GERMAN · GRADE 3 · AGES 8–9

Grade 3 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 3 German is a short course of 10 lessons (5 units of 2), one lesson a week for a quarter, with three sessions of 20–30 minutes a week. It does not depend on earlier German.

The child learns to greet people properly and to choose between du and Sie, to count and do sums in German, to describe things with colors, shapes and opposites, to introduce the family with mein and meine and behave well at a German table, and to talk about animals with simple plurals and Ich habe… The paintings are Hans Thoma's children dancing in a ring, Albrecht Dürer's Melencolia I with its magic square, August Macke's Hat Shop, Albert Anker's boy reading to his grandfather and Dürer's wing of a blue roller.

The child now reads and writes short German words and sentences in a German notebook, and each lesson has a worksheet with a separate answer key. The quarter ends with an animal fair show.

> Every embedded video comes from a channel approved for School Launch: lingoni GERMAN (friendly teachers from Germany whose short A1 lessons are the workhorse of the older grades), GermanPod101 (clear vocabulary, verb and conversation videos) and Sing mit mir – Kinderlieder (traditional German songs with the words on screen). The videos play in YouTube's privacy-enhanced player. Some channels close with an invitation to subscribe or to visit their website; you can stop the video when the lesson's part ends. You will hear small differences between speakers from Germany, Austria and Switzerland; all are good German. 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 3 (about ages 8–9) who read independently. No earlier German is needed: the course begins with the sounds and builds from there, though a student who has done earlier grades of German will feel at home. A parent or teacher reads along, joins the speaking practice and checks the practice sentences. Nothing needs to be bought: every activity uses paper, index cards, pencil, crayons and household things. Families who speak German at home use the same lessons with the *At home in German* notes.

How to use this course

1. **The weekly rhythm.** The quarter has 10 lessons, one a week, each with three sessions of 20–30 minutes. Session 1 is the warm-up, the video, the teaching and the picture study (in the first lesson of each unit). Session 2 is the activity and the German notebook. Session 3 is the worked examples, the practice sentences and a recitation: the student says the week's German out loud to 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.** German is learned out loud, a few minutes a day. Open every session by saying the chants learned so far (ich bin, du bist, er ist…). Five minutes of cheerful chanting beats an hour of silent staring.
3. **Story, then how German works, then doing.** The core ideas are written to be read aloud or read by the student. *The story* tells what happened; *How German works* explains the pattern; *Say it out loud* gives the sounds; *Try it* explains the activity. After each paragraph, ask the student to tell it back.
4. **Flashcards.** Every lesson adds new German words. Make a flashcard for each one (German on the front, English on the back) and write every noun with its der, die

or das and a capital letter: the little word is part of the word. Many families color-code them: blue for der, red for die, green for das.

5. **The word list.** The quarter teaches 60 words and phrases, in this order. Unit 1: Guten Tag, Guten Abend, Grüß Gott, Auf Wiedersehen, Tschüss, gut, ich heiße, ich wohne, du, Sie, Freut mich, Entschuldigung. Unit 2: null, elf, zwölf, die Zahl, zählen, das Quadrat, dreizehn, sechzehn, siebzehn, zwanzig, plus, minus. Unit 3: grau, rosa, lila, bunt, der Hut, der Mantel, der Kreis, das Quadrat, das Dreieck, das Rechteck, lang, kurz. Unit 4: der Großvater, die Großmutter, der Onkel, die Tante, die Eltern, die Geschwister, der Teller, die Gabel, das Messer, der Löffel, das Glas, lecker. Unit 5: der Vogel, die Feder, der Flügel, der Schnabel, die Amsel, der Storch, das Haustier, das Kaninchen, der Hamster, die Maus, kein, füttern.
6. **The German notebook.** Use any notebook for the whole quarter: vocabulary, sound rules, charts, translations and copywork. Date every page.
7. **Write it the German way.** Every German noun begins with a capital letter, and the umlauts (ä, ö, ü) and the ß are part of the spelling. If you must type without them, write ae, oe, ue and ss.
8. **Unit review and unit challenge.** Each unit ends with a short review (25 points), which may be done orally, and a unit challenge. Keep the challenge work in a folder.
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

Guten Tag!

Greetings and good manners in German: Guten Tag, Hallo, Grüß Gott, Auf Wiedersehen and Tschüss, Wie geht's?, then introductions and the two words for you, du and Sie, with Hans Thoma's children dancing in a ring on a spring meadow and Boaz greeting his reapers in the name of the LORD.

1.1 Guten Tag und auf Wiedersehen

1.2 Ich heiße… du oder Sie?

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

Die Zahlen

Numbers from null to zwanzig and simple arithmetic in German, plus, minus and gleich, with Albrecht Dürer's engraving Melencolia I and its famous magic square, in which every row, column and diagonal adds up to 34, and the Lord who numbers the very hairs of our heads.

2.1 Null bis zwölf

2.2 Bis zwanzig und rechnen

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

Farben und Formen

Colors and shapes in German, with describing words that change after der, die and das: der rote Hut, die blaue Jacke, plus der Kreis, das Dreieck, das Quadrat and the opposites groß and klein, gerade and schief, with August Macke's lady in blue at a hat shop window and Joseph's coat of many colours.

3.1 Der rote Hut

3.2 Kreis, Quadrat, Dreieck

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

Die Familie am Tisch

The family with mein and meine, der Großvater and die Großmutter, der Onkel and die Tante, then good manners at a German table, Guten Appetit, Kann ich bitte… haben?, and the table prayer, with Albert Anker's boy reading the Bible to his old grandfather.

4.1 Mein Großvater

4.2 Guten Appetit!

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

Die Tiere

Animals in German: the birds of the air with the old song Die Vogelhochzeit and Albrecht Dürer's jewel-like wing of a blue roller, then pets and farm animals with plurals and Ich habe einen Hund, and the righteous man who cares for his animals.

5.1 Die Vögel

5.2 Ich habe einen Hund

Weekly pacing calendar

WEEK	PLAN
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 Guten Tag und auf Wiedersehen: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 activity (greeting clock) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet *Three sessions a week of 20–30 minutes. On the other days, use the week's words at home and review the flashcards.*
2	• Session 1: Lesson 1.2 Ich heiße… du oder Sie?: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 activity (du or sie sorting cards) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (the polite visit)
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 Null bis zwölf: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 activity (german number cards) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 Bis zwanzig und rechnen: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 activity (magic square puzzle) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 2 review and unit challenge (the german math bee)

WEEK	PLAN
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 Der rote Hut: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.1 activity (hat shop window) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
6	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 Kreis, Quadrat, Dreieck: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 activity (shape monster) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (my shape-and-color picture)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 Mein Großvater: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.1 activity (my family tree in german) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
8	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 Guten Appetit!: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 activity (german place setting) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (the german family dinner)
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 Die Vögel: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 activity (feather study) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
10	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 Ich habe einen Hund: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 activity (pet care chart) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (the animal fair)

Materials

German notebook (any notebook)

One for the quarter: vocabulary, sound rules, charts, translations and copywork.

Index cards and a box, bag or ring to keep them

For the flashcard deck that grows every lesson.

Pencil, colored pencils (blue, red and green for der, die and das) and a fine-tip marker

For charts, maps, posters and lettering.

Scissors, glue, tape and some poster board or taped printer paper
For the unit challenges.

Grading

Grades come mostly from the daily work: the recitations, the flashcard reviews, the notebook and the practice sentences, because a language is learned by steady, honest repetition. A student who speaks German out loud faithfully, keeps a neat notebook and corrects his or her own practice earns full credit.

PART	%
Recitation and flashcards (daily speaking, vocabulary reviews, reading aloud)	**30**
German notebook (dated pages, charts, translations)	**25**
Practice sentences (corrected with the answer key)	**15**
Unit reviews	**15**
Unit challenges	**15**

Scale: A 90–100, B 80–89, C 70–79, D 60–69. Below 60: repeat the chants and practice with help.

- A practice sentence is right when the der, die or das is right, the noun has its capital letter and the verb ending agrees. Let the student use the notebook charts freely.
- Unit reviews may be done orally for a student who writes slowly; the parent writes down the answers.
- Pronunciation is graded on courage and consistency, not perfection. The ch, the ü and the German r arrive with practice.

A note to parents

You do not need to know German to teach this course. Every chart has its sounds written out, every German sentence has its translation in the answer, and the videos do the explaining a specialist would. Learn alongside your child, quiz each other with the flashcards, and let your child catch your mistakes.

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.

Why German? Because it is English's closest large cousin (Haus and house, Wasser and water, Vater and father), so it opens the oldest layer of English words; because it is the language of Bach and Handel's homeland, of Luther's Bible and of the printing press of Gutenberg; and because about a hundred million people speak it in the heart of Europe.

The stories are true stories of people and places from Germany, Austria and Switzerland, told cheerfully and honestly, with the focus on courage, faith and good work.

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 GUTEN TAG UND AUF WIEDERSEHEN

Guten Tag
GOO-tun TAHK

greeting

good day; hello

Guten Abend
GOO-tun AH-bunt

greeting

good evening

Grüß Gott
GRÜSS GOT

greeting · south

hello (God greet you)

Auf Wiedersehen
owf VEE-der-zayn

farewell

goodbye

Tschüss
CHÜSS

farewell · friends

bye

gut
GOOT

describing word

good; well

Wie geht's?
vee GAYTS

phrase

How are you?

danke
DAHN-kuh

word

thank you

sehr gut
zair GOOT

phrase

very good

Und dir?
oont DEER

phrase

And you? (to a friend)

1.2 ICH HEISSE... DU ODER SIE?

ich heiße
ikh HY-suh

phrase

my name is

ich wohne
ikh VOH-nuh

phrase

I live

du

DOO

pronoun · friendly

you (friend, family)

Sie

ZEE

pronoun · polite

you (polite)

Freut mich

FROYT mikh

phrase

pleased to meet you

Entschuldigung

ent-SHOOL-dee-goong

polite word

excuse me

Wie heißt du?

vee HYST doo

phrase

What is your name? (to a friend)

bitte

BIT-tuh

word

please

danke

DAHN-kuh

word

thank you

Wie heißen Sie?

vee HY-sun zee

phrase

What is your name? (polite)

2.1 NULL BIS ZWÖLF

null

NOOL

number

zero

elf

ELF

number

eleven

zwölf

TSVÖLF

number

twelve

die Zahl

dee TSAHL

die · math

number

zählen
TSAY-lun
verb
to count

das Quadrat
dahs kvah-DRAHT
das · math
square

eins
INES
number
one

zwei
TSVY
number
two

drei
DRY
number
three

zehn
TSAYN
number
ten

2.2 BIS ZWANZIG UND RECHNEN

dreizehn
DRY-tsayn
number
thirteen

sechzehn
ZEKH-tsayn
number
sixteen

siebzehn
ZEEP-tsayn
number
seventeen

zwanzig
TSVAHN-tsikh
number
twenty

plus
PLOOS
math
plus

minus
MEE-noos
math
minus

ist

IST

verb

is, equals

vierzehn

FEER-tsayn

number

fourteen

fünfzehn

FÜNF-tsayn

number

fifteen

neunzehn

NOYN-tsayn

number

nineteen

3.1 DER ROTE HUT

grau

GROW

color

gray

rosa

ROH-zah

color

pink

lila

LEE-lah

color

purple

bunt

BOONT

describing word

colorful

der Hut

dehr HOOT

der · clothes

hat

der Mantel

dehr MAHN-tel

der · clothes

coat

rot

ROHT

color

red

blau

BLOW

color

blue

gelb
GELP

color

yellow

grün
GRÜN

color

green

3.2 KREIS, QUADRAT, DREIECK

der Kreis
dehr KRICE

der · shape

circle

das Quadrat
dahs kvah-DRAHT

das · shape

square

das Dreieck
dahs DRY-ek

das · shape

triangle

das Rechteck
dahs REKHT-ek

das · shape

rectangle

lang
LAHNG

describing word

long

kurz
KOORTS

describing word

short

groß
GROHS

describing word

big

klein
KLINE

describing word

small

dick
DIK

describing word

thick, fat

dünn
DÜN

describing word

thin

4.1 MEIN GROSSVATER

der Großvater
dehr GROHS-fah-ter

der · family

grandfather

die Großmutter
dee GROHS-mut-ter

die · family

grandmother

der Onkel
dehr ONG-kel

der · family

uncle

die Tante
dee TAHN-tuh

die · family

aunt

die Eltern
dee EL-tern

plural

parents

die Geschwister
dee guh-SHVIS-ter

plural

brothers and sisters

der Cousin
dehr koo-ZANG

der · family

cousin (boy)

die Cousine
dee koo-ZEE-nuh

die · family

cousin (girl)

mein
MINE

word

my (der, das words)

meine
MY-nuh

word

my (die words)

4.2 GUTEN APPETIT!

der Teller
dehr TEL-ler

der · table

plate

die Gabel
dee GAH-bel

die · table

fork

das Messer

dahs MES-ser

das · table

knife

der Löffel

dehr LÖF-fel

der · table

spoon

das Glas

dahs GLAHS

das · table

glass

lecker

LEK-ker

describing word

delicious

Guten Appetit!

GOO-tun ah-puh-TEET

phrase

Enjoy your meal!

bitte

BIT-tuh

word

please

danke

DAHN-kuh

word

thank you

das Brot

dahs BROHT

das · food

bread

5.1 DIE VÖGEL

der Vogel

dehr FOH-gel

der · animal

bird

die Feder

dee FAY-der

die · animal

feather

der Flügel

dehr FLÜ-gel

der · animal

wing

der Schnabel

dehr SHNAH-bel

der · animal

beak

die Amsel

dee AHM-zel

die · animal

blackbird

der Storch

dehr SHTORKH

der · animal

stork

die Federn

dee FAY-dern

die · plural

feathers

die Vögel

dee FÖ-gel

die · plural

birds

die Eule

dee OY-luh

die · bird

owl

die Meise

dee MY-zuh

die · bird

titmouse

5.2 ICH HABE EINEN HUND

das Haustier

dahs HOWS-teer

das · animal

pet

das Kaninchen

dahs kah-NEEN-khun

das · animal

rabbit

der Hamster

dehr HAHM-ster

der · animal

hamster

die Maus

dee MOWS

die · animal

mouse

kein

KINE

with der and das words

no; not a

füttern

FÜT-tern

verb

to feed

der Hase
dehr HAH-zuh
der · animal
hare, rabbit

der Hund
dehr HOONT
der · animal
dog

die Katze
dee KAHT-tsuh
die · animal
cat

keine
KY-nuh
word
no, not any (die words)

UNIT 1

Guten Tag!

In Lesson 1.1 your child learns to greet people properly in German at different times of day, Guten Morgen, Guten Tag, Guten Abend, Hallo and the southern Grüß Gott, to say goodbye with Auf Wiedersehen and Tschüss, and to ask and answer Wie geht's? Hans Thoma's painting of eight children dancing in a ring opens the unit.

In Lesson 1.2 your child learns to introduce himself or herself, Ich heiße… Wie heißt du?, to say where he or she lives, and to choose between du (for family, friends and children) and Sie (for grown-ups), with the verse Be ye kind one to another. The unit ends with a polite visit skit.

PREREQUISITES

- None. Grades K–2 German help but are not needed.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can greet people in German at different times of day.
- ☐ I can ask and answer Wie geht's?
- ☐ I can introduce myself and ask someone's name.
- ☐ I can choose du or Sie correctly.

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.
- **Forvo**: Free pronunciation library: hear any German word said by native speakers (link only).

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	**Guten Tag und auf Wiedersehen**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
1.2	**Ich heiße… du oder Sie?**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 1 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Write two ways to say hello and two ways to say goodbye in German.

2. **5 pts**
   Someone asks Wie geht’s? Write two possible answers.

3. **5 pts**
   Write how you would introduce yourself and ask a friend’s name.

4. **5 pts**
   Would you say du or Sie to your neighbor, Herr Braun? To your little cousin?

5. **5 pts**
   Who painted the children dancing in a ring?

ANSWER KEY

1. Hallo, Guten Tag (Guten Morgen, Grüß Gott); Auf Wiedersehen, Tschüss.
2. Gut, danke! / Sehr gut! / Es geht. / Nicht so gut.
3. Ich heiße… Wie heißt du?
4. Sie to Herr Braun; du to the cousin.
5. Hans Thoma.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE POLITE VISIT

Act out a visit with a family member playing a German neighbor: knock, greet properly for the time of day, introduce yourself, ask how the neighbor is (Wie geht es Ihnen?), say bitte and danke when offered a snack, and say goodbye. Use at least eight German expressions, all from memory, and remember to say Sie to the grown-up.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Greetings	Uses the right greeting and goodbye.
Introductions	Says Ich heiße… and asks the other name.
du and Sie	Uses Sie with the grown-up.
Pronunciation	Says ü, ch and the German r clearly.

UNIT 1 · GUTEN TAG! · LESSON 1.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

1.1 Guten Tag und auf Wiedersehen

OBJECTIVES

- Greet people in German at different times of day.
- Say goodbye formally and informally.
- Ask and answer Wie geht’s?

> **Warm-up.** How many ways can you say hello and goodbye in English? Hi, hello, good morning, bye, see you later... German has many too. Let's learn them.

WATCH

Learn German - German in Three Minutes - Greetings in German

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 3:22

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Repeat each greeting out loud after the teacher.

Note: A three-minute GermanPod101 lesson on German greetings.

KEY TERMS

Guten Tag (GOO-tun TAHK)
Good day; hello. The polite greeting for daytime.

Grüß Gott (GRÜSS GOT)
Hello (literally God greet you), used in southern Germany and Austria.

Auf Wiedersehen (owf VEE-der-zayn)
Goodbye (until we see again).

Tschüss (CHÜSS)
Bye (to friends and family).

Wie geht's? (vee GAYTS)
How are you? How is it going?

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.

Guten Tag
GOO-tun TAHK
greeting
good day; hello

Guten Abend
GOO-tun AH-bunt
greeting
good evening

Grüß Gott
GRÜSS GOT
greeting · south
hello (God greet you)

Auf Wiedersehen
owf VEE-der-zayn
farewell
goodbye

Tschüss
CHÜSS
farewell · friends
bye

gut
GOOT
describing word
good; well

Wie geht's?
vee GAYTS
phrase
How are you?

danke
DAHN-kuh
word
thank you

sehr gut
zair GOOT
phrase
very good

Und dir?
oont DEER
phrase
And you? (to a friend)

CORE IDEAS

The story. About a hundred and fifty years ago, a young painter named Hans Thoma grew up in a small village in the Black Forest, in the southwest of Germany. His family was poor, and as a boy he painted clock faces for the clockmakers of the Black Forest. Later he became one of the most loved painters in Germany. One spring he painted eight village children dancing in a ring on a green meadow full of little yellow flowers. Most of them are barefoot. They hold hands and sing as they go round, with a lake and snowy mountains far behind them. When German children meet to play, they greet each other with Hallo! and when they go home, they call Tschüss!

How German sounds. Germans greet people when they walk into a shop, a waiting room or a home. To grown-ups, say Guten Morgen until about ten o'clock, Guten Tag during the day and Guten Abend in the evening. Hallo and Tschüss are friendly, for

family and friends. In southern Germany and Austria, people say Grüß Gott, God greet you. In Auf Wiedersehen, the w says v and ie says ee: owf VEE-der-zayn.

Answering Wie geht's? You can answer: **Gut, danke!** (Fine, thanks!) **Sehr gut!** (Very good!) **Es geht.** (So-so.) **Nicht so gut.** (Not so good.) Then ask back: **Und dir?** (And you?) to a friend, or **Und Ihnen?** to a grown-up.

PICTURE STUDY



Children Dancing in a Ring, Hans Thoma, 1872 · Oil on canvas · Staatliche Kunsthalle, Karlsruhe

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Thoma painted real village children from his home country, not dressed up but in their everyday clothes. The ring of children turns before our eyes: some face us, some have their backs to us, and the blond girl's hair swings out as she spins. The wide meadow and the far mountains make the children seem small and free.

Look closely

- Count the children in German.
- Find the girl with the long braid.
- Find the boy. What is he doing with his mouth?
- What do you see far behind the children?

Talk about it

1. What song do you think the children are singing?
2. What games do you play in a circle?

ACTIVITY

Greeting clock

Make a paper clock that shows which greeting to use at each time of day.

You will need

- A paper plate
- A paper arrow and a brass fastener
- Markers

Steps

1. Divide the plate into morning, day, evening and night.
2. Write Guten Morgen, Guten Tag, Guten Abend and Gute Nacht in the four parts.
3. Draw a sunrise, a sun, a sunset and a moon.
4. Attach the arrow. Turn it and greet your family with the right words.

Tips

- Add Hallo and Tschüss on the back for friends.
- Use the clock every day this week.

Check your work

☐ My clock shows four greetings.

☐ I can use the right greeting for the time.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, draw a speech bubble for each greeting: Guten Morgen, Guten Tag, Guten Abend, Hallo, Grüß Gott, Auf Wiedersehen, Tschüss. Write Wie geht's? and three answers.

> **From history.** Hans Thoma later became director of the art museum in Karlsruhe, the very museum where this painting hangs today.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, practice greeting grown-ups with their title: Guten Tag, Frau Müller! Guten Abend, Herr Schmidt! Talk about when to say Grüß Gott and when to say Moin (in the far north).

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. You meet your piano teacher at 3 in the afternoon. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. It is daytime.
2. A teacher is a grown-up, so not Hallo.

Answer: Guten Tag, Frau (or Herr) …!

Example 2. A friend asks Wie geht's? You feel great. Answer and ask back.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Very good is sehr gut.
2. And you, to a friend, is und dir?

Answer: Sehr gut, danke! Und dir?

PRACTICE

1. Easy How do you say good evening?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Guten Abend.

2. Easy How do you say goodbye politely?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Auf Wiedersehen.

3. Easy What does Tschüss mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Bye, to friends and family.

4. Medium Answer Wie geht’s? with so-so.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Es geht.

5. Medium Where do people say Grüß Gott, and what does it mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   In southern Germany and Austria; it means God greet you.

6. Hard Should you say Tschüss to the bank teller? Why or why not?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Better not; say Auf Wiedersehen to grown-ups you do not know. Tschüss is for friends and family.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Auf Wiedersehen with a w sound. Say owf VEE-der-zayn.
- Saying Guten Morgen in the evening. After about ten in the morning, say Guten Tag.

> **Make it a game · Greeting relay.** A parent holds up a card: a sunrise, a sun, a moon, a friend’s face or a grown-up’s face. Give the right German greeting as fast as you can. Then switch roles.

> **Scripture.** “And, behold, Boaz came from Bethlehem, and said unto the reapers, The LORD be with you. And they answered him, The LORD bless thee.” (Ruth 2:4, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Der HERR mit euch! Sie antworteten: Der HERR segne dich!* Boaz greeted his reapers with a blessing, and they blessed him back. Grüß Gott is like that: a greeting that is also a little prayer.

UNIT 1 · GUTEN TAG! · LESSON 1.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

1.2 Ich heisse... du oder Sie?

OBJECTIVES

- Introduce yourself and ask someone’s name.
- Say where you live.

- Choose du or Sie correctly.

> **Warm-up.** How do you talk differently to your best friend and to the pastor? English uses the same word, you, for both. German has two different words. Let's find out when to use each.

WATCH

German Dialogues for Beginners: Wie geht es dir? - Wie heißt du? - A1 [with Julia, Sascha & Jenny]

lingoni GERMAN · 4:25

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DnMIzRE7rB8

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Listen to the short dialogues, then act them out with a parent.

Note: A lingoni lesson, about four minutes, with short German dialogues: Wie geht es dir? Wie heißt du?

KEY TERMS

Ich heiße… (ikh HY-suh)
My name is…

Ich wohne in… (ikh VOH-nuh in)
I live in…

Sie (ZEE)
You, polite, to grown-ups you do not know well. Always written with a capital S.

Wie heißt du? / Wie heißen Sie? (vee HYST doo / vee HY-sun zee)
What is your name? (to a friend / to a grown-up)

du (DOO)
You, to family, friends, children, animals and God.

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.

ich heiße
ikh HY-suh

phrase

my name is

ich wohne
ikh VOH-nuh

phrase

I live

du
DOO

pronoun · friendly

you (friend, family)

Sie
ZEE

pronoun · polite

you (polite)

Freut mich
FROYT mikh

phrase

pleased to meet you

Entschuldigung
ent-SHOOL-dee-goong

polite word

excuse me

Wie heißt du?
vee HYST doo

phrase

What is your name? (to a friend)

bitte
BIT-tuh

word

please

danke
DAHN-kuh

word

thank you

Wie heißen Sie?
vee HY-sun zee

phrase

What is your name? (polite)

CORE IDEAS

Two kinds of you. German has two words for you. Say **du** to your family, your friends, other children, your pets, and to God in prayer. Say **Sie** to grown-ups you do not know well: a teacher, a shopkeeper, a neighbor, a doctor. Sie is always written with a capital S. A grown-up may invite you to say du; then you may. Using Sie is a way to show respect.

Introducing yourself. To a child: **Hallo! Ich heiße Paul. Wie heißt du?** To a grown-up: **Guten Tag! Ich heiße Paul. Wie heißen Sie?** To say where you live: **Ich wohne in Texas.** To say you are happy to meet someone: **Freut mich!** (Pleased to meet you!)

How German sounds. In heiße and heißen, the ei says eye and the ß says s. Wohne starts with a v sound and the h is silent: VOH-nuh. Sie is said ZEE. The magic words are the same for everyone: **bitte** (please), **danke** (thank you), **Entschuldigung** (excuse me, ent-SHOOL-dee-goong).

ACTIVITY

du or Sie sorting cards

Make cards with pictures of people and sort them into a du pile and a Sie pile.

You will need

- Index cards or paper
- Markers or magazine pictures
- Two envelopes labeled du and Sie

Steps

1. Draw or glue a person on each card: Mom, a baby, the mail carrier, a doctor, a friend, a dog, a teacher, Grandpa, a policeman, a stranger in a shop.
2. Write who it is under each picture.
3. Sort each card into the du envelope or the Sie envelope.
4. For each card, say the right question: Wie heißt du? or Wie heißen Sie?

Tips

- Add God to the du pile and talk about why we say du to Him in prayer.
- Let a parent check your sorting.

Check your work

☐ I sorted at least ten cards.

☐ I can explain why I chose du or Sie.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write an introduction to a child (Hallo! Ich heiße… Wie heißt du?) and one to a grown-up (Guten Tag! Ich heiße… Wie heißen Sie?). Write Ich wohne in… with your town.

> **From history.** Germans may stay on Sie with a neighbor for years. When two grown-ups agree to switch to du, it is a sign of friendship, and sometimes they celebrate it with a toast.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, role-play visits to a bakery, a doctor and a friend's house, switching between du and Sie. Talk about who in your family says du or Sie to whom.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Introduce yourself to a new boy at church and ask his name.

▼ **Show solution**

1. He is a child: use du.
2. Ich heiße…, then Wie heißt du?

Answer: Hallo! Ich heiße … Wie heißt du?

Example 2. Ask a new neighbor, a grown-up, her name.

▼ **Show solution**

1. She is a grown-up you don't know: use Sie.
2. The verb changes: heißen Sie.

Answer: Guten Tag! Wie heißen Sie?

PRACTICE

1. Easy How do you say My name is Anna?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich heiße Anna.

2. Easy How do you say I live in Ohio?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich wohne in Ohio.

3. Easy Which word for you is always written with a capital letter?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sie.

4. Medium du or Sie: your grandmother?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Du.

5. Medium du or Sie: the doctor?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sie.

6. Hard Why do German Christians say du to God in prayer?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Because God is our Father, closer than any friend; du is for family and those we love.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Wie heißt du? to a grown-up. Use Wie heißen Sie?
- Writing sie for polite you. It needs a capital S: Sie.

> **Make it a game · Who am I?.** A parent pretends to be different people: a baby, a teacher, a friend, a shopkeeper. Greet each one and ask the name with du or Sie. Score a point for each right choice.

> **Scripture.** “And be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ’s sake hath forgiven you.” (Ephesians 4:32, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Seid aber untereinander freundlich, herzlich* Paul tells us to be kind and tenderhearted to one another. Good manners, like using Sie for grown-ups and saying bitte and danke, are a small way to show kindness.

UNIT 2

Die Zahlen

In Lesson 2.1 your child counts from null to zwölf, reads numbers aloud and writes them, and studies Albrecht Dürer's engraving Melencolia I, full of puzzles, tools and a magic square of numbers.

In Lesson 2.2 your child counts from dreizehn to zwanzig, learns to say sums and differences in German, drei plus vier ist sieben, and checks Dürer's magic square in German. The unit ends with a German math bee.

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can count from 0 to 20 in German.
- ☐ I can read and write the numbers 0–20 in German words.
- ☐ I can say additions and subtractions in German.
- ☐ I can tell what a magic square is.

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.
- **Forvo**: Free pronunciation library: hear any German word said by native speakers (link only).

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	**Null bis zwölf**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
2.2	**Bis zwanzig und rechnen**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 2 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Write in German words: 3, 7, 11, 12.

2. **5 pts**
   Write in German words: 13, 16, 17, 20.

3. **5 pts**
   Write in German: 8 + 5 = 13.

4. **5 pts**
   Write in German: 20 − 6 = 14.

5. **5 pts**
   What is special about the magic square in Dürer's Melencolia I?

ANSWER KEY

1. Drei, sieben, elf, zwölf.
2. Dreizehn, sechzehn, siebzehn, zwanzig.
3. Acht plus fünf ist dreizehn.
4. Zwanzig minus sechs ist vierzehn.
5. Every row, column and diagonal adds up to 34 (and the bottom row shows 1514, the year it was made).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE GERMAN MATH BEE

A parent reads ten problems in German, such as Wie viel ist sieben plus acht? Answer each in a full German sentence: Sieben plus acht ist fünfzehn. Then you read five problems for the parent to solve. Finish by making your own 3 × 3 magic square with the numbers eins to neun (each line adds up to fünfzehn) and explaining it in German numbers.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Numbers	Says numbers 0–20 correctly.
Math	Says plus, minus and ist correctly.
Sentences	Answers in full German sentences.
Magic square	Makes and explains a magic square.

UNIT 2 · DIE ZAHLEN · LESSON 2.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

2.1 Null bis zwölf

OBJECTIVES

- Count from 0 to 12 in German.
- Read and write the numbers 0–12.
- Study Dürer’s Melencolia I.

> **Warm-up.** Count from zero to twelve in English as fast as you can. Do you notice that eleven and twelve are special? They don’t sound like ten-one and ten-two. German has the same thing! Let’s count in German.

WATCH

Learn German - German in Three Minutes - Numbers 1-10

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 3:30

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Count along out loud with the teacher.

Note: A three-and-a-half-minute GermanPod101 lesson on the numbers 1 to 10.

KEY TERMS

null (NOOL)
Zero.

elf (ELF)
Eleven.

zwölf (TSVÖLF)
Twelve.

die Zahl (dee TSAHL)
The number.

zählen (TSAY-lun)
To count.

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.

null
NOOL
number
zero

elf
ELF
number
eleven

zwölf
TSVÖLF
number
twelve

die Zahl
dee TSAHL
die · math
number

zählen
TSAY-lun
verb
to count

das Quadrat
dahs kvah-DRAHT
das · math
square

eins
INES
number
one

zwei
TSVY
number
two

drei
DRY
number
three

zehn
TSAYN
number
ten

CORE IDEAS

The story. Albrecht Dürer, the great artist of Nuremberg who painted the young hare, was also a fine engraver. He carved pictures into copper plates with a sharp tool, inked them and printed them on paper. In 1514 he made a mysterious engraving called Melencolia I. A winged figure sits with her head on her hand, thinking hard, holding a compass. All around her are tools and puzzles: a ladder, a saw, a ball, a strange stone with many sides, an hourglass, a bell, scales, a sleeping dog. And on the wall behind her hangs a square of sixteen numbers, a magic square. Dürer even hid the year in it: the two middle numbers of the bottom row are 15 and 14, 1514!

Counting in German. null, eins, zwei, drei, vier, fünf, sechs, sieben, acht, neun, zehn, elf, zwölf. Remember: z says ts (zwei, zehn, zwölf), v says f (vier), s before a vowel says z (sechs, sieben), and ei says eye. Just as in English, elf (11) and zwölf (12) are special words. When you count things, say eins alone, but ein before a word: ein Buch.

Writing numbers. Germans write the number one with a long upstroke, like a little roof on top, and they often cross the seven: 7 with a line through the middle, so nobody mistakes it for a one. Try writing your numbers the German way.

PICTURE STUDY



Melencolia I, Albrecht Dürer, 1514 · Engraving · National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.
Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

An engraving is printed from lines cut into metal, so every shadow is made of tiny lines and cross-hatching. Dürer filled this picture with symbols of measuring, building and thinking. People have argued for five hundred years about what it all means. But the magic square is clear: it is a real math puzzle.

Look closely

- Find the square of numbers on the wall. How many numbers does it have?
- Find the hourglass and the bell.
- Find the sleeping dog.
- Find the ladder. How many rungs can you count, in German?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think the winged figure looks so thoughtful?
2. What tools can you name? What is each one for?

ACTIVITY

German number cards

Make a set of number cards from 0 to 12 with the German word on the back.

You will need

- 13 index cards
- Markers

Steps

1. On the front of each card, write a numeral 0 to 12 the German way (with the long 1 and the crossed 7).
2. On the back, write the German word: null, eins, zwei…
3. Shuffle the cards. Look at the numeral and say the German word, then flip to check.
4. Then look at the word side and say the number.

Tips

- Time yourself: how fast can you get through all thirteen?
- Play a matching game with a parent.

Check your work

☐ I made 13 cards with numbers and words.

☐ I can say every number from 0 to 12 in German.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write the numbers 0 to 12 with the German word beside each. Copy the first row of Dürer's magic square: 16, 3, 2, 13.

> **From history.** Dürer was one of the first artists to sell his prints all over Europe. Because a copper plate could print hundreds of copies, ordinary people could buy his art for the first time.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, do mental math in German at dinner, and talk about how Germans write 1 and 7.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say 12 in German.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Twelve is a special word.
2. z says ts; ö is round.

Answer: Zwölf (TSVÖLF).

Example 2. Count backwards from 5 to 0.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Five, four, three, two, one, zero.

Answer: Fünf, vier, drei, zwei, eins, null.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say 0 in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Null.

2. Easy Say 11 in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Elf.

3. Easy Say 8 in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Acht.

4. Medium Write 6, 7 and 9 in German words.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sechs, sieben, neun.

5. Medium What year did Dürer hide in his magic square?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   1514.

6. Hard Add the first row of the magic square: 16 + 3 + 2 + 13. Say the answer in English, then try in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   34; vierunddreißig.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying zwei and zehn with a z sound. Say ts: TSVY, TSAYN.
- Saying vier with a v. Say FEER.

> **Make it a game · Number slap.** Spread the number cards face up. A parent says a German number; slap the right card first. Then switch.

> **Scripture.** “But the very hairs of your head are all numbered.” (Matthew 10:30, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Nun aber sind auch eure Haare auf dem Haupte alle gezählt.* God knows us so well that He has numbered every hair on our heads. Nobody can count your hairs, but God knows the number exactly, because He cares for you.

UNIT 2 · DIE ZAHLEN · LESSON 2.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

2.2 Bis zwanzig und rechnen

OBJECTIVES

- Count from 13 to 20 in German.
- Say additions and subtractions in German.
- Check Dürer’s magic square in German.

> **Warm-up.** Count from zero to twelve in German. What comes next? In English, thirteen is three-teen. German does the same thing: three-ten. Let’s go!

WATCH

Learn numbers from 1-20 in German - A1 [with Jacqueline]

lingoni GERMAN · 9:18

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wXBFj732YzM

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Count along and repeat each number.

Note: A lingoni lesson, about nine minutes, on the numbers from 1 to 20 in German.

KEY TERMS

dreizehn (DRY-tsayn)
Thirteen (three-ten).

zwanzig (TSVAHN-tsikh)
Twenty.

plus (PLOOS)
Plus.

minus (MEE-noos)
Minus.

ist (IST)
Is; equals. Also gleich (GLYKH).

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.

dreizehn
DRY-tsayn
number
thirteen

sechzehn
ZEKH-tsayn
number
sixteen

siebzehn
ZEEP-tsayn
number
seventeen

zwanzig
TSVAHN-tsikh
number
twenty

plus
PLOOS
math
plus

minus
MEE-noos
math
minus

ist
IST
verb
is, equals

vierzehn
FEER-tsayn
number
fourteen

fünfzehn
FÜNF-tsayn
number
fifteen

neunzehn
NOYN-tsayn
number
nineteen

CORE IDEAS

Teens in German. Just as English says three-teen, German says three-ten: dreizehn, vierzehn, fünfzehn, achtzehn, neunzehn. Watch three tricky ones: sechzehn (16) drops the s, siebzehn (17) drops the en, and zwanzig is twenty. So: dreizehn, vierzehn, fünfzehn, sechzehn, siebzehn, achtzehn, neunzehn, zwanzig.

Doing math in German. 3 + 4 = 7 is **drei plus vier ist sieben**. 10 − 2 = 8 is **zehn minus zwei ist acht**. You may also say gleich (equals) instead of ist. To ask a math question: **Wie viel ist fünf plus sechs?** (How much is five plus six?)

Dürer's magic square. Look at the rows: 16, 3, 2, 13 / 5, 10, 11, 8 / 9, 6, 7, 12 / 4, 15, 14, 1. Add any row, any column or either diagonal, and you always get 34. Even the four corners add up to 34: sechzehn plus dreizehn plus vier plus eins! Say the numbers in German as you add.

ACTIVITY

Magic square puzzle

Make your own 3 × 3 magic square and check it in German.

You will need

- Paper with a 3 × 3 grid
- A pencil
- Nine small paper squares numbered 1 to 9

Steps

1. Put the numbers 1 to 9 into the grid so that every row, column and diagonal adds to 15. (Hint: 5 goes in the middle.)
2. Check each row out loud in German: zwei plus sieben plus sechs ist fünfzehn.
3. Copy your finished square neatly.
4. Compare it with Dürer's 4 × 4 square.

Tips

- Check Dürer's columns in German too.
- Challenge a parent to solve your square.

Check your work

☐ My magic square works: every line adds to 15.

☐ I can say the sums in German.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write the numbers 13 to 20 in German. Write three additions and three subtractions in German words.

> **From history.** Magic squares were known in China and India long before Dürer. Dürer's square is the first one in European art, and it is still the most famous.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, practice the times tables to 20 in German, and play a card game where all scores are said in German.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say 9 + 6 = 15 in German.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Nine is neun; six is sechs.
2. Plus is plus; equals is ist.
3. Fifteen is fünfzehn.

Answer: Neun plus sechs ist fünfzehn.

Example 2. Say 17 − 4 = 13 in German.

▼ **Show solution**

1. 17 is siebzehn (no en).
2. Minus is minus.

Answer: Siebzehn minus vier ist dreizehn.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say 14 in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Vierzehn.

2. Easy Say 20 in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Zwanzig.

3. Easy Say 16 in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sechzehn.

4. Medium Say 7 + 8 = 15 in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sieben plus acht ist fünfzehn.

5. Medium Say 20 − 3 = 17 in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Zwanzig minus drei ist siebzehn.

6. Hard Add Dürer's middle column 3 + 10 + 6 + 15 and say the sum in English.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   34.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Writing sechszehn. The s drops: sechzehn.
- Writing siebenzehn. The en drops: siebzehn.

> **Make it a game · Math race.** A parent says a problem in German: Wie viel ist neun plus vier? The first to answer in a full German sentence scores a point. Take turns being the asker.

> **Scripture.** "So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." (Psalm 90:12, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Lehre uns bedenken, daß wir sterben müssen, auf daß wir klug werden.* Moses asked God to teach us to number our days, so that we use our time wisely. Luther put it: teach us to remember that we must die, so that we become wise. Every day is a gift to use well.

UNIT 3

Farben und Formen

In Lesson 3.1 your child reviews and extends the colors, learns to say Der Hut ist rot and der rote Hut, and studies August Macke's bright painting of a lady in a long blue coat looking at hats in a shop window.

In Lesson 3.2 your child names shapes, der Kreis (circle), das Quadrat (square), das Dreieck (triangle), das Rechteck (rectangle), and learns opposites: groß and klein, lang and kurz, gerade and schief. The unit ends with a shape-and-color picture talk.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name eleven colors in German.
- ☐ I can say Der Hut ist rot.
- ☐ I can name four shapes in German.
- ☐ I can use the opposites groß/klein and lang/kurz.

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.
- **Forvo**: Free pronunciation library: hear any German word said by native speakers (link only).

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	**Der rote Hut**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
3.2	**Kreis, Quadrat, Dreieck**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 3 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**

   Write five colors in German.

2. **5 pts**

   Write in German: The hat is red. The jacket is blue.

3. **5 pts**

   Name a circle, a square and a triangle in German.

4. **5 pts**

   Write the opposites of groß and lang.

5. **5 pts**

   In Macke's painting, what color is the lady's coat, and what is she looking at?

ANSWER KEY

1. For example rot, blau, gelb, grün, schwarz (weiß, braun, grau, orange, lila, rosa).
2. Der Hut ist rot. Die Jacke ist blau.
3. Der Kreis, das Quadrat, das Dreieck.
4. Klein; kurz.
5. Blue; hats in a shop window.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY SHAPE-AND-COLOR PICTURE

Make a picture out of cut-paper shapes in many colors, like August Macke's bright painting: a house from a square and a triangle, a sun from a circle, a tree from rectangles. Then present it in German: Das ist ein Kreis. Der Kreis ist gelb. Das Haus ist groß. Use at least eight sentences.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Colors	Names at least seven colors.
Shapes	Names at least four shapes.
Sentences	Uses ist with colors and opposites.
Presentation	Speaks clearly and points to each part.

UNIT 3 · FARBEN UND FORMEN · LESSON 3.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

3.1 Der rote Hut

OBJECTIVES

- Name eleven colors in German.
- Say Der Hut ist rot and der rote Hut.
- Study August Macke's Hat Shop.

> **Warm-up.** Look at the clothes everyone in your family is wearing today. Name each color in English. Then try the ones you know in German!

WATCH

Learn colors in German - A1 [with Jenny]

lingoni GERMAN · 9:36

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UyPpoA2DvCY

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Repeat each color out loud and point to something of that color in your room.

Note: A lingoni lesson, under ten minutes, on the colors in German with example sentences.

KEY TERMS

grau (GROW)
Gray.

rosa (ROH-zah)
Pink.

lila (LEE-lah)
Purple.

bunt (BOONT)
Colorful; many-colored.

der Hut (dehr HOOT)
The hat.

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.

grau
GROW
color
gray

rosa
ROH-zah
color
pink

lila
LEE-lah
color
purple

bunt
BOONT
describing word
colorful

der Hut
dehr HOOT
der · clothes
hat

der Mantel
dehr MAHN-tel
der · clothes
coat

rot
ROHT
color
red

blau
BLOW
color
blue

gelb
GELP
color
yellow

grün
GRÜN
color
green

CORE IDEAS

The story. A little more than a hundred years ago, a young painter named August Macke lived in the city of Bonn on the Rhine. He loved bright, happy colors and painted people walking in parks, children at the zoo and ladies looking in shop windows. In this painting a lady in a long, deep blue coat with a fur collar stands at the window of a hat shop. Inside, the hats sit on tall stands: a green hat with an orange feather, a black hat with a red brim, a red hat with a dark band. Macke used simple shapes and bright colors side by side, like a stained-glass window. Sadly, he was killed in the First World War in 1914, when he was only twenty-seven.

Colors in sentences. The easy way to use a color is after ist: **Der Hut ist rot.** (The hat is red.) **Die Jacke ist blau. Das Kleid ist grün.** The color word does not change at all. When the color comes before the noun, German adds an ending: **der rote Hut, die blaue Jacke, das grüne Kleid.** After der, die and das, just add -e.

All the colors. rot, orange, gelb, grün, blau, lila, rosa, braun, schwarz, weiß, grau. And when something has many colors, it is **bunt**. Remember: w says v in weiß, and z says ts in schwarz.

PICTURE STUDY



Hat Shop, August Macke, 1913 · Oil on canvas · Lenbachhaus, Munich

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Macke loved shop windows because they were full of color and light. He painted the lady from behind, so we look into the window with her. Notice how simply he paints: the coat is almost one long blue shape, and the hats are a few strokes of color, yet we know exactly what everything is.

Look closely

- What color is the lady's coat? Say it in German.
- Find the hat with the feather. What colors is it?
- Count the hats.
- Find something red.

Talk about it

1. Which hat would you choose? Describe it in German.
2. Why do you think Macke painted the lady from behind?

ACTIVITY

Hat shop window

Make a paper hat shop window and describe each hat in German.

You will need

- A shoebox or a sheet of cardboard
- Colored paper, scissors, glue
- Toothpicks or straws for hat stands, and modeling clay

Steps

1. Cut out five paper hats of different colors and shapes.
2. Glue each one to a toothpick or straw and stand it in a lump of clay.
3. Arrange them in your shoebox window.
4. Describe each hat: Der Hut ist grün. Das ist der grüne Hut.
5. Play shop: a parent asks Welcher Hut? (Which hat?) and you answer: Der rote Hut, bitte!

Tips

- Add a price tag in German numbers.
- Draw a customer in a blue coat.

Check your work

- ☐ My shop has five colored hats.
- ☐ I can describe each one in German.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write all eleven colors with a crayon dot of each color. Write three sentences: Der Hut ist rot. Die Jacke ist blau. Das Kleid ist grün.

> **From history.** August Macke traveled to Tunisia in North Africa in 1914 with his friend Paul Klee. The bright sunlight there inspired some of his most colorful watercolors.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, describe each other's clothes every morning: Dein Pullover ist grün. Practice der rote Hut, die rote Jacke, das rote Kleid.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say The jacket is yellow.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Jacket is die Jacke.
2. Use ist and the color.

Answer: Die Jacke ist gelb.

Example 2. Say the green hat.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Hat is der Hut.
2. Color before the noun: add -e after der.

Answer: der grüne Hut.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say gray in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Grau.

2. Easy Say pink in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Rosa.

3. Easy What does bunt mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Colorful; many-colored.

4. Medium Say The dress is white.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das Kleid ist weiß.

5. Medium Say the blue jacket.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   die blaue Jacke.

6. Hard Describe the lady's coat in Macke's painting in two ways.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Mantel ist blau. Der blaue Mantel.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Adding an ending after ist. Say Der Hut ist rot, not rote.
- Forgetting the ending before a noun. Say der rote Hut.

> **Make it a game · Ich sehe was.** Play I spy the German way: Ich sehe was, was du nicht siehst, und das ist lila! The others ask Ist es der Stuhl? until they guess right.

> **Scripture.** "Now Israel loved Joseph more than all his children, because he was the son of his old age: and he made him a coat of many colours." (Genesis 37:3, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *und machte ihm einen bunten Rock* Jacob gave his son Joseph a coat of many colours. Luther called it einen bunten Rock, a colorful coat. Joseph's brothers were jealous, but God used even their wickedness for good.

UNIT 3 · FARBEN UND FORMEN · LESSON 3.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

3.2 Kreis, Quadrat, Dreieck

OBJECTIVES

- Name four shapes in German.
- Use the opposites groß/klein, lang/kurz, gerade/schief.
- Describe a picture with shapes and colors.

> **Warm-up.** Look around the room. Find something round, something square, something with three corners and something long. Today you learn shapes and opposites in German.

WATCH

Das ist gerade, das ist schief - Kinderlieder zum Mitsingen | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 2:25

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Do the motions: stand straight for gerade, lean for schief, stretch up for groß and crouch for klein.

Note: Das ist gerade, das ist schief, a German children's song about opposites, with the words on screen.

KEY TERMS

der Kreis (dehr KRICE)
The circle.

das Quadrat (dahs kvah-DRAHT)
The square.

das Dreieck (dahs DRY-ek)
The triangle (three-corner).

das Rechteck (dahs REKHT-ek)
The rectangle (right-corner).

gerade / schief (guh-RAH-duh / SHEEF)
Straight / crooked.

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 Kreis
dehr KRICE
der · shape
circle

das Quadrat
dahs kvah-DRAHT
das · shape
square

das Dreieck
dahs DRY-ek
das · shape
triangle

das Rechteck
dahs REKHT-ek
das · shape
rectangle

lang
LAHNG
describing word
long

kurz
KOORTS
describing word
short

groß
GROHS
describing word
big

klein
KLINE
describing word
small

dick
DIK
describing word
thick, fat

dünn
DÜN
describing word
thin

CORE IDEAS

Shapes. German builds shape words from parts: Ecke means corner, so das Dreieck is the three-corner (triangle) and das Viereck is the four-corner. Das Rechteck is the right-corner shape (rectangle). Der Kreis is the circle, and das Quadrat is the square. All the -eck words are das words.

Opposites. groß / klein (big / small), **lang / kurz** (long / short), **gerade / schief** (straight / crooked), **dick / dünn** (thick / thin). Use them with ist: **Der Kreis ist groß. Das Dreieck ist klein. Die Linie ist gerade.**

The crooked made straight. The prophet Isaiah said that when the Lord comes, every valley shall be exalted, every mountain made low, and the crooked shall be made straight. John the Baptist preached these words to get people ready for Jesus. God makes crooked hearts straight when we turn to Him.

ACTIVITY

Shape monster

Build a funny monster out of paper shapes and describe it in German.

You will need

- Colored paper
- Scissors and glue
- A large sheet of paper

Steps

1. Cut out circles, squares, triangles and rectangles in many colors and sizes.
2. Glue them together into a monster: a square body, a circle head, triangle teeth, rectangle legs.
3. Describe your monster: Der Kopf ist ein Kreis. Der Kreis ist grün und groß. Die Zähne sind Dreiecke.
4. Give your monster a German name.

Tips

- Make one leg long and one short: ein Bein ist lang, ein Bein ist kurz.
- Hang it up and let the family describe it in German.

Check your work

☐ My monster has at least four kinds of shapes.

☐ I can describe it with shapes, colors and opposites.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, draw and label der Kreis, das Quadrat, das Dreieck and das Rechteck. Write four pairs of opposites.

> **From history.** The German word for kindergarten comes from Friedrich Fröbel, who opened the first one in 1840. He gave children wooden blocks, balls and cubes, his famous Gifts, to learn shapes through play.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, build with blocks and describe everything in German. Bake shape cookies and name the shapes as you eat them.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. A slice of pizza has three corners. What shape is it?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Three corners: drei Ecken.
2. Triangle is das Dreieck.

Answer: Das Dreieck.

Example 2. Say The circle is small.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Circle is der Kreis.
2. Small is klein.

Answer: Der Kreis ist klein.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say circle in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Kreis.

2. Easy Say square in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das Quadrat.

3. Easy What is the opposite of groß?

▼ **Show answer**

Klein.

4. Medium What does Ecke mean, and how does it help with Dreieck?

▼ **Show answer**

Corner; a Dreieck is a three-corner, a triangle.

5. Medium Say The line is crooked.

▼ **Show answer**

Die Linie ist schief.

6. Hard Describe a door with a shape and two opposites.

▼ **Show answer**

Die Tür ist ein Rechteck. Die Tür ist groß und gerade.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Kreis like crease. The ei says eye: KRICE.
- Saying der Dreieck. All -eck shapes are das words.

> **Make it a game · Shape hunt.** A parent calls a shape in German: ein Kreis! Run and find something round in the house, hold it up and say Das ist ein Kreis! Then the parent calls a color and a shape together: ein rotes Rechteck!

> **Scripture.** "Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low: and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain:" (Isaiah 40:4, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *und was ungleich ist, soll eben, und was höckericht ist, soll schlicht werden* Isaiah promised that God would make the crooked straight and the rough places smooth. John the Baptist used these words to prepare the way for Jesus.

UNIT 4

Die Familie am Tisch

In Lesson 4.1 your child names the whole family in German, uses mein and meine correctly, Das ist mein Onkel, das ist meine Tante, and studies Albert Anker's painting of a boy reading devotions aloud to his grandfather.

In Lesson 4.2 your child learns the German table: der Teller, die Gabel, das Messer, der Löffel, says the table prayer, wishes Guten Appetit! and asks politely, Kann ich bitte das Brot haben? The unit ends with a German family dinner.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–3.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name ten family members in German.
- ☐ I can use mein and meine correctly.
- ☐ I can set and name a German table.
- ☐ I can ask politely for food at the table.

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.
- **Forvo**: Free pronunciation library: hear any German word said by native speakers (link only).

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	**Mein Großvater**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
4.2	**Guten Appetit!**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 4 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Write grandfather, grandmother, uncle, aunt and cousin (boy) in German.

2. **5 pts**
   Write: This is my uncle. This is my aunt.

3. **5 pts**
   Name a plate, a fork, a knife and a spoon in German.

4. **5 pts**
   How do you ask politely for the bread at the table?

5. **5 pts**
   In Anker's painting, what is the boy doing for his grandfather?

ANSWER KEY

1. Der Großvater, die Großmutter, der Onkel, die Tante, der Cousin.
2. Das ist mein Onkel. Das ist meine Tante.
3. Der Teller, die Gabel, das Messer, der Löffel.
4. Kann ich bitte das Brot haben?
5. Reading aloud to him from a devotional book or the Bible.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE GERMAN FAMILY DINNER

Help set the table the German way and lead a family dinner in German. Introduce your family to an imaginary guest (Das ist mein Vater…), say the table prayer, wish everyone Guten Appetit!, ask for at least three dishes politely, and thank the cook: Danke, das war lecker! Take a photo or draw the table.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Family	Introduces family members with mein and meine.
Table	Names the things on the table.
Manners	Uses bitte, danke and Guten Appetit.
Prayer	Says the table prayer.

UNIT 4 · DIE FAMILIE AM TISCH · LESSON 4.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

4.1 Mein Grossvater

OBJECTIVES

- Name ten family members in German.
- Use mein and meine correctly.
- Study Anker’s Grandfather’s Devotions.

> **Warm-up.** Draw a quick family tree with your grandparents, parents, aunts, uncles and cousins. How many people are on it? Today you learn to name them all in German.

WATCH

How to Talk about Your Family in German?

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 7:26

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PVuUJ4EDilw

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Repeat the family words and sentences out loud.

Note: A GermanPod101 lesson, about seven minutes, on talking about your family in German.

KEY TERMS

der Großvater / die Großmutter (dehr GROHS-fah-ter / dee GROHS-mut-ter)
Grandfather / grandmother (Opa and Oma for short).

der Onkel / die Tante (dehr ONG-kel / dee TAHN-tuh)
Uncle / aunt.

der Cousin / die Cousine (dehr koo-ZANG / dee koo-ZEE-nuh)
Cousin (boy / girl).

die Eltern (dee EL-tern)
Parents.

die Geschwister (dee guh-SHVIS-ter)
Brothers and sisters.

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 Großvater
dehr GROHS-fah-ter
der · family
grandfather

die Großmutter
dee GROHS-mut-ter
die · family
grandmother

der Onkel
dehr ONG-kel
der · family
uncle

die Tante
dee TAHN-tuh
die · family
aunt

die Eltern
dee EL-tern
plural
parents

die Geschwister
dee guh-SHVIS-ter
plural
brothers and sisters

der Cousin
dehr koo-ZANG
der · family
cousin (boy)

die Cousine
dee koo-ZEE-nuh
die · family
cousin (girl)

mein
MINE
word
my (der, das words)

meine
MY-nuh
word
my (die words)

CORE IDEAS

The story. Albert Anker, the Swiss painter who first studied to be a pastor, loved to paint the old and the young together. In this painting an old grandfather sits in an armchair, propped up with pillows. He is too weak to read for himself, so he folds his hands and listens. His grandson sits beside him in a blue shirt and a long work apron and reads aloud from a small book, the daily devotions. A cup sits on the table, and behind them is a big tiled stove to keep the room warm. The boy is honoring his grandfather, just as God commands.

mein and meine. For der words and das words, say **mein**: mein Vater, mein Onkel, mein Großvater, mein Baby. For die words, say **meine**: meine Mutter, meine Tante, meine Großmutter. For plurals, also meine: meine Eltern, meine Geschwister. So: **Das ist mein Onkel. Das ist meine Tante. Das sind meine Eltern.**

How German sounds. Großvater has the long o and the ß: GROHS-fah-ter. Cousin and Cousine are borrowed from French, so they sound French: koo-ZANG, koo-ZEE-nuh. Geschwister is a handy word English lacks: all your brothers and sisters together.

PICTURE STUDY



Grandfather's Devotions, Albert Anker, 1893 · Oil on canvas · Kunstmuseum Bern

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Anker painted the old man's tired face and folded hands with great tenderness. The warm browns and the soft light make the room feel quiet and peaceful. The boy reads carefully, holding the book up to the light. This is how faith was passed down in many Swiss and German homes: the young reading God's Word to the old.

Look closely

- What is the boy holding?
- What is the grandfather doing with his hands?
- Find the cup and saucer.
- What colors are the boy's shirt and apron?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think the boy is reading to his grandfather?
2. How could you help an older person in your family?

ACTIVITY

My family tree in German

Make a family tree with every person labeled in German.

You will need

- A large sheet of paper
- Markers
- Family photos or drawings

Steps

1. Draw a tree with roots, a trunk and branches.
2. Put your grandparents at the roots, your parents, aunts and uncles on the trunk, and yourself, your brothers, sisters and cousins on the branches.
3. Label each person: mein Großvater, meine Tante…
4. Present it: Das ist mein Onkel Peter. Das ist meine Cousine Lisa.

Tips

- Add great-grandparents: der Urgroßvater, die Urgroßmutter.
- Write how many people are in each generation in German.

Check your work

☐ My tree has at least ten people labeled in German.

☐ I use mein and meine correctly.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write ten family words with der or die. Write five sentences with Das ist mein… or Das ist meine…

> **From history.** In German-speaking countries many families keep a family Bible with the births, baptisms, weddings and deaths of the family written inside the front cover, sometimes going back two hundred years.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, call a relative and let your child introduce himself or herself in German. Look at old family photos and name everyone in German.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say This is my grandmother.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Grandmother is die Großmutter, a die word.
2. Die word: meine.

Answer: Das ist meine Großmutter.

Example 2. Say These are my parents.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Parents is die Eltern, plural.
2. Plural: meine; and sind for are.

Answer: Das sind meine Eltern.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say uncle in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Onkel.

2. Easy Say aunt in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Tante.

3. Easy What does Geschwister mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Brothers and sisters.

4. Medium mein or meine: ___ Cousine?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Meine Cousine.

5. Medium mein or meine: ___ Großvater?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Mein Großvater.

6. Hard Introduce three family members in full sentences.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: Das ist mein Vater. Das ist meine Tante Anna. Das sind meine Geschwister.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying meine Onkel. Onkel is a der word: mein Onkel.
- Saying the n in Cousin. It is French: koo-ZANG.

> **Make it a game · Family quiz.** A parent asks riddles in German: Wer ist der Bruder von deiner Mutter? (Who is your mother's brother?) Answer: Mein Onkel! Then you make up riddles for the parent.

> **Scripture.** "Thy wife shall be as a fruitful vine by the sides of thine house: thy children like olive plants round about thy table." (Psalm 128:3, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *deine Kinder wie Ölzweige um deinen Tisch her* The psalm pictures a godly home: children gathered round the table like young olive trees. A family that fears the Lord is blessed.

UNIT 4 · DIE FAMILIE AM TISCH · LESSON 4.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

4.2 Guten Appetit!

OBJECTIVES

- Name the things on a German table.
- Say the table prayer and Guten Appetit!
- Ask politely for food: Kann ich bitte… haben?

> **Warm-up.** Set the table for supper. Name every thing you put down in English. Today you learn them in German, and how to behave at a German table.

WATCH

Learn German Vocabulary Matrix #8: Kitchen Words

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 2:38

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JMhGe7_eVJc

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Repeat each kitchen word out loud and point to the real thing in your kitchen.

Note: A short GermanPod101 vocabulary lesson, under three minutes, with German kitchen words.

KEY TERMS

der Teller (dehr TEL-ler)
The plate.

die Gabel (dee GAH-bel)
The fork.

das Messer (dahs MES-ser)
The knife.

der Löffel (dehr LÖF-fel)
The spoon.

Guten Appetit! (GOO-tun ah-puh-TEET)
Enjoy your meal!

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 Teller
dehr TEL-ler
der · table
plate

die Gabel
dee GAH-bel
die · table
fork

das Messer
dahs MES-ser
das · table
knife

der Löffel
dehr LÖF-fel
der · table
spoon

das Glas
dahs GLAHS
das · table
glass

lecker
LEK-ker
describing word
delicious

Guten Appetit!
GOO-tun ah-puh-TEET
phrase
Enjoy your meal!

bitte
BIT-tuh
word
please

danke
DAHN-kuh
word
thank you

das Brot
dahs BROHT
das · food
bread

CORE IDEAS

At a German table. Before the meal, many Christian families pray: **Komm, Herr Jesu, sei unser Gast, und segne, was du uns bescheret hast.** (Come, Lord Jesus, be our guest, and bless what You have given us.) Then everyone says **Guten Appetit!** and only then begins to eat. Germans eat with the fork in the left hand and the knife in the right, and they keep both hands on the table (not in the lap).

Asking politely. Kann ich bitte das Brot haben? (May I please have the bread?) **Kannst du mir bitte das Salz geben?** (Can you please pass me the salt?) When someone passes it, say **Danke!** and they answer **Bitte!** At the end: **Danke, das war lecker!** (Thank you, that was delicious!)

To God's glory. Paul wrote: Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God. Good manners, thankfulness and kind words at the table are a way to honor God in everyday life.

ACTIVITY

German place setting

Set a German place setting and label each part.

You will need

- A real plate, fork, knife, spoon, glass and napkin
- Small paper labels and tape
- A place card

Steps

1. Set the plate in the middle, the fork on the left, the knife on the right with the blade facing in, and the spoon above the plate or beside the knife.
2. Label each thing in German: der Teller, die Gabel, das Messer, der Löffel, das Glas, die Serviette.
3. Write a place card with a family member's name in German letters.
4. Explain your setting to the family in German.

Tips

- Set the table for the whole family.
- Write the table prayer on a card in the middle of the table.

Check your work

- ☐ My place setting is labeled in German.
- ☐ I can name each thing.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, draw a place setting and label it. Copy the table prayer and three polite questions.

> **From history.** In Germany the big hot meal was traditionally eaten at noon, Mittagessen. Supper, Abendbrot (evening bread), is often bread, butter, cheese and cold meats.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, hold a German-only dinner once this week, with the table prayer, Guten Appetit and polite requests. Cook a German dish together, such as Kartoffelsuppe.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Ask politely for the water.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Water is das Wasser.
2. Kann ich bitte… haben?

Answer: Kann ich bitte das Wasser haben?

Example 2. Everyone has sat down and prayed. What do you say before eating?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Wish everyone a good meal.

Answer: Guten Appetit!

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say fork in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Gabel.

2. Easy Say spoon in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Löffel.

3. Easy What do Germans say before eating?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Guten Appetit!

4. Medium Ask politely for the butter.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Kann ich bitte die Butter haben?

5. Medium Thank the cook in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Danke, das war lecker!

6. Hard Say the German table prayer.

   ▼ **Show answer**

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

COMMON MISTAKES

- Starting to eat before Guten Appetit! Wait until everyone has said it.
- Saying Löffel with a plain o. The ö is round: LÖF-fel.

> **Make it a game · Pass it, please.** At supper, nobody may pass anything unless asked in German: Kann ich bitte die Kartoffeln haben? Whoever forgets bitte has to wait a turn.

> **Scripture.** "Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." (1 Corinthians 10:31, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Ihr esset nun oder trinket oder was ihr tut, so tut es alles zu Gottes Ehre.* Even eating and drinking can be done to honor God: by thanking Him, sharing, and being kind at the table.

UNIT 5

Die Tiere

In Lesson 5.1 your child names birds and their parts in German, der Vogel, die Feder, der Flügel, der Schnabel, sings the bird-wedding song, and studies Albrecht Dürer's watercolor of a single bird's wing, painted feather by feather.

In Lesson 5.2 your child names pets and farm animals, learns simple plurals (ein Hund, zwei Hunde) and says Ich habe einen Hund or Ich habe keine Katze. The quarter ends with an animal fair show.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name six birds or bird parts in German.
- ☐ I can name ten animals in German.
- ☐ I can make simple plurals.
- ☐ I can say what pets I have or do not have.

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.
- **Forvo**: Free pronunciation library: hear any German word said by native speakers (link only).

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	**Die Vögel**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
5.2	**Ich habe einen Hund**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 5 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Write bird, feather, wing and beak in German.

2. **5 pts**
   Write dog, cat, horse, cow and sheep in German.

3. **5 pts**

   Write the plurals: ein Hund → zwei ___; eine Katze → zwei ___.

4. **5 pts**

   Write: I have a dog. I have no cat.

5. **5 pts**

   What did Dürer paint feather by feather in 1512?

ANSWER KEY

1. Der Vogel, die Feder, der Flügel, der Schnabel.
2. Der Hund, die Katze, das Pferd, die Kuh, das Schaf.
3. Hunde; Katzen.
4. Ich habe einen Hund. Ich habe keine Katze.
5. The wing of a blue roller (a bird).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE ANIMAL FAIR

Set up an animal fair with stuffed animals or drawings. Be the announcer: introduce each animal in German with its name, color and number: Das ist mein Pferd. Es heißt Blitz. Es ist braun. Hier sind drei Schafe. Answer the family's questions: Hast du einen Hund?

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Animals	Names at least ten animals.
Plurals	Uses at least three plurals correctly.
Sentences	Uses ich habe, ist and sind.
Presentation	Speaks clearly like a real announcer.

5.1 Die Vögel

OBJECTIVES

- Name birds and bird parts in German.
- Sing part of Die Vogelhochzeit.
- Study Dürer's Wing of a Blue Roller.

> **Warm-up.** Look out the window or go outside. What birds can you see or hear? What colors are they? Today you learn birds in German.

WATCH

Die Vogelhochzeit - Kinderlieder zum Mitsingen | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 2:31

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Listen for the bird names in the song: die Drossel, die Amsel, der Sperling... Sing the fiderallala chorus.

Note: Die Vogelhochzeit (The birds' wedding), an old German children's song in which each bird brings something to the wedding, with the words on screen.

KEY TERMS

der Vogel / die Vögel (dehr FOH-gel / dee FÖ-gel)
The bird / the birds.

der Flügel (dehr FLÜ-gel)
The wing.

die Amsel (dee AHM-zel)
The blackbird.

die Feder (dee FAY-der)
The feather.

der Schnabel (dehr SHNAH-bel)
The beak.

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 Vogel
dehr FOH-gel
der · animal
bird

die Feder
dee FAY-der
die · animal
feather

der Flügel
dehr FLÜ-gel
der · animal
wing

der Schnabel
dehr SHNAH-bel
der · animal
beak

die Amsel
dee AHM-zel
die · animal
blackbird

der Storch
dehr SHTORKH
der · animal
stork

die Federn
dee FAY-dern
die · plural
feathers

die Vögel
dee FÖ-gel
die · plural
birds

die Eule
dee OY-luh
die · bird
owl

die Meise
dee MY-zuh
die · bird
titmouse

CORE IDEAS

The story. Albrecht Dürer loved to study God's creation up close. One day he had the wing of a bird called the blue roller, a bird of the fields and forests with feathers of turquoise, blue and brown. He laid it on a sheet of fine parchment and painted it with watercolors, feather by feather: the soft brown feathers near the body, the shining green and turquoise in the middle, the deep blue and black of the long flight

feathers. At the top he wrote 1512, and at the bottom his monogram, A and D. The wing looks so real that you want to stroke it.

Birds in German. German children know the Amsel (blackbird), the Spatz or Sperling (sparrow), die Meise (titmouse), der Storch (stork) and die Eule (owl). A bird has a **Schnabel** (beak), two **Flügel** (wings) and many **Federn** (feathers). Say: **Der Vogel hat einen Schnabel und zwei Flügel.**

How German sounds. Vogel starts with an f sound: FOH-gel; the plural Vögel adds an Umlaut: FÖ-gel. Flügel has the round ü. Schnabel starts with shn: SHNAH-bel. In the song, fiderallala is just a happy nonsense chorus, like fa-la-la.

PICTURE STUDY



Wing of a Blue Roller, Albrecht Dürer, 1512 (date on the sheet) · Watercolor and gouache on parchment · Albertina, Vienna

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Dürer painted each feather with tiny brushstrokes, showing how they overlap like roof tiles. The colors change from brown to green to blue as the light catches them. There is no background, nothing but the wing, so we can study it the way a scientist would. Dürer was an artist and a careful observer of God's world at the same time.

Look closely

- Find the brown feathers near the body.
- Find the green and turquoise feathers.
- Find the long blue and black feathers.
- Find the date and Dürer's letters.

Talk about it

1. Why do you think Dürer painted only the wing and not the whole bird?
2. What would you like to paint as carefully as Dürer?

ACTIVITY

Feather study

Draw a feather or a wing as carefully as Dürer and label it in German.

You will need

- A real feather (or a picture of a bird's wing)
- Paper, colored pencils
- A magnifying glass if you have one

Steps

1. Look closely at the feather. Notice the stiff center line and the soft barbs on both sides.
2. Draw it large, one line at a time.
3. Color it carefully, matching the real colors.
4. Label: die Feder. Add a sentence: Die Feder ist braun und weiß.

Tips

- Draw a whole bird and label der Schnabel, der Flügel, der Schwanz (tail).
- Look up which German bird your feather might come from.

Check your work

☐ My drawing shows the feather's details.

☐ I labeled it in German.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, draw a bird and label der Schnabel, der Flügel, die Feder and der Schwanz. Write the names of four German birds.

> **From history.** Storks build huge nests on church towers and chimneys in Germany. Many villages have a stork nest, and people still tell children that the stork brings the babies.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, put up a bird feeder and keep a German bird list of every bird you see this week.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say The bird has two wings.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Bird is der Vogel; wings are Flügel.
2. Has is hat.

Answer: Der Vogel hat zwei Flügel.

Example 2. What is the plural of der Vogel?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Add an Umlaut.

Answer: Die Vögel.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say feather in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Feder.

2. Easy Say beak in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Schnabel.

3. Easy What is eine Amsel?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   A blackbird.

4. Medium Say The bird is blue.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Vogel ist blau.

5. Medium What colors are in Dürer's wing?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Brown, green, turquoise, blue and black (and a little red).

6. Hard What does Jesus say about the birds in Matthew 6?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   They do not sow or reap, yet our heavenly Father feeds them; we are worth much more than they.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Vogel with a v sound. Say FOH-gel.
- Forgetting the Umlaut in the plural: die Vögel.

> **Make it a game · Bird bingo.** Make bingo cards with pictures of birds and bird parts. A parent calls German words: die Amsel! der Schnabel! Mark the picture. Whoever gets a row first calls Fiderallala!

> **Scripture.** "Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?" (Matthew 6:26, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Sehet die Vögel unter dem Himmel an* Jesus told us to look at the birds. God feeds them every day. If He takes care of them, He will surely take care of you.

UNIT 5 · DIE TIERE · LESSON 5.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

5.2 Ich habe einen Hund

OBJECTIVES

- Name ten pets and farm animals in German.
- Make simple plurals.
- Say Ich habe einen Hund and Ich habe keine Katze.

> **Warm-up.** Do you have a pet? What animals would you like to have? Name them in English, then any you know in German.

WATCH

Learn German Vocabulary Matrix #6: Animals Words

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 2:38

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TOQI9TwOA_Y

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Repeat each animal name out loud.

Note: A short GermanPod101 vocabulary lesson, under three minutes, with German animal words.

KEY TERMS

das Haustier (dahs HOWS-teer)
The pet (house animal).

der Hamster (dehr HAHM-ster)
The hamster.

kein / keine (KINE / KY-nuh)
No; not a.

der Hase / das Kaninchen (dehr HAH-zuh / dahs kah-NEEN-khun)
The hare / the rabbit.

Ich habe einen… (ikh HAH-buh I-nun)
I have a… (with der 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.

das Haustier
dahs HOWS-teer
das · animal
pet

das Kaninchen
dahs kah-NEEN-khun
das · animal
rabbit

der Hamster
dehr HAHM-ster
der · animal
hamster

die Maus
dee MOWS
die · animal
mouse

kein
KINE
with der and das words
no; not a

füttern
FÜT-tern
verb
to feed

der Hase
dehr HAH-zuh
der · animal
hare, rabbit

der Hund
dehr HOONT
der · animal
dog

die Katze
dee KAHT-tsuh
die · animal
cat

keine
KY-nuh
word
no, not any (die words)

CORE IDEAS

Plurals. German plurals come in a few families. Many add -e: der Hund, die Hunde; das Schaf, die Schafe. Many die words add -n: die Katze, die Katzen; die Ente, die Enten. Some add an Umlaut too: die Kuh, die Kühe; die Maus, die Mäuse. Some do not change: der Hamster, die Hamster. Learn each noun with its plural. The good news: the plural article is always die.

I have / I have no. With der words: **Ich habe einen Hund.** With die words: **Ich habe eine Katze.** With das words: **Ich habe ein Pferd.** To say you have none, put a k in front: **Ich habe keinen Hund. Ich habe keine Katze. Ich habe kein Pferd.** To ask: **Hast du ein Haustier?** (Do you have a pet?)

Caring for animals. The Bible says: A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast. God gave people the job of caring for His creatures. Feeding, watering and being gentle with a pet is part of obeying God.

ACTIVITY

Pet care chart

Make a German chart for caring for a real or pretend pet.

You will need

- Paper and markers
- A picture of your pet (or a pet you would like)

Steps

1. At the top, write Mein Haustier and the pet's name: Mein Hund heißt Max.
2. Make a chart with the days of the week in German.
3. List the jobs: füttern (feed), Wasser geben (give water), spazieren gehen (take a walk).
4. Check off each job every day this week.

Tips

- Write three sentences about your pet: Er ist braun. Er ist groß.
- Make a chart for a farm with many animals and plurals.

Check your work

☐ My chart has a pet, days and jobs in German.

☐ I can say what pet I have or would like.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write ten animals with their plurals: der Hund – die Hunde. Write two sentences: Ich habe… / Ich habe kein…

> **From history.** Germans love dogs. Well-behaved dogs are welcome in many German restaurants, shops and trains, often with their own ticket!

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, let your child explain in German how to care for the family pet. Read a German animal story together.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Make the plural: eine Katze, zwei…

▼ **Show solution**

1. Katze is a die word ending in -e.
2. Add -n.

Answer: Zwei Katzen.

Example 2. Say I have no horse.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Horse is das Pferd.
2. No with das words: kein.

Answer: Ich habe kein Pferd.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say pet in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das Haustier.

2. Easy Say rabbit in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das Kaninchen.

3. Easy What is the plural article in German?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die.

4. Medium Plural: die Kuh → zwei ___

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Kühe.

5. Medium Say I have a dog.

▼ **Show answer**

Ich habe einen Hund.

6. Hard Ask a friend if he has a pet, and answer that you have two cats.

▼ **Show answer**

Hast du ein Haustier? — Ich habe zwei Katzen.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Ich habe ein Hund. Hund is a der word: einen Hund.
- Forgetting the Umlaut in plurals like Kühe and Mäuse.

> **Make it a game · Hast du…?.** Deal animal picture cards. Ask the other player Hast du einen Hund? If he has it, he must give it and say Ja, ich habe einen Hund. If not, he says Nein, ich habe keinen Hund, and you draw a card. Collect pairs.

> **Scripture.** "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast: but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." (Proverbs 12:10, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Der Gerechte erbarmt sich seines Viehs* A good person cares about the life of his animals. Being kind to animals shows a heart that loves God.