

**Subject: GERMAN Spring 2**  
**Kapitel 4: Klassenreisen**  
**machen Spaß**

**Willkommen in der Jugendherberge!**

**Die Hausordnung** – house rules  
 Man muss – you must  
 Das Bett machen – make the bed  
 Das Zimmer sauber halten – keep room clean  
 Vor acht aufstehen – get up before 8  
 Abwaschen – to wash up  
 Man darf – you're allowed  
 Rauchen – to smoke  
 Laute Musik hören – listen to loud music

**Mein Tagesablauf**

Ich stehe auf – I get up  
 Ich wasche mich – I get washed  
 Ich dusche mich – I have a shower  
 Ich ziege mich an – I get dressed  
 Ich frühstücke – I have breakfast  
 Ich gehe aus – I go out  
 Ich komme zurück – I come back  
 Ich esse zu Abend – I have dinner  
 Ich gehe ins Bett – I go to bed

Um...uhr – at ...o'clock  
 Um zehen/zwanzig/...nach – at ten/twenty past  
 Um Viertel nach – quarter past  
 Um Viertel vor – quarter to  
 Um halb acht – at half past seven

**High frequency words**

Zu – to  
 vor – before, in front of  
 Groß – big  
 Lang – long  
 Laut – loud  
 Lecker – tasty  
 Schön – nice, beautiful  
 Toll – great  
 Das macht Spaß – it's fun  
 Das hat Spaß gemacht – that was fun



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

**Wir gehen auf Schatzsuche**

Geh/Geht/Gehen Sie – go  
 Links – left  
 Rechts – right  
 Geradeaus – straight ahead  
 Nimm/Nehmt/Nehmen Sie – take  
 Erste Straße links/rechts – the first road on the left/right  
 Die Ampel – traffic lights  
 Die Kreuzung – crossroads  
 Der Bahnhof – train station  
 Die Bushaltestelle – bus stop  
 Die Kirche – the church  
 Das Schwimmbad – swimming pool  
 Das Hallenbad – indoor pool  
 Der Markt – market  
 Der Lehrer – male teacher  
 Die Lehrerin – female teacher  
 Das Souvenirgeschäft – souvenir shop  
 Die Imbisstube – snack bar  
 Das Eiscafé – ice cream parlour  
 Vor dem/der – in front of  
 Entschuldigung – excuse me  
 Danke – thank you  
 Bitte – please  
 Nichts zu danken – don't mention it

**Auf einem Fest**

Der Umzug – procession, parade  
 Der Festwagen – float (in a parade)  
 Das Kostüm – costume  
 Der Hut – the hat  
 Die Fahne – the flag  
 Die Kirmes – fun fair  
 Das Fahrgeschäft – funfair ride  
 Der Imbiss – snack  
 Bunt – colourful  
 Traditionell – traditional  
 Das Handy – mobile  
 Die Haare – hair  
 Die Schuhe – shoes

**Wir feiern!**

Lieblingsfest – favourite festival  
 Die Stadtmitte – city centre  
 Kaufen – to buy  
 Arbeiten – to work  
 Feiern – to celebrate  
 Der Feuerwerk – fireworks  
 Leute – people  
 Beängstigend – scary



## 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

### dürfen and müssen

You already know the modal verbs **dürfen** (to be allowed to) and **müssen** (to have to).

**man darf** you are allowed to ...

**man muss** you must/have to ...

The negative form needs special care:

**man darf nicht** ... you are **not** allowed to/must **not** ...

**Man darf nicht rauchen.** You are not allowed to/must not smoke.

Remember to use **kein(e)** with nouns:

**Man darf keine laute Musik hören.** You are not allowed to listen to loud music.

Do **not** use **man muss nicht** to say what you must not do. It is used to say that something is not compulsory, you don't have to do it.

**Man muss nicht um sieben Uhr aufstehen.** You **don't have to** get up at seven o'clock (but it would be good if you did).



Look at pages 130–131 (**Verbtabelle**n) to remind yourself of all the forms.

### Reflexive verbs

Reflexive verbs have a word for 'self' in them, although this is not always used in the English equivalent.

**sich duschen** – to have a shower

**ich dusche mich** I have a shower (I shower **myself**)

**du duschst dich** you have a shower (you shower **yourself**)

**er/sie duscht sich** he/she has a shower (he/she showers **himself/herself**)

### The imperative

When using the imperative to give instructions, the verb changes depending on who is being spoken to:

	Go ...	Take ...
<b>du</b> (one young person) 	Geh ...!	Nimm ...!
<b>ihr</b> (two young people) 	Geh ...!	Nehmt ...!
<b>Sie</b> (one or more adults) 	Gehen Sie ...!	Nehmen Sie ...!

### Adjectival endings

When you use an adjective by itself (usually with the verb 'to be'), it does not need any extra endings:

Die Fahrgeschäfte sind **toll**. Der Umzug war sehr **lang**.

However, when you use an adjective before a noun, it has a different ending for masculine, feminine, neuter and plural.

masculine add -er	feminine add -e	neuter add -es	plural add -e
ein langer Umzug	eine laute Band	ein buntes Kostüm	bunte Fahnen

