Grade 7 German

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

FIRST EDITION

Course guide

Grade 7 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, though Grade 6 helps.

The child learns German numbers with the ones before the tens, years and prices, separable verbs with their prefix at the end, the Perfekt with haben and with sein and how to choose between them, and the Präteritum of key story verbs through two Grimm tales. The paintings are Ferdinand Pauwels' Luther Posting the Ninety-Five Theses, Moritz von Schwind's The Morning Hour, Elias Gottlob Haussmann's portrait of Johann Sebastian Bach, Ludwig Richter's Crossing at the Schreckenstein and Otto Ubbelohde's Hare and Hedgehog.

The child keeps a German notebook, and each lesson has a worksheet with a separate answer key. The quarter ends with an original illustrated fable 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 7 (about ages 12–13) 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: die These, zwanzig, dreißig, sechzig, siebzig, hundert, tausend, die Million, das Jahr,

der Euro, kosten, der Preis. Unit 2: aufstehen, aufwachen, aufmachen, zumachen, anrufen, mitkommen, anziehen, ausziehen, das Hemd, die Hose, der Mantel, die Mütze. Unit 3: das Perfekt, gespielt, gemacht, gelernt, komponieren, der Kantor, gestern, gesungen, geschrieben, gegessen, gesehen, besucht. Unit 4: die Überfahrt, gefahren, gegangen, gekommen, geblieben, gewesen, das Wochenende, letzte Woche, passieren, auferstanden, wahrhaftig, wandern. Unit 5: der Igel, der Hase, die Wette, stolz, lief, ging, der Schuster, der Wichtel, das Leder, fleißig, dankbar, die Mitternacht.

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

Zahlen bis 100

The numbers to 100 and beyond, with the German habit of saying the ones before the tens (fünfundneunzig: five-and-ninety), years like fünfzehnhundertsiebzehn, prices and phone numbers, with Ferdinand Pauwels' famous painting of Martin Luther posting his Ninety-Five Theses on 31 October 1517.

1.1 Fünfundneunzig Thesen

1.2 Fünfzehnhundertsiebzehn

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

Trennbare Verben

Separable verbs, the German verbs whose prefix jumps to the end of the sentence (aufstehen: Ich stehe um sechs Uhr auf), with a morning routine and getting dressed (anziehen, ausziehen), Moritz von Schwind's peaceful painting of a young woman opening her window to the mountains, and Jesus rising early to pray.

2.1 Ich stehe auf

2.2 Ich ziehe mich an

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

Perfekt mit haben

Talking about the past with the spoken past tense, the Perfekt: haben plus the past participle at the end (Ich habe gespielt, Bach hat komponiert), regular participles with ge-…-t, irregular ones with ge-…-en, and verbs without ge-, with Elias Gottlob Haussmann's portrait of Johann Sebastian Bach holding a canon, and Bach's motto, To God alone the glory.

3.1 Bach hat komponiert

3.2 Was hast du gestern gemacht?

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

Perfekt mit sein

The Perfekt with sein for verbs of movement and change (Ich bin gefahren, Wir sind gekommen, Er ist geblieben), choosing haben or sein, and telling about a weekend or a journey, with Ludwig Richter's golden painting of a ferry crossing the Elbe below the Schreckenstein castle, and the greatest news ever told in the Perfekt: Er ist auferstanden.

4.1 Wir sind gefahren

4.2 Am Wochenende

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

Geschichten

Telling stories in German with the written past tense, the Präteritum, of a few key verbs (war, hatte, ging, kam, lief, sagte), reading two Grimm tales, The Hare and the Hedgehog and The Elves and the Shoemaker, with Otto Ubbelohde's 1909 illustration of the proud hare and the clever hedgehog, and the proverb Pride goeth before a fall.

5.1 Der Hase und der Igel

5.2 Die Wichtelmänner

Weekly pacing calendar

WEEK	PLAN
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 Fünfundneunzig Thesen: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 activity (number thesis board) 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 Fünfzehnhundertsiebzehn: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 activity (reformation timeline cards) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (a reformation timeline)
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 Ich stehe auf: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 activity (separable-verb flip cards) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 Ich ziehe mich an: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 activity (paper doll wardrobe) 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 morning in german)
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 Bach hat komponiert: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.1 activity (my music diary) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
6	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 Was hast du gestern gemacht?: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 activity (participle memory) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (a bach biography in the perfekt)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 Wir sind gefahren: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.1 activity (journey map in the perfekt) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
8	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 Am Wochenende: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 activity (weekend comic) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (a travel report)
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 Der Hase und der Igel: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 activity (story strip) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
10	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 Die Wichtelmänner: warm-up, video, teaching and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 activity (thank-you gift for a secret helper) and German notebook • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (my own fable)

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 FÜNFUNDNEUNZIG THESEN

die These
dee TAY-zuh
die · history
thesis

zwanzig
TSVAHN-tsikh
number
twenty

dreißig
DRY-sikh
number
thirty

sechzig
ZEKH-tsikh
number
sixty

siebzig
ZEEP-tsikh
number
seventy

hundert
HOON-dert
number
hundred

die Reformation
dee ray-for-mah-TSYOHN
die · history
the Reformation

vierzig
FEER-tsikh
number
forty

fünfzig
FÜNF-tsikh
number
fifty

neunzig
NOYN-tsikh
number
ninety

1.2 FÜNFZEHNHUNDERTSIEBZEHN

tausend
TOW-zent
number
thousand

die Million
dee mil-YOHN
die · numbers
million

das Jahr

dahs YAHR

das · time

year

der Euro

dehr OY-roh

der · money

euro

kosten

KOS-ten

verb

to cost

der Preis

dehr PRICE

der · money

price

der Cent

dehr TSENT

der · money

cent

Was kostet das?

vahs KOS-tet dahs

phrase

What does that cost?

achtzig

AHKHT-tsikh

number

eighty

im Jahr

im YAHR

phrase

in the year

2.1 ICH STEHE AUF

aufstehen

OWF-shtay-en

separable verb

to get up

aufwachen

OWF-vah-khen

separable verb

to wake up

aufmachen

OWF-mah-khen

separable verb

to open

zumachen

TSOO-mah-khen

separable verb

to close

anrufen
AHN-roo-fen
separable verb
to phone

mitkommen
MIT-kom-men
separable verb
to come along

einkaufen
INE-kow-fen
separable verb
to shop

Steh auf!
shtay OWF
phrase
Get up!

trennbar
TREN-bar
describing word
separable

die Vorsilbe
dee FOR-zil-buh
die · grammar
prefix

2.2 ICH ZIEHE MICH AN

anziehen
AHN-tsee-en
separable verb
to put on

ausziehen
OWS-tsee-en
separable verb
to take off

das Hemd
dahs HEMT
das · clothes
shirt

die Hose
dee HOH-zuh
die · clothes
trousers

der Mantel
dehr MAHN-tel
der · clothes
coat

die Mütze
dee MÜT-suh
die · clothes
cap

umziehen

OOM-tsee-en

separable verb

to change clothes; to move house

die Kleidung

dee KLY-doong

die · clothes

clothing

die Jacke

dee YAHK-kuh

die · clothes

jacket

die Schuhe

dee SHOO-uh

die · clothes

shoes

3.1 BACH HAT KOMPONIERT

das Perfekt

dahs pair-FEKT

das · grammar

spoken past tense

gespielt

guh-SHPEELT

participle

played

gemacht

guh-MAHKHT

participle

done; made

gelernt

guh-LERNT

participle

learned

komponieren

kom-poh-NEE-ren

verb

to compose

der Kantor

dehr KAHN-tor

der · church

cantor

das Partizip

dahs par-tee-TSEEP

das · grammar

participle

die Kantate

dee kahn-TAH-tuh

die · music

cantata

gehört
guh-HÖRT
participle
heard

gekauft
guh-KOWFT
participle
bought

3.2 WAS HAST DU GESTERN GEMACHT?

gestern
GES-tern
time word
yesterday

gesungen
guh-ZUNG-en
participle
sung

geschrieben
guh-SHREE-ben
participle
written

gegessen
guh-GES-sen
participle
eaten

gesehen
guh-ZAY-en
participle
seen

besucht
buh-ZOOKHT
participle
visited

gelesen
guh-LAY-zen
participle
read

getrunken
guh-TROONG-ken
participle
drunk

gesprochen
guh-SHPROKH-en
participle
spoken

geholfen
guh-HOL-fen
participle
helped

4.1 WIR SIND GEFAHREN

die Überfahrt
dee Ü-ber-fahrt
die · travel
crossing

gefahren
guh-FAH-ren
participle (sein)
traveled

gegangen
guh-GAHNG-en
participle (sein)
gone

gekommen
guh-KOM-men
participle (sein)
come

geblieben
guh-BLEE-ben
participle (sein)
stayed

gewesen
guh-VAY-zen
participle (sein)
been

der Fährmann
dehr FAIR-mahn
der · noun
ferryman

geflogen
guh-FLOH-gen
participle
flown

gelaufen
guh-LOW-fen
participle
run, walked

geworden
guh-VOR-den
participle
become

4.2 AM WOCHENENDE

das Wochenende
dahs VO-khen-en-duh
das · time
weekend

letzte Woche
LETS-tuh VO-khuh
time phrase
last week

passieren

pah-SEE-ren

verb (sein)

to happen

auferstanden

OWF-air-shtahn-den

participle (sein)

risen

wahrhaftig

VAHR-hahf-tikh

adverb

truly; indeed

wandern

VAHN-dern

verb (sein)

to hike

Wie war ...?

vee VAHR

phrase

How was ...?

auferstehen

OWF-air-shtay-en

verb

to rise from the dead

das Kino

dahs KEE-noh

das · noun

cinema

Was ist passiert?

vahs ist pah-SEERT

phrase

What happened?

5.1 DER HASE UND DER IGEL

der Igel

dehr EE-gel

der · animal

hedgehog

der Hase

dehr HAH-zuh

der · animal

hare

die Wette

dee VET-tuh

die · story

bet

stolz

SHTOLTS

adjective

proud

lief

LEEF

laufen (past)

ran

ging

GING

gehen (past)

went

das Präteritum

dahs pray-TAY-ree-toom

das · grammar

simple past tense

kam

KAHM

past form

came

sah

ZAH

past form

saw

sagte

ZAHK-tuh

past form

said

5.2 DIE WICHTELMÄNNER

der Schuster

dehr SHOO-ster

der · people

shoemaker

der Wichtel

dehr VIKH-tel

der · story

elf

das Leder

dahs LAY-der

das · things

leather

fleißig

FLY-sikh

adjective

hard-working

dankbar

DAHNK-bar

adjective

thankful

die Mitternacht

dee MIT-ter-nahkht

die · time

midnight

die Schuhe
dee SHOO-uh
die · plural
shoes

arm
ARM
describing word
poor

geschnitten
guh-SHNIT-ten
participle
cut

genäht
guh-NAYT
participle
sewn

UNIT 1

Zahlen bis 100

In Lesson 1.1 your child learns the tens (zwanzig, dreißig… hundert) and the German way of building numbers like einundzwanzig and fünfundneunzig, and studies Pauwels' painting of Luther at the church door in Wittenberg, the event that began the Reformation.

In Lesson 1.2 your child learns hundreds and thousands, says years (1517 is fünfzehnhundertsiebzehn, 2026 is zweitausendsechsundzwanzig), prices in euros and phone numbers. The unit ends with a German timeline of the Reformation.

PREREQUISITES

- None. Grades K–6 German help but are not needed.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can count to 100 in German.
- ☐ I can say numbers with the ones before the tens.
- ☐ I can say years, prices and phone numbers.
- ☐ I can tell what happened on 31 October 1517.

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	**Fünfundneunzig Thesen**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
1.2	**Fünfzehnhundertsiebzehn**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 1 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Write in words: 21, 37, 58, 95, 100.

2. **5 pts**
   Write the tens from 20 to 90 in German.

3. **5 pts**
   Write the years 1517 and 2026 in German words.

4. **5 pts**
   Write the price €4,50 in words, and ask how much something costs.

5. **5 pts**
   What did Luther do on 31 October 1517, and why?

ANSWER KEY

1. Einundzwanzig, siebenunddreißig, achtundfünfzig, fünfundneunzig, (ein)hundert.
2. Zwanzig, dreißig, vierzig, fünfzig, sechzig, siebzig, achtzig, neunzig.
3. Fünfzehnhundertsiebzehn; zweitausendsechsundzwanzig.
4. Vier Euro fünfzig. Was kostet das? / Wie viel kostet das?
5. He posted (published) Ninety-Five Theses at the Castle Church in Wittenberg, to call for a debate against the sale of indulgences.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A REFORMATION TIMELINE

Make an illustrated German timeline of at least eight events of the Reformation, from Luther's birth in 1483 to his death in 1546, with every year written in numerals and German words: 1517 – fünfzehnhundertsiebzehn: Luther veröffentlicht die 95 Thesen. Present it aloud in German, reading every year correctly.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Years	Every year is written and read correctly in German.
Events	At least eight true events in order.
Language	Short, correct German captions.
Presentation	Reads clearly and confidently.

UNIT 1 · ZAHLEN BIS 100 · LESSON 1.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

1.1 Fünfundneunzig Thesen

OBJECTIVES

- Count to 100 in German.
- Build numbers with the ones before the tens.
- Study Pauwels' Luther Posting the Ninety-Five Theses.

> **Warm-up.** In English we say twenty-one. Imagine saying one-and-twenty instead, like the old nursery rhyme four-and-twenty blackbirds. That is exactly how German counts! Let's learn it.

WATCH

How to Form Larger Numbers in German | Daily German Conversations #21

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 4:11

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kU22RR3b4Nw

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Write down every number in the video in numerals, then say it in German.

Note: A GermanPod101 lesson, about four minutes, on forming larger numbers in German.

KEY TERMS

die These (dee TAY-zuh)
The thesis: a statement put forward for debate.

dreißig (DRY-sikh)
Thirty (with ß).

die Reformation (dee ray-for-mah-TSYOHN)
The Reformation.

zwanzig (TSVAHN-tsikh)
Twenty.

hundert (HOON-dert)
Hundred.

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 These
dee TAY-zuh
die · history
thesis

zwanzig
TSVAHN-tsikh
number
twenty

dreißig
DRY-sikh
number
thirty

sechzig
ZEKH-tsikh
number
sixty

siebzig
ZEEP-tsikh
number
seventy

hundert
HOON-dert
number
hundred

die Reformation
dee ray-for-mah-TSYOHN
die · history
the Reformation

vierzig
FEER-tsikh
number
forty

fünfzig
FÜNF-tsikh
number
fifty

neunzig
NOYN-tsikh
number
ninety

CORE IDEAS

The story. In 1517, Martin Luther was a monk and professor of the Bible at the university in Wittenberg. Men were going about Germany selling indulgences: papers that promised to shorten punishment for sins in exchange for money. Luther had learned from the Bible that we are made right with God by faith in Christ, not by paying money. On 31 October 1517, the day before All Saints' Day, he wrote ninety-five statements, the **95 Thesen**, and called for a debate. He sent them to the archbishop, and, as the old story tells, he nailed them to the door of the Castle Church, which served as the university notice board. (Historians still discuss

whether he used a hammer; the theses were certainly made public.) Printers copied them, and within weeks they were read all over Germany. The Reformation had begun. In 1872 Ferdinand Pauwels painted the scene: Luther in his black monk's habit and doctor's cap, hammer in hand, turns from the door with its paper and looks firmly at three men, while a young man beside them gazes anxiously.

Tens. zwanzig (20), **dreißig** (30, with ß, not -zig!), **vierzig** (40), **fünfzig** (50), **sechzig** (60, without the s of sechs), **siebzig** (70, without the -en of sieben), **achtzig** (80), **neunzig** (90), **hundert** (100).

Ones before tens. German says the ones first, then und, then the tens, all as one word: **einundzwanzig** (21, one-and-twenty), **zweiunddreißig** (32), **fünfundneunzig** (95). Note: eins loses its s: einundzwanzig. When you hear a German number, wait for the end before you write the first digit! Phone numbers are often read in pairs: 45 12 = fünfundvierzig zwölf.

PICTURE STUDY



Luther Posting the Ninety-Five Theses, Ferdinand Pauwels, 1872 · Oil on canvas (detail) · Wartburg Foundation, Eisenach

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Pauwels makes Luther the clear center: dark against the light wall, with his long arm leading our eye to the theses. His face is calm and determined. The worried faces of the men beside him remind us that standing up for the truth of God's Word took great courage.

Look closely

- Find the hammer.
- Find the paper on the door. What is written on it?
- Look at the young man's face. How does he feel?
- What color are Luther's clothes?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think Luther was willing to take such a risk?
2. What is one truth from the Bible you would stand up for?

ACTIVITY

Number thesis board

Make your own church-door board of numbered statements in German.

You will need

- A large sheet of brown paper or cardboard (the door)
- White paper strips
- Markers and tape

Steps

1. Draw a church door on the cardboard.
2. Write ten short true statements about your faith or your family on paper strips, numbered in German words: Einundzwanzig: Gott liebt uns. (Choose any numbers between 20 and 99.)
3. Tape them to the door.
4. Read them aloud, saying each number correctly.

Tips

- Add the year 1517 in German words at the top.
- Number all your strips from einundneunzig to hundert.

Check your work

- ☐ My board has ten statements with numbers written in German.
- ☐ I can read every number correctly.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write the tens from 20 to 100. Write fifteen numbers between 21 and 99 in words.

> **From history.** Germany and many Protestant churches around the world remember 31 October as Reformation Day (Reformationstag). In several German states it is a public holiday.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, read prices, house numbers and scores aloud in German all week.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Write 67 in German.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Ones first: sieben.
2. Then und, then sechzig (no s).

Answer: Siebenundsechzig.

Example 2. Write 31 in German.

▼ **Show solution**

1. One: ein (no s).
2. Thirty: dreißig.

Answer: Einunddreißig.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say 20 in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Zwanzig.

2. Easy Say 50 in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Fünfzig.

3. Easy What is hundert?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   One hundred.

4. Medium Write 95 in words.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Fünfundneunzig.

5. Medium Write 76 in words.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sechsundsiebzig.

6. Hard Read this phone number in pairs: 34 72 18.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Vierunddreißig zweiundsiebzig achtzehn.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Writing 21 as zwanzigeins. The ones come first: einundzwanzig.
- Writing dreizig. Thirty is dreißig, with ß.

> **Make it a game · Zahlen-Bingo.** Make bingo cards with numbers from 20 to 99. A caller reads numbers in German: siebenundvierzig! Players must wait for the end of the number before marking. First full row calls Bingo! and reads the numbers back in German.

> **Scripture.** “For therein is the righteousness of God revealed from faith to faith: as it is written, The just shall live by faith.” (Romans 1:17, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Der Gerechte wird seines Glaubens leben.* Reading this verse, Luther came to understand that God’s righteousness is a gift received by faith. The just shall live by faith.

UNIT 1 · ZAHLEN BIS 100 · LESSON 1.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

1.2 Fünfzehnhundertsiebzehn

OBJECTIVES

- Say hundreds and thousands.
- Say years in German.
- Say prices and ask what things cost.

> **Warm-up.** How do you say 1517 in English? Fifteen seventeen. German says it a similar way, but all in one word. Today you learn big numbers and years.

WATCH

Learn How to Count to 1 Billion in German - A1 [with Jenny]

lingoni GERMAN · 5:11

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sHLbq8Mm8uI

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Write five big numbers from the video in numerals and words.

Note: A lingoni lesson, about five minutes, on counting to a billion in German.

KEY TERMS

tausend (TOW-zent)
Thousand.

die Million (dee mil-YOHN)
The million.

das Jahr (dahs YAHR)
The year.

der Euro / der Cent (dehr OY-roh / dehr TSENT)
The euro / the cent.

kosten (KOS-ten)
To cost.

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.

tausend
TOW-zent
number
thousand

die Million
dee mil-YOHN
die · numbers
million

das Jahr
dahs YAHR
das · time
year

der Euro
dehr OY-roh
der · money
euro

kosten
KOS-ten
verb
to cost

der Preis
dehr PRICE
der · money
price

der Cent
dehr TSENT
der · money
cent

Was kostet das?
vahs KOS-tet dahs
phrase
What does that cost?

achtzig
AHKHT-tsikh
number
eighty

im Jahr
im YAHR
phrase
in the year

CORE IDEAS

Hundreds and thousands. hundert, zweihundert, dreihundert… tausend, zweitausend. Big numbers are written as one long word: 345 = **dreihundertfünfundvierzig**; 2026 = **zweitausendsechsundzwanzig.** Germans use a dot for thousands and a comma for decimals: 1.000 is a thousand, 4,50 is four and a half.

Years. Years before 2000 are said in hundreds, like English: 1517 = **fünfzehnhundertsiebzehn**, 1483 = **vierzehnhundertdreiundachtzig**, 1989 = **neunzehnhundertneunundachtzig.** From 2000 on, say thousands: 2017 = **zweitausendsiebzehn**. To say in a year, say **im Jahr 1517** or just **1517**, never in 1517.

Prices. Was kostet das? or **Wie viel kostet das? — Das kostet vier Euro fünfzig** (€4,50). **Das macht zwölf Euro.** (That comes to twelve euros.) Euro and Cent do not take a plural -s: zehn Euro.

ACTIVITY

Reformation timeline cards

Make timeline cards for the big years of Luther's life.

You will need

- Ten index cards
- Markers and a long string
- Clothespins

Steps

1. Write one year and event on each card: 1483 – Luther wird geboren. 1517 – die 95 Thesen. 1521 – Reichstag zu Worms. 1522 – das Neue Testament auf Deutsch. 1534 – die ganze Bibel auf Deutsch. 1546 – Luther stirbt.
2. Write each year in German words on the back.
3. Hang the cards in order on a string.
4. Read the timeline aloud, saying each year in German.

Tips

- Add the year you were born and the year your family came to faith or to your country.
- Add the price of a Luther Bible in a German shop today.

Check your work

☐ My timeline has at least six true events.

☐ I can read every year correctly in German.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write ten years in words, including your birth year. Write five prices in euros in words.

> **From history.** Luther translated the New Testament into German in just eleven weeks while hiding at the Wartburg castle in 1521–1522. His Bible helped create the standard German that all Germans read and write today.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, look up the price of a train ticket in Germany together and read it aloud in German.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say the year 1483.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Before 2000: say hundreds.
2. Vierzehnhundert + dreiundachtzig.

Answer: Vierzehnhundertdreiundachtzig.

Example 2. Say €12,99 as a price.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Euros first, then cents.

Answer: Zwölf Euro neunundneunzig.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say 1,000 in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Tausend.

2. Easy Ask how much something costs.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Was kostet das? / Wie viel kostet das?

3. Easy What does das Jahr mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The year.

4. Medium Say the year 1517.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Fünfzehnhundertsiebzehn.

5. Medium Say the year 2026.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Zweitausendsechsundzwanzig.

6. Hard Say 1534 and tell what happened then.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Fünfzehnhundertvierunddreißig: Luthers ganze Bibel auf Deutsch erschien (the complete Luther Bible was published).

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying in 1517. Say im Jahr 1517 or just 1517.
- Saying zehn Euros. Euro has no -s: zehn Euro.

> **Make it a game · Der Preis ist heiß.** Play The Price Is Right in German: a parent holds up an item. Players guess its price in euros in German. Closest without going over wins.

> **Scripture.** "For a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night." (Psalm 90:4, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Denn tausend Jahre sind vor dir wie der Tag, der gestern vergangen ist* Moses wrote that a thousand years in God's sight are like yesterday when it is past. God is eternal; our years are short.

UNIT 2

Trennbare Verben

In Lesson 2.1 your child learns how separable verbs work (aufstehen, aufmachen, zumachen, einkaufen, anrufen, mitkommen, fernsehen), sends the prefix to the end, and describes a morning with Schwind's The Morning Hour.

In Lesson 2.2 your child learns clothes and the verbs anziehen, ausziehen and umziehen, practices separable verbs in questions and commands, and writes a morning routine. The unit ends with a narrated morning-routine video or comic.

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can recognize separable prefixes.
- ☐ I can send the prefix to the end of a statement.
- ☐ I can use ten separable verbs.
- ☐ I can describe my morning routine.

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 stehe auf**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
2.2	**Ich ziehe mich an**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 2 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Write in German: I get up at six. She opens the window. We go shopping.

2. **5 pts**

   Write the prefix and the main verb of: anrufen, mitkommen, fernsehen, zumachen, einkaufen.

3. **5 pts**

   Make a question: Du kommst mit.

4. **5 pts**

   Write: I put on my jacket. He takes off his shoes.

5. **5 pts**

   Describe Schwind's The Morning Hour in two sentences with a separable verb.

ANSWER KEY

1. Ich stehe um sechs (Uhr) auf. Sie macht das Fenster auf. Wir kaufen ein.
2. an + rufen; mit + kommen; fern + sehen; zu + machen; ein + kaufen.
3. Kommst du mit?
4. Ich ziehe meine Jacke an. Er zieht seine Schuhe aus.
5. For example: Eine junge Frau macht das Fenster auf. Draußen sieht sie die Berge.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY MORNING IN GERMAN

Make a short narrated video, slide show or comic of your morning routine from waking to starting school, in at least twelve German sentences using at least eight separable verbs: Um sechs Uhr wache ich auf. Ich stehe auf. Ich ziehe mich an. Ich mache das Fenster auf… Include morning prayer and at least two times.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Separable verbs	At least eight, with the prefix at the end.
Times	Uses um … Uhr with verb second.
Sequence	Uses zuerst, dann, danach.
Presentation	Clear pictures and speech.

UNIT 2 · TRENNBARE VERBEN · LESSON 2.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

2.1 Ich stehe auf

OBJECTIVES

- Recognize separable verbs.
- Send the prefix to the end.
- Study Schwind's The Morning Hour.

> **Warm-up.** In English we say: I get up, I wake up, I call up. The little word up is part of the verb. German has these too, but it sends the little word all the way to the end of the sentence!

WATCH

Learn German Separable Verbs - ein - auf - aus - nach - mit - vorbei - zu - A1 [with Jenny]

lingoni GERMAN · 9:55

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HAJe79cuXuA

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Write down five separable verbs from the video and one example sentence for each.

Note: A lingoni lesson, just under ten minutes, on separable verbs with ein, auf, aus, nach, mit, vorbei and zu.

KEY TERMS

trennbar (TREN-bar)
Separable (able to be split).

die Vorsilbe (dee FOR-zil-buh)
The prefix (front syllable).

aufstehen (OWF-shtay-en)
To get up.

aufmachen (OWF-mah-khen)
To open.

einkaufen (INE-kow-fen)
To shop.

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.

aufstehen
OWF-shtay-en
separable verb
to get up

aufwachen
OWF-vah-khen
separable verb
to wake up

aufmachen
OWF-mah-khen
separable verb
to open

zumachen
TSOO-mah-khen
separable verb
to close

anrufen
AHN-roo-fen
separable verb
to phone

mitkommen
MIT-kom-men
separable verb
to come along

einkaufen
INE-kow-fen
separable verb
to shop

Steh auf!
shtay OWF
phrase
Get up!

trennbar
TREN-bar
describing word
separable

die Vorsilbe
dee FOR-zil-buh
die · grammar
prefix

CORE IDEAS

The story. Moritz von Schwind was born in Vienna in 1804 and became a professor of painting in Munich. He loved fairy tales, music and quiet scenes of German home life. Around 1858 he painted The Morning Hour, probably showing his daughter Anna. A young woman in a simple white dress has just risen. She stands with her back to us and pushes open the window, and the cool morning air and light pour into the room. Outside, blue mountains rise under a soft sky. The room is simple and tidy: a canopy bed with green curtains, a chest of drawers with a little clock and a tea set, a mirror on the wall, a chair with clothes laid ready, sunlight on the floorboards. It is the quiet, hopeful start of a new day.

How separable verbs work. Many German verbs have a prefix: **auf**stehen (get up), **auf**machen (open), **zu**machen (close), **ein**kaufen (shop), **an**rufen (phone), **mit**kommen (come along), **fern**sehen (watch TV), **auf**wachen (wake up). In a

statement, the verb goes second and the prefix jumps to the very end: **Ich stehe um sechs Uhr auf. Sie macht das Fenster auf. Wir kaufen heute ein.**

Questions and commands. The prefix still goes to the end: **Kommst du mit?** (Are you coming along?) **Wann stehst du auf? Mach bitte die Tür zu!** (Close the door, please!) **Steh auf!** (Get up!) In the dictionary, and after words like möchte, the verb stays together: Ich möchte **mitkommen**.

PICTURE STUDY



The Morning Hour, Moritz von Schwind, about 1858 · Oil on canvas · Sammlung Schack, Munich

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Schwind fills the room with soft morning light coming through the window and falling across the floor. We see the young woman from behind, so we share her view of the mountains. Every object is in its place. The painting feels calm and fresh, like a deep breath at the beginning of the day.

Look closely

- Find the clock on the chest of drawers.
- What can you see through the window?
- Find the bed and its curtains. What color are they?
- Find the clothes on the chair.

Talk about it

1. What do you think the young woman will do next?
2. What is the first thing you do every morning?

ACTIVITY

Separable-verb flip cards

Make cards that show how the prefix flips to the end.

You will need

- Index cards cut in two pieces
- Markers in two colors

Steps

1. On one piece write the verb part in black: stehe, mache, kaufe, rufe.
2. On the other piece write the prefix in red: auf, auf, ein, an.
3. Build sentences on the table: Ich + stehe + um sechs Uhr + auf.
4. Read each sentence aloud and move the red card to the end every time.

Tips

- Add a question card: Kommst du + mit?
- Draw Schwind's room and add speech bubbles with separable verbs.

Check your work

☐ I have at least eight verb pairs.

☐ I can build sentences with the prefix at the end.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, list ten separable verbs with their meanings. Write six sentences with the prefix at the end.

> **From history.** Germans love fresh air. Many open the windows wide for a few minutes every morning, even in winter, to air out the house. They call it Stoßlüften.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, give morning commands in German: Steh auf! Mach das Fenster auf! Zieh dich an!

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say I wake up at seven.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Wake up: aufwachen.
2. Prefix to the end.

Answer: Ich wache um sieben Uhr auf.

Example 2. Ask your friend if he is coming along.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Come along: mitkommen.
2. Question: verb first, prefix last.

Answer: Kommst du mit?

PRACTICE

1. Easy What does aufstehen mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   To get up.

2. Easy What is the prefix in einkaufen?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ein.

3. Easy Where does the prefix go in a statement?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   At the end.

4. Medium Say He closes the door.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Er macht die Tür zu.

5. Medium Say We watch TV in the evening.

▼ **Show answer**

Abends sehen wir fern.

6. Hard Describe Schwind's painting with two separable verbs.

▼ **Show answer**

Die junge Frau steht früh auf. Sie macht das Fenster auf.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Ich aufstehe. Split it: Ich stehe auf.
- Forgetting the prefix: Ich stehe um sechs Uhr. Without auf it means I stand at six!

> **Make it a game · Simon sagt (separable).** Play Simon Says with separable verbs: Simon sagt: Steh auf! Mach die Augen zu! Mach den Mund auf! Only obey when Simon sagt comes first.

> **Scripture.** "And in the morning, rising up a great while before day, he went out, and departed into a solitary place, and there prayed." (Mark 1:35, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Und des Morgens vor Tage stand er auf und ging hinaus.* Early in the morning, long before day, Jesus got up and went out to a quiet place to pray. Luther wrote stand er auf: the separable verb aufstehen!

UNIT 2 · TRENNBARE VERBEN · LESSON 2.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

2.2 Ich ziehe mich an

OBJECTIVES

- Name twelve clothes.
- Use anziehen, ausziehen and umziehen.
- Write a morning routine.

> **Warm-up.** What are you wearing today? Name every piece of clothing in English. Today you learn them in German, and how to put them on and take them off.

WATCH

Let's take a quiz about clothes and separable verbs in German! - A2 [with Jenny]

lingoni GERMAN · 6:24

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TgIvOYmm7sY

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Take part in the quiz: pause and answer each question before Jenny does.

Note: A lingoni quiz lesson, about six minutes, on clothes and separable verbs.

KEY TERMS

anziehen (AHN-tsee-en)
To put on (clothes).

ausziehen (OWS-tsee-en)
To take off.

umziehen (OOM-tsee-en)
To change clothes; also to move house.

die Kleidung (dee KLY-doong)
Clothing.

zuerst / dann (tsoo-AIRST / DAHN)
First / then.

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.

anziehen
AHN-tsee-en
separable verb
to put on

ausziehen
OWS-tsee-en
separable verb
to take off

das Hemd
dahs HEMT
das · clothes
shirt

die Hose
dee HOH-zuh
die · clothes
trousers

der Mantel
dehr MAHN-tel
der · clothes
coat

die Mütze
dee MÜT-suh
die · clothes
cap

umziehen
OOM-tsee-en
separable verb
to change clothes; to move house

die Kleidung
dee KLY-doong
die · clothes
clothing

die Jacke
dee YAHK-kuh
die · clothes
jacket

die Schuhe
dee SHOO-uh
die · clothes
shoes

CORE IDEAS

Clothes. das Hemd (shirt), **die Bluse**, **die Hose** (trousers, singular in German), **der Rock** (skirt), **das Kleid** (dress), **der Pullover**, **die Jacke**, **der Mantel** (coat), **die Schuhe**, **die Socken**, **die Mütze** (cap), **der Schal** (scarf).

Putting on and taking off. Ich ziehe meine Jacke an. Er zieht seine Schuhe aus. Notice the accusative: der words change, **Ich ziehe den Mantel an.** To say get dressed, add mich: **Ich ziehe mich an** (I dress myself). **Ich ziehe mich um** (I change clothes).

A routine in order. Use **zuerst** (first), **dann** (then), **danach** (after that), **zum Schluss** (finally), with the verb second: **Zuerst wache ich auf. Dann stehe ich auf. Danach ziehe ich mich an. Zum Schluss frühstücke ich.**

ACTIVITY

Paper doll wardrobe

Make a paper doll with a wardrobe and dress it in German.

You will need

- Cardstock
- Colored paper, scissors, markers
- Small tabs or tape

Steps

1. Draw and cut out a paper figure.
2. Make at least eight clothes with tabs: Hemd, Hose, Kleid, Jacke, Mantel, Mütze, Schal, Schuhe.
3. Label each in German with der, die or das.
4. Dress the doll and narrate: Zuerst zieht sie das Kleid an. Dann zieht sie die Jacke an.

Tips

- Dress the doll for different weather: Es regnet, also zieht sie den Mantel an.
- Make clothes from Schwind's painting: das weiße Kleid.

Check your work

☐ My doll has eight labeled clothes.

☐ I narrate with anziehen and ausziehen correctly.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write twelve clothes with der, die or das. Write your morning routine in eight sentences with zuerst, dann, danach and zum Schluss.

> **From history.** In Bavaria and Austria, the traditional Tracht, the Dirndl for women and Lederhosen for men, is still worn proudly at church festivals, weddings and fairs.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, talk through getting dressed in German each morning this week.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say I put on the coat.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Coat: der Mantel; accusative: den.
2. anziehen: prefix at the end.

Answer: Ich ziehe den Mantel an.

Example 2. Say First I get up, then I get dressed.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Verb second after zuerst and dann.
2. Get dressed: sich anziehen.

Answer: Zuerst stehe ich auf, dann ziehe ich mich an.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is die Hose?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Trousers; pants.

2. Easy What does ausziehen mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   To take off.

3. Easy What does zuerst mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   First.

4. Medium Say She takes off her shoes.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sie zieht ihre Schuhe aus.

5. Medium What two meanings does umziehen have?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   To change clothes; to move house.

6. Hard Write three steps of your morning with separable verbs and order words.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Zuerst wache ich auf. Dann stehe ich auf. Danach ziehe ich mich an.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying die Hosen for one pair of trousers. One pair is die Hose.
- Saying Ich ziehe an meine Jacke. The prefix goes last: Ich ziehe meine Jacke an.

> **Make it a game · Anziehen-Staffel.** Put a pile of old, oversized clothes in a basket for each team. A parent calls in German: Zieh die Mütze an! Zieh den Schal an! The first player to put it on correctly wins a point. Then: Zieh alles aus!

> **Scripture.** “Put on therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, longsuffering;” (Colossians 3:12, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *So ziehet nun an, als die Auserwählten Gottes, Heiligen und Geliebten, herzliches Erbarmen* Paul tells Christians what to put on every day: compassion, kindness, humility, meekness and patience. Luther wrote ziehet nun an: put on, with the verb anziehen.

UNIT 3

Perfekt mit haben

In Lesson 3.1 your child learns how the Perfekt is built, haben + ge-stem-t at the end of the sentence (Ich habe Klavier gespielt), with regular verbs, and studies Haussmann’s 1748 portrait of Bach, the cantor of St. Thomas in Leipzig.

In Lesson 3.2 your child learns the irregular participles that end in -en (gesungen, geschrieben, gelesen, gegessen, gesehen) and the verbs with no ge- (besucht, verloren, komponiert), and tells what he or she did yesterday. The unit ends with a short biography of Bach in the Perfekt.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can build the Perfekt with haben.
- ☐ I can form regular participles with ge-...-t.
- ☐ I can use ten irregular participles.
- ☐ I can tell what I did yesterday.

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	**Bach hat komponiert**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
3.2	**Was hast du gestern gemacht?**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 3 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**

   Write the participles of spielen, machen, lernen, kaufen and hören.

2. **5 pts**

   Write the participles of singen, schreiben, lesen, essen and sehen.

3. **5 pts**

   Write in the Perfekt: Ich spiele Klavier. Wir essen Brot.

4. **5 pts**

   Write the participles of besuchen, komponieren and verlieren.

5. **5 pts**

   Who was Johann Sebastian Bach, and what did he write on his music?

ANSWER KEY

1. Gespielt, gemacht, gelernt, gekauft, gehört.
2. Gesungen, geschrieben, gelesen, gegessen, gesehen.
3. Ich habe Klavier gespielt. Wir haben Brot gegessen.
4. Besucht, komponiert, verloren.
5. A German composer and cantor of St. Thomas in Leipzig; S.D.G., Soli Deo Gloria (to God alone the glory).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A BACH BIOGRAPHY IN THE PERFEKT

Write and present a short biography of Johann Sebastian Bach (or another German Christian composer, such as Georg Friedrich Händel or Johann Pachelbel) in at least twelve sentences in the Perfekt: Bach hat in Leipzig gearbeitet. Er hat über tausend Werke komponiert. Include at least five regular and five irregular participles, and play or sing a short piece by the composer.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Perfekt	Uses haben with the participle at the end.
Participles	At least five regular and five irregular, correct.
Facts	At least eight true facts.
Music	Includes a piece by the composer.

UNIT 3 · PERFEKT MIT HABEN · LESSON 3.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

3.1 Bach hat komponiert

OBJECTIVES

- Build the Perfekt with haben.
- Form regular participles.
- Study Haussmann's portrait of Bach.

> **Warm-up.** Say three things you did yesterday in English: I played, I learned, I bought… Today you learn the way Germans usually talk about the past.

WATCH

The Perfect Tense in German - Part 1: Regular Verbs - A2 [with Jenny]

lingoni GERMAN · 5:35

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4rSK-gthHgE

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Write every past participle you hear and circle the ge- and the -t.

Note: A lingoni lesson, about five and a half minutes, on the Perfekt with regular verbs.

KEY TERMS

das Perfekt (dahs pair-FEKT)

The spoken past tense (haben/sein + participle).

das Partizip (dahs par-tee-TSEEP)

The past participle (gespielt).

komponieren (kom-poh-NEE-ren)

To compose (participle: komponiert).

der Kantor (dehr KAHN-tor)

The cantor: director of church music.

die Kantate (dee kahn-TAH-tuh)

The cantata: a church piece for voices and instruments.

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 Perfekt
dahs pair-FEKT
das · grammar
spoken past tense

gespielt
guh-SHPEELT
participle
played

gemacht
guh-MAHKHT
participle
done; made

gelernt
guh-LERNT
participle
learned

komponieren
kom-poh-NEE-ren
verb
to compose

der Kantor
dehr KAHN-tor
der · church
cantor

das Partizip
dahs par-tee-TSEEP
das · grammar
participle

die Kantate
dee kahn-TAH-tuh
die · music
cantata

gehört
guh-HÖRT
participle
heard

gekauft
guh-KOWFT
participle
bought

CORE IDEAS

The story. Johann Sebastian Bach was born in Eisenach in 1685, in the same town where Luther went to school. He came from a large family of musicians, was orphaned at nine, and was raised by his older brother. From 1723 until his death in 1750 he was the **Thomaskantor** in Leipzig: he taught the boys of the St. Thomas School and wrote and directed music for the city's churches, often a new cantata every Sunday. He wrote the St. Matthew Passion, the Christmas Oratorio, hundreds of cantatas and chorales, and great works for organ and keyboard. At the top of his scores he often wrote J.J., Jesu juva (Jesus, help), and at the end S.D.G., Soli Deo Gloria (to God alone the glory). In this portrait by Elias Gottlob Haussmann, Bach looks at us steadily in a curled white wig and a dark coat with silver buttons. He holds a sheet with a canon for six voices, a musical puzzle he composed.

Building the Perfekt. Germans usually talk about the past with the Perfekt: a form of **haben** in second place and the past participle at the very end. **Ich habe Klavier**

gespielt. (I played the piano / I have played.) **Bach hat viel komponiert. Wir haben Deutsch gelernt.**

Regular participles. Take the stem and put **ge-** in front and **-t** at the end: spielen → **gespielt**, machen → **gemacht**, lernen → **gelernt**, kaufen → **gekauft**, hören → **gehört.** Stems ending in -t or -d add -et: arbeiten → **gearbeitet.** Separable verbs put ge- in the middle: einkaufen → **eingekauft**, aufmachen → **aufgemacht.**

PICTURE STUDY



Portrait of Johann Sebastian Bach, Elias Gottlob Haussmann, 1748 · Oil on canvas · Bach-Archiv, Leipzig

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Haussmann gives Bach a serious, strong face with a slight smile at the corners of the mouth. The dark background and dark coat make the face, wig and sheet of music stand out. The canon he holds is a small piece of music that could be sung in six parts: a sign of Bach's mastery.

Look closely

- What is Bach holding?
- Describe his wig and his coat.
- Find the silver buttons.
- What does his face tell you about him?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think Bach chose to be painted holding a piece of music?
2. Why do you think Bach wrote Soli Deo Gloria on his music?

ACTIVITY

My music diary

Keep a German diary of music you listen to or play this week, in the Perfekt.

You will need

- A notebook
- Recordings of Bach (for example a chorale, the Christmas Oratorio or a keyboard piece)

Steps

1. Each day, listen to or play a piece of music.
2. Write two sentences in the Perfekt: Heute habe ich Bach gehört. Ich habe Klavier gespielt.
3. Add one sentence about the music: Die Musik hat mir gefallen.
4. At the end of the week, read your diary aloud.

Tips

- Write J.J. at the top and S.D.G. at the end, like Bach.
- Learn to sing one Bach chorale in German.

Check your work

- ☐ My diary has at least ten Perfekt sentences.
- ☐ The participle is always at the end.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write ten regular participles. Write six sentences in the Perfekt about yesterday.

> **From history.** Bach once walked more than 400 kilometers, from Arnstadt to Lübeck, to hear the great organist Dieterich Buxtehude play. He stayed for months instead of weeks, and his employers were not pleased!

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, ask at supper Was hast du heute gemacht? and expect answers in the Perfekt.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say I bought a book.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Perfekt: habe + participle at the end.
2. kaufen → gekauft.

Answer: Ich habe ein Buch gekauft.

Example 2. Say We went shopping.

▼ **Show solution**

1. einkaufen is separable: ge- goes in the middle.

Answer: Wir haben eingekauft.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is the participle of spielen?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Gespielt.

2. Easy What is the participle of hören?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Gehört.

3. Easy Where does the participle go?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   At the end of the sentence.

4. Medium What is the participle of arbeiten?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Gearbeitet.

5. Medium Say She learned German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sie hat Deutsch gelernt.

6. Hard Put into the Perfekt: Bach macht Musik und arbeitet in Leipzig.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Bach hat Musik gemacht und (hat) in Leipzig gearbeitet.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Putting the participle second: Ich habe gespielt Klavier. Send it to the end: Ich habe Klavier gespielt.
- Writing geeinkauft. Separable verbs put ge- in the middle: eingekauft.

> **Make it a game · Participle ping-pong.** One player says an infinitive: kaufen! The other answers with the participle: gekauft! and fires back a new verb. A wrong answer gives a point to the other player.

> **Scripture.** “Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord.” (Colossians 3:16, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *singt dem HERRN in eurem Herzen* Paul told Christians to teach one another with psalms, hymns and spiritual songs, singing to the Lord in their hearts. Bach gave his whole life to this.

UNIT 3 · PERFEKT MIT HABEN · LESSON 3.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

3.2 Was hast du gestern gemacht?

OBJECTIVES

- Use ten irregular participles.
- Use participles without ge-.
- Tell what you did yesterday.

> **Warm-up.** In English some past forms are irregular: sing, sang, sung; write, wrote, written. German has irregular verbs too, and they often look like their English cousins!

WATCH

The Perfect Tense in German - Part 4: Irregular Verbs - A2 [with Jenny]

lingoni GERMAN · 7:23

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nZ97SUw4alA

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Make two columns: participles ending in -t and participles ending in -en.

Note: A lingoni lesson, about seven minutes, on the Perfekt with irregular verbs.

KEY TERMS

gestern (GES-tern)
Yesterday.

geschrieben (guh-SHREE-ben)
Written.

besucht (buh-ZOOKHT)
Visited (no ge-).

gesungen (guh-ZUNG-en)
Sung.

gegessen (guh-GES-sen)
Eaten.

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.

gestern
GES-tern
time word
yesterday

gesungen
guh-ZUNG-en
participle
sung

geschrieben
guh-SHREE-ben
participle
written

gegessen
guh-GES-sen
participle
eaten

gesehen
guh-ZAY-en
participle
seen

besucht
buh-ZOOKHT
participle
visited

gelesen
guh-LAY-zen
participle
read

getrunken
guh-TROONG-ken
participle
drunk

gesprochen
guh-SHPROKH-en
participle
spoken

geholfen
guh-HOL-fen
participle
helped

CORE IDEAS

Irregular participles. Many common verbs take **ge-…-en**, often with a vowel change, just like English: singen → **gesungen** (sung), trinken → **getrunken** (drunk), schreiben → **geschrieben** (written), lesen → **gelesen**, essen → **gegessen**, sehen → **gesehen**, finden → **gefunden** (found), helfen → **geholfen**, nehmen → **genommen**, sprechen → **gesprochen** (spoken). Learn them as sets: singen – gesungen.

No ge-. Verbs that begin with an unstressed prefix like **be-, ver-, er-** and verbs ending in **-ieren** take no ge-: besuchen → **besucht**, verlieren → **verloren**, erzählen → **erzählt**, komponieren → **komponiert**, telefonieren → **telefoniert**.

Yesterday. Was hast du gestern gemacht? — Gestern habe ich ein Buch gelesen. Ich habe Oma besucht. Wir haben Pizza gegessen und Saft getrunken. Time words like gestern, letzte Woche (last week) and am Wochenende often come first, and then haben comes second.

ACTIVITY

Participle memory

Make a memory game matching verbs with their participles.

You will need

- Twenty-four index cards
- Markers in two colors

Steps

1. On twelve cards, write infinitives in black: singen, schreiben, lesen, essen, trinken, sehen, finden, helfen, besuchen, verlieren, komponieren, sprechen.
2. On the other twelve, write the participles in red.
3. Play memory. For each pair, make a Perfekt sentence: Ich habe ein Lied gesungen.
4. The player with the most pairs wins.

Tips

- Add regular verbs from Lesson 3.1.
- Write a sentence about Bach for each pair.

Check your work

☐ My game has twelve correct pairs.

☐ I make a correct sentence for each pair.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write fifteen irregular participles and five without ge-. Write eight sentences about your last weekend.

> **From history.** Bach's music was half forgotten after his death until 1829, when the young composer Felix Mendelssohn conducted the St. Matthew Passion in Berlin. It caused a sensation and began the Bach revival.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, write a short German diary together each evening this week: Heute haben wir...

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say Yesterday I wrote a letter.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Time first, haben second.
2. schreiben → geschrieben, at the end.

Answer: Gestern habe ich einen Brief geschrieben.

Example 2. Say We visited Grandpa.

▼ **Show solution**

1. besuchen has be-: no ge-.

Answer: Wir haben Opa besucht.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is the participle of singen?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Gesungen.

2. Easy What is the participle of essen?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Gegessen.

3. Easy What does gestern mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Yesterday.

4. Medium What is the participle of verlieren?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Verloren.

5. Medium Say I have seen the film.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich habe den Film gesehen.

6. Hard Say three things you did last weekend.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: Am Wochenende habe ich Fußball gespielt, ein Buch gelesen und meine Oma besucht.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Writing gebesucht or gekomponiert. Be- and -ieren verbs take no ge-: besucht, komponiert.
- Writing gesingt. Singen is irregular: gesungen.

> **Make it a game · Gestern-Kette.** Go around the table. The first player says Gestern habe ich Pizza gegessen. The next repeats and adds: Gestern habe ich Pizza gegessen und einen Brief geschrieben. Whoever forgets or makes a mistake is out.

> **Scripture.** "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith:" (2 Timothy 4:7, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Ich habe einen guten Kampf gekämpft, ich habe den Lauf vollendet, ich habe Glauben gehalten* Near the end of his life Paul wrote: I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. In German it is all Perfekt with haben!

UNIT 4

Perfekt mit sein

In Lesson 4.1 your child learns which verbs take sein in the Perfekt (verbs of moving from place to place and of change, plus sein and bleiben), learns their participles

(gefahren, gegangen, gekommen, geflogen, gelaufen, geschwommen), and describes the journey in Ludwig Richter's Crossing at the Schreckenstein.

In Lesson 4.2 your child chooses between haben and sein, tells about a weekend (Am Samstag bin ich zu Oma gefahren und wir haben Kuchen gegessen), and learns how Easter is told in German. The unit ends with a travel report in the Perfekt.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–3.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name the verbs that take sein.
- ☐ I can form their participles.
- ☐ I can choose haben or sein correctly.
- ☐ I can tell about a trip or weekend in the Perfekt.

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	**Wir sind gefahren**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
4.2	**Am Wochenende**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 4 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**

   Write the participles of fahren, gehen, kommen, fliegen and bleiben.

2. **5 pts**

   haben or sein? ___ gegessen, ___ gelaufen, ___ gesehen, ___ geschwommen, ___ gewesen.

3. **5 pts**

   Write in the Perfekt: Wir fahren nach Berlin. Sie kommt um acht.

4. **5 pts**

   Write: Last weekend I went to Grandma's and we baked a cake.

5. **5 pts**

   Describe Richter's Crossing at the Schreckenstein in two sentences.

ANSWER KEY

1. Gefahren, gegangen, gekommen, geflogen, geblieben.
2. Haben, sein, haben, sein, sein.
3. Wir sind nach Berlin gefahren. Sie ist um acht (Uhr) gekommen.
4. Letztes Wochenende bin ich zu Oma gefahren (gegangen), und wir haben einen Kuchen gebacken.
5. For example: A ferryman rows a boat full of people across a river at sunset. Above them on a rock stands a ruined castle.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A TRAVEL REPORT

Write and present a report of a real trip (a vacation, a visit to relatives, a day outing) in at least fifteen sentences in the Perfekt, with photos or drawings: Im Sommer sind wir nach Colorado gefahren. Wir sind in die Berge gewandert. Wir haben einen Adler gesehen. Use at least six verbs with sein and six with haben, and at least three time words.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
sein verbs	At least six verbs with sein, correct.
haben verbs	At least six verbs with haben, correct.
Order	Uses time words with the verb second.
Presentation	Clear, with pictures.

UNIT 4 · PERFEKT MIT SEIN · LESSON 4.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

4.1 Wir sind gefahren

OBJECTIVES

- Name the verbs that take sein.
- Form their participles.
- Study Richter’s Crossing at the Schreckenstein.

> **Warm-up.** Think of a journey you made: How did you travel? Where did you go? When did you arrive? Today you learn to tell journeys in German, with a new helper verb.

WATCH

The Perfect Tense in German - Part 2: Verbs of Movement - A2 [with Jenny]

lingoni GERMAN · 9:37

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wVFqi0b1rv0

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. List every verb that uses sein in the video and its participle.

Note: A lingoni lesson, about nine and a half minutes, on the Perfekt with verbs of movement.

KEY TERMS

die Überfahrt (dee Ü-ber-fahrt)
The crossing (by boat).

der Fährmann (dehr FAIR-mahn)
The ferryman.

gefahren (guh-FAH-ren)
Traveled; driven (with sein).

gekommen (guh-KOM-men)
Come (with sein).

geblieben (guh-BLEE-ben)
Stayed (with sein).

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 Überfahrt
dee Ü-ber-fahrt
die · travel
crossing

gefahren
guh-FAH-ren
participle (sein)
traveled

gegangen
guh-GAHNG-en
participle (sein)
gone

gekommen
guh-KOM-men
participle (sein)
come

geblieben
guh-BLEE-ben
participle (sein)
stayed

gewesen
guh-VAY-zen
participle (sein)
been

der Fährmann
dehr FAIR-mahn
der · noun
ferryman

geflogen
guh-FLOH-gen
participle
flown

gelaufen
guh-LOW-fen
participle
run, walked

geworden
guh-VOR-den
participle
become

CORE IDEAS

The story. Ludwig Richter was a painter and illustrator from Dresden, much loved for his pictures of German country life and his illustrations of fairy tales and hymns. In 1837 he painted a ferry crossing the river Elbe in Bohemia at sunset, below the ruined castle of Schreckenstein high on its rock. An old ferryman in a red vest steers with his long oar. In the boat sit an old man playing a harp, a woman resting her head on her hand, a little child trailing a hand in the water, a young couple sitting close together, and a girl with a basket of green leaves; a young wanderer with a pack stands up and gazes at the sky. Many see in it the journey of life: childhood, youth, love, old age, all carried across the river toward the evening, with the old ferryman guiding them. The top of the painting is arched and edged with gold, like an altarpiece.

sein in the Perfekt. Verbs of moving from one place to another and verbs of change take **sein** instead of haben: **Ich bin nach Dresden gefahren. Sie ist gekommen.**

Wir sind gegangen. Also **sein** and **bleiben: Ich bin zu Hause geblieben. Er ist in Berlin gewesen.**

The sein verbs. fahren → **ist gefahren**, gehen → **ist gegangen**, kommen → **ist gekommen**, fliegen → **ist geflogen**, laufen → **ist gelaufen**, schwimmen → **ist geschwommen**, wandern → **ist gewandert**, aufstehen → **ist aufgestanden**, einschlafen → **ist eingeschlafen** (change), werden → **ist geworden**, sein → **ist gewesen**, bleiben → **ist geblieben**.

PICTURE STUDY



Crossing at the Schreckenstein, Ludwig Richter, 1837 · Oil on canvas · Galerie Neue Meister, Dresden

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Richter bathes the whole scene in warm evening light, reflected in the smooth water. The boat cuts across the picture like a line of life, with the young at the front and the old ferryman at the back. It is peaceful and a little sad, like the end of a long day.

Look closely

- Find the ferryman. What is he holding?
- Find the harp player and the child.
- Find the castle on the rock.
- What time of day is it?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think people see this as a picture of the journey of life?
2. Which person in the boat would you be?

ACTIVITY

Journey map in the Perfekt

Draw a map of a journey you made and caption every stage in the Perfekt.

You will need

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

Steps

1. Draw your route from home to the destination and back.
2. At each stop, write a sentence with sein: Wir sind um sieben Uhr losgefahren. Wir sind über den Fluss gefahren.
3. Add sentences with haben for what you did: Wir haben ein Picknick gemacht.
4. Present your map in German.

Tips

- Draw Richter's ferry and caption it: Die Leute sind über die Elbe gefahren.
- Mark all the sein verbs in one color and the haben verbs in another.

Check your work

☐ My map has at least eight sentences in the Perfekt.

☐ I chose haben and sein correctly.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, list twelve verbs that take sein with their participles. Write six sentences about a journey.

> **From history.** Ludwig Richter illustrated many German books for children and families, including fairy tales, songbooks and the Lord's Prayer, and his gentle pictures shaped how generations of Germans imagined home and village life.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, retell your last family trip together in the Perfekt, looking at photos.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say We flew to Germany.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Fly: fliegen → geflogen, with sein.
2. Wir sind… geflogen.

Answer: Wir sind nach Deutschland geflogen.

Example 2. Say I stayed at home.

▼ **Show solution**

1. bleiben takes sein.
2. At home: zu Hause.

Answer: Ich bin zu Hause geblieben.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is the participle of gehen?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Gegangen.

2. Easy Does kommen take haben or sein?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sein.

3. Easy What is der Fährmann?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The ferryman.

4. Medium Say She ran to school.

▼ **Show answer**

Sie ist zur Schule gelaufen.

5. Medium Say Have you (one friend) ever been in Dresden?

▼ **Show answer**

Bist du schon einmal in Dresden gewesen?

6. Hard Describe Richter's painting in the Perfekt in two sentences.

▼ **Show answer**

Die Leute sind über die Elbe gefahren. Der junge Wanderer ist aufgestanden.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Ich habe gefahren for a journey. Movement from place to place takes sein: Ich bin gefahren.
- Saying Ich habe geblieben. Bleiben takes sein: Ich bin geblieben.

> **Make it a game · Haben oder sein?.** A parent calls a verb: schwimmen! Jump to the left for haben, to the right for sein, and say the Perfekt: Ich bin geschwommen! A wrong jump earns five sit-ups.

> **Scripture.** "For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." (Luke 19:10, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Denn des Menschen Sohn ist gekommen, zu suchen und selig zu machen, das verloren ist.* Jesus said that He came to seek and to save the lost. Luther wrote ist gekommen: the Perfekt with sein. He has come, and that changes everything.

UNIT 4 · PERFEKT MIT SEIN · LESSON 4.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

4.2 Am Wochenende

OBJECTIVES

- Choose between haben and sein.
- Tell about a weekend in the Perfekt.

- Retell the Easter news in German.

> **Warm-up.** What did you do last weekend? Where did you go, what did you eat, who did you see? Today you tell it in German, choosing the right helper verb.

WATCH

How to Say "How was your weekend?" and more useful German phrases - A2 [with Jenny]

lingoni GERMAN · 6:34

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b0iGwNb8Y40

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Write down the answers people give about their weekend and mark haben or sein.

Note: A lingoni lesson, about six and a half minutes, on Wie war dein Wochenende? and related phrases.

KEY TERMS

das Wochenende (dahs VO-khen-en-duh)
The weekend.

letzte Woche (LETS-tuh VO-khuh)
Last week.

Wie war…? (vee VAHR)
How was…?

auferstehen (OWF-air-shtay-en)
To rise from the dead (ist auferstanden).

passieren (pah-SEE-ren)
To happen (ist passiert).

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 Wochenende
dahs VO-khen-en-duh
das · time
weekend

letzte Woche
LETS-tuh VO-khuh
time phrase
last week

passieren
pah-SEE-ren
verb (sein)
to happen

auferstanden
OWF-air-shtahn-den
participle (sein)
risen

wahrhaftig
VAHR-hahf-tikh
adverb
truly; indeed

wandern
VAHN-dern
verb (sein)
to hike

Wie war ...?
vee VAHR
phrase
How was ...?

auferstehen
OWF-air-shtay-en
verb
to rise from the dead

das Kino
dahs KEE-noh
das · noun
cinema

Was ist passiert?
vahs ist pah-SEERT
phrase
What happened?

CORE IDEAS

haben or sein? Ask: does the verb mean moving from one place to another, or a change of state? Then sein. Otherwise, haben. **Ich bin ins Kino gegangen** (movement) but **Ich habe einen Film gesehen** (no movement). **Wir sind nach Hause gefahren** but **Papa hat das Auto gefahren** (driving the car, with an object, takes haben). **Was ist passiert?** (What happened?) takes sein.

The weekend. Wie war dein Wochenende? — Super! Am Samstag bin ich mit Papa wandern gegangen. Wir haben ein Picknick gemacht. Am Sonntag sind wir in die

Kirche gegangen, und danach haben wir bei Oma gegessen. Remember: time word first, then the helper verb second, participle at the end.

Easter in German. On Easter morning, German Christians greet one another: **Der Herr ist auferstanden! — Er ist wahrhaftig auferstanden!** (The Lord is risen! He is risen indeed!) Notice: ist auferstanden is the Perfekt with sein, because rising from the dead is the greatest change of all.

ACTIVITY

Weekend comic

Draw a comic strip of your weekend with captions in the Perfekt.

You will need

- Paper divided into eight boxes
- Pencils and markers

Steps

1. Draw eight scenes from your weekend, from Saturday morning to Sunday evening.
2. Caption each with a Perfekt sentence: Am Samstag bin ich früh aufgestanden.
3. Use at least four sein verbs and four haben verbs.
4. Read your comic aloud to the family.

Tips

- Add a speech bubble with Wie war dein Wochenende?
- Make an Easter page: Am Ostersonntag sind wir in die Kirche gegangen.

Check your work

- ☐ My comic has eight Perfekt captions.
- ☐ I chose haben and sein correctly.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, write ten sentences about last weekend. Underline haben and sein in different colors. Copy the Easter greeting.

> **From history.** In Germany, Easter Monday (Ostermontag) is also a public holiday, and many families go for an Osterspaziergang, an Easter walk, a custom made famous in a scene of Goethe's Faust.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, ask Wie war dein Wochenende? every Monday and expect a full answer in the Perfekt.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say On Sunday we went to church.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Time first; go: gehen takes sein.
2. Church: in die Kirche.

Answer: Am Sonntag sind wir in die Kirche gegangen.

Example 2. Say Dad drove the car.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Driving a car, with an object, takes haben.

Answer: Papa hat das Auto gefahren.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What does Wie war dein Wochenende? mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   How was your weekend?

2. Easy Does sehen take haben or sein?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Haben.

3. Easy Does fliegen take haben or sein?

▼ **Show answer**

Sein.

4. Medium Ask What happened?

▼ **Show answer**

Was ist passiert?

5. Medium Say I got up early and read a book.

▼ **Show answer**

Ich bin früh aufgestanden und habe ein Buch gelesen.

6. Hard Give the German Easter greeting and its answer.

▼ **Show answer**

Der Herr ist auferstanden! — Er ist wahrhaftig auferstanden!

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Ich habe ins Kino gegangen. Going somewhere takes sein: Ich bin… gegangen.
- Saying Was hat passiert? Passieren takes sein: Was ist passiert?

> **Make it a game · Wochenend-Interview.** Interview two family members: Was hast du am Samstag gemacht? Wohin bist du gegangen? Write down their answers and report back: Mama ist zum Markt gegangen und hat Äpfel gekauft.

> **Scripture.** “He is not here: for he is risen, as he said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay.” (Matthew 28:6, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Er ist nicht hier; er ist auferstanden, wie er gesagt hat.* The angel told the women at the empty tomb: He is not here: for he is risen, as he said. In German: er ist auferstanden, the Perfekt with sein.

UNIT 5

Geschichten

In Lesson 5.1 your child learns that written stories use the Präteritum, learns war, hatte, ging, kam, lief, sagte and sah, and reads Der Hase und der Igel, the tale of a proud hare outwitted by a hedgehog and his wife, with Ubbelohde's illustration.

In Lesson 5.2 your child reads Die Wichtelmänner, the tale of a poor, honest shoemaker helped by two little elves, retells it in the Perfekt as people do when speaking, and writes a short story of his or her own. The quarter ends with an original illustrated story in German.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can recognize the Präteritum of common verbs.
- ☐ I can read a short Grimm tale in simple German.
- ☐ I can retell a story in the Perfekt.
- ☐ I can write a short story 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	**Der Hase und der Igel**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
5.2	**Die Wichtelmänner**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 5 review

Answer each question. The test is worth 25 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Write the Präteritum (er form) of sein, haben, gehen, kommen and sagen.

2. **5 pts**
   Write in the Perfekt: Der Hase lief schnell. Der Igel sagte: Ich bin schon hier!

3. **5 pts**
   How did the hedgehog win the race?

4. **5 pts**
   What did the shoemaker and his wife make for the elves, and why?

5. **5 pts**
   Who illustrated The Hare and the Hedgehog in 1909?

ANSWER KEY

1. War, hatte, ging, kam, sagte.
2. Der Hase ist schnell gelaufen. Der Igel hat gesagt: Ich bin schon hier!
3. His wife, who looked just like him, waited at the other end of the field and called out Ich bin schon da!
4. Little clothes and shoes, to thank them, because the elves were poor and had no clothes.
5. Otto Ubbelohde.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY OWN FABLE

Write and illustrate an original short fable in German of at least fifteen sentences, with animals as characters and a lesson at the end, like the Grimm tales. Begin Es war einmal…, use the Präteritum forms war, hatte, ging, kam, sagte at least eight times, and end with a moral and a fitting Bible verse. Read it aloud to the family.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Story	Clear beginning, middle and end with a moral.
Präteritum	At least eight correct Präteritum forms.
Language	Mostly correct German sentences.
Illustration	At least three careful illustrations.

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

5.1 Der Hase und der Igel

OBJECTIVES

- Recognize the Präteritum of key verbs.
- Read The Hare and the Hedgehog.
- Study Ubbelohde’s illustration.

> **Warm-up.** Do you know the fable of the tortoise and the hare? Germany has its own version, with a hedgehog, and he wins in a very different way!

WATCH

The verb "to be" in the Preterite Tense in German - Past Tense German Verbs - A2 [with Jacqueline]

lingoni GERMAN · 9:10

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rlDb9TkSFw0

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Write the forms of war in your notebook, and listen for them in the example stories.

Note: A lingoni lesson, about nine minutes, on the Präteritum of sein (war, warst, war…).

KEY TERMS

das Präteritum (dahs pray-TAY-ree-toom)
The written past tense (war, ging, sagte).

der Igel (dehr EE-gel)
The hedgehog.

der Hase (dehr HAH-zuh)
The hare.

die Wette (dee VET-tuh)
The bet; the wager.

stolz (SHTOLTS)
Proud.

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 Igel
dehr EE-gel
der · animal
hedgehog

der Hase
dehr HAH-zuh
der · animal
hare

die Wette
dee VET-tuh
die · story
bet

stolz
SHTOLTS
adjective
proud

lief
LEEF
laufen (past)
ran

ging
GING
gehen (past)
went

das Präteritum
dahs pray-TAY-ree-toom
das · grammar
simple past tense

kam
KAHM
past form
came

sah
ZAH
past form
saw

sagte
ZAHK-tuh
past form
said

CORE IDEAS

Two past tenses. When Germans speak about the past, they mostly use the Perfekt. When they write stories, they mostly use the **Präteritum**. Learn these story verbs: **war** (was), **hatte** (had), **ging** (went), **kam** (came), **lief** (ran), **sah** (saw), **sagte** (said), **rief** (called). Regular verbs add -te: sagen → sagte, spielen → spielte, lachen → lachte.

Der Hase und der Igel. Es war an einem Sonntagmorgen. The hedgehog went for a walk in his field. Da kam der Hase. The proud hare laughed at the hedgehog's short, crooked legs. **„Du hast so krumme Beine!"** The hedgehog said calmly: **„Wollen wir wetten? Ich laufe schneller als du."** The hare laughed, but they made a bet. The hedgehog went home and said to his wife, who looked exactly like him: **„Stell dich an das Ende des Feldes."** The race began in the furrows. Der Hase lief wie der Wind. But when he reached the end, the hedgehog's wife popped up and called: **„Ich bin schon da!"** The hare could not believe it and ran back. At the other end, the hedgehog himself called: **„Ich bin schon da!"** Seventy-three times the hare ran, until

he collapsed in the field. The hedgehog and his wife took the prize home and lived happily. The Grimms give two lessons: never mock someone just because he looks different, and when you marry, choose someone of your own kind who will stand by you.

The picture. In 1907–1909 the painter Otto Ubbelohde made hundreds of pen-and-ink drawings for a new edition of Grimms' tales. He drew the landscapes of the Hessian countryside near Marburg where many tales were collected. Here the little hedgehog, in baggy trousers and braces, stands up to the tall, smartly dressed hare, who holds his walking stick behind his back and looks down his nose at him.

PICTURE STUDY



The Hare and the Hedgehog, Otto Ubbelohde, 1909 · Pen and ink illustration · From an edition of Grimms' Kinder- und Hausmärchen

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Ubbelohde uses only black lines, but the characters come alive. The hare is tall, stiff and proud; the hedgehog is short, round and bold. The empty space between them is where the argument happens. The furrowed field behind them is where the race will be run.

Look closely

- Which animal is taller?
- What is the hare holding behind his back?
- What is the hedgehog wearing?
- Find the plowed field in the background.

Talk about it

1. How does Ubbelohde show that the hare is proud?
2. Was the hedgehog's trick fair? What do you think?

ACTIVITY

Story strip

Draw the tale of the hare and the hedgehog as a comic strip in the Präteritum.

You will need

- Paper divided into six boxes
- Fine black pens (to draw like Ubbelohde)

Steps

1. Draw six scenes: the meeting, the mocking, the bet, the hedgehog's wife, the race, the hedgehog's victory.
2. Under each, write one Präteritum sentence: Der Hase lachte. Der Igel ging nach Hause.
3. Add speech bubbles with the famous line: Ich bin schon da!
4. Read the strip aloud.

Tips

- Draw in black ink only, like Ubbelohde.
- Add the moral at the end in German.

Check your work

- ☐ My strip tells the story in six scenes.
- ☐ I use at least six Präteritum verbs.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, list ten Präteritum forms with their infinitives. Retell the tale in eight sentences.

> **From history.** The tale of the hare and the hedgehog was written in Low German, the dialect of northern Germany, and the hedgehog's famous line is Ick bün all hier! It is set near the town of Buxtehude.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, read Der Hase und der Igel aloud in a German Grimm edition, and try the Low German lines together.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What is the Präteritum of lachen (er form)?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Regular verb: add -te to the stem.

Answer: Er lachte.

Example 2. Turn into the Präteritum: Der Hase kommt.

▼ **Show solution**

1. kommen is irregular: kam.

Answer: Der Hase kam.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is der Igel?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The hedgehog.

2. Easy What does war mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Was.

3. Easy What does ging mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Went.

4. Medium What did the hedgehog's wife call out?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich bin schon da!

5. Medium Which past tense is used in written stories?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The Präteritum.

6. Hard What lessons does the tale teach?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Do not mock others for how they look; pride comes before a fall; choose a faithful partner of your own kind.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Mixing the two tenses in one story. Choose Präteritum for writing and Perfekt for speaking.
- Writing sagete or kommte. Say sagte and kam.

> **Make it a game · Ich bin schon da!.** Play hide-and-seek in two rooms with two helpers who look alike (or wear the same hat). The seeker runs from room to room; each time, a helper pops up and calls Ich bin schon da! Then switch roles.

> **Scripture.** “Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall.” (Proverbs 16:18, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Hochmut kommt vor dem Fall.* The proud hare mocked the hedgehog and lost. Solomon warned: Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall. The German proverb Hochmut kommt vor dem Fall comes from Luther’s Bible.

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

5.2 Die Wichtelmänner

OBJECTIVES

- Read The Elves and the Shoemaker.
- Retell a story in the Perfekt.
- Write a short story in German.

> **Warm-up.** Have you ever been helped by someone you never saw? How did you thank them? Today you read a tale about a secret helper, and how a thankful couple repaid them.

WATCH

Listening Comprehension for Beginners - Hast du schon gefrühstückt? - A1/A2 [with Jenny]

lingoni GERMAN · 2:02

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XV8ATyPxbf4

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the reading. Listen for each Perfekt form in the dialogue and write it down.

Note: A short lingoni listening lesson for beginners, about two minutes, with questions and answers in the Perfekt.

KEY TERMS

der Schuster (dehr SHOO-ster)
The shoemaker.

das Leder (dahs LAY-der)
Leather.

dankbar (DAHNK-bar)
Thankful.

der Wichtel (dehr VIKH-tel)
The elf; the little helper.

fleißig (FLY-sikh)
Hard-working.

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 Schuster
dehr SHOO-ster
der · people
shoemaker

der Wichtel
dehr VIKH-tel
der · story
elf

das Leder
dahs LAY-der
das · things
leather

fleißig
FLY-sikh
adjective
hard-working

dankbar
DAHNK-bar
adjective
thankful

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

die Schuhe
dee SHOO-uh
die · plural
shoes

arm
ARM
describing word
poor

geschnitten
guh-SHNIT-ten
participle
cut

genäht
guh-NAYT
participle
sewn

CORE IDEAS

Die Wichtelmänner. Es war einmal ein Schuster. He was honest and hard-working but very poor. At last he had leather for only one pair of shoes. In the evening he cut out the leather, prayed, and went to bed. **Am Morgen sah er die Schuhe auf dem Tisch.** They were finished, and so perfectly made that a customer paid more than usual. With the money he bought leather for two pairs, and again in the morning they were done. Soon he was well off. One evening before Christmas his wife said: **„Wir wollen sehen, wer uns hilft.“** They hid and saw two little naked elves come at midnight and work busily until the shoes were finished. **Die Frau sagte: „Die**

Wichtelmänner haben uns reich gemacht. Sie haben keine Kleider und frieren.“ So she sewed little shirts, coats, trousers and stockings, and the shoemaker made two tiny pairs of shoes. The elves found the gifts, dressed themselves, danced for joy and went away, and they never came back. But the shoemaker did well for the rest of his life.

Retelling in the Perfekt. When you tell a story aloud, Germans often switch to the Perfekt: **Der Schuster hat das Leder geschnitten. Am Morgen hat er die Schuhe gesehen. Die Wichtel sind um Mitternacht gekommen. Die Frau hat Kleider genäht.**

Writing your own story. Use a simple plan: **Wer?** (who), **Wo?** (where), **Was ist passiert?** (what happened), **Wie hat es geendet?** (how did it end). Begin with Es war einmal, use und, aber, dann and danach to link sentences, and end with a lesson.

ACTIVITY

Thank-you gift for a secret helper

Like the shoemaker's wife, make a small thank-you gift for someone who helps your family, with a card in German.

You will need

- Craft materials (fabric scraps, paper, yarn)
- Card stock and markers

Steps

1. Think of someone who helps your family quietly: a grandparent, a neighbor, a pastor.
2. Make a small gift: a bookmark, a tiny pair of felt shoes, a drawing.
3. Write a card in German: Lieber..., vielen Dank für deine Hilfe! Du hast uns sehr geholfen.
4. Deliver it, or leave it secretly like the elves.

Tips

- Retell the tale of the Wichtelmänner to the person.
- Write the card in the Perfekt with three sentences.

Check your work

☐ My gift is made with care.

☐ My card has at least three correct German sentences.

GERMAN NOTEBOOK

1. In your German notebook, retell Die Wichtelmänner in ten sentences in the Perfekt. Plan your own story with Wer? Wo? Was ist passiert? Wie hat es geendet?

> **From history.** At Christmas, German families and schools often play Wichteln: everyone draws a name and secretly gives that person a small gift, like the little helpers in the tale.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, play Wichteln this season, with gifts and German cards.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Retell in the Perfekt: Der Schuster schnitt das Leder.

▼ **Show solution**

1. schneiden → geschnitten, with haben.

Answer: Der Schuster hat das Leder geschnitten.

Example 2. Retell in the Perfekt: Die Wichtel kamen um Mitternacht.

▼ **Show solution**

1. kommen takes sein.

Answer: Die Wichtel sind um Mitternacht gekommen.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is der Schuster?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The shoemaker.

2. Easy What does fleißig mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Hard-working.

3. Easy When did the elves come?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   At midnight.

4. Medium Why did the wife make clothes for the elves?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   To thank them, because they had no clothes and were cold.

5. Medium Say The elves danced for joy, in the Perfekt.

▼ **Show answer**

Die Wichtel haben vor Freude getanzt.

6. Hard Write three sentences that begin your own story.

▼ **Show answer**

For example: Es war einmal ein kleiner Fuchs. Er wohnte im Wald. Eines Tages hat er einen Schatz gefunden.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Die Wichtel haben gekommen. Kommen takes sein: sind gekommen.
- Forgetting the participle at the end: Die Frau hat genäht Kleider. Say Die Frau hat Kleider genäht.

> **Make it a game · Geschichten-Würfel.** Draw six pictures on a die: a king, a forest, a dog, a treasure, a storm, a castle. Each player rolls and adds a sentence to a group story in German using the picture: Es war einmal ein König… Dann ist ein Sturm gekommen…

> **Scripture.** “And let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.” (Galatians 6:9, KJV)
>
> In the Luther Bible (1912): *Lasset uns aber Gutes tun und nicht müde werden* The shoemaker kept working faithfully even when he was poor, and his good work was rewarded. Paul wrote: let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap.