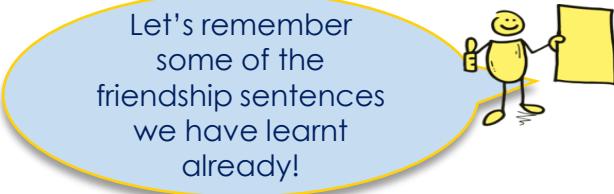


Useful words

kein, keine, kein – not a, no
sehr - very
Wer? – who
Lieblings- – favourite
haben – to have, having
ich habe – I have
du hast – you have
er/sie/es hat – he/she/it has



Guten Tag! Hallo! Wie geht's?



What could you say to welcome a new student to your class?

Du bist toll! Deine Tasche ist super!

Kein Problem! Du hast einen Freund/eine Freundin. ☺

Things and people

der Film – film (m)
der Herr – Mr (m)
der Hund – dog (m)
der Kuchen – cake (m)
der Lehrer – teacher (m)
der Mann – man (m)
die Blume – flower (f)
die Frau – woman, Mrs, Ms, Miss (f)
die Lehrerin – teacher (f)
die Musik – music (f)
das Geschenk – present (n)
das Handy – mobile phone (n)
das Lied – song (n)
das Spiel – game (n)
das Wasser – water (n)
das Wort – word (n)



Phonics

	[ä] spät		[ö] König	[ü] Tür	[au] Haus
[eu] Deutschland	[äu] Häuser	long [a] [there]	long [o]	long [u]	long [u]

Cognates are words in which all or most of the letters are the same in two languages. The meaning is the same, too.

Lieblings- means 'favourite'. We can add it to any noun to make a compound noun:

Female person nouns

To make many German person nouns feminine, add **-in** to the masculine noun and change the article to 'die'.



Der Freund
The [male] friend



Die Freundin
The [female] friend

Using haben (to have)



Definite articles

den, die, das (the)

After **haben** and most other verbs, **der** becomes **den**.

Ich habe den Kuchen.

I have the cake.

But use **der** after **sein**.

Das ist der Kuchen.

That is the cake.



Negation with kein

To say 'not a' with nouns, use '**kein**':

masc.	fem.	neut.
kein	keine	kein

Das ist kein Hund.

That is not a dog.



der Film
the film



Compound words

We can put two or more words together to make one long word! The gender is the same as the last word.

Das Wasser
The water

Die Flasche
The bottle

Die Wasserflasche
The water bottle

Einen and keinen

After the verb **haben** and most other verbs, the masculine **ein** changes to **einen** and the masculine **kein** changes to **keinen**.

masc.	fem.	neut.
ein	eine	ein
keinen	keine	kein

Ich habe einen Tisch.

I have a table.

Rot Knowledge Organiser - Spring Term A

More useful words

denken – to think, thinking
gewinnen – to win, winning
hören – to listen, listening
lernen – to learn, learning
machen – to do, make, doing, making
singen – to sing, singing
spielen – to play, playing
verstehen – to understand

oft – often
viel – a lot, much

ich weiß (es) nicht – I don't know
wie sagt man...? – how do you say...?
es gibt – there is, there are
zu Hause – at home

Happy Easter
in German is
Frohe Ostern.



Numbers

die Nummer – the number
null – zero
eins – one
zwei – two
drei – three
vier – four
fünf – five
sechs – six
sieben – seven
acht – eight
neun – nine
zehn – ten
elf – eleven
zwölf – twelve



Can you think of a German word you have learnt for each letter?

Phonics

[sch]		[sp]		[st]		[s-]		[-s-]	
[z]		[ß]		[ss]		[-s]		Tschüss	



Plural masculine nouns To make most masculine nouns plural add **-e** at the end:

ein Fußball	→	drei Fußball(e)		ein Bleistift	→	zwei Bleistifte	
a/one football		three footballs		a/one pencil		two pencils	

Plural feminine nouns Most feminine nouns add **-n** or **-en** at the end to make the plural:

eine Flasche	→	zwei Flaschen	eine Person	→	drei Personen
a/one bottle		two bottles	a/one person		three persons/people

Es gibt

To say how many of something there are, use **es gibt** + number:
Es gibt eine Schule.

There is a/one school.

Es gibt zwei Schulen.

There are two schools.

Es gibt means **there is** AND **there are**

Infinitive verbs

Only the **infinitive** form of a verb appears in the dictionary.
e.g. **lernen** (to learn/ learning)

There is only one present tense in German!

He is singing
He sings → Er singt

Present tense weak verbs

German verb **endings** often tell us **who** is doing the action.

To say what I do or am doing, use **ich** and change the ending from **-en** to **-e**
lernen → Ich lerne

For you, use **du** and change the ending from **-en** to **-st**
lernen → Du lernst

For he or she, use **er** or **sie** and change the ending from **-en** to **-t**
lernen → Sie lernt

Rot Knowledge Organiser - Spring Term B