

Useful first words

ich – I
 du – you
 er – he
 sie – she
 es – it
 sein – to be, being
 ich bin – I am
 du bist – you are
 er/sie/es ist – he/she/it is
 ja – yes
 nein – no
 der – the (m)
 die – the (f)
 das¹ – the (n)
 und – and
 oder – or
 Hallo – hello
 Guten Tag – hello (formal)
 Auf Wiedersehen – goodbye
 Tschüss – bye
 wo? – where?
 was? – what?
 England – England
 Deutschland – Germany
 das² – that



Countries have different colours for some things.



Things and people

der Bleistift – pencil (m)
 der Ort – place (m)
 der Tisch – table (m)
 die Farbe – colour (f)
 die Flasche – bottle (f)
 die Form – shape (f)
 die Person – person (f)
 die Tafel – board (f)
 das Beispiel – example (n)
 das Buch – book (n)
 das Ding – thing (n)
 das Fenster – window (n)
 das Heft – exercise book (n)

Describing things

da – there
 here – hier
 toll – great
 groß – big
 klein – small
 klar – clear

Wo ist das?

Das ist in Deutschland.

Phonics

Rot Knowledge Organiser - Autumn Term A

long [a] [there] da	short [a] Hallo	long [u] du	short [u] Punkt
long [o] ? wo?	short [o] Kopf	[ei] frei	long [e] geben
long [i] Familie	short [i] bitte	Liebe	

Start with **wo** to make a *where* question: **Wo ist das?**

Where is that?

Start with **was** to make a *what* question: **Was ist das?**

What is that?

Personal pronouns

ich → I
 du → you
 er → he
 sie → she
 es → it

Describing people with the verb sein



Asking yes/ no questions

In English we swap 'I am' to 'Am I' to make a yes/ no questions. In German we do the same:



Capitalisation of nouns

All German nouns start with a capital letter, wherever they are in a sentence:

Der Tisch ist da. The table is there.

Proper nouns do this in English too: e.g. London, Monday, Emily.

Indefinite articles ein, eine, ein (a)

German has two words for 'a'. Ein (m), eine (f), ein(n) ('a') often introduces new information and identifies something to the listener:

Das ist eine Tafel. This is **a** board.

Definite articles der, die, das (the)

German has three words for 'the'. We say that nouns have grammatical gender: masculine, feminine, and neuter. Der (m), die (f), das (n) refers to something already mentioned or known.

Die Tafel ist groß. **The** board is big.






More useful words

- gut – good
- aber – but
- auch – also
- nicht – not
- mein, meine, mein – my
- dein, deine, dein – your
- wie? – how?
- wie geht's? – how's it going?
- nicht wahr? – isn't it? isn't that right?
- links – left, on the left
- oben – up, above
- rechts – right, on the right
- unten – down, below

People and things

- der Freund – (male) friend
- der Fußball – football (m)
- der Punkt – dot, point, full stop (m)
- die Freundin – (female) friend
- die Schule – school (f)
- die Tasche – bag (f)
- das Bild – picture (n)
- das Foto – photo (n)
- das Haustier – pet (n)
- das Tier – animal (n)

Phonics


[ei] [ie]:  frei  Liebe	[ei] to be sein	[ie]  Brief	[ei]  Bleistift	[ie]  sie
[w]  Welt	[z]  Zug	soft [ch]  ich	hard [ch]  Buch	



Learning languages is about making friends. You show kindness when you learn even a few words in another language.

Start with **wie** to make a how question:

Hallo!   Guten Tag!

Wie ist das?
How is that?
(What is that like?) 

Kultur Every country has a national tree. German has the 'Eiche' (oak) and... so does England! Can you say Eiche? The phonics above will help you!

Let's remember some of the friendship sentences we have learnt already!



- Das ist toll!
- Du bist toll!
- Du bist super!
- Danke!

Asking 'How are you?'

To ask someone how they are, you say: **Wie geht's?**

Wie geht's? 

The literal translation is 'How goes it?'. A better translation in English is: 'How's it going?' or 'How are you?'

-  gut! good!
-  nicht gut. not good.

Possessive adjectives mein/dein (my/ your)

masculine	feminine	neuter
mein	meine	mein
dein	deine	dein


The words 'mein' (my) and 'dein' (your) must agree with the gender of the noun that follows. E.g.:

meine Tasche (f) my bag



Nicht (not)

Use **nicht** before an adjective or adverb to mean **not**:

 I am **not** here.
Ich bin nicht hier.

Use **nicht** before 'der, die, das' and a noun to mean **not the**:

 **Das ist nicht der Tisch.**
That is **not** the table.

In Germany, children start school at 6 years old. In most of the country, primary school takes four years. School finishes around lunchtime, and there is no school uniform!

