



APPENDIX TO:

DEUTSCH MIT FELIX UND FRANZI VOLUME II

**SONG TEXTS, FLASHCARD TEMPLATES,
CULTURAL INFORMATION, TIPS FOR
TEACHING GRAMMAR, PRONOUNCEMENT
AND OTHER LANGUAGE FEATURES**

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Part A: Song Collection

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Note: Audio recordings of the songs can be found on the Goethe-Institut London website under:

www.goethe.de/felixundfranzi

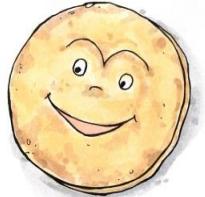


Chapter 1

Telefonlied

Hallo, hallo, hallo Felix hier.
Sag mir doch, wie geht es dir.
Hallo, hallo, hallo, Max ist dran.
Mir geht's super, Mann-oh-Mann.

*Hello, hello, hello this is Felix.
Tell me, how are you?
Hello, hello, hello, Max speaking.
I am great, man-oh-man.*



Mein neues Fon, notier es dir.
Null-sieben-neun-acht-fünf-fünf-vier
0-7-9-8-5-5-4
Ja, das schreib ich auf Papier.

*My new phone, write it down.
Zero-seven-nine-eight-five-five-four.
0-7-9-8-5-5-4
Yes, I will write it on a piece of paper.*

Chapter 2

Die Woche (Melody: Auf de schwäb'sche Eisenbahne)



Die Woche, die hat sieben Tage.
Wie sie heißen? Dumme Frage!
Wenn du das nicht weisst,
bleib' hier,
aufgepasst, ich sag' es dir!
Montag, Dienstag, Mittwoch,
Donnerstag, Freitag, Samstag, Sonntag.

*The week has seven days.
What are they called? Stupid question!
If you don't know that,,
stay here,
listen, I will tell you!
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.*



Laurenzia (traditional folk song)

Laurenzia, liebe Laurenzia mein, wann werden wir wieder beisammen sein?

Am **Montag**.

Ach wenn es doch erst wieder **Montag** wär, und ich bei meiner Laurenzia wär, Laurenzia wär.

Laurenzia, liebe Laurenzia mein, wann werden wir wieder beisammen sein?

Am **Dienstag**.

Ach wenn es doch erst wieder **Montag, Dienstag** wär, und ich bei meiner Laurenzia wär, Laurenzia wär.

Laurenzia, liebe Laurenzia mein, wann werden wir wieder beisammen sein?

Am **Mittwoch**.

Ach wenn es doch erst wieder **Montag, Dienstag, Mittwoch** wär, und ich bei meiner Laurenzia wär, Laurenzia wär.

Laurentia, my dear Laurentia, when will we be together again?

On Monday

*When will it be **Monday** again, so I could be together with my Laurentia, Laurentia?*

Laurentia, my dear Laurentia, when will we be together again?

On Tuesday

*When will it be **Monday, Tuesday** again so I could be together with my Laurentia, Laurentia?*

Laurentia, my dear Laurentia, when will we be together again?

On Wednesday

*When will it be **Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday** again so I could be together with my Laurentia, Laurentia?*



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Es war eine Mutter



Es war eine Mutter, die hatte vier Kinder:
den Frühling, den Sommer, den Herbst und
den Winter.
Der Frühling bringt Blumen,
der Sommer den Klee,
der Herbst bringt den Regen,
der Winter den Schnee.

There was a mother that had four children:

*spring, summer, autumn and
winter.*
Springtime brings flowers,
summer the clover,
autumn brings rain
and winter the snow.

Chapter 3

Datumslied

24. 12.

Mann, das ist ein toller Tag!
Und ein Datum, das ich mag.
Ist es fröhlich oder ernst?
Weißt du das - ja oder nein?
Was für ein Tag kann das sein?

01.01. 11.11. 01.05.

24. 12.

Man, what a great day!
And a date that I like.
Is it cheerful or serious?
Do you know that - yes or no?
What day could that be?

01.01. 11.11. 01.05.

(You can use other dates, e.g. 08.03.,
06.12., 31.12., 03.10.)

(You can use other dates, e.g. 08.03.,
06.12., 31.12., 03.10.)



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Spielzeuglied (Melody: Drunken sailor)

Hey, wer soll was bekommen?

Eine schwere Frage. (3x)

Franzi möchte Bücher haben.

Carolin will Filme. (3x)

Lena liebt den Fußball.

Felix mag das Fahrrad. (3x)

Anna sagt Kinotickets.

Max bekommt ein Handy. (3x)

Hey, was ist dein Geschenk?

Das ist meine Frage. (3x)

Hey, who is gonna get what?

A tricky question. (3x)

Franzi would like to have books.

Carolin wants films. (3x)

Lena loves the football.

Felix likes the bike. (3x)

Anna says cinema tickets.

Max gets a mobile phone. (3x)

Hey, what is your present?

That is my question. (3x)

Chapter 4

Habenlied



Ich habe, du hast, er hat, sie hat

wir haben, ihr habt ein Känguru.

Es kommt aus meiner Heimat Australien,

nicht aus Amerika und nicht aus Peru.

Ich habe, du hast, er hat, sie hat,

wir haben, ihr habt einen Skorpion.

Er kommt aus meiner Heimat Australien,

nicht aus New York und nicht aus London.

Ich habe, du hast, er hat, sie hat,

wir haben, ihr habt ein Krokodil.

Es kommt aus meiner Heimat Australien,

nicht aus dem Ganges und nicht aus dem Nil.

Ich singe, du singst, er singt, sie singt,

wir singen, ihr singt diesen Song.

Er kommt aus meiner Heimat Australien,

nicht aus Berlin und nicht aus Hong Kong.

*I have, you have, he has, she has,
we have, you have a kangaroo
It is from my home country Australia
not from America and not from Peru.*

*I have, you have, he has, she has,
we have, you have a crocodile.
It is from my home country Australia
not from the Ganges and not from the Nile.*

*I have, you have, he has, she has,
we have, you have a scorpion.
It is from my home country Australia,
not from New York and not from London.*

*I sing, you sing, he sings, she sings,
we sing, you sing this song.
It is from my home country Australia,
not from Berlin and not from Hong Kong.*



Zungenbrecherlied

Franzi fragt Felix:
„Fressen freche Frösche
frische Früchte gern zum Frühstück,
wenn sie Hunger haben?“

„Ja“, sagt Felix,
„früh um fünf am Freitag
machen frische Früchte
viele freche Frösche fröhlich.“



Franzi asks Felix,
“Do cheeky frogs like to eat
fresh fruit for breakfast,
when they are hungry?”

“Yes“, says Felix,
“early at 5 am on Friday,
fresh fruit makes
lots of cheeky frogs happy.”

Chapter 5

Echolied

A B C D E F G

H I J K L M N O P

Q R S T U V W

X Y Z.

A B C D E F G

H I J K L M N O P

Q R S T U V W

X Y Z.



Chapter 6

Unterrichtsfächerlied

Ich gehe in die Schule,
das ist ein großes Haus.
Am Morgen geh ich rein.
Am Abend geh ich raus.
Was habe ich dazwischen?
Mathematik.
Was habe ich dazwischen?
Mathematik.

(exchange subjects accordingly: Geografie,
Biologie, Deutsch und Sport)

I go to school.
That is a big house.
In the morning I go in.
In the evening I go out.
What do I do in between?
Maths.
What do I do in between?
Maths.

(exchange subjects accordingly:
geography, biology, German and sports)



Chapter 7

Malerlied

Ich bin, du bist, er ist ein Maler
und ich male Blau.
Wir sind, ihr seid, sie sind auch Maler
Doch sie malen Grau.
Ich bin, du bist, er ist ein Maler.
Er malt gern ein Tier.
Es ist nicht gelb und auch nicht rot,
doch schwarz wie ein Vampir.
Es ist nicht gelb und auch nicht rot,
doch schwarz wie ein Vampir.

*I am, you are, he is a painter.
And I am painting blue.
We are, you are, they are also painters.
But they are painting grey.
I am, you are, he is a painter.
He likes painting an animal.
It is neither yellow nor red,
but black as a vampire.
It is neither yellow nor red,
but black as a vampire.*

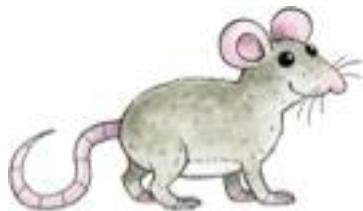
Ich bin, du bist, er ist ein Maler
und ich male schnell.
Wir sind, ihr seid, sie sind auch Maler,
dunkel oder hell.
Wir sind, ihr seid, sie sind auch Maler,
schau, das ist mein Bild.
Das Tier ist eine schwarze Kuh,
und diese Kuh - sie chillt.
Das Tier ist eine schwarze Kuh,
und diese Kuh - sie chillt.

*I am, you are, he is a painter.
And I am painting quickly.
We are, you are, they are also painters.
Dark or bright?
We are, you are, they are also painters.
Look, this is my painting.
The animal is a black cow,
and the cow is chilling,
The animal is a black cow,
and the cow is chilling,*





Chapter 8



Wo ist die Maus?

Wo ist die Maus? Irgendwo im Haus.

Sie ist generell uns viel zu schnell.

Auf meinem Schrank oder unter der Bank,
zwischen Bad und Flur, ja wo ist sie nur?

Wo ist die Maus? Irgendwo im Haus.

Sie kann sich verstecken in allen Ecken.

Ist sie auf dem Stuhl? Dort bei dem Swimmingpool?

Unten im Keller? Immer ist sie schneller!

Wo ist die Maus? Irgendwo im Haus.

Unter dem Balkon? Nein da war ich schon.

Neben dem Klavier? Wo ist dieses Tier?

Hier vor der Wanne oder hinter der Pfanne?

Wo ist die Maus? Irgendwo im Haus.

Über meinem Bett oder auf dem Fensterbrett?

Sie kann sich verstecken in allen Ecken.

Wo ist sie nur, im Keller oder Flur?

Where is the mouse? Somewhere in the house.

In general, it is much too fast for us.

On my cupboard or under the bench?

Between bathroom and hallway? Where is it?

Where is the mouse? Somewhere in the house.

It is good at hiding in all corners.

Is it on the chair? Over there near the swimming pool?

Down in the basement? It is always quicker!

Where is the mouse? Somewhere in the house.

Under the balcony? No, I have been there already.

Next to the piano? Where is this animal?

Here in front of the bath tub or behind the pan?

Where is the mouse? Somewhere in the house.

Over my bed or on the windowsill?

It is good at hiding in all corners.

Where is it? In the basement or in the hallway?



Chapter 9

Wegbeschreibunglied



Geradeaus. Geh geradeaus.
Hier muss irgendwo der Stadtpark liegen.
Soll ich rechts oder links abbiegen?
Ich schau nach rechts. Wo sind wir jetzt?
Ich schau nach links. Es stimmt genau.
Ha, wir sind im Stadtpark und ich bin schlau.

Geradeaus. Geh geradeaus.
Hier muss irgendwo ein Briefkasten stehen.
Muss ich nach rechts oder nach links gehen?
Ich schau nach rechts. Wo sind wir jetzt?
Ich schau nach links, es stimmt genau.
Ha, hier ist der Briefkasten und ich bin schlau.

*Straight ahead. Go straight ahead.
The park must be somewhere around here.
Shall I turn right or shall I turn left?
I look to the right. Where are we now?
I look to the left. That's it.
Yes, we are in the park and I am clever.*

*Straight ahead. Go straight ahead.
There must be a letterbox somewhere around here.
Do I have to go right or left?
I look to the right. Where are we now?
I look to the left. That's it.
Yes, here is the letterbox and I am clever.*

Geradeaus, geh geradeaus.
Hier muss irgendwo der Marktplatz liegen.
Müssen wir rechts oder links abbiegen?
Ich schau nach rechts. Wo sind wir jetzt?
Ich schau nach links. Es stimmt genau.
Ha, wir sind am Marktplatz und ich bin schlau.

Geradeaus. Geh geradeaus.
Hier muss irgendwo die Schule stehen.
Lass mal sehen, für mich kein Problem.
Ich schau nach rechts. Wo sind wir jetzt?
Ich schau nach links, es stimmt genau.
Ha, hier ist die Schule und ich bin schlau.

*Straight ahead. Go straight ahead.
The market square must be somewhere around here.
Do we have to turn right or left?
I look to the right. Where are we now?
I look to the left. That's it.
Yes, we are at the market square and I am clever.*

*Straight ahead. Go straight ahead.
The school must be somewhere around here.
Let me see, no problem for me.
I look to the right. Where are we now?
I look to the left. That's it.
Yes, this is the school and I am clever
Straight ahead. Go straight ahead.*



Chapter 10

Das Imbisslied

Hallo Freunde, liebe Freunde,
Ich habe Hunger, habe Durst.
Die Speisekarte, bitte, bitte.
Ich möchte Pommes, möchte Wurst.

Eine Bratwurst, einen Schaschlik,
einen Salat, das ist gut!
Ja, mit Ketchup und mit Mayo.
Und mit Pommes. Dankeschön.

Ein Glas Tee, zwei Glas Limo,
drei Glas Cola, das ist gut.
Ein Stück Pizza, ein Stück Torte...
Ja, mit Sahne. Dankeschön.

Das war lecker. Das war super.
Das war wirklich wunderbar.
Ich will die Rechnung. Ich muss gehen.
Ich muss zahlen. Das ist klar.

Zwanzig Euro. Das ist billig.
Vielen Dank für den Besuch.
Komm bald wieder zu uns essen.
Liebe Freunde, auf Wiedersehen!

Hello friends, dear friends,
I am hungry, I am thirsty.
The menu, please, please.
I want chips and sausages.

Bratwurst, shish kebab,
a salad, that is good.
Yes, with ketchup and mayonnaise.
And chips, thanks a lot.

One glass of tea, two glasses of lemonade,
three glasses of Cola, that is good.
A slice of pizza, a slice of cake.
Yes, with cream, thanks a lot.

That was yummy. That was great.
That was absolutely wonderful.
Can I have the bill please? I have to go.
I have to pay. No question about it.

Twenty Euros. That is cheap.
Many thanks for the visit.
Come back soon to eat with us.
Dear friends, see you soon.

Das Länderlied.

Alle Tiere haben frei,
alle Tiere alle.
Hund und Katze, Elefant,
Bär und Tiger auch dabei.
Panther, Löwe, Krokodil -
alle Tiere haben frei.



Alle Tiere packen ein,
reisen in die große Welt.
Indien, Ghana, USA,
Chile, Togo, Portugal,
Polen und Australien -
alle Tiere packen ein.

Alle Tiere haben Spaß
auf Hawaii und in Irland.
Surfen in Südafrika,
schwimmen in Madagaskar -
alle Tiere haben Spaß,
alle Tiere alle.

All animals are off,
all animals all together.
Dog and cat, elephant,
bear and tiger are also there.
Panther, lion and crocodile -
All animals are off.

All animals are packing their bags,
travelling the world.
India, Ghana, USA,
Chile, Togo, Portugal,
Poland and Australia -
all animals are packing their bags.

All animals are having fun
in Hawaii and Ireland.
Surfing in South Africa,
swimming in Madagascar -
all animals are having fun,
all animals all together.

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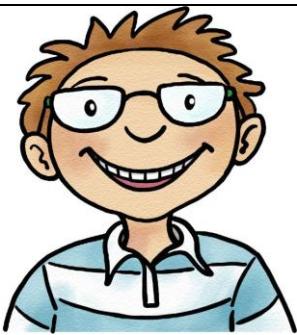
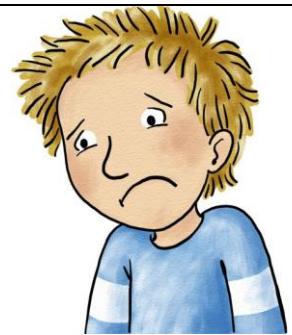
Part B: Flashcards

Overview

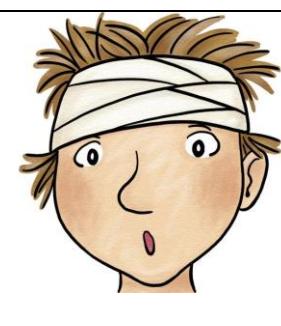
- 1) Feelings: How are you? - Gefühle: Wie geht's?**
- 2) Months - Monate**
- 3) Free time activities - Freizeitaktivitäten**
- 4) Shapes - Formen**
- 5) Telephone Game - Telefonspiel**
- 6) Handball - Handball**



1) Feelings

		
Danke, gut!	Es geht!	Nicht gut!

Extension

		
Mir ist langweilig.	Ich bin krank.	Gut, aber ich bin müde.



2) Months



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3) Free time activities

		
Fussball spielen	Gitarre spielen	ins Kino gehen
		
malen	Fahrrad fahren	schwimmen
		
tanzen	Tennis spielen	einkaufen gehen

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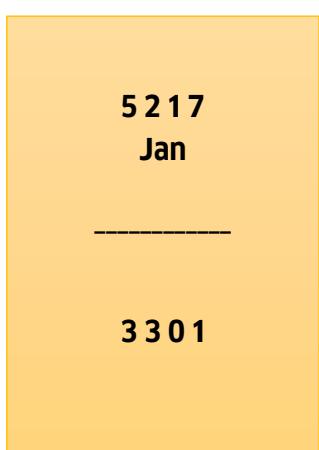


4) Shapes

der Kreis	das Dreieck	der Stern	die Linie
der Würfel	das Quadrat	der Zylinder	das Herz



5) Cards for Telephone Game





9125
Meike

4580

4580
Tobias

6019

6019
Nele

1327

1327
Ben

2448

2448
Alina

1427

1427
Fabian

4083

4083
Ida

5629

5629
Max

9192

9192
Lotta

2251

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2251
Thomas

3004

3004
Frieda

8561

8561
Jannik

9735

9735
Lisa

4884

4884
Niklas

6399

6399
Lea

1049

1049
Elias

2843

2843
Lilly

9024

9024
Paul

4713

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4 713
Anne

5 987

5 987
Florian

3 125

3 125
Marie

1 216

1 216
Tim

9 310

9 310
Sophia

1 471

1 471
Jonas

9 821

altes Telefon



neues Telefon



Handy



ich selber / pixelio.de

Smartphone



Lupo / pixelio.de

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Part C: Cultural Tips

SUBJECTS TAUGHT AT GERMAN SCHOOLS

The school system in Germany is very different from the British school system. Curricula differ from Bundesland to Bundesland (county to county) and even from school to school. However, there is a range of subjects that is traditionally taught in German schools. These are:

The following subjects are taught in primary school:

- German
- Mathematics
- Modern foreign languages: usually English as a compulsory primary foreign language.
- Art (Crafts and design)
- Music
- Physical Education
- Religion/Ethics (students may choose to study a specific religion or none at all)
- General Science

In secondary school these subject are added:

- Modern foreign languages: French, Latin or Spanish as a compulsory secondary foreign language.
- Information technology/computer science
- Physics
- Chemistry
- Biology
- Geography
- History
- Philosophy
- Civics/citizenship
- Social Sciences

For further information on the German school system, please refer to

<http://www.ukgermanconnection.org/german-school-system>

CHILDREN'S BOOKS RECOMMENDED BY OUR PRIMARY EXPERTS

- Nadia Budde: EINS ZWEI DREI TIER
- Heinz Janisch/Helga Bansch: Die Brücke
- Hanna Johansen/Jacky Gleich: Sei doch mal still
- Jon Klassen: Wo ist mein Hut?
- Leo Lionni: Das größte Haus der Welt / Pezzettino
- Lorenz Pauli: Wie weihnachtelt man?
- Rafik Schami: „Hast du Angst?“, fragte die Maus
- Anais Vaugelade: Steinsuppe
- Das Rübchen (Eulenspiegel Verlag) (nach einem russischen Volksmärchen)
- Neal Layton: Das Foto
- Mako Taruishi: Mir ist so heiß!
- Birte Müller: Fin kocht,



Example Books in two languages (English and German)

- Antonella Abbatangelo: Das Allerwichtigste
- Orianne Lallemand/Eleonore Thuillier: Der Wolf, der seine Farbe nicht mochte
- Ulrike Rylance/Jessica Störmer: Der Farbenverdrehner
- Lucia Scuderi: Wie fühlst du dich heute?
- Shobha Viswanath/Christine Kastl: Die verschwundenen Formen

HANDBALL – A VERY POPULAR TEAM SPORT IN GERMAN

About the Game

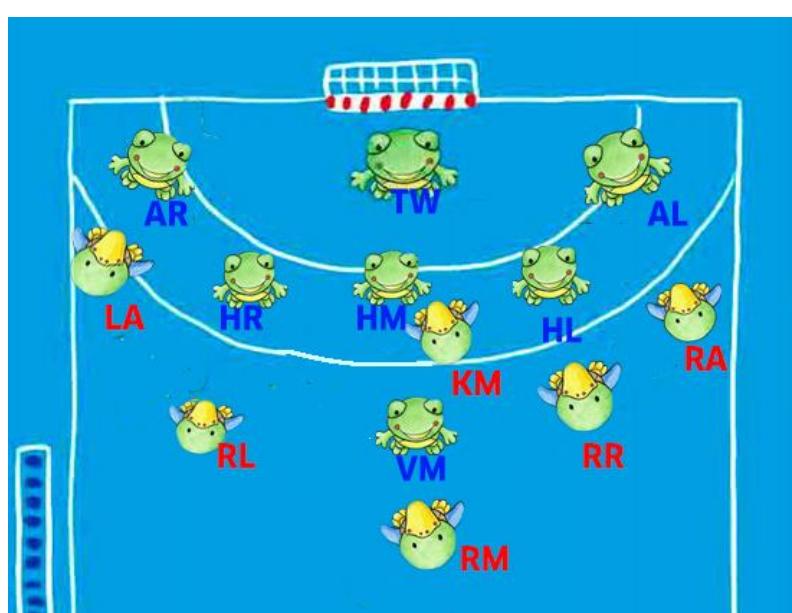
Handball players are usually referred to by the position they are playing in. The positions are always indicated as viewed by the respective goalkeeper. Depending on the formations, and as there are only 7 players at any one time on the field, not all positions are occupied.

Angriff/Offence

Rechtsaußen (RA)	Right wingman
Linksaußen (LA)	Left wingman
Rückraumrechts (RR)	Right backcourt
Rückraummitte (RM)	Centre backcourt
Rückraumlinks (RL)	Left backcourt
Kreismitte (KM)	Pivot

Abwehr/Defence

Außenlinks (AL)	Far left wing
Außenrechts (AR)	Far right wing
Halblinks (HL)	Half left
Halbrechts (HR)	Half right
Hinten Mitte (HM)	Back centre
Vorne Mitte (VM)	Front cent



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BROTHERS' GRIMM FAIRY TALES

The Brothers Grimm, Jacob (1785–1863) and Wilhelm Grimm (1786–1859), were German academics and authors who became famous for collecting and publishing folklore during the 19th century. Their so called 'Children's and Household Tales' is a collection of German fairy tales that was first published in 1812.

Through their work the Brothers Grimm popularised stories such as "Cinderella" ("Aschenputtel"), "The Frog Prince" ("Der Froschkönig"), "The Goose-Girl" ("Die Gänsemagd"), "Hansel and Gretel" ("Hänsel und Gretel"), "Rapunzel", "Rumpelstiltskin" ("Rumpelstilzchen"), "Sleeping Beauty" ("Dornröschen"), and "Snow White" ("Schneewittchen").

While the first edition in 1812 included only one volume with 86 stories, its seventh edition in 1857 consisted of three volumes and 211 stories in total.

The German public TV recently produced new adaptions of the Brothers' Grimm's classic fairy tales. Schools can borrow the following films (German with English subtitles) from the Goethe-Institut's London archive:

- The Wishing Table (Tischlein deck dich)
- Mother Hulda (Frau Holle)
- The Brave Little Tailor (Das Tapfere Schneiderlein)
- Snow White (Schneewittchen)
- The Town Musicians of Bremen (Die Bremer Stadtmusikanten)
- Rapunzel (Rapunzel)
- Puss in Boots (Der gestiefelte Kater)
- Sleeping Beauty (Dornröschen)
- The Frog King (Der Froschkönig)
- Cinderella (Aschenputtel)

There are also additional resources on fairy tales which can be found on our dedicated website with interactive online games, teaching resources and further information on fairy tales.

FAMOUS ARTISTS

August Macke

Name: August Robert Ludwig Macke

Born: 3 January 1887, Meschede, Germany

Education: The Royal Art Academy as well as The School for Applied Arts in Düsseldorf.

Profession: Artist, painter

Achievement: Macke was a leading member of the German Expressionist group 'Der Blaue Reiter' (The Blue Rider).

Died: 26 September 1914, Perthes-lès-Hurlus, France





Henri Matisse

Name: Henri Émile Benoît Matisse

Born: 31 December 1869, Le Cateau-Cambrésis, France

Education: Matisse studied at the Académie Julian and the Ecole des Arts décoratifs before entering the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris.

Profession: Painter, draughtsman, printmaker, and sculptor

Achievement: Alongside Pablo Picasso, Matisse is commonly regarded as one of the most important representatives of modern art and is known for his expressive language of colour.

Died: 3. November 1954 in Cimiez (part of Nice today)



Albrecht Dürer

Name: Albrecht Dürer

Born: 21 May 1471, Nuremberg, Germany

Profession: Painter, engraver, printmaker, mathematician, and theorist

Achievement: Dürer is conventionally regarded as the greatest artist of the Northern Renaissance. He is especially well known for his high-quality woodcut prints

Died: 6 April 1528 in Nuremberg



Paul Klee

Name: Paul Klee

Born: 18 December 1879, Münchenbuchsee, Switzerland

Nationality: Swiss German

Education: Klee studied at The Academy of Fine Arts in Munich

Profession: Painter

Achievement: Klee had a highly individual style influenced by art movements such as expressionism, cubism and surrealism. Experimenting and exploring with colour theory, he also worked as a teacher at the famous Bauhaus School of Art, Design and Architecture.

Died: 29 June 1940 (aged 60), Muralto, Switzerland





Geburtstagskalender

A “Geburtstagskalender” is a special birthday calendar that shows only the months (and appropriate number of days), leaving aside the particular days of the week. The Geburtstagskalender therefore serves as a great tool to keep track of birthdays as it can be used over and over again, year after year.



Note: You can use the following worksheets with the lesson plan for Volume 2, Chapter 3.

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Name:

Datum:

Der Geburtstagskalender

- A)** Can you match up Felix and Franzi and their relatives to the birthday dates?
 Find the dates by searching the classroom for the information that Felix's mother has hung up around the room.
 Write down the correct date for each person using numbers only.
 Do you know where to put the dots when you write dates in German?

				
Oma Olga _____	Papa Michael _____	Onkel Heinz _____	Tante Trudi _____	Onkel Fritz _____
				
Papa Klaus _____	Mama Claudia _____	Tante Inge _____	Opa Otto _____	Bruder Jan _____

- B)** Two people's birthday dates were not amongst the notes. Please write down these two dates by guessing/choosing yourself when their birthdays are.

Now write down whole sentences in German. Examples:

Das ist Tante Inge.

Sie ist Felix' / Franzis Tante.
(Was ist korrekt? Unterstreiche.)

Ihr Geburtstag ist am dritten Dezember.

Das ist Onkel Heinz.

Er ist _____ Onkel.
(Was ist korrekt? Fülle die Lücken.)

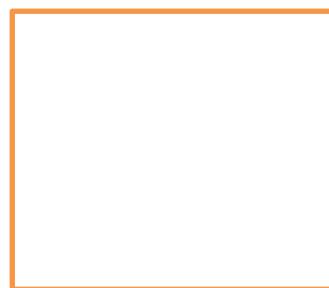
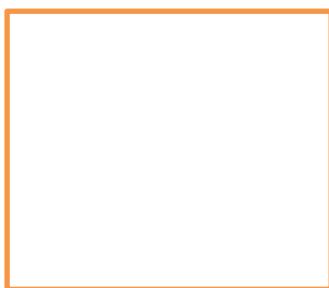
Sein Geburtstag ist am _____?

What do you use to say it is her/his birthday?



You can check the spelling of the numbers written as a word by going back to the dates hung up around the room.

C) Who are your favourite relatives? Draw them here.



D) Let your neighbour guess who they are. Ask in German: *Wer ist das?*

E) Choose one of the two and write a birthday card to the person. What can you wish him/her in German? Choose which relative you are while writing the card. Find a German address on the internet and copy it.

	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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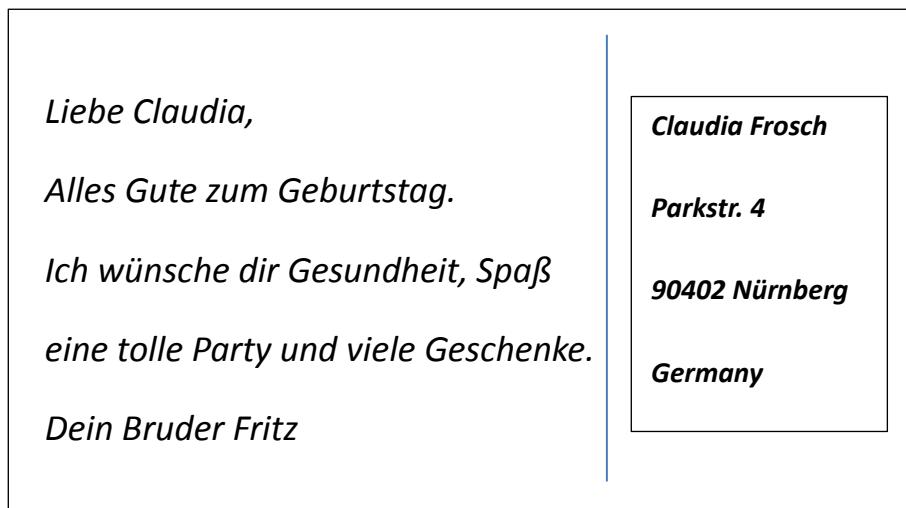


Worksheets for Volume 2, Lesson 3.3: Teachers Sheet

Please cut out the cards to put them up around the classroom.

1. Oma Olga am achtundzwanzigsten März	2. Opa Otto am zwölften Oktober
3. Bruder Jan am siebten Juli	4. Mama Claudia am zehnten Mai
5. Tante Trudi am einundzwanzigsten April	6. Onkel Fritz am neunzehnten Januar
7. Onkel Heinz am siebzehnten Juni	8. Tante Inge am dritten Dezember

Example
Birthday
Card





Part D: A few explanations of German grammar and sounds

I. Verb placement

Normal word order is the same as in English; subject, verb and then the rest of the sentence.

Note: When referring to the **verb**, we are talking about the **conjugated verb**, i.e. the verb that has an ending which agrees with the subject.

Example:

1. subject	2. verb	3. rest of sentence
Felix	<u>spielt</u>	Fußball.

In German, **word order can be flexible**. The important thing to remember is that **the verb always stays as the second idea** (but not necessarily the second word!)

Example:

1. time phrase	2. verb	3. subject	4. rest of sentence
Am Montag	<u>spielt</u>	Felix	Fussball.

In the example above, the sentence starts with a time phrase, but it is still followed by the **verb as the second idea**.

II. Prepositions governed by the dative case (See Chapter 8)

Certain prepositions are governed by, or trigger the dative case.

Example:

Die Maus ist auf dem Tisch. (The mouse is on the table.)

You will notice that **der Tisch** becomes **dem Tisch** as the preposition **auf** has triggered the use of the dative case for the word that follows it.

The dative prepositions used in chapter 8 are as follows:

<i>auf</i>	on, on top of
<i>in (im)</i>	in, inside
<i>neben</i>	beside, next to
<i>unter</i>	under, underneath
<i>zwischen</i>	between

Note: 'in dem' is abbreviated to 'im'. All of these prepositions indicate a position and trigger the dative case in the noun to which they refer.



The dative case makes the following changes:

der → *dem*

die → *der*

das → *dem*

die → *den* (plural) + 'n' on the end of the plural noun

	M	F	N	PL
NOMINATIVE	der	die	das	die
DATIVE	dem	die	dem	den + n

Example:

*Das ist **der** Tisch.*

That's the table.

But: *Die Maus ist **unter dem** Tisch.*

The mouse is under the table.

*Das ist **die** Schultasche.*

That's the schoolbag.

But: *Das Buch ist **in der** Schultasche.*

The book is in the schoolbag.

*Das ist **das** Bett.*

That is the bed.

But: *Der Hund ist **neben dem** Bett.*

The dog is next to the bed.

Das sind die Schuhe.

Those are the shoes.

But: *Die Socken sind **auf den** Schuhen*

The socks are on the shoes.

III. Conjugation of the verbs *haben* and *sein*

The verbs *haben* (to have) and *sein* (to be) are two of the most common verbs in German. The *Habenlied* in Chapter 4 is a very useful tool for learning how to decline this verb. YouTube also has two very catchy songs to help memorise the endings for both verbs.

For *haben*: www.youtube.com/watch?v=dxtM8UVF3cA

For *sein*: www.youtube.com/watch?v=VOYAMqLQTkg



Present tense of **haben** (to have)

<i>ich habe</i>	I have
<i>du hast</i>	you (singular, familiar) have
<i>er/sie hat</i>	he/she has

<i>wir haben</i>	we have
<i>ihr habt</i>	you (plural, familiar) have
<i>sie haben</i>	they have
<i>Sie haben</i>	you have (formal you, singular and plural)

Present tense of **sein** (to be)

<i>ich bin</i>	I am
<i>du bist</i>	you (singular, familiar) are
<i>er/sie ist</i>	he/she is

<i>wir sind</i>	we are
<i>ihr seid</i>	you (plural, familiar) are
<i>sie sind</i>	they are
<i>Sie sind</i>	you are (formal you, singular and plural)

IV. Explanation of plural forms of nouns (See Chapter 8)

The German for 'the' in the plural form is always '*die*', e.g. **das Fenster** (the window) but **die Fenster** (the windows)

German nouns form their plurals in various ways. The most common endings are '**-e**' or '**-en**'.

Example:

<i>der Tisch(e),</i>	the table(s)
<i>die Tür(en)</i>	the door(s)

Feminine nouns

Most feminine nouns add '**-n**' or '**-en**' to form the plural.

Example:

<i>die Schule(n)</i>	the school(s)
<i>die Farbe(n)</i>	the colour(s)



Masculine and neuter nouns

Many masculine and neuter nouns do not change in the plural, although a few add an umlaut to the main vowel.

Example:

das Fenster/die Fenster	the window/the windows
der Garten/die Gärten	the garden/the gardens

Some masculine nouns add an umlaut and an '-e' and some neuter nouns add an umlaut and an '-er' to the end of the word.

Example:

der Schrank/die Schränke	the cupboard/the cupboards
das Buch/die Bücher	the book/the books

Neuter words of foreign origin

Many neuter words of foreign origin add an '-s' to form the plural.

Example:

das Auto/die Autos	the car/the cars
das Handy/die Handys	the mobile/the mobiles

Note: The spelling of the plural of words ending in -y in German is different.

- y does not change into -ie, example: *das Baby* – *die Babys*.

Gender Note A compound noun always takes its gender from the last word of the compound: **die Geburtstagskarte** **der Wochentag** **das Computerspiel**

V. Ordinal numbers

In order to form ordinal numbers

- add **te** to the cardinal number (from 1 to 19)
- add **ste** to the cardinal number (from 20 and above)

1.	erste	11.	elfte	21.	einundzwanzigste	40.	vierzigste
2.	zweite	12.	zwölfta	22.	zweiundzwanzigste	50.	fünfzigste
3.	dritte	13.	dreizehnte	23.	dreiundzwanzigste	60.	sechzigste
4.	vierte	14.	vierzehnte	24.	vierungszwanzigste	70.	siebzligste
5.	fünfte	15.	fünfzehnte	25.	fünfundzwanzigste	80.	achtzigste
6.	sechste	16.	sechszehnte	26.	sechsundzwanzigste	90.	neunzigste
7.	siebte	17.	siebzehnte	27.	siebenundzwanzigste	100.	(ein)hundertste
8.	achte	18.	achtzehnte	28.	achtundzwanzigste	1000.	(ein)tausendste
9.	neunte	19.	neunzehnte	29.	neunundzwanzigste	1000000.	(ein)millionste
10.	zehnte	20.	zwanzigste	30.	dreiBigste		

Irregular forms:

- **erste**
- **dritte**
- **siebte**
- **achte**



VI. List of verbs of movement

<i>laufen</i>	to run	<i>auf Zehenspitzen gehen</i>	to tiptoe
<i>gehen</i>	to walk	<i>verfolgen</i>	to chase
<i>springen</i>	to jump	<i>ausweichen</i>	to dodge
<i>beugen</i>	to bend	<i>treten</i>	to kick
<i>drehen</i>	to turn	<i>rollen</i>	to roll
<i>fallen</i>	to fall	<i>(den Ball) abgeben</i>	to pass (the ball)
<i>stampfen</i>	to stomp		

VII. The imperative

The imperative only exists for the forms *du* (you), *ihr* (plural familiar you), *wir* (we) and *Sie* (singular/plural formal you) because it is used for demands and commands addressed directly to one or more persons.

Du

The ending *en* from the infinitive has to be removed for the imperative form of *du*.

Example:

<i>Komm!</i>	Come!
<i>Geh!</i>	Go!

Ihr

The imperative for *ihr* has exactly the same form as the conjugation of the 2nd person plural, however the personal pronoun is dropped.

Example:

<i>Bleibt!</i>	Stay!
<i>Wartet!</i>	Wait!

Wir/Sie

The imperative for *wir/Sie* consist of the infinite verb form and the personal pronouns *wir/Sie*.

Example:

<i>Lesen wir!</i>	Let's read!
<i>Hören Sie!</i>	Listen!

Irregular form – to be

<i>(du) Sei</i>	be
<i>(ihr) Seid</i>	be
<i>Seien Sie</i>	be
<i>Seien wir</i>	let's be



Part E: Let's see what I have learnt!

Your pupils can use the table below to write down words and phrases in German. This diary-like table is recommended as both a way of measuring, recording, proving progress AND helping the teacher plan the next steps.

Date	What I have learnt	How to say that in German	Comments



Contributions:

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of the following people:

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Pixelio

Other sources/websites:

www.goethe.de

www.ukgermanconnection.org

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