

# Auf geht's! Cultural Targets

# Unit 10: Unterhaltung

This handout covers the pertinent cultural information present in Unit 10 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. Fernsehgattungen.

1. Briefly explain each type of television program below.

a. *die Nachrichten*:

b. *das Magazin*:

c. *der Krimi*:

d. *der Zeichentrick*:

e. *der Zeichentrickfilm*:

f. *der Thriller*:

2. What is the difference between *Action* and *Aktion*?

## B. Definitionen. Define the following terms relating to television.

1. *die Show*:

2. *der Sender*:

3. *die Sendung*:

4. *der Sprecher*:

## C. Fernsehen im Alltag.

1.  played an important role in the development of television with his electronic telescope.

2. When did the first television program in Germany begin?

3. When was the black-and-white TV introduced in Germany?

4. Who took credit for introducing the color TV to Germany in 1967?

5. How many German households today have some kind of television? On average, do they watch more or less TV than Americans?

6. True or false: Anyone who owns a television or radio has to pay a fee for public stations.

7. What happens if someone in Germany is found to be watching television without paying the *GEZ*? What is it called?

**C. Fernsehen im Alltag. (cont.)**

8. What is *Werbung*? Until when can public channels show *Werbung*?

9. Name a few popular private channels in Germany.

10. What is *Deutsche Welle*?

11. Who are the two major public stations in Germany?

12. Match the name of the program on the left with its genre on the right.

- |                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| ___ <i>Tatort</i>                   |                  |
| ___ <i>Tagesschau</i>               | a. Krimi         |
| ___ <i>Die Sendung mit der Maus</i> |                  |
| ___ <i>Zeit im Bild</i>             | b. Kindersendung |
| ___ <i>Ein Fall für Zwei</i>        |                  |
| ___ <i>Der Kommissar</i>            | c. Nachrichten   |
| ___ <i>Sesamstraße</i>              |                  |

**D. Zeitungen und Zeitschriften.** Match the name of the newspaper or magazine on the left with its description on the right.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. ___ <i>Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung</i> | a. somewhat left, supports the <i>SPD</i>                       |
| 2. ___ <i>Süddeutsche Zeitung</i>            | b. newer magazine that tries to compete with <i>Der Spiegel</i> |
| 3. ___ <i>Stern</i>                          | c. flashy, low-brow look at culture and news                    |
| 4. ___ <i>Bild</i>                           | d. fairly conservative, focused on money                        |
| 5. ___ <i>Profil</i>                         | e. independent newspaper of the left based in Berlin            |
| 6. ___ <i>Krone</i>                          | f. based in Munich, considered to be conservative               |
| 7. ___ <i>FOCUS</i>                          | g. similar to <i>Bild</i> , based in Austria                    |
| 8. ___ <i>Der Spiegel</i>                    | h. the main news magazine in Austria                            |
| 9. ___ <i>Die Tageszeitung</i>               | i. largest news magazine in terms of circulation and size       |
| 10. ___ <i>Die Zeit</i>                      | j. the most-read newspaper in Germany                           |

**E. Lesekultur.**

1. What is *Belletristik*?

**E. Lesekultur. (cont.)**

2. Where can one get *Allgemeinwissen* (common knowledge)? How do Germans view this?

[Blank response area]

3. Describe how the *Buchpreisbindungsgesetz* preserves the independent bookstore culture in Germany.

[Blank response area]

4. Name at least one work for each of the German authors below.

- a. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe: [Blank response area]
- b. Hermann Hesse: [Blank response area]
- c. Franz Kafka: [Blank response area]
- d. Rainer Maria Rilke: [Blank response area]
- e. Günther Grass: [Blank response area]
- f. Thomas Mann: [Blank response area]

5. What types of stories is Karl May known for? Why is this particularly interesting?

[Blank response area]

6. Where can you see productions of Karl May's works?

[Blank response area]

**F. Deutsche in Filmen.** Match each person in German film history with what he/she is known for.

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. ___ Fritz Lang               | a. personal director for Hitler; <i>Triumph des Willens</i> |
| 2. ___ Marlene Dietrich         | b. <i>Die Ehe der Maria Braun</i>                           |
| 3. ___ Rainer Werner Fassbinder | c. <i>Der blaue Engel</i>                                   |
| 4. ___ Leni Riefenstahl         | d. <i>Lola rennt</i> ; <i>Bourne</i> series of films        |
| 5. ___ Til Schweiger            | e. <i>Good Bye, Lenin!</i>                                  |
| 6. ___ Franka Potente           | f. <i>Metropolis</i> ; <i>M</i>                             |
| 7. ___ Daniel Brühl             | g. <i>Lindenstraße</i> ; <i>Der bewegte Mann</i>            |

**G. Nationalfeiertage in den deutschsprachigen Ländern.**

1. Before the reunification, West Germany celebrated [Blank] as their national holiday, [Blank] commemorated the date the DDR was founded in East Germany.

2. What is the current national holiday in Germany? Why was this date chosen?

[Blank response area]

**G. Nationalfeiertage in den deutschsprachigen Ländern. (cont.)**

3. What do you see on the national holiday that you don't typically see in Germany? Why is this the case?

4. What is the *Bürgerfest*?

5. When is the Swiss national holiday, and what does it commemorate?

6. The Austrian national holiday used to be \_\_\_\_\_, then it was the founding of the first republic on May 1st, and now it's celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_ to commemorate the beginning of their eternal neutrality.

**H. Andere Feiertage.**

1. Name a couple of ways Germans and Americans celebrate the New Year similarly.

2. What is a traditional meal eaten for *Silvester*? Which movie do many Germans watch on TV?

3. *Ostern* in Germany is primarily celebrated at \_\_\_\_\_, although some still have a religious connection to the holiday. Children are given a break from school called \_\_\_\_\_. Just as in the US, the \_\_\_\_\_ lays colored eggs. Germans sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ brightly-painted eggs on trees. Easter games are popular with children, one example is \_\_\_\_\_, which involves clicking boiled eggs together until one of them cracks. Easter in Germany is also associated with \_\_\_\_\_, a long-standing tradition that began in the 1960s. Participation tends to swell during turbulent events in the world.

4. The three days of Christmas in Germany are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Explain what happens on *Nikolaustag*.

6. What kinds of things other than food and drinks can you purchase at a *Weihnachtsmarkt*?

**H. Andere Feiertage. (cont.)**

7. Name several foods and drinks that are popular at *Weihnachtsmärkte*.

