

**Grammar**

**G1: Infinitive verbs**

Regular verbs (follow patterns)

Écouter	to listen
Regarder	to watch
Bavarder	to chat
Visiter	to visit
Étudier	to study
Nager	to swim
Manger	to eat
Commencer	to start
Enseigner	to teach
Porter	to wear
Finir	to finish
Apprendre	to learn

Irregular verbs (break pattern rules)

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

Modal verbs (use these verbs with an infinitive)

Pouvoir	to be able to
Devoir	to have to

**Vocabulary**

**G2: Articles and genders**

M	F	Pl	meaning
Le	La	Les	The
Un	Une		A
Du	De la	des	some

An adjective modifies a noun.

**G3: Adjectives**

M	MPL	F	Fpl	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**

Pronunciation (you see/say) P1

a	“ah”	r	“ruh”	th	“tuh”
à	“ah”	rr	“rrrr”	gn	“nuh”
y	“ee”	ç	“ss”	ien	“eeahn”

**V1: Connectives**

et and	car because
mais but	ou or
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

Vocabulary

jouer

visiter

écouter

bavarder

regarder

finir

manger

vendre

V1: adverbs of time

Aujourd'hui	Today
Normalement	Normally
D'habitude	Typically

pouvoir

devoir

G3: The present tense of **modal verbs**

G1: The present tense of **regular verbs**  
These are verbs that follow a pattern

G2: The present tense of **irregular verbs**  
These are verbs that **DO NOT** follow a pattern

avoir

faire

être

aller

<u>Pouvoir</u> To be able to	<u>Devoir</u> To have to
These verbs are <b>always followed</b> by an <b>infinitive verb</b> .	
Je <b>peux</b>	Je <b>dois</b>
Tu <b>peux</b>	Tu <b>dois</b>
Il/elle/on <b>peut</b>	Il/elle/on <b>doit</b>
Nous <b>pouvons</b>	Nous <b>devons</b>
Vous <b>pouvez</b>	Vous <b>devez</b>
Ils/elles <b>peuvent</b>	Ils/elles <b>doivent</b>

<u>ER verbs</u> Jouer (to play)	<u>Ir verbs</u> Finir (to finish)	<u>RE verbs</u> Vendre (to sell)
Remove last 2 letters from each infinitive to make the verb <b>stem</b> and then add the following <b>endings</b> .		
Je _____e	Je _____is	Je _____s
Tu _____es	Tu _____is	Tu _____s
Il/elle/on _____e	Il/elle/on _____it	Il/elle/on _____
Nous _____ons	Nous _____issons	Nous _____ons
Vous _____ez	Vous _____issez	Vous _____ez
Ils/elles _____ent	Ils/elles _____issent	Ils/elles _____ent

<u>Avoir</u> To have	<u>Être</u> To be	<u>Faire</u> To do/make	<u>Aller</u> To go
J'ai	Je <b>suis</b>	Je <b>fais</b>	Je vais
Tu as	Tu <b>es</b>	Tu <b>fais</b>	Tu vas
Il/elle/on a	Il/elle/on <b>est</b>	Il/elle/ on <b>fait</b>	Il/elle va
Nous avons	Nous <b>sommes</b>	Nous <b>faisons</b>	Nous allons
Vous avez	Vous <b>êtes</b>	Vous <b>faites</b>	Vous allez
Ils/elles ont	Ils/elles <b>sont</b>	Ils/elles <b>font</b>	Ils/ells vont

Example sentence  
Normalement **je joue** au tennis.  
*Normally I play tennis.*

Example sentence  
**J'ai** une soeur elle **est** grande.  
*I have a sister and she is tall*

Example sentence  
Normalement on **peut** aller en ville  
*Normally we can go into town*

Grammar

Vocabulary

V2: past adverbs of time

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

V3: future adverbs of time

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

V4: In an ideal world

Dans un monde idéale	In an ideal world
Dans la ville de mes rêves	In the town of my dreams
Si c'était possible	If it were possible

G4: The perfect tense


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

G5: The near future tense


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

G6: The conditional tense

Describes an action that **would happen in an ideal situation**

Take a bit of <b>avoir</b>	Add a <b>past participle</b>	Take a bit of <b>être</b>	Add a <b>past participle</b>
J'ai	joué (played)	Je suis	Allé (e) (s) (went)
Tu as	Visité (visited)	Tu es	Sorti (e) (s) went out
Il/elle/on a	Bavardé (chatted)	Il/elle/on est	
Nous avons	Regardé (watched)	Nous sommes	 These past participles need agreements
Vous avez	Écouté (listened)	Vous êtes	
Il/elles ont	Mangé (ate)	Il/elles sont	
	Fait (did/made)		
	Lu (read)		
	Vu (saw)		
	Bu (drank)		

Take a bit of <b>aller</b>	Add an <b>infinitive</b>
Je vais	Jouer (to play)
Tu vas	Visitier (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)

Add the <b>infinitive</b> to the pronoun E.g: jouer	Add an <b>these conditional tense endings</b>
Je jouer	Je.....ais
Tu jouer	Tu.....ais
Il/elle/on jouer	Il/elle/on.....ait
Nous jouer	Nous.....ions
Vous jouer	Vous.....iez
Il/elles jouer	Ils/elles.....aient
	 These verbs have irregular stems. Use the stem then add the ending above:
	Aller-----ir être-----ser
	Faire-----fer avoir-----aur

Example sentence

Hier **je suis allée** en ville and **j'ai visité** le musée.  
*Yesterday I went into town and I visited the museum.*

Example sentence

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

Example sentence

Si c'était possible, je jouerais au tennis.  
*If it were possible, I would play tennis..*

# Y9 French KO4: Que fais-tu pendant ton temps libre? (What do you do in your free time ?)

## Grammar



### Grammar G1: key verbs Jouer & faire with prepositions

<u>Jouer + au + ball sport</u> Jouer au rugby	<u>Faire du + sport</u> Faire du canoe-Kayak
<u>Jouer + à la + ball sport</u> Jouer à la pétanque	<u>Faire de la + sport</u> Faire de la natation
<u>Jouer + aux</u> Jouer aux boules	<u>Faire de l' + sport</u> Faire de l'équitation
	<u>Faire des + sport</u> Faire des randonnées

### Book genres V2

Un roman	A novel
Un livre	A book
Un BD	A comic
Une magazine	A magazine
Une article	An article

### Pronunciation (you see, you say) P1

	
gn	"nuh"
th	"tuh"
r	"ruh"
Silent final s/t	nothing

## Vocabulary

### TV programmes V1



### G3: adjectives

Rigolo <i>funny</i>	Passionnant <i>exciting</i>	Génial <i>great</i>	Ennuyeux <i>boring</i>	Nul <i>rubbish</i>
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### Adverbs of frequency V3

#### Tous les jours

Toujours  
Souvent  
Quelquefois/parfois  
De temps en temps  
Une fois par semaine  
Rarement  
Jamais

every day  
always  
often  
sometimes  
from time to time  
once a week  
rarely  
never



## Pronunciation




### G2 Places (at the / in/ on/ at the house of)

<u>Au</u> Au terrain de foot Au centre sportif	<u>À la</u> À la piscine À la bibliothèque
<u>En</u> En ville En ligne	<u>Sur</u> Sur l'internet Sur mon portable Sur WhatsApp
<u>Dans</u> Dans ma chambre Dans un café	<u>Chez</u> Chez moi / nous Chez elle / lui

### Sequencers V4

D'abord	firstly	puis	then
Ensuite	next	finalement	finally

### Opinions V5

	
Je pense que	I think that
Je trouve que	I find that
J'ai horreur de	I cannot stand
Je crois que	I believe that
A mon avis	In my opinion
Je le/la/les trouve...	I find it/them
	

# Y9 French KO5: Comment est la vie au collège? (what is school life like?)

## Grammar

### V1: school subjects

Les matières	<i>School subjects</i>	
L'anglais	<i>English</i>	La musique <i>music</i>
L'espagnol	<i>Spanish</i>	La cuisine <i>Food tech</i>
L'allemande	<i>German</i>	Les maths <i>maths</i>
La technologie	<i>DT</i>	Le théâtre <i>drama</i>
L'informatique	<i>ICT</i>	L'EPS <i>PE</i>
Les sciences	<i>science</i>	
Le français	<i>French</i>	
Le dessin	<i>art</i>	
Les arts plastiques	<i>art</i>	
L'emploi du temps	<i>timetable</i>	
La récréation	<i>breaktime</i>	



## Vocabulary

### V4 : Opinions

Je pense que  
Je trouve que  
J'ai horreur de  
Je crois que  
A mon avis  
Je le/la/les trouve...  
Ma matière préférée

I think that  
I find that  
I cannot stand  
I believe that  
In my opinion  
I find it/them  
My favourite subject

### G3: Key verbs

étudier *to study*  
apprendre *to learn*  
enseigner *to teach*

### G1: Modal verbs (can, must, it is necessary to)

Modal verb	Infinitive phrase
On peut On doit Il faut	porter un uniforme scolaire arriver à l'heure utiliser les portables harcéler les autres
On ne peut pas On ne doit pas Il ne faut pas	porter des bijoux avoir du maquillage avoir son équipement

### G2: Adjectives

Compréhensif (ve)	<i>understanding</i>	Barbant	<i>boring</i>
Rigolo	<i>funny</i>	Sévère	<i>strict</i>
Sympa	<i>nice</i>	Stressé (e)	<i>stressed</i>
Utile	<i>useful</i>	Agaçant (e)	<i>annoying</i>
Facile	<i>easy</i>	Inutile	<i>useless</i>
Stimulant (e)	<i>stimulating</i>	Complicqué(e)	<i>complicated</i>
Pratique	<i>practical</i>		

### V3: telling the time

#### Mon horloge française



### V2: numbers

10	Dix
20	Vingt
30	Trente
40	Quarante
50	cinquante



# Y9 French KO6 Comment est ta ville? (what is your town like?)

## Grammar

### V1: places in town

Un château	<i>a castle</i>
Un musée	<i>a museum</i>
Un théâtre	<i>a theatre</i>
Un jardin publique	<i>a public garden</i>
Un collègue	<i>a high school</i>
Une église	<i>a church</i>
Une stade	<i>a stadium</i>
Une cathédrale	<i>a cathedral</i>
Une centre commerciale	<i>a business centre</i>
Une grande surface	<i>a shopping mall</i>
Une piscine	<i>a swimming pool</i>
Des magasins	<i>some shops</i>
Des bâtiments	<i>some buildings</i>
Des installations sportives	<i>some sports facilities</i>

## Vocabulary

### G1: Key verbs

Il y a	<i>there is/are</i>
avoir	<i>to have</i>
être	<i>to be</i>
voir	<i>to see</i>
visiter	<i>to visit</i>
pouvoir	<i>to be able to</i>
se relaxer	<i>to relax</i>
se promener	<i>to walk</i>

### G2: Adjectives

animé(e)	<i>lively</i>	bryyant(e)	<i>noisy</i>
agréable	<i>pleasant</i>	désagréable	<i>unpleasant</i>
divertissant(e)	<i>entertaining</i>	déprimant(e)	<i>depressing</i>
tranquille	<i>peaceful</i>	affreux (euse)	<i>awful</i>
passionant(e)	<i>exciting</i>	laid(e)	<i>ugly</i>
pittoresque	<i>picturesque</i>	ancien(ne)	<i>old</i>
beau (belle)	<i>beautiful</i>		

### V2 Opinions

Je pense que	I think that
Je trouve que	I find that
J'ai horreur de	I cannot stand
Je crois que	I believe that
A mon avis	In my opinion
Je le/la/les trouve...	I find it/ them
Une perte de temps	A waste of time









### G3 Comparative adjectives

Plus...que	More...than
Moins...que	Less...than
Aussi ...que	as...as
Meilleur(e) que	better than
Pire que	worse than



### V2: Connectives

Pourtant	<i>yet</i>
Ou	<i>or</i>
Où	<i>where</i>
Quand	<i>when</i>
Si/ s'	<i>if</i>

### V3: 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 fait froid		

### P1 Pronunciation

	
Y	"ee"
ien	"eeahn"
th	"tuh"
Silent final s, t, d, x	nothing

### G4: Negatives

Ne...pas	Not
Ne ...rien	nothing
Ne...ni	neither, nor
Ne...jamais	never
Ne...plus	no longer
Ne ... aucun(e)	not a single
Ne...que	only

# Y9 French KO7: Quel film as-tu vu récemment? (what film have you seen recently?)

## Grammar

## Vocabulary

## Pronunciation



### V1: Film genres

Un film policier	<i>a thriller</i>
Un film comique	<i>a comedy</i>
Un film d'horreur	<i>a horror film</i>
Un film d'action	<i>an action film</i>
Un film de science-fiction	<i>a sci-fi film</i>
Un film de guerre	<i>a war film</i>
Un film d'animation	<i>an animated film</i>
Un film d'amour	<i>a romantic film</i>
Un film fantastique	<i>a fantasy film</i>
Un film d'aventure	<i>an adventure film</i>

### G1: Adjectives

<i>divertissant(e)</i>	<i>entertaining</i>	<i>effrayant(e)</i>	<i>scary</i>
<i>exceptionnel (le)</i>	<i>exceptional</i>	<i>Choquant (e)</i>	<i>shocking</i>
<i>passionnant(e)</i>	<i>exciting</i>	<i>Terrible</i>	<i>terrible</i>
<i>Incroyable</i>	<i>incredible</i>	<i>Imprévisible</i>	<i>unpredictable</i>
<i>prenant(e)</i>	<i>gripping</i>	<i>agaçant(e)</i>	<i>annoying</i>
<i>fascinant(e)</i>	<i>fascinating</i>	<i>peu convaincant(e)</i>	<i>unconvincing</i>
<i>prévisible</i>	<i>predictable</i>	<i>ennuyeux (euse)</i>	<i>boring</i>
<i>Sensationnel (le)</i>	<i>sensational</i>		
<i>drôle</i>	<i>funny</i>		

### P1 Pronunciation

	
a	"ah"
rr	"rrr"
ç	"ss"
y	"ee"
Silent final s, t, x	nothing

### V1: The specifics of a film

Le conflit	<i>conflict</i>	la violence	<i>the violence</i>
L'amour	<i>love</i>	la politique	<i>the politics</i>
Le début	<i>the start</i>	la romance	<i>the romance</i>
L'histoire	<i>the story</i>	La bande sonore	<i>the sound track</i>
La lutte	<i>the fight</i>	les effets spéciaux	<i>the special effects</i>
L'amitié	<i>friendship</i>	les blagues	<i>the jokes</i>
L'histoire	<i>the story</i>	les vedettes	<i>the stars</i>
La suspense	<i>the suspense</i>	les acteurs	<i>the actors</i>
La fin	<i>the ending</i>	les extras	<i>the extras</i>

### V2 Opinions

Je pense que	I think that
Je trouve que	I find that
J'ai horreur de	I cannot stand
Selon moi	according to me
A mon avis	In my opinion
Je le/la/les trouve...	I find it/ them
Il me semble que	it seems to me that

### G2: Key verbs

voir	<i>to see</i>
regarder	<i>to watch</i>
jouer	<i>to play</i>
se dérouler	<i>to take place</i>
conseiller	<i>to advise</i>
recommander	<i>to recommend</i>

# 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 ( <i>especially</i> )	aber ( <i>but</i> )
ein bisschen ( <i>a bit</i> )	auch ( <i>also</i> )
sehr ( <i>very</i> )	denn ( <i>because</i> )
wirklich ( <i>really</i> )	deshalb ( <i>therefore</i> )
ziemlich ( <i>quite</i> )	jedoch ( <i>however</i> )
zu ( <i>too</i> )	und ( <i>and</i> )
Subordinating Conjunctions (Verb Kickers)	
da ( <i>because</i> )	dass ( <i>that</i> )
obwohl ( <i>although</i> )	weil ( <i>because</i> )
wenn ( <i>if/when</i> )	wo ( <i>where</i> )

### 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 = siebzig	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	<i>What</i>	Wer	<i>Who</i>
Wie	<i>How</i>	Wo	<i>Where</i>
Wann	<i>When</i>	Welche	<i>Which</i>

## Vocabulary.

### V3. Adverbs of frequency & time markers.

Deutsch	English
am Wochenende	<i>at the weekend</i>
Heute Abend	<i>this evening</i>
Morgen früh	<i>this morning</i>
zweimal pro Woche	<i>twice per week</i>
dreimal pro Monat	<i>three times a month</i>
immer	<i>always</i>
häufig	<i>frequently</i>
manchmal	<i>sometimes</i>
nicht so oft	<i>not so often</i>
selten	<i>rarely</i>
fast nie	<i>hardly ever</i>
nie	<i>never</i>

## 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)

**Grammar.**

**G1. Auxiliary verbs to form perfect 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. How to form the perfect tense**

The perfect tense needs 2 verbs. The 1<sup>st</sup> is a form of "haben", or "sein" and the 2<sup>nd</sup> is a past participle. Verbs of motion use sein. e.g. Ich bin ....gefahren.

**Grammar.**

**G3. Common verbs & their past participles**

Infinitive	Past Participle
spielen (to play)	gespielt (played)
machen (to make/do)	gemacht (made/did)
kaufen (to buy)	gekauft (bought)
besuchen (to visit)	besucht (visited)
benutzen (to use)	benutzt (used)
hören (to listen)	gehört (listened)
herunterladen (to download)	heruntergeladen (downloaded)
teilen (to share)	geteilt (shared)
*gehen (to go)	gegangen (went)
*fahren (to go (by vehicle))	gefahren (went (by vehicle))

**Vocabulary.**

**V1. Useful past tense sentences.**

Deutsch	Englisch
Ich habe am Computer gespielt.	<i>I have on the computer played./ I played on the computer.</i>
Ich habe Judo gemacht.	<i>I have Judo done. /I did Judo.</i>
Wir haben Schokolade gekauft.	<i>We have chocolate bought./We bought chocolate.</i>
Er hat seine Freunde besucht.	<i>He had his friends visited./ He visited his friends.</i>
Sie haben das Handy benutzt.	<i>They have the mobile phone used./They used the mobile phone.</i>
Ich habe Musik gehört.	<i>I have music listened/ I listened to music.</i>
Sie hat Filme heruntergeladen.	<i>She had films downloaded./ She downloaded films.</i>
Hast du die Fotos geteilt?	<i>Have you the photos shared?/Have you shared the photos?</i>
Ich bin in die Stadt gegangen/gefahren	<i>I am into town went/travelled/ I went/travelled into town.</i>

## KO3. Neue Technologie (new technology)

### Grammar.

#### G1. Common Verbs in this topic

Pronoun	sein to be	benutzen to use	herunterladen to download
ich (I)	bin (I am)	benutze (I use)	lade...herunter (I download)
du (you informal)	bist (you are)	benutzt (you use)	lädst...herunter (you download)
er/sie/es (he/she/it)	ist (he/she/it is)	benutzt (he/she/it uses)	lädt...herunter (he/she/it downloads)
wir (we)	sind (we are)	benutzen (we use)	laden...herunter (we download)
ihr (you plural)	seid (you are)	benutzt (you use)	ladet...herunter (you download)
Sie/sie (you polite/ they)	sind (you polite/ they are)	benutzen (you polite/ they use)	laden...herunter (you polite/ they download)

### Vocabulary.

#### V1. Useful Phrases in this topic.

Deutsch	Englisch
Jeden Tag benutze ich mein Handy.	<i>I use my phone every day.</i>
Ich lade oft Musik unter.	<i>I often download music.</i>
der Vorteil/Nachteil	<i>the advantage/disadvantage</i>
Für mich ist die Technologie sehr nützlich.	<i>For me, technology is very useful.</i>
Man kann in Kontakt mit Freunden bleiben.	<i>You can stay in contact/touch with friends.</i>
Es gibt Probleme besonders mit Cybermobbing.	<i>There are problems, particularly with cyber bullying.</i>
Ich liebe mein Handy, weil es sehr nützlich ist.	<i>I love my phone because it is very useful.</i>
Meine Schwester spielt gern Computerspiele.	<i>My sister likes playing computer games.</i>
Das Internet ist besonders wichtig für mich aber es kann gefährlich sein.	<i>The internet is especially important for me, but it can be dangerous.</i>

### Vocabulary.

#### V2. Adjectives

Deutsch	Englisch
praktisch/kreativ	<i>practical/creative</i>
nützlich/nutzlos	<i>useful/useless</i>
teuer/billig	<i>expensive/cheap</i>
schnell/langsam	<i>fast/slow</i>
modern/altmodisch	<i>modern/old fashioned</i>
neu/alt	<i>new/old</i>
sicher/gefährlich	<i>safe/dangerous</i>
innovativ/fade	<i>innovative/bland</i>
interessant/langweilig	<i>interesting/boring</i>

#### V3. Nouns

Deutsch	Englisch
das Handy	<i>mobile phone</i>
das Bildschirm	<i>screen</i>
die Spielkonsole	<i>games console</i>
der drahtloser Kopfhörer	<i>wireless headphones</i>

# KO4. die Unterhaltung (entertainment)

## Grammar.

### G1. Common irregular & regular verbs.

Pronoun	*lesen to read	*sehen to watch	hören to listen
ich (I)	lese (I read)	sehe (I watch)	höre (I listen)
du (you informal)	liest (you read)	siehst (you watch)	hörst (you listen)
er/sie/es (he/she/it)	liest (he/she/it reads)	sieht (he/she/it watches)	hört (he/she/it listens)
wir (we)	lesen (we read)	sehen (we watch)	hören (we listen)
ihr (you plural)	lest (you read)	seht (you watch)	hört (you listen)
Sie/sie (you polite/they)	lesen (you polite/they read)	sehen (you polite/they watch)	hören (you polite/they listen)

## Vocabulary.

### V1. Nouns & adjectives.

Deutsch	Englisch
Romane/Comics	<i>Novels/Comics</i>
Zeitungen/Zeitschriften	<i>Newspapers/Magazines</i>
Biografien/Gedichte	<i>Biographies/Poems</i>
Abenteuerfilme	<i>Adventure films</i>
Zeichentrickfilme	<i>Cartoons</i>
Sendungen	<i>TV Programmes</i>
Komödien	<i>Comedies</i>
Seifernopern	<i>Soap Opera</i>
Fernsehserien	<i>TV Series</i>
unterhaltsam/langweilig	<i>entertaining/boring</i>
lustig/traurig	<i>funny/sad</i>
aufregend/entspannend	<i>exciting/relaxing</i>
gut/schlecht	<i>good/bad</i>

## Pronunciation.

### P1. You see, you say.

Deutsch	Englisch
Romane	row-marn-er
Biografien	bee-og-rar-fee-en
Abenteuerfilme	ar-ben-toy-er-film-er
Zeichentrickfilme	zye-kun-trick-film-er
Komödien	Kom-ur-dee-un
Seifernopern	zye-fun-oh-purn
Fernsehserien	furn-seh-sier-ee-un
aufregend	owf-ray-gund
gut	goot

### P2. Opinions

Deutsch	Englisch
Ich sehe gern (I like to watch)	ich say-er gurn
Ich höre nicht gern (I don't like listening)	Ich hur-rer nicht gurn
Meine Lieblingssendungen sind Komödien (my favourite programmes are comedies.)	miner leeb-lings-sier-ee-un sind Kom-ur-dee-un

# KO5. die Ferien (holidays)

## Grammar.

### G1. Common irregular & regular verbs.

Pronoun	*fahren to travel	reisen to travel	bleiben to stay
ich (I)	fahre (I go)	reise (I travel)	bleibe (I stay)
du (you informal)	fährst (you go)	reist (you travel)	bleibst (you stay)
er/sie/es (he/she/it)	fährt (he/she/ it goes)	reist (he/she/it travels)	bleibt (he/she/it stays)
wir (we)	fahren (we go)	reisen (we travel)	bleiben (we stay)
ihr (you plural)	fahrt (you go)	reist (you travel)	bleibt (you stay)
Sie/sie (you polite/ they)	fahren (you polite/ they go)	reisen (you polite/ they travel)	bleiben (you polite/ they stay)

## Vocabulary.

### V1. Nouns (places & transport)

Deutsch	Englisch
nach Frankreich	to France
nach Spanien	to Spain
in die Türkei	to Turkey
in die Schweiz	to Switzerland
in die Vereingten Staaten	to the USA
mit dem Flugzeug	with the/by plane
mit dem Auto	with the/by car
mit der Fähre	with the/ by ferry
mit dem Zug	with the/ by train
in einem Hotel	in a hotel
auf einem Campingplatz	on a camp site
in einer Ferienwohnung	in a holiday apartment
in einer Villa	in a villa

## Vocabulary

### V2 Activities & tenses

Past Tense	
Ich bin in einem Hotel geblieben	I stayed in a hotel.
Wir sind mit dem Flugzeug gefahren	We flew/travelled by plane
Er ist nach Frankreich gereist	he travelled to France
Wir haben im Meer geschwommen	we swam in the sea
Ich habe in einem Restaurant gegessen	I ate in a restaurant
Future Tense	
Ich werde in einem Hotel bleiben	I will stay in a hotel
Wir werden mit dem Flugzeug fahren	we will travel by plane
Er wird nach Frankreich fahren	he will go to France
Wir werden im Meer schwimmen	we will swim in the sea
Ich werde in einem Restaurant essen	I will eat in a restaurant.