KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

GERMAN (MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES) — TALKING ABOUT ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS — LOWER KEY STAGE 2

Culture

Many German speaking children learn which months have 31 days by using their knuckles!

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

Tage	Useful words	Things and people
Montag – Monday	arbeiten – to work, working	der Grund – reason (m)
Dienstag – Tuesday	besuchen – to visit, visiting	der Monat – month (m)
Mittwoch – Wednesday	bleiben – to stay, staying	der Plan – plan (m)
Donnerstag – Thursday	heute – today	der Tag – day (m)
Freitag – Friday	morgen – tomorrow	die Gitarre – guitar (f)
Samstag – Saturday	wann? – when?	die Oma – Grandma (f)
Sonntag – Sunday	mit – with	die Woche – week (f)

Phonics

Grammar

Present tense
German has one present tense, but English has two:

Ich schreibe einen Grund.

I **write** a reason.
I **am writing** a reason.

Time adverbs
The time adverb suggests which English present tense to use:

Ich arbeite montags mit Lias.
I **work** with Lias on Mondays.

Du arbeitest heute mit Lias.
You **are working** with Lias today.

Word order
In German the time adverb often comes straight after the verb.

Du benutzt donnerstags das Fahrrad.

In English, the time adverb often comes at the end of the sentence.
You use the bike **on Thursdays**.

Nicht + verb
We use **nicht** after a verb to say what we don't do:

Ich arbeite **nicht**.

I **don't** work.

Note the word order difference between English and German!

Nicht + verb/noun phrases
When **nicht** negates a whole phrase, it goes to the end of the phrase:

Ich schreibe den Brief **nicht**.

I **don't** write the letter.

Again, note the word order difference between English and German!

Wann questions
Use **wann** to ask when:

Wann besucht Oma die Schweiz?
When is Grandma visiting Switzerland?

Oma besucht im Juni die Schweiz.
Grandma is visiting Switzerland in June.

Use ***im*** for 'in' with months.