

Lektion 7: Eine Heimreise

(p. 128)

A wie Anfang

Rhein-Quiz. Listen to the text about the river Rhine twice and then choose the correct answer. Compare your answers to those of your partner.

(6. *münden* = to flow into)

The correct answers are on page 255.

Listen to the text again. What else can you say about the river Rhine.

In chapter 7 you can read Tomi Aalto's blog about his interrail trip from Zürich back to Finland.

In this chapter you'll learn

- to describe cities and landscapes
- the past perfect tense
- the perfect tense of the conditional

(p. 131)

Sprechen wir mal!

Describing cities and landscapes

Die Stadt ist wunderschön / lebendig / wie aus einem Bilderbuch / bekannt für...

The town is lovely / lively / as pretty as a picture / known (for)...

Die Atmosphäre ist toll / hektisch / entspannt...

The atmosphere is great / hectic / relaxed...

Die Menschen sind nett / freundlich / hilfreich...

The people are nice / friendly / helpful...

Dort gibt es viel Geschichte / Kultur / Natur...

There is plenty of history / culture / nature...

Die Landschaften / Sehenswürdigkeiten / Museen haben mich beeindruckt / überrascht / interessiert.

The landscapes / attractions / museums impressed me / surprised me / interested me.

Das ist eine bergige / hügelige / malerische Landschaft.

It is a mountainous / hilly / pictureseque landscape.

Der/Das/Die wichtigste / schönste / interessanteste Platz / Museum / Sehenswürdigkeit...

The most important / most beautiful / most interesting place / museum / attraction...

Der Ort / Das Dorf / Die Stadt liegt westlich / östlich / nördlich / südlich von ...

The region / village / city lies ... to the west / east / north / south.

Chat with your partner. Describe a city you have visited or would like to visit.

(p. 132)

1. Read the text and fill the missing place names in the crossword puzzle.

What word did you form in the middle of the puzzle?

(p. 133)

2. Fill in the missing word with the help of the unit text.

(p. 134)

3. Answer the questions about the content of the unit text with your partner.

4. Write a main clause and a subordinate clause. Combine them with a suitable conjunction.

(p. 135)

5. Fill in the missing relative pronoun.

(p. 136)

6. Recap German relative pronouns with your partner. Cover your partner's column. Complete the sentences by forming a relative clause out of the sentences highlighted in bold. Your partner will help if needed.

(p. 137)

7. Describe Tomi's trip back home to your partner by referring to the unit text. Use the perfect tense.

(p. 138)

The past perfect

The past perfect describes what someone had done or something that had happened.

Express the following sentences by referring to the unit text.

Zürich had become his second home.

_____.

Tomi had enjoyed his time there.

_____.

One of his classmates had recommended Freiburg.

_____.

I had often thought that...

_____.

The past perfect tense is formed just like the perfect tense, but the auxiliary verb is expressed in the imperfect form.

auxiliary verb imperfect (hatte/war)	ge-form of the verb (=perfect participle)
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Complete the table by filling in the imperfect forms of *haben* and *sein*.

(p. 139)

8. Discuss with your partner. Using the past perfect tense, describe what had happened before Tomi's departure. Use the words given in the box.

9. Express the following sentences in the conditional and then read the sentences to your partner.

(p. 140)

The perfect form of the conditional

The perfect form of the conditional expresses what would have happened.

Express the following sentences by referring to the unit text.

He would gladly have continued studying longer.

I would have wanted to study here.

I would gladly have stayed here longer.

It would have been nice if I had had more time in Cologne.

The perfect form of the conditional is formed in the same way as the past perfect, but the auxiliary verbs is expressed in the conditional form.

auxiliary verb in the conditional (hätte/wäre)	the ge-form of the verb (=perfect participle)
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Conjugate both auxiliary verbs in all forms.

(p. 141)

10. a) Form sentences in the perfect tense of the conditional. Use the words given in the box.

b) Write five more sentences describing what Tomi would have liked to have done.

(p. 142)

11. Have the following conversation with your partner. One of you is Tomi and the other his friend. Choose a role and cover your partner's column. Say the bold lines in German. Your partner can help, if needed. Finally, switch roles.

friend	Tomi
Did you really do a train trip through Germany?	Hast du wirklich eine Zugreise durch Deutschland gemacht?
Ja. Die Reise hätte auch dir gefallen.	Yes. You would've liked the trip too. (=The trip would've pleased you too.)
I don't know, if a train trip through Germany would've interested me.	Ich weiß nicht, ob die Zugreise durch Deutschland mich interessiert hätte.
Warum nicht? Du hättest neue Städte kennen gelernt.	Why not? You would've gotten to know new cities.
Well, that would've been nice, if I had had time.	Na, es wäre wohl schön gewesen, wenn ich Zeit gehabt hätte.
Wärest du denn gern mitgekommen?	Would you have liked to come along?
I would've loved to visit Heidelberg.	Ich hätte am liebsten Heidelberg besucht.
Warum Heidelberg?	Why Heidelberg?
Because my father has studied there.	Weil mein Vater in Heidelberg studiert hat.
Echt? / Wirklich?	Really?
Yes, it would've made him happy, if I had visited Heidelberg.	Ja, es hätte ihn gefreut, wenn ich Heidelberg besucht hätte.
Beim nächsten Mal musst du mitkommen.	Next time you have to come along.
Yes, why not!	Ja, warum nicht!

(p. 143)

12. Listen to the phone call between Tomi and his friend Nils twice and then choose the correct alternative.

(p. 144)

13. a) What route would you choose for your interrail trip? Which cities interest you and what would you like to do and see there? Surf German websites for further information.

b) Tell you partner about cities that interest you. Then plan an interrail trip together.

(p. 145)

14. a) Read the text about German wines and mark the sentences that you find in the text.

1. Most German wine-growing regions are found around the River Rhine and its tributaries.
2. Riesling is the most famous local white wine variety.
3. Most of the red wine produced in Germany is consumed domestically.
4. Germany's popular Franconian wines come from north Bavaria.
5. Wine growing began 2,000 years ago in Germany.
6. Rudesheim is a famous wine-growing town on the banks of the Rhine.

b) Read the text again and write four questions in German about its content. Present the questions to your partner.