

Introduction

● How to use this handbook

This is the textbook for Part Three of the German by radio course *Deutsch – warum nicht?* Like Parts One and Two, it is designed primarily as a reference book, not as a teach-yourself book.

Always try to listen to the radio broadcasts before you refer to the lessons in the handbook.

The listening exercises will help you to concentrate on what is most important in each lesson. That means listening to find out where the scene is taking place, who is speaking to whom, what the characters are talking about and what sort of mood they are in. Try to concentrate on these questions and remember that you do not have to understand every single word.

● What is new in Part Three?

The main characters in the language course appear again in Part Three:

- **Andreas** is a student and works part-time as a porter at the Hotel Europa.
- **Ex** is an imaginary figure. She is invisible, but she cannot be overheard. She disappeared at the end of Part Two of the series, but is now back again. The other characters in the course have become quite used to her and to the remarks she makes ...
- **Dr. Thürmann** lives in Berlin but is a regular guest at the Hotel Europa.
- **Frau Berger** is the hotel manageress.
- **Hanna Clasen** is a chambermaid at the hotel.

The structure of the lessons in Part Three is the same as in the first two parts of the series. First you hear the dialogues, then they are explained. This is followed by a grammar section, after which the dialogues are repeated again.

The dialogues in Part Three are a little more difficult than in the first two parts of the course.

Whereas Parts One and Two of the course took place in Aachen, the second half of Part Three takes place in **Berlin**. The lessons contain information about the city and its history. You hear stories about Berlin which help to give you an impression of the city.

At the beginning of Part Three the main characters are introduced once again. The most important grammatical structures are also repeated so that you can follow the course, even if you have not heard the broadcasts accompanying the first two parts of the series.

● Contents of the handbook

A Information about the history of Germany and Berlin

This brief summary provides background information about the history of Germany, which from 1949 to 1990 was divided into West Germany (the Federal Republic of Germany) and East Germany (the German Democratic Republic).

B Information about the individual lessons

1. A summary of grammar

Here the main grammar points and important expressions which occur in each lesson are summarised. The grammar is explained in detail with examples from each lesson. The expressions are listed in German – not in German and English, as in Parts One and Two of the course. Wherever possible, they are listed in the form in which they appear in the lesson, and also in the standard form in which they are listed in a dictionary.

Example:

The sentence *Sie singt gern* is also listed in the infinitive form: *etwas gern tun*. This enables you to form other expressions using the same idiom, for example: *Er liest gern*.

If any expression is unclear, you can check the meaning in the translations of the dialogues at the back of the book. The lessons on Berlin also contain specific information about the city and its tourist attractions.

2. The texts in each lesson

The texts – whether these take the form of dialogues, background information, letters or songs – appear in German after the summary of grammar and idiomatic expressions. As an aid to comprehension, they are introduced by a brief summary in English. Thus, if you miss one of the radio broadcasts, you can read up the lesson in the book.

3. Words and expressions

Only those words and expressions which occur for the first time are listed in each lesson. New vocabulary that appears in the excerpts, for example, in a text by Bertolt Brecht, is not listed. Words and expressions which occurred in Parts One and Two have been omitted.

4. Exercises

Most of the exercises deal with grammar points but you will also find exercises on vocabulary, such as crossword puzzles, and exercises on the correct use of words and expressions. Part Three also contains comprehension exercises. For example, you are given a list of phrases or sentences and required to pick out the statements that you heard in the radio broadcast. If necessary, you can refer to the dialogues which are printed in full in each lesson. Sometimes you are asked specifically to refer back to these dialogues. The answers to most of the exercises can be found in the key at the back of the book. Where several answers are possible, suggestions are listed in the key and marked thus: **. Solutions to exercises which call for free formulations are not included in the key.

C Summary of grammar

The new grammar points introduced in Part Three are summarised here. The grammar in Part Three covers:

1. The imperfect tense of regular and irregular verbs as well as of modal verbs.
2. Conjunctions:
Conjunctions used to link two main clauses. For example: *und, aber, sondern*
Conjunctions used to link main clauses and subordinate clauses. For example: *dass, weil*
3. The declension of adjectives

D Key to the exercises

The key should be used to check whether you have completed the exercises in each lesson correctly.

E Translations of the dialogues

The translations of the dialogues are intended as aids to comprehension, particularly if you have not followed Parts One and Two of the course and you are not familiar with the vocabulary or grammar which has already been introduced. The original texts of songs or poems have not been reproduced in this book for copyright reasons.

F Alphabetical list of vocabulary

This contains all the new words introduced in Part Three. Words which occurred in Parts One and Two are not listed here. After each word the number of the lesson in which the word first appears is given in brackets.

G List of verbs: infinitive – imperfect tense – past participle

This list contains all the verbs which have occurred in Parts One, Two and Three of the course. The infinitive, the imperfect and the past participle of the verb are given in each case to enable you to form the most important tenses.

Example: *kommen – kam – gekommen <sein>*
Infinitive: *kommen*

Imperfect tense: *(er/sie) kam*

Past participle: *gekommen*

sein is placed in brackets to show that the verb *kommen* forms its perfect tense with the auxiliary verb *sein*:

Er ist gekommen.

As you may already know, this language course is broadcast throughout the world in many different languages. For this reason we regret that it is not possible to take special features of your country, culture or language into consideration. But we trust that you will be the best judge of the differences and similarities between German and your own language.

I hope you will have a lot of enjoyment and success learning German with *Deutsch – warum nicht?*

Herrad Meese

Useful information

1 The history of Germany

The following is only a brief review of German history. It is designed to provide background information about certain periods in this country's history to give you a better understanding of some of the lessons in Part Three of this course. In making this selection, the emphasis is on those events which led to the creation of a national identity in Germany.

919: the first German Empire is founded

Into the 19th century: Germany is composed of minor states

Until well into the 19th century, Germany was made up of many individual states – princedoms, duchies and kingdoms. The rulers of these numerous sovereign states were powerful in their own right. It was not until the beginning of the 19th century that the desire for a national identity came to the fore.

1871 – 1918: the Second German Empire

1870/71: Franco-Prussian War

1871: Founding of the Second German Empire at the Palace of Versailles; William I. becomes German Emperor; Berlin is named as capital.

1918: End of the First World War; collapse of the German Empire

1919 – 1933: Weimar Republic

1919: The Weimar Constitution

1919: Signing of the Peace Treaty of Versailles

1933 – 1945: National Socialism/ the Third Reich

1933: Adolf Hitler is sworn in as Chancellor

1939: Germany invades and occupies Poland; outbreak of the Second World War

1945: Capitulation of Germany; end of the Second World War
The Allies – Great Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union – divide Germany into four occupied zones.

1949 – 1990: Germany is divided into two German states: the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

1949: Founding of the Federal Republic of Germany with Bonn as its capital; Germany joins NATO.

1949: Founding of the German Democratic Republic with East Berlin as its capital; East Germany joins the Warsaw Pact.

From then on, Germany was divided – as was the city of Berlin. Initially, West Germans were unable to visit East Germany and it was virtually impossible for East German citizens to emigrate to West Germany unless they were of pensionable age.

Between 1945 and 1957 2.7 million people (or 15% of the population of Eastern Germany) fled to Western Germany. Many of them were skilled labourers. From 1961 on, the border between East and West Germany was fortified and tightly guarded: border guards were ordered to shoot at anyone trying to escape. In the same year, the Berlin Wall was built to seal off East Berlin from the West.

3.10.1990 : East and West Germany are united

Since 1990 Germany has been a united country. Berlin has been reinstated as capital, while Bonn remains the seat of government for a transitional period.

2 The history of Berlin

- 1470: Berlin becomes the residence of the Electoral Prince of Brandenburg
- 1709: Berlin becomes the capital of the Kingdom of Prussia
- 1871: Berlin becomes the capital of the German Empire
- 1939: Outbreak of the Second World War
- 1945: End of the Second World War
Berlin is administered by the “Four Powers” (Great Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union)
- 1946: Free elections throughout Berlin

Berlin – a divided city from 1948 – 1989

- 1948: Berlin is divided into East and West Berlin
- 1948/49: The Berlin blockade
The Soviets seal off all routes to and from Berlin, thus halting all deliveries to the city. For a whole year the Allies organise an air lift to supply Berlin with food and supplies.
- 1953: Uprising in East Berlin against the East German regime
- 1958: Khrushchev announces the Four Power Agreement and demands that West Berlin become a free city.
- 1961: The Berlin Wall is erected, dividing the city in two.
West Berliners can no longer cross into East Berlin. Alongside the Wall is a wide border zone that is tightly guarded. Shots are fired at anyone trying to escape to West Berlin.
- 1963: The first transit agreement: West Berliners are allowed to visit their relatives in East Berlin at the end of the year.
- 1968: West Germans require a passport to travel to West Berlin and a visa to cross into East Germany.
- 1989: The Wall falls, the Brandenburg Gate is opened. East and West Berliners can once again move freely around the city.
- 1990: The Wall is removed.

3 Map of Berlin



Berlin



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Deutschland • Germany



4 Months of the year

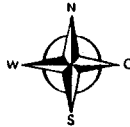
1	Januar	January	7	Juli	July
2	Februar	February	8	August	August
3	März	March	9	September	September
4	April	April	10	Oktober	October
5	Mai	May	11	November	November
6	Juni	June	12	Dezember	December

Wann kommen Sie? Im Januar.

5 Points of the compass

der Norden / North
nördlich / northern

Der Westen / West
westlich / western



Der Osten/ East
östlich / eastern

Der Süden / South
südlich / southern

Wo liegt Aachen? Aachen liegt im Westen (von Deutschland).
Wo liegt Köln? Köln liegt nördlich von Bonn.
Köln liegt nordwestlich von Aachen.

Man ging durch das Brandenburger Tor von Osten nach Westen.
Berlin kann eine Brücke zum Osten werden.

6 Numbers from 100 to 1,000

100 = hundert	500 = fünfhundert	800 = achthundert
200 = zweihundert	600 = sechshundert	900 = neunhundert
300 = dreihundert	700 = siebenhundert	1000 = tausend
400 = vierhundert		

101 = einhunderteins 202 = zweihundertzwei 311 = dreihundertelf
420 = vierhundertzwanzig 435 = vierhundertfünfunddreißig

100. = **Nominative:** Das ist der hundertste Geburtstag,
das ist die hundertste Frage,
das ist das hundertste Buch.
Accusative: Er hat den hundertsten Geburtstag,
er stellt die hundertste Frage,
er kauft das hundertste Buch.

7 Dates

The first two digits denote the century. When you say the year, you add the word hundred (*hundert*) after these digits, as in English. For example:

911 = neunhundertelf
1871 = achtzehnhunderteinundsiebzig
1961 = neunzehnhunderteinundsechzig
1990 = neunzehnhundertneunzig