

## Chapter 11: Eine Geschäftsidee (A business idea)

### A wie Anfang (p. 156)

Below is a list of things people dream of. What do you dream of? What have you dreamt of? Write down some of your dreams. Talk about your dreams with your partner or in small groups.

Wovon haben Sie geträumt? (What have you dreamt of?)

### Jetzt geht's los!

In chapter 11, Ayla talks about her new business idea.

### In this chapter you will:

- learn to talk about work
- recap the cases
- learn the genitive

(p. 158).

It's useful to listen to the audios also without the textbook to help you understand what you hear and not only what you read.

### Der Arbeitsplatz

das Büro, -s

der Computer, -

der Laptop, -s

die Sitzung, -en

der Termin, -e

### (The) workplace

office

computer

laptop

meeting

appointment

die Mittagspause, -n	lunch break
der Bericht, -e	report
die E-Mail, -s	email
Feierabend machen	to finish work for the day
Überstunden machen	to work overtime

## Sprechen wir mal! (p. 159)

### Balancing work and free time

#### Wie kannst du / Wie können Sie Beruf und Freizeit miteinander vereinbaren?

*How can you balance your work and free time?*

**Ich habe (kaum) Zeit für meine Familie.**

*I have (hardly any) time for my family.*

**Mein Mann / Meine Frau beschwert sich über meine Arbeitszeiten.**

*My husband / My wife complains about my work hours.*

**Ich schätze meine flexiblen Arbeitszeiten.**

*I appreciate my flexible work hours.*

**Mein Job hat viele Vorteile / Nachteile.**

*My job has a lot of advantages / disadvantages.*

**Ich habe wenig / viel Freizeit.**

*I have little / a lot of free time.*

**Ich treffe mich oft mit meinen Freunden.**

*I often meet my friends.*

**In meiner Freizeit treibe ich gerne Sport.**

*I love to do sport in my free time.*

**Talk with your partner about your work-life balance. How can you combine work/studies and family life/free time?**

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**1. Listen to the unit text and mark the sentences right or wrong. Then read the unit text and correct the false statements.**

**2. Find the following sentences in the unit text.**

**3. a) Underline the word that doesn't belong here. Explain why.**

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**b) Write sentences using the underlined words.**

When you learn a new word, try to use it in a sentence. This way you'll remember the new words better.

**4. Express the following sentences in the perfect tense.**

*Süddeutsche Zeitung, Bild-Zeitung, Spiegel* and *Stern* are well-known German newspapers and magazines.

**5. Talk about the content of the chapter using the given words.**

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**Grammar**

**Recap the cases**

NOMINATIVE

- The subject of the sentence takes the nominative.
- The verbs *sein*, *werden* and *bleiben* take the nominative.  
Der Mann da ist der neue Kollege.

### ACCUSATIVE

- The object of the sentence takes the accusative.  
Haben Sie schon meinen Chef getroffen.
- Some verbs – like *an/rufen*, *besuchen* and *es gibt* – take the accusative.  
Ich rufe dich an.
- These prepositions – *durch*, *für*, *gegen*, *ohne*, *um* – always take the accusative.

### DATIVE

- The dative answers the question to whom, to what (wem).  
Ich schicke Ihnen den Bericht.
- Some verbs – like *danken*, *gefallen*, *gratulieren*, *helfen* – take the dative.  
Ich danke dir.
- These prepositions – *aus*, *bei*, *mit*, *nach*, *seit*, *von*, *zu* – always take the dative.

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**6. Fill in the endings. What is the corresponding case?**

**7. Fill in the endings if needed. What is the corresponding case?**

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**Grammar**

**GENETIVE**

**Underline the genitive forms in the sentences below and complete the grammatical rules.**

- The genitive expresses ownership.
- Where does the genitive go in the sentence?
- In the genitive, the masculine and neuter articles (*der* and *das*) change to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
And the noun takes the ending -(e)s.
- The feminine article (*die*) and plural article (*die*) change to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Fill in the missing articles in the table.**

Note the usage of the genitive in an expression of time:

eines Tages            one day

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**8. Express the words in bold in the genitive together with your partner. He/She can help you if needed. (A starts.)**

**9. a) Find the following expressions in the unit text and notice the differences using the genitive.**

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**b) How would you express the following structures using the genitive?**

**10. Fill in the given word in the genitive form.**

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**11. Have the following discussion with your partner. (A starts.)**

**A**

Ask your partner what kind of job  
he/she has.

React to what your partner just said.

Say that you are happy for him/her.

Say that you have flexible  
working hours.

Reply.

React to what he/she just said.

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**12. Listen to the conversation between Ayla and Tobias twice and then answer the questions. First read the words in the box.**

<b>die Erfolgsgeschichte, -n</b>	<b>success story</b>
<b>die Zielgruppe, -n</b>	<b>target group</b>
<b>der Vertrag, -e+</b>	<b>contract</b>
<b>unterschreiben</b>	<b>to sign</b>

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**B**

Say that it has advantages. Name one.

Ask your partner what kind of job  
he/she has.

Ask what he/she does in his/her free time.

React to what he/she just said. Tell him/her  
what you do in your free time.

**13. Read the text about start-ups in Berlin and note which answers are true or false. Correct the false statements.**

<b>nirgendwo</b>	<b>nowhere</b>
<b>der Grund, -e+</b>	<b>reason</b>
<b>die Erfolgsgeschichte, -n</b>	<b>success story</b>
<b>voneinander</b>	<b>from each other</b>

- 1) Hundreds of people move to Berlin to found a start-up.
- 2) In Berlin people establish more firms than anywhere else in Germany.
- 3) The rents for offices are more expensive than elsewhere.
- 4) In Berlin, they invest a lot in new firms.
- 5) Many new Berliners say that they enjoy living in Berlin.