**Deutsch 2 Kapitel 10 Summary**

**Schon bekannt (already known):**

1. Using “gern” and “lieber”
2. Using a conjunction (such as “weil”) kicks the conjugated verb to the end of the clause
3. Using the irregular verbs “lesen” and “sehen”
4. Using “waren” for was & Perfekt, but now for four new verbs (machen, sprechen, sehen, lesen) – the structure will be similar to Kapitel 8 when we used: *Ich war im Supermarkt und habe Milch gekauft*.
5. Using accusative case for direct objects
6. Using accusative object pronouns to replace accusative nouns
7. Using time phrases in sentences
8. Placing direct objects at the beginning of the sentence to add emphasis to your response

**Expressing likes and dislikes**:

1. Was für Musik magst du?
2. Ich mag Rock und auch Jazz.
3. Und Filme?
4. Horrorfilme mag ich sehr gern..
5. Magst du auch Abenteuerfilme?
6. Ja, furchtbar gern. *or* Nein, überhaupt nicht.
7. Magst du Kevin Costner?
8. Ja, ich mag ihn besonders gern.

**Expressing familiarity**:

1. Kennst du den Film *Das Russlandhaus*?

Positive response:

Ja, sicher!

Ja, klar!

Negative responses:

Nein, den Film kenne ich ich nicht.

Nein, überhaupt nicht.

**Expressing preferences and favorites**:

1. Siehst du gern Horrorfilme?
2. Ja, aber Krimis sehe ich lieber. Am liebsten sehe ich Western.
3. Siehst du lieber Abenteuerfilem oder Sciencefictionfilem?
4. Lieber Sciencefictionfilem. Aber am liebsten sehe ich Liebesfilme.
5. Und du, Gabi? Was siehst du am liebsten?
6. Am liebsten sehe ich Komödien.

**Talking about what you did in your free time**:

1. Was hast du am Wochenende gemacht?
2. Am Samstag war ich im Herbert-Grönemeyer-Konzert. Und ich war am Sonntag zu Hause. Am Nachmittage habe ich gelesen, und am Abend habe ich mit Thomas und Martin das Video ,,Der mit dem Wolf tanzt” gesehen. Danach haben wir über den Film gesprochen.

**Idiomatic expression:**

1. Was für = what kind of + plural form of the noun.
2. Instead of saying that a German was (indicating location) “at” a concert or movie, the preposition used will be *im Konzert* or *im Kino*.
3. To speak or read about = *sprechen über* or *lesen über*

**Grammar**:

1. Learn how to conjugate “mögen”—similar conjugation pattern to “wissen”.
2. Learn when to use “wissen” vs. “kennen” (the grammatical structure of the question/sentence helps you).
3. Use the superlative form of “gern”, which is “am liebsten”.

**Culture**:

1. Learn how to read a German movie listing and understand the film rating system.
2. Understand the influence of American movies and music on German entertainment.
3. Learn some of the well-known German singers and actors.
4. Learn other cultural events typical Germans are exposed to—how does that compare to you?

**Kapitel 10 Essentials**:

1. The students will be able to express likes and dislikes (in terms of movies, books, music).
2. The students will be able to express familiarity (using the verb “kennen”).
3. The students will be able to express preferences (*lieber*) and favorites (*am liebsten*).
4. The students will be able to talk about what they did in their free time.

**Oral Response Goals**:

1. Was für (Filme/ Musik/ Bücher) (siehst/ horst/ liest) du gern?
2. Kennst du (name of a popular public figure)? Magst du ihn/sie?
3. Siehst du gern (name of a movie genre)? Warum/Warum nicht?
4. Liest du lieber Krimis oder Liebesromane? Warum/Warum nicht?
5. Welche Musik hörst du am liebsten?

**Written Response Goals**:

1. Using past tense, write about a concert or film you recently saw: When did you see it, what kind of film or music was it, did you like it, and who was in the music group or starred in the film?
2. Write at least five sentences about the kinds of cultural events you like to attend and why: How often do you usually go to these events; which cultural events do you not like and why?
3. Writing about something different than what was written in the first writing prompt, write at least five sentences describing what you did last weekend, where you were, and what you saw or bought. (Again, this needs to be in past tense.)