

- 1a) German (**D**), English (**E**), French (**F**), Italian (**I**), Romansh (**R**) (Sursilvan)
- b) Individual answers
- c) Individual answers
- d) **D, E, R** can be grouped together because «with» is placed directly before the noun in these languages.

**F, I** can be grouped together because a partitive article is placed between «with» and the noun, if the exact amount is unknown:

**F**: «avec de + article», **I**: «con + article».

- e) Individual answers
- Students consider **F** and **I** as a separate group each.
  - Students group the languages according to lexical aspects (similar expressions for «french fries»).
  - Students group the languages according to a visible (**D, E, F, R**) or invisible (**I**) subject.

- 2a) «Partitive article» or how to say «with» and «without»

💡 Students may first look at content, e.g. «french fries», «food», «multilingualism».

- b) Individual answers depending on the respective languages. Generally:

«Without» is placed directly before the noun in all five languages.

«With» is placed directly before the noun in **D, E** and **R**.

In **F** and **I** «avec de + article» or «con + article» is used, if the exact amount is unknown.

3. Deutsch: 3  
English: 1  
Français: 4  
Italiano: 5  
Romontsch: 2

4. Mangio le patatine fritte con la maionese.  
Jeu magliel pommes frites cun maionnesa.  
Ich esse Spaghetti mit Tomatensauce, aber ohne Käse.  
Je bois du thé sans sucre.  
I eat pizza with mozzarella.  
Je mange des frites avec de la mayonnaise.  
Jeu magliel la pasta senza caschiel.  
I eat hamburgers without onions.  
Mangio la pizza senza mozzarella.  
Ich trinke Wasser ohne Kohlensäure.

5. Suggestion for a cloze exercise (text in bold print as suggested gaps):

**«Without»** is placed directly before the noun in all five languages.

**«With»** is placed directly before the noun in German, English and Romansh.

In French and Italian **«avec»** + **«de»** + article or **«con»** + article is used, if the exact amount is unknown.