

## 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)  
 das<sup>1</sup> – the (n)  
 und – and  
 oder – or  
 Hallo – hello  
 Guten Morgen – good morning  
 wo? – where?  
 was? – what?  
 England – England  
 die Schweiz – Switzerland  
 das<sup>2</sup> – that



Countries have different colours for some things.



Das ist in der Schweiz.

## Things and people

der Apfel – apple (m)  
 der Ball – ball (m)  
 der Ort – place (m)  
 die Farbe – colour (f)  
 die Jacke – jacket (f)  
 die Person – person (f)  
 die Uhr – watch, clock (f)











das Blatt – sheet (n)  
 das Butterbrot – sandwich (n)  
 das Ding – thing (n)

## Describing things

da – there  
 falsch – false  
 grau – grey  
 grün – green  
 hier – here  
 klar – clear  
 richtig – right  
 schwarz – black  
 weiß – white  
 wunderbar – wonderful

Wo ist das?

## Phonics

|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
|  long [a] [there] <b>da</b> | short [a] <b>Hallo</b>  | long [u] <b>du</b>  | short [u] <b>Punkt</b>  |
| long [o] ? <b>wo?</b>      | short [o] <b>Kopf</b>   | [ei] <b>frei</b>    | long [e] <b>geben</b>   |
| long [i] <b>Familie</b>    | short [i] <b>bitte</b>  |  |  |






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 yes/ no questions. In German we do the same:



**Ich bin Hannah.**  
I am Hannah.



**Bin ich Hannah?**  
Am I Hannah?

## Capitalisation of nouns

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

**Das Blatt ist da.**

The sheet 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 Jacke.**

This is a jacket.

## 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 Jacke ist grün.**  
The jacket is green.

### More useful words

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?  
 Auf Wiedersehen – goodbye  
 tschüss – bye  
 alt - old

einfach – easy, easily  
 gut – good, well  
 lang – long  
 neu – new  
 rund – round  
 schlecht – bad, badly  
 schwer – difficult



There is no school Wednesday afternoons!

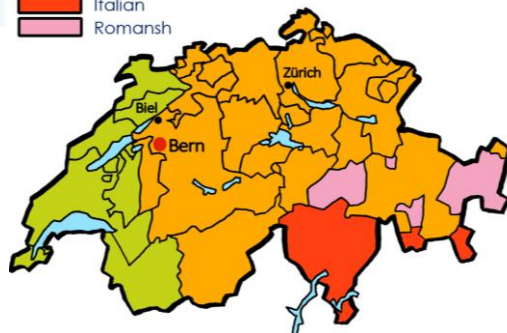
We start primary school when we are 7 years old.

### People and things

der Partner – (male) partner  
 der Preis – prize (m)  
 der Text – text (m)  
 die Aufgabe – task (f)  
 die Hausaufgabe – homework (f)  
 die Idee – idea (f)  
 die Karte – card (f)  
 die Kleidung – clothing (f)  
 die Liste – list (f)  
 die Partnerin – (female) partner  
 das Problem – problem (n)

There are four official languages in Switzerland! People speak different languages in different regions.

German  
 French  
 Italian  
 Romansh



### Phonics

|                                |                           |                  |                   |                  |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| [ei]   [ie]:<br><br>frei Liebe | [ei] <b>to be</b><br>sein | [ie]<br>Brief    | [ei]<br>Bleistift | [ie]<br>sie      |
| [w]<br>Welt                    | [z]<br>Zug                | soft [ch]<br>ich | hard [ch]<br>Buch | <br>Freundschaft |

Hallo! Guten Morgen! Danke! Das ist gut!

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

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

Du bist super! Wie geht's? Das ist wunderbar! Du bist wunderbar!

Start with **wie** to make a how question: **Wie ist das?** How is that? (What is that like?)

#### 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! schlecht bad

#### 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 Karte (f) my card

#### 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 Preis.**  
 That is **not** the prize.