Grade 4 German

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

FIRST EDITION

Course guide

Grade 4 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 describe a home and say where things are with im and in der, to use haben with einen, eine and ein, to talk about the weather, the seasons, the date and birthdays, to say what he or she likes with gern and mögen, and to find German cities, rivers and neighbors on the map. The paintings are Carl Spitzweg's Poor Poet and Butterfly Hunter, Albert Anker's Village School, Caspar David Friedrich's Wanderer above the Sea of Fog and Carl Hasenpflug's ideal view of the Cologne Cathedral.

The child keeps a German notebook, and each lesson has a worksheet with a separate answer key. The quarter ends with a pretend trip through Germany presented in German.

> 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 4 (about ages 9–10) 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: das Zimmer, die Küche, das Wohnzimmer, das Schlafzimmer, das Bad, der Dachboden, der Tisch, der Stuhl, das Bett, der Schrank, das Regal, der Spiegel. Unit 2: der Bleistift, der Kuli, das Heft, das Lineal, die Schere, das Lieblingsfach, haben, ich habe, du hast, er hat, wir haben, ihr habt. Unit 3: das Wetter, Es regnet., Es schneit., neblig, sonnig, der Herbst, der Geburtstag, das Datum, der erste, der dritte, der siebte, heute. Unit 4: das Hobby, gern, lesen, malen, sammeln, der Schmetterling, mögen, ich mag, du magst, das Lieblingstier, die Farbe, lecker. Unit 5: der Dom, der Turm, die Stadt, die Hauptstadt, der Fluss, liegen, das Land, das Bundesland, der Nachbar, Österreich, die Schweiz, die Einheit.
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

Mein Haus

The rooms of a house and the furniture in them, with im (in the) and Wo ist…?, Carl Spitzweg's poor poet in his leaky attic, and the house built on the rock and the house that serves the LORD.

1.1 Die Zimmer

1.2 Die Möbel

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

In der Schule

School things and school subjects in German, and the verb haben (to have) in all its forms, ich habe, du hast, er hat, with einen, eine and ein, Albert Anker's crowded Swiss village school, and Timothy, who knew the Scriptures from a child.

2.1 Das Klassenzimmer

2.2 Ich habe, du hast

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

Kalender und Wetter

The weather and the seasons in German, Es regnet, Es ist neblig, Die Sonne scheint, then the date and birthdays, Heute ist der erste Mai, Wann hast du Geburtstag?, with Caspar David Friedrich's wanderer above a sea of fog and God's promise of summer and winter, day and night.

3.1 Wie ist das Wetter?

3.2 Wann hast du Geburtstag?

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

Ich mag...

Hobbies and likes in German: Ich spiele gern Fußball, Ich lese gern, then the verb mögen, ich mag, du magst, with nicht and Lieblings-, Carl Spitzweg's astonished butterfly hunter, and the joy of delighting in the LORD and in His many works.

4.1 Meine Hobbys

4.2 Ich mag Hunde

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

Deutschland

Germany on the map: its cities, rivers and neighbors, the great cathedral of Cologne that took more than six hundred years to finish, and the Day of German Unity, when a divided people became one country again after peaceful prayers for freedom, with Carl Hasenpflug's vision of the finished cathedral.

5.1 Der Kölner Dom

5.2 Ein Land, viele Länder

Weekly pacing calendar

WEEK	PLAN
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 Die Zimmer: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 activity (my dream house plan) 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 Die Möbel: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 activity (shoebox room) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (a tour of my home)
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 Das Klassenzimmer: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 activity (my german school box) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 Ich habe, du hast: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 activity (haben wheel) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 2 review and unit challenge (the school-supply shop)
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 Wie ist das Wetter?: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 2: Lesson 3.1 activity (weather wheel) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
6	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 Wann hast du Geburtstag?: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 activity (family birthday calendar) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (the family weather report)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 Meine Hobbys: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.1 activity (my hobby poster) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
8	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 Ich mag Hunde: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 activity (all about me book) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (the likes-and-dislikes interview)
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 Der Kölner Dom: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 activity (map of germany) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
10	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 Ein Land, viele Länder: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 activity (unity candle and neighbor map) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (my trip through germany)

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.

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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 DIE ZIMMER

das Zimmer
dahs TSIM-mer

das · house

room

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

der Dachboden
dehr DAKH-boh-den

der · house

attic

wo
VOH

question word

where

im
IM

word

in the (der, das words)

in der
in dehr

phrase

in the (die words)

das Haus
dahs HOWS

das · house

house

1.2 DIE MÖBEL

der Tisch
dehr TISH

der · furniture

table

der Stuhl
dehr SHTOOL

der · furniture

chair

das Bett

dahs BET

das · furniture

bed

der Schrank

dehr SHRAHNK

der · furniture

cupboard; wardrobe

das Regal

dahs ray-GAHL

das · furniture

shelf

der Spiegel

dehr SHPEE-gel

der · furniture

mirror

die Möbel

dee MÖ-bel

die · plural

furniture

der Herd

dehr HAIRT

der · kitchen

stove

hier

HEER

word

here

dort

DORT

word

there

2.1 DAS KLASSENZIMMER

der Bleistift

dehr BLY-shtift

der · school

pencil

der Kuli

dehr KOO-lee

der · school

ballpoint pen

das Heft

dahs HEFT

das · school

notebook

das Lineal

dahs lee-nay-AHL

das · school

ruler

die Schere

dee SHAY-ruh

die · school

scissors

das Lieblingsfach

dahs LEEP-lings-fakh

das · school

favorite subject

der Radiergummi

dehr rah-DEER-gum-mee

der · school

eraser

das Fach

dahs FAKH

das · school

school subject

Mathe

MAH-tuh

school subject

math

Musik

moo-ZEEK

school subject

music

2.2 ICH HABE, DU HAST

haben

HAH-ben

verb

to have

ich habe

ikh HAH-buh

haben

I have

du hast

doo HAHST

haben

you have

er hat

air HAHT

haben

he has

wir haben

veer HAH-ben

haben

we have

ihr habt

eer HAHPT

haben

you (all) have

sie hat

zee HAHT

verb form

she has

einen

I-nen

word

a (der words after haben)

eine

I-nuh

word

a (die words)

sie haben

zee HAH-ben

verb form

they have

3.1 WIE IST DAS WETTER?

das Wetter

dahs VET-ter

das · weather

weather

Es regnet.

es RAYG-net

weather

It is raining.

Es schneit.

es SHNITE

weather

It is snowing.

neblig

NAY-blikh

weather

foggy

sonnig

ZON-nikh

weather

sunny

der Herbst

dehr HAIRPST

der · season

autumn

die Jahreszeit

dee YAH-res-tsite

die · season

season

der Frühling

dehr FRÜ-ling

der · season

spring

der Sommer

dehr ZOM-mer

der · season

summer

der Winter

dehr VIN-ter

der · season

winter

3.2 WANN HAST DU GEBURTSTAG?

der Geburtstag

dehr guh-BOORTS-tahk

der · calendar

birthday

das Datum

dahs DAH-toom

das · calendar

date

der erste

dehr AIR-stuh

ordinal

the first

der dritte

dehr DRIT-tuh

ordinal

the third

der siebte

dehr ZEEP-tuh

ordinal

the seventh

heute

HOY-tuh

time word

today

wann

VAHN

question word

when

der zweite

dehr TSVY-tuh

number word

the second

der vierte

dehr FEER-tuh

number word

the fourth

der Januar

dehr YAH-noo-ar

der · month

January

4.1 MEINE HOBBYS

das Hobby
dahs HOB-bee

das · free time

hobby

gern
GAIRN

with a verb

like to

lesen
LAY-zen

verb

to read

malen
MAH-len

verb

to paint

sammeln
ZAHM-meln

verb

to collect

der Schmetterling
dehr SHMET-ter-ling

der · animal

butterfly

ich lese gern
ikh LAY-zuh GAIRN

phrase

I like to read

spielen
SHPEE-len

verb

to play

singen
ZING-en

verb

to sing

schwimmen
SHVIM-men

verb

to swim

4.2 ICH MAG HUNDE

mögen
MÖ-gen

verb

to like

ich mag
ikh MAHK

mögen

I like

du magst

doo MAHKST

mögen

you like

das Lieblingstier

dahs LEEP-lings-teer

das · favorites

favorite animal

die Farbe

dee FAR-buh

die · noun

color (die Lieblingsfarbe = favorite color)

lecker

LEK-ker

describing word

delicious

er mag

air MAHK

verb form

he likes

nicht

NIKHT

word

not

der Hund

dehr HOONT

der · animal

dog

die Katze

dee KAHT-tsuh

die · animal

cat

5.1 DER KÖLNER DOM

der Dom

dehr DOHM

der · places

cathedral

der Turm

dehr TOORM

der · places

tower

die Stadt

dee SHTAHT

die · places

city

die Hauptstadt

dee HOWPT-shtaht

die · places

capital

der Fluss
dehr FLOOS
der · places
river

liegen
LEE-gen
verb
to lie; be located

der Rhein
dehr RINE
der · river
the Rhine

Köln
KÖLN
city
Cologne

Berlin
bair-LEEN
city
Berlin

die Donau
dee DOH-now
die · river
the Danube

5.2 EIN LAND, VIELE LÄNDER

das Land
dahs LAHNT
das · places
country; state

das Bundesland
dahs BOON-des-lahnt
das · places
federal state

der Nachbar
dehr NAKH-bar
der · people
neighbor

Österreich
Ö-ster-rykh
country
Austria

die Schweiz
dee SHVITES
die · country
Switzerland

die Einheit
dee INE-hite
die · history
unity

die Länder
dee LEN-der
die · plural
countries

die Mauer
dee MOW-er
die · wall
wall

Deutschland
DOYCH-lahnt
country
Germany

Polen
POH-len
country
Poland

UNIT 1

Mein Haus

In Lesson 1.1 your child names the rooms of a house, die Küche, das Wohnzimmer, das Schlafzimmer, das Bad, der Dachboden, says where people are with im and in der, and studies Carl Spitzweg's famous Poor Poet, writing in bed under an umbrella in his cold attic.

In Lesson 1.2 your child names the furniture, der Tisch, der Stuhl, das Bett, der Schrank, das Sofa, asks Wo ist…? and answers Das Bett ist im Schlafzimmer. The unit ends with a guided tour of the child's own home in German.

PREREQUISITES

- None. Grades K–3 German help but are not needed.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name eight rooms in German.
- ☐ I can name ten pieces of furniture with der, die or das.
- ☐ I can say where something is with im and in der.
- ☐ I can give a short tour of my home in German.

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	**Die Zimmer**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
1.2	**Die Möbel**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 1 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Write the kitchen, the living room, the bedroom, the bathroom and the attic in German.

2. **5 pts**
   Write five pieces of furniture with der, die or das.

3. **5 pts**
   Write in German: The bed is in the bedroom. The stove is in the kitchen.

4. **5 pts**
   When do you use im and when in der?

5. **5 pts**
   In Spitzweg's Poor Poet, why does the poet have an umbrella over his bed?

ANSWER KEY

1. Die Küche, das Wohnzimmer, das Schlafzimmer, das Bad, der Dachboden.
2. For example der Tisch, der Stuhl, das Bett, der Schrank, das Sofa (die Lampe, das Regal).
3. Das Bett ist im Schlafzimmer. Der Herd ist in der Küche.
4. Im with der and das words (im Wohnzimmer); in der with die words (in der Küche).
5. Because the roof leaks; he is poor and lives in a cold attic.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A TOUR OF MY HOME

Give a guided tour of your home in German, like a real estate agent, or film it on a phone. In each room say its name and two things in it: Das ist die Küche. Der Herd ist hier. Der Kühlschrank ist groß. Visit at least five rooms and name at least ten pieces of furniture.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Rooms	Names at least five rooms.
Furniture	Names at least ten pieces with der, die or das.
Where	Uses im and in der correctly.
Delivery	Speaks clearly like a tour guide.

UNIT 1 · MEIN HAUS · LESSON 1.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

1.1 Die Zimmer

OBJECTIVES

- Name eight rooms in German.
- Say where someone is with im and in der.
- Study Spitzweg's Poor Poet.

> **Warm-up.** Walk through your home and count the rooms. Which is your favorite room, and why? Today you learn the rooms in German.

WATCH

Learn German - German Room Vocabulary

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 2:36

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U_p1vDG8mGk

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Repeat each room out loud, then walk to that room in your home and say its name.

Note: A short GermanPod101 lesson, under three minutes, with the German names of the rooms in a house.

KEY TERMS

das Zimmer (dahs TSIM-mer)
The room.

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

der Dachboden (dehr DAKH-boh-den)
The attic (roof-floor).

die Küche (dee KÜ-khuh)
The kitchen.

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

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 Zimmer
dahs TSIM-mer
das · house
room

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

der Dachboden
dehr DAKH-boh-den
der · house
attic

wo
VOH
question word
where

im
IM
word
in the (der, das words)

in der
in dehr
phrase
in the (die words)

das Haus
dahs HOWS
das · house
house

CORE IDEAS

The story. Carl Spitzweg was a pharmacist in Munich who became one of Germany's best-loved painters. He liked to paint odd, gentle people with a smile. In 1839 he painted a poor poet who lives under the roof in a tiny attic. It is winter: snow lies on the roofs outside the window. The poet has no money for firewood, so he stays in bed under his blankets, wearing his nightcap and glasses, with a quill pen in his mouth. He counts on his fingers, perhaps the beats of a line of poetry. The roof leaks, so he has hung an open umbrella from the ceiling over his bed. His top hat sits on the stovepipe, his washcloth hangs on a line, and a bundle of his papers lies by the cold

stove, perhaps ready to burn for warmth. Today it is one of the most famous paintings in Germany.

Rooms. German makes many room words with -zimmer: das Wohnzimmer (living room), das Schlafzimmer (bedroom), das Esszimmer (dining room), das Kinderzimmer (children's room), das Badezimmer or das Bad (bathroom). Others: die Küche (kitchen), der Flur (hall), der Keller (cellar), der Dachboden (attic), der Garten (garden). All the -zimmer words are das words, because das Zimmer is.

Where? To say in the room, use **im** for der and das words and **in der** for die words: **Ich bin im Wohnzimmer. Mama ist in der Küche. Der Poet ist im Bett.** Ask **Wo bist du?** (Where are you?) and answer **Ich bin im Garten.**

PICTURE STUDY



The Poor Poet, Carl Spitzweg, 1839 · Oil on canvas · Neue Pinakothek, Munich

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Spitzweg makes us smile at the poet, but kindly. Look how the light from the window falls across the bed and the books: everything else is brown and gray, but the pillows and the papers shine. The poet is poor and cold, yet he is busy and content with his books and his poems.

Look closely

- Find the umbrella. Why is it there?
- Find the top hat. Where has he put it?
- What season is it outside? How can you tell?
- Count the books you can see.

Talk about it

1. Is the poet happy or sad? Why do you think so?
2. What would you need to make this attic comfortable?

ACTIVITY

My dream house plan

Draw a floor plan of a house and label every room in German.

You will need

- Graph paper or plain paper
- A ruler and colored pencils

Steps

1. Draw the outline of a house from above.
2. Divide it into at least six rooms with straight lines.
3. Label each room: die Küche, das Wohnzimmer, das Schlafzimmer…
4. Add a Dachboden or Keller as a second small drawing.
5. Describe your plan: Die Küche ist hier. Das Bad ist klein.

Tips

- Mark where each family member sleeps: Mein Bruder schläft im Kinderzimmer.
- Draw a little poet in the attic!

Check your work

☐ My plan has at least six rooms labeled in German.

☐ I can say where each person is with im or in der.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write eight rooms with der, die or das. Write four sentences: Ich bin im… / Mama ist in der…

> **From history.** Carl Spitzweg trained as a pharmacist and worked in a Munich pharmacy. He taught himself to paint while recovering from an illness, and his little paintings of odd characters made him famous.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, ask Wo ist…? questions about family members all week and expect answers with im or in der.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say I am in the kitchen.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Kitchen is die Küche, a die word.
2. Die words: in der.

Answer: Ich bin in der Küche.

Example 2. Say The poet is in bed.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Bed is das Bett, a das word.
2. Das words: im.

Answer: Der Poet ist im Bett.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say kitchen in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Küche.

2. Easy Say bedroom in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das Schlafzimmer.

3. Easy What does Wohnzimmer mean word by word?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Living room.

4. Medium Say Papa is in the garden.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Papa ist im Garten.

5. Medium Why is it das Schlafzimmer and not der?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Because the last part, das Zimmer, decides: all -zimmer words are das.

6. Hard Ask your brother where he is, and answer for him that he is in the cellar.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Wo bist du? — Ich bin im Keller.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying in die Küche to tell where someone is. To say where something is, use in der Küche.
- Saying the ch in Küche like k. It is the soft ch: KÜ-khuh.

> **Make it a game · Wo bist du?.** One player hides in a room of the house. The others call Wo bist du? and the hider answers with a clue: Ich bin im Zimmer mit dem Bett! The first to find the hider and name the room in German hides next.

> **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 Luther Bible (1912): *In meines Vaters Hause sind viele Wohnungen.* Jesus promised that in His Father’s house there are many dwelling places, and that He went to prepare a place for those who trust in Him. Luther used the word Wohnungen, homes.

UNIT 1 · MEIN HAUS · LESSON 1.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

1.2 Die Möbel

OBJECTIVES

- Name ten pieces of furniture with der, die or das.
- Ask and answer Wo ist…?

- Describe a room in German.

> **Warm-up.** Look around the room you are in. List every piece of furniture you see in English. Today you learn them in German.

WATCH

Weekly German Words with Alisa - Furniture

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 2:34

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=12Xxc768iIw

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Repeat each word, then touch the real piece of furniture and say its name.

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

KEY TERMS

die Möbel (dee MÖ-bel)
The furniture (always plural).

das Regal (dahs ray-GAHL)
The shelf; the bookcase.

Wo ist…? (VOH ist)
Where is…?

der Schrank (dehr SHRAHNK)
The cupboard; the wardrobe.

der Herd (dehr HAIRT)
The stove.

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 · furniture
table

der Stuhl
dehr SHTOOL
der · furniture
chair

das Bett
dahs BET
das · furniture
bed

der Schrank
dehr SHRAHNK
der · furniture
cupboard; wardrobe

das Regal
dahs ray-GAHL
das · furniture
shelf

der Spiegel
dehr SHPEE-gel
der · furniture
mirror

die Möbel
dee MÖ-bel
die · plural
furniture

der Herd
dehr HAIRT
der · kitchen
stove

hier
HEER
word
here

dort
DORT
word
there

CORE IDEAS

Furniture. der Tisch (table), der Stuhl (chair), das Bett (bed), der Schrank (cupboard, wardrobe), das Sofa (sofa), das Regal (shelf), die Lampe (lamp), der Teppich (rug), der Spiegel (mirror), der Herd (stove), der Kühlschrank (fridge, cool-cupboard). In German, Möbel is always plural: **Die Möbel sind neu.**

Where is it? Ask **Wo ist der Spiegel?** and answer **Der Spiegel ist im Bad.** or simply **Im Bad.** You can also say **hier** (here) and **dort** (there): **Das Sofa ist dort.**

Describe a room. Put together the words you know: **Das ist mein Zimmer. Das Bett ist groß. Der Teppich ist rot. Das Regal hat viele Bücher.** (The shelf has many books.)

In Spitzweg's attic: Das Bett ist alt. Der Ofen ist kalt.

ACTIVITY

Shoebox room

Build a model room in a shoebox and label the furniture in German.

You will need

- A shoebox
- Cardboard scraps, matchboxes, fabric scraps
- Glue, scissors, markers
- Small paper labels

Steps

1. Choose a room: your bedroom, a kitchen, or the poor poet's attic.
2. Make at least five pieces of furniture from boxes and cardboard.
3. Glue them into the shoebox.
4. Label each piece: der Tisch, das Bett…
5. Describe your room in five German sentences.

Tips

- Add a tiny umbrella over the bed, like Spitzweg's poet.
- Let a family member ask Wo ist…? questions about your room.

Check your work

☐ My room has at least five pieces of furniture labeled in German.

☐ I can describe it in five sentences.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, draw your bedroom and label at least eight things. Write three Wo ist…? questions and their answers.

> **From history.** Many German homes have a Kachelofen, a big tiled stove that stays warm for hours after the fire goes out. Families once gathered around it on winter evenings, just like the stove in the poor poet's attic.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, put sticky labels in German on the furniture in your home for a week, and ask Wo ist…? at every chance.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Ask where the mirror is and answer that it is in the bathroom.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Mirror is der Spiegel.
2. Bathroom is das Bad, so im.

Answer: Wo ist der Spiegel? — Der Spiegel ist im Bad.

Example 2. Say The furniture is old.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Möbel is plural.
2. Plural takes sind.

Answer: Die Möbel sind alt.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say table in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Tisch.

2. Easy Say chair in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Stuhl.

3. Easy What is das Regal?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   A shelf or bookcase.

4. Medium What does Kühlschrank mean word by word?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Cool-cupboard: the fridge.

5. Medium Say The lamp is here.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Lampe ist hier.

6. Hard Describe your bedroom in three sentences.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: Das ist mein Zimmer. Das Bett ist klein. Das Regal hat viele Bücher.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Die Möbel ist. Möbel is plural: Die Möbel sind.
- Saying Stuhl with a st sound. At the start of a word st says sht: SHTOOL.

> **Make it a game · Furniture detective.** One player thinks of a piece of furniture in the house. The others ask yes-or-no questions in German: Ist es im Wohnzimmer? Ist es groß? Ist es braun? The first to guess Ist es der Schrank? wins a point.

> **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 Luther Bible (1912): *Ich aber und mein Haus wollen dem HERRN dienen.* Joshua told the people of Israel to choose whom they would serve. A house is more than rooms and furniture: Joshua chose that his whole family would serve the LORD.

UNIT 2

In der Schule

In Lesson 2.1 your child names school supplies, der Bleistift, das Heft, das Buch, die Schere, the subjects, Mathe, Deutsch, Musik, and studies Albert Anker's painting of an old village schoolroom crowded with children.

In Lesson 2.2 your child learns the whole present tense of haben, ich habe, du hast, er hat, wir haben, ihr habt, sie haben, and uses it with einen, eine and ein: Ich habe einen Bleistift. Hast du eine Schere? The unit ends with a school-supply shop role play.

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name ten school supplies with der, die or das.
- ☐ I can name five school subjects.
- ☐ I can say all six forms of haben.
- ☐ I can use haben with einen, eine and ein.

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	**Das Klassenzimmer**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
2.2	**Ich habe, du hast**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 2 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Write five school supplies with der, die or das.

2. **5 pts**
   Write five school subjects in German.

3. **5 pts**
   Write the six forms of haben.

4. **5 pts**
   Write: I have a pencil. Do you have a pair of scissors?

5. **5 pts**
   Describe Anker's Village School in two sentences.

ANSWER KEY

1. For example der Bleistift, der Kuli, das Heft, das Buch, die Schere (das Lineal, der Radiergummi).
2. For example Mathe, Deutsch, Englisch, Musik, Kunst (Sport, Religion, Geschichte).
3. ich habe, du hast, er/sie/es hat, wir haben, ihr habt, sie/Sie haben.
4. Ich habe einen Bleistift. Hast du eine Schere?
5. For example: An old teacher with a pointer teaches many children in a wooden schoolroom. The children sit on benches with books.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE SCHOOL-SUPPLY SHOP

Set up a little shop with real school supplies and price tags. Play the shopkeeper and the customer with a family member: Haben Sie einen Radiergummi? — Ja, ich habe einen Radiergummi. Er kostet einen Euro. Use at least eight school supplies and all the forms of haben you can.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Supplies	Names at least eight supplies with der, die or das.
haben	Uses at least four forms of haben correctly.
einen/eine/ein	Uses the right word after haben.
Politeness	Uses Sie, bitte and danke with the shopkeeper.

UNIT 2 · IN DER SCHULE · LESSON 2.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

2.1 Das Klassenzimmer

OBJECTIVES

- Name ten school supplies with der, die or das.
- Name five school subjects.
- Study Anker's Village School of 1848.

> **Warm-up.** Empty your pencil case or school box. Name each thing in English. What subject do you like best? Today you learn them in German.

WATCH

German Words of the Week with Alisa - School Supplies

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 2:14

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ukk4Ir-Njtk

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Repeat each school supply, then hold up the real one and say its name.

Note: A short GermanPod101 lesson, about two minutes, with German words for school supplies.

KEY TERMS

der Bleistift (dehr BLY-shtift)
The pencil (lead-pen).

der Radiergummi (dehr rah-DEER-gum-mee)
The eraser.

das Fach (dahs FAKH)
The school subject.

das Heft (dahs HEFT)
The notebook; the exercise book.

die Schere (dee SHAY-ruh)
The scissors (singular in German).

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 Bleistift
dehr BLY-shtift
der · school
pencil

der Kuli
dehr KOO-lee
der · school
ballpoint pen

das Heft
dahs HEFT
das · school
notebook

das Lineal
dahs lee-nay-AHL
das · school
ruler

die Schere
dee SHAY-ruh
die · school
scissors

das Lieblingsfach
dahs LEEP-lings-fakh
das · school
favorite subject

der Radiergummi
dehr rah-DEER-gum-mee
der · school
eraser

das Fach
dahs FAKH
das · school
school subject

Mathe
MAH-tuh
school subject
math

Musik
moo-ZEEK
school subject
music

CORE IDEAS

The story. Albert Anker grew up in a Swiss village and loved its children and its school. In 1896, when he was an old man, he painted a village school as it was long ago, in 1848. The schoolroom has bare wooden walls and a wooden floor. An old schoolmaster in a long brown coat and a black cap holds a pointer and turns toward the children. More than thirty children crowd the benches: girls on the left with books in their laps, boys in the middle leaning on their desks, some raising their hands, some whispering, some daydreaming. One girl stands at a high desk to read aloud. There is no electric light, only the windows, and baskets sit on the floor. In such schools children learned to read from the Bible and the catechism.

School supplies. der Bleistift (pencil), der Kuli (ballpoint pen), der Radiergummi (eraser), der Spitzer (sharpener), das Lineal (ruler), das Heft (notebook), das Buch (book), die Schere (scissors), der Kleber (glue), die Tafel (board), der Rucksack (backpack), die Federmappe (pencil case).

School subjects. Mathe (math), **Deutsch** (German), **Englisch**, **Musik**, **Kunst** (art), **Sport** (PE), **Religion**, **Geschichte** (history, also the word for story). To say your favorite: **Mein Lieblingsfach ist Mathe.**

PICTURE STUDY



The Village School of 1848, Albert Anker, 1896 · Oil on canvas · Kunstmuseum Basel

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Anker fills the room with children and gives each one a different face and pose: some listen, some chatter, some look out at us. The light from the left falls on the teacher and the front row. It is a busy, noisy, friendly room, painted by an old man remembering the schools of his boyhood with love.

Look closely

- Find the teacher. What is he holding?
- Find a child raising a hand.
- Find the girl reading at the high desk.
- Find a basket on the floor. What might be in it?

Talk about it

1. How is this school different from the way you learn?
2. Which child would you be? Why?

ACTIVITY

My German school box

Label your own school supplies in German and make a subject timetable.

You will need

- Your pencil case and school supplies
- Small labels or masking tape
- Paper and a ruler for a timetable

Steps

1. Put a German label on each supply: der Bleistift, das Lineal…
2. Make a timetable called Mein Stundenplan with the days Montag to Freitag.
3. Fill it in with your subjects in German.
4. Tell a parent: Am Montag habe ich Mathe und Deutsch.

Tips

- Mark your favorite subject with a star: Mein Lieblingsfach!
- Draw an old slate and chalk like the children in Anker's school.

Check your work

☐ My supplies are labeled in German.

☐ My timetable uses German days and subjects.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write ten school supplies with der, die or das. Write: Mein Lieblingsfach ist…

> **From history.** On their first day of school, German children receive a Schultüte, a big paper cone filled with sweets and school supplies, to make the start of school sweet.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, pack the school bag together in German each morning: Hast du dein Heft? Hast du deinen Bleistift?

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What is the scissors in German, and is it singular or plural?

▼ **Show solution**

1. English says a pair of scissors.
2. German says one Schere.

Answer: Die Schere; it is singular.

Example 2. Say My favorite subject is music.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Favorite subject is Lieblingsfach.

Answer: Mein Lieblingsfach ist Musik.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say pencil in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Bleistift.

2. Easy Say notebook in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das Heft.

3. Easy What is Kunst?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Art.

4. Medium What two things can Geschichte mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   History and story.

5. Medium Say The ruler is in the backpack.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das Lineal ist im Rucksack.

6. Hard Say what subjects you have on Monday.

▼ **Show answer**

For example: Am Montag habe ich Mathe, Deutsch und Musik.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying die Scheren for one pair of scissors. One pair is die Schere.
- Saying Bleistift with an English st. Inside a word part starting with st, say sht: BLY-shtift.

> **Make it a game · Was fehlt?.** Put eight school supplies on a tray. Look for thirty seconds, then close your eyes while a parent takes one away. Open your eyes and say what is missing in German: Der Radiergummi fehlt!

> **Scripture.** “And that from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.” (2 Timothy 3:15, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Und weil du von Kind auf die heilige Schrift weißt* Paul reminded young Timothy that he had known the holy Scriptures from a child, taught by his mother and grandmother. The most important school book is God’s Word.

UNIT 2 · IN DER SCHULE · LESSON 2.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

2.2 Ich habe, du hast

OBJECTIVES

- Say all six forms of haben.
- Use haben with einen, eine and ein.
- Ask Hast du…? and answer.

> **Warm-up.** Say in English what you have in your desk or school box: I have a pencil, I have two books… Today you learn to say it in German.

WATCH

HABEN in the Present Tense - Mastering German Verbs

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 2:31

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yv1e2WtB_Es

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Say each form of haben with the teacher.

Note: A short GermanPod101 lesson, under three minutes, on the present tense of haben.

KEY TERMS

haben (HAH-ben)
To have.

ich habe (ikh HAH-buh)
I have.

du hast (doo HAHST)
You have (to one friend).

er/sie hat (air/zee HAHT)
He/she has.

einen (I-nen)
A, after haben, 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.

haben
HAH-ben
verb
to have

ich habe
ikh HAH-buh
haben
I have

du hast
doo HAHST
haben
you have

er hat
air HAHT
haben
he has

wir haben
veer HAH-ben
haben
we have

ihr habt
eer HAHPT
haben
you (all) have

sie hat
zee HAHT
verb form
she has

einen
I-nen
word
a (der words after haben)

eine
I-nuh
word
a (die words)

sie haben
zee HAH-ben
verb form
they have

CORE IDEAS

The forms of haben. ich habe, du hast, er/sie/es hat, wir haben, ihr habt, sie haben, Sie haben (polite you). Notice that du hast and er hat drop the b. Say them as a chant: habe, hast, hat, haben, habt, haben.

einen, eine, ein. After haben, der words change: ein becomes **einen**. **Ich habe einen Bleistift** (der Bleistift). Die and das words stay the same: **Ich habe eine Schere** (die Schere). **Ich habe ein Heft** (das Heft). Only the der words change. For none: **Ich habe keinen Kuli, keine Schere, kein Heft.**

Questions. Put the verb first: **Hast du einen Radiergummi? — Ja, ich habe einen Radiergummi.** or **Nein, ich habe keinen.** To a grown-up: **Haben Sie eine Schere?** About someone else: **Hat Anna ein Buch?**

ACTIVITY

haben wheel

Make a spinning wheel to practice the forms of haben.

You will need

- Two paper plates
- A paper fastener (brad)
- Markers and scissors

Steps

1. Divide one plate into six parts and write ich, du, er/sie/es, wir, ihr, sie/Sie.
2. Cut a window in the second plate and write haben beside it.
3. Fasten the plates together in the middle.
4. Spin, read the person, and say the right form with a school supply: Wir haben ein Buch.

Tips

- Add a second wheel with school supplies.
- Time yourself saying all six forms.

Check your work

☐ My wheel has all six persons.

☐ I can say the right form of haben for each one.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, copy the six forms of haben. Write six sentences, one for each person, each with a school supply.

> **From history.** German schoolchildren once wrote on small slates (Schiefertafeln) with a slate pencil and a little sponge on a string to wipe them clean, like the children in Anker's school.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, play shop with real objects and insist on einen with der words. Ask Hast du…? questions at the dinner table.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say We have a ruler.

▼ **Show solution**

1. We: wir haben.
2. Ruler is das Lineal, a das word: ein.

Answer: Wir haben ein Lineal.

Example 2. Ask your friend if he has an eraser.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Verb first: Hast du…
2. Eraser is der Radiergummi: einen.

Answer: Hast du einen Radiergummi?

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is the ich form of haben?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich habe.

2. Easy What is the du form?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Du hast.

3. Easy What is the er form?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Er hat.

4. Medium Fill in: Ich habe ___ Bleistift. (einen, eine, ein)

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Einen.

5. Medium Fill in: Ihr ___ eine Schere.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Habt.

6. Hard Ask a teacher politely if she has a book, and answer for her that she has no book.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Haben Sie ein Buch? — Nein, ich habe kein Buch.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying du habst or er habt. The forms are du hast and er hat.
- Saying Ich habe ein Bleistift. Der words need einen after haben.

> **Make it a game · Hast du…?.** Each player secretly draws five school supplies on a card. Take turns asking Hast du einen Spitzer? If yes, the player answers Ja, ich habe einen Spitzer and crosses it off. First to cross off all of another player's supplies wins.

> **Scripture.** "Not that I speak in respect of want: for I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content." (Philippians 4:11, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *denn ich habe gelernt, worin ich bin, mir genügen zu lassen* Paul wrote from prison that he had learned to be content whatever he had or did not have. Luther wrote ich habe gelernt: I have learned. Being thankful for what we have is a lesson for life.

UNIT 3

Kalender und Wetter

In Lesson 3.1 your child describes the weather, Es ist sonnig, Es regnet, Es schneit, Es ist neblig, Es ist kalt, names the four seasons, and studies Caspar David Friedrich's famous wanderer standing on a rock above the fog.

In Lesson 3.2 your child says the date with ordinal numbers, der erste, der zweite, der dritte, asks Wann hast du Geburtstag? and answers Am zwölften März. The unit ends with a family weather-and-calendar report.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can describe the weather in six ways.
- ☐ I can name the four seasons.
- ☐ I can say today's date in German.
- ☐ I can ask and tell when a birthday 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

3.1	**Wie ist das Wetter?**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
3.2	**Wann hast du Geburtstag?**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 3 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**

   Write in German: It is raining. It is snowing. It is foggy. The sun is shining. It is cold.

2. **5 pts**

   Write the four seasons in German.

3. **5 pts**

   Write the first, the second, the third, the seventh and the twentieth in German.

4. **5 pts**

   Ask when someone's birthday is, and answer: on the third of May.

5. **5 pts**

   Describe Friedrich's Wanderer in two sentences.

ANSWER KEY

1. Es regnet. Es schneit. Es ist neblig. Die Sonne scheint. Es ist kalt.
2. Der Frühling, der Sommer, der Herbst, der Winter.
3. Der erste, der zweite, der dritte, der siebte, der zwanzigste.
4. Wann hast du Geburtstag? — Am dritten Mai.
5. For example: A man in a dark coat stands on a rock with a walking stick. Below him is a sea of fog and mountains.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE FAMILY WEATHER REPORT

Present a weather report for your family, like a TV weatherman, every day for one week. Begin with the day and date (Heute ist Montag, der dritte Mai), describe the weather and temperature, and say what to wear. On the last day, announce the birthdays of everyone in the family: Mama hat am zehnten Juni Geburtstag.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Date	Says the day and date correctly.
Weather	Uses at least five weather expressions.
Birthdays	Says every birthday with am and an ordinal.
Delivery	Speaks clearly like a real presenter.

UNIT 3 · KALENDER UND WETTER · LESSON 3.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

3.1 Wie ist das Wetter?

OBJECTIVES

- Describe the weather in six ways.
- Name the four seasons.
- Study Friedrich's Wanderer above the Sea of Fog.

> **Warm-up.** Look out the window. What is the weather like today? What was it like yesterday? Today you learn to say it in German.

WATCH

Weekly German Words with Alisa - The Weather

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 2:24

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V-qHcmYIFQw

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Repeat each weather word and act it out: shiver for kalt, fan yourself for heiß.

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

KEY TERMS

das Wetter (dahs VET-ter)
The weather.

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

Es schneit. (es SHNITE)
It is snowing.

neblig (NAY-blikh)
Foggy (der Nebel: fog).

die Jahreszeit (dee YAH-res-tsite)
The season (time of the year).

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 Wetter
dahs VET-ter
das · weather
weather

Es regnet.
es RAYG-net
weather
It is raining.

Es schneit.
es SHNITE
weather
It is snowing.

neblig
NAY-blikh
weather
foggy

sonnig
ZON-nikh
weather
sunny

der Herbst
dehr HAIRPST
der · season
autumn

die Jahreszeit
dee YAH-res-tsite
die · season
season

der Frühling
dehr FRÜ-ling
der · season
spring

der Sommer
dehr ZOM-mer
der · season
summer

der Winter
dehr VIN-ter
der · season
winter

CORE IDEAS

The story. Caspar David Friedrich grew up by the Baltic Sea in Greifswald and lived most of his life in Dresden. He was a devout Christian who walked for days in the mountains to sketch rocks, trees and clouds. In this painting, from about 1817, a man in a dark green coat stands on top of a jagged rock with his walking stick. We see him only from behind. Below him, a sea of white fog rolls between the rocky peaks, and far away mountains rise into a pale sky. The rocks are like those of the Elbe Sandstone Mountains near Dresden, where Friedrich loved to walk. The wanderer seems to stand at the edge of the world, looking out at the greatness of creation.

Weather. Ask **Wie ist das Wetter?** (How is the weather?) Answer with es: **Es ist sonnig** (sunny), **Es ist wolkig** (cloudy), **Es ist neblig** (foggy), **Es ist windig** (windy), **Es ist kalt / warm / heiß** (cold / warm / hot). Some weather is a verb: **Es regnet** (it rains), **Es schneit** (it snows), **Es donnert** (it thunders). And **Die Sonne scheint** (the sun shines).

Seasons. der Frühling (spring, early-time), **der Sommer**, **der Herbst** (autumn, like harvest), **der Winter**. All four are der words. In: **im Frühling, im Sommer, im Herbst, im Winter. Im Winter schneit es.**

PICTURE STUDY



Wanderer above the Sea of Fog, Caspar David Friedrich, about 1817 · Oil on canvas · Hamburger Kunsthalle

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Friedrich puts the wanderer right in the middle, from behind, so we see what he sees. The dark rocks in front make the fog look even brighter and farther away. Friedrich wanted his paintings to make people think about God's greatness and their own smallness, and to feel wonder.

Look closely

- What is the weather like in the painting? Say it in German.
- What is the man holding?
- Find the trees on the rocks in the fog.
- What colors are the sky and fog?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think Friedrich shows the man from behind?
2. What do you think the wanderer is thinking?

ACTIVITY

Weather wheel

Make a weather wheel and set it to the weather every day.

You will need

- A paper plate
- Cardboard for an arrow
- A paper fastener
- Markers or crayons

Steps

1. Divide the plate into six parts.
2. Draw and write a weather in each: Es ist sonnig, Es regnet, Es schneit, Es ist neblig, Es ist windig, Es ist wolkig.
3. Fasten a cardboard arrow in the middle.
4. Each morning turn the arrow and say the weather in German.

Tips

- Add the four seasons around the edge.
- Keep a weather diary for a week.

Check your work

☐ My wheel shows six kinds of weather in German.

☐ I say the weather every morning.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, draw and label six kinds of weather. Write one sentence for each season: Im Winter schneit es.

> **From history.** The town of Greifswald, where Friedrich was born, lies on the Baltic Sea. Many of his paintings show its shore, its church towers and the ruins of a nearby monastery.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, ask Wie ist das Wetter? every morning, and read a German weather forecast together.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say It is foggy and cold.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Foggy: neblig; cold: kalt.
2. Use es ist.

Answer: Es ist neblig und kalt.

Example 2. Say In summer the sun shines.

▼ **Show solution**

1. In summer: im Sommer.
2. The verb comes second: im Sommer scheint…

Answer: Im Sommer scheint die Sonne.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say It is raining.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Es regnet.

2. Easy Say spring in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Frühling.

3. Easy What is der Nebel?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Fog.

4. Medium Say It is snowing and windy.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Es schneit und es ist windig.

5. Medium Ask how the weather is.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Wie ist das Wetter?

6. Hard Describe the weather in Friedrich's painting in two sentences.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Es ist neblig. Es ist kühl und wolkig.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Es ist regnet. Regnet is already a verb: Es regnet.
- Saying in der Winter. Seasons are der words: im Winter.

> **Make it a game · Weather charades.** Act out a weather without words: shiver, hold an umbrella, wipe your brow. The others guess in German: Es ist kalt! Es regnet! Es ist heiß! The first right guess acts next.

> **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 Luther Bible (1912): *Solange die Erde steht, soll nicht aufhören Saat und Ernte, Frost und Hitze, Sommer und Winter, Tag und Nacht.* After the Flood, God promised Noah that seedtime and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night would never cease. Every change of weather and season is a sign of God's faithfulness.

UNIT 3 · KALENDER UND WETTER · LESSON 3.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

3.2 Wann hast du Geburtstag?

OBJECTIVES

- Say the date with ordinal numbers.
- Ask and tell when a birthday is.

- Wish someone a happy birthday in German.

> **Warm-up.** What is today's date? When is your birthday? When are the birthdays of everyone in your family? Today you learn to say them in German.

WATCH

How to Say "Happy Birthday" in German - A1 [with Jacqueline]

lingoni GERMAN · 5:25

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XzwKECNQX9A

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Repeat the birthday wishes and sentences out loud.

Note: A lingoni lesson, about five minutes, on wishing someone a happy birthday in German.

KEY TERMS

der Geburtstag (dehr guh-BOORTS-tahk)
The birthday (birth-day).

der erste (dehr AIR-stuh)
The first.

der dritte (dehr DRIT-tuh)
The third.

Wann? (VAHN)
When?

Alles Gute zum Geburtstag! (AHL-les GOO-tuh tsoom guh-BOORTS-tahk)
Happy birthday! (All good for your birthday!)

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 Geburtstag
dehr guh-BOORTS-tahk
der · calendar
birthday

das Datum
dahs DAH-toom
das · calendar
date

der erste
dehr AIR-stuh
ordinal
the first

der dritte
dehr DRIT-tuh
ordinal
the third

der siebte
dehr ZEEP-tuh
ordinal
the seventh

heute
HOY-tuh
time word
today

wann
VAHN
question word
when

der zweite
dehr TSVY-tuh
number word
the second

der vierte
dehr FEER-tuh
number word
the fourth

der Januar
dehr YAH-noo-ar
der · month
January

CORE IDEAS

Ordinal numbers. To say first, second, third, add -te to the numbers 1 to 19: **der zweite** (2nd), **der vierte** (4th), **der zehnte** (10th). Four are special: **der erste** (1st), **der dritte** (3rd), **der siebte** (7th), **der achte** (8th). From 20 on, add -ste: **der zwanzigste** (20th), **der einunddreißigste** (31st). In writing, Germans put a dot after the number: der 3. Mai.

The date. Heute ist der erste Mai. (Today is the first of May.) **Heute ist Montag, der zwölfte Oktober.** On a date, use am and an -n ending: **am ersten Mai, am dritten Juni, am zwanzigsten Juli.**

Birthdays. Ask **Wann hast du Geburtstag?** (literally: When do you have birthday?) Answer **Ich habe am zwölften März Geburtstag** or just **Am zwölften März.** Wish **Alles Gute zum Geburtstag!** or **Herzlichen Glückwunsch!** (Hearty congratulations!)

ACTIVITY

Family birthday calendar

Make a German birthday calendar for your whole family.

You will need

- Twelve sheets of paper or a large poster
- Markers, stickers
- A list of family birthdays

Steps

1. Write the twelve months in German, one on each sheet or box.
2. Write each family member's birthday in the right month: Oma – 7. Mai.
3. Draw a cake or candle beside each one.
4. Read the calendar aloud: Oma hat am siebten Mai Geburtstag.

Tips

- Add the big Christian feasts: Weihnachten am 25. Dezember.
- Make a birthday card in German for the next birthday.

Check your work

☐ My calendar has German months and every birthday.

☐ I can say each date aloud with am and an ordinal.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write the ordinals from der erste to der zwölfte. Write today's date and five family birthdays in German words.

> **From history.** In Germany it is thought bad luck to wish someone a happy birthday before the day itself. Many families also celebrate a child's name day, the feast of the saint whose name the child bears.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, have your child say the full date in German every morning, and sing Zum Geburtstag viel Glück at the next family birthday.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say Today is the seventh of July.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Seventh is special: der siebte.
2. Month: Juli.

Answer: Heute ist der siebte Juli.

Example 2. Say My birthday is on the third of May.

▼ **Show solution**

1. On the third: am dritten.
2. Ich habe… Geburtstag.

Answer: Ich habe am dritten Mai Geburtstag.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say the first in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der erste.

2. Easy Say Happy birthday!

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Alles Gute zum Geburtstag!

3. Easy What does Wann? mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   When?

4. Medium Say the twentieth.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der zwanzigste.

5. Medium Write 3. Mai in words, starting with am.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Am dritten Mai.

6. Hard Ask a friend when his birthday is and answer for yourself.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Wann hast du Geburtstag? — Ich habe am … Geburtstag.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying der dreite. The third is der dritte, and the first is der erste, not der einte.
- Saying Ich bin Geburtstag. Germans have a birthday: Ich habe Geburtstag.

> **Make it a game · Birthday line-up.** Everyone in the family lines up in order of birthday, January first, using only German: Wann hast du Geburtstag? — Am zehnten Juni. Then each person says the date out loud to check.

> **Scripture.** “To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven:” (Ecclesiastes 3:1, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Ein jegliches hat seine Zeit* Solomon wrote that God has made a time for everything: for being born, for planting, for harvest, for rejoicing. Every day and every year is in His hands.

UNIT 4

Ich mag...

In Lesson 4.1 your child names hobbies and uses gern to say what he or she likes to do, Ich male gern, Ich spiele gern Klavier, Ich lese nicht gern, and studies Carl Spitzweg's comic painting of a butterfly collector amazed by two huge blue butterflies.

In Lesson 4.2 your child learns mögen, ich mag, du magst, er mag, to say what he or she likes and does not like, Ich mag Hunde, Ich mag keinen Spinat, and uses Lieblings- for favorites: mein Lieblingstier, meine Lieblingsfarbe. The unit ends with a likes-and-dislikes interview.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–3.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name eight hobbies in German.
- ☐ I can say what I like and do not like to do with gern and nicht gern.
- ☐ I can use ich mag, du magst and er mag.
- ☐ I can name my favorites with Lieblings-.

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	**Meine Hobbys**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 4 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Write five hobbies in German.

2. **5 pts**
   Write: I like to read. I do not like to swim.

3. **5 pts**
   Write the forms ich, du and er of mögen.

4. **5 pts**
   Write: My favorite animal is the horse. My favorite color is blue.

5. **5 pts**
   What is the man in Spitzweg's painting doing, and what has he found?

ANSWER KEY

1. For example lesen, malen, schwimmen, Fußball spielen, Klavier spielen (singen, wandern, Rad fahren).
2. Ich lese gern. Ich schwimme nicht gern.
3. Ich mag, du magst, er mag.
4. Mein Lieblingstier ist das Pferd. Meine Lieblingsfarbe ist Blau.
5. He is hunting butterflies with a net; he has found two big blue butterflies.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE LIKES-AND-DISLIKES INTERVIEW

Interview three people (family, friends or neighbors) in German and record their answers on a chart: Was machst du gern? Was magst du? Was ist dein Lieblingsessen? Then present the results: Papa liest gern. Er mag Katzen. Sein Lieblingsessen ist Pizza. Ask at least five questions to each person.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Questions	Asks at least five questions correctly.
gern	Uses gern and nicht gern with verbs.
mögen	Uses mag and magst correctly.
Report	Reports the answers in clear sentences.

UNIT 4 · ICH MAG… · LESSON 4.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

4.1 Meine Hobbys

OBJECTIVES

- Name eight hobbies in German.
- Say what you like to do with gern and nicht gern.
- Study Spitzweg's Butterfly Hunter.

> **Warm-up.** What do you like to do when your schoolwork is done? Make a list of your hobbies in English. Today you learn to say them in German.

WATCH

Weekly German Words with Alisa - Hobbies

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 2:42

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pTmtSe3k2Vk

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Repeat each hobby and act it out: pretend to swim, read, paint or play.

Note: A short GermanPod101 lesson, under three minutes, with German words for hobbies.

KEY TERMS

das Hobby (dahs HOB-bee)

The hobby (plural die Hobbys).

gern (GAIRN)

Gladly; with a verb it means to like doing it.

lesen (LAY-zen)

To read.

malen (MAH-len)

To paint.

sammeln (ZAHM-meln)

To collect.

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 Hobby	gern
dahs HOB-bee	**GAIRN**
das · free time	with a verb
hobby	like to

lesen
LAY-zen
verb
to read

malen
MAH-len
verb
to paint

sammeln
ZAHM-meln
verb
to collect

der Schmetterling
dehr SHMET-ter-ling
der · animal
butterfly

ich lese gern
ikh LAY-zuh GAIRN
phrase
I like to read

spielen
SHPEE-len
verb
to play

singen
ZING-en
verb
to sing

schwimmen
SHVIM-men
verb
to swim

CORE IDEAS

The story. In 1840 Carl Spitzweg, the painter of the poor poet, painted another odd and lovable character: a butterfly collector. He wears a long white coat, a cap, and little round glasses. He carries a red umbrella under his arm and a tin box on his back for his specimens, and he holds up his butterfly net. Suddenly two enormous blue butterflies flutter up from the path in front of him, almost as big as his hat! His mouth falls open in astonishment. Spitzweg puts him in a strange, wild garden full of palm leaves and flowers, glowing in golden light. Collecting butterflies and plants was a favorite hobby in Spitzweg's day.

Hobbies. lesen (read), malen (paint), singen (sing), schwimmen (swim), wandern (hike), Rad fahren (ride a bike), Fußball spielen (play soccer), Klavier spielen (play piano), Briefmarken sammeln (collect stamps), Schmetterlinge sammeln (collect butterflies). Ask **Was ist dein Hobby?** or **Was machst du gern?** (What do you like to do?)

gern. To say you like doing something, put **gern** after the verb: **Ich lese gern.** (I like to read.) **Ich spiele gern Fußball. Ich male gern.** For not: **Ich schwimme nicht gern.** The ich form of most verbs ends in -e: ich lese, ich male, ich singe, ich spiele.

PICTURE STUDY



The Butterfly Hunter, Carl Spitzweg, 1840 · Oil on canvas · Museum Wiesbaden

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Spitzweg makes the butterflies much too big, almost as big as the man's head, to show how amazed and delighted he is. The bright blue of the wings stands out against the warm browns and golds, so our eyes go straight to them. Spitzweg laughs gently at the little collector, but he also shares his joy in discovering something wonderful.

Look closely

- What is the man holding?
- What color is the umbrella?
- Find the two butterflies. How big are they?
- What does the man's face show?

Talk about it

1. Will he catch the butterflies? What do you think happens next?
2. What hobby makes you as excited as this man?

ACTIVITY

My hobby poster

Make a poster about your hobbies in German.

You will need

- A large sheet of paper
- Markers, magazines, photos
- Scissors and glue

Steps

1. Write Meine Hobbys at the top.
2. Draw or glue pictures of at least five hobbies.
3. Under each, write a sentence: Ich male gern. Ich spiele gern Klavier.
4. Add one thing you do not like: Ich schwimme nicht gern.
5. Present your poster to the family in German.

Tips

- Add a picture of a butterfly collector like Spitzweg's.
- Ask each family member Was machst du gern? and add their hobbies.

Check your work

☐ My poster shows at least five hobbies in German.

☐ I use gern and nicht gern correctly.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write eight hobbies. Write five sentences with gern and two with nicht gern.

> **From history.** Germans love to hike. The country has more than 200,000 kilometers of marked hiking trails, and many families spend Sunday afternoons wandern in the woods and hills.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, talk about your own hobbies in German, and let your child interview grandparents about what they liked to do as children.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say I like to sing.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Sing: singen, ich singe.
2. Put gern after the verb.

Answer: Ich singe gern.

Example 2. Say I do not like to hike.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Hike: wandern, ich wandere.
2. Not: nicht gern.

Answer: Ich wandere nicht gern.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say to read in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Lesen.

2. Easy Say to paint in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Malen.

3. Easy What does gern mean with a verb?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   To like doing it.

4. Medium Say I like to play soccer.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich spiele gern Fußball.

5. Medium Ask a friend what he likes to do.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Was machst du gern?

6. Hard Say what the butterfly hunter likes to do.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Er sammelt gern Schmetterlinge.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Putting gern first: Ich gern lese. The verb comes second: Ich lese gern.
- Saying Ich mag lesen for everything. With hobbies, Germans usually say Ich lese gern.

> **Make it a game · Hobby charades.** Act out a hobby without words. The others guess in German: Du malst gern! Du schwimmst gern! The first to guess correctly acts next.

> **Scripture.** "O LORD, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches." (Psalm 104:24, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *HERR, wie sind deine Werke so groß und viel! Du hast sie alle weislich geordnet* The psalmist marveled at how many and how wise God's works are. Studying butterflies, birds and flowers is a way to praise the Creator.

UNIT 4 · ICH MAG… · LESSON 4.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

4.2 Ich mag Hunde

OBJECTIVES

- Use ich mag, du magst and er mag.
- Say what you do not like with nicht or kein.
- Name your favorites with Lieblings-.

> **Warm-up.** Name three foods you love and one you cannot stand. Name your favorite animal and your favorite color. Today you learn to say it all in German.

WATCH

Talking About Your Likes and Dislikes in German | Daily German Conversations #19

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 4:22

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=36ScJ-KtTNo

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Repeat the sentences, then say one thing you like and one you do not like.

Note: A GermanPod101 conversation lesson, about four minutes, on talking about likes and dislikes in German.

KEY TERMS

mögen (MÖ-gen)
To like.

ich mag (ikh MAHK)
I like.

du magst (doo MAHKST)
You like.

Lieblings- (LEEP-lings)
Favorite (put in front of a noun).

lecker (LEK-ker)
Tasty; delicious.

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.

mögen

MÖ-gen

verb

to like

ich mag

ikh MAHK

mögen

I like

du magst

doo MAHKST

mögen

you like

das Lieblingstier

dahs LEEP-lings-teer

das · favorites

favorite animal

die Farbe

dee FAR-buh

die · noun

color (die Lieblingsfarbe = favorite color)

lecker

LEK-ker

describing word

delicious

er mag

air MAHK

verb form

he likes

nicht

NIKHT

word

not

der Hund

dehr HOONT

der · animal

dog

die Katze

dee KAHT-tsuh

die · animal

cat

CORE IDEAS

mögen. ich mag, du magst, er/sie/es mag, wir mögen, ihr mögt, sie/Sie mögen. Use mögen with things, people and animals: **Ich mag Hunde. Magst du Pizza? Er mag Musik.** With activities, use gern: Ich lese gern.

Not liking. Put **nicht** after mag: **Ich mag Spinat nicht.** Or use kein: **Ich mag keinen Spinat. Ich mag keine Spinnen.** (I don't like spiders.) To like something very much: **Ich mag Schokolade sehr.**

Favorites. Put **Lieblings-** in front of a noun to make a favorite: das Lieblingstier (favorite animal), die Lieblingsfarbe (favorite color), das Lieblingsessen (favorite food), das Lieblingsbuch, das Lieblingslied. The noun keeps its der, die or das: **Mein Lieblingstier ist das Pferd. Meine Lieblingsfarbe ist Grün.**

ACTIVITY

All about me book

Make a little book in German about your likes and favorites.

You will need

- Four sheets of paper folded in half and stapled
- Colored pencils
- Photos or magazine pictures

Steps

1. Title the cover Alles über mich (All about me).
2. Page 1: Ich mag… (three things with pictures).
3. Page 2: Ich mag… nicht (two things).
4. Pages 3–6: Mein Lieblingstier, meine Lieblingsfarbe, mein Lieblingsessen, mein Lieblingsbuch.
5. Read your book aloud to the family.

Tips

- Add a page about a family member: Mein Bruder mag…
- Add a page about your favorite Bible verse: mein Lieblingsvers.

Check your work

☐ My book has at least eight sentences in German.

☐ I use mag, nicht and Lieblings- correctly.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, copy the six forms of mögen. Write three things you like, two you don’t, and four favorites.

> **From history.** German children often make a Freundebuch, a friendship book where each friend fills in a page with a photo, birthday, hobbies and favorites: Lieblingsessen, Lieblingstier, Lieblingsfarbe.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, make a German Freundebuch page together and fill it in for each family member.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Ask your friend if he likes cats.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Du form: magst.
2. Verb first in a question.

Answer: Magst du Katzen?

Example 2. Say My favorite food is soup.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Food: das Essen, so das Lieblingsessen.
2. Soup: die Suppe.

Answer: Mein Lieblingsessen ist Suppe.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say I like dogs.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich mag Hunde.

2. Easy What is the du form of mögen?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Du magst.

3. Easy What does lecker mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Tasty; delicious.

4. Medium Say She likes music.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sie mag Musik.

5. Medium Say I don't like spiders.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich mag keine Spinnen.

6. Hard Say your favorite animal and favorite color, then ask a friend his.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Mein Lieblingstier ist… Meine Lieblingsfarbe ist… Was ist dein Lieblingstier?

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying du magt or er magt. The forms are du magst and er mag.
- Saying Ich mag schwimmen for hobbies. Say Ich schwimme gern.

> **Make it a game · Find someone who….** Make a grid with nine likes: mag Hunde, liest gern, mag Pizza… Ask family members Magst du Hunde? Liest du gern? Write the name of anyone who says Ja. Fill a row to win.

> **Scripture.** "Delight thyself also in the LORD; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart." (Psalm 37:4, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Habe Deine Lust am HERRN; der wird dir geben, was dein Herz wünschet.* David said: delight yourself in the LORD. When the Lord is our greatest joy, He shapes the desires of our heart.

Deutschland

In Lesson 5.1 your child learns about Cologne on the Rhine and its cathedral, begun in 1248 and finished in 1880, names the big cities, Berlin, Hamburg, München, Köln, and the rivers, der Rhein, die Elbe, die Donau, and studies Carl Hasenpflug's painting of the cathedral as it would one day look when finished.

In Lesson 5.2 your child learns the sixteen states and nine neighbors of Germany, says where places are, Berlin liegt im Osten, and learns the story of the Berlin Wall and the Day of German Unity on 3 October. The quarter ends with a German travel presentation.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name four German cities and three rivers.
- ☐ I can say where a city is with im Norden, Süden, Osten, Westen.
- ☐ I can tell the story of the Cologne Cathedral.
- ☐ I can explain the Day of German Unity.

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	**Der Kölner Dom**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 5 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Write four German cities and three rivers.

2. **5 pts**
   Write in German: Hamburg is in the north. Munich is in the south.

3. **5 pts**
   When was the Cologne Cathedral begun, and when was it finished?

4. **5 pts**
   What is the capital of Germany, and how many states does Germany have?

5. **5 pts**
   What happened on 3 October 1990?

ANSWER KEY

1. For example Berlin, Hamburg, München, Köln; der Rhein, die Elbe, die Donau.
2. Hamburg liegt im Norden. München liegt im Süden.
3. Begun in 1248, finished in 1880.
4. Berlin; sixteen.
5. East and West Germany were reunited into one country; it is the Day of German Unity.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY TRIP THROUGH GERMANY

Plan a pretend journey through Germany. Draw a map with the cities and rivers you visit, and present your trip in German: Zuerst fahre ich nach Köln. Köln liegt im Westen am Rhein. Dort ist der Dom. Der Dom ist alt und groß. Visit at least four places and say one thing about each, and end with the weather and what you like best.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Map	Shows at least four cities and two rivers, labeled in German.
Directions	Uses im Norden, Süden, Osten, Westen.
Facts	Gives one true fact about each place.
Language	Uses ist, liegt, ich mag and the weather.

UNIT 5 · DEUTSCHLAND · LESSON 5.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

5.1 Der Kölner Dom

OBJECTIVES

- Name four German cities and three rivers.
- Tell the story of the Cologne Cathedral.
- Study Hasenpflug's Ideal View of Cologne Cathedral.

> **Warm-up.** What is the tallest building you have ever seen? How long do you think it took to build? Today you learn about a church that took more than six hundred years.

WATCH

Listening Comprehension for Intermediate Learners #2 - Köln - B1

lingoni GERMAN · 1:47

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CwJDBT0uZ2A

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. This is a listening challenge with a slow speaker: listen for the words Köln, Dom and Rhein, and raise your hand each time you hear one. Watch it twice.

Note: A short lingoni listening lesson, under two minutes, about the city of Cologne, spoken slowly in German with subtitles.

KEY TERMS

der Dom (dehr DOHM)
The cathedral.

der Turm (dehr TOORM)
The tower.

der Rhein (dehr RINE)
The Rhine River.

die Stadt (dee SHTAHT)
The city; the town.

liegen (LEE-gen)
To lie; to be located.

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 Dom
dehr DOHM
der · places
cathedral

der Turm
dehr TOORM
der · places
tower

die Stadt
dee SHTAHT
die · places
city

die Hauptstadt
dee HOWPT-shtaht
die · places
capital

der Fluss
dehr FLOOS
der · places
river

liegen
LEE-gen
verb
to lie; be located

der Rhein
dehr RINE
der · river
the Rhine

Köln
KÖLN
city
Cologne

Berlin
bair-LEEN
city
Berlin

die Donau
dee DOH-now
die · river
the Danube

CORE IDEAS

The story. In the year 1164, relics believed to be those of the Wise Men who visited the baby Jesus were brought to Cologne, and pilgrims came from all over Europe. In 1248 the people of Cologne began a huge new cathedral to honor God. They built for nearly three hundred years, then ran out of money, and in the 1500s the work stopped. For more than three hundred years the cathedral stood half-finished, with a wooden crane still sitting on top of its unfinished south tower. Then the old plans for the towers were found again, and in 1842 building began once more. In 1880 the cathedral was finally finished, 632 years after it was begun. Its two towers are 157 meters high, and for a few years it was the tallest building in the world.

The painting. In the 1830s, before work had even started again, the painter Carl Hasenpflug painted the cathedral as it would look when it was finished, with both towers complete. He called it an ideal view. People could look at his painting and imagine the great church finished, and many wanted to help build it.

Cities and rivers. Berlin is the capital (die Hauptstadt). Other big cities: **Hamburg, München** (Munich), **Köln** (Cologne), **Frankfurt.** The great rivers: **der Rhein, die Elbe, die Donau** (Danube). To say where: **Köln liegt am Rhein. Köln liegt im Westen.** Directions: **im Norden, im Süden, im Osten, im Westen.**

PICTURE STUDY



Ideal View of Cologne Cathedral, Carl Georg Hasenpflug, 1830s · Oil on canvas · Kölnisches Stadtmuseum, Cologne

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Hasenpflug painted every pinnacle and window with great care, using the medieval plans, so the cathedral looks almost real. The tiny people in the square show how huge the building is. The soft sky and warm light make it seem like a vision of what the cathedral could be.

Look closely

- Count the towers and the crosses on top.
- Find the three doors.
- How small are the people? What does that tell you?
- Find another church far away on the left.

Talk about it

1. Why do you think people kept working on the cathedral for so long?
2. What would you like to build for God?

ACTIVITY

Map of Germany

Draw and label a map of Germany with its cities and rivers.

You will need

- A printed outline map of Germany or tracing paper and an atlas
- Blue and black markers
- Small stickers

Steps

1. Trace or draw the outline of Germany.
2. Draw the Rhine, the Elbe and the Danube in blue and label them: der Rhein, die Elbe, die Donau.
3. Mark Berlin with a star and label it die Hauptstadt.
4. Mark Hamburg, München, Köln and Frankfurt.
5. Draw a small cathedral at Köln.
6. Describe your map: Köln liegt im Westen am Rhein.

Tips

- Add a compass with N, S, O, W (Norden, Süden, Osten, Westen).
- Mark the Alps in the south: die Alpen.

Check your work

☐ My map shows the three rivers and five cities, labeled in German.

☐ I can say where each city lies.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write five cities and three rivers. Write four sentences with liegt im Norden, Süden, Osten or Westen.

> **From history.** During the Second World War, the Cologne Cathedral was hit by many bombs, yet its towers stood while much of the city around it was destroyed.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, look at photos or a virtual tour of the Cologne Cathedral together and describe it in German.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say Cologne lies on the Rhine.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Cologne is Köln; lies is liegt.
2. On the river: am Rhein.

Answer: Köln liegt am Rhein.

Example 2. Say Berlin is the capital.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Capital: die Hauptstadt.

Answer: Berlin ist die Hauptstadt.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say cathedral in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Dom.

2. Easy What is München in English?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Munich.

3. Easy Which river flows past Cologne?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The Rhine, der Rhein.

4. Medium Say Munich is in the south.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   München liegt im Süden.

5. Medium How long did it take to build the Cologne Cathedral?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   632 years, from 1248 to 1880.

6. Hard Why did Hasenpflug call his painting an ideal view?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Because he painted the cathedral finished, as it would look one day, before it was completed.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Köln like coal-n. The ö is round: KÖLN.
- Saying Munich in German. The German name is München.

> **Make it a game · Stadt, Land, Fluss.** Play the famous German game: one player says the alphabet silently until another says Stopp! With that letter, everyone writes a city, a country and a river (Stadt, Land, Fluss) as fast as possible. Check in an atlas.

> **Scripture.** "A Song of degrees of David. I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the LORD." (Psalm 122:1, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Laßt uns ins Haus des HERRN gehen!* David was glad when people said, Let us go into the house of the LORD. The builders of Cologne Cathedral wanted a house of worship worthy of God.

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

5.2 Ein Land, viele Länder

OBJECTIVES

- Name Germany's neighbors and know it has sixteen states.
- Tell the story of the Berlin Wall and German Unity.
- Say which country lies where with liegt.

> **Warm-up.** How many countries border your country? How many states does it have? Today you learn about Germany's states and neighbors.

WATCH

Learn German Holidays - German Unity Day

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 3:24

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lL1MIomAp5Y

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Listen for the words Tag der Deutschen Einheit and the date, and repeat the holiday words.

Note: A short GermanPod101 lesson, about three minutes, on the Day of German Unity.

KEY TERMS

das Land / die Länder (dahs LAHNT / dee LEN-der)
The country; also a German state.

das Bundesland (dahs BOON-des-lahnt)
The federal state (Germany has 16).

der Nachbar (dehr NAKH-bar)
The neighbor.

die Mauer (dee MOW-er)
The wall.

die Einheit (dee INE-hite)
Unity; oneness.

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 Land
dahs LAHNT
das · places
country; state

das Bundesland
dahs BOON-des-lahnt
das · places
federal state

der Nachbar
dehr NAKH-bar
der · people
neighbor

Österreich
Ö-ster-rykh
country
Austria

die Schweiz
dee SHVITES
die · country
Switzerland

die Einheit
dee INE-hite
die · history
unity

die Länder
dee LEN-der
die · plural
countries

die Mauer
dee MOW-er
die · wall
wall

Deutschland
DOYCH-lahnt
country
Germany

Polen
POH-len
country
Poland

CORE IDEAS

States and neighbors. Germany has sixteen states called **Bundesländer**, such as Bayern (Bavaria), Sachsen (Saxony), Hessen and Nordrhein-Westfalen. Three are cities: Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen. Germany has nine neighbors: Dänemark (Denmark) in the north; Polen and Tschechien (Czech Republic) in the east; Österreich (Austria) and die Schweiz (Switzerland) in the south; and Frankreich, Luxemburg, Belgien and die Niederlande in the west. In Austria and much of Switzerland, people speak German too.

The Wall. After the Second World War, Germany was split in two. East Germany was ruled by a communist government that took away freedom, made life hard for Christians, and built a wall through Berlin in 1961 so people could not escape to the West. For twenty-eight years families were separated. In 1989, Christians in Leipzig gathered every Monday to pray for peace in the Nikolaikirche, and thousands marched peacefully through the streets with candles. On 9 November 1989 the Wall

was opened, and on **3 October 1990** Germany became one country again. That day is the **Tag der Deutschen Einheit**, the Day of German Unity.

Where is it? Use liegt with directions: **Österreich liegt im Süden. Dänemark liegt im Norden. Frankreich liegt im Westen von Deutschland.** Ask **Wo liegt Polen? — Polen liegt im Osten.**

ACTIVITY

Unity candle and neighbor map

Make a map of Germany's neighbors and a paper candle to remember the peaceful prayers of 1989.

You will need

- An outline map of Europe
- Colored pencils
- Paper, scissors, glue and yellow tissue paper

Steps

1. Color Germany in the middle of the map.
2. Color each of the nine neighbors a different color and label them in German.
3. Draw a dotted line through Germany to show where it was divided, and a small wall at Berlin.
4. Make a paper candle with a yellow tissue flame and write on it: 3. Oktober 1990 – Tag der Deutschen Einheit.
5. Explain your map in German: Polen liegt im Osten.

Tips

- Add the German-speaking neighbors in a special pattern: Österreich, die Schweiz, Luxemburg.
- Find Leipzig on the map and draw a church.

Check your work

☐ My map shows all nine neighbors labeled in German.

☐ I can tell the story of the Wall and Unity Day.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, list the nine neighbors of Germany in German. Write the dates 9 November 1989 and 3 October 1990 and what happened on each.

> **From history.** When the Berlin Wall opened, thousands of East Germans crossed into West Berlin that same night, and people climbed on the Wall and chipped pieces off it. Pieces of the Berlin Wall now stand in many countries as reminders of freedom.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, tell your child about any family members in Germany, Austria or Switzerland and find their towns on the map.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say Austria lies in the south.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Austria: Österreich.
2. In the south: im Süden.

Answer: Österreich liegt im Süden.

Example 2. Ask where Denmark lies, and answer.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Where lies…? Wo liegt…?
2. Denmark is in the north.

Answer: Wo liegt Dänemark? — Dänemark liegt im Norden.

PRACTICE

1. Easy How many states does Germany have?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sixteen.

2. Easy Say neighbor in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Nachbar.

3. Easy What is Österreich in English?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Austria.

4. Medium Name two neighbors where people also speak German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Austria and Switzerland (also Luxembourg, Belgium in part).

5. Medium When is the Day of German Unity?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   On 3 October.

6. Hard How did Christians in Leipzig help bring freedom in 1989?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   They met every Monday to pray for peace in the Nikolaikirche, then marched peacefully with candles.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying die Schweiz without die. Switzerland always has die: in der Schweiz.
- Mixing up Österreich (Austria) and Australien (Australia).

> **Make it a game · Nachbarn-Quiz.** A parent points to a country on the map. Say its German name and where it lies: Das ist Frankreich. Frankreich liegt im Westen! Two points for the name, one for the direction.

> **Scripture.** "A Song of degrees of David. Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" (Psalm 133:1, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Siehe, wie fein und lieblich ist's, daß Brüder einträchtig beieinander wohnen!* David sang how good and pleasant it is when brothers live together in unity. After many years apart, German families were finally together again.