

Lektion 7 Translations

A wie Anfang (p.103)

The Swiss Army knife is well known. Choose from each badge one word that is connected with Switzerland.

Do you know any other Swiss, apart from Wilhelm Tell?

What else do you know about Switzerland?

Jetzt geht's los!

In chapter 7 a Finnish exchange student just arrived in Zurich and is asking his way to the panorama terrace of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology.

In this chapter you will learn:

- asking for and showing directions
- vocabulary about studying
- dative
- formal form of imperative

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das Studium	studies
die Universität	university
die Hochschule	university / college
die Fachhochschule	polytechnic; University of Applied Sciences
der Abschluss	degree; graduation
die Gesamtschule	integrated school
die gymnasiale Oberstufe	upper / senior secondary school
das Abitur	A level; high-school diploma
das Hauptfach, -er+	major; main subject
das Nebenfach, -er+	minor [subject]
studieren	to study (at university)
lernen	to learn
die Prüfung, -en	exam, test
die Aufnahmeprüfung, -en	entrance exam
das Praktikum, Praktika	internship

The verb "lesen" only means to read written texts, not "to study".

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Verkehrsmittel	vehicles
der Zug	train
der Bus, -se	bus
das Auto, -s	car
das Taxi, -s	taxi
die U-Bahn, -en	metro
die S-Bahn, -en	commuter train
die Straßenbahn, -en	tram

Fahren Sie mit dem Bus / mit dem Taxi / mit der U-Bahn *Go by bus / taxi / metro*

Sprechen wir mal! (p. 107)

Asking for directions

Entschuldigung, können Sie mir helfen?

Excuse me, could you help me?

Wo liegt der Hauptbahnhof / das Café Sprüngli / die Universität?

Where do I find the main railway station / Café Sprüngli / the university?

Wie kommt man zum Hauptbahnhof / zum Café Sprüngli / zur Universität?

How do I get to the main railway station ...

Gibt es hier in der Nähe einen Supermarkt / ein Café / eine Apotheke?

Is there a super market / a café / a pharmacy in the neighborhood?

Showing directions

Gehen Sie die Bahnhofstraße entlang.

Go down the Bahnhofstraße.

Gehen Sie geradeaus bis zur (nächsten) Kreuzung.

Go straight towards the (next) crossing.

Biegen Sie dann links / rechts ab.

Turn left / right.

Nehmen Sie die erste/zweite/dritte Straße rechts.

Take the first/second/third road to the right.

Es ist nicht weit / ganz in der Nähe.

It is not far / it is very close.

How to say "Thank you" and how to react

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Vielen Dank. / Herzlichen Dank. / Ich danke Ihnen.
Thank you very much. / Cordial thanks! / I thank you.
Gerne. / Nichts zu danken. / Kein Problem.

Ask for the directions and show directions to different places like in the given examples on this page.

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1.a) Read the chapter and put the advices that Tomi gets in the right order. Translate the sentences with your partner.

b) Listen to the chapter and check your answers.

In Switzerland the letter ß is not in use, instead they write twice the letter S.

2. Fill in the advices concerning how Tomi gets to the Youth hostel (die Jugendherberge) where he will stay the first three nights. Put the words into the crossword.

1. straight ahead
2. to the left
3. across the bridge
4. along
5. to turn
6. main railwaystation
7. by train
8. neighbourhood
9. to the right
10. the river that flows through Zurich.

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3. How are these sentences expressed (put) in the chapter?

4. a)

Listen to the audio twice. Note in the map, how Tomi should get to the accommodation office (die Zimmervermittlung).

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b) Tomi is asking the person in the information at the Youth hostel for ideas for his evening program. Listen to the conversation twice. Draw the tour into the map.

leider *unfortunately* ziemlich *quite*
brauchen *to need* die Alternativkultur *alternative culture*

1. Where Tomi wants to go to?
 - a) to the center of the city
 - b) to the cultural centre "Rote Fabrik"
 - c) to the Zürich-West area

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5. a) What is Tomi doing during his first week? Have a look again at the accusative forms of the personal pronouns on page 95 and fill in the right forms.

b) Collect all words in 5.a) that have to do with studying. Look up in the (online) dictionary three more words that are important for your studies. Write down at least three sentences using the words you have in the list. You find help as well on page 106.

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Formal Imperative

How is Tomi showing the direction to a passer-by?

Go along the Bahnhofstraße.

Turn then to the right.

Go across the bridge.

- In the formal imperative the verb comes first, the subject (pronoun) takes second place.
- What do you notice about the word order in a question and in an imperative clause?
- When you ask or order a person to do something, it is usual and much more polite to add **bitte**.
- You can as well soften the imperative with the words **mal** and **doch**. These are hard to translate.

6. Drop the modal verbs and change the phrases into imperative clauses.

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Dative

- Dative responds to the question to whom?

Add the article in dative with the help of the chapter and translate the sentences.

Fill in the dative forms of the articles.

- The dative forms of **der-** and **das-**nouns is _____
- The dative article of **die-**nouns is _____
- In plural the article is _____ and the noun gets the ending **-n** (unless it ends on **-n** or **-s**, like **Studenten** or **Autos**).
- There are some verbs in German that do not respond to the question to whom:

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helfen to help, **danken** to thank, **gefallen** to please and **es geht** to feel like

- Dative is used as well with the prepositions zu and mit.

where to? (zu dem) **zum Marktplatz** to the market square

(zu der) **zur Bibliothek** to the library

Normally the short forms **zum** and **zur** are used

Add the articles

by train, by taxi, by tram

How do you say if you go by bus, metro or car?

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7. Tell your partner to whom you say / tell / give / buy / bring something.

8. Fill in the dative forms of the articles.

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9.a) Zurich has to offer something for everybody. Add the words you choose in dative form. Use every word only once.

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10.a) Fill in **ZUM** or **ZUR**.

b) Work with these questions with a partner. Answer in turns with formal imperative forms of *gehen, laufen, fahren, nehmen* and *ab/biegen*

11. You are in Zurich and you ask the way to the shore of lake Zurich. Do the dialogue in German with a partner.

A

1. Excuse me, could you help me?

3. How do I get to lake Zurich?

5. Is lake Zurich far away?

7. So, first towards Bahnhofstrasse?

9. And then to the left.

11. So, straight ahead?

B

2. Yes of course ("I like to.")

4. Walk first to Bahnhofstrasse.

6. No, it is quite close.

8. Exactly, and then you turn to the left.

10. Walk along Bahnhofstrasse, about 300 m.

12. Yes, then you will get to Bürkli square and you will see lake Zurich.

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13. Thank you very much.

14. You are welcome.

Say it in a different way, if you cannot find the exact words.

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12. Read about the sights in Zurich and then choose the right answers.