

## Lektion 5      Translations

### A wie Anfang (p. 72)

**From wich country are these dishes? Link the picture to the right adjective. Write the name of the country under the adjectives.**

- a) italian
- b) austrian
- c) japanese
- d) english
- e) swedish
- f) russian

**Ask from your partner what kind of dishes there are and from wich country they are.**

What is this? Where is it from?

- This is Bratwurst with french fries and its from Germany.
- This is/are...

### Jetzt geht's los!

In chapter 5 Tobias Winkler goes with his friend to a restaurant in Berlin.

**In this chapter you will learn:**

- to order in a restaurant
- to talk about your preferences
- modalverbs
- accusative

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<b>Lebensmittel</b>	<b>foods</b>
das Fleisch	meat
der Fisch	fish
das Hähnchen	chicken
das Gemüse	vegetables
die Kartoffeln	potatoes
die Pommes (Frites)	french fries
der Reis	rice
der Salat	salad
das Brot	bread
der Käse	cheese
der Kaffee	coffee
der Tee	tea
das Mineralwasser	mineral water
das Bier	beer
der Wein	wine

## **Sprechen wir mal! (p. 75)**

### **Ordering and paying in a restaurant**

*Bedienung/Entschuldigung!*

*Waiter, Waitress/Sorry!*

*Die Speisekarte, bitte!*

*The list, please!*

*Was darf es sein?/Was hätten Sie gern?*

*What can I bring you?*

Ich möchte ein Zanderfilet.

*I would like to have a pike perch.*

Was möchten Sie trinken?

*What would you like to drink?*

Ich hätte gern einen Weißwein/ein Mineralwasser.

*I would like to have a white wine/mineral water.*

Zum Wohl/Prost!

*Cheers!*

Guten Appetit!

*Enjoy your meal!*

Danke, gleichfalls!

*Same to you!*

Hat es geschmeckt?

*Did it taste well?*

Sehr gut./Lecker.

*Very good./Delicious.*

Möchten Sie noch einen Nachtisch?

*Would you like to take a dessert?*

Nein, danke./Eine Tasse Kaffee, bitte.

*No, thank you./A cup of coffee, please.*

Können wir zahlen, bitte? Die Rechnung, bitte.

*Can we pay?The bill, please.*

Zusammen oder getrennt?

*Together or separate?*

Stimmt so.

*Keep the change.*

In the German speaking countries they give the tip already when they pay, normally about 10% of the whole bill.

Ja, bitte. *Yes, please.*

Nein, danke. *No, thank you.*

**Make a restaurant-conversation with your partner or in a small group.**

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**1. Tell about the chapter with your partner and with the help of the words.**

- puhelu	phonecall
- palvelu	service
- tehdä työtä	work
- ruoka	meal
- tilaus	ordering
- lasku	bill
- juomat	drinks

**2. Answer the questions about the chapter with whole sentences. Then ask your partner.**

1. How is the restaurant Si An?
2. Why Ayla is calling Tobias?
3. Is Ayla going to a gym at the weekend?

4. What Ayla and Tobias are eating?
5. What do they drink?
6. What Tobias is thinking about the salad?
7. How is the soup of Ayla?
8. Do they pay together or separate?

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**3. How are the following things expressed in the chapter?**

1. The list, please!
2. Would you like to have?
3. I would like a vegetable soup with tofu.
4. And something to drink?
5. The service is quit fast.
6. Hopefully the salad is good.
7. I like the asian cuisine.
8. Sorry! The bill, please.

**4. a) Add the verbs in the right form.**

**4. b) Ask your partner about his/here preferences. Make questions about the a)-sentences and begin the questions with *why*.**

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**5. a) At the weekend you go to the café Anna Blume for a brunch. Read the list with your partner. After that tell something about your preferences.**

Mögen Sie/Magst du?... Ja, ich mag.../Nein, ich mag ... nicht.

*Do you like...? Yes, I like..../No, I don't like....*

Essen Sie/Isst du gern ...?

*Do you like to eat ....?*

Trinken Sie/Trinkst du gern....?

*Do you like to drink.....?*

In Germany it's not usual to thank for the meal. But you can say:

Es hat (sehr) gut geschmeckt. *It tasted (very) well.*

Lecker! *Delicious!*

Es war (sehr) lecker. *It was (very) delicious.*

**5. b) Make a coffeehouse-conversation with your partner. One is the waiter/waitress and the other is the customer. You get help from *Sprechen wir mal!*.**

The main thing in oral conversations is, that your partner understands you. It's not so important, how correctly you speak.

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### Modalverbs dürfen, mögen and sollen

With the modalverbs you can express f.e. what you can do or what you have to do.

**Underline in the text the modalverbs and translate the sentences into finnish.**

The conjugation of modal verbs is irregular.

- In the singular, the vowel of the verb stem changes, except with the verb "sollen".
- 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.**

	dürfen = aloud to to	mögen = to like something	sollen = should do something
ich			
du			sollst
es/es/sie			
wir	dürfen		
ihr			
sie			
Sie		mögen	

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**6. a) Fill in the modalverbs in the right form.**

**6. b) Tell something about Ayla and Tobias with the help of the words and fill in the modalverbs. What Tobias should do in Berlin? And what Ayla wants, is aloud to and can do? And both together?**

**Tell your partner, what you are able to/can/want/are aloud to or must do.**

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### **Accusative**

The subject indicates the maker in a sentence. Its in the basic form: nominative.

With the verb sein comes always nominative.

The object indicates the target of doing and its in accusative.

**Underline the targets of doing in the sentences. Translate the sentences.**

**Fill in the articles with the help of the example-sentences.**

When the \_\_\_\_\_-word (masculine) is the target of doing, the article changes into the form **den**.

The indefinite article of masculine changes into the form **ein**\_\_\_\_\_.

Also the other article-words geht the same **-en** ending.

Only the article of **der**-words changes in accusative. The others don't change.

With the word haben and with "es gibt" comes always accusative.

Greetings and wishes are also in accusative.

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**7. Fill in the right article-words. Is the substantive the maker (nominative) or the target of making (accusative)?**

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**8. a) Fill in the missing article with the help of the tips.**

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**8. b) Ask your partner, witch attractions in Berlin she/he likes. Make at least 5 questions. Use the adjectives!**

bunt            värikäs

lebendig        alive

gemütlich      nice

vielfältig      varied

hässlich        ugly

locker          relaxed

teuer            expansive

billig            cheap

lustig            funny

spannend        exciting

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**9. Read the text about Berlin and decide, what is right and what is wrong.**

1. In Berlin live under half a million people.
2. The strangers give Berlin a nice and colorfull touch.
3. Ayla likes to buy vietnamese vegetables.
4. One of her neighbour is a spanish Kindergarten-teacher.
5. Ayla likes worldmusic, but goes not often to a concert.
6. A visite in Berlin could be like a trip round the world.



**(p. 86)****10. The turkish Berlin. Ayla shows the turkish Berlin to Tobias. Listen to the conversation two times and answer the questions.**

1. What Tobias likes about the turkish food?
2. Why Tobias can't go to the Hamam-spa?
3. How much turkish people live in Berlin?
4. From which country does Ayla have a passport?
5. Ayla's parents live in Duisburg. Is she seeing them often?
6. How is Ayla's newest job?
7. Does she like her new job?
8. Where Ayla and Tobias are going in the evening?

**(p. 87)****11. Plan with your partner or in a small group a weekend-trip to Berlin with the help of the information in the chapter. Present your result to the others in the class.****12. Write a short presentation about yourself. Tell also, what you like, what you can and what you would like to do.****(p. 88)****Make yourself familiar with different adventure-presents. Write under the pictures, what adventure-present you can see. Which do you like? Talk with your partner.**

In chapter 6 Tobias Winkler is again on a trip. This time not a work-trip, but the graduation of his cousin in Hamburg.

In this chapter you will learn:

- to congratulate
- to react
- to talk about your family
- accusative-forms of the personalpronoms
- accusative-prepositions

