

So sagt man das!

Talking about where people are from

To find out where someone is from you might ask:

Woher kommst du? *or*
Woher bist du?
Bist du aus Deutschland?

To find out where someone else is from you ask:

Und Herr Gärtner, der Deutschlehrer,
woher ist er?
Kommt die Inge auch aus Österreich?

What do you think the question word **woher** is equivalent to in English?¹

The other person might respond:

Ich komme aus Texas.
Ich bin aus Texas.
Nein, ich bin aus Wisconsin.

Er ist aus Österreich.

Nein, sie kommt aus Thüringen.



22 Woher kommen sie?



Zuhören Look at the map on page 27 as you listen to the five students introducing themselves. For each introduction, write the name of the student who is speaking and where he or she is from.

23 Woher sind sie?



- Sprechen** Look at the photos of the people on page 27. Take turns asking and telling your partner about each person pictured, mentioning name, age, and where that person is from.
- Sprechen** Ask your partner where he or she is from, and your partner will ask you. Be prepared to share your partner's answer with the class.
- Sprechen** One student begins by calling on a classmate. That person says his or her name, age, and where he or she is from, then calls on someone else.

1. **Woher?** asks the question *From where?*

24 Rate mal



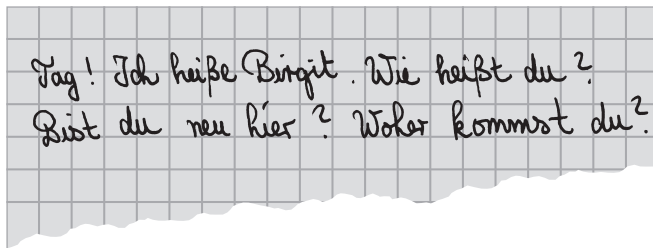
Sprechen/Schreiben Choose one of the **Landeshauptstädte** from the box below and write it down. The city you choose is your imaginary hometown. Your partner will try to guess where you are from. If he or she guesses incorrectly, you can say **Nein, ich komme nicht aus ...** After your partner guesses correctly, switch roles and guess where your partner is from.



25 Woher kommst du?



Lesen/Schreiben A classmate, Birgit, slips Holger the following note in class.



What does Holger write back to her?
Write his note.



LERNTRICK

There are many short words in German that you can use to connect your ideas and to make your German sound more natural. Some of these words are: **und** (*and*), **auch** (*also*), **jetzt** (*now*), and **schon** (*already*).

The teenagers in the **Los geht's!** section also used some other expressions: **Ach so!** (*Yeah, I see!*), **Ach ja!** (*Oh, yeah!*), **Ja, klar!** (*Of course!*), and **Prima!** (*Great!*). Look back at the conversations in **Los geht's!** and see how these words are used.

26 Zum Schreiben



- Schreiben** Choose three of the students shown on the map on page 27 as possible pen pals and write three sentences about each of them, telling their names, ages, and where they are from.
- Lesen/Schreiben** Exchange papers with a partner and read your partner's sentences. Is everything written correctly? Make corrections on your partner's paper and he or she will do the same on your paper.
- Schreiben** Now write a few sentences about yourself that you might use in a letter to one of these people, giving the same information.



Wie kommen die Mädchen und Jungen zur Schule?



Annette kommt mit dem Bus.



Michael kommt mit der U-Bahn.



Philipp kommt mit dem Rad.



Sara kommt zu Fuß.



Meine Mutter bringt mich mit dem Auto.



Und Heike kommt mit dem Moped.

27 Stimmt! oder Stimmt nicht!



Zuhören Based on the information given in the **Wortschatz**, determine whether the statements you hear are right or not. List the names you hear and write beside the name **stimmt** if the information is correct or **stimmt nicht** if it is incorrect.

So sagt man das!

Talking about how someone gets to school

To find out how someone gets to school you ask:

Wie kommst du zur Schule?
Kommt Ahmet zu Fuß zur Schule?

Wie kommt Ayla zur Schule?
Und wie kommt der Wolfgang zur Schule?

The responses might be:

Ich komme mit dem Rad.
Nein, er kommt auch mit dem Rad.
Sie kommt mit dem Bus.
Er kommt mit der U-Bahn oder mit dem Bus.

Mehr Grammatikübungen
S. 37, Ü. 6-7



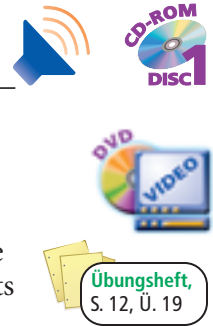
Übungsheft,
S. 8, Ü. 12-13

Grammatikheft,
S. 8, Ü. 14-16



Wie kommst du zur Schule?

In Germany, many people of all ages ride bicycles—to school, to work, even to do their shopping. Why do you think this might be so? In addition to bicycles, there are a number of other possibilities available to German students for getting to and from school. Students who are at least 16 can drive a **Moped**, 14-year-olds can ride **Mofas**, and students 18 or over can get a driver's license for a car. We asked several students around Germany about how they get to school; here are their responses.



Christina, Bietigheim

„Ich heiße Christina, bin 17 Jahre alt und komme mit dem Leichtkraftrad zur Schule.“



Johannes, Bietigheim

„Also, ich heiße Johannes Henricke, bin 12 Jahre alt und fahre jeden Morgen mit dem Fahrrad zur Schule.“

Sonja, Berlin

„Ich heiße Sonja Wegener. Ich bin 17 Jahre alt. Ich fahre meistens mit der U-Bahn zur Schule, aber im Sommer fahr ich auch mit dem Fahrrad.“



Tim, Berlin

„Mein Name ist Tim Wiesbach. Ich bin 18 Jahre alt und komme mit meinem Moped jeden Tag, wenn das Wetter mitspielt, zur Schule.“

Sandra, Berlin

„Also, ich heiße Sandra Krabel, und ich bin achtzehn Jahre alt, und meistens also, ich geh auf die Max-Beckmann-Oberschule, und meistens fahr ich mit dem Bus. Aber ja manchmal ganz selten auch mit dem Fahrrad, und jetzt neuerdings auch manchmal mit dem Auto, aber nur sehr selten.“



- A.**
1. How do these students get to school? List the names of the students that were interviewed, then beside each name write the way that each student gets to school.
 2. Look at the list you made, and try to determine where these students might live: in a large city? in a suburb? etc. First discuss this question with a partner, then together explain to the rest of the class how you came to the conclusions that you did.
 3. The photo above is fairly typical for a German city. What do you notice about it? Is the German city in the photo similar to or different from a city in the United States? What conclusions can you draw about possible differences in transportation in Germany and in the United States?
- B.** Ask several of your classmates how they get to school, and decide together if there are differences between the way American students get to school and the way German students get to school. Write a brief essay discussing this question.

28 Grammatik im Kontext

Sprechen/Schreiben How many questions and answers can you form?

a. **Viele Fragen** *A lot of questions*

Wie	kommst kommen kommt	die Sonja der Jens du Ahmet und Holger	zur Schule?
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b. **Viele Antworten** *A lot of answers*

Der Johannes Der Tim Ich Ahmet und Holger	komme kommen kommt	mit dem Rad. mit dem Bus. zu Fuß. mit dem Moped. mit dem Auto. mit der U-Bahn.
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29 Grammatik im Kontext

Lesen/Sprechen Can you complete this conversation between Susanne and Manfred, two students at Tara's school? (More than one question may be possible!)

- SUSANNE Tag! =====?
MANFRED Ja, ich bin neu hier.
SUSANNE =====?
MANFRED Ich heiÙe Manfred.
SUSANNE Und =====?
MANFRED Aus Saarbrücken.

Inge kommt mit dem Moped.

- MANFRED =====?
SUSANNE Das ist Inge.
MANFRED =====?
SUSANNE Ja, Inge ist sechzehn und
kommt immer mit dem
Moped zur Schule.
=====?
MANFRED Nein, ich komme mit dem
Rad zur Schule.

Which one is the new student? How does he or she get to school?



Übungsheft, S. 10, Ü. 16–17

Grammatikheft, S. 9, Ü. 17–19

30 Interview

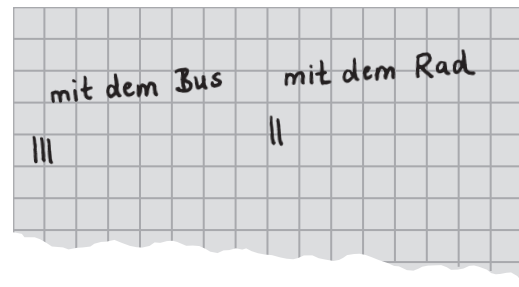


Sprechen Write eight questions like the ones you came up with in Activity 29. Be sure to use questions beginning with question words, as well as yes/no questions. Then, working with a partner, use the questions you wrote to interview each other.

31 Eine Umfrage *A survey*



- a. **Sprechen** Form small groups. Each of you will take a turn asking the person to your right how he or she gets to school.
- b. **Sprechen/Schreiben** Now take turns reporting to the whole class on how the classmate you asked gets to school. As everyone reports, one person will make a chart on the board. Discuss the survey results with the class.

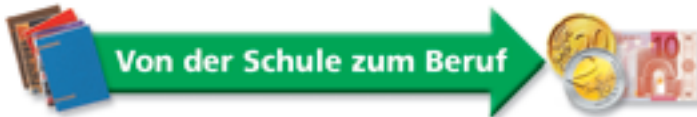


32 Für mein Notizbuch *For my notebook*



- Schreiben** As your first entry in your **Notizbuch**, write something about yourself. Include your name (or your German name), your age, where you are from, and how you get to school.

33



- Schreiben** As part of a summer job for your local newspaper, you are asked to visit two businesses to find out how their employees get to work. Prepare a report.

AUSSPRACHE



Richtig aussprechen / Richtig lesen

Pronounce correctly / Read correctly

- A.** To practice the following sounds, say the words and sentences below after your teacher or after the recording.
- The letters **ä** and **e**: The long **ä** and **e** are pronounced much like the long *a* in the English word *gate*.
Mädchen, dem, zehn / Das Mädchen kommt mit dem Bus.
 - The letter **ü**: To pronounce the long **ü**, round your lips as if you were going to whistle. Without moving your lips from this position, try to say the vowel sound in the English word *bee*.
Grüß, begrüßen, Tschüs / Grüß dich, Klaus! Tschüs, Ahmet!
 - The letter **ö**: To pronounce the long **ö**, round your lips, then without moving your lips from this position, try to say the vowel sound in the English word *bay*.
Hör, Österreich / Inge kommt aus Österreich.
 - The letter **w**: The letter **w** is pronounced like the *v* in the English word *viper*.
wer, wo, woher, wie / Woher kommt Uwe? Aus Walburg?
 - The letter **v**: The letter **v** is usually pronounced like the *f* in the English word *fish*.
vier, vor, von, viele / Er ist vierzehn, und Volker ist fünfzehn.

Richtig schreiben / Diktat *Write correctly / Dictation*

- B.** Write down the sentences that you hear.