



Families of Germany

Teacher's Guide

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Families of Germany Script

Rural Family - Sophia

Did you ever hear about Little Red Riding Hood or Cinderella? Well, we live near this town called Marburg. It's in Germany, and it's a lot like the ones in those fairy tales. Maybe that's because the men who wrote down those stories many years ago lived there. Their names were the Grimm brothers, and they wrote Grimm's Fairy Tales.

I want to tell you a story, too, but it isn't a fairy tale. It's about my own family and how we live today. Germany has vineyards and farmland, lakes and mountains.

But my story is really more about people, so I'll tell you about Johanna, my thirteen-year-old sister and Simon, my ten-year-old brother. They're already up and leaving for school.

Mom's just getting me up for school. My name is Sophia, and I'm seven years old.

I'm having breakfast with Dad and Mom. We're having bread, cheese, and jam that we made from strawberries in our garden.

Dad works in a factory that makes metal parts for cars, like the buckles on seat belts. He works at night, so he'll go to sleep right after I leave. He'll get up when Johanna and Simon come home from school.

Time to meet my school bus. The bus stop is only a couple of blocks from our house. Our village is called Reimershausen.

My school starts at nine o'clock. I'm in the third grade, and there are 20 kids in our class.

Our first class is English.

Halloween is coming up, so we're reading a story about a good witch. Our teacher has put up English words for things we have here in the classroom to help us remember them.

We finish English early, and we have a few minutes to play until the rest of the class is ready for biology.

We're signing Anna's cast. She hurt her arm when she fell off her bicycle.

While I'm in school, Mom's busy at home. She likes to dry clothes outside to save energy. But when the weather's bad, like today, she hangs them on a rack in the basement.

Mom works three days a week in a bank in Marburg. She has to drive about fifteen minutes to get to work. Mom's a loan officer. People who want to borrow money from the bank to buy a car or house come to see her. She helps them fill out forms that tell how they will pay the bank back. Then the bank can decide whether to give them the loan or not.

After school, Mom picks me up for my guitar lesson in a nearby village. I wanted to learn how to play the guitar when I was little, so Mom and Dad got me a ukulele. I learned how to play it, but I still wanted a guitar. So last year they gave me one for my birthday and I started to take lessons.

When we get home it's time for Mom to make dinner. My godmother, Gerlinda, often eats with us. She's like part of the family.

That's Frizchen. We thought she was a boy but she turned out to be a girl. We've only had her for three weeks, so she's just getting to know us.

We're having vanilla pudding made with milk from the farm where I help out after school twice a week.

After supper we go back to my school. All the classes spent the week making things to sell tonight. The money will go to help pay doctor bills for a student in our school who has cancer. Each class also puts on a skit just for fun.

It's Saturday morning, and on weekends, we usually have breakfast together. Today we're having soft boiled eggs. They're tricky to break open without making a mess, so we like to use this gadget.

Guess what! The eggs came from Gunter and Anke's farm. I'm going there now, so you can see what it's like.

Gunter grew up on this farm, and his family has farmed this land as far back as anyone knows. Now Gunter and Anke run the farm. Anke says the land where our village sits used to be part of their farm.

The cows always seem happy to see me. I give the cows some hay. Anke and Gunter's son, Carl, and his friend like to help feed the cows, too.

The calves like to suck my fingers.

Gunter and Anke have 40 chickens and they each lay an egg every day. The chickens peck around outside during the day. At night they go into the chicken coop to sit on their nests. Collecting eggs is one of my jobs. See? The egg slides through the hole in the bottom of the nest. Then it rolls down into a padded drawer. It's easy to get the eggs, because they all wind up in the same place.

Gunter uses a machine to milk the cows. The milk goes through tubes right into a big cooler. It will stay fresh until the dairy truck comes to pick it up.....or until I come along with my bottle to take some milk home.

When I get home, I practice my guitar before we eat dinner. Johanna is learning how to play the piano, so sometimes we practice together.

Gerlinda is eating with us tonight. We're having macaroni and cheese. After dinner, some neighbors are coming over to celebrate St. Martin's Day.

We go door to door with the lights we made in school. We sing for the people in each house and they give us treats like candy and cookies. St. Martin lived in ancient times. One cold winter day he tore his robe in half to share with a man who didn't have anything warm to wear. The songs we sing remind us to help other people.

Afterwards everyone has coffee and cookies together.

Most Sunday mornings we all have time to do what we like. Dad's getting his mountain bike ready for a ride. Today he's going up in some hills near our village. Last year he took a big biking trip to the Alps.

After Dad comes back from his ride, we take a trip to Marburg Castle.

Dad says Marburg was the place where two big trading routes crossed a thousand years ago. The castle was built to protect the town.

You can see a long way from up here.

There are thousands of old castles in Germany. Many of them have been turned into schools or hotels, or preserved as museums. The Grimm brothers often had castles in their stories.

My teacher says the brothers were professors who studied the way people speak. They traveled all over the country asking people to tell them stories. That way they could hear the way people talked in different areas. I guess they liked the stories so much they made them into a book.

After we look around for a while, it's time to go home. When we get to the car, we have hot drinks and snacks that we brought from home.

After we have supper, we go to a concert where Joanna is singing in a gospel choir. There she is!

When we get home, it's time for bed. Dad or Mom always reads to me before I go to sleep.

Well, that's my story. I hope you liked it!

Goodnight!

Urban Family - Ole

It's Friday afternoon in late October. Mom and I are going to a Halloween cookout with my Boy Scout troop. The cookout is at this park on the edge of Berlin, the city where we live.

Sheep from the farm next door visit the park to keep the weeds down

We're carving pumpkins in the campfire area. Some kids are trying ideas they've gotten from a book somebody brought, but most of us carve pretty much the same design every year.

This park used to be a landfill, which is where garbage that can't be recycled is buried. When the landfill got filled and couldn't be used anymore, some neighbors got together and worked with the city to turn it into a park.

Volunteers made all these paths and fences. They didn't have much money to work with, so they used wood and plants that grow right here as often as they could.

These pieces of wood are cut so that they each play a different note on a musical scale when you hit them. See?

Tonight each family brought something to share for supper. Dad's trying the pumpkin soup Mom brought. My friend's father brought bread dough he's baking in the fireplace.

We kids like to wrap the dough around sticks to bake in the fire. We also roast sausages....and marshmallows. Tomorrow is Halloween and our family is going uptown, so we'll be going home soon.

It's Halloween morning, and my brothers Kale, Paul, and I are watching a little TV.

Then I take care of my two tortoises. This kind of land turtle is found all over Europe. Mom says if they were living in the wild, they would hibernate. You probably know that means they would sleep during the winter. So in a couple of weeks we'll put them in an old refrigerator in the basement until spring. They aren't fish, so they need air, and we have to open the refrigerator every week to give them oxygen.

Mom and I are getting some things ready for trick or treaters. Mom has wrapped up little packages of popcorn, and I'm carving a couple of pumpkins.

It only takes a few minutes to walk to the train station. Although we live in Berlin, going uptown is a little trip because the city's so big. We'll take two different trains to get there.

Berlin is the biggest city in Germany, and has lots of tourists. Some tours use Segways to get around. They're steered by the person leaning a little in the direction they want to go. The Segways' computers do the rest.

This is a conversation bike. The riders can all be talking together, or even eating, while they're pedaling, because only one person steers.

And then there are tour boats on the river that goes through town.

Today we see something we've never seen before. This man is demonstrating the bubble blowing kits that he sells. He likes to have us kids try it ourselves.

This area of Berlin has lots of government buildings. Kale's checking out the fountain in the square in front of the Senate building.

Mom suggests that we take the train to the part of the city where artists live and work to have lunch. While we're in that neighborhood, she shows us a sculpture that moves when we put in a few Euros. I wonder if that mechanical monster is going out trick or treating tonight!

When we get home, it's time to go out trick or treating. Since we won't be home when kids come here, we put the pumpkins and popcorn outside with the sign that says, "Please take only one. Think of others".

We visit all the homes around our neighborhood that have their lights on. When people open their door, we say "Trick or treat!", and they give us treats, but most kids don't do tricks.

When we get home, we check out our loot.

Dad's taking his remote control helicopter out for a whirl. I guess Paul wants it to land on his helipad.

It's 7 PM and it's time for dinner. Tonight we're having creamed vegetables.

We all have jobs each week, and tonight it's Paul and my turn to set the table. After dinner, I also have to unload the dishwasher and put the dishes away.

We usually have dinner together. It's easier on weekends than during the week, when we have practice and lessons. Tomorrow is a school day. See you in the morning.

Monday AM

It's Monday morning and everybody's getting ready to go to school or work. Before Dad leaves, he checks out a video about the company where he works. Dad's an engineer at a plant that makes jet engines for airplanes. He helps design the blades that blow hot gases through the engine and push the plane forward.

He rides his bike twenty kilometers to work every day, even in the winter if it isn't icy. It takes him an hour to make the trip. Last summer he entered a race here that had 7,000 riders, and he came in five hundredth. Mom always comes out to the porch to wave good-bye to Dad.

Mom wakes me up for school. I'm having a roll for breakfast and Mom will make me a cup of cocoa.

Paul rides his bike to school, too. He's in the 9th grade.

I'm ready to head out on my scooter. My school is only a couple of blocks away. I'm in fifth grade.

My first class is English. Today we're learning sentences we need to use in the classroom, like "What page are we on, please?" and "I don't understand this".

After English, our math teacher comes in. Part of our assignment is to play a game where we solve a crime by using math to find clues. It's a fun way to practice math.

After I leave for school, Mom walks with Kale to his kindergarten.

When she gets back home, she starts some laundry before she goes to work.

Mom teaches at an animal museum. She studied biology in school, so she knows a lot about living things. First, the kids who visit the museum learn about the animals outside. They're feeding these guinea pigs pieces of apples and carrots.

Then the kids go inside and mom shows them some animals they may never have seen. After she explains how the animals live and where they're from, she passes them around so kids can feel what their skin is like. This kind of lizard has smooth skin. This one feels smooth if you rub it in one direction but really prickly if you rub it in the opposite direction.

Mom's back from work by the time I get home from school. I show her the good grade I got on my last test. Then she helps me go over some homework.

Paul's going to have a drum lesson this afternoon. But first he and his teacher, Peter, try a little soccer. Paul's interested in theater and acting. He's already been in a TV ad! Time to practice!

When Dad gets home from work, it's time to eat. We're having pizza, salad, and apple juice.

After dinner, Paul and I both have handball practice. We have practice twice a week. Our team spends about an hour exercising and practicing basic moves before we play a game. Now we're going to play a real game. Handball is kind of like a mix between basketball and soccer. Kale is looking forward to being old enough to be on a team, too.

When we get home, Dad and Paul fix a leak in Paul's bicycle tire. They find out where the leak is by putting air in the inner tube and then holding parts of it under water to see where bubbles form from the escaping air. They discover that the leak is coming from a place that had been patched earlier. With a little rubber cement and a new patch, Paul's bike is ready to use for school tomorrow.

Now it's getting late, so it's time for us to get ready for bed. My bunk is right over my tortoise cage.

Goodnight!

Glossary

Biology - the study of living things

Cast - a stiff support for broken limbs

Engineer - person who uses science to make things people can use

Fairy tale - stories that contain magical elements and make-believe beings such as fairies and elves

Hibernate - means for animals to survive the winter by going into a deep sleep

Landfill - places where trash and rubbish are put away

Loan - money lent to people

Professor - teachers at colleges and universities

Trading routes - roads used by many merchants and traders to bring their wares to different places to buy and sell

Ukulele - a guitar like stringed instrument originally from Hawaii

Vineyards - farms dedicated to growing grapes to make wine

Discussion and Activities after Viewing

- Ask each child to list some of the similarities and differences between their family and school and those in the video.
- Invite someone from Germany to talk with the class about growing up in Germany and to play German music or tell a German story.
- Ask the class what things in the video tell us about the climate in Germany.
- Discuss how after school activities shape the lives of each child.
- Discuss the similarities between the US and Germany.

Questions

1. What languages do Germans speak?
2. What is the geography of Germany?
3. Who are Germany's nearest neighbors?
4. Where do the German people come from?
5. Why has Germany been in the news?
6. What is the connection between the Germany and the United States?
7. Why does German culture seem so similar to that of the United States?

Answers to Questions

1. What languages do Germans speak?

The official language is German. But there are many mutually unintelligible local dialects in Germany.

2. What is the geography of Germany?

Germany has lowlands in the north, uplands in the center and the Bavarian Alps in the south. The climate is temperate with cool, cloudy and wet winters and summers. The farther from the ocean the more continental the climate, with longer colder winters and hotter summers.

3. Who are Germany's nearest neighbors?

Germany sits in the middle of Europe. Its neighbors are France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, the Czech Republic, Austria and Switzerland.

4. Where do the German people come from?

The German people are an Indo-European people who 3500 years ago settled in the southern Scandinavia and northern Germany. A series of outward migrations led them in contact with the Celts and Roman Empire.

5. Why has Germany been in the news?

Germany has been in the news because it is the most powerful economy in Europe.

6. What is the connection between the Germany and the United States?

Millions of Germans immigrated to the United States from the colonial period to the late nineteenth century. The United States fought in two World Wars against Germany. After the last World War, the United States occupied Germany along with other allies and imposed a liberal democratic government.

7. Why does German culture seem so similar to that of the United States?

Both countries are democracies with a strong advanced industrial economy. The standard of living is similar. Most of the United States and Germany share similar climates and flora. There are many descendants of Germans in the United States. Both countries are predominantly Christians with a similar mix of Protestants and Catholics. Both countries are ethnically diverse. Some 15% of Germans come from foreign countries. These include 4 million people with Turkish ancestry and many Eastern European, Middle Eastern and Africans.

Test

(Please circle the correct answer).

1. T F German is the only national language of Germany.
2. T F Weather in most parts of Germany is subtropical.
3. T F Germany is on the continent of Europe.
4. T F There have been many wars in Germany recently.
5. T F Most Germans are Christians.
6. T F Berlin is the largest city in Germany.
7. T F Russia and Italy are neighbors of Germany.
8. T F Germany is very mountainous.
9. T F Germany is an underdeveloped country.
10. Draw a series of pictures telling a story. Try to include as much detail as you can remember from each part of the story.

Introduction

Germany is famous for its famous manufacturers, BMW, Porsche, and Mercedes Benz and its tumultuous history. It is the land of World Heritage site of the Middle Rhine River Valley. It is the home of Beethoven, Goethe and Martin Luther.

The Land and Climate

The Germany is about the size of the Japan, the Republic of Congo, the state of Montana or twice the size of Uruguay. Germany sits in the middle of Europe. Its neighbors are France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, the Czech Republic, Austria and Switzerland.

Germany has lowlands in the north, uplands in the center and the Bavarian Alps in the south. The climate is temperate with cool, cloudy and wet winters and summers. The further from the ocean the more continental the climate, with longer colder winters and hotter summers.

The three great rivers of Germany are the Rhine and the Elbe which flow into the North Sea and the Danube which flows to the Black Sea.

Plant and Animal Life

31% of Germany remains forested. Beeches, oaks, and other deciduous trees constitute one-third of the forests. Spruce and fir trees predominate in the upper mountains, while pine and larch are found in sandy soil. There remain populations of deer, wolves, wild boar, seals, beavers and martens. Over 500 species of birds frequent its many forests and shores from loon and egrets to larks and orioles.

People

The German people are an Indo-European people who 3500 years ago settled in the southern Scandinavia and northern Germany. A series of outward migrations led them in contact with the Celts and Roman Empire to the south and west and the Slavs to the east.

The Germanic language includes English, German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and Afrikaans. German is spoken in Germany, Austria, Liechtenstein and parts of Switzerland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

History

Evidence suggested that humans have inhabited the area that is today Germany over 7000 years ago. Perhaps 35 hundred years ago Indo-European speakers arrived in the northern German area, and developed a Germanic language. Over the next millennia these people expanded south and east to settle in the present day Germany. It is unclear who they displaced in their new homes.

Germany entered history when they collided with the Roman Empire. The Roman Empire tried first to conquer the Germanic tribes and failing that, they tried to keep the Germans east of the Rhine and north of the Danube.

As the Roman Empire weakened, population pressure and invasions from eastern tribes pushed the Germanic tribes to push into the Empire. The Germanic tribes overran most of western and southern Europe. Many Germanic tribes invaded and conquered England, which is named after the Angles, a Germanic tribe. The English call themselves Anglo-Saxons after two of the main Germanic tribes, the Angles and the Saxons, that had invaded England.

The Germanic tribes were slowly Christianized. One of the stronger such groups was the Franks who established an Empire that dominated much of Western Europe. In 800 Charlemagne, King of the Franks, was crowned Emperor of the Romans. One of the successor states of the Carolingian Empire was the Holy Roman Empire, which ruled most of Germany and much of northern Italy. Because of the rivalry between the Church and the Emperor, the dukes in Germany were given great autonomy. Germans moved east toward Prussia and Silesia.

During the fourteenth century, a great famine was followed by a great plague. Together it reduced the population of Germany by a third. In 1517 Martin Luther led the Protestant Reformation against the Catholic Church. During the early 17th century the Thirty Year War raged in Germany. There were shifting alliances, but primarily it was a struggle between Catholics and Protestants and between the Bourbon power of France and the Hapsburg power of Spain and Austria.

The Holy Roman Empire continued to weaken. In 1701 Frederick I was crowned King in Prussia epitomizing the creation of states within the Empire.

After the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815) the vestiges of feudalism fell away and nationalism grew. Under the shock of Napoleon's invasion, the Holy Roman Empire dissolved in 1806. The tumult brought about by the Napoleonic Wars reduced the number of states from 300 to 39.

Nationalist sentiments led to the formation of first a customs union and then to unification in 1871 under Prussian leadership after Prussia defeated first Austria and then France in war.

The Industrial Revolution reached the German states later than England, but the conditions were ripe for its success. Great coal and iron ore deposits fueled industrialization. There was rapid growth of cities and education.

Unification was achieved under the leadership of Prussian Chancellor Otto von Bismarck 1871.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Germany was one of the most advanced industrial economies. Its literature, arts, science and engineering were respected around the world. In three decades Germany was involved in two major world wars, reduced to rubble and divided. The First World War ended in an armistice. A revolution forced the German emperor to abdicate, a period of instability followed with street battles between the forces of the left and right, hyperinflation, economic depression, and the rise of the Nazi terror. The Second World War brought devastation to Europe and Germany, 7 million German dead, the legacy of the mass murders and division of the country into East and West Germany. In 1989 with the weakening of the Soviet Union, the two Germanies were united. Today Germany again stands as one of the leading industrialized democracies.

Flag of Germany



Three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and gold; these colors have played an important role in German history and can be traced back to the medieval banner of the Holy Roman Emperor - a black eagle with red claws and beak on a gold field.

Map of Germany



Suggested Activities

Recipe for Muesli—Breakfast Granola

Ingredients:

- * 6 cups old-fashioned rolled oats
- * 2 cups nuts, see hints below
- * 2 cups mixed seeds, see hints below
- * 1/2 cup honey or maple syrup
- * 1 cup raisins, see hints below

Instructions:

- * Preheat oven to 350° F
- * In a large bowl, put oats, nuts, and seeds. Stir in honey or maple syrup. You can tell when it's well stirred in - the oats will appear moist.
- * Spread on 2 metal cookie sheets with rims.
- * Bake 10 minutes, stir, exchange positions of sheets.
- * Repeat twice, being careful not to let granola burn. The main idea is to get all the granola nicely toasted. If you don't stir it, the outside areas will brown and possibly burn before the rest of the granola has browned. Watch closely during last 10 minutes, and remove earlier if browning too quickly.
- * When cold, add dried raisins and store in sealable containers. Keeps well at room temperature

Hints:

- * Use any combination of nuts. Almonds, cashews, peanuts, soya nuts, corn nuts - these all work great
- * Use any combination of seeds. Pumpkin and sunflower seeds are super (no shells, please)
- * Add dried fruits, such as apricots (cut into quarters), prunes (cut into quarters), currants, cranberries, strawberries, cherries along with the raisins, about an extra cup. If you prefer, you can add these dried fruits after 20 minutes of baking to make them a bit chewier. To cut prunes or apricots easily, use scissors.
- * Add bran, wheat germ, almost anything to the oats. Try something new and let me know how you changed my recipe for granola into yours.
- * For a homemade trail mix, you can add a bit more honey so the mix will have "clusters" of mix.

Edelweiss Hat



MATERIALS

12 x 18-inch sheet of green construction paper

Scissors

3 x 3-inch square of white paper

Glue stick

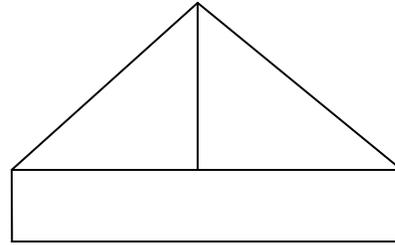
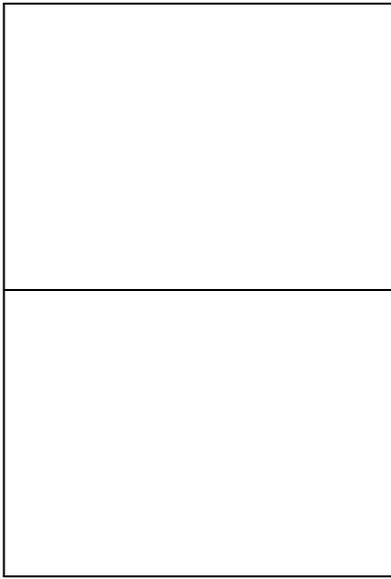
Yellow paper circle, 1 inch in diameter

Hole punch

2 feet of elastic

Feather

To make one, fold the green construction paper in half to make it 9 by 12 inches. Fold the two creased corners toward the center to make two 6-inch right triangles, leaving 3 inches at the bottom.



Fold each 3-inch flap in half, then fold up again to form the brim. Cut a flower shape out of the white paper, glue on the yellow circle, and glue it to the hat's brim. To make the chin strap, punch holes on each side of the hat's brim, string the elastic through, and knot at each end. For a final touch, stick the feather in the fold of the hat.

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Appendix

Geography

Area Total: 357,022 sq km

Country comparison to the world: 62

Land: 348,672 sq km

Water: 8,350 sq km

Area - comparative:

Slightly smaller than Montana

Land boundaries: 3,621 km

Border countries: Austria 784 km, Belgium 167 km, Czech Republic 646 km, Denmark 68 km, France 451 km, Luxembourg 138 km, Netherlands 577 km, Poland 456 km, Switzerland 334 km

Coastline: 2,389 km

People

Population: 81,471,834 (July 2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 16

Age structure:

0-14 years: 13.3% (male 5,569,390/female 5,282,245)

15-64 years: 66.1% (male 27,227,487/female 26,617,915)

65 years and over: 20.6% (male 7,217,163/female 9,557,634) (2011 est.)

Median age: 44.9 years

Male: 43.9 years

Female: 46 years (2011 est.)

Population growth rate: -0.208% (2011 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 212

Birth rate: 8.3 births/1,000 population (2011 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 219

Death rate: 10.2 deaths/1,000 population (July 2011 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 39

Net migration rate: 0.54 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2011 est.)

Urbanization: 74% of total population (2010)

Major cities - BERLIN (capital) 3.4 million; Hamburg 1.7 million; Munich 1.3 million; Cologne 1.0 million (2009)

Religions: Protestant 34%, Roman Catholic 34%, Muslim 3.7%, unaffiliated or other 28.3%

Literacy:

Definition: age 15 and over can read and write

Total population: 99%

Male: 99%

Female: 99% (2003 census)

Economy

GDP (purchasing power parity): \$3.33 trillion (2010 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 6

GDP - real growth rate: 3.6% (2010 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP): \$35,900 (2010 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 31

\$34,700 (2009 est.)

\$36,400 (2008 est.)

note: data are in 2010 US dollars

GDP - composition by sector:

Agriculture: 2.4%

Industry: 29.7%

Services: 67.8% (2005)

Labor force:

38.9 million (2010 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 15

Labor force - by occupation:

Agriculture: 33%

Industry: 15%

Services: 52% (2010 est.)

Unemployment rate:

7.4% (2010 est.)

Population below poverty line:

15.5% (2010 est.)

Agriculture - products:

Potatoes, wheat, barley, sugar beets, fruit, cabbages; cattle, pigs, poultry

Industries:

Among the world's largest and most technologically advanced producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics, food and beverages, shipbuilding, textiles

Exports:

\$1.337 trillion (2010 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 3

Exports - commodities:

Machinery, vehicles, chemicals, metals and manufactures, foodstuffs, textiles

Exports - partners:

France 10.2%, US 6.7%, Netherlands 6.7%, UK 6.6%, Italy 6.3%, Austria 6%,
China 4.5%, Switzerland 4.4% (2009 est.)

Imports:

\$1.12 trillion (2010 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 4

Imports - commodities:

Machinery, vehicles, chemicals, foodstuffs, textiles, metals

Imports - partners:

Netherlands 8.5%, China 8.2%, France 8.2%, US 5.9%, Italy 5.9%, UK 4.9%,
Belgium 4.3%, Austria 4.3%, Switzerland 4.2% (2009 est.)

Exchange rates: euros (EUR) per US dollar -

0.755 (2010)

0.7198 (2009)

0.6827 (2008)

0.7345 (2007)

0.7964 (2006)