

# Deutsch Year 6 Unit 4: Ein Kanu abenteuer in Leipzig (A canoe adventure in Leipzig)

Use of the Dative when talking about how you feel

Feelings and emotions are often expressed using the Dative case (*mir ist*) instead of the Nominative (*ich bin*). *Mir* is the dative of the personal pronoun 'ich'.

Examples:

- *Mir ist kalt*—I am cold.
- *Mir ist langweilig*—I am bored.



Key vocabulary	
<i>das Handtuch</i>	hand towel
<i>die Badehose</i>	swimming trunks
<i>der Badeanzug</i>	swimming costume
<i>das Kanu(s)</i>	canoe(s)
<i>das Paddel</i>	paddle
<i>die Schutzausrüstung</i>	protective gear
<i>das Helm</i>	helmet
<i>die Schwimmweste</i>	lifejacket
<i>Dann mal los!</i>	Let's go then!
<i>das Flussufer</i>	river bank
<i>der Vogel/die Vögel</i>	bird/birds

Verbs taking <i>sein</i> in the Perfect Tense (also called Present Perfect)	
gehen - gegangen	go - went
fahren - gefahren	drive/travel - drove/travelled
kommen - gekommen	come - came
schwimmen - geschwommen	swim - swam
aufstehen - aufgestanden	get up - got up
sinken - gesunken	sink - sank
Mir ist kalt.	I am cold.
Mir ist heiß.	I am hot.
Mir ist langweilig.	I am bored.
Ich bin nass.	I am wet.
Ich bin müde.	I am tired.

## Cultural Aspect— Leipzig

Leipzig was the home-town of Johann Sebastian Bach.

- It was the starting point for the events that led to the Peaceful Revolution which led to the fall of the Berlin Wall.

- Leipzig Zoo is one of the oldest in the world.

<https://english.leipzig.de/services-and-administration/interesting-facts/>

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## Other words you may need

der Neoprenanzug	wetsuit
die Wildwasserstrecke(n)	stretch(es) of wild water
der Kanuverein	canoe club
der Paddelschlag	paddle stroke
Leipzig war ...	Leipzig was...
spannend	exciting
faszinierend	fascinating
lebendig	lively
schön	beautiful



## When to use *sein* as the auxiliary verb

Sentences in the past about going from one place to another, e.g. travelled, came or went always use *sein*.

Example: *Ich bin mit dem Bus nach London gefahren.*

Sentences showing a change of state, e.g. getting up from lying down, e.g. when movement is involved, are likely to use *sein* too.

Example: *Ich bin um 7 Uhr aufgestanden.*

Note: Separable verbs, e.g. 'get up' and 'phone up' consist of two parts, which separate in the Present Tense. However, when forming the past tense where the past participle is needed, they stay together, with the 'ge' sandwiched in between: *aufgestanden* / *angerufen*.

## Extreme sports in Germany

Extreme sports are very popular in Germany. The most widespread extreme sports at present are extreme endurance running or biking events, BASE jumping, free riding and unsecured climbing. Many German BASE jumpers like to travel to Austria or Switzerland for their cliff jumps. Lauterbrunnen in Switzerland's Bernese Highlands has even been described by one magazine as "the valley in which people fall from the sky" and which sees the most fatal BASE-jumping accidents.

Meticulous preparation: Those extreme athletes who do their sport professionally do not just do things spontaneously. They prepare themselves painstakingly and have an exact knowledge of their own abilities and limits. Besides physical fitness, it is not only will power that counts, but also the external conditions. Wind for example can be a matter of life or death for BASE jumpers if they are blown too close to a rock. But successfully judging these conditions is what makes the sport so exciting.

<https://www.deutschland.de/en/topic/life/sports-leisure/extreme-sports>

<https://www.deutschland.de/en/career-education-and-lifestyle-in-germany>