

LOS



PRIMAR

A MAGAZINE FOR STUDENTS FROM YEAR 5 UPWARDS ATTENDING PRIMARY SCHOOLS

ISSUE NUMBER 2

NOVEMBER 2008



Knut visits the Christmas Market

The Christmas **market (Markt)** in Germany is very popular. You find at least one in every village and city. As soon as Advent starts (four weeks before Christmas), stalls are set up in town squares in front of the **church (Kirche)**. There you find the **crib (Krippe)** with child Jesus (**Jesuskind**), the **Christmas tree (Weihnachtsbaum)**, handmade decorations, like coloured **decoration balls (Kugeln)** and **candles (Kerzen)**, wooden **nutcrackers (Nussknacker)**, and other Christmas gifts. Children sing Christmas **carols (Lieder)** and no one can resist the smell of fried sausages and roast chestnuts.

Knut loves the typical German Christmas sweets such as the **fruitcake in the form of bread (Stollen)**, the cake in the form of a tree bark (**Baumkuchen**), gingerbread (**Lebkuchen**) and gingerbread houses, cinnamon **stars (Sternen)** and adults drink **warm mulled wine (Glühwein)** served at the market stalls, children may drink an alcoholfree warm fruit punch.

Have a look at the map and then at the photos below. Write down the name of the three cities in Germany to which these Christmas Markets belong:

1. A Christmas market in the north of Germany _____
2. A Christmas market in the south-west of Germany _____
3. A Christmas market in the east of Germany _____

Heidelberg



Dresden



Lübeck



DIE LANDKARTE

Write down the numbers in the white boxes on the map below of these places found in the state of Schleswig - Holstein and in the city state of Hamburg:

Schleswig-Holstein is one of the 16 states of Germany. It is the northernmost state and it faces the North Sea on its western coast and the Baltic Sea on its eastern coast. The Kiel canal connects the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. The largest city is Kiel with 250,000 inhabitants. On the western coast are the North Frisian Islands. Germany's only high-sea island Heligoland is situated further out in the North Sea. The longest river of Schleswig-Holstein is the River Eider.

Hamburg to the south of Schleswig-Holstein is a city but it is also a state. Hamburg is the second-largest city in Germany (after Berlin) and has the second-largest port in Europe. The city is home to approximately 1.8 million inhabitants.



1. Husum
(the birthplace of author Theodor Storm)

2. Kiel
(famous for its regatta and its canal)

3. Lübeck
(famous for its marzipan sweets and city gate)

4. Hamburg
(a city and a state with a big harbour)

5. Heligoland
(a car free island in the North Sea)

6. Schleswig
(famous for its cathedral)

7. Fehmarn
(the largest island connected with a bridge)

8. Holsteinische Schweiz
(a large animal park)

9. Travemünde Beach
(with roofed beach chairs)

10. Klein-Kollmar
(famous for its windmills.)

Knut wants you to learn the numbers in German. He has written a short rhyme with the numbers from 1 to 10 and with pictures to help you understand the meaning of this rhyme. He then wants you to complete the Nutcracker picture by drawing lines starting from "eins" and finishing with "zehn". Afterwards, fill in the boxes in the exercise below with the numbers you have learnt in German.

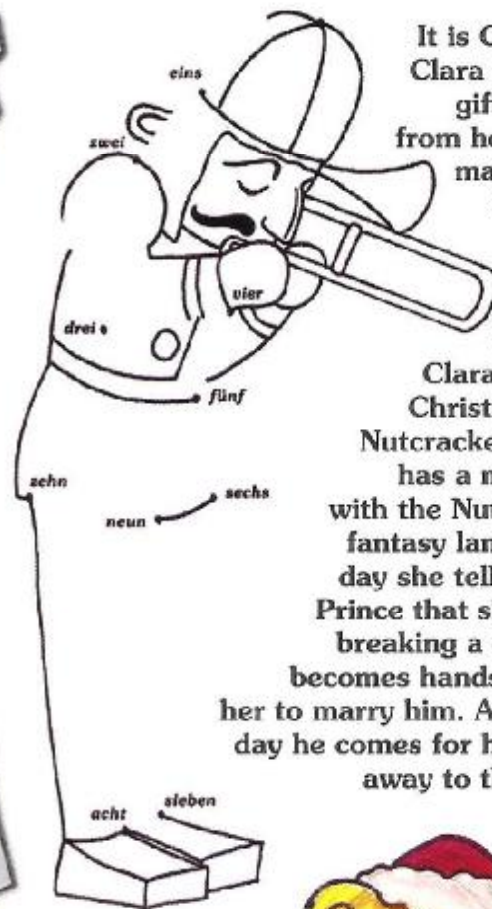
1 2
eins, zwei Polizei

3 4
drei, vier Offizier

5 6
fünf, sechs alte Hex

7 8
sieben, acht gute Nacht

9 10
neun, zehn schlafen gehen



It is Christmas eve and Clara receives a special gift - a Nutcracker - from her godfather who makes magical toys. Clara's brother is jealous and he breaks the doll but her godfather repairs it for her. Clara sleeps under the Christmas tree with her Nutcracker Prince and she has a nice dream of her with the Nutcracker Prince in fantasy land. On Christmas day she tells the Nutcracker Prince that she loves him thus breaking a curse. The Prince becomes handsome and he asks her to marry him. After a year and a day he comes for her and takes her away to the Doll Kingdom, where she is crowned queen.



DAS REZEPT [GLÜHWEIN FOR KIDS]

A special Christmas drink for children – Try it !

Ingredients

4 cups apple juice	1 orange
2 cups black tea	1 cinnamon stick
2 tbsp sugar	2 cloves
1 lemon	



Method

1. Gently heat the apple juice and tea in a saucepan.
2. Peel the lemon and orange, retain the peels.
3. Squeeze the lemon and the orange.
4. Place the juice, the peels, the sugar, the cinnamon and the cloves into the pan containing the hot apple juice and tea and continue to heat, being careful not to boil the liquid.
5. Taste and if necessary add more cinnamon or cloves.
6. Pass the hot mixture through a sieve and serve.

WEIHNACHTSZEIT IN DEUTSCHLAND

[Christmas time in Germany]

Christmas in Germany is a very special time and is celebrated a little different from Maltese habits. The birth of Christ during the night from 24th to 25th December is the centre of all celebrations. Germans speak of the child Jesus (Jesuskind) and not of the "Baby Jesus" as is done here.

In Germany cribs are also assembled and placed in homes and churches, whereby the Jesuskind is very small, and surrounded by figures like **Mary and Joseph (Maria und Josef)**, the **shepherds (Hirten)**, the three wise men from the Orient (die drei weisen Männer aus dem Morgenland) and **the ox and the donkey (Ochse und Esel)**.

Christmas Time in Germany begins with the Advent on 1st December. Most children have an Adventskalender which shows 24 little numbered "doors" for each of the 24 days to Christmas. Every day one tiny door is opened and shows a picture children enjoy looking at. Some calendars contain also tiny toys or sweets. The door for Christmas Eve, 24th December, is larger and contains a picture of the child Jesus in the crib (Jesuskind in der Krippe). To celebrate St. **Nicholas (Nikolaus)** Day, on the eve of 6th December, children leave out a **sock (Socke)** or a boot for St. Nicholas who then either fills it with **candy (Bonbons)** if they are good, or with twigs if they are naughty. Children write letters and **cards (Karten)** to the Christkind, an **angel (Engel)** in white robes and a golden crown, who delivers their presents on Christmas Eve. They decorate these letters and cards, by drawing for example a **bell (Glocke)** or the red-nosed reindeer **Rudolph (Rudolf)**.

Most families in Germany celebrate Christmas Eve, the birth of Christ, as most important. A Christmas tree is decorated in the morning, and in the afternoon parents and children sit next to the Christmas tree, listen to Christmas music, or sing the old Christmas songs. Then they open their **presents (Geschenke)**.

For Christmas Day, 25th December, mother will have prepared a very festive Mittagessen – a lunch, to which grandparents or aunts and uncles are invited. The main course might be a nicely roasted **goose (Gans)**, or a big fish called **carp (Karpfen)**. Yummy desserts are to follow, and thereafter all like to go for a walk – as they have eaten too much!

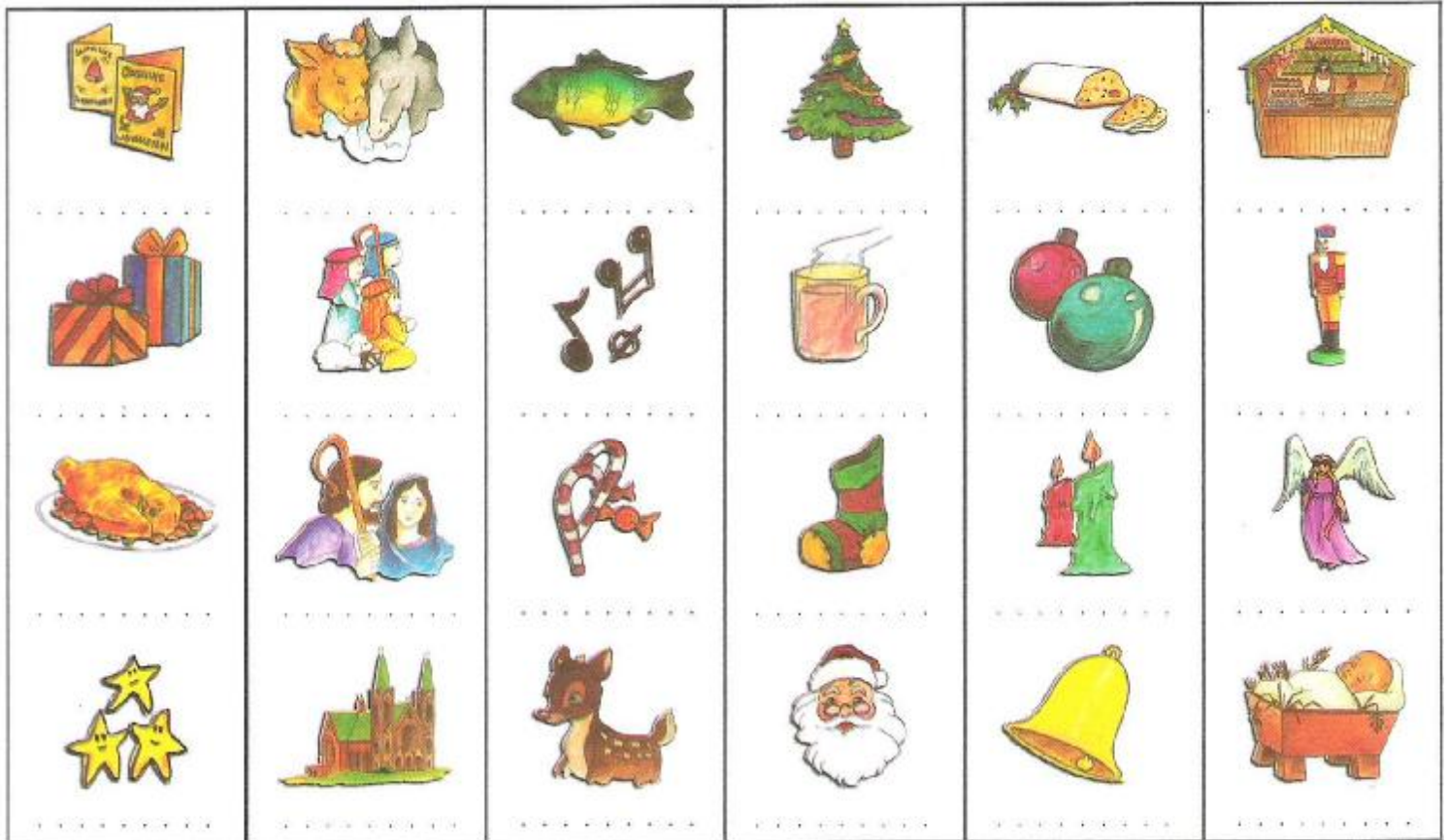
Published by: German-Maltese Circle
Contents & layout: Victor Sammut, Claire Scicluna, Michela Bugeja & Sandra Abela (Graphics)
E-mail: gmc@germanmaltesecircle.org or Phone: 21246967
Address: Messina Palace, 141, Triq San Kristofru, Valletta VLT 1465
Website: www.germanmaltesecircle.org
For more information about Germany and the study of German contact the German-Maltese Circle



**GERMAN-MALTESE CIRCLE
COMPETITION CHRISTMAS 2008
"LOS" MAGAZINE FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN**

**Participate and win one of these prizes:
German Delicacies for Christmas
Stollen (fruitcakes) – Marzipan (sweets with almonds)
Lebkuchen (gingerbread) or a German Adventskalender**

Competition is open ONLY to children in Years 5, 6 and 7 attending Primary Schools



To participate: Here is Knut's Adventskalender with pictures for the 24 days before Christmas. For each of these pictures, write down the word in GERMAN underneath each picture. You will find ALL the words in the Magazine. Afterwards, fill in the information below and send this sheet with your answers to:

The German-Maltese Circle, P.O.Box 58, Valletta

Closing Date: 14th December 2008

The winners will be drawn by lot. The decision of the German-Maltese Circle is final and binding

Write in block letters

Name in full: _____

Address: _____

School: _____

Class: _____ Age: _____ Home or Mobile Tel. No.: _____

Data submitted may be used by the German-Maltese Circle in the promotion of its aims and activities.