

Auf geht's! Cultural Targets

Unit 4: Ausgehen

This handout covers the pertinent cultural information present in Unit 4 of *Auf geht's!*. Complete the following exercises in order to help you prepare for an exam on this unit. All information is available in the Interactive.

A. Wo kann man essen?

1. Define each type of eatery below briefly.

a. *das Restaurant*:

b. *das Gasthaus*:

c. *das Café/das Bistro*:

d. *der Imbiss*:

e. *das Fast-Food*:

f. *die Mensa*:

2. What are some differences between a *Bistro* and a *Kneipe*?

B. Arten von Essen. Germany has many different types of food to offer other than bratwurst, potatoes and sauerkraut. Give a brief description of the types of cuisine below.

1. *chinesisch*:

2. *italienisch*:

3. *griechisch*:

4. *die Pizza*:

5. *der Döner*:

6. *indisch*:

C. Die Menü.

1. What is the difference between *die Speise* and *das Gericht*?

2. What is *gut bürgerliche Küche*?

C. Die Menü. (cont.)

3. A *Karte* is a list or menu. Name at least three types of *Karten* you might find in a restaurant.

4. What is a *Tagesmenü*? What is generally not included with one?

D. Im Restaurant.

1. What is the word Germans use for “tip”, i.e. what you give to your server at the end of the meal?

2. Why is tipping more common now in Germany than it has been in the past?

3. Describe what *Kaffee und Kuchen* means.

4. Explain how Germans say ‘*Prost!*’ (Cheers!) to one another.

E. Getränke. Briefly explain what the following drinks are, where they are produced or any other unique information.

1. *das Weizenbier*:

2. *das Pils (Pilsner)*:

3. *das Altbier*:

4. *das Exportbier*:

5. *das Kölsch*:

6. *das Alster/der Radler*:

7. *Diesel*:

8. *die Schorle*:

9. *der Sekt*:

E. Getränke. (cont.)

10. *der Schnaps*:

F. Filme.

1. What is *Kinotag*?

2. Most movies shown in German theaters come primarily from this country:

3. True or false: People aren't allowed to drink beer in German movie theaters.

4. What is *synchronisieren*? In your opinion, is this better than having subtitles? Why or why not?

G. Die deutsche Hochkultur. Match the cultural figure on the left with his important work to the right.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ___ Friedrich von Schiller | a. <i>5. und 9. Sinfonien</i> |
| 2. ___ Bertolt Brecht | b. <i>Brandenburg Concerti</i> |
| 3. ___ Johann Wolfgang von Goethe | c. <i>An die Freude</i> |
| 4. ___ Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart | d. <i>Verfremdungseffekt</i> |
| 5. ___ Richard Wagner | e. <i>Der Messias</i> |
| 6. ___ Johann Sebastian Bach | f. <i>Die Zauberflöte</i> |
| 7. ___ Ludwig van Beethoven | g. <i>Der Ring des Niebelungen</i> |
| 8. ___ Georg Friedrich Händel | h. <i>Faust</i> |

H. Hauptstadt Berlin.

1. What happened at *Bebelplatz* in 1933?

2. Why is *Potsdamer Platz* a noteworthy place in Berlin?

3. Techno clubs in Berlin can be found in old and converted

4. What is the Love Parade?

H. Hauptstadt Berlin. (cont.)

5. When was *die Berliner Mauer* built, and for how long did it divide the city?

6. True or false: The split caused between East and West Germany by the wall is barely perceptible nowadays.

7. What is *der Reichstag*?

I. Geburtstage und andere Partys.

1. Who brings the food and drinks to work when it's someone's birthday in Germany?

2. Name two songs that Germans might sing on someone's birthday.

3. Which birthdays are considered important in Germany?

- a. prime numbers
- b. birthdays divisible by 10
- c. birthdays ending in 5
- d. birthdays that are even

4. What are the four symbols of luck in Germany that you might see on birthday cards?