

# Monate

- Januar – January
- Februar - February
- März – March
- April – April
- Mai – 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



Grüezi, Oma!

Guten Tag, Lias!

Ich spreche\* Schweizerdeutsch zu Hause!

Aber ich spreche\* Hochdeutsch!



\*sprechen – to speak

In Switzerland, people often speak Swiss German (Schweizerdeutsch) at home. In Germany, people normally speak Standard German (Hochdeutsch). Swiss people understand Standard German, though, because they use it for reading and writing.

# Things and people

- der Grund – reason (m)
- der Monat – month (m)
- der Plan – plan (m)
- der Tag – day (m)
- die Gitarre – guitar (f)
- die Oma – Grandma (f)
- die Woche – week (f)

# Useful words

- arbeiten – to work, working
- besuchen – to visit, visiting
- bleiben – to stay, staying

heute – today

morgen – tomorrow

wann? – when?

mit – with

# Phonics

[v] <b>vier</b> <b>4</b>	[w] <b>Welt</b>	consonantal [r] <b>rot</b>	vocalic [r] <b>Ort</b>
stressed [er] <b>er</b>	unstressed [er] <b>wieder</b>	[-ig] <b>richtig</b>	



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 **schreibe** einen Grund.



I **write** a reason.  
I **am writing** a reason.

# Time adverbs

The time adverb suggests which English present tense to use:

Ich **arbeite** montags mit Lias.  
I **work** with Lias on Mondays.

Du **arbeitest** heute mit Lias.  
You **are working** with Lias today.

# Word order

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

Du **benutzt** donnerstags **das Fahrrad**.

In English, the time adverb often comes at the end of the sentence. You use the bike on Thursdays.

# Nicht + verb

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

Ich arbeite **nicht**.



I **don't** work.

Note the word order difference between English and German!

# Nicht + verb/noun phrases

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

Ich schreibe den Brief **nicht**.



I **don't** write the letter.

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

# Wann questions

Use **wann** to ask when:

**Wann** besucht Oma die Schweiz?

**When** is Grandma visiting Switzerland?

Oma besucht im Juni die Schweiz.

Grandma is visiting Switzerland in June.

Use **im** for 'in' with months.

**More useful words**

- fahren – to go, going (transport)
- heißen – to be called
- möcht- – would like
- ich möchte – I would like
- du möchtest – you would like
- er möchte – he would like
- sie möchte – she would like
- es möchte – it would like
- wohnen – to live, living



In Switzerland, children have 12 weeks' holiday a year. That's one week less than you!

The summer holidays start in early July, and children are back to school by mid August!



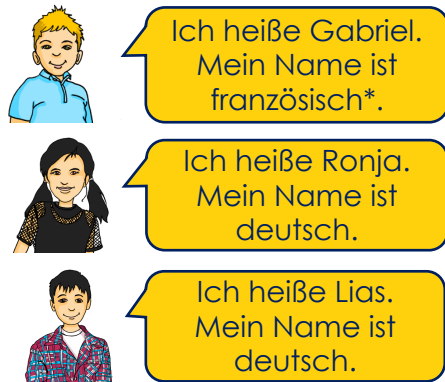
**People and things**

- der Opa – grandad (m)
- der Vater – father (m)
- die Familie – family (f)
- die Minute – minute (f)
- die Mutter – mother (f)
- die Stunde – hour (f)
- das Jahr – year (n)

**Describing things**

- ihr - her
- sein - his
- jung – young
- lieb – kind, dear
- müde – tired
- ruhig – quiet, calm

In Biel, people speak German and French. We can see this in some of our characters' names.



\* Französisch - French

**Phonics**

[-g] <b>Tag</b> SAT SUN WED THU FRI TUE	[-d] <b>und</b> +	[-b] <b>gelb</b> [th] <b>Theater</b>	[-tion] <b>Information</b> i	[z] <b>Zug</b> [img alt="Train icon"]
[ei] <b>frei</b> [img alt="Person running icon"]	[ie] <b>Liebe</b> [img alt="Person with hearts icon"]			

To ask someone how old they are in German say 'wie alt bist du?' [img alt="People icon"]

To say how old you are in German say 'ich bin xxx Jahre alt' **Ich bin vier Jahre alt.** I am four years old. [img alt="Child and number 4 icon"]

**Saying what you would like to do with möcht-**



**Using möcht-**  
To say what you would like to do use the verb **möcht-** and a 2<sup>nd</sup> verb in the infinitive form.

**Ich möchte fahren.** I would like to go. [img alt="Child and thumbs up icon"]

The 2<sup>nd</sup> verb always goes to the end of the sentence:  
**Ich möchte in die Schweiz fahren.**  
I would like to go to Switzerland.

**Möcht- and yes/ no questions**  
We can swap the subject and verb to ask a question. We do the same with *möcht-*.

**Du möchtest fahren.** You would like to go. [img alt="Child and thumbs up icon"]

**Möchtest du fahren?** Would you like to go? [img alt="Child and thumbs up icon"]

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

**Möcht- and information questions**

We also swap the subject and verb with information questions.

**Wo möchtest du spielen?** [img alt="Child and thumbs up icon"]



**Where would you like to play?**

**Möcht-, nicht, kein**

To say what you wouldn't like to do use **nicht** before the 2<sup>nd</sup> verb.

**Er möchte nicht spielen.** He wouldn't like to play. [img alt="Child and thumbs up icon with X mark"]

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

**Er möchte kein Spiel spielen.** He wouldn't like to play a game. [img alt="Child and thumbs up icon with X mark over a game icon"]

**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 [img alt="Woman icon"]