

German

- Describing meals at home and on an exchange visit [1 / 2]
- Recognising use of du and Sie

Frau Karmi



Recognising when to use du or Sie

- Phonics - specifically u and ü
- New vocabulary
- Grammar (use of du and Sie)
- Listening exercise (focus on verbs)
- Reading exercise (focus on verbs and comprehension)
- Speaking exercise (quick fire translation)
- Writing exercise (delayed dictation)
- Summary



u_nten



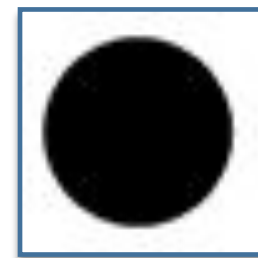
d_unnkel



Mei_nu_ng



[u]
P_unnkt



M_utt_{er}



n_utzen
[to use]



fühlen



Küche



[ü]

Tür



grün



über



früh

05:30!!!





Hunger haben	to be hungry
Durst haben	to be thirsty
das Gemüse	vegetable
die Wurst	sausage
das Frühstück	breakfast



du - you (informal / singular - for one person you know)

Sie - you (formal - for one person OR a group of people you do not know)

How does this affect the verb in German?

du trink**st** You drink

Sie trink**en** You drink

Verb endings!



du or Sie?

Always ask: Who are you talking to?

Remember: if you are speaking to an adult or to someone you do not know use **Sie**, but if you are speaking to your friend or someone you know use **du**.

Du kaufst Frühstück **You** buy breakfast

Sie kaufen Frühstück **You** buy breakfast

Notice there is no
difference in the
English
translation



Sie

When writing it is important to remember to write Sie with a **capital**. Why??

It is easy to confuse **Sie** (you, formal) with **sie** (they) when writing as the verb endings are the same!!

Normalerweise essen **sie** Gemüse
Normally **they** eat vegetables

Normalerweise essen **Sie** Gemüse
Normally **you** eat vegetables



Essen im Restaurant

1. Sie **essen/isst** gern
Tomatensalat, wenn Sie ins
Restaurant gehst/**gehen**

2. **Du haben/hast** gestern Cola
im Restaurant getrunken.

3. Manchmal **haben/hast** Sie
Hunger, wenn Sie Sport
machen/machst.



Essen im Restaurant

1. Sie essen gern Tomatensalat, wenn Sie ins Restaurant gehen.

2. **Du hast gestern Cola im Restaurant getrunken.**

3. Manchmal haben Sie Hunger, wenn Sie Sport machen.

Fragen:

- 1) When does number 1 like to eat salad?
- 2) When did number 2 go to the restaurant?
- 3) What happens to number 3 when they exercise?





Can you translate these sentences into English?

1. In der Küche **essen** Sie oft Frühstück.
2. Wenn du Durst hast**st**, trink**st** du Wasser.
3. Wenn Sie Besucher hab**en**, koch**en** Sie Tee.
4. Um wie viel Uhr frühstück**st** du?
5. Sie find**en** das Essen lecker, obwohl du es ekelhaft findest**st**.



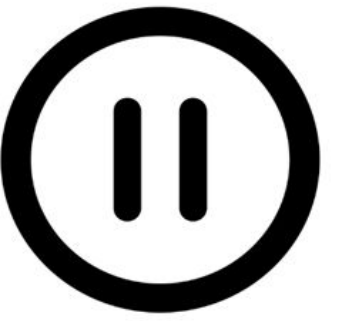


Antwort

1. In the kitchen you (formal) often eat breakfast.
2. When you(informal) are thirsty you(informal) drink water.
3. When you (formal) have visitors you (formal) make tea.
4. What time are you (informal) having breakfast?
5. You (formal) find the food tasty, although you(informal) find it disgusting.



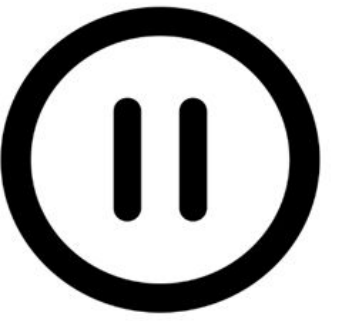
Du or Sie:



1. Use du when you are talking to someone you _____.
2. Use Sie when you are talking to someone you _____.
3. When using du the verb ends in _____.
4. When using Sie the verb ends in _____.
5. When writing you have to have a _____ on _____ (even if it is in the middle of a sentence)



Du or Sie:



1. Use du when you are talking to someone you know.
2. Use Sie when you are talking to someone you do not know.
3. When using du the verb ends in ST.
4. When using Sie the verb ends in EN.
5. When writing you have to have a capital on Sie (even if it is in the middle of a sentence)

