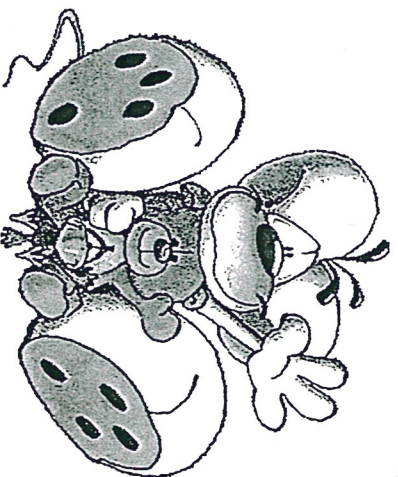


ECHO EXPRESS

YEAR 8

Hallo! Ich heiÙe
Diddl.
Willkommen!



Contents

Nouns and articles	p.3
Pronouns	p.4
Cases	p.5
Adjectives	p.6
Adjectives/Opinions	p.7
Verbs/The present tense	p.8
Irregular verbs	p.9
Modal verbs	p.10
Word order	p.11/12
Questions	p.12
Useful words	p.13-15

Time and frequency expressions

- Of+ =
- Immer =
- Nie =
- fast nie =
- ab und zu =
- manchmal =
- von Zeit zu Zeit =
- meistens =
- Jeden Tag =
- Jede Woche =
- Jeden Monat =
- Jedes Jahr =
- Am Wochenende =
- Einmal pro Woche =
- Zweimal =

Fantastic Phrases (get you good marks and make your teacher happy!)

- Ich finde ihn / sie ... =
- Er findet mich/sie/ ihn... =
- Meine Eltern finden mich ... =
- Es macht Spaß =
- Das finde ich... =
- Das ist total geill =
- Naja ... =
- ähm = hmhm
- Ich bin mies in ... = I am rubbish at
- Ich bin gut in = I am good at
- spießig = snobby/old fashioned

Nouns and Articles

Nouns (things - objects, people or places)

In German there are _____ types of nouns: _____, feminine or _____

It is important to learn which they are. This is called their 'gender'.

Plurals

In English we make most nouns plural by adding -s to the end:

In German there are several different plural endings. These are the most common ones:

Ending	Example	
-e	Pferde	horses
-n	Schwester <u>n</u>	sisters
-en	Frau <u>n</u>	women
(no ending)	Hamster	hamsters
__	Äpfel	apples
_e	Stühle	chairs
_er	Bücher	books
-s	CDs	CDs

You need to learn which plural ending goes with each noun. You will find the endings when you look up a word in your textbook or dictionary.

Articles (words that go before a noun)

Fill in the table below.

English	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
The				
A, an				-
Not a				

Kein is used with a noun and means *not a* or *no*. e.g Ich habe kein Pferd.

Pronouns (words that stand in place of a noun e.g he, she or it). Complete the list below.

German	English
ich	
du	
er	
sie	
es	
man	one
wir	
ihr	You (plural)
Sie	
sie	

You use **du** when talking to a _____ or _____ and
 Sie when talking to an _____ or a _____.

Man is used to talk about what people in general do, and is used much more in German than **one** in English.

e.g **Man** kann Fußball spielen - **One/people/You** can play football.

The pronoun **it**

In German, there are three ways of saying **it**, depending on the gender of the noun.

	m	f	n
nominative	er	sie	es

Er is for masculine nouns:

Der Pullover ist rot - Er ist rot. *The pullover is red - It is red.*

Sie is for feminine nouns:

Die Katze ist braun - Sie ist braun. *The cat is brown - It is brown.*

Es is for neuter nouns:

Das Pferd ist groß - Es ist groß. *The horse is big - It is big.*

Useful Words

Linking words (join sentences together)		PINIGs the verb
No change to word order	Uses the verb 2 nd rule	
und = aber = oder = denn =	dann = danach = erstens = zweitens = zuerst = außerdem = letztendlich = vor allem = also = (usually used after the verb)	weil = da = obwohl =

Intensifiers (make adjectives stronger or weaker)

sehr =	ein bisschen =
nicht sehr =	ziemlich =
ganz =	total =
extrem =	äußerst =
wirklich =	überhaupt nicht =
echt =	

Weil (because)

Weil (a ping word!) sends the verb to the end of the sentence. You must always use a comma before weil

Ich lerne gern Deutsch, weil es lustig und einfach ist.

Ich finde meine Schuluniform schrecklich, weil sie so altrmodisch ist.

Modal verbs

The infinitives used with modal verbs go to the end of the sentence.

Ich möchte Tennis spielen.

Man kann ins Restaurant gehen.

Questions

There are two sorts of questions:

Questions without question words

These are questions which require the answer ja or nein. They start with the verb, followed by the subject of the sentence. This is called inversion.

Haast du einen Bruder?

Spielst du gern am Computer?

Wohnt er in London?

Beginnt die Pause um Viertel nach zehn?

Questions with question words

Here are some question words. Fill in what they mean.

Wie? - Wann? -

Wer? - Wo? -

Was? - Warum? -

Wie viel? -

The question word comes first, followed by the verb:

Was ist dein Lieblingsfach? - *What is your favourite subject?*

Wer ist das? - *Who is that?*

Cases

The nominative case (subject)

The subject of the sentence is the person or thing which 'does' the verb e.g

Die Maus trinkt den Tee.

The mouse drinks the tea.

Here, die Maus is the _____, because it's the one doing the drinking. We say that die Maus is *in the nominative case*.

The accusative case (object)

The object of the sentence is the person or thing to which the verb is 'done' e.g

Die Maus trinkt den Tee.

The mouse drinks the tea.

Here, den Tee is the _____, because it is being drunk. We say that den Tee is *in the accusative case*. Important! The _____ article changes in the accusative case. Der Tee - den Tee.

Fill in the gaps in the table below.

The - (definite article)

	m	f	n	pl
<i>nominative</i>	der		das	die
<i>accusative</i>		die		

a - (indefinite article)

	m	f	n	
<i>nominative</i>	ein	eine		
<i>accusative</i>			ein	

Not a -The negative article

	m	f	n	pl
<i>nominative</i>	kein			keine
<i>accusative</i>				keine

Adjectives

Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives are the words for my, your, his/her etc. The ones you will meet this year are:

mein my sein his, its
dein your ihr her, its

The possessive adjectives have the same endings as ein/eine/ein and kein/keine/kein. Fill in the gaps below.

	m	f	n	pl
nominative	mein			
	your	deine		
	his		sein	
	her			ihre
accusative	my			meine
	your	deinen		
	his			
	her			

Adjectives (describing words)

If the adjective comes after the noun, it doesn't change.

E.g Die Katze ist grau.

Adjective endings

In German, an adjective takes an ending when it is used in front of a noun:

Die graue Katze.

Adjective endings with the definite article.

	m	f	n	pl
nominative	der blaue Pulli	die blaue Bluse	das blaue Hemd	die blauen Socken
accusative	den blauen Pulli	die blaue Bluse	das blaue Hemd	die blauen Socken

e.g Ich trage gern den blauen Pulli. I like wearing the blue jumper.

Word Order

The word order in German sentences is very important!

Normal word order

The normal word order in German is:

1 2 3
subject verb rest of sentence
Ich habe eine Schwester
Der Kuli ist rot und weiß

Verb second

In German, you don't have to use the normal word order. You can swap the sentence around, so that the subject comes after the verb, and something else comes before the verb:

1 2 3
Ich finde Mathe doof!
Or Mathe finde ich doof.

The important thing is, the verb must be the second 'idea' in the sentence.

Phrases like in meinem Zimmer count as one idea:

1 2 3
Ich habe einen Computer in meinem Zimmer
In meinem Zimmer habe ich einen Computer

Time and frequency expressions

Time expressions come after the verb, unless they start the sentence

Ich spiele oft am Computer. Oft spiele ich am Computer.

Wir haben am Freitag Sport. Am Freitag haben wir Sport.

Modal Verbs

These are a group of verbs that are usually used with an infinitive (a second verb) at the end of the sentence.

e.g. Man kann Wildwasser fahren.

Können – to be able (can)	
ich	kann
du	
er/sie/es/man	
wir	
ihr	
Sie/sie	

Mögen – to like to	
ich	mag
du	
er/sie/es/man	
wir	
ihr	
Sie/sie	

"would like to"	
ich	möchte
du	
Er/sie/es/man	
wir	
ihr	
Sie/sie	

Ich möchte

Ich möchte means 'I would like'. It is very useful.

It can either be followed by a noun or an infinitive.

e.g. Ich möchte ein Eis - *I would like an ice-cream*

Ich möchte in die Stadt gehen - *I would like to go into town.*

Adjective endings with the indefinite article.

Fill in the gaps below.

	m	f	n	pl
nominative	ein blauer Pulli	eine blaue Bluse	ein blaues Hemd	blaue Schuhe
accusative	einen blauen Pulli			

e.g. Sie trägt einen kurzen Rock, eine grüne Jacke, ein schönes T-shirt und schwarze Schuhe. Sie hat lange, blonde Haare.

Ich trage nicht gern meinen altmodischen Schuluniform!

Opinions

It is really important to be able to give opinions in German. There are different ways of doing this.

1. Using gern

This is used with a verb, and can't be used on its own. To say that someone likes (doesn't like) doing something, put (nicht) gern after the verb:

Ich esse gern Pommes. Ich spiele nicht gern Tischtennis.

I like eating chips. I don't like playing table tennis.

In questions, put gern after the pronoun.

Was trinkst du gern?

2. Using mag

This is used with a noun, or a noun and an infinitive.

Ich mag Tennis. Ich mag Fußball nicht. I like tennis. I don't like football.

Ich mag Tennis spielen. I like playing tennis.

3. Using the verb finden

Wie findest du Deutsch? What do you think of German?

Ich finde Deutsch schwierig aber interessant. I think German is difficult but interesting.

Verbs

Verbs are doing words.

The Infinitive

When you look up a verb in the dictionary you will find its original, unchanged form. This is called the infinitive. In English it means 'to'. Almost all infinitives in German end in -en

E.g wohnen - to eat

The Present Tense

The present tense is used to describe what is happening now or what usually happens.

There is only 1 present tense in German.

Ich spiele - I play and I am playing.

Regular verbs

Regular verbs follow the same pattern. To use a verb you need to remove the _____ to form the _____ and then add the correct _____ for the person you need. Fill in the endings below.

Person	Verb
ich	spiel- e
du	
er	
sie	
es	
man	
wir	
ihr	
Sie	
sie	

Irregular Verbs

Some verbs do not follow the regular pattern and are called irregular verbs. You will meet a few of these this year.

Sein - to be	
ich	
du	
er/sie/es/man	
wir	
ihr	
Sie/sie	

Haben - to have	
ich	
du	
Er/sie/es/man	
wir	
ihr	
Sie/sie	

Fahren - to go/drive/travel	
ich	
du	
er/sie/es/man	
wir	
ihr	
Sie/sie	

Tragen - to wear	
ich	
du	
Er/sie/es/man	
wir	
ihr	
Sie/sie	

Lesen - to read	
ich	
du	
er/sie/es/man	
wir	
ihr	
Sie/sie	

Sehen - to see/watch	
ich	
du	
Er/sie/es/man	
wir	
ihr	
Sie/sie	

Essen - to eat	
ich	
du	
er/sie/es/man	
wir	
ihr	
Sie/sie	

Nehmen - to take	
ich	
du	
Er/sie/es/man	
wir	
ihr	
Sie/sie	