



Year 8 Language Guide

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Lehrer/Lehrerin:

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Overview	Theme / Topic
Autumn Term 1	<p>Comparing usual and recent summer experiences</p> <p>Comparing own and another's experience; asking and answering questions</p> <p>Staying with a family in Germany</p> <p>Asking the meaning of unknown words</p> <p>Things I like and things that make me happy</p> <p>Describing others</p> <p>Explaining likes and dislikes</p>
Autumn Term 2	<p>The world in numbers</p> <p>Contrasting what you did with others and what you did alone</p> <p>Saying where you went, how you got there and what you did</p> <p>Talking about your and other people's recent journeys</p> <p>Talking about how you do things and how well you enjoy them</p> <p>Preparing for a party</p>
Spring Term 1	<p>Talking about exchanging gifts</p> <p>Saying what we think about things; asking and answering questions</p> <p>Comparing places and people now and then</p> <p>Explaining what you did/used to do</p> <p>Comparing places and people now and then</p>
Spring Term 2	<p>Saying how well and how willingly you and others do things</p> <p>Talking about what you and others prefer to do; asking and answering questions</p> <p>Comparing what you do now with what you used to do</p> <p>Talking about what you do, when you started and how long you've been doing things</p> <p>Understanding a non-fiction text</p>
Summer Term 1	<p>Talking about plans for this weekend</p> <p>Talking about what I and someone else wants vs what I have to do at home</p> <p>Dreams and plans: comparing what we want to do with what we will actually do</p> <p>What is it like? Describing attributes</p> <p>Tell me more: describing attributes in more detail</p>

Overview	Theme / Topic
Summer Term 2	Location and direction: talking about where you were and where you went and why Narrating past events; asking and answering questions Planning an event on a budget; comparing the ideal and real; talking about roles - what you and others will do Dreams and goals Writing about the things that are important to you

Sounds of the language

In Y8, SSC knowledge is further developed by activities focused on two or more SSC. Often these are tricky pairs, such as EI/IE, V/W. In some weeks, several SSC are revisited.

These are the SSC we focus on, in particular:

<p>[ei]</p>  <p>frei</p>	<p>[ie]</p>  <p>Liebe</p>			
<p>[s]</p>  <p>sollen</p>	<p>[β]</p>  <p>groß</p>	<p>[sch]</p>  <p>schreiben</p>	<p>[sp-]</p>  <p>spielen</p>	<p>[st-]</p>  <p>stark</p>
<p>[u]</p>  <p>du</p>	<p>[u]</p>  <p>Punkt</p>	<p>[ü]</p>  <p>Tür</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>fünf</p>	
<p>[ai]</p>  <p>Haifisch</p>	<p>This is the same sound as [ei]</p> 	<p>[r]</p>  <p>reden</p>	<p>[r]</p>  <p>Uhr</p>	
<p>[w]</p>  <p>Welt</p>	<p>[v]</p>  <p>vor</p>			
<p>[z]</p>  <p>Zug</p>	<p>Pronounce cognates ending in -tion with a -ts in German, like the German [z]</p>	<p>[ch]</p>  <p>ich</p>	 <p>Buch</p>	




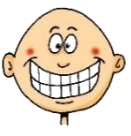







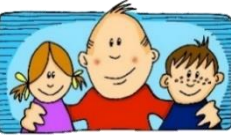


Sounds of the language cont'd

German vowels

Remember! As you know, German vowels can be **long** or **short**.

Vowels followed by **more than one consonant** are **short**.

Other vowels are **long**.

[a]  sagen	[a]  kalt	[ä]  spät	[ä]  lächeln
[o] ?  wo?	[o]  Kopf	[ö]  schön	[ö]  plötzlich [suddenly]
[er]  er	[-er]  wieder		
[-ig]  richtig	At the <u>start</u> or in the <u>middle</u> of words, German [g] is usually like the 'g' in English 'go', including in cognates, and your vocal chords vibrate. However, when [g] is the final sound in the word, it sounds more like 'k', and you don't use your vocal chords.		
[i]  wir	[i]  finden	[ie]  Liebe	

Other pairs and combinations of sounds we practise in Y8 are:

ZW | SCHW

CH | CK

PF-KN

EU | ÄU

F | V

V | W

-D | -D-

Y

-E | -ER

Z | S-

Ä | E

Word patterns and word families

To develop vocabulary knowledge, we focus explicitly on some **common word patterns** between German and English. The words are **high-frequency** and often **cognates** or **semi-cognates** with English. The words' meanings may be learnt incidentally, but the words are not necessarily included in the planned vocabulary set to be taught, practised, and learnt intentionally that week. We also develop learners' knowledge of **word families** (any parts of speech connected by a common, semantically-related stem).

Pattern	Examples
Compound nouns	Brieffreund, Gastmutter, Abendbrot, Wohnzimmer
English 'C' → German 'K'	Oktober, Diskussion, Projekt, Kontakt, Artikel
Nominalisation of verbs	Schwimmen, Lesen, Laufen, Schreiben, Sprechen
Add '-in' to masculine people nouns	Journalistin, Sängerin, Schülerin, Direktorin
Make adjectives negative with 'un'	unpraktisch, unfreundlich, unmöglich
Englisch 'C' → German 'Z'	Prinzip, sozial, zentral, Konzept
Cognates ending -tion	Generation, Organisation, international, Situation
Noun and verb pairs (verb stem = noun)	Arbeit (arbeiten), Besuch (besuchen), Plan (planen), Spiel (spielen)
Noun and verb pairs (2): -ung nouns	Meinung (meinen), Lösung (lösen), Bildung (bilden), Beschreibung (beschreiben)

Word patterns and word families cont'd

Pattern	Examples
-ical in English to -isch in German	musikalisch, klassisch, historisch, typisch, praktisch
Make adjectives into nouns	die Kleinen, die Armen, die Reichen
-ty or -ness in English → -heit	Sicherheit, Einheit, Krankheit, Mehrheit
-ght in English → -cht	Nacht, Licht, acht, richtig, Recht, Macht, leicht
Word family: Freund	Freund(in), (un)freundlich, Freundschaft, tierfreundlich, Freundenzreis, Schulfreund, Brieffreund, freundlicherweise
Noun and verb pairs (3): verb stem +e as noun	Rede (reden), Liebe (lieben), Ende (enden), Frage (fragen)
Prefix Haupt- meaning 'main'	Hauptstadt, Hauptwort, Hauptziel, Hauptrolle, Hauptproblem, Hauptgrund
Suffix -weise for adverbs	teilweise, beispielsweise, normalerweise, möglicherweise
-(al)ly in English → -lich in German	täglich, nördlich, natürlich, persönlich, endlich
Verbs ending in -ieren	studieren, trainieren, organisieren, kritisieren, existieren, interessieren, informieren

Present vs past (perfect): weak verbs

To talk about what you did, use the present tense of **haben** and a past participle:

Present

Ich **mache** eine Tour.

I am doing a tour.
I do a tour.

Past (perfect)

Ich **habe** eine Tour **gemacht**.

I have done a tour.
I did a tour.

Regular past participles sandwich the stem with **ge-** and **-t**:

machen → **gemacht**

spielen → **gespielt**

kaufen → **gekauft**

Some verbs don't add **-ge!**
besuchen → besucht
erleben → erlebt
It would be harder to pronounce them if they did!

Comparing usual and recent summer experiences

Vokabeln

vb	besuchen	to visit, visiting
vb	erleben	to experience, experiencing
vb	kaufen	to buy, buying
nm	August	August
nm	Juli	July
nm	der Spaß	fun
nf	die Kleidung	clothing
nf	die Kultur	culture
nf	die Tour	tour
nf	die Türkei	Turkey

Revisit
vocab
7.3.2.4 &
7.2.2.5



npl	die Ferien	holidays
adv	selbst, selber	-self
adv	so	so
adv	schon	already
det	dieser, diese, dieses	this
det	letzter, letzte, letztes	last

Past (perfect) with *haben*

To talk about what other people have done, use the “**er**” and “**sie**” form of *haben*, together with the past participle:

Sie **hat** im Café **gegessen**.
She has eaten / ate in the café.

Sie **hat** eine Liste **geschrieben**.
She has written / wrote a list.

The past participle **stays the same** when we are talking about different people!

Er **hat** Freunde **getroffen**.
He has met / met friends.

Er **hat** viel Wasser **getrunken**.
He has read / read a book.

Welcher, welche, welches?

To ask **which?** in German, use the question word **welcher**, **welche**, **welches**:

masculine

Welcher Tisch ist das?
Which table is that?

Der Schreibtisch.
The writing table (desk).

feminine

Welche Flasche ist das?
Which bottle is that?

Die Wasserflasche.
The water bottle.

neuter

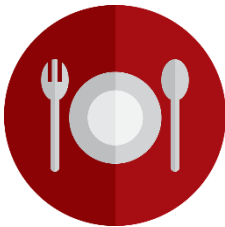
Welches Schwimmbad ist das?
Which swimming pool is that?

Das Schulschwimmbad.
The school swimming pool.

Comparing own and another's experience





Vokabeln

<i>pron</i>	welcher, welche, welches	which
<i>pp</i>	gegessen	eaten, ate
<i>pp</i>	gelegen	lay (down)
<i>pp</i>	gesprachen	spoke, spoken
<i>pp</i>	geschrieben	written, wrote
<i>pp</i>	gesungen	sang, sung
<i>pp</i>	getroffen	met
<i>pp</i>	getrunken	drank, drunk
<i>vb</i>	treffen	to meet, meeting
<i>nm</i>	der Sommer	summer
<i>nnt</i>	Frankreich	France
<i>nnt</i>	Spanien	Spain
<i>adv</i>	bisher	until now, up to now, yet



Haben vs sein in the present (all persons)

As you know, **haben** means *to have, having*. However, certain expressions with **haben** translate differently. Compare:

	Ich habe Hunger.	I <i>am</i> hungry.
	Du hast Angst.	You <i>are</i> scared.
	Sie hat Schmerzen.	She <i>is</i> in pain.
	Wir haben Lust, ...	We <i>feel like, are keen to</i> ...

Sie (you, formal) vs du

As you know, the German word for 'you' is **du**. Verbs with **du** end in **-st**. We use **du** to talk to **friends, family, other children** and other **people we know well**. When we want to speak to **adults we don't know**, we use a different word for 'you':

Sie – formal you



Sie is written with **capital letter** to show politeness and respect. Regular verbs with **Sie** are in the **infinitive** (dictionary) form:

Haben **Sie** Haustiere? Do you (formal) have pets?

Sie sind müde. You (formal) are tired.

Note: sind is from **sein** (to be), which is irregular.

Infinitive clauses with 'zu'

With non-modal verbs, we have to add **zu** when we use them with another verb in infinitive:

Ich habe keine Lust, **zu arbeiten**. I don't have any desire **to work**.

Er vergisst immer, Kaffee **zu kaufen**. He always forgets **to buy** coffee

Es ist wichtig, Deutsch **zu lernen**. It is important **to learn** German.

Like in other two-verb structures, the second verb (with **zu**, in infinitive) is at the **end**.

<i>pron</i>	Sie	you (formal)
<i>pp</i>	gefunden	found
<i>nnt</i>	das Bad	bathroom
<i>nm</i>	der Brief	letter
<i>nm</i>	der Hunger	hunger
<i>nm</i>	der Kaffee	coffee
<i>nm</i>	der Schmerz	pain
<i>nf</i>	die Küche	kitchen
<i>nf</i>	die Lust	desire
<i>nf</i>	die Wohnung	apartment, flat
<i>adv</i>	müde	tired
<i>adv</i>	noch	still, yet
<i>adv</i>	oben	above, upstairs
<i>adv</i>	unten	below, downstairs



Revisit
vocab
7.3.2.6 &
7.3.1.3.

'Den' und 'einen'

As you know, the masculine words for 'the' and 'a' change after most verbs:

Der Hund ist glücklich.
Das ist **ein** Hund.



Er sucht **den** Hund.
Er findet **einen** Hund.



This **does not** happen after *sein*:

Ich bin **kein** Hund!



Ich sehe **keinen** Hund!



Feminine and **neuter** words for 'the' and 'a' **do not change** after a verb.

Asking the meaning of unknown words

Wie sagt man das...

auf Deutsch?



Vokabeln

How do you say that...?

Wie schreibt man das?

auf Englisch?



Revisit 1/6
Y7 Vocab

How do you write / spell that?



Adjective agreement

When adjectives come before the noun, they have different endings. The endings depend on the type of article:

masculine



feminine



neuter



der große Tisch
ein großer Tisch
(**the/a** big table)

die gelbe Flasche
eine gelbe Flasche
(**the/a** yellow bottle)

das kleine Fenster
ein kleines Fenster
(**the/a** small window)

When adjectives come before **plural** nouns, the ending is **-en**:

masculine



feminine



neuter



die großen Tische
keine großen Tische
(**the/no** big tables)

die gelben Flaschen
keine gelben Flaschen
(**the/no** yellow bottles)

die kleinen Fenster
keine kleinen Fenster
(**the/no** small windows)

Plural nouns are often used without an article.
In this case, the ending is **-e**:

masculine



feminine



neuter



große Tische
(big tables)

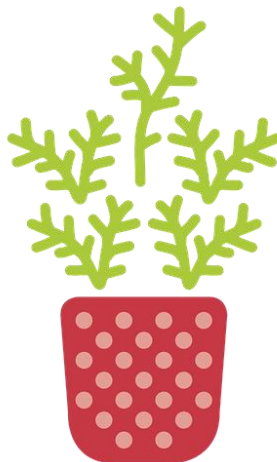
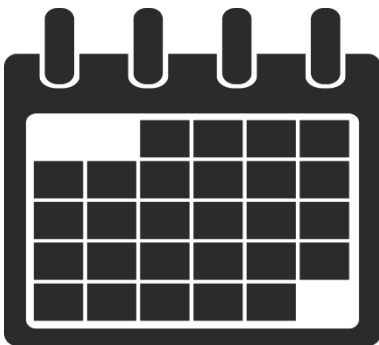
gelbe Flaschen
(yellow bottles)

kleine Fenster
(small windows)

Things I like and things that make me happy

Vokabeln

<i>vb</i>	begreifen	to understand, understanding
<i>vb</i>	duschen	to shower, showering
<i>nm</i>	der Blick	view
<i>nm</i>	Dezember	December
<i>nf</i>	die Jahreszeit	season
<i>nnt</i>	das Mal	time
<i>nm</i>	März	March
<i>nf</i>	die Pflanze	plant
<i>nm</i>	der Schuh	shoe
<i>nm</i>	der Wechsel	change
<i>adj</i>	bequem	comfortable
<i>adj</i>	freundlich	friendly
<i>adj</i>	wieder	again



Revisit
vocab
8.1.1.1 &
7.3.2.5.

Adjective agreement – R2 (accusative)

Remember, R1 adjectives **after** the indefinite article 'ein' (and 'kein') have these endings:

R1

Ein kleinerer Mund ist schön.



R2

Sie hat einen kleinen Mund.

Das ist eine lange Nase.



Ihr Bruder hat eine lange Nase.

Ein rundes Gesicht ist komisch.



Die Oma hat ein rundes Gesicht.

Adjectives for R2 have these endings:

denn Mund

diee Nase

dass Gesicht

R2 Ich habe keine grünen Augen.

plural Ich habe grüne Augen

Female person nouns ending in -in

To refer to a woman, add **-in** to the end of a noun:

She is a **teacher**.

Sie ist **Lehrerin**.

You don't say
'a' with jobs.

Mia is a **doctor**.

Mia ist **Ärztin**.

'a', 'o' and 'u' in the male form can change to 'ä', 'ö' and 'ü'.

To make female nouns for roles or jobs plural, add **-nen**:

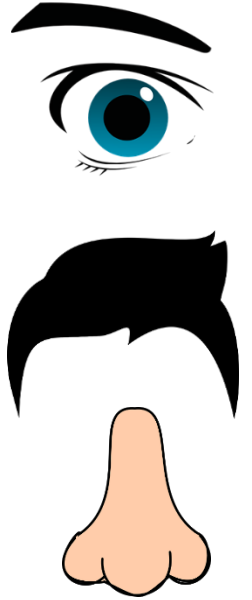
Sie ist eine Freundin.
(She's a friend)

Diese Frauen sind meine Freundinnen.
(These women are my friends)

Describing others

Vokabeln

<i>vb</i>	verbringen	to spend (time), spending (time)
<i>nnt</i>	das Auge	eye
<i>nnt</i>	das Haar	hair
<i>nnt</i>	das Gesicht	face
<i>nm</i>	der Mund	mouth
<i>nf</i>	die Nase	nose
<i>nm</i>	der Schüler	pupil (m)
<i>nf</i>	die Schülerin	pupil (f)
<i>nf</i>	die Zeit	time
<i>adj</i>	ähnlich	similar
<i>adj</i>	breit	wide
<i>adj</i>	dünn	thin
<i>adj</i>	rund	round
<i>adj</i>	neu	new
<i>adv</i>	als	as



Revisit
vocab
8.1.1.2 &
7.3.1.4.

Word order 3 – conjunctions weil and denn.

Weil and **denn** both mean 'because'. **Denn** is followed by Word Order 1:

Ich mag Sport, **denn** es **ist** lustig.

Weil is followed by Word Order 3:

Ich mag Sport, **weil** es lustig **ist**.

I like sport **because** it is enjoyable.

The word **weil** kicks the verb to the end of the clause, but the meaning is the same as **denn**.

Weil and **denn** are a type of word called **conjunctions**. They connect clauses or sentences. Unlike the English example above, there is always a **comma** before **weil** or **denn**.

Explaining likes and dislikes

Vokabeln





<i>adj</i>	interessant	interesting
<i>adj</i>	unmöglich	impossible
<i>adj</i>	notwendig	necessary
<i>adj</i>	wunderbar	wonderful
<i>adj</i>	spannend	exciting, thrilling
<i>adj</i>	lustig	funny, enjoyable
<i>adv</i>	warum?	why?
<i>conj</i>	weil	because
<i>conj</i>	denn	because, for



Revisit
vocab
8.1.1.3 &
7.3.1.6.



Pronomen

Use pronouns to replace nouns in a sentence, to avoid repetition, when we already know who or what we are referring to:

SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT	
 Wolfgang	isst	den Hamburger.	ihn means 'him' and 'it' for masculine nouns.
Er	isst	ihn.	
 Mia	vergisst	die Pflanze.	sie means 'her' and 'it' for feminine nouns.
Sie	vergisst	sie.	
das Mädchen	vergisst	das Buch.	es means 'it' for neuter nouns.
 Es	vergisst	es.	
Wolfgang und Mia	vergessen	die Ameisen.	sie also means 'they' for all plural nouns.
 Sie	vergessen	sie.	

Pronomen mich (me) und dich (you)

These are the object pronouns 'me' and 'you':

SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT	
 Ich	sehe	dich.	Note: English uses 'you' for both subject and object pronouns.
I	see	you.	
 Du	siehst	mich.	
You	see	me.	

Nein, Wolfgang! Ich sehe dich **nicht!** Ich sehe **nichts!**

Nicht and **nichts** have separate meanings: **Nicht** (adv.) → not
Nichts (pron.) → nothing

Strong verbs

Remember that some German verbs change the vowel in the **du** and **er / sie / es** form:

vergessen →

ich vergesse

du vergisst

er / sie / es vergisst

You have to learn which verbs are strong, but there are some rules! Only verbs with an **a** or an **e** in their stem can be strong. Stems with an **e** change to **i** or **ie**:

sterben →



Mia! Deine Pflanze stirbt!

enthalten →



Wolfgang! Dein Hamburger enthält 14 Gramm Fett!



The world in numbers

Vokabeln

<i>pron</i>	dich	you (R2)
<i>pron</i>	mich	me (R2)
<i>pron</i>	nichts	nothing
<i>vb</i>	enthalten	to contain
<i>vb</i>	sterben	to die
<i>nf</i>	die Bevölkerung	population
<i>nnt</i>	das Prozent	percent
<i>nf</i>	die Unterstützung	support
<i>adj</i>	natürlich	of course, naturally
<i>adv</i>	nur	only

Revisit vocab
8.1.1.5 &
7.3.2.4.



<i>num</i>	vierzig	forty
<i>num</i>	fünfzig	fifty
<i>num</i>	sechzig	sixty
<i>num</i>	siebzig	seventy
<i>num</i>	achtzig	eighty
<i>num</i>	neunzig	ninety
<i>num</i>	hundert	hundred

Present and past tense: 1st person singular and plural

To make the past (perfect) tense in German use a form of **haben** with a past participle.

To make the **we** form, change the ending of **haben**.

Ich	habe	eine Tasche	gekauft.	I bought / have bought a bag.
Wir	haben	eine Tasche	gekauft.	We bought / have bought a bag.

Remember, strong verbs make the past participle differently:

Ich	habe	ein Lied	gesungen.	I sang / have sung a song.
Wir	haben	ein Lied	gesungen.	We sang / have sung a song.

Only **haben** changes!

The past participle is the same in the singular and plural.

Von + R3 (dative)

Prepositions often have more than one meaning.

Use **von** to mean *from* or *of*:

Das ist ein Foto **von** dem Vater, der Mutter, und dem Mädchen.

That is a picture **of** the father, the mother, and the girl.

Articles after **von** have R3 endings.

Remember: **das** Mädchen!

Sie kommen **vom** Dorf.

They are coming **from** the village.

Remember: **vom + dem = vom**

Contrasting what you did with others and what you did alone

Vokabeln

<i>vb</i>	holen	to get, to fetch
<i>nf</i>	die Arbeit	work
<i>nf</i>	die Bank	bank
<i>nf</i>	die Seite	page
<i>nm</i>	der Sport	sport
<i>nf</i>	Uhr	o'clock
<i>adj</i>	wirklich	really, actually
<i>adv</i>	gestern	yesterday
<i>adv</i>	so	so, thus
<i>adv</i>	also	so
<i>prep</i>	um	at (time)
<i>prep</i>	von	from of



Revisit
vocab
8.1.1.6 &
7.3.2.3.



Past (perfect) with sein

To talk about what you did, you often use the present tense of **haben** and a past participle:

Ich **habe** Schottland **besucht.**

I have visited Scotland.

I visited Scotland.

With certain verbs, mostly verbs of movement to a destination you use the present tense of **sein** and a past participle:

Ich **bin** nach Schottland **gefahren.**

I have travelled to Scotland.

I travelled to Scotland.

Remember that our word for 'to' is **nach** for countries.

Mit + R3 (dative)

Prepositions often have more than one meaning. As you know, **mit** means with:



Ich gehe **mit** Mia ins Kino!

Use **mit** also to mean *by* (with 'the') for transport. After **mit** the word for the changes:

masculine
der Bus

feminine
die Bahn

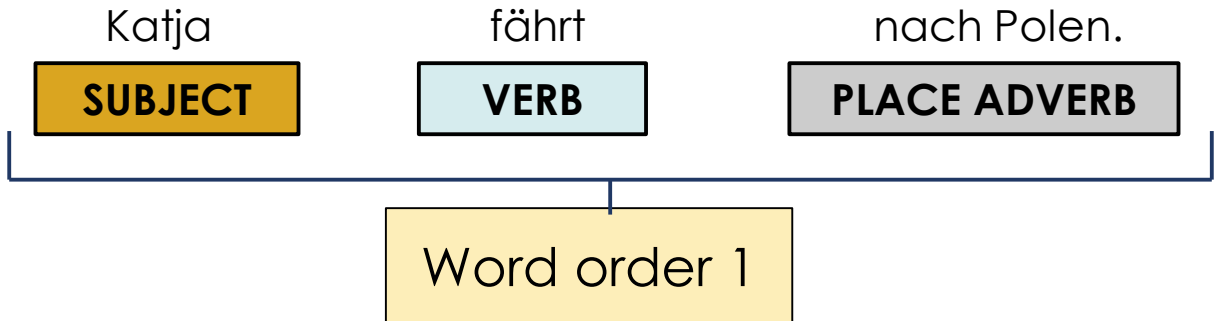
neuter
das Schiff

Ich bin ... **mit dem** Bus **mit der** Bahn **mit dem** Schiff **gefahren.**

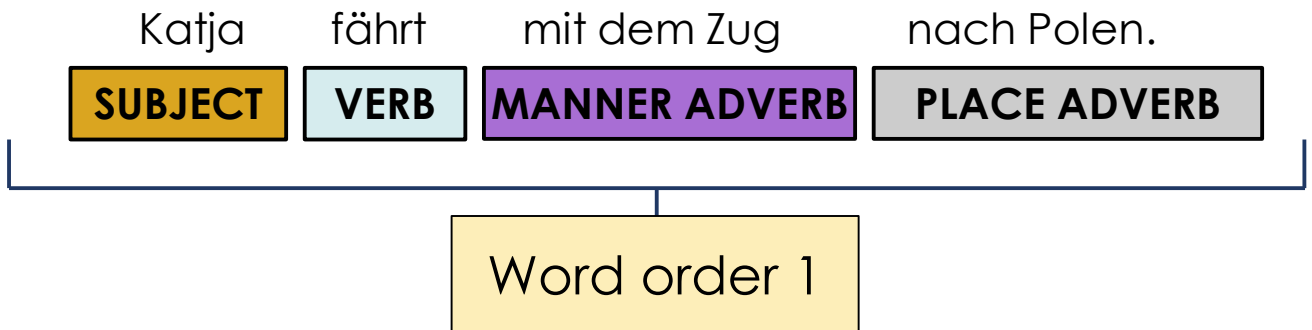
These are dative articles. You have used them after 'zu' and 'von'.

Unlike **zu**, **mit** never contracts.

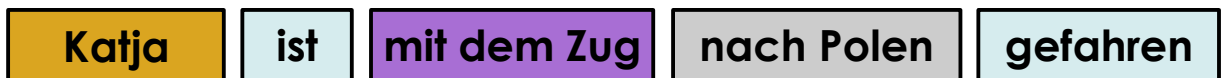
As you know, the order of words in a simple German sentence is:



But what if we **also** want to say **how** Katja gets there?
If you want to use both a **manner adverb** and a **place adverb** in a sentence, the **manner** comes **first**.
M.P. – **m**anner, **p**lace

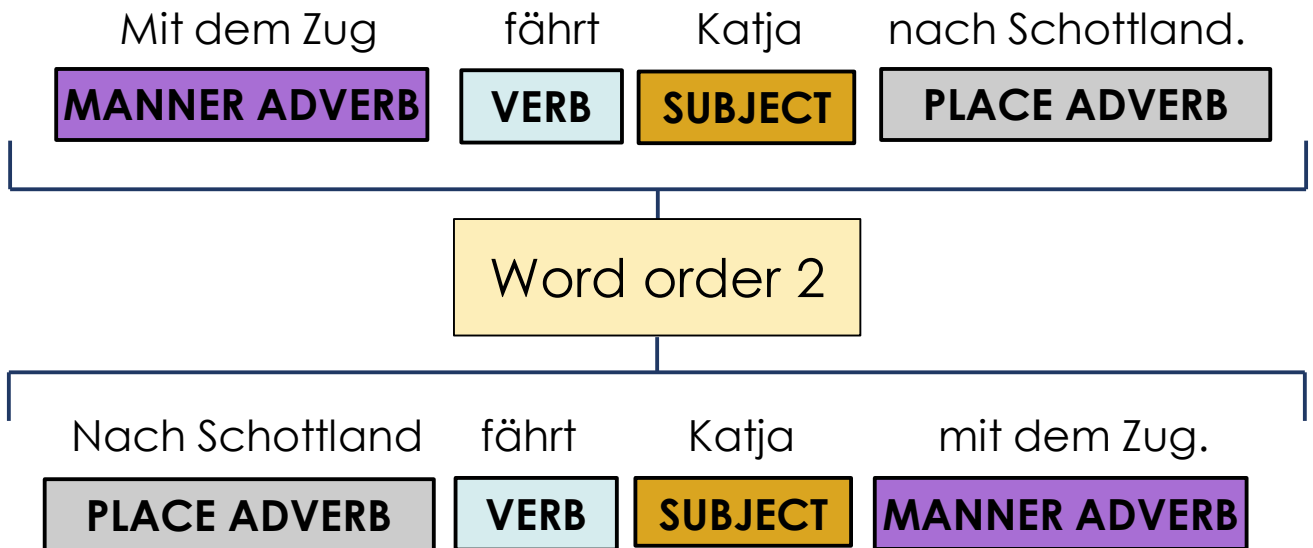


The same rule applies in the past (perfect) tense:



You can move **either** the **manner** adverb **or** the **place adverb** to the start for emphasis.

This triggers **word order 2**. The **subject** moves **after the verb** to make space for the **adverb**:



Saying where you went, how you got there and what you did

Vokabeln

<i>vb</i>	fliegen	to fly, flying
<i>pp</i>	gegangen	gone
<i>pp</i>	gefahren	driven, travelled
<i>pp</i>	geflogen	flown
<i>nf</i>	die Bahn	train, railway
<i>nnt</i>	das Flugzeug	plane
<i>nf</i>	die Geschichte	story
<i>nm</i>	der Norden, Nord-	north
<i>nm</i>	der Onkel	uncle
<i>nm</i>	der Osten, Ost-	east
<i>nf</i>	die Tante	aunt
<i>nnt</i>	Polen	Poland
<i>nnt</i>	das Schiff	ship
<i>nm</i>	der Süden, Süd-	south
<i>nm</i>	der Westen, West-	west
<i>adj</i>	polnisch	Polish



Revisit
vocab
8.1.1.7 &
7.3.2.6.

Past (perfect) tense: singular persons

Remember: To talk about what you did use the present tense of **haben** or **sein** and a past participle:

Ich **habe** Deutschland **besucht.**

I have visited Germany.

I visited Germany.

Ich **bin** nach Deutschland **gefahren.**

I have travelled to Germany.

I travelled to Germany.

To say what someone else has done, change **haben** or **sein** to the er / sie form:

Er **hat** Deutschland **besucht.**

He has visited Germany.

He visited Germany.

Sie **ist** nach Deutschland **gefahren.**

She has travelled to Germany.

She travelled to Germany.

Remember: the perfect in German can be **I** and **I have** in English.

Ich **bin** gestern schon auf den Feldberg **gestiegen.**

I climbed the Feldberg already yesterday.

When something happened at a specific time in the past use the simple past.

Durch is a preposition and is always followed by R2 (accusative).

Er **ist** noch nicht **durch** den Schwarzwald **gewandert.**

He **has** not hiked through the Black Forest yet.

Talking about your and other people's recent journeys

Vokabeln

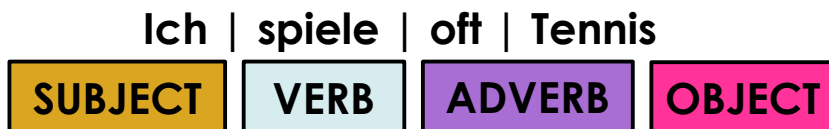
<i>vb</i>	erfahren	to experience, experiencing
<i>vb</i>	klettern	to climb, climbing
<i>vb</i>	küssen	to kiss, kissing
<i>vb</i>	wandern	to (go on a) walk or hike
<i>pp</i>	geblieben	stayed, remained
<i>pp</i>	geschwommen	swam, swum
<i>nm</i>	der Berg	hill, mountain
<i>nf</i>	die Erfahrung	experience
<i>nf</i>	die Fahrt	drive, trip
<i>nf</i>	die Luft	air
<i>nm</i>	der Wald	forest, woods
<i>adj</i>	frisch	fresh
<i>prep</i>	durch	through
<i>other</i>	ach	oh



Revisit
vocab
8.1.2.1 &
8.1.1.1.

Using the adverb *gern*

As you know, ideas in a German sentence are usually ordered like this:



Manner adverbs follow the verbs and mean *how* you do something. To talk about things we like and dislike doing, we use **gern** (gladly). *Gern* is an **adverb of manner**. It comes **after a verb**:

*Ich spiele **gern**.*

... and before a **noun (object)**:

*Ich spiele **gern** Rugby.*

To say you **really like** something, add **sehr**:

*Ich spiele **sehr gern** Rugby.*

To say you **don't like** something, add **nicht**:

*Ich spiele **nicht gern** Rugby.*



Talking about how you do things and how well you enjoy them

det	anderer, andere, anderes	other, another
nf	die Aktivität	activity
nnt	das Hobby	hobby
nm	der Jugendclub	youth club
nnt	das Schloss	castle
nnt	das Telefon	telephone

Vokabeln


Revisit
vocab
8.1.2.2 &
8.1.1.1.



adj	langsam	slow
adj	normal	normal
adj	schnell	fast
adv	gern	gladly

Present tense, Word Order 1 and 2

Remember: In German, the verb ending and the subject often tell us **who** is doing the action:

Infinitive	gewinnen		= to win
I	ich gewinne		= I win
you	du gewinnst		= you win
s/he/it	sie / er / es gewinnt		= S/he/it wins
we	wir gewinnen		= we win
they	sie gewinnen		= they win

Remove **-en** from the infinitive to get the stem.

The **wir** (we) and **sie** (they) forms of the verb always have the same ending as the **infinitive**. 😊

Remember: the infinitive is the dictionary form. It tells you '**what**' but not '**who**'.

Remember: Pronouns are like a shortcut to refer to a noun, e.g., 'I, he, she, we, they' instead of Mia, the dog, my friends and I, my grandma and grandad etc..

Remember that the present tense in German has two meanings in English:

Ich **besuche** den Wurstelprater.

I **visit** the Wurstelprater (every year).

I **am visiting** the Wurstelprater (at the moment).

Revisit 1/6
Y7 Vocab



The English meaning we use often depends on information about when. **Regular events** use the simple present. **Ongoing actions** and **future intentions** use the present continuous.

Ich **fahre** am Montag nach Wien. → I **am going** to Vienna on Monday.

Separable verbs in the present tense

In German some verbs are made up of two parts: a particle and the main verb. These are called separable verbs:

vorbereiten **ankommen** **mitbringen**

In the present tense the **particle** moves to the end of the clause:

The **particle** often changes the meaning of the verb slightly.

Mia **bereitet** eine Party **vor**.

Mia is preparing a party.

Ich **komme** früh **an**.

I'm arriving early.



Wir **bringen** Kuchen **mit**.

We're bringing cake (with us).

The verbs 'to put': stellen, setzen, legen

In German, we separate the English verb 'to put' into three verbs:

stellen = to make something stand

setzen = to make something sit

legen = to make something lay down

R2 (accusative) always follows because they imply movement / a change of position for the object.

Ich **stelle** die Tasche auf den Tisch.

I **put** the cup onto the table.



Ich **lege** die Tasche auf den Tisch.

I **put** the cup onto the table.



Sie **setzt** den Ball auf den Stuhl.

Sie **puts** the ball onto the chair.



placement

position

Placement verbs are followed by **R2** and positional verbs are followed by **R3**.

stellen

stehen

Mia **stellt** den Kuchen auf **den** Tisch, während Wolfgang auf **dem** Boden **steht**.

setzen

sitzen

Mia **setzt** den Ball auf **den** Boden, während Wolfgang auf **dem** Stuhl **sitzt**.

legen

liegen

Mia **legt** den Löffel auf **den** Tisch, während Wolfgang auf **dem** Bett **liegt**.

Während means **whilst**. Use WO3 after it, as with 'weil' (because).

Preparing for a party

Vokabeln

vb	anfangen	to begin, beginning
vb	ankommen	to arrive, arriving
vb	anrufen	to call, calling
vb	einkaufen	to shop, shopping
vb	mitbringen	to bring, bringing
vb	setzen	to put, set
vb	stattfinden	to take place
vb	stellen	to put, place (upright)
vb	vorbereiten	to prepare, preparing
nm	der Geburtstag	birthday
adj	weiterer,	additional
adj	weitere,	
adj	weiteres	
adv	sondern	but (on the contrary)
adv	während	during



Revisit
vocab
8.1.2.3 &
8.1.1.3.



Indirect pronouns – R3 (dative)

After certain verbs, use **indirect object R3 (dative)** pronouns:

SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT
---------	------	--------

Ich	antworte	dir.	I answer you .
------------	----------	-------------	-----------------------

Du	antwortest	mir.	You answer me .
-----------	------------	-------------	------------------------

Ich	antworte	ihm.	I answer him .
------------	----------	-------------	-----------------------

Ich	antworte	ihr.	I answer her .
------------	----------	-------------	-----------------------

mir	(to) me
------------	---------

dir	(to) you
------------	----------

ihm	(to) him, (to) it
------------	-------------------

ihr	her, (to) her, you (pl. fam.)
------------	-------------------------------

Sometimes these R3 (dative) pronouns mean 'to me', 'to you' etc., but they can just mean '**me**', '**you**', '**him**', '**her**'.

Mutti,
ich antworte
ihm!

Wolfgang,
ich antworte
dir!



To identify whether a verb is a R3 (dative) verb, it can help to ask, 'Can you do or give this to/for someone else?'
E.g. Ich danke ihm - I thank him = I give thanks to him.
But you may find it better just to learn these R3 verbs as a set.

Prepositions von and für

The preposition **für** (to/for) is always followed by **R2** (accusative).

The preposition **von** (from/of) is always followed by **R3** (dative).



Eine Pflanze **für** meine Mutter!



Ein Kuchen **von** meiner Mutter!

Possessive adjectives in R2 (accusative) & R3 (dative)

Possessive adjectives (**mein, dein, sein, ihr**) follow the same pattern as the indefinite article **ein** – they change according to gender:

R2:

Das ist für mein**en** Vater.

Das ist für mein**e** Mutter.

Das ist für mein Handy.



R3:

Das ist von mein**em** Vater.

Das ist von mein**er** Mutter.

Das ist von mein**em** Handy.



Talking about exchanging gifts



Vokabeln

vb	antworten	to answer, answering
vb	danken	to thank, thanking
vb	kriegen	to get, getting
vb	schenken	to give, giving
pron	dir	(to) you
pron	ihm	(to) him, (to) it
pron	ihr	(to) her
nf	die Uhr	o'clock, clock, watch
adj	eigen	own
prep	für	for



Revisit
vocab
8.1.2.4 &
8.1.1.5.



Verbs with indirect objects (2)

Remember certain verbs use indirect object (R3/dative) pronouns:

Das Buch hilft **mir.**

The book helps **me.**

Das Buch gehört **mir.**

The book belongs **to me.**



Sometimes '**mir**' translates as '**me**' and sometimes as '**to me**'.

Opinions with 'dass' (that)

Use the verbs **denken** (think), **glauben** (believe) and **meinen** (have the opinion) to say what you think.

The conjunction **dass** sends the verb to the end - (Word Order 3):

WO1 (no 'dass'):

Ich denke, Sport **ist** lustig.

*I think sport **is** enjoyable.*

WO3 (with 'dass'):

Ich denke, **dass** Sport lustig **ist**.

*I think **that** sport **is** enjoyable.*



Another WO3 conjunction you know is **weil**:

Ich denke **dass** Sport lustig **ist** **weil** es fit **macht**.

*I think **that** sport **is** enjoyable **because** it **makes** (you) fit.*

In German, there is always a **comma** after an opinion verb.

Spot the  around the commas above!

Making nouns from infinitives of verbs

Er mag **tanzen**.
Tanzen ist leicht.



You can often make nouns from the infinitive of verbs.

He likes **to dance / dancing**.
Dancing is easy.

All nouns made from infinitive verbs are '**das**'. However, they are usually used without the indefinite article, as in English.

Saying what we think about things

Vokabeln

<i>vb</i>	fehlen	to lack, be missing, be absent
<i>vb</i>	gefallen	to please, pleasing
<i>vb</i>	gehören	to belong, belonging
<i>vb</i>	meinen	to think, have an opinion
<i>vb</i>	tun	(to) do, doing
<i>nf</i>	die Meinung	opinion
<i>nnt</i>	das Leid	sorrow, grief
<i>adj</i>	fit	fit
<i>adj</i>	schwer	difficult ¹ , heavy ²
<i>adj</i>	weh	sore, hurt
<i>conj</i>	dass	that



Revisit
vocab
8.1.2.5 &
8.1.1.6.

In / auf + R2 (accusative) and R3 (dative)

Use **Row 2** when describing **motion** into / onto:

in das → **ins**

		masculine	feminine	neuter
R1		der Garten	die Schule	das Theater
R2	Ich gehe	in den Garten	in die Schule	ins Theater
		in einen Garten	in eine Schule	in einem Theater

Use **Row 3** when describing **location** in / on something:

		im Garten	in der Schule	im Theater
R3	Ich bin	in einen Garten	in eine Schule	in einem Theater

in dem → **im**

Look back at pp. **8-9, 21, 23, 27** to recap how to form to perfect tense. These are the strong past participles you have learnt so far:

mit **haben**

sehen

singen

finden

gesehen

gesungen

gefunden

treffen

trinken

geben

getroffen

getrunken

gegeben

liegen

essen

helfen

gelegen

gegessen

geholfen

schreiben

sprechen

geschrieben

gesprochen

mit **sein**

laufen

gehen

gelaufen

gegangen

fahren

bleiben

gefahren

geblieben

fliegen

steigen

geflogen

gestiegen

schwimmen

geschwommen



For **T2.1 Woche 4** revise:



The Imperfect tense: using *war* (was), ***hatte*** (had), ***es gab*** (there was)

Berlin **hatte** einen Marktplatz.

Berlin **had** a market square.

Es gab ein Museum.

There was a museum.

Das Museum **war** groß.

The museum **was** big.



It is handy to use this one-word past tense to describe places, people and things in the past.

Use the adverb **früher** (in former times) with the past (imperfect) tense to say 'used to':

Früher hatte Berlin einen Marktplatz.

Berlin **used to have** a market square.

Es gab früher ein Museum.

There **used to be** a museum.

Das Museum **war früher** groß.

The museum **used to be** big.



Comparing places and people now and then

Vokabeln

<i>vb (imp)</i>	es gab	there was, there were
<i>vb (imp)</i>	hatte	had
<i>vb (imp)</i>	war	was
<i>adj</i>	heiß	hot
<i>adj</i>	kalt	cold
<i>adj</i>	nah	near(by), close
<i>adj</i>	tief	deep
<i>adj</i>	voll	full
<i>adj</i>	wenig	few
<i>adv</i>	damals	back then
<i>adv</i>	früher	in former times
<i>adv</i>	links	on/to the left
<i>adv</i>	rechts	on/to the right



Revisit
vocab
8.1.2.7 &
8.1.1.7.



Comparative adjectives

Add **-er** to an adjective or adverb to form the comparative:

Das Auto ist billig.

The car is cheap.

Dieses Auto ist billiger.

*This car is cheaper**er**.*



Das Haus ist teuer.

The house is expensive. This house is more expensive.

Dieses Haus ist teurer.



Spelling differences:
 -e → -er – müde → müder
 -el → -ler – dunkel → dunkler
 -er → -rer – teuer → teurer
 (if -er preceded by a vowel).

To compare two things, use **als** to mean *than*:

Die Stadt ist sicher**er als** damals.

*The town is safer**er than** back then.*

Most single syllable comparatives add an umlaut, e.g.:

lang: **l**änger (*longer*), groß: gr**ö**ßer (*bigger*), kurz: k**ü**rzer (*shorter*)

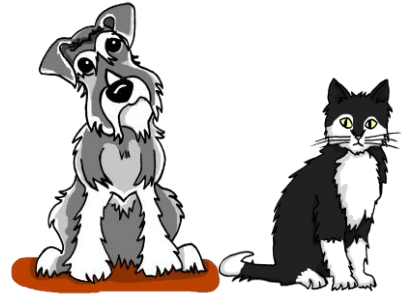
But these four comparatives are completely different:

gut: **b**esser (*better*), viel: **m**ehr (*more*), hoch: **h**öher (*higher*),
 gern: **l**ieber (*prefer*)

Comparing things – different and the same

Where there is a **difference** we compare like this:

Einstein ist **größer als** Mieze.
*Einstein is **bigger than** Mieze.*

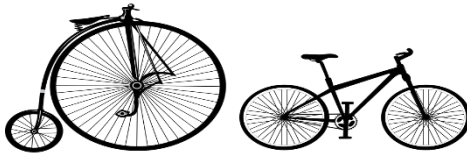


Where things are the **same**, we compare like this:

Einstein ist (genau)**so** groß **wie** Mieze.
*Einstein is (exactly) **as big as** Mieze.*

genau
(exactly) is
often
added to **so**

How things are and how they were



Vokabeln

adj	billig	cheap
adj	gefährlich	dangerous
adj	lang	long
adj	sicher	safe, secure
adj	teuer	expensive
adj/adv	besser	better
adj/adv	häufig	frequent
adv	mehr	more
adv	noch	another/one more, still, yet, even
conj	als	as, than



Revisit
vocab
8.2.1.1
&
8.1.2.1

There are **five** main ways to form plurals in German. Here's a reminder of rules 1-4 – plus one new one – Rule 5!

Rule 1

Most masculine nouns add either **-e** at the end:
der Tag → die Tage

Remember: the word for 'the' is 'die' for **all** plural nouns.

Or they add an **-e** at the end and an **umlaut** on the vowel:

der Rock → die Röcke

**Rule 2**

Words ending in **-EL** or **-EN** or **-ER** are often the same in singular and plural:

das Kissen → die Kissen

der Sommer → die Sommer

Rule 3

More than 90% feminine nouns add either **-n** or **-en** at the end to form the plural:

die Frau → die Frauen

Rule 4

Some masculine and around **25%** neuter nouns add **-er** at the end and an **umlaut** on the vowel (ä / ö / ü), where possible:

der Mann → die Männer

New

Rule 5

Some (typically 'borrowed') nouns add **-s**. They may end in **-a, -i, -o, -u** or **-y** (or other letters):
das Top → die Tops



Explaining how it is and was / used to be

Vokabeln

<i>pron</i>	alles	everything
<i>pron</i>	alle	everyone
<i>nnt</i>	das Kleid	dress
<i>nm</i>	der Rock	skirt
<i>adj</i>	alt	old
<i>adj</i>	arm	poor
<i>adj</i>	einfach	easy, simple
<i>adj</i>	eng	narrow
<i>adj</i>	genau	exact
<i>adj</i>	hell	light, bright
<i>adj</i>	jung	young
<i>adj</i>	kurz	short
<i>adj</i>	reich	rich



Revisit
vocab
8.2.1.2 &
8.1.2.2

Separable verbs – singular and plural

Remember that separable verbs are made up of two parts: a particle and the main verb.

In the present tense, the particle moves to the end.

SUBJECT	VERB	ADVERB	PARTICLE
---------	------	--------	----------

ich	stehe	früh	auf.
-----	-------	------	------

I get up early.

du	stehst	früh	auf.
----	--------	------	------

You get up early.

er/sie/es	steht	früh	auf.
-----------	-------	------	------

He/she/it gets up early.

Present tense verb endings!

The **we** and **they/you (polite)** forms of the verb are the **same** as the infinitive (**aufstehen** = to get up):

wir	stehen	früh	auf.
-----	--------	------	------

We get up early.

sie/Sie	stehen	früh	auf.
---------	--------	------	------

They/you (polite) get up early.

Remember that **sie** (they) and **Sie** (you – formal) sound the same! It is the context that tells you the correct meaning.

Sie
you
(polite)



Frau Nowak

sie
they



Strong verbs

This **sie** means *she*.

The verb ending tells you which '**sie**' it is!

This **sie** means *they*.

Remember that strong verbs change their spelling in the **du** and **er/sie/es** forms. This is true for both separable and inseparable verbs:



sie **nimmt** den Zug
sie **nimmt** den Preis **an**

sie
she

sie **fängt** den Ball
sie **fängt** um elf Uhr **an**

sie **sieht** das Flugzeug
sie **sieht** gesund **aus**

sie **nehmen** den Zug
sie **nehmen** den Preis **an**

sie **fangen** den Ball
sie **fangen** um elf Uhr **an**

sie **sehen** das Flugzeug
sie **sehen** gesund **aus**



sie
they



Everyday life experiences

vb	annehmen	to accept
vb	anschauen	to watch, look at
vb	aufhören	to stop, stopping
vb	aufstehen	to get up, getting up
vb	aussehen	to appear, look
vb	fangen	to catch
vb	rufen	to call
vb	schauen	to look, looking
nm	der Preis	prize

Vokabeln



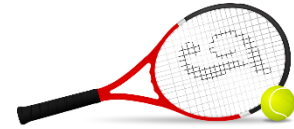
Revisit
vocab
8.2.1.5 &
8.1.2.3.



Using the adverb *lieber* to express a preference

As you know, the adverb of manner **gern** comes after a verb and before a noun (object):

SUBJECT	VERB	ADVERB	NOUN
Ich	spiele	gern	Tennis...



I like playing tennis...

The adverb **lieber** comes in exactly the same place:

...aber ich spiele **lieber** Golf.

...but I **prefer** playing golf.



Using the adverb *statt* to say 'instead of'

Use *statt* in combination with **zu** and an infinitive:

Wir müssen heute Hausaufgaben machen, **statt** Fußball **zu** spielen.

Always use a comma here!

We have to do homework today **instead of** playing football.



Vokabeln

Talking about what you and others prefer to do

<i>pron</i>	was für	what type of
<i>nf</i>	die Art	type, kind
<i>nf</i>	die Musik	music
<i>nf</i>	die Stimme	voice
<i>nnt</i>	das Bild	picture
<i>adj</i>	modern	modern
<i>adj</i>	traditionell	traditional
<i>adv</i>	besonders	particularly, especially

Revisit vocab
8.2.1.6 &
8.1.2.4.



<i>adv</i>	lieber	rather
<i>adv</i>	statt	instead of

Possessive adjectives 'unser' (our) and 'ihr' (their)

You've already learnt the words for *my*, *your*, *his*, and *her*.
Now you can add *our* and *their*:

mein my

dein your

sein his

ihr her

unser our

ihr their

Das ist unsere
Schule



This is **our**
school
(R1, fem.)

ihr (*her*) and **ihr** (*their*)
are the same word, so
you need other cues to
know the meaning.

As you know, possessive adjectives work like the
indefinite article **ein** (a/an) and change
according to **gender** and **case** (row):



Das ist Andrea
mit ihrer
Direktorin

This is Andrea with
her school principal
(R3, fem.)

masculine

feminine

neuter

R1: Das ist **ihr** Lehrer
their teacher

R2: ohne **ihren** Lehrer
without **their** teacher

R3: mit **ihrem** Lehrer
with **their** teacher

R1: **ihre** Direktorin
their principal

R2: ohne **ihre** Direktorin
without **their** principal

R3: mit **ihrer** Direktorin
with **their** principal

R1: Das ist **ihr** Motto
their motto

R2: ohne **ihr** Motto
without **their** motto

R3: mit **ihrem** Motto
without **their** motto **47**

After certain verbs, use indirect object (R3/dative) pronouns.
For **(to)us** use **uns**, and **(to)them**, use **ihnen**:

SUBJECT

VERB

OBJECT

Sie

antworten

uns.

They

answer/are answering

us.

Wir

antworten

ihnen.

We

answer/are answering

them.

Comparing school experiences

Vokabeln

vb	erklären	to explain, explaining
vb	erlauben	to allow, allowing
vb	erzählen	to tell, telling
vb(pp)	gegeben	given
vb(pp)	geholfen	helped
pn	ihnen	(to) them
pn	uns	(to) us
nf	die Wahrheit	truth
adj	unser	our
pron/adj	ihr	her, (to) her, their
adv	allein, alleine	alone
adv	jedoch	however
prep	ohne	without



Revisit
vocab
8.2.2.1 &
8.1.2.5.

Using the preposition **seit** (*since/for*)

Use **seit** with the **present tense** to say when an unfinished action or state started in the past. **Seit** can mean both **since** and **for**!

Use **seit** with a point in time:

Ich lerne **seit** Juni Deutsch.

*I have been learning German **since** June.*

Use **seit** also with a time span:

Ich lerne **seit** vier Wochen Deutsch.

*I have been learning German **for** four weeks.*

If the action is finished, use the **past (perfect) tense** without a preposition:

Ich habe vier Wochen Deutsch gelernt.

*I learnt German **for** four weeks.*

Seit is always followed by R3 (dative):

masculine

ein**em** Monat

feminine

einer Woche

neuter

ein**em** Monat

Ich kaufe **seit**...

..für meine Oma ein.

*I've been shopping for my grandma **for** (a month).*



Ich spiele **seit** zwei Jahren **mit** meinen Freunden in einer Band.

*I've been playing in a band with my friends **for** two years.*

Use **-n** for all R3 plural nouns – except plurals ending in **-s**!

As well as *in front of*, 'vor' can also mean *ago*, and is followed by *Row 3 (dative)*.



Ich habe ihn **vor** einer Woche gesehen. *I saw him a week ago.*

Vor is usually used with the past (perfect) tense:

Sie hat **vor** einem Monat Tennis gespielt. *She played tennis a month ago.*



Talking about what you do, since when and how long for

Vokabeln



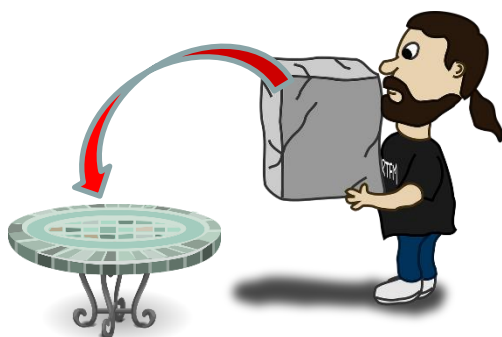
vb	kennen	to know, knowing
nm	der Anwalt	lawyer
nf	die Firma	company
nf	die Weile	while (noun)
nnt	Deutschland	Germany
adj	gleich	same
adv	einmal	once
prep	bei	at (the house of)
prep	seit	since, for
prep	vor	ago



Revisit vocab
8.2.2.2 &
8.1.2.7.

The prepositions *an* (on, at) and *auf* (on, onto, at, in) tell us where something is, or is moving to.

Use **auf** with **horizontal surfaces** ("on top of"):



Er stellt das Paket **auf den Tisch**.

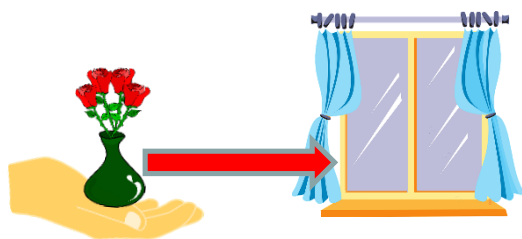
movement: R2



Die Pflanze steht **auf dem Tisch**.

location: R3

Use **an** with **vertical surfaces** ("next to, side by side"):



Sie stellt die Pflanze **ans**
(**an + das**) **Fenster**

movement: R2



Das Poster hängt **an der Tafel**

location: R3

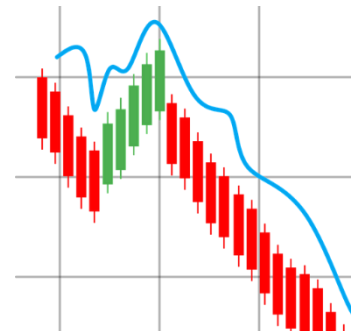
Use **auf/an + Row 2 article** with **verbs of movement**.

Use **auf/an + Row 3 article** with **verbs of location**.

<i>vb</i>	hängen	to hang, be hanging
<i>vb</i>	schützen	to protect
<i>vb</i>	verdienen	to earn
<i>nm</i>	der Angriff	attack
<i>nm</i>	der Euro	euro
<i>nf</i>	die Milliarde	billion
<i>nf</i>	die Million	million
<i>nf</i>	die Wand	wall (inside)
<i>nnt</i>	das Gesetz	law
<i>nnt</i>	das Unternehmen	enterprise, company
<i>npl</i>	die Daten	data
<i>prep</i>	an ²	on ¹ , at ²
<i>prep</i>	gegen	against
<i>prep</i>	laut	according to



Revisit
vocab
8.2.2.3. &
8.2.1.1.



Adverbs of time give information about **when** we do things.

Add **am** to days of the week or times of day to talk about a **one-off** event in the **future**:

Mia

liest

am Dienstag

die Zeitung.

Add **-s** to days of the week or times of day to talk about **regular** events in the present:

Mia

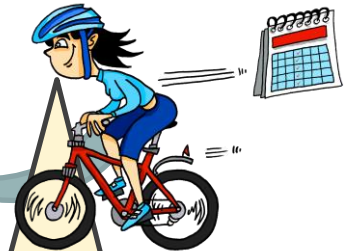
fährt

dienstags

Fahrrad.



Das mache ich
nur einmal!



Das mache ich
immer!

If the sentence **starts with a time adverb**, the **subject comes after the verb** (WO2):

Abends

macht

Mia

Hausaufgaben.

Remember: the verb is
always the second
idea in a sentence.



zu + infinitive

Add **zu** to use a second verb in the infinitive in a sentence.

Top tip: **no need** to add *zu* with **modal verbs**!
E.g. Ich will lesen - *I want to read.*

Ich habe keine Lust, **zu singen**.

*I don't have any desire **to sing**.*

Er vergisst immer, sein Zimmer **zu putzen**.

*He always forgets **to clean** his room.*

Es ist wichtig, Deutsch **zu lernen**!

*It is important **to learn** German!*

Of course: the second verb (with *zu*, in the infinitive) is at the end of the sentence.



Revisit
vocab
from year
7

The modal verb *sollen* is used for expectations/obligations, and to express probability.

Expectation/obligation:

Ich **soll** eine Geschichte erzählen. *I should tell a story.*

Du **sollst** nicht lachen. *You shouldn't laugh.*

Sie **soll** mir ein Glas geben. *She should give me a glass.*

Probability:

Die Party **soll** jetzt anfangen. *The party should start now.*

Wer soll was machen?

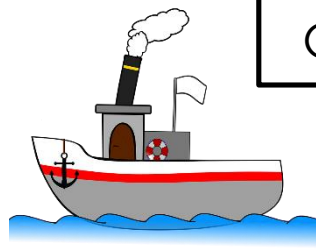
vb	lachen	to laugh, laughing
vb	sollen	should, to ought to
vb	teilen	to share, divide
vb	verlassen	to leave, leaving
vb	verstecken	to hide, hiding
vb	versuchen	to try, trying
pn	etwa	about, approximately
nm	der Fehler	mistake
nf	die Stunde	hour, lesson
nnt	das Gefühl	feeling
nnt	das Glas	glass
npl	die Kosten	cost



Vokabeln



Revisit
vocab
8.2.2.4. &
8.2.1.2.



Future Tense with werden

You know that you can use the present tense to talk about the future:

Nächste Woche mache ich eine Bootsfahrt.

I'm going on a boat trip next week.

You can also use the future tense: use the present tense of **werden** to mean 'will', and an **infinitive verb** at the end:

Nächste Woche **werde** ich eine Bootsfahrt **machen**.

Next week I **will go on** a boat trip.

Use the second person of **werden** to say 'you will':

Nächste Woche **wirst** du eine Bootsfahrt **machen**.

Next week you **will go on** a boat trip.

Use the 3rd person singular to say 's/he, it will':

Nächste Woche **wird** sie eine Bootsfahrt **machen**.

Next week she **will go on** a boat trip.

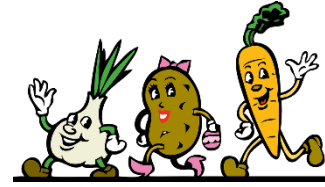
Don't confuse English 'will' with German **will** (want):

Nächste Woche **will** sie eine Bootsfahrt **machen**.

Next week she **wants to go on** a boat trip.

Planen (to plan), like many other verbs, uses **zu** and an infinitive at the end:

Ich **plane** , Gemüse zu essen.



I am planning to eat vegetables.

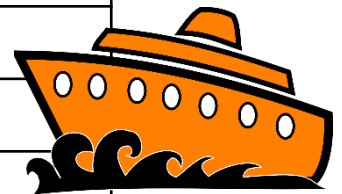
Don't forget to add a comma before the zu!

Was wirst du machen?

Vokabeln

vb	planen	to plan, planning
vb	werden	to become, will
vb	er/sie/ es wird	he/she/it will
vb	du wirst	you will
nm	der Ausflug	outing, trip
nm	der Eintritt	entry, admission
nm	der Fehler	mistake
nm	der Kurs	course, exchange rate
nm	der Preis	prize, price
nf	die Karte	ticket, menu, card, map
nnt	das Boot	boat
nnt	das Essen	food, meal
adv	bald	soon
adv	vielleicht	perhaps

Revisit vocab 8.2.2.5. & 8.2.1.5.



Adjective endings after definite articles - R2

You already know the adjective endings before a definite article in R1 – now you can add the endings for **R2** (acc.):

	masculine	feminine	neuter	plural
R1	der lange Raum	die nette Dame	das neue Gesetz	die alten Züge
R2	den lang en Raum↑	die nette Dame	das neue Gesetz	die alt en Züge

Only the masculine ending is different in R2!

Changing the word order for emphasis

You can start a German sentence with a **subject, time, manner, place or object**. Start with the idea you want to emphasise. Whatever happens, the verb is always second.

Jede Familie hat normalerweise ihre eigene Wohnung.

subject

verb

adverb

object

Ihre eigene Wohnung hat normalerweise jede Familie.

object

verb

adverb

subject

Normalerweise hat jede Familie ihre eigene Wohnung.

adverb

verb

subject

object

What is it like? Describing attributes

Vokabeln

<i>vb</i>	beschreiben	to describe
<i>pron</i>	wohin	where...to
<i>nm</i>	der Beruf	occupation, job
<i>nm</i>	der Nachbar	neighbour
<i>nm</i>	der Raum	room, space
<i>nm</i>	der Stoff	material, cloth
<i>nf</i>	die Dame	lady
<i>nnt</i>	das Foto	photo
<i>npl</i>	die Sachen	things
<i>adj</i>	besten, beste, bestes	best
<i>adj</i>	weiß	white



Revisit
vocab
8.3.1.1. &
8.2.1.6.



Adjective endings for R3 (dative)

Good news! The **R3 adjective endings** are the same for both indefinite and definite articles!

	masculine	feminine	neuter	plural
R3	dem roten Apfel	der kleinen Tür	dem blauen Fenster	den großen Gebäuden
				

Plural R3 endings are always **-en**.
Plural nouns add **-n** or **-en**.

Use **R3 endings** after these prepositions:

zu

mit

nach

bei

von

seit

Also use **R3 endings** after these prepositions – but only when you're talking about **location** (otherwise use R2).

in

an

auf

vor

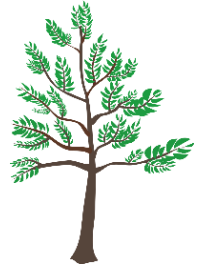
neben

hinter

Tell me more: describing in more detail

Vokabeln

<i>nm</i>	der Baum	tree
<i>nm</i>	der Teil	part
<i>nf</i>	die Nähe	vicinity, nearby area
<i>nf</i>	die Seite	page, side
<i>nf</i>	die Universität	university
<i>nnt</i>	das Gebäude	building
<i>nnt</i>	das Feld	field
<i>adj</i>	bekannt	well-known, famous
<i>prep</i>	aus	out, out of, from
<i>prep</i>	hinter	behind
<i>prep</i>	neben	next to, beside



Revisit
vocab
8.3.1.3. &
8.2.2.1.



Perfect tense with *haben* and *sein*

The **perfect tense** generally uses the present tense of the verb 'to have' **haben** together with a **past participle**:

ich **habe** aus dem Fenster **geschaut**.

I looked out of the window.

du **hast** Hallo **gerufen**.



You called 'Hello!'.

er/**sie**/man **hat** die Reise **geplant**.

S/he, you planned the trip.

wir **haben** ein Hotel **gesucht**.

We looked for a hotel.

Sie **haben** uns **geholfen**.

You (formal) helped us.

sie **haben** uns ein Zimmer **gefunden**.

They found us a room.

With certain verbs of movement, use the present tense of 'to be' (*sein*) and a **past participle**:

Note the 3 different meanings of **sie/Sie!**

ich **bin** nach unten **gegangen**.

I went downstairs.

du **bist** **gewandert**.



You walked.

er/**sie**/man **ist** ins Wasser **gefallen**.

S/he, you fell into the water.

wir **sind** mit der Bahn **gefahren**.

We went by rail.

Sie **sind** **gefliegen**.

You (formal) flew.

sie **sind** an den Strand **gegangen**.

They went to the beach.

Wie spät ist es? Half past the hour

Grammatik

Use **halb (half)** to mean **half to** the next hour!



Es ist **halb vier**.

It is **half past three**.



Um halb vier.

At half past three.

Um before Uhr (o'clock) means **at**

What you did when

Vokabeln

vb	bringen	to bring
vb (pp)	gebracht	brought
vb	verlieren	to lose
vb (pp)	verloren	lost
nm	der Wind	wind
nf	die Insel	island
nf	die Reise	journey
nnt	das Meer	sea, ocean
adj	halb	half
adj	stark	strong
prep	nach ²	to, towards ¹ , after ²
prep	vor ³	ago ¹ , in front of ² , before ³

Revisit
vocab
8.3.1.4.
&
8.2.2.2.



As in English, use **ordinal numbers** to talk about **dates**:

Add **-te** to the numbers 1-19:

Heute ist der neunte Juli.

Today is the ninth of July.

Add **-ste** to numbers 20+:

Heute ist der zwanzigste August.

Today is the twentieth of August.

To say 'on the' use **an + dem** to make **am**:

Das Konzert ist **am** neunten Juli.



The concert is on the ninth of July.

Nein! Es ist **am** zwanzigsten Juli.

No! It is on the twentieth of July.



Note: After '**am**' also add **-n** to the number.

Revisit all the vocabulary from this year:



T3.2 Woche 4

Goethe war ein deutscher Dichter, Denker, Anwalt und Wissenschaftler. Sein Werk *Faust* ist besonders bekannt.



Johann Wolfgang
von Goethe
1749-1932

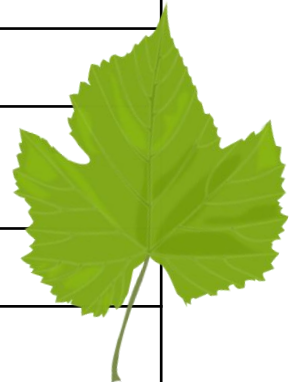
Goethe was a German poet, thinker, lawyer and scientist. His work Faust is particularly famous.

Working with a literary text

Vokabeln



vb	fassen	to grab, grasp
vb	führen	to lead
vb	scheinen	to appear, seem
vb	versprechen	to promise, promising
vb	warten	to wait, waiting
nm	der Arm	arm
nm	der König	king
nf	die Tochter	daughter
nnt	das Blatt	leaf, sheet
adj	lieb	dear, kind
adj	mancher, mancher, manches	some, many a
adj	tot	dead
adj	warm	warm
adv	gar (nicht)	(not) at all
adv	wohl	well



Future Tense - revisited

One way to talk about the future in German is to use the present tense of **werden** and a **verb in the infinitive**:

ich **werde** früh **aufstehen**.

I will get up early.

du **wirst** zu Hause **helfen**.

You will help at home.

er/sie/es **wird** Rad **fahren**.

S/he, it will go by bike.

You can also use the present tense to talk about the future:

Present tense + time adverb:



Nächste Woche sehe ich einen Film. *Next week I am seeing a film.*

Always remember to switch the pronoun and verb in questions:

Kochst du morgen?

Are you cooking tomorrow?

Wirst du morgen kochen?

Are you going to cook tomorrow?

Will you cook tomorrow?

Wann **wirst** du morgen kochen?

When are you going to cook tomorrow?

When will you cook tomorrow?



Revisit
vocab
8.3.1.6 &
8.2.2.4.

In English we say either 'will' or 'going to' for future plans.

Saying 'when' and 'if'



To ask '**when?**' in a question, use **wann**:

Wann schwimmst du im Meer?

When do you swim in the sea?

To say '**when**' in a statement in the present, use **wenn**:

Ich schwimme im Meer, **wenn** ich auf die Insel fahre.

I swim in the sea **when** I go to the island.

Depending on the context, **wenn** can also mean '**if**':

Ich schwimme im Meer, **wenn** kein starker Wind ist.

I swim in the sea **if** there is no strong wind.

Unlike in English, there is **always** a **comma** before **wenn** in German.

The word '**wenn**' kicks the **verb to the end** of the clause – just like '**weil**' and '**dass**'!

Used like this, **wenn** is a **conjunction like** 'weil'.

It connects a **main clause** with a **condition** on which it depends.



aus (out of, from) and von (from)

Aus means **out of** when talking about movement, and is followed by the dative case (**R3** endings):

Sie kommt **aus** ...

dem Apfel 

der Tür 

dem Fenster 

Aus can also mean **from** when used with a country or city name to talk about someone's origins:

Sie kommt **aus** ...

der Schweiz



Von means **from** for a starting point in a journey:

Er kommt **von** Berlin (und fährt nach München).

Berlin  München

Vokabeln



Revisit
vocab
8.3.2.1 &
8.2.2.5.

vb	bauen	to build, building
vb	studieren	to study, studying
nf	die Ausbildung	training
nf	die Freizeit	free time
nf	die Karriere	career
nm	der Traum	dream
adj	relativ	relatively
conj	wenn ¹²	if ¹ , when ²
prep	aus ²	from ²
prep	pro	per
num	tausend	thousand

Pronouns in R1, R2 and R3

Like nouns, pronouns also change according to which row/case they're in.

R1		R2		R3	
ich	I	mich	me	mir	(to) me
du	you	dich	you	dir	(to) you
er	he	ihn	him	ihm	(to) him
sie	she	sie	her	ihr	(to) her
es	it	es	it	ihm	(to) it
sie	they	sie	them	ihnen	(to) them

R1 (Nominative): for subject of the sentence

R2 (Accusative): for the definite object

R3 (Dative): for the indefinite object.

R1: subject

verb

R2: direct object

ich

mag

dich.

I like you.



R1: subject

verb

R3: indirect object

ich

glaube

dir.

I believe you.

Revisit vocabulary from this year:



The Foreign Language Translation Bee – Word list

You have one minute to translate as many sentences (made up of words from this list) into German, as possible. You must say pass in German → ich passe. Pronunciation is important!



	Word list	Y7	Y8	Frequency
1	fahren	Y		215
2	essen	Y		323
3	trinken	Y		634
4	lernen	Y		288
5	spielen	Y		205
6	gehen	Y		66
7	wohnen	Y		560
8	kaufen		Y	506
9	Spanien		Y	1745
10	Frankreich		Y	813
11	Deutschland		Y	140
12	Italien		Y	1204
13	Österreich	Y		707
14	der Bus	Y		1562
15	der Zug	Y		675
16	das Auto	Y		361
17	das Flugzeug		Y	1776
18	die U-Bahn		Y	1415 (Bahn)
19	die Pizza	Y		>5009
20	die Pommes		Y	>5009
21	das Obst	Y		4980
22	der Salat		Y	>5009
23	der Reis			>5009
24	der Orangensaft			>5009
25	das Wasser	Y		245
26	die Limonade			>5009

	Word list	Y7	Y8	Frequency
27	der Tee		Y	2617
28	der Kaffee		Y	1299
29	Deutsch	Y		112
30	Französisch		Y	816
31	Spanisch		Y	1919
32	Englisch	Y		662
33	Mathe	Y		1636
34	Naturwissenschaften	Y		4425
35	Theater		Y	1086
36	Kunst	Y		554
37	Erdkunde			>5009
38	Geschichte		Y	262
39	Fußball	Y		1277
40	Basketball			>5009
41	Tennis	Y		4671
42	Golf			>5009
43	Hockey			>5009
44	Rugby			>5009
45	Karten		Y	1474
46	Tischtennis	Y		>5009
47	Federball			>5009
48	Volleyball			>5009
49	das Kino	Y		2020
50	das Theater	Y		1086



The Foreign Language Translation Bee – Cont'd

Stage 1: Present tense

Stage 2: Present and future

Stage 3: Present, future and past (perfect)

	Word list	Y7	Y8	Frequency
51	das Restaurant			1802
52	die Schule	Y		359
53	nach Hause	Y		34/147
54	das Dorf	Y		959
55	die Stadt	Y		204
56	das Land	Y		134
57	die Küste		Y	2628
58	der Berg		Y	934
59	das T-Shirt			3914
60	das Hemd			2657
61	das Kleid		Y	1780
62	der Rock		Y	3551
63	der Pulli			>5009
64	die Jacke	Y		3287
65	die Hose	Y		2156
66	die Socke			>5009
67	der Schuh		Y	1678
68	der Turnschuh			>5009
69	mit	Y		13
70	nach	Y		34
71	in	Y		3
72	auf	Y		16
73	an	Y		19