

## Chapter 10: Urlaubsgrüße

### A wie Anfang (p. 148).

Almost everyone carries around a tablet, a laptop or a smartphone. Add the correct caption beneath the pictures.

### Jetzt geht's los!

In chapter 10, the characters in the textbook have packed their laptops and tablets in their luggage. Read updates from their travels.

### In this chapter, you will learn:

- to talk about your holiday
- to write e-mails and other messages
- the perfect tense of regular verbs and separable compound verbs

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### Free time

(left side)

to play football / ice hockey

to play piano / guitar

to go to the summer cottage

to go to the movies / the theatre

to ride a bike

to jog

(right side)

to go to the gym

to read books

to play computer games

to garden

to swim

to ski downhill

to snowboard

to ski cross-country

## **Sprechen wir mal! (p. 151)**

### **Talking about your free time**

Was machst du (gern) in der Freizeit / im Urlaub?

*What do you enjoy doing in your free time / on your holiday?*

Ich reise nach Österreich ...

*I like travelling to Austria ...*

Ich fahre zum Sommerhaus.

*I enjoy going to my holiday house.*

Ich lese Bücher / spiele Tennis / fahre Rad.

*I like reading books / playing tennis / cycling.*

### **Making suggestions**

Was möchtest du heute/morgen/nächstes Wochenende machen?

*What would you like to do today/tomorrow/next weekend?*

Ich möchte ins Konzert gehen.

*I would like to go to a concert.*

Möchtest du einen Ausflug machen?

*Would you like to go an excursion?*

Wollen wir Basketball spielen?

*Shall we play basketball?*

Ja, gerne. / Abgemacht.

*Yes, I'd like to. / Agreed.*

Ich weiß nicht. / Vielleicht.

*I don't know. / Maybe.*

Hast du Zeit? / Hast du Lust?

*Do you have time? / Do you feel like doing it?*

Ich habe keine Zeit / keine Lust.

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

**Form pairs and discuss what you like doing in your free time / on your holiday. After that, both of you suggest something you would like to do next weekend.**

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**How to begin and end an e-mail.**

**Among friends**

Liebe Ayla, (to a female)      *Dear Ayla,*

Lieber Florian, (to a male)      *Dear Florian,*

**wie geht's?**      *How are you?*

Viele Grüße / Liebe Grüße / Herzliche Grüße

Tobias / Dein Tobias / Euer Tobias

Anke / Deine Anke / Eure Anke

**In working life and officially****Formal**

|                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sehr geehrte Frau Seidl,       | <i>Dear Mrs. Seidl,</i>           |
| Sehr geehrter Herr Leitner,    | <i>Dear Mr. Leitner</i>           |
| Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren, | <i>Dear ladies and gentlemen,</i> |

|                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Ich möchte ...          | <i>I'd like to ...</i>    |
| Mit freundlichen Grüßen | <i>With kind regards,</i> |
| Tobias Winkler          |                           |

**Informal**

|                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Liebe Frau Seidl,               | <i>Dear Mrs. Seidl,</i>  |
| Lieber Herr Leitner,            | <i>Dear Mr. Leitner,</i> |
| Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, | <i>Dear colleagues,</i>  |

|                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| Ich möchte ... | <i>I'd like to ...</i>   |
| Beste Grüße    | <i>With best wishes,</i> |

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**1. Read the chapter and mark which sentences are true and which are false. Correct the wrong false sentences.**

1. Hanna and Julia are on holiday in Tirol.
2. They have hiked to Lake Achensee.
3. Tobias is on holiday on the island of Rügen.
4. Tobias has played football.

5. The term will soon start in Zürich.
6. Tomi has found new friends in his German class.
7. Tomi had some time off, so he travelled to the Baltic coast.
8. Nils was climbing in the Alps and he tried paragliding.

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**2. a) Mark the word that doesn't belong in the group. Why doesn't the word belong here?**

**b) Write a short story using all the words you marked.**

**3. Look at the picture and write at least 8 words that have something to do with holidays. Then write sentences and use as many of your words as possible. And, finally, tell your partner about the picture.**

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**4. How do you express the following:**

1. Write an e-mail to a friend: how do you start?
2. Express greetings from somewhere.
3. Ask how your friend is doing.
4. Say that you had a lot of fun.
5. How do you say "see you soon"?
6. How do you end your message to a friend?
7. Say that you have learnt German.
8. Climbing is fun.

**5. Describe the content of the chapter to your partner using the given words.**

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**6. Revise the possessive pronouns and their declination (p. 141-142). Fill in the missing possessive pronouns.**

1. his 2. my 3. their (Kletterpartner is plural) 4. his 5. your (the polite form) 6. your (the 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural) 7. our 8. my

## Grammar

### The perfect tense of regular verbs.

**How do you express these sentences in German? Read the chapter again. Underline the verbs in the sentences.**

We went / have gone on an excursion.

We had / have had fun.

I have just worked / worked for a long time.

**The perfect tense of regular verbs is formed this way:**

|                |   |                                 |
|----------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>haben</b>   | + | <b>ge – verb stemm - -t/-et</b> |
| auxiliary verb |   | perfect participle              |

- Conjugate the auxiliary verb to match the subject.
- Form the perfect participle by referring to the example above.
- The auxiliary verb comes second in the sentence and the main verb last.

machen → ge- mach-t

Er hat das gemacht.

**In spoken German the perfect tense is the most common tense used for describing past events.**

## Separable compound verbs

Find the following sentences in the chapter.

After that I just relaxed.

I joined in.

| auxiliary verb | prefix | ge | verb stem | -t / -et |
|----------------|--------|----|-----------|----------|
|                |        |    |           |          |

In the case of the separable compound verbs, ge- comes between the verbal prefix and the verb stem.

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7. Ask your partner what she or he did yesterday. Choose the roles (A or B) and use one of the given adverbials of time in your sentences.

kochen      to cook

gucken      to watch

hören        to listen

der Chef     boss

8. Florian replies to Julian's e-mail. Fill in the perfect tense of the given words.

Sentence 4: Diensthandy = work mobile phone

Sentence 5: klingeln = to ring

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9. Hanna describes what has happened in the last couple of days. Formulate sentences in the perfect tense using the given words.

**10. Repeat Julia’s and Florian’s dialogue with your partner. Translate the bold sentences into German. Your partner will help if needed.**

| A  | B   |
|--|---|
| <b>Hi Florian!</b> Nice to see you!  | Hallo Florian! Schön dich zu sehen.   |
| Hallo Julia! Danke, gleichfalls, Wie geht’s euch?                              | <b>Hi Julia! Thank you, likewise. How are you?</b> (you =2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural) |
| <b>The holiday is wonderful. We have had a lot of fun. How are you?</b>        | Der Urlaub ist schön. Wir haben viel Spaß gehabt. Wie geht’s dir?                       |
| Ich habe sehr viel gearbeitet. Jetzt habe ich ein paar Tage frei.              | <b>I have worked a lot. Now I have a couple of days off.</b>                            |
| <b>Nice! We have already planned everything.</b>                               | Toll!/Schön! Wir haben schon alles geplant.   |
| Ach so?/Wirklich? Na, was machen wir heute? / Na, was wollen wir heute machen? | <b>Really? So, what shall we do today?</b>  |
| <b>Shall we go mountain biking?</b>  | Wollen wir Mountainbike fahren?   |
| Gern! Aber am Abend will ich die Ruhe genießen.                                | <b>I’d like that! But in the evening I just want to take it easy and rest.</b>          |
| <b>That’s what we did yesterday, too. But tomorrow we’ll go climbing.</b>      | Das haben wir auch gestern gemacht. Aber morgen gehen wir klettern!                     |
| Abgemacht!   | <b>Agreed!</b>  |

**11. Listen to the three short discussions. Answer the questions after listening to the discussions twice.**

abgemacht

agreed

erzählen

to tell

solche

that kind of

a)



1. What doesn't Hanna want to do?
2. Where do Julia, Florian and Hanna plan to meet next time?
3. Why do Julia and Hanna have to leave?

b)

1. Why is Ayla calling Tobias?
2. What does Tobias say about the Baltic Sea?
3. When will Tobias and Ayla meet?

c)

1. What have Tomi and Nils just done?
2. How much climbing experience do they have?
3. What will Nils do tomorrow?

**12. Read the text about the Baltic Sea coast and mark which sentences are true and which are false. Explain why they are false.**

|                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| beliebt                  | popular                   |
| die Küste,-n             | coast                     |
| die Badewanne,-n         | bath tub                  |
| die Backsteinarchitektur | brick Gothic architecture |

In colloquial German you often use the definite article instead of the personal pronouns.

er → der

es → das

sie → die

sie → die (plural)

1. Southern Germans don't like the Baltic Sea coast very much.
2. In the state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern they eat a lot of fish.
3. You don't see very many strandkorbs (hooded beach chairs).
4. The old Hanseatic towns are a popular place to visit.
5. The architecture of the Hanseatic towns is only interesting for architects.

**13. Tobias will write a short e-mail to a colleague about his conference on the island of Rügen. Write the text using the given verbs (at least five sentences). Remember the proper way to begin and end the message. Use polite forms.**

The Baltic Sea coast and islands like Rügen and Usedom are popular holiday destinations.