

## Lektion 4      Translations

### A wie Anfang (p. 58)

**Tobias Winkler from Leipzig is buying a train ticket on the webpage of German Railways (*Deutsche Bahn*). Answer the questions using the picture.**

1. Where is Tobias travelling to?
2. At what time does the train leave?
3. When does the train arrive?
4. Does he have to change trains?
5. How much does the journey cost?
6. Find the route on the map on page 6.

**Go to the webpage of German Railways ([www.bahn.de](http://www.bahn.de)) and find yourself a connection from Berlin to a city of your interest.**

### Jetzt geht's los!

In chapter 4 Tobias Winkler buys train tickets with his colleague.

#### **In this chapter you will learn:**

- to buy tickets
- weekdays and the time
- the modal verbs *wollen*, *müssen*, *können* and *möchte*
- to conjugate separable verbs.

**(p. 60)****die Woche**

der Montag

der Dienstag

der Mittwoch

der Donnerstag

der Freitag

der Samstag / der Sonnabend

der Sonntag

das Wochenende

**the week**

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

the weekend

**Wann?**

am Montag

am Wochenende

am Morgen/Nachmittag/Abend

heute/morgen

um 10 Uhr

zuerst

dann/danach

**When?**

on Monday

on the weekend

in the morning/afternoon/evening

today/tomorrow

at ten o'clock

first

then / after that

## Sprechen wir mal! (p. 61)

### Buying tickets

Ich brauche eine Verbindung / eine Fahrkarte nach Berlin.

*I need a ticket to Berlin.*

Einfach oder hin und zurück?

*One way or round trip?*

Einfach, bitte.

*One way, please.*

Wann möchten Sie fahren?

*When would you like to travel?*

Lieber (ein bisschen) später/früher.

*Preferably (a little) later/earlier.*

Muss ich umsteigen?

*Do I have to change trains?*

Was kostet das? / Wie viel kostet das?

*How much does it cost?*

Das kostet/macht 75,40 Euro.

*It costs 75.40 euros.*

Wo fährt der Zug ab?

*Where does the train leave from?*

Von Gleis 4.

*From track 4.*

**Enact a ticket-buying scene with your partner. Remember to greet each other and say goodbye.**

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**1. Read the chapter with your partner and answer the questions.**

1. Why is Tobias working late?
2. What does his colleague want?

3. When does Tobias want to travel to Berlin? Why?
4. When is he coming back to Leipzig?
5. What does Mrs. Dahlem want to do in Berlin before heading home?
6. When do they arrive to Leipzig?
7. How much does the journey cost?
8. What does Tobias do in the train on the way to Berlin?

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**2. a) Draw a mind map using vocabulary associated with travelling by train. Include at least 10 words, and remember to add the article to the nouns. You can broaden your vocabulary also using a dictionary.**

**b) Write five sentences in which you use the words that you collected.**

*It is useful to learn words by theme. Make lists and mind maps to broaden your vocabulary. Forming sentences with the words helps you to remember them.*

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**3. Fill in the missing words using the clues. Remember to conjugate the verb!**

1. to finish work for the day
2. central railway station
3. after that
4. a few, a couple
5. business trip
6. on Saturday
7. good fun
8. on Monday

**4. Recap the content of the chapter using the words below.**

**MODAL VERBS können, müssen, wollen, möchte (p. 64)**

With modal verbs you express what you can, want, or have to do.

**Fill in the missing modal verbs using the chapter.**

- The conjugation of modal verbs is irregular.
- In the singular, the vowel of the verb stem changes, except with the verb "möchte".
- The 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular do not take personal endings but both forms look the same.
- The plural is regular.

**Fill in the conjugation of the modal verbs by referring to the examples and the rules.**

	<b>können = can</b>	<b>müssen = must, have to</b>	<b>wollen = want</b>	<b>„möchte“ = would like to</b>
<b>ich</b>				
<b>du</b>		musst		
<b>es/es/sie</b>				möchte
<b>wir</b>				
<b>ihr</b>	könnt			
<b>sie</b>			wollen	
<b>Sie</b>				

- The modal verbs are normally used together with another verb.
- Then only the \_\_\_\_\_ is conjugated according to the subject.
- The main verb is in infinitive \_\_\_\_\_ of the sentence.

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**5. Ask your partner, what (s)he can/wants/must/would like to do.**

**6. Ayla phones Tobias about the programme for the weekend. Fill in the modal verbs.**

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**7. Add the given modal verb to the sentences and make the necessary changes.**

### **SEPARABLE VERBS (p. 66)**

- Separable verbs have a prefix that usually changes the meaning of the verb.  
e.g. fahren = to drive, ab/fahren = to leave
- When you conjugate the verb, separate the prefix from the verb.

**Find the following sentences in the chapter.**

One train leaves at 19.00 hours.

It arrives in Leipzig at 20.05 hours.

I'll print the tickets right away.

He turns the laptop on.

She can pick up Tobias after all.

- The conjugated part of the verb is \_\_\_\_\_ (where?) and the prefix \_\_\_\_\_ (where?)

- If a separable verb is in a sentence with a modal verb, conjugate the modal verb according to the subject.

- Then the separable verb is in infinitive \_\_\_\_\_. (where?)

Some separable verbs:

**ein/kaufen** (to buy/shop)

**ab/fahren** (to leave)

**ein/steigen** (to get in)

**um/steigen** (to change vehicles)

**aus/steigen** (to get off)

**an/kommen** (to arrive)

**zurück/fahren** (to return)

**auf/stehen** (to get up)

**ein/schalten** (to turn on)

**ab/holen** (to pick up)

**an/rufen** (to phone)

**an/fangen** (to begin)

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**8. Ayla travels to Munich on business. Tell about her trip by filling in the given verbs.**

1. to buy/shop
2. to leave
3. to change trains
4. to arrive
5. to get in
6. to turn on
7. to pick up
8. to get up

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**9. Form sentences with the given words.**

**Asking the time (p. 68)**

Wie spät ist es? / Wie viel Uhr ist es?

Es ist zehn Uhr.

Um wie viel Uhr / Wann (kommst du)?

Ich komme um 18 Uhr.

*What's the time?*

*It's ten o'clock.*

*At what time / When (do you come)?*

*I come at six.*

**Official times**

*In the official times say the word "Uhr" between the hours and the minutes.*

### **Unofficial times (p. 69)**

**Translate the words using the examples.**

**10. What time is it? Ask your partner the time by referring to the example.**

**a) Answer using official times.**

**b) Answer using unofficial times.**

**c) Write questions that can be answered with a time. Then go around the classroom and ask your fellow students about their day. (p. 70)**

auf/stehen (*to get up*), frühstücken (*to eat breakfast*), zur Arbeit gehen (*to go to work*), zur Universität gehen (*to go to the university*), Deutsch lernen (*to learn German*), Feierabend machen (*to finish working for the day*), ein/kaufen (*to buy/shop*), nach Hause gehen (*to go home*), schlafen gehen (*to go to bed*)



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**11. Colleagues are planning a train trip together. Enact the dialogue with your partner.**

<b>Kollege/Kollegin A</b>	<b>Kollege/Kollegin B</b>
1. Greet your colleague.	2. Return the greeting.
3. Ask how (s)he is doing.	4. Answer. Say that you are going on a business trip to Berlin.
5. Ask when (s)he is travelling.	6. Answer.
7. Say that you can travel together.	8. Nice! Say what time the train leaves.
9. Say that you'd rather travel a little later.	10. That's not a problem. Suggest another train.
11. That's fine. Ask what the fare costs.	12. State the price.
13. Good! Say that you can buy the tickets right away.	14. Answer.

**12. You hear five announcements in a train/at the station. Answer the questions after listening to the announcements twice.**

das Gleis    track            Verspätung haben    to be late            warten    to wait

1. When does the train to Dresden leave? From which track?
2. How late is the train? When does it arrive?
3. When does the train to Hamburg leave? From which track?
4. How late is the train? Where is it going?
5. Where is the regional train coming from? When does it arrive and at which track?

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**13. Read the text about the central railway station in Leipzig and decide if the statements are true (richtig) or false (falsch). Correct the errors.**

über	over
die Messe, -n	fair
die Handelsstadt, -e+	trade city
das Geschäft, -e	shop
die Ausstellung, -en	exhibition
das Tor, -e	gate

**Richtig Falsch**

- |   |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| 1. Leipzig is an important congress city.                             | _____ | _____ |
| _____   |       |       |
| 2. The central railway station of Leipzig will soon be 100 years old. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. 120,000 people visit the train station every week.                 | _____ | _____ |
| 4. There are approx. a hundred shops and restaurants.                 | _____ | _____ |
| 5. There are even concerts at the station.                            | _____ | _____ |
| 6. For many people, the railway station is a gateway to the city.     | _____ | _____ |