

KO1. French Essentials.

Grammar.

G1. Essential Verbs. (present tense)		
Pronoun	avoir = to have	être = to be
je (I)	J'ai (I have)	Je suis (I am)
tu (you informal)	Tu as (you have)	Tu es (you are)
il/elle/on (he/she/we)	Il/elle/on a (he/she/we has)	Il/elle/on est (he/she/it is)
nous (we)	Nous avons (we have)	Nous sommes (we are)
vous (you plural or formal)	Vous avez (you have)	Vous êtes (you are)
ils/elles (they)	Ils/elles ont (they have)	Ils/elles sont (you polite/they are)

G2. Definite & Indefinite Articles & Genders.		
	the	a
Gender		
masculine	le	un
feminine	la	une
vowel	l'	un
plural	les	mes

Vocabulary.

V1. Vocabulary Essentials.		
Days of the week	Months	
lundi (Monday)	janvier	
mardi (Tuesday)	février	
mercredi (Wednesday)	mars	
jeudi (Thursday)	avril	
vendredi (Friday)	mai	
samedi (Saturday)	juin	
dimanche (Sunday)	juillet	
Questions and answers		
Quand est ton anniversaire? (when is your birthday?)	septembre	
Comment ça va? (how are you?)	octobre	
As-tu...? (do you have...?)	novembre	
J'ai deux ans (I am 12)	décembre	
C'est - it's	Quel mois? (which month)	

V2. Numbers.				
	1 = un	2 = deux	3 = trois	4 = quatre
0 = zero				
5 = cinq	6 = six	7 = sept	8 = huit	9 = neuf
10 = dix	11 = onze	12 = douze	13 = treize	14 = quatorze
15 = quinze	16 = seize	17 = dix-sept	18 = dix-huit	19 = dix-neuf
20 = vingt	30 = trente	40 = quarante	50 = cinquante	60 = soixante
70 = soixante-dix	80 = quatre-vingts	90 = quatre-vingts-dix	100 = cent	1000 = mille

Pronunciation.

P1. Key Sounds		P2. L'Alphabet.			
see	say	A = ah	B = bay	C = say	D = day
o	oh	E = euh	F = eff	G = jay	H = ash
au	oh	I = ee	J = jee	K = ka	L = el
eau	oh	M = em	N = en	O = oh	P = pay
u	oooh	Q = coo	R = air	S = ess	T = tay
oi	wa	U = ooh	V = vay	W = double vay	X = eeks
ch	sh	Y = ee	Z = zed		
i	ee				
er	ay				
é	ay				
ez	ay				
qu	k				
eu	eurgh				

P2. Pronunciation rules

Don't pronounce the last letter of a word UNLESS it is CRF or L
 (so don't pronounce a, s/t/z or p)
Remember be CAREFUL to NOT say the last consonant.
An H at the start of a word is silent



KO2 Tu aimes ta famille? (Do you like your family?)

Grammar.

V1. Vocabulary verbs (present tense)		V2. Vocabulary verbs (infinitive form)
aimer	to like	écouter
J'aime	I like	regarder
Tu aimes	You like	écrire
Il/elle/on aime	He/she/we like	parler
Nous aimons	We like	travailler
Vous aimez	You like (plural or polite)	jouer
Ils/elles aiment	They like	manger
		To listen
		To watch
		To write
		To talk
		To work
		To play
		To eat

V3. Adjective agreement rules	
If the masculine for the adjective ends like this	Make it feminine like this
Ends in a consonant (eg. t or d)	Add an e
Ends in an e or an a	Don't change it
Ends in eux	Change it for euse
Ends in if	Change it to ive

J'aime mon père car il est marrant

Vocabulary.

V1. Vocabulary Essentials.		V2. Vocabulary Essentials.	
Intensifiers	Connectives	Family members	Adjectives
très (very)	mais (but)	père (father)	marrant/e (funny)
un peu (a bit)	aussi (also)	mère (mother)	sympa (nice)
trop (too)	car (because)	frère (brother)	méchant/e (mean)
vraiment (really)	et (and)	soeur (sister)	aimable (likeable)
assez (quite)	It's (c'est)	Demi frère (half brother)	Énervant/e (annoying)
		Beau père/belle mère (step dad/mum)	bavard/d (chatty)

V3. Opinions

J'aime	I like
Je n'aime pas	I don't like
J'adore	I love
Je déteste	I hate

Pronunciation.

P1. Key Sounds		P2. Pronunciation rules.
see	say	When there is an "e" on the end of the word you pronounce the last consonant.
ille	eey	If the next word starts with a vowel, you can usually hear the last consonant in the previous word e.g. Comment dit on = "commen deeton" (this is called liaison)
ai	ay	
on	ohn	
in	anh	
h	silent	
ç	ss	
en	onh	
ss	ss	
s	z	

P3. Common mispronunciations

see	say
je	zuh
J'ai	zjay
famille	fameey
J'aime	zhaym
soeur	sir



KO1. German Essentials.

Grammar.

G1. Essential Verbs. (present tense)			
Pronoun	haben = to have	sein = to be	werden = to become
ich (I)	habe (I have)	bin (I am)	werde (I become)
du (you) informal)	hast (you have)	bist (you are)	wirst (you become)
er/sie/es (he/she/it)	hat (he/she/it has)	ist (he/she/it is)	wird (he/she/it becomes)
wir (we)	haben (we have)	sind (we are)	werden (we become)
ihr (you plural)	habt (you have)	seid (you are)	werdet (you become)
Sie/sie (you polite/they)	haben (you polite/they have)	sind (you polite/they are)	werden (you polite/they become)

G2. Definite & Indefinite Articles & Genders.

Gender	the	a
masculine	der	ein(en)
feminine	die	eine
neuter	das	ein
plural	die	viele (a lot)

Vocabulary.

V1. Vocabulary Essentials.	
Intensifiers	Connectives
besonders (especially)	aber (but)
ein bisschen (a bit)	auch (also)
sehr (very)	denn (because)
wirklich (really)	deshalb (therefore)
ziemlich (quite)	jedoch (however)
zu (too)	und (and)
Subordinating Conjunctions (Verb Kickers)	
da (because)	dass (that)
obwohl (although)	weil (because)
wenn (if/when)	wo (where)

V2. Numbers.

0 = null	1 = eins	2 = zwei	3 = drei	4 = vier
5 = fünf	6 = sechs	7 = sieben	8 = acht	9 = neun
10 = zehn	11 = elf	12 = zwölf	13 = dreizehn	14 = vierzehn
15 = fünfzehn	16 = sechzehn	17 = siebzehn	18 = achtzehn	19 = neunzehn
20 = zwanzig	30 = dreißig	40 = vierzig	50 = fünfzig	60 = sechzig
70 = siebenzig	80 = achtzig	90 = neunzig	100 = hundert	1000 = tausend

Pronunciation.

P1. Das Alphabet.			
A = ah	B = bay	C = tsay	D = day
E = ey	F = eff	G = gay	H = hah
I = ee	J = yot	K = car	L = ell
M = emm	N = enn	O = oh	P = pay
Q = kuh	R = air	S = ess	T = tay
U = ooh	V = fow	W = vay	X = eeks
Y = oopsi- lon	Z = tsett		

P2. Commonly Mispronounced German Words.

habe (harbour)	viele (feeler)	weil (vile)	meine (miner)
Schule (shooler)	neunzehn (n-oin say-n)	Deutsch (doi-t-sh)	Englisch (eng-lish)
Mädchen (maid-tshun)	Schildkröte (sh-ild-kr-u-te)	Brüder (broo-der)	heiße (hi-sur)

KO1.1 German Essentials 2.

Grammar

G1. Possessive Pronouns

Gender	my	his	her
masculine	mein	sein	ihr
feminine	meine	seine	ihre
neuter	mein	sein	ihr
plural	meine	seine	ihre

Vocabulary.

V1. Colours

blau	blue	braun	brown
grau	grey	grün	green
lila	purple	rot	red
schwarz	black	weiß	white

V2. Common Questions Words

Was	What	Wer	Who
Wie	How	Wo	Where
Wann	When	Welche	Which

Vocabulary.

V3. Key Phrases. Greetings & Introductions.

Deutsch	English
Guten Tag/Hallo	Hello
Wie geht's?	How are you?
Mir geht's gut und dir?	I'm good, and you?
Wie heißen Sie/Wie heißt du?	What is your name (formal/informal)
Ich heiße/Mein Name ist/Ich bin	I'm called/My name is/I am
Auf Wiedersehen/Tschuss	Goodbye/bye
Bitte	Please
Dankeschön/Danke	Thank you/thanks.
Wie alt sind Sie/Wie alt bist du?	How old are you? (formal/informal)
Woher kommen Sie/Woher kommst du?	Where do you come from? (formal/informal)

Pronunciation.



P1. Key Sounds



you see	you say	example
ei	eye	eins (eye-ns)
ie	ee	sieben (see-bun)
au	ow!	blau (bl-ow)
eu/äu	oi	neun (noin)
w	v	wie (v-ee)
j	y	Ja! (ya!)
sch	sh	Schuh (shoe)
__e	uh	habe (har-buh)
ä	ey/e	Bär (bear)
ö	urr	schön (sh-urn)
ü	ooh	grün (g-oo-h-n)
ß	ss	weiß (v-eye-ss)



KO2. Wann hast du Geburtstag? (When is your birthday?)



Grammar.

G1. Essential Verbs. (present tense)	
Pronoun	haben = to have
ich (I)	habe (I have)
du (you) informal	hast (you have)
er/sie/es (he/she/it)	hat (he/she/it has)
wir (we)	haben (we have)
ihr (you plural)	habt (you have)
Sie/sie (you polite/they)	haben (you polite/they have)
	sein = to be
	bin (I am)
	bist (you are)
	ist (he/she/it is)
	sind (we are)
	seid (you are)
	sind (you polite/they are)

G2. Dates in German.

To turn a number into a date in German you have to add some extra letters to the end of the number. Numbers 1-19 you add "ten" and numbers 20-31 you add "sten". For example to say the fourth you would write **vierten** or the 20th would be "zwanzigsten".

Exceptions to the rule.

As always, not every number follows this rule so watch out for the following dates!

1st = ersten, 3rd = dritten, 8th = achten.

Don't forget, when you get to 21 you have to swap the units and the tens around so to say the 21st you would write "einundzwanzigsten".

Vocabulary.

V1. Vocabulary Essentials.	
Deutsch	Englisch
Wann hast du Geburtstag?	When in your birthday?
Mein Geburtstag ist am...	My birthday is on the...
Wie alt bist du?	How old are you?
Ich bin X Jahre alt.	I am X years old.

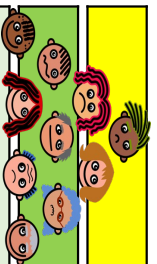


Pronunciation.

P1. Key Sounds.			
ei = eye	ie = ee	au = ow	eu/äu = oi
sch = sh	—e = uh	ä = ey	ö = urr
			ü = ooh
			ß = ss

P2. How do I say...?

Geburtstag	guh-burts-tag
Jahre	yar-rer
Wann	van
Mein	mine
Wie	vee
Januar	yan-you-are
Februar	feb-you-are
März	mare-z
April	app-rill
Mai	my
Juni	you-ni
Juli	you-li
August	ow-goost



Grammar.

G1. Essential Verbs. (present tense)

Pronoun	haben = to have	sein = to be
ich (I)	habe (I have)	bin (I am)
du (you) (informal)	hast (you have)	bist (you are)
er/sie/es (he/she/it)	hat (he/she/it has)	ist (he/she/it is)
wir (we)	haben (we have)	sind (we are)
ihr (you plural)	habt (you have)	seid (you are)
Sie/sie (you polite/they)	haben (you polite/they have)	sind (you polite/they are)

G2. Adjective Endings

When the adjective comes in front of the noun it needs an ending (change in spelling) to show the gender of the noun it describes.

Gender	Ending	Example
Masc.	-en	blauen
Fem	-e	blaue
Neut.	-es	blaues
Plural	-e	blaue

KO3. Wie siehst du aus? (What do you look like?)

Vocabulary.

V1. Common Adjectives

Deutsch	Englisch
groß/klein	big/small
alt/jung	old/young
lang/kurz	long/short
dick/schlank	fat/thin
lockig/glatt	curly/straight
sportlich/faul	sporty/lazy
freundlich/gemein	friendly/mean
laut/ruhig	loud/quiet
frech/höflich	cheeky/polite
nervig/nett	annoying/nice
mittellange	medium length
mittelgroß	medium/average size

Pronunciation

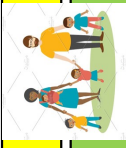


P1. How do I say...?



Hair	Haare (har-rer)
Eyes	Augen (ow-gun)
and	und
but	aber (ar-bur)
I have	ich habe (ich har-bur)
I am	ich bin
He/she has	er/sie hat (air/see hat)
he/she is	er/sie ist (air/see ist)
we have	wir haben (veer har-bun)
we are	wir sind (veer sind)
they have	sie haben (see har-bun)
they are	sie sind (see sind)

KO4. Wie ist deine Familie? (What is your family like?)



Grammar.

<u>G1. Essential Verbs. (present tense)</u>		
Pronoun	haben = to have	sein = to be
ich (I)	habe (I have)	bin (I am)
du (you) informal)	hast (you have)	bist (you are)
er/sie/es (he/she/it)	hat (he/she/it has)	ist (he/she/it is)
wir (we)	haben (we have)	sind (we are)
ihr (you plural)	habt (you have)	seid (you are)
Sie/sie (you polite/they)	haben (you polite/they have)	sind (you polite/they are)

G2. Indefinite Articles & Gender of Nouns.

The gender or number of a noun affects the spelling of the indefinite article in the same way as it does an adjective.

Masc	Fem	Neut	Plural
einen(a/an)	eine (a/an)	ein (a/an)	viele (lots of)
Ich habe einen Bruder.	Ich habe eine Schwester.	Ich habe ein Pferd.	Ich habe viele Geschwister.

Vocabulary.

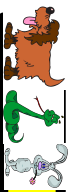
<u>V1. Common Nouns</u>		
Deutsch	Englisch	
Mutter/Vater	mother/father	
Eltern	parents	
Schwester/Bruder	sister/brother	
Schwestern/Brüder	sisters/brothers	
Geschwister	siblings	
Großmutter/Großvater	Grandma/Grandpa	
Großeltern	Grandparents	
Cousin/Cousine	Cousin (m/f)	
Onkel/Tante	Uncle/Auntie	
Freund/Freundin	Friend (m/f)	
Stiefmutter/vater	Stepmother/father	

V2. Common adjectives

nett/gemein	nice/mean
groß/klein	big/small
nervig/lustig	annoying/funny
streng/locker	strict/relaxed

Pronunciation.

<u>P1. How do I say...?</u>	
my dad	mein Vater (mine Far-ter)
my brother	mein Bruder (mine brew-der)
my mum	meine Mutter (miner Mutt-uh)
my sister	meine Schwester (miner sh-ves-tuh)
my parents	meine Eltern (miner ell-turn)
my family	meine Familie (miner fam-ee-lee-ur)
my siblings	meine Geschwister (miner guh-sh-vis-tuh)
stepbrother	Stiefbruder (sht-eef brew-duh)
half sister	Halbschwester (halb-sh-ves-tuh)
older	älter (el-ter)
younger	jünger (yun-ger)



KO5. Hast du ein Haustier (do you have a pet?)



Grammar.

G1: Articles – object of the sentence (a/an)	
<u>M</u> der Hund	Ich habe <u>einen</u> Hund
<u>F</u> die Spinne	Ich habe <u>eine</u> Spinne
<u>N</u> das Pferd	Ich habe <u>ein</u> Pferd
<u>PL</u> die Haustiere	Ich habe <u>viele</u> Haustiere.

G2: Adjectives before plural nouns add **e**.
 blaue Augen = blue eyes
 lockige Haare = curly hair



G3. Opinions

Ich liebe ...
 Ich mag ...
 Ich mag ... nicht
 Ich hasse ...

I love ...
 I like ...
 I don't like ...
 I hate ...



Vocabulary.

V1. Nouns and Plural Forms.		
<u>Noun</u>	<u>Plural form</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
der Hund	Hunde	<i>dogs</i>
der Vogel	Vögel	<i>birds</i>
der Wellensittich	Wellensittiche	<i>budgies</i>
die Schlange	Schlangen	<i>snakes</i>
die Spinne	Spinnen	<i>spiders</i>
die Schildkröte	Schildkröten	<i>tortoises</i>
das Pferd	Pferde	<i>horses</i>
das Kaninchen	Kaninchen	<i>rabbits</i>
das Meerschweinchen	Meerschweinchen	<i>guinea pigs</i>

Vocabulary.

V2: Adjectives – appearance & personality	
groß - big	Klein - small
dick - fat	schlank - slim
lang - long	kurz - short
wellig - wavy	lockig - curly
glatt - straight	dunkel - dark
blau - blue	grün - green
rot - red	braun - brown
schwarz - black	lustig - funny
niedlich - cute	kreativ - creative
faul - lazy	streng - strict
nervig - annoying	gemein - mean
frech - cheeky	klug - clever
schlau - cunning	stinkend - smelly
fleißig - hard working	langweilig - boring

KO1. German Essentials.

Grammar.

G1. Essential Verbs. (present tense)			
Pronoun	haben = to have	sein = to be	werden = to become
ich (I)	habe (I have)	bin (I am)	werde (I become)
du (you) informal)	hast (you have)	bist (you are)	wirst (you become)
er/sie/es (he/she/it)	hat (he/she/it has)	ist (he/she/it is)	wird (he/she/it becomes)
wir (we)	haben (we have)	sind (we are)	werden (we become)
ihr (you plural)	habt (you have)	seid (you are)	werdet (you become)
Sie/sie (you polite/they)	haben (you polite/they have)	sind (you polite/they are)	werden (you polite/they become)

G2. Definite & Indefinite Articles & Genders.

Gender	the	a
masculine	der	ein(en)
feminine	die	eine
neuter	das	ein
plural	die	viele (a lot)

Vocabulary.

V1. Vocabulary Essentials.	
Intensifiers	Connectives
besonders (especially)	aber (but)
ein bisschen (a bit)	auch (also)
sehr (very)	denn (because)
wirklich (really)	deshalb (therefore)
ziemlich (quite)	jedoch (however)
zu (too)	und (and)
Subordinating Conjunctions (Verb Kickers)	
da (because)	dass (that)
obwohl (although)	weil (because)
wenn (if/when)	wo (where)

V2. Numbers.

0 = null	1 = eins	2 = zwei	3 = drei	4 = vier
5 = fünf	6 = sechs	7 = sieben	8 = acht	9 = neun
10 = zehn	11 = elf	12 = zwölf	13 = dreizehn	14 = vierzehn
15 = fünfzehn	16 = sechzehn	17 = siebzehn	18 = achtzehn	19 = neunzehn
20 = zwanzig	30 = dreißig	40 = vierzig	50 = fünfzig	60 = sechzig
70 = siebenzig	80 = achtzig	90 = neunzig	100 = hundert	1000 = tausend

Pronunciation.

P1. Das Alphabet.			
A = ah	B = bay	C = tsay	D = day
E = ey	F = eff	G = gay	H = hah
I = ee	J = yot	K = car	L = ell
M = emm	N = enn	O = oh	P = pay
Q = kuh	R = air	S = ess	T = tay
U = ooh	V = fow	W = vay	X = eeks
Y = oopsi- lon	Z = tsett		

P2. Commonly Mispronounced German Words.

habe (harbour)	viele (feeler)	weil (vile)	meine (miner)
Schule (shooler)	neunzehn (n-oin say-n)	Deutsch (doi-t-sh)	Englisch (eng-lish)
Mädchen (maid-tshun)	Schildkröte (sh-ild-kr-u-te)	Brüder (broo-der)	heiße (hi-sur)

KO1.1 German Essentials 2.

Grammar

G1. Possessive Pronouns

Gender	my	his	her
masculine	mein	sein	ihr
feminine	meine	seine	ihre
neuter	mein	sein	ihr
plural	meine	seine	ihre

Vocabulary.

V1. Colours

blau	blue	braun	brown
grau	grey	grün	green
lila	purple	rot	red
schwarz	black	weiß	white

V2. Common Questions Words

Was	What	Wer	Who
Wie	How	Wo	Where
Wann	When	Welche	Which

Vocabulary.

V3. Key Phrases. Greetings & Introductions.

Deutsch	English
Guten Tag/Hallo	Hello
Wie geht's?	How are you?
Mir geht's gut und dir?	I'm good, and you?
Wie heißen Sie/Wie heißt du?	What is your name (formal/informal)
Ich heiße/Mein Name ist/Ich bin	I'm called/My name is/I am
Auf Wiedersehen/Tschuss	Goodbye/bye
Bitte	Please
Dankeschön/Danke	Thank you/thanks.
Wie alt sind Sie/Wie alt bist du?	How old are you? (formal/informal)
Woher kommen Sie/Woher kommst du?	Where do you come from? (formal/informal)

Pronunciation.

P1. Key Sounds

you see	you say	example
ei	eye	eins (eye-ns)
ie	ee	sieben (see-bun)
au	ow!	blau (bl-ow)
eu/äu	oi	neun (noin)
w	v	wie (v-ee)
j	y	Ja! (ya!)
sch	sh	Schuh (shoe)
__e	uh	habe (har-buh)
ä	ey/e	Bär (bear)
ö	urr	schön (sh-urn)
ü	ooh	grün (g-oo-h-n)
ß	ss	weiß (v-eye-ss)



KO6. Wie findest du deine Familie? (What do you think of your family?)



Grammar.

Vocabulary.

G1. Essential Verbs. (present tense)			
Pronoun	lieben = to love	hassen = to hate	finden = to find/think
ich (I)	liebe (I love)	hasse (I hate)	finde (I find)
du (you) informal)	liebst (you love)	hasst (you hate)	findest (you find)
er/sie/es (he/she/it)	liebt (he/she/it loves)	hasst (he/she/it hates)	findet (he/she/it finds)
wir (we)	lieben (we love)	hassen (we hate)	finden (we find)
ihr (you plural)	liebt (you love)	hasst (you hate)	findet (you find)
Sie/sie (you polite/ they)	lieben (you polite/they love)	hassen (you polite/they hate)	finden (you polite/they find)

V1. Useful opinion phrases.

Deutsch	Englisch
Ich liebe meinen Vater	I love my dad
Ich hasse meine Mutter	I hate my mum
Ich finde meinen Bruder nervig	I think my brother is annoying
Meine Schwester findet unsere Mutter nett.	My sister thinks our mum is nice.
Wir lieben die Katze	We love the cat
Ich finde meine Großeltern sehr lieb.	I think my grandparents are very sweet.
Mein Bruder findet Hunde toll.	My brother thinks dogs are great.
Mein Vater ist sehr gemein	My dad is very mean
Meine Eltern sind ziemlich streng	My parents are quite strict
Meerschweinchen sind langweilig	Guinea pigs are boring
Ich liebe mein Pferd	I love my horse