

## KAPITEL 2 Familie und Freunde

### Vor dem Anschauen

A. **Was wissen Sie schon?** What do you know already about Lily, Paul, Anton, und Hülya: True or false?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Lily ist Pauls Kusine.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Lily und Paul wohnen in der gleichen Straße°. *°on the same street*
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Anton kommt aus Österreich.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Hülya ist die Freundin° von Anton. *friend, girlfriend*
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Anton ist 23 Jahre alt.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Paul kommt aus Miami.

B. **Wortdetektiv** Which words or phrases convey approximately the same meaning? Draw a line from the German word to its logical English equivalent. Look for similarities in structure, spelling or sound.

#### Adjektive 1

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. blond        | a. (to be) on the way to |
| 2. unordentlich | b. blond                 |
| 3. unterwegs    | c. messy                 |

#### Adjektive 2

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. grau   | a. sure  |
| 2. sicher | b. young |
| 3. jung   | c. old   |
| 4. alt    | d. grey  |

#### Substantive 1

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. auf dem Land  | a. train station      |
| 2. der Bauernhof | b. hair               |
| 3. die Haare     | c. in the countryside |
| 4. der Bahnhof   | d. farm               |

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Klasse: \_\_\_\_\_ Datum: \_\_\_\_\_

### Substantive 2

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. die Stunde        | a. photo                   |
| 2. das Foto          | b. guy, dude, fellow       |
| 3. der Typ           | c. student pad (apartment) |
| 4. die Studentenbude | d. hour                    |

### Verben 1

- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. übernachten | a. to stay overnight   |
| 2. wohnen      | b. to sleep            |
| 3. schlafen    | c. to live, reside (1) |

### Verben 2

- |              |                        |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. leben     | a. to live, reside (2) |
| 2. herkommen | b. to call             |
| 3. anrufen   | c. to come from        |

## Hinschauen

**C. Kultur in Bildern** Consider what you see in this video clip. Specifically, take a look at how the seats are arranged in this German train. Answer the following questions in English.

1. How are the seats arranged?

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2. Do you think this seat configuration works best for travelers in groups, for couples, or for individual travelers? Please explain why.

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3. Which seat would you take and why?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Klasse: \_\_\_\_\_ Datum: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Many German trains feature 4-6 seats an enclosed compartment, to allow for greater privacy.

a. Do you believe that Anton, Paul, Hülya, and Lily are traveling in a compartment?

Explain your answer.

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b. Would you prefer to travel inside or outside a compartment? Explain.

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## Anschauen

D. **Erstes Anschauen** Please view the video the first time and check off to which person this information applies: Anton, Paul, Hülya, Lily, or Sarah. More than one name is possible.

	Anton	Paul	Hülya	Lily	Sarah
a. shows pictures of the family					
b. has a friend named Markus					
c. shows no pictures					
d. has a messy room					
e. is traveling to Berlin					
f. is a member of Lily's and Paul's family					
g. has to travel another two hours on the train					

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Klasse: \_\_\_\_\_ Datum: \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Zweites Anschauen** Please view the video a second time and now listen for information about the people that these four talk about. Combine the appropriate names with the appropriate description.

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Sarah               | a. already has grey hair.                                      |
| 2. Hülya's brother     | b. is messy.   |
| 3. Lily's father       | c. is young-looking.   |
| 4. Lily's mother       | d. used to be blond.   |
|                        |  |
| 1. Lily's grandparents | a. live on the same street as Lily's parents.                  |
| 2. Felix               | b. is a friend of Lily's; they both study marketing.           |
| 3. Anton's sister      | c. is Anton's buddy in Berlin with whom the four plan to stay. |
| 4. Markus              | d. lives on a farm in Austria.                                 |

**F. Kurz interpretiert** Anton is talking to his friend Markus on the telephone. We do not hear both sides of the conversation. Imagine and describe in English what happened in these instances.

1. What request is Anton making of Markus?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What do you think Markus is asking when Anton answers: *Vier!*<sup>o</sup> *Four!*

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What do you think Markus is asking when Anton answers *So um sechs!*<sup>o</sup> *at around six*

\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Klasse: \_\_\_\_\_ Datum: \_\_\_\_\_

4. What do you imagine Markus asked when Anton answers *Hauptbahnhof!*<sup>o</sup> *main train station*

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why does Anton say, “Markus ist echt in Ordnung”, literally meaning “Markus is genuinely in order” and roughly translating into “Markus is a really great guy.”, after their conversation is finished?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. How would you feel and what would you say if you were in Markus’s situation?

\_\_\_\_\_

**G. Textkonstruktion** Try to reconstruct a conversation between Anton and Markus which is similar but not identical to the one you just saw. Play the role of Markus. Choose your replies from the options provided. It’s ok not to understand exactly what Markus is saying; it’s the gist that matters.

- **Wo bist du denn gerade?**
- **Brauchst du einen Platz zum Schlafen?**
- **Kein Problem.**
- **Ziemlich gut.**

**Anton:** Hallo, Markus. Wie geht’s?

**Markus:** 1. \_\_\_\_\_

**Anton:** Gut!

**Markus:** 2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Anton:** Im Zug. Ich bin unterwegs nach Berlin.

**Markus:** 3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Anton:** Ja, ich wollte....

**Markus:** 4. \_\_\_\_\_

**Anton:** Markus, du bist echt in Ordnung!

## Sprache im Alltag

**H. Im Gespräch** When speaking colloquially, German speakers rely on certain phrases to start or end a conversation or to keep it on an appropriate track. Which approximate translation fits best for each German expression? Connect each matching pair.

Phrase	Approximate English Translation
1. Schön!	a. Really°?                      °echt = <i>genuine</i>
2. Schade!	b. Beautiful!
3. Schau mal!	c. Tell me!
4. Sagt mal!	d. That's too bad°!              °schaden = <i>to harm, damage</i>
5. Echt?	e. Look here!

Phrase	Approximate English Translation
1. Bist du sicher?	a. Really?
2. Wie geht's?	b. Great!
3. Wirklich?	c. Are you sure?
4. Klasse!	d. Bye!
5. Tschüss!	e. How is it going? (How are you?)

**I. Die Kultur in der Sprache** Language does not just convey bare-bones information. It also gives clues about the speaker's mood, intent, or attitude. In German, "little words" also called "flavoring particles" add "flavor" in a particular conversation. They are often difficult to translate because their meaning depends on context. Here are four such particles which occur in the video clip and their approximate meanings.

**denn** When speakers insert *denn* in questions, they signal a strong interest in the forthcoming information.

**mal** When speakers use *mal*, they indicate urgency and the need to act immediately.

**nur** When speakers insert *nur*, they imply that they consider the quantity or importance of a concept (noun) or action small. *Nur* is somewhat similar to only.

**auch** When speakers use *auch*, they note agreement with what the previous speaker has said or similarities with the previous speaker's experiences. *Auch* is somewhat similar to the English words too and also.

Now, please watch the video again and listen for uses of *denn*, *mal*, *nur*, and *auch*. Pay attention to how speakers place emphasis and in which contexts these particles are used. Check the appropriate space to indicate who makes each utterance.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Klasse: \_\_\_\_\_ Datum: \_\_\_\_\_

	Anton	Paul	Hülya	Lily
<b>denn</b>				
1. Wer ist <i>denn</i> das?				
2. Wann sind wir <i>denn</i> da?				
<b>mal</b>				
3. Zeig <i>mal</i> !				
4. Schau <i>mal</i> !				
5. Sagt <i>mal</i> , wo übernachten wir heute Abend eigentlich?				
6. Ich ruf ihn gleich <i>mal</i> an!				
<b>nur</b>				
7. <i>Nur</i> noch zwei Stunden!				
8. <i>Nur</i> ?				
<b>auch</b>				
9. Mein Bruder ist <i>auch</i> unordentlich.				
10.[Das] finde ich <i>auch</i> .				