KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

GERMAN (MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES) — TALKING ABOUT THINGS TO DO — LOWER KEY STAGE 2

Information

Cognates are words in which all or most of the letters are the same in two languages. The meaning is the same, too.

der Song the song

Lieblings- means 'favourite'. We can add it to any noun to make a compound noun:

der Song the song

der Lieblingssong the favourite song

Phonics

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

Key Vocabulary/definitions

Useful words	Things and people
kein, keine, kein – not a, no	der Baum – tree (m)
total – totally	der Computer – computer (m)
wer?– who	der Fehler – mistake (m)
Lieblings- – favourite	der Herr – Mr (m)
haben – to have, having	der Mann – man (m)
ich habe – I have	der Schüler– pupil (m)
du hast– you have	der Song – song (m)
er/sie/es hat – he/she/it has	der Spieler – player (m)

Key facts

Female person nouns
To make many German person nouns feminine, add **-in** to the masculine noun and change the article to '**die**'.

Der Spieler
The [male] player

Die Spielerin
The [female] player

Using haben (to have)

Compound words
We can put two or more words together to make one long word! The gender is the same as the last word.

Der Computer
The computer

Das Spiel
The game

Das Computerspiel
The computer game

Definite articles
den, die, das (the)
After **haben** and most other verbs, **der** becomes **den**.

Ich habe den Baum.
I have the tree.

But use **der** after **sein**.

Das ist der Baum.
That is the tree.

Negation with kein
To say 'not a' with nouns, use '**kein**':

masc.	fem.	neut.
kein	keine	kein

Das ist kein Fahrrad.
That is **not a** bike.

Einen and keinen
After the verb **haben** and most other verbs, the masculine **ein** changes to **einen** and the masculine **kein** changes to **keinen**.

masc.	fem.	neut.
einen	eine	ein
keinen	keine	kein

Ich habe einen Song.
I have a song.