

HT1: Wie viele Personen gibt es in deiner Familie? *How many people are in your family?*

In meiner Familie <i>[In my family]</i>	gibt es <i>[there is/are]</i>	vier <i>[four]</i>		Personen <i>[people]</i>
		meine Mutter <i>[my mum]</i> meinen Opa <i>[my granda]</i>	meine Tante <i>[my aunt]</i> meinen Stiefvater <i>[my stepdad]</i>	meine Oma <i>[my grandma]</i> meine Stiefmutter <i>[my stepmum]</i>

Hast du Geschwister? *Do you have any brothers or sisters?*

Ja, <i>[Yes,...]</i>	ich habe <i>[I have]</i>	einen Bruder <i>[a/1 brother]</i> eine Schwester <i>[a/1 sister]</i> einen Halbbruder <i>[a/1 half brother]</i> einen Stiefbruder <i>[a step brother]</i> eine Halbschwester eine Stiefschwester <i>[a/1 half / step sister]</i> zwei Brüder <i>[2 brothers]</i> zwei Schwestern <u><i>[2 sisters]</i></u>
	ich habe <i>[I have]</i>	keine Geschwister [no brothers or sisters]
Nein <i>[No,...]</i>	ich bin Einzelkind <i>[I am an only child</i>	

Beschreibe deine Haare *Describe your hair*

Ich habe <i>[I have]</i>	lange <i>[long]</i>	blonde <i>[blond]</i>	lockige <i>[curly]</i>	Haare <i>[hair]</i>
Er hat <i>[He has]</i>	mittellange <i>[mid-length]</i>	braune <i>[brown]</i>	wellige <i>[wavy]</i>	
Sie hat <i>[She has]</i>	kurze <i>[short]</i>	schwarze <i>[black]</i> rote <i>[red]</i>	glatte <i>[straight]</i>	

Common misconceptions: Remember that all nouns in German must start with a CAPITAL LETTER. E.g. **M**utter, **B**ruder, **H**aare, **A**ugen

Grammar

The verb “haben” meaning “to have” or “having” is one of the **most useful** verbs in German.

	haben		
ich	habe	I have	
du	hast	you have	(informal)
er/sie/es	hat	he has	
wir	haben	we have	
ihr	habt	you have	(plural)
sie/Sie	haben	they have	/ you have (formal)

Phonics:



AU sounds like OW

Blau

Augen

Ü – to pronounce u umlaut, try to say “ooh” with your lips pursed. The tip of your tongue needs to touch the lower front teeth from behind

HT1: Wie findest du deine Familie? What do you think of your family?

Ich finde [I find]	meine Schwester [my sister] meine Mutter [my mum] meine Tante [my aunt] meine Oma [my grandma] meine Stiefmutter [my stepmum]	sehr [very] ziemlich [quite]	lustig [funny] nett [nice/pleasant]
	meinen Bruder [my brother] meinen Opa [my granda] meinen Stiefvater [my stepdad]	ein bisschen [a bit] oft [often]	freundlich [friendly] fleißig [hardworking]
	meine Eltern [my parents] meine Großeltern [my grandparents]	manchmal [sometimes] nie [never]	nervig [annoying] langweilig [boring] streng [strict] faul [lazy]

ei
sounds like EYE
meine



Phonics:

ie
sounds like EE
nie



Grammar: Possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives are words such as **my, your, his & her**. These change depending on the **gender** of the noun (i.e. masculine feminine, neuter or plural) and the **number** (i.e. singular or plural)

Possessive Adjectives 				
	Masc.	Fem.	Nt	Pl.
my	mein	meine	mein	meine

For example:

My dad = **mein** Vater (because Vater is a masculine noun)

Meine Mutter = **meine** Mutter (because Mutter is a feminine noun)

⚠ Beware: After a verb such as *finde* or *gibt*, masculine possessive adjectives change from **mein** to **meinen**

e.g. Ich **finde** **meinen** Vater nett

Es **gibt** **meinen** Bruder und **meine** Schwester.

HT1: Verstehst du dich gut mit deiner Familie? *Do you get on well with your family?*

Ich verstehe mich gut [I get on (well)]	mit [with]	meiner Mutter (my mum)	,weil [because]	wir viel miteinander lachen [we laugh a lot together]
		meinem Vater (my dad)	,da [since]	wir die gleichen Interessen haben [we have the same interests] er/sie immer Zeit für mich hat [he/ she always has time for me] er/sie immer freundlich ist [he/she is always friendly] er/sie mich unterstützt [he/she supports me] er/sie mir mit Hausaufgaben hilft [he/she helps me with my homework] er/sie geduldig ist [he/she is patient]

Grammar – Using reflexive verbs

These are verbs which have an extra part, called the reflexive pronoun, which relates to the verb. For example, **sich waschen** (to get washed).

Ich wasche **mich**— I wash **myself**
Du wäschst **dich**— You wash **yourself**
Er wäscht **sich** — He washes **himself**
Sie wäscht **sich** — She washes **herself**

Reflexive verbs cannot always be translated using 'myself', 'yourself' etc.

Grammar – Subordinating conjunctions / ‘verb scarers’

weil and *da* are both examples of subordinating conjunctions or 'verb scarers'. These are connecting words that send the following verb to the end of the sentence or clause.

E.g. Er ist nett = he is nice
 ...,**weil** er nett ist. = because he is nice

After weil, the verb has been scared to the end!



Phonics:

In German, v is pronounced more like an f
e.g. 'vor' sounds more like 'for'
'verstehen' sounds more like 'ferstehe'



HT1: Mit wem verstehst du dich nicht so gut? *Who don't you get along with?*

Ich verstehe mich nicht so gut <i>[I don't get on (well)]</i>	mit <i>[with]</i>	meiner Mutter <i>[my mum]</i>	,weil <i>[because]</i> ,da <i>[since]</i>	er/sie zu streng ist <i>[he/she is too strict]</i> er/sie sehr gemein ist <i>[he/she is very mean]</i> wir uns oft streiten <i>[we often argue]</i> er/sie mir keine Freiheit gibt <i>[he/she doesn't give me any freedom]</i> er/sie meine Freunde nicht mag <i>[he/she doesn't like my friends]</i> keine Zeit für mich hat <i>[has no time for me]</i> er/sie mir auf die Nerven geht <i>[he/she gets on my nerves]</i>
		meinem Vater <i>[my dad]</i>		

Grammar: nicht

In German, we use 'nicht' after a verb to make a sentence negative

E.g

Ich bin faul = I am lazy

Ich bin nicht faul = I am not lazy

After reflexive verbs like *sich verstehen*, we put the nicht after the reflexive pronoun (e.g. *mich*)

e.g. *Ich verstehe mich nicht gut mit...*

HT2 Was macht einen guten Freund aus? / Was macht eine gute Freundin aus? *What makes a good friend?*

Ein guter Freund / Eine gute Freundin <i>[A good friend]</i>	muss <i>[must]</i>	populär <i>[popular]</i> nett <i>[kind]</i> sportlich sporty sympatisch <i>[pleasant]</i>	sein <i>[be]</i>
		Zeit für mich <i>[time for me]</i> einen Sinn für Humor <i>[a good sense of humour]</i> viel Geduld <i>[lots of patience]</i>	haben <i>[have]</i>



Phonics:

**EU sounds like 'oy' as in
BOY**

Common words with .
Deutschland Freund neu

Grammar

müssen = to have to

“**muss**” is an example of a modal verb. Modal verbs are always followed by an infinitive verb at the end.

Other **modal verbs** which we have learned are :

soll = should / ought to

darf = is allowed to

kann = is able to

These are all in the form needed for when we're talking about a good friend

Ein guter Freund / Eine gute Freundin ist <i>[A good friend is..]</i>	jemand, der <i>[someone who]</i>	mich versteht <i>[understands me]</i> mich immer unterstützt <i>[always supports me]</i> mir zuhört <i>[listens to me]</i> mich zum Lachen bringt <i>[makes me laugh]</i>
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HT2 Was sind deine Zukunftspläne? *What are your plans for the future?*

In der Zukunft <i>[In the future]</i>	möchte ich <i>[I would like]</i>	reich <i>[rich]</i> selbständig <i>[independent]</i>	sein <i>[to be]</i>
	will ich <i>[I want]</i>	eine große Familie <i>[a big family]</i> eine gute Karriere <i>[a good career]</i> ein schönes Haus <i>[a beautiful house]</i>	haben <i>[to have]</i>
	werde ich <i>[I'm going]</i>		
		meinen Traumpartner / meine Traumpartnerin finden <i>[to find my ideal partner]</i> die wahre Liebe finden <i>[to find true love]</i> heiraten <i>[to get married]</i> resien <i>[to travel]</i> viel Geld verdienen <i>[to earn lots of money]</i>	



Phonics:

W = sounds like V

Common words with **W**
wenn will werde weil

Grammar

The future tense – Recap

We have seen the future tense before. Use **ich werde**, **ich möchte** or **ich will** to express a future idea. The other verb is in the infinitive and at the end of the sentence. All the other information is in the middle

E.g. **Ich werde eine große Familie haben**

Common misconceptions:

In English we would also say “In the future **I will**” and keep the word order the same, but in German, the verb always has to be the second idea. So if we start the sentence with something like “In the future” We then have to flip the verb around to “**werde ich**” This is called verb inversion and impresses the examiners.

HT 2 Wer ist dein Vorbild? Who is your role model?

Mein Vorbild ist... <i>[My role model is...]</i> Mein Lieblingssportler / Meine Lieblingssportlerin ist... <i>[My favourite athlete is...]</i>	Ich bewundere ihn / sie / dey <i>[I admire him/her/them]</i>	weil <i>[because]</i>	er <i>[he]</i>	begabt <i>[talented]</i> charismatisch <i>[charismatic]</i> selbstbewusst <i>[self-confident]</i> anregend <i>[inspiring]</i> gutaussehend <i>[good looking]</i>	ist <i>[is]</i>
Mein Lieblingsinfluencer / Meine Lieblingsinfluencerin ist... <i>[My favourite influencer is...]</i> Mein / Meine Lieblingspromi ist.. <i>[My favourite celebrity is...]</i>	Ich liebe ihn / sie / dey <i>[I love him/her/them]</i> Ich mag ihn / sie / dey <i>[I like him/her/them]</i>		sie <i>[she]</i> dey <i>[they – gender neutral]</i>	viel Talent <i>[lots of talent]</i> viele Fans <i>[many fans]</i> schöne / blaue Augen <i>[beautiful / blue eyes]</i> blonde / braune Haare <i>[blonde / brown hair]</i>	hat <i>[has]</i>

Grammar

Gender neutral pronouns

German is a **more gendered** language than English, so it is more challenging to find ways to express non-binary identities.

Some people who identify as non-binary use the following as gender-neutral pronouns:

- **xier** which is a combination of 'er' and 'sie';
- **dey**, which is a separate and new pronoun based on the English 'they'.

Some people use **other gender-neutral pronouns**, and others **switch between pronouns**.

Everyone is different, so it is always best to **ask the person** how they would like to be addressed

Common misconceptions: In German the verb gets sent to the end of the sentence after the **'weil'** and **'da'** Remember – Weil is so vile, the verb runs a mile! If ever you are not sure then use the word denn, as this doesn't change word order. **"Denn er ist charismatisch"**