

**Das ist kein Geldautomat.**  
That's not a cash machine.



**In this unit you'll learn:**

- how to ask for help if you have problems with a cash machine
- how to clear up a misunderstanding or solve a mix-up



**Useful words**

- Look at these pictures.  
They show you useful words that will help you to understand the picture story on the next page.



der Geldautomat  
the cash machine



das Geld  
the money



die Fahrkarte  
the ticket



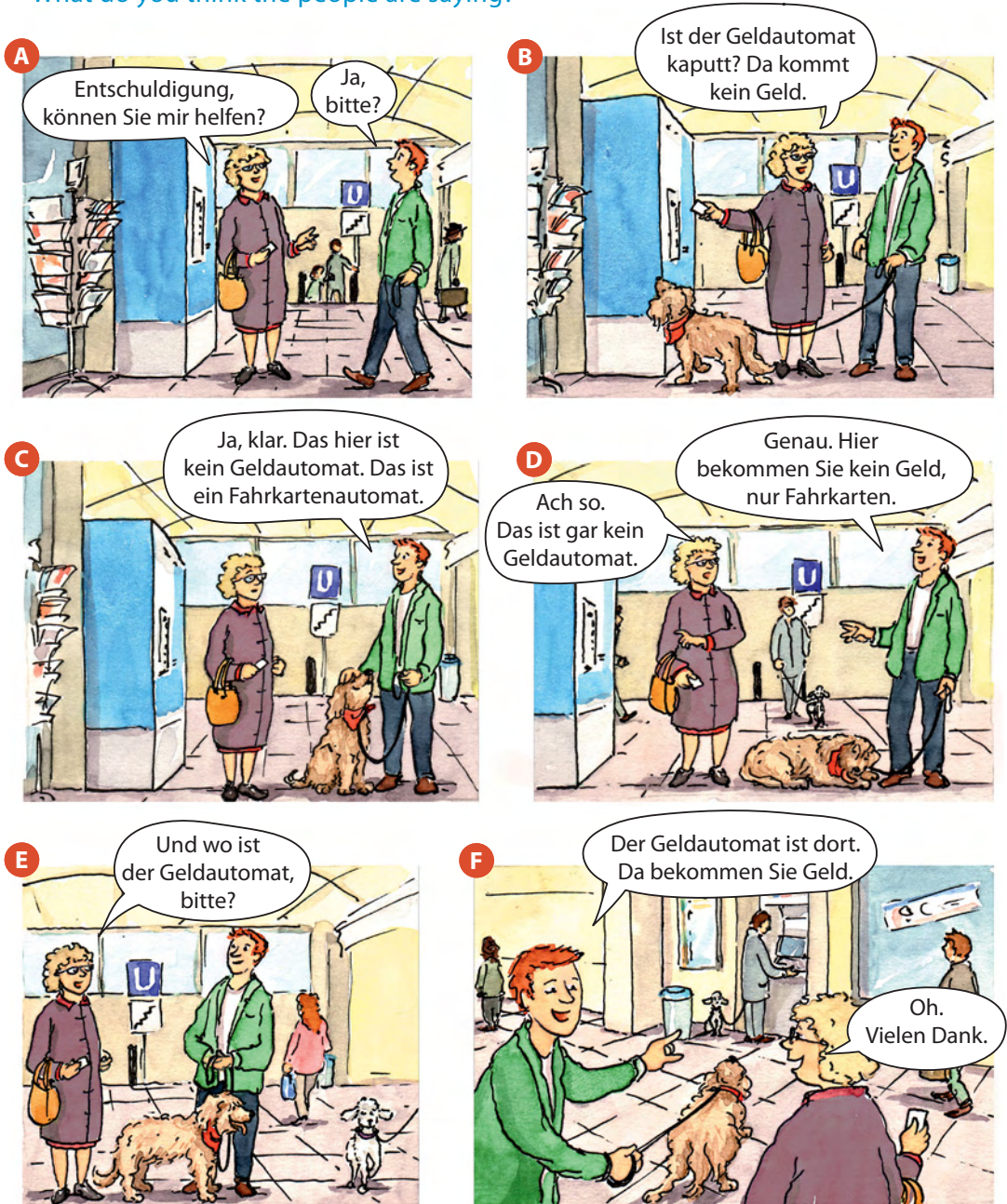
der Fahrkartenautomat  
the ticket machine



- Listen to the CD and learn how to say these words.
- Repeat them out loud.

# 1 "That's not a cash machine."

- Look at these six pictures one after the other.
- Try to imagine what's happening in each of them.
- What do you think the people are saying?



## 2 Listen to the story on the CD.

- Listen to the story several times.
- Read the text to yourself while you listen.
- Compare the way the words are written and how they are spoken.

## 3 What happens in the story?

- Read these two short summaries. Only one of them fits the story.
- Mark the correct summary with a cross: A or B?

**A**  A woman wants to draw out some money, but the cash machine is broken. A young man tells her where to find another cash machine.

**B**  A woman wants to draw out some money, but she goes to the wrong machine. A young man tells her where to find the cash machine.

- Compare your answer with the key on page 237.

## 4 What exactly do the people say?

- Choose the correct translation for each of these German sentences.
- Draw a line between the two as shown in the example .

|       |   |     |  |
|-------|---|-----|--|
| A     | Entschuldigung. Können Sie mir helfen?              | 1.  | Yes, what is it?                                 |
| B     | Ja, bitte?  | 2.  | Is the cash machine broken?                      |
| C     | Ist der Geldautomat kaputt?                         | 3.  | It's not a cash machine.                         |
| D     | Da kommt kein Geld.                                 | 4.  | Of course not. This is a ticket machine.         |
| E     | Ja, klar. Das hier ist ein Fahrkarten-automat.      | 5.  | There's no money coming out.                     |
| F     | Das ist kein Geldautomat.                           | 6.  | Excuse me. Can you help me?                      |
| ..... |   |     |  |
| G     | Ach so. Das ist gar kein Geldautomat.               | 7.  | And where is the cash machine then?              |
| H     | Genau. Hier bekommen Sie kein Geld, nur Fahrkarten. | 8.  | Ah, so this isn't a cash machine.                |
| I     | Und wo ist der Geldautomat, bitte?                  | 9.  | Exactly. You don't get money here, only tickets. |
| J     | Der Geldautomat ist dort.                           | 10. | Oh, thanks a lot.                                |
| K     | Da bekommen Sie Geld.                               | 11. | The cash machine is over there.                  |
| L     | Oh, vielen Dank.                                    | 12. | There you can get money.                         |

- Compare your answer with the key on page 237.

**5 Listen to the CD again a few times.**


- Close your eyes while you listen.
- Try to imagine the situation.





**6 Write in the missing words in the gaps.**


- Look at each picture one after the other.
- Choose the missing word from the box and write it in the correct place.
- Then cross out the word in the box.

|       |       |        |          |      |            |             |
|-------|-------|--------|----------|------|------------|-------------|
| kommt | bitte | helfen | Sie      | kein | ein        | Geldautomat |
| wo    | dort  | Vielen | bekommen | Geld | Fahrkarten |             |


**A**  Entschuldigung, können ..... mir .....?


**B**  Ist der ..... kaputt? Da ..... kein Geld.


 Ja, .....?


**D**  Ach so. Das ist gar kein Geldautomat.

**C**  Ja, klar. Das hier ist ..... Geldauto-  
mat. Das ist ..... Fahrkartenautomat.

 Genau. Hier ..... Sie  
kein Geld, nur .....

**E**  Und ..... ist der Geldautomat, bitte?

**F**  Der Geldautomat ist .....  
Da bekommen Sie .....

 Oh. .... Dank.

- Compare your answers with the key on page 237.

**7 Listen and repeat.**

- Listen to the story again sentence by sentence and repeat each sentence out loud.
- Keep doing this exercise until you feel confident about your pronunciation.



## 8 Some new words

- Look at these pictures.



der Fernseher  
the television set  
Das ist ein Fernseher.



der Computer  
the computer  
Das ist ein Computer.



das Kochbuch  
the cookery book  
Das ist ein Kochbuch.

das Wörterbuch  
the dictionary  
Das ist ein Wörterbuch.



die Waschmaschine  
the washing machine  
Das ist eine Waschmaschine.



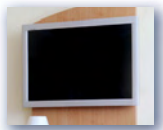
die Spülmaschine  
the dishwasher  
Das ist eine Spülmaschine.

- Listen to how the words are pronounced on the CD.
- Repeat the words out loud several times.

## 9 Das ist ein ..., das ist kein ...

- Look at the photos and write in the correct word.

Spülmaschine    Wörterbuch    Computer



Das ist ein Fernseher.  
Das ist kein  
.....



Das ist eine  
Waschmaschine.  
Das ist keine  
.....



Das ist ein Kochbuch.  
Das ist kein  
.....

- Compare your answers with the key on page 237.

## 10 Summary

### a. Useful expressions

- Write down each expression and its translation on an index card.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Können Sie mir helfen?                          | Can you help me?                           |
| Ist der Geldautomat kaputt?                     | Is the cash machine broken?                |
| Das ist gar kein Geldautomat.                   | That isn't a cash machine.                 |
| Wo ist der Geldautomat, bitte?                  | Where is the cash machine, please?         |
| Da kommt kein Geld.                             | There's no money coming out.               |
| Hier bekommen Sie kein Geld,<br>nur Fahrkarten. | You don't get money here,<br>only tickets. |
| Der Geldautomat ist dort.                       | The cash machine is over there.            |
| Da bekommen Sie Geld.                           | There you can get money.                   |
| Das ist ein Computer.                           | That's a computer.                         |
| Das ist eine Waschmaschine.                     | That's a washing machine.                  |
| Das ist ein Kochbuch.                           | That's a cookery book.                     |
| Das hier ist kein Geldautomat.                  | This is not a cash machine.                |
| Das ist keine Spülmaschine.                     | That's not a dishwasher.                   |
| Das ist kein Wörterbuch.                        | That's not a dictionary.                   |

|           |                             |                       |                 |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Ja, klar. | Of course. / Of course not. | der Computer          | computer        |
| Ach so.   | Ah, so ...                  | der Fahrkartenautomat | ticket machine  |
| Genau.    | Exactly.                    | der Geldautomat       | cash machine    |
| Oh.       | Oh.                         | die Fahrkarte         | ticket          |
| kaputt    | broken                      | die Spülmaschine      | dishwasher      |
| nur       | only                        | die Waschmaschine     | washing machine |
| wo?       | where?                      | das Geld              | money           |
| dort      | (over) there                | das Kochbuch          | cookery book    |
| da        | here / there                | das Wörterbuch        | dictionary      |

### b. Background culture and everyday events: vending machines

In the German-speaking countries you'll find all kinds of vending machines, selling tickets, for example, or for sweets, drinks, newspapers, car park tickets etc., especially in train stations and other public places where there are a lot of people. In principle they are easy to use: you choose what you want by pressing a button, insert the right coins or your credit or bank card and it gives you your chosen product. You can get cash from special cash machines by using a bank or credit card.



## 5 Buying something

- What can you say? Mark with a cross: Richtig or Falsch
- There are always two correct answers.

a. You're at the market and would like to buy some tomatoes.

- |                                 |                                  |                                 |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Ich möchte Tomaten.          | <input type="checkbox"/> Richtig | <input type="checkbox"/> Falsch |
| 2. Tomaten brauche ich nicht.   | <input type="checkbox"/> Richtig | <input type="checkbox"/> Falsch |
| 3. Geben Sie mir bitte Tomaten. | <input type="checkbox"/> Richtig | <input type="checkbox"/> Falsch |

b. You've bought what you wanted and are asking the price.

- |                         |                                  |                                 |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Wie viel kostet das? | <input type="checkbox"/> Richtig | <input type="checkbox"/> Falsch |
| 2. Was macht das?       | <input type="checkbox"/> Richtig | <input type="checkbox"/> Falsch |
| 3. Ist das alles?       | <input type="checkbox"/> Richtig | <input type="checkbox"/> Falsch |

c. You're in a department store and would like to buy a bag.

- |                                |                                  |                                 |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Ich hätte gern eine Tasche. | <input type="checkbox"/> Richtig | <input type="checkbox"/> Falsch |
| 2. Ich brauche eine Tasche.    | <input type="checkbox"/> Richtig | <input type="checkbox"/> Falsch |
| 3. Ich brauche keine Tasche.   | <input type="checkbox"/> Richtig | <input type="checkbox"/> Falsch |

d. You have chosen a mobile phone and tell the salesperson that you'd like to buy it.

- |                                   |                                  |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Bezahlen Sie bitte das Handy.  | <input type="checkbox"/> Richtig | <input type="checkbox"/> Falsch |
| 2. Geben Sie mir bitte das Handy. | <input type="checkbox"/> Richtig | <input type="checkbox"/> Falsch |
| 3. Das Handy nehme ich.           | <input type="checkbox"/> Richtig | <input type="checkbox"/> Falsch |



- Compare your answers with the key on page 237.

## 6 How much is it?

CD 2  
Track  
45 – 50

- Listen to the situations on the CD.
- Which is the correct price?
- Mark the answer with a cross as in the example: a, b or c.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. [a] 13 Euro 35<br>[b] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 Euro 53<br>[c] 35 Euro 13 | 2. [a] 19 Euro 95<br>[b] 90 Euro 95<br>[c] 15 Euro 95 | 3. [a] 71 Euro 70<br>[b] 17 Euro 71<br>[c] 70 Euro 71 |
| 4. [a] 99 Euro 99<br>[b] 19 Euro 19<br>[c] 99 Euro 19                                     | 5. [a] 54 Euro 50<br>[b] 45 Euro 50<br>[c] 50 Euro 50 | 6. [a] 63 Euro 60<br>[b] 36 Euro 60<br>[c] 16 Euro 30 |

- Compare your answers with the key on page 237.

## Tips

In Part 3 you'll be asked to read five short texts containing certain information (signs, notes, notices) as well as a short summary of each. You then have to decide whether the summary is correct or not.

First read the short summary and then the text. Underline the important words in the summary (Example 0: Sie können abends Blumen kaufen.) and in the text (Example 0: the opening hours).

Compare the two very carefully each time! Example 0: abends in the summary doesn't fit in with the closing times given in the text, so you need to mark it ~~Falsch~~.

Lesen Sie die Texte und die Aufgaben 11–15. Kreuzen Sie an: Richtig oder Falsch ?

## Beispiel

0 In einer Gärtnerei

Sie können abends Blumen kaufen.

Richtig ~~Falsch~~



11 An der Tür eines Restaurants

Sie können jetzt hier essen.

Richtig Falsch





## 6. Asking questions

Questions that can be answered with *ja* or *nein* can be formed like this:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Wohnt</b> Klaus jetzt in Berlin?              | <b>Does</b> Klaus now <b>live</b> in Berlin?  |
| <b>Hat</b> er früher in Hamburg <b>gewohnt</b> ? | <b>Did</b> he <b>live</b> in Hamburg earlier? |

Questions that require more specific answers are introduced by a *question word*.

Please note that all these questions have the same word order:

|                               |                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Wo</b> wohnt Klaus jetzt?  | <b>Where</b> does Klaus live now?    |
| <b>Woher</b> kommt Bettina?   | <b>Where</b> does Bettina come from? |
| <b>Wohin</b> fährt der Zug?   | <b>Where</b> is the train going?     |
| <b>Wann</b> kommt Iris?       | <b>When</b> is Iris coming?          |
| <b>Wer</b> ist das?           | <b>Who</b> is that?                  |
| <b>Wie</b> geht es Ihnen?     | <b>How</b> are you?                  |
| <b>Wie alt</b> ist Anja?      | <b>How old</b> is Anja?              |
| <b>Wie spät</b> ist es bitte? | <b>What's the time</b> , please?     |
| <b>Warum</b> kommt sie nicht? | <b>Why</b> isn't she coming?         |
| <b>Was</b> macht sie?         | <b>What</b> is she doing?            |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Wohnt</b> Klaus jetzt in Berlin?      | <b>Does</b> Klaus now <b>live</b> in Berlin? |
| – Ja. / Ja, er wohnt in Berlin.          | – Yes. / Yes, he lives in Berlin.            |
| <b>Wo</b> wohnt Klaus jetzt?             | <b>Where</b> does Klaus live now?            |
| – In Berlin. / Er wohnt jetzt in Berlin. | – In Berlin. / He now lives in Berlin.       |

## 7. Asking someone to do something

Demands, requests or suggestions (so-called *imperatives*) in German can be formed like this. But first you have to decide whether to use the *du*-, *ihr*- or *Sie*-form, depending on the person you are addressing.

| → du                      | → ihr                      | → Sie                           |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Komm</b> bitte.        | <b>Kommt</b> bitte.        | <b>Kommen Sie</b> bitte.        |
| Please <b>come</b> .      | Please <b>come</b> .       | Please <b>come</b> .            |
| <b>Sieh</b> mal.          | <b>Seht</b> mal.           | <b>Sehen Sie</b> mal.           |
| <b>Look</b> .             | <b>Look</b> .              | <b>Look</b> .                   |
| <b>Nimm</b> doch den Bus. | <b>Nehmt</b> doch den Bus. | <b>Nehmen Sie</b> doch den Bus. |
| <b>Take the bus</b> .     | <b>Take the bus</b> .      | <b>Take the bus</b> .           |

N.B. Note that in the *imperative* the *verb* always comes first.