

Welcher Fach hast du am Montag?

What subjects do you have on Monday?

Am Montag
(On Monday)

Am Dienstag
(On Tuesdays)

Am Mittwoch
(On Wednesdays)

Am Donnerstag
(On Thursdays)

Am Freitag
(On Fridays)

Am Samstag
(On Saturdays)

Am Sonntag
(On Sundays)

habe ich...
(I have...)

Englisch (English)

Kunst (art)

Sport (PE)

Französisch (French)

Erdkunde (geography)

Geschichte (history)

Informatik (ICT)

Mathe (maths)

Musik (music)

Naturwissenschaften

(science)

Werken (technology)

Theater (drama)

Phonics:

TH sounds like T

Theater Mathe

Verb 2nd idea

If you start a sentence with "I **have...**" the verb is automatically 2nd idea.
Ich **habe** Englisch am Montag

BUT if you put another idea, like a day of the week at the start of the sentence, the verb has to jump to **2nd idea**
Am Montag **habe** ich Englisch

The verb "haben"

Ich habe	=	I have
Du hast	=	You have
Hast du	=	Do you
have		
Er hat	=	He has
Sie hat	=	She has
Wir haben	=	We have

Magst du Deutsch? *Do you like German?*

<p>Ich mag (<i>I like</i>)</p> <p>Ich liebe (<i>I love</i>)</p> <p>Ich mag...nicht (<i>I don't like</i>)</p> <p>Ich hasse (<i>I hate</i>)</p> <p>Mein Lieblingsfach ist.. (<i>My favourite subject is</i>)</p>	<p>Englisch (<i>English</i>)</p> <p>Spanisch (<i>Spanish</i>)</p> <p>Deutsch (<i>German</i>)</p> <p>Sport (<i>PE</i>)</p> <p>Geschichte (<i>history</i>)</p> <p>Informatik (<i>ICT</i>)</p> <p>Kunst (<i>art</i>)</p> <p>Französisch (<i>French</i>)</p> <p>Theater (<i>drama</i>)</p> <p>Erdkunde (<i>geography</i>)</p> <p>Musik (<i>music</i>)</p> <p>Werken (<i>technology</i>)</p> <p>Mathe (<i>maths</i>)</p> <p>Naturwissenschaften (<i>science</i>)</p>	<p>denn es ist (<i>because it's</i>)</p>	<p>gut (<i>good</i>)</p> <p>schlecht (<i>bad</i>)</p> <p>lustig (<i>funny</i>)</p> <p>einfach (<i>easy</i>)</p> <p>interessant (<i>interesting</i>)</p> <p>ein bisschen (<i>a bit</i>)</p> <p>schwierig (<i>difficult</i>)</p> <p>ziemlich (<i>quite</i>)</p> <p>langweilig (<i>boring</i>)</p> <p>toll (<i>great</i>)</p> <p>sehr (<i>very</i>)</p> <p>furchtbar (<i>awful</i>)</p> <p>zu (<i>too</i>)</p>	<p>Der Lehrer ist (<i>The teacher (M) is</i>)</p> <p>Die Lehrerin ist (<i>The teacher (F) is</i>)</p>	<p>strikt (<i>strict</i>)</p> <p>nett (<i>nice</i>)</p>
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Grammar:

In German, when saying what you **don't like**, follow this pattern:

Ich mag + NOUN + nicht

Ich mag **Informatik** nicht
I don't like ICT.

TOP TIP

We could use some linking words to join simple sentences and start writing longer, more complex and impressive texts.

und	=	and
aber	=	but
oder	=	or
auch	=	also
denn	=	because



Was machst du in der Schule? What do you do at school?

In der ersten Stunde
(in 1st period)

In der Pause
(during break)

In der Mittagspause
(during lunchtime)

Nach der Schule
(after school)

lerne ich gern Deutsch
(I like learning German)

rede ich mit Freunden
(I talk with friends)

mache ich meine Hausaufgaben
(I do my homework)

schreibe ich viel
(I write a lot)

spiele ich Fußball
(I play football)

singe ich
(I sing)

höre ich Musik
(I listen to music)

Phonics:

s / ß / or ss

When it comes **before a vowel**, 's' is pronounced like the English 'z'.

e.g. sagen, sehr, sein, sie,

Elsewhere, the German 's', as well as all instances of 'ss' and 'ß' are pronounced like an English 's'.

e.g. eins, hast, das, groß



Common misconceptions

If you start a sentence with "I ..." the verb is automatically 2nd idea.

Ich **lerne** gern Englisch

OR

Ich **spiele** Fußball

BUT if you put another idea, like an adverb of time at the start of the sentence, the verb has to jump to **2nd idea**

Nach der Schule **singe** ich.

Grammar:

In German the verb changes depending on **WHO** is doing the action.

For regular (weak) verbs ending in – you can follow this pattern:

Ich ___e - I.... Ich sage

Du ___st - you.... Du sagst

Er ___t - he.... Er sagt

Sie ___t - she.... Sie sagt

Was hast du in deiner Schultasche?

What do you have in you school bag?

<p>In meiner Tasche habe ich.. (In my bag I have)</p> <p>Ich habe auch (I also have...)</p> <p>Mein Freund hat (My friend has)</p>	<p>einen [a] keinen [no]</p>	<p>Bleistift (pencil) Filzstift (felt-tip) Kuli (pen) Spitzer (pencil sharpener) Klebstift (gluestick) Taschenrechner (calculator) Gummi (rubber)</p>	<p>Er ist (It is)</p>	<p>alt (old) neu (new) klein (small) groß (big)</p>
	<p>eine [a] keine [no]</p>	<p>Schere (scissors) Wasserflasche (water bottle)</p>	<p>Sie ist (It is)</p>	<p>praktisch (practical) schmutzig (dirty) blau (blue)</p>
	<p>ein [a] kein [no]</p>	<p>Buch (reading book) Heft (exercise book) Lineal (ruler)</p>	<p>Es ist (It is)</p>	



Phonics:

eu sounds like OY

Freund neu Deutsch

Common misconceptions

In English we only have **1 way** of saying it.

In German it changes depending on the gender of the noun it is replacing:

Es – it (for neuter nouns)

Sie – it (for feminine nouns)

Er – it (for masculine nouns)

Was trägst du in der Schule? What do you wear to school?

In der Schule [At school]	trage ich [I wear] trägt mein Freund [My friend wears]	MASC einen	grünen (green) schwarzen (black)	Pullover (jumper) Rock (skirt) Mantel (coat)
		FEM eine	bequeme (comfy) unbequeme (uncomfortable)	Krawatte (tie) Jacke (jacket)
		NEUTER ein	kleines (small) großes (big)	Hemd (shirt)
		PLURAL ---	blaue (blue) rote (red)	Schuhe (shoes) Socken (socks) Sportschuhe (trainers)

Grammar:

All nouns in French are either classed as **masculine or feminine or neuter**. Masculine nouns use the articles **einen** (a), Feminine nouns use the articles **eine** (a), Neuter nouns use the articles **ein** (a).

Adjectives change to **agree** with the noun they are describing when they are used **before** the noun.

- MASCULINE – add **en**
- *Ich trage **einen** blauen Rock*
- FEMININE – add **e**
- *Ich trage **eine** blaue Krawatte*
- NEUTER – add **es**
- *Ich trage **ein** blaues Hemd*
- PLURAL – add **e**
- *Ich trage blaue Socken*



Phonics:

ST / SP sounds like SHT / SHP

Sport Stunde Spaß

Hör gut zu *Listen carefully*

Use this space to note down any German phrases which you could use in the classroom.

Hört gut zu

Listen carefully

Wiederholt, bitte

Repeat please

Spricht

Speak

Steht auf

Stand up

Setzt euch

Sit down

Schreibt

Write

Jetzt Partnerarbeit

Pairwork now

Macht das Heft zu

Close your book

Alles einpacken!

Pack away

Macht das Heft auf

Open your book

Ruhe, bitte

Quiet please

