



Why learn languages?

Here are some ideas from university and year 12/13 students:
It's fun • you find out about other people and cultures •
knowing a language makes you more employable • they lead
you into other subjects • you make new friends • you learn
about yourself and your own country • it gives you more
confidence • great for holidays! • gives you communication
skills...

The facts

- You earn 8 to 20% more when you learn a language.
- 75% of people do NOT speak English at all on the planet.
- 72% of UK firms employ people with language skills.

Still need convincing?

Job prospects are extremely good for language students:

- Business services • Education • Banking / Finance • Retail services •
Manufacturing / Construction • Hotels / Restaurants • International
Organisations...

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| J. K. Rowling Author (Harry Potter) | Chinese Language and Culture (1990) |
| Paula Radcliffe Athlete | European Studies (1982) |
| Lucy Liu Film star | French and German (1983) |
| Jonathan Ross TV and Radio Presenter | Modern European Studies (1996) |
| Fiona Bruce Newsreader | French and Classics (1987) |
| Chris Martin Musician (Coldplay) | Medieval and Modern Languages (1983) |
| Nigella Lawson TV Chef | French and Italian (1986) |

Continuing with languages you can...

- Join in – it's a multilingual world.
- Connect with other cultures.
- Give yourself the edge – you need to in the global job market of the 21st century.
- Keep your options open.

STUDYING A LANGUAGE AT 6th FORM



German



“Language exerts hidden power, like a moon on the tides.” Rita Mae Brown

Qualification

AS level and A level.

Entry requirements

An open mind, a willingness to communicate and a lively interest in Europe are essential.

Who can apply?

All Modern Foreign Language AS courses follow on from the GCSE.

In order to join a Modern Foreign Languages AS class and follow this successfully you will need to have obtained A* - B grade at GCSE.

What does it involve?

- Time and commitment – Motivation and effort - A good memory for vocabulary and key phrases – An ability to apply grammar - Good communication skills – An interest for another culture -

Students will be taught by two teachers. The classes are small and you can receive individual help and encouragement.

Students work on a range of contemporary subjects including the changing state of the family, the digital world, youth culture, festivals and traditions, art and architecture and cultural life in Berlin, past and present. They will develop their ability to listen to, speak, read, write and understand German.

Practice and experience are gained through authentic topical material, e.g. newspaper, magazine articles and radio and television, now accessible via the internet as well as other websites. Students also have the opportunity to borrow DVDs. You may study topics on aspects of European life and literature in class, but students are expected to use all the media to extend their studies at home.

Examination / Assessment

The course is assessed by a final examination. This consists of six modules (three for Year 1 and three for Year 2) including listening, writing, reading, translation and speaking with a teacher – examined and assessed in both years. All students will sit the AS exams in Year 1 but these will not count towards their A-Level if they continue to Year 2.



AQA A-Level Year 1 level specification

| Unit | Unit title | Duration | Mode of assessment | Weighting at AS |
|---------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------------------|
| Paper 1 | Listening, Reading and writing | 1hr45mins | Written examination with written and taped stimulus | 90 marks 45% of AS |
| Paper 2 | Writing | 1hr30mins | Written examination including translation into German & an essay on either a set film or set text. | 50 marks 25% of AS |
| Paper 3 | Speaking | 12-14mins | Speaking examination | 60 marks 30% of AS |

Compulsory content for AS and A-Level:

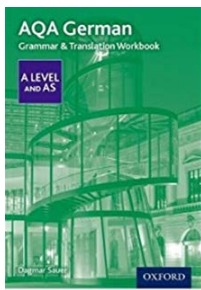
| Aspects of German-speaking society | Artistic culture in the German-speaking world |
|---|---|
| The changing state of the family | Festivals and traditions |
| The digital world | Art and architecture |
| Youth culture: fashion and trends, music, television. | Cultural life in Berlin, past and present. |

AQA A-level Year 2 specification

| Unit | Unit title | Duration | Mode of assessment | Weighting at AS |
|---------|--------------------------------|------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Paper 1 | Listening, Reading and writing | 2 hours 30 | Written examination with written, taped stimulus, translation into English and German. | 100 marks 50% of A-Level |
| Paper 2 | Writing | 2 hours | Written examination. Either one question on set film and one question on set text or two questions on set text. | 80 marks 20% A-Level |
| Paper 3 | Speaking | 21-23 mins | Individual research project and one of the four sub-themes. | 60 marks 30% of A-Level |

Compulsory content for A-Level only:

| Multiculturalism in German-speaking society | Aspects of political life in the German-speaking world |
|---|---|
| Immigration, Integration and Racism | Germany and the European Union, Politics and Youth, German reunification and its consequences |



Year 12 German - Induction



What do I need?

Compulsory:

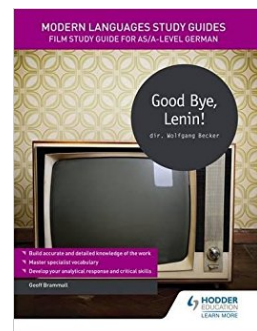
- ❖ AQA German A Level Year 1 and AS: OUP Student's Book (Paperback), Erika Kingler, Dagmar Sauer, Keith Sydenham & Corinna Schicker. £22.50 from Amazon.
- ❖ **AQA German Grammar & Translation Workbook** – A-Level and AS – OUP by Dagmar Sauer.
- ❖ Hodder Study Film Guide 'Good Bye Lenin' from Hodder Education.
- ❖ Good Bye Lenin DVD.
- ❖ A big file and dividers for organising your work.

Highly recommended:

- ❖ A large dictionary (Collins-Robert is recommended)
- ❖ A small notebook to note down new vocabulary
- ❖ Highlighter pens
- ❖ Enthusiasm
- ❖ A sense of humour!

What should I do for independent learning?

- ❖ Set up a German Twitter account and Read any German magazine articles which interest you + follow famous German people. Ask your teachers for recommendations.
- ❖ Revise your basic grammar e.g. tenses (present, past, future, conditional)
- ❖ Talk to yourself (or friends/family who speak German) in German about anything at all!
- ❖ Keep a diary in German for a couple of weeks including: what you did, what you thought of it and why
- ❖ Watch the news (in English) and think about the events taking place. Try to develop your opinions about them (in German if possible)
- ❖ Go onto German websites and practice language exercises



What will we be doing?

- ❖ Developing your cultural knowledge of Germany and other German speaking countries
- ❖ Revising grammar, including tenses
- ❖ Extending grammar
- ❖ Improving comprehension (both reading and listening skills)
- ❖ Practising written language
- ❖ Interacting with others in the language
- ❖ Expressing opinions
- ❖ Improving confidence
- ❖ Improving vocabulary
- ❖ Learning about new topic areas – factual information about Germany
- ❖ Making your own notes and vocabulary lists
- ❖ Talking about current affairs in German
- ❖ Having debates/arguments
- ❖ Doing presentations in German
- ❖ Having fun!

Things you need
to know
(For A-Level German)



GRAMMAR!

WE'RE NOT JUST A BUNCH OF GRAMMAR GEEKS...

...but we do want you to know some grammar basics by the time we see you again in September!

If you want to do some research into any of the grammatical points here, then feel free. We will be delighted to answer any grammatical queries (shows you're thinking!)

Your main aim here is simply to learn these aspects really well off by heart! See below for how you will be tested!

What you must be able to do in September:

| Grammar Point | You must be able to |
|---|--|
| Regular verb paradigm in present tense. | <i>write out ANY regular verb paradigm in present tense</i> |
| Important irregular present tense verbs | <i>write out the present tense paradigms of sehen, lesen, fahren, helfen, essen, geben, nehmen, werden, wissen.</i> |
| Perfect tense | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>write out a regular perfect tense with haben eg spielen</i> ● <i>write out a perfect tense with sein eg gehen</i> ● <i>show you know some common past participles and their helper verbs (see list)</i> |
| Future tense | <i>write out a future tense verb paradigm.</i> |
| Modals | <i>know the 6 infinitives and be able to write out the paradigms in the present and imperfect tenses.</i> |
| Prepositions | <i>recite/write out the 4 different groups of prepositions and know what case each 'takes'.</i> |

The Basics - What are they?

THE VERBS

- Regular present tense paradigm
- A few irregular present tense verbs
- Perfect tense
- Future tense
- Modals present and imperfect
- Awareness of and ability to use the irregular verb list, to look verbs up.

THE PREPOSITIONS

- 4 tables plus what case they take

Glossary of Grammatical Terms:

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| verb | A doing word. In German they go second and/or end of a sentence/clause. |
| regular | Follows a set pattern. Once you know the pattern you can apply it to hundreds of verbs. |
| irregular | Does not follow the pattern. Has to be learnt separately. |
| auxiliary verb | <i>Sein, haben or werden</i> HELP to form the different tenses. |
| Past participle | In English, things like eaten, written etc. IN German often characterised by ge- |
| Preposition | Little words which give the position of things. In German they 'take' certain cases and so are very powerful! |
| Adjective | Describing words. When standing alone in a sentence– does not take an ending. <i>Der Tisch ist braun.</i> When in the noun phrase 'blending the ending' takes place! <i>Der braune<u>Tisch.</u></i> |
| Article | The definite article is THE, the indefinite is A. In German, quite tricky due to cases |
| Modal | A group of 6 special but very common verbs with their own special rules. |
| Noun | Any name of anything. In German there are 3 genders and there are some typical endings/grouping to help you remember what gender a word is. |
| Plural | When there is more than one. In English and French mostly we add –s. In German, there are maybe 10 or more possible plurals. All are listed in dictionaries and must be learnt with the word. Again there are some patterns. |

How to *do* present tense regular verbs

Start with the infinitive (the dictionary version of the verb).

This ends usually in *-en* eg *spielen* or maybe just *-n*
eg, *wandern segeln* etc

Take off the *-en/n*. This leaves you with the STEM.

Add the appropriate ending on to the stem!

Here are the endings:

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>ich</i> | e | <i>wir</i> | en |
| <i>du</i> | st | <i>ihr</i> | t |
| <i>er</i> | t | | |
| <i>sie</i> | | | |
| <i>es</i> | | <i>Sie</i> | en |
| <i>man</i> | | <i>sie</i> | |

This is how it looks:

ich *gehe*
du *gehst*

wir *gehen*
ihr *geht*

er
sie *geht*
es
man

Sie *gehen*
sie

The Personal Pronouns

| | |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| ich | I |
| du | you (familiar & singular) |
| er | he/it |
| sie | she/it |
| es | it |
| man | you, they, we |
| wir | we |
| ihr | you (familiar plural) |
| Sie | you (polite plural and singular) |
| sie | they |

What's the problem with 'you'????

- Use *du* to talk to friends and family or people you know really well.
- Use *ihr* when talking to 2 or more of the above
- Use *Sie* when talking to someone or a group of someones who is significantly older than you, or whom you do not know at all.

Tips for the present tense

- Note that only *ich* verbs ever end in **-e**
- Note that ALL forms of *du* verbs in all tenses end in **-st**
- Note that the infinitive IS the *wir* and *Sie/sie* forms, so no thinking needed there!
- a 'comfort e' is sometimes added, so an ending can be pronounced
- eg er *arbeitEt*.
- sometimes an e may disappear, eg:, *ich segle* (not *segEle* as it should be according to the rules).
- Once you can recite the present tense paradigm, you can form literally thousands of verbs, provided it is regular!
- Practise saying lots of paradigms—work up to a good speed!!

Now your turn!

Use these PRACTICE GRIDS to form your own verb paradigms. Try these verbs: *spielen, trinken, angeln*

| | | | |
|------------|--|------------|--|
| <i>ich</i> | | <i>wir</i> | |
| <i>du</i> | | <i>ihr</i> | |
| <i>er</i> | | | |
| <i>sie</i> | | | |
| <i>es</i> | | <i>Sie</i> | |
| <i>man</i> | | <i>sie</i> | |

| | | | |
|------------|--|------------|--|
| <i>ich</i> | | <i>wir</i> | |
| <i>du</i> | | <i>ihr</i> | |
| <i>er</i> | | | |
| <i>sie</i> | | | |
| <i>es</i> | | <i>Sie</i> | |
| <i>man</i> | | <i>sie</i> | |

| | | | |
|------------|--|------------|--|
| <i>ich</i> | | <i>wir</i> | |
| <i>du</i> | | <i>ihr</i> | |
| <i>er</i> | | | |
| <i>sie</i> | | | |
| <i>es</i> | | <i>Sie</i> | |
| <i>man</i> | | <i>sie</i> | |

Irregular Verbs in the Present Tense

Note that these verbs are ONLY irregular in the *du* and *er/sie/es/man* forms. The rest of the verb follows the normal patterns.

(exception look at *wissen—ich* form)

The change is usually a vowel change or the addition of an Umlaut.

Note that *SEIN* (to be) is totally irregular (as it is in most languages)

To check if a verb is irregular look it up in the verb list or in a dictionary. Note some in the list may be regular in the present tense, but are in the verb list because they are irregular in the perfect or imperfect tenses.

eg schwimmen

Some important irregular present tense verbs:

Lesen - to read

| | | | |
|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| ich | lese | wir | lesen |
| du | liest | ihr | lest |
| er | | Sie | lesen |
| sie | | sie | |
| es | liest | | |
| man | | | |

Sehen - to see

| | | | |
|-----|--------|-----|-------|
| ich | sehe | wir | sehen |
| du | siehst | ihr | seht |
| er | | Sie | sehen |
| sie | | sie | |
| es | sieht | | |
| man | | | |

Fahren - to travel/go/drive

| | | | |
|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| ich | fahre | wir | fahren |
| du | fährst | ihr | fahrt |
| er | | Sie | fahren |
| sie | | sie | |
| es | fährt | | |
| man | | | |

Geben - to give

| | | | |
|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| ich | gebe | wir | geben |
| du | gibst | ihr | gebt |
| er | | Sie | geben |
| sie | | sie | |
| es | gibt | | |
| man | | | |

Helfen - to help (takes dative always!)

| | | | |
|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| ich | helfe | wir | helfen |
| du | hilfst | ihr | helft |
| er | | Sie | helfen |
| sie | | sie | |
| es | hilft | | |
| man | | | |

Nehmen - to take

ich nehme
du nimmst
er
sie
es nimmt
man

wir nehmen
ihr nehmt
Sie nehmen
sie

Essen - to eat

ich esse
du isst
er
sie
es isst
man

wir essen
ihr esst
Sie essen
sie

Wissen - to know (a fact)

ich weiß
du weißt
er
sie
es weiß
man

wir wissen
ihr wisst
Sie wissen
sie

Haben - to have (auxiliary verb too)

| | | | |
|-----|------|-----|-------|
| ich | habe | wir | haben |
| du | hast | ihr | habt |
| er | | Sie | haben |
| sie | | sie | |
| es | hat | | |
| man | | | |

Werden - to become (also an auxiliary verb)

| | | | |
|-----|-------|-----|--------|
| ich | werde | wir | werden |
| du | wirst | ihr | werdet |
| er | | Sie | werden |
| sie | | sie | |
| es | wird | | |
| man | | | |

Sein - to be (also an auxiliary verb)

| | | | |
|-----|------|-----|------|
| ich | bin | wir | sind |
| du | bist | ihr | seid |
| er | | Sie | sind |
| sie | | sie | |
| es | ist | | |
| man | | | |

Sprechen - to speak

ich spreche
du sprichst
er
sie
es spricht
man

wir sprechen
ihr sprecht
Sie sprechen
sie

The Perfect Tense

This is used all the time in speech and mostly in writing to refer to one occasion in the past. eg I went into town on Friday.

It is made up of two parts:

the auxiliary + the past participle

There are two auxiliaries:

haben and sein

There are two types of perfect tense– the regular and the irregular

Regular perfect tense

Take the infinitive

Take off the –en to get the stem

Add ge———t

This creates the past participle.

spielen
spiel
gespielt

Then use this with the auxiliary verb **haben**

ich habe Tennis **gespielt**

Machen - regular verb with *haben*

| | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----|---------------|
| ich | habe gemacht | wir | haben gemacht |
| du | hast gemacht | ihr | habt gemacht |
| er | | Sie | |
| sie | hat gemacht | sie | haben gemacht |
| es | | | |
| man | | | |

Irregular Perfect Tense

The past participle cannot be formed, it must be learnt. Look it up in a verb list!

geschwommen
 geschrieben
 vergessen (not all have ge-)

ich habe ein Buch geschrieben

Some of these are formed with sein not haben. these are basically the verbs of 'change of place' (ie movement) or change of state (eg to melt, die, freeze etc)

ich bin gegangen I went (movement)

es ist gefroren It froze (change of state)

The list of irregular verbs will be learnt throughout the year. How many do you know already?

Essen - irregular verb with *haben*

| | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----|----------------|
| ich | habe gegessen | wir | haben gegessen |
| du | hast gegessen | ihr | habt gegessen |
| er | | Sie | |
| sie | hat gegessen | sie | haben gegessen |
| es | | | |
| man | | | |

Gehen - irregular verb with *sein*

| | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|
| ich | bin gegangen | wir | sind gegangen |
| du | bist gegangen | ihr | seid gegangen |
| er | | | |
| sie | ist gegangen | Sie | |
| es | | sie | sind gegangen |
| man | | | |

The Future Tense

This is formed using the auxiliary verb *werden* (an irregular verb!) and the infinitive.

ich *werde* mit dem Bus in die Stadt *fahren*

Note that the infinitive **MUST** be at the end of the clause or sentence and the part of *werden* is the verb second.

| | | | |
|-----|-------|---------|--------|
| ich | werde | wir | werden |
| du | wirst | ihr | werdet |
| er | | | |
| sie | wird | Sie/sie | werden |
| es | | | |
| man | | | |

Future of *sehen*

| | | | |
|-----|-------------|-----|--------------|
| ich | werde sehen | wir | werden sehen |
| du | wirst sehen | ihr | werdet sehen |
| er | | | |
| sie | wird sehen | Sie | werden sehen |
| es | | sie | |
| man | | | |

Don't forget, the infinitive will be at the end!

Modal Verbs

Modal verbs are 6 special verbs. They are special because:

- they are irregular
- they take an infinitive

NB Infinitives always go at the end of the sentence.

Here are the 6 verb paradigms.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>müssen ich muss du musst er/sie/es muss wir müssen ihr müsst Sie/sie müssen</p> | <p>wollen ich will du willst er/sie/es will wir wollen ihr wollt Sie/sie wollen</p> | <p>sollen ich soll du sollst er/sie/es soll wir sollen ihr sollt Sie/sie sollen</p> |
| <p>mögen ich mag du magst er/sie/es mag wir mögen ihr mögt Sie/sie mögen</p> | <p>dürfen ich darf du darfst er/sie /es darf wir dürfen ihr dürft Sie/sie dürfen</p> | <p>können ich kann du kannst er/sie/es kann wir können ihr könnt Sie/sie können</p> |

MEANINGS

ich kann - I can

ich darf - I may, I am allowed to

ich darf nicht - I must not

ich muss - I have to

ich muss nicht - I do not have to, I need not

ich mag - I like

ich möchte - I would like

ich will - I want to (not I will!)

ich soll - I shall or I am supposed to, I ought

Tips for Modal verbs in the Present Tense

Unlike normal irregular verbs they are irregular in the *ich, du* and *er/sie/es/man* versions, ie the whole of the left side of the paradigm.

The right side of the paradigm is totally normal. So the *wir/Sie/sie* forms are the **same as the infinitive** and the *ihr* form is the normal stem plus —t.

Tenses of Modal Verbs

They are never used in the perfect but frequently in the imperfect because this is much neater. Note in the imperfect **all umlauts disappear**

ich konnte
ich musste
ich wollte
ich sollte
ich mochte
ich durfte

NOTE: **ICH KONNTE** MEANS **I WAS ABLE TO**. THIS IS DIFFERENT TO **ICH KÖNNTE**, WHICH IS **I MIGHT BE ABLE TO!**

Imperfect modals

Ich konnte
Du konntest
Er/sie/es /man konnte

wir konnten
ihr konntet
Sie/sie konnten

Ich sollte
Du solltest
Er/sie/es /man konnte

wir sollten
ihr solltet
Sie/sie sollten

Ich wollte
Du wolltest
Er/sie/es/man sollte

wir wollten
ihr wollten
Sie/sie wollten

Ich durfte
Du durftest

wir durften
ihr durftet

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Er/sie/es/man durfte | Sie/sie durften |
| Ich musste | wir mussten |
| Du musstest | ihr musstet |
| Er/sie/es/man musste | Sie/sie mussten |

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Ich mochte | wir mochten |
| Du mochtest | ihr mochtet |
| Er/sie/es man mochte | Sie/sie mochten |

Irregular Verbs

| Infinitive | English | Present er/sie | Imperfect ich/er/sie | perfect |
|------------|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| beginnen | <i>begin</i> | beginnt | begann | begonnen |
| bitten | <i>request, ask</i> | bittet | bat | gebeten |
| bleiben | <i>stay, remain</i> | bleibt | blieb | geblieben |
| brechen | <i>break</i> | bricht | brach | gebrochen |
| bringen | <i>bring</i> | bringt | brachte | gebracht |
| denken | <i>think</i> | denkt | dachte | gedacht |
| dürfen | <i>be allowed to</i> | darf | durfte | gedurft |
| essen | <i>eat</i> | isst | aß | gegessen |
| fahren | <i>go (not on foot), drive</i> | fährt | fuhr | gefahren |
| fallen | <i>fall</i> | fällt | fiel | gefallen |
| fangen | <i>catch</i> | fängt | fang | gefangen |
| finden | <i>find</i> | findet | fand | gefunden |
| fliegen | <i>fly</i> | fliegt | flog | geflogen |
| geben | <i>give</i> | gibt | gab | gegeben |
| gehen | <i>go, walk</i> | geht | ging | gegangen |
| gewinnen | <i>win, gain</i> | gewinnt | gewann | gewonnen |
| haben | <i>have</i> | hat | hatte | gehabt |
| halten | <i>hold, stop</i> | hält | hielt | gehalten |
| heißen | <i>be called</i> | heißt | hieß | geheißen |
| helfen | <i>help</i> | hilft | half | geholfen |
| kennen | <i>know (a place, person, situation etc.)</i> | kennt | kannte | gekant |
| kommen | <i>come</i> | kommt | kam | gekommen |
| können | <i>can, be able to</i> | kann | konnte | gekonnt |
| laufen | <i>run</i> | läuft | lief | gelaufen |
| lesen | <i>read</i> | liest | las | gelesen |
| liegen | <i>lie (in a place)</i> | liegt | lag | gelegen |
| mögen | <i>like</i> | mag | mochte | gemocht |
| müssen | <i>must, have to</i> | muss | musste | gemusst |
| nehmen | <i>take</i> | nimmt | nahm | genommen |
| reiten | <i>ride (on horse)</i> | reitet | ritt | geritten |
| rennen | <i>run</i> | rennt | rannte | gerannt |
| rufen | <i>call</i> | ruft | rief | gerufen |
| schlafen | <i>sleep</i> | schläft | schief | geschlafen |
| schreiben | <i>write</i> | schreibt | schrieb | geschrieben |
| schwimmen | <i>swim</i> | schwimmt | schwamm | geschwommen |
| sehen | <i>see</i> | sieht | sah | gesehen |
| sein | <i>be</i> | ist | war | gewesen |

| | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|----------|---------|------------------|
| singen | <i>sing</i> | singt | sang | gesungen |
| sinken | <i>sink</i> | sinkt | sank | gesunken |
| sitzen | <i>be sitting, sit</i> | sitzt | saß | gesessen |
| sollen | <i>should</i> | soll | sollte | gesollt |
| sprechen | <i>speak</i> | spricht | sprach | gesprochen |
| stehen | <i>stand</i> | steht | stand | gestanden |
| stehlen | <i>steal</i> | stiehlt | stahl | gestohlen |
| sterben | <i>die</i> | stirbt | starb | gestorben |
| tragen | <i>carry/wear</i> | trägt | trug | getragen |
| treffen | <i>meet</i> | trifft | traf | getroffen |
| treiben | <i>do (sport)</i> | treibt | trieb | getrieben |
| trinken | <i>drink</i> | trinkt | trank | getrunken |
| tun | <i>do</i> | tut | tat | getan |
| vergessen | <i>forget</i> | vergisst | vergaß | vergessen |
| verlassen | <i>leave</i> | verlässt | verließ | verlassen |
| verlieren | <i>lose</i> | verliert | verlor | verloren |
| waschen | <i>wash</i> | wäscht | wusch | gewaschen |
| werden | <i>become</i> | wird | wurde | geworden |
| werfen | <i>throw</i> | wirft | warf | geworfen |
| wissen | <i>know (a fact)</i> | weiß | wusste | gewusst |
| wollen | <i>want</i> | will | wollte | gewollt |
| ziehen | <i>pull, draw</i> | zieht | zog | gezogen |
| zwingen | <i>compel, force</i> | zwingt | zwang | gezwungen |

To form the *perfect tense*, use 'haben' for most past participles. For those past participles in **bold**, use 'sein':

haben

sein

For the *future tense*, use 'werden':

Prepositions

There are 4 groups of these and each group must be learnt off by heart.

Again, don't worry about how to apply them, but if you want to research this for your own interest, then please do, but don't worry about the application. You'll learn this in class.

You can use various methods to learn them. There is a good mnemonic for the accusative ones:

Dogewuf bis(cuit)!

Maybe you can invent a new mnemonic or way to remember them?

| ACCUSATIVE PREPOSITIONS | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| DURCH | through |
| OHNE | without |
| GEGEN | against |
| ENTLANG | along |
| WIDER | against |
| UM | around |
| FÜR | for |
| BIS | until |

| DATIVE PREPOSITIONS | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| AUS | out of |
| BEI | at the house of |
| MIT | with(by) |
| NACH | to,after |
| SEIT | since,for |
| VON | from |
| ZU | to |
| GEGENÜBER* | opposite |

| MIXED PREPOSITIONS | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| AN | on (a vertical) |

| | |
|----------|-------------------|
| AUF | on (a horizontal) |
| UNTER | under |
| ÜBER | over |
| VOR | in front of |
| HINTER | behind |
| ZWISCHEN | between |
| IN | in |
| NEBEN | next to |

| GENITIVE PREPOSITIONS | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| AUßERHALB | outside of |
| INNERHALB | inside of |
| TROTZ | in spite of |
| WEGEN | because of |
| STATT | instead of |
| WÄHREND | during |

Gender of German Nouns

You know that all nouns in German have a capital letter and also a gender– masculine, feminine, neuter.

Basically you should learn the gender with the noun eg DER Garten not just Garten. But there are some handy hints to help you to learn the genders:

Masculine Nouns

- days, months, seasons
- names of cars der BMW, der VW but das Auto!
- all nouns ending in –ismus eg Journalismus, Kommunismus
- most nouns ending in –ner eg der Rentner (pensioner)
- most nouns ending in –er when referring to people eg der Fahrer, der Bäcker etc
- most nouns ending in –ich, -ling– and –ist eg der Frühling, der Pazifist, der Rettich (radish)

Feminine Nouns

- most nouns ending in—e die Lampe, die Schule etc
- all nouns ending in –heit,-keit-tät, -ung,-schaft eg die Möglichkeit, die Gleichheit (equality), die Universität, die Freundschaft, die Umgebung.
- all nouns ending in –ie eg die Drogerie, die Industrie
- all nouns ending in –ik eg die Musik, die Physik
- all nouns ending in –in referring to people eg die Lehrerin, die Schülerin

Neuter Nouns

- all nouns which end in –chen, -lein, eg das Mädchen, das Kaninchen, das Fräulein.
- all nouns made from verbs eg das Essen, das Schwimmen etc
- names of colours das Blau, das Rot
- most nouns ending in –o eg das Kino, das Auto etc
- most nouns starting with Ge eg das Gespräch, das Geschlecht. (but there are lots of exceptions here)
- most nouns ending in –nis –um or –tum eg das Christentum, das Versäumnis etc
- many ‘loan words’ taken from other languages eg das baby, das Hotel, das Café etc

Be aware that there are often exceptions, but at least this gives you some helpful shortcuts. These are just some of the possible rules, there are many more if you are interested see

<http://german.about.com>

Plurals

Very seldom –s! Only with English words eg die Hotels! Lots of different plurals– here are just some!

- das Haus (‘er) die Häuser
- die Lampe (n) die Lampen
- der Schuh (e) die Schuhe
- der Hamster (-) die Hamster

Use a dictionary!!!!

Grammar Basics Test!

- A. Write out the full paradigms for 3 regular verbs, eg spielen, machen, finden.
- B. Write out the full paradigms for the 12 irregular verbs in the booklet
 - 1. lesen
 - 2. sehen
 - 3. fahren
 - 4. wissen
 - 5. werden
 - 6. haben
 - 7. sein
 - 8. geben
 - 9. helfen
 - 10. nehmen
 - 11. sprechen
 - 12. essen
- C. Write out the paradigms for 2 irregular verbs in the perfect tense, one with haben and one with sein, eg essen, gehen
- D. Write out the paradigms for the 6 modal verbs in the present tense.
- E. Write out the paradigms for the 6 modal verbs in the imperfect tense.
- F. Fill these tables in:

| DATIVE PREPOSITIONS | |
|---------------------|--|
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| ACCUSATIVE PREPOSITIONS | |
|-------------------------|--|
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| GENETIVE PREPOSITIONS | |
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| MIXED PREPOSITIONS | |
|--------------------|--|
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| | |

- G. Give the gender of the following 12 German nouns (12 nouns will be given here for you to indicate what gender they are. They will follow the patterns given in this booklet.
- H. Irregular Verb Table - Fill in the gaps! (There will a copy of the same verb table given in the Booklet here, but with various gaps in it for you to complete!)

| Infinitive | English | Present (er/sie) | Imperfect (ich/er/sie) | Perfect |
|------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| bitten | <i>request, ask</i> | bittet | | gebeten |
| bleiben | <i>stay, remain</i> | bleibt | blieb | |
| | <i>break</i> | | brach | gebrochen |
| bringen | <i>bring</i> | bringt | brachte | gebracht |
| denken | <i>think</i> | denkt | dachte | |

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------------|
| | <i>be allowed to</i> | darf | durfte | gedurft |
| essen | <i>eat</i> | isst | | gegessen |
| fahren | <i>go (not on foot), drive</i> | fährt | | gefahren |
| fallen | <i>fall</i> | fällt | | gefallen |
| fangen | <i>catch</i> | fängt | | gefangen |
| finden | <i>find</i> | findet | fand | gefunden |
| fliegen | <i>fly</i> | fliegt | | geflogen |
| geben | | gibt | gab | gegeben |
| gehen | <i>go, walk</i> | geht | ging | |
| | <i>win, gain</i> | gewinnt | gewann | gewonnen |
| haben | <i>have</i> | hat | hatte | |
| halten | | hält | hielt | gehalten |
| heißen | <i>be called</i> | heißt | hieß | geheißen |
| helfen | <i>help</i> | | half | geholfen |
| kennen | | kennt | kannte | gekannt |
| | | | | |
| kommen | <i>come</i> | kommt | kam | gekommen |
| können | <i>can, be able to</i> | kann | | gekonnt |
| laufen | <i>run</i> | | lief | gelaufen |
| lesen | <i>read</i> | liest | las | gelesen |
| | <i>lie (in a place)</i> | liegt | lag | gelegen |
| | <i>like</i> | mag | mochte | gemocht |
| müssen | <i>must, have to</i> | muss | musste | gemusst |
| | <i>take</i> | nimmt | nahm | genommen |
| reiten | <i>ride (on horse)</i> | reitet | | geritten |
| | <i>run</i> | rennt | rannte | gerannt |
| rufen | | ruft | rief | gerufen |
| schlafen | <i>sleep</i> | schläft | | geschlafen |
| schreiben | | schreibt | schrieb | geschrieben |
| schwimmen | <i>swim</i> | schwimmt | | geschwommen |
| sehen | <i>see</i> | sieht | | gesehen |
| sein | | ist | war | gewesen |
| singen | <i>sing</i> | singt | sang | gesungen |
| sinken | <i>sink</i> | sinkt | sank | gesunken |
| sitzen | | sitzt | saß | gesessen |
| sollen | | soll | sollte | gesollt |
| sprechen | <i>speak</i> | | sprach | gesprochen |
| stehen | <i>stand</i> | steht | stand | gestanden |
| stehlen | <i>steal</i> | | stahl | gestohlen |
| sterben | | stirbt | starb | gestorben |
| tragen | | trägt | trug | getragen |
| | <i>meet</i> | trifft | traf | getroffen |
| treiben | <i>do (sport)</i> | treibt | | getrieben |
| trinken | <i>drink</i> | trinkt | trank | getrunken |
| tun | | tut | tat | getan |

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| vergessen | <i>forget</i> | vergisst | | vergessen |
| verlassen | <i>leave</i> | | verließ | verlassen |
| verlieren | | verliert | verlor | verloren |
| waschen | <i>wash</i> | wäscht | | gewaschen |
| werden | | wird | wurde | geworden |
| werfen | <i>throw</i> | wirft | warf | |
| wissen | | weiß | wusste | gewusst |
| wollen | <i>want</i> | will | wollte | |
| ziehen | <i>pull, draw</i> | zieht | zo | gezogen |
| zwingen | | zwingt | zwang | gezwungen |

I. Give the gender of the following 12 German nouns:

- a. Kommunist
- b. Hamster
- c. Radio
- d. Aktivität
- e. Apotheke
- f. Statistik
- g. Januar
- h. Vegetarismus
- i. Radfahren
- j. Süßigkeit
- k. Verständnis
- l. Päckchen



We have been studying this work very successfully for many years and it has now moved onto the Year 12 syllabus of the new A level. We would ask that you do **NOT** watch the film yet, (although please buy a copy for when we do) as the preparatory work is vital to your full understanding and appreciation of the film. However, we would like you to do some research in anticipation of this work on the film.

Read George Orwell's 'Animal Farm' (<https://www.amazon.co.uk/Animal-Farm-Penguin-Modern->

[Classics/dp/0141182709/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1498043471&sr=8-1&keywords=Animal+farm](https://www.amazon.co.uk/Animal-Farm-Penguin-Modern-Classics/dp/0141182709/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1498043471&sr=8-1&keywords=Animal+farm)).

This is easy reading in English and you should find it an entertaining and absorbing introduction to the *potential evils* of communism! EXTRA (For keen beans) - a very informative read is Anna Funder's 'Stasiland' (https://www.amazon.co.uk/d/cka/Stasiland-Stories-Behind-Berlin-Wall-Anna-Funder/1847083358/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1498043527&sr=8-1&keywords=Stasiland). This is a brilliant book with first hand and witness experiences of the DDR.

2. You should each prepare a 3 minute presentation to make to the whole group at the start of term. A slideshow in German would BUT you can present it in English. **We will please need at least a vocabulary sheet for your topic in English and German that we can share.** If you can include

more German in your presentation, then that would be good, but do not resort to the dictionary and pure gobbledegook.! Your topic to research is (**one person per topic**):

Aktuelle Kamera

Erich Honecker

Sigmund Jähn

Ossis und Wessis

9. November 1989

Die Wiedervereinigung

Die Stasi in der DDR

Das Sandmännchen

Lenin

Die Wende

Der Trabi

3. Oktober 1990

Pioniere in der DDR

Berlin 1945-1990

So in summary...be ready with a 3 minute presentation on your topic, plus a vocab sheet....Viel Glück!

AND FINALLY, continue to work through your copies of 'Bridging the Gap'. This will support the grammar work that we do. If you have any concerns over the summer, please feel free to email:

nmartinezwallas@georgeabbot.surrey.sch.uk

kchandler@georgeabbot.surrey.sch.uk

Cultural Presentation:

You should each prepare a 3 minute presentation to make to the whole group at the start of term. A slideshow in German would BUT you can present it in English. **We will please need at least a vocabulary sheet for your topic in English and German that we can share.** If you can include more German in your presentation, then that would be good, but do not resort google!! Choose one of the following topics to research: **(one person per topic):**

- **A German city** (main sights, key events in its history, famous residents etc): **München, Köln, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Leipzig.**
- **German artist or architect** (short biography): **Paul Klee, Max Ernst, Walter Gropius, Karl Friedrich Schinkel**
- **German author** (short biography, major works): **Bertolt Brecht, Jana Hensel, Heinrich Böll, Friedrich Dürrenmatt**
- **German film:** (short synopsis, background information, information about the director and/or cast): **Almanya Willkommen in Deutschland, Das Leben der Anderen, die Fetten Jahren sind vorbei, Lola rennt,**

So in summary...be ready with a 3 minute presentation on your topic, plus a vocab sheet....Viel Spass!



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[1&keywords=Animal+farm](https://www.amazon.co.uk/Animal-Farm-Penguin-Modern-Classics/dp/0141182709/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1498043471&sr=8-1&keywords=Animal+farm)) . This is easy reading in English and you should find it an entertaining and absorbing introduction to the *potential evils* of communism! EXTRA (For keen beans) - a very informative read is Anna Funder's 'Stasiland'

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[Funder/1847083358/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1498043527&sr=8-1&keywords=Stasiland](https://www.amazon.co.uk/d/cka/Stasiland-Stories-Behind-Berlin-Wall-Anna-Funder/1847083358/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1498043527&sr=8-1&keywords=Stasiland)) .

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So in summary...be ready with a 3 minute presentation on your topic, plus a vocab sheet....Viel Glück!

Useful Websites for A Level German

Online German dictionary - <http://dict.leo.org/>

Goethe Institute AS/A2 resources -
<http://www.goethe.de/ins/gb/lon/prj/asa/enindex.htm>

Auf Deutsch - <http://aufdeutsch.co.uk/>

The German Professor - <http://www.thegermanprofessor.com/>

Der Blog von Frau Egli - <http://www.frauegli.blogspot.co.uk/>

Deutsche Welle / Deutsch Kurse -
<http://www.dw.de/deutsch-lernen/deutschkurse/s-2068>
<http://www.dw.de/learn-german/s-2469>

German online soap opera for learners of German -
<http://www.dw.de/deutsch-lernen/telenovela/s-13121>

Word of the week - <http://www.dw.de/deutsch-lernen/wort-der-woche/s-9031>

Slowly spoken German news -
<http://www.dw.de/langsam-gesprochene-nachrichten-learning-german/a-2925601>

Fluentu.com - German videos with subtitles (great website) - <http://www.fluentu.com/>

Easy German- another good website with videos and subtitles to practise listening skills
<http://www.easy-languages.org/category/german/>

MFL Online - <http://mfl.jimdo.com/>

German grammar websites -
http://www.vistawide.com/german/grammar/german_grammar.htm
http://www.german-grammar.de/grammar/content/english_german_table_of_content.htm

<http://www.travlang.com/languages/german/ihgg/>
Grimm grammar - <https://coerll.utexas.edu/gg/gr/about.html>

German blog - <http://blogs.transparent.com/german/>

Oxford University German Network - <http://www.ogn.ox.ac.uk/learners-as-a>

On the **Study Stack website**, you can test yourself on existing sets of virtual flashcards and even build your own set - particularly useful for testing yourself on words you've recently learnt.

<http://www.studystack.com/German>

Anki is open-source (i.e. free) [software for vocabulary learning](#), that comes highly recommended by Oxford undergraduates.

The **Goethe-Institut** offers a [vocabulary trainer app](#).

Quizlet - already has uploaded vocabulary lists. You just have to search by subject/topic

<https://quizlet.com/subject/german>

Planet Schule contains an array of articles, videos and fact-files, all aimed at learners of German

<http://www.planet-schule.de/>

Fluter.de is an online magazine aimed at 16-22 year olds, containing informative features on current German cultural and political issues. A great resource for AS/A2+ students and teachers of German.

<http://www.fluter.de/>

Sport & Deutsch - <http://www.goethe.de/lrn/prj/ffb/deindex.htm>

News & video website - <http://www1.wdr.de/mediathek/video>

Young Germany - <http://www.young-germany.de/>

ZDF.de German news website - <http://www.heute.de/ZDF/zdfportal/web/heute-Nachrichten/4672/3998/f9101d/ZDFheute--Nachrichten---Startseite.html>

RTL Aktuelle - German news website <http://www.rtl.de/cms/news/rtl-aktuell.html>

German music lyrics learning website (cool!) - <http://lyricstraining.com/>

Kika.de

<http://www.kika.de/sesamstrasse/sendereihe230.html>

Podcasts & more - <http://slowgerman.com/>

Learn German online - <http://www.learn-german-online.net/>

Vocabulary builder - <http://www.vocabulix.com/online/Learn/German>

German games - <http://www.wiegehtsgerman.com/games>

Pre-Sixth Form Tasks

Subject: German

| Task | Detail | Demonstrated | | |
|--------------|---|--------------|-----------|----|
| | | Yes | Partially | No |
| Organisation | <i>A folder, labelled German Year 1, with 2 sets of dividers for each teacher labelled as followed: Topic Work Vocab Cultural Topic (Good Bye Lenin) Grammar Independent Work</i> | | | |
| | <i>This task sheet, printed & include in folder.</i> | | | |
| Presentation | <i>Presentation x2 1) Good Bye Lenin! Background research 2) Cultural topic</i> | | | |
| Grammar | <i>Bridging the Gap booklet. Read through and complete grammar tasks</i> | | | |
| Social Media | <i>Follow German Facebook/Twitter/Instagram pages</i> | | | |
| Film/TV | <i>Watch German films/TV series on BBCiplayer/Channel 4OD/Netflix/Amazon Prime</i> | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

• **Tasks satisfactorily completed:** Yes / No

• **Subject Teacher signature:** _____