

## Brauchbares

1. You already know the use of **doch** as a flavoring particle. It can also have the meaning of *however* as in the words in line 5: **doch den Käse kauft Anna im türkischen Lebensmittelgeschäft.**
2. Anna notes that it is almost one o'clock and the stores will close soon (ll. 22–23). In the German-speaking countries, many small stores close early on Saturday.
3. In line 23, Anna says: "**Sebastian geh du bitte zur Bäckerei.**" **Geh** is a command or imperative form (see page 121) as in the English *Go to the bakery, please*. The pronoun **du** adds emphasis or clarification.
4. **Apotheke vs. Drogerie.** Anna tells David to buy the vitamins in the **Drogerie**, rather than in the **Apotheke**. An **Apotheke** sells both prescription and nonprescription drugs. A **Drogerie** sells a wide variety of products: toiletries, herbal and homeopathic remedies, toys, film, and vitamins, much as do American drugstores. A **Drogeriemarkt** is a larger self-service drugstore. There are generally fewer over-the-counter drugs in the German-speaking countries than in the United States and Canada. For instance, in Germany and Austria aspirin can be bought only in an **Apotheke**, although in Switzerland aspirin can also be bought in a **Drogerie**.

## Fragen zum Lesestück

1. Warum gehen die drei zusammen einkaufen?
2. Was nimmt Anna mit<sup>o</sup>? *nimmt mit: takes along*
3. Warum kauft Anna gern im türkischen Lebensmittelgeschäft ein<sup>o</sup>? *kauft ein: shops*
4. Was gibt es zum Abendessen bei Anna?
5. Wer bezahlt die Rosen?
6. Warum kauft David ziemlich viel Wurst?
7. Für wen sind die Vitamintabletten?
8. Wo sind Vitamintabletten teuer?
9. Welche Geschäfte besuchen die drei? Was kaufen sie in jedem<sup>o</sup> Geschäft? *each*