

SOLT I German Module 2 Lesson 2

Student Manual



Time and Measurement

At the end of this lesson you will be able to tell the time in German and use metric measurements. In order to achieve this objective you will:

Tell Time

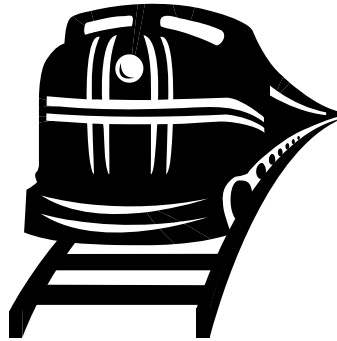
- Use the official military time
- Use the 12-hour system for telling time
- Ask/answer questions about time

Use the Metric System

- Tell the distance in the metric system
- Use numbers from 101 through 1,000,000
- Compare the metric system with US system
- Recognize and use metric system of weights and measurements
- Recognize types of packaging used in Germany

Train Travel

You are waiting for your wife at the train station in Stuttgart. You haven't seen her for two weeks since she was visiting a friend in Frankfurt.



- Jim Jones:** Entschuldigen Sie bitte! Können Sie mir sagen, wann der Zug aus Frankfurt ankommt?
- Ein Herr:** Ja, gerne. Er kommt um 21.24 Uhr an.
- Jim:** Es ist jetzt 5 Minuten vor 9 Uhr. Ich habe noch Zeit Blumen zu kaufen.
- Der Herr:** Das ist nett, junger Mann. Kommt Ihre Frau?
- Jim:** Ja, ich freue mich sehr. Es sind 404 km von Frankfurt nach Stuttgart.
- Der Herr:** Das stimmt. Zählen Sie die Stunden?
- Jim:** Ich warte schon 1.209.600 Sekunden.
- Der Herr:** Sie zählen die Sekunden!? Wie viele Stunden sind das?
- Jim:** Das sind 336 Stunden oder 14 Tage!
- Der Herr:** Eine lange Zeit für ein junges Paar.
- Jim:** Ja! Ich muss jetzt gehen. Vielen Dank!

Military Time and the German 24-Hour Time System

Although the two systems are very similar, there is still a slight difference. The differences are that the German system does not use zeros in front of any numbers, and it uses a colon or a period between the hour and minute sections. The announcement of the time is always followed by the word "Uhr" (o'clock). Further, since full stops (periods) are used, the time is not seen in hundreds, like the military time, but rather in tens. See the following table for examples.

U.S. Civilian Time	U.S. Military Time	German Time
12:00 am	0000	24.00 Uhr
1:00 am	0100	1.00 Uhr
2:00 am	0200	2.00 Uhr
3:00 am	0300	3.00 Uhr
4:00 am	0400	4.00 Uhr
5:00 am	0500	5.00 Uhr
6:00 am	0600	6.00 Uhr
7:00 am	0700	7.00 Uhr
8:00 am	0800	8.00 Uhr
9:00 am	0900	9.00 Uhr
10:00 am	1000	10.00 Uhr
11:00 am	1100	11.00 Uhr
12:00 pm	1200	12.00 Uhr
1:00 pm	1300	13.00 Uhr
2:00 pm	1400	14.00 Uhr
3:00 pm	1500	15.00 Uhr
4:00 pm	1600	16.00 Uhr
5:00 pm	1700	17.00 Uhr
6:00 pm	1800	18.00 Uhr
7:00 pm	1900	19.00 Uhr
8:00 pm	2000	20.00 Uhr
9:00 pm	2100	21.00 Uhr
10:00 pm	2200	22.00 Uhr
11:00 pm	2300	23.00 Uhr

When expressing the number of minutes after an hour in the German 24-hour system, you add the number of minutes after the word "Uhr" in *spoken* German. In written German however, the word "Uhr" comes after the minutes.



Tip of the Day

Just like the German monetary writing style, Germans use commas instead of periods when writing out units of measurement. Therefore, the American 1.52 meters would be 1,52 Meter in German (ein Meter fünfundzwanzig!).

Symbol	Unit	
km	Kilometer	1000 m
m	Meter	
dm	Dezimeter	0,1 m
cm	Zentimeter	0,01 m
mm	Millimeter	0,001 m

Symbol	Unit	
t	Tonne	1000 kg
kg	Kilogramm	
g	Gramm	0,001 kg
mg	Milligramm	0,001 g

Symbol	Unit	
hl	Hektoliter	100 l
l	Liter	
ml	Milliliter	0,001 l

The following conversion chart might make it easier for you to “think metric”.

METRIC CONVERSION CHART

	Multiply by:	
inches	25	millimeters
feet	30	centimeters
yards	0.9	meters
miles	1.6	kilometers
ounces	28	grams
pounds	0.45	kilograms
short tons	0.9	metric tons
fluid ounces	30	milliliters
pints, US	0.47	liters
quarts, US	0.95	liters
gallons, US	3.8	liters

-simple brain teasers-

1. How many centimeters are in a yard?
2. If a person weighs 200 pounds, then how many kilograms is that?
3. How many kilometers is 10 miles?
4. How many liters are in a gallon?
5. How many grams is 10 ounces?

The Counting Continues...

You have already learned the German numbers 0 through 100. Now apply your current knowledge of the number system to build the numbers 101 through 1,000,000.

101	200	300	400	500
ehnhundertundeins	zweihundert	dreihundert	vierhundert	CONTINUE

Continue the numbers 500 through 900 with the knowledge you have already acquired.

1.000	2.000	3.000
eintausend	zweitausend	CONTINUE

Continue the numbers 3.000 through 9.000.

10.000	20.000	30.000
zehntausend	zwanzigttausend	CONTINUE

Continue the numbers 30.000 through 90.000.

100.000	200.000	300.000
ehnhunderttausend	zweihunderttausend	CONTINUE

Continue the numbers 300.000 through 900.000.

1.000.000
eine Million

NOTE: With large numbers, spaces or full stops (periods) are used where English uses a comma.

1.000.000 or 1 000 000 for 1,000,000 (a million)

Now that you know the round numbers 100 through 1.000.000, let's try to put together some larger numbers.

Beispiele: 386 → dreihundert – achtzig – sechs → **dreihundertsechsdachtzig**
 2973 → zweitausend – neunhundert – siebenzig – drei
 → **zweitausendneunhundertdreiundsiebenzig**
 46.903 → sechsdvierzigtausend – neunhundert – drei
 → **sechsdvierzigtausendneunhundertdrei**
 387.592
 → dreihundertsiebenundachtzigtausend – fünfhundert – neunzig – zwei
 → **dreihundertsiebenundachtzigtausendfünfhundertzweiundneunzig**

As you can see, German numbers tend to get extremely long the larger the number. However, the numbering system itself is rather logical and simple.

Conversion Tables for Clothing Sizes

Women		Men (Shirts)		Men (Suits)	
Germany	USA	Germany	USA	Germany	USA
34	6	37	14 ½	44	34
36	8	38	15	46	36
38	10	39	15 ½	48	38
40	12	40	16	50	40
42	14	41	16 ½	52	42
44	16	42	17	54	44
46	18	43	17 ½	56	46
48	20	44	18	58	48

Conversion Table for Shoe Sizes

Men & Women	Men	Women	Men & Women	Men	Women
Germany	USA	USA	Germany	USA	USA
34	2	3 ½	38/39	5 ½	7 ½
34/35	2	4	39	6	8
35	2 ½	4 ½	39/40	6 ½	8 ½
35/36	3	5	40	7	9
36	3 ½	5 ½	40/41	7 ½	9 ½
36/37	4	6	41	8	10
37	4 ½	6 ½	41/42	8 ½	10 ½
37/38	5	7	42/43	9	11

Men & Women	Men	Women
Germany	USA	USA
43	9 ½	11 ½
43/44	10	12
44	10 ½	12 ½
45	11	13
46	11 ½	13 ½
46/47	12	14

1. Tell Time

Exercise 1 (Pair Exercise)

Ask and answer the following questions in German, using the 24-hour system:

1. What time do you get up in the morning?
2. What time does school start?
3. How long is each school period?
4. What time do you have lunch?
5. What time do you get out of school?
6. What time do you get home?
7. What time do you go to bed?

Exercise 2 (Pair Exercise)

Ask and answer the same questions as in Exercise 1, only this time use the 12-hour system, including “morgens, mittags, abends,” etc. in your answers.

Exercise 3

Write out the following numbers in German.

- a. 8.302 _____
- b. 30.194 _____
- c. 103 _____
- d. 982.493 _____
- e. 4.032 _____
- f. 502.394 _____

Exercise 4 (Pair Exercise)

Study the world time zone map. If it is one of the assumed times in Anchorage, ask each other what time it would be in any of the other cities listed below.

Beispiel: Anchorage: 17.30 Uhr
Wie viel Uhr ist es in Caracas? or Wie spät ist es in Caracas?
Es ist 22.30 Uhr in Caracas.

Assumed Anchorage times:

- a. 3.15 b. 8.30 c. 12.26 d. 16.47 e. 21.09 f. 23.57

Anchorage	Caracas	Dakar	Rome	Cairo	Moscow
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



London	Tehran	Bombay	Singapore	Tokyo	Sydney
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

NOTE: For now, use the English names for the cities.

Exercise 5 (Group Exercise)

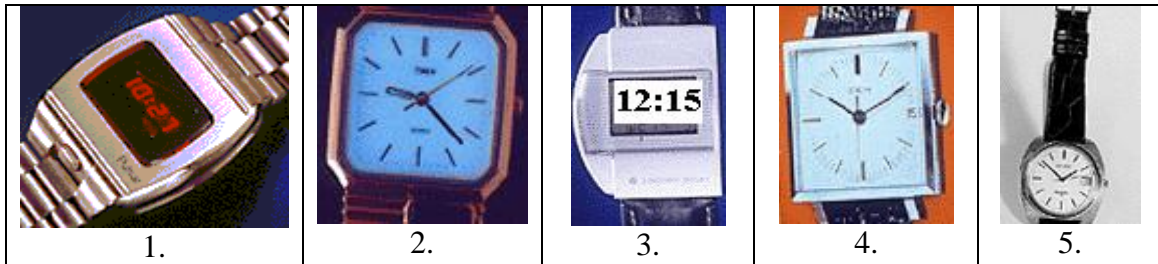
A. Look at the different pictures of watches and clocks. Take turns giving the time indicated aloud to the class.

Beispiel:

Es ist halb neun.

It is half past eight

8:30



B. Now use other times:

vor = before

nach = after, past

*You may want to refer to the Cultural Notes section.

Examples:

Es ist zehn Minuten vor neun.

It is ten to nine

8:50

Es ist zwanzig Minuten vor vier

It is 20 minutes to four

3:40

Es ist fünf Minuten nach drei

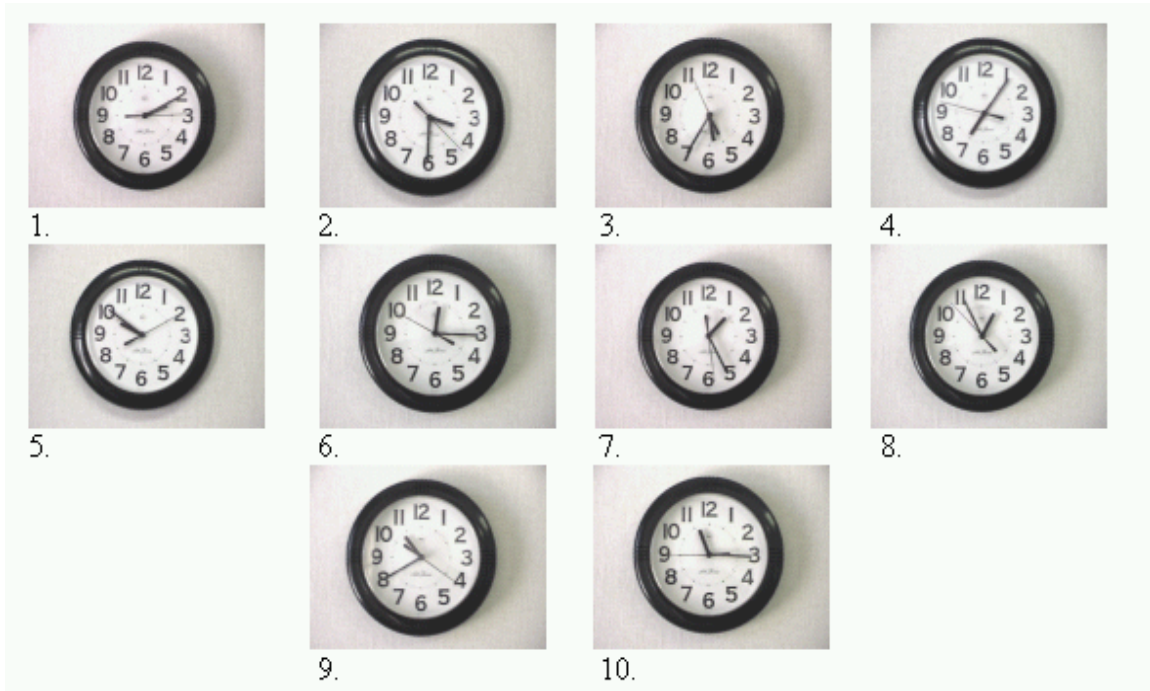
It is five after three

3:05

Es ist dreizehn Minuten nach drei

It is thirteen minutes after three

3:13



2. Use the Metric System

Exercise 6 (Group Exercise)

The class figures out how tall (meters) and heavy (kilograms) each student is. Then the first student will ask the person next to him/her how tall and how heavy he/she is. That person will answer, and the dialogue continues until the last student has answered.

Exercise 7 (Group Exercise)

Mingle and ask about your classmates' complete dates of birth, including the year. Further, inquire in what years your classmates' family members were born. Make sure to write down all the answers and after 15 minutes each student reports on one student and the information he/she received on him/her and his/her family.

NOTE: The number 1995 is written/spoken: → Eintausendneunhundertfünfundneunzig
The year 1995 is written/spoken: → Neunzehnhundertfünfundneunzig

Exercise 8

Study the pictures below and assign the correct measurements to the respective pictures.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

- a. 1,50 m b. 0,75 l (Flasche) c. 1 kg (Päckchen) d. 210 g (Schachtel)
e. 8,5 km f. 10 l

Exercise 9 (Pair Exercise)

Imagine that you are at a German department store and you would like to buy a suit, shirt or dress and a pair of matching shoes. Tell the clerk your German sizes and ask how much the items are. Take 15 minutes to create a brief dialogue with you being the customer and your partner being the clerk. Present the dialogue to the rest of the class.

Adverbs of Time

German has many adverbs of time. Some of the most common ones are listed in the table below. One important point to remember is that in German, time comes before place. In English it is the other way around.

Adverbs of Time	
Deutsch	Englisch
gestern – heute – morgen	yesterday – today – tomorrow
vorgestern – übermorgen	the day before yesterday – the day after tomorrow
Heute morgen/mittag/nachmittag/abend/ nacht	This morning/noon/afternoon/evening/ night
jetzt – später/nachher	now - later

Modal Verbs

German modal verbs consist of six verbs, which are the equivalent of the verbs “can”, “must” and “will”, etc. in English. They are always used in conjunction with a second verb, which appears in the infinite form. The second verb is placed at the end of the sentence.

Modal verbs		
Deutsch	Englisch	Beispielsätze
dürfen	may	Darf ich es anprobieren? (May I try it on?)
können/könnte	can/could	Kann ich Ihnen helfen? (Can I help you?)
mögen	would like	Möchten Sie es kaufen? (Would you like to buy it?)
müssen	must	Ich muß es erst anprobieren. (I have to try it on first.)
sollen	shall/should	Soll ich es anprobieren? (Should I try it on?)
wollen	want	Wollen Sie es anprobieren? (Do you want to try it on?)

NOTE: Some modal verbs can also appear as regular verbs.

Conjugation of Modal Verbs

dürfen	ich darf	wir dürfen
	du darfst	ihr dürft
	er/sie/es darf	sie dürfen
	Sie dürfen	Sie dürfen

können	ich kann du kannst er/sie/es kann Sie können	wir können ihr könnt sie können Sie können
mögen	ich möchte du möchtest er/sie/es möchte Sie möchten	wir möchten ihr möchtet sie möchten Sie möchten
müssen	ich muss du musst er/sie/es muss Sie müssen	wir müssen ihr müsst sie müssen Sie müssen
sollen	ich soll du sollst er/sie/es soll Sie sollen	wir sollen ihr sollt sie sollen Sie sollen
wollen	ich will du willst er/sie/es will Sie wollen	wir wollen ihr wollt sie wollen Sie wollen

Exercise 1

Create six German sentences, each containing an adverb of time.

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

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct modal verb. Pay attention to the conjugations.

1. Wir _____ (must) heute in die Schule gehen.
2. _____ (can) du mir bitte das Buch geben.
3. Er _____ (want) Sabine einen Blumenstrauß kaufen.
4. Ihr _____ (should) morgen um 12 Uhr im Museum sein.
5. Ich _____ (would like) dieses Kleid kaufen.

ankommen		to arrive
anprobieren		to try on
ansehen		to look at
Armbanduhr, die	die Armbanduhren	watch
aufstehen		to get up
deshalb		therefore
Dose, die	die Dosen	can
Ei, das	die Eier	egg
Entfernung, die	die Entfernungen	distance
Entschuldigen Sie bitte!		Excuse me, please!
etwas		something
Flasche, die	die Flaschen	bottle
früh		early
geben		to give
genau		exact
Gewicht, das	die Gewichte	weight
Gramm, das	die Gramm	gram
Größe, die	die Größen	size
Höhe, die	die Höhen	height
jetzt		now
Kilogramm, das	die Kilogramm	kilogram
Kilometer, der	die Kilometer	kilometer
Kleidergröße, die	die Kleidergrößen	clothing size
kosten		cost, to
Länge, die	die Längen	length
Liter, der	die Liter	liter
Meter, der	die Meter	meter
Milligramm, das	die Milligramm	milligram
Milliliter, der	die Milliliter	milliliter
Millimeter, der	die Millimeter	millimeter
Minute, die	die Minuten	minute
nehmen		to take
Paket, das	die Pakete	package
Päckchen, das	die Päckchen	small package / parcel
planen		to plan
Schachtel, die	die Schachteln	box
Schuhgröße, die	die Schuhgrößen	shoe size
Sekunde, die	die Sekunden	second
Tonne, die	die Tonnen	ton
Umfang, der	die Umfänge	circumference
wiegen		to weigh
Zentimeter, der	die Zentimeter	centimeter
zurück		back

Supplemental Vocabulary

Ausstellung, die	die Ausstellungen	exhibition
Bahnhof, der	die Bahnhöfe	train station
beihilflich sein		to be of help
Berg, der	die Berge	mountain
Erde, die	die Erden	earth
Frühstück, das	die Frühstücke	breakfast
Gasthof, der	die Gasthöfe	guesthouse, restaurant
Hotel, das	die Hotels	hotel
Kinofilm, der	die Kinofilme	movie
Kleid, das	die Kleider	dress
klingen		to sound
Konzert, das	die Konzerte	concert
Kunde, der	die Kunden	customer
laufen		to walk, to run (movie)
Marathonlauf, der	die Marathonläufe	marathon
Mond, der	die Monde	moon
passen		to fit
Schaufenster, das	die Schaufenster	store window / showcase
Umkleidekabine, die	die Umkleidekabinen	dressing room
Wasser, das	die Gewässer	water
Wechselgeld, das	die Wechselgelder	change (money)
Weitsprung, der	die Weitsprünge	long jump
Weltrekord, der	die Weltrekorde	world record
Zug, der	die Züge	train

German “Time-Keeping”

Germany is famous for its numerous clock towers, which can mostly be found in Southern Germany, and usually date back to the 15th or 16th centuries. One of Germany’s most famous and largest clocks is Munich’s musical clock, which can be found on Munich’s new town hall and dates back to 1908. It consists of 32 copper figures, each approximately 2 meters high.



Germans do not always use the 24-hour time system. It is also common for the 12-hour system to be used, in conjunction with the words “morgens” (in the morning), “mittags/nachmittags” (noon/in the afternoon), “abends” (in the evening), or “nachts” (at night). This system tends to be used when talking about full hours and about time in general.

	US:	German:
Beispiel:	7:00 am	7 Uhr morgens
	5:00 pm	5 Uhr nachmittags
	8:00 pm	8 Uhr abends
	11:00 pm	11 Uhr nachts
BUT:	11:45 pm	23.45 Uhr <i>or</i> dreiundzwanzig Uhr fünfundvierzig
	Noon	Es ist Mittag
	Midnight	Es ist Mitternacht

Also: If asked for the current time, and it is obvious what time of the day it is – a.m or p.m – then Germans also sometimes use the 12-hour system without adding the specific time of the day.

Example: One person asking another in the street:
“Entschuldigung, können Sie mir bitte sagen wie spät es ist?”
“Excuse me, could you please tell me what time it is?”
“Es ist ein Uhr zwanzig!”
“It is 1:20 p.m.!”

HOWEVER: The proper way is to use the 24-hour time system!

The constructions required to express minutes "past" and "to" the hour in German are very similar to the English. The equivalent of "past" is "nach" (= *after*) and "to" is translated by "vor" (= *before*). The German word for a "quarter" is "das Viertel". The half hour is counted in German in relation to the following full hour, not the preceding hour as in English. Thus "halb elf" is half past *ten* and not - as you might expect from the English - half past *eleven*. Think of it as being "half *to* eleven".

When talking about "a quarter after" and "a quarter 'till", colloquial German also uses a similar expression: "viertel nach" and "viertel vor". For example, 13.15 Uhr can often be heard as "viertel **nach** eins," or 13.45 Uhr would be "viertel **vor** zwei".

Beware, however, that Southern Germans might confuse you with their unique time system. They will tell you how much time has already passed until the next full hour. So, for example, instead of saying: "Es ist 16.15 Uhr." (Es ist sechzehn Uhr fünfzehn) or "Es ist viertel nach vier.", they will say: "**Es ist viertel fünf.**" (It is a quarter five). Similarly, for 16.45 Uhr, Southern Germans will often say "Es ist dreiviertel fünf." (It is three quarters five), instead of "Es ist sechzehn Uhr fünfundvierzig." or "Es ist viertel vor fünf."

Although midnight can be expressed in the German 24-hour clock either as null Uhr or vierundzwanzig Uhr, you can only use null Uhr when you need to express that it is a number of minutes past midnight. You cannot, however, say "*halb null*", just as you cannot say "*halb dreizehn*", "*Viertel nach/vor dreizehn*", etc.



In 1795, the meter was introduced in France and it was defined as the 10millionth part of the distance equator – pole. Germany followed France's example in 1872 and introduced the metric system. Although to some the metric system might seem just as arbitrary as using yards or miles, the great advantage is, however, that the metric system has a logical sequence, due to the constant factor 10, which is included in all prefixes of the words of measurement – a millimeter is the thousandth part of a meter, one kilometer is 1000 meters, etc.

kilo	km	one thousand	1000
hecto	hm	one hundred	100
deka	dam	ten	10
deci	dm	one tenth	0,1
centi	cm	one hundredth	0,01
milli	mm	one thousandth	0,0001

Since the metric system uses prefixes to indicate units larger or smaller than a given base unit, it is easy to see that each prefix is a multiple of 10 and therefore, changing one unit to another for a given measurement is achieved by simply moving the decimal point.

1. Tell Time

Activity 1

Imagine you are stationed in Germany and your parents are going to visit you for one day. Create a schedule for that day with all the times and the activities you have planned. Report your schedule to the class. You may use your dictionary for help with the activities. Make sure to use full sentences and the proper German times.

Beispiel: Um acht Uhr gehen wir zum Frühstück.
Um neun Uhr dreißig gehen wir in die Stadt.
etc.

Activity 2

What did your daily work schedule look like before you started at the language school? Put together a one-day schedule of a regular military workday, using the German time system. For now, use the English military expressions. Read your schedule to the rest of the class.

Beispiel: Von 6.00 Uhr bis 7 Uhr 30 haben wir PT.
Von 8.00 Uhr bis 9.00 Uhr frühstücken wir.
etc.

2. Use the Metric System

Activity 3

Listen to your instructor read six numbers between 101 and 1,000,000. Write out each number.

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

Activity 4 (Pair Activity)

Imagine you are in a German store. Using the articles and units below, create the following dialogue in German.

- A: Say hello. Say that you would like a certain product and mention the amount (choose from the selection below).
 B: Say hello and tell him/her that you do/don't have that amount of that product.
 A: Say that would like to buy the amount he/she has and ask how much it is.
 B: Say how much the product is.
 A: Give him/her the money, say *thank you* and *good-bye*.
 B: Say *thank you* and *good-bye*.

Produkte:	Milch	Maßeinheiten: 250 g
	Trauben	1,5 l
	Schokolade	750 g
	Orangensaft	2,50 m
	Stoff	1 l

Activity 5 (Group Activity)

Using the table below, ask each other questions about the height or weight of the listed items.

	Deutsche Einheiten	Amerikanische Einheiten
Entfernung der Erde zum Mond	385 000 km	240 000 miles
Umfang der Erde	40 000 km	25 000 miles
Höhe des Mt. Everest	8850 m	29 035 feet
Länge eines Marathonlaufes	42,195 km	26 miles 385 yd
Weitsprungweltrekord	8,95 m	29 feet 4.5 in
Gewicht der Erde	$5,975 \times 10^{24}$ kg	1.3×10^{25} pounds
Ein Liter Wasser	1000 g	2.2 pounds

Activity 6 (Group Activity)

Each student receives three flashcards with each card containing a German shirt size, a suit size, and a shoe size. Each student will then tell the rest of the class his/her (flashcard) sizes. The other students write down the name and the three sizes of each person. In the end, the students will put the names with the sizes in numerical order starting with the smallest number. They will then compare their lists. Make sure to announce your sizes in full sentences.

Beispiel:

Name of Person	Suit Size	Name of Person	ShirtSize	Name of Person	Shoe Size

Activity 7

Your instructor will read a list of items, the amount, and price of each item she has in her shopping bag. Study the items below and write down the correct amounts next to the items.



1. (Mineralwasser)

Anzahl: _____

Preis: _____



2. (Espresso)

Anzahl: _____

Preis: _____



3. (Nudeln)

Anzahl: _____

Preis: _____



4. (Nutella)

Anzahl: _____

Preis: _____



5. (Brot)

Anzahl: _____

Preis: _____

Activity 8

Figure out the math problems and write out the solutions.

1. fünfhundertsiebenundachtzig + zweitausendsiebenhundertneunundzwanzig

= _____

2. siebenundzwanzigtausendachthundertsechsdreißig + achthundertsieben

= _____

3. zweihundertvierundsiebzigttausendzweihundertneunzehn + dreihundertvierzehn

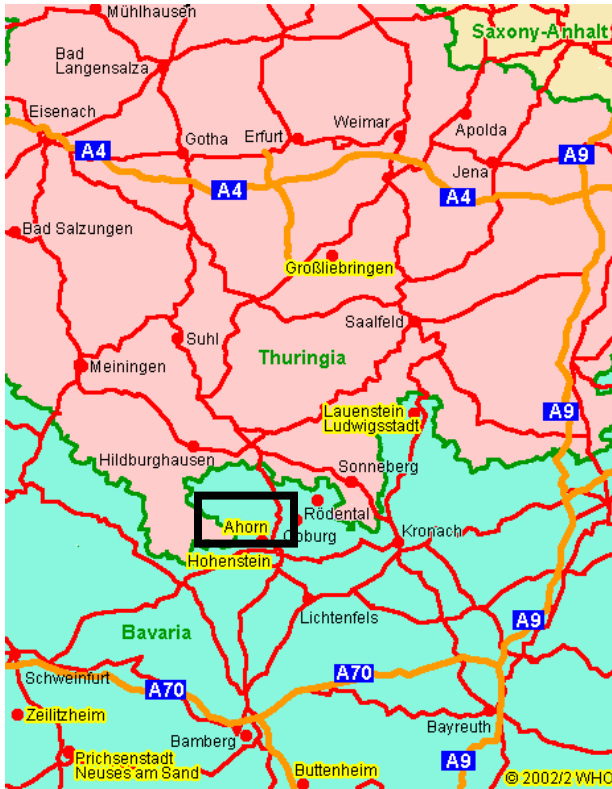
= _____

4. dreiundvierzigtausendfünfhundertachtundneunzig + siebtausendeinhundertzwei

= _____

Activity 9 (Group Activity)

The following map and the numbers next to it show the distance of various cities from the Bavarian town “Ahorn”. The instructor will ask each of the students how far a certain city is from “Ahorn”. Answer in complete sentences.



Entfernungen	
Mühlhausen	146 km
Bad Langensalza	126 km
Eisenach	133 km
Gotha	107 km
Erfurt	114 km
Weimar	131 km
Apolda	148 km
Jena	130 km
Bad Salzungen	108 km
Großliebrungen	93 km
Suhl	62 km
Saalfeld	82 km
Meiningen	73 km
Lauenstein	63 km
Hildburghausen	36 km
Sonneberg	33 km
Coburg	5 km
Rödental	12 km (Hummel-Figuren-Porzellanfabrik)
Kronach	37 km
Lichtenfels	18 km
Schweinfurt	66 km
Zeilitzheim	81 km
Neuses	88 km

Activity 10

Give the English equivalent of the German clock times below.

1. Es ist viertel vor sieben. _____

2. Es ist dreiviertel acht. _____

3. Es ist genau halb elf. _____

4. Es ist dreiundzwanzig Uhr. _____

5. Es ist vierzehn Uhr einundzwanzig. _____

6. Es ist viertel acht. _____

7. Es ist dreiviertel zehn. _____

8. Es ist halb zwei. _____

9. Es ist zwanzig vor drei. _____

10. Es ist vierundzwanzig Uhr. _____

Listen to the instructor randomly read one of each of the following times and determine what the correct answer is.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. 13:45 | 2. 24:00 | 3. 15:50 | 4. 22:30 |
| 13:54 | 4:20 | 5:50 | 2:23 |
| 3:54 | 24:20 | 10:55 | 2:30 |

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 5. 17:27 | 6. 13:58 | 7. 11:21 | 8. 21:35 |
| 7:27 | 3:50 | 1:12 | 21:53 |
| 1:17 | 1:35 | 11:12 | 1:23 |

1. Tell Time

Activity 1 (Pair Activity)

Study the TV guide for the ZDF (Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen) and ask each other questions regarding show times and shows.

Beispiel: Um wie viel Uhr kommt "Löwenzahn"?
Was kommt um 17.05 Uhr?

Sendezeiten Das ZDF-Programm am 29.06.2002

06.25	<u>Wo ist Walter?</u>
07.25	<u>Der Bär im großen blauen Haus</u>
07.50	Jetzt schlägt's Theo
08.35	<u>1, 2 oder 3</u>
11.10	Löwenzahn
12.45	<u>Mona der Vampir</u>
13.00	<u>heute</u>
15.30	Kaffeeklatsch
16.30	<u>Junge Herzen - Auf großer Fahrt ins Leben</u> XVII. Fußball-Weltmeisterschaft 2002 in Korea/Japan
17.05	<u>Länderspiegel</u> Aus Berlin: <u>ZDF WM-Studio</u> <u>Vor dem Finale</u>
18.20	<u>heute</u>
19.00	Wetter
19.20	Der Samstagskrimi
20:15	<u>Wilsberg und die Tote im See</u> Standpunkte
22:10	Bericht vom Parteitag der CSU in Fürth
23:55	<u>Heiner Lauterbach: Faust</u>
01:00	<u>Die Sopranos</u>
01:55	<u>heute</u>
02:00	<u>Flucht vom Planet der Affen</u> <u>Boxen</u> <u>Weltmeisterschaft im Schwergewicht</u>
03:55	<u>Wladimir Klitschko - Ray Mercer</u>

NOTE: For now, don't worry about the exact meanings of the shows.

Activity 2

Your instructor will read a dialogue. Listen carefully and from the information you receive, create a timetable with the correct times and the respective activities.

Activity 3 (Pair Activity)

Ask each other the question “Wie viel Uhr ist es?” and use the times below as answers. You may answer with the morning or the evening time.



Activity 4

Listen to your instructor read the following dialogue between a customer and a salesclerk and answer the questions below.

1. Wo sieht die Kundin das Kleid?

2. Welche Größe ist das Kleid, das sie kauft?

3. Welche Farbe ist das Kleid, das sie kauft?

4. Wie viel kostet das Kleid?

5. Wie viel Wechselgeld bekommt sie zurück?

2. Use the Metric System

Activity 5 (Pair Activity)

Choose several of the following objects and describe each one by mentioning the color, shape, height, and amount. Your partner guesses the described object. Do not mention the name of the object.



5 kg 35cm
Paket



0,5 l 21cm
Flasche



850 ml 12cm
Dose



1 l 25cm
Tüte



10 g 7cm
Ei



200 g 11cm
Päckchen



360 g 14cm
Dose



30 l 70cm
Paket

Activity 6 (Group Activity)

Each student chooses an object in the classroom and describes it to the rest of the class without naming the object itself. Make sure to mention the shape, color, approximate size and weight. Use German measurements.

Activity 7

Reverse the numbers below and write them out. Read them to the class.

Beispiel: 495823: vierhundertfünfundneunzigtausendachthundertdreiundzwanzig
→ 328594: dreihundertachtundzwanzigtausendfünfhundertvierundneunzig

1. zweihundertdreißigtausendeinhundertfünf

2. neuntausenddreihundertfünfundsiebzig

3. achtundvierzigtausendzweihundertneun

4. einundachtzigtausendachthundertsiebenundvierzig

5. zweihundertvierundachtzigtausendfünfzehn

Activity 8

The instructor will read five math problems. Write down the problems while he/she is reading them to you and figure out the solution. Write the solutions in full words and compare them with the rest of the class.

1. _____

= _____

2. _____

= _____

3. _____

= _____

4. _____

= _____

5. _____

= _____

Activity 9 (Pair Activity)

Practice the following dialogue with your partner in German.

A: Ask for his/her name

B: State your name

A: Ask for his/her telephone number

B: State your telephone number

A: Ask for his/her age

B: State your age

A: Ask for his/her height in meters/centimeters

B: State your height

A: Ask for his/her weight in kilograms

B: State your weight

Activity 10 (Group Activity)

Make a list of important events in US history. Your instructor will write the events and the year they took place on the blackboard. Each student will take a turn stating one event and the year it took place. Use the English words for the events



Activity 1

Listen to the following people announce their height, weight, and the year they were born in and write it down below.

1. Bernd: Größe: _____ Gewicht: _____ Geburtsjahr: _____
2. Tina: Größe: _____ Gewicht: _____ Geburtsjahr: _____
3. Sonja: Größe: _____ Gewicht: _____ Geburtsjahr: _____
4. Stefan: Größe: _____ Gewicht: _____ Geburtsjahr: _____

Activity 2

Imagine you are sightseeing in Germany and a German stops you and asks you for the time. Using the clock/watch next to the question, write down the answer you would give the person. Write out the numbers and also write the sentence in the order in which it would be said. Use both the morning and the evening times.

1. "Entschuldigen Sie bitte. Können Sie mir sagen wie spät es ist?"

Answers: _____



2. "Entschuldigen Sie bitte. Können Sie mir sagen wie spät es ist?"

Answers: _____



3. "Entschuldigen Sie bitte. Können Sie mir sagen wie spät es ist?"

Answers: _____



Activity 3

Listen to the following excerpt of a travel diary and fill in the blanks with the correct measurements and amounts.

Heute sind wir über _____ gefahren. Wir sind um _____ in München angekommen und sind noch _____ bis zum Hotel gefahren. Morgen fahren wir in die Berge. Wir wollen auf einen _____ hohen Berg klettern. Heute Abend findet um _____ hier im Hotel ein Konzert statt. Aber wir müssen morgen früh aufstehen und gehen deshalb früh ins Bett.

Activity 4

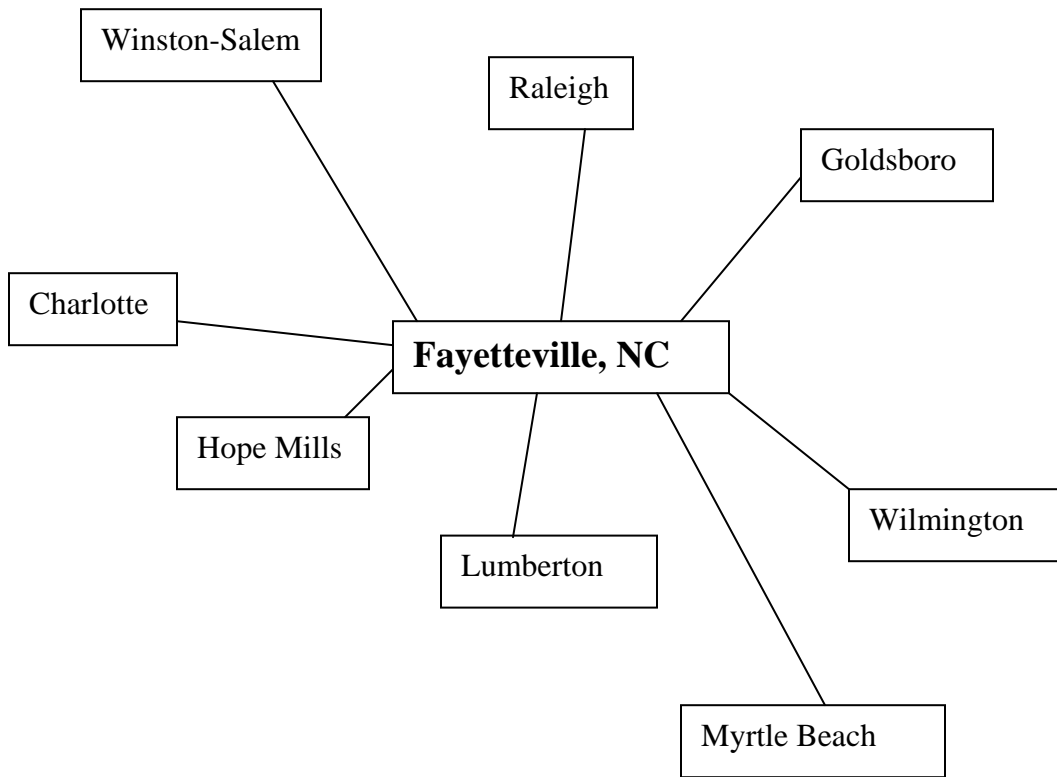
Describe one of your relatives in 10 sentences. Give metric measures for your description of the physical attributes. Be ready to read your description to the class.

Activity 5

Write down a few high mountains, big lakes, long rivers and basketball players' names in America. Give the approximate size of them in the metric system.

Activity 1

Find out the distances between Fayetteville, NC and the cities below. Convert them into kilometers and complete the map with the distances.



NOTE: You may use a map program like www.yahoo.com to find out the distances.