

PRONUNCIATION KEY FOR GERMAN

CONSONANTS

| <u>GERMAN LETTER</u> | <u>APPROXIMATE PRONUNCIATION</u> | <u>EXAMPLE GERMAN SOUNDS LIKE</u> | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| f, h, k, l, m, n, p, t, x | normally pronounced as in English | | |
| b | 1) at the end of a word or between a vowel and consonant like <i>p</i> in <i>up</i> 2) elsewhere as in English | ab | ahp |
| c | 1) before <i>e, i, ö</i> and <i>ä</i> like <i>ts</i> in <i>hits</i> 2) elsewhere like <i>c</i> in <i>cat</i> | bis Celsius Café | biss tshlzeeuss kahfay |
| ch | 1) after back vowels (<i>ah, o, oo</i>) like <i>ch</i> in Scottish <i>loch</i> , otherwise more like <i>h</i> in <i>huge</i> 2) sometimes, especially before <i>s</i> , like <i>k</i> in <i>kit</i> | doch Wachs | dokh vahks |
| d | 1) at the end of a word or between a vowel and a consonant like <i>t</i> in <i>eat</i> 2) elsewhere, like <i>d</i> in <i>do</i> | Rad | rart |
| g | 1) always hard as in <i>go</i> , but at the end of a word more often like <i>ck</i> in <i>tack</i> 2) when preceded by <i>i</i> at the end of a word like <i>ch</i> in Scottish <i>loch</i> | durstig gehen weg billig | doorstikh gayern vehk billikh |
| j | like <i>y</i> in <i>yes</i> | ja | yar |
| qu | like <i>k</i> followed by <i>v</i> in <i>vat</i> | Quark | kvahrk |
| r | generally rolled in the back of the mouth | warum | vahrum |
| s | 1) before or between vowels like <i>z</i> in <i>zoo</i> 2) before <i>p</i> and <i>t</i> at the beginning of a syllable like <i>sh</i> in <i>shut</i> 3) elsewhere, like <i>s</i> in <i>sit</i> | sie spät | zee shpait |
| ß | always like <i>s</i> in <i>sit</i> | es ist heiß | ehss ist highss |
| sch | like <i>sh</i> in <i>shut</i> | schnell | schnehl |
| tsch | like <i>ch</i> in <i>chip</i> | deutsch | doych |
| tz | like <i>ts</i> in <i>hits</i> | Platz | plahts |
| v | like <i>f</i> in <i>for</i> | vier | feer |
| w | like <i>v</i> in <i>vice</i> | wie | vee |
| z | like <i>ts</i> in <i>hits</i> | zeigen | tsighgern |

Side 1 of Audio Cassette
Page 1 in TEACH ME MORE GERMAN
Teacher's Guide

- Materials** Audio cassette player, *Teach Me More German* book and cassette for each student, crayons or markers, Maria poster, world map or globe, and pictures of the seasons.
- Objectives** The students will discuss their previous knowledge of German and will be encouraged to communicate in German with their classmates.
- They will learn the names for members of their family and will be introduced to the four seasons.
- Introduction** In German, introduce yourself to the students with, "Guten Tag, ich heiÙe (*your name*)."
- ("Hello, my name is [*your name*].") Use the map or globe to show where German is spoken. Note the flags on the cover of the book representing Germany, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and Austria.
- Activities**
1. Play the cassette up to the point where Maria introduces herself.
 2. Have the students introduce themselves to their classmates. They may want to choose a special German name just for German class. (See the list on page 33 of this guide).
 3. Explain to the students that adults always greet one another with a handshake.
 4. Play the song "*Du Singst Ein Lied*" (*You'll Sing a Song*). Sing it a couple of times until the students feel comfortable.
 5. Have a Koosh ball ready and toss it to a student with the question, "Wie heiÙst du?" ("Who are you?") The student returns the ball by answering correctly, "Ich heiÙe (*his/her name*)."

("I am [*his/her name*].") Repeat with all the students. Variation: Have the students ask each other by tossing the ball among themselves.
 6. Present the opportunity for the students to initiate German pen pals. (See page 36 of this guide.)
- Closure** Ask the students to practise the new German phrases with their families and friends.
- Color page 1 in *Teach Me More German*.

Welcome to *Teach Me More German!*

For Preschool to Year 6

Teach Me More German initiates an inviting approach to language learning by using familiar children's songs. A child's early exposure to new languages and cultures enhances learning skills and promotes a better appreciation of a multicultural society. What better gift to offer our children than the tools and ideas to better understand the world we live in. This text provides the base on which to build future global awareness.

The German which one learns as a foreign language is called "Hochdeutsch" or High German. It is what German children are taught in school. At home, however, they may speak one of the dozens of dialects from the various regions of Germany, such as Berlinerisch, Hessisch, Bayrisch, etc. Because not only vowels and consonants, but even entire words are different, these dialects can sound like foreign languages. Fortunately, most Germans can speak and understand Hochdeutsch. This is the German you will learn here.

Each time you enjoy *Teach Me More German*, you will need an audio cassette player, *Teach Me More German* book and cassette, and crayons or markers. When other materials are needed they will be listed in the previous day's prep remarks.



Judy Mahoney