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Multilingual Mentoring

Das Geheimnis des original Wiener Schnitzels

Complete the following scaffolded activities then watch the video and complete the interactive quiz – ENJOY!

- 1. The following words will appear in the videoclip; use a dictionary to find out their meaning. Remember that some words have more than one meaning, so make a note of which you think will be appropriate to the theme.**

- knusprig
- baden
- Wiener
- (das) Fett (n)
- das Kalb (n) (Fleisch)
- klopfen
- glatt
- (der) Brösel (m)
- ungefähr
- (das) Ei (n)
- drücken
- fettig
- (sich) umdrehen
- raus

- 2. The following three sentences are written in German, and use some of the words that appeared in exercise 1. Translate the sentences into English.**

- Es ist ganz wichtig, dass ein Wiener Schnitzel nicht fettig, sondern knusprig ist.
- Ein gutes Schnitzel ist immer knusprig und nach dem Klopfen ungefähr drei Millimeter dick.

- Kannst du die Tafel gut sehen? Nein? Dann dreh dich bitte um!

3. The following 3 sentences are written in English, and use some of the words that appeared in exercise 1. Translate the sentences into German.

- When the schnitzel is in the fat, you must turn it over
- The schnitzel should be cooked for around 10 minutes
- It is important to press the schnitzel into smooth flour and breadcrumbs.

Grammar points:

Did you find any of the video different to what you usually hear in your German classes? That's maybe because Jürgen is from Austria. In Austria, whilst they still speak German, they sometimes use different words and have a very different accent. It would be similar to the Welsh accent sounding different in North Wales and the use of different words to convey the same thing e.g. milk in South Wales would be 'llaeth' but in North Wales would be 'llefrith'.

Here are some words that are used in Austria:

- Erdapfel (Kartoffel)
- Sevus/ Grüß Gott (Hallo/ Guten Tag)
- Mahlzeit (Guten Appetit)

Remember also, that in German you can use the word **man** (not to be confused with **Mann**) to make an impersonal phrase. An English example of an impersonal phrase would be:

'you can do something...' or **'one can do something...'**

You would use it when you want to make a general statement as opposed to refer to someone specifically. It takes the same verb conjugation as **er, sie** and **es**.

- In Österreich kann man Schnitzel essen.
- In Deutschland kann man immer Bratwurst finden.