



Was lernst du gern?

der	Bleistift (-e)	pencil	die	Hausaufgaben	homework (pl)	das	Lieblingsfach (-er)	favourite subject	kaput	broken
der	Filzstift (-e)	felt pen	die	Informatik	ICT	das	Lineal (-e)	ruler	lustig	funny
der	Freund (-e)	friend (m)	die	Kunst	art	das	Programmieren	programming	nett	nice
der	Kuli (-s)	ball pen	die	Lehrerin (-nen)	teacher (f)	das	Fach (-er)	subject	nützlich	useful
der	Lehrer (-)	teacher (m)	die	Schuluniform (-en)	school uniform	das	Spanisch	Spanish	schrecklich	terrible
der	Rechner (-)	calculator	die	Uniform (-en)	uniform	das	Handy (-s)	mobile phone	schwer	difficult, heavy
der	Unterricht (-e)	lessons	die	Geschichte	history	das	Werken	D&T	streng	strict
die	Erdkunde	geography	die	Mathe	maths		einfach	simple, easy	benutzen	to use
die	Fremdsprache (-n)	foreign language	die	Naturwissenschaften	science (pl)		gerecht	fair	lernen	to learn
die	Freundin (-nen)	friend (f)	das	Französisch	French		hilfsbereit	helpful	wählen	to choose

Wie ist deine Schule?

der	Eingang (-e)	entrance	die	Bibliothek (-en)	library	die	Versammlung (-en)	assembly	das	Sekretariat (-e)	admin office
der	Gang (-e)	corridor	die	Mensa (-s)	dining hall, canteen	die	Zeitschrift (-en)	magazine		draußen	outside
der	Neubau (-ten)	new build	die	Pause (-n)	break	das	Gebäude (-)	building		gemischt	mixed
der	Schüler (-)	pupil, (m)	die	Schülerin (-nen)	pupil, student (f)	das	Gymnasium (-)	grammar school		anfangen	to start
der	Sprachunterricht (-e)	language lessons	die	Theatervorführung (-en)	theatre show	das	Labor (-e)	laboratory		erfahren	to find out
der	Schulhof (-e)	school yard	die	Turnhalle (-n)	sports hall, gym	das	Lehrerzimmer (-)	staffroom		plaudern	to chat
die	Aula (Aulen)	school hall	die	Veranstaltung (-en)	event	das	Sprachlabor (-e)	language lab		umbauen	to rebuild

Revising modal verbs

The verbs *dürfen*, *können*, *mögen*, *müssen*, *sollen* and *wollen* are used to say what you are allowed to, can, like, must, are supposed to or want to do. They are used along with a second verb in the infinitive which goes to the end of the sentence or clause. See page 185 for their different forms. The modal verb *mögen* (to like) is normally followed by a noun:

*Ich mag diese Farbe nicht.*

Note that a modal verb after a subordinating conjunction goes to the end after the infinitive: *Informatik gefällt mir, weil ich Programmieren lernen will.*

Also review how to form plurals of nouns. See page 154.

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Plurals of nouns (revision)

Nouns do not all have the same plural form in German. When you learn a new noun, as well as learning its gender, you also need to learn its plural form. This will appear in brackets in a glossary or dictionary: *das Buch (-er)* *das Heft (-e)*

When you add a new noun to your vocabulary list, make sure you write out the plural form in full: *das Buch* → *die Bücher*  
*das Heft* → *die Hefte*

When a plural noun is used in the dative case, you need to add *-n*:  
*auf den Büchern* (on the books)  
*in den Heften* (in the exercise books)

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Adjective endings after *etwas*, *nichts*, *viel*, *wenig*, *alles*

In expressions such as 'something old' and 'nothing new', the adjective becomes a noun in German. It therefore needs a capital letter. It also has an ending *-es*. This happens after *etwas* (something), *nichts* (nothing), *viel* (much), *wenig* (little):  
*etwas Altes* (something old)  
*nichts Neues* (nothing new)

After *alles* (everything) the ending is *-e*:  
*alles Mögliche* (everything possible)

When translating these expressions into English, sometimes you will need to add the word 'things' or 'that is':  
*viel Nützliches* (lots of useful things)  
*wenig Interessantes* (little / not much that is interesting)  
*viel Gutes* (many good things)

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Using the prepositions *seit* and *vor*

Both prepositions are used when talking about how long something has been going on.

*Seit* means 'since' or 'for':

Remember that with *seit* you need to use the present tense in German.

*Ich wohne seit 2012 hier.* (I have been living here since 2012.)

Remember that *seit* is used with the dative.

*Er geht seit einem Jahr in diese Schule.* (He has been going to this school for one year.)

The preposition *vor* means 'ago' and is also used with the dative. Unlike in English, it comes before the time:  
*vor einem Jahr* (one year ago)  
*vor drei Wochen* (three weeks ago)  
*Vor zehn Jahren war meine Schule sehr klein.* (Ten years ago my school was very small.)

Also learn about adjective endings after *etwas*, *nichts*, *viel*, *wenig*, *alles*. See page 154.

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# German - Year 11 - Foundation - Spring Term



## Theme 3 - Units 10 - pp. 150-153

### An meiner Schule.

der	Anzug (-e)	suit	die	Farbe (-n)	colour	die	Sozialkunde	social studies, politics	flott	stylish
der	Pullover (-)	jumper, sweater	die	Hose (-n)	trousers	die	Stunde (-n)	lesson, hour	gestreift	striped
der	Rock (-e)	skirt	die	Jacke (-n)	jacket, blazer	das	Hemd (-en)	shirt	hässlich	ugly
der	Schuh (-e)	shoe	die	Kleider	clothes (pl)	das	Kleid (-er)	dress	kariert	checked
die	Biologie	biology	die	Krawatte (-n)	tie		bunt	brightly coloured	praktisch	practical
die	Bluse (-n)	blouse	die	Physik	physics		dauern	to last	unbequem	uncomfortable
die	Chemie	chemistry	die	Socke (-n)	sock		dunkel	dark	tragen	to carry, to wear

### Ein typischer Schultag.

der	Umkleieraum (-e)	changing room	typisch	typical	dauern	to last	sich konzentrieren	to concentrate
die	Mittagspause (-n)	lunch break	schlimm	bad	einschlafen	to go to sleep	sich rasieren	to shave
das	Aufstehen	getting up	bis	until, to	nachsitzen	to have a detention	sich schminken	to put on make-up
das	Ereignis (-se)	event	vor	before	schwätzen	to chat	sich umziehen	to get changed
das	Schach	chess	selten	rarely, seldom	sich anziehen	to get dressed	sich waschen	to get washed
	faul	lazy	sofort	straight away	sich ausziehen	to get undressed	sitzen	to sit
	fleißig	hardworking	aufwachen	to wake up	sich die Zähne putzen	to clean teeth	verlassen	to leave
	früh	early	aufstehen	to get up	sich duschen	to shower	verlieren	to lose

#### Revising adjective endings

Remember that if an adjective does not come before a noun it doesn't need an ending:  
Der Pullover ist **braun**.

When an adjective comes before a noun following the definite article, it needs these endings:

	nominative	accusative
masculine	der braune Pullover	den braunen Pullover
feminine	die schwarze Hose	die schwarze Hose
neuter	das karierte Hemd	das karierte Hemd
plural	die roten Schuhe	die roten Schuhe

After the indefinite article, use these endings:

	nominative	accusative
masculine	ein brauner Pullover	einen braunen Pullover
feminine	eine schwarze Hose	eine schwarze Hose
neuter	ein schwarzes Hemd	ein schwarzes Hemd
plural	rote Schuhe	rote Schuhe

Also revise how to form comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs. See page 155.

#### Using *du* / *ihr* and *Sie* in school situations

The relationship between teacher and pupil is formal, therefore pupils always use the *Sie* form when addressing a teacher. A teacher uses *du* to address one pupil, and *ihr* to address the whole class. Pupils use *du* when speaking to each other. In German schools teachers might start to address pupils as *Sie* at a certain point, for example in the 10. Klasse when pupils are turning 16.

#### Revising reflexive verbs

Remember that reflexive verbs often have the sense of doing something to yourself. So the verb *waschen* is to wash, but *sich waschen* is to wash oneself (though we would usually say to get washed in English). With reflexive verbs, you need to use the reflexive pronouns *mich*, *dich*, *sich*, *uns*, *euch*, *sich* to agree with the subject. Here are some examples:  
*Ich dusche mich.* (I have a shower.)  
*Er zieht sich an.* (He gets dressed.)  
*Wir putzen uns die Zähne.* (We clean our teeth.)

In the perfect tense, the reflexive pronoun goes after *haben*:  
*Wir haben uns umgezogen.* (We got changed.)

Also learn how to use the imperative. See page 155.

#### Recognising different ways of saying the time

The time 7.15 can be said as *Viertel nach sieben* (quarter past seven) or *sieben Uhr fünfzehn* (seven fifteen). 9.55 could be *fünf vor zehn* (five to ten) or *neun Uhr fünfundfünfzig* (nine fifty-five). Be aware of this in listening tasks. In German the 24-hour clock is often used, so 22.00 could be said as *zweiundzwanzig Uhr*, but also as *zehn Uhr abends*.

Be especially careful when you hear times such as *halb eins* (12.30), which can be confusing for English speakers.