

YEAR 9 GERMAN

HT2 into HT3

Week 1: The Present Tense *recall*

- The Present Tense is used to express what is happening now.
- Verbs are 'doing' words, such as *to run*, *to walk*, *to talk* and *to play*
- When you look up a verb in a dictionary, you will find it in its infinitive form, which usually ends in -en e.g. spielen (to play)
- You need to change the ending of the verb according to the pronoun you are using.
- All regular verbs follow the same pattern:

pronoun	ending
singular (only one person) ich (I) du (you) er/sie/es (he/she/it)	e st t
plural (more than one person) wir (we) sie (they)	en en

- Not all verbs follow the regular pattern – some are irregular in the du and er/sie/es forms - you will need to learn these ones separately...

Week 2:

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Ich fahre dahin, ... | I'm going there ... |
| 2. um Ski zu fahren. | to go skiing |
| 3. um Wassersport zu treiben. | to do water sports |
| 4. um wandern zu gehen. | to go walking |
| 5. um Salzburg zu besichtigen. | to visit Salzburg |
| 6. um Deutsch zu lernen. | to learn German |
| 7. um im See zu baden. | to swim in the lake |
| 8. um die frische Luft zu genießen. | to enjoy the fresh air |
| 9. um Freunde zu besuchen. | to visit friends |

Week 3:

The construction zu + infinitive:

- um Hausaufgaben zu machen (in order to do homework)
- ohne Hausaufgaben zu machen (without doing homework)
- anstatt Hausaufgaben zu machen (instead of doing homework)

Week 4:

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|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. haben to have | | 8. sein | to be |
| 2. ich habe I have | | 9. ich bin I am | |
| 3. du hast you have | | 10. du bist you are | |
| 4. er hat he has | | 11. er ist he is | |
| 5. sie hat she has | | 12. sie ist she is | |
| 6. wir haben we have | | 13. wir sind we are | |
| 7. sie haben they have | | 14. sie sind they are | |

Week 5: The Perfect (Past) Tense *recall*

- The Past Tense expresses something that has already happened
- The formation of the Past Tense in German requires 3 parts:
- Part 1 is a pronoun/ subject of the sentence
- Part 2 is an auxiliary verb
- Part 3 is a past participle
- e.g. Ich (1) habe (2) gespielt (3) = I played
- e.g. Ich (1) bin (2) geflogen (3) = I flew
- The past participle should be at the end of the sentence
- e.g. Ich bin nach Deutschland geflogen = I flew to Germany
- There is a choice of 2 different verbs for the auxiliary verb: haben *or* sein
- If movement A → B is implied, you should use SEIN
- Otherwise, you should use HABEN
- A past participle can end with 't' e.g. gemacht (did/ made)
- A past participle can end with 'en' e.g. geschrieben (wrote)
- A past participle usually begins with 'ge'
- Some past participles have 'ge' in the middle e.g. ferngesehen (watched TV)
- Some past participles don't contain 'ge' e.g. besucht (visited)

Week 6: The Future Tense *recall*

The formation of the Future Tense in German requires 3 parts:

- pronoun / subject of the sentence
- part of verb werden
- infinitive

e.g. (1) Ich (2) werde Deutsch (3) sprechen

The infinitive should be at the end of the sentence

ich werde	I will
er / sie wird	He/ she will
wir werden	We will
sie werden	They will

Week 7:

Ein Brief

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| 1. Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren, | A letter |
| 2. ich möchte meinen Urlaub gern in (Wien) verbringen. | Dear Sir / Madam |
| I'd like to spend my holiday in (Vienna). | |
| 3. Ich suche ... | I'm looking for ... |
| 4. eine Ferienwohnung. | a holiday flat |
| 5. ein Hotel. | a hotel |
| 6. für die Zeit vom (vierten) bis (neunten) (Mai). | for the time from (4th) to (9th) (May). |
| 7. Wir sind (drei) in der Gruppe. | There are (three) of us in the group. |
| 8. Ich interessiere mich auch für Informationen über ... | |
| I'm also interested in information about ... | |
| 9. Mit vielem Dank im Voraus für Ihre Mühe. | |
| With many thanks in advance for your help. | |
| 10. Mit freundlichen Grüßen | With best wishes |