

Deutsch 301 • Herbstsemester 2014
Sitzung Nr. 09 • 28.10. • Tagesordnung • assignments & deadlines

Vorige Sitzung: Vokabeln (werden in der nächsten Sitzung geübt)

verlangen - ask (request, desire)	verarbeiten - process	bearbeiten - work on, modify
Textverarbeitung - word processing	Lösung - answer (solution to a problem)	Panne - malfunction
fliehen - flee	Zufall - accident (chance happening)	Unfall - accident (mishap)
rechnen - calculate	umrechnen - recalculate, convert	Unglück - disaster
sich verrechnen - miscalculate		entfliehen - escape capture, evade

Unterlagen u. Grafiken [Zahlen in () beziehen sich auf meine Datenbanksammlung]

Kursbeschreibung

Fischer-Richardson, German Reference Grammar and Bildwörterbuch

Nees, Greg. "Germany: Unraveling and Enigma" (Amazon site and preview of chapter 1)

Schlüsselwort/begriff des Tages / der Woche


Sprachkompetenzen u. Sprachstudium, verwandter Hintergrund • language proficiency and background

Kenntnisse - knowledge	mündlich - oral	schriftlich - writing (in writing)
Hörverständnis - listening comprehension	sich ausdrücken - express oneself	sich verständigen - make oneself understood
versuchen - attempt	zum Teil - partially	fließend - fluent(ly)
Schwierigkeit - difficulty	einfach - simple/ simply	Gespräch - conversation
Wortschatz - vocabulary (collectively)	Vokabeln - vocabulary words	klar - clear(ly)

common office technology - things and actions

Computer, Rechner, Taschenrechner, Laptop - kinds of computers/ calculators	Handy - cell phone	Drucker - printer
Laufwerk - (disk) drive	Speicherung - storage, memory	(Bild)Schirm, Monitor - screen
Maus - mouse	_____ - trackpad	Tastbrett - keyboard
Taste - key		
drücken - press / drucken - print	wählen - select, dial	kopieren - copy
inserieren - insert	löschen - delete	speichern - save
scrollen (herunter, hinunter, herauf, hinauf) - scroll (up, down)	ziehen (herunter, etc.) - pull (down)	anklicken - click on

Schwerpunkte (Zeichenerklärung)

- SmallTalk: voriges Wochenende – Freizeit, Familie u. Freunde, Studium, Arbeit
- Übung: Weiter zur Schulung und Ausbildung: erste Arbeitserfahrungen; jetzige Arbeit. Was für eine Rolle spielen Arbeit und Beruf in unseren Zukunftsplänen?
- Debriefing: a key part of proficiency at the third-year level (ACTFL Intermediate-High ; EU B1) is the ability to narrate in the past tense (2+ sentences in a chunk) about a wide range of everyday situations; challenge activity: tracing a possession that you lost sometime during the day the issue of accuracy (tracing that lost object vs. just going someplace; finding someone at airport vs. just general description; making homestay comfortable in room vs. just locating a few items)
- **Bildwörterbuch** - eine kostenlose Lernhilfe
- Übung: Menschen beschreiben (Aussehen, Benehmen) - s. **Infoblatt Sitzung Nr. 7**
- Hörverständnisübung: Reklame für eine deutsche Firma, die in USA gegründet wurde (**00047 Tondatei; 00047 Abschrift**)
- Preparation for next writing assignment (Deutschkenntnisse): ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines activity leading 
- Gespräch: Wo, wann, wie wir Deutsch gelernt haben (Klassenzimmer, Reise, usw.), hoffentlich mit interessanten Anekdoten
- Debriefing: learning how to relate German to employment: a) your job skills; b) your business experience (or that of someone you know); generic Advanced vocabulary vs. "business" vocabulary; checks of generic Advanced vocabulary vs. "business" vocabulary (room parts; basic office equipment/ home tools; office processes; business / legal vocabulary – **Mjtuf**);
- Übung: Wie gerade oben: Ihre praktischen Kenntnisse; Ihre Geschäftserfahrung(en); Zeitangaben (wann, wie lange; vor/nach; -lang;"for"; schon / noch). Bitte versuchen Sie, Gebrauch von den verschiedenen deutschen Lebensläufen (s. oben) zu machen!
- Vielleicht Übung: Wie bedient man das Handy / das iPad (...nicht)? iPhone Benutzerhandbuch (Auszug: Blick): **deutsch • englisch**; auch **Infoblatt Nr. 8**
- When is a laptop not a laptop?: "**Denglish**"
- Stärken und Schwächen von Übersetzungsanwendungen "**LordMason**" (und in der **Computerübersetzung**);
- Wrap up: current (and past!) **assignments**, preview of assignments for rest of quarter;

Aufgabe(n)

- **Schriftliche Aufgabe: Meine Deutschkenntnisse**
- Read Nees "Germany: Unraveling an Enigma" Chapter 2 "Who Are the Germans?" (including "The Essentials of Modern German History". Study helps: 1) try to think up American equivalents of major features / facts of German identity and history; 2) ponder the psychological differences that might reflect the differences in large contours between German and American history and political organization. A big help here are the sections "Germany: A Patchwork Country" and "North-South Axis". Expect to read a chapter of Nees every week for the rest of the quarter.

Vorbereitung auf die nächste(n) Stunde(n)

- Begin searching, using (quoted) "ich über mich" and smart keywords, for a person in the German-speaking world who shares your educational, career, and even personal interests. This is preparation for assignments where you will translate that person's résumé and use its vocabulary to enrich your own résumé in German.
- Consider the various factors that influence our choices about workplace and career: family, location, money, personal interests (and many more); each week we will discuss one or two of these factors.

ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines - German - Writing

Name _____
Activity _____

Intermediate—Mid

EU A2

GER XX C

Sufficient control of writing system to meet some survival needs and some limited social demands. Able to compose short paragraphs or take simple notes on very familiar topics grounded in personal experiences. Can discuss likes and dislikes, daily routines, give dates and times, discuss everyday events, describe immediate surroundings (home, work, school), narrate simple events, and the like. Can use correctly the present tense of most regular verbs and some common irregular verbs, such as *haben, sein, tun, wollen, können, wissen, verstehen*, and *möchten* with occasional production errors. Can use *werden* plus infinitive to express future time. Has sporadic control of high frequency verbs in the compound past but may not attend to correct auxiliary verb or past participle agreement. Can use definite, indefinite, and partitive articles, but often uses them inappropriately, usually gets cases wrong. Frequent errors in gender-adjective agreement and cases may occur. Shows some ability to use some determiners other than articles, such as possessive adjectives or interrogative adjectives, but may make errors in appropriate choice of form. Tends not to use object pronouns, relative constructions, or their cohesive elements of discourse, rendering the written style somewhat stilted and simplistic. Generally good control of basic constructions and inflections, such as subject-verb agreement, noun-adjective agreement, and straightforward syntactic constructions in present and future time. Grammatical accuracy in some structures solidifies, e.g., word order in simple statements (excluding adverbs) and interrogative forms, and imperative of separable prefix verbs (*Kommen Sie mit!*). May make frequent errors when venturing beyond current level of linguistic competence (such as when expressing opinions or emotions, where non-memorized conditionals, subjunctives, and other advanced concepts of grammar may come into play). When resorting to a dictionary, often is unable to identify appropriate vocabulary, or uses dictionary entry in uninflected form.

Intermediate—High

EU B1

GER XX B

GER XXX C+

Sufficient control of writing system to meet most survival needs and limited social demands. Can take notes in some detail on familiar topics (autobiographical information, preferences, daily routine, simple descriptions and narration of everyday events and situations) and respond to personal questions on such topics using elementary vocabulary and common structures. Can write simple letters, brief synopses and paraphrases, summaries of biographical data and work experience, and short compositions on familiar topics. Can create sentences and short paragraphs relating to most survival needs (food, lodging, transportation, immediate surroundings and situations) and limited social demands. Can express fairly accurately present and future time, using the future and the present tense of most common regular and irregular verbs, including reflexive verbs. Can use the compound past with both *haben* and *sein* auxiliaries, but does not always use it correctly or appropriately. Past tense is also attempted with common simple past forms (*sagte, hatte, war*). Several high frequency separable prefix verbs appear in the indicative (*ich gehe mit*). There is inconsistent coding of proper dative and accusative cases following prepositions in singular and plural. Shows good control of elementary vocabulary and some control of basic syntactic patterns (some object pronouns, and determiners, usually use of negative in past tenses and future with correct placement, etc.). Still has problems in inverted word order and in proper placement of time, place, and manner phrases. Major errors still occur when expressing more complex thoughts. Dictionary usage may still yield incorrect vocabulary or forms, although can use a dictionary to advantage to express simple ideas. Generally does not use basic cohesive elements of discourse to advantage (relative constructions, object pronouns, connectors) and the like. Writing, though faulty, is comprehensible to native speakers used to reading German written by non-natives. Is able to express a few thoughts for which vocabulary is unknown via circumlocution, but may insert native-language equivalents for unknown words or use native-language syntactic patterns when expressing ideas beyond current level of linguistic competence.

Advanced

EU B2

GER 3XX A(-)

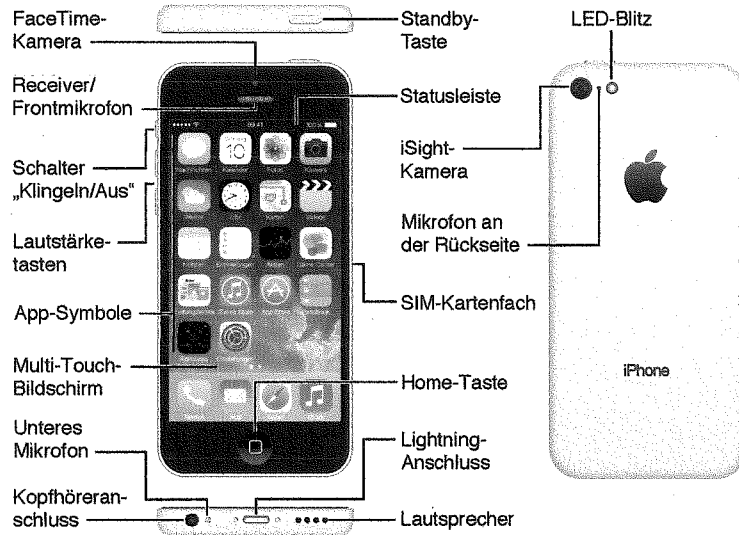
GER 301 A

GER 320 A-

GER 4XX B

Able to write routine social correspondence and simple discourse of at least several paragraphs on familiar topics. Can write simple social correspondence, take notes, and write cohesive summaries, resumés, and short narratives and descriptions on factual topics. Able to write about everyday topics by using adjectives, with mostly correct gender and case. Genders of high frequency words are mostly correct. Able to narrate events using present, compound past, some simple past, and future forms, although the contrast between uses of the two past tenses may not be consistently accurate. Occasional use of some subjunctive forms to express politeness and preference. Has sufficient writing vocabulary to express oneself simply with some circumlocutions. Can write about a very limited number of current events or daily situations and express personal preferences and observations in some detail using basic structures. Is able to recycle new but meaningful phrases whether lexical or structural, i.e., lifts phrases appropriately, writing appears more sophisticated. When writing own thoughts is more likely to paraphrase according to native language at times. Controls many separable and reflexive verbs and double infinitive construction in main clauses. Good control of morphology in verb tenses; correct endings for regular and irregular verbs in tenses mentioned above. Often uses correct endings for adjectives. Controls frequently used structures such as interrogatives, negatives (but still not always correctly placed), prepositions with some rest/motion distinction but not always proper cases for the distinction, and choice of determiners (*der* vs. *ein*). Preposition use after verbs or adjectives is often inaccurate. Writing is understandable by a native speaker not used to reading German written by non-natives. Writer uses a limited number of cohesive devices such as a single object pronoun (direct or indirect). Some use of relative pronouns to combine sentences and some common conjunctions are used (*denn, weil, wann, wo*, etc.). Mistakes in subordinate clause auxiliary verb placement and double infinitive order. Able to join sentences in limited discourse, but has difficulty and makes frequent errors producing complex sentences. Paragraphs are reasonably unified and coherent.

iPhone 5c

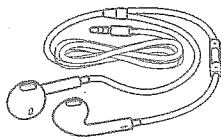


Die Apps und Funktionen auf Ihrem iPhone können abhängig von dem iPhone-Modell, das Sie besitzen, sowie Ihrem Ort, Ihrer Sprache und Ihrem Netzanbieter variieren. Unter www.apple.com/de/ios/feature-availability sehen Sie, welche Funktionen in Ihrer Region unterstützt werden.

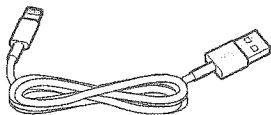
Hinweis: Durch Apps, mit denen Sie Daten über das Telefonnetz empfangen oder versenden, können zusätzliche Gebühren anfallen. Setzen Sie sich mit Ihrem Anbieter in Verbindung, wenn Sie Informationen über den Mobilfunkvertrag für Ihr iPhone und eventuell anfallende Gebühren benötigen.

Zubehör

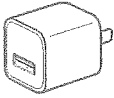
Folgendes Zubehör ist im Lieferumfang des iPhone enthalten:



Apple-Headset: Mit den Apple EarPods (iPhone 5 oder neuere Modelle) oder den Apple Earphones (iPhone 4S oder ältere Modelle), beide mit Fernbedienung und Mikrofon, können Sie Musiktitel und den Ton von Videos anhören und Telefonate führen. Weitere Informationen finden Sie unter [Verwenden eines Apple-Headset](#) auf Seite 38.



Verbindungskabel: Schließen Sie Ihr iPhone über das Lightning-auf-USB-Kabel (iPhone 5 und neuere Modelle) oder das 30-Pin-auf-USB-Kabel (iPhone 4S und ältere Modelle) zum Synchronisieren und Aufladen an Ihren Computer an.



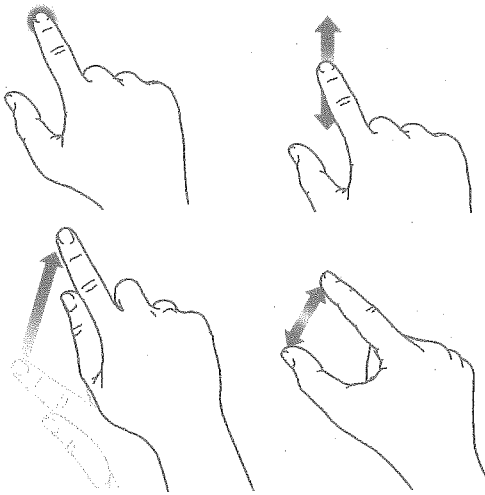
Apple-USB-Netzteil: Verwenden Sie zum Aufladen der Batterie in Ihrem iPhone das Lightning-auf-USB-Kabel oder das 30-Pin-auf-USB-Kabel.



Werkzeug zum Auswerfen der SIM-Karte: Mit diesem Werkzeug können Sie das SIM-Kartenfach öffnen und die SIM-Karte auswerfen. (Dieses Werkzeug ist nicht in allen Regionen verfügbar.)

Multi-Touch-Display

Mit dem brillanten Multi-Touch-Display haben Sie eine Welt an Informationen, Entertainment und Kreativität zur Hand. Eine Handvoll einfacher Gesten (Tippen, Beweg-, Streich- oder Ziehbewegungen sowie Auf- und Zuziehen) sind alles, was Sie für das Erkunden und Verwenden von iPhone-Apps brauchen.





October 2014

Dear William Fischer,

I am pleased to announce that the **Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange for Young Professionals (CBYX)**, a fully-funded scholarship opportunity, is currently accepting applications from your students.

The **Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange for Young Professionals (CBYX)** is a yearlong fellowship that gives your students and recent graduates the opportunity to study and work in Germany. CBYX is open to students in **all fields of study** and at all levels of study, including graduating students who can participate after receiving their degrees.

The program is funded by the US and German governments through a grant provided by the US Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, under the authority of the Fulbright-Hays Act of 1961, as amended. More information and the online application can be found at www.CBYX.info.

The CBYX program annually provides up to 75 participants with:

- 2 months intensive German language training
- Semester of study at a German university or university of applied sciences
- 5-month internship with a German company in the participant's career field
- Homestays with German host families, in shared apartments, and student dorms
- Transatlantic airfare, health insurance, and monthly living expense stipends
- Local in-country support throughout the program

Prior German language knowledge is not required, though it is preferred. Applicants should have clear career goals and some relevant work experience in their career field, which may include summer, part-time, or internship work. Participants must be between the ages of **18-24**, possess a high school diploma or equivalent, and be **US citizens or permanent residents**.

Please inform your students of this unique opportunity by hanging the enclosed poster. Should you require more promotional materials, or would like a CBYX alumnus or alumna to visit your college and give a presentation on the program to your students, please feel free to contact me!

Interested applicants can apply online at www.CBYX.info. The application deadline for the 2015-2016 program is **December 1, 2014**. We look forward to receiving applications from your students!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Beth Uding".

Beth Uding
Program Director, CBYX
buding@culturalvistas.org



German politics

Sedating, not leading

BERLIN

Economic woes at home are testing Angela Merkel's understanding of how best to use her power

ABROAD and at home, a rising chorus is criticising Germany's chancellor, Angela Merkel, for her economic policies. Her foreign detractors are frustrated by Germany's quasi-fetishistic pursuit of "the black zero", as Wolfgang Schäuble, her finance minister, calls the budget that he plans for next year—the first since 1969 to aim for balance. At the recent IMF/World Bank meetings in Washington, DC, he became increasingly defensive as one speaker after another blamed Germany's austerity and huge current-account surplus for holding back the world economy. Germany should exploit record low interest rates and its peerless fiscal leeway to borrow and invest more, many argued. Other countries would do better to emulate Germany and save more, Mr Schäuble replied.

At home calls for more public investment are growing. But many German economists share Mrs Merkel's desire to balance the budget, as do her centre-left Social Democrat (SPD) coalition partners. Domestic critics tend to be crosser about the soft-leftish policies that she, despite being leader of the centre-right Christian Democrats (CDU), is enacting with the enthusiastic support of the SPD. These include: pension increases for specific groups at the expense of future pensioners and in defiance of the country's ageing population; a national minimum wage of €8.50 (\$10.80) to take effect from January; rent controls in some cities; and a crazily expen-

sive energy policy.

Taken together, these measures weaken Germany's economy, said four of the country's most respected economic think-tanks this month. They also lowered their expectations for economic growth. On October 14th the government followed suit, reducing its GDP growth forecast from 1.8% to 1.2% this year and from 2% to 1.3% in 2015. Even exports, usually the strongest part of Germany's economy, are wobbling: in August they shrank by 5.8% from July, a bigger drop than can be explained by either the pattern of holidays or sanctions on Russia. Some economists reckon Germany may already be in recession, since GDP shrank in the second quarter and may well do so in the third. German business leaders are increasingly scathing about Mrs Merkel's economic policies (see page 64).

And yet none of these criticisms seems to have trickled down to the German public. Jobs are plentiful as unemployment remains low. Mrs Merkel is still the country's most popular politician. In a poll this month, 79% thought that she was doing a good job, a number that her American, British or French counterparts can only dream of. Even the opposition in parliament has been unable to parlay the criticism into effective rhetorical attacks. One reason is that this opposition consists of only two weak parties, the Greens and the post-communist Left, which together have a mere 20% of the seats.

Also in this section

52 Germany's parliament

52 Catalonia's future

53 Turkey and the Kurds

54 Bosnian elections

54 Serbia's government

55 Charlemagne: The rise of the populists

For daily analysis and debate on Europe, visit Economist.com/europe

But the bigger reason is Mrs Merkel's style of governing and communicating. She lulls opponents and the public into passivity with soothing and often bureaucratic expressions that smother controversies, offend nobody and reassure everybody. Her German is "a rehearsed language, a numb and numbing language, whose function is to spread calm", argues Dirk Kurbjuweit, author of "Alternativeless: Merkel, the Germans and the End of Politics", one of several new books out this autumn that slam the chancellor but will not dent her popularity.

"Talking after Merkel in the Bundestag is the worst," admits Anton Hofreiter, a parliamentary leader of the Greens. "The whole chamber is totally sedated and wondering what she has just said." She does not attack individuals, so nobody hates her. Criticising her opinions is hard because she tends not to divulge them. In most debates "she stays silent, silent, silent, until it is clear which side will prevail. Then Merkel leaps so that it looks as though she had always been on that side," says Mr Kurbjuweit. She constantly commissions opinion polls and usually heeds them.

Even those policies that look bold are, on closer inspection, opportunistic. Germans had been shifting against nuclear power for years when the Fukushima disaster in 2011 gave Mrs Merkel the opportunity to declare that Germany would shut its nuclear plants by 2022. That threw the entire energy market into chaos. Similarly, opinion had already moved against conscription when Mrs Merkel turned the army into a smaller and cheaper professional force in 2011. In many cases, the only serious opposition was within the CDU. This week some of its younger members, a group called CDU2017, demanded more economic reforms. But these voices are not a threat to Mrs Merkel, who has no credible

internal rivals and dominates her party.

When Mrs Merkel does have to sell a policy to parliament and the public, she often presents it as “alternativeless”. She used this word to describe the rescue packages for Greece and other measures in the euro crisis. It was voted by a language jury the ugliest German neologism of 2010, and has sparked sarcastic resistance on the political fringes. The anti-euro party even took the ironic name Alternative for Germany. But Mrs Merkel’s message appeals to the German mainstream, which wants exactly her brand of centrist and non-confrontational politics, and indeed her.

Hence another paradox: Germany’s euro-zone partners see Mrs Merkel as end-

lessly haranguing them to reform, but Germans do not hear Mrs Merkel talking of reforms at home. She fears that Germans would not accept them even if they are needed (as in opening up services to competition or improving the tax system). Germany comes near-bottom in recent rankings of reforms by the OECD club of rich countries. That is troubling given its renewed economic weakness and its poor demographic prospects.

Most of Mrs Merkel’s predecessors stood for at least one big, controversial project. Konrad Adenauer after 1949 bound the new republic to the West at the cost of making reunification seem impossible. Willy Brandt recognised East Germany. Helmut

Schmidt allowed American Pershing missiles in West Germany to deter a Soviet attack. Helmut Kohl made the Germans give up the D-mark for the euro. Gerhard Schröder liberalised the labour market.

Nobody in Germany today considers Angela Merkel capable of a similar level of leadership. Her power is immense but mainly potential. “She has not tried out how much power she has. For that she would have to dare to do something, to go against polls and the *Zeitgeist*,” concludes Mr Kurbjuweit. “In a certain way, Merkel is thus a powerless chancellor.” She uses her power to block, not to promote. It is power amassed but unused. If she goes on this way, that will be her main legacy. ■

Germany’s parliament

Order, order!

BERLIN

Many Germans crave a less boring Bundestag, including its own president

GERMANY’S parliament, the Bundestag, has produced some memorable moments over the years. Whether they qualify as oratory is less clear. In 1984 a young Joschka Fischer (nobody dreamt of a Green foreign minister just 14 years later) yelled: “With your permission, Mr President, you are an arsehole!” Herbert Wehner, a leading member in the 1960s and 70s, told one opponent to “go wash yourself first” and another that “you are a pig, do you know that?”

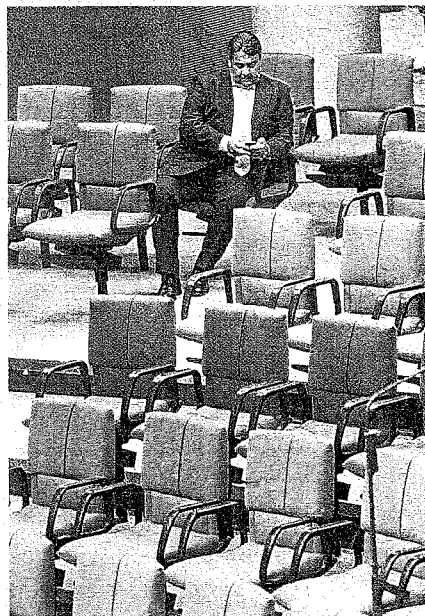
Those members attempting wit—and there are some—face a more humdrum reality. Often they address a chamber that is mostly empty. Chancellor Angela Merkel and her ministers, if present at all, sit diagonally behind the orators, so that they can ignore them and catch up on some reading. This may explain why many of Berlin’s political wonks go online for their thrills, watching prime minister’s questions in Britain’s House of Commons. How else to have fun?

Certainly not during the two Bundestag slots allotted to “question time”. One, on the first Wednesday of a parliamentary session, is billed as an interrogation of the government. But the government chooses the topic, the opposition must submit questions in writing the preceding Friday and ministers usually dispatch minions to read out replies. The second, also on Wednesdays, is meant to be more spontaneous but in practice turns out much the same.

In April Norbert Lammert, the Bundestag’s president, called these question periods the “weakest part of German parliamentary democracy” and “politically meaningless”. Last month he went from cranky to irate when, on one occasion, not a single cabinet member turned

up. Another no-show, he let it be known, and he would call the charade off.

The opposition, which has just one-fifth of the seats against the grand coalition’s four-fifths, wants to change the format to make it more like Westminster, with direct questioning of the chancellor and her ministers. Unthinkable, for that would make politics a “show”, counters Mrs Merkel’s Christian Democratic Union, the largest party. (Mr Lammert is also a Christian Democrat, but the Bundestag is his focus of loyalty.) So here is a modest proposal: if witty repartee is out of the question, why not take a leaf out of the Ukrainian or Italian parliament’s book and go straight to the fisticuffs?



Gripped by question time

Catalonia’s future

Mas observation

MADRID

A referendum is off, but a vote is still on. Result: confusion

CATALONIA’S referendum on independence, planned for November 9th, will not now happen. Or might it, after all? On October 14th the Catalan president, Artur Mas, admitted that, with the referendum officially suspended by Spain’s constitutional court, it would have to be scrapped. But, he added, some other sort of public consultation will still happen on that day—and it will involve ballot boxes.

Mr Mas refused to provide details. He claimed that he did not want to give the Spanish prime minister, Mariano Rajoy, too many clues about his plans. Given the legal obstacles, even Mr Mas may not be sure how to proceed. Catalonia’s more radical and leftist separatists were angered by his decision to obey the court while calling for a watered-down, pseudo-referendum. They want an early election in this rich and populous region of north-east Spain. Mr Mas is trying to deflect the separatists’ claims of cowardice by ramping up the war of words. “The Spanish state is the adversary,” he declared.

A three-way game of brinkmanship between Mr Rajoy, Mr Mas and the separatist Catalan Republican Left (ERC) party that props up his government in Catalonia is creating uncertainty. Mr Rajoy has used the constitutional court to block the referendum, though it may take another five months to rule definitively that it is illegal. He offers little else beyond a readiness to talk. ERC proposes civil disobedience, an illegal referendum and, eventually, a unilateral declaration of independence. If it cannot have these, it wants an election that it is likely to win. If one is not called, it threatens to withdraw support from the govern-