*(updated 19 April 2021)*

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| **Knowledge and grammatical terminology** | **Example only** | **Drag and drop here (you may add to this if you wish)** |
| **GRAMMAR** |  |  |
| **Gender**  Awareness of gender as a concept and use of the terminology *masculine*, *feminine and neuter* | *der/ den\** (m), *die* (f), das (n), *die* (plural)  *der Hund* is a masculine noun  *die Kuh* is a feminine noun  *das Schwein* is a neuter noun |  |
| **Nouns and Determiners**  Understand that a determiner introduces a noun, and that it can be an indefinite article, a definite article or a numeral  Accusative – the direct object of a sentence is always in the accusative and receives the action of the verb  **Numbers** | **Nouns in German have capital letters**  **Indefinite article**  *ein Kaninchen (n) Ich habe* ***ein*** *Kaninchen*  *ein Hund (m*)–  used in the accusative – *Ich habe* ***einen*** *Hund*  *eine Schlange (f)*  *Ich habe* ***eine*** *Schlange*  **Definite article**  *das Kaninchen (n)*  *der/den\* Hund (m)*  *die Schlange* (f)  At least up to 31 |  |
| **Rules for capitalisation** | Capitalisation for days/ months as well as nouns  Capitalisation is given to the names of people and places |  |
| **Plurals**  An ability to recognise and form nouns in the plural | The words der / das / die all become ‘**die’** in the plural and often add an **‘e’**  *die Kühe*  *die Schweine*  *die Hunde*    For words that end in –i or –o, or are French or English in origin, add a final –s, e.g. *Kulis, Kinos, Restaurants, Tickets*.  Der / das words that end in ***-el*** or ***-en*** or ***-er*** do NOT change spelling in the plural, e.g. *Spiegel, Mädchen, Manager* |  |
| **Agreement subject and verb**    **Agreement adjective and noun**  As in English, a German adjective can come **after** the verb. In such cases the adjective will have NO ending.  **Position of Adjectives**  Be aware that adjective endings vary with gender, case and type of article (i.e. recognising rather than using accurately)  Know that a colour adjective behaves in the same way as all other adjectives | **Subject and verb**  *ich singe, die Katze springt, die Fische schwimmen, sie schwimmen*  *die Giraffe ist gelb und braun*  *das Haus ist groß*  *der kleine und blaue Fisch*  *die blauen schönen Fische* (plural)  *die schwarze und schöne Katze (f)*  *die schwarzen Katzen* (plural)  *das braune Haus (n)*  *die braunen Häuser*  *ein brauner Hund (m)*  *ich habe einen braunen Hund(*m) (accusative case)  *eine schwarze Katze (f)*  *ich habe eine schwarze Katze*  *einige schwarzen Katzen* (plural) –some  *ein braunes Haus (n)*  *ich habe ein braunes Haus* |  |

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| **Colours**  Know that some colour adjectives are invariable | *weiß- white*  *schwarz– black*  *blau- blue*  *rot- red*  *braun – brown*  *gelb– yellow*  *grün- green*  *grau-grey*  *gold – gold*  *bunt – multi-coloured*  *lila – purple*  *rosa pink* |  |
| **Subject Pronouns**  Understand the function of a pronoun  Be familiar with singular subject pronouns: I, you, he/she/one  Awareness of the three words for ‘you’ in German  Awareness of the plural noun | *Ich* – I  *du* - you (singular informal)  *er/ sie/ es*/man– he/ she/ it/one  *wir* – we  *ihr* - you (informal plural)    *Sie* – they (plural)  *Sie* –you (formal) |  |
| **Regular Verbs**  Be familiar with conjugation of regular verbs in present tense and associated pronouns | *spielen*= to play  *ich spiele – I play*  *du spielst – you play*  *er/ sie/ es /- man spielt- he she, one plays*  *wir spielen – we play*  *ihr spielt/Sie spielen -* you play ( informal plural)  Sie spielen – you (formal)  *sie spielen -* they play |  |
| **High frequency regular verbs**  Know a selection of high frequency regular verbs in the present tense  Be able to conjugate these verbs by knowing the paradigm | *sagen –* to say  *trinken –* to drink  *machen –* to do  *kommen –* to come  *finden – to* find  *denken –* to think  *arbeiten –* to work  *tanzen –* to dance  *singen –* to sing  *gehen* – to go  *lernen* – to learn  *spielen – to play*  *springen* – to jump  *schwimmen* – to swim |  |

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| **Irregular verbs**  Know the verbs **sein** *to be* and **haben** *to have*  Be familiar with conjugation of these verbs in present tense and associated pronouns | *haben* = to have  **ich habe**  **du hast**  **er/ sie/ es / man hat**  wir haben  ihr habt  Sie haben  sie haben    sein = to be  **ich bin**  **du bist er/ sie/ es / man ist**  wir sind  ihr seid  Sie sind  sie sind |  |
| **High frequency irregular**  Know some high frequency irregular verbs in the *‘ich’* form | ***können***  *ich kann – I can*  ***wollen***  *ich will – I want*  ***müsssen***  *ich muss - I must*  ***mögen***  *ich mag – I like*  ***essen***  *ich esse – I eat*  ***sehen***  *ich sehe –I see* |  |
| **Core structures**  Be able to use these core structures in sentences | *es gibt – there is, there is*  *es gibt kein/keinen/keine*  *das ist, das sind*  *ich möchte*  *hier ist, da ist* |  |
| **Opinion verbs** | *ich mag (gern)…*  *ich liebe….*  *ich hasse…*  *es gefällt mir*  *es gefällt mir (sehr) gut*  *es gefällt mir nicht* |  |
| **Opinion adjectives** | *ausgezeichnet*  *fantastisch*  *toll*  *interessant*  *lustig*  *leicht*  *furchtbar*  *langweilig*  *schwer*  *schön*  *wunderbar*  *gut*  *schlecht*  *lecker*  *super* |  |
| **Conjunctions** | *und*  *aber*  *auch*  *oder*  *weil* |  |
| **Intensifiers** | *sehr*  *viel*  *genug* |  |
| **PHONOLOGY** |  |  |
| **Phonemes and graphemes**  **Phonic focus (linked to colours)**  **Phonic focus (linked to numbers)**  **Taught separately**  **Be aware of umlauts and attempt to copy them correctly**  **ß is a double ‘s’ and it is used after long vowels. ‘ss’ is used after short vowels** | *r-ü-w-z-sch-eu-ß*  *s-v- ö-ie-ch-eh—ü-w-z-ei*  *ä-j-g- äu-sp/st*  *der Löwe* ( lion)  *der Bär (* bear)  **i**ch*heiße*  *groß*  wei*ß* |  |
| **Word order after ‘weil’ –**  **verb goes to the end of the clause, the pronoun ‘es’ can be used**  **Some progression to using nouns and different pronouns** | *ich mag Fußball, weil es super ist*  *ich mag die Katze, weil sie schön*  *ist* |  |
| **VOCABULARY** |  |  |
| **Question words**  **How?**  **How many?**  **Who?**  **What?**  **Recognition of ‘welcher’ but not active use**  **When?**  **Where?** | *wie- how*  *wie heißt du? – (how are you called?)*  *wie geht’s?*  *wie alt bist du?*  wie viele?  *wer?*  *wer ist das?*  *wer hat einen Hund?- Who has a dog?*  *was. ? (plus verb)*  *was ist das*?  was machst du gern?  *was machst du ?*  What are you doing?  *welcher… ? (m)*  *welche..? (f)*  *welches…? (n)*  (‘What ‘followed by a noun, nominative form only)  *welche Farbe hat dein Hund?*  *welche Farbe ist das?*  what colour is your dog? (literally which colour has your dog?)  *wann?*  *wann hast du Geburtstag?* – when is your birthday?  *wo?*  *wo ist?*  *wo wohnst du? –* where do you live? |  |
| **Teacher classroom instructions** | *Kommt rein !*  *Setzt euch !*  *Schaut auf die Tafel !*  *Hört zu !*  *Wiederholt !*  *Finger hoch !/meldet euch!*  *Arbeitet mit einem Partner !*  *Alle zusammen !*  *Steht auf !*  *Leise !*  *Schaut mal !*  *Augen auf mich bitte !* |  |
| **Days of the week** | *Montag*  *Dienstag*  *Mittwoch*  *Donnerstag*  *Freitag*  *Samstag*  *Sonntag* |  |
| **Months of the year** | *Januar, Februar, März, April, Mai, Juni, Juli, August, September, Oktober, November, Dezember* |  |
| **Core phrases** | *ja, nein,*  *bitte, danke schön*  *tschüss, bis bald*  *Guten Morgen, Guten Abend*  *auf Wiedersehen* | ä |
|  | * Where is Germany? * General geography of German including main cities * Other countries where German is spoken and their flags * German and English are part of the same language family * A German authentic song   Important festivals eg Christmas, Easter, Fasching/Karneval, Nikolaustag, Martinstag, erster Schultag |  |