



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

GERMAN (MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES)

TALKING ABOUT THINGS TO DO

KEY STAGE 2

Phonics

	[ä]	[ö]
[eu]	spät	König
Deutschland	Häuser	long [a] da [there]
[ü]	[au]	
Tür	Haus	
long [o] wo?	long [u] du	

Information relevant to Topic

kein, keine, kein – not a, no
 sehr - very
 Wer? – who
 Lieblings- – favourite
 haben – to have, having
 ich habe – I have
 du hast – you have
 er/sie/es hat – he/she/it has

Guten Tag! Hallo! Wie geht's?

What could you say to welcome a new student to your class?

Du bist toll! Deine Tasche ist super!

Kein Problem! Du hast einen Freund/eine Freundin. ☺

Key skills

Listen attentively to spoken language
 Show understanding by joining in and responding
 Link the spelling, sound and meaning of words
 Speak in sentences using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures
 Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud
 Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences
 Read carefully and show understanding of words and phrases in a series of simple sentences
 Begin to understand new words in reading, including through using a dictionary
 Spell words and phrases accurately
 Write simple sentences
 Investigate similarities and differences between cultures
 To understand and use basic grammar rules in German

Vocabulary

der Film – film (m)	die Lehrerin – teacher(f)
der Herr – Mr (m)	die Musik – music(f)
der Hund – dog (m)	das Geschenk – present (n)
der Kuchen – cake(m)	das Handy – mobile phone (n)
der Lehrer – teacher (m)	das Lied – song (n)
der Mann – man (m)	das Spiel – game (n)
die Blume – flower (f)	das Wasser – water (n)
die Frau – woman, Mrs, Ms, Miss (f)	das Wort – word (n)

You can practise different vocabulary including colours in the games here:
<https://www.german-games.net/germangames>

Grammar

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

der Film
the film



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

der Film the film



der Lieblingsfilm the favourite film

Female person nouns

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

Der Freund
The [male] friend

Die Freundin
The [female] friend

Using haben (to have)

ich habe I have
 es hat it has
 du hast you have
 haben
 sie hat she has
 er hat he has

Compound words

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

Das Wasser
The water

Die Flasche
The bottle

Die Wasserflasche
The water bottle

Definite articles den, die, das (the)

After **haben** and most other verbs, **der** becomes **den**.

Ich habe **den** Kuchen.
 I have the cake.
 But use **der** after **sein**.
 Das ist **der** Kuchen.
 That is the cake.



Negation with kein

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

masc.	fem.	neut.
kein	keine	kein

Das ist kein Hund.

That is not a dog.



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** Tisch.
 I have a table.

