

**Subject: GERMAN Autumn 2**  
**Kapitel 2: Bist du ein Medienfan**

**Kinoklub**

Die Komödie – comedy  
 Die Liebeskomödie – romcom  
 Der Zeichentrickfilm – cartoon  
 Ich bin ins Kino gegangen – I went to the cinema  
 Ich habe einen Film gesehen – I saw a film  
 Ich habe es...gefunden – I found it...  
 Schauspieler(in) – actor/actress  
 Blöd – stupid  
 Gruselig – creepy  
 Kindisch – childish  
 Lustig – funny  
 Langweilig – boring  
 Romantisch – romantic  
 Schrecklich – terrible  
 Spannend – exciting  
 Unterhaltsam – entertaining

**Guck mal!**

Was siehst du gern – What do you like to watch?  
 Ich sehe gern/nicht gern – I like/don't like to watch  
 Ich hasse – I hate  
 Gucken/sehen – to watch  
 Die Dokumentation – documentary  
 Die Nachrichten – the news  
 Die Seifenoper – soap opera  
 Die Sportsendung – sports programme

**High frequency words**

Weil – because  
 Immer – always  
 Ab und zu – now and then  
 Letzte Woche – last week  
 Am Wochenende – at the weekend  
 Das nächste Mal – the next time  
 Zu – too  
 Wann – when  
 Wo – where  
 Was – what  
 Wer – who  
 Warum – why  
 Wie – How  
 Wie viel/viele – how much/many  
 Wie oft – how often



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

**Lesecke**

Ich lese gern/nicht gern – I like/don't like to read  
 Ich lese lieber – I prefer to read  
 Ich lese am liebsten – I like to read the most  
 Der Roman – novel  
 Die Zeitschrift – magazine  
 Die Zeitung – newspaper  
 Das Sachbuch – factual book  
 Im Zug – on a train  
 Im Garten – in a garden  
 Im Bett – in bed  
 Im Schlafzimmer – in the bedroom  
 In der Pause – at break time  
 In der Badewanne – in the bath  
 In der Schule – at school  
 Auf dem Klo – on the toilet  
 Auf dem Hof – on the playground  
 Auf dem Handy – on the phone

**Bist du süchtig?**

Eine Stunde pro Tag – an hour a day  
 Zwei bis drei Stunden pro Tag – two to three hours a day  
 Nicht mehr als drei Stunden pro Tag – no more than three hours a day  
 Nur am Wochenende – only at the weekends  
 Nach den Hausaufgaben – after homework  
 Von 20 bis 22 Uhr – from 08:00-10:00pm  
 Ich kann – I can  
 Ich darf – I am allowed  
 Ich sollte – I should  
 Das macht Spaß – that's fun  
 Meiner Meinung nach – in my opinion

**Ich kann Deutsch**

Reisen – to travel  
 Hoffen – to hope  
 Neulich – recently  
 Lachen – to laugh  
 Sprechen – to speak  
 Fremdsprache – foreign language  
 Fließend – fluent  
 Populär – popular



## 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

### Modal verbs – *wollen, sollen*

The modal verbs **wollen** (to want) and **sollen** (should, ought to) are irregular:

<i>ich will</i>	<i>wir wollen</i>	<i>ich sollte</i>	<i>wir sollten</i>
<i>du willst</i>	<i>ihr wollt</i>	<i>du solltest</i>	<i>ihr solltet</i>
<i>er/sie/es will</i>	<i>Sie wollen</i>	<i>er/sie/es sollte</i>	<i>Sie sollten</i>
	<i>sie wollen</i>		<i>sie sollten</i>

Like all modal verbs, **wollen** and **sollen** are used with another verb in the infinitive and this goes at the end of the sentence:

*Ich will die Nachrichten sehen.* I want to watch the news.

*Ich sollte öfter draußen spielen.* I ought to play outside more often.

The verb **sollen** is often used in the **man** form to say what people should/ought to do. Use it with **nicht** to mean 'should not/ought not':

**Man sollte nicht** so viel **fernsehen**. You shouldn't watch so much TV.

Beware of 'false friends'! **Ich will** does not mean 'I will'. To form the future, use **werden** + infinitive.

*Ich will meinen Comic lesen.* I want to read my comic.

*Ich werde die Zeitung lesen.* I will read the newspaper.



### gern, lieber, am liebsten

You can add **gern**, **lieber** or **am liebsten** to verbs to say that you like, prefer or most like doing something.

😊 *Ich lese gern Comics.* I like reading comics.

😞 *Ich lese nicht gern Blogs.* I don't like reading blogs.

😊😊 *Ich lese lieber Comics.* I prefer reading comics.

😊😊😊 *Ich lese am liebsten Romane.* I like reading novels best.

It often sounds better to start a sentence with **am liebsten**, but remember to put the verb second:

**Am liebsten lese ich Zeitschriften.** Best of all, I like reading magazines.

### Prepositions: *in* and *auf*

The prepositions **in** (in) and **auf** (on) change the words for 'the' and 'a' when there is no change of place involved. This is known as the **dative case**. Masculine and neuter change in the same way:

<i>masculine</i>	<i>der → dem</i>	<i>ein → einem</i>
<i>feminine</i>	<i>die → der</i>	<i>eine → einer</i>
<i>neuter</i>	<i>das → dem</i>	<i>ein → einem</i>



When there is change of place involved (into, onto), the accusative case is used. See page 69 for more information.

You usually shorten **in dem** to **im**.

*der Bus → in dem Bus → im Bus*

*die Schule → in der Schule*

*das Bett → in dem Bett → im Bett*

*ein Tisch → auf einem Tisch*

*eine Zeitung → auf einer Zeitung*

*ein Sofa → auf einem Sofa*