



GERMAN (MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES)

TALKING ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

KEY STAGE 2

Phonics	Key skills	Vocabulary
[-g]  Tag [ei]  frei [-tion]  Information [-d]  und [ie]  Liebe [z]  Zug [+ ]  and [th]  Theater [-b]  gelb Zug	Listen attentively to spoken language Show understanding by joining in and responding Link the spelling, sound and meaning of words Engage in conversation Ask and answer questions Speak in sentences using familiar vocabulary, phrases and 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 from memory Learn about key aspects of German culture Understand basic grammar related to the vocabulary and sentence structures being studied.	<b>More useful words</b> heißen – to be called helfen – to help, helping können – to be able to, can ich kann – I can du kannst – you can er kann – he can sie kann – she can es kann – it can wohnen – to live, living etwas – something <b>People and things</b> der Bruder – brother (m) der Vater – father (m) die Mutter – mother (f) die Schwester – sister (f) das Instrument – instrument (n) das Jahr – year (n) <b>Describing things</b> ihr – her sein – his alt – old freundlich – friendly jung – young nett – nice
<b>Information relevant to the Topic</b>		

To ask someone how old they are in German say 'wie alt bist du?'



To say how old you are in German say 'ich bin xxx Jahre alt'

Ich bin drei Jahre alt.  
I am three years old.



Grammar

Saying what you can do with können

ich kann I can  
 es kann it can  
 du kannst you can  
 sie kann she can  
 er kann he can

**Using können**  
To say what you can do use the verb **können** and a 2<sup>nd</sup> verb in the infinitive form.

**Ich kann singen.** I can sing.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> verb always goes to the end of the sentence:

**Ich kann ein Lied singen.** I can sing a song.

**Können and yes/ no questions**  
In German we can swap the subject and verb to ask a question. We do the same with können.

**Du kannst singen.** You can sing.

**Kannst du singen?** Can you sing?

Note that the verb *kannst* swaps with the subject *du*.

**Können and information questions**  
We also swap the subject and verb with information questions.

**Wo kannst du singen?**



Where can you sing?

**Können, nicht, kein**  
To say what you cannot/can't do use **nicht** before the 2<sup>nd</sup> verb.

**Er kann nicht singen.** He can't sing.

But remember that to negate nouns you need **kein** instead:

**Er kann kein Lied singen.**

He can't sing a song.

**Possessive adjectives sein | ihr**  
To say 'his' use **sein** or **seine**. To say 'her' use **ihr** or **ihre**:

masculine	feminine	neuter
ihr	ihre	ihr
sein	seine	sein

The words 'sein' (his) and 'ihr' (her) must agree with the gender of the noun that follows. E.g.:

**ihre Mutter (f)**  
her mother



## KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

*Riverside*