

# Gaming Grammar

## Overview of Mini-games (German)

The following mini-games are currently available for German within the Gaming Grammar game.

Each mini-game practises a particular grammatical structure (see mini-game descriptions and notes below). Each mini-game contains a tutorial, which explains the grammatical rule and introduces the game context for that mini-game.

The mini-games primarily use vocabulary taken from the NCELP SoW and top-2000 most frequent words in German.

Name of menu	Mini-game description	NCELP SoW week (German)	Notes
<b>Article agreement</b>	Definite articles: Gender	7.1.1.1 8.1.1.4	Nominative case (der / die / das)
	Definite articles: Case (nom/acc)	7.1.1.5	Accusative case (den / die / das)
	Indefinite articles: Gender	7.1.1.6 8.1.1.4	Accusative case (einen / eine / ein)
	Articles: Number	7.1.2.6 8.1.1.4	Accusative case (den / die / das / die)
<b>Possessive adjective agreement</b>	Possessive adjectives: 1st person gender	7.2.1.5	Accusative case (meinen / meine / mein)
	Possessive adjectives: Number	7.2.1.5	Accusative case (meinen / meine / mein / meine)
<b>Adjective agreement</b>	Adjectives: Number	8.1.1.6	Pre-nominal, nominative case, with definite article
	Adjectives: Gender	8.1.1.6	Pre-nominal, accusative case, with indefinite article
<b>Verb agreement (present)</b>	Verbs (present): 1st person singular/plural	7.2.2.1	Weak verbs (-e / -en)
	Verbs (present): 2nd person singular/plural	9.1.1.2	Weak verbs (-st / -t)
	Verbs (present): 3rd person singular/plural	7.2.2.5	Weak verbs (-t / -en)
	to have & to be: 1st & 3rd person singular	7.1.1.6 8.1.1.3	haben (habe / hat) & sein (bin / ist)
<b>Verb agreement (past)</b>	Verbs: 1st person present & past tense	8.1.1.1	ich vs. ich habe
	Verbs: 3rd person present & past tense	8.1.1.2	er/sie vs. er/sie hat
	Verbs: 1st & 3rd person past tense	8.1.1.2	ich habe vs. er/sie hat
<b>Prepositions</b>	Preposition (to the): Gender	8.1.2.3	zu + R3 (dative) singular definite articles
<b>Question formation</b>	Questions: Subject-verb inversion	7.1.1.7	Using 3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular (present tense)
<b>Negation</b>	Negation: kein + noun	7.1.1.7 8.3.1.5	Accusative case (keinen / keine / kein) vs. indefinite articles (einen / eine / ein)
<b>Reflexives</b>	Reflexive pronoun (1st person)	9.1.2.6	Accusative case (mich) vs. 3 <sup>rd</sup> person direct object pronouns