

YEAR 8 GERMAN HT3

Terminology/ Grammar:

Week 1: REVISION FROM HT1:

1. Indefinite article = A/ AN

	masculine	feminine	neuter
Nominative	ein	eine	ein
Accusative	einen	eine	ein
Genitive	eines	einer	eines
Dative	einem	einer	einem

2. The nominative case = the subject of the sentence e.g. Ein Apfel ist in meiner Schultasche.
3. The accusative case = the direct object of the sentence e.g. In meiner Schultasche habe ich einen Apfel.
4. The dative case = the indirect object of the sentence e.g. In meiner Schultasche habe ich einen Apfel.

This half term:

Week 2:

5. The nominative case:

	M	F	N	PL
the	der (e)	die (e)	das (e)	die (en)
a	ein (er)	eine (e)	ein (es)	-

6. The accusative case:

	M	F	N	PL
the	den (en)	die (e)	das (e)	die (en)
a	einen (en)	eine (e)	ein (es)	-

7. Ich habe Kopfschmerzen = I have (a) headache - there is no word for 'a' in the German translation

Week 3:

1. To say "I am hot" i.e. "I feel hot" you have to say "Mir ist heiß"
2. If only one body part hurts: Mein Arm tut weh.
3. If more than one body part hurts: Meine Arme tun weh.
4. The Imperative: You use commands to tell somebody what to do.
5. The Imperative: If you are talking to a friend (i.e. using du), you take the du form of the verb and remove the final -st:
Du trinkst → Trink! - Drink!
6. The Imperative: If you are talking to an adult (i.e. using Sie), you use the infinitive followed by Sie:
Gehen Sie! - Go!

Key verbs for this half term:

Week 4:

Reflexive verbs

Reflexive verbs are followed by a reflexive pronoun

e.g. Ich wasche mich → = verb = reflexive pronoun

Reflexive pronouns:

	Accusative reflexive pronouns	Dative reflexive pronouns
ich	mich	mir (to me)
du	dich	dir (to you)
er/ sie/ es	ihn/ sie/ es	ihm/ ihr/ ihm (to him/ to her/ to it)
wir	uns	uns (to us)
ihr	euch	euch (to you)
sie/ Sie	sie/ Sie	ihnen/ Ihnen (to them/ to You)

Some reflexive verbs use mir and dir etc. (dative reflexive pronouns) instead of mich and dich etc. (accusative reflexive pronouns)

Ich wasche mich. = I wash. (literally I wash myself)

Ich wasche mir die Haare. = I wash my hair. (literally I wash the hair to me)

Week 5:

1. Separable verbs have two parts: the main verb and an extra word at the front, called the prefix.
2. aufwachen - auf (prefix) + wachen (main verb)
3. fernsehen - fern (prefix) + sehen (main verb)
4. When a separable verb is used in the Present Tense, the prefix goes to the end of the sentence, as in English I wake up → Ich wache auf
5. When a separable verb is used in the Past Tense, as a past participle, the prefix goes at the front of the past participle - before the ge e.g. aufgewacht, ferngesehen
6. When a separable verb is used in the Future Tense, in its infinitive form, the prefix goes at the front of the infinitive e.g. aufwachen, fernsehen

Other useful information for this half term:

Week 6:

1. Word order after conjunctions and adverbs =
2. Conjunctions are little words that join sentences or give more information
3. e.g. und, aber: no change to word order
4. e.g. dann (then), also (therefore, so), zuerst (at first), als Nächstes (next), am Ende (in the end):
inversion
5. Adverbs invert the word order of a sentence as they often start the sentence. The verb then comes immediately after the adverb. These include: leider (unfortunately), hoffentlich (hopefully), zum Glück (luckily) e.g. Leider esse ich zu viele Pommes.

modal verbs work with another verb in its infinitive form

→ *modal verbs* send the infinitive to the end of the sentence

e.g. Man *kann* Fußball spielen. (You *can* play football.)

nie = never

selten = rarely

oft = often

manchmal = sometimes

immer = always

jeden Tag = every day

einmal/ zweimal in der Woche = once/ twice a week