*(updated 19 April 2021)*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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 numeralAccusative – 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 nounsCapitalisation 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*  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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 pronounBe familiar with singular subject pronouns: I, you, he/she/oneAwareness of the three words for ‘you’ in GermanAwareness 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 tenseBe 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 |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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 habensie haben sein = to be **ich bin****du bist er/ sie/ es / man ist**wir sindihr seid Sie sindsie 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  |  |