

Grammar

G1 infinitive verbs

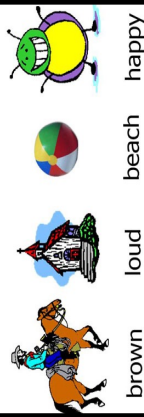
Regular verbs (follow patterns)

- Écouter to listen
- Regarder to watch
- Bavarder to chat
- Visiter to visit
- Étudier to study
- Manger to eat
- Commencer to start
- Finir to finish
- Retrouver to meet
- Trainer to hang out

Irregular verbs (break pattern rules)

- Aller to go
- Faire to do
- Avoir to have
- Être to be
- Lire to read
- Voir to see

An adjective modifies a noun.



G2: Articles and genders

Masc	Fem	Plural	meaning
Le	La	Les	The
Un	Une	X	A
Du	De la	des	some

G3: Adjectives

Masc	MPlural	Fem	FPlural	Meaning
bavard	bavards	bavarde	bavarde	chatty
sympa	sympa	sympa	sympa	Nice
créatif	créatifs	créative	créatives	Creative
ennuyeux	ennuyeux	ennuyeuse	ennuyeuses	Boring
gentil	gentils	gentille	gentille	Kind
ancien	anciens	ancienne	anciennes	old

Pronunciation.

P1. Pronunciation (you see/say)

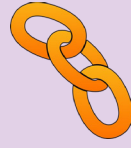
you see	you say
au	“oh”
eau	“oh”
ou	“oo”
ch	“sh”
é	“ay”
an	“ahn”
un	“uh”
ille	“eey”
eu	“eurgh”

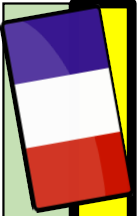
Vocabulary.

V1: Connectives
 et and
 mais but
 parce que because
 cependant however

V2 Intensifiers

Vraiment truly/really
 Vachement really
 Absolument absolutely
 Complètement completely
 Totalement totally
 Tellement so/rather
 Très very
 Assez quite
 Un peu a bit





Grammar

G1 infinitive verbs

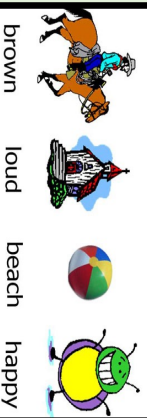
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- Voir to see

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G2: Articles and genders

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ennuyé ux	ennuyé ux	ennuyé se	ennuyés es	Boring
gentil	gentils	gentille	gentille	Kind
ancien	anciens	ancienne	anciennes	old

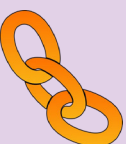
Pronunciation.

P1. Pronunciation (you see/say)

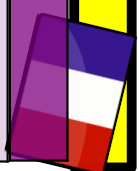
au	"oh"	ch	"sh"	un	"uh"
eau	"oh"	é	"ay"	ille	"ey"
ou	"oo"	an	"ahn"	eu	"eurgh"

Vocabulary.

V1: Connectives
 et and
 mais but
 parce que
 cependant
 car because
 ou or
 because
 however



V2 Intensifiers
 Vraiment truly/really
 Vachement really
 Absolument absolutely
 Complètement completely
 Totalement totally
 Tellement so/rather
 Très very
 Assez quite
 Un peu a bit



Y9 French KO2: The essentials: Tenses: The perfect, near future and conditional tenses



Grammar

Vocabulary

Pronunciation

V1. Future tense adverbs of time

Demain	Tomorrow
Le weekend prochain	Next weekend
La semaine prochaine	Next weekend

G1: The near future tense

Describes an action that **is going to happen in the near future**

Take a bit of aller	Add an infinitive
Je vais	Jouer (to play)
Tu vas	Visiter (to visit)
Il/elle/on va	Bavarder (to chat)
Nous allons	Regarder (to watch)
Vous allez	Écouter (to listen)
Il/elles vont	Manger (to eat)
	Faire (to do/make)
	Lire (to read)
	Voir (to see)
	Boire (to drink)
	Aller (to go)
	Sortir (to go out)

Example sentence

Demain **je vais regarder** un film.
Tomorrow I am going to watch a film.

V2. Past tense adverbs of time

Hier	Yesterday
Le weekend dernier	Last weekend
La semaine dernière	Last week

G2: The perfect tense

Describes an action that is **finished or completed**.

Take a bit of avoir	Add a past participle
J'ai	joué (played)
Tu as	visité (visited)
Il/elle/on a	bavardé (chatted)
Nous avons	regardé (watched)
Vous avez	écouté (listened)
Il/elles ont	mangé (ate)
	fait (did/made)
	lu (read)
	vu (saw)
	bu (drank)

Example sentence

Hier **j'ai mangé** du poulet et des frites.
Yesterday I ate chicken and chips.

Pronunciation P1	
ch	"sh"
è	"air"
é	"ay"
Silent final s,t, x	Nothing

P1. Help with pronunciation	
You see	You say
Je vais	Juh vay
semaine	suhmen
hier	Eeyair
demain	duhma
Vous avez	Voozavay

Y9 French KO3: Que fais-tu pendant ton temps libre? (What do you do in your free time?)



Grammar

Grammar G1: key verbs		
Infinitive form	Present tense	Future Tense
jouer sur ma playstation	Je joue sur ma playstation	Je vais jouer sur ma playstation
retrouver mes amis	Je retrouve mes amis	Je vais retrouver mes amis
faire les magasins	Je fais les magasins	Je vais faire les magasins
regarder un film	Je regarde un film	Je vais regarder un film

Grammar G2		
Jouer & faire with prepositions		
Jouer + au + ball sport		Faire du + sport
Jouer au rugby		Faire du canoe-kayak
Jouer + à la + ball sport		Faire de la + sport
Jouer à la pétanque		Faire de la natation
Jouer + aux		Faire de l' + sport
Jouer aux boules		Faire de l'équitation
		Faire des + sport
		Faire des randonnées

P1:			
You see	You say	You see	You say
au	"oh"	ille	"eey"

V1 Weather			
	Il y a du soleil		Il fait du vent
	Il y a des nuages		Il neige
	Il y a des orages		Il pleut
	Il fait chaud		Il y a du brouillard
	Il fait froid		

V2 Adverbs of frequency	
Tous les jours	every day
Toujours	always
Souvent	often
Quelquefois	sometimes
De temps en temps	from time to time
D'habitude	usually
Rarement	rarely

V3: adjectives			
Rigolo	Passionnant	Génial	Ennuyeux
<i>funny</i>	<i>exciting</i>	<i>great</i>	<i>boring</i>
			Nul
			<i>rubbish</i>

Pronunciation

G2 Places (at the / in/ on/ at the house of)	
Au parc Au Macdo = at macdonalds Au collège	A la cantine
En ville = in town	Aux magasins = at the shops
Dans ma chambre = in my bedroom Dans un café	Chez moi = at my house Chez mes grands-parents

V4 Times of day
Le matin = in the morning L'après-midi = in the afternoon Après collège = after school Le soir = in the evening Pendant las semaine = during the week Au weekend = at the weekend

V5 Opinions	
J'aime beaucoup (+ infinitive)	I really like
J'aime assez (+ infinitive)	I quite like
Je le/la/ trouve (+ adjective)	I find it



Y9 French KO4: Qu'est-ce que tu fais au collège? (what do you do at school?)



Grammar

V1: school subjects

Les matières	School subjects
L'anglais	English
La cuisine	Food tech
L'allemande	German
La technologie	DT
L'informatique	ICT
Les sciences	science
Le français	French
Le dessin	art
Les arts plastiques	art
L'emploi du temps	timetable
La récréation	breaktime

La musique *music*
 La pause déjeuner *lunchtime*
 Les maths *maths*
 Le théâtre *drama*
 L'EPS *PE*



Vocabulary

V4: opinions

Je pense que 
 Je trouve que 
 A mon avis
 Je le/la/les trouve...
 Ma matière préférée

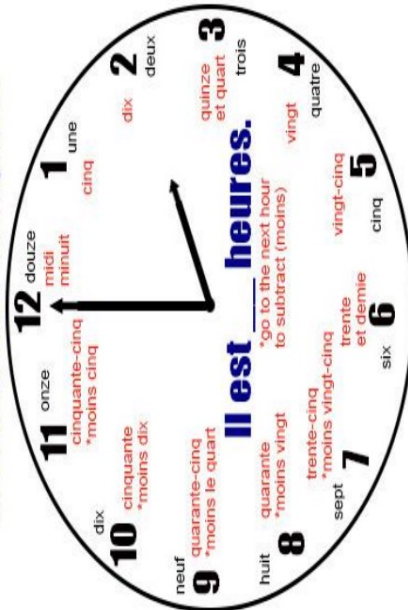
I think that
 I find that
 In my opinion
 I find it/them
 My favourite subject

G3: Key verbs infinitive

étudier *to study*
 Commencer *to start*
 finir *to finish*

V3: telling the time



Mon horloge française



V2: numbers

10	Dix
20	Vingt
30	Trente
40	Quarante
50	cinquante

Pronunciation

Pronunciation P1	
	
eau	"oh"
è	"air"
ou	"oo"
Silent final s, t, x	
Nothing	

G1: On verbs "on..." "we..."

Noun phrase

On rigole
 On bavarde
 On étudie
 On mange
 On a
 On n'a pas de

A la récré
 A la bibliothèque
 Neuf matières
 A la cantine
 Beaucoup de devoirs
 Cours le weekend

G2: Adjectives

Génial	great
Marrant	funny
Sympa	nice
Utile	useful
Facile	easy
Passionnant	exciting
Pratique	practical
Barbant	boring
Sévère	strict
Agaçant (e)	annoying
Difficile	difficult
Raisonné	reasonable
Injuste	unfair

Y9 French KO 5: Qu'est-ce que tu aimes manger? (what do you like to eat?)



Grammar

G1: Verb tenses	
Present tense	Past perfect tense
Je mange / <i>eat</i>	J'ai mangé / <i>ate</i>
Je goute / <i>taste</i>	J'ai goûté / <i>tasted</i>
Je prends / <i>take</i>	J'ai pris / <i>took</i>
Je bois / <i>drink</i>	J'ai bu / <i>drank</i>

G2: Partitive article

When listing food and drink in French you must always put the word 'some' in front of each item. The word 'some' depends on whether the item is **masculine**, **feminine** or **plural**.

Masculine	le pain	du pain
Feminine	la confiture	de la confiture
Plural	les céréales	des céréales
Vowel / h	l'eau	de l'eau

manger + de boire + de
 Je mange du pain avec du beurre et de la confiture.
 Je bois de l'eau et du jus d'orange.

Pronunciation

G3: Imperfect tense	G3 Comparative adjectives	Pronunciation P1	
"it was..."	Plus...que Moins...que Aussi ...que Meilleur(e) que Pire que		
C' était <i>it was</i> Ce n'était pas <i>it wasn't</i>		eu	"eurgh"
		un	"uh"
		ou	"oo"
		Silent final s, t, x	Nothing

Vocabulary.

V1: Food	V2: Adjectives	
Un sandwich au fromage a cheese un sandwich, les crudités le poisson, les frites le steak haché, les haricots La pizza, Le yaourt La mousse au chocolat La glace a la fraise Le pain	animé(e) agréable divertissant(e) <i>entertaining</i> tranquille passionnant(e) pittoresque <i>picturesque</i>	beau (belle) bryant(e) désagréable déprimant(e) affreux (euse) laid(e) ancien(ne)
	lively pleasant <i>exciting</i> peaceful	beautiful noisy unpleasant depressing ugly old

V3: adverbs of time and frequency

Une fois par semaine	once a week	Pour le petit déj
Une fois par mois	once a month	Pour le déjeuner
Rarement	rarely	Pour le dîner
Souvent	often	Pour dessert
Quelqufois	sometimes	Hier

V4 locations

A la cantine *at the cantine*
 Chez moi *at mine/my house*
 Au Macdo *at macdonalds*
 Au restaurant

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
5 = fünf	6 = sechs	7 = sieben	8 = acht
10 = zehn	11 = elf	12 = zwölf	13 = dreizehn
15 = fünfzehn	16 = sechzehn	17 = siebzehn	18 = achtzehn
20 = zwanzig	30 = dreißig	40 = vierzig	50 = fünfzig
70 = siebenzig	80 = achtzig	90 = neunzig	100 = hundert
			1000 = tausend
			14 = vierzehn
			19 = neunzehn
			60 = sechzig
			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-o-in 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)

K02. Was machst du in deiner Freizeit? (What do you do in your free time?) Part 1



Grammar.

G1. Essential Verbs. (present tense)

Pronoun	spielen = to play	machen = to make/do
ich (I)	spiele (I play)	mache (I make/do)
du (you) informal)	spielst (you play)	machst (you do/make)
er/sie/es (he/she/it)	spielt (he/she/it plays)	macht (he/she/it makes/does)
wir (we)	spielen (we play)	machen (we make/do)
ihr (you plural)	spielt (you play)	macht (you make/do)
Sie/sie (you polite/they)	spielen (you polite/they play)	machen (you polite/they make/do)

Pronunciation (you see, you say)

P1. You see, you say.

ß	"ss"	ü	"uuu"	au	"ow"
ä	"ay"	ei	"i"	sch	"sh"
ö	"euh"	ie	"ee"	w	"v"

G2: How to form regular verbs!

You remove the **en** from the infinitive of the verb. Then **add the endings** below. A handy **mnemonic** is given to help you remember!
e.g. **gehen** = **to go** Use **geh** + add endings.

Every	Ich gehe
STrict	Du gehst
Teacher	Er geht
ENds	Wir gehen
The	Ihr geht
ENjoyment!	Sie/sie gehen

Other regular verbs:

hören = to listen	malen = to paint
singen = to sing	kochen = to cook

V1. Common Sports/Activities

Deutsch	Englisch
Fußball	football
Federball	badminton
Tischtennis	table tennis
Fernsehen	television
Lesen	reading
Radfahren	cycling
Einkaufen	shopping
Hausaufgaben	homework
in den Park	to the park
in die Stadt	into town
ins Kino	to the cinema

V2: Opinion adverbs

	sehr gern	very gladly
	gern	gladly
	ziemlich gern	quite gladly
	nicht gern	not gladly
	gar nicht gern	not gladly at all



KO2. Was machst du in deiner Freizeit? (What do you do in your free time?) Part 2



Grammar.

G1. Irregular Verbs. (present tense)

Pronoun	sehen = to watch	lesen = to read	fahren = to go (by vehicle!)	essen = to eat	finden = to find
ich (I)	sehe (I watch)	lese (I read)	fahre (I go)	esse (I eat)	finde (I find)
du (you) (informal)	siehst (you watch)	liest (you read)	fährst (you go)	isst (you eat)	findest (you find)
er/sie/es (he/she/it)	sieht (he/she/it watches)	liest (he/she/it reads)	fährt (he/she/it goes)	isst (he/she/it eats)	findet (he/she/it finds)
wir (we)	sehen (we watch)	lesen (we read)	fahren (we go)	essen (we eat)	finden (we find)
ihr (you plural)	seht (you watch)	lest (you read)	fahrt (you go)	esst (you eat)	findet (you find)
Sie/sie (you polite/they)	sehen (you polite/they watch)	lesen (you polite/they read)	fahren (you polite/they go)	essen (you polite/they eat)	finden (you polite/they find)

G2: Irregular verbs

Du & er/sie/es forms do not follow the regular pattern. (see differences in **red**.) Other forms **mostly** follow the regular pattern. (Note: there are some exceptions).

G3: Word order

Adverbs of frequency follow the verb!
 ZB: Ich spiele oft Fußball.
 Wir gehen immer in die Stadt

Vocabulary.



V1. Adjectives

irre	amazing
toll	great
unterhaltsam	entertaining
nicht schlecht	not bad
furchtbar	awful
ermügend	tiring
schwierig	difficult

V2. Adverbs of frequency

häufig	frequently
jeden Tag	every day
ab und zu	now & then
regelmäßig	regularly
einmal pro Woche	once a week
einmal pro Monat	once a month
zweimal pro Woche	twice a week
zweimal pro Monat	twice a month
oft	often
immer	always
selten	rarely
nie	never

K03. Was machst du am Computer oder auf deinem Handy? (What do you do on a computer or on your phone?)



Grammar.

G1. Regular & Irregular Verbs. (present tense)						
Pronoun	simsen = to text	suchen = to look for/search	telefonieren = to call/phone	chatten = to chat	herunterladen = to download	
ich (I)	simse (I text)	suche (I look for)	telefoniere (I call/phone)	chatte (I chat)	lade herunter (I download)	
du (you informal)	simst (you text)	suchst (you look for)	telefonierst (you call/phone)	chattest (you chat)	lädst herunter (you download)	
er/sie/es (he/she/it)	simt (he/she/it texts)	sucht (he/she/it looks for)	telefoniert (he/she/it calls/phones)	chattet (he/she/ it chats)	lädt herunter (he/she/it downloads)	
wir (we)	simsen (we text)	suchen (we look for)	telefonieren (we call/phone)	chatten (we chat)	laden herunter (we download)	
ihr (you plural)	simt (you text)	sucht (you look for)	telefoniert (you call/phone)	chattet (you chat)	ladet herunter (you download)	
Sie/sie (you polite/they)	simsen (you polite/they text)	suchen (you polite/they look for)	telefonieren (you polite/they call/phone)	chatten (you polite/th ey chat)	laden herunter (you polite/they download)	

G2: Word order

Adverbs / time phrases can also go at the start of the sentence.

Remember **verb** must be the **second idea!**

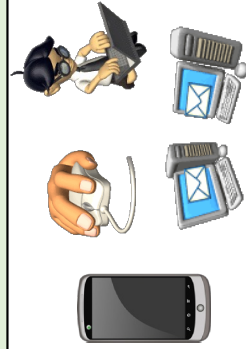
zB: Jeden Abend **simse** ich mit Freunden.

G3: Separable verbs

The **prefix** of a separable verb goes to the end of the sentence.

herunterladen

zB: Auf meinem Handy lade ich Musik **herunter**.



Vocabulary.

V1: Time Markers

Deutsch	Englisch
am Abend	<i>In the evening</i>
jeden Tag	<i>every day</i>
am Wochenende	<i>at the weekend</i>
jeden Morgen	<i>every morning</i>
jeden Monat	<i>every month</i>
jede Woche	<i>every week</i>

V1: Noun phrases

Deutsch	Englisch
am Computer	<i>on the computer</i>
auf meinem Handy	<i>on my phone</i>
mit meiner Familie	<i>with my family</i>
mit Freunden	<i>with friends</i>
Infos für die Hausaufgaben	<i>Information for my homework</i>
Fotos oder Filme	<i>photos or videos</i>
auf What's App	<i>on What's App</i>
auf Snapchat	<i>on Snapchat</i>

KO4. Was wirst du am Computer oder auf deinem Handy morgen machen? (What will you do on the computer/on your phone tomorrow?)

Grammar.

G1. Forms of <u>Werden</u>		G2: Future tense
ich (I)	werde <i>will</i>	Proper future tense in German is formed by using a form of werden with the infinitive of the verb! ZB: Ich werde Videos sehen . You can also include a time marker in your sentence. It can either go after the verb ZB: Ich werde nächste Woche mit Freunden auf Snapchat chatten . or it can go at the start of the sentence. Remember the rule of the verb being the second idea! ZB: Heute Abend wird mein Bruder mit Freunden simsen .
du (you) <i>informal</i>	wirst <i>will</i>	
er/sie/es (he/she/it)	wird <i>will</i>	
wir (we)	werden <i>will</i>	
ihr (you plural)	werdet <i>will</i>	
Sie/sie (you polite/they)	werden <i>will</i>	

G3: Near future tense

You can also give a future intention in German by using a future tense **time marker** with the **present tense**!

The **time marker** can either follow the verb or be used at the start of the sentence.

ZB: Ich **spiele heute Abend** Computerspiele.
 ZB: **In zwei Wochen** **suche** ich Infos für die Hausaufgaben.



Vocabulary.

V1: Time Markers	
Deutsch	Englisch
heute	<i>today</i>
Heute Abend	<i>this evening</i>
Morgen	<i>tomorrow</i>
Übermorgen	<i>day after tomorrow</i>
Nächste Woche	<i>Next week</i>
In zwei Wochen	<i>In 2 weeks</i>

V1: infinitives	
Deutsch	Englisch
spielen	<i>to play</i>
machen	<i>to do / make</i>
simsen	<i>to text</i>
suchen	<i>to look for / search</i>
telefonieren	<i>to call / phone</i>
chatten	<i>to chat</i>
sehen	<i>to see / watch</i>
herunterladen	<i>to download</i>

