Kindergarten German

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

FIRST EDITION

Course guide

Kindergarten German is the very first course on the German elementary track: a short course of 10 lessons (5 units of 2), one lesson a week for a quarter, with three sessions of 15–20 minutes a week. It is made of songs, motions, pictures and play.

The child learns to greet the family morning and night, to say his or her name, to name nine colors, to count to ten, to name the parts of the face and body, and to name the animals of the farm and of Noah's ark. Every unit opens with a true story and a picture: Fritz von Uhde's Jesus welcoming the children, Franz Marc's Blue Horse, Carl Spitzweg's Bookworm, Philipp Otto Runge's Hülsenbeck children and Albrecht Dürer's Young Hare, along with the Bible stories of creation and of Noah.

Nothing needs to be read or written by the child. A parent reads the lesson, the child sings, moves, points and draws, and a parent writes the German labels for the child to trace in a picture dictionary. The quarter ends with a Noah's ark parade that uses everything learned.

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

Start with Lesson 1.1 →

Who it is for

Written for kindergartners (about ages 5–6), with a parent or teacher reading the lessons aloud and joining in. No German is needed by the child or the parent: every word comes with its sounds spelled out, and the songs do the rest. There is no reading or writing required; the child points, sings, moves and draws, and a parent writes the labels for the child to trace. Sessions are short, 15 to 20 minutes. Nothing needs to be bought: every activity uses paper, crayons, paper plates and household things.

How to use this course

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

6. **Little words in front.** German nouns come with a little word in front, der, die or das (der Hund, die Katze, das Haus), and every noun begins with a capital letter. Grammar is not taught at this age, but always say the little word with the noun, so the ear learns it early.
7. **The word list.** The quarter teaches 58 words and phrases. Unit 1: Hallo, Guten Morgen, Guten Tag, Tschüss, Gute Nacht, ich heiße, Wie heißt du?, danke, bitte, ja, nein. Unit 2: rot, blau, gelb, grün, die Farbe, weiß, schwarz, braun, orange, lila, der Regenbogen. Unit 3: eins, zwei, drei, vier, fünf, das Buch, sechs, sieben, acht, neun, zehn, der Stern. Unit 4: die Augen, die Nase, der Mund, die Ohren, die Hände, ich habe, der Kopf, die Schultern, die Knie, der Fuß, der Bauch. Unit 5: der Hund, die Katze, die Kuh, das Pferd, das Schwein, das Schaf, der Hase, die Arche, der Vogel, die Ente, der Hahn, die Maus, zwei und zwei.
8. **Heritage families.** If your child already speaks German at home, use the same lessons and the *At home in German* note in each lesson, which suggests reading, writing and family conversation for children who already understand the words.
9. **Printables.** Each lesson has a one-page worksheet, and the answers are in a separate key for the parent. Each unit review also has a printable key.
10. **The German Bible.** German verses are quoted from the Luther Bible in its 1912 revision, the public-domain text of the translation Martin Luther made in the 1520s and 1530s, the German counterpart of the King James. It keeps the older spelling of 1912 (daß for dass, for example). Where the King James prints the LORD in capitals, Luther prints der HERR. The English verse is always the King James Version, quoted exactly.

Scope and sequence

UNIT 1 · WEEKS 1–2

Hallo!

The child meets German with a smile: Hallo and Tschüss, Guten Morgen and Gute Nacht, then his or her own name the German way, Ich heiße…, sung with Bruder Jakob and pictured in Fritz von Uhde's painting of Jesus welcoming the children.

1.1 Hallo und Tschüss

1.2 Ich heiße…

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

Die Farben

Colors in German: rot, blau, gelb and grün with the old song Grün, grün, grün sind alle meine Kleider, then weiß, schwarz, braun and the rainbow God set in the clouds, with Franz Marc's bright Blue Horse.

2.1 Rot, Blau, Gelb, Grün

2.2 Alle Farben

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

Die Zahlen

Counting from eins to zehn: one to five with the song of five little fish, then six to ten with ten wiggly fingers, counting books in Carl Spitzweg's Bookworm and the stars God numbers and names.

3.1 Eins, zwei, drei

3.2 Bis zehn

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

Mein Körper

The body in German, with motion songs: die Augen, die Nase, der Mund and die Hände, then Kopf und Schultern, Knie und Fuß, with Philipp Otto Runge's three Hülsenbeck children in their garden and the psalm that says we are wonderfully made.

4.1 Augen, Nase, Mund

4.2 Kopf und Schultern, Knie und Fuß

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

Die Tiere

Animals in German: the farm with Old MacDonald's German cousin, der Hund, die Katze, die Kuh and das Pferd, then the animals going two by two into Noah's ark and the birds of spring, with Albrecht Dürer's famous young hare.

5.1 Auf dem Bauernhof

5.2 Zwei und zwei

Weekly pacing calendar

WEEK	PLAN
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 Hallo und Tschüss: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 activity (guten morgen and gute nacht door hanger) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family *Three short sessions a week: one to learn, one to make, one to play. On the other days, just say Guten Morgen and Gute Nacht and sing the week's song.*
2	• Session 1: Lesson 1.2 Ich heiße…: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 activity (my name crown) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (the hallo puppet show)
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 Rot, Blau, Gelb, Grün: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 activity (my colored animal) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 Alle Farben: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 activity (paper plate rainbow) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 2 review and unit challenge (the color hunt show)
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 Eins, zwei, drei: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.1 activity (five little fish) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
6	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 Bis zehn: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 activity (my counting stars) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (the counting show)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 Augen, Nase, Mund: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.1 activity (my face plate) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
8	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 Kopf und Schultern, Knie und Fuß: warm-up, story, song and picture study

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 2: Lesson 4.2 activity (life-size me) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (the body song show)
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 Auf dem Bauernhof: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 activity (farm animal masks) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family
10	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 Zwei und zwei: warm-up, story, song and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 activity (noah's ark in a box) and picture dictionary • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and a little show for the family • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (the noah's ark parade)

Materials

A notebook for the picture dictionary

One for the quarter, for drawings with German labels.

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

For the activities. A parent helps with cutting.

Index cards

For counting cards and word games.

A device to play the songs and videos

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

Grading

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

PART	%
Saying and singing (daily greetings, songs, motions, games)	40

PART	%
Picture dictionary and activities	**30**
Unit reviews (out loud)	**15**
Unit challenges	**15**

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

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

A NOTE TO PARENTS

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

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

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

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

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 HALLO UND TSCHÜSS

Hallo
hah-LOH
greeting
hello

Guten Morgen
GOO-tun MOR-gun
greeting · morning
good morning

Guten Tag
GOO-tun TAHK
greeting · daytime
good day; hello

Tschüss
CHÜSS
when leaving
bye

Gute Nacht
GOO-tuh NAHKHT
at bedtime
good night

1.2 ICH HEISSE…

ich heiße
ikh HY-suh
phrase
my name is

Wie heißt du?
vee HYST doo
question
What is your name?

danke

DAHN-kuh

polite word

thank you

bitte

BIT-uh

polite word

please; you’re welcome

ja

YAH

answer

yes

nein

NINE

answer

no

2.1 ROT, BLAU, GELB, GRÜN

rot

ROHT

color

red

blau

BLOW

color

blue

gelb

GELP

color

yellow

grün

GRÜN

color

green

die Farbe

dee FAR-buh

die · word

color

2.2 ALLE FARBEN

weiß

VICE

color

white

schwarz

SHVARTS

color

black

braun

BROWN

color

brown

orange

oh-RAHN-zhuh

color

orange

lila

LEE-lah

color

purple

der Regenbogen

dehr RAY-gun-boh-gun

der · sky

rainbow

3.1 EINS, ZWEI, DREI

eins

EYNS

number

one

zwei

TSVY

number

two

drei

DRY

number

three

vier

FEER

number

four

fünf

FÜNF

number

five

das Buch

dahs BOOKH

das · thing

book

3.2 BIS ZEHN

sechs

ZEKS

number

six

sieben

ZEE-bun

number

seven

acht

AHKHT

number

eight

neun

NOYN

number

nine

zehn

TSAYN

number

ten

der Stern

dehr SHTERN

der · sky

star

4.1 AUGEN, NASE, MUND

die Augen

dee OW-gun

die · body

eyes

die Nase

dee NAH-zuh

die · body

nose

der Mund

dehr MUNT

der · body

mouth

die Ohren

dee OH-run

die · body

ears

die Hände

dee HEN-duh

die · body

hands

ich habe

ikh HAH-buh

phrase

I have

4.2 KOPF UND SCHULTERN, KNIE UND FUSS

der Kopf

dehr KOPF

der · body

head

die Schultern

dee SHUL-tern

die · body

shoulders

die Knie

dee k-NEE

die · body

knees

der Fuß

dehr FOOS

der · body

foot

der Bauch

dehr BOWKH

der · body

tummy

5.1 AUF DEM BAUERNHOF

der Hund

dehr HUNT

der · animal

dog

die Katze

dee KAHT-suh

die · animal

cat

die Kuh

dee KOO

die · animal

cow

das Pferd

dahs PFEHRT

das · animal

horse

das Schwein

dahs SHVINE

das · animal

pig

das Schaf

dahs SHAHF

das · animal

sheep

der Hase

dehr HAH-zuh

der · animal

hare

die Arche
dee AR-khuh
die · Bible
ark

der Vogel
dehr FOH-gul
der · animal
bird

die Ente
dee EN-tuh
die · animal
duck

der Hahn
dehr HAHN
der · animal
rooster

die Maus
dee MOWS
die · animal
mouse

zwei und zwei
TSVY unt TSVY
phrase
two by two

UNIT 1

Hallo!

German begins with a smile and a wave. In Lesson 1.1 your child learns Hallo (hello), Guten Morgen (good morning), Tschüss (bye) and Gute Nacht (good night), and sings Bruder Jakob, the German song about a sleepy brother who must get up. Fritz von Uhde's painting of Jesus greeting a room full of children opens the lesson.

In Lesson 1.2 your child learns to ask Wie heißt du? (What is your name?) and to answer Ich heiße… (My name is…), learns danke and bitte, and hears that God calls each of His children by name. The unit ends with a puppet show of greetings and names.

PREREQUISITES

- None. This is the very first German lesson.
- A parent who is happy to say German words out loud, even imperfectly.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can say Hallo and Tschüss with a wave.
- ☐ I can say Guten Morgen in the morning and Gute Nacht at bedtime.
- ☐ I can ask Wie heißt du? and answer Ich heiße… with my name.
- ☐ I can sing Bruder Jakob.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

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

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

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

1.1	**Hallo und Tschüss**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
1.2	**Ich heiße…**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 1 review

Ask each question out loud; the child answers out loud, with waving and pointing welcome. The review is worth 20 points. A parent marks each answer.

1. 5 pts

   Wave hello and say hello in German. Then wave goodbye and say goodbye in German.

2. 5 pts

   It is morning. What do you say? It is bedtime. What do you say?

3. 5 pts

   The parent asks: Wie heißt du? Answer with your own name.

4. 5 pts

   Sing the first lines of Bruder Jakob.

ANSWER KEY

1. Hallo (hah-LOH) and Tschüss (CHÜSS) or Auf Wiedersehen.
2. Guten Morgen in the morning; Gute Nacht at bedtime.
3. Ich heiße ___ (the child's own name), for example Ich heiße Anna.
4. Bruder Jakob, Bruder Jakob, schläfst du noch? Schläfst du noch? Hörst du nicht die Glocken? Ding, dang, dong!

> Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE HALLO PUPPET SHOW

Make two paper-bag or sock puppets, or use two stuffed animals. One puppet comes in and says Hallo! The other answers Guten Tag! Then the first asks Wie heißt du? and the other answers Ich heiße… with a name. At the end they both wave and say Tschüss! Put on the show for the family, then let someone else hold one puppet while you hold the other.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Greetings	Both puppets say hello and goodbye in German.
Names	One puppet asks Wie heißt du? and the other answers Ich heiße…
Sounds	The ü of Tschüss is said with rounded lips, and the ch of Nacht is breathed in the throat.
Cheer	The show is said out loud, with waving and smiles.

UNIT 1 · HALLO! · LESSON 1.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

1.1 Hallo und Tschüss

OBJECTIVES

- Say Hallo (hello) and Tschüss (bye) with a wave.
- Say Guten Morgen in the morning and Gute Nacht at bedtime.
- Sing Bruder Jakob.

> **Warm-up.** Stand by the front door with your parent. Pretend someone is coming in: wave and say hello! Now pretend they are leaving: wave and say goodbye! Today you learn to say both in German, a language spoken in Germany, Austria, Switzerland and by families all over the world.

WATCH

Bruder Jakob (Frère Jacques) - Kinderlieder zum Mitsingen | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 1:40

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TzF0C6Wc1bw

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Listen once, then sing along with the motions: hands under your cheek for schläfst du noch?, a hand behind your ear for hörst du nicht?, and ring a bell for ding, dang, dong.

Note: Bruder Jakob, the German Frère Jacques, sung with the words on screen, under two minutes. Play it two or three times.

KEY TERMS

Hallo (hah-LOH)
Hello. Say it to anyone, any time of day.

Guten Morgen (GOO-tun MOR-gun)
Good morning.

Tschüss (CHÜSS)
Bye. Round your lips for the ü.

Gute Nacht (GOO-tuh NAHKHT)
Good night. Say it at bedtime.

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.

Hallo
hah-LOH
greeting
hello

Guten Morgen
GOO-tun MOR-gun
greeting · morning
good morning

Guten Tag
GOO-tun TAHK
greeting · daytime
good day; hello

Tschüss
CHÜSS
when leaving
bye

Gute Nacht

GOO-tuh NAHKHT

at bedtime

good night

CORE IDEAS

The story. About a hundred and forty years ago in Germany there lived a painter named Fritz von Uhde. When he was a young man he was a soldier who rode horses, but he loved painting so much that he left the army to paint pictures. One day he painted Jesus visiting a plain farmhouse room, as if He had come to a German village. The children come in their everyday clothes, and the smallest girl walks right up to Jesus and holds out her hand to say hello. The Bible says Jesus told His disciples: Suffer the little children to come unto me. Jesus always has time to greet a child.

How German sounds. German says every letter, so Hallo sounds just like English hello: hah-LOH. Tschüss has a special vowel, ü. Say ee, then round your lips as if you were going to whistle, and keep saying ee: ü. In Nacht the ch is a breathy sound in the back of the throat, like a cat hissing softly: NAHKHT.

Say it and move. Wave your hand high: **Hallo!** Stretch your arms like waking up: **Guten Morgen!** Wave goodbye: **Tschüss!** Lay your head on your hands like a pillow: **Gute Nacht!** Do each motion every time you say the word, and soon your body will remember the German too.

PICTURE STUDY



Suffer the Little Children to Come unto Me, Fritz von Uhde, 1884 · Oil on canvas · Museum der bildenden Künste, Leipzig

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Uhde painted Jesus not in faraway Bible lands but in a room like the ones he saw in German and Dutch villages, with poor children in patched aprons. He wanted people to see that Jesus comes to ordinary families. Look at the little girl in front: she is one of the smallest, and she is the bravest.

Look closely

- Find the little girl holding out her hand. Who is she greeting?
- Count the children you can see.
- Find the baby sitting on the floor.
- What color is Jesus' robe?

Talk about it

1. If you walked into this room, what would you say in German?
2. How do you think the children felt?

ACTIVITY

Guten Morgen and Gute Nacht door hanger

Make a door hanger for your bedroom door. One side is a sun that says Guten Morgen; the other side is a moon that says Gute Nacht. Turn it every morning and every night.

You will need

- A paper plate or a circle of stiff paper
- Crayons or markers (yellow for the sun, blue for the moon)
- A piece of yarn and tape

Steps

1. On one side, draw a big yellow sun with a smiling face.
2. A parent writes Guten Morgen under the sun. Trace the letters with your crayon.
3. On the other side, draw a moon and stars on a dark blue sky.
4. A parent writes Gute Nacht under the moon. Trace those letters too.
5. Tape a loop of yarn to the top and hang it on your doorknob.
6. Every morning turn it to the sun and say Guten Morgen! Every night turn it to the moon and say Gute Nacht!

Tips

- Say the words while you color them.
- Greet everyone in the house with the side that is showing.

Check your work

☐ My door hanger has a sun side and a moon side.

☐ I can say Guten Morgen and Gute Nacht when I turn it.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Start your picture dictionary: on the first page, draw yourself waving. A parent writes Hallo beside you.
2. On the next page, draw yourself waving goodbye. A parent writes Tschüss.

3. Draw a moon and write Gute Nacht. Say each word as you trace it.

> **From history.** Bruder Jakob is the German way of singing the old French round Frère Jacques. In it, a brother is asked if he is still asleep, because the morning bells are ringing. Children in Germany often sing it as a round, with one group starting and the next coming in a line later.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, greet every grown-up together with Guten Tag and the person's name, the polite way. Write Hallo and Tschüss on cards and let your child find the letters he or she knows.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. It is morning, and Grandma comes to the door. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. It is morning.
2. In the morning we say Guten Morgen.
3. Wave and smile.

Answer: Guten Morgen! (GOO-tun MOR-gun)

Example 2. Your friend is going home. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Someone is leaving.
2. When someone leaves we say Tschüss.

Answer: Tschüss! (CHÜSS)

Example 3. It is time for bed. What do you say to Mom and Dad?

▼ **Show solution**

1. It is bedtime.
2. At bedtime we say Gute Nacht.

Answer: Gute Nacht! (GOO-tuh NAHKHT)

PRACTICE

1. Easy Wave hello and say it in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Hallo!

2. Easy Wave goodbye and say it in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Tschüss!

3. Easy Lay your head on your hands. What do you say?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Gute Nacht!

4. Medium The parent says Guten Morgen. Is it morning or bedtime?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Morning.

5. Medium Sing the first line of Bruder Jakob.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Bruder Jakob, Bruder Jakob, schläfst du noch?

6. Hard Say Hallo, then Tschüss, with the right motions, without help.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Hallo (wave hello), Tschüss (wave goodbye).

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Tschüss with a plain oo. Round your lips and say ee: CHÜSS.
- Saying the ch in Nacht like the ch in chair. In German it is breathed in the throat: NAHKHT.
- Saying Gute Nacht when someone arrives in the evening. Gute Nacht is only for going to bed.

Make it a game · Hallo, Tschüss. A parent goes out of the room and knocks. Open the door and say Hallo! The parent comes in. Then the parent walks back out: wave and say Tschüss! Take turns being the one who knocks. Try it with a stuffed animal visitor too.

Scripture. "The LORD bless thee, and keep thee:" (Numbers 6:24, KJV)

In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *Der HERR segne dich und behüte dich;* This is the blessing God gave the priests to say over His people. A greeting can be a little blessing. When you say Guten Morgen to your family, you can wish them a good day from God.

UNIT 1 · HALLO! · LESSON 1.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

1.2 Ich heisse...

OBJECTIVES

- Ask Wie heißt du? (What is your name?).
- Answer Ich heiße... (My name is...) with your own name.
- Say danke (thank you) and bitte (please).

Warm-up. Play a quick guessing game: the parent points to someone in the family (or a stuffed animal) and says, "What is that person's name?" Say the name out loud. Every person has a name. Today you learn to say your name in German.

WATCH

Learn German - German in Three Minutes - How to Introduce Yourself in German

Learn German with GermanPod101.com · 3:34

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QWcZGv_fWR8

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Watch it with your parent and say each sentence back to the screen. Pause whenever you like.

Note: A three-minute lesson from GermanPod101 on how to tell your name in German. The parent watches too and helps with the repeating.

KEY TERMS

Wie heißt du? (vee HYST doo)
What is your name? Ask it of a child or a friend.

Ich heiße… (ikh HY-suh)
My name is... Say it, then say your name.

danke (DAHN-kuh)
Thank you.

bitte (BIT-uh)
Please; and also you're welcome.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

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

ich heiße
ikh HY-suh
phrase
my name is

Wie heißt du?
vee HYST doo
question
What is your name?

danke
DAHN-kuh
polite word
thank you

bitte
BIT-uh
polite word
please; you're welcome

ja
YAH
answer
yes

nein
NINE
answer
no

CORE IDEAS

The story. Every person has a name, and names are precious. In the Bible, God says to His people: I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine. God knows every child's name, and He never forgets one. In Germany, when children meet, they ask each other Wie heißt du? and answer Ich heiße Paul, Ich heiße Lena, Ich heiße Jonas. And when someone gives them something, they say danke, and the other says bitte.

How German sounds. In heiße, the ei sounds like the word eye: HY-suh. The funny letter ß is called Eszett, and it simply sounds like a sharp s. In ich, the ch is a soft, breathy sound at the front of your mouth, like a cat's gentle hiss: ikh. The e at the end of danke and bitte is short and soft: DAHN-kuh, BIT-uh.

Say it and move. Point to yourself and say **Ich heiße** and your name. Point to a friend and ask **Wie heißt du?** Hold out your hands as if taking a gift: **Danke!** Fold your hands as if asking: **Bitte!**

ACTIVITY

My name crown

Make a paper crown with your name on it, and wear it while you say Ich heiße...

You will need

- A strip of construction paper long enough to go around your head
- Crayons, stickers or glitter glue
- Tape

Steps

1. A parent writes Ich heiße and your name in big letters on the strip.
2. Trace the letters with your crayons.
3. Decorate the crown with stars, hearts or flowers.
4. Tape the ends together to fit your head.
5. Wear the crown and say Ich heiße... to everyone in the family.

Tips

- Ask each person Wie heißt du? and listen for their answer.
- Make a crown for a stuffed animal too, and give it a German name: Max, Lena, Hans or Greta.

Check your work

☐ My crown says Ich heiße and my name.

☐ I can ask Wie heißt du?

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw your face in your picture dictionary. A parent writes Ich heiße and your name under it.
2. Draw a present and write danke beside it.

> **From history.** Children in Germany start school at about six. On the first day each child gets a Schultüte, a big paper cone filled with sweets and school things, and one of the first things the teacher learns is every child's name.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, practice the polite form for grown-ups: Wie heißen Sie? (What is your name?) Let your child ask a German-speaking grandparent and write the answer together.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. The parent asks: Wie heißt du? What do you answer?

▼ **Show solution**

1. This question asks for your name.
2. Start with Ich heiße.
3. Then say your name.

Answer: Ich heiße ___ (your name).

Example 2. A teddy bear named Max is talking. What does he say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. He tells his name.
2. Ich heiße, then Max.

Answer: Ich heiße Max.

Example 3. Grandpa gives you a cookie. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Someone gave you something.
2. We say thank you.

Answer: Danke! (DAHN-kuh)

PRACTICE

1. Easy Point to yourself and say your name in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich heiße ___.

2. Easy Ask a parent what his or her name is in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Wie heißt du?

3. Easy Someone gives you a cookie. What do you say in German?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Danke!

4. Medium What does bitte mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Please (and also you're welcome).

5. Medium Say yes and no in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ja and nein.

6. Hard Greet a puppet, ask its name, and say goodbye, all in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Hallo! Wie heißt du? … Tschüss!

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying heiße like hiss. The ei says eye: HY-suh.
- Saying the ch in ich like a k. It is a soft hiss: ikh.

> **Make it a game · Name ball.** Sit in a circle and roll a soft ball. Whoever catches it says Ich heiße… and his or her name, then rolls the ball to someone else and asks Wie heißt du? Use stuffed animals to make the circle bigger.

> **Scripture.** "But now thus saith the LORD that created thee, O Jacob, and he that formed thee, O Israel, Fear not: for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine." (Isaiah 43:1, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *ich habe dich bei deinem Namen gerufen; du bist mein!* God says to His people, I have called you by your name: you are mine! God knows your name. You belong to Him.

UNIT 2

Die Farben

In Lesson 2.1 your child learns rot (red), blau (blue), gelb (yellow) and grün (green), and sings an old German song about clothes of one color. Franz Marc's painting of a blue horse on red, yellow and purple hills opens the lesson.

In Lesson 2.2 your child adds weiß (white), schwarz (black), braun (brown), orange and lila (purple), plays I spy (Ich sehe was, was du nicht siehst) and hears about the rainbow God set in the clouds after the flood. The unit ends with a color hunt show.

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name red, blue, yellow and green in German.
- ☐ I can name white, black, brown, orange and purple in German.
- ☐ I can point to something and say its color.
- ☐ I can tell what the rainbow means.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

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

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

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

2.1	**Rot, Blau, Gelb, Grün**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
2.2	**Alle Farben**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 2 review

Ask each question out loud; the child points and answers. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Point to something red, then something blue. Say each color in German.

2. **5 pts**
   Point to something yellow and something green. Say each color.

3. **5 pts**
   Say white and black in German.

4. **5 pts**
   What color was Franz Marc's horse? Say it in German.

ANSWER KEY

1. Rot (ROHT) and blau (BLOW).
2. Gelb (GELP) and grün (GRÜN).
3. Weiß (VICE) and schwarz (SHVARTS).
4. Blau.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE COLOR HUNT SHOW

Put ten things of different colors in a basket. Take them out one by one and show them to the family, saying the color in German: rot! blau! gelb! Then hide them around the room. The family calls a color, and you find the thing and hold it up.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Colors	Names at least seven colors in German.
Pointing	Matches each color word to the right thing.
Sounds	Says the ü in grün with rounded lips.
Cheer	Speaks clearly and has fun.

UNIT 2 · DIE FARBEN · LESSON 2.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

2.1 Rot, Blau, Gelb, Grün

OBJECTIVES

- Name red, blue, yellow and green in German.
- Point to things and say their colors.
- Sing part of Grün, grün, grün sind alle meine Kleider.

> **Warm-up.** Look around the room. Can you find something red? Something blue? Something yellow? Something green? Point to each one. Today you learn those four colors in German.

WATCH

Grün, grün, grün sind alle meine Kleider - Kinderlieder zum Mitsingen | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 2:24

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Sing along, and touch something of each color as the song names it.

Note: An old German children's song, Grün, grün, grün sind alle meine Kleider (Green, green, green are all my clothes), with the words on screen, about two and a half minutes.

KEY TERMS

rot (ROHT)
Red.

blau (BLOW)
Blue. It rhymes with cow.

gelb (GELP)
Yellow.

grün (GRÜN)
Green. Round your lips for the ü.

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.

rot
ROHT
color
red

blau
BLOW
color
blue

gelb
GELP
color
yellow

grün
GRÜN
color
green

die Farbe

dee FAR-buh

die · word

color

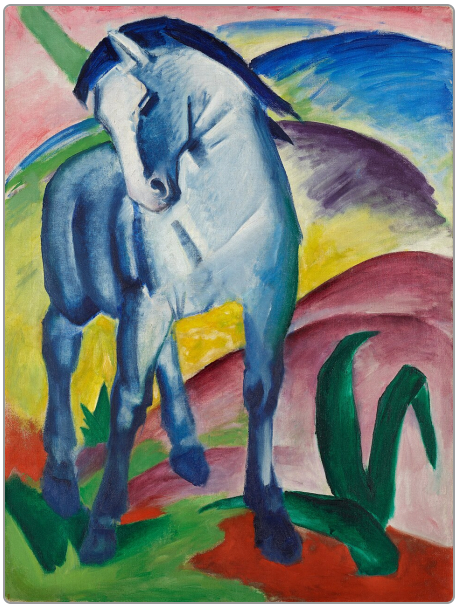
CORE IDEAS

The story. A little over a hundred years ago, a painter named Franz Marc lived in the hills south of Munich, in Germany. He loved animals: horses, cows, deer, foxes and his big white dog. He painted them in colors you never see in a field. He painted a blue horse, a yellow cow and a red deer! He wanted people to feel how wonderful the animals God made really are. His Blue Horse stands on hills of red, yellow and purple. It is one of the most loved paintings in Germany.

How German sounds. Blau is said with a big open mouth: it rhymes with cow, BLOW. Grün has the ü sound again: say ee with round lips. Gelb ends with a b that sounds like a p: GELP. In German, a b, d or g at the end of a word goes hard: b sounds like p, d like t, g like k.

Say it and move. Touch your lips (red): **rot!** Point up to the sky: **blau!** Make a big round sun with your arms: **gelb!** Wave your arms like grass in the wind: **grün!**

PICTURE STUDY



Blue Horse I, Franz Marc, 1911 · Oil on canvas · Lenbachhaus, Munich

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Franz Marc chose colors to show feelings, not to copy what he saw. To him, blue meant something strong, calm and good. His young horse looks shy and gentle, turning its head away a little. Notice that there are almost no shadows, only bright colors side by side.

Look closely

- What color is the horse? Say it in German.
- Find something red in the painting.
- Find something yellow and something green.
- Which way is the horse looking?

Talk about it

1. If you could paint a horse any color, which color would you choose?
2. Does the blue horse look happy, shy or angry?

ACTIVITY

My colored animal

Paint or color an animal in a surprising color, like Franz Marc.

You will need

- Paper
- Crayons, markers or paint in red, blue, yellow and green

Steps

1. Choose an animal you love: a horse, a dog, a cat or a cow.
2. Draw its outline big on the paper (a parent can help).
3. Color the animal in one surprising color: a blue cow or a red dog!
4. Color the hills and grass around it in the other three colors.
5. Show your picture and say all the colors in German.

Tips

- Say the color word each time you pick up a new crayon.
- Give your animal a German name.

Check your work

☐ My animal is a surprising color.

☐ I can say rot, blau, gelb and grün.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw four circles in your picture dictionary and color them red, blue, yellow and green. A parent writes rot, blau, gelb and grün beside them for you to trace.

> **From history.** The song Grün, grün, grün sind alle meine Kleider is very old. In each verse the color changes, and the singer tells which worker wears that color: a hunter in green, a baker in white, a chimney sweep in black. German children have sung it for more than a hundred years.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, name the colors of everything at breakfast: der gelbe Käse, die rote Marmelade. Let your child color a picture and write the color words in it.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. The parent points to a strawberry. What color is it in German?

▼ **Show solution**

1. A strawberry is red.
2. Red is rot.

Answer: Rot! (ROHT)

Example 2. What color is the sky on a sunny day?

▼ **Show solution**

1. The sky is blue.
2. Blue is blau.

Answer: Blau! (BLOW)

PRACTICE

1. Easy Point to something red and say its color in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Rot!

2. Easy Point to something green and say its color.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Grün!

3. Easy What color is a banana?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Gelb!

4. Medium Say blue in German. What English word does it rhyme with?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Blau; it rhymes with cow.

5. Medium What color was Franz Marc's horse?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Blau.

6. Hard Say all four colors in German in a row, pointing to something for each.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Rot, blau, gelb, grün.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying blau like blah. It rhymes with cow: BLOW.
- Saying grün with a plain oo. Round your lips and say ee: GRÜN.

> **Make it a game · Color touch.** A parent calls a color in German: rot! Run and touch something red, and say it again: rot! Then switch: you call, and the parent runs.

> **Scripture.** "And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin:" (Matthew 6:28, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *Schaut die Lilien auf dem Felde, wie sie wachsen* Jesus said to look at the flowers of the field. God dressed them in beautiful colors without any work at all, and He will take care of us too.

UNIT 2 · DIE FARBEN · LESSON 2.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

2.2 Alle Farben

OBJECTIVES

- Name white, black, brown, orange and purple in German.
- Play I spy in German: Ich sehe was, was du nicht siehst.
- Tell what the rainbow means.

> **Warm-up.** Say the four colors from last week: rot, blau, gelb, grün. Now look around: what other colors can you see? Today you learn five more.

WATCH

🎶 Farbenlied | Ich sehe was, was du nicht siehst | Lila Luftikus | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 3:16

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6s7uj-YU6FY

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Listen and point to each color you hear. Then play the I spy game yourself.

Note: A cheerful German color song built on the I spy game, Ich sehe was, was du nicht siehst (I see something you don't see), about three minutes.

KEY TERMS

weiß (VICE)
White.

schwarz (SHVARTS)
Black.

braun (BROWN)
Brown. It sounds just like the English word.

der Regenbogen (dehr RAY-gun-boh-gun)
The rainbow (the rain bow).

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.

weiß
VICE
color
white

schwarz
SHVARTS
color
black

braun
BROWN
color
brown

orange
oh-RAHN-zhuh
color
orange

lila
LEE-lah
color
purple

der Regenbogen
dehr RAY-gun-boh-gun
der · sky
rainbow

CORE IDEAS

The story. Long ago, God sent a great flood, but He kept Noah, his family and the animals safe in the ark. When the waters went down and they all came out onto dry land, God put a rainbow in the clouds. He said: I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. The rainbow is God's promise that He will never again flood the whole earth. In German a rainbow is der Regenbogen, the rain bow, because it bends like a bow when the sun shines through the rain.

How German sounds. In German the letter w sounds like v, so weiß is said VICE. The letters sch together sound like sh, and z sounds like ts, so schwarz is SHVARTS. Braun sounds just like the English word brown. Lila is easy: LEE-lah. Orange is said the French way: oh-RAHN-zhuh.

Say it and move. Pretend to throw a snowball: **weiß!** Cover your eyes for darkness: **schwarz!** Pat the ground like dirt: **braun!** Peel a pretend orange: **orange!** Draw a big rainbow in the air: **der Regenbogen!**

ACTIVITY

Paper plate rainbow

Make a rainbow on a paper plate and name every color in German.

You will need

- A paper plate cut in half
- Crayons or paint
- Cotton balls and glue

Steps

1. Draw stripes in a bow shape across the half plate: rot, orange, gelb, grün, blau, lila.
2. Say each color in German as you color it.
3. Glue cotton balls at the two ends for clouds.
4. Hold it up and tell the story of Noah and God's promise.

Tips

- Hang your rainbow in a window.
- Ask someone to point to a stripe while you say its color.

Check your work

☐ My rainbow has six colors.

☐ I can say each color in German.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a rainbow in your picture dictionary. A parent writes der Regenbogen above it. Draw something white (snow), black (a night sky) and brown (a tree trunk) and label them.

> **From history.** Ich sehe was, was du nicht siehst, und das ist… (I see something you don't see, and it is…) is the German way to play I spy. Instead of a first letter, German children usually give a color.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, play Ich sehe was, was du nicht siehst in the car every day this week, and let your child write the color words on cards.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What color is snow?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Snow is white.
2. White is weiß.

Answer: Weiß! (VICE)

Example 2. Play I spy: Ich sehe was, was du nicht siehst, und das ist schwarz. What could it be?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Schwarz means black.
2. Look for something black.

Answer: Something black, for example a black shoe.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say white in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Weiß.

2. Easy Say black in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Schwarz.

3. Easy What color is chocolate?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Braun.

4. Medium What does Regenbogen mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Rainbow (rain bow).

5. Medium Which German color sounds just like the English word?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Braun (brown).

6. Hard Why did God put the rainbow in the clouds?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   As a promise that He would never again flood the whole earth.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying weiß with a w sound. German w sounds like v: VICE.
- Forgetting the ts in schwarz. The z says ts: SHVARTS.

> **Make it a game · Ich sehe was.** Play I spy the German way. Say: Ich sehe was, was du nicht siehst, und das ist… rot! The others guess what you see. Whoever guesses right takes the next turn.

> **Scripture.** “I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth.” (Genesis 9:13, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *Meinen Bogen habe ich gesetzt in die Wolken* God set His rainbow in the clouds as a sign of His promise. Every rainbow you see reminds you that God keeps His word.

UNIT 3

Die Zahlen

In Lesson 3.1 your child counts from eins (one) to fünf (five) on fingers and toes, sings Fünf kleine Fische, and counts books in Carl Spitzweg’s painting of an old man reading at the top of a library ladder.

In Lesson 3.2 your child counts from sechs (six) to zehn (ten) with the finger song Zehn kleine Zappelmänner, and hears that God counts the stars and calls them all by

name. The unit ends with a counting show.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can count from one to five in German.
- ☐ I can count from six to ten in German.
- ☐ I can show a number on my fingers when I hear it.
- ☐ I can count real things 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.

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	**Eins, zwei, drei**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
3.2	**Bis zehn**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 3 review

Ask each question out loud; the child answers and shows fingers. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Count from one to five in German, showing your fingers.

2. 5 pts

   Count from six to ten in German.

3. 5 pts

   The parent says drei. Show that many fingers. The parent says acht. Show that many.

4. 5 pts

   Count the spoons a parent puts on the table, in German.

ANSWER KEY

1. Eins, zwei, drei, vier, fünf.
2. Sechs, sieben, acht, neun, zehn.
3. Three fingers; eight fingers.
4. Any correct count in German, for example eins, zwei, drei, vier.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE COUNTING SHOW

Line up ten stuffed animals, blocks or toys. Count them for the family in German, touching each one: eins, zwei, drei... Then take some away and count again. End by counting down from zehn to eins and jumping up at eins!

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
One to five	Counts to five without help.
Six to ten	Counts to ten.
Touching	Touches one thing for each number.
Cheer	Speaks clearly and with joy.

3.1 Eins, zwei, drei

OBJECTIVES

- Count from one to five in German.
- Show the right number of fingers for each number.
- Count things in a painting.

> **Warm-up.** Hold up your hand. How many fingers do you have on one hand? Count them in English. Now let's count them in German.

WATCH

Fünf kleine Fische - Kinderlieder zum Mitsingen | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 3:22

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p51c5g1iNzw

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Sing along and hold up the right number of fingers for the fish in the song.

Note: Fünf kleine Fische (Five little fish), a German counting song with the words on screen, about three minutes.

KEY TERMS

eins (EYNS)
One.

zwei (TSVY)
Two. The z sounds like ts.

drei (DRY)
Three.

vier (FEER)
Four.

fünf (FÜNF)
Five.

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.

eins
EYNS
number
one

zwei
TSVY
number
two

drei
DRY
number
three

vier
FEER
number
four

fünf
FÜNF
number
five

das Buch
dahs BOOKH
das · thing
book

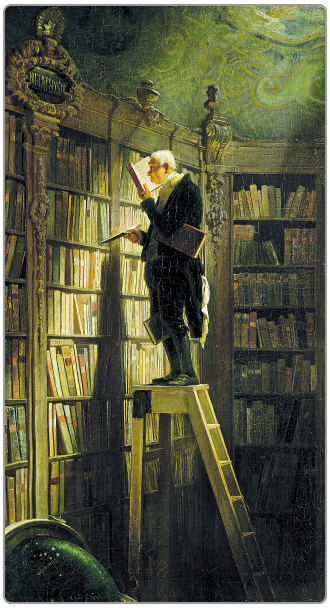
CORE IDEAS

The story. Long ago in Munich, a city in the south of Germany, there lived a man named Carl Spitzweg. He worked in a pharmacy, mixing medicines, but he loved to paint, and in time he became one of the most loved painters in Germany. He painted funny, gentle pictures of quiet people. In one, an old man has climbed to the very top of a ladder in a huge library. He is so busy reading that he does not notice anything else! He holds one book up to his nose, another under his arm, another between his knees, and one more in his other hand. How many books is he holding? Let's count in German.

How German sounds. The letter z in German sounds like ts, so zwei is TSVY. The ei says eye: zwei, drei. The w in zwei says v. In vier, the v sounds like f: FEER. Fünf has the round ü again: FÜNF.

Say it and move. Hold up one finger at a time and count: **eins, zwei, drei, vier, fünf!** Then clap five times and count each clap. Then jump five times!

PICTURE STUDY



The Bookworm, Carl Spitzweg, about 1850 · Oil on canvas · Museum Georg Schäfer, Schweinfurt

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Spitzweg liked to paint people who are so happy in their own little world that they forget everything else. The old man is a bookworm, someone who loves to read. Light falls from above onto him and his books, and the rest of the library is in shadow. Spitzweg painted this picture more than once because people liked it so much.

Look closely

- How many books is the old man holding? Count them in German.
- Count the steps of the ladder you can see.
- Find the handkerchief hanging from his pocket.
- What color is his coat?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think he does not climb down to read?
2. What book would you climb a ladder to read?

ACTIVITY

Five little fish

Make five paper fish and count them in German.

You will need

- Colored paper
- Scissors (a parent helps) and crayons
- A blue towel or blue paper for the water

Steps

1. Draw and cut out five fish.
2. Number them 1 to 5 and color each a different color.
3. Lay them on the blue water and count: eins, zwei, drei, vier, fünf.
4. Take one away at a time and count again, like the song.

Tips

- Say the color of each fish in German too.
- Hide the fish and count them as you find them.

Check your work

☐ I made five fish.

☐ I can count them in German.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw one ball, two flowers, three stars, four apples and five fish in your picture dictionary. A parent writes eins, zwei, drei, vier, fünf beside them.

> **From history.** In Germany, people count on their fingers starting with the thumb. A thumb up means eins, and the thumb and pointer finger together mean zwei. Hold up your thumb and pointer finger and say zwei!

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, count everything in German this week: stairs, spoons, buttons. Let your child write the numerals 1 to 5 and the German words beside them.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. How many eyes do you have? Say it in German.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Count them: one, two.
2. Two is zwei.

Answer: Zwei! (TSVY)

Example 2. How many fingers on one hand?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Count them.
2. Five is fünf.

Answer: Fünf! (FÜNF)

PRACTICE

1. Easy Count from one to three in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Eins, zwei, drei.

2. Easy Show four fingers and say the number.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Vier.

3. Easy How many noses do you have?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Eins (one).

4. Medium Count from one to five without help.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Eins, zwei, drei, vier, fünf.

5. Medium What sound does z make in zwei?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   ts: TSVY.

6. Hard Count the books the old man in the painting is holding, in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Eins, zwei, drei, vier (four books).

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying zwei with a z sound. German z says ts: TSVY.
- Saying vier with a v. German v usually sounds like f: FEER.

> **Make it a game · Clap and count.** A parent claps a few times. Count the claps out loud in German and say the number. Then you clap and the parent counts. Try jumping, stomping and nodding too.

> **Scripture.** "And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day." (Genesis 1:5, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *Da ward aus Abend und Morgen der erste Tag.* On the very first day, God made light. The Bible counts the days of creation: the first day, the second day, all the way to the seventh. God made everything in order.

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

3.2 Bis zehn

OBJECTIVES

- Count from six to ten in German.
- Count from one to ten without help.
- Hear that God numbers and names the stars.

> **Warm-up.** Count from eins to fünf in German. Now hold up both hands. How many fingers are there? Today you count all the way to ten.

WATCH

Zehn kleine Zappelmänner - Kinderlieder zum Mitsingen | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 1:50

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ui-9DgkerWI

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Wiggle all ten fingers along with the song, and do what the little finger men do.

Note: Zehn kleine Zappelmänner (Ten little wiggle men), a German finger song with the words on screen, under two minutes.

KEY TERMS

sechs (ZEKS)
Six.

sieben (ZEE-bun)
Seven.

acht (AHKHT)
Eight.

neun (NOYN)
Nine.

zehn (TSAYN)
Ten.

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.

sechs
ZEKS
number
six

sieben
ZEE-bun
number
seven

acht
AHKHT
number
eight

neun
NOYN
number
nine

zehn
TSAYN
number
ten

der Stern
dehr SHTERN
der · sky
star

CORE IDEAS

The story. On a clear night, go outside with your parent and look up. How many stars can you see? Too many to count! But the Bible says that God telleth the number of the stars; he calleth them all by their names. God knows exactly how many stars there are, and He has a name for every one. If God knows every star, He surely knows and loves you.

How German sounds. In German, s at the start of a word sounds like z: sechs is ZEKS and sieben is ZEE-bun. Acht has the throaty ch: AHKHT. In neun, the eu says oy, as in boy: NOYN. Zehn starts with ts again: TSAYN.

Say it and move. Hold up both hands and count each finger: **eins, zwei, drei, vier, fünf, sechs, sieben, acht, neun, zehn!** Then count backwards from zehn to eins, crouching lower and lower, and jump up high at the end!

ACTIVITY

My counting stars

Make a night sky with ten stars and count them in German.

You will need

- Dark blue or black paper
- Yellow paper or star stickers, glue
- A white crayon

Steps

1. Cut or stick ten stars on the dark paper.
2. Count them in German as you stick each one.
3. A parent writes the numbers 1 to 10 next to the stars with the white crayon.
4. Point to each star and say its number.

Tips

- Give one star your own name.
- Count backwards from zehn to eins.

Check your work

☐ My sky has ten stars.

☐ I can count to ten in German.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw ten stars in your picture dictionary. A parent writes sechs, sieben, acht, neun and zehn beside the last five for you to trace.

> **From history.** German children play hide and seek, called Verstecken, just like you. The seeker counts out loud, often to zehn or zwanzig (twenty), and then calls: Ich komme! (I'm coming!)

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, play hide and seek counting to zehn in German, and on a clear night count the stars you can see together.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. How many fingers are on two hands?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Count them all.
2. Ten is zehn.

Answer: Zehn! (TSAYN)

Example 2. What comes after sieben?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Count: sechs, sieben...
2. Next is acht.

Answer: Acht! (AHKHT)

PRACTICE

1. Easy Count from six to ten in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sechs, sieben, acht, neun, zehn.

2. Easy Show eight fingers and say the number.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Acht.

3. Easy What comes after neun?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Zehn.

4. Medium Count from one to ten without help.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Eins, zwei, drei, vier, fünf, sechs, sieben, acht, neun, zehn.

5. Medium Count backwards from five to one.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Fünf, vier, drei, zwei, eins.

6. Hard What does God know about the stars?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   He knows how many there are and calls each one by name.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying sechs with an s. German s at the start sounds like z: ZEKS.
- Saying neun like noon. The eu says oy: NOYN.

> **Make it a game · Hide and count.** One person covers his eyes and counts slowly to zehn in German while the others hide. At zehn, he calls Ich komme! (I'm coming!) and goes to find them.

> **Scripture.** "He telleth the number of the stars; he calleth them all by their names." (Psalm 147:4, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *Er zählt die Sterne und nennt sie alle mit Namen.* God counts the stars and calls them all by name. Nothing is too big or too small for Him.

UNIT 4

Mein Körper

In Lesson 4.1 your child names die Augen (eyes), die Nase (nose), der Mund (mouth), die Ohren (ears) and die Hände (hands), plays a hiding-hands song, and studies Philipp Otto Runge's painting of three children playing in their garden.

In Lesson 4.2 your child sings Kopf und Schultern, Knie und Fuß (head and shoulders, knees and feet) faster and faster, and hears that God made the hearing ear and the seeing eye. The unit ends with a body song show.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–3.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can point to my eyes, nose, mouth, ears and hands and name them in German.
- ☐ I can sing Kopf und Schultern, Knie und Fuß with the motions.
- ☐ I can say Ich habe zwei Augen.
- ☐ I can thank God for my body.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

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

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

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

4.1	**Augen, Nase, Mund**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
4.2	**Kopf und Schultern, Knie und Fuß**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 4 review

Ask each question out loud; the child points and answers. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Point to your eyes, your nose and your mouth, and name them in German.
2. **5 pts**
   Point to your ears and your hands and name them.

3. 5 pts

   Sing the first line of Kopf und Schultern with the motions.

4. 5 pts

   How many eyes do you have? Answer in German.

ANSWER KEY

1. Die Augen, die Nase, der Mund.
2. Die Ohren, die Hände.
3. Kopf und Schultern, Knie und Fuß, Knie und Fuß.
4. Zwei Augen. (Ich habe zwei Augen.)

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE BODY SONG SHOW

Sing Kopf und Schultern, Knie und Fuß for the family, three times: slowly, faster, and super fast! Then be the teacher: point to a part of your body and ask the family to name it in German.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Body words	Names at least eight body parts in German.
Motions	Touches the right part for each word.
Song	Sings the song all the way through.
Cheer	Sings with energy and fun.

UNIT 4 · MEIN KÖRPER · LESSON 4.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

4.1 Augen, Nase, Mund

OBJECTIVES

- Name eyes, nose, mouth, ears and hands in German.
- Say Ich habe zwei Augen (I have two eyes).
- Look closely at a painting of children.

> **Warm-up.** Play a quick game: the parent says touch your nose, touch your ears, touch your mouth, in English. Do it as fast as you can! Today you learn those words in German.

WATCH

Meine Hände sind verschwunden - Kinderlieder zum Mitsingen | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 2:48

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wtJGAJrvFu8

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Hide your hands behind your back and bring them out again with the song.

Note: Meine Hände sind verschwunden (My hands have disappeared), a German hiding-hands song with the words on screen, about three minutes.

KEY TERMS

die Augen (dee OW-gun)
The eyes.

der Mund (dehr MUNT)
The mouth.

die Hände (dee HEN-duh)
The hands.

die Nase (dee NAH-zuh)
The nose.

die Ohren (dee OH-run)
The ears.

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 Augen
dee OW-gun
die · body
eyes

die Nase
dee NAH-zuh
die · body
nose

der Mund
dehr MUNT
der · body
mouth

die Ohren
dee OH-run
die · body
ears

die Hände
dee HEN-duh
die · body
hands

ich habe
ikh HAH-buh
phrase
I have

CORE IDEAS

The story. More than two hundred years ago, near the city of Hamburg in the north of Germany, a merchant asked a young painter named Philipp Otto Runge to paint his three children. Runge painted them playing in the garden on a sunny day. The baby sits in a little wooden cart, the boy in green overalls holds up a whip as if driving the cart, and the big sister holds the handle and looks after the baby. Tall sunflowers grow beside them, bigger than the children! Look at their round faces, their bright eyes, their little noses and mouths, and their hands busy with play.

How German sounds. In German every noun has a little word in front: der, die or das. Say it every time, as if it were part of the word: die Nase, der Mund. The au in Augen sounds like ow in cow: OW-gun. The ä in Hände sounds like the e in bed: HEN-duh.

Say it and move. Point to your eyes: **die Augen!** Point to your nose: **die Nase!** Point to your mouth: **der Mund!** Cup your ears: **die Ohren!** Wave both hands: **die Hände!** Then say **Ich habe zwei Augen!** and blink twice.

PICTURE STUDY



The Hülsenbeck Children, Philipp Otto Runge, 1805–1806 · Oil on canvas · Hamburger Kunsthalle, Hamburg

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Runge painted the children at their own eye level, so we feel as if we are playing with them. The sunflowers tower over them like trees. Look how sturdy the little boy looks, and how carefully the big sister watches the baby.

Look closely

- Find the baby. What is the baby sitting in?
- Find the sunflowers. Are they taller or shorter than the children?
- What is the boy holding up?
- Point to the eyes, noses and mouths you can see.

Talk about it

1. What game do you think the children are playing?
2. What do you like to play with your brothers, sisters or friends?

ACTIVITY

My face plate

Make a face on a paper plate and label each part in German.

You will need

- A paper plate
- Crayons, yarn for hair, glue
- Small sticky notes or paper labels

Steps

1. Draw two eyes, a nose, a mouth and two ears on the plate.
2. Glue on yarn hair.
3. A parent writes die Augen, die Nase, der Mund and die Ohren on labels.
4. Stick each label next to the right part and say it in German.

Tips

- Make the face look like you.
- Take the labels off and put them back on again, saying each word.

Check your work

☐ My face has eyes, a nose, a mouth and ears.

☐ I can name each part in German.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw your face in your picture dictionary. A parent writes die Augen, die Nase, der Mund and die Ohren with arrows. Trace your hand and write die Hand.

> **From history.** Philipp Otto Runge died young, at only thirty-three, but his paintings of children are among the most loved in Germany. He also wrote down two old fairy tales in the speech of the north German coast, and the Brothers Grimm put them in their famous book.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, play Simon sagt every day this week, adding new words like die Haare (hair), die Zähne (teeth) and die Finger.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What do you see with? Point and say it in German.

▼ **Show solution**

1. We see with our eyes.
2. Eyes are die Augen.

Answer: Die Augen! (dee OW-gun)

Example 2. How many hands do you have? Say it in German.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Count your hands: two.
2. Two hands: zwei Hände.

Answer: Ich habe zwei Hände.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Point to your nose and say it in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Nase.

2. Easy Point to your mouth and say it.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Mund.

3. Easy Cup your ears and say them.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Ohren.

4. Medium What do you smell with? Say it in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Nase.

5. Medium Say I have two eyes in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ich habe zwei Augen.

6. Hard Name five parts of your face and hands in German, pointing to each.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Augen, die Nase, der Mund, die Ohren, die Hände.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Leaving off der, die or das. Always say the little word: die Nase, der Mund.
- Saying Augen with a long o. The au says ow: OW-gun.

> **Make it a game · Simon sagt.** Play Simon says in German: Simon sagt: die Nase! Touch your nose. But if the parent says only die Nase! without Simon sagt, don't move! Take turns being Simon.

> **Scripture.** "I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made: marvellous are thy works; and that my soul knoweth right well." (Psalm 139:14, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *Ich danke dir dafür, daß ich wunderbar gemacht bin* King David thanked God that he was wonderfully made. Your eyes, nose, mouth and hands are a gift from God.

UNIT 4 · MEIN KÖRPER · LESSON 4.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

4.2 Kopf und Schultern, Knie und Fuss

OBJECTIVES

- Name head, shoulders, knees and foot in German.
- Sing Kopf und Schultern, Knie und Fuß with the motions.
- Thank God for the body He made.

> **Warm-up.** Do you know the song Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes? Sing it in English with the motions. German children sing the very same song in German. Let's learn it!

WATCH

Kopf und Schultern, Knie und Fuß - Kinderlieder zum Mitsingen | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 2:51

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Stand up and touch each part as you sing. Sing it again faster!

Note: Kopf und Schultern, Knie und Fuß (Head and shoulders, knees and foot), the German motion song with the words on screen, about three minutes.

KEY TERMS

der Kopf (dehr KOPF)
The head.

die Schultern (dee SHUL-tern)
The shoulders.

die Knie (dee k-NEE)
The knees. Say the k!

der Fuß (dehr FOOS)
The foot.

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 Kopf
dehr KOPF
der · body
head

die Schultern
dee SHUL-tern
die · body
shoulders

die Knie

dee k-NEE

die · body

knees

der Fuß

dehr FOOS

der · body

foot

der Bauch

dehr BOWKH

der · body

tummy

CORE IDEAS

The story. Long ago, a wise king wrote: The hearing ear, and the seeing eye, the LORD hath made even both of them. God made every part of you: a head to think, shoulders to carry, knees to bend and kneel, and feet to walk and run and dance. Children in Germany sing about their bodies with a lively song, Kopf und Schultern, Knie und Fuß, getting faster each time until everyone is laughing.

How German sounds. In Knie, the k is not silent as in English knee: say it! k-NEE. In Kopf, the pf is said together, like a little puff: KOPF. The ß in Fuß sounds like s: FOOS. Schultern starts with sch, the German sh: SHUL-tern.

Say it and move. Touch your head: **der Kopf!** Touch your shoulders: **die Schultern!** Touch your knees: **die Knie!** Touch your foot: **der Fuß!** Then touch your eyes, ears, mouth and nose as you say: **Augen, Ohren, Mund und Nase.**

ACTIVITY

Life-size me

Trace your whole body on a big paper and label it in German.

You will need

- A big roll of paper or taped-together sheets
- Crayons or markers
- Paper labels and tape

Steps

1. Lie down on the paper while a parent traces around you.
2. Color in your face, clothes and hair.
3. A parent writes der Kopf, die Schultern, die Knie, der Fuß, die Hände and die Augen on labels.
4. Tape each label in the right place and say it in German.

Tips

- Hang your life-size self on the wall.
- Sing Kopf und Schultern and point to each part on your picture.

Check your work

☐ My picture shows my whole body.

☐ I can name six body parts in German.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a person in your picture dictionary. A parent writes der Kopf, die Schultern, die Knie and der Fuß with arrows.

> **From history.** In German, toes are die Zehen, but the song sings Fuß (foot) instead, because it is short and easy to sing fast.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, sing the song at bath time and add more parts: der Arm, das Bein (leg), der Rücken (back).

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What do you think with? Point and say it in German.

▼ **Show solution**

1. We think with our head.
2. Head is der Kopf.

Answer: Der Kopf! (dehr KOPF)

Example 2. What do you kneel on to pray?

▼ **Show solution**

1. We kneel on our knees.
2. Knees are die Knie, with the k said.

Answer: Die Knie! (dee k-NEE)

PRACTICE

1. Easy Touch your head and say it in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Kopf.

2. Easy Touch your knees and say them.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Knie.

3. Easy Stamp your foot and say it.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Fuß.

4. Medium Is the k in Knie silent?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   No, you say it: k-NEE.

5. Medium Sing the first line of Kopf und Schultern.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Kopf und Schultern, Knie und Fuß, Knie und Fuß.

6. Hard Sing the song with the motions, without the video.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Kopf und Schultern, Knie und Fuß, Knie und Fuß; Kopf und Schultern, Knie und Fuß, Knie und Fuß; Augen, Ohren, Mund und Nase; Kopf und Schultern, Knie und Fuß, Knie und Fuß.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Keeping the k in Knie silent. In German you say it: k-NEE.
- Saying Kopf without the p. Puff it: KOPF.

> **Make it a game · Faster and faster.** Sing Kopf und Schultern together, touching each part. Each time, sing it faster. Whoever touches the wrong part has to sing the next round alone, slowly!

> **Scripture.** "The hearing ear, and the seeing eye, the LORD hath made even both of them." (Proverbs 20:12, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *Ein hörend Ohr und sehend Auge, die macht beide der HERR.* God made both the ear that hears and the eye that sees. Every part of your body is His good work.

UNIT 5

Die Tiere

In Lesson 5.1 your child names farm animals in German, sings the German Old MacDonald, makes the animal sounds German children make, and studies Albrecht Dürer's watercolor of a young hare, painted so carefully that you can almost count its whiskers.

In Lesson 5.2 your child hears how the animals went two by two into Noah's ark, names more animals and birds, and sings Alle Vögel sind schon da (All the birds are

here already). The quarter ends with a Noah's ark parade.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name six farm animals in German.
- ☐ I can make the German animal sounds.
- ☐ I can tell the story of Noah's ark.
- ☐ I can sing part of a German animal song.

OPTIONAL BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR THIS UNIT

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

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

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

5.1	**Auf dem Bauernhof**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
5.2	**Zwei und zwei**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 5 review

Ask each question out loud; the child answers and acts. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Name a dog, a cat and a cow in German.

2. 5 pts

   Name a horse, a pig and a sheep in German.

3. 5 pts

   What does a German dog say? A German rooster?

4. 5 pts

   How did the animals go into Noah's ark?

ANSWER KEY

1. Der Hund, die Katze, die Kuh.
2. Das Pferd, das Schwein, das Schaf.
3. Wau wau; kikeriki.
4. Two by two (zwei und zwei), a male and a female.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: THE NOAH'S ARK PARADE

Line up stuffed animals or paper animals two by two. Lead them into an ark (a box or a blanket fort) one pair at a time, naming each animal in German and counting the pairs: eins, zwei, drei… When the rain stops, bring them out again, make their sounds, and thank God for keeping them safe.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Animals	Names at least six animals in German.
Counting	Counts the pairs in German.
Story	Tells the story of Noah in order.
Cheer	Speaks and sings with joy.

5.1 Auf dem Bauernhof

OBJECTIVES

- Name six farm animals in German.
- Make the animal sounds German children make.
- Look closely at Dürer's young hare.

> **Warm-up.** What animals live on a farm? Name as many as you can in English and make their sounds. Today you learn them in German, and you find out that German animals make some different sounds!

WATCH

Old MacDonald hat ne Farm - Kinderlieder zum Mitsingen | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 2:52

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dwMxNqIAqd4

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Sing along and make each animal's sound when it comes in the song.

Note: Old MacDonald hat ne Farm, the German Old MacDonald with the words on screen, about three minutes.

KEY TERMS

der Hund (dehr HUNT)
The dog.

die Katze (dee KAHT-suh)
The cat.

die Kuh (dee KOO)
The cow.

das Pferd (dahs PFEHRT)
The horse.

der Hase (dehr HAH-zuh)
The hare.

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 Hund
dehr HUNT
der · animal
dog

die Katze
dee KAHT-suh
die · animal
cat

die Kuh
dee KOO
die · animal
cow

das Pferd
dahs PFEHRT
das · animal
horse

das Schwein
dahs SHVINE
das · animal
pig

das Schaf
dahs SHAHF
das · animal
sheep

der Hase
dehr HAH-zuh
der · animal
hare

CORE IDEAS

The story. More than five hundred years ago, in the city of Nuremberg in Germany, there lived a great artist named Albrecht Dürer. As a boy he learned to be a goldsmith like his father, but he wanted to draw and paint. One day he painted a young hare. He looked at it so closely that he painted every hair of its fur, every whisker, and even the light shining in its eye. He signed it with his big A and little D, and the year: 1502. People still come from all over the world to see this little hare in a museum in Vienna. God made every animal with care, and Dürer looked at it with care.

How German sounds. German animals say: der Hund, **wau wau** (VOW vow); die Katze, **miau**; die Kuh, **muh**; das Schaf, **mäh**; das Schwein, **grunz grunz**; and the

rooster, der Hahn, **kikeriki!** (kee-kuh-ree-KEE). In Pferd, say p and f together, like a little puff: PFEHRT.

Say it and move. Pant like a dog: **der Hund, wau wau!** Lick your paw like a cat: **die Katze, miau!** Chew like a cow: **die Kuh, muh!** Gallop: **das Pferd!** Hop with your hands up like long ears: **der Hase!**

PICTURE STUDY



Young Hare, Albrecht Dürer, 1502 · Watercolor and gouache on paper · Albertina, Vienna
Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Dürer painted the hare with tiny brushstrokes, one hair at a time, so the fur looks soft enough to stroke. The hare looks alive, as if it might hop off the page. There is no background at all: nothing to look at but the hare itself.

Look closely

- Find the hare's ears. Are they up or down?
- Find the whiskers.
- Look at the eye. Can you see a little light shining in it?
- Find Dürer's letters A and D and the year.

Talk about it

1. How do you think Dürer kept the hare still while he painted it?
2. What animal would you like to draw very carefully?

ACTIVITY

Farm animal masks

Make paper-plate masks of farm animals and act them out in German.

You will need

- Paper plates
- Crayons, scissors (a parent helps), yarn or string

Steps

1. Choose two animals: der Hund and die Kuh, or die Katze and das Pferd.
2. Draw each animal's face on a paper plate.
3. A parent cuts out eye holes and ties on string.
4. Put on a mask, say the animal's name in German and make its German sound.

Tips

- Make a mask for each person in the family.
- Play Old MacDonald with the masks.

Check your work

☐ I made two animal masks.

☐ I can name each animal in German and make its sound.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a dog, a cat, a cow and a horse in your picture dictionary. A parent writes der Hund, die Katze, die Kuh and das Pferd. Write the sound each one makes: wau wau, miau, muh.

> **From history.** Dürer's hare is so famous that it is copied on cups, puzzles and posters all over Germany. The real painting is shown only now and then and kept safe in the dark the rest of the time, because light would fade its colors.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, visit a farm or a petting zoo and name every animal in German. Let your child draw one animal as carefully as Dürer, one hair at a time.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. The parent says wau wau. Which animal is it?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Wau wau is the German dog sound.
2. Dog is der Hund.

Answer: Der Hund! (dehr HUNT)

Example 2. What does a German rooster say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. English roosters say cock-a-doodle-doo.
2. German roosters say kikeriki.

Answer: Kikeriki! (kee-kuh-ree-KEE)

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say dog in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Hund.

2. Easy Say cat in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Katze.

3. Easy Say cow in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Kuh.

4. Medium What does a German cow say?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Muh.

5. Medium Who painted the young hare?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Albrecht Dürer.

6. Hard Name five farm animals in German and make their sounds.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Hund (wau wau), die Katze (miau), die Kuh (muh), das Schaf (mäh), das Schwein (grunz).

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Pferd without the p. Puff it: PFEHRT.
- Saying Hund with a d. At the end of a word d sounds like t: HUNT.

> **Make it a game · Who am I?.** Make an animal sound the German way: muh! The others call out the animal in German: die Kuh! Whoever guesses first makes the next sound.

> **Scripture.** “And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind: and God saw that it was good.” (Genesis 1:25, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *Und Gott machte die Tiere auf Erden* God made all the animals, each after its kind, and He saw that it was good. Every dog, cat, cow and hare is God’s good work.

UNIT 5 · DIE TIERE · LESSON 5.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

5.2 Zwei und zwei

OBJECTIVES

- Tell the story of Noah’s ark.
- Name more animals and birds in German.
- Sing part of Alle Vögel sind schon da.

> **Warm-up.** Do you remember the rainbow God put in the sky? Before the rainbow came a big boat full of animals. Today you hear the story of Noah's ark and name the animals in German.

WATCH

Alle Vögel sind schon da - Kinderlieder zum Mitsingen | Sing Kinderlieder

Sing mit mir - Kinderlieder · 2:33

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> After the story. Flap your arms like wings and sing along.

Note: Alle Vögel sind schon da (All the birds are here already), a joyful old German spring song with the words on screen, about two and a half minutes.

KEY TERMS

die Arche (dee AR-khuh)
The ark.

der Vogel (dehr FOH-gul)
The bird.

die Ente (dee EN-tuh)
The duck.

zwei und zwei (TSVY unt TSVY)
Two and two; two by two.

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 Arche
dee AR-khuh
die · Bible
ark

der Vogel
dehr FOH-gul
der · animal
bird

die Ente

dee EN-tuh

die · animal

duck

der Hahn

dehr HAHN

der · animal

rooster

die Maus

dee MOWS

die · animal

mouse

zwei und zwei

TSVY unt TSVY

phrase

two by two

CORE IDEAS

The story. Long ago, the world had grown very wicked, but Noah loved God and obeyed Him. God told Noah to build a huge boat, an ark, and to bring in his family and the animals. There went in two and two unto Noah into the ark, the male and the female, as God had commanded. Dogs and cats, cows and horses, ducks and birds: zwei und zwei! It rained for forty days and forty nights. When the waters went down, Noah sent out a dove, and it came back with an olive leaf in its beak. Then everyone came out, and God put the rainbow in the sky.

How German sounds. In Vogel, the v sounds like f: FOH-gul. Vögel (birds) has the round ö: say ay with rounded lips: FÖ-gul. Arche has the soft ch of ich: AR-khuh. Ente is easy: EN-tuh.

Say it and move. Walk two fingers on each hand side by side: **zwei und zwei!** Flap your arms: **der Vogel!** Waddle: **die Ente!** Make a roof over your head with your arms: **die Arche!**

ACTIVITY

Noah's ark in a box

Make an ark from a box and fill it with paper animals, two by two.

You will need

- A shoebox or cereal box
- Paper, crayons, scissors (a parent helps)
- Tape

Steps

1. Decorate the box to look like a wooden boat.
2. Draw and cut out pairs of animals: two dogs, two cats, two cows, two birds, two ducks.
3. March each pair into the ark, saying zwei Hunde, zwei Katzen…
4. Count the pairs in German.

Tips

- Add a paper dove with a green leaf.
- Add a rainbow on top when the story ends.

Check your work

☐ My ark has at least five pairs of animals.

☐ I can tell the story of Noah in my own words.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw Noah's ark in your picture dictionary with two birds and two ducks. A parent writes die Arche, der Vogel and die Ente.

> **From history.** The words of Alle Vögel sind schon da were written in 1835 by Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben, the same poet who wrote the words of Germany's national anthem. The song welcomes the birds coming home in spring.

> **At home in German.** If your child already speaks German, read the story of Noah from a German children's Bible together and let your child point to each animal and name it.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. How did the animals go into the ark? Say it in German.

▼ **Show solution**

1. They went in pairs.
2. Two and two is zwei und zwei.

Answer: Zwei und zwei! (TSVY unt TSVY)

Example 2. What did the dove bring back to Noah?

▼ **Show solution**

1. It flew out and came back.
2. It carried something green.

Answer: An olive leaf.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say bird in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Der Vogel.

2. Easy Say duck in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Ente.

3. Easy Say ark in German.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Die Arche.

4. Medium How many of each animal went into the ark?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Two (zwei und zwei).

5. Medium What sign did God put in the sky after the flood?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The rainbow (der Regenbogen).

6. Hard Tell the story of Noah's ark in four sentences.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   God told Noah to build an ark. The animals went in two by two. It rained for forty days. Then the dove brought a leaf, and God put a rainbow in the sky.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying Vogel with a v sound. German v sounds like f: FOH-gul.
- Forgetting the round ö in Vögel. Say ay with rounded lips.

> **Make it a game · Find my pair.** Draw animal pictures on cards, two of each. Mix them up face down. Turn over two at a time and say the animals in German. If they match, you found a pair for the ark!

> **Scripture.** "There went in two and two unto Noah into the ark, the male and the female, as God had commanded Noah." (Genesis 7:9, KJV)
>
> In the German Bible of Martin Luther (1912 revision), this verse reads: *gingen zu ihm in den Kasten paarweise* The animals went into the ark two by two, just as God had commanded Noah. God kept them all safe. In Luther's Bible the ark is called der Kasten, the chest.