

Deutsch 302 • Wintersemester 2014
Sitzung Nr. 18 • 06.03. • Tagesordnung • assignment & deadlines

Vorige Sitzung: Vokabeln

kommt später! Verzeihung!	
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Unterlagen u. Grafiken [Zahlen in () beziehen sich auf meine Datenbanksammlung]

Kursbeschreibung

7 Todsünden

Materialien zum Thema Gesundheit, Versicherung, Behinderungen

Schlüsselwort/begriff des Tages / der Woche

entfällt heute

Schwerpunkte (Zeichenerklärung)

- SmallTalk: Nach Wunsch, aber hoffentlich mit unseren Themen verbunden.
- Der Professor war gestern beim Arzt
- Unsere Ärzte/Ärztinnen: Die Leute; Anekdoten
- Karl Valentin, "Beim Arzt"
- Und jetzt auf dem abstrakten Niveau: Gesundheit, Sicherheit, Erfolg? Was für eine Rolle spielt das in unseren Zukunftsplänen, und in welcher Bedeutung? Dazu einige Alltagstexte
- Erzählung: Meine Frau hat von der Verkehrspolizei einen Strafzettel bekommen (gekriegt? erhalten?)
- Übung: Eigne Begegnungen mit der (~~Kriminal~~)polizei
- Debriefing: ACTFL Standards about functioning as an "informal translator". Examples where we have had to do so.
- Übung: Die Teilnehmer bieten sich als Notfalldolmetscher an, wenn der Professor (fast) einen Parkzettel bekommt
- Ein bisschen Knigge vielleicht
- SpeakEasy-Sachen: 1) neue Kartenarten; Google-Doc Datei ("Mutter" / "Happy Mother's Day") - die Grußtexte und ihre Probleme / Feiertage und ihre Probleme); 2) Welche Fehler begeht SpeakEasy: im allgemeinen; fehlerhafte Waren / Verpackungen usw; 3) Verkaufsstellen finden und betreuen
- Interessante Berufe mit Website: **Straßenfeger; Schornsteinfeger**
- Weiter über "Irrlicht und Feuer"
- Blast from the past: "Ungeheur BMW"; and the highbrow version by Kafka (one of the absolutely perfect sentences in German literature)
- Wrap up: The next two weeks of the course (topics, assignments, reading/listening - see schedule for outline). Final assignment, final exam

Aufgabe(n) (assignment & deadlines)

- Wrap up: Wir belegen einen Unfall, eine Krankheit, einen Gesundheitszustand, damit wir zeigen können, dass wir Geld von der Krankenkasse bekommen können, oder damit der Chef uns von der Arbeit entschuldigt.

Vorbereitung auf die nächste(n) Stunde(n)

- Explore issues of bureaucracy. practical law. dealing with personal problems by ••

Deutscher Hausfrauen-Bund

aus Wikipedia, der freien Enzyklopädie

Der Dachverband mit Sitz in Bonn, der sich jetzt *DHB – Netzwerk Haushalt, Berufsverband der Haushaltsführenden e.V.* nennt, ist eine Interessenvertretung für Menschen, die einen Haushalt führen. Die Organisation hieß bis zum 23. September 2009 »Deutscher Hausfrauen-Bund, Berufsverband der Haushaltsführenden e.V.«

(DHB).^[1] Der Verein definiert sich als überparteilicher und überkonfessioneller Berufsverband der Haushaltsführenden. Als solcher möchte er eine Schnittstelle zwischen Privathaushalten und Politik, Recht, Gesellschaft, Wirtschaft und Umwelt bilden. Gleichzeitig hat er die Funktion eines Arbeitgeberverbandes und schließt als solcher Tarifverträge mit Gewerkschaften für Arbeitnehmer in Privathaushalten ab.



Logo des Deutschen Hausfrauen-Bundes

Der im Jahre 1915 als *Deutscher Hausfrauenbund* unter anderem von Hedwig Heyl gegründete Verband entstand vor dem Hintergrund der Frauenbewegung, nachdem sich Berufsgruppen wie Hebammen, oder Lehrerinnen bereits vorher in Vereinen organisiert hatten. Zu den frühen Zielen gehörte eine verbesserte berufliche Bildung der im Haushalt tätigen Frauen, etwa hinsichtlich deren volkswirtschaftlicher oder ernährungshygienischer Qualifikation, aber auch die Beeinflussung von Preisbewegungen für Lebensmittel. Der Bund setzte schließlich auch die Anerkennung der Hausarbeit als qualifizierte Berufsarbeit durch und etablierte ab 1925 eine bundesweite Meisterprüfungsordnung für Hauswirtschaft.

Auch prüfte und bewertete der DHB hauswirtschaftliche Geräte und zeichnete sie bei Erfolg mit seinem Gütezeichen, einer stilisierten Sonne, aus.

Als Vorläufer der ersten Verbraucherzentralen wurde 1927 in Berlin die „Hauswirtschaftliche Einkaufsberatung und Auskunftsdienst“ gegründet. Einer Integration in die nationalsozialistische „Reichsgemeinschaft Deutscher Hausfrauen“ entzog sich der DHB durch seine Selbstauflösung im Jahre 1935. In der Nachkriegszeit wurde er in Form zahlreicher Ortsverbände wiedergegründet.

Heute ist der DHB in 16 Landesverbänden und insgesamt 300 Ortsverbänden organisiert. Mit dem „DHB-Magazin“ hat er eine eigene Verbandszeitschrift als Kommunikationsplattform für seine Mitglieder. Zudem veröffentlichen die DHB Landesverbände einmal jährlich Jahrbücher mit dem Titel "DHB Jahreskalender für Haushalt und Familie".

Weblinks

- Webseite des DHB Netzwerk Haushalt (<http://www.dhb-netzwerk-haushalt.de/>)
- Portrait zum DHB auf planet.wissen.de (http://www.planet-wissen.de/alltag_gesundheit/frauen/beruf_hausfrau/portraet.jsp)
- Verbandszeitschrift DHB Magazin (<http://www.dhb-netzwerk-haushalt.de/publikationen.html>)
- Jahrbücher der DHB Landesverbände (<http://verler-medienhaus.de/index.php?produkte&jahreskalender>)

his former ally and “bogus prophet”, Fethullah Gulen, a Pennsylvania-based Sunni Muslim cleric, who are embedded in the judiciary and the police. But to many Turks this story is beginning to sound hollow.

The reshuffling of thousands of supposedly Gulen-affiliated police, judges and prosecutors because they are part of an attempted “coup” has merely reinforced suspicions of a cover-up. Kemal Kilicdaroglu, the leader of the main opposition, the secular Republican People’s Party (CHP), is having a field day. “Was \$99,999,990 transferred into Turgev’s account?” he asked in parliament, referring to a charity set up by Mr Erdogan’s younger son, Bilal.

Complaints about Mr Erdogan’s children, whose alleged phone calls with a developer were taped as part of the corruption inquiry, are said to include helping to secure the re-zoning of a protected historical Aegean site to allow the construction of luxury villas. Access to several Turkish websites and to Soundcloud, an online audio platform that posted the recordings, has been blocked. But new sites offering streams of other evidence from prosecutors keep popping up.

Mr Erdogan’s response has been to dig an even deeper hole. He called Muharrem Yilmaz, chairman of Turkey’s industrialists’ lobby, “a traitor” for saying that, if the rule of law were not observed, foreign investors would shun Turkey. He has threatened Frank Ricciardone, the American ambassador, with expulsion. Chuck Hagel, America’s defence secretary, has postponed a planned visit to Turkey without offering a clear explanation. Mr Erdogan is also continuing his anti-Semitic tirades against Western media, including *The Economist*. “We know who owns them,” he bellowed this week.

By contrast, in interviews with the *Wall Street Journal* and the *BBC*, Mr Gulen has shunned inflammatory language, portraying himself as a selfless democrat concerned by Mr Erdogan’s lurch towards authoritarianism. The damage inflicted by a televised sermon in which Mr Gulen rained curses on the government, and by a leaked conversation with a businessman in which he discusses a tender for an oil refinery in Uganda with bizarre references to pineapples, have been offset by Mr Erdogan’s unabated diatribes against his flock. In a bid to regain the moral high ground, the Gulenists are reported to have stopped leaking secretly filmed videos exposing the bedroom antics of their foes.

Not surprisingly, Mr Erdogan’s erratic behaviour has taken its toll on investors who were already nervous about several emerging markets (see page 59). The Turkish lira has shed 13% against the dollar in just six weeks. Ignoring Mr Erdogan’s vociferous and repeated attacks on what he calls the “interest-rate lobby”, the Central Bank announced on January 28th, after an

emergency meeting, that it was doubling the weekly repo rate from 4.5% to 10%. The markets heaved a sigh of relief and the lira and the Istanbul Stock Exchange began to recover—but the currency slid back again later.

Under all this pressure, Mr Erdogan’s once unassailable popularity may be starting to melt. Should the prime minister’s ranting persist, the voters may choose to say “enough”. Recent opinion polls suggest that AK might lose Istanbul to the CHP in the local elections on March 30th. And the outlook for the presidential election this summer is also uncertain. ■



The German mentality

Hail, the Swabian housewife

STUTTGART

Views on economics, the euro and much else draw on a cultural archetype

THE Swabian housewife made her debut on the world stage in 2008, when Angela Merkel, neither Swabian nor a housewife but the chancellor of Germany, mentioned her at an event in (Swabian) Stuttgart. The American banks which were failing, she said, should have consulted a Swabian housewife because she could have told them how to deal with money.

“Yes, she’s a cliché, but much more than a cliché,” says Winfried Kretschmann with some pride, because “the Swabian housewife represents the starting point” in German thinking on the euro and fiscal management. As the (Green) premier of the rich south-western state of Baden-Württemberg, Mr Kretschmann should know.

Württemberg, as distinct from the former grand duchy of Baden with which it has now merged, is where most Swabians live (though as one of Germany’s traditional “tribes”, their turf stretches from Augs-

burg to Switzerland). They are known for their quaint dialect, which adds the diminutive “le” to almost any noun to make it sound cute, as well as for such delicacies as *Maultaschen*, pockets of dough filled with meat and vegetables. But above all they are famous for being frugal, hating debt and getting the best deal. “Buy British, *zahl schwäbisch*” (ie, pay Swabian), a British electronics vendor once advertised in a Baden-Württemberg newspaper.

“We used to be dirt-poor,” says Gerhard Raff, a historian of Swabia whose books in Swabian dialect are barely comprehensible to other Germans. *Viel Steine gibts und wenig Brot* (“We have many stones and little bread”), runs one old saying. Swabians in the 19th century responded by emigrating to America or Russia, or by becoming master innovators. Swabians revere their inventors—men such as Gottlieb Daimler and Robert Bosch, who spawned world-class firms—and poets and philosophers, including Schiller and Hegel.

That tinkering creativity is the flip side of Swabian frugality, says Mr Kretschmann, because “scarcity makes innovation”. *Maultaschen* came about when Swabian housewives wanted to reuse every last morsel and adapted Italian ravioli. Their heirs are Baden-Württemberg’s “hidden champions”, according to Mr Kretschmann, the mainly family-owned firms that excel in tiny and often obscure products—ventilators, say, or ball bearings. To their owners, reusing every morsel means reinvesting the profits.

These traits stem from Pietism, thinks Andrea Lindlohr, a Green member of the state parliament. Pietism, which is to Lutheranism as Puritanism is to Anglicanism, dominates the psychological landscape of Swabia. (“We’re the Piet Cong,” jokes a real housewife.) It crops up in some surprising contexts, such as a minor controversy attacking Harry Potter novels for their embrace of superstition. But its main effect is to prize hard-working lives, with debt (*Schulden* in German) frowned upon as akin to guilt (*Schuld*).

This Swabian cultural cocktail is seen as so successful that it colours German attitudes to the euro crisis. Germany’s prescription of austerity is most associated with Mrs Merkel. The daughter of a Lutheran pastor, she even gave a speech to the Pietists of Swabia last year. Her finance minister, Wolfgang Schäuble, is a native of Baden-Württemberg. Though technically from Baden, whose people consider themselves *bons vivants* beside Württemberg’s Swabians, he still preaches to southern Europeans a good Pietist gospel of saving, hard work and self-improvement.

If the Swabian contribution to these attitudes is obvious, the emphasis on its female and domestic sides is also appropriate, Ursula Knupfer thinks. She is the spokeswoman for the Württemberg chap- ▶▶

ter of the German Association of Housewives. For a century her outfit has trained women in good housekeeping, from cooking good *Maultaschen* to watching the family purse. It is still going strong, with the only concession to a changing *Zeitgeist* being a rebranding in 2011 that put more emphasis on housekeeping than on wives (there are a few male members, says Mrs Knupfer).

Such frugal values are not just for southern Europe to learn from. "We Swabians look to Berlin and think: my, how loosely they're spending money up there, while we here think so hard about it," says Mrs Knupfer. Baden-Württemberg is one of three German states (with Bavaria and Hesse) that send money to the other 13. Just as Germany doesn't want a "transfer union" in Europe, so Swabians dislike the notion in Germany itself. ■

Paris's mayor

An all-female race

PARIS

Whoever wins, the city is set to have its first woman mayor

ON A cold wintry morning on Avenue Foch, in Paris's swanky 16th *arrondissement*, a small gathering awaits the arrival of Anne Hidalgo, the Socialist mayoral candidate. She is the favourite in a race for one of the grander jobs in French politics. The mayor of Paris works from a neo-renaissance mansion, enjoys sweeping powers, and employs 55,000 people. So when a tiny, solitary electric car pulls up at the kerb, the crowd barely notices—until out steps Ms Hidalgo.

"Sustainable, responsible and innovative" is the image of Paris Ms Hidalgo says she wants to project. Hence her carefully staged trips in an electric car, and her backing for Scootlib, a proposed electric scooter-hire system akin to the capital's Vélib for bicycles and Autolib for electric cars. In her €8.5 billion (\$11.5 billion) investment programme, unveiled on January 27th, she wants to spend €1.5 billion on public transport, including extended trams, and another €1 billion transforming Paris into a wireless "smart city". She thinks she can do all this without raising local taxes.

The race to become mayor of Paris is the most important of 36,000 municipal elections across France on March 23rd and 30th. The mayor is indirectly elected, requiring a majority of votes among elected

Paris city councillors. Six candidates are running, including one from Marine Le Pen's National Front. But the polls suggest that the race will end up as an all-female

a city for either the rich or the subsidised poor, she stresses the need for housing for the squeezed middle classes, and wants to adapt empty offices for this purpose.

their differences, both candidates put Paris back on the map as a city that should be able to create high-tech infrastructure and encourage more start-ups and innovation. Ms Hidalgo vows to reverse the trend of Parisians "who today prefer the suburbs". Ms Hidalgo, who favours a "stronger Paris" that incorporates the suburbs, wants London and New York to compete and recognise that, in the end, they are "each a suburb". The biggest risk for Paris, she says, is stagnation. "It's not enough to say 'Paris is still here'; I want to keep Paris innovating."

Ms Hidalgo's main drawback is her fall from the shadow of Mr Delors, her former mayor. Her latex puppet on *Le Grand Paris de l'Info*, a satirical television show she voices behind the scenes, unflinchingly, she has distanced herself from François Hollande, the unlistened-to president, declining even to appear on her campaign leaflet.

with the NHS to expand capacity and improve patient care and relieve pressure on the health service. The latest Care Quality Commission report found that the NHS is doing better than most other-for-profit and public health-care organisations. NHS trusts supply high quality and innovative care to patients. The huge challenges ahead for the NHS can be met through creative and bold leadership and by taking bold

with the NHS to expand capacity and improve patient care and relieve pressure on the health service. The latest Care Quality Commission report found that the NHS is doing better than most other-for-profit and public health-care organisations.

for all seasons

made much of Pete Dinklage's downcast expression as he condemned the Union ("Bolshie hjo", February 1st). His were of the far left, his primarily a mutiny fought for civil liberties and labour rights, all of them sure you would be on the right side of the road. He was hardly a cold-warrior. Recall your report on the weight of Milton Friedman's failure in Pinochet's brutal Chile ("A heavy amp, at five foot", February 25th 2006).

view, California



Ladies' singles: Hidalgo takes on NKM

than a mom", February 1st). However, her official biography emphasises that she has three children and brags that she is the only woman to have given birth three times while serving in Congress.

Being a mother is vital to her personal and political identity. Modern women insist on being able to define themselves. So it is Mr Boehner who is the real feminist for describing her the way she wants to be described.

PHIL CHRISTENSON
Washington, DC

Where's the beef?

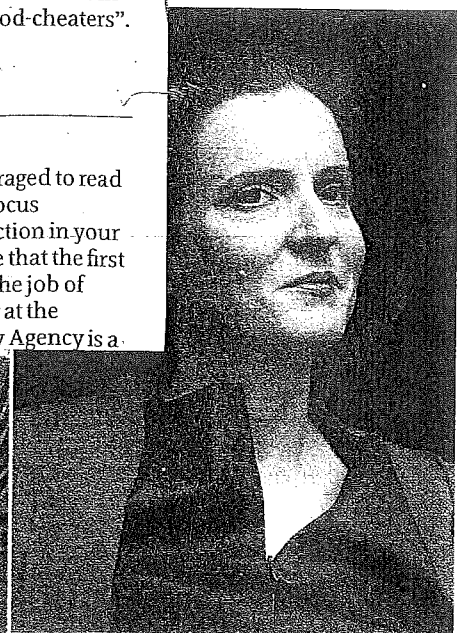
SIR — "Hail, the Swabian housewife" (February 1st) mentioned *Maultaschen*, a dish adapted from "Italian ravioli". There is an interesting legend behind the food. It is said to have been created by monks in an effort to hide meat (inside the pasta parcels) from God's eye on meatless Fridays and in particular on Good Friday. Hence its colloquial name *Herrgottsbescheiberle* in Swabian: "little God-cheaters".

KILIAN STRAUSS
Tübingen, Germany

Train of thought

SIR — I was encouraged to read in the executive-focus advertisement section in your January 25th issue that the first skill required for the job of executive director at the European Railway Agency is a

image of what the French call "bourgeois", NKM seemed a bit out of place to straddle both posh and working-class. But she has at times appeared worldly and disdainful, and dismissed candidates who will be on the right. The polls make her the favourite. One this week she won 5%, next to 36.5% for her rival NKM, and gave her a lead of 10% in the run-off. Either way, Paris is set for a first ever all-female race.



Correction: Last week's story on the Spanish economy said Milagros Morago, a laundress, had seen her income fall by 40% after a subcontractor took over a hospital laundry. In fact she said it had fallen by 20%. Sorry

chatty ['tʃæti] *adj.* gesprächig
chauffeur ['ʃəʊfə(r)] 1. *n.* Fahrer, *der*;
 Chauffeur, *der*. 2. *v. t.* fahren
chauvinist ['ʃəʊvinist] *n.* Chauvinist,
der/Chauvinistin, *die*. **chauvinistic**
 [ʃəʊvi'nistik] *adj.* chauvinistisch
cheap [tʃi:p] *adj., adv.* billig.
cheapen ['tʃi:pn] *v. t.* (fig.) herabset-
 zen. **cheaply** *adv.* billig
cheat [tʃi:t] 1. *n.* Schwindler, *der*/
 Schwindlerin, *die*. 2. *v. t. & i.* betrügen
check [tʃek] 1. *n.* a) Kontrolle, *die*;
 make/keep a ~ on kontrollieren; b)
 (Amer. bill) Rechnung, *die* 2. *v. t.* a)

to **cheat** VERB

see also **cheat** NOUN

betrügen (IMPERFECT betrog, PERFECT hat
 betrogen) ◇ *He cheated me.* Er hat mich
 betrogen.

◆ **You're cheating!** (*in games, at school*) Du
 schummelst!

cheat NOUN

see also **cheat** VERB

der Betrüger (PL *die* Betrüger)
die Betrügerin

check NOUN

n. [Schach]matt, *das*; 2. *int.*
 [schach]matt; ~-out [**desk**] *n.* Kas-
 se, *die*; ~-point *n.* Kontrollpunkt,
der; ~-up *n.* (Med.) Untersuchung.

chef [ʃef] *n.* (Profession) Köch-
 chef
chemical
 2. *n.* Chemikalie
chemist ['kɛm-
 ɪst] *n.* Chemiker, *der*
 pharmacist
die; ~'s [**phar-**
 macy] *n.* Apotheke
cheque [tʃek] *n.*
 ~: mit [banc]
 'cheque-
 'cheque
cherish ['tʃer-
 ɪʃ]

chestnut
die; b) (color)
 2. *adj.* (color)
 braun. 'cl

Sein Geburtsdatum war der 20. März 1925.
Der Brief ist mit keinem Datum versehen.

2. When the exact date is not mentioned, German uses **Zeit** and **Zeitpunkt**, **Tag**; also **wann** etc.

Aus welcher Zeit stammen diese Ruinen? (What is the date of . . . ?)

Haben sie einen Tag für die Neueröffnung des Museums bestimmt?

Der Zeitpunkt seiner Abreise wurde immer wieder verschoben.

*Zu dem Zeitpunkt, an dem (als) er benachrichtigt, entlassen wurde (S.O.D.).
Zu dieser Zeit (damals) gab es noch kein elektrisches Licht (A.L.) (at that date . . .).*

3. **Termin**: The latest date by which a thing must be done. Also an appointment to see someone.

Sie haben den Termin für die Einreichung des Antrags schon überschritten.

Bitte genau auf den Termin achten!

Lassen Sie sich einen Termin vom Arzt geben.

4. **Jahreszahlen** is used for the learning of dates in history.

Als ich in die Schule ging, bestand das Fach Geschichte aus Jahreszahlen.

DECEIVE, CHEAT, DELUDE 1. **Trügen** can have only a thing as subject and therefore cannot indicate deliberate deception. The thing deceives because of its nature, i.e. because it is such that human beings are prone to error when confronted by it. **Trügen** is mostly, though not necessarily, intransitive (Kleist uses it transitively in *Die Verlobung in St. Domingo*: 'Wenn mich nicht alles trügt').

Der Schein, das Gedächtnis trügt.

Wenn nicht alle Anzeichen trügen . . . (see 'sign').

Derartige Gesichter trügen.

2. **Betrügen** always implies deception or disappointment in an expectation or conviction, whether in material things or otherwise. It does not mean simply 'to tell a lie'. It is frequently followed by an expression denoting what one has lost (with *um*), and is often best translated by 'cheat (of)'. Also it need not be deliberate, and it can be in act as well as in word.

Er wurde um seine Erbschaft betrogen.

Er hat mich in der Frage des Gehalts betrogen.

Seine Versprechen haben mich betrogen.

3. **Täuschen**: to cause to mistake the false for the real, to involve in a delusion, illusion,¹ hallucination. It frequently, but not necessarily, suggests an optical delusion (*vertäuschen*). The subject, i.e. what causes the delusion, can be the same as that of *trügen*, but, unlike the latter, *täuschen* is freely used transitively. The deception can be deliberate or otherwise.

Mein Gedächtnis hat mich getäuscht.

Er hat mich mit seinen Schilderungen vollkommen getäuscht.

Ich hielt ihn für einen Schauspieler, aber ich habe mich velleicht getäuscht.

Ich habe mich in ihm getäuscht.

*Ich tat es nicht, um Sie zu täuschen (very close to *irreführen*).*

¹ In this sense *betrügen* also translates 'swindle'. *Schwindeln* means 'to tell tall stories', 'To cheat' in the sense of using dishonest means (e.g. at an examination), but not robbing a person of anything, is in popular language *mogeln, schummeln*.

² See Fowler's *Modern English Usage* for the distinction between 'delusion' and 'illusion'.

DECEIVE

4. **Befügen** must be used when 'deceive' means 'deliberately to tell a lie', without further implication.¹
Warum hast du mich belogen?

DECIDE, RESOLVE, DETERMINE 1. **Sich entschließen, entschlossen sein** (to be resolved, determined) imply strong determination, will-power. The original meaning of *entschließen* was 'unlock', i.e. unlock one's mind, clarify, make definite one's thoughts.

Nach langem Zögern entschloß ich mich, seinem Rat zu folgen.

Er ist entschlossen, alles zu riskieren.

Er kann sich nicht entschließen.

2. **Beschließen** is used in two ways: (a) when no particular exercise of will-power is implied, i.e. as the ordinary term for 'decide'; (b) when it is a question of decisions or resolutions which are passed by virtue of authority. The passive is possible only with a non-personal subject. Reflexive use is not possible.

Ich habe beschlossen, meine Ferien am Meer zu verbringen.

Ich beschloß, mich nicht von seinen Einwänden beeinflussen zu lassen.

Der Senat hat beschlossen, daß die Prüfung früher stattfinden soll.

Es ist beschlossen worden, die Steuern herabzusetzen.

3. **Entscheiden**: to settle a question intellectually, to choose between various possibilities. It may be used reflexively in this sense. *Sich entscheiden für*: to decide on.

Die Frage, ob wir diesen Sommer verreisen, ist noch nicht entschieden.

Der Streit ist entschieden worden.

Wir haben uns schließlich entschieden, ins Theater zu gehen (as against some other possibility).

Ich habe mich für diesen Mantel entschieden.

4. **Bestimmen** is used with a non-personal subject and a personal object in the sense of inducing a person to a course of action. It also translates 'determine' when the object is a thing.

Die Aussichten auf eine bessere Stellung haben ihn bestimmt, nach London zu fahren.

Die Größe des Hauses hat die Zahl der Gäste bestimmt.

Haben Sie den Treffpunkt schon bestimmt?

DEMAND (noun) 1. **Forderung**: a demand made by a person.

Er stellte viele Forderungen an mich.

Ich habe alle seine Forderungen erfüllt.

2. **Anforderung**: a demand made by a thing. See also under 'standard'.
Die Vollendung der Sixtinischen Kapelle stellte große Anforderungen an die Arbeitskraft Michelangelos.

Die Anforderungen der Lage sind erfüllt worden.

Er ist den Anforderungen nicht gewachsen.

3. Economic terms: **Bedarf, Nachfrage**. In an economic context 'supply' is **Angebot**.

Den Bedarf decken, eine starke Nachfrage nach gewissen Waren.

¹ *Anlitigen* means 'to lie to a person on a vast scale'.

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[GEWINNSPIELE](#) [VIDEO](#) [BILDER](#) [BLOGS](#) [HOROSKOPE](#) [ABO](#) [PSYCHOTESTS](#) [EPAPER](#)



MODE BEAUTY FRISUREN STA

Home > Liebe > Beziehung > *Seitensprung: Ursachen, Vorbeugung und Folgen*


FREMDGEGANGEN


Seitensprung: Ursachen, Vorbeugung und Folgen

Gibt es Möglichkeiten, Untreue in der Partnerschaft vorzubeugen, und wie geht man als um, wenn einer von beiden fremdgegangen ist? Gabriela Friedrich, die Autorin des Ratgebers "nicht deinen Partner, ändere dich selbst", gibt Antworten auf Fremdgehfragen

Teilen

Gefällt mir 

Twittern  1

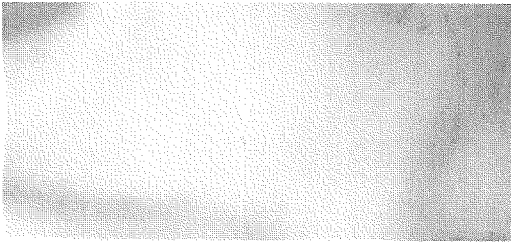
g+ Share  0



Warum gehen Frauen und Männer fremd?

Ist Untreue biologisch vorprogrammiert? Selbst wenn wir unseren Partner von ganzem Herzen lieben und uns wünschen, einander ewig treu zu sein, kann ein Seitensprung passieren. Weil wir Menschen sind und Monogamie "ein gesellschaftliches und kein biologisches Konzept ist, das in der Natur praktisch





2. Beziehung



*Der
Seitensprung-
Report*

*Ich verlasse
dich, wenn ...*

biologische und kulturelle Faktoren sein, die das Fremdgehen steuern. Zudem soll es auch bestimmte Auslöser geben, die die Neigung zum **Seitensprung** fördern – und Mittel und Wege gegenzusteuern. Gabriela Friedrich nennt Folgende:

1. Sexuelle Unzufriedenheit:

Die Anfälligkeit für die Reize Dritter erhöht sich, wenn wir unzufrieden sind mit der Qualität und Quantität des Sex (wird nicht dekliniert) in der Partnerschaft. Auch hier spielt die Neurobiologie eine Rolle. Denn beim Orgasmus wird das "Liebeshormon" Oxytocin ausgeschüttet, welches wiederum einen entscheidenden Einfluss auf Dopamin hat. Dieses "Glückshormon" ist für leidenschaftliches Begehren und Verliebtheit verantwortlich. Leider wird es immer weniger ausgeschüttet, je vertrauter uns der Partner ist. Genau diesen unglückseligen Gewöhnungseffekt kann Oxytocin abschwächen.

Fremdgehprophylaxe:

nicht vorkommt", sagt Mentalcoach Gabriela Friedrich. Selbst bei Tieren, von deren Treue Biologen bisher überzeugt waren, ergaben Gen-Untersuchungen, dass diese sich mit anderen gepaart und Nachwuchs gezeugt haben.

Auch für die Anthropologin Helen Fisher erklärt sich Untreue als logischer Plan der Natur, der ermöglicht, dass wir uns auch in einer festen Beziehung in andere Menschen verlieben und mit ihnen Nachwuchs zeugen können. Gabriela Friedrich erklärt: "Dass dies passieren kann, liegt an der Struktur unseres Gehirns und seiner Biochemie. Und den neuronalen Schaltkreisen der romantischen Liebe, die völlig getrennt von denen funktionieren, die für Lust verantwortlich sind."

In erster Linie sollen es also

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10 Fakten übers Inne

I had a 1:30 office appointment with a student. I parked my car in the Shattuck Hall lot and went to the parking permit machine. I signed in with my car's license plate number. When the machine said "insert payment (credit card or cash)" I inserted my credit card into the slot.

I realized I had a problem when the machine said "card expired". "No problem", I thought. I'll just pay cash. But when I opened my billfold I saw there was no money in it. Then I remembered I had spent my last paper money the day before taking a student out for coffee. But I still thought it would be OK. For a long time I've kept a supply of coins (bigger than pennies) in the container-thing to the right of the steering wheel and under the radio/cassette/CD-player. I had already seen that parking cost \$4/hr, and knew that I had only a couple quarters. But I figured I could pay for like 20 minutes parking, run down to the ATM in SMSU, and fetch cash back with time to spare.

I did notice that the parking machine took cash only up to \$10 bills, so I did wonder whether I could get tens from that ATM – a lot of them dispense only \$20s. And that was the case when I started using the ATM. I put my credit union card in (different from the expired VISA card), but had to try an amount that wasn't divisible by \$20) before I got the message that I couldn't do it that way. By then almost 10 of those 20 minutes had passed, because my vertigo makes me walk slower than my usual pace (which is actually faster than most students walk, which gets in my way in the halls), and besides that I'd stopped to talk a minute or two with a fellow teacher I really like.

Still thought it would work out. Near the ATM is the coffee place I always use, and I'm good friends with the baristas. So I walked over and asked the guy to break a \$20, and told him my sad story. He said the boss didn't allow change without a purchase, but he looked around and said he could do it. So I got a ten and two fives.

By the time I got back to the car it had a ticket on it. I supposed I could have left a note on the windshield, maybe on my business card – even putting it on top of the window and held down with the wiper so the person could read it easily. But that would have taken up at least 2 of those 20 minutes. So I took a risk and got burned.

Under these circumstances – I was being honest, wanted to get to my office appointment, and besides I've been at PSU 35+ years – I hope you can see fit to cancel my ticket. It's not like something so unlikely as this is going to happen again.