

SOLT I German Module 1 Lesson 6

Student Manual



The Calendar

At the end of this lesson you will be able to discuss family activities and events. In order to achieve this objective you will:

Express Numbers 21 through 100

- Provide your home address
- Provide the ages of your family members
- Inquire about the price of merchandise
- Purchase merchandise

Identify Days of the Week

- Recognize the days of the week
- Pronounce the days of the week
- Name different activities you perform on different days of the week

Identify Months

- Recognize months
- Pronounce months
- Provide your and your family members' birthdays
- Discuss military activities for the month

Recognize Dates

- Write the dates for personal/military activities
- Name the dates of German holidays
- Identify important dates celebrated in your family
- Talk about specific holiday activities

Writing a German Letter

You are a little homesick and have been writing in your journal in German, of course.



Morgen ist Donnerstag, der 23. November. Ich werde 34 Jahre alt. Mein Geburtstag ist im Herbst. Meine Frau ist 29. Sie hat am 26. Juni Geburtstag. Sie ist noch jung. Ich habe ihr dieses Jahr Parfum gekauft. Es hat €85,00 gekostet. Nächsten Monat bin ich wieder mit ihr. Dezember wird schön. Ich freue mich schon auf die grosse Silvesterfeier.

Forming Numbers

Forming numbers in German is slightly different than it is in English, but it is easy to learn if you remember two things:

- the first and second digits are reversed
Beispiel: 36 → six and thirty, not thirty six
→ sechsunddreißig
- numbers are written out as one word and connected with the word “und”

In Lesson 3 you already learned the numbers 0 through 20, so you already know the ones for all two-digit numbers. Below you will find the tens for all numbers up to 100, which will make it easy for you to form any number between 21 and 100.

NOTE: The first of all two-digit numbers is not spelled “eins”, but rather “ein”
Beispiel: 21 → einundzwanzig

30 dreißig	40 vierzig	50 fünfzig	60 sechzig	70 siebzig	80 achtzig	90 neunzig	100 einhundert
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	--------------------------

Beispiele: 26 → sechsundzwanzig
43 → dreiundvierzig
89 → neunundachtzig

Die Wochentage

The Days of the Week

MONTAG	DIENSTAG	MITTWOCH	DONNERSTAG	FREITAG	SAMSTAG	SONNTAG
26 Monday	27 Tuesday	28 Wednesday	29 Thursday	30 Friday	31 Saturday	1 Sunday
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	1	2	3	4	5	6

LISTENING ACTIVITY

Listen to the instructor read the following phrases in German. Write down what you hear. Compare your answers with those of the rest of the class.

1. Am Montag gehe ich einkaufen.
2. Am Dienstag arbeiten wir im Garten.
3. Am Mittwoch heiratet meine Schwester.
4. Am Donnerstag laden wir die Schmidts zum Abendessen ein.
5. Am Freitag macht mein Sohn das Rasenmähen.
6. Am Samstag kaufen wir ein Auto.
7. Am Sonntag macht die Familie Urlaub.

Der Jahreskalender (The Yearly Calendar)

JANUAR						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
	01	02	03	04	05	06
07	08	09	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

FEBRUAR						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
				01	02	03
04	05	06	07	08	09	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

MÄRZ						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
				01	02	03
04	05	06	07	08	09	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

APRIL						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
01	02	03	04	05	06	07
08	09	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

MAI						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
		01	02	03	04	05
06	07	08	09	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

JUNI						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
					01	02
03	04	05	06	07	08	09
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULI						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
01	02	03	04	05	06	07
08	09	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

AUGUST						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
			01	02	03	04
05	06	07	08	09	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

SEPTEMBER						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
						01
02	03	04	05	06	07	08
09	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

OKTOBER						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
	01	02	03	04	05	06
07	08	09	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
				01	02	03
04	05	06	07	08	09	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

DEZEMBER						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
						01
02	03	04	05	06	07	08
09	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					



Tip of the Day

German dates are written differently than American dates. German dates are listed from the smallest denominator, the day, up to the largest denominator, the year. For example, in German the American date, 6/17/02 would be written 17.6.02. Note that periods are usually used instead of slashes or dashes between the numbers.

Die Jahreszeiten

The Seasons



Frühling



Sommer



Herbst



Winter

1. Express Numbers 21 Through 100

Exercise 1

Write out the following numbers.

1. 67 _____
2. 23 _____
3. 58 _____
4. 32 _____
5. 99 _____
6. 45 _____
7. 71 _____
8. 84 _____



Tip of the Day

Germans do not separate their Euros and Cents by periods but by comas.

Beispiel: \$24.50 €24,50
 \$1,000,000.00 €1.000.000,00

Exercise 2 (Pair Exercise)

Imagine you are at a military function, and your German counterpart asks you a number of questions about yourself. Practice the following dialogue with your partner. Make sure to use two-digit numbers. Then role-play the situation for the whole class.

- A: What is your name?
B: My name is _____.
A: How old are you?
B: I am _____ years old.
A: When is your birthday?
B: My birthday is on _____.
A: What is your address?
B: My address is _____.

Exercise 3 (Pair Exercise)

Imagine you are at a German store and would like to buy one of the items below. Conduct a dialogue with your partner in front of the class, and follow the example below.

- A: Say hello. Ask how much the price of the item is and tell him/her what size you need.
B: Say hello. Tell him/her the price.
A: Tell him/her that you want to buy the item and announce how much you are giving him/her, when you hand him/her the money.
B: Thank him/her and wish him/her a good day.
A: Say good-bye.



€24,00
Größe 39/40, 41/42



€85,00
Größe 41, 42, 43



€69,00
Größe 43, 44, 46



€77,00
Größe L, M, XL

Exercise 4

Your instructor will read from a bank statement. Write down what dates he/she spent money and how much he/she spent. Be ready to compare your answers with your peers.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

2. Identify Days of the Week

Exercise 5 (Group Exercise)

The first person takes the class schedule and announces one of the days on the calendar and what activity will be taking place on that particular day. Each student takes a turn announcing a day.

Beispiel: Am Montag, den 13 Juni haben wir eine Prüfung.

Exercise 6 (Group Exercise)

Draw a table with seven columns for the seven days of the week and complete the table with the activities that you tend to participate in on those particular days of the week. Switch your schedule with that of your neighbor and each student now announces on what days the other person participates in which activities. You may list more than one activity for each day.

Beispiel: Montags geht Herr X zur Sporthalle.
 Dienstags ...

NOTE: Just like in English, when you are talking about a weekday in general (Mondays, Tuesdays, etc), you also add an “s” to the days in the German language (Montags, Dienstags, etc.)

Exercise 7

Your instructor will read you a military schedule. Listen carefully and choose the correct answer from the jumble box below. List each of the duties/activities in the correct field of the calendar.

Fallschirmspringen	Wachdienst	Schießstand	Frei
Waffenputzen	Führungswechselzeremonie	Truppenübung	

Montag	Dienstag	Mittwoch	Donnerstag	Freitag	Samstag	Sonntag

3. Identify Months

Exercise 8

Answer the following date-related questions below.

1. Der dritte Tag der Woche ist _____.
2. Der fünfte Monat im Jahr ist _____.
3. Der letzte Tag der Woche ist _____.
4. Der erste Monat im Jahr ist _____.
5. Der fünfte Tag der Woche ist _____.
6. Der sechste Monat im Jahr ist _____.
7. Der zweite Tag der Woche ist _____.
8. Der zehnte Monat im Jahr ist _____.
9. Der erste Monat im Frühling ist der _____.
10. Der letzte Monat des Jahres ist der _____.
11. Der Monat mit achtundzwanzig Tagen ist der _____.
12. Der letzte Monat im Herbst ist der _____.
13. Der letzte Tag des Jahres ist der _____.
14. Der Tag der Deutschen Einheit ist der _____.

4. Recognize Dates

Deutsche Feiertage – German Holidays

Gesetzliche Feiertage:

1. Januar:	Neujahr	New Year's Day
6. Januar:	Heilige Drei Könige in Baden-Württemberg, Bayern und Sachsen-Anhalt	Epiphany
1. Mai:	Tag der Arbeit	Labor Day
15. August:	Maria Himmelfahrt – nur in Bayern und dem Saarland	Assumption Day
3. Oktober:	Tag der deutschen Einheit	Day of German Unity
31. Oktober:	Reformationstag in Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt und Thüringen	N/A
1. November:	Allerheiligen in Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland Pfalz, Saarland und Thüringen	All Saints Day
*24. Dezember:	Heiligabend	Christmas Eve
25. Dezember:	1. Weihnachtsfeiertag	Christmas Day
26. Dezember:	2. Weihnachtsfeiertag	Second Day of Christmas
*31. Dezember:	Silvester	New Year's Eve

*Although these days are not considered federal holidays, most businesses are open half day!

Bewegliche religiöse Feiertage (christliche Feste):

Feste	Celebrations	2002	2003	2004
Karfreitag	Good Friday	29. März	18. April	9. April
Ostersonntag	Easter Sunday	31. März	20. April	11. April
Ostermontag	Easter Monday	1. April	21. April	12. April
Christi Himmelfahrt	Ascension Day	9. Mai	29. Mai	20. Mai
Pfingstsonntag	Pentecost Sunday	19. Mai	8. Juni	30. Mai
Pfingstmontag	Pentecost Monday	20. Mai	8. Juni	31. Mai
Fronleichnam	Corpus Christi	30. Mai	19. Juni	10. Juni

Exercise 9 (Group Exercise)

Study the table of German federal and religious holidays. Make a similar table for all US holidays. Each student announces one holiday and the date it usually falls on. Discuss the differences and similarities.

Exercise 10

Choose a holiday from the table you made in Exercise 9 and briefly list some of the important activities you and your family participate in on that specific day. Share your list with the class.

Exercise 11

Beginning with January 1, number the German holidays and festivals in chronological order

- Maria Himmelfahrt
- Weihnachtsfeiertag
- Tag der deutschen Einheit
- Heiligabend
- Ostern
- Karfreitag

Exercise 12

Reading/Translation/Numbers Drill

Complete the following exercises, and determine their meanings. Share your answers with your peers.

Franz: Werner, wann hast du Urlaub?

Werner: Ich mache Urlaub vom fünften Oktober bis zum neunzehnten Oktober.

Franz: Meine Frau und ich wollen dich am sechsten Oktober einladen. Es gibt bei uns eine Geburtstagsfeier! Aber leider machst du dann schon deinen Urlaub.

Werner: Ja, vielleicht kann ich zwei Tage später in den Urlaub fahren.

Franz: Das ist ja wunderbar! Hoffentlich kommst du zu uns. Mein jüngster Sohn wird vier Jahre alt!

(note: the German “minus“ is pronounced like “mean-us“)

1. Wieviel ist fünf plus sechs? Fünf plus sechs ist _____
2. Wieviel ist dreiundzwanzig plus dreizehn? Dreiundzwanzig plus dreizehn ist _____
3. Wieviel ist neununddreißig plus siebenundzwanzig? Neununddreißig plus siebenundzwanzig ist _____
4. Wieviel ist achtzig minus dreiundsiebzig? Achtzig minus dreiundsiebzig ist _____
5. Wieviel ist einundfünfzig minus neunundvierzig? Einundfünfzig minus neunundvierzig ist _____

-
1. Am Montag wecke ich um sechs Uhr auf.
 2. Am Dienstag kaufe ich eine Krawatte und einen Anzug.
 3. Am Mittwoch lade ich meine Freunde ein.
 4. Am Donnerstag kommt mein Bruder.
 5. Am Freitag fahre ich in die Stadt.
 6. Am Samstag gehe ich einkaufen.
 7. Am Sonntag liege ich auf dem Sofa.

Ordinal Numbers

To form ordinal numbers, you will need to add –te to the cardinal numbers 1-19 and –ste to the numbers 20 and up. When writing the numbers in a German date, the number is always followed by a period.

NOTE: There are four exceptions: erste – first
dritte – third
siebte – seventh
achte – eighth

Beispiele:

erste	first	elfte	eleventh
zweite	second	zwölfte	twelfth
dritte	third	dreizehnte	thirteenth
vierte	fourth	vierzehnte	fourteenth
fünfte	fifth	fünfzehnte	fifteenth
sechste	sixth	sechzehnte	sixteenth
siebte	seventh	siebzehnte	seventeenth
achte	eighth	achtzehnte	eighteenth
ninth	ninth	neunzehnte	nineteenth
zehnte	tenth	zwanzigste	twentieth

The important thing to remember is that such numbers are **adjectives**, and must therefore take adjective endings when they precede a noun. They do so according to the rules which were established in Lesson 5.

Talking about the Past

When Germans talk about the past, they usually do this in the present perfect tense. The German present perfect is formed by using the helping verbs “haben” or “sein” (depending on the type of main verb used) followed by the past participle of the main verb.

To form the past participle of a weak verb, you will need to remove the –en ending of the present tense and simply add a –t to the end and a ge– to the beginning.

Beispiele: lachen → gelacht
 suchen → gesucht

NOTE: Some verbs already have a prefix and don’t need a ge– at the beginning.

The helping verbs are placed in the second position in a regular sentence and in the first position in a question. The past participle is placed at the end of the sentence.

Beispiele: Ich höre Musik. → Ich habe Musik gehört.

Irregular verbs will be covered in later lessons.

Future Tense

The future tense is very easy to form in German. You will only need to know the present tense of “werden” (will) and place the infinitive of the main verb at the end of the sentence. However, Germans rarely use the future tense in spoken language. They tend to rely on the present tense to indicate the future and connect it with time expressions such as tomorrow, next year, etc.

Beispiele: We are going to drive to Munich.
 Wir **werden** nach München **fahren**.
 or
 We are going to drive to Munich tomorrow.
 Wir **fahren morgen** nach München.

Werden	
ich werde	wir werden
du wirst	ihr werdet
er/sie/es wird	sie werden

Exercise 1

Write out the days and the months for the following dates.

Beispiel: 5.9.2002 → der fünfte September 2002

1. 19.3.2002 _____
2. 8.10.2002 _____
3. 20.8.2002 _____
4. 15.2.2002 _____
5. 12.5.2002 _____
6. 28.6.2002 _____

Exercise 2

Create a question and form a negative answer for each of the sentences below.

Example: Haben Sie ein neues Auto? Nein, ich habe kein neues Auto.

1. Ich habe ein großes Haus und einen Garten.

2. Er ist ein Lehrer und sie ist eine Lehrerin.

3. Wir fahren nach München.

4. Das ist unser Klassenzimmer.

Exercise 3

Form the following present tense sentences in the present perfect and in the future tense.

1. Du bringst deiner Mutter eine Blume.

Present Perfect: _____

Future: _____

2. Die Eltern begrüßen die Großeltern.

Present Perfect: _____

Future: _____

3. Ihr Bruder braucht ein neues Auto.

Present Perfect: _____

Future: _____

The Calendar
Vocabulary

German SOLT I
Module 1 Lesson 6

April, der		April
aufwecken		to wake up
August, der		August
ausgeben		spend, to (money)
Bewerbung, die	die Bewerbungen	application
Dezember, der		December
Dienstag, der	die Dienstage	Tuesday
Donnerstag, der	die Donnerstage	Thursday
Februar, der		February
Formular, das	die Formulare	form
Freitag, der	die Freitage	Friday
Frühling, der		Spring
Garten, der	die Gärten	garden
Herbst, der		Fall
Jahreszeit, die	die Jahreszeiten	season
Januar, der		January
Juli, der		July
Juni, der		June
Kalender, der	die Kalender	calendar
kaufen		to buy
kosten		to cost
Lebenslust, die		joy of living
Mai, der		May
März, der		March
Mittwoch, der	die Mittwoche	Wednesday
Monat, der	die Monate	month
Montag, der	die Montage	Monday
nächste		next
niemals		never
November, der		November
Oktober, der		October
Postleitzahl, die	die Postleitzahlen	zip code
Samstag, der	die Samstage	Saturday
September, der		September
Sommer, der	die Sommer	summer
Sonntag, der	die Sonntage	Sunday
Staatsangehörigkeit, die	(-angehörigkeiten)	citizenship
stillstehen		to stand still
Urlaub, der	die Urlaube	vacation
vollständig		completely
werden		to become
Winter, der	die Winter	Winter
Woche, die	die Wochen	week
Wochenende, das	die Wochenenden	weekend

Vocabulary Drill for Module One.

Use the jumble box to choose the correct word, and then read the complete sentence to the class. All students will then participate in attempting to explain the meaning of the sentence.

1. Der Herbst ist einer der vier _____.
2. Alle Adressen haben auch eine _____.
3. Meine _____ besuchen uns am Wochenende.
4. Unsere _____ ist sechzig Minuten lang.
5. Alle Personen auf der Welt haben eine _____.
6. Am Sonntag _____ ich um neun Uhr _____.
7. Meine Frau trägt ihr Haar im _____.
8. Der Körper hat zwei _____.
9. Das Gesicht hat zwei _____.
10. Der _____ meiner Mutter war Berlin.
11. Im Frühling kann man im _____ arbeiten.
12. Bei _____ wird alles nass.
13. Wir haben einen _____ in unserem Wohnzimmer.
14. Deine Hosen und Jacken sind im _____.
15. Mein Bruder hat einen großen Bauch, also er ist _____.

Pferdeschwanz	Schwiegereltern		
Staatsangehörigkeit	Jahreszeiten		
Postleitzahl	Garten	Geburtsort	
aufwecken	Beine	Augen	Schrank
Regen	Mittagspause	Teppich	dick

The Days of the Week

The German names for the seven days of the week originated in the Babylonian, as well as the Germanic languages. The names are therefore derived from a mixture of Babylonian planetary gods and Germanic gods.

Montag	Mondtag (Babylonian) Tag des Mondes
Dienstag	Tiestag (Germanic) Tag des Tiu / Tyr
Mittwoch (catholic)	Wotanstag (Germanic) Tag des Wodan / Odin The name was changed by the Catholic Church to “middle-of-the-week day”.
Donnerstag	Donarstag (Germanic) Tag des Thor / Donar (Donnergott)
Freitag	Freytag / Frijatag ((Germanic) Tag des Freyr / Frei oder Frija / Frigg
Samstag	Tag des Saturn (Babylonian)
Sonntag	Sonnentag Tag der Sonne



Tyr



Freya



Odin



Thor

1. Express Numbers 21 Through 100

Activity 1 (Group Exercise)

Imagine that you are at a German store and would like to buy one of the items listed below. Conduct the following dialogue with your partner.

- A: Greet your partner and tell him/her what you would like to buy.
Also ask him/her how much the item cost.
- B: Greet your partner and tell him how much the items cost (choose one of the prices listed below).
- A: Tell him/her that it is too much. Thank him/her and say good-bye.
- B: Wish him/her a good day.

ITEMS	PRICES
Schuhe	€12,63
Lampe	€8,13
Fernseher	€100,00
Hemd	€26,49
Krawatte	€19,95
Regal	€72,32
Sofa	€65,87
Telefon	€53,24

2. Identify Days of the Week

Activity 2

Find the German terms for the words listed below. Words can appear horizontally, vertically, or diagonally; forwards or backwards. Present your findings to the class.

Tuesday, March, Friday, Sunday, December, July, May, Monday

Ü	J	U	L	I	Q	F	Q	D	S
G	S	T	W	A	M	R	G	D	Ä
D	D	D	D	M	H	E	X	I	D
J	E	A	B	A	ß	I	J	E	G
R	Z	G	X	Ö	S	T	Z	N	A
ß	E	N	N	S	R	A	K	S	T
O	M	O	N	T	A	G	Z	T	N
X	B	P	M	M	J	Ü	N	A	N
Ä	E	Ä	I	W	H	S	M	G	O
Q	R	Z	R	Ä	M	B	F	V	S

3. Identify Months

Activity 3

Read the following poem about the “Yearly Clock” and complete the sentences.

Januar, _____, _____, April,

die Jahresuhr steht niemals still.

_____, _____, _____, August,

weckt in uns allen die Lebenslust.

September, _____, November, _____,

und dann, und dann?

Ja, dann fängt das Ganze von vorne an.

Activity 4

Write four complete sentences of activities you have participated in during the past 12 months. Now pretend you are planning on doing the same activities next year and write down what you **will** be doing that month. Share your activities with the class.

Beispiel: Ich habe in Januar eine Skitour gemacht.
Ich werde im Januar eine Skitour machen.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Activity 5 (Pair Activity)

Draw a table with twelve boxes, each box symbolizing one month. For each box come up with one important military activity that will be conducted during that month, for example: field exercise. Switch your table with that of your partner and tell him/her what he/she will be doing during each month.

Beispiel: Im Januar wirst du ins Feld gehen.

4. Recognize Dates

Activity 6 (Group Activity)

In teams of three, ask and answer questions about your partners' family members. Follow the example below.

A: When is/are your wife's/husband's/children's/parents' birthday(s)?

B: My wife's/husband's/children's/parents' birthday(s) is/are on _____.

C: When is/are his/her wife's/husband's/children's/parents' birthday(s)?

B: His wife's/husband's/children's/parents' birthday(s) is/are on _____.

Repeat with the family member's ages. Rotate.

Activity 7

Using the German holiday table in the Introduction as a guideline, your instructor will ask you on what date a certain holiday is being celebrated. Answer him/her in complete sentences.

Beispiel: A: Wann ist Maria Himmelfahrt?

B: Maria Himmelfahrt ist am 15. August.

Activity 8

Listen to your instructor read six sentences regarding dates and answer the questions below. Share your answers with the class.

1. Wann gehen Thomas und Nadine einkaufen?

2. Wann fahren wir nach Mannheim zum Museum?

3. Wann fliegen sie in den Urlaub?

4. Wann ist mein Geburtstag?

5. Wann kommt mein Onkel zu Besuch?

6. Wann beginnt die Schule?

Activity 9

Below you will find a list of German celebrities and their birthdays. Write out the day and the month.

1. Herbert Grönemeyer, 12.4.56

2. Michael Ende, 12.11.29

3. Steffi Graf, 14.6.69

4. Gerhard Schröder, 7.4.44

5. Claudia Schiffer, 25.8.70

Activity 1 (Pair Activity)

Conduct a dialogue with your partner telling him/her what you just bought. Your partner will ask you how much the item was, and you will tell him/her the price. Choose several items from below. Make sure to use a Euro amount. Role-play the situation to your classmates.



der Drucker



die Aktentasche



die Kamera



der Föhn



der Fußball



die Lampe



der Schreibtisch



das Handy

2. and 3. Identify Days of the Week and Months

Activity 2

Study the year-related text below and plug in the missing words. Compare your answers with those of your classmates. Summarize the text orally.

Das _____ hat vier Jahreszeiten: _____, _____, _____ und _____; und es hat zwölf Monate: _____, _____, _____, April, _____, _____, _____, August, September, _____, November und _____.

Ein _____ hat vier Wochen, und _____ oder _____ Tage. Februar hat _____ oder _____ Tage.

Eine _____ hat sieben Tage: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ und _____.

4. Recognize Dates

Activity 3 (Pair Activity)

Using the German holiday table in the Introduction, create a dialogue with your partner. Pretend that one of the holidays is coming up and ask your partner what he/she is going to do on that particular holiday. Your partner will go into detail about his/her plans for that day and in return will ask you for your plans. Summarize the activity for the class.

Activity 4

Think of the SF (or other if not applicable) training you have gone through so far, and some that might still be coming up. Create a table with dates and the type of training you received during that time. Share your table with the class, mentioning the specific dates and the type of training.

Activity 5

Students will elicit, among themselves, ten date-related questions. Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Reading Key:

1. Wann haben Sie Geburtstag?
2. Wann hat Ihr Vater Geburtstag?
3. Wann ist der letzte Schultag in der Woche?
4. Wann ist es meistens sehr heiß?
5. Wann beginnt das Wochenende?
6. Wann treiben Sie Sport in Ihrer Freizeit?
7. Wann ist das Wochenende zu Ende?
8. Wann ist dieser Kurs zu Ende?
9. Wann ist der nächste Feiertag?
10. Wann ist Weihnachten?

Activity 6 (Group Activity)

The instructor will ask each student date- and number-related questions. The students will answer with negative sentences and then give the correct answer.

Beispiel: Instructor: Haben Sie im Februar Geburtstag?
 Student: Nein, ich habe nicht im Februar Geburtstag.
 Ich habe im Juni Geburtstag.

Activity 7

The personal pronoun and possessive adjective charts, as well as the preposition chart on page 76 in your textbook are extremely important and should be committed to memory. Study the following sentences and pay close attention to the possessive adjectives.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. My car is red. | Mein Auto ist rot. |
| 2. His daughter is eighteen. | Seine Tochter ist achtzehn. |
| 3. Today is my birthday. | Heute ist mein Geburtstag. |
| 4. Our bed is small. | Unser Bett ist klein. |
| 5. Is that your wife? | Ist das Ihre Frau? |

Activity 8

Now try to form these phrases using the correct possessive adjective.

1. My son and his son are friends. _____
2. Your car is very nice! _____
3. Our children are in school today. _____
4. His wife irritates my wife! _____
5. Where are our kids? _____

Whenever we have a preposition in a sentence, it becomes known as a prepositional phrase. Let's familiarize ourselves with these important words.

Examples:

1. The hallway is in front of the bathroom.
(Der Gang ist vor dem Badezimmer)
2. The shelf is next to the window.
(Das Regal ist neben dem Fenster)
3. The carpet is on the floor.
(Der Teppich ist auf dem Boden)
4. His wife is in the kitchen.
(Seine Frau ist in der Küche)
5. The book is on the bed.
(Das Buch ist auf dem Bett)

Activity 9

Now try to complete these prepositional phrases.

1. My kids are in the garden. _____
2. Are the books on the table? _____
3. Your shoes are under the bed. _____
4. Are my shirts in the bedroom? _____
5. The telephone is next to the shelf. _____



Activity 1

Listen to the following numbers and circle the correct one below. Write out each number you hear.

3 87 34 12 91 58 7 80 42 68 50 73

0 29 74 19 89 21 30 49 28 5 10 31

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Activity 2

Complete the following sentences about past events.

1. Ich _____ (haben) das Bild _____ (malen).
2. Wir _____ (haben) den Lehrer _____ (fragen).
3. Er _____ (sein) mit dem Auto _____ (fahren).
4. Ihr _____ (sein) mit dem Bus _____ (kommen).
5. Du _____ (haben) ein neues Hemd _____ (kaufen).



Activity 3

Listen to the following sentences and write down the important date from each sentence. Write the dates in digits and in words.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Activity 4

Match the following sentences with the corresponding German sentences. Be ready to compare your answers with those of your classmates tomorrow in class.

1. Andrea is going to Hannover in four months.
2. Jürgen and Monika are celebrating their fourth wedding anniversary on March 27.
3. That is not my job.
4. My address is Berliner Street eighty-nine.
5. I lived in Germany for three years, two months, and seven days.
6. How much are the books? The books are \$23.40.

-
- a. Ich habe drei Jahre, zwei Monate, und sieben Tage in Deutschland gewohnt.
 - b. Meine Adresse ist Berliner Straße neunundachtzig.
 - c. Andrea geht in vier Monaten nach Hannover.
 - d. Das ist nicht meine Arbeit.
 - e. Wieviel kosten die Bücher? Die Bücher kosten €23,40.
 - f. Jürgen und Monika feiern am 27. März ihren vierten Hochzeitstag.

Activity 5

Imagine you finally went downtown and bought clothes and other items of your choice. Write down the items you bought and how much they cost. Be prepared to tell your classmates tomorrow!

Beispiel: Ich habe gestern ein Hemd gekauft. Es hat €30,00 gekostet.

Activity 6

Write four short paragraphs about four important family celebrations that take place during each of the four seasons. Tell how and when are they being celebrated. Share the information with the class.

1. Express Numbers 21 Through 100

Activity 7

What is the next logical number in the series? Write out the missing numbers.

1. fünfundsechzig, fünfundfünfzig, fünfundvierzig, _____
2. zweiundzwanzig, fünfundzwanzig, achtundzwanzig, _____
3. einundachtzig, dreiundachtzig, sechsundachtzig, _____
4. neunundvierzig, fünfundvierzig, einundvierzig, _____
5. sechs, zwölf, vierundzwanzig, _____
6. sechsundneunzig, achtundvierzig, vierundzwanzig, _____

Activity 8

Write the following ordinal-number sequences in German. Make sure to write every German word for the words in the English expression.

1. the thirtieth day

2. my twenty-fifth anniversary

3. the one hundredth day

4. the third child

5. his eighty-first birthday

Activity 9

Match the left column with the right column and create a sentence that you will share with your peers tomorrow in class.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. der Urgroßvater | a. only |
| 2. der Wohnort | b. to take with you |
| 3. das Getränk | c. to visit |
| 4. der Schwager | d. the stepmother |
| 5. besuchen | e. although |
| 6. nur | f. the drink |
| 7. feiern | g. the cousin |
| 8. obwohl | h. the year |
| 9. die Tante | i. the brother-in-law |
| 10. der Spaß | j. the great grandfather |
| 11. das Jahr | k. the residence |
| 12. die Eltern | l. the fun |
| 13. der Vetter | m. the aunt |
| 14. mitnehmen | n. to celebrate |
| 15. die Stiefmutter | o. the parents |

Activity 1

Create a yearly calendar and list all your important dates (your and your family's birthdays, anniversaries, graduation dates, etc). Make sure to write out the days and the months when you list the dates.