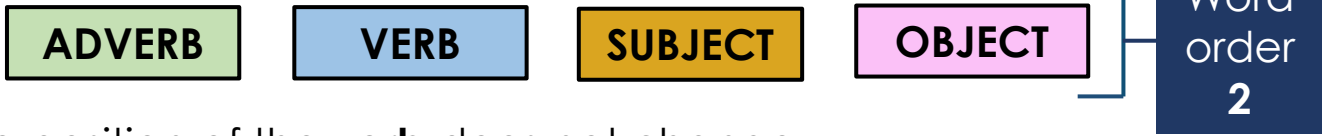


Word Order 2 (with statements)

The order of words in a simple German sentence is:



Sometimes, we want to start the sentence with the **adverb**.
When we do this, the **subject** and **adverb** swap places:



The position of the **verb** does not change.
It is always **between** the subject and the adverb:

Ich spiele heute Gitarre. *I'm playing guitar today.*
Heute **spiele ich** Gitarre. *Today I'm playing guitar.*

Starting with the adverb emphasises it.

Saying when you and others do things

Vokabeln

<i>nf</i>	die Bibliothek	library
<i>nm</i>	Dienstag	Tuesday
<i>nm</i>	Donnerstag	Thursday
<i>nm</i>	Freitag	Friday
<i>nm</i>	Mittwoch	Wednesday
<i>nm</i>	Samstag	Saturday
<i>nm</i>	Sonntag	Sunday
<i>nnt</i>	das Theater	theatre
<i>nm</i>	der Verein	club
<i>adv</i>	wann?	when
	im Chor	in the choir
	am Morgen	in the morning
	im Orchester	in the orchestra

The article for Dienstag? → **der**
How do we know?
Because it's 'der Tag'!



Revisit vocab 2.2.2 & 2.1.1

Time phrases as nouns and adverbs

Days of the week and **times of day** (*der Dienstag, der Nachmittag*) are **nouns**. We add '**am**' to talk about what we are doing **on a specific** day, or **at a specific** time of day:

*Ich spiele **am Dienstag** im Orchester.*

I'm playing in the orchestra **on** (this) **Tuesday**.

To say what we **normally** do when, we change the nouns into **adverbs**. We do this by **removing the capital letter** and **adding -s**.

*Ich spiele **dienstags** im Orchester.*

I (always) play in the orchestra on Tuesdays.

Use **am Dienstag** to talk about a **one-off event**.

Use **dienstags** to talk about a **regular event**.

Word Order 2 (with W-questions)

For an **open question**, put a **question word** in front of the **verb**:

closed

Gehst du in die Bibliothek? **Are you** going to the library?

Wann gehst du in die Bibliothek? **When are you** going to the library?

open

The **word order** in **w-questions** is similar to that of **statements** in **word order 2**:

Statement

Wann **gehst du** in die Bibliothek?

Note: the **VERB** is in **2nd** place.

Question

Am Donnerstag **gehe ich** in die Bibliothek.

Prepositions 'in' and 'auf'

To say where something or someone **is moving to**, use the prepositions 'in' (into) and 'auf' (onto):



masculine
der Park

feminine
die Stadt

neuter
das Kino

Ich gehe...

in den Park

in die Stadt

in das Kino

'in das' is often shortened to 'ins'.



der Tisch

die Zeitung

das Heft

Die Katze springt...auf den Tisch

auf die Zeitung

auf das Heft

Note: the masculine word for **the** (definite article) changes:

These are the **Row 2** (or **accusative case**) forms of the definite article.

To say where something or someone **is located**, use the same prepositions 'in' (in) and 'auf' (on), but change the word for **the**:



Note: all words for **the** change.

masculine
der Park

feminine
die Stadt

neuter
das Kino

Ich bin...

in dem Park

in der Stadt

in dem Kino

'in dem' is often shortened to 'im'.



der Tisch

die Zeitung

das Heft

Das Buch ist... auf dem Tisch

auf der Zeitung

auf dem Heft

These are the **Row 3** (or **dative case**) forms of the definite article.

<i>vb</i>	fallen	to fall, falling
<i>vb</i>	springen	to jump, jumping
<i>nnt</i>	das Geschäft	shop
<i>nnt</i>	das Kino	cinema
<i>nnt</i>	das Konzert	concert
<i>nm</i>	der Markt	market
<i>nnt</i>	das Museum	museum
<i>nf</i>	die Party	party
<i>nf</i>	die Stadt	city, town
<i>nf</i>	die Straße	street
<i>adj</i>	angenehm	pleasant
<i>prep</i>	in	in, into
<i>prep</i>	auf	on, onto



Stage 3, now!



Revisit
vocab 2.2.4
& 2.1.3

Schreib 'ich gehe' oder 'ich bin'.

1 _____ im Park.

2 _____ ins Kino.

3 _____ in die Stadt.

4 _____ in der Stadt.

5 _____ ins Geschäft.

6 _____ auf den Markt.

7 _____ auf die Party.

8 _____ auf der Straße.



'auf' can also sometimes mean 'at' or 'to' in English. How would you translate 6-8?

Possessive adjectives: mein, dein, sein, ihr

You have already learnt how to say **my**:

my favourite film **my** favourite band **my** favourite book

mein Lieblingsfilm (m) **meine** Lieblingsband (f) **mein** Lieblingsbuch (n)

This is a **possessive adjective**, as it **describes** the noun by saying who **possesses** it.

There is a **possessive adjective** for each of the pronouns:

dein - your

sein - his

ihr - her

Just like **mein** they agree with the gender of the noun that follows:

dein Lieblingsfilm (m) **seine** Lieblingsband (f) **ihr** Lieblingsbuch (n)
your favourite film **his** favourite band **her** favourite book

Note: the ending follows the gender of the noun, NOT whether it's *his* or *hers* !

Asking and answering questions (about family)

Vokabeln

<i>nm</i>	der Bruder	brother
<i>npl</i>	die Eltern	parents
<i>nnt</i>	das Kind	child
<i>npl</i>	die Geschwister	siblings, brothers and sisters
<i>nm</i>	der Schauspieler	male actor
<i>nf</i>	die Schwester	sister
<i>adj</i>	dein	your
<i>adj</i>	ihr	her
<i>adj</i>	mein	my
<i>adj</i>	sein	his
<i>prep</i>	über	about

die Großeltern
= _____



Revisit
vocab 2.2.5
& 2.1.4

Present tense: weak, strong & irregular verbs (revisited)

Put these verbs into four categories: I, you, s/he, we/they/infinite:

ich	du	er / sie / es	wir / sie / Infinitiv
Note: a few of these forms can be in two categories!			

sehen

schläft

wohnen

gibst

schreibe

findet

mag

läuft

arbeitet

denken

putzt

kochst

spielen

lernt

rede

machen

liest

hilft

fährst

wissen

vergisst

kann

mögen

zeigst

steht

komme

hörst

hat

bist

sein

Word order 2 (revisited)

Write sentences using one of the following words. Use either Word order 1 (Subject - Verb - Adverb - Other) OR Word order 2 (Adverb - Verb - Subject - Other). Write the English, too.

heute

jetzt

später

am Abend



oft

am Wochenende

samstags

Vokabeln

There is no new vocabulary for this week, but revise all the verbs you have learnt in the Y7 verbs mash up.

Word order 2 (with expressions of location)

We know that when we start a sentence with an **adverb**, the subject and adverb swap, leaving the verb still in 2nd place.

	ADVERB	VERB	SUBJECT	OTHER	Word order 2
WO2	Samstags	gehe	ich	in die Stadt.	
WO1	Ich	gehe	samstags	in die Stadt.	

Compare with word order 1:

We also use **WO2** when we start a sentence with an **expression of place or location**:

WO2	In Schottland	gehe	ich	in die Stadt.
	In Wien	gibt	es	ein Museum.
	In der Stadt	sehen	wir	viele Geschäfte.

Write in German, using the indicated word order [1] oder [2].

1 We play in the park.

WO1

2 We see a film in the cinema.

WO2

3 She cooks at home.

WO2

4 They are standing on the street.

WO2

5 They work in the café.

WO1

6 You sleep in the lesson.

WO2

Numbers (13-31)

dreizehn	13	dreiundzwanzig	23
vierzehn	14	vierundzwanzig	24
fünfzehn	15	fünfundzwanzig	25
sechzehn	16	sechszwanzig	26
siebzehn	17	siebenundzwanzig	27
achtzehn	18	achtundzwanzig	28
neunzehn	19	neunundzwanzig	29
zwanzig	20	dreißig	30
einundzwanzig	21	einunddreißig	31
zweiundzwanzig	22		



Revisit
vocab 2.2.5
& 2.1.4

We have seen that German often combines nouns to make a new, **compound** noun. Most German numbers work in the same way:

acht (8) + zehn (10) = achtzehn (18)

vier (4) + und (and) + zwanzig (20) = vierundzwanzig (24)

English also used say some numbers like this; think of 'four and twenty blackbirds'!



vb	dauern	to last, take (time)
vb	erreichen	to reach, reaching
vb	schaffen	to manage, achieve
vb	suchen	to search, look for
pron	viel	much, a lot

pron	viele	many
nnt	das Land	country
nf	die Stunde	hour
nnt	Schottland	Scotland
nf	die Schweiz	Switzerland
	Wien	Vienna
adv	normalerweise	normally

SEIN and HABEN (revisited)

Fill in all the verb forms.

Verbs 'to be' and 'to have' are irregular in English and German:

	to be	to have
I		
you		
he/she		
we		
they		

	SEIN	HABEN
ich		
du		
er / sie / es		
wir		
sie		

You have learnt a lot of high-frequency words this year. Do you still remember what these mean? Write the English.

ziemlich		oder	
nicht		viel	
aber		sagen	
etwas		gemeinsam	
und		viele	
allein		Angst vor	

You know four plural rules. Check the rule and write the plural.

	Plural	Rule
die Katze	die Katzen	3
der Fisch		1
die Maus		4
das Kind		4
der Freund		1
der Hund		1

There is no new vocabulary for this week but revise all vocabulary from this year in this Y7 mashup.



Modal verbs DÜRFEN, MÜSSEN, WOLLEN

These modal verbs are irregular, like KÖNNEN and MÖGEN; the forms for 'I' and 's/he' are the same.

DÜRFEN [may, to be allowed to]

ich darf	I may
du darfst	you may
er/sie/es darf	he/she/it may

MÜSSEN [must, to have to]

ich muss	I must
du musst	you must
er/sie/es muss	he/she/it must

WOLLEN [to want to]

ich will	I want
du willst	you want
er/sie/es will	he/she/it wants

To say what you **may, must** or **want** to do in German, use **dürfen, müssen, wollen** with a **2nd verb** in the **infinitive form**.

The second verb (infinitive) goes to the end of the sentence.

Ich darf Freunde **besuchen**. I am allowed to **visit** friends.
 Du musst Obst **essen**. You have to **eat** fruit.
 Er will früh ins Bett **gehen**. He wants to **go** to bed early.

Note the word order difference here!

How to say may/must/want not in German

With **verbs**, add '**nicht**' before the infinitive verb:

Sie darf **nicht** ausgehen. She may **not** go out.

With nouns, use **keinen, keine, kein** for singular and **keine** for plural:

Du darfst **keinen** Sport **machen**. You may **not do any** sport.
 Sie muss **keine** Angst **haben**. She must **not have any** fear.
 Sie will **kein** Wasser **trinken**. She **doesn't want to drink any** water.

Improving your lifestyle

Vokabeln

vb	dürfen	to be allowed, may
vb	ich darf	I am allowed, may
vb	du darfst	you are allowed, may
vb	er darf	he is allowed, may
vb	sie darf	she is allowed, may
vb	müssen	must, to have to
vb	ich muss	I must, have to
vb	du musst	you must, have to
vb	er muss	he must, has to
vb	sie muss	she must, has to
vb	wollen	to want
vb	ich will	I want
vb	du willst	you want
vb	er will	he wants
vb	sie will	she wants
vb	man	one, you
vb	genug	enough
vb	glücklich	happy, fortunate
vb	krank	sick, ill
pron	ruhig	quiet, calm
adj	traurig	sad

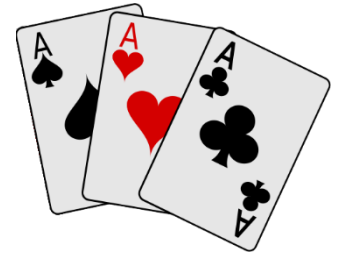


Revisit
vocab 3.1.3
& 2.2.1



Explaining the rules of a game

vb	beginnen	to begin, beginning
vb	erhalten	to receive, receiving
vb	gewinnen	to win, winning
vb	legen	to lay, put
vb	mischen	to mix, blend
vb	werfen	to throw, throwing
vb	ziehen	to pull, pulling
vb	die Mitte	middle
vb	der Punkt	point
nf	das Ziel	goal
nm	jede	every (f)
nnt	jeder	every (m)
adj	jedes	every (nt)
adj		
adj		



Revisit
vocab 3.1.4
& 2.2.2

**Write in English:**

hin = there, down

1 Der Kartengeber mischt die Karten und gibt sie aus.

2 Die Mitspieler erhalten pro Person sieben Karten.

1 Jeder Spieler muss mit sieben Karten beginnen.

4 Jedes Mal will jeder Spieler eine Karte hinlegen.

5 Jeder legt eine Karte in die Mitte hin.

6 Manchmal muss man noch eine Karte ziehen.

7 Man will keine Karten mehr haben. Dann gewinnt man.

Present tense to express future meanings

Use the present tense with a future time adverbial to talk about future plans:

Nächstes Jahr fahren wir nach Österreich.

Next year we are going to Austria. ← present continuous

Jedes Jahr fahren wir nach Cornwall.

Every year we go to Cornwall. ← present simple

Write in English:

Normalerweise schwimme ich im Schwimmbad aber nächste Woche schwimme ich im See.

Using 'nach' to mean 'to'

Use 'nach' to mean 'to' with:

- 1] countries
- 2] city / town names

Note: Use 'in' for 'to' with countries that have articles: **die** USA, **die** Schweiz, **die** Türkei.

Ich fahre **nach** Deutschland.

Ich fahre **nach** Berlin.

Usual holidays vs plans for the summer

Vokabeln

nnt	das Dorf	village
nf	die Großstadt	city
nnt	das Jahr	year
nm	der Monat	month
nnt	das Schwimmbad	swimming pool
nm	der See	lake
nm	der Strand	beach
adj	nächste	next (f)
adj	nächstes	next (nt)
adj	nächsten	next (m, accusative)
adv	nächstes Jahr	next year
adv	nächsten Monat	next month
adv	nächste Woche	next week



Revisit
vocab 3.1.6
& 2.2.3

'nach' vs 'zu'

Nach and **zu** can both mean 'to'. Use '**zu**' for places with articles. The article (word for 'the') changes to Row 3 (dative):



masculine
der Park

feminine
die Stadt

neuter
das Kino

Ich gehe... **zu dem** Park **zu der** Stadt **zu dem** Kino

'zu dem' becomes '**zum**', and
'zu der' becomes '**zur**'.

Also use '**zu**' for people, professions, and events:

Ich gehe... **zu Anna.** *I'm going to Anna's (place).*

Ich gehe... **zum Arzt.** *I'm going to the doctor's.*

Ich gehe... **zur Party.** *I'm going to the party.*

Remember!

Ich bin **zu** Hause. *I am **at** home.*

Ich gehe **nach** Hause. *I'm going (to)home.*



Numbers (13-31)

dreizehn	13	dreiundzwanzig	23
vierzehn	14	vierundzwanzig	24
fünfzehn	15	fünfundzwanzig	25
sechzehn	16	sechszwanzig	26
siebzehn	17	siebenundzwanzig	27
achtzehn	18	achtundzwanzig	28
neunzehn	19	neunundzwanzig	29
zwanzig	20	dreißig	30
einundzwanzig	21	einunddreißig	31
zweiundzwanzig	22		

We have seen that German often combines nouns to make a new, **compound** noun. Most German numbers work in the same way:

acht (8) + zehn (10) = achtzehn (18)

vier (4) + und (and) + zwanzig (20) = vierundzwanzig (24)

English also used say some numbers like this; think of 'four and twenty blackbirds'!



Talking about going to places

<i>nm</i>	der Bahnhof	(railway) station
<i>nm</i>	der Fluss	river
<i>nf</i>	die Karte	ticket
<i>prep</i>	an	on

dreizehn	13
dreißig	30
einunddreißig	31
zwanzig	20
zweiundzwanzig	22
sechzehn	16
siebzehn	17



Revisit
vocab 3.2.3
& 2.2.4

Immer höher

Ernst Jandl

Here are nine assorted lines from the poem. Fill in the missing verbs; 'steigt' or 'steht'?

1 Der Tisch _____ auf dem Haus.

2 Der Mann _____ auf den Tisch.

3 Der Mond _____ auf die Nacht.

4 Der Sessel _____ auf dem Tisch.

5 Der Tisch _____ auf das Haus.

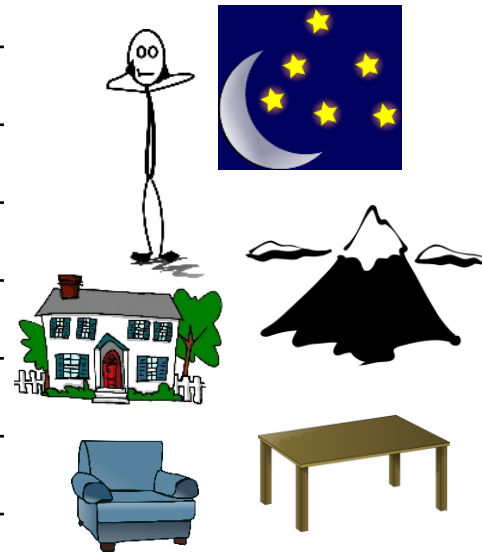
6 Das Haus _____ auf den Berg.

7 Der Berg _____ auf dem Mond.

8 Der Mann _____ auf dem Sessel.

9 Der Mond _____ auf der Nacht.

Look back at T3.1 Woche 3, p.XX to help, if needed.



Look at these plurals. Rule 1,2,3, 4 or none of the rules you know?

	Plural	Rule
der Mann	die Männer	
der Tisch	die Tische	
der Sessel	die Sessel	
das Haus	die Häuser	
die Nacht	die Nächte	
der Berg	die Berge	
der Mond	die Monde	

Look back at p.27, 28 and 31 for help, if needed.

There is no new vocabulary for this week, but revise all NOUNS from this year in this Y7 mashup.

Why is this one unusual?



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

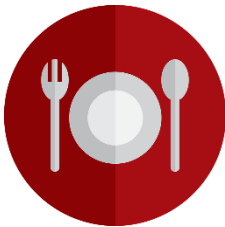
Welches Schwimmbad ist das?
Which swimming pool is that?

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)

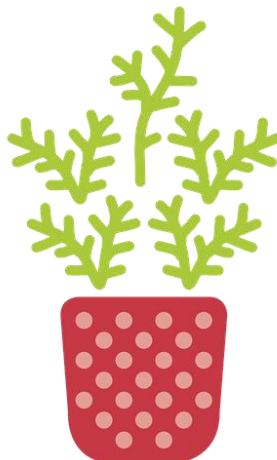
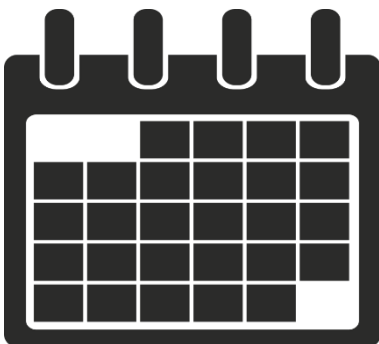
gelbe Flaschen
(yellow bottles)

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 kleiner**er** Mund ist schön.



Das ist eine lange**e** Nase.



Ein rund**es** Gesicht ist komisch.



R2

Sie hat einen kleinen**en** Mund.

Ihr Bruder hat eine lange**e** Nase.

Die Oma hat ein rund**es** Gesicht.

Adjectives for R2 have these endings:

de**n** Mund

die**e** Nase

das**s** Gesicht

R2 Ich habe keine grün**en** Augen.

plural Ich habe grün**e** 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**:

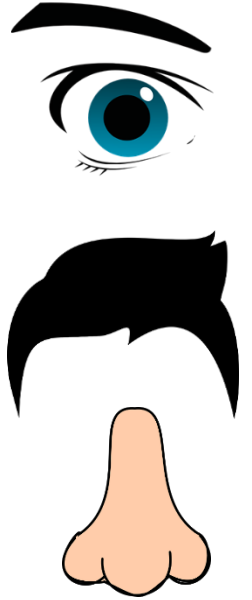
Sie ist eine Freund**in**.
(She's a friend)

Diese Frau**en** sind meine Freund**innen**.
(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
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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

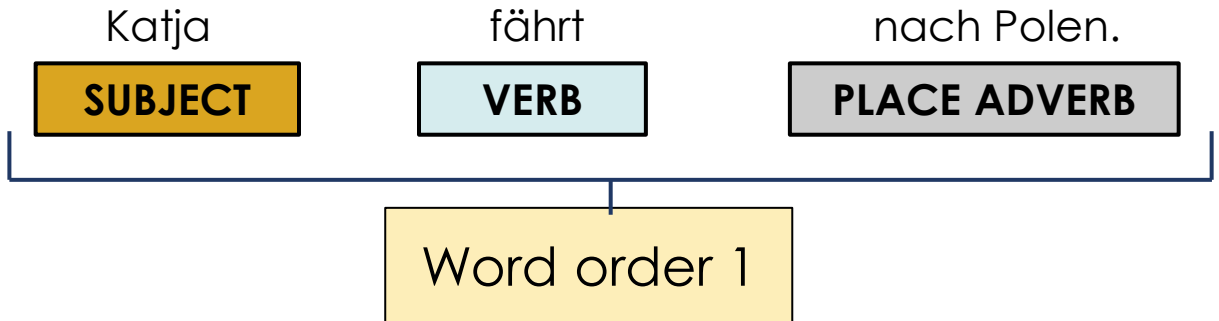
neuter
das Schiff

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

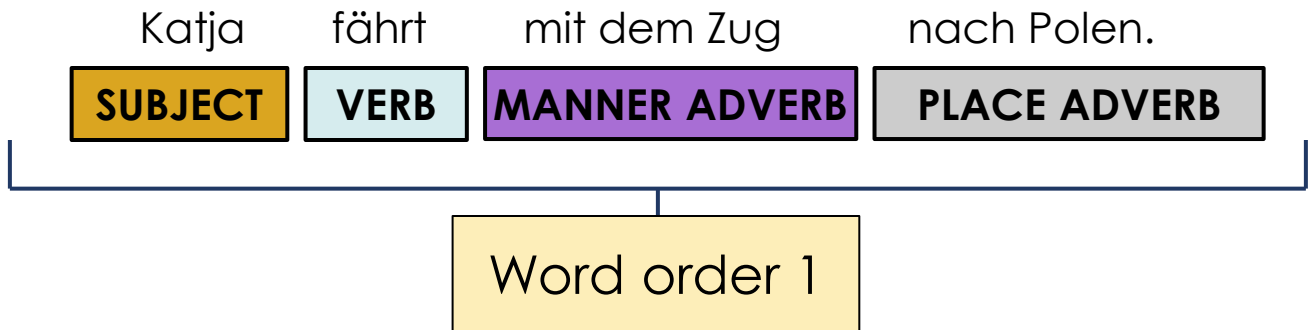
These are dative articles. You have used them after 'zu' and 'von'.

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

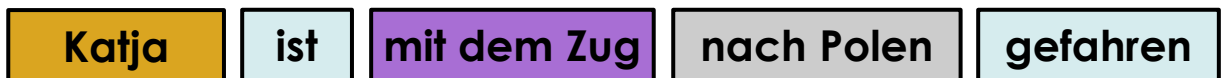
As you know, the order of words in a simple German sentence is:



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

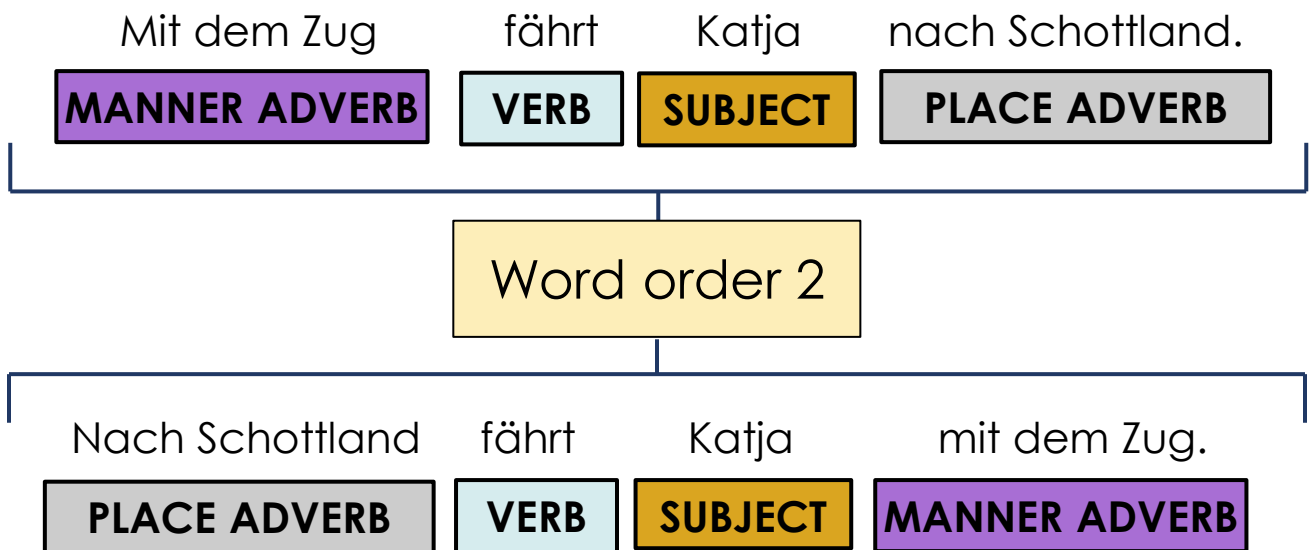


The same rule applies in the past (perfect) tense:



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

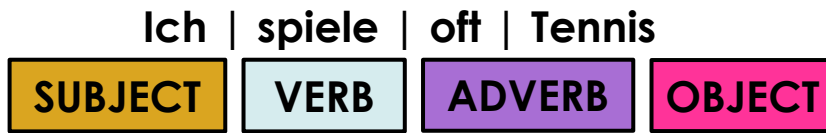
<i>vb</i>	erfahren	to experience, experiencing
<i>vb</i>	klettern	to climb, climbing
<i>vb</i>	küssen	to kiss, kissing
<i>vb</i>	wandern	to (go on a) walk or hike
<i>pp</i>	geblieben	stayed, remained
<i>pp</i>	geschwommen	swam, swum
<i>nm</i>	der Berg	hill, mountain
<i>nf</i>	die Erfahrung	experience
<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

Vokabeln

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

Revisit vocab
8.1.2.2 &
8.1.1.1.



<i>adj</i>	langsam	slow
<i>adj</i>	normal	normal
<i>adj</i>	schnell	fast
<i>adv</i>	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 granddad 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**

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

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

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 **comma** 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
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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.*

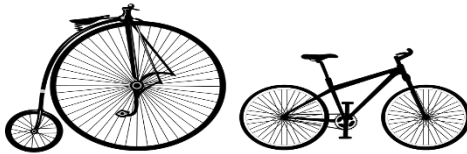


Where things are the **same**, we compare like this:

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



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 &
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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:
 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



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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



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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
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<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 **62**

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



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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**er** 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.