

SOLT I German Module 1 Lesson 2

Student Manual



Greetings and Introductions

At the end of this lesson you will be able to greet others during introductions and exchange social courtesies. In order to achieve this objective you will:

Greet Others

- Use appropriate greetings for the different times of the day
- Use formal greetings
- Use informal greetings
- Greet your superiors and guests

Introduce Yourself

- Pronounce common first and last names
- Tell your name
- Tell your birthplace
- Ask the name of another person

Introduce Others

- Ask/answer simple questions about first and last names
- Ask/answer simple questions about your birthplace
- Ask/answer simple questions about other people's names and birthplaces
- Introduce two separate parties in the TL

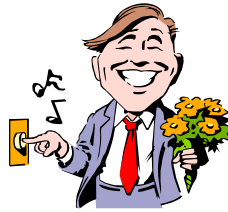
Exchange Social Courtesies

- Tell where you are from
- Ask another person where he/she is from
- Talk about customs and courtesy in the TR

Extend Invitations

- Extend invitations
- Accept invitations
- Pay compliments to your friend
- Ask/answer simple questions about others' well-being

Invitation to a German Home



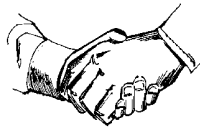
You have been invited to a small dinner party at the home of your German counterpart and are meeting his family for the first time. After reading, try to translate this dialogue.

- SSG Richardson:** Guten Abend, Herr Maier.
Herr Maier: Guten Abend. Das ist meine Frau.
SSG Richardson: Freut mich Sie kennenzulernen, Frau Maier.
Frau Maier: Guten Abend, Herr Richardson. Die Blumen sind schön! Danke.
Herr Maier: Das ist meine Tochter Sabine.
SSG Richardson: Grüß dich, Sabine. Wie geht es Dir?
Sabine Maier: Gut, Danke. Der Hund heißt Waldi.
SSG Richardson: Hallo, Waldi!
Frau Maier: Kommen Sie, Herr Richardson. Das Essen ist fertig.
-

-Now read this dialogue with your partners in English.-

1. Greet Others

GERMAN GREETINGS AND FAREWELLS



DEUTSCHE BEGRÜßUNGEN	ENGLISCHE BEGRÜßUNGEN
Guten Morgen (until about 10:00)	Good morning
Guten Tag (from 10:00 until about 18:00)	Good day
Guten Abend (after about 18:00)	Good evening
Grüß Gott	Hello (Southern Germany)
Grüß Dich	Informal Hello (Southern Germany)
Hallo	Hello
Servus	Informal Hello (Austrian–hello; good-bye)
Freut mich Sie kennenzulernen.	Nice to meet you.
DEUTSCHE VERABSCHIEDUNGEN	ENGLISCHE VERABSCHIEDUNGEN
Auf Wiedersehen	Good-bye
Auf Wiedersehen	Good-bye (Southern Germany)
Gute Nacht	Good night
Tschüs	Bye
Bis bald	See you later

Exercise 1 (Group Exercise)

Introduce yourself to your instructor and your classmates with your new German name. Ask your classmates about their names.

Example: Mein Name ist _____ (My name is _____)
 Wie ist Ihr Name? (What's your name)
 Wer ist das? (Who is that)

Exercise 2 (Group Exercise)

Exchange the statements below, filling in the underlined sections with the names of the person/people at whom you are pointing.

Ich bin (your name).
 I am
 Er ist (other person's name)
 He is

Sie sind (other person's name).
 You are (*singular or plural*) *polite form*
 Sie ist (other person's name)
 She is



Tip of the Day

It can often be difficult to judge when to address a person formally or informally in German. Therefore, the standard rule says always use *Sie* when in doubt and wait for the other person to offer you the informal *du*.

Exercise 3

Mark the appropriate greetings and farewells for the time of day.

Greetings:	Guten Morgen	Guten Tag	Guten Abend
8:00 Uhr	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14:00 Uhr	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19:00 Uhr	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farewell:	Guten Morgen	Guten Tag	Gute Nacht
23:00 Uhr	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Exercise 4

Practice formal and informal greetings and farewells by selecting the most appropriate answers for the situations below. Following the written exercise, practice similar situations with your instructor and your classmates. Resort to the section on Du/Sie rules in the Cultural Notes, if necessary.

Situation 1: Greet Frau Schmidt in the evening.

- Hallo Guten Abend Tschüss

Situation 2: Say good-bye to your friend Thomas.

- Grüß dich Guten Tag Tschüss

Situation 3: Greet Herr Müller in the afternoon.

- Guten Tag Guten Morgen Gute Nacht

Situation 4: Greet your friend Sandra.

- Grüß dich Bis bald Gute Nacht

Situation 5: Greet Frau Schulz in the morning.

- Guten Abend Grüß dich Guten Morgen

Activity 5 (Pair Activity)

Play the following scene: Imagine you receive a telephone call from a stranger and you are questioning him. Use the following example as a guideline. Reverse roles, after you have questioned your partner. Play your scene in class to see who can come up with the most imaginative dialogue.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| A: Wer sind Sie? | B: _____. |
| A: Wo sind Sie? | B: _____. |
| A: Wann kommen Sie? | B: _____. |
| A: Wie kommen Sie? | B: _____. |

2. Introduce Yourself

Activity 6

Your instructor will read a short paragraph. Listen and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Morgen gehen _____ auf eine Feier. Meine _____ Gerda gibt die Feier. Wir _____ mit dem Auto zu ihrem Haus. Sie hat ein rotes _____. Sie hat auch einen _____. Sein _____ ist Oliver und sein _____ ist Müller. Oliver ist ein _____ an der Schule. Gerda und Oliver _____ nicht verheiratet.

Reading & Answer Key:

Morgen gehen wir auf eine Feier. Meine Schwester Gerda gibt die Feier. Wir fahren mit dem Auto zu ihrem Haus. Sie hat ein rotes Auto. Sie hat auch einen Freund. Sein Vorname ist Oliver und sein Nachname ist Müller. Oliver ist ein Lehrer an der Schule. Gerda und Oliver sind nicht verheiratet.



Tip of the Day

Greeting customs and courtesy in Germany

When Germans meet, they tend to shake hands, even if they see each other every day. Usually the older person holds out his/her hand first. When encountering a group of people, a general greeting is sufficient. Among friends a hug or a kiss on the cheek is very common.

Exercise 7 (Pair Exercise)



Herr Müller and Herr Groß meet for the first time

Herr Müller: Guten Tag. Ich heiße Müller. Und wie heißen Sie?
Herr Groß: Guten Tag, Herr Müller. Freut mich. Mein Name ist Herr Groß. Das ist mein Sohn Mark.
Herr Müller: Hallo Mark.
Mark: Guten Tag, Herr Müller.
Herr Groß: Wo sind Sie her, Herr Müller?
Herr Müller: Ich bin aus Augsburg. Und Sie?
Herr Groß: Meine Familie und ich sind aus München.
Herr Müller: Dann wünsche ich Ihnen noch einen schönen Tag. Auf Wiedersehen.
Herr Groß: Danke, Ihnen auch. Auf Wiedersehen.

Herr Müller and Herr Groß meet again

Herr Müller: Guten Morgen Herr Müller. Wie geht es Ihnen heute?
Herr Groß: Gut, danke. Und Ihnen?
Herr Müller: Auch gut, danke.
Herr Groß: Bis bald.
Herr Müller: Auf Wiedersehen, Herr Groß.

Imagine you are attending a function in Germany. Introduce yourself to your classmate. Make sure to:

- use the correct greeting for the time of day
- tell your first and last name
- tell where you are from
- use the correct farewell and most importantly
- address the other person in a formal manner!

3. Introduce Others

Exercise 8 (Pair Exercise)

Switch partners. Take turns asking your new partner questions about his/her previous partner. Ask about his/her name and hometown. Further, ask your classmate to spell the other person's name because you did not understand it.

Exercise 9 (Group Exercise)

In groups of three, practice introducing someone to a third person. Use the following two scenarios as guidelines. Then each group will role-play a situation for the other groups.

- A. Exchange greetings
Introduce a colleague to a superior, using his/her first and last name
Tell your superior where he/she is from
Say good-bye

- B. Exchange greetings
Introduce a close friend to another close friend (informal)
Tell your friend where the third person is from
Say good-bye

4. Exchange Social Courtesies

Exercise 10

The director of the school has invited all of you to lunch at a local restaurant. Write down two responses to his invitation and share them with the class.

- 1. You accept his invitation and you thank him.
- 2. You thank him for the invitation, but decline. Give a reason for declining.

Exercise 11

Your instructor will read a short dialog. Write down what you hear and compare your notes with those of your classmates.

Frau Schulz: _____
Frau Mahler: _____
Frau Schulz: _____
Frau Mahler: _____
Frau Schulz: _____
Frau Mahler: _____



Tip of the Day

Although “Danke” usually means “Thank you”, in response to an offer it tends to take the place of “No thank you.” Should you want to accept the offer, “Gern(e)”, “Bitte” or “Ja, bitte” is usually used.

Exercise 12

Listen to your instructor read the following dialog and determine which of the statements below is correct.

1. Frau Huber und Herr Maier treffen sich.
2. Herr Maier begrüßt Frau Huber.
3. Frau Huber lädt Herrn Maier und seine Familie zum Abendessen ein.
4. Herr Maier verabschiedet sich von Frau Huber.
5. Frau Huber stellt Herrn Maier ihrem Mann vor.

5. Extend Invitations

Exercise 13 (Pair Exercise)

Assume that your classmate has offered you the informal *du*. Practice the dialog below using only first names and the informal form *du*. Look up the correct verb conjugation in the grammar section if necessary.

A Cordial Invitation

Herr Schmidt:	Guten Tag, Frau Lutz.
Frau Lutz:	Grüß Gott, Herr Schmidt.
Herr Schmidt:	Frau Lutz, meine Frau und ich würden Sie und Ihren Mann morgen gerne zum Abendessen einladen. Haben Sie Zeit?
Frau Lutz:	Ja, wir kommen gerne, Herr Schmidt.
Herr Schmidt:	Gut. Also bis morgen Abend.
Frau Lutz:	Danke für die Einladung. Wir sehen uns dann morgen Abend. Auf Wiedersehen.
Herr Schmidt:	Bis morgen, Frau Lutz.

Pronunciation Practice

Role-play the following seven dialogues with your partner, and using the vocabulary section, figure out their meanings.

Dialogue One

Herr Müller: Guten Morgen, Frau Schmidt. Wie geht es Ihnen heute?

Frau Schmidt: Danke, Herr Müller. Es geht mir gut, und Ihnen?

Herr Müller: Es geht mir auch sehr gut. Das ist meine Tochter Karla und unser Hund.

Frau Schmidt: Freut mich dich kennenzulernen, Karla. Der Hund ist ja schön.

Dialogue Two

Robert: Guten Morgen, Werner. Wann gehst du heute in die Stadt?

Werner: Ich gehe bald. Was brauchst du?

Robert: Ich brauche eine Uhr, und auch Batterien.

Werner: Ich bin fertig. Ich gehe. Auf Wiedersehen.

Dialogue Three

Manfred: Guten Tag. Ich heiße Manfred Müller. Das ist meine Frau Ilse. Und wie heißen Sie?

Lotte: Ich bin Lotte Schiller. Freut mich Sie kennenzulernen.

Manfred: Freut uns auch, Frau Schiller.

Lotte: Hier kommt der Bus. Auf Wiedersehen.

Pronunciation Practice (continued)

Dialogue Four

Helene: Günther, wann gehen wir einkaufen? Es ist schon so spät!

Günther: Wir gehen bald. Ich bin fertig.

Helene: Gut. Treffen wir auch Jürgen und Sonja in der Stadt?

Günther: Ja, Jürgen und Sonja wollen auch einkaufen gehen.

Dialogue Five

Herr Karstens: Guten Abend, Herr Röhm. Darf ich vorstellen, meine Frau.

Herr Röhm: Freut mich Sie kennenzulernen, Frau Karstens.

Frau Karstens: Freut mich auch, Herr Röhm. Danke für die Einladung und das Essen.

Herr Röhm: Gern. Kommen Sie bald wieder!

Herr Karstens: Danke, Herr Röhm. Auf Wiedersehen.

Dialogue Six

Werner: Grüß dich Michael. Was machst du heute?

Michael: Ich gehe in der Stadt einkaufen. Ich brauche eine Uhr.

Werner: Ich gehe auch einkaufen. Meine Freundin hat morgen Geburtstag.
Ich brauche Blumen.

Michael: Blumen sind gut! Da freut sie sich. Vielleicht rote Rosen!

Dialogue Seven

Manuela: Heute regnet es. Wie schade!

Beate: Wir wollen in die Stadt fahren und essen!

Manuela: Nein. Nicht wenn es regnet.

Beate: Wie schade!

Regular Verb Endings

Learning how to conjugate verbs is essential for learning any language. German has a different ending for almost every personal pronoun. Learning the verb endings for regular verbs means that you know the endings to the majority of all German verbs.

PERSONALPRONOMEN	DEUTSCH	ENGLISCH
SINGULAR		
ich	geh-e	go
du	geh-st	go
er/sie/es	geh-t	goes
PLURAL		
wir	geh-en	go
ihr	geh-t	go
sie	geh-en	go

Definite Articles

The German language has two types of articles: definite articles and indefinite articles. For now, you will only need to focus on the definite articles, which are:

der – die – das

These three articles can be compared to the English definite article “the”, the difference being that der – die – das are gender specific, which means that they reflect the gender of the noun with which they are connected. The noun and its article are not always placed directly next to each other within a sentence.

MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	PLURAL
der	die	das	die

In the plural, all nouns use the article “die”.

There are a number of rules when a noun is likely to be masculine, feminine, or neuter:

Masculine:

1. time-related words, e.g.: der Morgen, der Januar, der Sommer
2. weather-related words, e.g.: der Regen, der Schnee
3. alcohol-related words, e.g.: der Wein, der Schnaps (BUT: das Bier)
4. words with the endings – er and – ling, e.g.: der Fahrer, der Schmetterling
5. words with the endings – or or – us, e.g.: der Motor, der Humus

Feminine:

1. words with the endings – ei, – heit, – schaft, – ung, e.g.: die Metzgerei, die Freundlichkeit, die Dankbarkeit, die Mannschaft, die Leistung
2. words with the endings – ät, – ie, – ik, – ur, – ion, e.g.: die Universität, die Chemie, die Physik, die Frisur, die Tradition
3. words with the ending – e, e.g.: die Sache, die Flasche

Neuter:

1. words with the endings – chen, – lein, e.g.: das Mädchen, das Rehlein
2. words with the endings – ment, – um, e.g.: das Element, das Aquarium

Exercise 1

Add the correct verb endings to the verbs in the following sentences.

1. Wir flieg _____ heute nach Deutschland.
2. Du brauch _____ eine Krawatte.
3. Sie woll _____ keinen Nachttisch.
4. Ihr komm _____ sehr spät.
5. Ich fahr _____ nach München.
6. Es regne _____ seit Tagen.
7. Er heiß _____ Werner.

Exercise 2

Choose the correct articles for the nouns below.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ Fläche | 6. _____ Freiheit |
| 2. _____ Doktor | 7. _____ Musik |
| 3. _____ Bauer | 8. _____ Rädchen |
| 4. _____ Dokument | 9. _____ Cognac |
| 5. _____ Universität | 10. _____ Winter |

Exercise 3

Study the following TV Guide excerpt and complete the show titles with the correct articles and verb endings.

- 08:00 Uhr ___ Sendung mit der Maus.
09:00 Uhr ___ kleine Schmetterling flieg__ nach Hause.
10:00 Uhr ___ Fröschen und ___ Hündlein
11:00 Uhr ___ Schnee fällt__ im Januar.
12:00 Uhr ___ Doktor und das liebe Vieh.
13:00 Uhr Ihr sing__, wir sing__, alle sing__.
14:00 Uhr Wir lern__ malen mit Werner.

Negative Sentences

The German words “nicht” and “kein” are forms of negation,

“Kein” is used to negate nouns that either have no articles or are preceded by the indefinite article. “Kein” precedes the nouns in sentences and is declined as an ein-word.

“Nicht” negates nouns preceded by a definite article or a possessive adjective; or it could negate any part (verb, noun, adjective) or all of a sentence. “Nicht” always follows the verb, but usually precedes the part of the sentence that is negated. If a complete sentence is negated, “nicht” will be the last word of the sentence.

Beispiele:	Hast du ein Auto?	Do you have a car?
	Nein, ich habe kein Auto.	No, I do not have a car.
	Das ist mein Auto.	That is my car.
	Das ist nicht mein Auto.	That is not my car.

NOTE: An exact equivalent does not exist in English. If you catch yourself saying *nicht ein* for “not a” – Stop! It is not German. *Nicht ein* cannot exist in German-it must be replaced by *kein*.

Verb Conjugations

Verbs, as we already know, must be conjugated. In either the 1st, 2nd, 3rd person singular, or the 1st, 2nd, 3rd person plural. Look at the chart below.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person = I	1st person = we
2nd person = you	2nd person = you
3rd person = he, she, it	3rd person = they

Virtually all (99%) of German verbs end in “-en“. The part without the “-en“ ending is called the stem. For example, the verbs below show the stem underlined.

essen

leben

fahren

gehen

kommen

treffen

Now the rules for conjugation of German verbs are as follows:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person = stem + e	1st person = no change
2nd person = stem + st (familiar)	2nd person = stem + t (familiar)
2nd person = no change (formal)	2nd person = no change (formal)
3rd person = stem + t	3rd person = no change

Once you understand just a few basic rules, it can be quite simple to form sentences and questions in German.

1) In a simple phrase, the subject is usually in first place, followed by the verb.

The man is in the house.
S V

The teachers are in school.
S V

We are there.
S V

Your sister is married.
S V

2) In a simple question, the verb is usually in first place, followed by the subject

Is the man in the house?
V S

Are the teachers in school?
V S

Are we there?
V S

Is your sister married?
V S

3) In an interrogative question, the interrogative comes first, followed by the subject and then the verb.

Why is the man in the house?
I V S

Where are the teachers in school?
I V S

When are we there?
I V S

How long is your sister married?
I V S

Abend, der	die Abende	evening
Abendessen, das	die Abendessen	dinner
Anzug, der	die Anzüge	suit
auch		also
bald		soon
beginnen		to start
begrüßen		to greet
bitte		you are welcome
Blume, die	die Blumen	flower
brauchen		to need
danke		thank you
einkaufen gehen		to go shopping
einladen		to invite
Einladung, die	die Einladungen	invitation
Essen, das		food
fertig		ready
fliegen		to fly
Gastgeber, der	die Gastgeber	host
Gastgeberin, die	die Gastgeberinnen	hostess
Geburtstag, der	die Geburtstage	birthday
gehen		to go
gleich		same
Gott, der	die Götter	God
gut		good
heißen		to be called
heute		today
Hund, der	die Hunde	dog
kommen		to come
Krawatte, die	die Krawatten	necktie
leben		to live
leider		unfortunately
Mittagspause, die	die Mittagspausen	lunch break
Nacht, die	die Nächte	night
Nachtisch, der	die Nachtische	dessert
nie		never
pünktlich		on time
regnen		to rain
Rose, die	die Rosen	rose
sagen		to say
schade		unfortunate
schön		nice, pretty
sehen		to see
Sohn, der	die Söhne	son
spät		late

Tag, der	die Tage	day
Tochter, die	die Töchter	daughter
tragen		to carry
treffen		to meet
Uhr, die	die Uhren	clock
verabschieden		to say good-bye
vielleicht		perhaps
Vorgesetzte, der	die Vorgesetzten	superior
vorstellen		to introduce
wieder		again
woher		from where
wollen		to want
wünschen		to wish
Zeit, die	die Zeiten	time

Supplemental Vocabulary

Formal or Informal?

Germans are not very likely to start out on a first-name basis like English-speakers. In a business environment the first name might sometimes be used, but generally in connection with the formal *Sie*. The younger the German speaker, the more likely the familiar *du* will be used.

Use the formal *Sie* form when...

- you would usually use Mr. or Mrs./Ms. in English.
- in a business environment unless specifically asked to use the informal form.
- you are talking to adults you only know casually or have just met.
- you are in a situation where you are not sure which form to use.

Use the *du* form when...

- talking to family members or relatives.
- talking with close friends.
- addressing young children.
- addressing God.
- you are invited to do so.

Being a Guest at a German Home

In Germany it usually takes a little longer to get invited to someone's private home. So when you do get invited, it usually means that the person is interested in getting to know you further. Make sure to bring a gift for the lady of the house, for example flowers or candy (Note: never bring red roses, as they are a symbol of love). Also make sure to be punctual, since it is considered an insult to be late. Your attire will depend on the occasion of the visit. Usually for birthday parties or cook-outs the attire tends to be more casual, while a dinner invitation can be more formal.

1. Greet Others

Activity 1

Your instructor will read to you three short dialogs. Place each of them in one of the categories below.

EINLADUNG	BEGRÜßUNG	VERABSCHIEDUNG

2. Introduce Yourself

Activity 2

Your instructor will hand each of you a note card with a city name. Mingle with the other students, introduce yourself, and say where you are from. Continue until you have met everyone in class.

Beispiel: Guten Tag, ich heiße Franz Müller. Ich wohne in Augsburg.
 Hallo, ich bin Jakob Untermeyer. Ich komme aus Nürnberg.

3. Introduce Others

Activity 3

Read the following dialog and answer the questions below.

Tina: Hallo Jochen. Wie geht es dir?
Jochen: Hallo Tina. Mir geht es gut, danke.
Tina: Jochen, darf ich dir Stefanie vorstellen. Sie ist Bernds Frau.
Jochen: Angenehm, Stefanie.
Stefanie: Freut mich, dich kennenzulernen, Jochen.
Jochen: Stefanie, Tina und ihr Mann kommen heute zum Abendessen. Ich würde dich und deinen Mann auch gerne einladen. Habt ihr Zeit?
Stefanie: Nein, leider haben wir schon andere Pläne. Vielleicht ein anderes Mal.

1. Is Tina Jochen's friend or is Stefanie?

Activity 3 (continued)

2. Whose wife is Stefanie?

3. What does Jochen ask Stefanie?

4. Does Stefanie accept?

5. Is the conversation formal or informal?

4. Exchange Social Courtesies

Activity 4

Look at the following situations and decide if you would use “du”, “ihr”, or “Sie”.
Compare your answers with those of your classmates.

1. Writing a letter to a close friend.

du ihr Sie

2. Writing a letter to a business partner.

du ihr Sie

3. Talking to your friend on the phone.

du ihr Sie

4. Talking to a group of family members.

du ihr Sie

5. Addressing God

du ihr Sie

6. Talking to an adult you have just met.

du ihr Sie

Activity 4 (continued)

7. Talking to a colleague.

du ihr Sie

8. Talking to the children of a superior.

du ihr Sie

9. Talking to a superior's dog.

du ihr Sie

Activity 5 (Pair Activity)

Practice the following dialogues using your new German name.

1. Student A: Mein Name ist _____. Wer bist du?

Student B: Ich bin _____.

A: Hast du einen Bruder oder eine Schwester?

B: Ja/Nein. Hast du einen Bruder oder eine Schwester?

A: Ja/Nein.

2. Student A: Wo wohnen Sie?

Student B: Ich wohne in _____. Wo wohnen Sie?

A: Ich wohne in _____. Sind Sie verheiratet?

B: Ja/Nein. Ich bin (nicht) verheiratet. Sind Sie verheiratet?

A: Ja/Nein. Ich bin (nicht) verheiratet.

Activity 6 (Group Activity)

The first student will ask a classmate where he/she is from. That person will answer with the name of a German city. He or she will then turn to the next person and continue the activity. Make sure to answer in complete sentences.

Activity 7 (Group Activity)

Each student has ten minutes to find eight words in the dictionary that are gender-specific according to the guidelines given in the Grammar Notes. Read your list in class without the articles and have your classmates assign the correct articles.

Beispiel: Peterling → masculine → der

Activity 8

Your instructor will read to you five points regarding German etiquette. Each point contains a small mistake. Find the mistakes and correct them.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

5. Extend Invitations

Activity 9 (Pair Activity)

Your German counterpart has invited you for dinner. One of you plays the role of the host and the other one the role of the guest. Create a dialog and act it out in front of the class.

Beispiel: A: Exchange greetings and thank the host for the invitation
 B: Exchange greetings
 A: Introduce your wife/husband
 B: Greet the family members and introduce them to your wife/husband

Activity 10 (Pair Activity)

Same scenario as Activity 2, however, you have now moved to the dinner table and are having a casual dinner conversation. Create a dialog and share it with the class.

Beispiel: A: Compliment the hostess on the food
 B: Thank the guest for the compliment and ask where he/she is from
 A: Tell where you and your family are from
 B: Tell your hosts that you have to leave and thank them for the invitation
 A: Say good-bye
 B: Say good-bye

Activity 11

Read the following invitation and fill in the correct verb endings. Compare your answers with those of your classmates.

Wir würden uns freu___ wenn Sie morgen Abend zum Abendessen kommen würden.
Das Essen beginn___ um 19:00 Uhr. Herr Lutz und seine Frau komm___ auch. Sie
bring___ ihre Kinder mit. Wir hab___ ein großes Schwimmbad und die Kinder
könn___ schwimmen gehen. Wir hoff___ Sie dann morgen zu sehen!
Bitte ruf___ Sie uns unter folgender Nummer an: 8887461.

1. Greet Others

Activity 1 (Group Activity)

In groups of three, practice switching between formal and informal styles of conversation. Imagine you are at a cook out and you have just met an old German friend of yours, as well as a German soldier, whom you have never met before. Exchange the proper greetings and introductions, using the proper formal and informal forms. Share your dialogue with the class.

Activity 2

The instructor will read three short dialogs. Determine the time of the day during which each dialog is most likely to be taking place.

1. Morgen Mittag Abend

2. Morgen Mittag Abend

3. Morgen Mittag Abend

2. Introduce Yourself

Activity 3 (Group Activity)

The instructor will ask each student to introduce him/herself and give some background information about him/herself. State your full name, the state where you were born, and where you are from or where you grew up in the U.S. As a class, question your instructor about his/her background information. You don't have to provide real information.

3. Introduce Others

Activity 4 (Pair Activity)

Imagine you are with a friend and you run into a German acquaintance you haven't seen in a while. Since you don't know him very well, you will address him with the formal *Sie*. Practice the two scenarios below, and then act them out in class.

1. A: Ask him/her how he/she is
B: Tell him/her that you are fine and return the question
A: Tell him/her that you are fine as well. Introduce your friend.
B: Respond
2. A: Ask him/her how he/she is
B: Tell him/her that you are not well
A: Say you are sorry. Introduce your friend.
B: Respond

Activity 5 (Pair Activity)

Imagine you are with an American friend and you run into a German friend at your favorite restaurant. Since you are friends, you will address him/her with the informal *du*. Practice the two scenarios below, and then act them out in class.

1. A: Ask him/her how he/she is
B: Tell him/her that you are fine and return the question
A: Tell him/her that you are fine as well. Introduce your friend.
B: Respond
2. A: Ask him/her how he/she is
B: Tell him/her that you are not well
A: Say you are sorry. Introduce your friend.
B: Respond

4. Exchange Social Courtesies

Activity 6

Your instructor will read the five sentences below. Fill in the missing words, and below each sentence construct a similar sentence of your own with the words. Share your sentences with the class.

Activity 6 (continued)

Beispiel: *Sie hat einen kleinen Hund.*
Sie hat drei Kinder.

1. _____ mich heute mit Jochen.

Your sentence: _____

2. _____ ein neues Auto.

Your sentence: _____

3. _____ ihren Mann.

Your sentence: _____

4. _____ es schon zum zweiten Mal.

Your sentence: _____

5. _____ sich ein neues Haus.

Your sentence: _____

Activity 7 (Pair Activity)

Choose one of the scenarios below. Practice a dialog, and after 15 minutes, each group presents their scenario to the class. Make sure to use the proper greetings and farewells. Also, pay attention to formal and informal forms.

1. You and your wife/husband are on the way to a dinner invitation at the German liaison officer's house. Your spouse does not know the hosts and asks you questions about them. Answer his/her questions regarding their names, hometown, etc.

2. You run into an old friend, whom you haven't seen in years, and you have a lot of catching up to do. Tell each other about your spouses/partners, where you live, etc.

Activity 8

You are arriving at the airport in Frankfurt, and you are going through customs. Below are the questions the customs officer asks you. Answer the questions as thoroughly as possible or reply to his statements, if necessary. Compare your answers with those of your classmates.

You might need the following additional information:
etwas zu verzollen haben → to have something to declare

Custom's Officer: Guten Tag.

Your answer: _____

Custom's Officer: Wie ist Ihr Name?

Your answer: _____

Custom's Officer: Woher kommen Sie?

Your answer: _____

Custom's Officer: Wohin gehen Sie?

Your answer: _____

Custom's Officer: Haben Sie etwas zu verzollen?

Your answer: _____

Custom's Officer: Vielen Dank. Auf Wiedersehen.

Your answer: _____

5. Extend Invitations

Activity 9 (Pair Activity)

Imagine you are leaving a party and an elderly couple invites you to their home for a visit.

- a) Introduce yourself and your friend to them.
- b) Accept their invitation.
- c) Reject their invitation in a polite manner and say good-bye.

Activity 10

You instructor will read a short paragraph twice. Write down the names of as many German cities as you can identify. Compare the names of the cities you have found with those your classmates have found.

Activity 11

Match the left sentence with the correct sentence on the right.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Meine Frau ist nie pünktlich! | A. Ich gehe heute nicht. Ich habe keine Zeit. |
| 2. Bist du mit dem Essen fertig? | B. Wie alt wird er? |
| 3. Vielleicht regnet es heute. | C. Wo treffen Sie Ihre Schwester? |
| 4. Vielen Dank für die Einladung | D. In der Schillerstraße. |
| 5. Ich brauche Blumen für meine Frau. | E. Sie ist wieder zu spät! |
| 6. Wann gehst du heute einkaufen? | F. Ich komme gerne zur Feier. |
| 7. Wo wohnt die Familie Strauss? | G. Nein, heute nicht. |
| 8. Ich treffe heute meine Schwester. | H. Nein, ich habe noch Hunger. |
| 9. Hast du Hausaufgaben? | I. Ja, heute regent es viel! |
| 10. Er hat morgen Geburtstag. | J. Sie hat heute Geburtstag! |

Activity 12

Translate these phrases into German. Then write the translation on the whiteboard and explain it. (note: don't translate underlined words)

1. Do you want dessert? _____
 2. I need a suit and a tie! _____
 3. When do you want to eat? _____
 4. It is cold today! _____
 5. We are now in Berlin. Do you want to see the city? _____
-

Activity 13

Plural Noun Forms - Find the plural forms of these nouns from your lessons one and two vocabulary, and then try to create a few simple phrases with them

1. the child = das Kind. the children = die _____
2. the woman = die Frau the women = die _____
3. the house = das Haus the houses = die _____
4. the brother = der Bruder the brothers = die _____
5. the man = der Mann the men = die _____
6. the car = das Auto the cars = die _____
7. the school = die Schule the schools = die _____
8. the friend = der Freund the friends = die _____
9. the day = der Tag the days = die _____
10. the example = das Beispiel the examples = die _____
11. the son = der Sohn the sons = die _____
12. the suit = der Anzug the suits = die _____

Activity 13 (continued)

1. I have many (viele) friends! _____
2. My (Meine) friends have cars. _____
3. The women are teachers. _____
4. They have children. _____
5. The men want the suits! _____
6. The nights are cold! _____

Activity 1

Read the following sentences and choose the verbs with the correct endings.

1. Wann _____ Sven und Karla?

- kommen kommst kommt

2. Wo _____ du jetzt?

- lebe lebst leben

3. Jochen _____ ihr das Buch.

- gibt gebe geben

4. Ich _____ jeden Tag.

- kochst kochen koche

5. Wie _____ er?

- heißt heiße heißen

6. _____ ihr gerne Ball?

- spielen spielst spielt

7. Wann _____ wir auf die Party?

- gehen gehe geht

8. Du _____ Deutsch.

- lerne lernt lernst

Activity 2

Read the following paragraph and place each noun and its article into the correct category below. Note: Only extract the nouns which directly follow the articles *der – die – das*.

Der Papst hat gestern Madrid besucht. Das Wetter war schön während seines Besuchs. Die Sonne schien den ganzen Tag und nur der Abend war etwas kühler. Der Krieg in Afghanistan war sein Hauptthema. Morgen spricht das Kirchenoberhaupt in Paris. Der Präsident wird ihn auf dem Flughafen empfangen. Das Restaurant *Chez Luis* wird der Unterredungsort sein.

Maskulin	Feminin	Neutrum



Activity 3

Listen to the following conversation and choose the most suitable category below. Prepare to compare with those of your class mates in class tomorrow.

- Begrüßung
- Verabschiedung
- Vorstellung
- Einladung



Activity 4

Listen to the following conversation and summarize it in German. Prepare to present it orally in class tomorrow.



Activity 5

Listen to the following names of cities. Look up the cities on a map and find a city that begins with the last letter of the name you just heard.

Beispiel: München → Nürnberg

	City mentioned	City of your choice
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____

Activity 6

Connect the statements/questions in column A with the corresponding ones in column B.

A	B
Kommt ihr morgen?	Freut mich Sie kennenzulernen.
Wie geht es Ihnen?	Mein Name ist Volker Neumann.
Auf Wiedersehen.	Mir geht es gut, danke.
Das ist Herr Kranz.	Ja, wir kommen gerne.
Woher sind Sie?	Bis bald.
Wie ist Ihr Name?	Ich bin aus Stuttgart.

Activity 7

Prepare three short dialogs with the following topics:

- die Begrüßung
- die Einladung
- die Verabschiedung