

Student Name _____ *Date Submitted* _____

GERMAN 12 (v4)

Section 1.0 Send-In

Complete this send-in as part of your course enrollment. This will be your first mark entered for the course. When this assignment has been received by SCIDES, your course materials will be sent to you.

This send-in consists of:

- German 12 Course Planner _____ / 5 marks
- Activity 1C _____ /11 marks
- Activity 1D _____ /10 marks

TOTAL: _____ / 26 marks _____ %



Mail:

- 1) This **Cover Sheet**
- 2) **Return Address** (page 2 or Comment Sheet) – Fill out with your complete name and address.
- 3) **Send-In Assignments** – Completed above noted assignments.

*Be sure to put proper **postage** on the envelope (if necessary) and add your **return address**.*

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Is this a change of address?

Yes

No

Please print in pencil

| |
|--|
| NAME |
| ADDRESS |
| CITY / TOWN, PROVINCE / COUNTRY, POSTAL CODE |

Use this address box
if you are mailing
a **TEST**

Please print

| |
|--------------------|
| NAME |
| ADDRESS |
| CITY / TOWN |
| PROVINCE / COUNTRY |
| POSTAL CODE |

Is this a change of address?

Yes

No

Use this address box
if mailing a
SEND-IN ACTIVITY

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Name: _____

___ / 5 marks

German 1 2 Course Planner

Complete all the following contact information that applies to you and check the one that is the best way to contact you during the day:

Home Phone: _____ Work Phone: _____ Cell: _____

Email: _____

other way to contact you (explain) _____

When is the best time for your teacher or tutor/marker to contact you? ___:___ AM PM

Check your Grade: Grade 10 Grade 11 Grade 12 Graduated

Timetable Options/Course Plan

One of the keys to being successful in anything that you do is to take the time to plan carefully. The objective of this section is to help you create a timetable for managing your schoolwork and enable you to set goals for finishing all of your courses by your desired completion date. **Most full-time students complete 3 to 5 assignments each week.**

The flexibility of our distributed learning program offers you many choices but a plan for completion is essential to success. Most full-time students complete 8 courses in a school year (10 months). The most common timetables are "semestered" (4 courses at a time) or "linear" (8 courses at a time).

What is your planned schedule? Semester System (22 weeks) Linear System (44 weeks)

other: *(explain)* _____

What is your intended **start** date for this course? Now Other date: _____

What is your intended **completion** date for this course? _____ (month) _____ (year)

How many courses are you taking with us this year? _____ How many with other schools/programs? _____

German 12 consists of 16 more send-in assignments and 4 tests. How many assignments/tests per week must you do to complete this course as planned? _____



- *Mark target submission dates on a calendar.*
- *Add this same information from other courses to help you create a schedule for completion.*
- *Record the actual dates you submit work so you can track your progress.*



Delivery Method

German 12 is offered as a print course only. You will receive workbooks in print form and will be submitting your assignments through the regular mail.

If you have access to the Internet, you will find some great online resources to support your learning by searching for key words in the assignments.

Anything else?

Is there anything else you would like us to know about you or your education plans that will help us provide you with better service?



Self-Marking Activity 1 C

Reflexive verbs are far more common in German than in English. The reflexive pronoun can be either in the accusative as direct object.

Example: Ich wasche mich.

or in the dative as indirect object:

Example: Ich wasche mir die Hände.

Note that the reflexive pronoun is in the accusative if it is the only object in the sentence, or if the object is dependent on a preposition.

Example: Ich entscheide mich für das Buch.
I decide in favour of the book.

The reflexive pronoun is in the dative if the sentence already contains already a direct object (accusative object).

Example: Ich möchte mir das Buch ansehen.
I would like to look at the book.



You will find a list of the most common reflexive verbs in **Schwarz Rot Gold** under 10.7. Study those verbs. Then proceed with the following exercise and fill in the correct form of the reflexive verb using one of the appropriate verbs listed below.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| sich treffen | sich aufregen über | sich verstehen |
| sich erholen | sich ausruhen | sich ändern |
| sich streiten | sich fühlen | sich trennen |
| sich freuen auf | | |

Frau Kaufmann ist abends oft sehr müde, wenn sie von der Arbeit kommt. Dann _____ Im Moment _____ ihre Kinder nicht sehr gut und sie _____ Frau Kaufmann sagt dazu: "Ich _____ nicht darüber auf. Ich weiß, daß das nur eine Phase ist. Das _____ bald wieder." Sie und ihr Mann haben _____ vor zwei Jahren _____ Die Kinder _____, mit ihrem Vater die Wochenenden zu verbringen. Sie _____ am Samstag mit ihm und kommen meistens Sonntag zu ihrer Mutter zurück. An solchen Wochenenden _____ Frau Kaufmann manchmal etwas sehr einsam, aber sie _____ auch von der Arbeitswoche.

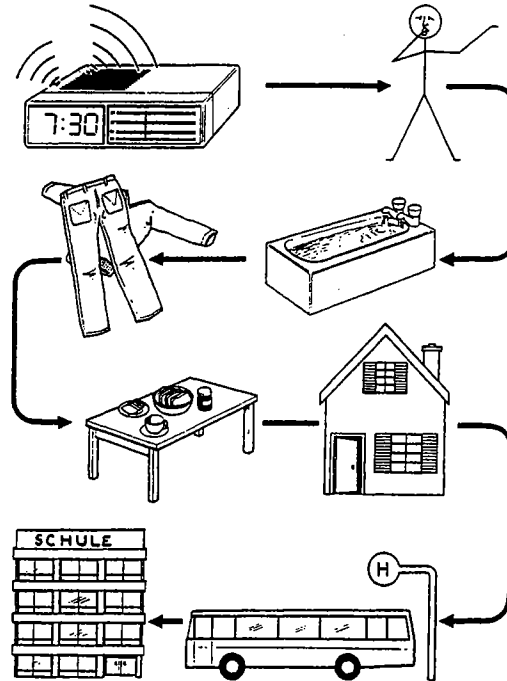
_____ marks out of a possible 11





Self-Marking Activity 1 D

Look at the pictures below and describe what Laura did yesterday.
Make up at least 10 sentences in **GERMAN**.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

_____ **marks out of a possible 10**

GERMAN 12 (v4)

Section Assignment #1.0

Resource Pages

Attached are the pages from the German 12 Resources that you need to complete this Section 1.0 Send-In Assignment.



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10.7a Common reflexive verbs

There are quite a few of these in German. Many of them are verbs whose English equivalents do not involve *myself*, *yourself*, etc. Here is a useful selection (separable prefixes are shown in bold type):

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| sich ab trocknen | <i>to dry oneself</i> |
| sich an ziehen | <i>to get dressed</i> |
| sich ärgern | <i>to get annoyed</i> |
| sich ausruhen | <i>to have a rest</i> |
| sich ausziehen | <i>to get undressed</i> |
| sich beeilen | <i>to hurry up</i> |
| sich entschuldigen | <i>to apologise</i> |
| sich erinnern an + acc. | <i>to remember</i> |
| sich erkälten | <i>to catch a cold</i> |
| sich freuen | <i>to be pleased</i> |
| sich hin legen | <i>to lie down</i> |
| sich hin setzen | <i>to sit down</i> |
| sich kämmen | <i>to comb one's hair</i> |
| sich rasieren | <i>to have a shave</i> |
| sich schminken | <i>to put make-up on</i> |
| sich treffen (see 12.3) | <i>to meet (each other)</i> |
| sich um ziehen | <i>to get changed</i> |
| sich waschen | <i>to have a wash</i> |

For the perfect tense of reflexive verbs, see 10.25.

10.7b Expressions with the reflexive pronoun in the dative



When a person does something for his or her own benefit, German often uses the formula: verb + dative reflexive pronoun + a direct object (acc.). Many of these verbs are connected with the idea of *looking after oneself*. A typical example is **sich die Hände waschen** (*to wash one's hands*):

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| ich | wasche | mir | die Hände |
| du | wäschst | dir | die Hände |
| er/sie/es | wäscht | sich | die Hände |
| wir | waschen | uns | die Hände |
| ihr | wascht | euch | die Hände |
| Sie/sie | waschen | sich | die Hände |

Notice these dative reflexive pronouns. Most of them are the same as the ordinary accusative reflexive pronouns shown earlier in this section, but **mich** has become **mir**, and **dich** has become **dir**.

Here are some examples of the same expression in other contexts and tenses:

Ich muss mir die Hände waschen.
I must wash my hands.
Dann wusch ich mir die Hände.
Then I washed my hands.
Ich habe mir die Hände gewaschen.
I washed my hands.

Other similar expressions are:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| sich die Zähne/Schuhe putzen | to clean one's teeth/shoes |
| sich etwas ansehen | to have a look at something |
| sich etwas kaufen | to buy oneself something |
| sich etwas aussuchen | to find oneself something |

10.7c To have something done for oneself – using *lassen*

To say that you have/get something done for yourself (e.g. *have your hair cut*), use **lassen** with an infinitive (see also 10.32a). This often involves a dative reflexive pronoun, as in these examples:

Ich lasse mir die Haare **schneiden**.

I am having my hair cut.

Schmidts **lassen sich** ein Haus **bauen**.

The Schmidts are having (themselves) a house built.

For the perfect tense of **lassen** + infinitive, see 10.27.

10.8 The present: modal verbs (*Modalverben*)

These are six verbs which are very commonly used in German. They are irregular, and their present tenses are therefore set out in full below. They are mostly used with another verb, which is always in the infinitive form and at the end (or as near as possible to the end) of the clause or sentence. A few examples only are given here. Many more can be found in Chapter 12.

können *can, to be able to*

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|---------|--------|
| ich | kann [no e ending] | wir | können |
| du | kannst | ihr | könnt |
| er/sie/es | kann [no t ending] | Sie/sie | können |

Was **kann** ich für dich **tun**?

What **can I do** for you?

Leider **können** wir nicht zur Party **mitkommen**.

Unfortunately we **can't come** to the party.

NOTE that the infinitives **tun** and **mitkommen** come at the end of these examples. For other examples, see 12.2.

müssen *must, to have to*

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|---------|--------|
| ich | muss [no e ending] | wir | müssen |
| du | musst | ihr | müsst |
| er/sie/es | muss [no t ending] | Sie/sie | müssen |

Du **musst** deine Hausaufgaben **machen**.

You **must do** your homework.



NOTE: **müssen** + **nicht** = *don't have to*.

Du **musst nicht** in die Disko **gehen**.

You **don't have to go** to the disco.

This does *not* mean You **mustn't go to the disco**, which is expressed using **dürfen** (see below).