

Monate

Januar – January

Februar - February

März – March

April – April

May – May

Juni – June

Juli – July

August – August

September – September

Oktober – October

November – November

Dezember – December

Tage

Montag – Monday

Dienstag – Tuesday

Mittwoch – Wednesday

Donnerstag – Thursday

Freitag – Friday

Samstag – Saturday

Sonntag – Sunday

In many parts of Germany, **Karneval** celebrations are a highlight of the year. **Karneval** is an opportunity to celebrate together before Lent.



Things and people

der Geburtstag – birthday (m)

der Monat – month (m)

der Satz – sentence (m)

der Tag – day (m)

die Frage – question (f)

die Antwort – answer (f)

die Woche – week (f)

Useful words

schwimmen – to swim, swimming

sitzen – to sit, sitting

tanzen – to dance, dancing

wiederholen – to repeat, repeating

heute – today

morgen – tomorrow

wann? – when?

neben – next to, beside

Hornussen is a traditional Alpine sport. It is a combination of golf and baseball.



Schwingen is an Alpine wrestling sport.

Phonics



[v]

vier



[w]

Welt



consonantal [r]

rot



vocalic [r]

Ort



stressed [er]

er



unstressed [er]

wieder



[-ig]

richtig



Mai (31)

März (31)

April

Juni

Juli (31)

September

Oktober (31)

November

Februar

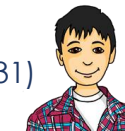
Januar (31)

August (31)

Dezember (31)



Many German-speaking children learn which months have 31 days by using their knuckles!



Present tense

German has one present tense, but English has two:

Ich wiederhole die Frage



I **repeat** the question

I **am repeating** the question

Time adverbs

The time adverb suggests which English present tense to use:

Ich **sitze** montags neben Lukas.

I **sit** next to Lukas on Mondays.



Du **sitzt** heute neben Moritz.

You **are sitting** next to Moritz today.



Word order

In German the time adverb often comes straight after the verb.

Ich lerne **freitags** Deutsch.



In English, the time adverb often comes at the end of the sentence.

I learn German **on Fridays**.

Nicht + verb

We use **nicht** after a verb to say what we don't do:

Ich schwimme **nicht**.



I **don't** swim.

Note the word order difference between English and German!

Nicht + noun phrases

When **nicht** negates a whole noun phrase, it goes to the end of the phrase:

Ich singe das Lied **nicht**.



I **don't** sing the song.

Again, note the word order difference between English and German!

Wann questions

Use **wann** to ask when:

Wann hast du Geburtstag?

When is your birthday?



This actually means 'When do you **have** birthday?'

More useful words

- heißen – to be called
- helfen – to help, helping
- können – to be able to, can
- ich kann – I can
- du kannst – you can
- er kann – he can
- sie kann – she can
- es kann – it can
- wohnen – to live, living
- etwas – something

German versions of English-language films often have German names.



Findet Nemo



Oben



Die Monster-AG



Ich heiße Mia, Emma, Hannah



Ich heiße Ben, Jonas, Paul



Ich heiße Julia, Katharina, Stefanie



Ich heiße Tobias, Christian, Sebastian

These names are popular in Germany.

People and things

- der Bruder – brother (m)
- der Vater – father (m)
- die Mutter – mother (f)
- die Schwester – sister (f)
- das Instrument – instrument (n)
- das Jahr – year (n)

Describing things

- ihr - her
- sein - his
- alt – old
- freundlich – friendly
- jung – young
- nett – nice

Phonics

[-g] Tag SAT SUN WED MON TUE THU FRI	[-d] und and	[-b] gelb Information	[-tion]	[z] Zug
[ei] frei	[ie] Liebe	[th] Theater		

To ask someone how old they are in German say 'wie alt bist du?'
 To say how old you are in German say 'ich bin xxx Jahre alt' Ich bin drei Jahre alt. I am three years old.

Saying what you can do with können



Using können
To say what you can do use the verb **können** and a 2nd verb in the infinitive form.

Ich kann singen.
I can sing.

The 2nd verb always goes to the end of the sentence:

Ich kann ein Lied singen.
I can sing a song.

Können and yes/ no questions

In German we can swap the subject and verb to ask a question. We do the same with können.

Du kannst singen.
You can sing.

Kannst du singen?
Can you sing?

Note that the verb **kannst** swaps with the subject **du**.

Können and information questions

We also swap the subject and verb with information questions.

Wo kannst du singen?



Where can you sing?

Können, nicht, kein

To say what you cannot/can't do use **nicht** before the 2nd verb.

Er kann nicht singen.
He can't sing.

But remember that to negate nouns you need **kein** instead:

Er kann kein Lied singen.

He can't sing a song.



Possessive adjectives sein | ihr

To say 'his' use **sein** or **seine**. To say 'her' use **ihr** or **ihre**:

masculine **feminine** **neuter**

ihr **ihre** **ihr**
sein **seine** **sein**

The words 'sein' (his) and 'ihr' (her) must agree with the gender of the noun that follows. E.g.:

ihre Mutter (f)
her mother