

Course title:	<b>German language</b>				Code:
Field of study:	<b>Tourism and recreation</b>				year/semester: <b>1-3</b>
Specialization:	<b>ORT, ZM</b>				Modes: <b>S</b>
Number of hours / semester <b>360/0</b>					ECTS credits: <b>0</b>
Lectures:	Practical work: <b>360/0</b>	Laboratory work:	Projects:	Seminars:	

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**Course position in the study programme:**

- general course

**Objectives:**

- to teach German at the level of everyday communication.

- the preparation of students to written and oral exams.

- realization of general aims, teaching skills of effective communication in foreign language realities. Classes are based on the work with a text and they involve receptive skills (reading, listening), vocabulary practice and productive skills (oral and written). The improvement of knowledge acquired during the basic course of German, for example in High School.

**Course contents:**

General language issues:

- First contacts: Introducing yourself, occupation, marital status, address
- Grammar; numerals 1- 1000, building questions W-Fragen, phonetic exercises, the inflection of verbs of verbs for person.
- Everyday household items.
- Grammar: the use of definite and indefinite articles, the differentiation of nouns and its plural forms. The negative – kein, keine.
- Giving names to the items and describing them, understanding of items's prices.

- Eating and drinking- dialogues in a restaurant, the enumeration of groceries.

Grammar:

- The inflection of the article in accusative: ein-einen after verbs essen, trinken, bestellen etc.
- The description of habits connected with eating and drinking, ordering meals in restaurant and payment, compliments and complaints, purchasing groceries.
- Leisure time- describing free time and na ordinary day
- Grammar; modal verbs, „, müssen, dürfen, sollen, wollen“. Impersonal pronoun-man and its use in the sentence.
- Giving instructions, asking about information, arranging meetings , writing postcards.
- Apartment- listening to the dialogues, the housing industry.
- Grammar: demonstrative pronouns, indefinite pronouns, Question: where Wo? The use of Dativ
- Describing apartments, furniture, giving information about bans , writing postcards to friends.
- Health and sickness; a visit at the doctor, insomnia.
- Grammar; past tense Perfekt
- Reporting facts from incidents, describing ailments, giving advice, describing past events.
- Ordinary day; giving information about events, activities, reports.
- Grammar: past tense Perfekt- all verbs, giving direction, personal pronoun in accusative.
- Sense of direction. Road description. Indication of the place
- Grammar; prepositions of place with dative and accusative.
- Purchasing and giving presents. Wishes. Offers of presents for different kinds of ceremonies. Edition of invitation.
- Grammar: personal pronoun in dative and accusative. Comparative and superlative of an adjective and adverb.
- The German language and its culture. Biographical data of famous Germans. Additional information- the Germany geography.
- Giving and providing information about the way to different places.
- Dates
- Grammar; noun in genitive.
- The appearance and personality. Description of people. Clothes. Prejudices. Tolerance.
- Grammar; the conjunction of an adjective with definite and indefinite pronoun.
- The use of words such as „, dieser“ „, mancher“, „, jeder“, „, alle“
- The school, education, occupation. The dream work. Job offers. The system of education in Germany and Poland. Chances of finding a job. The search for work. The edition of a CV and an appointment letter.
- The past tense Praeteritum of modal verbs. Marginal sentences with conjunctions „, weil“ ( because) and „, wenn“ ( if/when/as)
- Providing dates. ( ordinal numbers)
- The entertainment and television. Reading of television program. Radio broadcast.
- The letters from the readers. Lyrics. A street entertainers.
- Grammar: reflexive verbs. Question and pronoun: wofuer“, „, dafuer“
- Conditional Konjunktiv II.
- Industry. Issues concerning work. Economy. Problems with a car. Production of cars. Jobs connected with motorization. Work- shifts- advantages and disadvantages.

- Grammar: the adjective inflection. Comparisons. The introduction of passive voice: „Passiv”.
- Family and personal relationships: family, relatives, marriage problems, parents and children, upbringing before and now.
- Grammar: The use of a construction um...zu, compound sentence with „dass“, past tense Praeteritum.

**Nature and environment**- types of environment, weather. Geographical situation of Germany, preservation of the environment. Grammar- construction with “es”, relative clause.

**Germans abroad and foreigners in Germany**- to prepare oneself to vacation, travel experiences, job abroad, Germans in the eyes of foreigners. Grammar- “lassen”, exercises with “um...zu”, exercises with “damit”.

**News, politics and history**-News, German parties, election system in Germany, the history of Germany after 1945, The German Union. Grammar: prepositions “wahrend” and “ausser”.

### **Course contents: practical work**

#### **Tourism service:**

- Travel offices and their functions
- Product manager and his tasks
- The definition of tour operator
- Places visited very often by the tourists.
- Organization of free time during the trips and travel.
- Tasks and the part of tour guide.
- Active and passive forms of spending free time.
- Touristic values of German speaking countries.
- Qualifications of tour animator
- Functions of tourism
- The definition of retailer
- Alps as a touristic region.
- The notion of Euro region.
- The issue of alternative tourism.
- Computer systems on the market of tourism.
- Types of insurances in tourism.
- The obligation of having an insurance, the insurance contract and insurer
- Solving conflicts by the tour guide during the trip.
- Tourist newspapers
- The definition of General Sales Agent.
- Qualification of animator
- Touristic values of chosen places in Poland.
- The transfer of information in tourism.
- Posts of work in tourism.
- The influence of a staying in a resort on a person’s health.
- Berlin as a cultural metropolis.
- Political situation of a given country and the safety of tourists.
- Organization of free time for children during trips.
- The definition of a license A,Band C

## **Marketing and Management:**

- Job offer- employee and employer requirements.
  - My dream biography
  - Types of partnerships
  - Constructing agreements
  - The analysis and market research
  - Types of insurances.
  - Tasks of a trade agent
  - Markets- tasks and functions
  - An examples of a job interview.
  - The definition of register of companies
  - Legal person
  - Changes on the work market during the last years.
  - Visit in the company
  - Professional training
  - Part in a company training.
  - Request, order, purchase- examples of documents.
  - Office devices
  - Organization of work in the company.
- Characteristics of a company and workers

## **Hotel Management and Catering Industry:**

Gadgets and kitchen devices.

Cooking techniques – the choice of vocabulary that is used during the preparation of meals.

Meat and fish

- pork (Schweinefleisch)
- Beef (Rindfleisch)
- Veal (Kalbfleisch)
- Mutton (Hammelfleisch), lamb (Lammfleisch)
- poultry
- venison
- fish and seafood
- spice, herbs, vegetables and fruits
- thw most important spices
- the most important herbs
- the most important fruits
- the most important vegetables and mushrooms

Several examples of recipes

Proverbs and gastronomical expressions.

Main courses- breakfast, dinner, supper.

Conversations and situations in a restaurant.

What is worth to know about wine, beer and vodka?

Continental breakfast and Swiss breakfast  
Characteristics of an ideal cook  
The menu of Germans  
A typical hotel room  
Hotel categories  
The differences between the hotel, pension and the youth hostel  
    Snack bar and dishes served there.  
    Characteristics of an ideal bartender  
    Definitions: Duty – free – Shop and Room service  
    Cooperation between the hotel and travel agency  
    Meals from different cuisine

**Required skills:**

**A: Speaking**

**1. Beginners**

Student is able to

- Ask simple questions and answer
- To obtain and provide information in a typical situations of everyday life.
- To formulate short statements about particular subjects
- To initiate and sustain simple conversation
- To use rules of a correct oratory
- To use lexical and grammar structures.
- To conduct simple negotiations in different everyday situations.

**2. Higher level-group that is continuing German course.**

- Student is able to:
- Participate in the conversation
- Use arguments, explain, and defend opinions
- Express doubts, irony, worries
- To formulate hypothesis
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**1. B: Writing**

- Student is able to
- Fill in a typical forms, questionnaires
- To communicate simple information
- To formulate opinions
- To write postcards and letters
- To summarize simple text
- To use orthographic rules
- To use suitable vocabulary

## **2. Upper level – group that is continuing German course**

Student is able to

- Write a typical formal texts and other texts
- To process information that is read and takes into account the changes in style and form. Use chosen stylistic words to express different intentions.

### ***C: reading and understanding***

Beginners

Student understands

- Common texts
- The general sense of the text after general reading
- The general sense of easy texts
- The general sense of a text which contains not easy to understand fragments.

Student is able to:

- Find details in simple texts
- Distinguish particular parts of the text

### **Higher level – A group that is continuing German Course**

Student understands:

- Authentic texts, popular and scientific papers and the meaning of different stylistic words that are used to express intentions and emotions.
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- autentyczne teksty w tym opracowania popularnonaukowe, a także znaczenie różnorodnych środków językowych, służących wyrażaniu intencji oraz stanów emocjonalnych.

Student is able to:

- Define potential receiver, the author's intention and the style of a paper.
- Find and sort in order detail information in authentic texts.

**Teaching methods:** lectures, practical work

**Assessment methods:**

1. to assess skills
  2. initial assessment
  3. half-year exam/ exam at the end of a year
- current assessment:
4. assessment of oral and written tasks
  5. assessment – listening and understanding
  6. tests
  7. assessment – reading and understanding.

Grades from 2 to 5. Points from tests are counted and grades are given according to the rules of evaluation for foreign languages.

**Recommended reading:**

AufderstraBe H.:Themen neu, Lehrwerk fuer Deutsch als Fremdsprache,  
Kursbuch 1 und 2; Max Hueber Verlag Ismaning 1992.

Bęza S.,Nowe Repetytorium z gramatyki języka niemieckiego Warszawa, 1997.

Materiały pomocnicze do egzaminów z języka niemieckiego dla studentów WSHiG.

Jedlińska M., Obodyński D.; Słownik turystyki i hotelarstwa, polsko – niemiecki, niemiecko – polski. Poltex, Warszawa 2001.

Lissok Ch.; Teste dein Wirtschaftsdeutsch, Langenscheidt, Berlin, Muenchen, 1983

Cohen , Osterloch; Herzlich Willkommen. Deutsch fuer Fortgeschrittene im Hotel, Restaurant und Tourismus. Lehrbuch; Langenscheidt, Berlin, 1986.

Kienzler I.; Deutschsprachige Geschaeftsbriefe; Wzory niemieckich listów i tłumaczeń;  
Biuro Tłumaczeń i Wydawnictw, Gdynia 1995