

23 Was kommt zuerst?



Zuhören Jürgen goes to a clothing store to find something to wear to Sonja's party. You will hear four short pieces of his conversation with the salesman. On a separate sheet of paper, put the photos in order according to their conversation.



a.



b.



c.



d.

So sagt man das!

Talking about trying on clothes

When you go shopping for clothes, you will want to try them on.

You might say to the salesperson:

Ich **probiere** das T-Shirt **an**. or

Ich **ziehe** das T-Shirt **an**.

If you decide to buy it:

Ich **nehme** es. or

Ich **kaufe** es.

If not:

Ich **nehme** es **nicht**. or

Ich **kaufe** es **nicht**.



Grammatik

Separable-prefix verbs

The verbs **anziehen** (to put on, wear), **anprobieren** (to try on), and **aussehen** (to look, appear) belong to a group of verbs that have a separable prefix. The prefix is at the beginning of the verb: **anziehen**, **anprobieren**, **aussehen**. In the present tense, the prefix is separated from the verb and is at the end of the clause or sentence.

anziehen

Was **ziehe** ich **an**?

Ich **ziehe** Shorts **an**.

Ich **ziehe** Shorts und ein T-Shirt **an**.

Ich **ziehe** heute Shorts und ein T-Shirt **an**.

Ich **ziehe** heute zu Sonjas Fete Shorts und ein T-Shirt **an**.

Ja, zu Sonjas Fete **ziehe** ich ganz bestimmt Shorts und ein T-Shirt **an**!



Mehr Grammatikübungen
S. 151, Ü. 8



Übungsheft, S. 56–57, Ü. 16–19

Grammatikheft, S. 44, Ü. 13–14

24 Grammatik im Kontext

Sprechen/Schreiben Build as many sentences as you can. Be sure to use the correct articles.

Ich
Er
Bluse
Schuhe
Sie
Jogging-Anzug
Jeans
Gürtel

anziehen
aussehen
anprobieren

Hemd
gut
blöd
scheußlich
Pulli
Jacke
Jeans

LERNTRICK

A number of German verbs have prefixes but not all of them are separable (for example, **gefallen** and **bekommen**). You can usually recognize separable prefixes if they are words that can also stand alone (such as **mit**, **auf**, and **aus**) and if they carry the main stress of the compound verb. Compare **ánziehen** and **bekómmen**.

Ein wenig Grammatik

The verbs **nehmen** (*to take*) and **aussehen** (*to appear, look*) are called *stem-changing verbs*. In these verbs, the stem vowel changes in the **du-** and **er/sie-**forms. These verbs do not follow the regular patterns of verbs like **spielen**.

Du **nimmst** den Rock.
Er **nimmt** die Jacke.

Du **siehst** gut **aus!**
Sie **sieht** gut **aus!**

You will learn more about these verbs later.



Mehr Grammatikübungen
S. 151, Ü. 9

Übungsheft, S. 57–58, Ü. 20–22

Grammatikheft, S. 45, Ü. 15–16

25 Grammatik im Kontext



a. Sprechen Look at the pictures of clothing below and ask your partner what Julia, Katja, Michael, and Heiko will wear to Sonja's party. Your partner's responses will be based on the illustrations. Switch roles and vary your responses.

b. Sprechen You and your partner have been invited to Sonja's party. Ask your partner what he or she would wear based on the pictures of clothing. Then switch roles.



26 Was nimmst du?



Sprechen You have picked out five items of clothing that you like. Your partner asks you which items you will try on and which ones you would like to buy. Answer, then switch roles.

27 Für mein Notizbuch



Schreiben For your **Notizbuch** entry, write a paragraph describing what you and your friends usually wear to a party. Describe the kinds of clothes you like and some that you do not like. Describe some of the latest fashions for teens and write what you think about them.

28 Im Fernsehen



You work for an ad agency. Get together with two other classmates and write a TV commercial that will convince your audience to shop at a certain clothing store. Be sure to mention prices, colors, and how well the clothes fit and look.



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Von der Schule zum Beruf



Schreiben You are employed at an advertising agency. One of your jobs is to write copy for TV commercials. You are to convince your viewers to shop at a certain clothing store. Give your store a name, and be sure to mention in your ad the prices, colors, look, and fit of the items being advertised.

AUSSPRACHE



Richtig aussprechen / Richtig lesen

- A.** To practice the following sounds, say the words and sentences below after your teacher or after the recording.
- The letter **i**: When the letter **i** is followed by two consonants, it sounds like the short *i* in the English word *pit*.
schick, bestimmt, bisschen / Ich finde das Kleid schick. Ehrlich.
 - The letters **ä** and **e**: The letters **ä** and **e** are pronounced as short vowels when followed by two consonants. They sound similar to the short *e* in the English word *net*.
lässig, hell, gefällt / Das fesche Hemd gefällt mir.
 - The letter **a**: The letter **a** is roughly equivalent to the *a* sound in the English word *father*.
haben, lang, Jacke / Wir haben Jacken in allen Farben.
 - The letter combinations **sch**, **st**, and **sp**: The consonant combination **sch** is pronounced like the *sh* in the English word *ship*. When the letter **s** is followed by **p** or **t** at the beginning of a syllable, it is also pronounced in this way.
schwarz, Turnschuh, Stiefel / Die schwarzen Stiefel sind Spitze!

Richtig schreiben / Diktat

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