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GERMANY: WHAT? WHERE? WHEN?

*Навчально-методичний посібник
з англійської мови
для студентів II-IV курсів
факультету філології та журналістики,
спеціальність «Філологія.
Мова та література (німецька)»*



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Сосої Г.С. «Germany: What? Where? When?»: навч.-метод. посібник з англ. мови для студентів II-IV курсів факультету філології та журналістики, спеціальність «Філологія. Мова та література (німецька)». – Полтава : ПНПУ, 2013. – 68 с. Навчально-методичний посібник «Germany: What? Where? When?» являє собою збірник текстів та вправ, складений з урахуванням програми з англійської мови для студентів II-IV курсів факультету філології та журналістики, спеціальність «Філологія. Мова та література (німецька)». Мета навч.-метод. посібника — у цікавій, доступній формі допомогти студентам, які почали вивчати англійську мову як другу іноземну, розвивати навички усного мовлення, читання, літературного перекладу, збагатити словниковий запас в цілому, закріпити граматичний матеріал з англійської мови.

Навчально-методичний посібник знайомить із відомими та невідомими фактами з життя Німеччини.

Посібник складається з текстів та системи тренувальних вправ на створення та закріплення навичок мовлення та усних вправ творчого характеру.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

У наш час знання кількох іноземних мов допомагає людям спілкуватися без перекладача, а це означає точніше висловлювати свої думки та краще розуміти співрозмовника. Знання звичаїв свого народу та народу, мову якого ти вивчаєш, дає розуміння глибоких традицій кожної країни, розвиває відчуття поваги до них. Тут народжується взаємна повага народів, розуміння та повага їх відчуттів національної гідності та патріотизму. Знання мов дає людям спілкуватися та допомагати один одному. Знання кількох іноземних мов збагачує внутрішній світ людини та розвиває його. А хто не знає слів, які належать Карлу V: «Я говорю англійською із торговцем, італійською з жінками, французькою з чоловіками, італійською з богом, а німецькою з моїм конем»?

На сьогоднішній момент існують всього декілька мов, які історично виявилися здатними забезпечити повноцінний міжнаціональний контакт в тих чи інших регіонах, серед них англійська та німецька мови.

Навчально-методичний посібник знайомить з відомими та невідомими фактами з життя Німеччини.

Базові знання про Німеччину студенти отримують на заняттях з німецької мови. Вивчаючи англійську мову як другу іноземну, студентам буде корисно та цікаво використовувати в мовленні вже відому, а також нову інформацію про Німеччину. Уроки стають більш цікавими, якщо знання та можливості, отримані студентами під час вивчення однієї іноземної мови використовуються для вивчення другої.

Навчально-методичний посібник побудовано відповідно до вимог програми з дисципліни «Друга іноземна мова (англійська)» для студентів вищої школи спеціальності «Філологія. Мова та література (німецька)». Він розрахований для роботи під керівництвом викладача або для самостійного опанування англійської мови.

Мета посібника — у цікавій, доступній формі допомогти студентам, які почали вивчати англійську мову як другу іноземну, розвивати навички усного

мовлення, читання, літературного перекладу, збагатити словниковий запас студентів в цілому, закріпити граматичний матеріал з англійської мови.

Навчально-методичний посібник складається з текстів і системи тренувальних вправ на створення та закріплення навичок усного мовлення та усних вправ творчого характеру. Для полегшення розуміння текстів після кожного з них додається міні-словник. Автентичні, власні та географічні назви та терміни виділені курсивом та мають англійський варіант перекладу.

Навчальний матеріал необхідно засвоювати свідомо й оволодівати ним практично.

Перед початком роботи студент повинен уважно прочитати всі нові слова та словосполучення, звертаючи особливу увагу на вимову, потім прочитати і перекласти текст (передбачається, що студенти володіють достатнім лексичним запасом, який у поєднанні з поданими до тексту словами дозволить їм зрозуміти зміст тексту; в окремих випадках студенти можуть користуватися англо-українськими словником).

Після цього потрібно перейти до виконання вправ. Матеріал і система вправ забезпечує розвиток навичок читання та говоріння.

Вправи подані наступним чином:

- 1) вправи для закріплення активного словника;
- 2) вправи для розвитку навичок мовлення.

Питання про послідовність їх виконання може бути вирішене спільно викладачем і студентами.

Цей методичний посібник може бути використаний як для роботи у навчальних закладах, так і для самостійного вивчення англійської мови.

Germany



A Brief Introduction

Germany has always been known to be a rich and progressive country. It has contributed a lot towards human progress.

Germany is a beautiful country with rich cultural heritage and **brehtaking** landscapes. Germany is a **destination** where history sets up a date with the present in all its glory.

The official name of Germany is The Federal Republic of Germany. It is located in West Central Europe. The Baltic Sea, the North Sea and Denmark surround Germany on the North. It is surrounded on the east by the Czech Republic and Poland. On the west Germany is surrounded by France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Netherlands. Its southern neighbors are Austria and Switzerland. World famous people like Albert Einstein belonged to Germany and have changed the course of the world.

Word list:

brehtaking
destination
controversy

захоплюючий дух
місце призначення
дискусія

Geographical Position, Political System & Religion

Germany is a member of the European Union (EU), and it is Europe's second largest populous nation. It is also Europe's largest economy. In 1949 there were two German nations, Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic

Republic. The Federal Republic of Germany was democratic, whereas the German Democratic Republic was more of a communist. The **unification** of Germany took place after the Cold War. The country is a member of the NATO, the G8 and the G4 Nations.

Germany is a modern **powerhouse**. The total area of the country is 357,021 sq km. The total land area is 349,223 sq km. The total area covered in water is 7,798 sq km. Though Berlin is the capital of Germany, Frankfurt is the major financial and commercial center of the nation. Other major cities are Hamburg, Cologne, Munich, Düsseldorf, Stuttgart, Hannover and Bremen. It is a federal republic with a parliamentary democracy.

The Federal Republic of the country has two legislative houses in its political structure: the House of Representatives and the Federal Council. By law, the upper house, or the Federal Council should approve any law that affects the nation. The population **density** is 596 per square mile.

The ethnicity of the country's population is 91.5% German, Turkish 2.4%, others 6.1% which comprise Greeks, Italians, Polish, Russians, Serbo-Croatians, Spanish.

The main religions in Germany are Protestant (*Evangelisch*) 38%, Roman Catholic (*Katholisch*) 34%, Muslim 1.7%, and others 26.3%.

The president of the country is the **titular** head of the country. He/she can be re-elected only once. Germany has sixteen federal states. The currency of the nation is Euro, it was previously the German Mark. The German Premier is the Federal Chancellor and also the political leader of the country. Angela Merkel is Germany's first woman chancellor. She was elected in the 2005 elections. The Chancellor is elected for a period of four years. The defense forces mainly comprise the military, air force and the navy along with the Central Medical Services and the Joint Service Support Command.

Word list:

unification
powerhouse
density
titular

об'єднання
електростанція
щільність
номінальний

Economy, Industry and Transport



Since 2003 Germany is the world's largest exporter of goods with \$1.016 trillion exported in 2005. 10.1% of world exports come from Germany.

Germany is the birthplace of the automobile and has a long history of manufacturing strong and

reliable cars. The automobile industry is the largest employer and it's not surprising that Germany is the world's second producer of cars (after Japan) and motor vehicle in general (after the USA).

Even though they have one of the best public transport systems in the world, a lot of Germans own a car. They love cars – just think of famous brands such as BMW, Porsche, Mercedes-Benz, and the Autobahn where you can drive at 300 km per hour!

The German company BASF (*Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik*) is the second largest chemical company in the world, employing 87,000 people in 160 subsidiaries and joint ventures in 41 countries.

Germany was ranked by the World Competitiveness Yearbook as No. 1 in patent and copyright protection.

After suffering from one of the highest unemployment rates in Europe (12% in 2006), now Germany has one of the lowest (5.4% in 2012).

As of 2006, Germany had the highest corporate tax rate in Europe, close to 40%.

The biggest train station in Europe was opened in Berlin in 2006.

The European Central Bank is located in Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.

Frankfurt International Airport claims the world record in the most international destinations served. The Lufthansa, based in Frankfurt, is the world's largest airline in terms of international passengers carried, and Europe's largest in terms of passenger-kilometers flown, freight tonne-kilometers flown and fleet size.

DELAG, (*Deutsche Luftschiffahrts-Aktiengesellschaft*, translating as "German Airship Transport Corporation") was the world's first airline. It was founded on 16 November 1909 in Frankfurt.

The largest department store in continental Europe is *the KaDeWe (Kaufhaus des Westens)* in Berlin, with over 60,000 square metres.

Land & People



Germany is the most populous European country (apart from Russia), with a population of 82 million and that, for a land about the size of Montana, USA. (Germany is 357,021 km², slightly less than Montana).

The German language was once *the lingua franca* of central, eastern and northern Europe, and remains the language with the most native speakers in Europe.

15 million people in Germany are of non-German descent (first and second generation), i.e. 18.5% of the population. About half of them are foreign residents, not German citizens.

About a quarter of all American citizens claim at least partial German **ancestry**.

In 2006 the world's youngest billionaire was the German Prince Albert II *von Thurn und Taxis*, the net worth is **estimated** at around \$1.9 billion (USD).

As of 2012, German athletes have won a total of 1618 Olympic medals (summer and winter combined), i.e. more than any other country in the world except the USA.

The Fairy **Grottoes** (*Feengrotten*) in *Saalfeld, Thuringia*, are the world's most colourful caves, according to the Guinness Book of Records.

There are 2.5 million half-timbered houses in *Allemagne*, by far the highest number of any country worldwide.

Germany has nearly 700 zoological gardens, wildlife parks, aquariums, bird parks, animal reserves, or safari parks, including 414 registered zoos (more than the USA)! Berlin's *Zoologischer Garten* is the largest zoo in the world, both in terms of number of species (1,500) and animal population (14,000).

Germany is known for its rich **forest** cover with Zugspitze at 2963 m, being the highest mountain in Germany.

Word list:

ancestry
to estimate
grotto

походження
оцінювати
грот

The German Language

German is the third most commonly taught language worldwide and German is the official language of 5 countries: Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Luxembourg and Liechtenstein.

As there is no "w" sound as in English and the "v" is pronounced as an "f", the BMW is actually called: Be (as in Bay) M Ve (as in Vay) and the Volkswagen is a *Folkswagen*. And Vikings is written as *Wikings*.

You might **encounter** strange names for places such as: Fucking (a small city in Germany), *Assmanhausen* (meaning the house of the "Ace" man), *Titting*, *Volkh* of river (pronounce *Folkhof* as the V is like a F), etc. Just try to keep a straight face when you hear them, they don't mean in German like anything you are thinking about right now.

Word list:

to encounter

зіткнутися

Culture & Sciences

Classical music has been widely dominated by German-speaking composers. A few famous ones born on the present territory of Germany include Bach, *Händel*, Beethoven, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Wagner and R. Strauss.

Some of the world's greatest philosophers were German: Kant, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, Heidegger etc.

The Germans can be credited for the discovery of insulin, the invention of the clarinet, the pocket watch, the automated calculator, the light bulb, television (partly), paraffin, petrol/gasoline & Diesel engines, the automobile (as well as the engine, differential gear and other important devices), the motorcycle, the **jet** engine, the LCD screen and the Walkman.

There are 1,300 beer **breweries** in Germany, making 5,000 kinds of beer. German people are the world's second biggest beer drinkers after the Czechs.

Germany was the first country in the world to adopt Daylight saving time (DST, a.k.a. summer time) in 1916, in the midst of WWI.

The Walhalla **temple** (Hall of Fame and Honor of the German nation) in Regensburg was built by Ludwig I of Bavaria in the early 19th century to commemorate great figures and events in ethnic German history, beginning with the Battle of the *Teutoburg* Forest (9 CE).

The *Bayreuth Festspielhaus* (Bayreuth Festival Theatre) was specifically **conceived** and built to host performances of operas by Richard Wagner. It opened in 1876 for the premiere of the four-opera cycle of *Der Ring des Nibelungen*.

As of 1998, there were 5,752 museums in Germany (as many as Italy and the United Kingdom combined).

Germany is one of the last Western European countries not to have banned smoking in workplaces and restaurants.

No less than forty-two Nobel Prize **laureates** studied or taught at the Georg-August University of *Göttingen*. **Notwithstanding** Nobel Prize winners, famous people who taught there included Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777-1855), the Brothers Grimm. Alumni count among themselves Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898) and the American J. P. Morgan (1837-1913).

Word list:

jet

струмінь

breweries

пивоварні заводи

temple

храм

conceived
laureates
notwithstanding

задумано
лауреати
не дивлячись на

Construction & Architecture

Ulm Cathedral is the tallest church in the world, with 161.53 metres (530 feet) in height.

Cologne Cathedral was the highest building of the world from 1880 to 1889 (or until 1884 if one counts the Washington Monument, which is an obelisk, not a proper building).

The Wurzburg Residence possesses the world's largest fresco ceiling (677 m² or 7287 square feet). It is the work of Venetian painter Giovanni Battista Tiepolo (1696-1770).

The German Autobahn is the oldest motorway network in the world (first section completed in 1932), as well as one of the **densest** (12,000 km for a country of 357,021 km²). It is also the only one in Europe to have no general speed limit.

Word list:

densest

найщільніший

Environment & Ecology

Germans have been the pioneers of the ecological movement and green politics. The world's first Green Party, *Die Grünen*, was founded in 1979-1980. Germany is one of the rare countries (along with Belgium) where the Greens have been part of a government coalition (from 1998 to 2005, so far).

The term "ecology" was first coined by the German biologist Ernst Haeckel in 1866.

Drachenfels (Siebengebirge), in North Rhine-Westphalia, became the world's first nature reserve in 1836.

In 2005 Germany produced approximately 35% of the world's wind energy. There are over 20,000 wind turbines off the coast of northern Germany, the largest of which reach 200 metres in height.

Exercises.

1. Give Ukrainian equivalents of:

cultural heritage, a member of the European Union, legislative houses, titular head, chancellor, highest corporate tax rate, federal state, wildlife park, nature reserve, wind energy, joint venture, motorway network, copyright protection.

2. Choose the correct variant.

1. There are 1,300 ... in Germany.

- a) department stores b) beer breweries c) restaurants

2. Drachenfels (Siebengebirge), in North Rhine-Westphalia, became the world's first ... in 1836.

- a) nature reserve b) museum c) cinema

3. Germany was the first country in the world to adopt ... in 1916.

- a) Constitution b) Christianity c) Daylight saving time

4. Germany is surrounded on the east by

- a) the Czech Republic and Poland b) Poland and Russia c) Italy and Ukraine

5. The currency of the nation is Euro, it was previously the German Mark.

- a) German Mark b) Euro c) Pound

6. Germany has nearly 700 zoological gardens, wildlife parks, aquariums, bird parks, animal reserves, or safari parks, including 414 registered zoos.

7. The total area of the country is

- a) 357,021 sq km. b) 349,223 sq km. c) 7,798 sq km.

8. Angela Merkel is Germany's first woman chancellor. She was elected in the ... elections.

- a) 2003 b) 2004 c) 2005

9. The European Central Bank is located in

- a) Warsaw, Poland b) Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany c) Zurich, Switzerland

3. Make the sentences true.

1. The biggest airport in Europe opened in Berlin in 2006.
2. Ulm Cathedral is the tallest museum in the world.
3. There were 5,752 parks in Germany.
4. German Airship Transport Corporation was the world's first station. It was founded on 16 November 1909 in Frankfurt.
5. Augsburg is the major financial and commercial center of the nation.

4. Insert a suitable word or an expression from the text.

1. The term " ... " was first coined by the German biologist Ernst Haeckel in 1866.
2. Berlin's ... is the largest zoo in the world.
3. The Walhalla temple (Hall of Fame and Honor of the German nation) in Regensburg was built by ... in the early 19th century to commemorate great figures and events in ethnic German history, beginning with the Battle of the *Teutoburg* Forest (9 CE).
4. There are some 2.5 million ... houses in *Allemagne*, by far the highest number of any country worldwide.
5. ... was the world's first station. It was founded on 16 November 1909 in Frankfurt.

5. Complete the following sentences:

1. Some of the world's greatest philosophers were German :
2. The Germans can be credited for the discovery of
3. The official name of Germany is
4. Germany is surrounded by
5. The main religions in Germany are
6. Germany has nearly 700

6. Ask all possible questions to the following statements:

1. About a quarter of all American citizens claim at least partial German ancestry.
2. Cologne Cathedral was the highest building of the world from 1880 to 1889.
3. In 2005 Germany produced approximately 35% of the world's wind energy.

7. Use the following words and word-combinations in sentences of your own:

landscape, to be surrounded, total area, zoological garden, ecological movement, producer, to be founded, cathedral, invention, brewery.

8. Give as much information as you can about

geographical position;
population;
the ecological movement in Germany;
political system;
economical system.

9. Ask questions to get these answers:

1. The Federal Republic of the country has two legislative houses in its political structure: The House of Representatives and the Federal Council.
2. The biggest train station in Europe opened in Berlin in 2006.
3. The Würzburg Residence possesses the world's largest fresco ceiling (677 m² or 7287 square feet).

10. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the official name of Germany?
2. Germany is a member of the European Union (EU), isn't it?
3. What is the total area of the country?
4. What legislative houses does Germany have in its political structure?
5. What is the ethnicity of the country's population?
6. What are the main religions in?
7. How many federal states does Germany have?
8. What is the currency of the nation?
9. Who is the German Premier?
10. When was Angela Merkel elected?
11. What is the population of Germany?
12. Name the world's greatest German philosophers.
13. What discoveries can the Germans be credited for?
14. How many beer breweries are there in Germany?
15. When did Germany adopt Daylight saving time?
16. How many museums were there in Germany as of 1998?
17. What Cathedral is the tallest church in the world?
18. When and where was the biggest train station in Europe opened?
19. Where is The European Central Bank located?
20. What and where is the largest department store in continental Europe?
21. When was the world's first Green Party, *Die Grünen*, founded?

Rivers in Germany



A hundred years ago rivers played a vital role in the development of civilizations. Today they play a vital role in the development of economies. Let us take a look at the major rivers in Germany, which have contributed to its economy and beauty.

German rivers have become an important **asset** for the nation. These rivers have helped to develop a well-connected network of inland navigation system, which handles a large part of the trade and transportation. At the same time, they also prove to be excellent platforms for activities, such as boat cruises in the beautiful surroundings of the country.

Word list:

asset

складова

River Danube

The Danube is the longest river in Germany, and the second longest in Europe, with a length of 1,777 miles. Its **catchment basin** is spread over an area of 315,445 sq. miles. It originates in the Black Forest in Germany, flows through Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova and Ukraine; and **drains** into the Black Sea. In its initial course it passes through German cities like Ulm, Ingolstadt, Regensburg and Passau. It is the only river to flow through the capital cities of four countries, namely, Vienna (Austria), Bratislava (Slovakia), Budapest (Hungary) and Belgrade (Serbia). The Iron Gate gorge on the Danube river demarcates the border between Romania and Serbia. This navigable river connects the Black Sea with the industrial regions in Western Europe. It is a source of drinking water for approximately 10 million people across the continent.

Word list:

**catchment basin
to drain**

басейн річки
впадати

River Rhine

The Rhine, also known as *Rhein*, is the second longest river in Germany. It flows through Switzerland, Germany, France, Luxembourg and Netherlands. Originating in the *Tomasee* Lake, in the Swiss Alps, it flows for 820 miles before draining into the North Sea, near Rotterdam in Netherlands. Its prominent tributaries are Aare, Neckar, Main, *Moselle* and Ruhr. It has a catchment area of 65,638 sq. miles. In Germany, it passes through major cities like Cologne, Düsseldorf and Duisburg. The 106 mile Rhine-Main-Danube Canal is a well-developed inland navigation route in the continent. The Rhine is one of the most beautiful rivers in the continent.

River Elbe

The Elbe, also known as *die Elbe*, is a 678 mile long river flowing through Germany. The river originates in the *Karkonosze* mountain range in Czech Republic. Its catchment basin is spread over an area of 57,247 sq. miles. The important tributaries of the Elbe are Vltava, *Mulde*, Saale, *Ohre*, *Schwarze Elster* and Havel. It flows through German cities of Dresden, Meissen, Dessau, Magdeburg, Wittenberg and Hamburg and drains in the North Sea near Cuxhaven, Lower Saxony. The Elbe provides a useful transport alternative to interior Europe in the form of inland waterways. With numerous **dams** in its course, it is a good source of **potable** water. In the past Elbe was considered to be the border between East and West Germany.

Word list:

dam	гребля
potable	придатный для питья

River Weser

The Weser is a navigable river in the north-west region of Germany. It originates in *Hann. Münden*, in Lower Saxony, is formed due to the confluence Fulda and Werra. After flowing for a distance of 196 miles, it drains itself into North Sea, near Bremerhaven. It has a catchment area of 28,773 sq. miles. The most prominent tributaries of this river include *Aller*, *Ulster*, *Lesum* and *Fulda*. It passes through the German cities of Bremerhaven, Bremen, Minden, and Kassel. The river course has been altered for a stretch of 84 miles between Minden and Bremen, making the river navigable for heavy ships.

German river cruises are famous throughout the world, and this doesn't come as a surprise, with presence of rivers like the Rhine and the Danube in Germany.

The river cruise on the Rhine takes you through magnificent cities like Dusseldorf and Cologne. Over the years, these rivers have inspired many paintings and poems.

Exercises.

1. Give Ukrainian equivalents of:

river cruise, tributaries of the river, to originate, mountain range, catchment basin, to drain, navigable river.

2. Choose the correct variant.

1. The Danube is the longest river in ... , and the second longest in Europe, with a length of 1,777 miles.

a) Belgium b) Germany c) Poland

2. ... is a navigable river in the north-west region of Germany. It originates in *Hann*.

a) The Danube b) The Rhine c) The Weser

3. ... is the only river to flow through the capital cities of four countries, namely, Vienna (Austria), Bratislava (Slovakia), Budapest (Hungary) and Belgrade (Serbia).

a) The Danube b) The Rhine c) The Weser

4. The Rhine, also known as Rhein, is the ... longest river in Germany.

a) first b) fifth c) second

5. ... flows through German cities of Dresden, Meissen, Dessau, Magdeburg, Wittenberg and Hamburg and drains in the North Sea near Cuxhaven, Lower Saxony.

a) The Danube b) The Elbe c) The Weser

3. Complete the following sentences:

1. The most prominent tributaries of the Weser include

2. The Danube flows through

3. The Elbe originates in

4. In Germany, the Rhine passes through major cities like

4. Ask all possible questions to the following statements:

1. The Danube is the longest river in Germany.
2. Rivers play a vital role in the development of economies.
3. The Elbe originates in the *Karkonosze* mountain range in Czech Republic.
4. The river Weser course has been altered for a stretch of 84 miles between Minden and Bremen, making the river navigable for heavy ships.

5. Give as much information as you can about rivers in Germany.

6. Answer the following questions.

1. What river is the longest one in Germany, and the second longest in Europe, with a length of 1,777 miles?
2. Where does the Weser originate?
3. What countries does the Rhine flow through?
4. What German cities does the Weser pass through?
5. What capital cities of four countries does the Danube flow through?
6. Where does the Danube originate?
7. What are the Rhine prominent tributaries?
8. Where does the Rhine originate?
9. Where does the Danube drain into?

Major Towns and Cities in Germany



Germany is one of the most **prosperous** countries in the world. Its rich history slowly gave way to a modern and a technologically advanced state, incorporating the best of both eras. As it steps into a visibly bright future, there is no better **testimony** of its progress than its cities.

Germany presents a tradition of rich and varied lifestyle along with the magnificent **backdrop** of natural beauty. It is the economic powerhouse of Europe and growing each day into a leading player in world affairs. Naturally, its cities attract a lot of interest from visitors around the world. German cities offer endless opportunities to relax, enjoy, learn and celebrate the spirit that is human life. The architecture, lifestyle and culture of the German land are a paradise for the **connoisseur** of beauty and life. Some of these magical places are described in detail as follows.

Most of the cities in Germany have some interesting facts behind them. For example, Trier is the oldest city and it was established in 16 BC. It was known as the 'second Rome.' It was the home of Constantine the Great as well as several other Roman emperors. Frankfurt has a second name: it is also called '*Bankfurt*.' This is because there are a large number of banks located in this German city. In Berlin the zoo has the largest number of animals in the world. The city of Munich is home to the English Garden. Hamburg has a more official name. It is 'Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg.' It is named after the first castle built on the site as ordered by Emperor Charlemagne in 808 AD.

Word list:

prosperous
testimony
backdrop
connoisseur

квітучий
свідчення
фон
знавець

Berlin



In the words of German historian *Scheffler*, "Berlin is always in the process of becoming." The capital of Germany has witnessed alternating periods of misery and rapid growth, all throughout its history. Today, it has a proud place as one of the most **vibrant**, **scenic** and one of the most prominent cities of the world. It is flooded with state-of-the-art universities, museums, sporting **venues**, research facilities and rich corporations all over its landscape. The city is extremely well-connected to other parts of the world through a busy and major airport facility and an excellent inter-continental transport system.

It is the prominent seat of European

political, scientific and cultural affairs. After being severely damaged in World War II, it has raised itself into a well-planned and green city.

Word list:

vibrant	яскравий
scenic	сценічний
venue	місце зустрічі

Frankfurt

It is the **business hub** and the most cosmopolitan city in Germany. The city **thrives** as a rich financial center housing the German Stock Exchange and the European Central Bank and almost 300 of the top financial institutions of the world. It exhibits a great cosmopolitan culture and is referred to as '*Mainhattan*', courtesy its endless **array** of skyscrapers and a **bustling** city-life. But it is not only about the riches; it has a prominent place among German cities for its apple-wine, art, culture, historical avenues, shopping attractions and so on. It is the city of contrasts of old architecture and several historical locations. The world's biggest book fair and a host of international trade fairs are held in Frankfurt.

Word list:

business hub	бізнес центр
to thrive	процвітати
array	масив
bustling	галасливий

Munich

It is the city of beer, the Alps and the rich Bavarian lifestyle. Welcome to Munich, the hot spot for food and beverage lovers. The annual 'Oktoberfest' is perhaps the most popular attraction of Munich. The wild drinking party attracts visitors from all over the world, especially Europeans, to this festival, where beer flows like a river. It is a major sporting center, the host of the infamous 1972 Olympics. The picturesque bars, roadside pubs, ancient churches, Baroque architecture of Munich give it a distinct German identity.

Cologne

The city of Cologne is a vibrant metropolis offering a **lavish blend** of art, history and modern life. Situated on the banks of the Rhine river, it is famous for its perfumes, architectural heritage and warm and friendly people. Every third person in the city is of foreign origin which speaks a lot about its openness and hospitality. The trade fairs, historical sites, galleries, museums and superb transport facility make it a must visit destination.

Word list:

lavish	щедрий
blend	суміш

Stuttgart

Stuttgart is called 'The city of Mercedes and Porsche'. This says it all about one of the most advanced cities of Europe. But it is equally famous for its greenery, lovely **cuisine** and **top-notch** German wine and carnivals. The rich history and culture complete with breath-taking sights are simply irresistible.

Word list:

cuisine	кухня
top-notch	першокласний

Kaiserslautern

Nicknamed the K- town, it is a city of technology, greenery, culture, shopping and of course, soccer. Every aspect of life is very carefully planned and detailed in this place. The ballet, opera, gardens and **gourmets** are unique and can only be experienced in Kaiserslautern. It is an ideal place for a short vacation for all age groups.

Word list:

gourmet	гастроном
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Mannheim

Theater, industry, sports and history; the fun never **ceases** in Mannheim. It is quite unlike the German cities and has more of an American town-planning style. It is home of the legendary tennis star Steffi Graff and the composer Mozart.

Word list:

to cease

припиняти

Augsburg

Augsburg is identified with its large student population. Diesel engines, robots, rocket parts and components of aviation major Airbus-380, are all manufactured in this production hub of Germany.

Düsseldorf

It is one of the economical hot spots of the German land and known for its trade and fashion. It boasts of a rich quality of life and one of the most sought after places to live in the world. Germany's top infrastructure of sports, heritage and festivals is **nestled** in its wonderful **environs**.

Word list:

to nestle
environs

влаштуватися
оточення

Hamburg



Hamburg is the second largest metropolis of Germany. The port city is **abuzz** with some of the most **hectic** transportation of **cargo** and passenger traffic. The high engineering standards and a wealth of privileges **granted** to Hamburg have **enlivened** it with high standards of living, splendid architecture and some of the

best transport and communication facilities.

Word list:

abuzz	бурхливий, вируючий
hectic	стрімкий, швидкий
cargo	вантаж
to grant	надавати
to enliven	пожвавлювати

Interesting Facts about Hamburg

Hamburg, Germany's second largest city is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Germany. Known for its scenic beauty and historical buildings, it is a must-visit city. Here are some of Hamburg's facts and attractions...

Hamburg happens to be the second largest city in Germany (after Berlin), with 1.8 million people **residing** in it. Located in the northern part of Germany, Hamburg is one of the sixteen federal states of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Hamburg is one of the most popularly visited cities in Germany and offers more than 31 theaters, 50 state and private museums, 6 music halls and 10 cabarets.

The city of Hamburg is a unique blend of historical monuments and modern pubs and nightclubs.

All over the city, one can find lovely, clean parks with different kinds of plants adorning them.

Word list:

to reside	Мешкати
------------------	---------

Official Name

Hamburg is officially known as Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg. The city gets its name from the first castle built on the site, as per the orders of Emperor Charlemagne in 808 AD. Today Hamburg is North Germany's center, both culturally as well as economically. Being a trade center, the city has always had an **outward** and open attitude, which is reflected in the attitude of the inhabitants as well.

Word list:

outward	зовнішній
----------------	-----------

Seven Times the Size of Paris

With an area of 755 sq km (292 sq mi), Hamburg's area is seven times that of Paris and twice that of London. The living space per person in Hamburg is an average of 30 square meters per person, thereby making Hamburg the city with the largest average living space in the world. The city houses 1.8 million inhabitants, which makes it more of a state than a city.

Houses the Second Largest Port in Europe

Over 13,000 vessels are seen to enter Hamburg's huge port, located on the river Elbe. Covering an area of 74 square km, Hamburg's port happens to be the largest port in Germany, the second largest in Europe and the third largest in the world (after New York and London). The city's port with its tanker terminals is home to all major oil refining companies. This is why Hamburg is also known as the 'Gateway to the World'.

Called the 'City of Rivers'

A large number of rivers and canals are found **meandering** Hamburg, christening it with the name of 'city of rivers'. Small adorable canals are found running all along the city like veins in a human body. Moreover, with over 2500 bridges, Hamburg is also known to have more bridges than Venice or Amsterdam.

Word list:

meandering

блукання

Hamburg is the Greenest City in Germany

14% of the city is made up of green spaces like parks, natural preserve areas and gardens. What makes Hamburg a unique city, is its lack of skyscrapers. Buildings possessing more than 10 floors cannot be found here. To maintain the picturesque scenery around *Alster* lake, it is a rule for the surrounding buildings to be white with **copper** roofs.

Word list:

copper

мідь

Alster Lake

This is one of the most beautiful and picturesque places. Alster lake, a tributary of river Elbe is not only a paradise for sailors and canoeists, but is also **cherished** by locals. Rapid industrialization during the 13th century, included the formation of a **dam** to power water mills, which in turn lead to the formation of two artificial lakes on Alster lake. During the summer the lake is flooded with sailing boats, however, winter time is the best time to visit Alster lake, as the frozen lake allows the wonderful activity of ice skating.

Word list:

to cherish

бути улюбленим місцем

Blankenese

Blankenese, the picturesque **destination** on the north bank of the river Elbe, was once upon a time a fishing village that was favored by retired ship captains. Today, it is extremely popular amongst the local people as a weekend **getaway** spot and some of the richest people are found living here. Its inviting villas, **thatched-roofed** houses and mansions facing the river Elbe continue **to lure** scores of tourists towards it. This village features a number of cafes, cinema halls, restaurants, stores and weekly markets selling fresh fruit and vegetables. *Blankenese* is situated on a very hilly region and is **embedded** with scores of steps all over the village.

Word list:

destination

місце

getaway

втеча

thatched-roofed

криті соломною

to lure

приваблювати

to embed

вбудовувати

Hamburger Dom

Held three times a year during winter, spring and summer, Hamburger Dom is the biggest and grandest public festival held in the northern region of the country. The Hamburger fair starts off with a parade followed by a month-long time of enjoyment. The fair is spread out over an area of 3km and features huge **carousels**,

high-tech rides, roller **coasters**, firework display, beer tents and several other activities. The gigantic ferrous **wheel** is a great attraction, because it gives magnificent view of the entire city. Hamburger Dom is the longest festival to be held in the region, stretching over a period of 31 days.

Word list:

carousel	карусель
coaster	карусель-таця
wheel	колесо

***Rathaus* in Hamburg**

Hamburg's 100 year old town hall is worth a visit. Built during a period marked with **opulence** and wealth, this massive building **encompasses** 647 rooms, most of which are made of wood or gold. It is a perfect stop **to gauge** the historical beauty of the city. Besides being a historical beauty, *Rathaus* or city hall forms the headquarters for both city and state (Parliament and Senate) administrative governments. The city hall's courtyard is known as one of the most beautiful sights in the city. The *Hygieia* fountain featuring a female figure in bronze, representing health Pisa to a dragon symbolizing cholera is at the center of the courtyard. Hamburg is embedded with **loads** of other places of interest such as the Planetarium (most up-to-date planetarium in the world), *Hagenbecks Tierpark* (world's first zoo with open-air **enclosures**), Hamburg *Kunsthalle* (Hamburg art museum), Hamburg harbor (biggest port in the Federal Republic of Germany and the fourth largest for bulk goods in Europe), St. *Michaelis* Church (Hamburg's cultural landmark), Japanese garden (the largest Japanese garden in the world).

Word list:

opulence	багатство
to encompass	вміщувати
to gauge	оцінювати
load	велика кількість, безліч
enclosure	відкритий вольєр

Exercises.

1. Choose the correct variant.

1. ... is the oldest city and it was established in 16 BC.
a) Hamburg b) Trier c) Cologne
2. ... is home of the legendary tennis star Steffi Graff and the composer Mozart.
a) Mannheim b) Trier c) Cologne
3. Hamburg is the ... city in Germany.
a) Funniest b) largest c) greenest
4. Hamburg's port, located on the river ... , is the largest port in Germany, the second largest in Europe and the third largest in the world (after New York and London).
a) Elbe b) The Danube c) The Weser
5. ... is one of the most popularly visited cities in Germany and offers more than 31 theaters, 50 state and private museums, 6 music halls and 10 cabarets.
a) Mannheim b) Trier c) Hamburg
6. Every ... person in the city of Cologne is of foreign origin.
a) first b) second c) third

2. Insert a suitable word or an expression from the text.

1. Hamburger Dom is the biggest and grandest public ... held in the northern region of the country.
2. ... is the city of beer.
3. Frankfurt houses the German ... and the European Central Bank.
4. The world's biggest ... and a host of international trade fairs are held in Frankfurt.
5. The annual '...' is the most popular attraction of Munich.

3. Ask all possible questions to the following statements:

1. Frankfurt is the most cosmopolitan city in Germany.

2. Hamburg houses 1.8 million inhabitants.
 3. *Blankenese* features a number of cafes, cinema halls, restaurants, stores and weekly markets selling fresh fruit and vegetables.
- 4. Use the following words and word-combinations in sentences of your own:**
 inhabitants, port, bridge, city, Stock Exchange, beer, public festival, foreign origin, to locate, headquarter, historical beauty, bank of the river, trade center.
- 5. Give as much information as you can about German cities.**
- 6. Answer the following questions.**
1. What city is the oldest city and was established in 16 BC?
 2. What festival is the biggest and grandest public one held in the northern region of the country?
 3. What city was known as the 'second Rome'?
 4. What port, located on the river Elbe, is the largest one in Germany, the second largest in Europe and the third largest in the world (after New York and London)?
 5. How many inhabitants does Hamburg house?
 6. What city is home of the legendary tennis star Steffi Graf and the composer Mozart?
 7. What city is 'The city of Mercedes and Porsche'?
 8. Where is every third person of foreign origin?
 9. What city is a major sporting center, the host of the infamous 1972 Olympics?
 10. What city is the most cosmopolitan city in Germany?
 11. Frankfurt houses the German Stock Exchange and the European Central Bank, doesn't it?
 12. Where are the world's biggest book fair and a host of international trade fairs held?
 13. What is the most popular attraction of Munich?

Sightseeing in Germany



Germany is a country in Western-Central Europe. It is surrounded on the north by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea, on the east by Poland and the Czech Republic, on the south by Austria and Switzerland, and on the west by France, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Sightseeing in Germany introduces the visitors to

some of the amazing architectures, museums, historic sites and artifacts in the world. As culture dominates Berlin the city sports a great diversity of opera houses, museums, theatres and orchestras. More than 170 museums in Berlin combine for a rich cultural landscape with exhibits from ancient to contemporary art. *Charlottenburg Palace and Park*, *Jagdschloss Grunewald* or *the Grunewald Hunting Lodge*, *Pfaueninsel* or *the Peacock Island*, *Schloss und Park Glienicke* or *the Glienicke Palace and Park*, *Schloss Köpenick* or *the Palace Köpenick* are some of the most frequented places in Berlin. Sightseeing in Munich introduces some of the most fascinating architectures in Germany. *Staatliches Hofbrauhaus* is a celebrated 16th century beer hall.

The *Nymphenburg Palace*, the *Marienplatz*, the *Residenz Royal Palace*, the Munich Philharmonic, the *Neues Rathaus* are some of the most frequented attractions here. Frankfurt is another major sightseeing area in Germany. The Goethe House, Stock Exchange (Borse), Grosse Bockenheimer Strasse, the Salthouse are some of the major attractions in Frankfurt.



The Gothic Hotspot

Cologne is the place in the form of Cologne Cathedral. One of the finest church buildings, this church **boasts** of **herculean** proportions and **craftsmanship** of **unbeatable** quality. One of the unique things about this beautiful building is the fact that

workers began to construct it in the year 1248. They completed the cathedral 632 years later, finally completed in 1880.

Word list:

to boast	пишатися
herculean	гігантський
craftsmanship	майстерність
unbeatable	непереможний

Brag about Bavaria

Bavaria is a fantastic package with its 4 major areas of interest. These are Bavarian Forest and East Bavaria; Swabia and the *Allgau* in the southwest, Upper Bavaria in the south and Franconia to the north. There is a 'Romantic Road', the most famous and picturesque of all the German roads. It connects northern Bavaria with the south.

Bamburg

With the veil of the past **looming** large on this UNESCO World Heritage site, *Bamburg* is known for its **awesome** historical **townscape**. Medieval and Baroque buildings in this city are spectacular. Some of the famous places in this area are Imperial Cathedral (13th century), the old Town Hall, picturesque fishermen's **dwelling**s ('Little Venice'), the *Franconian* Beer Museum, Old Royal Palace, New Palace, rose garden and *Michaelsberg* Monastery.

Word list:

looming	обрис
awesome	благоговійний
townscape	міський ландшафт
dwelling	житло

Black Beauty

Black Forest or the *Schwarzwald* is located in the southwest corner of Germany in the German federal-state of Baden-Wurttemberg. The Black Forest has created its identity on account of legends and anecdotes related to it, as well as the unique black fir trees adorning the landscape. Skiing and tourism is what this place is famous for.

The Rhine Valley or Rhine Land

The middle Rhine area, between Bonn and Mainz is one of the most popular places to visit. The Rhine Gorge, a section of Rhine from Koblenz to *Bingen* is a UNESCO Heritage site and the valley is famous for its wines. Rhine valley is synonymous with Gothic architecture and has witnessed the lives of great personalities from Western Europe.

Mix of the Historical and Contemporary

Berlin houses the parliament of Germany. Berlin has a great mix of the pre-war Germany and the intensely western and Americanized city. One can obviously notice the **stark** contrast between east and west Berlin, even though it has been quite some time since the historical Berlin wall was destroyed and the city became one. The eastern part is more of the traditional side, having **retained** some of its pre-war heritage. Berlin is well-known for its museums, art galleries and universities, for instance the Pergamonmuseum, housing classical antique works.

The list is never ending and there are **many more places** you wouldn't want to miss out if you go to Germany. Here are some more attractions – Ingolstadt known for its 15th century architecture:

Munich is a major international arts and business center and one of the major cities in Germany.

Constance *Mainau* and *Reichenau* Island on Lake Constance.

Hamburg's port.

Tubingen, south of Stuttgart, is a world famous, and beautiful, university town on the River Neckar.

Wartburg Castle, World Heritage site in Thuringia, near Eisenach
Brandenburg Gate.

The palaces and gardens of Potsdam.

Word list:

stark
to retain

абсолютно
зберігати

Famous Castles in Germany



The castles in Germany reflect the history, culture and ethnicity of its people. There are nearly 25,000 castles in and around the country. Some of them lie in ruins, but most of them are well-preserved and serve as museums, hotels and restaurants.

Here are some **random** interesting facts about German

castles.

The famous *Neuschwanstein* Castle was designed by a theatrical set designer, *Christian Jank*, and not an architect!

The Sleeping Beauty Castle at the Disneyland Park is inspired by the *Neuschwanstein* Castle.

The architectural styles of all these German castles vary greatly. While some are styled after Baroque architecture, you'll find a lot of castles fashioned after Renaissance and other architectural styles.

The Wartburg Castle houses many legends within its fortified walls and gigantic **chambers**. For instance, it was constructed as a result of a German Duke's **fascination** with the Alpine scenery. Also, a number of music contests were held in this castle and frescoes depicting the winners can still be found on the walls of its court.

The Wartburg castle is also famous in the history of Germany due to its association with the Protestant Reformation movement. Martin Luther was held inside this castle as a punishment for leading the movement.

The **intricate woodwork** inside King Ludwig's bed chamber in the *Neuschwanstein* Castle was completed by 14 **carpenters** in four and a half years!

Many of the German castles **underwent** reconstruction and redesigning due to the various outside influences brought back to home by Medieval kings and knights returning from war in foreign lands.

Castles situated in different locations in Germany vary to some extent in terms of design and architectural style from each other. Castles in no two regions would have either a similar look or feel.

The design of the *Herrenchiesmee* Castle was inspired by the French Versailles. It has a number of French styled gardens in its **premises** and the rooms are ornamented by quite a significant number of mirrors in a wide variety of sizes and shapes.

The Castle of *Hiedelberg* presents one of the best examples of what a true Gothic styled architectural masterpiece should be! Another instance of Gothic

influence is the *Eltz* Castle which still has its strong Gothic plaster (containing blood of ox, animal hair, camphor, quick lime and clay) intact.

The *Hiedelberg* Castle boasts of the largest wine barrel in the world which has the capacity to hold a **whopping** 55,345 gallons of wine at a time!

The castles built by the medieval kings and rulers exhibit their magnificence and strength.

The castles in Germany mainly served as homes for kings and the royal families. They were built as strongholds against enemies, keeping in mind the possibilities of both attack and defense. Many war weapons were developed and stored in these castles. The building style of these castles varied from Baroque to Renaissance. From the fortresses in the Alps **to citadels** along the river Rhine, there are many exquisite and magnificent castles. Each castle has its own long and exciting history.

Word list:

random	випадковий
chamber	зала
fascination	чарівність
intricate	заплутаний
woodwork	дерев'яний виріб
carpenter	тесляр
to undergo	підлягати
premise	володіння
whopping	величезний
citadel	цитадель

Neuschwanstein Castle

Neuschwanstein in the Bavarian Alps is the most famed castle in Germany and considered to be one of the top ten attractions in Germany. This fairytale castle is neither very old, nor was it built for war or defense. With the help of a stage designer, Ludwig II of Bavaria constructed this castle in 1869 for pleasure and enjoyment purposes. Ludwig II used to admire Richard Wagner, who was a German composer. The interiors of the castle portray many scenes of Wagner's opera. The castle is built with modern technologies like flush toilets, running hot and cold water and heating. Neuschwanstein was considered to be the inspiration for the Sleeping Beauty Castle in Disneyland and Hong Kong Disneyland.

Wartburg Castle

The Wartburg Castle is one of the oldest and well-preserved Romanesque castles in Germany. It sits on a steep hill, overlooking the city of Eisenach; the only way to access to the castle is a draw bridge. Built in 1067, the castle has become a museum that displays art treasures like tapestries, precious silverware and medieval musical instruments. This castle served as a **refuge** for the German Church reformer Martin Luther, who in only eleven weeks translated the Bible into German within the Wartburg's monumental walls. During the medieval period, the Wartburg castle was used for many courtly cultural activities. It is one of Europe's oldest Romanesque buildings and was added to the list of the UNESCO world heritage sites in 1999.

Word list:

refuge

приютлок

Castle of Heidelberg

Once a medieval masterpiece, this castle has experienced turbulent times. In 1689, it was destroyed and burned by the French army. 100 years later, it got struck by lightning and its red stones were used to build new houses. The earliest castle structure was built before 1214 AD on the northern part of the *Konigstuhl* hillside. The castle of Heidelberg never retrieved its lost glory but it is still considered to be the symbol of German Romanticism. It is the focal point of German Castle Road. The castle has the world's biggest barrel in the wine cellar holding up to 55,345 gallons of wine.

Eltz Castle

This castle lies in the West of Germany, between Koblenz and Trier. Eltz Castle is surrounded by a river and owned by the same family which lived there in the 12th century, around 33 generations ago. The family lives in one wing of the castle. The castle serves as a museum having an extraordinary collection of original furniture and artwork on display. The Knights Hall of the castle has an armor dating back to the 16th century and an original treasure vault. Some floors and walls of *Eltz* Castle still have strong Gothic plaster, comprising ox blood, quick lime, animal hair, camphor and clay. This castle was attacked only once but was never conquered.

Exercises.

1. Choose the correct variant.

1. ... is a celebrated 16th century beer hall.
a) *Neuschwanstein* b) *Staatliches Hofbrauhaus* c) *Bamburg*
2. The Goethe House, Stock Exchange (*Borse*), *Grosse Bockenheimer Strasse*, the *Salthouse* are some of the major attractions in
a) Frankfurt b) Wartburg c) Potsdam
3. ... is known for its awesome historical townscape.
a) *Bamburg* b) Cologne c) Wartburg
4. The Rhine Gorge, a section of Rhine from Koblenz to *Bingen* is a UNESCO Heritage site and the valley is famous for its
a) beer b) sausages c) wines
5. The famous *Neuschwanstein* Castle was designed by ... , Christian Jank.
a) an architect b) a theatrical set designer c) the king
6. The design of the *Herrenchiesmee* Castle was inspired by the
a) Russian Kremlin b) Buckingham Palace c) French Versailles
7. In 1689, Castle of Heidelberg was destroyed and burned by
a) the French army b) the English army c) the Russian army

2. Insert a suitable word or an expression from the text.

1. Cologne ... was constructed in 1880.
2. ... or the *Schwarzwald* is located in the southwest corner of Germany in the German federal-state of Baden-Wurttemberg.
3. The ... Castle at the Disneyland Park is inspired by the *Neuschwanstein* Castle.
4. The *Hiedelberg* Castle boasts of the largest ... in the world.
5. ... constructed *Neuschwanstein* castle in 1869 for pleasure and enjoyment purposes.

3. Complete the following sentences:

1. Bavaria is a fantastic package with its 4 major areas of interest. These are ...
2. Some of the famous places in *Bamburg* are
3. The Wartburg castle is also famous in the history of Germany due
4. The Wartburg Castle served as a refuge for ...
5. *Eltz* Castle lies in

4. Use the following words and word-combinations in sentences of your own:

extraordinary collection, palace, cathedral, to construct, historical, picturesque, to be located, castle, to date back, museum, to display, art treasures, exhibit, sightseeing.

5. Give as much information as you can about places of interest; castles in Germany.

6. Answer the following questions.

1. How many museums are there in Berlin?
2. What are the most frequented places in Berlin?
3. What is *Staatliches Hofbrauhaus* ?
4. What are the major attractions in Frankfurt?
5. When was Cologne Cathedral constructed?
6. What region is a fantastic package with its 4 major areas of interest?
7. What town is known for its awesome historical townscape?
8. Where is Black Forest or the *Schwarzwald* located?
9. What is the Rhine Gorge famous for?
10. Who was the famous *Neuschwanstein* Castle designed by?
11. What is the Wartburg castle famous for?
12. Who was the design of the *Herrenchiesmee* Castle inspired by?
13. When did Ludwig II of Bavaria construct *Neuschwanstein* castle?
14. Whom did the Wartburg Castle serve as a refuge for?
15. When was Castle of Heidelberg destroyed and burned by the French army?
16. Where does *Eltz* Castle lie?

Famous German People

Germany is famous for the contributions, which the country has made to the world, from the first pocket watch in the world, to cars like the Volkswagen, Porsche, Audi, Mercedes-Benz, and the BMW, to the first jet engine, motorcycle, diesel engine, and petrol engine, to the classical musicians like Brahms, Beethoven, Bach, Strauss, Wagner, and Schumann, to philosophers like Nietzsche, Hegel, Kant, Marx, Leibniz, and Heidegger, to other famous people like Albert Einstein, Marlene Dietrich, Bertolt Brecht, Boris Becker, Erich Maria Remarque, Konrad Zuse, Levi Strauss, Rudolf Diesel.

Here is an account of some of the most famous German people.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe: Regarded as the greatest German poet, Goethe lived between 1749 and 1832. His works include the fields of science, humanism, theology, literature, drama, and of course poetry. However, 'Faust', his two-part dramatic poem, is considered his **magnum opus**, which according to C.G Jung is an alchemical drama from the start to the finish. Goethe started composing Faust when he was 23 years old, finishing the second part just prior to his death, in 1832. Goethe, like the character in his poem, *Gregorius Faustus*, had a deep interest in alchemy. He also was responsible for evolving an **unconventional** theory about color and light, which had an influence on abstract artists like Mondrian and Kandinsky. His discoveries in animal and plant life had an influence on Darwin.

Word list:

magnum opus
unconventional

опус великої винної пляшки
нешаблонний

Ludwig van Beethoven: He was a virtuoso pianist and a great composer who was born in 1770 and died in 1827. Beethoven was an influential person during the transitional era between the Classical and the Romantic periods in Western classical music. To date, Beethoven's name is remembered as one of the most influential and famous in the world.

Arthur Schopenhauer: A great German pessimist philosopher, Schopenhauer was born in 1788 and died in 1860, and had a powerful **impact** on the human minds, literature, and philosophy of that era. In his works, which he wrote in simple language, which was quite unusual for the subject of philosophy, he **mulled** over the tragedies and concerns of real life, rather than the empyrean conundrums

other philosophers **cogitated** about. Schopenhauer was the first thinker of European origin who studied the Indian teachings, the Upanishads and Buddhism, which had a deep influence on his mind, along with the works of Plato and Kant.

In his best-known work of 1819, 'The World as Will and Idea', wherein the 'will' was characterized as a force that was non-rational, which drove the **ultimate meaningfulness** of the struggle for existence. In other words, mankind would still be unhappy despite satisfying all the demands of the will, since disappointment is the ending of everything, ultimately culminating in death. According to him, reality is not a reflection of God, but of the Will.

Word list:

impact	зіткнення
to mull	обдумувати, розмірковувати
to cogitate	обдумувати, розмірковувати
ultimate	останній, максимальний,
meaninglessness	безглуздя

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche: Born in 1844 and died in 1900, Nietzsche, along with *Soren Kierkegaard*, is noted for being the **harbinger** of the philosophy of Existentialism, which is basically about **rejecting** abstractions, stressing instead on concrete reality, particularly factors like the freedom of the individual, subjectivity, choice, and of course existence. He attended the Bonn and Leipzig universities, where he studied classics, and was awarded his doctorate in 1869 from the latter university. Before he officially received the doctorate, the University of Basel offered him the chair of classical philology, because he was regarded as a brilliant student and had already published a few philological articles.

In 'The Birth of Tragedy', Nietzsche's first book, he showcased the foundations of art and a theory of Greek drama, which had far-reaching effects on philology as well as literary theory. It was in this work that he presented his well-known distinction between the Dionysian aspect of human nature, which is passionate and the Apollonian aspect, which is rational, represented by the Greek gods Dionysus and Apollo.

According to Nietzsche's reasoning, the emphasis that Christianity places on the afterlife ends up making its followers less capable of coping with earthly life. *Nietzsche's* argument was that the '*Urbmensch*', or the ideal individual, would have the capacity **to channelize** his/her passions in a creative manner, rather than **curbing** them. Some of Nietzsche's other works are, 'Thus Spake Zarathustra', 'Beyond Good and Evil', 'Human, All Too Human', and 'The Gay Science'.

Word list:

harbinger
rejecting
to channelize
to curb

передвісник
відхилення
направити до певного русла
стримувати

Exercises.

1. Give Ukrainian equivalents of:

contribution, pocket watch, diesel engine, petrol engine, classical musician, magnum opus, capacity, harbinger, rejecting, to showcase, to channelize, to curb, impact, to mull, to cogitate, ultimate, meaninglessness.

2. Make the sentences true.

1. Nietzsche lived between 1749 and 1832.
2. Goethe started composing Faust in 1823.
3. Ludwig van Beethoven was a virtuoso artist and a great philosopher.
4. A great German pessimist philosopher, Schopenhauer was born in 1788 and died in 1860.
5. Mondrian and Kandinsky's discoveries in music had an influence on Darwin.

3. Complete the following sentences:

1. Goethe's works include
2. Arthur Schopenhauer had a powerful impact on
3. Nietzsche's first book is 'The Birth of Tragedy'
4. Some of Nietzsche's other works are, 'Thus Spake Zarathustra', 'Beyond Good and Evil', 'Human, All Too Human', and 'The Gay Science'.
5. Goethe, like the character in his poem, *Gregorius Faustus*, had a deep interest in

4. Ask all possible questions to the following statements:

1. Mondrian and Kandinsky's discoveries in animal and plant life had an influence on Darwin.
2. Goethe lived between 1749 and 1832.

5. Give as much information as you can about

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche, Arthur Schopenhauer, Ludwig van Beethoven.

6. Answer the following questions.

1. Who lived between 1749 and 1832?
2. When did Goethe start composing Faust?
3. What was Ludwig van Beethoven?
4. When was Ludwig van Beethoven born? When did he die?
5. What was Schopenhauer?
6. What is Nietzsche's first book?
7. What are Nietzsche's other works?
8. What is Goethe interested in?

Main Historical Periods

The nation of Germany has a very eventful history. It has been involved in events that have changed the history of the world.

The history of Germany can be traced to the times when the nomadic tribes dominated the region of the present day Germany. The region, however, was never considered as a nation or kingdom till the establishment of the Holy Roman Empire. It was known as Germania, Holy Roman Empire, and Prussia, during the course of its evolution as a nation.

Germany during the BC Era

In 500 BC the northern parts of present day Germany were dominated by the Germanic tribes, and the southern parts were dominated by the Roman Empire. The name Germany is derived from the German tribal word 'gar' which means spear. The Roman Empire and the Germanic tribes often engaged in **skirmishes** and battles, openly defying each other's power. In 109 BC the Germanic tribal settlements of *Cimbri*, *Teutoni* and *Helvetii* formed a confederation, to resist the Roman expansion northwards. Julius Caesar invaded the territory of the Germanic tribes. These encounters were known as the Gallic Wars.

Word list:

skirmish

сутичка

Germany during the AD Era

The Battle of Teutoburg, that took place in 9 AD, shook the Roman Empire. The battle was actually a very clever **ambush** by the Germanic tribes, under the leadership of Arminius, who was a tribal leader. 10,000 tribesmen **slaughtered** about 20,000 to 25,000 Roman soldiers and **routed** 3 Roman legions. Another important battle, the Battle of the Weser River, took place under the leadership of Arminius in 16 AD.

The period between 300 AD to 700 AD came to be known as the era of *Völkerwanderung*, when many migrations took place, and shaped the current population of Europe. During this time period, Germany started evolving into an official state. The German Empire, which was then known as the Holy Roman Empire, was founded by Emperor Charlemagne. The Holy Roman Empire was recognized by the Church, in 962 AD, with Otto I as the Emperor *Romanorum*.

In the year 1075 AD the conflict between Pope Gregory VII and the Holy



Roman Emperor Henry IV gave rise to the Investiture **Controversy**. The Investiture Controversy was the power struggle between high-ranking church officials and the kings of Europe, regarding the appointment of the regional church officials, such as the bishops or abbots. This controversy led to a civil war in Germany and the **adjoining** regions, and was also responsible for the disintegration of the Holy Roman Empire. In 1077 AD Henry IV took a long and dangerous journey, barefoot, through the Alps to the Fortress of Canossa in Emilia-Romagna, Italy, to meet Pope Gregory VII and beg forgiveness. It is **rumored** that the Pope left Henry standing in the snow for three days before opening the gates of the fort to forgive Henry.

The German **Crusade** of 1096 AD was an uprising by the German crusaders against the local Jews. This crusade involved the mass murders of some of the prominent Jew bankers and businessmen in Germany. The German knights considered it a version of the Crusades. In 1152 AD Frederick I Barbarossa was crowned as the King of Germany. Frederick I is considered to be the greatest general of the Crusades. He led many successful battles during and around the time of the Crusades. His bravery and skills in battle were so influential, that in spite of his death, many of his knights kept on fighting leaderless. Some of his knights, out of sorrow even committed suicide.

In 1190 BC, at the end of the Third Crusade, the famous order of the Teutonic Knights was formed. In 1291 BC the Federal Charter for Germany was signed. The demonstration of the first printing press took place in 1455 AD when

inventor Johannes Gutenberg printed the Gutenberg Bible. Another important event that took place in this period was that of the *Swabian* War, in 1499 AD. It was fought between the *Swabian* forces of the Holy Roman Empire and the Swiss Confederacy. The result was very surprising, as the Swiss forces won the war. This war also established the boundaries between Germany and Switzerland. In 1517 AD reformer Martin Luther published his writings, "Ninety Five Theses", that **triggered** off the Protestant Reformation. The Peasants' War took place in 1524, when the common people of Germany **revolted** against the government.

Word list:

ambush	засідка
to slaughter	вбивати, влаштовувати
to rout	кровопролиття
controversy	розбити
adjoining	суперечка, сварка, дискусія
to rumor	примикання
crusade	розповсюджувати плітки
to trigger	похід
to revolt	починати
	повстати

Germany in the Modern Era

In the 1800's Germany played a major role in many European battles like the Neapolitan Wars from 1804 to 1815. In the 1900's Germany was held responsible for the two highly destructive world wars. The First World War began in 1914 and ended in 1918. After the Treaty of Versailles Germany was governed by the Weimar Republic till 1933. In 1933 Hitler seized power, and started the period of the third Reich and Nazi Germany. The Second World War started in 1939 and ended in 1945.

In 1989, the Berlin Wall, that had divided Germany into East Germany (communist **regime**) and West Germany (democratic regime), was torn down by the citizens of Germany in order to unify their nation.

These days Germany is considered one of the leading economic and intellectual powers, boasting of the most sophisticated technologies and systems.

Word list:

regime	режим
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From the History of Germany

The oldest sun observatory currently known in Europe is the so-called Goseck circle in Saxony-Anhalt. It was built some 7,000 years ago.

The Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation was founded by Charlemagne in Aachen in 800 C.E. It lasted over a thousand years, until 1806, when Napoleon dissolved it (mostly because he saw himself as the heir of Charlemagne, the new Emperor of the Occident).

The *Weihenstephaner* Brewery in *Freising*, Bavaria, has been operating since its foundation in 1040, which makes it the world's oldest **brewery**.

Hildegard of *Bingen* (1098-1179) is the first composer whose biography is known. Her works are considered the foundation to what later became known as opera (over 400 years later).

Germany played a central role in the Reformation of Christianity. Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468) printed the world's very first Bible in Mainz in 1456. The development the printing press allowed ordinary people to possess a copy of the holy book, previously reserved to the clergy and nobility. It didn't take long before another German, Martin Luther (1483-1546), compared the actual content of the Bible to the teachings and practices of the Catholic Church, and found major **discrepancies**. In 1517 Luther famously posted his 95 Thesis on the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg (Saxony-Anhalt), in which he emphasized the Bible as the **sole** source of religious authority and the church as a **priesthood** of all believers. The Protestant Reformation would cause the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) throughout the Holy Roman Empire, and resulted among others the independence of Switzerland and of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

The University of Marburg (*Philipps-Universität Marburg*), in *Hesse*, was founded in 1527 as the world's first Protestant university.

The world's oldest savings bank was established in Oldenburg (Lower Saxony) in 1786.

Germany has had quite a few capitals in its turbulent history, notably (in chronological order) : Aachen (from 794), Regensburg (seat of the Reichstag from 1663 to 1806), Frankfurt-am-Main (site of the election and coronation of German emperors between 1152 and 1792, seat of the Bundestag of the German Confederation from 1815 to 1871), Nuremberg (seat of the Imperial Diet between 1356 and 1543, and official residence of numerous Kings of Germany), Berlin (from 1871 to 1919, from 1933 to 1945, and from 1990 to present), Weimar (between 1919 and 1933), and Bonn (from 1949 to 1990 – West Germany only).

Word list:

brewery	пивоварний завод
discrepancy	відмінність
sole	єдиний
priesthood	духівництво

Exercises.

1. Make the sentences true.

1. The demonstration of the first brewery took place in 1455 AD.
2. *Swabian* War was fought between the *Swabian* forces of the Holy Roman Empire and the Germanic tribes.
3. The Workers' War took place in 1524.
4. In 1939 Hitler seized power.
5. In 1989 the Berlin Wall was constructed by the citizens of Germany.
6. Frederick I printed the world's very first Photo in Mainz in 1456.

2. Insert a suitable word or an expression from the text.

1. In 500 BC, the northern parts of present day Germany were dominated by the ... , and the southern parts were dominated by the Roman Empire.
2. In 109 BC the Germanic tribal settlements of *Cimbri*, *Teutoni* and *Helvetii* formed ... , to resist the Roman expansion northwards.
3. Julius Caesar ... the territory of the Germanic tribes.
4. The ... was recognized by the Church, in 962 AD, with Otto I as the Emperor *Romanorum*.
5. In 1152 AD Frederick I Barbarossa ... as the King of Germany.
6. In 1291 BC ... for Germany was signed.
7. In 1190 BC, at the end of the Third Crusade, the famous ... was formed.
8. After ... , Germany was governed by the Weimar Republic till 1933.

9. The world's oldest ... was established in Oldenburg (Lower Saxony) in 1786.

3. Complete the following sentences.

1. During the course of its evolution as a nation Germany was known as
2. The name Germany is derived
3. The period between 300 AD to 700 AD came to be known as
4. The German Empire, which was then known as the Holy Roman Empire, was founded by
5. In 1077 AD Henry IV took
6. Frederick I is considered to be
7. In 1517 AD reformer Martin Luther published
8. The University of Marburg (*Philipps-Universität Marburg*), in *Hesse*, was founded in 1527 as
9. Germany has had quite a few capitals in its turbulent history... .

4. Ask all possible questions to the following statements.

1. The Battle of *Teutoburg* took place in 9 AD.
2. Germany has had quite a few capitals in its turbulent history.

5. Use the following words and word-combinations in sentences of your own:

tribe, turbulent history, Roman Empire, to take place, battle, war, printing press, significant historical facts.

6. Give as much information as you can about

Germany during the BC Era;
Germany during the AD Era;
Germany in the Modern Era.

7. Answer the following questions.

1. How was Germany known as during the course of its evolution as a nation?
2. When were the northern parts of present day Germany dominated by the Germanic tribes?
3. Where is the name Germany derived from?
4. What Germanic tribal settlements formed a confederation, to resist the Roman expansion northwards? When did they do it?
5. Who invaded the territory of the Germanic tribes?
6. What do you know about the Gallic Wars?
7. What battle took place in 9 AD?
8. What was Arminius?
9. What period came to be known as the era of *Völkerwanderung*?

10. Who was the German Empire, which was then known as the Holy Roman Empire, founded by?
11. When was the Holy Roman Empire recognized by the Church, with Otto I as the Emperor *Romanorum*?
12. Why and when and where did Henry IV take a long and dangerous journey?
13. Who was crowned as the King of Germany in 1152 AD?
14. What order was formed in 1190 BC, at the end of the Third Crusade?
15. What was signed in 1291 BC?
16. When did the demonstration of the first printing press take place?
17. When was *Swabian War*?
18. What did reformer Martin Luther publish in 1517 AD?
19. When did the Peasants' War take place?
20. When was Germany governed by the Weimar Republic?
21. When did Hitler seize power?
22. When did the Second World War start and end?
23. What was torn down by the citizens of Germany in 1989?
24. When and where was the oldest sun observatory built?
25. What brewery and where is the world's oldest one?
26. Whose works are considered the foundation to what later became known as opera (over 400 years later)?
27. Who printed the world's very first Bible in Mainz in 1456?
28. When and where was the University of Marburg (*Philipps-Universität Marburg*) founded as the world's first Protestant university?
29. When and where was the world's oldest savings bank established?
30. What capitals has Germany had in its turbulent history?

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Traditional German Clothing

Germany portrays its ancient culture through art, literature, music, cuisine, clothing etc. In earlier days, clothing symbolized the social and legal status of an individual in Germany. The trends might have changed over the years, but people still keep going back to traditional clothes on special occasions.

Fashion trends, nowadays, are on similar lines all over the world. Germany may not be recognized as an important fashion destination, but fashion did have a significant role to play out here. German fashion is known for its classic style of dressing. This beautiful country also **boasts** of some creative fashion designers. Of course, the scene today is quite different from the traditional clothing. In the olden days, colors also had an important part to play.

Word list:

to boast

хвастаться, пишатися

An Insight into the German Fashion Dirndl

A dirndl is a traditional dress, which was worn in the Southern area of Germany. Originally, the dirndl is a simplified version of the folk costume. It was,

in reality, the uniform of the Austrian servants, which was during the 19th century. In the ancient days, every village even had its own particular style of this dress.

The dirndl comprises many garments that make up the **entire outfit**. This has a **bodice**, which is worn with a blouse, a full-length skirt and an apron. The ancient days saw many simplistic designs of the dirndl. Today, one can come across many expensive versions of the same. This outfit was styled into a heavier design for the winter days. In such cases, materials such as thick cotton or wool were used for the skirts and aprons.

The dirndl is worn today only for traditional events. In the earlier days, the dirndl was often in softer colors as compared to the brightly colored outfits one may see today. The designs available today are also modified to suit the modern trends. A **knot** on the apron of the dirndl is considered to be a symbol to indicate that the woman is married.

Word list:

dirndl	широка спідниця
entire	повний
outfit	спорядження
bodice	корсаж
knot	вузол

Lederhosen

The lederhosen mean leather pants in German. These are knee **breeches**, and were worn by the Germanic men of the Alpine areas and the surrounding locales. The lederhosen are made of leather. This traditional style was also worn by young boys till the age of 16. As compared to the traditional Bavarian garment, the lederhosen were less decorated in these cases. They always had features such as the **suspenders** and the front **flaps**. The lederhosen were worn in the mountains of South Germany and were preferred by riders and hunters.

Word list:

breeches	бріджи, брюки, штани
suspender	підв'язка, підтяжки
flaps	клапани

Tracht

Traditional clothing cannot be complete without the mention of *tracht*. The style of the traditional tracht has resulted in the creation of the *Landhausmode*.

Landhausmode sees its influences from the costumes that were worn by the farmers and the peasants. For this outfit, there is major use of linen material.

Gamsbart

The *Gamsbart* is also a part of traditional clothing. The *Gamsbart* is actually a tuft of hair that is used as a form of a decorative element. This is worn on the *trachten* hats. Here, the lower end of the hair is set into metal and the upper portion **tufts** out like a brush. These were placed only on hats. Even today, the *Gamsbart* is used as a part of clothing and is infused in female clothing as well.

It was probably only till the 16th century that people who belonged to the lower **strata** of society had to wear shades of brown or gray. In fact, clothes in shades of blue were worn only on holidays. When the industrial revolution took place in the middle of the 19th century, factory made outfits started to conquer the markets. Even then, the end of the 19th century saw a revival of these native dresses. This can be seen in the modern styles of dirndls that are found today in the market.

Word list:

tuft	чубок
strata	шар, верста

Traditional German Clothing for Men

There is a difference between clothes worn daily and what is worn as a part of one's heritage and tradition. National costumes or dresses vary from country to country and even regionally, with different styles being adopted in different areas of the same country.

Along with beer, **bratwurst** and football, another distinct part of German culture is the attire or clothes worn. Before jeans and T-shirts came along, Germans followed the European customs of formal wear, shirts and pants, adjusted and designed with a unique **twist**, keeping their cultural identity in mind.

Word list:

bratwurst	смажена ковбаса
twist	завихрення

Shirts

Traditional German shirts are collared and formal, with long or short sleeves. Pullovers and pleated shirts also have collars or T-shirts do not exist in traditional German clothing. Trachten or formal dress wear for occasions and festivals, are usually white or cream. Other shirt colors include **plaids** and **checks**. The key feature of such shirts is the embroidery and decorative work down the collar or even along the shirt pocket. **Motifs** include leaf or **edelweiss** in a **non-feminine** but **embellishing** style. Stag buttons, medallions and **stitched-on suspenders** are used to add to the distinctive German look of such shirts.

Word list:

plaids	ПЛЕДИ
checks	КЛІТИНКИ
motif	ЛЕЙТМОТИВ
edelweiss	ЕДЕЛЬВЕЙС
non-feminine	НЕЖІНОЧИЙ
embellishing	ПРИКРАСА
stitched-on	ВШИТІ

Vests

Vests are another part of the traditional German man's wardrobe. A smart *loden* vest is worn to complement the **lederhosen** worn **beneath**. Colorful **trimmings** and embroidery are used to add to the formal look of the vest. A style popular among older gentleman and more orthodox **accessory** for a vest is a vest chain or a watch chain.

What about coats, jackets and the like? This form of clothing varies based on regional preferences and customs. But one example would be the *Loden* cape, which is a heavy duty cloak or coat. This coat is water resistant and made of thick wool. It can be **fastened** by golden chains across the throat or by a buttoned up collar. A type of traditional style is the *Altdeutsche Tracht*, adopted in the mid 1800's, where men wore a long and fitted coat with an open collar. Such coats had to be black.

Word list:

vest	ЖИЛЕТ
beneath	ВНИЗУ
trimmings	ОБРОБКИ
to fasten	ЗАКРІПЛЯТИ

Lederhosen

Lederhosen are breeches or pants made of leather or suede. They come in two variants: short and above the knee are called lederhosen, at the knee or longer than knee length are called *bundhosen*. They are very durable and hardy wear. Though their buying or making cost may be high, lederhosen are capable of lasting for generations. Well-worn, old lederhosen are equivalent to a nice, broken-in pair of Levi's.

They can be plain and unadorned or artistically embroidered, with simple leaf motifs and designs. Lederhosen are usually in dark and **somber** colors like black, dark brown or green, with the embroidery being a brighter color that gives off a **debonair** air. They have a distinct frontal flap and sometimes, have suspenders. *Bundhosen* have tie-ups or strings at the knee level, **to tighten** them around the knee area, so as to emphasize the breeches effect.

For teens and boys, the lederhosen are shorter, way above the knee. The frontal flap drops out visibly and they have suspenders and **braces** to hold them up. They can have lighter colors such as gray or blue but are not embroidered. Lederhosen are not part of Germany's national costume but were the traditional **attire** for farmers, field workers and laborers, due to the comfort of the pants and their easy **maintenance**. This form of attire was widespread in reach and popularity, as German males of the Alpine region, Bavaria and the cities wore lederhosen in work and at leisure times. Nowadays, they are worn only at German festivals.

Word list:

somber	похмурий
debonair	добродушний
to tighten	затягувати
braces	підтяжки
attire	наряд
maintenance	обслуговування

Accessories for Traditional German Clothing Hat

German **headgear** once again differs from region to region and depends on the occasion. There's the Alpine hat, made of wool or **felt**, with a short **brim** only towards the front of the hat. The hat has a sharp or pointy top. A **belted band** at the crown with a feather **stuck jauntily** in one corner and dark, somber colors like green or black, make this hat a smart headpiece.

The *Miesbacher* hat is another hat style, with a complete round but short brim with a rounded top. This is a very regional style coming from a town in Bavaria. This hat can be decorated by braid, gold cord or lace and feathers. The Tyrolean hat is also popular and is made of felt with a thin cord or braid around the base of the crown. Feathers can be used for decorating, another style is to stick hat pins or small **badges** on the crown. With most German hats, the hat is one size smaller than the individual's actual hat size, so the hat sits on the head, rather than over it.

Word list:

headgear	ГОЛОВНИЙ убір
felt	фетр
brim	край
to belt	оперізувати
band	пасок, тасьма, стрічка
to stick	утикати, устромляти
jauntily	вишукано
badge	значок, кокарда

Shoes

Shoes are made of leather, with laces or **hooks** along the side. Thick woolen socks are worn under lederhosen, either full length or ankle length. Sometimes the socks are embroidered. Suspenders are a very important part of adorning or completing the German man's attire. They have narrow **straps** and sometimes, are decorated with an embroidered **breast plate**. Leather, felt or goat leather are used as materials. Ties can be clipped or tied on. They are usually heavily embroidered and paired with plain collared shirts. They must match the lederhosen in color and style. Tie rings and clip-on badges or pins add a decorative touch.

Word list:

hooks	крюки
strap	ремінь
breast plate	нагрудна пластина

Renaissance Clothing for Men

Renaissance clothing for men spelled expressiveness and voluminous richness. Renaissance began around the 1400's. It was a period of learning and elaborating medieval renaissance clothing. It was not only the women who wore rich fineries and voluminous costumes, but even men wore excessive costumes.

There were different fashions of clothing for men that differed according to countries. The **padding**, **sleeves**, doublets and stockings that **distorted** the natural figure were fashionable in the Northern European countries. The people of England and France wore clothing that was similar to the more medieval styles of Italy. The Germans wore more elaborate patterns. The renaissance clothing for men in Germany consisted of large **puffs** on the head, shoulders and thighs. They wore smaller puffs on the chest, back, arms, legs and feet. Feathers were a part of their costume, from everything head to toe; on the **wide-brimmed** hat to the knees.

Word list:

padding	доповнення
sleeve	рукав
to distort	спотворювати
puff	буф
wide-brimmed	широкополий

Medieval Costumes for Men

The medieval renaissance clothing consisted of long tunics that went down to the knees. This was the common medieval clothing for men. Kings and noblemen also wore these tunics as a part of renaissance festival clothing, during parties and ceremonies. The Germans introduced the ideas of pants, which caught on with others, as men had to travel long distances on horses and during cold climate, pants made a better clothing option than skirts. Noblemen wore tights under their tunics. They wore woven tights that were not very tight as knitting had not been invented until then. During winter, the men wore wool cloaks to protect themselves from the cold, winter winds. The medieval costumes for men included leather shoes, especially for those who could afford them. Men wore shoes with square toes, before or after 1300s it was changed to shoes with pointy toes. They even had a curve up at the toes to make them look a bit more.

Renaissance Clothing Patterns

The renaissance period is about 150 years long and thus there were many styles and fashions introduced in renaissance clothing patterns both for men and women. Older men wore corsets to control their **bulging** stomachs. The female skirt gave birth to the **paned slops** or pumpkin pants for men. The men's clothing focused on rich heavy materials, large sleeves, close body garments, large hip garments, heelless shoes and heads covered with hats.

The men's renaissance clothing took a turn in the European countries and the patterns became more 'square' and then later turned more like a **'barrel'**. The vest or coat was widened at the shoulders and **padded** to give the square look. The renaissance clothing included pants that were padded breeches and hosiery with wide-brimmed hats. When the 'barrel' look came in vogue, the clothes were made on just two lines, the shoulders and **hips**. The heavy pad in the middle of the vest was modified to look like a barrel. They used horsehair for padding and embroiders would charge money for the thread. The men's clothing consisted of stand-up collars or ruffs added to their necklines. The padded buttons also came into fashion during the renaissance.

The renaissance clothing for men, especially for the young, included short suits that were in lines with the tunics of medieval costumes for men. These tunics were modified with added sleeves and many accessories. These garments reached the knees and sometimes were even shorter and worn with pants of different colored fabrics. The fabric material like brocade, velvet and damask cloth were popular and were sewn in symmetrical rounded **folds**, so that the pattern of the **rigid** fabric was not lost. There were other clothing styles like the man's raincoat with sleeves and wide collars. These were folded in a rich manner that flowed towards the ground. This type of men's clothing became a signature costume for intellectuals, scientists and elderly people. You can see this old style during the different official ceremonies of universities.

Men wore elaborate hairstyles which matched the renaissance clothing. The hair length was basically according to personal taste and was either straight or curled. During the 1600s shorter hair was preferred, just as in present days. Men wore low-crowned, brimmed caps with one or all sides tuned up.

Of the most notable renaissance clothing styles, the **jerkin** is one of the most famous costumes. It is a short and sleeveless velvet or leather jacket that is similar to a waistcoat/vest worn today. The upper **hose** or full trunks extended from upper thighs to waist and the nether hose that were stockings covered the lower **edges** of the legs. These were rolled up above the knees and secured in place with **garters**. The '*simarre*' was a **robe** that was derived from **chimer** and had a neck part that was more on the **double-breasted** line. It had no collar at the back and the front edge of the robe had wide **revered** that turned back from the front. It was worn a narrow silk scarf was **knotted** with one **loop** and two ends at the waist. The heavy chain often showed the organization to which a man belonged.

These and many other renaissance clothing were a part of men fashion in that **bygone** century. Men wore elaborate clothes just like women and took great pains **to enhance** their personality. It was a new era of men's fashion and every country **flaunted** their preferred styles.

Word list:

to bulge	випирати
paned slops	одяг у клітинку
to pad	підкладати щось м'яке
hips	стегна
barrel	бочка, бочонок
folds	складки
rigid	жорсткий
jerkin	камзол
hose	панчохи, штани, рейтузи
edges	краї
garters	підв'язки
robe	плаття
double-breasted	двобортний
to revere	поважати
to knot	зав'язати вузлом
loop	петля
bygone	минуле
to enhance	збільшити
to flaunt	франтувати, хизуватися, красуватися

Hippie Clothes for Men

The reason that hippie clothes managed to shock many fashion fanatics was because, especially where men's clothing was concerned, it overthrew every rule that existed. For many men especially while attending festivals like the Woodstock, clothing became optional. Many hippie men chose to go shirtless or wear just a vest.

The hippie movement was all about questioning any authority that came their way and this was reflected in the choice of clothes. Color and patterns and experimenting with them were the trademark of this era and of 1960s' clothing for men. So it became common to spot men wearing **paisley** hippie shirts for men in bright colors. There was also a tendency to lean towards clothing that looked distressed and worn out and therefore, the popularity of **frayed** pants and trousers. T-shirts were a big rage with symbols of peace and words like freedom and love painted on them. Tie-dye clothes were also very popular and every hippie had at least one t-shirt and a bandanna that was tie-dyed. Other mainstays of 1960s' hippies fashion were ponchos, velvet trousers and **fringed buckskin** jackets. Despite all the protests for peace, very surprisingly other very popular items were army **fatigues** and **camouflage** pants.

Along with hippie clothes, accessorizing properly was important for hippie fashion. So from headbands that were knitted by the people wearing them, to peace symbol chains, love **beads**, and leather belts, they were all an important part and parcel of clothing for men. Another popular accessory was the **tortoise rimmed granny glasses**. Where footwear was concerned, hippies preferred to go barefoot but leather sandals were acceptable. For men facial hair that made them look **rugged** and carefree was a **must**. Prominent mustaches and soul **patches** were a great look for men.

Word list:

prevalent	поширений
frayed	потерто
to fringe	оздоблювати бахромою (торочкою)
buckskin	оленяча шкіра
fatigues	форма вояка
camouflage	камуфляж
beads	намистини
tortoise rimmed granny glasses	бабусині окуляри у черепаховій оправі
rugged	суворий, брутальний
must	вимога
patch	цятка

Cocktail Attire for Men

Cocktail attire is **defined** as the suitable dress that can be worn on a formal occasion. It basically means wearing a dark suit for men. Cocktail attire for guys is mostly a suit and tie. You can even try wearing a coat and tie. Choose the colors and fabrics according to the latest trends of the season.

Before deciding the cocktail party attire, check out how you received the invitation. If you received the invitation by phone or email, it means it is a casual affair. You can wear dress pants coupled with a stylish shirt and jacket. For not too casual or semi-formal parties, **tuxedos** paired with light-colored shirts with or without ties can be worn. If you are invited to association parties or charity raising cocktail parties, the cocktail attire etiquette calls for a formal dress up.

When you receive a formal invitation, watch out for words that say 'semi-formal' or 'black tie optional'. Semi-formal means a dark suit for men and black tie optional throws open a choice to wear a tuxedo or dark suit and a formal tie. An invitation card or pass means you need to dress up formally, that is, black suit and tie. **Engraved** invitation cards or invitation through official channels indicate a black tie event. If you find there is no mention of a dress code on the invitation,

then you need to check the venue. If it is luxury hotel, then you need to wear complete formals.

When choosing the fabric, consider the current season. You can try light-colored linen or cotton fabrics during spring and summers. This is the season where you can try a few **subtle** colored clothes. Choose while dark and muted fabrics for fall and winter. These tones include navy, **charcoal**, dark brown, etc. Tropical colored fabrics are accepted during spring. In case it is a cocktail party to celebrate a wedding, you could wear a blazer or sport coat with dark-colored jeans. You could also go in for corduroy pants paired with a turtle neck. A poolside cocktail party spells more of a casual affair. Thus, you could wear pants with a light-colored, top-unbuttoned shirt.

The time of the day the party is hosted should also be taken into consideration. If it is a daytime party, you can choose a less formal attire. This includes shirt, khaki pants and a blazer. You should dress up in a casual outfit for a cocktail party that is an afternoon event. You may try a formal suit for an evening men's cocktail attire.

The strict no-no's in cocktail attire dress code is wearing sneakers. You should also avoid athletic socks or even shorts as a cocktail party attire. Match the color of the socks with your pants. You can wear lace-up shoes or **loafer-style** shoes. In case, the climate is too hot, you may opt for lightweight pants in cool **gingham** or **chambray**.

Accessories related to appropriate cocktail attire for a cocktail party, include a good leather belt and shiny, well-polished shoes. Match your watch, hat, etc. along with your cocktail attire.

Word list:

attire	наряд
to define	визначати
tuxedo	смокінг
to engrave	гравірувати
subtle	витончений
charcoal	деревне вугілля
loafer-style	стиль нероби
gingham	смугаста паперова або льняна тканина
casual	випадковий

Exercises.

1. Give Ukrainian equivalents of:

lederhosen , breeches, pointy top, padding, sleeves, doublets, T-shirts, big rage, hippies fashion , poncho, velvet trousers, fringed buckskin jacket, leather, suede, *bundhosen*, gingham , chambray, cocktail party.

2. Make the sentences true.

1. The Tracht is actually a tuft of hair that is used as a form of a decorative element.
2. The Alpine hat is made of silk.
3. The *Miesbacher* hat can be decorated by flowers.
4. The Tyrolean hat is made of felt with buttons.
5. Other mainstays of 1960s' hippies fashion were raincoats and umbrella.

3. Insert a suitable word or an expression from the text.

1. A ... on the apron of the dirndl is considered to be a symbol to indicate that the woman is married.
2. The ... are knee breeches.
3. The ... is worn on the trachten hats.
4. ... come in two variants: short and above the knee are called ... , at the knee or longer than knee length are called
5. T-shirts were a big rage with symbols of

4. Complete the following sentences:

1. The dirndl comprises
2. The lederhosen mean
3. Lederhosen are breeches or pants made of
4. The medieval renaissance clothing consisted of
5. Mainstays of 1960s' hippies fashion were

5. Use the following words and word-combinations in sentences of your own:

fashion trends, folk costume, uniform, garments, blouse, full-length skirt, apron, to wear, blazer, sport coat, suit and tie.

6. Give as much information as you can about traditional German Clothing;

a folk costume;
female clothing;
Cocktail Attire for Men;
Hippie Clothes for Men;
Renaissance Clothing;

Medieval Costumes for Men;
Accessories for Traditional German Clothing.

7. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a traditional dress, which was worn in the Southern area of Germany?
2. What on the apron of the dirndl is considered to be a symbol to indicate that the woman is married?
3. What do the lederhosen mean German?
4. Where are the lederhosen worn?
5. What is the *Gamsbart* worn on?
6. What are Lederhosen made of?
7. What is the Alpine hat made of?
8. What can the *Miesbacher* hat be decorated by?
9. What is the Tyrolean hat made of?
10. What does the medieval renaissance clothing consist of?
11. What could you wear in case it is a cocktail party to celebrate a wedding?
12. What is cocktail attire for guys?

Etiquette

Cultural Dos and Don'ts in Germany

Each country has its own set of customs and etiquette. Some are not so important, while negligence of some can raise eyebrows in a foreign land. Germany is no exception. Let's find out more about the different cultural etiquette prevalent in Germany.

Word list:

prevalent

поширений

Greeting Etiquette

When introduced to a person, shake hands. Never give a **hug**. Moreover, maintain eye contact. It is considered impolite if you don't do so. Continue maintaining eye contact as long as the person is talking to you. When introduced to a group of people, wait for your host to introduce you, then shake hands with

everybody: men, women and even children. Only friends and family members greet each other with hugs and kisses on the cheek.

Since Germans like their space, stand at an arm's distance or so from them, while conversing. Moreover, avoid touching them, because this is considered as an invasion of privacy.

As far as addressing people is concerned, never address people with the first name, unless specifically asked to do so. The title Herr (for men) and Frau (for women), should be used before their last name.

While conversing in German, make sure you address the older generation by the word '*sie*'. Only friends refer to each other as '*du*'. '*Sie*' signifies respect and must be used in all formal settings, while '*du*' is used as an informal tone.

Don't greet people with 'how are you', unless you want to spend the next fifteen minutes listening to their personal problems. A 'good morning' in German, like 'guten tag' will do.

Do not ask any personal questions or ask their salary or age.

Word list:

hug

міцні обійми

Dining Etiquette

Never eat with your fingers in Germany. Only bread is permitted to be broken by hand. Even pizza and fries are eaten with a fork, so watch out!

Place your hands on the table while eating (not the elbows). Moreover, don't let your hand rest on your lap while eating. Nevertheless, it is not that great a sin even if your hand slips to your lap.

Do not begin eating, until your host says '*guten appetit*', which means good appetite or '*bon appetit*', which means enjoy your meal.

Placing your knife and fork side by side, indicates you are done with your meal. If you place them crossed, it means you haven't finished with the meal.

Restaurant Etiquette

When dining at a **posh** restaurant, you need to wait to be escorted and seated. In a regular restaurant, you can choose your table. Sharing tables is common in Germany, so if you enter a restaurant and do not find a vacant table, join somebody. However, make sure you ask them if you could do so. Moreover, don't strike a conversation with that person. He or she will not appreciate the **intrusion**.

Water has to be ordered separately and has to be paid for. Do not ask the waiter for regular tap water. Germans consider this a sign of **stinginess**. They serve both carbonated mineral water and still water.

At the time of bill generation, the waiter will come to your table and ask 'all together' or 'separate'. This means if you want the bill divided individually or together. This is beneficial if you are sharing a table.

The **tips** for services and VAT are mostly included in the price on the menu. Check the menu for details. If it is included, then you can just round-up the bill amount and leave the rest as tip. If the bill amount is high, a 5-10% tip can be left. However, during the holiday season, like Christmas or Easter, leave a larger tip.

Word list:

posh	шикарний
intrusion	вторгнення
stinginess	злиденність, убогість
tips	чаєві

Guest Etiquette

When invited for dinner, don't be late. You don't have to show up exactly at the **allotted** time. A delay of 10 to 15 minutes will do. However, never arrive early.

It's considered appropriate to take a bouquet, box of sweets or a bottle of wine for the host. You can also take a souvenir from your country, as gift. However, while giving flowers, avoid white chrysanthemums, **carnations** or lilies, which are **funeral** flowers. Avoid red roses, because they are considered to be romantic flowers. It is the best to stick to yellow roses or tea roses.

While taking wine as a gift, make sure you purchase Italian or French wine, because if you take German wine, it implies you don't believe your host will serve you good German wine.

Take off your shoes before entering the house, unless advised otherwise by the host.

In case you are a vegetarian or are allergic to a particular food item, it is good to inform your host in advance. This will save both your host and you a lot of **embarrassment**.

It is important to finish everything on your plate, unless you want **to offend** your host.

Send a thank note to the host, the next day to express your gratefulness.

Word list:

allotted	дозволений
carnation	гвоздика
funeral	траурний
embarrassment	утруднення
to offend	образити

Business Etiquette

Don't be late for a business meeting. This can give your professional relationship a very bad start. The Germans value punctuality and being on time is expected.

Never **skip** a scheduled business meeting or cancel it at the last moment. This is inexcusable for the Germans and they find it very rude. If there is no way you can make it for the meeting, call ahead and let them know why you need **to reschedule** the appointment.

Germans are straightforward people and do not like idle talk. They get to the point quickly. They are also professional in their **dealings**. So don't ask anything personal.

Since Germans are perfectionists, they usually take time **to finalize a deal**. Be patient in such cases. They prefer to analyze every detail before signing the agreement.

At the end of a business meeting, Germans generally **rap** their **knuckles** on the table, instead of applauding.

Word list:

to skip	пропускати
to reschedule	змінити графік
dealing	розподіл
to finalize	завершити
a deal	угода
rap	легкий удар
knuckle	суглоб пальця

Dressing Etiquette

For business meetings, formal attire is expected. For men, it is dark-colored suits (with tie), and for women it can be formal suits or conservative dresses. But

this is mainly applicable to senior managers. The others should just ensure they dress smart. Women are also expected to wear delicate jewelry.

In an informal gathering, you can wear trousers or other casual clothing. But shorts are not considered appropriate.

Shopping Etiquette

The law **forbids** stores to be open on Sundays, so if you want to buy your groceries, finish it off on Saturday evening. Sunday is supposed to be the day of rest, which you spend with your family and friends.

Credit cards are not widely accepted in stores. It is better to fill your wallet with cash before going shopping. There are some stores that do accept credit cards, however, make sure you confirm with them before making your purchases.

Word list:

to forbid

забороняти

Things you should absolutely do in Germany

When visiting the country, it's important to try German bread. They have about 300 different types of bread in all shapes and sizes.

Germany produces a large variety of beer as well. They rank second, after Ireland in worldwide **consumption** of beer per person, with over 1500 brands in the country. Beer is served in large quantities in huge mugs, and so Germany is the cheapest place in Europe to purchase beer.

Word list:

consumption

СПОЖИВАННЯ

Things you should never do in Germany

Never shout the Nazi salute or raise your hand to the Hitler greeting. This is considered a **grave offense** in Germany and can even get you arrested, with a 5-year prison sentence. Moreover, it is better not to mention Hitler at all.

Never throw water bottles in the **bin** after use. You will end up losing 25 cents. This is because when you purchase a bottle of water, you pay 25 cents more than the rate mentioned on the bottle. Only when you return the empty bottle to the

shop, you receive the 25 cents back. This additional charge is taken to ensure you return the bottle for recycling and not throw it into the **trash**.

Never cross the street when the traffic light is green. **Jaywalking** is not tolerated in the country. You can be fined for doing so.

Never walk on the bicycle lane. Firstly, it is strictly **prohibited** and secondly, you don't want to be hit by a cyclist. Keep to the sidewalk.

The customs and etiquette will vary from one part of the country to the other. These were just some commonly followed customs.

Word list:

grave	суворий
offense	образа
bin	бункер
trash	сміття
jaywalking	необережний перехід вулиці
to prohibit	забороняти

Exercises.

1. Make the sentences true.

1. The first name should be used before the person's last name.
2. 'Du' signifies respect and must be used in all formal settings, while 'Sie' is used as an informal tone.
3. Never eat with your fork in Germany.
4. Only pizza is permitted to be broken by hand.
5. Do not begin eating, until your host says 'take your place'.
6. If you place your knife and fork crossed, it means you want some more.

2. Give as much information as you can about

greeting etiquette; shopping etiquette; dressing etiquette; business etiquette; dining etiquette; restaurant etiquette; guest etiquette.

3. Ask questions to get these answers:

1. Avoid red roses, because they are considered to be romantic flowers.
2. When visiting the country, it's important to try German bread.
3. They have about 300 different types of bread, in all shapes and sizes.
4. Never throw water bottles in the bin, after use.
5. Never walk on the bicycle lane.

4. Answer the following questions.

1. When should you shake hands with everybody?

2. What should be used before the person's last name?
3. What does '*Sie*' signify?
4. When is '*du*' used?
5. What questions shouldn't you ask?
6. What is permitted to be broken by hand?
7. What shouldn't you ask the waiter for at the restaurant?
8. What wine should you take as a gift? And why?

Interesting Facts About Germany

The **working week** in Germany is 6 days – Monday to Saturday. So, when looking at a schedule for the bus or the train and it is written "*werkstage*" (work days), they mean Saturday too, even though most stores close at 1 pm on Saturday afternoon! The mail is also delivered on Saturday mornings.

Schools are not all day affairs. Traditionally, the schools end at lunch time. So, the kids are sent home for the whole afternoon with homework to do, and as there are more and more families where both parents are working, it creates a bad situation. Kids are often left by themselves, or can be found on the streets because there are not enough after-school daycare spaces **available** and after school activities.

Schools are not all really full time in Germany as some of them finish at 1pm or thereabouts. In the United States, the school day would be considered a "half day" since German schools release kids at one p.m. The reason is that teachers instruct during the morning and hand out enough homework for the afternoon, which children can finish at home.

Word list:

available

доступный

There are more than 400 registered **parks and zoos** in the country and the Berlin zoo is the oldest one in the world.



Football is the most popular **sport** and the German Football Association is the largest association of its kind on a global level. There are more football (soccer for the North Americans) fan clubs in Germany than anywhere else in the world.

German Fun Facts about food and drink:



German people are the world's third biggest consumers of beer after the Czechs and the Irish, with an average of 107 litres per person per year in 2010 (or 0.30 l per day).

Germans really do love beer. Beer is officially considered a food in Bayern, where the normal size beer glass is 1 liter.

Germany is the cheapest place in Europe to buy beer, but also the most difficult in which to make a choice –

there are over 1,500 different brands and types of beer in this country! We recommend the dark beers – the "*Dunklesbier*". Rich and creamy, it is the perfect cool drink after a walk or on a sunny *terrasse* with friends.

The main dishes of Germans are pork, beef and veal, fish and potatoes.

Germany is the cheapest place in Europe for buying beers. There are more than 300 different kinds of bread, over 1,200 breweries, 1500 types of sausages and cold meats in Germany.

Quark in Germany does not refer to a concept in quantum physic (at least, not only to that) but to a sort of cheese. It is made usually from skim milk and has the consistency of very thick yoghurt. It is in fact made from non-processed cheese or curd. It does not taste much and is used to make dessert such as cheesecakes.

Germany is one of the last Western European countries not to have banned smoking in workplaces, and restaurants.

Germans love Paprika, and not just the spice, the vegetable too, the one we call green pepper or capsicum, only the one they like is red. And they put Hungarian paprika in everything that can be eaten. You can barely find a bag of chips without it and even the Pommes (comes from the French *Pommes de terre*, meaning potatoes and in this case French Fries) have some Paprika on them. So, before coming, you might want to bring some non-paprika bags of chips with you!

One strange, but fun fact about Germany is that you can find over 1,000 different kinds of sausages that range in flavor, consistency and spiciness.

More German Fun Facts about beer...

One of the things Germany is known for is its beer. The Germans love their beer. The country has about 1280 breweries. Together they offer more than 5000 brands of beer. Imagine a bar trying to stock everyone's favorite beer! The quality of German beer is ensured by the German Beer Purity Law created in 1516. The average German consumers are 115 ltrs of beer per year. The Germans enjoy sausages with their beer. This might account for the more than 1500 types of sausages available in the country.

Beer or "*Beir*" is listed as a food in some menus in the Bayern region and is served in larger servings.

There are many types of beer in Germany: from the blond Pils (pilsener) to the very dark *DunklesBier* and *Schwarzbier*. All are very good and cheap. Even the smallest region usually has its own brewery.

With over 5,000 different brands and kind of beer in Germany, you might spend a lot of time trying all the types, but since beer is extremely inexpensive to buy in the country, you won't spend a lot of money. The most popular type of beer in Germany is dark beer, which is preferred served colder than most beers.

The biggest **festival** is known as Oktoberfest, but it actually starts in September. The biggest Beer Festival in the world is in Munich, Bavaria, where the size of the beer glass is not 500ml but a whole liter, the Mass!

Bavaria has also the oldest Brewery of Germany still in operation, founded in 1040 by the Benedictine monks in *Freising*, the *Weihenstephan* Brewery. It is possibly the oldest one still in operation in the world!

To get ONE beer in Germany, you show your thumb. To show your first finger means that you want 2 beers: one with the thumb, and one with the finger. So, unless you really want 2 beers, be careful what finger you show!

Germans do not say *hi* or *hello*, when they answer a phone call, they rather say their surname. At first it might take you by surprise, wondering if you have called the right place or whether you have a store or an agency at the other end of the line.

Germans, like most Scandinavians, do not **sleep** between two sheets. They like to sleep with one sheet underneath and a duvet directly on top of them. And their pillows are not rectangular: they like very fluffy big square pillows.



Germany is the birthplace of the **Garden gnome**. They were first crafted and displayed sometime in the 1800's in Germany and soon spread across Europe and eventually around the world.

In 1963 John F Kennedy visited Germany and proclaimed "*Ich bin ein Berliner*," which wasn't a problem to say, but many Germans found the statement amusing because a "Berliner" is also a kind jelly **doughnut**.

Word list:

doughnut

пампушка

adidas

Do you wear Adidas shoes? This brand of shoes had its start in Germany. In fact, "Adidas" is made from the beginning six letters of the designer's name, Adi Dassler.



Daylight savings time was first adopted in Germany in the middle of World War I. It is still considered DST, or "Summer Time."

Germany is also known for the cuckoo clock. It was first made in the country in the early 17th century. The clock features a bird appearing through a small trap door. It comes out, imitates the call of a cuckoo as the clock strikes the hour. The world's two biggest cuckoo clocks are both located in *Schonach im Schwarzwald, Baden-Württemberg*. One of the cuckoos measures nearly five meters and weighs 150 kg.

Germans are **dog lovers** and take them almost anywhere with them, restaurants, trains, buses and shops as well, but NOT in a *Metzgerei* (butchers) and rarely in a *Konditorei* or a *Bakerei*. They even have their own pools.

Exercises.

1. Make the sentences true.

1. The working week in Germany is 5 days.
2. The sun clock was first made in the country in the early 17th century.
3. The biggest Beer Festival in the world is in Berlin.
4. The most popular type of beer in Germany is light beer.
5. The country has about 1280 museums.

2. Complete the following sentences:

1. Daylight savings time was first adopted in Germany in
2. "Adidas" is made from
3. Germany is the birthplace of
4. To get ONE beer in Germany, you show
5. There are many types of beer in Germany:

3. Ask questions to get these answers:

1. The main dishes of Germans are pork, beef and veal, fish and potatoes.
2. Germans do not say *hi* or *hello*, when they answer a phone call.
3. Daylight savings time was first adopted in Germany in the middle of World War I.
4. The biggest festival is known as Oktoberfest.
5. Germany is the cheapest place in Europe for buying beers.
6. There are more than 300 different kinds of bread, over 1,200 breweries, 1500 types of sausages and cold meats in Germany.
7. German is the third most commonly taught language worldwide.

4. Answer the following questions:

1. How long is the working week in Germany?
2. What was first made in the country in the early 17th century?

3. When was daylight savings time first adopted in German?
4. What does the word "Adidas" mean?
5. How do Germans like to sleep?
6. What do Germans say, when they answer a phone call?
7. What should you do if you want to get 2 beers in Germany?
8. Where is the oldest Brewery of Germany?
9. What is the most popular type of beer in Germany?
10. How many breweries does the country have?
11. What spices do Germans like?
12. What are the main dishes of Germans?

