

Taschengeld (Pocket Money)

4. Birthday presents

Prior Knowledge: It is helpful if children already know how to express likes and dislikes

Objectives

Listen attentively to simple spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding

Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhyme and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words

Support

Some children can respond to the question *Was kostet das?* by showing the price with their fingers / whiteboards / digit cards

Extension

Children find out real prices of toys from a web site, eg: *ein Stofftier* = 19,20 €.

Children look at catalogue prices and round up to a whole unit, e.g.: 19.20 € = 20 €.

Main

Revise *Ich mag das gar nicht! Ich mag das sehr ! Ich mag das ! Ich mag das nicht! Ich mag das lieber!* by encouraging the class to repeat these whilst giving an appropriate action. Invite groups in turn to respond to an action with the appropriate German phrase. Display the department store web site or pictures looked at in the previous session. Choose six items and practise the above phrases.

ICT Opportunities: You can find online toys catalogues by entering *Spielzeuge* into a German internet search engine.

If you are unable to access an internet site from a German store, you can send off in advance for a German catalogue (names of stores can be found by using an internet search engine). You could also download attractive pictures from an internet search engine.

Display pictures of some toys with prices in euros. Ask children what they notice about how German prices are written. Discuss the euro and where it is used. Have children paid with euros before? Show children some examples of real or plastic euro coins. Practise the pronunciation of *Euro* and compare the difference in the sound of *eu* in German and *eu* in English.

ICT Opportunities: If you have digital pictures, display them on the whiteboard and add price tags. Record the prices and assign to labels, e.g. *ein Stofftier*, (a soft toy) 7 Euro so that children can listen and match up what they hear to the object.

Display prices from 1 € to 10 € on the board. Point to each and say the price in German. What do the children notice about the sound at the end of number 1 when it comes before the word 'Euro'? (See Teaching Tips) Count up from *ein Euro* to *zehn Euro* as a class. Choose some simple prices and ask *Was kostet das?* Invite pupils to give you the price in euros.

ICT Opportunities: Picture galleries/resource libraries available with some interactive whiteboards contain life size images of all the euro coins and banknotes.

Revise numbers 1-39 by going around the class as a Mexican Wave. Then play number ping-pong to practise numbers 21-39. Children work in pairs. One says a number and their partner gives the next number in sequence. At your signal, they swap roles.

Play *Der Preis ist heiß* ('The Price is Right'). Put children into teams. They guess how much each item is (the price is concealed behind a post-it note or by using the interactive whiteboard). Ask each team for example, *Was kostet der Fußball?* They give their answer in German, eg: 8 Euro. The team closest to the price wins a point.

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<p>Grammar</p> <p><u>For teachers:</u></p> <p>Singular and plural - when asking the price of a single item, <i>Was kostet (der Fußball?)</i> is used. When asking the price of more than one thing, use <i>Was kosten (die Süßigkeiten?)</i></p> <p>Gender – remember that all nouns have a gender in German, and may be masculine (<i>der</i>), feminine (<i>die</i>) or neuter (<i>das</i>).</p>	<p>Grammar</p> <p><u>For children:</u></p> <p>Asking questions (rising intonation) – <i>was kostet das?</i></p>	<p>Phonics focus</p> <p><u>For teachers:</u></p> <p>au – Auto ie – Stofftier u – Kuchen ei – Preis, heiß ß – pronounced as ss - Fußball, heiß</p>	<p>Phonics focus</p> <p><u>For children:</u></p> <p>eu – Euro, neun, Spielzeug</p>
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<p><u>Learning Outcomes</u></p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand that people use different currencies in different countries • say how much something costs in euros 	<p><u>New National Curriculum Links</u></p> <p>English</p> <p><u>Reading</u> - Years 3 - 4</p> <p>Develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks
<p><u>Throughout the week:</u></p> <p>Play <i>Der Preis ist heiß</i> ('The Price is Right').</p>	<p><u>Resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department store website or catalogue • Pictures of toys with prices in euros • Number cards • Images of euros from the interactive whiteboard gallery/image resource bank
<p><u>Teaching Tips</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When saying 'one euro' note that the indefinite article 'a' is used (<i>ein Euro</i>) rather than the number 1 (<i>eins</i>). In answer to the question "<i>Was kostet das?</i>", <i>ein Euro</i> becomes <i>einen Euro</i>. • Note that there is no difference in the singular of <i>Euro</i> and the plural <i>Euro</i>. 	

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When playing 'The Price is Right', start by using lower numbers, eg: 1-10 then 1-20. You can then add in higher numbers up to 39. | |
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Wortschatz für Lehrer	Teacher Language	Wortschatz für Schüler	Children's Language
<p><i>Was kostet das?</i></p> <p><i>ein(en) Euro</i> (see Teaching tips)</p> <p><i>zwei Euro</i></p> <p><i>drei Euro</i></p> <p><i>sechs Euro</i></p> <p><i>zehn Euro</i></p> <p><i>die Spielzeuge</i></p> <p><i>was kostet der / ein Fußball ?</i></p> <p><i>der/ein Fußball</i></p> <p><i>die/eine CD</i></p> <p><i>das/ein Auto</i></p> <p><i>das/ein Stofftier</i></p> <p><i>die/eine Puppe</i></p> <p><i>die/eine Konsole/Spielkonsole</i></p> <p><i>der/ein Kuchen</i></p> <p><i>Was kosten die Süßigkeiten ?</i></p> <p><i>Wiederholt und macht die Geste</i></p> <p><i>Wer kann den richtigen Satz sagen?</i></p> <p><i>Hier ist die Webseite unseres Kaufhauses.</i></p> <p><i>Schaut auf die Preise in Euros.</i></p> <p><i>Wir zählen in Euros bis zehn.</i></p> <p><i>Zählen wir bis 39 und machen wir eine mexicanische Welle.</i></p> <p><i>Spielen wir Nummerping-pong.</i></p>	<p>How much is it ?</p> <p>one euro</p> <p>two euros</p> <p>three euros</p> <p>six euros</p> <p>ten euros</p> <p>toys</p> <p>how much does the/a football cost?</p> <p>the/a football</p> <p>the/a CD</p> <p>the/a car</p> <p>the/a cuddly toy</p> <p>the/a doll</p> <p>the/a games console</p> <p>the/a cake</p> <p>How much do the sweets cost?</p> <p>Repeat (pl.) and do the action.</p> <p>Who can say the correct phrase?</p> <p>Here is our department store's website.</p> <p>Look at these prices in euros.</p> <p>We're going to count up to 10 in euros.</p> <p>Let's count to 39 and do a Mexican Wave.</p> <p>Let's play 'number ping pong'.</p>	<p><i>ein(en) Euro</i> (see Teaching tips)</p> <p><i>zwei Euro</i></p> <p><i>drei Euro</i></p> <p><i>sechs Euro</i></p> <p><i>zehn Euro</i></p> <p><i>die Spielzeuge</i></p> <p><i>ein Fußball</i></p> <p><i>eine CD</i></p> <p><i>ein Auto</i></p> <p><i>ein Stofftier</i></p> <p><i>eine Puppe</i></p> <p><i>eine Konsole/Spielkonsole</i></p> <p><i>ein Kuchen</i></p>	<p>one euro</p> <p>two euros</p> <p>three euros</p> <p>six euros</p> <p>ten euros</p> <p>toys</p> <p>a football</p> <p>a CD</p> <p>a car</p> <p>a cuddly toy</p> <p>a doll</p> <p>a games console</p> <p>a cake</p>