

## Subject: GERMAN Autumn 1

### Kapitel 1: Die Ferien

#### Früher und heute

Die Stadt – the city  
 Der Strand – the beach  
 Der Marktplatz – market place  
 Der Hafen – the harbour  
 Die Skatehalle – the skate ring  
 Das Einkaufszentrum – the shopping centre  
 Das Stadion – the stadium  
 Ist – is  
 War – was  
 Waren – were  
 Es gab – there was/were  
 Alt/modern – old/modern  
 Klein/groß – big/small  
 Schön/industriell – nice/industrial  
 Laut/ruhig – loud/quiet  
 Historisch/touristisch – historic/touristic

#### Was hast du in den Ferien gemacht?

Ich habe in....gewohnt – I stayed in...  
 Ich habe...  
 ...Musik gehört – listened to music  
 Volleyball gespielt – played volleyball  
 Einen Bootsausflug gemacht – did a boat trip  
 Viele Souvenirs gekauft – bought lots of souvenirs  
 Die Kirche gesehn – saw the church  
 Ein Buch gelesen – read a book  
 Ich bin zu Hause geblieben – stayed at home

Ich habe ...gewohnt – I stayed in a

In einem Hotel – in a hotel  
 In einem Ferienhaus – in a holiday home  
 In einem Wohnwagen – in a caravan  
 In einer Jugendherberge – in a youth hostel  
 Auf einem Campingplatz – on a camp site  
 Bei Freunden – with friends

**Nouns are in red**  
**Verbs are in blue**  
**Adjectives/adverbs are in green**  
**Key phrases in purple**

#### Wie bist du gefahren?

Ich bin...gefahren – I travelled  
 Mit dem Bus – by bus  
 Mit dem Reisebus – by coach  
 Mit dem Schiff – by boat  
 Ich bin geflogen – I flew  
 Ich bin zu Fuß gegangen – I walked  
 Ich bin gegangen – I went  
 Windsurfen – windsurfing  
 Kitesurfen – kite surfing  
 Banane – banana boating  
 Ich habe Snow tubing gemacht – I went snow tubing  
 Ich habe Eistennis gespielt – I played ice tennis

#### High frequency words

Heute – today  
 Gestern – yesterday  
 Früher – earlier  
 Nur – only  
 Dort – there  
 Viel – a lot  
 Viele – lots, many



#### Wie war das Wetter?

Es ist/war – it is/was  
 Sonnig – sunny  
 Kalt – cold  
 Heiß – hot  
 Wolkig – cloudy  
 Windig – windy  
 Neblig – foggy  
 Es regnet – it's raining  
 Es schneit – it's snowing  
 Es donnert und blitzt – there is thunder and lightning

#### Katastrophe!

Die Disko war zu laut – the disco was too loud  
 Der Fernseher war kaputt – the TV was broken  
 Die Dusche war kalt – the shower was cold  
 Das Zimmer war zu klein – the room was too small  
 Das Essen war ekelhaft – the food was disgusting  
 Es gab kein Schwimmbad – there was no swimming pool  
 Die Bettwäsche war schmutzig – the bedsheets were dirty



### Here is your homework:

Log in to Memrise and spend a **minimum** of 30 minutes a week playing the games based on the vocabulary from this half term. Obviously the more you play, the higher up the leaderboard you will be. Points will turn in to prizes every half term and you could be on the wall of fame outside T2.

Website: [www.memrise.com](http://www.memrise.com)

Username: You will create your own but ideally your school login  
 Password: You can create your own but we recommend 'Ormiston1'

You will then need to find your Memrise Group on Class Charts and off you go!

2. Your class teacher will set you weekly listening tasks. These will be on Active Learn.

Website:  
<https://www.pearsonactivelearn.com/app/home>

Username: Your FULL school email address, including the @ormiston...  
 Password: Ormiston1

## Grammatik

### The perfect tense with *haben*

- You use the perfect tense to say what you did or have done.
- Many verbs form the perfect tense with a present tense form of **haben** and a past participle.
- Regular participles start with **ge** and end with **-t**.
- Participles are always at the end of the sentence.

ich habe	gespielt	I played
du hast		you played
er/sie/es hat		he/she/it played
wir haben		we played
ihr habt		you played
Sie haben		you played
sie haben	they played	

### The imperfect tense – key verbs

The imperfect tense is used to talk about the past. Three key verbs are often used to describe in the past: **haben**, **sein** and **es gab**.

To say 'had' you use the imperfect tense of **haben** and to say 'was/were' you use the imperfect tense of **sein**:

<b>haben</b>	to have	<b>sein</b>	to be
ich hatte	I had	ich war	I was
du hattest	you had (familiar singular)	du warst	you were (familiar singular)
er/sie/es hatte	he/she/it had	er/sie/es war	he/she/it was
wir hatten	we had	wir waren	we were
ihr hattet	you had (familiar plural)	ihr wart	you were (familiar plural)
Sie hatten	you had (polite singular or plural)	Sie waren	you were (polite singular or plural)
sie hatten	they had	sie waren	they were

To say 'there was/were' you use the imperfect form of **es gibt** → **es gab**:

*Es gab ein Stadion in Manchester.* There **was** a stadium in Manchester.



### The perfect tense with *sein*

- Some verbs form the perfect tense with **sein**.
- Most of them describe movement from one place to another, such as **fahren** (to travel).
- Many verbs that form the perfect tense with **sein** have irregular participles.

fliegen → ich bin **geflogen** (I flew)

gehen → ich bin **gegangen** (I went)

schwimmen → ich bin **geschwommen** (I swam)

bleiben → ich bin **geblieben** (I stayed – *bleiben* is an exception as it does not describe movement.)

ich bin	gefahren	I travelled
du bist		you travelled
er/sie/es ist		he/she/it travelled
wir sind		we travelled
ihr seid		you travelled
Sie sind		you travelled
sie sind	they travelled	