

Useful words

kein, keine, kein – not a, no

total – totally

wer? – who

Lieblings- – favourite

haben – to have, having

ich habe – I have

du hast – you have

er/sie/es hat – he/she/it has

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

Guten Morgen!

Hallo!

Wie geht's?



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

Du bist wunderbar!

Dein Fahrrad ist gut!

Kein Problem! Ich bin dein Partner/ deine Partnerin. ☺

Things and people

der Baum – tree (m)

der Computer – computer (m)

der Fehler – mistake (m)

der Herr – Mr (m)

der Mann – man (m)

der Schüler – pupil (m)

der Song – song (m)

der Spieler – player (m)

die Frau – woman, Mrs, Ms, Miss (f)

die Gruppe – group (f)

die Schule – school (f)

die Schülerin – pupil (f)

die Spielerin – player (f)

das Fahrrad – bicycle, bike (n)

das Haus – house (n)

das Papier – paper (n)

das Spiel – game (n)

Phonics



[ä] spät

[ö] König

[ü] Tür

[eu] Deutschland

[äu] Häuser

long [a] da

long [o] wo?

long [u] du

gelb

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[au] Haus

long [u] du

der Song
the song

der Song the song
der Lieblingsong the favourite song

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:

der Song the song

der Lieblingsong the favourite song

Female person nouns

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

Der Spieler
The [male] player

Die Spielerin
The [female] player

Using haben (to have)

ich habe
I have

es hat
it has
du hast
you have

haben

Definite articles

den, die, das (the)

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

Ich habe den
Baum.



I have the tree.

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

Das ist der Baum.
That is the tree.

Negation with kein

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

masc. **fem.** **neut.**
kein keine kein

Das ist kein
Fahrrad.



That is **not** a
bike.



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.**
einen eine ein
keinen keine kein

Ich habe einen Song.
I have a song.



More useful words

bekommen – to receive, receiving

benutzen – to use, using

brauchen – to need, needing

machen – to do, make, doing, making

schreiben – to write, writing

spielen – to play, playing

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

Things and people

der Brief – letter (m)

der Sport – sport (m)

die Geschichte – story (f)

die Hilfe – help (f)

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



In Switzerland, people celebrate Easter by decorating eggs. Easter egg hunts are also popular!

Phonics

[sch]



schreiben

[sp]



spielen

[st]



stark

[s-]



singen

[-s-]



langsam

[z]



Zug

[ß]



groß

[ss]



essen

[-s]



Tschüss



eins



zwei



drei



vier



fünf



sechs



sieben



acht



neun



zehn



elf



zwölf

gelb

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

ein Brief

a/one letter

→ drei Briefe

three letters

ein Baum

a/one tree

→ zwei Bäume

two trees



Plural feminine nouns

eine Geschichte

a/one story

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

zwei Geschichten

two stories



eine Gruppe

a/one group

drei Gruppen

three groups



Es gibt

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

Es gibt eine Schule.

There is a/one school.

Infinitive verbs

Only the **infinitive** form of a verb appears in the dictionary.

e.g. **schreiben**
(to write/ writing)



Es gibt zwei Schulen.

There are two schools.

There is only one present tense in German!



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

He is playing
He plays → Er spielt

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**

brauchen → Ich brauche

For you, use **du** and change the ending from **-en** to **-st**

brauchen → Du brauchst

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

brauchen → Sie braucht