**German 2: Unit Goals**

**Die Freundschaft – Friendship**

**What do I need to be able to do in German?**

1. Describe someone’s qualities.
2. Say **why** you like or dislike someone. (Do not hurt anyone’s feelings)
3. Tell us what you talk about with friends.
4. Tell us what you do together with friends.

**What grammar and vocabulary will I need to know?**

1. You will need adjectives to describe someone’s qualities.
2. You will need to say “like” (mögen – mag).
3. You will need to use “like to” (gern) and “zusammen” to say what you like to do together.
4. You will need to be able to use the subordinating conjunction “because” (weil).
5. You will need to know how to make a dependent clause with “because” (weil). **When you create a dependent clause in German, the conjugated verb will move to the end of the sentence.**

**How will I be graded and tested?**

1. You need to take good notes. You will be expected to write a paragraph.
2. You will have practice worksheets for key vocabulary and expressions. You will be given assignments to practice using object pronouns.
3. You will create a PowerPoint with 6 slides of famous people and say why you do or do not like them.
4. You will take a test. It will cover vocabulary, creating clauses, listing the 2 kinds of object pronouns and their meanings and understanding a reading. I will also present you with sentences with key vocabulary and expect you to be able to translate them. These will be the same key words and phrases that you will be expected to use in your writing. Everyone who takes good notes and does the writing should be able to do this without difficulty!

**What does “subordinating conjunction” mean? What is a “dependent clause”?**

1. Subordinating conjunctions introduce a dependent clause. “Because” is one of them. There are many others. Here are some in English: even though, if, when, although, whenever, while…. There are many more.
2. Dependent clause a.k.a. (also known as) subordinate clause: The German word for a dependent clause is “Nebensatz” (“neben” means “next to” and “der Satz” is the sentence. So a dependent clause stands next to the main sentence.”)

**Why is it called dependent or subordinate?**

Imagine that I mutter the following dependent clauses as I walk around the classroom.

“because he told me to.”

“when the clock struck 12.”

“while I still could”

“even though it was freezing outside”

“in order to get my money”

You would probably think I was making no sense at best and that I was a little crazy at worst! There is no context to make sense of these subordinate clauses. They need to be connected to a main sentence in writing or to a context in speaking. Read the following example:

I did the homework **because he told me to**. **When the clock struck 12**, I knew I had to get some sleep **while I still could**. But first I took out the trash, **even though it was freezing outside**. I still had to do my chores **in order to get my allowance money**.

In the above paragraph the **clauses** (in **bold**) are connected to the main sentence and make sense in context. In writing you must always connect your dependent clause to a main sentence. \**We do not always do this in speaking, because there is a conversational context that is already established. Example:*

*Person 1: Why didn’t you do your homework?*

*Person 2: Because I had a Basketball game in Fargo and I was too tired.*

In English, commas are used to set off some clauses, but not all of them. **In German you must always use commas to separate the dependent clause from you main sentence.**

**\*\*\*** *Did you know that a sentence, is also called an independent clause! Why? Because it makes sense all by itself and can stand alone. It is independent! (The German word for independent clause is “Hauptsatz” (main sentence).*

**Previewing Pronouns:**

We will also be previewing object pronouns. These are needed in everyday speech. German has 2 kinds of object pronouns.

1. Accusative Pronouns (**mich, dich, ihn**/sie/es, **uns, euch**, sie/Sie): They are used for direct objects and after certain prepositions and verbs.
2. Dative Prounouns (**mir, dir, ihm/ihr/ihm, uns, euch, ihnen/Ihnen**): They are used for indirect objects and after certain prepositions and verbs.
3. You already use subject pronouns (ich, du, er/sie/es, wir, ihr, sie/Sie). Later we will learn about reflexive pronouns. They you will know all of your pronouns in German and be able to communicate much more!

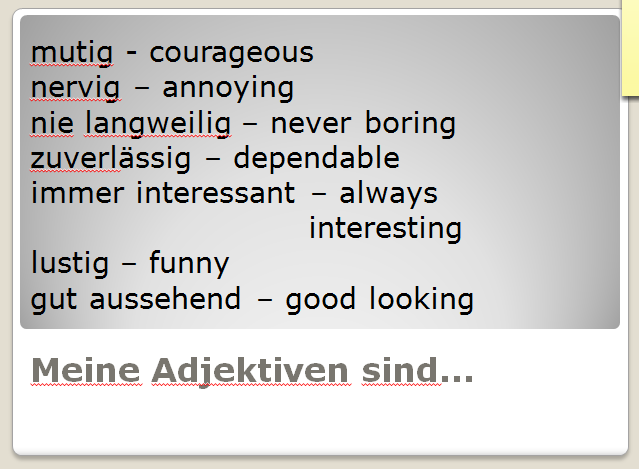
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Nominative | Accusative | Dative |  | Reflexive (self) |
| I | ich | **mich** | **mir** | me (sg.) | mich |
| you (sg.) | du | **dich** | **dir** | you | dich |
| he, she, it | er, sie, es | **ihn**, sie, es | **ihm, ihr, ihm** | him, her, it | sich, sich, sich |
| we | wir | **uns** | **uns** | us | uns |
| You (pl.) | ihr | **euch** | **euch** | you (pl.) | euch |
| sie (pl.), Sie (formal) | sie, Sie | sie, Sie | **ihnen, Ihnen** | them, you (formal) | sich, sich |
|  |  |  |  |  | needed for use with “unterhalten (unterhält)“ |

We will continue to practice these after the exam.

**PowerPoint Presentation:**

1. You will create seven slides.
2. The first slide must say „Meine Adjektiven sind...“ and contain a list of the adjectives in your presentation.
3. Slides 2 -7 must display an image of a famous person.
4. On slides 2 – 7 you must write „I (don’t) like him/her because...“
5. If you use an adjective that is not on our list, you must also include the adjective and it’s meaning on the slide. \*If you would like to challenge yourself, you may use other subordinating conjunctions and dependent clauses on some extra slides. Just be sure to include the meaning of key words and explain your work to your peers when presenting so that they have a chance to understand what you did. You can receive up to 3% added to your unit test score.
6. Please use a large font so that everyone can see your words easily when you present.
7. Email your finished presentation as email an attachment to [fraumoger@gmail.com](mailto:fraumoger@gmail.com) . PUT YOUR NAME AND “I like because…” in the subject line. Also save your work on your school account so you have a back up copy should something go wrong. Be responsible. Make sure you save your work well! (You can ask me to make sure that I have it.)
8. You will present your slides in German.

Example: First slide.



Examples: For slides 2 – 7: If you want to say „him/her“ use „ihn/sie“ in place of the name.

