Wer bist du?

Erste Stufe

To say hello and goodbye, to ask someone's name and give yours, and to ask who someone is, you need to know words that express hellos and goodbyes. You also need to know some forms of the verb *heiß*en, *to be called*, and how to form questions.

SO SAGT MAN DAS!  Hellos and goodbyes  Pupil's Edition, p. 21

1. Complete each of these brief conversations by filling in each blank with an appropriate hello or goodbye.

   1. STEFAN  Frau Weigel! ______________  Morgen!
      FRAU WEIGEL  Guten ______________, Stefan!
   2. ANTJE  Grüß ______________, Moni!
      MONI  Antje, ______________ dich!
   3. MONI  Auf ______________, Frau Weigel!
      FRAU WEIGEL  ______________ Wiedersehen, Moni!
   4. STEFAN  Tschüs, ______________ dann, Alex!
      ALEX  Bis ______________, Stefan!

2. Write hellos and goodbyes, using the cues given.
   1. a hello to your friend Mike

   2. a hello to your teacher, Mr. Gärtner, whom you are meeting in the morning

   3. a goodbye to your classmate Anne

   4. a goodbye to your teacher, Mrs. Müller

   5. a hello to your friends Bill and Laura
Brandenburg

The state of Brandenburg has a population of 2.64 million and is 29,056 square kilometers and is about the size of the state of Maryland. Its capital is Potsdam. Some of the major cities are Cottbus, Brandenburg and Frankfurt an der Oder. The rivers in Brandenburg are the Oder, the Havel and the Spree. There are also several canals in this state. These are Oder-Spreekanal, Rhinkanal, and the Oder-Havelkanal. There are also several lakes such as the Ruppiner See, Werbellinsee, Schwielochsee and the Plauersee. Some of the major industries are textiles, machinery, cement, porcelain, farming, forestry, petroleum and coal. Some of the regional dishes are lentil soup and chicken fricassee.

In the textbook on pages 12 and 13 is a picture of Sanssouci Palace that was built between 1745 and 1747. Sanssouci Palace was built by the German architect Georg Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorff as a summer residence for the Prussian king Friedrich II (also known as Friedrich der Große). It is located at the foot a hill with a view of Potsdam. It is considered to one of the finest examples of German rococo architecture. On either side of the base are six terraced entrances to the palace are statues of Venus and Mercury. In the Marmorsaal (marble hall), statues of Venus, Urania, and Apollo represent the arts and sciences. French was the language used at the court of King Friedrich II. The name he chose for his palace comes from the French sans souci, which means worry free. The coat of arms for Brandenburg was originally painted on a knight's shield or armor so that his allies could distinguish him in battle. Over time, the study of the coat of arms (called heraldry) became more elaborate and formalized. The crest of the state of Brandenburg shows a red eagle on a white background. This links the state to the medieval territory Mark Brandenburg. When Brandenburg was a part of Prussia, the eagle was black.

Cottbus is the second largest city in Brandenburg and an important center of chemical and power production. Brandenburg is a city that dates back to the sixth century when it was called Bremabor. It is home of the impressive St. Peter and Paul Cathedral which was built between 1165 and 1240. The city Frankfurt an der Oder is an old trading and university town. Heinrich von Kleist, a famous dramatist, studied there. There is also Frankfurt am Main in the western part of Germany. These cities received their names because of the rivers they were founded on.

Linsenеintopf is a lentil stew made with bacon, leeks, carrots, and potatoes and pork sausage. Hühnerfrikassee is a chicken dish made with white asparagus, mushrooms, capers, and meatballs. It is served over rice.

There are three states that border Brandenburg. They are Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen-Anhalt, and Sachsen. Poland also borders it on the east.
Grammatik

Forming questions *Pupil's Edition, p. 23*

1. Questions can be formed with the help of a question word such as *wie* (how), *wer* (who), *wo* (where), and *woher* (from where). In such questions, the verb usually follows the interrogative.

   Wie heißt du?
   Woher bist du?

2. Questions can also be formed by using the verb first. Such questions anticipate yes or no as a response.

   Heißt er Frank? Ja.
   Heißt sie Anne? Nein, Kristin.

5 Write questions in German, using the English questions as cues.

   1. A: (What's your name?)
      B: (Is your name Cathy?)

   2. A: (What's his name?)
      B: (Is his name Chuck?)

   3. A: (What's her name?)
      B: (Is her name Nancy?)

SO SAGT MAN DAS! *Expressions used when asking who someone is* *Pupil's Edition, p. 23*

- Wer ist das?
- Das ist (der) Stefan.
- Das ist der Deutschlehrer.
- Das ist (die) Moni.
- Das ist die Biologielehrerin.
- Das ist Frau Weigel.
- Das ist Herr Gärtner.

6 Write the German equivalents of the following English expressions.

   1. (Who's that?)
   2. (That's Jack.)
   3. (That's Mr. Müller.)
   4. (That's the German teacher [m].)
   5. (That's Mrs. Schulz.)
   6. (That's the biology teacher [f].)
SO SAGT MAN DAS!  Expressions used when asking someone’s name and giving yours  Pupil’s Edition, p. 22

Wie heißt du?  Ich heiße Katja.
Wie heißt der Junge?  Er heißt Holger.
Wie heißt das Mädchen?  Sie heißt Steffi.

3 Fill in each blank with the correct form of the verb heißen, to be called.

1. A: Ich __________________ Mike.
   B: Und wie __________________ du?

2. A: Wie __________________ der Junge?
   B: Er __________________ Bill.

3. A: Wie __________________ das Mädchen?
   B: Sie __________________ Anne.

4. A: __________________ du Kristin?
   B: Nein, ich __________________ Antje.

5. A: Du, __________________ du Jens?
   B: Ja, ich __________________ Jens.

4 Complete the following statements and questions by filling in the blanks with an appropriate word from the word box.

1. Der __________________ heißt Mark Steiner.

2. Das __________________ heißt Kristin Müller.


6. Und wie heißt __________________? — Ich __________________ Holger.

7. Ich heiße Tara. Und __________________ heißt du?

2 Grammar and Vocabulary Worksheets  Komm mit! Level 1, Chapter 1

HRW material copyrighted under notice appearing earlier in this work.