GERMAN · GRADE 1 · AGES 6–7

Grade 1 German

Parent guides. A step-by-step script for every lesson, with materials, what to read aloud and a checklist.

First edition **5 units** **10 lessons · one quarter** **A song or video for every lesson** **Quick reference**

FIRST EDITION

Course guide

Grade 1 German is a short course of 10 lessons (5 units of 2), one lesson a week for a quarter, with three sessions of 15–20 minutes a week. It does not depend on Kindergarten German, though a child who did Kindergarten will hear old friends: Hallo, danke, the colors and the numbers.

The child learns to name the family, to label the house, to say the days of the week and the times of day, to name foods and fruits and ask for them politely, to say the old German table prayer, and to talk about clothes and the weather. The paintings are Waldmüller's big Eltz family in the Austrian mountains, Menzel's sunny balcony room, Leibl's three women in church, Uhde's family at the table prayer and Spitzweg's Sunday walk, and the songs include Hänschen klein and the evening hymn Der Mond ist aufgegangen.

Reading and writing are light: a parent writes the German labels and the child traces or copies them into a picture dictionary. The quarter ends with a German snack table and a weather report.

> Every embedded video comes from a channel approved for School Launch: Sing mit mir – Kinderlieder (traditional German children's songs with the words on screen, sung clearly), lingoni GERMAN (friendly teachers from Germany with short beginner lessons) and GermanPod101 (short vocabulary videos). Most songs are two or three minutes long, so play them twice: once to listen and once to sing along. The videos play in YouTube's privacy-enhanced player. Please preview every video yourself before you show it to your child. The videos were chosen by title and channel from channels

> approved for School Launch, and YouTube may show its own suggestions when a video ends, so stay nearby and stop the player when the lesson's part is done.

Start with Lesson 1.1 →

Who it is for

Written for students in grade 1 (about ages 6–7), with a parent or teacher reading the lessons aloud and joining in. No German is needed by the child or the parent: every word comes with its sounds spelled out, and the songs do the rest. Reading and writing are light: tracing and copying single words under drawings. Sessions are short, 15 to 20 minutes. Nothing needs to be bought: every activity uses paper, crayons, paper plates and household things.

How to use this course

1. **The weekly rhythm.** The quarter has 10 lessons, one a week, each with three sessions of 15–20 minutes. Session 1 is the warm-up, the story, the song or video and the picture study (in the first lesson of each unit). Session 2 is the activity and the picture dictionary. Session 3 is the worked examples, the practice questions (asked out loud), the game and a little show for the family. In the second week of each unit, use part of Session 3 for the unit review and the unit challenge.
2. **Say it every day.** Little children learn a language by hearing it and saying it, over and over, cheerfully. Say Guten Morgen at breakfast and Gute Nacht at bedtime, count the stairs in German, and name colors in the car. Two minutes of German every day does more than an hour once a week.
3. **Move while you learn.** Every lesson has a part called *Say it and move*. The motions are not extras: young children remember words they act out. Do the motions every time you say the words.
4. **Story, sounds, motion.** The core ideas are written to be read aloud. *The story* tells a true story or a Bible story; *How German sounds* gives one or two sounds to listen for; *Say it and move* puts the words in the child's body. After the story, ask your child to tell it back.

5. **The picture dictionary.** Keep one notebook for the quarter. Each lesson the child draws pictures and a parent writes the German word for the child to trace or copy. By the end of the quarter it is a little book of everything learned.
6. **Little words in front.** German nouns come with a little word in front, der, die or das (der Hund, die Katze, das Haus), and every noun begins with a capital letter. Grammar is not taught at this age, but always say the little word with the noun, so the ear learns it early.
7. **The word list.** The quarter teaches 60 words and phrases. Unit 1: die Mutter, der Vater, der Bruder, die Schwester, das Baby, die Familie, die Oma, der Opa, das ist, mein, meine, die Kinder. Unit 2: das Haus, die Küche, das Wohnzimmer, das Schlafzimmer, das Bad, das Zimmer, der Tisch, der Stuhl, das Bett, die Tür, das Fenster, die Lampe. Unit 3: der Montag, der Mittwoch, der Freitag, der Sonntag, heute, die Woche, der Morgen, der Mittag, der Abend, die Nacht, der Mond, die Sonne. Unit 4: das Brot, die Milch, das Wasser, die Butter, der Kuchen, der Käse, der Apfel, die Banane, die Birne, die Trauben, ich möchte, das Obst. Unit 5: der Hut, die Jacke, das Kleid, die Hose, die Schuhe, das Hemd, die Sonne, der Regen, der Wind, der Schnee, kalt, warm.
8. **Heritage families.** If your child already speaks German at home, use the same lessons and the *At home in German* note in each lesson, which suggests reading, writing and family conversation for children who already understand the words.
9. **Printables.** Each lesson has a one-page worksheet, and the answers are in a separate key for the parent. Each unit review also has a printable key.
10. **The German Bible.** German verses are quoted from the Luther Bible in its 1912 revision, the public-domain text of the translation Martin Luther made in the 1520s and 1530s, the German counterpart of the King James. It keeps the older spelling of 1912 (daß for dass, for example). Where the King James prints the LORD in capitals, Luther prints der HERR. The English verse is always the King James Version, quoted exactly.

Scope and sequence

UNIT 1 · WEEKS 1–2

Meine Familie

The family in German: die Mutter, der Vater, der Bruder, die Schwester, the baby and the grandparents, with Waldmüller's big family on holiday in the Austrian mountains, the commandment to honor father and mother, and the old song of little Hans who leaves home and comes back to his mother.

1.1 Mutter, Vater, Kinder

1.2 Oma und Opa

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

Mein Haus

The house in German: die Küche, das Wohnzimmer, das Schlafzimmer and das Bad, then der Tisch, der Stuhl, das Bett, die Tür and das Fenster, with Adolph Menzel's sunny balcony room and Joshua's promise, as for me and my house, we will serve the LORD.

2.1 Das Haus

2.2 Tisch, Stuhl und Bett

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

Die Tage

The days of the week from Montag to Sonntag, heute, gestern and morgen, then the times of day from morning to night, with Wilhelm Leibl's three women praying in a village church on Sunday and the evening song Der Mond ist aufgegangen.

3.1 Montag bis Sonntag

3.2 Morgen, Mittag, Abend

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

Beim Essen

Food at the German table: das Brot, die Milch, das Wasser, die Butter and der Kuchen, the old table prayer Komm, Herr Jesu, sei unser Gast in Fritz von Uhde's painting, then fruit, der Apfel, die Banane, die Birne, and asking politely: Ich möchte einen Apfel, bitte.

4.1 Komm, Herr Jesu

4.2 Der Apfel

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

Kleider und Wetter

Clothes and weather in German: der Hut, die Jacke, das Kleid, die Hose and die Schuhe with Carl Spitzweg's family on a Sunday walk through the wheat, then die Sonne, der Regen, der Wind and der Schnee, with the promise God gave Noah that summer and winter shall not cease.

5.1 Hut, Jacke, Schuhe

5.2 Es regnet!

Weekly pacing calendar

WEEK	PLAN
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 Mutter, Vater, Kinder: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 activity (my family tree) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family *Three short sessions a week: one to learn, one to make, one to play. On the other days, use the week's words at home: at breakfast, at the door, at bedtime.*
2	• Session 1: Lesson 1.2 Oma und Opa: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 activity (a card for oma and opa) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (my family show)
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 Das Haus: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 activity (my dream house) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 Tisch, Stuhl und Bett: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 activity (label the house) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 2 review and unit challenge (the house tour)
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 Montag bis Sonntag: warm-up, story, song and picture study

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 2: Lesson 3.1 activity (week wheel) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
6	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 Morgen, Mittag, Abend: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 activity (my day clock) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (my week calendar show)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 Komm, Herr Jesu: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.1 activity (table prayer place mat) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
8	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 Der Apfel: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 activity (apple star prints) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (the german snack table)
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 Hut, Jacke, Schuhe: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 activity (paper doll wardrobe) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
10	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 Es regnet!: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 activity (weather chart) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (the weather report)

Materials

A notebook for the picture dictionary

One for the quarter, for drawings with German labels.

Crayons or markers, paper, paper plates, scissors, glue and tape

For the activities. A parent helps with cutting.

Index cards

For counting cards and word games.

A device to play the songs and videos

Each lesson has one short song or video. Preview each one first.

Grading

Grades at this age come from cheerful participation: saying the words, singing, doing the motions and joining the games. A child who says German out loud every day and joins every song and game earns full credit.

PART	%
Saying and singing (daily greetings, songs, motions, games)	**40**
Picture dictionary and activities	**30**
Unit reviews (out loud)	**15**
Unit challenges	**15**

Scale: Most families simply mark each review Got it, Getting there or Not yet. If you prefer letters: A 90–100, B 80–89, C 70–79. Below that, sing the songs and play the games again, then try once more.

- Every review is done out loud. The parent asks, the child answers or points, and the parent marks the answer key.
- A word counts when the child can say it so a German speaker would understand. Small accents are fine.
- The German ch and ü come with time. Praise every try.

A note to parents

You do not need to know German to teach this course. Every German word has its sounds spelled out (danke is DAHN-kuh), every answer is in the answer key, and every lesson has a short song or video with a native speaker. Learn right alongside your child.

Please preview every video yourself before you show it to your child. The videos were chosen by title and channel from channels approved for School Launch, and

YouTube may show its own suggestions when a video ends, so stay nearby and stop the player when the lesson's part is done.

Keep it short and happy. If your child is tired, sing the song and stop. Fifteen joyful minutes are better than thirty unhappy ones.

The stories in this course are true stories of painters, places and people from Germany, Austria and Switzerland, and stories from the Bible. Each lesson ends with a verse in English (King James Version) and the same verse in Martin Luther's German Bible, so your child can hear that God's Word speaks in every language.

PRINTABLE WORD LIST

Vocabulary for the course

Standard German. Standard German (Hochdeutsch), as taught in schools in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. German is spelled almost exactly as it sounds, so once the letters are learned, any word can be read aloud. Most words lean on the first syllable, shown here in capitals. In the respellings, kh is the breathy ch of Bach (after a, o, u) or the softer ch of ich (after e and i, like a loud whispered h at the front of the mouth); ü is said like ee with rounded lips, ö like ay with rounded lips, uh is the soft e at the end of words like bitte, and r is a soft growl in the back of the throat, often fading to ah at the end of a word. The letter ß (Eszett) is a double s.

Every week's list is printed again inside that lesson. Say the capital letters loudest.

1.1 MUTTER, VATER, KINDER

die Mutter
dee MUT-ter

die · family

mother

der Vater
dehr FAH-ter

der · family

father

der Bruder
dehr BROO-der

der · family

brother

die Schwester
dee SHVES-ter

die · family

sister

das Baby

dahs BAY-bee

das · family

baby

die Familie

dee fah-MEE-lee-uh

die · family

family

1.2 OMA UND OPA

die Oma

dee OH-mah

die · family

grandma

der Opa

dehr OH-pah

der · family

grandpa

das ist

dahs IST

phrase

this is; that is

mein

MINE

with der and das words

my

meine

MY-nuh

with die words

my

die Kinder

dee KIN-der

plural

children

2.1 DAS HAUS

das Haus

dahs HOWS

das · house

house

die Küche

dee KÜ-khuh

die · house

kitchen

das Wohnzimmer

dahs VOHN-tsim-mer

das · house

living room

das Schlafzimmer

dahs SHLAHF-tsim-mer

das · house

bedroom

das Bad

dahs BAHT

das · house

bathroom

das Zimmer

dahs TSIM-mer

das · house

room

2.2 TISCH, STUHL UND BETT

der Tisch

dehr TISH

der · house

table

der Stuhl

dehr SHTOOL

der · house

chair

das Bett

dahs BET

das · house

bed

die Tür

dee TÜR

die · house

door

das Fenster

dahs FEN-ster

das · house

window

die Lampe

dee LAHM-puh

die · house

lamp

3.1 MONTAG BIS SONNTAG

der Montag

dehr MOHN-tahk

der · day

Monday

der Mittwoch

dehr MIT-vokh

der · day

Wednesday

der Freitag

dehr FRY-tahk

der · day

Friday

der Sonntag

dehr ZON-tahk

der · day

Sunday

heute

HOY-tuh

time word

today

die Woche

dee VOKH-uh

die · time

week

3.2 MORGEN, MITTAG, ABEND

der Morgen

dehr MOR-gun

der · time

morning

der Mittag

dehr MIT-tahk

der · time

noon

der Abend

dehr AH-bunt

der · time

evening

die Nacht

dee NAHKHT

die · time

night

der Mond

dehr MOHNT

der · sky

moon

die Sonne

dee ZON-nuh

die · sky

sun

4.1 KOMM, HERR JESU

das Brot

dahs BROHT

das · food

bread

die Milch

dee MILKH

die · food

milk

das Wasser

dahs VAHS-ser

das · food

water

die Butter

dee BUT-ter

die · food

butter

der Kuchen
dehr KOO-khun
der · food
cake

der Käse
dehr KAY-zuh
der · food
cheese

4.2 DER APFEL

der Apfel
dehr AHP-fel
der · food
apple

die Banane
dee bah-NAH-nuh
die · food
banana

die Birne
dee BEER-nuh
die · food
pear

die Trauben
dee TROW-bun
plural
grapes

ich möchte
ikh MÖKH-tuh
phrase
I would like

das Obst
dahs OHPST
das · food
fruit

5.1 HUT, JACKE, SCHUHE

der Hut
dehr HOOT
der · clothes
hat

die Jacke
dee YAHK-kuh
die · clothes
jacket

das Kleid
dahs KLITE
das · clothes
dress

die Hose
dee HOH-zuh
die · clothes
pants

die Schuhe
dee SHOO-uh
plural
shoes

das Hemd
dahs HEMT
das · clothes
shirt

5.2 ES REGNET!

die Sonne
dee ZON-nuh
die · weather
sun

der Regen
dehr RAY-gun
der · weather
rain

der Wind
dehr VINT
der · weather
wind

der Schnee
dehr SHNAY
der · weather
snow

kalt
KAHLT
describing word
cold

warm
VARM
describing word
warm

UNIT 1

Meine Familie

In Lesson 1.1 your child names the family in German, die Mutter (mother), der Vater (father), der Bruder (brother), die Schwester (sister) and das Baby, and counts the eight children in Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller's painting of a family on a summer holiday in the mountains.

In Lesson 1.2 your child adds die Oma and der Opa (grandma and grandpa), learns to say Das ist meine Mutter (This is my mother), and sings Hänschen klein, the old German song of a little boy who goes out into the world and comes home to his mother. The unit ends with a family photo show.

PREREQUISITES

- None. Kindergarten German is helpful but not required.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name mother, father, brother, sister and baby in German.
- ☐ I can name grandma and grandpa in German.
- ☐ I can say Das ist mein Vater and Das ist meine Mutter.
- ☐ I can say the commandment about father and mother.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- ***My First German Words*, any picture dictionary**: Look at the family page together.
- **WordReference German–English dictionary**: Free online, for the parent. Look up any word, see its der, die or das, and press the speaker button to hear it said by a German speaker.

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

1.1	**Mutter, Vater, Kinder**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
1.2	**Oma und Opa**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 1 Review

Ask each question out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Say mother, father, brother and sister in German.

2. **5 pts**
   Say grandma and grandpa in German.

3. **5 pts**

   Point to a family photo and say This is my father in German.

4. **5 pts**

   What does God say about father and mother?

ANSWER KEY

1. Die Mutter, der Vater, der Bruder, die Schwester.
2. Die Oma and der Opa.
3. Das ist mein Vater.
4. Honour thy father and thy mother (Du sollst deinen Vater und deine Mutter ehren).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY FAMILY SHOW

Gather family photos or draw a picture of each person in your family. Show them one by one and say in German who each one is: Das ist meine Mutter. Das ist mein Bruder. Das ist meine Oma. End by saying: Ich liebe meine Familie! (I love my family!)

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Family words	Names at least five family members in German.
Sentences	Uses Das ist mein / meine.
Sounds	Says the ch and the ü clearly.
Cheer	Speaks clearly and lovingly.

1.1 Mutter, Vater, Kinder

OBJECTIVES

- Name mother, father, brother, sister and baby in German.
- Count the children in a family painting.
- Say the commandment about father and mother.

> **Warm-up.** Who lives in your house? Name everyone in your family in English: Mom, Dad, brothers, sisters, babies. Today you learn to name them in German.

WATCH

German Words of the Week with Alisa - Family

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 2:54

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o90qKewIPDQ

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Watch with your parent and say each family word back to the screen.

Note: A short GermanPod101 lesson, under three minutes, with the German words for the family. The parent watches too and helps with the repeating.

KEY TERMS

die Mutter (dee MUT-ter)
The mother. Children say Mama.

der Vater (dehr FAH-ter)
The father. The v sounds like f. Children say Papa.

der Bruder (dehr BROO-der)
The brother.

die Schwester (dee SHVES-ter)
The sister.

das Baby (dahs BAY-bee)
The baby.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard German sounds: every letter is said, w sounds like v, z like ts, ei like eye and ie like ee, ch is breathed in the throat, and the capitals show where to lean: usually the first syllable.

die Mutter
dee MUT-ter
die · family
mother

der Vater
dehr FAH-ter
der · family
father

der Bruder
dehr BROO-der
der · family
brother

die Schwester
dee SHVES-ter
die · family
sister

das Baby
dahs BAY-bee
das · family
baby

die Familie
dee fah-MEE-lee-uh
die · family
family

CORE IDEAS

The story. About two hundred years ago in Vienna, the capital of Austria, there lived a painter named Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller. One summer a man named Dr. Eltz asked him to paint his whole family on holiday in the mountain town of Ischl. What a big family! There is the father in his black coat, holding one of his little boys in his arms. There is the mother in a beautiful red dress, with the baby on her lap. And all around them are their children: big brothers in hats ready for a hike, sisters in white dresses, a boy kneeling in the grass and a little girl in pink. Behind them rise green hills and snowy mountains. Can you count all the children?

How German sounds. In Vater, the v sounds like f: FAH-ter. Schwester starts with schw, said shv: SHVES-ter. The u in Mutter and Bruder sounds like the oo in book or boot. Remember the little word in front: die Mutter, der Vater, der Bruder, die Schwester, das Baby.

Say it and move. Rock a pretend baby: **das Baby!** Stand tall like Dad: **der Vater!** Give a big hug: **die Mutter!** Flex your muscles: **der Bruder!** Twirl: **die Schwester!**

PICTURE STUDY



The Notary Dr. Josef August Eltz with His Wife and Eight Children in Ischl, Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller, 1835 · Oil on canvas · Belvedere, Vienna

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Waldmüller loved bright daylight and clear colors. He painted every face so carefully that we can see each child's own look. The family seems to have stopped for a moment on a summer walk. Look how the children turn toward the mother and the baby: the baby is at the very center of the picture.

Look closely

- Count the children in German.
- Find the father. Who is he holding?
- Find the mother. What color is her dress?
- Find the baby. Where is the baby sitting?

Talk about it

1. What do you think the family will do next on their holiday?
2. If someone painted your family, where would you like to be?

ACTIVITY

My family tree

Draw a family tree with your family on it and label it in German.

You will need

- A large sheet of paper
- Crayons or markers
- Family photos (optional) and glue

Steps

1. Draw a big tree with a strong trunk and branches.
2. Draw (or glue a photo of) each person in your family on the branches.
3. A parent writes die Mutter, der Vater, der Bruder, die Schwester or das Baby under each one.
4. Point to each person and say who it is in German.

Tips

- Add your grandparents at the roots of the tree.
- Count how many people are in your family in German.

Check your work

☐ My tree shows everyone in my family.

☐ I can name each person in German.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw your family in your picture dictionary. A parent writes die Mutter, der Vater, der Bruder, die Schwester and das Baby under the right people.

> **From history.** Bad Ischl, the town in the painting, is in the Austrian Alps. It was a favorite summer town for families from Vienna. Austria is one of the countries where people speak German every day.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, look at family photos together and tell stories about each person in German. Let your child write the family words under the photos.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. The parent points to Dad. Who is that in German?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Dad is the father.
2. Father is der Vater.

Answer: Der Vater! (dehr FAH-ter)

Example 2. Count the children in the painting in German.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Point to each child.
2. Count: eins, zwei, drei…

Answer: Acht! (eight)

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say mother in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Mutter.

2. Easy Say father in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Vater.

3. Easy Say baby in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das Baby.

4. Medium Say brother and sister in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Bruder, die Schwester.

5. Medium What sound does the v in Vater make?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   f: FAH-ter.

6. Hard Name everyone in your family in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: die Mutter, der Vater, der Bruder, die Schwester, das Baby.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Vater with a v sound. German v sounds like f: FAH-ter.
- Saying Schwester with sw. Say shv: SHVES-ter.

> **Make it a game · Who is it?.** A parent describes a family member without saying the name: She is tall and she reads to you. Answer in German: die Mutter! Then you describe someone and the parent guesses.

> **Scripture.** “Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee.” (Exodus 20:12, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *Du sollst deinen Vater und deine Mutter ehren* This is the fifth of the Ten Commandments. God tells children to honor their father and mother: to love them, listen to them and obey them.

UNIT 1 · MEINE FAMILIE · LESSON 1.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

1.2 Oma und Opa

OBJECTIVES

- Name grandma and grandpa in German.
- Say Das ist mein Vater and Das ist meine Mutter.
- Sing part of Hänschen klein.

> **Warm-up.** Say the family words from last week: die Mutter, der Vater, der Bruder, die Schwester, das Baby. Who are your parents' parents? Your grandparents! Today you learn to say grandma and grandpa in German.

WATCH

Hänschen klein - Kinderlieder zum Mitsingen | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 1:41

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=estWuexvkqs

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Listen to the song and act it out: walk away with a stick and hat, then come home and hug your mother.

Note: Hänschen klein (Little Hans), an old German children's song with the words on screen, about two minutes.

KEY TERMS

die Oma (dee OH-mah)
Grandma.

der Opa (dehr OH-pah)
Grandpa.

Das ist… (dahs IST)
This is… or That is…

mein / meine (MINE / MY-nuh)
My. Mein for der and das words; meine for die words.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard German sounds: every letter is said, w sounds like v, z like ts, ei like eye and ie like ee, ch is breathed in the throat, and the capitals show where to lean: usually the first syllable.

die Oma
dee OH-mah
die · family
grandma

der Opa
dehr OH-pah
der · family
grandpa

das ist
dahs IST
phrase
this is; that is

mein
MINE
with der and das words
my

meine
MY-nuh
with die words
my

die Kinder
dee KIN-der
plural
children

CORE IDEAS

The story. German children sing an old song about a little boy named Hans, Hänschen klein. He puts on his hat, takes his walking stick and goes out into the wide world. His mother cries because he has gone so far away. In some old verses, Hans stays away for many years and comes back so tall and tanned that nobody knows him, not even his sister! But his mother looks into his eyes and knows him at once. Jesus told a story like that too, about a son who went far away and came home, and his father saw him a great way off and ran to hug him.

How German sounds. Oma and Opa are easy: OH-mah, OH-pah. Mein sounds like the English word mine. When you talk about a die word, add an e: meine Mutter, meine Schwester, meine Oma. When you talk about a der word, no e: mein Vater, mein Bruder, mein Opa.

Say it and move. Hold up a photo or point to someone: **Das ist meine Oma! Das ist mein Opa!** Walk like an old man with a cane: **der Opa!** Knit with pretend needles: **die Oma!**

ACTIVITY

A card for Oma and Opa

Make a card for your grandparents in German.

You will need

- Folded paper
- Crayons or markers
- Stickers (optional)

Steps

1. On the front, draw your grandparents and yourself.
2. A parent writes Für Oma und Opa (For Grandma and Grandpa) on the front.
3. Inside, a parent writes Ich habe euch lieb! (I love you!). Trace the letters.
4. Sign your name and give or mail the card.

Tips

- Make one for each set of grandparents.
- Call your grandparents and say Hallo, Oma! Hallo, Opa!

Check your work

☐ My card says Für Oma und Opa.

☐ I can say Das ist meine Oma and Das ist mein Opa.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw your grandparents in your picture dictionary. A parent writes die Oma and der Opa. Under a drawing of your mother, write Das ist meine Mutter.

> **From history.** In Germany many children call their grandparents Oma and Opa. Grandparents often help with the children, and on Sundays many families still visit Oma and Opa for coffee and cake in the afternoon.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, call a German-speaking grandparent and let your child tell about the family in German. Write Das ist… sentences together under family photos.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Point to Grandpa. Say This is my grandpa in German.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Grandpa is der Opa, a der word.
2. For der words say mein.

Answer: Das ist mein Opa.

Example 2. Point to your mother. Say This is my mother.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Mother is die Mutter, a die word.
2. For die words say meine.

Answer: Das ist meine Mutter.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say grandma in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Oma.

2. Easy Say grandpa in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Opa.

3. Easy What does Das ist mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   This is or that is.

4. Medium Say This is my brother.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das ist mein Bruder.

5. Medium Say This is my sister.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das ist meine Schwester.

6. Hard Who knew Hänschen when he came home?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   His mother knew him right away.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying mein Mutter. Mutter is a die word, so say meine Mutter.
- Saying meine Vater. Vater is a der word, so say mein Vater.

> **Make it a game · Family puppets.** Draw family members on paper and tape them to spoons or sticks. Hold one up and say Das ist meine Oma! or Das ist mein Bruder! The others check whether you used mein or meine.

> **Scripture.** "And he arose, and came to his father. But when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him." (Luke 15:20, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *sah ihn sein Vater, und es jammerte ihn, lief und fiel ihm um seinen Hals und küßte ihn* Jesus told of a son who went far away. When he came home, his father saw him from far off, ran to him and hugged him. That is how God welcomes us when we come back to Him.

UNIT 2

Mein Haus

In Lesson 2.1 your child names the rooms of the house in German and studies Adolph Menzel's painting of an empty room where the wind blows a white curtain through an open door and the sunlight falls on the floor.

In Lesson 2.2 your child names the things in a room, der Tisch (table), der Stuhl (chair), das Bett (bed), die Tür (door) and das Fenster (window), labels the house with sticky notes and hears Jesus' promise of a place in His Father's house. The unit ends with a house tour in German.

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name four rooms of the house in German.
- ☐ I can name table, chair, bed, door and window in German.
- ☐ I can say Das ist die Küche.
- ☐ I can say Joshua's promise about his house.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- WordReference German–English dictionary: Free online, for the parent. Look up any word, see its der, die or das, and press the speaker button to hear it said by a German speaker.

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

2.1	**Das Haus**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
2.2	**Tisch, Stuhl und Bett**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 2 review

Ask each question out loud; walk around the house if you like. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Name the kitchen, the living room and the bedroom in German.

2. **5 pts**
   Touch a table and a chair and name them in German.

3. **5 pts**
   Point to a door and a window and name them.

4. **5 pts**
   Stand in the kitchen and say This is the kitchen.

ANSWER KEY

1. Die Küche, das Wohnzimmer, das Schlafzimmer.
2. Der Tisch, der Stuhl.
3. Die Tür, das Fenster.
4. Das ist die Küche.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE HOUSE TOUR

Give the family a tour of your house in German. In each room, stop and say: Das ist die Küche. Das ist das Wohnzimmer. Point to things and name them: der Tisch, der Stuhl, das Fenster. End at the front door: Das ist die Tür. Tschüss!

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Rooms	Names at least four rooms in German.
Things	Names at least five things in German.
Sentences	Uses Das ist… with der, die or das.
Cheer	Leads the tour clearly and happily.

2.1 Das Haus

OBJECTIVES

- Name four rooms of the house in German.
- Say Das ist die Küche (This is the kitchen).
- Look closely at a painting of a room.

> **Warm-up.** Walk around your house with your parent. What rooms do you have? Where do you cook? Where do you sleep? Where do you take a bath? Today you learn the rooms in German.

WATCH

Rooms in the House in German | Learn German Vocabulary with Examples | German for Beginners - A1

lingoni GERMAN · 5:31

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LwK9KCqbSIU

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Watch with your parent and point to the room in your own house each time the video names one.

Note: A lingoni lesson, about five and a half minutes, naming the rooms of a house in German with pictures and example sentences. A parent may want to stop after the room names.

KEY TERMS

das Haus (dahs HOWS)
The house.

die Küche (dee KÜ-khuh)
The kitchen.

das Wohnzimmer (dahs VOHN-tsim-mer)
The living room.

das Schlafzimmer (dahs SHLAHF-tsim-mer)
The bedroom (the sleep room).

das Bad (dahs BAHT)

The bathroom.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard German sounds: every letter is said, w sounds like v, z like ts, ei like eye and ie like ee, ch is breathed in the throat, and the capitals show where to lean: usually the first syllable.

das Haus
dahs HOWS
das · house
house

die Küche
dee KÜ-khuh
die · house
kitchen

das Wohnzimmer
dahs VOHN-tsim-mer
das · house
living room

das Schlafzimmer
dahs SHLAHF-tsim-mer
das · house
bedroom

das Bad
dahs BAHT
das · house
bathroom

das Zimmer
dahs TSIM-mer
das · house
room

CORE IDEAS

The story. About a hundred and eighty years ago in Berlin, the capital of Germany, there lived a painter named Adolph Menzel. He was a very small man, but he had sharp eyes and drew all the time, everywhere he went. One summer day he looked into a room in his apartment and saw something lovely: the balcony door was open, the wind was blowing the white curtain, and sunlight was pouring across the floor. Nobody was in the room, only two chairs, a mirror and a rug. Menzel painted it just for himself. Today it is one of the most loved paintings in Berlin.

How German sounds. Many German room words end in Zimmer, which means room. Wohnzimmer is the living room (wohnen means to live) and Schlafzimmer is the sleeping room (schlafen means to sleep). The z in Zimmer says ts: TSIM-mer. In

Küche, the ü is round again and the ch is soft: KÜ-khuh. Haus sounds like the English word house: HOWS.

Say it and move. Stir a pretend pot: **die Küche!** Sit on the sofa: **das Wohnzimmer!** Lay your head on your hands: **das Schlafzimmer!** Scrub your arms: **das Bad!** Draw a house shape in the air: **das Haus!**

PICTURE STUDY



The Balcony Room, Adolph Menzel, 1845 · Oil on cardboard · Alte Nationalgalerie, Berlin

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Menzel did not paint people or a story here. He painted air and light: the breeze moving the curtain, the sunshine on the floor, the reflection in the mirror. The walls are painted loosely, as if Menzel was in a hurry to catch the light before it moved.

Look closely

- Find the curtain. What is making it move?
- Find the sunlight on the floor.
- Count the chairs.
- Look in the mirror. What can you see there?

Talk about it

1. Which room in your house is the sunniest?
2. What do you think is outside the balcony door?

ACTIVITY

My dream house

Draw a house cut open like a dollhouse, with each room labeled in German.

You will need

- A large sheet of paper
- Crayons or markers
- A ruler (optional)

Steps

1. Draw a big house shape with a roof.
2. Divide it into four rooms with lines.
3. Draw a stove in one room, a sofa in one, a bed in one and a bathtub in one.
4. A parent writes die Küche, das Wohnzimmer, das Schlafzimmer and das Bad. Trace them.
5. Tell someone about your house: Das ist die Küche...

Tips

- Draw your family in the rooms.
- Add a door and windows.

Check your work

☐ My house has four labeled rooms.

☐ I can name each room in German.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a house in your picture dictionary. A parent writes das Haus. Draw a stove for die Küche and a bed for das Schlafzimmer.

> **From history.** Many German families live in apartments, called Wohnungen, in tall buildings in the city. Many have a balcony with flower boxes, and in summer the balconies are full of red geraniums.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, tidy up together in German: Wir räumen das Wohnzimmer auf! Let your child make door signs for each room.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. You are cooking with Mom. Which room are you in?

▼ **Show solution**

1. We cook in the kitchen.
2. Kitchen is die Küche.

Answer: Die Küche! (dee KÜ-khuh)

Example 2. Stand in your bedroom. Say This is the bedroom.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Bedroom is das Schlafzimmer.
2. Das ist, then the room.

Answer: Das ist das Schlafzimmer.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say house in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das Haus.

2. Easy Say kitchen in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Küche.

3. Easy Say bathroom in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das Bad.

4. Medium What does Zimmer mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Room.

5. Medium Where do you sleep? Say it in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das Schlafzimmer.

6. Hard Say This is the living room in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das ist das Wohnzimmer.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Zimmer with a z sound. German z says ts: TSIM-mer.
- Saying Küche like cook. Round your lips for ü: KÜ-khuh.

> **Make it a game · Which room?.** A parent acts out something: brushing teeth, cooking, sleeping, watching the fire. Name the room in German: das Bad! die Küche! Then switch.

> **Scripture.** "And if it seem evil unto you to serve the LORD, choose you this day whom ye will serve; whether the gods which your fathers served that were on the other side of the flood, or the gods of the Amorites, in whose land ye dwell: but as for me and my house, we will serve the LORD." (Joshua 24:15, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *Ich aber und mein Haus wollen dem HERRN dienen.* Joshua told all the people that his whole family would follow God. A Christian home is a house that serves the Lord together.

UNIT 2 · MEIN HAUS · LESSON 2.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

2.2 Tisch, Stuhl und Bett

OBJECTIVES

- Name table, chair, bed, door and window in German.
- Label things in the house with der, die or das.

- Hear Jesus' promise about His Father's house.

> **Warm-up.** Look around the room. Touch a table. Touch a chair. Touch a door and a window. Today you learn their names in German and stick labels all over the house!

WATCH

Learn German Vocabulary Matrix #3: Home Words

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 2:38

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3TQKQDM44gE

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Watch and say each word back. Then go and touch each thing in your house.

Note: A short GermanPod101 vocabulary lesson, under three minutes, with words for things in the home.

KEY TERMS

der Tisch (dehr TISH)
The table.

der Stuhl (dehr SHTOOL)
The chair.

das Bett (dahs BET)
The bed.

die Tür (dee TÜR)
The door.

das Fenster (dahs FEN-ster)
The window.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard German sounds: every letter is said, w sounds like v, z like ts, ei like eye and ie like ee, ch is breathed in the throat, and the capitals show where to lean: usually the first syllable.

der Tisch
dehr TISH
der · house
table

der Stuhl
dehr SHTOOL
der · house
chair

das Bett
dahs BET
das · house
bed

die Tür
dee TÜR
die · house
door

das Fenster
dahs FEN-ster
das · house
window

die Lampe
dee LAHM-puh
die · house
lamp

CORE IDEAS

The story. On the last night before He died on the cross, Jesus sat at the table with His disciples. They were sad because He was going away. Jesus comforted them: In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. Jesus was talking about heaven. Just as your parents get a room and a bed ready for a guest, Jesus is getting a place ready for everyone who loves Him.

How German sounds. When st comes at the start of a word or a part of a word, German says sht: Stuhl is SHTOOL. Tisch ends with sch, the German sh: TISH. Tür has the round ü again: TÜR. Bett is just like the English word bet.

Say it and move. Pat the table: **der Tisch!** Sit on a chair: **der Stuhl!** Yawn and stretch: **das Bett!** Knock on the door: **die Tür!** Look out the window: **das Fenster!**

ACTIVITY

Label the house

Make German labels and stick them on things all over your house.

You will need

- Sticky notes or paper and tape
- A marker

Steps

1. A parent writes der Tisch, der Stuhl, das Bett, die Tür and das Fenster on separate notes.
2. Use blue notes (or a blue mark) for der words, red for die words and green for das words.
3. Stick each note on the right thing in the house.
4. Every time you pass a note this week, say the word out loud.

Tips

- Add more labels: die Lampe (lamp), das Sofa, der Schrank (cupboard).
- Take the labels down and let someone else put them back.

Check your work

- ☐ I labeled five things in my house.
- ☐ I can say each word with der, die or das.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a table, a chair, a bed, a door and a window in your picture dictionary. A parent writes the German words with der, die or das.

> **From history.** Many German homes have tall windows that open two ways: they swing open like a door, or tip open at the top to let in fresh air. Germans like to open the windows wide for a few minutes every day, even in winter, to air out the house. They call it lüften.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, add labels for everything in the kitchen. Let your child write the labels and color-code them blue (der), red (die) and green (das).

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. You sit on it at supper. What is it in German?

▼ **Show solution**

1. We sit on a chair.
2. Chair is der Stuhl.

Answer: Der Stuhl! (dehr SHTOOL)

Example 2. You look outside through it. What is it?

▼ **Show solution**

1. We look through a window.
2. Window is das Fenster.

Answer: Das Fenster! (dahs FEN-ster)

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say table in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Tisch.

2. Easy Say bed in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das Bett.

3. Easy Say door in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Tür.

4. Medium How do you say the st in Stuhl?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   sht: SHTOOL.

5. Medium Say This is my bed.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das ist mein Bett.

6. Hard What did Jesus say is in His Father's house?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Many mansions (many rooms); He goes to prepare a place for us.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Stuhl with st. Say sht: SHTOOL.
- Saying Tür like tour. Round your lips and say ee: TÜR.

> **Make it a game · Run and touch.** A parent calls a German word: der Tisch! Run and touch a table and say it again. Then the parent calls die Tür! and you run to the door. Switch and let the parent run.

> **Scripture.** "In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you." (John 14:2, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *In meines Vaters Hause sind viele Wohnungen.* Jesus promised that there is room for us in His Father's house in heaven, and that He is preparing a place for us.

UNIT 3

Die Tage

In Lesson 3.1 your child learns the seven days of the week in German, says what day it is today (Heute ist Montag), and studies Wilhelm Leibl's painting of three women in their Sunday best, praying and reading in a carved wooden church pew.

In Lesson 3.2 your child names the times of day, der Morgen, der Mittag, der Abend and die Nacht, and sings the evening hymn Der Mond ist aufgegangen (The moon

has risen). The unit ends with a week calendar show.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can say the seven days of the week in German.
- ☐ I can say what day it is today: Heute ist…
- ☐ I can name morning, noon, evening and night in German.
- ☐ I can tell which day is the Lord's day.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **WordReference German–English dictionary**: Free online, for the parent. Look up any word, see its der, die or das, and press the speaker button to hear it said by a German speaker.

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

3.1	**Montag bis Sonntag**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
3.2	**Morgen, Mittag, Abend**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 3 review

Ask each question out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Say the days of the week in German, starting with Monday.

2. 5 pts

   What day is it today? Answer in German.

3. 5 pts

   Name morning, evening and night in German.

4. 5 pts

   On which day do many families go to church? Say it in German.

ANSWER KEY

1. Montag, Dienstag, Mittwoch, Donnerstag, Freitag, Samstag, Sonntag.
2. Heute ist ___ (the right day).
3. Der Morgen, der Abend, die Nacht.
4. Sonntag (Sunday).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY WEEK CALENDAR SHOW

Make a big calendar for this week with seven boxes. Write the German day in each box and draw what you do that day: church on Sonntag, a visit to Oma, a trip to the library. Show it to the family and tell about each day: Am Sonntag gehe ich in die Kirche (On Sunday I go to church), or just say the day and point to the picture.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Days	Says all seven days in order.
Today	Says Heute ist… correctly.
Times of day	Names morning, evening and night.
Cheer	Tells about the week clearly.

3.1 Montag bis Sonntag

OBJECTIVES

- Say the seven days of the week in German.
- Say Heute ist... (Today is...).
- Tell why Sunday is special.

> **Warm-up.** Say the days of the week in English. Which day is today? Which day do you go to church? Today you learn all seven days in German.

WATCH

Learn the Days of the Week in German with Pronunciation Tips and Easy Sentences - A1

lingoni GERMAN · 6:41

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qb0SBekEmLo

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Watch with your parent and say each day back to the screen. A parent may stop after the days are taught.

Note: A lingoni lesson, under seven minutes, on the days of the week in German with pronunciation tips.

KEY TERMS

der Montag (dehr MOHN-tahk)
Monday (moon day).

der Sonntag (dehr ZON-tahk)
Sunday (sun day).

heute (HOY-tuh)
Today.

die Woche (dee VOKH-uh)
The week.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard German sounds: every letter is said, w sounds like v, z like ts, ei like eye and ie like ee, ch is breathed in the throat, and the capitals show where to lean: usually the first syllable.

der Montag
dehr MOHN-tahk
der · day
Monday

der Mittwoch
dehr MIT-vokh
der · day
Wednesday

der Freitag
dehr FRY-tahk
der · day
Friday

der Sonntag
dehr ZON-tahk
der · day
Sunday

heute
HOY-tuh
time word
today

die Woche
dee VOKH-uh
die · time
week

CORE IDEAS

The story. More than a hundred and forty years ago, a painter named Wilhelm Leibl lived in a village in the mountains of Bavaria, in the south of Germany. Every Sunday, the village people put on their best clothes and went to church. Leibl wanted to paint them just as they were. He set up his easel in the cold village church and painted three women sitting in a carved wooden pew. It took him about four years! An old woman folds her hands in prayer, another reads her prayer book, and a young woman in a flowered shawl and a black hat reads her book too. It is Sonntag, the Lord's day.

How German sounds. The German days are Montag, Dienstag, Mittwoch, Donnerstag, Freitag, Samstag and Sonntag. Most end in tag (day), said tahk. Mittwoch means mid-week. Sonntag starts with a z sound: ZON-tahk. Heute has the eu sound, like oy in boy: HOY-tuh.

Say it and move. Say a day for each finger: **Montag, Dienstag, Mittwoch, Donnerstag, Freitag, Samstag**, and for **Sonntag** fold your hands as in church. Stamp your foot for **heute!**

PICTURE STUDY



Three Women in Church, Wilhelm Leibl, 1878–1882 · Oil on wood · Hamburger Kunsthalle, Hamburg

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Leibl painted every thread and wrinkle as carefully as the old German painters, like Dürer and Holbein. The young woman wears the festive Sunday clothes of the Bavarian countryside. The three women may be a grandmother, a mother and a daughter, all worshiping God together. Look at their quiet, serious faces: nobody is looking at the painter.

Look closely

- Find the woman who is praying with folded hands.
- How many women are reading a book?
- Find the flowers on the young woman's shawl. What color are they?
- Find the jug on the floor.

Talk about it

1. Why do you think the women wore their best clothes to church?
2. What do you do on Sunday?

ACTIVITY

Week wheel

Make a wheel that shows the day of the week.

You will need

- Two paper plates
- A paper fastener (brad)
- Crayons and scissors (a parent helps)

Steps

1. Divide one plate into seven slices like a pie.
2. A parent writes one German day in each slice; draw a little picture for each (a church for Sonntag).
3. Cut a window in the second plate the size of one slice.
4. Fasten the two plates together in the middle with the brad.
5. Every morning, turn the wheel and say: Heute ist…

Tips

- Color Sonntag gold.
- Say the day before (gestern) and the day after (morgen) too.

Check your work

☐ My wheel shows all seven days.

☐ I can say Heute ist… every morning.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Write the seven days in your picture dictionary, one per line, with a parent's help. Draw a church next to Sonntag, a sun beside it (Sonntag means sun day) and a moon next to Montag (moon day).

> **From history.** In Germany most shops are closed on Sunday by law, so Sonntag is a quiet day for church, family walks and visiting. The church bells ring all over town on Sunday morning.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, say the date in German every morning: Heute ist Montag. Gestern war Sonntag. Morgen ist Dienstag. Let your child write it on a little whiteboard.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Today is Monday. Say it in German.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Today is heute ist.
2. Monday is Montag.

Answer: Heute ist Montag.

Example 2. What day comes after Samstag?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Samstag is Saturday.
2. After Saturday comes Sunday.

Answer: Sonntag.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say Monday in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Montag.

2. Easy Say Sunday in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sonntag.

3. Easy What does heute mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Today.

4. Medium Say all seven days in order.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Montag, Dienstag, Mittwoch, Donnerstag, Freitag, Samstag, Sonntag.

5. Medium What does Mittwoch mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Mid-week (Wednesday).

6. Hard Say what day it is today in a full sentence.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Heute ist ___ (the right day).

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Sonntag with an s. German s before a vowel sounds like z: ZON-tahk.
- Saying heute like hute. The eu says oy: HOY-tuh.

> **Make it a game · Day hop.** Lay seven papers on the floor with the days written on them. Hop from one to the next, saying each day. Then a parent calls a day and you jump onto it!

> **Scripture.** "Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy." (Exodus 20:8, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *Gedenke des Sabbattags, daß du ihn heiligest.* This is the fourth commandment. God made six days for work and gave one day to rest and worship Him. For Christians, Sunday is the Lord's day, the day Jesus rose from the dead.

UNIT 3 · DIE TAGE · LESSON 3.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

3.2 Morgen, Mittag, Abend

OBJECTIVES

- Name morning, noon, evening and night in German.
- Greet people at each time of day.
- Sing part of Der Mond ist aufgegangen.

Warm-up. What do you do in the morning? At lunchtime? In the evening? At night? Act each one out. Today you learn the times of the day in German.

WATCH

Der Mond ist aufgegangen - Schlaflieder zum Mitsingen | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 4:47

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sFTzBc6CA7Q

WHEN TO WATCH
After the story. Listen quietly, like at bedtime, and sing the first verse along.

Note: Der Mond ist aufgegangen (The moon has risen), the gentle evening hymn by Matthias Claudius, with the words on screen, about three minutes.

KEY TERMS

der Morgen (dehr MOR-gun)
The morning.

der Mittag (dehr MIT-tahk)
Noon; midday.

der Abend (dehr AH-bunt)
The evening.

die Nacht (dee NAHKHT)
The night.

der Mond (dehr MOHNT)
The moon.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard German sounds: every letter is said, w sounds like v, z like ts, ei like eye and ie like ee, ch is breathed in the throat, and the capitals show where to lean: usually the first syllable.

der Morgen
dehr MOR-gun
der · time
morning

der Mittag
dehr MIT-tahk
der · time
noon

der Abend

dehr AH-bunt

der · time

evening

die Nacht

dee NAHKHT

die · time

night

der Mond

dehr MOHNT

der · sky

moon

die Sonne

dee ZON-nuh

die · sky

sun

CORE IDEAS

The story. About two hundred and fifty years ago, a German poet named Matthias Claudius loved God and loved his large family. He wrote an evening song for his children. The moon has risen, he wrote, the little golden stars shine bright and clear in the sky; the woods stand black and silent, and from the meadows the white mist rises. In the last verse he asks God to let us sleep in peace and to watch over our sick neighbor too. German families have sung Der Mond ist aufgegangen at bedtime ever since. The Bible says God's mercies are new every morning, and He keeps us all through the night.

How German sounds. Morgen is MOR-gun. Abend ends with d, which sounds like t at the end of a word: AH-bunt. Mittag is mid-day: MIT-tahk. And you already know Nacht: NAHKHT. Greet people at each time: Guten Morgen! Guten Tag! Guten Abend! Gute Nacht!

Say it and move. Stretch and yawn: **der Morgen!** Point straight up at the sun: **der Mittag!** Watch the sun go down with your hand: **der Abend!** Close your eyes: **die Nacht!** Make a round moon with your arms: **der Mond!**

ACTIVITY

My day clock

Make a picture strip of your day from morning to night.

You will need

- A long strip of paper folded into four boxes
- Crayons

Steps

1. In the first box draw yourself waking up. A parent writes der Morgen.
2. In the second box draw lunch. Write der Mittag.
3. In the third box draw supper with the family. Write der Abend.
4. In the last box draw yourself asleep under the moon. Write die Nacht.
5. Tell your day in German, box by box.

Tips

- Add the greeting for each time: Guten Morgen, Guten Tag, Guten Abend, Gute Nacht.
- Color the sky a different color in each box.

Check your work

☐ My strip shows four times of day.

☐ I can name each one in German.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a sun rising, a sun high, a sun setting and a moon in your picture dictionary. A parent writes der Morgen, der Mittag, der Abend and die Nacht.

> **From history.** Matthias Claudius also wrote for a newspaper called the Wandsbek Messenger. He signed his little articles Asmus, and he wrote about simple things: the moon, the seasons, his family and his faith in God.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, sing Der Mond ist aufgegangen at bedtime every night this week. Read the last verse together as a prayer.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. It is evening and a neighbor comes to visit. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. It is evening: der Abend.
2. The greeting is Guten Abend.

Answer: Guten Abend! (GOO-tun AH-bunt)

Example 2. You eat lunch at what time of day?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Lunch is at noon.
2. Noon is der Mittag.

Answer: Der Mittag.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say morning in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Morgen.

2. Easy Say night in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Nacht.

3. Easy Say moon in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Mond.

4. Medium What do you say to greet someone in the evening?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Guten Abend!

5. Medium How does the d at the end of Abend sound?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Like t: AH-bunt.

6. Hard Say the four greetings for morning, day, evening and night.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Guten Morgen, Guten Tag, Guten Abend, Gute Nacht.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Abend with a d sound. At the end of a word d sounds like t: AH-bunt.
- Mixing up morgen. Der Morgen is the morning, but morgen with a small m means tomorrow.

> **Make it a game · Day and night.** A parent calls a time of day in German. For der Morgen, stretch; for der Mittag, pretend to eat; for der Abend, wave at the sunset; for die Nacht, lie down and close your eyes. The parent calls faster and faster!

> **Scripture.** "They are new every morning: great is thy faithfulness." (Lamentations 3:23, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *sondern sie ist alle Morgen neu, und deine Treue ist groß.* God's mercies are new every morning. Every day starts fresh with His love and faithfulness.

UNIT 4

Beim Essen

In Lesson 4.1 your child names everyday foods in German, learns the German table prayer Komm, Herr Jesu, sei unser Gast, and studies Fritz von Uhde's painting of a poor family standing to pray before supper while Jesus Himself comes in at the door.

In Lesson 4.2 your child names fruits, sings a song about the little rooms inside an apple, and asks politely: Ich möchte einen Apfel, bitte (I would like an apple, please). The unit ends with a German snack table.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–3.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name five foods in German.
- ☐ I can say the German table prayer.
- ☐ I can name four fruits in German.
- ☐ I can ask politely: Ich möchte..., bitte.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- **WordReference German–English dictionary**: Free online, for the parent. Look up any word, see its der, die or das, and press the speaker button to hear it said by a German speaker.

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

4.1	**Komm, Herr Jesu**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
4.2	**Der Apfel**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 4 review

Ask each question out loud; use real food if you can. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Name bread, milk and water in German.
2. **5 pts**
   Say the first line of the German table prayer.

3. 5 pts

   Name an apple, a banana and a pear in German.

4. 5 pts

   Ask politely for an apple in German.

ANSWER KEY

1. Das Brot, die Milch, das Wasser.
2. Komm, Herr Jesu, sei unser Gast.
3. Der Apfel, die Banane, die Birne.
4. Ich möchte einen Apfel, bitte.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE GERMAN SNACK TABLE

Set a little table with bread, butter, cheese, milk and fruit. Say the table prayer in German first: Komm, Herr Jesu, sei unser Gast, und segne, was du uns bescheret hast. Then serve the family: each person asks Ich möchte..., bitte, and you hand them the food and say Bitte schön! Everyone says Danke!

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Food words	Names at least six foods in German.
Prayer	Says the table prayer.
Politeness	Uses ich möchte, bitte and danke.
Cheer	Serves cheerfully and clearly.

UNIT 4 · BEIM ESSEN · LESSON 4.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

4.1 Komm, Herr Jesu

OBJECTIVES

- Name bread, milk, water, butter and cake in German.

- Say the German table prayer.
- Look closely at a painting of a family at prayer.

> **Warm-up.** What do you eat for breakfast? For supper? Name your favorite foods in English. Before you eat, what does your family do? Today you learn food words and a table prayer in German.

WATCH

Backe, backe Kuchen - Kinderlieder zum Mitsingen | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 1:41

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5UM3ecX69Jo

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Sing along and clap like patting dough. Listen for Milch and Butter.

Note: Backe, backe Kuchen (Bake, bake a cake), an old German clapping song about what goes into a cake, with the words on screen, about two minutes.

KEY TERMS

das Brot (dahs BROHT)
The bread.

die Milch (dee MILKH)
The milk.

das Wasser (dahs VAHS-ser)
The water.

die Butter (dee BUT-ter)
The butter.

der Kuchen (dehr KOO-khun)
The cake.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard German sounds: every letter is said, w sounds like v, z like ts, ei like eye and ie like ee, ch is breathed in the throat, and the capitals show where to lean: usually the first syllable.

das Brot
dahs BROHT
das · food
bread

die Milch
dee MILKH
die · food
milk

das Wasser
dahs VAHS-ser
das · food
water

die Butter
dee BUT-ter
die · food
butter

der Kuchen
dehr KOO-khun
der · food
cake

der Käse
dehr KAY-zuh
der · food
cheese

CORE IDEAS

The story. Long ago in Germany, many families said this prayer before every meal: Komm, Herr Jesu, sei unser Gast, und segne, was du uns bescheret hast. It means: Come, Lord Jesus, be our guest, and bless what You have given us. Fritz von Uhde, the painter of Jesus and the children, painted this prayer. A poor family stands around their table in a plain room. The mother puts out the soup, the grandfather folds his hands, the children stand by their chairs. And who is coming in? Jesus Himself, in a blue robe, with His hand raised to bless them! The father bows to welcome Him. Jesus really is with us when we pray.

How German sounds. Brot sounds like brought with a t: BROHT. In Milch, the ch is the soft one, at the front of the mouth: MILKH. Wasser starts with a v sound: VAHS-ser. In Kuchen, the ch is the throaty one: KOO-khun. Herr is said with a little rolled r: HEHR.

Say it and move. Break a pretend loaf: **das Brot!** Drink a pretend glass: **die Milch!** Pour water: **das Wasser!** Spread butter: **die Butter!** Blow out candles: **der Kuchen!** Fold your hands: **Komm, Herr Jesu, sei unser Gast.**

PICTURE STUDY



The Mealtime Prayer (Come, Lord Jesus, Be Our Guest), Fritz von Uhde, 1885 · Oil on canvas · Alte Nationalgalerie, Berlin

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Uhde painted the table prayer as if it came true: the family asked Jesus to be their guest, and He came. Nobody in the room looks surprised or frightened. The father welcomes Jesus with open hands, like a host greeting a friend. The light from the window falls on the family and the soup bowls, and Jesus stands in the soft light near the door.

Look closely

- Find Jesus. What is He doing with His hand?
- Find the father. What is he wearing on his feet?
- Count the bowls on the table.
- Find the cat.

Talk about it

1. How do you think the family felt when Jesus came in?
2. Who would you invite to your table?

ACTIVITY

Table prayer place mat

Make a place mat with the German table prayer on it.

You will need

- A sheet of construction paper
- Crayons or markers
- Clear contact paper (optional)

Steps

1. A parent writes Komm, Herr Jesu, sei unser Gast, und segne, was du uns bescheret hast across the top.
2. Draw a plate, a cup, a loaf of bread and a glass of milk around it.
3. Label each one in German: das Brot, die Milch.
4. Cover it with contact paper if you like, and use it at every meal this week.

Tips

- Make one for each person in the family.
- Lead the family in the prayer before supper.

Check your work

☐ My place mat has the prayer and four labeled foods.

☐ I can say the table prayer in German.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a breakfast table in your picture dictionary: bread, milk, butter and water. A parent writes das Brot, die Milch, die Butter and das Wasser.

> **From history.** Germany is famous for bread: there are more than three thousand kinds! German children often eat a slice of dark bread with butter and cheese for breakfast, and a Brezel (pretzel) as a snack.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, say the table prayer at every meal this week and talk about the food in German: Das Brot ist lecker! (The bread is delicious!)

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. You want a drink of water. What is water in German?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Water is das Wasser.
2. The w sounds like v.

Answer: Das Wasser! (dahs VAHS-ser)

Example 2. What do German families say before eating?

▼ **Show solution**

1. They ask Jesus to come.
2. Komm, Herr Jesu, sei unser Gast.

Answer: Komm, Herr Jesu, sei unser Gast, und segne, was du uns bescheret hast.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say bread in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das Brot.

2. Easy Say milk in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Milch.

3. Easy Say cake in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Kuchen.

4. Medium What does Komm, Herr Jesu, sei unser Gast mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Come, Lord Jesus, be our guest.

5. Medium Say This is my bread.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das ist mein Brot.

6. Hard Say the whole table prayer in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Komm, Herr Jesu, sei unser Gast, und segne, was du uns bescheret hast.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Wasser with a w. German w says v: VAHS-ser.
- Saying Milch with a k. The ch is a soft hiss: MILKH.

> **Make it a game · Bakery shop.** Set up a pretend bakery with toy or paper foods. The customer comes in and says Guten Tag! Ein Brot, bitte! The baker hands it over and says Bitte schön! The customer says Danke! Tschüss! Take turns.

> **Scripture.** "Give us this day our daily bread." (Matthew 6:11, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *Unser täglich Brot gib uns heute.* Jesus taught us to ask God for our daily bread. Every meal is a gift from Him, so we thank Him before we eat.

UNIT 4 · BEIM ESSEN · LESSON 4.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

4.2 Der Apfel

OBJECTIVES

- Name four fruits in German.
- Ask politely: Ich möchte einen Apfel, bitte.
- Sing about the little rooms inside an apple.

> **Warm-up.** Put some fruit on the table: an apple, a banana, a pear, some grapes. Which one do you like best? Today you learn their names in German and how to ask for them politely.

WATCH

In meinem kleinen Apfel - Kinderlieder zum Mitsingen | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 1:58

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8g0TPzqqaZM

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Cut an apple in half across the middle with a parent and look at the star of seeds while you sing.

Note: In meinem kleinen Apfel (In my little apple), a German children's song about the seeds sleeping inside an apple like children in little rooms, with the words on screen.

KEY TERMS

der Apfel (dehr AHP-fel)
The apple.

die Banane (dee bah-NAH-nuh)
The banana.

die Birne (dee BEER-nuh)
The pear.

die Trauben (dee TROW-bun)
The grapes.

Ich möchte… (ikh MÖKH-tuh)
I would like...

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard German sounds: every letter is said, w sounds like v, z like ts, ei like eye and ie like ee, ch is breathed in the throat, and the capitals show where to lean: usually the first syllable.

der Apfel
dehr AHP-fel
der · food
apple

die Banane
dee bah-NAH-nuh
die · food
banana

die Birne
dee BEER-nuh
die · food
pear

die Trauben
dee TROW-bun
plural
grapes

ich möchte
ikh MÖKH-tuh
phrase
I would like

das Obst
dahs OHPST
das · food
fruit

CORE IDEAS

The story. Cut an apple in half across its middle, not from top to bottom. What do you see? A star! Inside the star are little rooms, and in each room sleeps a seed. German children sing about it: In my little apple, it looks so cheerful inside: there are five little rooms, just like in a house. In each little room live two seeds, black and fine, lying there and dreaming of the dear sunshine. God put the seeds inside the fruit so that new apple trees can grow. The Bible says a good man is like a tree planted by the rivers of water that brings forth its fruit in its season.

How German sounds. Apfel has pf again, said together like a puff: AHP-fel. Banane is said with three clear parts: bah-NAH-nuh. Möchte has the round ö and the soft ch: MÖKH-tuh. To ask politely, say Ich möchte, the thing, and bitte: Ich möchte einen Apfel, bitte. Ich möchte eine Banane, bitte.

Say it and move. Take a big crunchy bite: **der Apfel!** Peel a pretend banana: **die Banane!** Pop grapes in your mouth: **die Trauben!** Hold out your hand politely: **Ich möchte einen Apfel, bitte!**

ACTIVITY

Apple star prints

Make prints with an apple cut in half to show the star inside.

You will need

- An apple cut in half across the middle (a parent cuts)
- Red, green or yellow paint on a plate
- Paper

Steps

1. Look at the star in the middle of the apple and count the little seed rooms.
2. Dip the cut side of the apple in paint.
3. Press it onto the paper and lift it off to see the star.
4. Make a row of prints and say der Apfel for each one.
5. A parent writes Ich möchte einen Apfel, bitte across the bottom.

Tips

- Try a pear too: die Birne.
- Count your prints in German.

Check your work

☐ My prints show the apple star.

☐ I can ask for an apple politely in German.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw an apple, a banana, a pear and grapes in your picture dictionary. A parent writes der Apfel, die Banane, die Birne and die Trauben.

> **From history.** In the fall, many German towns have apple festivals, and families pick apples in orchards. Apfelkuchen (apple cake) and Apfelstrudel are favorite desserts, and Apfelsaft (apple juice) is the most popular juice in Germany.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, take your child to the store and let him or her ask for fruit in German at home: Ich möchte zwei Äpfel, bitte. Bake an Apfelkuchen together.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. You want a banana. How do you ask politely?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Start with Ich möchte.
2. Banane is a die word: eine Banane.
3. End with bitte.

Answer: Ich möchte eine Banane, bitte.

Example 2. Cut an apple across the middle. What shape is inside?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Look at the seeds.
2. They make a star.

Answer: A star.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say apple in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Apfel.

2. Easy Say banana in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Banane.

3. Easy Say pear in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Birne.

4. Medium What does Ich möchte mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   I would like.

5. Medium Ask politely for an apple.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich möchte einen Apfel, bitte.

6. Hard Someone gives you the apple. What do you say? What does the other person answer?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Danke! — Bitte schön! (or Bitte!)

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Apfel without the p. Puff it: AHP-fel.
- Forgetting bitte. Always add bitte when you ask.

> **Make it a game · Fruit market.** Put real or paper fruit in a basket. One person is the seller. The customer says Guten Tag! Ich möchte eine Birne, bitte. The seller gives it and says Bitte schön! The customer says Danke! Take turns.

> **Scripture.** "And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper." (Psalm 1:3, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *Der ist wie ein Baum, gepflanzt an den Wasserbächen, der seine Frucht bringt zu seiner Zeit* A person who loves God's Word is like a strong tree beside a river that gives fruit at the right time. God helps us grow good fruit too: kindness, patience and joy.

UNIT 5

Kleider und Wetter

In Lesson 5.1 your child names clothes in German, plays a motion song about a hat, a stick and an umbrella, and studies Carl Spitzweg's funny painting of a family in

their Sunday clothes walking through a wheat field on a breezy summer day.

In Lesson 5.2 your child talks about the weather, Die Sonne scheint (the sun is shining), Es regnet (it is raining), Es ist kalt (it is cold), sings Es regnet, and hears God's promise of summer and winter, day and night. The quarter ends with a weather report in German.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name five pieces of clothing in German.
- ☐ I can say what the weather is like: Die Sonne scheint, Es regnet.
- ☐ I can say Es ist kalt and Es ist warm.
- ☐ I can say God's promise about the seasons.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

- WordReference German–English dictionary: Free online, for the parent. Look up any word, see its der, die or das, and press the speaker button to hear it said by a German speaker.

Not required. Every activity in this unit works with paper, pencil, scissors and the free links below. School Launch is independent and free.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

5.1	**Hut, Jacke, Schuhe**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
5.2	**Es regnet!**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 5 review

Ask each question out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. 5 pts

   Point to your shoes and your pants and name them in German.

2. 5 pts

   Name a hat, a jacket and a dress in German.

3. 5 pts

   Look outside. Say what the weather is like in German.

4. 5 pts

   What did God promise Noah about the seasons?

ANSWER KEY

1. Die Schuhe, die Hose.
2. Der Hut, die Jacke, das Kleid.
3. For example Die Sonne scheint, Es regnet, Es ist kalt, Es ist windig.
4. While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night shall not cease.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE WEATHER REPORT

Be a weather reporter! Stand in front of a window or a map you drew. Say Guten Abend! and tell the weather in German: Heute scheint die Sonne. Es ist warm. Then tell people what to wear: Zieh eine Jacke an! (Put on a jacket!) or Nimm einen Regenschirm! (Take an umbrella!). Wear the right clothes yourself.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Weather	Describes the weather in German.
Clothes	Names the right clothes for the weather.
Sentences	Uses Es ist... and Die Sonne scheint.
Cheer	Speaks like a real reporter.

5.1 Hut, Jacke, Schuhe

OBJECTIVES

- Name five pieces of clothing in German.
- Say Ich trage… (I am wearing…).
- Look closely at a painting of a family on a walk.

> **Warm-up.** What are you wearing today? Name each thing in English: shirt, pants, shoes, socks. Today you learn clothes in German, and you get to play dress-up.

WATCH

Ein Hut, ein Stock, ein Regenschirm - Kinderlieder zum Mitsingen | Bewegungslied | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 2:10

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PLe2nc1hATQ

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Find a hat, a stick (a wooden spoon is fine) and an umbrella, and do the motions along with the song.

Note: Ein Hut, ein Stock, ein Regenschirm (A hat, a stick, an umbrella), a German motion song with the words on screen, about two minutes.

KEY TERMS

der Hut (dehr HOOT)
The hat.

das Kleid (dahs KLITE)
The dress.

die Schuhe (dee SHOO-uh)
The shoes.

die Jacke (dee YAHK-kuh)
The jacket.

die Hose (dee HOH-zuh)
The pants; trousers.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard German sounds: every letter is said, w sounds like v, z like ts, ei like eye and ie like ee, ch is breathed in the throat, and the capitals show where to lean: usually the first syllable.

der Hut
dehr HOOT
der · clothes
hat

die Jacke
dee YAHK-kuh
die · clothes
jacket

das Kleid
dahs KLITE
das · clothes
dress

die Hose
dee HOH-zuh
die · clothes
pants

die Schuhe
dee SHOO-uh
plural
shoes

das Hemd
dahs HEMT
das · clothes
shirt

CORE IDEAS

The story. Do you remember Carl Spitzweg, who painted the old bookworm on the ladder? He also painted a family going for a walk on a Sunday afternoon. They are dressed in their very best clothes, but they have wandered right into a field of tall golden wheat! The plump father walks in front, so hot that he carries his tall black hat on the end of his walking stick. The mother follows with a white parasol and a big bonnet. Behind them come the girls with little green sunshades and a basket, and at the very back a boy runs with a butterfly net. On the hill stands the village church. Spitzweg is gently laughing at them, but he loves them too.

How German sounds. Hut sounds like hoot: HOOT. In Jacke, the j sounds like y: YAHK-kuh. Kleid has ei, said eye: KLITE. In Schuhe the h is silent: SHOO-uh. To say what you are wearing: Ich trage eine Jacke. Ich trage einen Hut.

Say it and move. Put on a pretend hat and tip it: **der Hut!** Zip up a jacket: **die Jacke!** Twirl in a dress: **das Kleid!** Pull up your pants: **die Hose!** Tie your shoes: **die Schuhe!**

PICTURE STUDY



The Sunday Walk, Carl Spitzweg, 1841 · Oil on canvas · Salzburg Museum, Salzburg

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Spitzweg liked to paint ordinary townspeople with a gentle smile. The family has dressed up very properly for their Sunday walk, but now they are wading through the wheat in the heat. The father is so warm that he carries his hat on his stick. The wide sky, the golden field and the breeze in the wheat make it feel like a perfect summer day.

Look closely

- Find the father's hat. Where is it?
- Find the white parasol. Who is holding it?
- Count the people in the family.
- Find the church on the hill.

Talk about it

1. Is it hot or cold in this picture? How can you tell?
2. What would you wear on a walk through a wheat field?

ACTIVITY

Paper doll wardrobe

Make a paper doll with clothes to put on and take off, and name each piece in German.

You will need

- Stiff paper or a cereal box
- Paper, crayons and scissors (a parent helps)
- Tape

Steps

1. Draw and cut out a person about as tall as your hand.
2. Draw and cut out a hat, a jacket, a dress or pants, and shoes to fit.
3. Color them, and leave little tabs to fold over the doll.
4. Dress the doll and say each piece in German: der Hut, die Jacke, die Schuhe.

Tips

- Make clothes for sunny days and for rainy days.
- Say Sie trägt ein Kleid (She is wearing a dress).

Check your work

☐ My doll has at least four pieces of clothing.

☐ I can name each piece in German.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a hat, a jacket, a dress, pants and shoes in your picture dictionary. A parent writes der Hut, die Jacke, das Kleid, die Hose and die Schuhe.

> **From history.** In the mountains of southern Germany and Austria, people still wear traditional clothes for church, weddings and festivals: Lederhosen (leather shorts) for men and boys, and the Dirndl, a dress with an apron, for women and girls.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, name clothes as your child gets dressed each morning: Zieh die Hose an! (Put on your pants!) Let your child lay out tomorrow's clothes and name each piece.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. It is cold outside. What do you put on? Say it in German.

▼ **Show solution**

1. When it is cold we wear a jacket.
2. Jacket is die Jacke.

Answer: Die Jacke! (dee YAHK-kuh)

Example 2. What is the father in the painting carrying on his stick?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Look at the top of his cane.
2. It is his hat.

Answer: Der Hut! (his hat)

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say hat in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Hut.

2. Easy Say shoes in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Schuhe.

3. Easy Say dress in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das Kleid.

4. Medium How does the j in Jacke sound?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Like y: YAHK-kuh.

5. Medium Say I am wearing a jacket.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich trage eine Jacke.

6. Hard Name four things you are wearing right now in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: die Hose, die Schuhe, das Hemd (shirt), die Socken (socks).

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Jacke with a j. German j says y: YAHK-kuh.
- Saying the h in Schuhe. It is silent: SHOO-uh.

> **Make it a game · Dress-up relay.** Put a pile of grown-up clothes on the floor: a hat, a jacket, big shoes. A parent calls a German word: der Hut! Run, put it on and say Ich trage einen Hut! Keep going until you are wearing everything.

> **Scripture.** "Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to day is, and to morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?" (Matthew 6:30, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *So denn Gott das Gras auf dem Felde also kleidet* Jesus said God dresses the grass of the field in beauty. If God takes such care of the grass, He will surely give His children what they need to wear.

UNIT 5 · KLEIDER UND WETTER · LESSON 5.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

5.2 Es regnet!

OBJECTIVES

- Say what the weather is like in German.
- Say Es ist kalt and Es ist warm.

- Say God’s promise about the seasons.

> **Warm-up.** Look out the window. Is the sun shining? Is it raining? Is it windy? Hot or cold? Today you learn to talk about the weather in German.

WATCH

Es regnet, es regnet - Kinderlieder zum Mitsingen | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 3:15

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ldK1iT-IxuE

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Wiggle your fingers like falling rain and sing along.

Note: Es regnet, es regnet (It is raining, it is raining), a short German children’s song about the rain, with the words on screen.

KEY TERMS

die Sonne (dee ZON-nuh)
The sun. Die Sonne scheint: the sun is shining.

Es regnet (es RAYG-nut)
It is raining.

der Wind (dehr VINT)
The wind. Es ist windig: it is windy.

der Schnee (dehr SHNAY)
The snow. Es schneit: it is snowing.

kalt / warm (KAHLT / VARM)
Cold / warm.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Standard German sounds: every letter is said, w sounds like v, z like ts, ei like eye and ie like ee, ch is breathed in the throat, and the capitals show where to lean: usually the first syllable.

die Sonne

dee ZON-nuh

die · weather

sun

der Regen

dehr RAY-gun

der · weather

rain

der Wind

dehr VINT

der · weather

wind

der Schnee

dehr SHNAY

der · weather

snow

kalt

KAHLT

describing word

cold

warm

VARM

describing word

warm

CORE IDEAS

The story. After the great flood, when Noah and his family came out of the ark, Noah built an altar and thanked God. And God made a promise: While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease. Rain and sunshine, snow and wind, cold and heat all come and go just as God planned. When the farmer plants his seeds, God sends the rain; when the wheat is ripe, God sends the sun for the harvest.

How German sounds. Sonne starts with a z sound: ZON-nuh. Wind and warm start with a v sound: VINT, VARM. Schnee is SHNAY. Es regnet and Es schneit are little sentences: es means it. Es ist kalt: it is cold. Es ist warm: it is warm.

Say it and move. Make a big circle over your head: **Die Sonne scheint!** Wiggle your fingers down: **Es regnet!** Sway like a tree: **Es ist windig!** Shiver: **Es ist kalt!** Fan yourself: **Es ist warm!** Catch snowflakes on your tongue: **Es schneit!**

ACTIVITY

Weather chart

Make a weather chart and record the weather every day in German.

You will need

- A sheet of paper with seven boxes, one for each day
- Crayons
- Small pictures of sun, rain, wind and snow (drawn or cut out)

Steps

1. A parent writes the days of the week (Montag, Dienstag...) above the boxes.
2. Every morning, look outside.
3. Draw the weather in that day's box: a sun, rain, wind or snow.
4. Say the weather in German: Die Sonne scheint! Es regnet!

Tips

- Also write kalt or warm in each box.
- At the end of the week, count the sunny days in German.

Check your work

☐ My chart shows the weather for a whole week.

☐ I can say the weather in German every day.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a sun, rain, wind and snow in your picture dictionary. A parent writes die Sonne, der Regen, der Wind and der Schnee.

> **From history.** In Germany it rains often, all through the year, which keeps the forests and fields green. German children wear rain boots, called Gummistiefel (rubber boots), and love to jump in puddles.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, ask Wie ist das Wetter heute? (How is the weather today?) every morning, and let your child give the weather report at breakfast.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Look outside. It is raining. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Raining is regnet.
2. It is raining: Es regnet.

Answer: Es regnet! (es RAYG-nut)

Example 2. It is snowing and you are shivering. Say two things about the weather.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Snowing: es schneit.
2. Cold: es ist kalt.

Answer: Es schneit. Es ist kalt.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say sun in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Sonne.

2. Easy Say It is raining in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Es regnet.

3. Easy Say cold in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Kalt.

4. Medium Say The sun is shining.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Sonne scheint.

5. Medium Say It is warm.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Es ist warm.

6. Hard Name the four seasons God promised Noah would not cease. (Hint: two are summer and winter.)

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Seedtime and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Wind with a w. German w says v: VINT.
- Saying warm like English warm. Say VARM.

> **Make it a game · Weather moves.** A parent calls the weather in German. For Die Sonne scheint, stretch your arms up; for Es regnet, wiggle your fingers down; for Es ist windig, sway; for Es schneit, twirl like a snowflake. Go faster and faster!

> **Scripture.** "While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease." (Genesis 8:22, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *Solange die Erde steht, soll nicht aufhören Saat und Ernte, Frost und Hitze, Sommer und Winter, Tag und Nacht.* God promised Noah that the seasons, the weather and day and night would keep coming as long as the earth remains. Every sunrise and every rain shower shows that God keeps His promises.