KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

GERMAN (MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES) — INTERACTING WITH OTHERS — UPPER KEY STAGE 2

Phonics

long [a] [there] **da**	short [a] **Hallo**	long [u] **du**
[ei] **frei**	[ie] **Liebe**	long [e] **geben**
short [u] **Punkt**	long [o] **wo?**	short [o] **Kopf**
short [e] **denken**	long [i] **Familie**	short [i] **bitte**

Information relevant to the Topic

Numbers:
Numbers 13-19 are simple sums: **drei** [3] (+) **zehn** [10] = **dreizehn** [13]. For numbers between 21 and 99, you always hear the second number first: **siebenundzwanzig** → 'seven and twenty' = twenty seven [27].
For dates, add **-te** to numbers 1-19 and **-ste** to numbers 20+
Heute ist **der neunte Juli** (9th July)
Heute ist **der zwanzigste Juli** (20th July)

Asking Questions:
For yes/no questions just swap the verb and subject!
Wir lieben Dörfer. → **Lieben wir Dörfer?**
We love villages. → Do we love villages?
For wh-questions, just ad the question word in front!
Warum lieben wir Dörfer? Why do we love villages?

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

wir – we
ihr – you (all)
an – on, at
durch – through
in – in
Österreich – Austria

Describing things

schön – lovely, beautiful
fertig – ready, finished

Doing things

erklären – to explain, explaining
holen – to fetch, fetching
kennen – to know, knowing
lieben – to love, loving
stehen – to stand, standing
mögen – to like, liking
ich mag – I like
du magst – you like
er / sie / es mag – he / she / it likes

Grammar

Plural patterns

There are different ways to make a noun plural in German:
Add –e: das Konzert → die Konzert**e**
Add –n: die Schule → die Schule**n**
Add –er (and an umlaut):
das Geld → die Gelder
das Dorf → die Dörfer

Masculine and neuter words ending in **–er/–en** may not change:
der Musiker → die Musiker

Describing people with the verb *sein*

The preposition 'in'

To say 'in the', the words for 'the' (der, die, das) change:

der Park:
in dem Park → **im** Park
das Land:
in dem Land → **im** Land
die Stadt:
in der Stadt

Saying 'which?' and 'this'

To ask 'which?', use 'welch-' with the endings below.

To say 'this', use 'dies-' with the endings below.

masculine	feminine	neuter
der welcher dieser	die welche diese	das welches dieses

Subject pronouns (it, they)

The word used for 'it' depends on the gender of the noun that 'it' refers to:
er means **he** and **it**
sie means **she** and **it**
es means **it**
For example:
Das ist **der Zug.** Er ist toll.
That is the train. It is great.

Sie means they.

Verbs (plural)

Regular verbs have **endings** which match the **subject pronoun.**

With **wir** (we) and **sie** (they), regular verbs end in **–en.**
Wir kennen Länder.
Sie kennen Länder.
This is the same as the infinitive!

With **ihr** (you all), regular verbs end in **–t.**
Ihr kennt Länder.