

## YEAR 8 GERMAN HT6

### Week 1: Present Tense

1. You need to change the ending of the verb according to the pronoun you are using.
2. All regular verbs follow the same pattern:

pronoun	ending
singular (only one person)	
ich (I)	e
du (you)	st
er/sie/es (he/she/it)	t
plural (more than one person)	
wir (we)	en
ihr (you)	t
sie (they)	en
polite	
Sie (you)	en

3. Not all verbs follow the regular pattern - some are irregular in the du and er/sie/es forms → you will need to learn these ones separately...

### Week 2: Past Tense

1. The formation of the Past Tense in German requires 3 parts: (1) pronoun/ subject of the sentence → (2) auxiliary verb → (3) past participle
2. e.g. (1) Ich (2) habe (3) gespielt = I played / (1) Ich (2) bin (3) geflogen = I flew
3. The past participle should be at the end of the sentence
4. There is a choice of 2 different verbs for the auxiliary verb: haben \*or\* sein
5. If movement A → B is implied, you should use SEIN - otherwise, you should use HABEN
6. A past participle can end with 't' e.g. gemacht (did/ made)
7. A past participle can end with 'en' e.g. geschrieben (wrote)
8. A past participle usually begins with 'ge'
9. Some past participles have 'ge' in the middle e.g. ferngesehen (watched TV)
10. Some past participles don't contain 'ge' e.g. besucht (visited)

### Week 3: Future Tense

1. The formation of the Future Tense in German requires 3 parts: (1) pronoun/ subject of the sentence → (2) part of verb werden → (3) infinitive
2. e.g. (1) Ich (2) werde Deutsch (3) sprechen
3. The infinitive should be at the end of the sentence
4. ich werde (I will) // er / sie wird (He / She will) // wir / sie werden (We / They will)

### Week 4: Conditional Tense

1. The formation of the Conditional Tense in German requires 3 parts: (1) pronoun/ subject of the sentence → (2) part of verb würden → (3) infinitive
2. e.g. (1) Ich (2) würde Deutsch (3) sprechen
3. The infinitive should be at the end of the sentence
4. ich würde (I would) // er / sie würde (He / She would) // wir / sie würden (We / They would)

### Week 5: Word order after conjunctions and adverbs

1. conjunctions are little words that join sentences or give more information
2. e.g. und, aber: no change to word order
3. e.g. dann (then), also (therefore, so), zuerst (at first), als Nächstes (next), am Ende (in the end): inversion
4. e.g. weil (because), da (because), obwohl (although), wenn (if / when): verb to end
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.

### Week 6: Nominative / Accusative / Dative

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

	masculine	feminine	neuter
Nominative	der / ein	die / eine	das / ein
Accusative	den / einen	die / eine	das / ein
Dative	dem / einem	der / einer	dem / einem