



Grade 9 German (10G)

A Course for
Independent Study

GRADE 9 GERMAN (10G)

*A Course for
Independent Study*

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Deutsch lernen macht Spaß !

Einführung—Introduction

Willkommen!

Willkommen is the German word for ‘welcome.’ German is the official language of the European countries of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein. There are many German-speaking people in other parts of the world, however, especially in North and South America, due to immigration. In Manitoba some people speak German fluently. Among them are many Hutterites and Mennonites, some of whom have kept their distinct dialect.

The German language you will learn is ‘Hochdeutsch’—‘High German,’ but there are many dialects and pronunciations. For example, the dialect in the German state of Bavaria is completely different from that of Berlin, Hamburg, or the Rhineland. People who speak these dialects sometimes cannot understand each other. To all of this we can add the Swiss and Austrian dialects, *das Plattdeutsch der Mennoniten und das Kärntner deutsch der Hutterer*. The good thing is that everybody understands ‘Hochdeutsch,’ the standard German which is used in schools, in the media, and by the government.

Therefore, *Willkommen to Grade 9 German*. The purpose of this course is to assist you in developing a basic foundation in German. By the end of this course you should be able to speak, understand, read, and write simple German. This course also introduces you to the history, geography, and diversity of the German culture.

How to Use this Package

Step 1

- Before you begin, be sure you have the required audiocassettes/ CDs and videocassette. You can order them from the Independent Study Option, 555 Main Street, Winkler MB. (telephone 1-800-465-9915)
 - Audio CD-ROM \$7.50 plus taxes (order #1032 10G 020)
 - Video CD-ROM \$5.50 plus taxes (order CD-0776)
- A colour map of Germany is included with this course. You will be using it to complete Module 3, Part 4, Lesson 3. Place it in your binder, pin it to your wall or tape it to your desk so that you have it handy.



- Review the Contents page and the assignments and tests that you are required to complete in this course. The assignments and tests are found after Module 5.
- Familiarize yourself with the guide graphics (see the end of the Introduction).

Step 2

- Spend about an hour a day on the course (each lesson has been designed to last approximately an hour). Do one lesson at a time.
- Read each section carefully. Make sure that you fully understand the vocabulary, grammar, and examples.
- Study, a few words at a time, the vocabulary at the beginning of each section. Read each word or sentence silently, then repeat it aloud. This helps you to associate its meaning with that of a similar word you know. Finally, copy some of the words as you say them. Test your word memory (English first, then the German).
- Check your answers against the Answer Key at the end of each module. If you make mistakes and need clarifications, go back to the relevant lesson and reread it.

Übungen (Exercises)

- Read the instructions carefully. Study and follow the examples that illustrate how to do the exercises.
- Complete the exercises (try not to refer to the material you have just studied).
- Consult your dictionary if a German word used in the exercises needs clarification.
- Check the answers in the Answer Key.
- Proceed to the next exercise when at least 80 per cent of your work is correct. Remember, if many of your responses are incorrect, restudy the appropriate lesson and redo the exercises.

Note: Check your answers only when you finish all of the exercises. In this way you will find out whether you **really** learned the lesson well.



Listen to the tapes often, speaking along with them to develop your ear for how to pronounce words and phrases.

Reading Passages and Dialogues

- This course provides you with dialogues and reading passages. Read the dialogues and passages silently and carefully, then read them aloud until you can do so without hesitation. Try to read for comprehension and avoid referring to the English translation.
- If you have a German-speaking friend, create your own dialogues.
- Understand the general meaning of a reading passage by circling new words before looking them up in a dictionary.
- Read aloud and record your voice; listen carefully to your pronunciation.

Note: Expand your vocabulary by reading, listening to German music, and making friends with German-speaking people. They will be happy to help and support you.

About Translating

In this course, you will be asked to translate some sentences from German to English and from English to German. When translating a sentence, remember that it is important to translate the *meaning* of the sentence. Translating the meaning of the sentence is sometimes different from translating each word individually.

A sentence that is translated word-by-word is called a literal translation. Literal translations sometimes sound strange to people who speak the language. Here are some reasons why literal translations do not always work:

- The number of words may be different. For example, the English sentence “I am eating a hot dog” takes 6 words. In German, the same sentence is translated as „Ich esse ein Würstchen,” which only has 4 words. “I am reading” (3 words) > „Ich lese” (2 words).
- Some expressions use completely different words. For example, in English, if someone sneezes, we respond by saying “Bless you.” In German, we respond by saying „Gesundheit,” which, if it were translated literally, means “Good health.”

- Sometimes, the order of the words may be different. For example: „Es funktioniert nicht.“ > “It does not work.” This is also true for possessives. For example, in English we say “This is my sister’s pen.” In German we say „Das ist der Kuli meiner Schwester.“ Translated literally, this means “This is the pen of my sister.”
- Here are some other examples which show that translating literally does not always work:

German	Literal Translation	Correct Translation
Mach’s gut!	Make it well!	Goodbye!
Wie geht’s?	How goes it?	How are you?
Aufstehen!	Stand up!	Get up!
Bis bald!	Until soon!	See you soon!
Wie heißt du?	How are you called?	What’s your name?



Work Schedule

Assignments, tests, and examinations should be completed or written according to the following work schedule. Evaluation in this course is based on six assignments, two tests, and two exams (mid-term and final). The value of these assignments, tests, and exams is shown below:

To be done under supervision	Module 1 Assignment	
	After completing Module 1, Teil 2	2.5%
	Module 1 Test	
	After completing Module 1, Teil 5	10.0%
	Module 2 Assignment	
	After completing Module 2, Teil 2	2.5%
	Mid-term Exam	
	After completing Module 2, Teil 5	20.0%
	Module 3 Assignment	
	After completing Module 3, Teil 2	5.0%
To be done under supervision	Module 3 Test	
	After completing Module 3, Teil 5	15.0%
	Module 4 Assignment 1	
	After completing Module 4, Teil 2	5.0%
	Module 4 Assignment 2	
	After completing Module 4, Teil 5	5.0%
	Module 5 Assignment	
	After completing Module 5, Teil 2	5.0%
	Final Exam	
	After completing Module 5, Teil 5	30.0%
	Total Grade	100.0%

The assignments and tests, as well as the mid-term exam (at the end of Module 2) and the final exam (at the end of Module 5) have to be completed in sequence and sent to your tutor/marker, who will correct and mark them. The cover sheets at the end of this Introduction indicate which assignments and tests must be completed in each module. Be sure to complete the cover sheets and send them in with your work, as indicated in the course. Note that you must complete all of the assignments and tests in the order they are presented. If you skip an assignment or test, the next one will not be marked until the earlier one has been sent in.

A tutor/marker is available to answer any questions and to help you with your work (phone 1-800-465-9915).

Answer the following:

1. Why do you want to learn German? (Warum willst du Deutsch lernen?)

2. Bist Du schon in einem Land gewesen, in dem man deutsch spricht? Ja? Wo? (Have you been in a country where German is spoken? Yes? Where?)

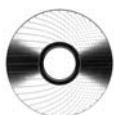
3. Kennst du schon einige deutsche Wörter? Schreibe sie hin! Sieh auf der nächsten Seite nach, wieviele Wörter du gewußt hast. (Do you already know a few German words? Write them down.)

Guide Graphics

Throughout this course, you will see the following graphics which indicate that you are directed to do something very important. Here is a description of what they mean.



Audiocassette—Indicates that you are required to listen to or record onto audiocassette tapes or CDs. The listening tapes/CDs will be identified on the label. Your recording must be done on a standard-sized audiocassette, since the Independent Study Option cannot handle dictaphone cassettes. You can burn a CD instead. ***Make sure you check your recordings before you send them in.*** Please label your tape(s) carefully.



Videocassette—Indicates that you are required to watch your videocassette.



Assignment—Indicates that you must complete an assignment before moving on.



Test Time—Indicates that you must complete a test before moving on.



Mail-In—Directs you to mail an assignment or test to the tutor/marker.

Notes



GRADE 9 GERMAN

Module 1

Module 1

Introduction

Objectives

- become familiar with the use of the German sound and symbol system
- develop basic vocabulary needed for everyday situations
- explore how a simple sentence in German is constructed
- become familiar with important grammatical rules

Notes





Part 1: Introduction

Lesson 1

The Letters and Sounds in German

Aim (Ziel)

- to know the German alphabet and its pronunciation

The German alphabet has the same number of letters as the English alphabet—26. So, you don't have to learn additional letters.

However, there are a few “specialties” you have to learn:

the **Umlaute**

ä, ö, ü and ß

which are not found in the English alphabet (see Lesson 2)

German is a phonetic language. Words are pronounced exactly as they are spelled—what you see is what you hear. Every letter you see has to be pronounced. But before you can start to read German, you have to learn the German pronunciation of the letters—the vowels and the consonants—of the alphabet. Watch the videocassette as you proceed with this lesson.



The German Letters and Sounds

Letter		Name	as in	Examples	Explanations
A	A (long)	aa, ah,	<i>spa, aha!</i>	H <u>a</u> se	
	A (short)	a	<i>u<u>p</u></i>	k <u>a</u> nn, K <u>a</u> mm	
B	beh (like bé)		<i><u>b</u>ut</i>	<u>B</u> ann, <u>O</u> ber	

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Letter		Name	as in	Examples	Explanations
C		tseh (like tsé)	<i>butts</i>	<u>C</u> is (<i>C sharp</i>)	Pronounced like tsis
		a	<i>cup</i>	<u>C</u> afé	Before the hard vowels a , o , and u , the letter c is pronounced like a hard c in car
	Ch		<i>cup</i>	<u>Ch</u> ristus, <u>Ch</u> aos	Generally, at the beginning of a word, it is pronounced like k
	Ch		<i>human</i>	<u>ch</u> , <u>mich</u>	It has no equivalent in English but if you say the word 'human', the h -sound is close to the German ch
	Ch		<i>no English equivalent</i>	<u>Bach</u> , <u>Loch</u> <u>Buch</u> , <u>Bauch</u>	In certain areas of Germany this sound is pronounced like the English ' sh '
Chs			<i>box, six</i>	<u>Fuchs</u> , <u>sechs</u>	Used after i , e , ä , ö , ü , ai , and oi and after the consonants n , l , and r Say 'lock' and press the air out when you pronounce the 'ck'. Used after a , o , u and au

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Letter		Name	as in	Examples	Explanations
D		Deh (like dé)	<i>down</i>	<u>d</u> as, ba <u>d</u> en	
			<i>task</i>	Aben <u>d</u>	At the end of a syllable or word the d is pronounced more like a t
E	E (long)	Eh (like é)	<i>no English equivalent</i>	W <u>e</u> g See g <u>e</u> h	Spelling: e, ee, eh
	E (short)		<i>set</i>	B <u>e</u> tt, w <u>e</u> g	
	E (unstressed)		<i>socket</i>	Bit <u>e</u> bit <u>te</u> r	Spelling: e and pronounced like the unaccented e in the word socket Spelling: er , the r is swallowed
F		eF	<i>father</i>	Fa <u>d</u> en	
G		Geh (like gué)	<i>good</i>	g <u>u</u> t	
H		Ha	<i>help</i>	he <u>l</u> fen	
I	I (long)	ee	<i>bee</i>	Liege Sieb ih <u>m</u>	German spelling: ih and ie
	I (short)	i	<i>mitt, bit</i>	still bit <u>te</u>	
J		Jot	<i>yes</i>	Ja <u>m</u> mern ja	Pronounced like the English y as in you
K		Kaa	<i>kitchen</i>	Ko <u>s</u> ten same as in English	Pronounced the same as in English

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Letter		Name	as in	Examples	Explanations
L		eL	<i>love</i>	legen	Pronounced the same as in English
M		eM	<i>me</i>	Mund	Pronounced the same as in English
N		eN	<i>no</i>	Nase	Pronounced the same as in English
O	O (long)	o	<i>so(oooo)</i>	Mond Sohn Moos	Spelling: o , oh and oo Pronounced like several o's in the word 'Sooooviet'
	O (short)	o	<i>soft moss</i>	oft Tonne	Pronounced like in the word ' soft ' but very short
P		Peh (like Pé)	<i>pound</i>	Pille	Pronounced like in English
Q		koo		Quatsch Quartal	The letter q is always paired with the letter u qu is pronounced like kv
R		eR	<i>no English equivalent</i>	Rest Wasser	At the beginning of a word the r is formed in the back of the throat (like a gargling sound). At the end of a word it is mute

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Letter		Name	as in	Examples	Explanations
S		eS	<i>maze</i> <i>gas</i> <i>house</i>	leise Gas Haus	When s is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced like the English z At the end of a word it is pronounced like the English s
	sp	shp	<i>no English equivalent</i>	Spule, Spiel	In combination with the letter p or t at the beginning of the word, the s is pronounced like the English sh
	st	sht	<i>no English equivalent</i>	Stein, Stimme	
	sch	sh	<i>shine</i> <i>show</i>	Schule Schuhe	The letter combination sch is pronounced like the English sh
	ß	es-tset	<i>less</i> <i>guess</i>	Maße (Masse)	After long vowels only, otherwise written with ss
T		Teh (like Té)	<i>town</i>	Tisch	Pronounced as in English
U	U (long)	oo	<i>mood</i>	Ruhe	Pronounced like the vowel in the English word too Pronounced like the vowel in the English word bush
	U (short)		<i>bush</i>	Mutter	

(continued)

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Letter		Name	as in	Examples	Explanations
V		fou	<i>father</i> <i>voice</i>	Vater Vase	Pronounced like the English letter f Exceptions: words of foreign origin. Here the v is pronounced the same as in English
W		weh (like wé)	<i>valour</i>	Wasser	Pronounced like the letter v in valour
X		iks	<i>saxon</i>	Nixe	Pronounced the same as in English
Y		ipsilon	<i>yak</i>	Yak	This letter appears only in foreign words and is pronounced the same as in
Z		tset	<i>bats</i>	Zahn	Pronounced like ts in bats

Exercise 1

Practise pronouncing the following:

Abend	verloren	Regel	Fernseher
machen	sicher	Nixe	Licht
noch	Straße	Kugel	Quatsch

Say the following German tongue-twister three times as fast as you can:

**Fischers Fritz fischt frische Fische,
frische Fische fischt Fischers Fritz.**

Check your pronunciation by listening to the corresponding exercise (Exercise 1) on the audiocassette.

**Exercise 2**

Play the next exercise on the audiocassette, and write down

- the first letter
- the last letter
- the vowel of each word you hear

Check your answers in the Answer Key.

**Exercise 3**

Listen to the next exercise on the audiocassette, and write the letters you hear in the boxes.

Check your answers in the Answer Key.

Exercise 4

Try to pronounce the following words (refer to the sound table):

Zahn	Wasser	Haus	Mond	Faden
oft	ja	Mutter	Vater	Bach
ich	sechs	Kamm	kam	Vase
Chaos	Stamm	spielen	heißen	Tisch



Are you comfortable with your reading? Now record these words on a tape.

Notes

