KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

GERMAN (MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES) — EXPERIENCES AT HOME AND AWAY — UPPER KEY STAGE 2

Information

Word Order

We can start a German sentence with the time adverb to emphasis it.

Am Samstag	singt man	Fasnachtslieder
TIME ADVERB	VERB + SUBJECT	OBJECT
On Saturday	people sing	carnival songs.

Phonics

[v] vier	[w] Welt
[er-] er	[-er] wieder
consonantal [r] rot	vocalic [r] Ort
[ig] richtig	

Key skills

Listen attentively to spoken language
Show understanding by joining in and responding
Link the spelling, sound and meaning of words
Express opinions and respond to those of others
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.
Write words and phrases and simple sentences from memory
Write simple sentences in the target language
Ask questions to deepen understanding of another culture

Vocabulary

Doing things

schlafen – to sleep, sleeping
sprechen – to speak, speaking
werden – to become, get, becoming, getting
ich werde – I become, get, I'm becoming, getting
du wirst – you become, get, you're becoming, getting
er wird – he becomes, gets, he is becoming, getting,
sie wird – she becomes, gets, she is becoming, getting
es wird – it becomes, gets, it is becoming, getting

Things and people

der Kopf – head (m)
der Unfall – accident (m)
die Angst (vor) – fear (of) (f)
die Prüfung – examination, test (f)
das Bein – leg (n)
das Glück – luck (n)
die Schmerzen – pain(s) (pl)

Useful words

froh – glad, happy
krank – sick, ill
recht – right
dann – then
man – you (general), one
Frohe Weihnachten – Happy Christmas
Gute Besserung – get better soon
Herzlichen Glückwunsch zum Geburtstag – Happy Birthday
Viel Glück – lots of luck, good luck

Grammar

The verb sein

ich bin I am
Sie sind You (formal) are
du bist you are
sie sind they are
sein
ihr seid you (all) are
wir sind we are
er/sie ist he/she is

The verb haben

ich habe I have
Sie haben You (formal) have
du hast you have
sie haben they have
haben
ihr habt you (all) have
wir haben we have
er/sie hat he/she has

Haben meaning 'to be'

Haben can sometimes mean 'to be, being'

Ich habe Glück.
I am lucky.

Du hast recht.
You are right.

Er hat Angst vor Prüfungen.
He is scared of exams.

du (you) | ihr (you all)

To mean '**you**' to one person, use **du**.

Du bekommst Geschenke.
You get presents.

To mean '**you all**' or '**you both**', use **ihr**:

Ihr bekommt Geschenke.
You (all) get presents.

Strong verbs

Strong verbs change the vowel for **du** and **er/sie/es**:

Ich trage → Du trägst, Er/sie trägt
Ich lese → Du liest, Er/sie liest
Ich gebe → Du gibst, Er/sie gibt

'Sie' (they) and 'man' (people/you in general)

To say they + verb in German: use **sie** + verb ending **–en**.

Sie gehen auf die Party.
They go to the party.

Use **man** + verb ending **–t** to mean people/you in general:

Man geht auf die Party.
People/ you in general go to the party.