

**YEAR 9 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 Computer ist in meinem Schlafzimmer.
3. The accusative case = the direct object of the sentence e.g. In meinem Schlafzimmer habe ich einen Computer.
4. The dative case = the indirect object of the sentence e.g. In meinem Schlafzimmer habe ich einen Computer.

**This half term:**

**Week 2:**

1. You can use the Present Tense to refer to the Future if you use a suitable time expression e.g. heute Abend (tonight)
2. Heute Abend gehen wir ins Kino. = We're going to the cinema tonight.
3. Some other useful time expressions are:  
 später = later  
 nächste Woche = next week  
 nächstes Wochenende = next weekend  
 nächsten Monat = next month  
 nächstes Jahr = next year
4. There is only a small difference in some spelling patterns between words in German and English. Here are some examples of common patterns: German -tät/ English -ty (Aktivität/ activity), German -ss/ English -t (Wasser/ water), German -z/ English -c (sozial/ social)

**Week 3:**

1. Pronouns are used to replace nouns in a sentence.
2. Direct Object Pronouns replace nouns in the accusative case.
3. Indirect Object Pronouns replace nouns in the dative case.
- 4.

accusative	dative
mich	mir
dich	dir
ihn/ sie/ es	ihm/ ihr/ ihm
uns	uns
euch	euch
sie/ Sie	ihnen/ Ihnen

**Key TENSES for this half term:**

**Week 4:**

The Perfect (Past) Tense

- The Past Tense expresses something that has already happened
- The formation of the Past Tense in German requires 3 parts:
- Part 1 is a pronoun/ subject of the sentence
- Part 2 is an auxiliary verb
- Part 3 is a past participle
- e.g. Ich (1) habe (2) verbracht (3) = I spent (in terms of time)
- e.g. Ich (1) bin (2) geflogen (3) = I flew
- The past participle should be at the end of the sentence
- e.g. Ich bin nach Deutschland geflogen = I flew to Germany
- If you use the word order INVERSION with a Past Tense sentence, it is the pronoun/ subject and the auxiliary verb which will need to swap places with each other within the sentence
- There is a choice of 2 different verbs for the auxiliary verb: haben \*or\* sein
- If movement A → B is implied, you should use SEIN
- Otherwise, you should use HABEN
- A past participle can end with 't' e.g. gemacht (did/ made)
- A past participle can end with 'en' e.g. geschrieben (wrote)
- A past participle usually begins with 'ge'
- Some past participles have 'ge' in the middle e.g. ferngesehen (watched TV)
- Some past participles don't contain 'ge' e.g. besucht (visited)

**Week 5:**

The Imperfect Tense

- The Imperfect Tense is used to refer to the past.
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haben	sein	können
ich hatte	ich war	ich konnte
du hattest	du warst	du konntest
er/ sie/ es hatte	er/ sie/ es war	er/ sie/ es konnte
wir hatten	wir waren	wir konnten
sie/ Sie hatten	sie/ Sie waren	sie/ sie konnten

- ich musste = I had to, ich wollte = I wanted to, es gab = there was/ were

**Other useful information for this half term:**

**Week 6:**

The conjugation of the verb TO BE in English:

I am  
 You (sing.) are  
 He/ She/ It is  
 We are  
 You (pl.) are  
 They are

I am playing = I play i.e. both = ich spiele in German