KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

# GERMAN (MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES) — EXPLORING PLACES — UPPER KEY STAGE 2

## Information

**Order of words in a sentence**

You know this common order of words in a German sentence. It is called Word Order 1:

| Der Berg | ist | dort. |
|---|---|---|
| SUBJECT | VERB | PLACE ADVERB |
| The mountain | is | there. |

## Phonics

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| long [ä] | | short [ä] | |
| spät | | Hände | |
| long [ü] | | short [ü] | |
| Tür | | fünf | |
| long [ö] | | short [ö] | |
| König | | Köpfe | |
| [au] | | [eu] | |
| Haus | | Deutschland | |

## 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

**Useful words**

Sie – you (formal)

**Doing things**

finden – to find, finding
liegen – to lie, be lying

**Describing things**

dort – there
kalt – cold

der Berg – hill, mountain (m)
der Müll – rubbish (m)
die Kunst – art (f)
das Europa – Europe (n)
das Meer – sea, ocean (n)
das Projekt – project (n)
das Wetter – weather (n)
die Leute – people (pl)

## Grammar

### Days of the week

*Montag* means 'Monday'.

To say '<u>on</u> Monday' or '<u>this</u> Monday' say
**<u>Am</u> Montag**

To say 'on Mondays' or '<u>every</u> Monday' say
**montag<u>s</u>**

### Word order, adverbs of place

We can **start a sentence with an adverb of place** to emphasise it.

When we do this, the **adverb** and **subject swap places.**

| Dort | ist | der Berg. |
|---|---|---|
| PLACE ADVERB | VERB | SUBJECT |

The **verb** position does not change.

### Word order, adverbs of time

We can also start a sentence with a **time adverb** to emphasise it:

| Montags | benutzen sie | Computer. |
|---|---|---|
| TIME ADVERB | VERB + SUBJECT | OBJECT |
| On Mondays | they use | computers. |

Again, the **verb** position does not change.

### du (you) | ihr (you all)

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

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

Ihr **spielt** Fußball.

You (all) play football.

You (all) are playing football.

### sie (she) | sie (they)

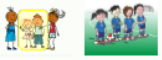
To mean '**she**' use **sie** with '**t**' verb ending:

Sie **spielt** Fußball.

She plays | is playing football.

To mean '**they**' use **sie** with '**en**' verb ending:

Sie **spielen** Fußball.



They play | are playing football.

### Using Sie to mean 'you'

Use **Sie** to mean *you* to any adult or adults you don't know well:

Finden Sie oft Müll in der Schule?

Do you [formal] often find rubbish in the school?

With **Sie**, the verb form is the same as the infinitive.