



APPENDIX TO:

DEUTSCH MIT FELIX UND FRANZI VOLUME I

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

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Supporting materials for the first year of German: p. 2 – 38

Supporting materials for the second year of German: p. 39 ff (will be added soon)

Part A: Song Collection

Overview

- Unit 1:** Hallo
Auf Wiedersehen
- Unit 2:** Onkel Fritz
Wie geht's
- Unit 3:** Bienchen summ herum
- Unit 4:** Colour Song (Brother Jacob)
- Unit 5:** Ich habe eine Banane
- Unit 6:** Wir waschen
Mein Hut, der hat drei Ecken
Hampelmannlied
- Unit 7:** Wir haben Hunger
- Unit 8:** Kopf und Schulter, Knie und Zeh
Meine Hände sind verschwunden
- Unit 9:** Zum Geburtstag viel Glück!
Zahlenlied
- Unit 10:** Mein Haus ist bunt
- Cultural Chapter Nikolaus:** Nikolaus-Lied

Note: Audio recordings of the songs can be found on the Goethe-Institut London website under:
www.goethe.de/felixundfranzi



Unit 1:

Hallo Song (Melodie: Nice one, Cyril)

*Hallo Felix. Hallo Franzi.
Hallo. Guten Morgen.
Hallo. Guten Tag.*

*Hello Felix. Hello Franzi.
Hello. Good morning.
Hello. Good day.*



Auf Wiedersehen Song (Melodie: Nice one, Cyril)

*Tschüss Felix. Tschüss Franzi.
Tschüss Freunde.
Auf Wiedersehen. Bis bald.*

*Bye Felix. Bye Franzi.
Bye friends.
Goodbye. See you soon.*

Unit 2:

Onkel Fritz (Melodie: Old McDonald had a farm)

*Onkel Fritz hat einen Zoo.
Hia, hia, ho.
Da laufen viele **Kühe** rum.
Hia, hia, ho.
Es macht **muh muh** hier.
Es macht **muh muh** da.
Hier **muh**, da **muh**, überall **muh muh**.
Onkel Fritz hat einen Zoo.
Hia, hia, ho.*

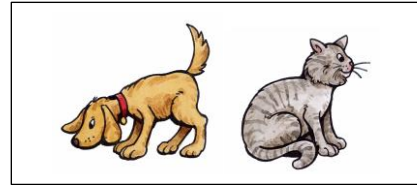
Note: Exchange animals and noises accordingly, e.g.:

*Krokodile – schnapp schnapp
Hunde – wau wau
Schweine – grunz grunz
Schafe – mäh mäh
Katzen – miau miau etc.*



Uncle Fritz (Melody: Old McDonald had a farm)

Uncle Fritz has a zoo.
Hia, hia, ho.
Many cows are running around.
Hia, hia, ho.
It goes **muh muh** here.
It goes **muh muh** there.
Here **muh**, there **muh**, everywhere **muh muh**.
Uncle Fritz has a zoo.
Hia, hia, ho.



Wie geht's, Felix? (Melodie: Hickory Dickory Dock)

*Hallo Felix, wie geht's?
Hallo Felix, wie geht's?
Ja wunderbar, ja wunderbar
Es geht mir wunderbar.*

Hello Felix, how are you?
Hello Felix, how are you?
Yes wonderful, yes wonderful.
I am fine. / I feel wonderful.

*Hallo Franzi, wie geht's?
Hallo Franzi, wie geht's?
Danke gut, Danke gut.
Danke, es geht mir gut.*

Hello Franzi, how are you?
Hello Franzi, how are you?
Thanks good, thanks good.
Thank you, I am fine.





Unit 3:

Bienchen, summ herum



*Summ, summ, summ,
Bienchen summ herum.
Ei, wir tun dir nichts zu Leide,
flieg nur aus in Wald und
Heide.
Summ, summ, summ,
Bienchen summ herum.*

*Summ, summ, summ,
Bienchen summ herum.
Such in Blumen, such in
Blümchen
dir ein Tröpfchen, dir ein
Krümchen.
Summ, summ, summ,
Bienchen summ herum.*

Buzz, buzz, buzz,
Bees buzz around!
Oh, we don't do you any harm
We just fly in forests and
meadows.
Buzz, buzz, buzz,
Bees buzz around!

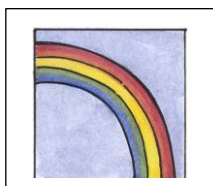
Buzz, buzz, buzz,
Bees buzz around!
Look in flowers, look in little
flowers,
For you a droplet, for you a
little crumb!
Buzz, buzz, buzz,
Bees buzz around!

Unit 4:

Farbenlied (Melodie: Brother Jacob)

*Blau blau blau blau
Rot rot rot rot
Weiß weiß weiß
Weiß weiß weiß
Blau rot und weiß
Blau rot und weiß
Blau – rot – weiß*

Blue blue blue blue
Red red red red
White white white
White white white
Blue red and white
Blue red and white
Blue red white



Regenbogenfarben

(Melodie: I can sing a rainbow...)

*Rot und Gelb und Blau und
Grün
Grau und Rosa und Schwarz
Braun, Orange und Lila
Das sind Farben.
Und sie sind so schön.*

Red and yellow and blue and
green
Grey and pink and black
Brown, orange and violet
These are colours.
And they are so beautiful.

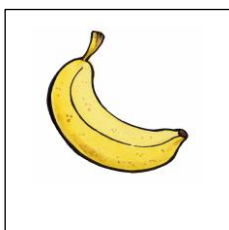
Unit 5:

Ich habe eine Banane

*Ich habe eine Banane und die Banane ist gelb.
Die ist oben gelb,
die ist unten gelb,
die ist oben unten
gelb gelb gelb.
Ich habe eine Banane und die Banane ist gelb.*

I got a banana

I got a banana and the banana is yellow.
It is yellow above,
it is yellow below,
it is above below
yellow yellow yellow.
I got a banana and the banana is yellow.





Unit 6:

Wir waschen

*Wir waschen, wir waschen,
wir waschen den ganzen Tag.
Wir waschen, wir waschen,
wir waschen den ganzen Tag.*

*Wir bügeln, wir bügeln,
wir bügeln den ganzen Tag.
Wir bügeln, wir bügeln,
wir bügeln den ganzen Tag.*

We are washing

We are washing, (2x)
We are washing all day long.
We are washing, (2x)
We are washing all day long.

We are ironing, we are ironing,
We are ironing all day long.
We are ironing, we are ironing,
We are ironing all day long.



(The original title of this song starts with the following lyrics: *'Zeigt her eure Füße, zeigt her eure Schuh, und sehet den fleißigen Waschfrauen zu: Sie waschen, sie waschen, sie waschen den ganzen Tag. Sie spülen, sie spülen, sie spülen den ganzen Tag'*. For the Key Stage 2 teaching materials at hand we have simplified the text and recorded the song accordingly.)

Mein Hut, der hat drei Ecken

*Mein Hut, der hat drei Ecken,
drei Ecken hat mein Hut.
Und hätt' er nicht drei Ecken,
so wär's auch nicht mein Hut.*

My hat, it has three corners,
Three corners, my hat has.
And if it didn't have 3 corners,
my hat wouldn't be my hat.

Note: You start out by singing the full lyrics of the song. After that the text is repeated by leaving out the first word „Mein“. In the third run two words are skipped “Mein Hut“. Accordingly, each time one more word is left out till there aren't any left.

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Hampelmannlied

*Jetzt steigt Hampelmann,
jetzt steigt Hampelmann
aus seinem Bett heraus.*

*Oh, du mein Hampelmann, mein Hampelmann.
Oh, du mein Hampelmann, mein Hampelmann bist du.*

*Jetzt zieht Hampelmann,
jetzt zieht Hampelmann
sich **seine Hose** an.*

*Oh, du mein Hampelmann, mein Hampelmann.
Oh, du mein Hampelmann, mein Hampelmann bist du.*

Note: Exchange clothes accordingly, e.g.:

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>seine Jacke</i> | <i>seine Socken</i> | <i>die Regenjacke</i> |
| <i>den Pullover</i> | <i>seine Mütze</i> | <i>seine Handschuhe</i> |
| <i>seinen Mantel</i> | <i>die Unterwäsche</i> | <i>sein blaues T-Shirt</i> |

Jumping Jack Song

Now the Jumping Jack booms out,
now the Jumping Jack booms out,
booms out of his bed.

Oh, my dear Jumping Jack, my dear Jumping Jack.
Oh, you are my Jumping Jack, my Jumping Jack are you.

Now the Jumping Jack dresses up,
now the Jumping Jack dresses up,
gets **his trousers** on.

Oh, my dear Jumping Jack, my dear Jumping Jack.
Oh, you are my Jumping Jack, my Jumping Jack are you.





Unit 7:

Wir haben Hunger

*Wir haben Hunger, Hunger,
Hunger,
haben Hunger, Hunger, Hunger,
haben Hunger, Hunger, Hunger,
haben Durst.*

*Wo bleibt das Essen, Essen,
Essen,
bleibt das Essen, Essen, Essen,
bleibt das Essen, Essen, Essen,
bleibt die Wurst?*

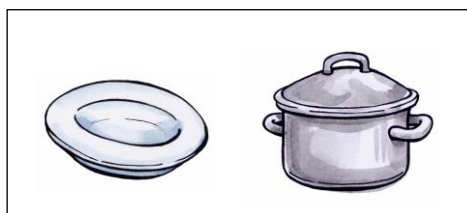
*(optional)
Wenn wir nichts kriegen,
kriegen, kriegen,
fress' mer Fliegen, Fliegen,
Fliegen,
fress' mer Fliegen, Fliegen,
Fliegen, von der Wand.*

We are hungry

We are hungry, ...
are hungry, ...
are hungry, ...
are thirsty.

Where is the dinner, ...
...
is the dinner, ...
is the dinner, ...
is the sausage?

*(optional)
Unless we don't get ...
anything,
we will eat flies, ...
...
we will eat flies, ...
from the wall.*



Note: The song is usually sung by German children when attending holiday camps expecting canteen food. You wouldn't sing it at home.



Unit 8:

Kopf, Schultern, Knie und Zehen

(Melodie: Head and shoulders, knees and toes)

*Kopf, Schultern, Knie und Zeh'n, Knie und Zeh'n.
Kopf, Schultern, Knie und Zeh'n, Knie und Zeh'n.
Augen, Ohren, Nase, Mund.
Kopf, Schultern, Knie und Zeh'n, Knie und Zeh'n.*

(Note: The "e" in "Zehen" is left out so that the syllables fit in the melody.)

Head, shoulders, knees and toes (Melody: Head and shoulders, knees and toes)

Head, shoulders, knees and toes, knees and toes.
Head, shoulders, knees and toes, knees and toes.
Eyes, ears, nose and mouth.
Head, shoulders, knees and toes, knees and toes.

Meine Hände sind verschwunden

Meine Hände sind
verschwunden,
ich habe **keine Hände** mehr.
Ei, da **sind die Hände** wieder.
Tra la la la la la la.

My hands have
disappeared.
I don't have **hands** anymore.
Ei, there **the hands are**
again. Tra la la la la la la.

Note: Exchange parts of the body accordingly, e.g:

*meine Augen sind – keine Augen – sind die Augen
meine Arme sind – keine Arme – sind die Arme
meine Nase ist – keine Nase – ist die Nase
mein Mund, der ist – keinen Mund – ist der Mund*



Unit 9:

Zum Geburtstag viel Glück

Zum Geburtstag viel Glück,
zum Geburtstag viel Glück,
zum Geburtstag,
liebe (if girl) ... / lieber (if boy)...
zum Geburtstag viel Glück.

Happy Birthday

Happy Birthday to you, Happy
Birthday to you,
Happy Birthday dear
Happy Birthday to you!

Zahlenlied

1 2 3, 1 2 3 4 5,
1 2 3, 1 2 3 4 5,
6 7 8, 6 7 8 9 10,
6 7 8, 6 7 8 9 10.



Unit 10:

Mein Haus ist bunt

Was ist das?
Was ist das?
Sag mir, was ist das?
Was ist das?
Was ist das?
Sag mir, was ist das?
Es ist **rot, rot, rot** ist es.
Es ist **weiß, weiß, weiß** ist
es.
Rot ist es, **weiß** ist es.
Ja, das ist mein **Haus**.

My house is multi-coloured

What is this?
What is this?
Tell me, what is this?
What is this?
What is this?
Tell me, what is this?
It is **red, red, red** it is.
It is **white, white, white** it
is.
Red it is, **white** is this.
Yes, this is my **house**.

Note: Exchange colours and items accordingly (you need colours and items with one syllable), e.g.:

mein Raum – my room
mein Hund – my dog
mein Kleid – my dress
mein Bild – my picture

mein Hemd – my shirt
mein Bär – my bear
mein Hut – my hat
mein Frosch – my frog

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MEIN HAUS IST BUNT

TOBIAS STÜRMER

The image shows a musical score for the song 'Mein Haus ist bunt' by Tobias Stürmer. It consists of three staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff is the melody, the second is a vocal line with a soprano clef (5^{te}), and the third is a bass line with a bass clef (9^{te}). The music is written in a simple, accessible style.

Unit 11:

Wie ist das Wetter heute?

*Wie ist das Wetter heute?
Wie ist das Wetter heute?
Wie ist das Wetter heute?
Die Sonne scheint,
die Sonne scheint,
das Wetter ist so schön*

What is the weather like today?
What is the weather like today?
What is the weather like today?
The sun is shining.
The sun is shining.
The weather is so nice.

*Wie ist das Wetter heute? (3x)
Es schneit, es schneit,
der Schnee macht alles weiß.*

What is the weather like today?
It is snowing, (2x)
the snow makes everything white.

*Wie ist das Wetter heute? (3x)
Es regnet, es regnet,
der Regen macht alles nass.*

What is the weather like today?
It is raining, (2x)
The rain makes everything wet.



Cultural Unit Nikolaus:

Nikolauslied

*Lasst uns froh und munter sein.
Und uns recht von Herzen freu'n.
Lustig, lustig, tra-la-la-la-la.
Bald ist Nikolausabend da.
Bald ist Nikolausabend da.*

*Dann stell ich den Teller auf.
Nik'laus legt gewiss was drauf.
Lustig, lustig, tra-la-la-la-la.
Bald ist Nik'lausabend da.
Bald ist Nik'lausabend da.*

*Wenn ich schlaf, dann träume ich:
Jetzt bringt Niklaus was für mich.
Lustig, lustig, tra-la-la-la-l.
Bald ist Nikolausabend da.
Bald ist Nikolausabend da.
Wenn ich aufgestanden bin,
Lauf ich schnell zum Teller hin.
Lustig, lustig, tra-la-la-la-la.
Bald ist Nikolausabend da.
Bald ist Nikolausabend da.*

*Niklaus ist ein guter Mann,
Dem man nicht g'nug danken kann.
Lustig, lustig, tra-la-la-la-la.
Bald ist Nikolausabend da.
Bald ist Nik'lausabend da.*



St. Nicholas Song

Let's be delighted and cheerful
and looking forward seeing the Lord
Jolly, jolly, tra-la-la-la-la.
St. Nicholas Eve is coming soon.
St. Nicholas Eve is coming soon.

Then I will put out my St. Nicholas boot.
Indeed, St. Nicholas will bring something.
Jolly, jolly, tra-la-la-la-la.
St. Nicholas Eve will be soon.
St. Nicholas Eve will be soon.

When I am asleep, I am dreaming:
Now, St. Nicholas is bringing something for me.
Jolly, jolly, tra-la-la-la-la.
St. Nicholas Eve is around soon.
St. Nicholas Eve is around soon.

Then, when I wake up,
I run to my boot quickly.
Jolly, jolly, tra-la-la-la-la.
St. Nicholas Eve will be soon.
St. Nicholas Eve will be soon.

St. Nicholas is a good man
who one cannot be thanked enough.
Jolly, jolly, tra-la-la-la-la.
St. Nicholas Eve is around soon.
St. Nicholas Eve is around soon.

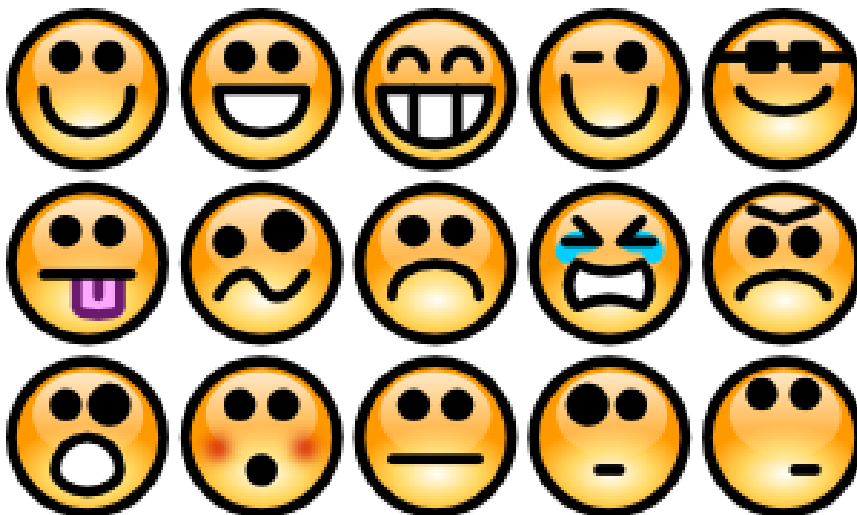


Part B: Images for Flash Cards

Topics

- 1) Moods
- 2) Flags
- 3) Animals
- 4) Colours
- 5) Names for Colours
- 6) Fruit
- 7) Clothes
- 8) Breakfast Items
- 9) Numbers
- 10) Names for numbers
- 11) Miscellaneous items for memory game
- 12) Weather

Moods



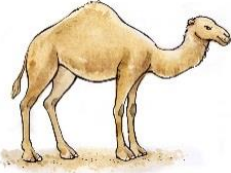

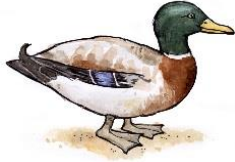







Flags

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Groß- britannien | Euro- päische Union | Deutsch- land | Öster- reich |
| Belgien | Schweiz | Liechten- stein | Frank- reich |
| Namibia | Polen | Luxemburg | Brasilien |

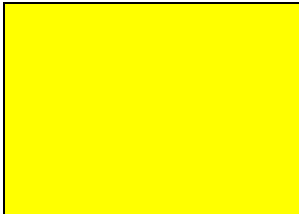


Animals

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| das Kamel | das Krokodil | die Ente | der Bär |
| der Frosch | die Katze | der Hund | der Elefant |


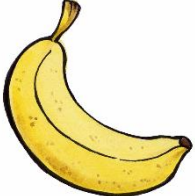
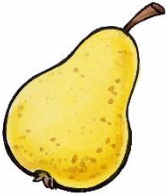

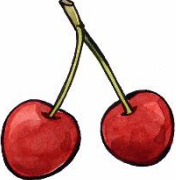





Colours

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| gelb | weiß | grün | blau |
| orange | rot | lila | pink |
| grau | schwarz | braun | rosa |



Fruit

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| der Apfel | die Banane | die Birne | die Ananas |
| die Kirsche | die Orange | die Erdbeere | die Kiwi |



Clothes

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | die Jacke | das Hemd |
| die Hose | das Kleid | die Socke | der Schuh |
| die Mütze | der Schal | der Pullover | der Rock |



Breakfast Items

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| das Brot | die Butter | der Käse | die Wurst |
| die Milch | der Saft | das Brötchen | Müsli mit Früchten |



Numbers

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| eins | zwei | drei | vier |
| fünf | sechs | sieben | acht |
| neun | zehn | elf | zwölf |



Miscellaneous items for memory game

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|
|  | der Obstsalat |  | der Regenbogen |
|  | das Haus |  | die Ente |
|  | die Kirsche |  | der Frosch |
|  | die Birne |  | der Finger |
|  | die Mütze |  | die Hose |



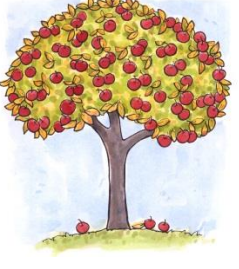



Weather

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | die Sonne | die Wolke |
| der Regen | der Wind | der Schnee | der Sturm |
| der Blitz | der Donner | der Hagel | der Nebel |



Seasons

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| Frühling | Sommer | Herbst | Winter |

Days of the week

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday |
| Friday | Saturday | Sunday | Days of the week |
| Montag | Dienstag | Mittwoch | Donnerstag |
| Freitag | Sonnabend | Sonntag | Tage der Woche |



Part C: Cultural Tips

- **Briefkasten:** In Germany, letterboxes are yellow not red. The same goes for phone boxes that are yellow instead of red.
- **Zoo in Berlin:** The *Zoo Berlin* is very famous. It is over 150 years old and was the very first zoo in Germany. Many different animals live in the zoo. A big aquarium is also part of the zoo.
- **Ländervorwahlen (Country Codes):** In order to call someone in another country, it is necessary to dial a country code in addition to the normal phone number. Every country has a different country code. For most European countries the country code starts with a double zero (replaceable by +) and is followed by two more digits. The country code for Germany is 0049 or +49. The British country code is 0044 or +44.

The country code is then followed by the area code. Since area codes usually start with a zero, which is omitted when making an international call.

This website provides a useful overview over all country codes that exist:
<http://countrycode.org/>

Example: If you are in Germany and you want to call the Goethe-Institut in London, you have to dial the following:

**0044 20 75964000 or
+44 20 75964000 (on mobile phones)**



- **Deutsche Zungenbrecher:**

Fischers Fritze fischt frische Fische; frische Fische fischt Fischers Fritze.
Fisher's errand boy is fishing fresh fish, fresh fish are fished by Fisher's errand boy.

Nickende Nichten und wippende Fichten. Nodding nieces and seeswing spruces.

Am zehnten Zehnten um zehn Uhr zehn zogen zehn zahme Ziegen zehn Zentner Zucker zum Zoo. On October 10 at 10:10 ten tame goats dragged ten hundred weight of sugar to the zoo.

Der Dachdecker deckt dein Dach, drum dank dem Dachdecker, der dein Dach deckt. The roofer is roofing your roof therefore thank the roofer who is roofing your roof.

Blaukraut bleibt Blaukraut und Brautkleid bleibt Brautkleid. Wedding dress stays wedding dress and red cabbage stays red cabbage.

- **Expressions that are commonly used in English and have a German origin:**

- *Angst*
- *Fest*
- *kaputt*
- *Kindergarten*
- *Rucksack*
- *stark*
- *über*
- *Weltschmerz*
- *wunderbar*
- *Wunderkind*
- *Zeitgeist*

- **Expressions that are commonly used in German and have an English origin:**

- *Babysitter*
- *Brainstorming*
- *chillen*
- *downloaden*
- *Highlight*
- *shoppen*
- *TV*



- **English expressions that are used in German but have a different meaning:**

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| <i>Handy</i> [hendi] | mobile phone |
| <i>fast</i> [fast] | almost |
| <i>bald</i> [balt] | soon |
| <i>Gift</i> [gift] | poison |
| <i>Kind</i> [kint] | child |



- **Facts about Germany:** There are 80 million people living in Germany. Germany's capital is Berlin. Other big cities are Hamburg in the North, Cologne (*Köln*) and Frankfurt in the centre and Munich (*München*) in the South. Germany is divided into 16 federal states called *Bundesländer*. Each *Bundesland* has a federal government. Germany's countryside is very diverse with beautiful coastlines in the North and the Alps in the South. During the Cold War, Germany was divided into two separate states: Western Germany and the German Democratic Republic in the East. Reunification took place in 1990 after the Berlin Wall came down.

(You can find further information about Germany also as a travel destination on the website of the German National Tourist Office www.germany.travel/de)



- **Fasching/Karneval:** The Carnival customs and traditions across Germany are manifold and differ. The festive season before Lent has even different names in different parts of Germany. In parts of East and South Germany, as well as in Austria, the carnival is called *Fasching*. In other parts, mainly in the South-West, the carnival is called *Fastnacht* or *Fasnet*; in Switzerland, *Fasnacht*. Usually, carnival celebrations include the dressing up of people in costumes and a procession through town.

- **Geburtstagskuchen /Traditional birthday cakes in Germany are:**

Bienenstich: Bienenstich (*Bee sting cake*) is a sweet dough cake with a topping of sweet almonds and a cream or custard filling.

Donauwelle: Donauwelle (*Danube wave*) is a sheet cake with cherries, buttercream and chocolate. Its name derives from the wavy pattern that is created by the mixture of chocolate and normal dough.

Quarkkuchen: German-style cheesecake uses quark cheese made from sour milk.

Marmorkuchen: Marble cake



- **German breakfast:** German breakfast customs differ from British eating habits. There is no "Full English Breakfast" with sausages, beans and bacon. Instead, in Germany people like to eat bread rolls, cheese, cold meats and boiled eggs for breakfast. In German *Marmelade* refers to any kind of jam or marmelade and not only to orange marmalade. Bread rolls are a German speciality. People love to eat them when freshly baked, and they can come in a variety of forms. Bread rolls have different names in different parts of Germany, mainly used when people speak in their regional dialect. You might hear the words "*Schrippen*" in Berlin, "*Weckle*" in Baden, "*Semmeln*" in Bavaria.



- **German flag:** The colours of the German flag have a historic meaning and since the 19th century stand for national unity and democracy. Until 1990 the German Democratic Republic had almost an identical flag using the same colours but in addition to that with a National Emblem, featuring a hammer and a compass, surrounded by a ring of rye in its centre.
- **“Guten Appetit”:** When you sit down to eat, everyone at the table says to each other “Guten Appetit”. It is considered to be rude to start eating without saying it. With children the following rhyme (or a similar version) is sometimes used:

*Piep, piep, piep, guten Appetit.
Piep, piep, piep, wir haben uns alle lieb,
piep, piep, piep, jeder esse was er kann, nur nicht seinen Nebenmann,
piep, piep, piep, guten Appetit.*

- **How to post a postcard:** When posting a letter or postcard to Germany, it is important to know that the order in which to put post code and city differs from the British way. The postcode comes first followed by the city. Normally, you don't put the region on. In order to make sure that the postman sees straight away that your letter is going to Germany, you have to put a capital D and a hyphen (for Deutschland) in front of the postcode and write GERMANY also in capital letters in the bottom line.

Example:

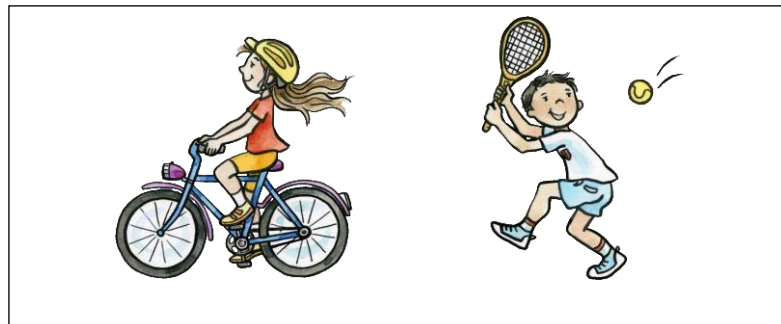
**Florian Frosch
Baumstraße 3
D-12683 Berlin**

Germany



- **Typical German names for boys in 1940, 1970 und 2010**

- **1940:** Karl, Heinrich, Robert, Bernhard, Franz, Ernst, Jürgen, Günter, Horst, Herbert, Ulrich, Siegfried, Hermann, Kurt, Wilhelm, Werner, Paul, Dieter, Uwe, Reinhard
- **1970:** Stefan, Martin, Ralf, Karsten, Jörg, Mark, Tobias, Matthias, Heiko, Jan, Maik, Thomas, Sven, Alexander, Volker, Kai, Ingo, Marco, Oliver, Torsten
- **2010:** Leon, Finn, Jonas, Ben, David, Moritz, Felix, Julian, Noah, Tim, Elias, Max, Philipp Fabian, Simon, Kevin, Lukas, Luca, Niklas, Jannik



- **Typical German names for girls in 1940, 1970 and 2010**

- **1940:** Heidi , Margarete, Renate, Martha, Marlies, Gerda, Elisabeth, Maria, Paula, Rita, Rosemarie, Dagmar, Petra, Gertrud, Adelheid, Marlene, Karola, Elfriede, Dorothea, Sieglinde
- **1970:** Simone, Andrea, Kerstin, Heike, Katja, Claudia, Anja, Birgit, Silke, Christine, Manuela, Elke, Silvia, Tanja, Astrid, Bettina, Michaela, Susanne, Sabine, Nicole
- **2010:** Nele, Mia, Leonie, Emma, Luisa, Lina, Sofia, Sarah, Hannah, Johanna, Leni, Amelie, Maja, Lilli, Alina, Amy, Zoe, Lea, Lara, Sophia



- **Wetterfrosch:** In former times frogs were considered to be able to predict the weather. They were put in a glass jar with a miniature ladder. If the frog climbed the ladder, there would be good weather while on days with bad weather the frog would remain at the bottom of the jar. In warm conditions insects tend to fly higher than on colder days. In order to reach and eat the insects, the frog would therefore climb the ladder.



- **Wetterbericht:**

Example:

Hier ist der Wetterbericht aus Berlin. Der Sommer in Berlin zeigt seine beste Seite. Es ist sonnig und wir haben nur wenig Wind. Die Temperatur liegt am Mittag bei 28 Grad Celsius. Am Abend kommen Wolken auf. Aber es bleibt warm.

Here is the weather forecast for Berlin. The summer shows its best side. It is sunny and we only have little wind. The temperature is about 28 degrees Celsius at noon. In the evening clouds will appear. But it will stay warm.



Part D: A few explanations to German grammar and sounds

German *Umlaut*:

The letters ä, ö and ü are the so called *Umlaute* or diacritic letters in German. The letter 'ä' is pronounced as 'a' and 'e' together. 'Ö' is pronounced as 'o' and 'e' together and 'ü' is pronounced as 'u' followed by 'e'. In earlier times before the printing press was introduced many words were spelt accordingly (a good example is the name *Goethe*). However, in order to save some space, German printers exchanged the 'e' first by a small 'e' placed above the vowel, which was then even more simplified and transformed into two vertical dashes that eventually became two dots.

Examples:

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| <i>der Käse</i> | cheese |
| <i>die Hände</i> | hands |
| <i>Österreich</i> | Austria |
| <i>der Löwe</i> | lion |
| <i>grün</i> | green |
| <i>die Grüße</i> | greetings |

Sharp 's' ('ß') and 'ss'

The sharp 's' is also called 'eszett' in German. It is used for unvoiced 's' sounds that follow a long vowel. There is no upper case 'ß'.

Examples:

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| <i>groß</i> | big |
| <i>der Fuß</i> | foot |
| <i>das Maß</i> | measure |



A so-called diphthong (two vowels one after the other) is also regarded to be a long vowel:

Example:

weiß white

grau grey

In contrast to that short vowels are followed by the usage of double 's' :

Examples:

der Kuss kiss

Tschüss bye

Capitalisation

In German nouns are capitalised. You can usually recognise them by one of the accompanying articles (*der, die, das, ein, eine*). Note that sometimes words are made a noun. In English a similar process can be seen when using the word "Swimming" in a sentence like: Swimming is fun. Originally the word was a verb but it is used as a noun (the subject) here.

Examples:

das Haus

die Ente

der Frosch

ein Hut

eine Farbe

(Please note that the gender of a word does not necessarily match the accompanying article. Example: *das Mädchen*. Also, there are different cases with different endings. However, at KS 2 you would not explain the cases to your students or correct the endings. It is more important to learn expressions and how they are used at this stage. The children will then learn the right forms in those expressions.)



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

Your pupils can use the table below to write down their first words and phrases in German. This diary-like table is recommended as a possibility to measure, record, and prove progress but also to help the teacher plan next steps. We have given you a few examples what it could look like:

| Date | What I have learnt | How to say that in German | Comments |
|------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| | I learnt how to greet people. | Guten Tag. Guten Morgen. Hallo. | Germans sometimes shake hands when they say Hello to each other. |
| | I learnt how to say "I am" and exchange the words to ask a question: "Am I" | "Ich bin" und "Bin ich?" | „I" is not written with a capital letter in German, only at the beginning of a sentence. |
| | ...to say my name | Ich heiÙe... Ich bin ... | "ß" is a special letter in German, called es-zet, pronounced like the "s" in "sound" |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |



| Date | What I have learnt | How to say that in German | Comments |
|------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------|
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Part F: Don't be afraid of puppets!

First, make yourself familiar with a puppet. Feel how it works and how you can move arms, legs, etc. Try to grab/hold something with the puppet. Is it possible to hold a piece of paper or a book with the puppet's hands? It is important that you know the puppet's possibilities and limitations.

Find a quiet space with a mirror. Start experimenting with different voices. Each puppet needs a particular voice. Choose a voice you are comfortable with talking for quite a while. Talk quietly in the voice and shout in the voice. Don't be shy!

Stay in character. All puppets have a certain character, e.g. lively and loud, shy and quiet, cheeky. Whatever the puppet does it needs to be typical for that character.

Try to practise in front of a mirror to see what you and the puppet look like. Get used to talking to your character. You have to use your 'normal' voice and switch to the character's voice. Try a simple conversation like:

You: Hello! I am Peter. Who are you?

Puppet: I am Kaspar. I like eating Pizza. What do you like?

You: I like eating ice cream.

The more you practise the better you become. Your puppets' voices and actions will become natural to you. Have fun using puppets!



Set of: *Kasper, der Bandit und die Million*
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www.uebersetzung.at/twister, p. 24 (Deutsche Zungenbrecher)

www.germany.travel.de, p. 25 (Facts about Germany)

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