

Name:



# Transition Pack for GCSE German



**Das ist GCSE Deutsch  
Willkommen!**

## Year 9 Transition Task – GCSE German

Welcome to your preparation for GCSE German! Get stuck into the tasks you've been set over the next six weeks and you will be well prepared to start your GCSE German course!

### Compulsory Tasks

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### Key Dates

Task	Date for submission
1. Question words and Conjunctions	Friday 11 <sup>th</sup> June
2. Present Tense	Friday 11 <sup>th</sup> June
3. Perfect Tense	Friday 11 <sup>th</sup> June
4. Imperfect and Future Tenses	Friday 11 <sup>th</sup> June
5. Reading and Photocard	Friday 25 <sup>th</sup> June
6. Translation	Friday 25 <sup>th</sup> June
7. Written Practice	Friday 2 <sup>nd</sup> July
8. 20 Verbs	Ongoing-work on these every week

## QUESTION WORDS

*Asking questions and being able to understand questions asked of you is a very important skill when learning German. Knowing the question words really well is extremely helpful at the beginning of the course 😊*

**TASK 1:**  
Match the German question words to the English.

1. Wer?		a. Why?
2. Was?		b. Who?
3. Welcher/e/es?		c. What?
4. Wie?		d. Where from/where to?
5. Wieviel/e?		e. When?
6. Wo?		f. Which?
7. Warum?		g. How much / How many?
8. Wann?		h. Where?
9. Woher/wohin?		i. How?

## QUESTION WORDS – TASK 2.

Read the information and complete the three tasks which follow it.

### **What are they and when do I use them?**

Questions are used all the time as a way of finding out information.

### **Why are they important?**

You can't get far in any language without being able to understand and ask questions.

### **Things to watch out for**

The subject and verb are usually swapped round in questions.

## How do they work?

- To ask a question, just put the verb first, then the subject (inversion):  
**Gehst du** heute in die Stadt? Will you go into town today?  
**Hast du** meine Tasche gesehen? Have you seen my bag?
- It is often useful to adapt your intonation when asking questions. Typically, questions should be asked with rising intonation in German, especially if it is a yes/no-question.

Gehst du heute in die Stadt?



- Some questions need a question word in front of the verb:

wer?	who?
was?	what?
wo?	where?
wohin?	where (to)?
woher?	where from?
wann?	when?
warum?	why?
wie?	how?
was für?	what sort of?
wie viel?	how much?
wie viele?	how many?
um wie viel Uhr?	at what time?
wie oft?	how often?

**Warum** gehst du in die Stadt?

**Wo hast** du meine Tasche gesehen?

- The interrogative adjective *welcher* (which) changes in the same way as *der* (the), depending on the gender, number and case of the noun:

**Welcher Lehrer** unterrichtet Sport? (masculine, nominative)

**Welchen Rock** trägst du heute Abend? (masculine, accusative)

**Mit welchem Zug** fahren wir? (masculine, dative)

- Be careful with *wer* – this sometimes changes to *wen* (accusative) and *wem* (dative):

**Wer** möchte ein Eis? (subject) **Who** would like an ice cream?

**Wen** hat er gesehen? (direct object – whom) **Whom** did he see?

**Mit wem** wirst du Tennis spielen? (indirect object / dative after *mit* – with whom) **With whom** will you play tennis?

### Auf die Plätze!

#### 1 Make these statements into questions by changing the word order.

- 1 Du hast in der ersten Stunde Deutsch.
- 2 Mathe ist dein Lieblingsfach.
- 3 Der Lehrer kommt später.
- 4 Wir lernen heute kein Französisch.
- 5 Die Pause beginnt um elf Uhr.

### Fertig!

#### 2 Match up the questions and answers.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Für wann möchten Sie das Zimmer reservieren? | a Ich komme aus der Schweiz.                              |
| 2 Wie viel kostet das?                         | b Das ist Zimmer 103.                                     |
| 3 Woher kommst du?                             | c Ich möchte es vom 4. April für drei Nächte reservieren. |
| 4 Um wie viel Uhr ist das Frühstück?           | d Sie fahren am besten mit dem Zug.                       |
| 5 Wie fahren wir am besten nach München?       | e Das kostet 100 Euro.                                    |
| 6 Warum willst du nach Österreich fahren?      | f Um sieben Uhr.  |
| 7 Welches Zimmer ist das?                      | g Weil es dort sehr schön ist.                            |

#### 3 Complete the questions with an appropriate question word.

- 1  trägst du morgen zur Schule?
- 2  fährst du nach Berlin?
- 3  kostet die Fahrkarte?
- 4  geht es dir heute?
- 5  Filme siehst du gern?
- 6  verbringst du gern deine Ferien?

# CONJUNCTIONS

## What are they and when do I use them?

Use conjunctions (also known as connectives) to link shorter sentences together.

## Why are they important?

Using conjunctions allows you to make extended sentences, which sound more natural.

## Things to watch out for

Word order – some conjunctions send the verb to the end of the clause.

### How do they work?

- **Coordinating conjunctions:** **und** (and), **aber** (but), **denn** (because), **oder** (or)  
Just add these between sentences. They do not affect word order at all. Remember to put a comma before **aber** and **denn**:  
*Ich gehe gern ins Kino, **aber** ich finde es sehr teuer.*  
*Ich freue mich auf die Klassenfahrt, **denn** wir fahren in die Alpen.*
- **Subordinating conjunctions:** **weil** 'because', **dass** 'that', **wenn** 'if, whenever', **als** 'when' (past), **ob** 'whether, if', **obwohl** 'although'  
These send the verb to the end of their clause. Always put a comma before them:  
*Wir fahren in den Ferien nach Italien, **weil** es dort heiß **ist**.*  
*Ein Problem ist, **dass** kleine Kinder zu oft am Bildschirm **sind**.*
- You can use most question words in the same way: **wo**, **wann**, **was**, **wer**:  
*Ich weiß nicht, **was** ich zum Geburtstag bekomme.*  
*Ich wohne in einer Stadt, **wo** es kein Kino gibt.*
- If you start a sentence with a subordinating conjunction, this clause becomes the first 'idea' in the sentence, so the second idea must be a verb ('verb second' rule). This gives the pattern **verb – comma – verb** in the middle of the sentence:  
*Wenn ich in die Stadt **fahre**, **nehme** ich immer den Bus.*  
*Als ich klein **war**, **hatte** ich ein tolles Fahrrad.*

### Word order

Remember the main rules about word order.

- **Verb second in a main clause** – the verb is the second 'idea'; the first part can be more than one word.  
*Ein sehr großes Problem ist der Müll.*
- **Verb at the end of a subordinate clause** (see above).
- **Infinitives go to the end of a clause.** They sometimes have **zu** before them.  
*Ich hoffe, in Urlaub **zu fahren**.*
- When you use two or more adverbs together, they follow the order **Time – Manner – Place** (ask yourself: when? how? where?).  
*Ich fahre morgen mit dem Fahrrad zur Schule.*  
                  time                   manner                   place

### Auf die Plätze!

#### 1 Match up the sentence halves. Then write out the full sentences and underline all the verbs.

- |                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Meine Lehrerin ist nett             | a dass Frauen erfolgreich sind.    |
| 2 Ein guter Freund hilft mir          | b ich gehe auf ein Konzert.        |
| 3 Ich freue mich auf Samstag, denn    | c und ich finde sie sympathisch.   |
| 4 Ich freue mich auf die Ferien, weil | d ob das Spiel morgen stattfindet. |
| 5 Der Direktor ist sehr streng,       | e wenn das Wetter gut ist.         |
| 6 Ich finde es sehr wichtig,          | f aber er ist auch fair.           |
| 7 Ich spiele gern Tennis,             | g oder unterstützt mich.           |
| 8 Wir wissen noch nicht,              | h wir keine Schule haben.          |
- 

### Fertig!

#### 2 Rearrange the sentences so the word order after the conjunction is correct.

- 1 Es regnet stark, aber ... gehen / zum Fußballspiel / wir / .
  - 2 Ich gehe oft ins Kino, weil ... mag / Filme / ich / .
  - 3 Gib deine Meinung, ob ... wichtig / Vorbilder / sind / .
  - 4 Ein großer Nachteil ist, dass ... bleibt / das Leben / nie privat / .
  - 5 Wir sind in den Europa-Park gegangen, denn ... habe / gefeiert / meinen Geburtstag / ich / .
  - 6 Ich werde im Restaurant essen, obwohl ... ich / habe / Geld / wenig / .
  - 7 Ich würde um die Welt reisen, wenn ... Geld / hätte / ich / mehr / .
  - 8 Ich war der Älteste in der Klasse, als ... ich / war / Grundschule / in der / .
- 

NOW SUBMIT THE 6 EXERCISES YOU HAVE  
COMPLETED

DEADLINE: FRIDAY 5TH JUNE

## TENSES

*It is vital to know how to use and recognise all of the different tenses in German at GCSE. Below is a reminder of how each tense works, with some key verbs shown. Read the information and then complete the grammar exercises which follow afterwards.*

### A. Present tense: the basics

**Usage:** In German, the present tense is used to describe what you do regularly, as well as what you are doing right now.

I often read                      Ich lese oft

I am reading                      Ich lese

**Formation:** The present tense is formed using the infinitive of the verb. That is the basic form of the verb, which you would find in a dictionary. In German the infinitive always ends in '-en'.

to play	spiel <u>en</u>	to dance	tan <u>zen</u>
to go	geh <u>en</u>	to listen	hö <u>ren</u>

**Endings:** In German, the endings of the verb change, depending on who does the activity.

You do this in English as well, without even thinking about it:

to play	He play <u>s</u>
They dance	She dance <u>s</u>

In German, there are six different endings:

I play	Ich spiel <u>e</u>	We play	Wir spiel <u>en</u>
You play	Du spiel <u>st</u>	You play	Ihr spiel <u>t</u>
He/She/It plays	Er/Sie/Es spiel <u>t</u>	They play	Sie spiel <u>en</u>

**1. Can you write the correct German forms of the verbs?**

- a. To read = ..... g. I read = Ich .....
- b. To drink = ..... h. You drink = Du .....
- c. To swim = ..... i. He swims = Er .....
- d. To eat = ..... j. We eat = Wir .....
- e. To do = ..... k. You do = Ihr .....
- f. To dance = ..... l. They dance = Sie .....

**2. What do these verbs mean in English?**

- a. Wir lesen = g. Ich spiele =
- b. Er trinkt = h. Wir essen =
- c. Wir gehen = i. Du hörst =
- d. Du hörst = j. Ich schwimme =
- e. Sie essen = k. Sie lesen =
- f. Sie tanzt = l. Ihr macht =

## Irregular verbs

In addition to taking the relevant endings, some verbs also change their **stem vowel**. These verbs are called irregular.

**Pattern:** There are three different patterns of irregular verbs in German:

a => ä      **fahren** (to travel), **tragen** (to carry/wear), **schlafen** (to sleep)

e => ie      **lesen** (to read), **sehen** (to see/watch)

e => i      **essen** (to eat)

**Rule:** Irregular verbs only change their vowel in the second (you) and third (he/she/it) person singular.

### 1. Underline the irregular verb form in each sentence and write out the infinitive.

a. Am Wochenende fährt sie mit dem Auto in die Stadt.

.....

b. Liest du jeden Tag vor dem Einschlafen ein Buch?

.....

c. Montags isst er gern eine Pizza mit Schinken.

.....

d. Am Nachmittag sieht er oft Talkshows im Fernsehen.

.....

e. Was trägst du normalerweise zur Schule?

.....

### 2. Fill in the conjugations for these common irregular verbs.

fahren

lesen

Ich .....	Wir .....
Du .....	Ihr .....
Er/sie/es .....	Sie .....

Ich .....	Wir .....
Du .....	Ihr .....
Er/sie/es .....	Sie .....

essen	
Ich .....	Wir .....
Du .....	Ihr .....
Er/sie/es .....	Sie .....

sehen	
Ich .....	Wir .....
Du .....	Ihr .....
Er/sie/es .....	Sie .....

### Separable verbs

**Explanation:** Some verbs in German have a prefix, which is separated from the verb, when used in the present tense.

While the main part of the verb stays in second position, the prefix is sent to the end of the sentence.

**Example:** *einkaufen* => Ich kaufe *ein*.

=> Er kauft am Montag *ein*.

=> Wir kaufen am Wochenende im Supermarkt *ein*.

### 1. Can you write the correct German forms of the verbs?

- |                                |                     |                       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a. to shop =<br>.....          | g. I shop           | <b>Ich</b> =<br>..... |
| b. to wake up =<br>.....       | h. You wake up      | <b>Du</b> =<br>.....  |
| c. to get up =<br>.....        | i. We get up        | <b>Wir</b> =<br>..... |
| d. to fall asleep =<br>.....   | j. They fall asleep | <b>Sie</b> =<br>..... |
| e. to do the dishes =<br>..... | k. I do the dishes  | <b>Ich</b> =<br>..... |
| f. to watch TV =<br>.....      | l. She watches TV   | <b>Sie</b> =<br>..... |

<i>fern</i> sehen	<i>ein</i> schlafen	<i>ein</i> kaufen	<i>ab</i> waschen
<i>an</i> ziehen	<i>auf</i> wachen		<i>auf</i> stehen

**2. Can you write these sentences in English?**

- a. Am Montag kaufen wir im Cabot Centre ein.  
.....
- b. Ich wache jeden Morgen um halb sieben auf.  
.....
- c. Aber mein Bruder steht um sieben Uhr auf.  
.....
- d. Wir sehen zu viel fern.  
.....
- e. Ich wasche nach dem Frühstück ab.  
.....

**NOW SUBMIT THE 6 EXERCISES YOU HAVE COMPLETED  
DEADLINE: FRIDAY 11<sup>TH</sup> JUNE**

## The Perfect Tense

### **What is the perfect tense?**

The perfect tense is used to express things that have happened in the past in general. It is the most commonly used past tense in German.

It is used to describe something that you have done, but maybe do often and are likely to do again, eg:

ich habe ein Film gesehen – I saw a film

The perfect tense could be described as the most interesting of the German past tenses as, apart from the subject that always has to be used, there are two distinct parts to it. You also get to play with the word order.

### **Forming the perfect tense**

The basic ingredients for the perfect tense are:

The subject + auxiliary verb + the past participle, eg:

*ich habe gelernt – I studied*

ich (SUBJECT) habe (AUXILIARY VERB) gelernt (PAST PARTICIPLE)

*wir haben gewonnen – we won*

wir (SUBJECT) haben (AUXILIARY VERB) gewonnen (PAST PARTICIPLE)

der Junge ist gegangen – the boy went

der Junge (SUBJECT) ist (AUXILIARY VERB) gegangen (PAST PARTICIPLE)

## How to use auxiliary verbs

It's really important that you know all the present tense forms of **haben** and **sein**, as these are the two auxiliary verbs that 'help' the past participle.

To form the perfect tense, you use the present tense of **haben** and **sein** as the auxiliary verb.

Have a look at this table to remind yourself how they work:

<b>haben</b>	<b>sein</b>
ich habe	ich bin
du hast	du bist
er/sie/es hat	er/sie/es ist
wir haben	wir sind
ihr habt	ihr seid
Sie haben	Sie sind
sie haben	sie sind

### Regular past participles

It's important to know how to form your past participle correctly. This is easy as long as you follow these steps:

1. Check whether the verb is regular or irregular
2. Find the stem
3. Add the beginning and ending to the stem

**Regular past participles are sometimes called weak past participles.**

Let's look at these steps in more detail:

1. Check in a dictionary or on a verb list whether the German verb you want to use is regular or irregular. Try to remember which it is for the next time you use it. The dictionary or verb list will also usually tell you if the verb takes **sein** instead of **haben**.
2. Finding the stem on a regular verb is easy. Just take the **-en** or **-n** off the end of the verb. This will give you the stem.

3. Adding the beginning and ending to the stem is really simple too. For regular verbs, you just put **ge-** at the beginning of the stem and replace the now missing **-en** or **-n** with a **-t** at the end.

To find the past participle of **spielen** (to play):

1. Check whether the verb is regular or irregular. The verb **spielen** is regular.
2. To find the stem, take off the **-en**, which leaves you with **spiel-**.
3. Then add the beginning and ending to the stem. For a regular verb, this is **ge-** at the beginning and **-t** at the end.

So, the past participle of **spielen** is **ge + spiel + t > gespielt**

The verb **spielen** is not a verb of motion, so the auxiliary verb must be **haben**.

To say 'I played' is therefore **ich habe gespielt**.

## Irregular past participles

It's a good idea to learn as many irregular past participles as possible. This list will get you started:

- **bleiben** – to stay > **ich bin geblieben** – I stayed
- **essen** – to eat > **ich habe gegessen** – I ate
- **fahren** – to travel/go > **ich bin gefahren** – I travelled/went
- **gehen** – to go > **ich bin gegangen** – I went
- **lesen** – to read > **ich habe gelesen** – I read
- **schreiben** – to write > **ich habe geschrieben** – I wrote
- **sehen** – to see/watch > **ich habe gesehen** – I saw/watched
- **trinken** – to drink > **ich habe getrunken** – I drank

## Past participles without 'ge-' at the start

Some verbs don't add **ge-** to the beginning to form a past participle.

The reasons for this could be one of the following:

- they end in **-ieren**, eg **studieren** > **studiert** (however, apart from not starting with **ge-**, these verbs are regular)
- they start with an inseparable prefix such as **be-**, **ent-**, **er-** or **ver-**, eg **verstehen** > **verstanden**
- the main verb already starts with **ge-**, eg **gewinnen** (to win) > **gewonnen** (won)

- 

### Examples in use

- Sie hat 100.000 € gewonnen. - She won €100,000.
- Wir haben nichts verstanden.- We understood nothing.
- Mein Bruder hat in Passau studiert. - My brother studied in Passau.

## Separable verbs

Separable verbs consist of two parts - a main verb and a preposition, eg:

- auf + räumen > aufräumen (to tidy up)
- an + ziehen > anziehen (to put on)
- auf + stehen > aufstehen (to get up)

In English, we leave both parts separate in the past tense:

- he **tidied** his room **up**
- she **put** her coat **on**

In German, both parts have to be put back together to make the past participle, with **ge-** sandwiched in between, rather than added to the beginning as with regular and irregular past participles, eg:

- ich habe dich **angerufen** - I called you
- ich habe **ferngesehen** - I watched television

## Perfect tense - word order

- The last thing to remember when using the perfect tense is the correct word order.
- The auxiliary verb has to go second (the second **idea** - not necessarily the second **word**) and then the past participle goes at the end.
- Look at these example sentences:

Ich	habe	gestern	Tennis	gespielt.
Sie	ist	letztes Wochenende	nach Berlin	gefahren.
Ich	habe	mit meinen Freunden	Currywurst	gegessen.
Wir	haben	letzte Woche	ein Buch	gelesen.

Now write 10 examples of your own in the Perfect Tense

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

# The Imperfect Tense

NOW SUBMIT THESE 10 SENTENCES

DEADLINE: FRIDAY 11<sup>TH</sup> JUNE

These are the main verbs to learn, and you will mostly need just one singular and one plural form:

Infinitive	<i>haben</i>	<i>sein</i>	<i>müssen</i>	<i>dürfen</i>	<i>können</i>	<i>wollen</i>
<i>ich</i>	<i>hatte</i>	<i>war</i>	<i>musste</i>	<i>durfte</i>	<i>konnte</i>	<i>wollte</i>
<i>er/sie/es/man</i>						
<i>wir</i>	<i>hatten</i>	<i>waren</i>	<i>mussten</i>	<i>durften</i>	<i>konnten</i>	<i>wollten</i>
<i>Sie</i>						
<i>sie</i>						
<b>English</b>	had	was / were	had to	was / were allowed to	was / were able to	wanted to

One other important verb is the imperfect tense of *es gibt* (there is, there are): *es gab* (there was, there were). Remember that *musste nicht* means 'didn't have to'; you need *durfte nicht* for 'wasn't allowed to'.

## Fertig!

### 2 Match these sentences to the English.

- Wir wollten nicht zur Schule gehen.
  - Ich konnte das Spiel nicht verstehen.
  - Die Aufgabe war schwierig.
  - Ich musste zur Party gehen.
  - Es gab viel zu tun.
  - Meine besten Freunde waren Dario und Lena.
- I had to go to the party.
  - We didn't want to go to school.
  - My best friends were Dario and Lena.
  - There was a lot to do.
  - I couldn't understand the game.
  - The exercise was difficult.

# The Future Tense

## What is it and when do I use it?

Use the future tense to talk about what you will do.

## Why is it important?

You will be expected to talk about future plans (e.g. next year, in five years' time).

## How does it work?

Use the present tense of *werden* with an infinitive at the end of the sentence.

			infinitive
ich	werde	Pizza	essen
du	wirst	ins Hallenbad	gehen
er/sie/es/man	wird	eine Radtour	machen
wir	werden	Fußball	spielen
ihr	werdet	euch* gut	amüsieren
Sie	werden	ziemlich spät	zurückkommen**
sie	werden	heute Abend	fernsehen**

\* Reflexive pronouns go after the part of *werden*.

\*\* Separable verbs stay joined up in the infinitive.



- In German, the present tense is often used with a future time marker to say what you are going to do:  
*Ich fliege nächste Woche nach Spanien.*  
I'm flying to Spain next week.
- Talking about future plans can include what you would like to do. Use *möchte* with an infinitive:  
*Ich möchte nach Spanien fliegen.*  
I would like to fly to Spain.

## Auf die Plätze!

### 1 Identify the parts of the future tense (part of *werden* and the infinitive verb), then match the sentences to the English.

- |                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Ich werde Spanisch lernen.         | a How much will that cost?    |
| 2 Wir werden einen Austausch machen. | b What will you do next year? |
| 3 Wie viel wird das kosten?          | c I will learn Spanish.       |
| 4 Wirst du eine Radtour machen?      | d We will enjoy ourselves.    |
| 5 Was wirst du nächstes Jahr machen? | e We will do an exchange.     |
| 6 Wir werden uns amüsieren.          | f Will you do a cycling tour? |

NOW SUBMIT THE 2 EXERCISES YOU HAVE COMPLETED

DEADLINE: FRIDAY 11<sup>TH</sup> JUNE

## GCSE Style Reading

Read the passage and answer the questions in English:-

Ich fahre normalerweise in den Sommerferien mit meiner Mutter und meinem Bruder nach Österreich mit dem Flugzeug. Ich finde das toll, obwohl ich nicht gern fliege. Ich habe viele Freunden in Wien und wir gehen oft ins Kino oder wir essen zusammen. Letztes Jahr haben wir in einem Hotel übernachtet, was sehr schön war. Ich habe leider ein Zimmer mit meinem Bruder geteilt, aber wir haben eine tolle Dusche und einen großen Fernseher gehabt.

1. Where does she normally go on holiday?
2. When does she go?
3. Who does she go with?
4. What's her opinion of flying?
5. What 2 things does she do in Vienna?
6. Where did she stay last year?
7. Who did she share with?
8. Name 2 things she had in her room?

# HOW TO DESCRIBE A PHOTO / PICTURE

As part of the GCSE speaking exam (and one of the writing questions at Foundation tier) you will need to be really good at describing a photo in German. Below are some exercises to help you practise this skill.

**A. Write the correct word under each image, choosing from the words in the box.**

1. 	2. 	3. 	4. 	5. 
6. 	7. 	8. 	9. 	10. 

Leute	Kinder	kalt	heiss	Deutschland
Berlin	ein Haus	eine Stadt	ein Park	ein Gebäude

**B. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Es gibt zwei Personen.

.....

2. Das ist in Deutschland

.....

3. Es ist heiss

.....

4. Das ist in einem Park

.....

5. Es gibt drei Kinder

.....

6. Das ist in der Stadt

.....

7. Es ist kalt.

.....

8. Das ist in einem Haus

.....

**Translate the sentences into German, without looking back if possible.**

1. There are four people.

.....

2. It is in Germany.

.....

3. It is cold.

.....

4. It is in a house.

.....

5. There are two children.

.....

6. It is in town.

.....

7. It is hot.

.....

8. It is in a building.

.....

**C. Write four sentences for each of the following photos.**



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

NOW SUBMIT THE 6 EXERCISES YOU HAVE COMPLETED  
DEADLINE: FRIDAY 25<sup>TH</sup> JUNE

**TRANSLATION SKILLS**

*Translation into German and from German into English are very important skills when learning a language. You will have to practise translation a lot at GCSE because it makes up a part of both the Reading and the Writing papers.*

*Translate this passage into English:*

In meiner Freizeit höre ich gern Musik und ich sehe gern fern. Ich mag amerikanische Serien, weil sie sehr spannend sind, aber Krimis sehe ich nicht gern, weil ich sie ziemlich langweilig finde. Am Wochenende sind wir ins Kino gegangen aber die Eintrittskarten waren sehr teuer.

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**Translate these sentences into German:-**

a) I like football.

.....  
..... (2)

b) My friends and I play every week

.....  
..... (2)

c) We train on Wednesday and Friday and we often win.

.....  
..... (2)

d) Last week we played in the stadium in Bern.

.....  
..... (3)

e) The game was good because we were not tired.

.....  
..... (3)

**NOW SUBMIT THE 2 EXERCISES YOU HAVE COMPLETED**

**DEADLINE: FRIDAY 25<sup>TH</sup> JUNE**

## WRITING

### A – Short writing task

Look at the task. For each of the four bullet points, make notes on:

- which tenses and other structures you need to use
- what extra details you could add to give a well-developed answer.

#### Feste

Dein Freundin Anna möchte wissen, wie dein letzter Geburtstag war.

Schreib eine Antwort an Anna.

Du **musst** diese Punkte einschließen:

- was du gemacht hast
- wie du das Fest gefunden hast und warum
- warum Feste wichtig sind oder nicht
- Pläne für deinen nächsten Geburtstag.

Schreib ungefähr 80–90 Wörter **auf Deutsch**.



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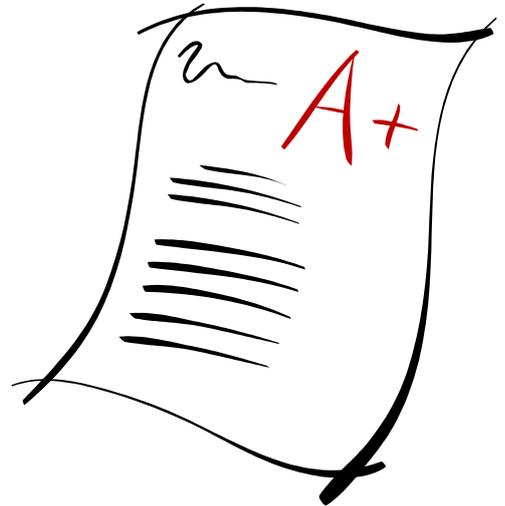
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## How can I improve my written work?

### *While I'm writing, I need to include ...*

- present tense
- perfect tense
- imperfect tense
- future tense
- conditional
- time phrases
- connectives
- opinions
- reasons
- adjectives
- adverbs
- 'weil' sentences



### *When I've finished, I need to check ...*

- spelling
- accents
- that I haven't just used the 'I form'
- that I've included a wide range of vocabulary
- that I've developed my ideas.

NOW SUBMIT THIS WRITTEN TASK

DEADLINE: FRIDAY 2<sup>ND</sup> JULY

## 20 USEFUL VERBS :

Look these verbs up in the dictionary ([www.dict.cc](http://www.dict.cc)) and write in their meanings. Then use look, say, cover, write, check as well as flashcards to learn them by heart.

<b>GERMAN</b>	<b>1st GUESS</b>	<b>CHECKED IN A DICTIONARY (actual meaning)</b>	<b>LEARNT BY HEART ?</b>	<b>REVIEWED / TESTED ?</b>
bleiben				
finden				
fragen				
geben				
gehen				
haben				
kommen				
können				
machen				
müssen				
nehmen				
passieren				
sagen				
sehen				
sein				
sprechen				
tragen				
wissen				
wollen				
zeigen				

**Self-test score : /20    2<sup>nd</sup> self-test score : /20    3<sup>rd</sup> self-test score : /20**

NOW SUBMIT YOUR 3 SCORES FOR THIS TASK

### **OPTIONAL TASKS**

If you would like to extend your understanding of any grammatical concepts or you would like to broaden your cultural knowledge of Germany or other German-speaking countries, have a look at some or all of the following if you have time :

#### **WEBSITES :**

[www.languagesonline.org.uk](http://www.languagesonline.org.uk) (good for grammar practice)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z8j2tfr> (BBC - this has information about culture as well as practice questions and video clips)

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages/german/> (lots of general and specific info)

#### **GCSE EXAM BOARD :**

If you are interested in finding out more detail about what is taught at GCSE and how it is assessed, please go to the Pearson / Edexcel website :

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/qualifications/edexcel-gcses/german-2016.html>

## **MY NOTES**