Guten Appetit!

In this unit you will learn about German foods and how to say you’re hungry and thirsty. You will also learn more about verbs, word order in German sentences and how to address people politely.

Abbreviations:  

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<td>Kb</td>
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Die Konditorei

Although Germans may have the reputation of being sausage and sauerkraut lovers, they also have the wonderful tradition of *Kaffee und Kuchen*, “coffee and cakes” and have many wonderful cake shops called *Konditoreien*.

1.1 Read about what Germans like to eat, *Was essen die Deutschen gern?*, on p55 of your Kb.
1.2 Now go back to Kb. p52, and read through the dialogue while you listen to Audio CD 2, track 16.

Frau Berthold and Herr Lenz are having Kaffee und Kuchen together. What does Frau Berthold decide to have? and Herr Lenz?
She decides on a cup of tea, eine Tasse Tee, and a piece of chocolate cake, ein Stück Schokoladenkuchen, while Herr Lenz chooses a coffee, einen Kaffee, a glass of water, ein Glas Wasser, and a piece of cheesecake with cream, ein Stück Käsekuchen mit Sahne.

1.3 These words give you examples of how German can build “compound” nouns, putting words together to make a more complex word.

Examples:

* Apfel + Saft = Apfelsaft (apple + juice)
* Käse + Kuchen = Käsekuchen (cheese + cake)
* Apfel + Tasche = Apfeltasche (apple + bag/pocket = apple turnover)
* Schokolade + Kuchen = Schokoladenkuchen (chocolate + cake)

You can see more examples on p53, Kb. Note that in some cases, like Marmeladenbrot and Schokoladenkuchen, an extra “n” has to be inserted.

A classic example of this “compounding” is the Black Forest Cherry Cake: die Schwarzwälder Kirschtorte

where schwarm = black, Wald = forest, Kirsch = cherry and Torte = (layer) cake!

1.4 In your Notebook, make a list of the cakes and associated vocabulary from Fokus b. Die Konditorei (Kb p52) and write the English meanings beside each one. If in doubt, check with your teacher.
1.5 Then do Ex 8, Ab p66, filling in the names of the cakes (try writing them without checking the spelling until you’re finished!).

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Lesson 2

**Grammar: Being polite, Verbs, etc.**

2.1 Using the dialogue from Kb p52, Die Konditorei, we’re going to look at some different features of how German works. So read the dialogue through again carefully.

2.2 “You”

Firstly, notice that Herr Lenz and Frau Berthold address each other using “Sie” and “Ihnen”.

This is the polite form of “you”.

Go to Kb, p146, and read the section titled a. Du oder Sie?

This should clarify things, but if you are not sure, go over this concept with your teacher.

2.3 Copy the notes into your Notebook and then turn to Kb, p54, and you will see two diagrams which illustrate when to use “Sie” (to adults when you address them formally, respectfully) and when to use “du” (to a member of your family or a friend).

Keep this picture in mind when deciding which form to use.

There is another word for “you” in German and that is “ihr”. This is the plural form of “du”, and you would use it if you were talking to more than one member of your family or more than one friend.
2.4 **Verbs**

Now that you have worked out which form of “you” to use, you have to think about the correct verb ending!

If you have a look at Kb, p54, b. *Verben*, you will see three verbs, important for this topic, listed in all their forms:

*trinken* ('to drink'), *essen* ('to eat') and *nehmen* ('to take', ‘to have’ with food and drink).

Notice how the verb endings change according to the subject pronoun:

- I → *ich* ... + *e*
- we → *wir* ... + *en*
- You → *du* ... + *st*
- you → *ihr* ... + *t*
- he/she → *er / sie* ... + *t*
- they → *sie* ... + *en*
- you (polite) → *Sie* ... + *en*

(Kb, pp138-9 show you more examples, if you need to revise.)

2.5 Copy this table of verb forms (*Kb, p54*) into your Notebook.

Learn them during the next week by looking at them, then cover them up, write them out and then check them.

Use this look, cover, write, check method often, to learn and test yourself with new words and forms.

2.6 Now go to Ab, pp67-68, and try out your knowledge of verbs by doing Exercise 11, 12 and 13.

**Check your answers.**
Hungry for more verbs?!

3.1 Firstly, go to Web CD/site and find Thema 6, Struktur Übung 1.
This will give you a chance to consolidate your knowledge of essen and nehmen.
Type in the correct forms of the verbs and then check your answers. How did you go?

3.2 Now go to Kb p52 (b) Die Konditorei again.
Carefully copy the dialogue onto a sheet of paper then underline each verb and its subject.
The first lines are done as an example.
Herr Lenz: Guten Tag, Frau Berthold! Wie geht es Ihnen?
Frau Berthold: Danke, gut. Und Ihnen?
Herr Lenz: Auch gut. Was möchten Sie trinken?

Send this dialogue to your teacher with this TP

3.3 Now do Mach mit! 2 - part ii:
Write a new dialogue, following the pattern of the one in your text book.
Are you going to make it formal (characters who would use Sie with each other) or informal (characters who would use du with each other)?
Remember to change verb endings, too.

Send this dialogue to your teacher with this TP
Keep a copy so you can read it to your teacher when next you speak.
3.4 Hungry? thirsty?

In German we say “Have you hunger?” and “Have you thirst?”, that is we use the verb “to have” when talking about being hungry or thirsty.

You can see examples of this in your text book: look at Kb, p54 (c) Hunger und Durst haben.

Copy the examples given into your Notebook and write the meanings of each sentence, too.

NB: Ich habe keinen Hunger/Durst means ‘I am not hungry/thirsty’. (kein = no, not a)

3.5 Practise this phrase by completing Ex 10, Ab p67.

Check your answers.

Ich habe Hunger !Ich habe Durst!

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Lesson 4
Wortstellung – Word order

4.1 BLM 6.2: Revise your work on verb forms and du and Sie by printing and completing BLM 6.2

Send in BLM 6.2 with this TP.
4.2 **Word order – Wortstellung - Revision**

When you did BLM 6.2 you were practising word order with questions:

i) If you are looking for information and have a ‘question word’ eg. *wie? was?*, then that goes **first** followed by the verb: *Was isst du zum Frühstück?*

ii) If your question will have a ‘yes/no’ answer, then the **verb** comes first: *Trinkst du Kaffee?*

Also, in the previous unit, *(Kb p51 and p146)* you learned that **adverbs** usually follow the verb:

*Ich trinke oft Orangensaft.*  
*Nick hat immer Hunger.*

Revise this pattern by doing Ab p68, Ex 14, *Schreib Sätze!*

**Check your answers**

4.3 We are now going to take your knowledge of word order a little further.

How **German word order works** is explained in your text book, *Kb p55, Struktur (d).*

Read this section very carefully, paying special attention to **Lerntipp.**

4.4 Copy the **Lerntipp** into your Notebook, along with the examples given.

Use different coloured pens to write the different ‘blocks’ of the sentence.

Remember, a ‘block’ may be one word or a group of words, but it contains ‘one meaningful idea’, eg. *zum Frühstück* (for breakfast), *in der Schule* (at school), *ich* (I), etc.
4.5 Practise working with changing word order by doing 
Ab p69, Ex 15 Wortstellung, rewriting the sentences with the new phrase underlined, and then do 
Ab p72, Ex 18 Schreib Sätze...!, making sensible sentences from the jumbled words.

Check your answers.
Tell your teacher how you went.
If you’re having problems, remember to ask for help.

Remember: With this TP, you should send in

Die Konditorei dialogue  (Lesson 3.2)
Mach mit! 2 dialogue  (Lesson 3.3)
BLM 6.2 Schreib um!  (Lesson 4.1)