Grade 6 German

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

FIRST EDITION

Course guide

Grade 6 German is a short course of 10 lessons (5 units of 2), one lesson a week for a quarter, with three sessions of 30–40 minutes a week. It does not depend on earlier German.

The child learns haben with the accusative and its everyday expressions, the stem-changing verb fahren with gehen and the ways to travel, jobs and the many uses of machen, telling time (including the German halb) and the 24-hour clock, and the past forms war and hatte through Grimms' fairy tales. The paintings are Hans Holbein's merchant Georg Gisze and astronomer Nikolaus Kratzer, Adolph Menzel's Berlin–Potsdam Railway and Iron Rolling Mill, and Elisabeth Jerichau-Baumann's portrait of the Brothers Grimm.

The child keeps a German notebook, and each lesson has a worksheet with a separate answer key. The quarter ends with a fairy-tale performance 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 6 (about ages 11–12) 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 30–40 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: der Kaufmann, der Brief, der Schlüssel, die Waage, die Uhr, keinen, der Hunger, der

Durst, die Angst, das Recht, die Lust, das Glück. Unit 2: fahren, der Zug, die Eisenbahn, das Fahrrad, der Bahnhof, zu Fuß, gehen, laufen, fliegen, nach Hause, zu Hause, wohin. Unit 3: der Beruf, arbeiten, der Arbeiter, die Ärztin, der Ingenieur, die Fabrik, machen, die Hausaufgaben, putzen, kochen, helfen, der Spaß. Unit 4: die Uhr, Wie spät ist es?, Viertel, halb, nach / vor, die Sonnenuhr, morgens, mittags, nachmittags, abends, nachts, der Fahrplan. Unit 5: das Märchen, der König, die Hexe, das Schloss, war, hatte, der Wald, sich verlaufen, der Kieselstein, der Lebkuchen, klug, der Engel.

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

haben

The verb haben in depth: all its forms, the accusative after haben (einen, keinen, meinen), and the many German expressions built on it, Hunger haben, Durst haben, Zeit haben, Angst haben, Recht haben, with Hans Holbein's portrait of the merchant Georg Gisze surrounded by everything he owns, and the treasure that lasts.

1.1 Der Kaufmann hat einen Brief

1.2 Ich habe Hunger

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

gehen und fahren

Going places in German: gehen (on foot) and fahren (by vehicle), the stem change du fährst, er fährt, the ways to travel, mit dem Zug, mit dem Auto, zu Fuß, and where to, nach, zu and in, with Adolph Menzel's early painting of a steam train racing across the fields outside Berlin and the Ethiopian who went on his way rejoicing.

2.1 Ich fahre mit dem Zug

2.2 Wohin gehst du?

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

machen und die Arbeit

Work in German: jobs and professions with -er and -in (der Lehrer, die Lehrerin), Er ist Bäcker without ein, the verbs arbeiten and machen, and the work of the home, with Adolph Menzel's huge, fiery painting of an iron rolling mill and the call to do all work heartily, as to the Lord.

3.1 Was bist du von Beruf?

3.2 Was machst du?

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

Die Uhrzeit

Telling time in German, Es ist drei Uhr, Viertel nach, Viertel vor, and the tricky halb vier (half to four, 3:30), the 24-hour clock of timetables, and the parts of the day with a daily routine, with Hans Holbein's portrait of the German astronomer Nikolaus Kratzer holding a many-sided sundial, and the truth that our times are in God's hand.

4.1 Wie spät ist es?

4.2 Mein Tag

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

Grimms Märchen

The Brothers Grimm and their household tales: the scholars who collected Germany's stories and also discovered the sound laws linking German and English, the story of the star-money (Die Sterntaler) and of Hansel and Gretel, the fairy-tale opening Es war einmal, and the simple past of sein and haben (war, hatte), with Elisabeth Jerichau-Baumann's double portrait of the brothers in old age.

5.1 Es war einmal

5.2 Hänsel und Gretel

Weekly pacing calendar

WEEK	PLAN
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 Der Kaufmann hat einen Brief: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 activity (my office portrait) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet *Three sessions a week of 20–30 minutes. On the other days, use the week's words at home and review the flashcards.*
2	• Session 1: Lesson 1.2 Ich habe Hunger: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 activity (feelings comic strip) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (inventory and interview)
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 Ich fahre mit dem Zug: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 activity (transport survey) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 Wohin gehst du?: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 activity (neighborhood map) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet

WEEK	PLAN
	• End of unit: Unit 2 review and unit challenge (my journey plan)
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 Was bist du von Beruf?: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.1 activity (job memory game) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
6	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 Was machst du?: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 activity (family chore chart) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (a job presentation)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 Wie spät ist es?: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.1 activity (paper-plate clock and sundial) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
8	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 Mein Tag: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 activity (german train timetable) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (my german day)
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 Es war einmal: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 activity (grimm story map) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
10	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 Hänsel und Gretel: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 activity (gingerbread house storyboard) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (the fairy-tale performance)

Materials

German notebook (any notebook)

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

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

For the flashcard deck that grows every lesson.

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

For charts, maps, posters and lettering.

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

Grading

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

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

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

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

A note to parents

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

Please preview every video yourself before you show it to your child. The videos were chosen by title and channel from channels approved for School Launch, and YouTube may show its own suggestions when a video ends, so stay nearby and stop the player when the lesson's part is done.

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

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

PRINTABLE WORD LIST

Vocabulary for the course

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

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

1.1 DER KAUFMANN HAT EINEN BRIEF

der Kaufmann
dehr KOWF-mahn

der · people

merchant

der Brief
dehr BREEF

der · things

letter

der Schlüssel
dehr SHLÜS-sel

der · things

key

die Waage
dee VAH-guh

die · things

scales

die Uhr
dee OOR

die · things

clock; watch

keinen
KY-nen

accusative

no; not a (der words)

der Akkusativ
dehr AH-koo-zah-teef

der · grammar

accusative case

die Nelke
dee NEL-kuh

die · flower

carnation

einen
I-nen

word

a (der words, accusative)

haben
HAH-ben

verb

to have

1.2 ICH HABE HUNGER

der Hunger
dehr HOONG-er

der · feelings

hunger

der Durst
dehr DOORST

der · feelings

thirst

die Angst

dee AHNGST

die · feelings

fear

das Recht

dahs REKHT

das · ideas

right

die Lust

dee LOOST

die · feelings

desire; wish

das Glück

dahs GLÜK

das · ideas

luck; happiness

die Zeit

dee TSITE

die · noun

time

das Fieber

dahs FEE-ber

das · noun

fever

Ich habe Hunger.

ikh HAH-buh HOONG-er

phrase

I am hungry.

Du hast Recht.

doo hahst REKHT

phrase

You are right.

2.1 ICH FAHRE MIT DEM ZUG

fahren

FAH-ren

verb

to travel; drive

der Zug

dehr TSOOK

der · transport

train

die Eisenbahn

dee I-zen-bahn

die · transport

railway

das Fahrrad

dahs FAHR-raht

das · transport

bicycle

der Bahnhof

dehr BAHN-hohf

der · places

train station

zu Fuß

tsoo FOOS

phrase

on foot

ich fliege

ikh FLEE-guh

verb form

I fly

das Auto

dahs OW-toh

das · travel

car

der Bus

dehr BOOS

der · travel

bus

mit dem

mit dehm

phrase

with the, by (der, das words)

2.2 WOHIN GEHST DU?

gehen

GAY-en

verb

to go; walk

laufen

LOW-fen

verb

to run; walk

fliegen

FLEE-gen

verb

to fly

nach Hause

nahkh HOW-zuh

phrase

home (going)

zu Hause

tsoo HOW-zuh

phrase

at home

wohin

voh-HIN

question word

where to

nach

NAHKH

word

to (towns, countries; home)

zu

TSOO

word

to (people, places)

der Park

dehr PARK

der · place

park

zur Schule

tsoor SHOO-luh

phrase

to school

3.1 WAS BIST DU VON BERUF?

der Beruf

dehr buh-ROOF

der · work

profession

arbeiten

AR-by-ten

verb

to work

der Arbeiter

dehr AR-by-ter

der · work

worker

die Ärztin

dee AIRTS-tin

die · work

doctor (woman)

der Ingenieur

dehr in-zhen-YÖR

der · work

engineer

die Fabrik

dee fah-BREEK

die · places

factory

der Arzt

dehr ARTST

der · job

doctor (man)

der Bauer

dehr BOW-er

der · job

farmer

der Lehrer

dehr LAY-rer

der · job

teacher (man)

die Lehrerin

dee LAY-ruh-rin

die · job

teacher (woman)

3.2 WAS MACHST DU?

machen

MAH-khen

verb

to do; make

die Hausaufgaben

dee HOWS-owf-gah-ben

plural · school

homework

putzen

PUT-sen

verb

to clean

kochen

KO-khen

verb

to cook

helfen

HEL-fen

verb

to help

der Spaß

dehr SHPAHS

der · feelings

fun

spülen

SHPÜ-len

verb

to wash the dishes

den Tisch decken

dayn TISH DEK-ken

phrase

to set the table

die Pause

dee POW-zuh

die · noun

break

Das macht Spaß!

dahs mahkht SHPAHS

phrase

That is fun!

4.1 WIE SPÄT IST ES?

die Uhr
dee OOR

die · time

clock; o'clock

Wie spät ist es?
vee SHPATE ist es

question

What time is it?

Viertel
FEER-tel

time word

quarter

halb
HAHLP

time word

half

nach / vor
NAHKH / FOR

time words

past / to

die Sonnenuhr
dee ZON-nen-oor

die · time

sundial

die Uhrzeit
dee OOR-tsite

die · time

time of day

der Mittag
dehr MIT-tahk

der · time

noon

die Mitternacht
dee MIT-ter-nahkht

die · time

midnight

um
OOM

word

at (a time)

4.2 MEIN TAG

morgens
MOR-gens

time word

in the morning

mittags
MIT-tahks

time word

at noon

nachmittags

NAHKH-mit-tahks

time word

in the afternoon

abends

AH-bents

time word

in the evening

nachts

NAHKHTS

time word

at night

der Fahrplan

dehr FAHR-plahn

der · travel

timetable

der Morgen

dehr MOR-gen

der · time

morning

der Abend

dehr AH-bent

der · time

evening

die Nacht

dee NAHKHT

die · time

night

der Vormittag

dehr FOR-mit-tahk

der · time

late morning

5.1 ES WAR EINMAL

das Märchen

dahs MAIR-khen

das · stories

fairy tale

der König

dehr KÖ-nikh

der · stories

king

die Hexe

dee HEK-suh

die · stories

witch

das Schloss

dahs SHLOSS

das · stories

castle

war

VAHR

sein (past)

was

hatte

HAHT-tuh

haben (past)

had

der Wald

dehr VAHLT

der · fairy tale

forest

der Wolf

dehr VOLF

der · fairy tale

wolf

der Zwerg

dehr TSVAIRK

der · fairy tale

dwarf

arm

ARM

describing word

poor

5.2 HÄNSEL UND GRETEL

der Wald

dehr VAHLT

der · nature

forest

sich verlaufen

zikh fehr-LOW-fen

verb

to get lost

der Kieselstein

dehr KEE-zel-shtine

der · nature

pebble

der Lebkuchen

dehr LAYP-koo-khen

der · food

gingerbread

klug

KLOOK

adjective

clever

der Engel

dehr ENG-el

der · faith

angel

das Lebkuchenhaus
dahs LAYP-koo-khen-hows
das · fairy tale
gingerbread house

der Ofen
dehr OH-fen
der · fairy tale
oven

die Hexe
dee HEK-suh
die · fairy tale
witch

dunkel
DOON-kel
describing word
dark

UNIT 1

HABEN

In Lesson 1.1 your child reviews the forms of haben, learns why der words change to den, einen, keinen and meinen after it (the accusative), and describes everything the merchant Georg Gisze has in Holbein's portrait: letters, scales, coins, a clock and a vase of carnations.

In Lesson 1.2 your child learns the everyday expressions with haben that English says with to be, Ich habe Hunger (I am hungry), Ich habe Angst (I am afraid), Du hast Recht (you are right), and keine Zeit, Lust and Glück. The unit ends with an inventory-and-interview game.

PREREQUISITES

- None. Grades K–5 German help but are not needed.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can conjugate haben in all six persons.
- ☐ I can use den, einen, keinen and meinen after haben.
- ☐ I can use eight haben expressions.
- ☐ I can describe what someone has in a picture.

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	**Der Kaufmann hat einen Brief**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
1.2	**Ich habe Hunger**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 1 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Write all six forms of haben.

2. **5 pts**
   Fill in: Ich habe ___ Bruder (a). Er hat ___ Hund (no). Wir haben ___ Brief (the).

3. **5 pts**
   Translate: I am hungry. Are you thirsty? She is afraid.

4. **5 pts**
   Translate: You are right. We have no time.

5. **5 pts**
   Name four things the merchant Georg Gisze has in Holbein's portrait.

ANSWER KEY

1. ich habe, du hast, er/sie/es hat, wir haben, ihr habt, sie/Sie haben.
2. einen; keinen; den.
3. Ich habe Hunger. Hast du Durst? Sie hat Angst.
4. Du hast Recht. Wir haben keine Zeit.
5. For example letters, scales, coins, a clock, a vase of carnations, books, a seal, a rug.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: INVENTORY AND INTERVIEW

Choose a room or a box of your own things and write a German inventory of at least fifteen items with einen, eine or ein: Ich habe einen Globus, eine Uhr, ein Buch… Then interview two family members with at least eight haben questions, including expressions: Hast du Hunger? Hast du Angst vor Spinnen? Hast du einen Lieblingsfilm? Write up their answers.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
haben	Uses at least four forms correctly.
Accusative	Uses einen and keinen correctly with der words.
Expressions	Uses at least five haben expressions.
Interview	Asks and reports clearly.

UNIT 1 · HABEN · LESSON 1.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

1.1 Der Kaufmann hat einen Brief

OBJECTIVES

- Conjugate haben.
- Use den, einen, keinen and meinen after haben.
- Study Holbein’s Merchant Georg Gisze.

> **Warm-up.** Look around your desk or room. List ten things you have. Today you learn to say them in German, with a small change that German makes after haben.

WATCH

Learn the verb "to have" in German - A1 [with Jacqueline]

lingoni GERMAN · 9:11

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Say each form of haben with the teacher and note every example sentence with einen.

Note: A lingoni lesson, about nine minutes, on the verb haben with many example sentences.

KEY TERMS

der Kaufmann (dehr KOWF-mahn)
The merchant (buy-man).

der Akkusativ (dehr AH-koo-zah-teef)
The accusative: the form of a noun that is the object, the thing you have.

der Brief (dehr BREEF)
The letter.

die Waage (dee VAH-guh)
The scales.

die Nelke (dee NEL-kuh)
The carnation.

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 Kaufmann
dehr KOWF-mahn
der · people
merchant

der Brief
dehr BREEF
der · things
letter

der Schlüssel
dehr SHLÜS-sel
der · things
key

die Waage
dee VAH-guh
die · things
scales

die Uhr
dee OOR
die · things
clock; watch

keinen
KY-nen
accusative
no; not a (der words)

der Akkusativ
dehr AH-koo-zah-teef
der · grammar
accusative case

die Nelke
dee NEL-kuh
die · flower
carnation

einen
I-nen
word
a (der words, accusative)

haben
HAH-ben
verb
to have

CORE IDEAS

The story. In the 1500s, German merchants of the Hanseatic League kept a great trading house in London called the Steelyard. One of them, Georg Gisze from Danzig on the Baltic Sea, asked Hans Holbein to paint his portrait in 1532. Gisze sits in his office in a black cap and a black coat over a shining rose-pink silk shirt. He is opening a letter. Around him is everything a merchant needs: on the green wooden walls hang letters, a pair of scales, keys, a ball of string; on the shelves are books and boxes. On the patterned rug covering his table stand a small brass clock, a pewter box of coins, a seal, pens and an inkwell, and a glass vase of carnations, perhaps a sign that he was about to marry. A note on the wall gives his age, thirty-four, and a Latin motto: No joy without sorrow. The letter in his hand is written in German, addressed to my brother Georg Gisze in London in England.

haben and the accusative. ich habe, du hast, er hat, wir haben, ihr habt, sie haben. The thing you have is the object, and German marks it with the accusative. Only der

words change: **der → den, ein → einen, kein → keinen, mein → meinen. Er hat einen Brief** (der Brief). **Er hat den Schlüssel.** Die and das words and plurals stay the same: **Er hat eine Waage, ein Buch, viele Briefe.**

Describing a picture. Der Kaufmann hat einen Hut, einen Mantel und ein Hemd. Er hat keinen Hund. Auf dem Tisch hat er eine Uhr und eine Vase. And for yourself: **Ich habe meinen Bleistift, aber ich habe keinen Radiergummi.**

PICTURE STUDY



The Merchant Georg Gisze, Hans Holbein the Younger, 1532 · Oil on oak panel · Gemäldegalerie, Berlin

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Holbein paints each object so exactly that you can almost read the letters and count the coins. The office is crowded, yet everything is in order, as a good merchant's should be. The fragile glass vase and the clock remind us that life and time pass quickly, like the motto on the wall.

Look closely

- Find the letter in his hands.
- Find the scales and the clock.
- Find the vase. What flowers are in it?
- Name five things he has, in German.

Talk about it

1. Why do you think Holbein painted so many objects around Gisze?
2. What do the clock and the glass vase make you think about?

ACTIVITY

My office portrait

Draw yourself at your desk, Holbein-style, surrounded by your things, and label them in the accusative.

You will need

- Paper and colored pencils
- Your own desk or table as a model

Steps

1. Draw yourself sitting at a table, doing something you love.
2. Surround yourself with at least ten objects.
3. Label them: Ich habe einen Globus. Ich habe eine Lampe.
4. Add a note on the wall, like Gisze's, with your age and a motto in German.

Tips

- Add one thing you do not have: Ich habe keinen Hund (aber ich möchte einen!).
- Write a German letter to a brother or friend and draw it in your hand.

Check your work

- ☐ My portrait has at least ten labeled objects.
- ☐ I used einen and keinen correctly.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write the haben chart. Write eight sentences about what you have, with at least four der words.

> **From history.** The Hanseatic League was a powerful network of German trading cities, including Lübeck, Hamburg, Bremen and Danzig. Lübeck and Hamburg still call themselves Hansestadt, and Hamburg car license plates begin with HH, Hansestadt Hamburg.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, play Ich packe meinen Koffer on the next car trip.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say He has a key.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Key: der Schlüssel, a der word.
2. After haben: einen.

Answer: Er hat einen Schlüssel.

Example 2. Say We have no clock.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Clock: die Uhr, a die word.
2. Die words: keine.

Answer: Wir haben keine Uhr.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is the du form of haben?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Du hast.

2. Easy What does der Kaufmann mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The merchant.

3. Easy After haben, what does ein become with der words?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Einen.

4. Medium Fill in: Ihr habt ___ Hund (the).

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Den.

5. Medium Say I have my book, but I have no pen.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich habe mein Buch, aber ich habe keinen Kuli.

6. Hard Describe Georg Gisze in three sentences with haben.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Er hat einen Brief. Er hat eine Waage und eine Uhr. Er hat einen schwarzen Hut.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Ich habe ein Bruder. Der words need einen: Ich habe einen Bruder.
- Changing die and das words. Only der words change: eine Uhr, ein Buch.

> **Make it a game · Kofferpacken.** Play the German packing game: Ich packe meinen Koffer und nehme einen Hut mit. The next player repeats and adds: …einen Hut und eine Uhr mit. Keep going around; whoever forgets an item or says ein instead of einen is out.

> **Scripture.** "But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal:" (Matthew 6:20, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Sammelt euch aber Schätze im Himmel* Georg Gisze had many treasures on earth. Jesus told us to lay up treasures in heaven, where moth and rust cannot destroy and thieves cannot steal.

UNIT 1 · HABEN · LESSON 1.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

1.2 Ich habe Hunger

OBJECTIVES

- Use eight expressions with haben.

- Say what English says with to be using haben.
- Answer with kein.

> **Warm-up.** In English we say I am hungry and I am afraid. In German you have hunger and have fear! Today you learn a whole set of these expressions.

WATCH

How to Say "I don't have any time!" and More Useful Expressions in German - A2

lingoni GERMAN · 3:36

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c8fxfQjU9Fg

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Write down every expression with haben you hear, and its English meaning.

Note: A lingoni lesson, about three and a half minutes, on Ich habe keine Zeit and other useful expressions.

KEY TERMS

Hunger haben (HOONG-er HAH-ben)
To be hungry.

Durst haben (DOORST HAH-ben)
To be thirsty.

Angst haben (AHNGST HAH-ben)
To be afraid.

Recht haben (REKHT HAH-ben)
To be right.

Lust haben (LOOST HAH-ben)
To feel like (doing something).

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 Hunger
dehr HOONG-er
der · feelings
hunger

der Durst
dehr DOORST
der · feelings
thirst

die Angst
dee AHNGST
die · feelings
fear

das Recht
dahs REKHT
das · ideas
right

die Lust
dee LOOST
die · feelings
desire; wish

das Glück
dahs GLÜK
das · ideas
luck; happiness

die Zeit
dee TSITE
die · noun
time

das Fieber
dahs FEE-ber
das · noun
fever

Ich habe Hunger.
ikh HAH-buh HOONG-er
phrase
I am hungry.

Du hast Recht.
doo hahst REKHT
phrase
You are right.

CORE IDEAS

haben expressions. Ich habe Hunger. (I am hungry.) **Ich habe Durst.** (thirsty) **Ich habe Angst.** (afraid) **Du hast Recht.** (You are right.) **Ich habe Zeit.** (I have time.) **Ich habe Glück.** (I am lucky.) **Ich habe Lust.** (I feel like it.) **Ich habe Geburtstag.** (It is my birthday.) **Ich habe Fieber.** (I have a fever.)

Saying no. Use kein with these nouns: **Ich habe keinen Hunger. Ich habe keine Zeit. Ich habe keine Angst. Ich habe keine Lust.** (I don't feel like it.) To say what you are afraid of: **Ich habe Angst vor Spinnen.** To say what you feel like: **Hast du Lust auf Pizza?**

Making it stronger. Ich habe großen Hunger! (I am very hungry.) **Ich habe viel Zeit. Wir haben wenig Zeit.** (little time) **Du hast völlig Recht.** (You are completely right.)

ACTIVITY

Feelings comic strip

Draw a comic strip in which the characters use haben expressions.

You will need

- Paper divided into six boxes
- Pencils and markers

Steps

1. Plan a little story: a family on a hike.
2. In each box, a character says a haben expression in a speech bubble: Ich habe Durst! Hast du Angst? Nein, ich habe keine Angst.
3. Use at least six different expressions.
4. Read the comic aloud with family members playing the characters.

Tips

- Add a box with Du hast Recht! and one with Wir haben Glück!
- Translate your comic into English for a friend.

Check your work

- ☐ My comic uses at least six haben expressions.
- ☐ I use kein correctly at least twice.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, list ten haben expressions with their English meanings. Write five sentences with kein.

> **From history.** English borrowed the German word Angst, and it now means a deep feeling of worry. In German, Angst is simply the everyday word for fear.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, use haben expressions all week at home: Hast du Hunger? Wer hat Lust auf einen Spaziergang?

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say I am not hungry.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Hungry: Hunger haben.
2. Not: keinen (der Hunger).

Answer: Ich habe keinen Hunger.

Example 2. Ask your friend if he feels like playing soccer.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Feel like: Lust haben.
2. Lust auf, or Lust, … zu spielen.

Answer: Hast du Lust, Fußball zu spielen?

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say I am thirsty.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich habe Durst.

2. Easy What does Ich habe Angst mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   I am afraid.

3. Easy Say You are right.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Du hast Recht.

4. Medium Say I am afraid of dogs.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich habe Angst vor Hunden.

5. Medium Say We have no time.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Wir haben keine Zeit.

6. Hard Translate: Hast du Lust auf ein Eis? — Nein, ich habe keinen Hunger, aber ich habe Durst.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Do you feel like an ice cream? — No, I am not hungry, but I am thirsty.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Ich bin hungrig for every situation. Germans usually say Ich habe Hunger.
- Saying Ich bin recht. Say Ich habe Recht.

> **Make it a game · Pantomime.** Act out a haben expression without words: rub your tummy, fan yourself, shiver with fear. The others guess in German: Du hast Hunger! Du hast Angst! The first right guess acts next.

> **Scripture.** “He answereth and saith unto them, He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none; and he that hath meat, let him do likewise.” (Luke 3:11, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Wer zwei Röcke hat, der gebe dem, der keinen hat* John the Baptist told the crowds: whoever has two coats, let him give to the one who has none. Luther wrote wer zwei Röcke hat… dem, der keinen hat, with haben and keinen.

UNIT 2

GEHEN UND FAHREN

In Lesson 2.1 your child learns fahren with its stem change (ich fahre, du fährst, er fährt), names the means of transport with mit dem / mit der, and studies Adolph Menzel’s 1847 painting of one of the first railways in Prussia.

In Lesson 2.2 your child learns gehen and the difference between gehen, laufen and fahren, says where people are going with nach, zu and in (nach Berlin, zur Schule, ins Kino), and plans a journey. The unit ends with a travel plan presented in German.

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can conjugate gehen and fahren.
- ☐ I can say how I travel with mit and zu Fuß.
- ☐ I can say where I am going with nach, zu and in.
- ☐ I can choose between gehen and fahren.

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	**Ich fahre mit dem Zug**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
2.2	**Wohin gehst du?**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 2 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**

   Write the six forms of fahren.

2. **5 pts**

   Write: I travel by train. She goes on foot. We go by car.

3. **5 pts**

   Fill in nach, zur or ins: Ich fahre ___ Hamburg. Ich gehe ___ Schule. Wir gehen ___ Kino.

4. **5 pts**

   gehen or fahren? To Grandma's by bus; to the kitchen; to Italy by plane.

5. **5 pts**

   Describe Menzel's Berlin–Potsdam Railway in two sentences.

ANSWER KEY

1. ich fahre, du fährst, er/sie/es fährt, wir fahren, ihr fahrt, sie/Sie fahren.
2. Ich fahre mit dem Zug. Sie geht zu Fuß. Wir fahren mit dem Auto.
3. nach; zur; ins.
4. Fahren; gehen; fliegen or fahren (fliegen is best).
5. For example: A small steam train puffs smoke across the fields. In the distance is the city of Berlin with its domes.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY JOURNEY PLAN

Plan a journey through Germany (or your own region) and present it in German with a map and a timetable. Say how you travel on each stage and where you go: Am Montag fahre ich mit dem Zug nach Berlin. Dann gehe ich zu Fuß zum Brandenburger Tor. Use at least eight sentences with gehen, fahren and fliegen, and at least three means of transport.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Verbs	Uses gehen, fahren and fliegen with correct forms.
Transport	Uses mit dem / mit der and zu Fuß.
Where to	Uses nach, zu and in correctly.
Map	The map and timetable are clear.

UNIT 2 · GEHEN UND FAHREN · LESSON 2.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

2.1 Ich fahre mit dem Zug

OBJECTIVES

- Conjugate fahren with its stem change.
- Name the means of transport.
- Study Menzel's Berlin–Potsdam Railway.

> **Warm-up.** How many ways can you travel? List them in English: car, bus, train… Which have you used this week? Today you learn them in German.

WATCH

Learn German Vocabulary Matrix #4: Transport Words

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 2:38

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bt11eejXLwc

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Repeat each transport word, then say how you would travel to a place near you.

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

KEY TERMS

fahren (FAH-ren)
To go or travel by vehicle; to drive.

der Zug (dehr TSOOK)
The train.

die Eisenbahn (dee I-zen-bahn)
The railway (iron-road).

das Fahrrad (dahs FAHR-raht)
The bicycle.

der Bahnhof (dehr BAHN-hohf)
The train station.

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.

fahren
FAH-ren
verb
to travel; drive

der Zug
dehr TSOOK
der · transport
train

die Eisenbahn
dee I-zen-bahn
die · transport
railway

das Fahrrad
dahs FAHR-raht
das · transport
bicycle

der Bahnhof
dehr BAHN-hohf
der · places
train station

zu Fuß
tsoo FOOS
phrase
on foot

ich fliege
ikh FLEE-guh
verb form
I fly

das Auto
dahs OW-toh
das · travel
car

der Bus
dehr BOOS
der · travel
bus

mit dem
mit dehm
phrase
with the, by (der, das words)

CORE IDEAS

The story. Germany's first railway opened in 1835 between Nuremberg and Fürth. Three years later, in 1838, the first railway in Prussia opened between Berlin and Potsdam. Adolph Menzel, then a young painter in Berlin, loved to paint things no one else bothered with: an untidy room, a backyard, a building site. In 1847 he painted a little steam train racing across the open fields outside Berlin. The locomotive is a small dark shape with a cloud of white smoke, pulling its cars along a curving track. Beside the line stand a little brick house and dark trees, and far away on the horizon the towers and domes of Berlin rise under a gray sky. It is one of the first paintings of a railway in German art: a quiet landscape suddenly crossed by the speed of the new age.

fahren. fahren is a stem-changing verb: the a becomes ä in the du and er forms. **ich fahre, du fährst, er/sie/es fährt, wir fahren, ihr fahrt, sie fahren.** Use fahren for any vehicle: **Ich fahre Rad. Papa fährt Auto. Der Zug fährt nach Berlin.**

How you travel. Use **mit dem** for der and das words and **mit der** for die words: **mit dem Zug, mit dem Bus, mit dem Auto, mit dem Fahrrad, mit dem Schiff, mit der Bahn, mit der Straßenbahn** (tram). On foot is **zu Fuß**. By plane: **Ich fliege.**

PICTURE STUDY



The Berlin–Potsdam Railway, Adolph Menzel, 1847 · Oil on canvas · Alte Nationalgalerie, Berlin
Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Menzel paints quickly, with loose, sweeping brushstrokes that make the fields seem to rush past. The train is small, but the white smoke draws our eye. The curving track leads us from the train in front to the city far away, as if we were riding along.

Look closely

- Find the locomotive and its smoke.
- Follow the track with your finger.
- Find the city on the horizon.
- Find the little brick house.

Talk about it

1. How do you think people felt the first time they saw a train?
2. What new invention would you paint today?

ACTIVITY

Transport survey

Survey how your family and friends travel and make a chart in German.

You will need

- Paper, a ruler and colored pencils
- A list of people to ask

Steps

1. Ask at least eight people: Wie fährst du zur Arbeit / zur Schule / zur Kirche?
2. Record each answer: Papa fährt mit dem Auto. Anna geht zu Fuß.
3. Make a bar chart with the means of transport in German.
4. Present the results: Drei Personen fahren mit dem Auto.

Tips

- Draw a timeline of German transport: 1835 erste Eisenbahn, 1886 erstes Auto (Benz).
- Find out how fast the first train went.

Check your work

- ☐ My survey has at least eight answers in German.
- ☐ My chart uses German transport words.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write the fahren chart and circle the stem changes. Write six sentences about how people travel.

> **From history.** In 1886 Carl Benz built the first real automobile in Mannheim. Two years later his wife Bertha drove it more than a hundred kilometers to visit her mother, the first long car journey in history.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, ride a bus or train together and let your child buy the ticket or describe the route in German.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say You (one friend) ride a bike.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Du form of fahren: fährst.
2. Ride a bike: Rad fahren.

Answer: Du fährst Rad.

Example 2. Say She travels by tram.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Tram: die Straßenbahn, a die word.
2. Die words: mit der.

Answer: Sie fährt mit der Straßenbahn.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say the train in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Zug.

2. Easy What is der Bahnhof?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The train station.

3. Easy What is the er form of fahren?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Er fährt.

4. Medium Say We travel by ship.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Wir fahren mit dem Schiff.

5. Medium What does Eisenbahn mean word by word?

▼ **Show answer**

Iron-road: the railway.

6. Hard Describe Menzel's painting with fahren in two sentences.

▼ **Show answer**

Der Zug fährt schnell über die Felder. Er fährt von Berlin nach Potsdam (or from Potsdam to Berlin).

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying du fahrst. The stem changes: du fährst, er fährt.
- Saying mit der Zug. Zug is a der word: mit dem Zug.

> **Make it a game · Wie fährst du?.** A parent names a place: zur Oma, nach Amerika, in die Küche. Answer at once how you get there: Ich fahre mit dem Auto! Ich fliege! Ich gehe zu Fuß! Silly answers allowed if they are good German.

> **Scripture.** "And when they were come up out of the water, the Spirit of the Lord caught away Philip, that the eunuch saw him no more: and he went on his way rejoicing." (Acts 8:39, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *er zog aber seine Straße fröhlich* The Ethiopian treasurer was riding home in his chariot when Philip told him the good news of Jesus. After he was baptized, he went on his way rejoicing. Luther wrote: er zog aber seine Straße fröhlich.

UNIT 2 · GEHEN UND FAHREN · LESSON 2.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

2.2 Wohin gehst du?

OBJECTIVES

- Conjugate gehen and choose gehen, laufen or fahren.
- Say where you are going with nach, zu and in.
- Plan a journey.

> **Warm-up.** Where do you go each week? To church, to the store, to a friend's house, to another town? Today you learn to say where you are going in German.

WATCH

Stop Confusing Laufen & Gehen! German Motion Verbs Made Easy - A2

lingoni GERMAN · 2:44

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Write down when Germans use gehen and when they use laufen.

Note: A short lingoni lesson, under three minutes, on the difference between laufen and gehen.

KEY TERMS

gehen (GAY-en)
To go (on foot); to walk.

laufen (LOW-fen)
To run; in everyday speech also to walk.

nach (NAHKH)
To (towns and countries); also nach Hause, home.

zu (TSOO)
To (people and places): zur Schule, zum Arzt.

wohin? (voh-HIN)
Where to?

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.

gehen
GAY-en
verb
to go; walk

laufen
LOW-fen
verb
to run; walk

fliegen
FLEE-gen
verb
to fly

nach Hause
nahkh HOW-zuh
phrase
home (going)

zu Hause
tsoo HOW-zuh
phrase
at home

wohin
voh-HIN
question word
where to

nach
NAHKH
word
to (towns, countries; home)

zu
TSOO
word
to (people, places)

der Park
dehr PARK
der · place
park

zur Schule
tsoor SHOO-luh
phrase
to school

CORE IDEAS

gehen, laufen, fahren. gehen means to go on foot: **ich gehe, du gehst, er geht, wir gehen, ihr geht, sie gehen. laufen** means to run, and in everyday speech also to walk; it changes its stem: du läufst, er läuft. Use **fahren** with any vehicle. But gehen is also used generally: **Ich gehe zur Schule** (even if you take the bus), **Wie geht's?**

Where to. Towns, countries and home take **nach: nach Berlin, nach Deutschland, nach Hause.** People and most places take **zu: zu Oma, zum Bahnhof** (zu + dem), **zur Schule** (zu + der). Going into a building often takes **in: in die Kirche, ins Kino** (in + das), **in den Park.**

Where are you going? Wohin gehst du? — Ich gehe zum Bäcker. Wohin fahrt ihr? — Wir fahren nach Österreich. And the difference: **Wo bist du?** (where you are) but **Wohin gehst du?** (where you are going).

ACTIVITY

Neighborhood map

Draw a map of your neighborhood and write directions in German.

You will need

- A large sheet of paper
- Markers and a ruler

Steps

1. Draw your home and at least six places nearby: die Kirche, die Schule, der Park, der Bäcker, der Bahnhof, die Bibliothek.
2. Label them in German.
3. Draw arrows and write a sentence for each: Ich gehe zu Fuß zur Kirche. Ich fahre mit dem Rad zum Park.
4. Give a family member a tour of your map in German.

Tips

- Add a town far away: Wir fahren mit dem Zug nach…
- Add how long each trip takes: zehn Minuten zu Fuß.

Check your work

- ☐ My map has at least six places labeled in German.
- ☐ My sentences use zu, nach and in correctly.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write the gehen chart. Write six sentences: two with nach, two with zum or zur, two with ins or in die.

From history. Many German towns have a Fußgängerzone, a pedestrian zone where cars are not allowed, so people can walk, shop and meet in the old town squares.

At home in German. If your child already speaks German, ask Wohin gehen wir? before every outing and let your child explain the route in German.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say I am going to the station.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Station: der Bahnhof.
2. zu + dem = zum.

Answer: Ich gehe zum Bahnhof.

Example 2. Ask where you (all) are traveling to, and answer: to Switzerland.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Where to: wohin; ihr fahrt.
2. Switzerland has die: in die Schweiz.

Answer: Wohin fahrt ihr? — Wir fahren in die Schweiz.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is the du form of gehen?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Du gehst.

2. Easy Say I am going home.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich gehe nach Hause.

3. Easy What does wohin mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Where to?

4. Medium Say She is going to school.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sie geht zur Schule.

5. Medium Say We are going to the cinema.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Wir gehen ins Kino.

6. Hard Say He runs to the bakery, then he travels by bus to Munich.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Er läuft zum Bäcker, dann fährt er mit dem Bus nach München.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Ich gehe nach Berlin for a trip by car or train. Use fahren for vehicles: Ich fahre nach Berlin.
- Saying Ich gehe zu Hause. Home is nach Hause when going; zu Hause means at home.

> **Make it a game · Wohin?.** One player thinks of a place and gives a clue in German: Ich gehe dorthin, wenn ich Brot brauche. The others guess with the right word: Du gehst zum Bäcker! Correct guessers give the next clue.

> **Scripture.** “The LORD shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore.” (Psalm 121:8, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *der HERR behüte deinen Ausgang und Eingang von nun an bis in Ewigkeit.* The psalmist trusted God for every journey: The LORD shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in. Many German families pray this verse before a trip.

UNIT 3

Machen und die Arbeit

In Lesson 3.1 your child names twenty jobs, learns the feminine -in (der Arzt, die Ärztin), says what someone does without ein (Mein Vater ist Ingenieur), conjugates

arbeiten (er arbeitet), and studies Menzel's Iron Rolling Mill, with its workers pulling glowing iron from the furnace.

In Lesson 3.2 your child learns the many uses of machen (Hausaufgaben machen, das Bett machen, einen Spaziergang machen, Das macht nichts) and the household chores, and makes a family chore chart. The unit ends with a presentation about a job.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name twenty jobs in their masculine and feminine forms.
- ☐ I can say what someone's job is without ein.
- ☐ I can conjugate arbeiten and machen.
- ☐ I can use eight expressions with machen.

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	**Was bist du von Beruf?**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
3.2	**Was machst du?**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 3 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Write the feminine form of der Lehrer, der Arzt, der Bäcker, der Koch and der Bauer.

2. **5 pts**
   Write: My father is an engineer. She is a teacher.

3. **5 pts**
   Write the du and er forms of arbeiten.

4. **5 pts**
   Translate: I am doing my homework. I make my bed. That doesn't matter.

5. **5 pts**
   Describe Menzel's Iron Rolling Mill in two sentences.

ANSWER KEY

1. Die Lehrerin, die Ärztin, die Bäckerin, die Köchin, die Bäuerin.
2. Mein Vater ist Ingenieur. Sie ist Lehrerin.
3. Du arbeitest; er arbeitet.
4. Ich mache meine Hausaufgaben. Ich mache mein Bett. Das macht nichts.
5. For example: Many workers pull a glowing piece of iron through a dark, smoky factory. Some workers rest and eat at the side.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A JOB PRESENTATION

Interview a family member or friend about his or her work, then present the job in German with pictures: Das ist meine Tante. Sie ist Krankenschwester. Sie arbeitet im Krankenhaus. Sie hilft kranken Menschen. Use at least ten sentences, with arbeiten, machen and at least five job-related words, and end with a sentence about the job you would like: Ich möchte … werden.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Jobs	Names the job correctly in masculine or feminine form.
Verbs	Uses arbeiten and machen correctly.
Detail	Says where, when and what the person does.
Delivery	Presents clearly with pictures.

UNIT 3 · MACHEN UND DIE ARBEIT · LESSON 3.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

3.1 Was bist du von Beruf?

OBJECTIVES

- Name twenty jobs in masculine and feminine forms.
- Say someone’s job without ein.
- Study Menzel’s Iron Rolling Mill.

> **Warm-up.** List the jobs of the people in your family and church. What job would you like to do one day? Today you learn the German names.

WATCH

Learn How to Talk About Your Profession in German - A1 [with Jenny]

lingoni GERMAN · 7:23

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G63cDcAXqQc

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Write down every job you hear and whether it is masculine or feminine.

Note: A lingoni lesson, about seven and a half minutes, on talking about your profession in German.

KEY TERMS

der Beruf (dehr buh-ROOF)
The profession; the job (from a calling).

der Arbeiter (dehr AR-by-ter)
The worker.

die Fabrik (dee fah-BREEK)
The factory.

arbeiten (AR-by-ten)
To work.

-in
Ending that makes a woman's job title: die Lehrerin.

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 Beruf
dehr buh-ROOF
der · work
profession

arbeiten
AR-by-ten
verb
to work

der Arbeiter
dehr AR-by-ter
der · work
worker

die Ärztin
dee AIRTS-tin
die · work
doctor (woman)

der Ingenieur
dehr in-zhen-YÖR
der · work
engineer

die Fabrik
dee fah-BREEK
die · places
factory

der Arzt
dehr ARTST
der · job
doctor (man)

der Bauer
dehr BOW-er
der · job
farmer

der Lehrer
dehr LAY-rer
der · job
teacher (man)

die Lehrerin
dee LAY-ruh-rin
die · job
teacher (woman)

CORE IDEAS

The story. In 1872 Adolph Menzel, then nearly sixty, traveled to a great ironworks at Königshütte in Upper Silesia to see where iron rails for the railways were made. For weeks he stood among the furnaces, sketching the workers again and again. Back in Berlin, he spent three years on a huge painting more than two and a half meters wide. In the dark hall, under iron beams, belts and a giant wheel, a white-hot lump of iron is being pulled from the furnace on an iron cart. Workers in leather aprons strain with long tongs to push it toward the rollers that will squeeze it into a rail. Sparks fly, faces glow red, and the air is thick with heat and smoke. At the right, workers on their break eat their lunch from bowls; at the left, one man washes himself. It was one of the first great paintings of factory work in Germany, showing the hard labor of ordinary men with respect.

Jobs. Many jobs end in -er for men and add -in for women: **der Lehrer / die Lehrerin** (teacher), **der Bäcker / die Bäckerin**, **der Maler / die Malerin**. Some add an Umlaut:

der Arzt / die Ärztin (doctor), **der Koch / die Köchin** (cook), **der Bauer / die Bäuerin** (farmer). Others: der Pfarrer (pastor), der Ingenieur (engineer), der Polizist (police officer), der Schreiner (carpenter), der Schmied (blacksmith), die Krankenschwester (nurse), die Hausfrau (homemaker).

Saying the job. In German, leave out ein: **Mein Vater ist Ingenieur. Meine Mutter ist Lehrerin.** Ask **Was bist du von Beruf?** or **Was machst du beruflich? arbeiten** adds an extra e before -st and -t: **ich arbeite, du arbeitest, er arbeitet, wir arbeiten, ihr arbeitet, sie arbeiten. Er arbeitet in einer Fabrik.**

PICTURE STUDY



The Iron Rolling Mill, Adolph Menzel, 1872–1875 · Oil on canvas · Alte Nationalgalerie, Berlin

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Menzel fills the picture with movement: arms pulling, bodies bending, wheels turning. The only bright light comes from the hot iron, so the workers' faces and arms glow against the darkness. He shows both the hard work and the short rest, treating these working men with honor.

Look closely

- Find the glowing iron.
- Find the workers with the long tongs.
- Find the men eating their lunch.
- Find the big wheel in the background.

Talk about it

1. How do you think it felt to work in this hall?
2. Why do you think Menzel painted the workers resting as well as working?

ACTIVITY

Job memory game

Make a memory card game with jobs in German.

You will need

- Twenty index cards
- Markers or magazine pictures

Steps

1. On ten cards, draw or glue a person at work: a baker, a farmer, a doctor...
2. On the other ten, write the German job word with der or die.
3. Shuffle and lay them face down.
4. Turn over two at a time. If they match, say a sentence: Er ist Bäcker. Er arbeitet in der Bäckerei.

Tips

- Make a second set with the feminine forms.
- Add a card for your own dream job.

Check your work

☐ My game has ten jobs with correct German words.

☐ I can say a sentence for each.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, list fifteen jobs in both forms. Write the arbeiten chart. Write three sentences about jobs in your family.

> **From history.** The German word Beruf comes from rufen, to call. Martin Luther taught that every honest job, farmer, mother, blacksmith or pastor, is a calling from God in which we serve our neighbor.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, describe your own work in German and take your child to see a workplace if you can.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say My aunt is a doctor.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Doctor for a woman: die Ärztin.
2. No ein with jobs.

Answer: Meine Tante ist Ärztin.

Example 2. Say He works in a factory.

▼ **Show solution**

1. er arbeitet (extra e).
2. Factory: die Fabrik, in einer Fabrik.

Answer: Er arbeitet in einer Fabrik.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say teacher (a man) in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Lehrer.

2. Easy Say teacher (a woman).

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Lehrerin.

3. Easy What does der Beruf mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Profession; job.

4. Medium Write the du form of arbeiten.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Du arbeitest.

5. Medium Ask an adult politely what his job is.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Was sind Sie von Beruf?

6. Hard Describe the workers in Menzel's painting in two sentences.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Arbeiter arbeiten schwer. Sie ziehen das heiße Eisen mit Zangen.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Er ist ein Lehrer. Leave out ein: Er ist Lehrer.
- Saying er arbeit. Add an e: er arbeitet.

> **Make it a game · Was bin ich?.** One player acts out a job without words. The others ask yes-or-no questions in German: Arbeitest du draußen? Arbeitest du mit Tieren? Then guess: Bist du Bauer? The first correct guess acts next.

> **Scripture.** "And whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men;" (Colossians 3:23, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Alles, was ihr tut, das tut von Herzen als dem HERRN* Paul told workers to do everything heartily, as to the Lord and not to men. Whatever our job, we can work for God.

UNIT 3 · MACHEN UND DIE ARBEIT · LESSON 3.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

3.2 Was machst du?

OBJECTIVES

- Use eight expressions with machen.
- Name household chores.
- Make a chore chart in German.

> **Warm-up.** What jobs do you do at home every week? Make a list in English. Today you learn to say them in German, with the handy verb machen.

WATCH

Weekly German Words with Alisa – House Work

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 2:12

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qrZXSL_tFl8

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Repeat each chore, then say which ones you do at home.

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

KEY TERMS

machen (MAH-khen)
To do; to make.

die Hausaufgaben (dee HOWS-owf-gah-ben)
The homework (house-tasks).

putzen (PUT-sen)
To clean.

spülen (SHPÜ-len)
To wash the dishes.

helfen (HEL-fen)
To help (du hilfst, er hilft).

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.

machen
MAH-khen
verb
to do; make

die Hausaufgaben
dee HOWS-owf-gah-ben
plural · school
homework

putzen
PUT-sen
verb
to clean

kochen
KO-khen
verb
to cook

helfen
HEL-fen
verb
to help

der Spaß
dehr SHPAHS
der · feelings
fun

spülen
SHPÜ-len
verb
to wash the dishes

den Tisch decken
dayn TISH DEK-ken
phrase
to set the table

die Pause
dee POW-zuh
die · noun
break

Das macht Spaß!
dahs mahkht SHPAHS
phrase
That is fun!

CORE IDEAS

machen. ich mache, du machst, er macht, wir machen, ihr macht, sie machen. machen means both to do and to make: **Was machst du?** (What are you doing?) **Ich mache einen Kuchen.** (I am making a cake.)

Expressions with machen. Hausaufgaben machen (do homework), **das Bett machen** (make the bed), **einen Spaziergang machen** (take a walk), **Pause machen** (take a break), **Ferien machen** (go on vacation), **sauber machen** (clean), **Das macht Spaß!** (That's fun!), **Das macht nichts.** (That doesn't matter.) **Was macht das?** (How much is that?)

Chores. den Tisch decken (set the table), **abwaschen** or **spülen** (wash dishes), **staubsaugen** (vacuum), **putzen** (clean), **den Müll rausbringen** (take out the trash), **die Wäsche waschen** (do the laundry), **kochen** (cook), **den Rasen mähen** (mow the lawn), **Mama helfen** (help Mom).

ACTIVITY

Family chore chart

Make a weekly chore chart for your family in German.

You will need

- A large sheet of paper
- A ruler and markers
- Stickers

Steps

1. Draw a grid with the days of the week in German across the top.
2. Write the family members down the side.
3. Fill each box with a chore in German: den Tisch decken, spülen, staubsaugen.
4. Hang it up and add a sticker each day a chore is done.
5. At the end of the week, report: Am Montag hat Papa gekocht… or simply: Papa kocht am Montag.

Tips

- Add a box for Pause machen on Sunday.
- Add a Bible verse in German at the top.

Check your work

☐ My chart has seven days, all family members and chores in German.

☐ I can read each chore aloud.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write the machen chart and eight machen expressions. Write five sentences about your chores.

> **From history.** Germans are famous for cleanliness and order. In many apartment buildings, neighbors take turns with the Kehrwoche, the week when it is your turn to sweep the stairs and sidewalk.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, give out the chores in German each day: Kannst du bitte den Tisch decken?

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say We are taking a walk.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Take a walk: einen Spaziergang machen.
2. wir machen.

Answer: Wir machen einen Spaziergang.

Example 2. Your friend drops your pencil and says sorry. Tell him it doesn't matter.

▼ **Show solution**

1. That doesn't matter: Das macht nichts.

Answer: Das macht nichts!

PRACTICE

1. Easy What are die Hausaufgaben?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Homework.

2. Easy Say That's fun!

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Das macht Spaß!

3. Easy What is the er form of machen?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Er macht.

4. Medium Say I make my bed every day.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich mache jeden Tag mein Bett.

5. Medium Say She sets the table.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sie deckt den Tisch.

6. Hard Say three chores you do and one that is fun.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: Ich decke den Tisch, ich spüle und ich mache mein Bett. Kochen macht Spaß!

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Ich tue meine Hausaufgaben. Say Ich mache meine Hausaufgaben.
- Saying Das macht Sinn. Traditional German says Das ergibt Sinn or Das hat Sinn.

> **Make it a game · Was mache ich?.** Act out a chore or activity: making the bed, vacuuming, doing homework. The others ask Machst du dein Bett? until someone guesses right.

> **Scripture.** “And the LORD God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it.” (Genesis 2:15, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Und Gott der HERR nahm den Menschen und setzte ihn in den Garten Eden, daß er ihn baute und bewahrte.* Even before the Fall, God gave Adam work to do: to tend and keep the garden. Work is part of God’s good plan for us.

UNIT 4

Die Uhrzeit

In Lesson 4.1 your child learns to ask Wie spät ist es? and to tell time with Uhr, nach, vor, Viertel and halb, including the German halb vier for 3:30, and studies Holbein’s portrait of Nikolaus Kratzer, the astronomer from Munich who made sundials for King Henry VIII.

In Lesson 4.2 your child learns the 24-hour clock used in timetables, the parts of the day (morgens, mittags, nachmittags, abends, nachts), and describes a daily routine with um: Um sieben Uhr frühstücke ich. The unit ends with a German daily timetable.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–3.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can ask and tell the time in German.
- ☐ I can use Viertel, halb, nach and vor correctly.
- ☐ I can read the 24-hour clock.
- ☐ I can describe my day with times.

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	**Wie spät ist es?**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
4.2	**Mein Tag**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 4 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**

   Write in German: 3:00, 3:15, 3:45, 3:10 and 3:50.

2. **5 pts**

   What time is halb vier? halb acht?

3. **5 pts**

   Write 14:00, 18:30 and 21:15 in the 24-hour way in German words.

4. **5 pts**

   Write: At seven o’clock I eat breakfast. In the evening I read.

5. **5 pts**

   Who was Nikolaus Kratzer, and what is he holding in Holbein’s portrait?

ANSWER KEY

1. Drei Uhr; Viertel nach drei; Viertel vor vier; zehn nach drei; zehn vor vier.
2. 3:30; 7:30.
3. Vierzehn Uhr; achtzehn Uhr dreißig; einundzwanzig Uhr fünfzehn.
4. Um sieben Uhr frühstücke ich. Abends lese ich (or Am Abend lese ich).
5. A German astronomer from Munich who worked for Henry VIII; he is holding a many-sided sundial (and dividers).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY GERMAN DAY

Make an illustrated timetable of a full day in your life with at least ten times, from waking to bedtime, and present it in German with a clock face for each: Um halb sieben stehe ich auf. Um sieben Uhr frühstücke ich. Um acht Uhr lerne ich Mathe. Include morning and evening prayer, meals and at least three activities, and use both the everyday and the 24-hour way at least once.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Times	At least ten correct times with Uhr, nach, vor, Viertel or halb.
Word order	Puts the verb second after um … Uhr.
24-hour clock	Uses it correctly at least once.
Presentation	Clear clocks and pictures.

UNIT 4 · DIE UHRZEIT · LESSON 4.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

4.1 Wie spät ist es?

OBJECTIVES

- Ask and tell the time.
- Use Viertel, halb, nach and vor.
- Study Holbein’s Nikolaus Kratzer.

> **Warm-up.** Look at a clock. What time is it? Say it two ways in English: three-thirty and half past three. German has its own surprising way. Let’s learn it.

WATCH

How to Tell Time in German - A1 [with Jenny]

lingoni GERMAN · 8:08

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xi3irLjbu7A

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Draw a clock for each time in the video and write the German under it.

Note: A lingoni lesson, about eight minutes, on how to tell time in German.

KEY TERMS

die Uhr (dee OOR)
The clock; also o'clock.

die Uhrzeit (dee OOR-tsite)
The time of day.

Viertel (FEER-tel)
Quarter.

halb (HAHLP)
Half (halb vier = 3:30, halfway to four).

die Sonnenuhr (dee ZON-nen-oor)
The sundial (sun-clock).

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

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

die Uhr
dee OOR
die · time
clock; o'clock

Wie spät ist es?
vee SHPATE ist es
question
What time is it?

Viertel
FEER-tel
time word
quarter

halb
HAHLP
time word
half

nach / vor
NAHKH / FOR
time words
past / to

die Sonnenuhr
dee ZON-nen-oor
die · time
sundial

die Uhrzeit
dee OOR-tsite
die · time
time of day

der Mittag
dehr MIT-tahk
der · time
noon

die Mitternacht
dee MIT-ter-nahkht
die · time
midnight

um
OOM
word
at (a time)

CORE IDEAS

The story. Nikolaus Kratzer was born in Munich in 1487 and studied mathematics and astronomy. He went to England, where he taught at Oxford and became astronomer to King Henry VIII. He was famous for designing sundials, and he set up a great sundial at Corpus Christi College in Oxford. His friend Hans Holbein, another German in England, painted him in 1528. Kratzer sits at his worktable in a black cap and dark gown. In his hands he holds a wooden sundial with many faces, still unfinished, and a pair of dividers for measuring. On the table lie a ruler, scissors, a small round dial and a paper with a Latin note saying that he was a Bavarian from Munich, forty-one years old. On the shelf and the wall behind him hang more instruments for measuring the sun and the stars. Before clocks were common, sundials like these told people the hour.

Telling time. Ask **Wie spät ist es?** or **Wie viel Uhr ist es?** On the hour: **Es ist drei Uhr.** Past: **fünf nach drei** (3:05), **zehn nach drei** (3:10), **Viertel nach drei** (3:15). To: **Viertel**

vor vier (3:45), **zehn vor vier** (3:50).

The tricky half. Germans count the half hour toward the next hour: **halb vier** means half to four, 3:30! **halb acht** is 7:30, **halb zwölf** is 11:30. Think of it as halfway to four. To say at a time, use **um**: **Um halb vier spielen wir.** And noon and midnight: **Mittag** and **Mitternacht**.

PICTURE STUDY



Nikolaus Kratzer, Hans Holbein the Younger, 1528 · Oil on oak panel · Musée du Louvre, Paris

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Holbein shows Kratzer as a thinker at work, looking up from his task as if an idea has just come to him. His hands are the center of the painting: one holds the sundial, the other the dividers. Every instrument is painted so precisely that historians have studied them to learn how they worked.

Look closely

- Find the many-sided sundial.
- Find the dividers (the tool for measuring).
- Find the paper with writing on the table.
- Find the instruments on the shelf and the wall.

Talk about it

1. How would you tell time without a clock or a phone?
2. What does Kratzer's face tell you about him?

ACTIVITY

Paper-plate clock and sundial

Make a German clock and a simple sundial.

You will need

- Two paper plates
- A paper fastener and cardboard for hands
- A pencil or straw and modeling clay
- Markers

Steps

1. Make a clock: number one plate, add two cardboard hands with a fastener.
2. Practice: a parent says halb vier, you set the clock. Then swap.
3. Make a sundial: stick a pencil upright in clay in the middle of the second plate and set it in the sun.
4. Each hour, mark the shadow and write the time in German: zehn Uhr, elf Uhr…

Tips

- Write Viertel nach and Viertel vor around the edge of your clock.
- Compare your sundial times with a real clock.

Check your work

☐ My clock helps me say every time in German.

☐ My sundial has at least four marked hours.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, draw six clocks and write the time in German under each, including two halb times.

> **From history.** In 1510 the Nuremberg locksmith Peter Henlein made some of the first small spring-driven clocks that could be carried around, the ancestors of the pocket watch.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, ask Wie spät ist es? many times a day, and use halb times on purpose.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say 6:30 in German.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Half to the next hour.
2. Next hour: sieben.

Answer: Halb sieben.

Example 2. Say 9:45 in German.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Quarter to the next hour.

Answer: Viertel vor zehn.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Ask what time it is.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Wie spät ist es? / Wie viel Uhr ist es?

2. Easy Say 4:00.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Es ist vier Uhr.

3. Easy What is die Sonnenuhr?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The sundial.

4. Medium Say 2:20.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Zwanzig nach zwei.

5. Medium What time is halb elf?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   10:30.

6. Hard Say We eat at 12:30 and play at 3:15.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Um halb eins essen wir und um Viertel nach drei spielen wir.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying halb vier for 4:30. Halb vier is 3:30.
- Saying Es ist drei Uhren. Uhr stays the same: drei Uhr.

> **Make it a game · Clock race.** A parent says a time in German: Viertel vor neun! Two players race to set their paper clocks. The first correct clock wins a point. Include plenty of halb times.

> **Scripture.** "My times are in thy hand: deliver me from the hand of mine enemies, and from them that persecute me." (Psalm 31:15, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Meine Zeit steht in deinen Händen.* David, in danger from his enemies, trusted God: My times are in thy hand. Every hour of our lives belongs to Him.

UNIT 4 · DIE UHRZEIT · LESSON 4.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

4.2 Mein Tag

OBJECTIVES

- Read the 24-hour clock.
- Use morgens, mittags, abends and nachts.
- Describe a daily routine with um.

> **Warm-up.** What time do you get up, eat, study, play and go to bed? Write your day as a list of times in English. Today you say it in German.

WATCH

German Lesson (108) - Adverbs of Time - Part 2: morgens · mittags · abends · nachts - A2

lingoni GERMAN · 6:05

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=obwuXHM6eY0

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Write down the words for the parts of the day, and one example sentence for each.

Note: A lingoni lesson, about six minutes, on the time words morgens, mittags, abends and nachts.

KEY TERMS

morgens (MOR-gens)
In the morning; every morning.

mittags (MIT-tahks)
At noon; at midday.

abends (AH-bents)
In the evening.

nachts (NAHKHTS)
At night.

der Fahrplan (dehr FAHR-plahn)
The timetable.

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.

morgens
MOR-gens
time word
in the morning

mittags
MIT-tahks
time word
at noon

nachmittags
NAHKH-mit-tahks
time word
in the afternoon

abends
AH-bents
time word
in the evening

nachts
NAHKHTS
time word
at night

der Fahrplan
dehr FAHR-plahn
der · travel
timetable

der Morgen
dehr MOR-gen
der · time
morning

der Abend
dehr AH-bent
der · time
evening

die Nacht
dee NAHKHT
die · time
night

der Vormittag
dehr FOR-mit-tahk
der · time
late morning

CORE IDEAS

The 24-hour clock. Timetables, schools, shops and the news in Germany use the 24-hour clock. After 12, keep counting: 13 Uhr is 1 p.m., 18 Uhr is 6 p.m., 22 Uhr is 10 p.m. Say the minutes as a number: **14:30 = vierzehn Uhr dreißig. 18:45 = achtzehn Uhr fünfundvierzig.** No Viertel or halb in this style!

Parts of the day. der Morgen (morning), **der Vormittag** (late morning), **der Mittag** (noon), **der Nachmittag** (afternoon), **der Abend** (evening), **die Nacht** (night). For something that happens every day, add -s and use a small letter: **morgens, mittags, nachmittags, abends, nachts. Abends lesen wir die Bibel.**

My day. Use **um** with the time and put the verb second: **Um sieben Uhr frühstücke ich. Um acht Uhr lerne ich. Mittags esse ich. Nachmittags spiele ich. Um neun Uhr gehe ich ins Bett.** And a useful phrase: **Ich stehe um halb sieben auf.** (I get up at 6:30.)

ACTIVITY

German train timetable

Make a Fahrplan for a pretend train journey using the 24-hour clock.

You will need

- Paper and a ruler
- A map of Germany or an atlas

Steps

1. Choose five cities on a railway line: Hamburg, Hannover, Kassel, Frankfurt, München.
2. Make a table: Bahnhof, Ankunft (arrival), Abfahrt (departure).
3. Fill in times with the 24-hour clock: Hamburg ab 08:15, Hannover an 09:30…
4. Read it aloud: Der Zug fährt um acht Uhr fünfzehn in Hamburg ab.

Tips

- Add a delay: Der Zug hat zehn Minuten Verspätung.
- Find a real German timetable online and compare.

Check your work

☐ My timetable has five stations and correct 24-hour times.

☐ I can read each line aloud in German.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write six times in the 24-hour style in words. Write your daily routine with eight times.

> **From history.** German trains are famous for timetables, and German children learn early to read the yellow departure posters (Abfahrt) hanging in every station.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, plan tomorrow together in German with times, and read a real German train timetable online.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say 19:15 in the 24-hour style.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Hour: neunzehn Uhr.
2. Minutes as a number: fünfzehn.

Answer: Neunzehn Uhr fünfzehn.

Example 2. Say In the evening we pray.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Every evening: abends.
2. Verb second: beten wir.

Answer: Abends beten wir.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What time is 15 Uhr?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   3 p.m.

2. Easy What does nachts mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   At night.

3. Easy What is der Fahrplan?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The timetable.

4. Medium Say 20:30 in the 24-hour style.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Zwanzig Uhr dreißig.

5. Medium Say At noon I eat.

▼ **Show answer**

Mittags esse ich.

6. Hard Describe three parts of your day with times.

▼ **Show answer**

For example: Um sieben Uhr frühstücke ich. Nachmittags spiele ich Klavier. Um neun Uhr gehe ich ins Bett.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying achtzehn Uhr halb. In the 24-hour style say achtzehn Uhr dreißig.
- Writing Abends with a capital in a sentence. The every-day word is small: abends.

> **Make it a game · Tagesablauf charades.** A parent says a time in the 24-hour style: sieben Uhr! Act out what you do then. The others say it in German: Um sieben Uhr frühstückst du!

> **Scripture.** "They are new every morning: great is thy faithfulness." (Lamentations 3:23, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *sondern sie ist alle Morgen neu, und deine Treue ist groß.* Even in a time of great sorrow, Jeremiah remembered that God's mercies are new every morning. Begin each day thanking Him for His faithfulness.

UNIT 5

Grimms Märchen

In Lesson 5.1 your child learns about Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, the language of fairy tales (Es war einmal..., der König, die Königin, die Hexe, der Wald), and the past forms war and hatte, and reads the short tale Die Sterntaler, about a poor girl who gave away everything and was rewarded from heaven.

In Lesson 5.2 your child retells Hänsel und Gretel in simple German, sings the old folk song about the children lost in the woods, and learns the evening prayer from Humperdinck's opera. The quarter ends with a fairy-tale performance in German.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can tell who the Brothers Grimm were.
- ☐ I can use ten fairy-tale words.
- ☐ I can use war and hatte to tell a story.
- ☐ I can retell a fairy tale simply 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

5.1	**Es war einmal**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
5.2	**Hänsel und Gretel**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 5 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Who were Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, and what famous book did they publish in 1812?

2. **5 pts**

   Write king, queen, witch, forest and castle in German with der, die or das.

3. **5 pts**

   Write the past of: ich bin, er ist, ich habe, sie hat.

4. **5 pts**

   Translate: Once upon a time there was a poor girl. She had no house.

5. **5 pts**

   Tell in two sentences what happens in Die Sterntaler.

ANSWER KEY

1. Two brothers, scholars of the German language and stories; Kinder- und Hausmärchen (Children's and Household Tales).
2. Der König, die Königin, die Hexe, der Wald, das Schloss.
3. Ich war, er war, ich hatte, sie hatte.
4. Es war einmal ein armes Mädchen. Es hatte kein Haus.
5. A poor orphan girl gives away her bread and clothes to people in need. Then the stars fall from heaven as silver coins, and she is rich.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE FAIRY-TALE PERFORMANCE

With family members or puppets, perform a short Grimm fairy tale (Die Sterntaler, Hänsel und Gretel or Die Bremer Stadtmusikanten) in simple German. Write a script of at least fifteen lines, beginning Es war einmal… and ending …und wenn sie nicht gestorben sind, dann leben sie noch heute. Use war and hatte at least five times and include a narrator.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Story	The tale is complete and in order.
Language	Uses war and hatte at least five times correctly.
Fairy-tale words	Uses the traditional opening and ending.
Performance	Speaks clearly with expression.

UNIT 5 · GRIMMS MÄRCHEN · LESSON 5.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

5.1 Es war einmal

OBJECTIVES

- Tell who the Brothers Grimm were.
- Use fairy-tale words and Es war einmal.
- Use war and hatte.
- Study Jerichau-Baumann’s Brothers Grimm.

> **Warm-up.** Which fairy tales do you know? Snow White, Cinderella, Little Red Riding Hood, Rumpelstiltskin… Many of them were first written down by two German brothers. Today you meet them.

WATCH

Learn German - German Fairy Tale Vocabulary

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 2:41

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A2cg2BczEMA

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Repeat each fairy-tale word and think of a story where it appears.

Note: A short GermanPod101 lesson, under three minutes, with German fairy-tale vocabulary.

KEY TERMS

das Märchen (dahs MAIR-khen)
The fairy tale.

Es war einmal (es vahr INE-mahl)
Once upon a time (it was once).

war (VAHR)
Was (past of sein).

hatte (HAHT-tuh)
Had (past of haben).

der Taler (dehr TAH-ler)
The thaler, an old silver coin (the root of the word dollar).

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 Märchen
dahs MAIR-khen
das · stories
fairy tale

der König
dehr KÖ-nikh
der · stories
king

die Hexe

dee HEK-suh

die · stories

witch

das Schloss

dahs SHLOSS

das · stories

castle

war

VAHR

sein (past)

was

hatte

HAHT-tuh

haben (past)

had

der Wald

dehr VAHLT

der · fairy tale

forest

der Wolf

dehr VOLF

der · fairy tale

wolf

der Zwerg

dehr TSVAIRK

der · fairy tale

dwarf

arm

ARM

describing word

poor

CORE IDEAS

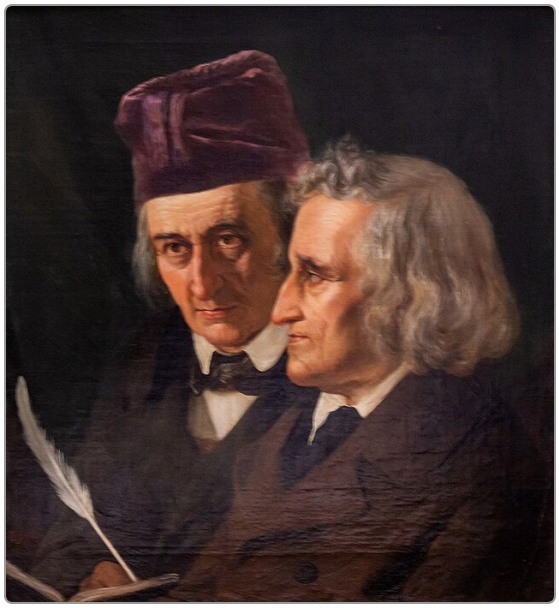
The story of the brothers. Jacob Grimm (1785–1863) and Wilhelm Grimm (1786–1859) were born in Hanau in Hesse and grew up as the eldest sons of a large family; their father died when they were boys. They studied law but loved old books, songs and stories. They visited storytellers, such as Dorothea Viehmann, a tailor's widow who sold vegetables and knew dozens of tales by heart, and wrote down what they heard. In 1812 they published the first volume of **Kinder- und Hausmärchen** (Children's and Household Tales). Jacob also discovered the sound laws that link German and English, like t/z and p/pf (the High German sound shift), and the older shift called Grimm's Law, and the brothers began the great German dictionary. In 1855 the painter Elisabeth Jerichau-Baumann painted them together in Berlin: Wilhelm, in a soft red-violet cap, holds a quill and a book, and Jacob, with long white hair, is seen in profile beside him. They lived and worked side by side all their lives.

Fairy-tale words. der König, die Königin (king, queen), **der Prinz, die Prinzessin**, **das Schloss** (castle), **der Wald** (forest), **die Hexe** (witch), **der Wolf**, **der Zwerg** (dwarf), **arm / reich** (poor / rich), **böse / gut** (wicked / good). Tales begin **Es war einmal…** and end **…und wenn sie nicht gestorben sind, dann leben sie noch heute** (and if they have not died, they are living still today).

war and hatte. Stories are told in the past. The past of sein is **war**: ich war, du warst, er war, wir waren, ihr wart, sie waren. The past of haben is **hatte**: ich hatte, du hattest, er hatte, wir hatten, ihr hattet, sie hatten. **Es war einmal ein König. Er hatte eine Tochter.**

Die Sterntaler (The Star-Money). Es war einmal ein kleines Mädchen. Sein Vater und seine Mutter waren gestorben, und es war sehr arm. Es hatte nur noch die Kleider am Leib und ein Stückchen Brot. But it was good and trusted in God. It went out into the field. A poor man asked for food, and it gave him its bread. A child was cold, and it gave its cap; another child, its jacket; another, its little dress. In the dark forest, a last child asked for its shirt, and the girl thought: It is dark, no one will see, and gave its shirt away too. As it stood there with nothing at all, the stars fell from heaven as shining silver talers, and it was wearing a new shirt of the finest linen. It gathered up the talers and was rich for the rest of its life. (Notice: in German the girl is es, because das Mädchen is a das word.)

PICTURE STUDY



The Brothers Grimm, Elisabeth Jerichau-Baumann, 1855 · Oil on canvas · Alte Nationalgalerie, Berlin

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

The painter puts the brothers so close that they seem almost like one person, as they were in their work. Wilhelm looks at us; Jacob looks thoughtfully away. The quill and the book remind us of their lifetime of writing. The dark background makes their faces and white hair glow.

Look closely

- Which brother wears a cap? What color is it?
- Which brother is seen in profile?
- Find the quill pen.
- How old do the brothers look?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think the painter put the brothers so close together?
2. Which fairy tale would you like to ask the brothers about?

ACTIVITY

Grimm story map

Make an illustrated story map of Die Sterntaler in German.

You will need

- A long strip of paper
- Colored pencils
- Gold or silver paper for the talers

Steps

1. Divide the strip into six scenes: the poor girl, the hungry man, three cold children, the dark forest, the falling stars, the girl rich and happy.
2. Draw each scene.
3. Under each, write one German sentence: Das Mädchen war arm. Es hatte ein Stück Brot.
4. Glue silver paper stars in the last scene.
5. Retell the story to your family with your map.

Tips

- Make a second map of another Grimm tale.
- Write the German opening and ending at the start and end of the strip.

Check your work

- ☐ My map tells the whole story in six scenes.
- ☐ I use war and hatte in my sentences.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write the war and hatte charts. Write ten fairy-tale words. Write five sentences about Die Sterntaler.

> **From history.** The German Fairy Tale Route (Deutsche Märchenstraße) runs 600 kilometers from Hanau, where the Grimms were born, to Bremen, home of the Town Musicians, passing castles and villages linked to the tales.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, read Die Sterntaler aloud from a German Grimm collection; it is only one page long.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say The king was rich.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Was: war.
2. Rich: reich.

Answer: Der König war reich.

Example 2. Say We had no money.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Had: wir hatten.
2. Money: das Geld, kein.

Answer: Wir hatten kein Geld.

PRACTICE

1. Easy How do German fairy tales begin?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Es war einmal…

2. Easy What is die Hexe?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The witch.

3. Easy What is the past of ich bin?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich war.

4. Medium Write the past: Sie hat eine Katze.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sie hatte eine Katze.

5. Medium What English word comes from Taler?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Dollar.

6. Hard Why did the Sterntaler girl give everything away, and what happened?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   She was kind and trusted God; she gave to those in need, and the stars fell as silver coins and she had a new linen shirt.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Es ist einmal. Fairy tales begin in the past: Es war einmal.
- Saying sie for das Mädchen in the old tales. Grammatically it is es.

> **Make it a game · Märchen-Raten.** One player describes a fairy-tale character in German: Ich bin klein. Ich wohne im Wald. Ich habe sieben Freunde. The others guess: Du bist ein Zwerg! Whoever guesses describes the next one.

> **Scripture.** “Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again.” (Luke 6:38, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Gebt, so wird euch gegeben.* Jesus said: Give, and it shall be given unto you. The Sterntaler girl gave all she had, and was given far more. God loves a cheerful giver.

UNIT 5 · GRIMMS MÄRCHEN · LESSON 5.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

5.2 Hänsel und Gretel

OBJECTIVES

- Retell Hänsel und Gretel in simple German.
- Sing the folk song.

- Learn the evening prayer from Humperdinck's opera.

> **Warm-up.** What do you remember about Hansel and Gretel? The pebbles, the breadcrumbs, the gingerbread house… Today you tell the story in German.

WATCH

Hänsel und Gretel - Kinderlieder zum Mitsingen | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 2:15

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FgpN2xDgQhE

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Sing along with the words on screen: Hänsel und Gretel verliefen sich im Wald.

Note: The traditional German folk song Hänsel und Gretel, sung for children with the words on screen.

KEY TERMS

sich verlaufen (zikh fehr-LOW-fen)
To get lost (on foot).

das Lebkuchenhaus (dahs LAYP-koo-khen-hows)
The gingerbread house.

der Engel (dehr ENG-el)
The angel.

der Kieselstein (dehr KEE-zel-shtine)
The pebble.

der Ofen (dehr OH-fen)
The oven.

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 Wald
dehr VAHLT
der · nature
forest

sich verlaufen
zikh fehr-LOW-fen
verb
to get lost

der Kieselstein
dehr KEE-zel-shtine
der · nature
pebble

der Lebkuchen
dehr LAYP-koo-khen
der · food
gingerbread

klug
KLOOK
adjective
clever

der Engel
dehr ENG-el
der · faith
angel

das Lebkuchenhaus
dahs LAYP-koo-khen-hows
das · fairy tale
gingerbread house

der Ofen
dehr OH-fen
der · fairy tale
oven

die Hexe
dee HEK-suh
die · fairy tale
witch

dunkel
DOON-kel
describing word
dark

CORE IDEAS

The tale. Es war einmal ein armer Holzhacker. Er hatte zwei Kinder, Hänsel und Gretel. There was a famine, and the stepmother persuaded the father to leave the children in the forest. Hänsel heard, and dropped white pebbles (Kieselsteine) on the path, so they found their way home by moonlight. The second time he had only bread, and the birds ate the crumbs. **Die Kinder waren allein im Wald.** They came to a little house made of bread and cake, with windows of sugar. **Das Haus war aus Lebkuchen.** A wicked witch lived there. She locked Hänsel in a cage to fatten him up and made Gretel work. But clever Gretel tricked the witch and pushed her into the

oven, freed her brother, and the children found the witch's pearls and jewels. They found their way home, where their father was overjoyed, and they lived together happily. In the Grimms' version, Gretel prays: Lieber Gott, hilf uns doch! (Dear God, help us!)

The song and the prayer. The folk song begins **Hänsel und Gretel verliefen sich im Wald. Es war so finster und auch so bitter kalt.** (Hansel and Gretel got lost in the wood. It was so dark and bitterly cold.) In 1893 Engelbert Humperdinck wrote a famous opera of the story. In it, the children, lost in the forest at night, sing the evening prayer: **Abends, will ich schlafen gehn, vierzehn Engel um mich stehn.** (When at night I go to sleep, fourteen angels watch do keep.) Many German children still pray it at bedtime.

Telling with war and hatte. Der Vater war arm. Die Kinder hatten Hunger. Der Wald war dunkel. Die Hexe war böse. Gretel war klug. Telling a story simply with war and hatte and the adjectives you know is a great first step into German storytelling.

ACTIVITY

Gingerbread house storyboard

Make a cardboard gingerbread house and act out the tale with paper puppets.

You will need

- A small box or cardboard
- Colored paper, cotton, glue, markers
- Craft sticks for puppets

Steps

1. Decorate the box as the witch's house with paper candy, cake and sugar windows.
2. Make paper puppets on sticks: Hänsel, Gretel, the father, the witch.
3. Write six simple German lines for the narrator: Hänsel und Gretel waren im Wald. Sie hatten Hunger.
4. Perform the story for the family.

Tips

- Add a white pebble trail and a bird.
- End by singing Abends, will ich schlafen gehn.

Check your work

- ☐ My puppet show tells the story in order.
- ☐ The narrator uses war and hatte.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, copy the first verse of the folk song and the evening prayer. Write eight sentences retelling the story with war and hatte.

> **From history.** Engelbert Humperdinck first wrote songs for a home puppet play of Hänsel und Gretel for his sister's children. It grew into the opera, which is still performed in German theaters every Christmas season.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, listen together to the Abendsegen (evening prayer) from Humperdinck's opera and pray it at bedtime.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say The children were hungry.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Hungry: Hunger haben.
2. Past: hatten.

Answer: Die Kinder hatten Hunger.

Example 2. Say The forest was dark and cold.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Was: war.
2. Dark: dunkel; cold: kalt.

Answer: Der Wald war dunkel und kalt.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is das Lebkuchenhaus?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The gingerbread house.

2. Easy What did Hänsel drop first?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   White pebbles, Kieselsteine.

3. Easy What is der Engel?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The angel.

4. Medium Say Gretel was clever.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Gretel war klug.

5. Medium Who wrote the opera Hänsel und Gretel?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Engelbert Humperdinck (1893).

6. Hard Retell the end of the story in three German sentences.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: Gretel war klug. Die Hexe war tot. Die Kinder waren wieder zu Hause bei dem Vater.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Die Kinder war. Plural needs waren.
- Saying Hänsel with an English a. The ä sounds like e in bed: HEN-zel.

> **Make it a game · Brotkrumen.** Hide paper crumbs (or real pebbles) through the house with German clues: Geh zur Küche! Schau unter den Tisch! Follow the trail to a gingerbread treat at the end.

> **Scripture.** “Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.” (Psalm 23:4, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Und ob ich schon wanderte im finstern Tal, fürchte ich kein Unglück; denn du bist bei mir* Like children lost in a dark forest, we sometimes walk through dark valleys. David trusted that the Good Shepherd is with us there.