Minuten pro Tag fern.

Im Jahr 2011 sah man durchschnittlich 225 Minuten pro Tag fern.

Im Jahr 2010 sah man durchschnittlich 223 Minuten pro Tag fern.

In the last two years, there has been a slight downward trend in these figures. Can you think of possible reasons for this?

Provide your answer...

Discussion

You may have thought of lots of different reasons. The first thing to say is it is only a small decrease, so may not be significant. However, two possible reasons are:

- People watch less TV, because they are more aware of the health risks of sitting still and spend more time being active outdoors.
- People use other media, such as YouTube and streaming services to download films and videos.

When discussing statistics you often need to make comparisons. Table 1 shows some useful expressions.

Table 1 Talking about statistics

<i>weniger als</i>	less than	<i>2019 sah man weniger fern als 2018.</i>
<i>mehr als</i>	more than	<i>Man sieht heute mehr fern als 1997.</i>
<i>am meisten</i>	most	<i>Im Jahr 2011 sah man am meisten fern.</i>

<i>am wenigsten</i>	least	<i>Die Menschen in Bayern sehen am wenigsten fern.</i>
<i>am niedrigsten</i>	lowest	<i>Der Fernsehkonsum war am niedrigsten im Jahr 1997.</i>
<i>am höchsten</i>	highest	<i>Der Fernsehkonsum war am höchsten im Jahr 2011.</i>
<i>beliebter als</i>	more popular than	<i>Sportsendungen sind beliebter als Abenteuerfilme.</i>

Activity 2

Read the following text and fill in the missing word or percentage in the six sentences listed after it.

Nachrichten sind beliebt

Die Deutschen sehen gern fern. 55% der Deutschen sehen regelmäßig die Nachrichten. Auch regionale Nachrichten sind sehr beliebt: 37% der Deutschen schauen diese an. Zur Unterhaltung sind Sportsendungen (28% der Deutschen schauen sie) und Krimis (27%) sehr beliebt. Danach, mit 26%, kommen die Informationssendungen zur Politik, oder zum Thema Gesundheit, Natur und anderen Themen (26%). Viele Deutsche mögen auch Quiz- und Gameshows (21%) und Abenteuerfilme (17%). Der Konsum von Kinder- und Jugendsendungen dagegen ist am niedrigsten: Nur 5% schauen diese.

Vokabular

Nachrichten (f.pl) *news*
beliebt *popular*
zur Unterhaltung *for entertainment*
...sendungen (f.pl) *programmes*
die Gesundheit *health*
mögen *like*
dagegen *on the other hand*

This activity is not available in this format

2 How much TV?

Wieviel Zeit verbringt man vor dem Fernseher? How much time do people spend in front of the TV?

Vokabular

Zeit verbringen ... *to spend time*

Activity 3

Listen to the recording and match the times with the speakers.

Audio content is not available in this format.

20 – 25 Stunden pro Woche

30 Stunden pro Woche

20 Stunden pro Woche

3 – 4 Stunden pro Tag

6 – 7 Stunden pro Tag

Match each of the items above to an item below.

Mann 1

Frau 1

Frau 2

Mann 2

Mann 3

Answer

The correct matches are:

*Mann 1 - 20 – 25 Stunden pro **Woche***

*Frau 1 - 30 Stunden pro **Woche***

*Frau 2 - 20 Stunden pro **Woche***

*Mann 2 - 3 – 4 Stunden pro **Tag***

*Mann 3 - 6 – 7 Stunden pro **Tag***

Key expressions for talking about television

Ich sehe gern Krimis. I like watching crime dramas.

Ich sehe nicht oft fern. I don't often watch television.

Ich sehe weniger fern als meine Kinder. I watch less television than my children.

Wir sehen mehr Dokumentarfilme als Spielfilme. We watch more documentaries than feature films.

anschalten to switch on
ausschalten to switch off
fernsehen to watch television.

Now listen to the recording to practise the pronunciation of these key expressions.

Audio content is not available in this format.

3 Switching on and off: separable verbs

Figure 2 includes some of the language you may need to use if you are talking about watching television.

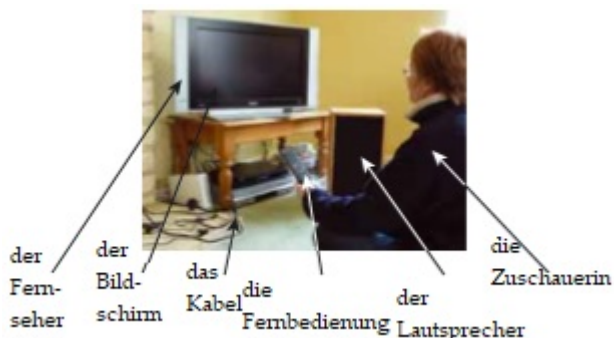


Figure 2 Watching television

Activity 4

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Separable verbs

Now watch this video on separable verbs.

Video content is not available in this format.



Verbs such as *fernsehen* and *anschalten* are known as separable verbs (*trennbare Verben*).

A separable verb has a main part and a prefix. In the present tense, the prefix is separated and moves to the end of the sentence in the present tense.

*Ich **sehe** oft **fern**.*

*Er **schaltet** den Fernseher **an**.*

*Er **macht** den Fernseher wieder **aus**.*

If you use a separable verb together with a modal verb, the separable verb remains in its infinitive form:

*Ich will den Fernseher **anschalten**.*

*Ich möchte jetzt **umschalten**.*

*Ich muss sofort **ausschalten**.*

Activity 5

Part 1

Review the text given in Activity 4 and note down all the separable verbs. Are any of them not separated? If so, why?

Provide your answer...

Answer

The separated separable verbs are:

*Ich **schalte** den Fernseher **an**.*

*Ich **schalte** **um**.*

*Ich **schalte** den Fernseher wieder **aus**.*

These are all in the present tense.

Ich will nicht mehr fernsehen is not separated. It is in the infinitive because it is being used with a modal verb.

Part 2

You'll now practise using the separable verbs you have learned by taking part in some short dialogues. Listen to the audio and respond using the prompt given. The conversation will then continue and the next prompt will be given.

Beispiel

Sie hören: Was machst du im Moment? (fernsehen)

Sie sagen: Ich sehe im Moment fern.

Audio content is not available in this format.

Answer

Model answers for this activity are given in the recording and a written version is provided in the transcript.

Your responses may be slightly different.

Part 3

This activity is not available in this format

Write the missing word in the gap to complete the two sentences below.

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This activity is not available in this format

Listen to some people talking about how much television they watch and what they like. Select all the expressions that you hear.

Audio content is not available in this format.

- ☐ Ich sehe jeden Abend fern.
- ☐ Ich sehe gar nicht fern.
- ☐ Manchmal schau' ich Videos.
- ☐ Manchmal guck' ich Sport.
- ☐ Ich gucke gerne „Simpsons“.
- ☐ Ich sehe gerne Nachrichten.
- ☐ Fernsehen spielt bei mir eine sehr große Rolle.
- ☐ Fernsehen spielt bei mir keine so große Rolle.

Answer

The correct answers are:

Ich sehe gar nicht fern.

Manchmal schau' ich Videos.

Manchmal guck' ich Sport.

Ich gucke gerne „Simpsons“.

Fernsehen spielt bei mir keine sehr große Rolle.

4 Viewing choices

Germany's most popular channels, such as ARD (a consortium of regional public service broadcasters), ZDF (*Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen*) and *die Dritten Programme* (third programmes), are governed by public law and publicly funded (*öffentlich-rechtlich*). *Die Dritten Programme* are small regional channels run by the regional broadcasters. There are also many private channels such as RTL, Sat1 and Pro7. Most channels offer news at 7 or 8 p.m. and a feature film or documentary might typically start at 8.15 p.m.

The extract in Figure 3 is from a TV guide and shows what is on TV across four German channels in the evening.

ARD	ZDF	RTL	ARTE	SAT 1
20:00 <i>Tagesschau</i>	19:00 <i>Heute</i>	19:03 <i>RTL-Aktuell</i> <i>Das Wetter</i>	19:55 <i>Arte-Journal</i>	19:55 <i>SAT-1</i> <i>Nachrichten.</i>
20:15 <i>Schlager, Stars und Sterne.</i> Livekonzert aus Österreich.	19:20 <i>Wetter</i>	19:05 <i>Alles, was zählt.</i> Seifenoper.	20:15 <i>Hoffnung auf Heimat.</i> Spielfilm.	20:15. <i>Legend of Tarzan.</i> Film mit Alexander Skarsgård, Margot Robbie und Christoph Waltz.
23:30 <i>Tagesthemen mit Wetter.</i>	19:25 <i>Der Bergdoktor.</i> Krankenhausdrama.	19:40 <i>Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten.</i> Seifenoper.	22:45 <i>Kinderhandel.</i> Dokumentarfilm	
	21:45 <i>Die Chefin.</i> Krimi			
	22:45 <i>Auslandsjournal Spezial: Corona global.</i>	20:15 <i>Die 150. Chart-Show. Die große Jubiläumsshow.</i> Deutschland wählt die Nummer 1.		22:25 <i>Sieben verdammt lange Tage.</i> Komödie.

Figure 3 TV guide

Activity 6

Answer the questions below based on the information provided in the German TV guide in Figure 3.

1. Was gibt es um 20.15 auf ARTE?
2. Wie heißen die Nachrichten auf ARD?
3. Um wie viel Uhr kommt Legend of Tarzan? Und wo?
4. Wann und wo gibt es eine Sendung über den Coronavirus?

Provide your answer...

Answer

1. Hoffnung auf Heimat

2. Tagesschau
3. Um 20.15 Uhr auf SAT 1
4. Um 22.45 auf ZDF

This activity is not available in this format

5 The irregular verb *sehen*

Sehen is an irregular verb.

The present tense is:

ich sehe

du siehst

er/ sie / es /man sieht

wir sehen

ihr seht

Sie sehen

sie sehen.

Separable verbs follow the pattern of their main verb:

Siehst du gern fern?

Ja, ich sehe sehr gern fern.

Activity 7

Part 1

Practise using the verb *sehen* by filling in the gaps.

This activity is not available in this format

This activity is not available in this format

This activity is not available in this format

Part 2

You'll now practise writing about your own TV viewing habits.

Write one or two sentences about the types of programmes you like and don't like watching using *gern*, *nicht gern*, *gar nicht gern* etc.

Remember, you learned some expressions for saying what you like last week in [Week 1 Section 4](#), which you can use here.

Provide your answer...

Discussion

The answer you have given will of course depend on your preferences, but here is one possible answer:

Ich sehe gern Spielfilme und Nachrichten. Am liebsten sehe ich Sport. Ich sehe gar nicht gern Quizsendungen.

Now write about when and how often you watch television using expressions such as *oft, jeden Tag, am Wochenende, manchmal, nie* etc.

Provide your answer...

Answer

Again the answer here will depend on your preferences but here is one possible answer:

Ich sehe oft fern, aber nicht jeden Tag. Manchmal sehe ich die Nachrichten, und am Wochenende finde ich die Sportsendungen besonders interessant. Seifenopern sehe ich nie.

6 This week's quiz

Check what you've learned this week by taking the end-of-week quiz.

[Week 2 quiz](#)

Open the quiz in a new window or tab (by holding ctrl [or cmd on a Mac] when you click the link), then return here when you have done it.

7 Summary of Week 2

I hope you've enjoyed this week. You've learned how to express your TV viewing preferences, some useful language for discussing statistics and how to use separable verbs in the present tense.

Here are three tips for language learning. We'll use the acronym LAL to remember them.

- **Little and often** is most effective, especially for learning vocabulary. 10 minutes a day works wonders.
- **Active learning** - don't just repeat. Invent! Make up sentences and dialogues to practise new language in context.
- **Live it!** Make it part of your life. Try to recall the names for different types of TV shows when you're watching TV. Say telephone numbers to yourself in German. When you're out and about, say car registration numbers to yourself in German.

Week 2 Reflection

Which of the three tips (little and often, active learning, live it) will you find most useful and why?

Provide your answer...

How could you adapt these tips for your own situation?

Provide your answer...

This OpenLearn course is an adapted extract from the Open University badged course [LXG003 - Beginners German 3: richtig so!](#).

Next steps

Learning German will take you on a fascinating journey as you learn about the language and the society and culture of the people who speak it. We hope that you'll continue your German studies with the Open University on our Beginners German courses:

[LXG001 *Beginners German 1: fang an!*](#)

[LXG002 *Beginners German 2: mit Vergnügen!*](#)

[LXG003 *Beginners German 3: richtig so!*](#)

Or continue your learning adventure on OpenLearn with our free courses in our [Languages and Cultures Hub](#).

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Acknowledgements

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Intro

Images

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Week 1

Images

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Section 5, Activity 7: Online shopping: Adapted from - <https://www.shopping.at/>

Videos

Section 5: Images taken from: shopping.at, Preisvergleich Europe GmbH

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Images

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Videos

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