

Lektion 3 Translations

A wie Anfang (p. 42)

Test your knowledge of Vienna! What do you already know about the capital of Austria?

1. There are approx. a) 600 000 b) 1.8 million c) 3.2 million inhabitants in the capital of Austria.
2. The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra plays a) Beethoven's b) Schubert's c) Strauss' music in its New Year's concert.
3. Which river flows through Vienna? a) The Elbe b) The Rhine c) The Danube
4. The famous amusement park in Vienna is called a) Prater b) Luna Park c) Wiener Dom.
5. Which castle is situated in the Austrian capital?
 - a) Neuschwanstein b) Schönbrunn c) Wartburg
6. Which of the following famous people has influenced the Viennese cityscape the most? a) Ludwig Wittgenstein b) W. A. Mozart c) Friedensreich Hundertwasser

5-6 Punkte

Super! You're already a Vienna expert!

3-4 Punkte

Sehr gut! We applaud your knowledge of Vienna.

2-3 Punkte

Gut! You might learn something new in the third chapter, though.

0-1 Punkt

You don't know Vienna very well yet. Let's get to know the city in chapter three!

Key on page 221.

Jetzt geht's los!

In this chapter Hanna and Julia show Florian the sights of Vienna.

In this chapter you will learn

- to express your opinion
- to talk about the weather
- to conjugate irregular verbs
- about negation
- to use the pronoun *man*
- the plural.

Sprechen wir mal! (p. 45)

Expressing an opinion

Ich finde die Ringstraße/das Rathaus interessant/schön/langweilig.
I find the Ringstrasse / the city hall interesting/beautiful/boring.

Das ist schön/toll.
It's beautiful/nice.

Ich mag das (nicht).
I (don't) like it.

Du hast Recht.
You're right.

Stimmt (nicht).
That's (not) true.

Reacting to questions and suggestions

(Sehr) gern, das ist interessant.
Gladly (I'd love to), it's interesting.

Ungern, das ist nicht interessant.
Not really, it's not interesting.

Das ist langweilig.
That's boring.

Ja, das macht Spaß.
Yes, that's fun.

Keine Zeit. / Keine Lust.

I don't have time. / I don't feel like it.

Talking about the weather

Wie ist das Wetter?

What's the weather like?

Das Wetter ist schön/schlecht heute.

The weather is good/bad today.

Es ist kalt (*cold*) / kühl (*chilly*) / warm / heiß (*hot*).

Die Sonne scheint. *The sun is shining.*

Es regnet. *It's raining.*

Es schneit. *It's snowing.*

Es ist windig. *It's windy.*

Es ist bewölkt. *It's cloudy.*

Es sind plus 20 Grad / minus 5 Grad. *It's +20 degrees / -5 degrees.*

Talk about today's weather with your partner and express your opinion about it. Also ask what the weather is like in different cities on the map.

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1. a) Write the words in plural.

b) There are many sights in Vienna. Write the nouns in the following sentences in plural. Remember also to conjugate the verb accordingly.

2. a) Read the chapter and summarise its content with your partner using the following words.

sights – tourists – Labour Day – speeches – weather – industrial buildings – sun – thirst – tram – wine bar

b) Translate the words and summarise the content in German.

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3. a) Fill in the missing words by referring back to the chapter.

b) Read the exercise with your partner. Answer the questions and react to the suggestions using the *Sprechen wir mal!* section.

Negation (p. 48)

Find the following expressions in the chapter.

I don't have time.

I don't like it.

No problem!

It's not cold anymore.

I don't feel like it.

Complete the rules using the examples above.

- When you negate a verb or a sentence, use _____.
- When you negate a noun, use _____ and _____.
- Use the shorter form with **der-** and **das-**words, and the longer form with **die-**words and **plural**.

The pronoun "man"

- When using the pronoun "man", the emphasis is on what's being done or what's happening, not who's doing it.
- You can translate the pronoun "man" using "one".
- In a sentence containing "man", the verb is conjugated in the third person singular.

E.g. Das Schloss Schönbrunn besucht man gern.

Attention! man ≠ der Mann

4. Fill in the negations: nicht or kein(e).

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5. Form sentences with your partner using the pronoun "man" by copying the example.

6. a) Form sentences with your partner using the given words. Use the verb *besuchen*.

b) Use the verb *besuchen* and state which three sights in Vienna you're going to visit. Say why you want to visit these places in sentences starting with *denn*.

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7. Ask your partner what (s)he thinks of Vienna's sights and specialties. Use the verb *finden* and the given adjectives in your answers.

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Conjugation of irregular verbs

Write the following sentences in German by referring back to the chapter.

There are many sights in Vienna.

Florian meets Hanna and Julia in the city centre.

Do you see that building over there?

The group takes a tram...

...drives 10 minutes...

...and walks 500 meters.

- The vowel in the verb stem usually changes in the 2nd and 3rd person singular when conjugating irregular verbs.

- The personal endings are the same in all verbs.

- All the verbs are regular in the plural.

Deduce the verb forms using the examples. Fill in the table.

	fahren a > ä to drive, to travel	laufen au > äu to walk, to run	nehmen e > i to take	sehen e > ie to see
ich	fahre			
du			nimmst	
er/es/sie		läuft		
wir			nehmen	
ihr				seht
sie	fahren			
Sie		laufen		

For example the following verbs are irregular: **treffen** (e > i) *to meet*, **essen** (e > i) *to eat*, **geben** (e > i) *to give*, **sprechen** (e > i) *to speak*, **lesen** (e > ie) *to read*.

The structure "es gibt" (*there is/there are*) is always in the same form.

Dort gibt es ein Museum.

Dort gibt es viele Museen.

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8. Fill in the verbs and take a ride on the Ringstrasse.

1. to meet
2. to drive
3. to take
4. there is/are
5. to see
6. to see
7. there is/are
8. to walk
9. to walk, to take
10. to meet

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9. Form sentences using the given words. Remember to conjugate the verb.

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10. a) Read the text about the museum district in Vienna and answer the questions in English.

der Dom	cathedral
die Kirche	church
erzählen	to tell
nennen	to call
der Treffpunkt	meeting point
der Mensch, -en	person, people
das Wahrzeichen, -	landmark

1. Which two sights do all tourists want to see in Vienna?
2. What does the abbreviation MQ mean?
3. What do art lovers like in the area?
4. What about families with children?
5. What does Hanna Lahti think of the museum district?
6. How many people visit the area yearly?

b) Write four questions about the text in German. Ask your partner to answer them.

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11. Hanna is talking with Florian while they wait for Julia. First listen to the conversation as a whole and then in parts. Then answer the questions.

lieben	to love
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eine Reservierung reservation
um neun Uhr at 9 o'clock

1. How long has Hanna lived in Vienna?
2. Why does Hanna live in Vienna?

3. How does Florian find Vienna?
4. What does Florian suggest Hanna?

5. Why doesn't Florian want to go to the arts museum?

6. What do they decide to do, when Julia arrives?
7. Do they get a table at the restaurant?

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12. a) Wien macht Spaß! How do you find the following sights in Vienna that Hanna Lahti introduces you? Talk with your partner and explain why you like or don't like the sights.

b) You have been on a business trip in Vienna and you decide to stay over the weekend. Draw up a programme for the weekend with your partner / in a small group. Then present it to another pair/group.

am Abend (*in the evening*), am Morgen (*in the morning*), am Nachmittag (*in the afternoon*), am Freitag/Samstag/Sonntag (*on Friday/Saturday/Sunday*)