

YEAR 8 GERMAN

HT4 into HT5

Week 1:

<u>Kleider / Klamotten</u>	<u>Clothes</u>
der Rock	skirt
der Mantel	coat
der Anzug	suit
der Kapuzenpulli	hoodie
die Jeanshose (die Jeans)	jeans
die Hose	trousers
das Kleid	dress
das Hemd	shirt
das T-Shirt	T-shirt
die Schuhe (pl)	shoes
die Stiefel (pl)	boots
die Sandalen (pl)	sandals

Week 2: Wiederholung (revision): Present Tense

1. You need to change the ending of the verb according to the pronoun you are using.
2. All regular verbs follow the same pattern:

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

3. 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 3:

<u>Wie ist es ?</u>	<u>What is it like ?</u>
kurz	short
lang	long
weit	wide-leg, baggy
schmal	slim-leg, skinny
schick	smart
locker	casual
kariert	checked
gepunktet	spotty
gestreift	stripy
<u>Wie ist dein Stil ?</u>	<u>What is your style ?</u>
lässig	informal
sportlich	sporty
trendig	trendy
klassisch	classic

Week 4: Wiederholung (revision): Past Tense

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

Week 5:

Oft benutzte Wörter

<u>wenn</u>	<u>High-frequency words</u>
immer	when (if)
zum Beispiel	always
zuerst	for example
seit	first of all
für	since (for)
möglich	for
pro Jahr	possible
nächstes Jahr	per year
teuer	next year
alle	expensive
um ... zu	all / everyone
	in order to

Week 6: Wiederholung (revision) :Future Tense

1. The formation of the Future Tense in German requires 3 parts: (1) pronoun/ subject of the sentence → (2) part of verb werden → (3) infinitive
2. e.g. (1) Ich (2) werde Deutsch (3) sprechen
3. The infinitive should be at the end of the sentence
4. ich werde (I will) // er / sie wird (He / She will) // wir / sie werden (We / They will)