

Useful words

ich – I
 du – you
 er - he
 sie – she, they
 wir – we
 ihr – you (all)
 ihr – you (all)
 der – the (m)
 die – the (f), the (plural)
 das¹ – the (n)

Doing things

kaufen – to buy, buying
 planen – to plan, planning
 suchen – to look for, looking for
 trinken – to drink, drinking
 mögen – to like, liking
 ich mag – I like
 du magst – you like
 er / sie / es mag – he / she / it likes

Things and people

der Garten – garden (m)
 der Morgen – morning (m)
 der Sommer – summer (m)
 der Winter – winter (m)
 die Klasse – class, classroom (f)
 die Mitte – middle (f)
 die Aktivität – activity (f)
 die Party – party (f)
 das Zimmer – room (n)
 das Glas – glass (n)

die Bücher – books (plural)
 die Bilder – pictures (plural)
 die Gläser – glasses (plural)
 die Lieder – songs (plural)
 die Wörter – words (plural)
 die Kinder – children (plural)

Describing things

schön – lovely, beautiful
 genug – enough

Phonics

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

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Asking questions

Yes/No questions:

Just swap the verb and subject!

Wir singen Lieder. → **Singen wir** Lieder?

We sing songs. → Do we sing songs?

Wh-questions:

Just add a question word in front!

Wo singen wir Lieder? Where do we sing songs?

Wann singen wir Lieder? When do we sing songs?



Plural patterns

There are different ways to make a noun plural in German:

Add -e: der Text → die Text**e**

Add -n: die Klasse → die Klassen**n**

Add -er (and an umlaut):

das Lied → die Lied**er**

das Wort → die Wö**rt**er

Masculine and neuter words ending in **-er/-en** may not change:

der Sommer → die Sommer

Describing people with the verb sein



The preposition 'in'

To say 'in the', the words for 'the' (der, die, das) change:

der Garten:
in dem Garten → **im** Garten

das Zimmer:
in dem Zimmer → **im** Zimmer

die Mitte:
in der Mitte

Saying 'which?' and 'this'

To ask 'which?', use 'welch-' with the endings below.

To say 'this', use 'dies-' with the endings below.

masculine	feminine	neuter
der	die	das
welcher	welche	welches
dieser	diese	dieses

Subject pronouns (it, they)

The word used for 'it' depends on the gender of the noun that 'it' refers to:

er means **he** and **it**
sie means **she** and **it**
es means **it**

For example:

Das ist **das Spiel**. **Es** ist toll.
 That is the game. It is great.

Sie means they.

Verbs (plural)

Regular verbs have **endings** which match the **subject pronoun**.

With **wir** (we) and **sie** (they), regular verbs end in **-en**.

Wir singen Lieder.
Sie singen Lieder.

With **ihr** (you all), regular verbs end in **-t**.

Ihr singt Lieder.

This is the same as the infinitive!

Numbers 13-19 are simple sums: **drei** [3] (+) **zehn** [10] = **dreizehn** [13]

For numbers between 21 and 99, you always hear the second number first:

siebenundzwanzig → 'seven and twenty' = twenty seven **27**

Dates

Add **-te** to numbers 1-19 and **-ste** to numbers 20+

Heute ist... der **neunte** Juli (the 9th of July) / der **zwanzigste** Juli. (the 20th of July)

To say 'on the' use **an + dem** → **am** and add **-n** to the number:

Ich have **am vierten** Juni Geburtstag. (My birthday is **on the** 4th of June.)

Useful words

alles – everything
 mehr als – more than
 es gibt – there is/are
 manchmal - sometimes
 nie - never
 immer – always
 nichts - nothing
 jetzt - now

Doing things

geben – to give, giving
 essen – to eat, eating
 lesen – to read, reading
 sprechen – to speak, speaking
 vergessen – to forget, forgetting

Things and people

der Stoff – material (m)
 der Moment – moment (m)
 der Austausch – exchange (m)
 die Kunst – art (f)
 die Sprache – language (f)
 das Wochenende – weekend (n)
 das Eis – ice cream (n)
 das Essen – food (n)
 die Blätter – sheets, leaves (plural)

Describing things

langsam – slow, slowly
 schnell – fast

Phonics

[ei] | [ie]:

frei **Liebe**

[ei]
to be
sein

[ie]

Brief

[ie]

Bleistift

[ie]

sie

[w]

Welt

[z]

Zug

soft [ch]

ich

hard [ch]
Buch 



Guten Tag!

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

Hast du eine Frage?

Du bist toll!

Das ist kein Problem!

Kann ich helfen?



In the German music charts there are often songs in English, as well as songs in German.

Many famous car brands are made in Germany. **Volkswagen** is one of the most famous. It means 'people's car'. Can you pronounce it correctly?

Negation with keine

To say 'not a/no' with nouns, use 'kein'. 'kein' works like 'ein' and matches the gender of the noun.
 Das ist **keine** Frage.
 The is **not a/no** question.

After most verbs, **kein** → **keinen** for masculine nouns.
 Ich habe **keinen** Preis.
 I have **no** prize.

Use **keine** with plural nouns.

Negation with nicht and nichts

nicht means **not**:
 Du vergisst **nicht**.
 You do **not** forget.



nichts means **nothing**:
 Du vergisst **nichts**.
 You forget **nothing**. OR
 You **don't** forget **anything**.

Strong verbs (e → I, e → ie)

Some German verbs change the vowel in the **du** & **er/sie/es** form.

The 'e' changes to 'i':
 Ich spreche. I speak.
 Sie spricht. She speaks.

The 'e' changes to 'ie':
 Ich lese. I read.
 Er liest. He reads.

The verb endings are the same for all verbs in the present tense.

All plural forms, keep the original vowel (like ich):
 Ihr vergesst. You (all) forget.

viel, viele (lots of) alle (all of)

Use **viel** with uncountable nouns:
 Ich habe viel Hunger!
 I have **lots of** hunger.

Use **viele** with countable nouns:
 Du hast **viele** Chips.
 You have **lots of** crisps.

Use **alle** to say 'all of':
 Du hast **alle** Chips!
 You have **all (of) the** crisps.

The verb haben (to have, having)

