

Freut mich 3

Lektion 9: Wo war die Mauer?

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A wie Anfang

Surf for information about German history.

1. By what name was Germany known in the twenties?
2. How long did the Nazi time last?
3. What happened to Germany after the Second World War?
4. When was the Berlin Wall built?
5. When were West Germany and East Germany (GDR) united?

die Vergangenheit *past*

die Zweiteilung *division into two*

bestimmen *to determine*

die Vereinigung *unification*

die Nachkriegszeit *the post-war period*

In chapter 9, tourists in Berlin try to locate the famous wall.

In this chapter ...

- you'll learn to interrupt your partner politely
- you'll learn the passive imperfect
- you'll learn the ordinal numbers

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Asking additional questions and interrupting politely

Entschuldigung, ich hätte noch eine Frage. Wie lang war die Mauer eigentlich?

Excuse me, I would still have one question. How long was the wall actually?

Entschuldigen Sie die Unterbrechung, aber ich hätte eine Frage.

Excuse me for the interruption, but I would have a question.

Darf ich Sie/dich kurz unterbrechen? Ich möchte gern wissen, wie ...

May I briefly interrupt you? I'd like to know, how ...

Tut mir leid, wenn ich Sie/dich unterbrechen, aber ...

I'm sorry if I am interrupting (sorry to interrupt) you, but ...

Das ist ja sehr interessant, aber ...

That is very interesting, but ...

Darf ich etwas dazu sagen?

May I say something?

Sie haben recht / Du hast recht, aber ...

You are quite right, but ...

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1. How were these sentences expressed in the unit text?

2. Fill in the missing word after reading the unit text again.

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3. Use the words written on the bricks to form sentences about visiting the Berlin wall.

4. Express these sentences in the perfect tense.

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Passive imperfect

Translate the sentences into German after reading the unit text.

Many wall tourists were interviewed for the online magazine.

Today I was told about the Berlin wall.

What a pity that the whole wall was torn down so quickly after the unification.

A Trabi safari was recommended to us by a friend.

The tense of the passive is indicated by the auxiliary verb **werden**.

When the passive sentence is in the imperfect tense, the auxiliary verb is

_____.

The conjugation of the auxiliary verb agrees with the subject.

The past participle (ge-form) of the main verb is the last word of the sentence.

Conjugate the verb *werden* in all imperfect forms.

Remember that the 1st and 3rd person singular are identical.

If you wish to express the agent (by whom something was done), use the preposition **von** (*dative*) if it is a person/people (**von** = the English word **by**). If the agent is an inanimate thing, then **by** is expressed with the preposition **durch** (*accusative*).

You can't form passive sentences with all verbs, e.g. *sein*, *haben*, *bekommen*, *kennen*, *wissen* and *es gibt*.

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5. Express the sentences in the passive imperfect with your partner. Your partner will help you if needed.

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6. Express the sentences in the passive. Make sure you use the correct tense.

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Ordinal numbers

Ordinal numbers tell the position of something in a list, such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, etc. They take the same endings as adjectives and they are usually preceded by a definite article.

Find the following phrases containing ordinal numbers in the unit text.

my first visit _____

for the third time _____

on the nineteenth of November _____

The ordinal numbers from 1 to 19 are formed by adding the ending _____.

The ordinal numbers from 20 upwards are formed by adding the ending _____.

Certain ordinal numbers are irregular. They are highlighted below in bold.

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Ordinal numbers in expressions of time

Other expressions containing ordinal numbers

zum ersten Mal	<i>for the first time</i>
zum zweiten Mal	<i>for the second time</i>
beim dritten Mal	<i>at the third time</i>
erstens/zweitens/drittens	<i>first/second/third</i>
das neunzehnte Jahrhundert	<i>the 19th century</i>
das zwanzigste Jahrhundert	<i>the 20th century</i>

7. Express the following dates in German to your partner. Block your partner's column. Your partner will help if needed.

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8. a) Fill in the missing ordinal numbers. Make sure you use the correct endings.

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b) Ask your partner the following questions.

9. a) Listen to the text about German history twice and fill in the missing numbers in the text. Then read the text with your partner.

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b) Write four questions about the text and ask your partner the questions.

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10. a) Choose the correct alternative.

b) Answer the questions.

1. What did Elise and Otto Hampel think about the Nazis before 1933?
2. What changed their mind?
3. What did they do then during the years 1940-1942?
4. What finally happened to the couple?
5. Why is their example important?

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11. a) Fill in the superlatives using the words given in brackets.

b) Write four more sentences about other German-speaking countries using superlatives. Read your sentences to your partner.

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12. Recap German relative clauses and fill in the missing relative pronoun with your partner.

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13. Have the following conversation with your partner. Choose a role and then cover you partner's column. Say the sentences highlighted in bold. You partner will help if needed.

A	B
Can you tell me where the wall was located?	Kannst du mir sagen, wo die Mauer war / stand ?
Von der Mauer ist fast nichts mehr übrig.	There is hardly anything left of the wall.
But I'd like to know where it stood earlier.	Aber ich will/möchte sehen, wo sie früher war /stand.
Die Mauer ist schon lange weg, aber alle wollen/möchten sie sehen.	The wall has been gone (is gone) for a long time but everybody wants to see it.
How long did the wall exist?	Wie lange gab es die Mauer?
28 Jahre, zwei Monate und 27 Tage.	28 years, two months, and 27 days.
Unbelievable!	Unglaublich!
Ich kann dir eine Radtour der ehemaligen Grenze entlang empfehlen.	I can recommend you a bicycle tour along the former border.
The Trabi safari also interests me.	Die Trabi-Safari interessiert mich auch.
Das ist ein spannendes Fahrerlebnis.	It's an exciting driving experience.
And also a great history lesson for sure.	Und sicher auch eine super Geschichtslektion.
Ja, Geschichte ist nicht immer langweilig.	Yes, history is not always boring.

Commented [BA1]: Täällä oli taas tämä, jonka ottaisın pois.

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14. The journalist from *Blick auf Berlin* magazine is now asking people about their plans in Berlin. Listen to the interviews twice and then answer the questions.

der Tränenpalast	<i>“palace of tears” (a museum in Berlin)</i>
die Grenzübergangsstelle, -n	<i>a border crossing checkpoint</i>
sich verabschieden	<i>to say farewell</i>
das Gefängnis, -se	<i>prison</i>
fliehen (ist geflohen)	<i>to escape</i>
die Einstellung, -en	<i>attitude</i>

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15. Read the text about the former West Berlin and decide which sentences are true and which are false. Correct the false sentences.

die Insel, -n	<i>island</i>
der Schatten, -	<i>shadow</i>
blühen	<i>to blossom</i>
die Hausbesetzung, -en	<i>occupied house, squat</i>
die Subkultur, -en	<i>subculture</i>
die Wehrpflicht	<i>military service</i>