

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

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

Phonics:

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

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!

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