KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

GERMAN (MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES) — DESCRIBING ME AND OTHERS — LOWER KEY STAGE 2

Information relevant to the Topic

Asking Questions:
Start with **wo** to make a *where* question:
Wo ist das? - *Where* is that?
Start with **was** to make a *what* question:
Was ist das? - *What* is that?

Key skills

Listen attentively to spoken language
Show understanding by joining in and responding
Link the spelling, sound and meaning of words
Ask and answer questions
Speak in sentences using familiar vocabulary, phrases and some basic language structures
Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are using familiar words and phrases
Read carefully and show understanding of words and phrases in a series of simple sentences
Spell words accurately in the target language.
Learn about key aspects of German culture
Identify similarities with other cultures
Understand and use basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied

Vocabulary

Useful first words

ich – I
du - you
er – he
sie – she
es – it
sein – to be, being
ich bin – I am
du bist – you are
er/sie/es ist – he/she/it is
ja – yes
nein – no

Things and people

der Apfel – apple (m)
der Ball – ball (m)
der Ort – place (m)
die Farbe – colour (f)
die Jacke – jacket (f)
die Person – person (f)
die Uhr – watch, clock (f)
das Blatt – sheet (n)
das Butterbrot – sandwich (n)
das Ding – thing (n)

Phonics

long [a] [there] **da**

long [o] **wo?**

short [o] **Kopf**

long [i] **Familie**

short [i] **bitte**

short [a] **Hallo**

long [u] **du**

[ei] **frei**

long [e] **geben**

short [u] **Punkt**

short [e] **denken**

Grammar

Personal pronouns

ich → I
du → you
er → he
sie → she
es → it

Describing people with the verb *sein*

Asking yes/ no questions

In English we swap 'I am' to 'Am I' to make yes/ no questions. In German we do the same:

Ich bin Hannah.
I am Hannah.

Bin ich Hannah?.
Am I Hannah?

Capitalisation of nouns

All German nouns start with a capital letter, wherever they are in a sentence:
Das Blatt ist da.
The sheet is there.

Proper nouns do this in English too: e.g. London, Monday, Emily.

Indefinite articles ein, eine, ein (a)

German has two words for 'a'. Ein (m), eine (f), ein(n) ('a') often introduces new information and identifies something to the listener:

Das ist eine Jacke.
This is **a** jacket.

Definite articles der, die, das (the)

German has three words for 'the'. We say that nouns have grammatical gender: masculine, feminine, and neuter. Der (m), die (f), das (n) refers to something already mentioned or known.

Die Jacke ist grün.
The jacket is green.