***Identity (11)***



**Vocabulary**

individual – individuell

unique – einzigartig

different – verschieden

special – besonders

**Social environment:**

family – Familie

ancestor – Vorfahr

parents – Eltern

siblings – Geschwister

adoption – Adoption

IVF (in vitro fertilisation) – künstliche Befruchtung

family profile – Familienprofil

family history – Familiengeschichte

social background – soziale Herkunft / Milieu

relationship – Beziehung

relative – Verwandter

partnership – Partnerschaft

partner – Partner

friendship – Freundschaft

friend – Freund

mate – Kumpel

cliques – Cliquen

colleague – Kollege

to work – arbeiten

to go to school – in die Schule gehen

**Dreams:**

plan for the future – Zukunftsplan

vision - Vision

to dream of – träumen von

(dreams) come true – (Träume) werden wahr

**Ideals / Idols:**

ideal – Ideal

idol – Idol/Kultbild

role model – Rollenvorbild

hero – Held

stereotypes – Stereotypen

prejudice – Vorurteil

to judge – urteilen

to imitate – nachahmen

to copy sb./sth. – jdn./etw. Kopieren

fake – gefälscht

artificial – künstlich

**Media:**

TV – Fernseher

cell phone – Handy

computer – Computer

internet – Internet

to surf on the internet – im Internet surfen

social network – soziales Netzwerk

to sign in – sich anmelden

to log in – sich anmelden

to log out – sich abmelden

magazine – Zeitschrift

pressure – Druck

to influence sb. – jdn. beeinflussen

manipulative – manipulativ

subjective – subjektiv

**Beliefs / Habits:**

religion – religion

culture – Kultur

tradition – Tradition

ethics – Ethik

manner – Manier

well-bred – gut erzogen

**Choices:**

opportunity – Möglichkeit

decision – Entscheidung

freedom – Freiheit

values – Werte/Wertsetzungen

purpose – Zweck

aim – Ziel

essential – erforderlich

necessary – notwendig

useful – nützlich

**Interests / Hobbies:**

leisure time – Freizeit

to do sports – Sport machen

to listen to music – Musik hören

to read books – Bücher lesen

to watch TV – Fernseh schauen

computer – Computer

to go shopping – einkaufen gehen

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****Pictures:**

**Describe and compare the two pictures.
Which prejudices do people have and where do they come from?
How would you define the word identity?**

**Quotations:**

* “Most people are other people. Their thoughts are someone else´s opinions, their lives a mimicry, their passions a quotation.” – Oscar Wilde
(mimicry = Nachahmung)
* “Life isn´t about finding yourself. Life is about creating yourself.” – George Bernard Shaw

**Explain and compare the two quotations.
Which influence do role models and ideals have on teenagers?
How do you think you find your own identity?**

**Short text:**

**Friendship**

The definition of a friend has changed in today’s technologically connected world. Today we may think we have many “friends.” It is true: we do enjoy the ability to be informed and to stay current with what is happening in the lives of many of our acquaintances as well as current and former friends and even people we have not met personally whom we call our friends.

In the context of social media, the term “friend” is often used to describe contacts rather than relationships. You have the ability to send your “friends” a message, but this is not the same thing as having a relationship with a person one on one.

Sometimes our main occupation is on having friends. Perhaps we should focus on being a friend.
(<https://www.lds.org/youth/article/what-is-a-true-friend?lang=eng>)

**Summarise the main aspects of the text.
What does real friendship mean to you?
Which influence do social platforms and the media have on teenagers?**

**General questions:**

**Which factors can influence one’s identity? Think of social environment, school/work, media, freedom and habits.**

**How important are family, friends and colleagues for you?**

**Do you think dreams, visions or future plans can help to find your own identity faster?**

**Do you have a personal ideal? Why/Why not? If so, how does it look like and which characteristic traits it has?**