

Hi everyone,
what is normal or not?

For me it is normal to cross the border every 2 days to go to work in Germany, so I switch from French to the German language and vice versa. I have a foot as much in France as in Germany.

For me it is a process of adaptation: for example, when I speak with my mother-in-law, I will adapt another dialect as I speak with my mother and if my daughter is also present I speak French at the same time.

To make things more complicated I address my mother-in-law in the formal "you" (vous) and my mother and daughter in the informal "you" (tu). Of course, my mother-in-law will say "tu" to me. All this in the same conversation.

In France it is normal to have 12 points on your driving license and when you commit a driving offense you lose points. In Germany it is the opposite.

In French schools we start at 6th grade and finish at first grade. Again, in Germany it is the opposite.

Luckily, we have the same currency now.

If I have lunch in Germany, I know that the "aperitif" is not so important as in France and people spend less time enjoying this. Serving "nibbles" is part of our *Apéro* culture.

Even Mc Donald's are different.

Best regards,
Sylvie

Based on Sylvie's message, here is a multiple-choice quiz designed to test comprehension of the text:

<p>1. Why does Sylvie cross the border every two days?</p> <p>A. To visit her family in Germany. B. To go to work in Germany. C. To enjoy the cultural differences in Germany.</p> <p>2. What languages does Sylvie speak regularly?</p> <p>A. Only French. B. German and French. C. German, French, and another dialect.</p> <p>3. How does Sylvie's communication change in the presence of her daughter?</p> <p>A. She speaks only in German. B. She adds French to the conversation. C. She uses a special dialect.</p> <p>4. What is the significance of using “vous” and “tu” in Sylvie’s conversations?</p> <p>A. It shows respect and familiarity levels. B. It is used randomly without significance. C. It indicates the person’s nationality.</p> <p>5. How does the point system in driving licenses differ between France and Germany?</p> <p>A. In France, you gain points for offenses, while in Germany, you lose them. B. In France, you start with 12 points and lose some when committing offenses; in Germany, it's the opposite. C. There is no point system in Germany.</p>	<p>6. What educational system difference is noted between France and Germany?</p> <p>A. School grades are named oppositely. B. The schooling years are longer in Germany. C. Germany has no first grade.</p> <p>7. What cultural dining aspect is less emphasized in Germany compared to France?</p> <p>A. The importance of having an aperitif. B. The duration of lunch hours. C. The inclusion of “nibbles” with meals.</p> <p>8. How does Sylvie describe the McDonald's in France and Germany?</p> <p>A. They have the same menu. B. They are completely different. C. They offer different aperitifs.</p> <p>9. What adaptation does Sylvie make in her language use when speaking with her mother-in-law?</p> <p>A. She uses a formal form of address. B. She speaks only in German. C. She mixes several languages.</p> <p>10. What commonality does Sylvie appreciate between France and Germany?</p> <p>A. The same school system. B. The same language. C. The same currency.</p>
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