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GERMAN

EXAM BOARD: EDEXCEL

COURSE CODE: 1GNO

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Name:

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GERMAN SP – TOPIC 1

THEME 1, Topic A: Who am I?

INCLUDES: Relationships; when I was younger; what my friends and family are like; what makes a good friend; interests; socialising with friends and family; role models.

PRESENT TENSE:

You	Ich denke, dass Familie sehr wichtig ist,	I think that family is very important,
Mein(e)	aber mein Bruder verbringt lieber Zeit mit Freunden.	but my brother prefers spending time with friends.
Contrast	Jedoch sind Familienmitglieder immer da für dich.	However, family members are always there for you.
Add	Zum Beispiel gehe ich jedes Wochenende mit meiner Mutter einkaufen.	For example, I go shopping with my mum every weekend.

PAST TENSE: when I was younger...

You	Als ich jünger war, spielte ich gern mit Puppen.	When I was younger, I used to like playing with dolls.
M	Auf der anderen Seite hasste meine Schwester Puppen,	On the other hand, my sister hated dolls,
C	obwohl ich das verrückt fand!	although I found this crazy!
A	Jedoch hörten wir beiden am liebsten Rockmusik und machte das zusammen, was uns sehr gefiel.	However, we both loved to listen to rock music and did this together, which we liked a lot.

FUTURE:

Y	Nächstes Wochenende werde ich mit Freunden ins Kino gehen, um den neuen Horrorfilm zu gucken.	Next weekend I will go to the cinema with my friends to watch the new horror film.
M	Obwohl meine beste Freundin Angst davor hat, wird sie mit mir kommen.	Although my best friend is afraid, she's coming along.
C	Ich gehe lieber mit ihr in den Park statt ins Kino gehen, weil ich die Natur und die frische Luft liebe.	I prefer to go to the park with her rather than going to the cinema because I love the nature and fresh air.
A	Wenn ich nicht so fleißig wäre, würde ich jeden Tag Zeit mit ihr verbringen!	If I weren't so busy, I would spend time with her every day!

Aiming High phrases

um ... zu	Um ein guter Freund zu sein, soll man...	In order to be a good friend you should...
es wäre besser	Es wäre besser, wenn ich einen Hund hätte.	It would be better if I had a dog.
relative clause	Ich habe einen Bruder, der Matthew heißt.	I have a brother, who is called Matthew
2 verbs end of phrase	Ich liebe Kathia, weil sie sehr lustig sein kann.	I love Kathia, because she can be very funny.
high level phrases	Es geht mir auf die Nerven, wenn meine Schwester immer in mein Zimmer kommt!	It gets on my nerves when my sister comes into my bedroom!

Tricky Vocab

German	English
aufregend	exciting
eindrucksvoll	impressive
geduldig	patient
gewalttätig	violent
beeindruckend	impressive
Er / sei unterstützt mich	he / she supports me
ich verstehe mich gut mit...	I get along with...
Wir haben uns um ... gestritten	We argued about ...
Über alles reden	talk about everything
ich bewundere ihn / sie	I admire him / her
Zeit verbringen	spend time
Er / sie hat Sommersprossen	He / she has freckles
nie auf andere Freunde eifersüchtig sein	never be jealous of other friends
Unsere Beziehung ist...	Our relationship is...
bestimmt	definitely
wahrscheinlich	probably
vielleicht	perhaps

Practice

Your turn! Translate these sentences into German using the resources on this page:

- I have a brother; whose name is Karl.
- When I was younger, I used to listen to classical music, which was very exciting.
- In order to have good friends, you should definitely be patient and always spend time with them.
- If I had the choice I would not argue with my sister, although she can be very annoying and sometimes violent.
- Perhaps I will go to the park with my best friend, who is called Carla.

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 2

THEME 1, Topic B: Daily life

INCLUDES: Customs and everyday life; food and drink; shopping; social media and technology (use of, advantages and disadvantages)

PRESENT TENSE

You	Ich denke, dass Technologie sehr wichtig für junge Leute ist,	I think that technology is very important for young people,
Mein(e)	aber mein Vater sagt, dass soziale Medien sehr gefährlich sind.	but my father says that social media are dangerous.
Contrast	Jedoch benutze ich Facebook und SnapChat jeden Tag, um in Kontakt mit Freunden zu bleiben.	However, I use FB and SC every day in order to stay in contact with friends.
Add	Zum Beispiel brauche ich Internet, weil ich damit Hausaufgaben machen kann.	For example, I need internet, because I can do my homework with it.

PAST TENSE:

Y	Gestern habe ich Hähnchen zum Abendessen gegessen,	Yesterday I had chicken for dinner
M	jedoch hat meine Mutter nur Gemüse genommen, weil sie Vegetarierin ist.	however, my mum had only vegetables because she's vegetarian.
C	Meiner Meinung nach sind Vegetarier verrückt!	In my opinion vegetarians are crazy!
A	Als ich kleiner war, war ich gegen Nüsse allergisch, aber jetzt kann ich sie essen!	When I was little I was allergic to nuts, but now I can eat them!

FUTURE:

Y	Morgen werde ich früh aufstehen, weil ich in die Schule gehen muss.	Tomorrow I will wake up early because I must go to school.
M	Meine jüngere Schwester wird bis zum acht Uhr schlafen, weil sie keine Schule hat.	My younger sister won't wake up until 8am because she doesn't go to school.
C	Ich bin auf meine kleine Schwester eifersüchtig, da sie glücklich ist, nicht in die Schule zu gehen!	I am jealous of my sister - she is so lucky because she doesn't have to go to school!
A	Wenn ich die Wahl hätte, würde ich arbeiten gehen statt in die Schule gehen!	If I had the choice, I would go to work instead of going to school!

Aiming High phrases

um ... zu	Um Internet in Sicherheit zu benutzen, soll man...	In order to use the internet safely, one should...
es wäre besser	Es wäre besser, wenn dieses Restaurant Vegetarier freundlich wäre.	It would be better if this restaurant was vegetarian-friendly.
relative clause	Ich benutze jeden Tag mein Handy, was ziemlich schlecht ist.	I use my phone every day, which is quite bad.
2 verbs end of phrase	Obwohl Internet gefährlich sein kann, hat es viele Vorteile.	Although internet can be dangerous it has many advantages
high level phrases	Es macht Spaß, Informationen über alles online zu finden! Es lohnt sich!	It's fun to find information about everything online – it's worth it!

Tricky Vocab

German	English
simsen	to text
einen Text schicken	to send a text message
Fotos hochladen	upload photos
Musik herunterladen	to download music
zu viel Zeit vor dem Bildschirm verbringen	to spend too much time in front of the screen
die Kopfhörer benutzen	to use headphones
Ein großer Vorteil ist, dass	a big advantage is that...
Der größte Nachteil ist, dass	the biggest disadvantage is that...
Das Gute daran ist, dass...	the good thing about it is that...
Schlecht daran ist, dass	the bad thing about it is that...
im Großen und Ganzen	overall
... kann zu Problemen führen	... can lead to problems
gefährlich	dangerous
schädlich	harmful
sicher	safe
süchtig	addicted
überraschend	surprising

Practice

Your turn! Translate this paragraph into German using the resources on this page:

I think that phones are very important nowadays for young people. For example, I use my phone daily in order to do my homework as well as staying in contact with my friends. Last year my friend was cyberbullied, and it was very dangerous for him – I was really worried about him! In the future I am going to wake up early, but I won't use my phone, because I think that I'm addicted! Overall technology has a lot of advantages, but it can lead to problems!

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 3

THEME 1, Topic C: Cultural Life

INCLUDES: Celebrations and festivals; reading; music; sport; film and television

PRESENT TENSE

Y	Meine Lieblingssendung ist ein Zeichentrickfilm, der „The Simpsons“ heißt.	My favourite TV programme is a cartoon, which is called "the Simpsons"
M	An der anderen Seite liest meine Stiefschwester lieber, weil sie findet, dass die Zeichentrickfilme für Kinder sind.	My stepsister, on the other hand, prefers reading because she finds that cartoons are for children.
C	Jedoch gehen wir beide gern ins Kino, um die neuen Filme auf dem großen Bildschirm sehen.	However, we both love going to the cinema, to watch the new films on the big screen.
A	Jeden Samstag verbringen wir Zeit zusammen und gehen ins Kino, danach essen wir im Fastfood Restaurant.	Every Saturday we spend time together and we go to the cinema, then we eat at the fast food.

PAST TENSE:

Y	Letztes Jahr habe ich den Karneval in London besucht, wohin viele Touristen gehen.	Last year, I went to the carnival in London, where many tourists go.
M	Meine Nichte hat ein Maskenkostüm getragen und sie war unglaublich komisch!	My niece wore a costume and she was incredibly bizarre!
C	Jedoch habe ich normale Kleidungen getragen, weil ich nicht kreativ bin.	However, I wore normal clothes as I am not as creative.
A	Als wir im Restaurant aßen, haben wir einen Schauspieler gesehen –es lohnte sich!	When we were eating at the restaurant, we saw an actor - it was worth it!

FUTURE:

Y	In der Zukunft möchte ich den Weihnachtsmarkt in Deutschland und Österreich besuchen, um typische Schmucke zu kaufen.	In the future I'd like to visit the Christmas markets in Germany and Austria, in order to buy traditional decorations.
M	Mein Halbbruder möchte lieber das Oktoberfest besuchen, weil er typische Essen und Getränke schmecken will.	My half-brother would rather visit the Oktoberfest, because he wants to try typical food and drinks.
C	Jedoch kann ich kein Bier trinken, weil ich nicht mündig bin.	However, I can't drink beer because I am not of full age.
A	Wenn ich reich wäre, würde ich einen Weihnachtsmarkt in meiner Stadt organisieren.	If I were rich, I'd organise the Christmas markets in my own town.

Aiming High phrases

um ... zu	Um meinen Geburtstag zu feiern, werden wir...	In order to celebrate my birthday, we will...
es wäre besser	Es wäre besser, wenn wir einen Weihnachtsmarkt in unserer Stadt hätten.	It would be better if we had a Christmas market in our town.
relative clause	In München gibt es jedes Jahr ein typisches Fest, das „Oktoberfest“ heißt.	In Munich there is a traditional festival every year, which is called Oktoberfest.
2 verbs end of phrase	Ich mache mir Sorge darüber, dass zu viele Kinder heutzutage nicht gut lesen können.	I am worried about the fact that nowadays too many children can't read well.
high level phrase	Ich klettere gern und mache das jeden Tag, denn ich bin gut darin!	I like climbing and I do it every day because I'm good at it.

Tricky Vocab

German	English
Das war der Höhepunkt des Jahres.	It was the highlight of the year.
Die Stimmung war...	the atmosphere was...
Am Ende des Tages war ich...	At the end of the day I was...
Ich war völlig satt	I had enough
Ich will an ein Volksfest teilnehmen.	I want to take part to a folk fair / traditional fair.
Die Feuerwerke wurden in 1999 in Lichtenstein verboten.	Fireworks were banned in Lichtenstein in 1999.
Zu Ostern verstecken die Eltern Schokoeier vor den Kindern.	At Easter the parents hide eggs from the children.
Zu Heiligabend schmücken wir den Weihnachtsbaum.	At Christmas Eve we decorate the Christmas tree.
Feiertag	bank holiday
Festzug	procession
Maibaum	May pole
Fasching	carnival

Practice

Your turn! Translate this paragraph into German using the resources on this page:

I think that nowadays reading should be very important for children. For example, I read three times a week in order to learn new words. Although I am not very creative, I love reading about stories and I prefer reading instead of watching TV. Last summer I visited a books' festival in Wien, in Austria, where I could find a lot of old German books! If so I think that festivals are very important to show the culture and the traditions of different countries. In the future I would love to become a writer, in order to write stories for children!

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 4

THEME 2, Topic A: Holidays

INCLUDES: Preferences; experiences; destinations

PRESENT TENSE

Y	Normalerweise fahre ich mit dem Boot nach Frankreich, weil meine Großeltern ein Haus dort haben.	Normally I go to France by boat, because my grandparents have a house there.
M	Meine deutschen Cousins kommen auch, deshalb können wir segeln und tauchen gehen - es macht Spaß!	My German cousins come as well, therefore we can go sailing and diving - it's fun!
C	Jedoch ist das Wetter nicht immer gut genug für Wassersports - wenn es regnet, bleiben wir zu Hause und spielen Schach.	However, the weather is not always good enough for water sports - when it's rainy we stay at home and play chess.
A	Wir lieben alle das Haus meiner Großeltern, weil es ein großer Spielraum gibt.	We all love my grandparents' house, because it has a big play room.

PAST TENSE:

Y	Ach so, mein letzter Urlaub war ein Albtraum - Ich bin mit meiner Familie nach Griechenland gefahren.	Oh well, my last holiday was a nightmare! I went to Greece with my family.
M	Wenn wir aus dem Reisebus ausstiegen, glitt meine Mutter und sie ist sich die Beine gebrochen.	While we were getting off the bus, my mom slipped and broke a leg.
C	Jedoch hat das Personal sie geholfen und sie waren sehr hilfsbereit mit ihr.	However, the staff helped her and they were really helpful.
A	Als ich ein Kind war, gingen wir immer nach Griechenland aber wir haben nie Probleme gehabt!	When I was little, we used to always go to Greece, but we never had a problem!

FUTURE:

Y	Mein Traumurlaub wäre in einem Zelt auf einer aufgegebenen Insel.	My dream holidays would be in a tent on a desert island
M	An der anderen Seite will meine beste Freundin in einem Jugendherberge bleiben, um mit neuen Freunden zu treffen.	But my friend told me that it would be better to stay in a youth hostel so that we can meet new friends
C	Jedoch gruseln die Jugendherberge mich.	However, hostels give me the creeps!
A	Es wäre besser, wenn ich allein reisen könnte, um meinen Urlaub zu wählen.	It would be better if I could travel alone in order to choose my own holiday.

Aiming High phrases

um ... zu	Um einen entspannenden Urlaub zu haben, soll man...	In order to have a relaxing holiday you should...
es wäre besser	Es wäre besser, wenn Tourismus umweltfreundlicher wäre.	It would be better if tourism was more environmentally friendly.
relative clause	Leider war das Hotel, wo wir bleiben wollten, geschlossen	Unfortunately, the hotel where we wanted to stay was closed.
2 verbs end of phrase	Ich möchte gern nach der Schweiz fahren, weil ich viele Schokolade essen will.	I would like to go to Switzerland, in order to eat a lot of chocolate.
high level phrase	Meine Familie und ich werden nächsten Juli die Malediven besuchen, deshalb freue ich mich darauf!	My family and I are visiting the Maldives next July - I am looking forward to it.

Tricky Vocab

German	English
im Jugendherberge übernachten	to stay in a youth hostel
im Zelt wohnen	to stay in a tent
im Wohnwagen bleiben	to stay in a caravan
Ich habe die Sehenswürdigkeiten besucht	I went sightseeing
Wir haben das Essen von der Imbissstube geschmeckt.	We tried the food from the snack kiosk.
Wir haben den Weg verfehlt.	We got lost
Wie geht man zum Geldautomaten?	How do you get to the cash point?
Ich habe mir die Arme verletzt.	I injured my arm
Es gab Renovierungsarbeiten.	There were renovation works.
Ich werde nie wieder dort übernachten.	I will never stay there again.
Es gab ein Freibad mit Sauna.	There was an open-air swimming pool with sauna
Die Unterkunft war bequem.	The accommodation was comfortable.
beliebt	popular
preiswert	worth the price
angenehm	pleasant
ermüdend	tiring
spektakulär	spectacular

Practice

Your turn! Prepare answers or questions for these bullet points:

- dein Traumurlaub
- ein Problem, das du in Urlaub gehabt hast
- deine tägliche Routine während den Ferien
- Ferien auf dem Land oder in der Stadt?

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 5

THEME 2, Topic B: Travel and tourist transactions

INCLUDES: Travel and accommodation; asking for help and dealing with problems; directions; eating out; shopping.

PRESENT TENSE:

Y	Ich möchte die Tagesuppe, bitte.	I'll have the soup of the day, please.
M	Mein Vater nimmt Forelle mit Reis als Hauptgerichte.	As a main course my dad is ordering trout with rice.
C	Obwohl Haare in meiner Suppe gab, hat das Essen uns gefallen.	Although there was a hair in my soup, we liked the food.
A	Können wir die Karte mit den Nachspeisen bekommen, bitte?	Can we get the desserts menu, please?

PAST TENSE:

Y	Ich denke, dass ich meinen Rucksack im Reisebüro gelassen!	I think I have left my backpack at the travel office!
M	Meine Mutter sprach mit mir und wir haben nicht meine Tüte, die auf dem Boden lag.	My mum was talking to me and we haven't seen my bag, which was on the floor.
C	Jedoch hatten wir Geld und wir könnten ins Hotel wiederkommen.	However, we had some money, therefore we could come back to the hotel.
A	Wenn wir ins Hotel abgefahren sind, haben wir gerade die Polizei angerufen.	As soon as we got to the hotel, we called the police straight away.

FUTURE:

Y	Ich würde gern nach Berlin gehen, weil es viele Geschäfte, wo man viele Klamotten kaufen kann, gibt – Einkaufen macht mich süchtig!	I would like to go to Berlin because there are many shops, where I can buy clothes and I'm addicted to shopping!
M	Meine Schulkameraden besuchen lieber die Sehenswürdigkeiten, was ich todlangweilig finde!	My school mates prefer going sightseeing, which I find dead boring!
C	An der anderen Seite glaube ich, dass es wichtig ist,	On the other hand, I believe it is important to experience the local culture and find typical products.
A	Wenn ich reich wäre, würde ich nach Rom fahren und viele Markenklamotten in der Stadtmitte kaufen!	If I were rich, I would go to Rome and buy brand clothes in the shops of the city centre.

Aiming High phrases

um ... zu	Sie müssen links gehen, um bis zum Polizeirevier zu gehen.	You must turn left in order to get to the police station
es wäre besser	Es wäre besser, wenn Sie Ihren Ausweis mit Ihnen hätten.	It would be better if you had your ID with you.
relative clause	Ich habe meine Tüte, die weiß und schwarz ist, verloren.	I have lost my bag, which is white and black.
2 verbs end of phrase	Beschreiben Sie mir die Tüte, die Sie gesehen haben.	Describe the bag you've seen.
high level phrase s	Es ist zu chaotisch im Einkaufszentrum – ich mache mir Sorge darüber!	It's too chaotic in the shopping centre – I'm worried about it!

Tricky Vocab

German	English
Wo ist das Fundbüro?	Where is the lost-and-found office?
Das Flugzeug hatte Verspätung.	The plane was delayed.
Es gab einen Stau auf der Autobahn.	there was an accident on the motorway
weil ich gern in der Sonne liege	because I like laying in the sun
weil ich abenteuerlustig bin.	because I'm adventurous.
Die Reise hat ewig gedauert.	The journey lasted forever.
Das Bad ist dreckig.	The bathtub is filthy.
einfach oder hin und zurück?	one way or return?
Er fährt vom Gleis 22 ab.	It departs from platform 22
Es waren lange Haare im Waschbecken.	there were long hair in the washbasin.
Ich bin total unzufrieden	I'm totally dissatisfied.
Es gab Kakerlaken im Bett	there were cockroaches in the bed
Nimm ...	take...
Überqueren	to cross
es ist Hundert Meter entfernt	it's 100 meters away.
Urlaub auf Balkonen	staycation
Erlebnisurlaub	an adventure holiday

Practice

Your turn! Translate this paragraph into German using the resources on this page:

Last year we had a holiday at a dreadful campsite on the coast, where the weather was very cold and wet. Next summer, I am certainly not staying at that accommodation with my family. I would prefer to swim and go for bike rides around a sunny island. If it is too hot during the day, my stepsister and I will stay near the pool and read exciting novels.

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 6

THEME 2, Topic C: Town, region and country

INCLUDES: Weather; places to see; things to do.

PRESENT TENSE

Y	In meinem Wohnort, der Affstätt heißt, gibt es viele Berge und Wälder.	In my hometown, which is called Affstätt, there are lots of hills and vineyards.
M	Meine Lehrerin wohnt in Heidenberg, die in der Nähe von meiner Stadt ist, wo es einen Hafen gibt.	but my teacher lives in Heidenberg, which is near my town, where there is a fishing port.
C	Jedoch denke ich, dass das Land schöner als die Küste ist.	However, I think that the countryside is more beautiful than the seaside.
A	Mein Dorf kann auch viel für sportliche Menschen anbieten!	My village has also got much to offer for sporty people!

PAST TENSE:

Y	Als ich jünger war, wohnte ich mit meinen Großeltern in Venedig.	When I was younger, I used to live with my grandparents in Venice.
M	Leider wohnte mein Bruder mit meiner Stiefmutter in Bern, die in der Schweiz liegt.	Unfortunately, my brother lived with my step mum in Bern, which is Switzerland.
C	Jedoch gab es nichts für junge Leute in Bern und er kam nicht gut mit meiner Stiefmutter an, deshalb zog er mit mir nach Venedig um.	However, there was nothing for young people in Bern and he didn't get on with my step mum, so he moved to Venice with me.
A	Wir waren deshalb sehr glücklich, weil wir wieder zusammen waren.	We were therefore extremely happy, because we were back together!

FUTURE:

Y	Im Sommer wird meine Stadt voll von Touristen sein, deshalb werde ich an den Strand gehen, weil er lebendig sein wird.	In Summer my town will be full of tourists, so I am going to go to the beach because it will be lively.
M	aber meine Schwester sagt, dass es zu geräuschvoll sein wird.	But my sister says that there will be too much noise
C	Jedoch wird es ausgezeichnet sein, weil wir neue Personen kennen lernen werden.	However, it will be awesome because we will be able to meet up with new people.
A	Wenn ich hier ein Tourist wäre, wäre ich mit meiner Gegend zufrieden, da die Küste wunderbar ist.	If I was a tourist here, I would be happy with the area because the coast is really wonderful.

Aiming High phrases

um ... zu	Um nach Hayling Insel zu gehen, muss man mit dem Boot fahren.	In order to get to Hayling Island you must take a boat.
es wäre besser	Es wäre besser, wenn Touristen umweltfreundlicher wären.	It would be better if tourists were more environmentally friendly.
relative clause	Eine Stadt, die ich gut kenne, ist Leipzig.	A town that I know well is Leipzig.
2 verbs end of phrase	Es gibt einen großen Park, wo man verschiedene Aktivitäten tun kann.	There is a big park, where you can do a variety of activities.
high level phrases	Wenn man mich fragt, finde ich mein Wohnort zu ruhig.	To be honest, I find my hometown too quiet.

Tricky Vocab

German	English
Ich wohne in einem Vorort, wo...	I live in a Suburb where...
es eine Beckerei gibt	there's a bakery.
ich überall zu Fuß hinkomme	I can get everywhere on foot
ich mich nicht langweile	I don't get bored
es zu viel Verkehr gibt	there's too much traffic
in der Umgebung	in the neighbourhood
vielseitiges Kulturangebot	a varied cultural offer
außerhalb der Stadt gibt es...	outside the city there is...
Fußgängerzone	pedestrian areas
man soll vielseitige Aktivitäten für Jugendliche anbieten	they should offer a variety of activities for young people
man muss die öffentlichen Verkehrsmittel verbessern.	they should improve the public transport
Man muss Autos in der Innenstadt verbieten	They should ban cars from the city centre
Gebäude	buildings
Wohnungen	apartments
das Land	the countryside
Fahrradwege	cycle paths

Practice

Your turn! Translate this paragraph into German using the resources on this page:

1. A region that I know well is West Sussex.
2. When I was younger, I used to live with my stepbrother in Dusseldorf.
3. However, there was nothing for young people to do after having spent the whole day at the playground.
4. We must go to the oldest cathedral in Lyon and I'm also keen on visiting the fishing port.
5. It would be better if I were a tourist because I would go to the beach and go mountain biking.

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 7

THEME 3, Topic A: What school is like

INCLUDES: School types; school day; subjects; rules and pressures; celebrating success

PRESENT TENSE:

Y	Erdkunde gefällt mir und ich bin auch gut darin.	I like geography and I am also good at it.
M	Meine Schulkameradin, die Liz heißt, lernt lieber Latein, weil sie das nützlich findet.	My schoolmate, whose name is Liz, prefers to learn Latin, because she finds it useful.
C	Obwohl ich Latein altmodisch finde, denke ich, dass dieses Fach wichtig ist.	Although I find Latin old-fashioned, I think that this subject is important.
A	Zum Beispiel kommen viele Sprache von Latein.	For example, many languages originated from Latin.

PAST TENSE:

Y	Als ich in der Grundschule war, trug ich nur einen lila Pullover.	When I was in primary school, I used to only wear a purple jumper.
M	Meine Tante, die in Belgien aufwuchs, musste keine Schuluniform in der Schule tragen.	My auntie, who grew up in Belgium, didn't have to wear any uniform at school.
C	Jedoch war es verboten Jeans in der Schule zu tragen, da sie unordentlich aussahen.	However, it was forbidden to wear jeans in school, because they looked messy.
A	Meiner Meinung nach wäre es besser, wenn alle Schüler die gleiche aussehen würden.	In my opinion it would be better if all students looked the same.

FUTURE:

Y	Ich werde in Juli nach Österreich umziehen, deshalb werde ich in eine österreichische Schule gehen, wo man keine Uniform tragen muss - ich freue mich darauf.	In July I will move to Austria, therefore I will go to an Austrian school, where you don't have to wear a uniform - I'm looking forward to it.
M	Meine Schulkameradin, die Claudia heißt, würde gern mitkommen.	My school mate, whose name is Claudia would like to come as well.
C	Leider wird es nicht möglich sein, sie mit uns mitbringen.	Unfortunately, it won't be possible for us to take her.
A	Wenn ich der Direktor in eine englische Schule wäre, würde ich die Schuluniform beseitigen.	If I were the headteacher of an English school I would get rid of the school uniform.

Aiming High phrases

um ... zu	Alle Schüler müssen eine Krawatte tragen, um klug auszusehen.	All students must wear a tie, in order to look smart.
es wäre besser	Es wäre besser, wenn wir öfter Geschichte hätten.	It would be better if we had history more often.
relative clause	Die Lehrerin, die ich am liebsten sehe, heißt Frau Schmidt, weil sie geduldig ist.	The teacher, who I prefer, is called Mrs Schmidt, because she is patient.
2 verbs end of phrase	Ich habe Chemie gewählt, weil ich in der Zukunft Arzt werden will.	I chose chemistry, because I want to become a doctor in the future.
high level phrases	Deutsch ist sehr kompliziert, aber meiner Meinung nach lohnt es sich!	German is very difficult, but in my opinion it's worth it.

Tricky Vocab

German	English
der Mittlere Schulabschluss	German version of GCSEs
das Abitur	German version of A Levels
Meine Schule ist gemischt	My school is mixed
Es ist ... verboten	It's forbidden to
Man kann keine Schmucke tragen	You can't wear jewellery
Mobbing ist nicht geduldet.	bullying is not tolerated
Ich habe gute Note	I have good marks
Wir haben zu viele Prüfungen	We have too many exams
Ich lerne	I learn
Pause / Mittagspause	Break / lunch
Wir bleiben nicht sitzen	We don't repeat the year
ich musste das Jahr wiederholen.	I had to repeat the year
das Gebäude	The building
Die Schule ist prima ausgestattet	The school is well equipped
Computerräume	Computer rooms
Ich bringe ein Lunchpaket mit.	I take a packed lunch to school

Practice

Your turn! Translate this paragraph into German using the resources on this page:

- I have a brother, who is called Guy.
- When I was younger, I used to listen to rock music.
- A best friend would be funny, chatty and cute perhaps! I would spend all of my time with a friend who makes me laugh.
- I used to dream of being like my cousin because he inspires me and he believes in me, but he is spotty and likes emo music.
- Next weekend I am going to go shopping with my Mum because, even though she seems shy, I can talk to her about anything

THEME 3, Topic B: School activities

INCLUDES: School trips; events and exchanges

PRESENT TENSE

Y	Ich möchte gern an dem Projekt in Ihrer Schule teilnehmen,	I'd like to take part to the project in your school.
M	Meine Mutter sagt, dass ein internationaler Project für meine Zukunft sich lohnt.	My mum says that an international project is worth it for my future.
C	Obwohl mein Deutsch nicht perfekt ist, möchte ich in Deutschland bleiben, um meine Sprachkenntnisse auch zu verbessern.	Although my German is not perfect, I'd like to stay in Germany, in order to improve my language knowledge as well.
A	Es ist auch eine unvergessliche Erfahrung!	It is also an unforgettable experience!

PAST TENSE:

Y	Ich habe letztes Jahr an einem Schulaustausch im Ausland teilgenommen,	Last year I took part to a school exchange abroad.
M	Mein bester Freund Max hat die Küche des Lands, wo wir waren, sehr lecker,	My best friend found the cuisine of the country where we were very tasty.
C	jedoch bin ich Vegetarier und könnte leider nicht viel essen.	however, I'm a vegetarian, so there wasn't much I could eat.
A	Wir haben täglich Deutschunterricht besucht, um gute Noten in unsere Deutschprüfung zu bekommen.	We attended German lessons every day in order to get good grades in our German exam.

FUTURE:

Y	Nächsten Sommer werde ich mit neunundvierzig Klassenkameraden nach Italien reisen.	Next summer I am travelling to Italy with 49 school mates.
M	aber mein Freund, der Lukas heißt, wird nicht mitkommen, weil er keinen Reisepass hat. Das ist schade!	But my friend won't come with us because he doesn't have a passport. What a shame!
C	Jedoch werden wir ein Bootsausflug an die Amalfi Küste machen, was unglaublich sein wird.	However, we are going to do a boat trip along the Amalfi Coast, which will be incredible.
A	Wenn ich die Wahl hätte, würde ich Capri Insel besuchen, weil ich die berühmte blaue Höhle sehen möchte.	If I had the choice, I would visit Capri Island, because I'd like to see the famous blue cave.

Aiming High phrases

um ... zu	Um gute Noten in den Prüfungen zu bekommen, muss man viele Hausaufgaben machen.	In order to get good grades in your exams, you should do a lot of homework.
es wäre besser	Es wäre besser, wenn Schüler keinen Druck in der Schule hätten.	It would be better if students didn't have pressure in school.
relative clause	Kannst mir den blauen Kuli, den ich dich gegeben habe, zurückgeben, bitte?	Can you give me back the black pen that I lent you?
2 verbs end of phrase	Wenn ich in der Universität studieren werde, mache ich mir Sorge darüber, dass ich Heimweh haben werde.	I'm worried that I will be homesick when I'm at university.
high level phrases	Wir haben die Prüfungen dieses Jahr – ich habe Angst davor!	We have exams this year – I am afraid!

Tricky Vocab

German	English
Klassenfahrt	School trip
Schulaustausch	School exchange
Du verbesserst deine Sprachkenntnisse	You improve your language skills
Ausland	abroad
Die Schule bezahlt die Flugzeugkarten.	The school pays for the plane tickets
Die Lesen AG.	The after-school reading club
Das Zeugnis	the report
wir haben zu vielen Druck	We have too much pressure.
Wir lernen neue Freunde kennen	We make new friends
Meine deutsche Austauschpartnerin	My German exchange partner

Practice

Your turn! Translate this paragraph into German using the resources on this page:

1. The pupil that I'm talking about is my English exchange partner
2. He arrived ten days ago, and he is very moody.
3. You should make the most of the afterschool reading club so that you can improve your language skills.
4. It would be better if I made the most of school trips because so that I can make new friends and have more self-confidence.
5. Last summer, we visited an old church and a famous volcano in Italy. It was an unforgettable experience abroad.

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 9

THEME 4, Topic A: Using languages beyond the classroom

INCLUDES: Forming relationships; travel; employment

PRESENT TENSE:

Y	Wenn man mich fragt, bin ich sehr stolz darauf, dass ich eine andere Sprache kenne.	Honestly, I'm so proud that I know another language.
M	Mein Vater sagt, dass Deutsch wird mich helfen, eine gute Arbeit Ausland zu finden.	My Dad says that German is going to help me find a good job abroad.
C	Jedoch muss man eine Fremdsprache auch wissen, um einen guten Beruf in England zu finden.	However, you must know a foreign language to find a good job in England as well.
A	Zum Beispiel habe ich einen Freund, dessen Vater vier Sprachen spricht und in der Botschaft arbeitet.	For example, I have a friend, whose father can speak four languages and he works at the Embassy.

PAST TENSE:

Y	Vor ein paar Jahren dachte ich, dass Sprachkenntnisse nutzlos waren.	A couple of years ago I used to think that knowing how to speak languages was of no use
M	Aber meine Mutter sprach nur Französisch, deshalb musste ich das lernen.	But my grandma only spoke French, so I had to learn this language.
C	Jedoch war es herausfordernd!	However, it was a real challenge!
A	Heutzutage weiß ich, dass ist es ein Plus, eine andere Sprache zu kennen!	Nowadays I know that speaking a language is an asset

FUTURE:

Y	Ich möchte viele Fremdsprachen sprechen, um weltweit zu reisen.	I would like to know lots of languages so that I can travel all over the world,
M	Jedoch will mein jüngerer Bruder einen Expert in Spanisch werden.	But my younger brother wants to become an expert in Spanish
C	Meine Ansicht an würde ich mehr Berufsmöglichkeiten geben, wenn ich viele Sprachen kennen würde.	From my point of view, if I spoke several languages, it would give me more career options
A	Wenn ich verschiedene Fremdsprachen könnte, würde ich Freunden in der ganzen Welt kennen lernen.	If I could speak many languages, I could make friends all over the world

Aiming High phrases

um ... zu	Um eine gute Arbeit zu finden, soll man...	In order to find a good job, you should...
es wäre besser	Es wäre besser, wenn alle Schüler die Möglichkeit hätten, eine Fremdsprache zu lernen.	It would be better if all students had the opportunity to learn a foreign language.
relative clause	Meine Großmutter, die in Polen wohnt, kann nur Polnisch sprechen.	My granny, who lives in Poland, can only speak Polish.
2 verbs end of phrase	Ich meine, dass Fremdsprachen Türen für mich öffnen werden.	I think that foreign languages will open doors for me.
high level phrases	Ich möchte gute Note in Deutsch bekommen – ich drücke mir die Daumen!	I would like to get good grades in German – fingers crossed!

Tricky Vocab

German	English
Im Moment lerne ich...	at the moment I am learning...
es hilft die Landessprache besser kennenzulernen	it helps to understand your own language
Ich möchte nach Spanien auszuwandern	I would like to emigrate to Spain
Ich möchte mit Leuten in ihrer Muttersprache kommunizieren	I would like to communicate with people in their mother tongue
Fremdsprachen sollen ein Pflichtfach sein	Foreign languages should be a compulsory subject.
Sprachkenntnisse	knowledge of the languages
in Deutsch fließend sein	to be fluent in German
Sie müssen hervorragende Kommunikationsfähigkeiten haben.	You must have excellent communication skills.
Ihr Gehalt wird hoch sein	your salary will be high
bewerben	to apply

Practice

Your turn! Translate this paragraph into German using the resources on this page:

1. I would like to know how to speak several languages.
2. When I was younger, I only spoke French, so I had to learn English.
3. After having learnt English, I now understand my own language better.
4. It would be better if we spoke Mandarin at school because you can find a job more easily in another country.
5. My nephew told me that he had to learn Spanish at school, and it was a real challenge but now he has more chance of promotion.

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 10

THEME 4, Topic B: Ambitions

INCLUDES: Further study; volunteering; training

PRESENT TENSE

Y	Ich möchte gern an dem Projekt in Ihrer Schule teilnehmen,	I'd like to take part to the project in your school.
M	Meine Mutter sagt, dass ein internationaler Project für meine Zukunft sich lohnt.	My mum says that an international project is worth it for my future.
C	Obwohl mein Deutsch nicht perfekt ist, möchte ich in Deutschland bleiben, um meine Sprachkenntnisse auch zu verbessern.	Although my German is not perfect, I'd like to stay in Germany, in order to improve my language knowledge as well.
A	Ich weiß, dass das eine gute Möglichkeit für mich ist.	I know that this is a good opportunity for me.

PAST TENSE:

Y	Ich habe letztes Jahr an einem Schulaustausch im Ausland teilgenommen,	Last year I took part to a school exchange abroad.
M	Mein bester Freund Max hat die Küche des Lands, wo wir waren, sehr lecker,	My best friend found the cuisine of the country where we were very tasty.
C	jedoch bin ich Vegetarier und könnte leider nicht viel essen.	however, I'm a vegetarian, so there wasn't much I could eat.
A	Wir haben täglich Deutschunterricht besucht, um gute Noten in unsere Deutschprüfung zu bekommen.	We attended German lessons every day in order to get good grades in our German exam.

FUTURE:

Y	Wenn ich älter bin, möchte ich mich heiraten, weil ich eine liebevolles Lebe will.	When I'm older I'd like to get married because I want a life full of love.
M	Meine Schwester schlägt mir vor, dass ich am ersten reisen soll.	My sister suggests me that I should go travelling first.
C	Obwohl ich einen Freund habe, werde ich unbedingt alleine reisen, um unabhängig zu sein.	Although I have a boyfriend, I will definitely travel alone, in order to be more independent.
A	Um neue Kulturen zu erleben, werde ich ein Jahr nach allen Kontinenten fahren.	In order to experience new cultures, I will travel to all the continents.

Aiming High phrases

um ... zu	Glücklicherweise musste ich keinen Telefonanrufen machen, um mein neuer Job zu finden.	Fortunately, I didn't have to make any phone call in order to find my new job.
es wäre besser	Es wäre besser, wenn Sie in Italienisch fließend wären.	It would be better if you were fluent in Italian.
relative clause	Ich möchte die Leute, die seltene Krankheiten haben, helfen.	I'd like to help people who have rare illnesses.
2 verbs end of phrase	Ich freue mich auf meinem neuen Beruf, weil ich Geld bekommen kann.	I am learning physics because I want to work in the car industry.
high level phrases	Ich interessiere mich für das Job.	I'm interested in the job.

Tricky Vocab

German	English
in einem Elefantenheim arbeiten	to work in an elephant sanctuary
bei der Europäische Kommission arbeiten	to work at the European commission
in einer Hütte in den Alpen wohnen	to live in a cabin in the Alps
eine Lehre machen	do an apprenticeship
Anwalt werden	to become a lawyer
Apotheker werden	to become a pharmacist
Beamte sein	to be a civil servant
als Dolmetscher arbeiten	work as an interpreter
als Kellner arbeiten	work as a waiter
Klempner sein	to be a plumber
Mein Vater ist ein Kraftfahrer	My dad is a lorry driver
als Metzger arbeiten	to work as a butcher
Polizist	policeman
Schauspieler	actor
Tierarzt	vet
Übersetzer	translator
Verkäufer	sales assistant

Practice

Your turn! Translate this paragraph into German using the resources on this page:

1. My little sister, who is called Marine, says that the most important thing is to help others.
2. Truth be told, before I used to work in hospitality and catering, and it was really monotonous.
3. When I'm qualified, I would like to do a work placement in Ireland or volunteer because I think that would be a good experience for me.
4. It would be better if I weren't an air hostess because my boss is always grumpy.
5. If I pass my exams, I would like to do a work placement.

THEME 4, Topic C: Work

INCLUDES: Jobs; careers and professions

PRESENT TENSE:

Y	Ich habe ein Teilzeitjob in einem Café.	I have a part-time job in a café.
M	Meine Eltern arbeiten beide in einem Krankenhaus – meine Mutter ist Ärztin und meine andere Mutter ist Krankenschwester.	My parents both work in a hospital – my mum is a doctor and my other mum is a nurse.
C	Obwohl Medizin nötig ist, ist diese Arbeit zu schwierig.	Although medicine is essential, this job is too difficult.
A	Ich arbeite lieber in einem Café, weil man nicht fleißig sein soll.	I prefer working in a café, where you should not be too hard-working.

PAST TENSE:

Y	Ich habe letzten Sommer eine Berufserfahrung in einer Firma gemacht.	Last year I did a work experience in a company.
M	Meine Eltern freuten sich darauf, weil ich mein Geld bekommen konnte.	My parents were very happy with it as I could get my own money.
C	Obwohl ich froh mit dem Geld war, war es sehr schwierig morgens aufzuwachen.	Although I was happy with the money, it was very hard to get up in the morning.
A	Als ich klein war, wollte ich Clown werden, aber ich habe meine Meinung geändert.	When I was little, I wanted to become a clown, but I have now changed my mind.

FUTURE:

Y	Wenn ich älter bin, möchte ich als Lehrer arbeiten, weil ich Kinder helfen will.	When I'm older I'd like to become a teacher, because I want to help children.
M	Mein Großvater, der ein Lehrer ist, hat mir gesagt, dass Lehrer nicht gut bezahlt sind.	My grandad, who is a teacher, told me that teachers are not very well paid.
C	Obwohl Geld macht Glück nicht, werde ich an eine andere Arbeit denken.	Although money doesn't make you happy, I'll think about finding a different job.
A	Wenn ich reich wäre, würde ich freiwillig in einer Schule arbeiten.	If I were rich, I'd work for free in a school.

Aiming High phrases

um ... zu	Um Feuerwehrmann zu werden, muss man einen Kurs besuchen	In order to become a fireman, you should take a course.
es wäre besser	Es wäre besser, wenn meine Freundin eine Zahnärztin wäre.	It would be better if my girlfriend was a dentist.
relative clause	Sie beschäftigen mit Strom, was sehr gefährlich ist.	You deal with electricity, which is very dangerous.
2 verbs end of phrase	Ich lerne Physik, weil ich in der Autoindustrie arbeiten will.	I am learning physics because I want to work in the car industry.
high level phrases	Keine Sorge – ich bin gut darin!	No worries – I'm good at it!

Tricky Vocab

German	English
Anwältin werden	to become a (female) lawyer
Apothekerin werden	to become a (female) pharmacist
Beamtin sein	to be a (female) civil servant
als Dolmetscherin arbeiten	work as a (female) interpreter
als Kellnerin arbeiten	work as a waitress
Klempnerin sein	to be a (female) plumber
Meine Mutter ist eine Kräftefahrerin	My mum is a lorry driver
als Metzgerin arbeiten	to work as a (female) butcher
Polizistin	policewoman
SchauspielerIn	actress
Tierärztin	(female) vet
Übersetzerin	(female) translator
Verkäuferin	(female) sales assistant
Feuerwehrfrau	firewoman
Krankenschwester	(female) nurse
Krankenpfleger	(male) nurse
Arbeitsbedingungen	working conditions

Practice

Your turn! Translate this paragraph into German using the resources on this page:

- I have a brother, who is a baker and a sister who is a farmer.
- Truth be told, when I was younger, I dreamed of being a builder.
- My classmate changed direction because he decided to become a hairdresser instead of a bin man!
- It would be better if I were not a computer scientist because I'm rubbish at maths!
- However, I have very good grades in French and History, and I used to work with my stepdad who is a lawyer, but he was always grumpy.

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 12

THEME 5, Topic A: Social Issues

INCLUDES: Charities, poverty, homelessness, volunteering

PRESENT TENSE

Y	Jedes Jahr sammeln ich und meine Schulfreunde Geld, das wir den Obdachlosen unserer Stadt geben.	Every year my schoolmates and I collect money, that we give to the homeless of our town.
M	Meine Mutter hilft auch, weil sie Kuchen, die wir verkaufen backt.	My mum helps as well, because
C	Jedoch gibt es einige Obdachloser, die keine Hilfe bekommen wollen.	However, there are some homeless people, who don't want to get any help.
A	Jeden Sommer helfe ich eine Hilfsorganisation, die arme Kinder unterstützt.	Every summer I help a charity which supports poor children.

PAST TENSE:

Y	Letzten August bin ich nach Afrika gefahren, um eine Schule zu bauen.	Last year I went to Africa in order to build a school.
M	Meine neue Freundin aus Namibia, die Fatima heißt, hatte ein kleines Haus in einem armen Dorf.	My new friend from Namibia, whose name is Fatima, had a little house in a poor village.
C	Obwohl sie froh war, musste sie jeden Tag fünfzehn Kilometer wandern, um Wasser zu sammeln.	although she was happy, she had to walk 15 km every day to collect water
A	Ich habe viel gedacht, dass wir viel Glück in Europa haben	I've been thinking a lot about how lucky we are in Europe.

FUTURE:

Y	Ich hoffe, dass es in der Zukunft weniger Leute, die auf der Straße gibt, geben wird.	I hope that in the future there will be less people who sleep on the streets
M	Mein Onkel sagt, dass jemand ein bisschen machen soll, um die Armut zu reduzieren.	My uncle says that everyone should do a little bit in order to reduce poverty.
C	Obwohl es Verschiedenheiten immer geben wird, glaube ich, dass wir viel tun könnten.	Although there will always be differences, I believe we could still do something.
A	Wenn ich Präsident wäre, würde ich das Geld benutzen, um die Leute, die kämpfen, zu helfen.	If I were the president, I would use money to help people who are struggling.

Aiming High phrases

um ... zu	Um Obdachloser zu helfen, soll man ...	In order to help the homeless, people should...
es wäre besser	Es wäre besser, wenn wir mehr freiwillige Arbeiter hätten.	It would be better if we had more volunteers.
relative clause	Ich werde freiwillig in Brasil arbeiten, wo viele Straßenkinder gibt.	I will volunteer Brazil, where there are many street children.
2 verbs end of phrase	Ich werde auch dorthin fahren, weil ich Portugiesisch lernen will.	I am also going there because I want to learn Portuguese.
high level phrases	Wenn man mich fragt, ist freiwillige Arbeit ...	To be honest voluntary work is...

Tricky Vocab

German	English
ungerecht	unfair
verhungern	to starve
die Soziale Hilfe	social services
die Wohlfahrtsorganisation	welfare organisation
die Lebenserwartung	life expectancy
Armut	poverty
arme Leute	poor people
das Sozialamt	social welfare
die dritte Welt	the third world
die Verteilung	the distribution
der Reichtum	wealth
kämpfen	to struggle
Hungersnot	famine
Gefängnis	prison
Menschenrechte	human rights
Rollstuhl	wheelchair
sich kümmern	to be interested in
spenden	to donate
betteln	to beg
Arbeitslosigkeit	unemployment
bitterkalt	freezing cold
Gewalt	violence
putzen	to wash

Practice

Your turn! Translate this paragraph into German using the resources on this page:

We normally help homeless people, who sleep on the street. It isn't possible! It would be better if people had a warm house in order to survive the bitter cold winter. Last weekend my friend organised a charity party in order to donate money to my family, because my dad lost his job. If someone asked me, I am very sad, and I am very much worried about it!

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 13

THEME 5, Topic B: Environmental issues

INCLUDES: Being 'green'; access to natural resources

PRESENT TENSE:

Y	Ich denke, dass das größte Problem heutzutage Verschmutzung ist.	I think that the biggest problem nowadays is pollution.
M	Meine Mutter sagt, dass es nicht genug Abfalleimer in den Häusern gibt.	My mum says that there aren't enough bins in the houses.
C	Obwohl ich denke, sie hat recht, glaube ich auch, dass Leute keine Ahnung haben, was mit dem Müll zu machen.	Although I think she's right, I also believe that people have no idea of what to do with the rubbish.
A	Zum Beispiel geht es mir auf die Nerven, dass so viele Leute, die Plastik und Papier wegwerfen, gibt.	For example, it gets on my nerves that there are so many people, who throw away plastic and paper.

PAST TENSE: when I was younger...

Y	Als ich jünger war, recycelte ich nie.	When I was younger, I never used to recycle.
M	Meine Eltern fuhren immer mit dem Auto, was umweltfeindlich war.	My parents used to travel always by car, which was bad for the environment.
C	Jedoch haben wir vor zwei Jahren Solaranlage installiert,	However, we installed solar panels two years ago,
A	deshalb haben wir viele Energie gespart.	therefore, we have saved a lot of energy.

FUTURE: socialising with friends and family

Y	Meiner Meinung nach soll man die Umwelt schützen, deshalb werde ich den Biomüll kompostieren.	In my opinion we should protect the environment, therefore I'm going to compost organic waste.
M	Es geht mir auf die Nerven, dass meine Schwester wird bald mit dem Flugzeug fahren, was mehr Kohlendioxid produzieren wird.	It gets on my nerves that my sister will soon travel by plane, which is going to produce more CO2.
C	Jedoch werde ich eine Kampagne machen – Leute müssen verstehen, dass wir die Luft putzen sollen.	However, I will organise a campaign – people must understand, that we need to clean the air.
A	Wenn ich genug mutig wäre, würde ich einen Protest organisieren.	If I were brave enough, I'd go protesting.

Aiming High phrases

um ... zu	Um Obdachloser zu helfen, soll man ...	In order to help the homeless, people should...
es wäre besser	Es wäre besser, wenn wir mehr freiwillige Arbeiter hätten.	It would be better if we had more volunteers.
relative clause	Unser Planet, der in Gefahr ist, kann nicht unendlich Menschen ernähren.	Our planet, which is in danger, cannot feed people forever.
2 verbs end of phrase	Die Wasserverschmutzung ist das größte Problem, da man krank werden kann.	The water pollution is the biggest problem, because people can get ill.
high level phrases	Wir können es nicht leisten, die Welt zu töten!	We can't afford to kill the Earth!

Vocab

GERMAN	English
den Müll trennen	sort the rubbish
Energie sparen	save energy
eine Solaranlage installieren	install solar panels
die Natur schützen	protect nature
Biomüll kompostieren	compost organic waste
Druckerpatronen recyceln	recycle printer cartridges
eine Fahrradwoche organisieren	organise a bike week
das Ozonloch	the whole in the ozone layer
erneuerbare Energie	renewable energy
die Plastiktüte	the plastic bag
Abholzung	deforestation
die globale Erwärmung	global warming
Überbevölkerung	overpopulation
Überschwemmungen	flooding
Wüstenbildung	desertification
alarmierend	alarming
in Gefahr	in danger
gefährlich	dangerous
die Wälder werden zerstört	the forests are being destroyed
die Tierarten sterben aus	the animal species are going extinct
der saure Regen vergiftet die Meere	acid rain is poisoning the seas

Practice

Your turn! Translate these sentences into GERMAN using the resources on this page:

1. The protest, which is against disposable products, will take place next Saturday.
2. Three years ago, I volunteered in my community – I read books to children and
3. It would be better if everybody didn't use disposable cups
4. The thing that worries me the most is waste. We ought to save water.
5. Wherever I go, whatever I do, I would like to save our planet.

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 14

THEME 5, Topic C: Global events

INCLUDES: Sports events; music events; campaigns and good causes

PRESENT TENSE:

Y	Wenn man mich fragt, internationale Events finde ich ausgezeichnet.	If someone asked me, I find international events amazing.
M	Jedoch sagt mein Großvater, dass Festivals gefährlich für Jugendliche sind.	However, my grandpa says that festivals are dangerous for young people.
C	Ich bin damit einverstanden, jedoch kann man besorgt sein und Spaß haben.	I agree, but people can be careful and have fun.
A	Festivals und Sportevents bringen die Leute zusammen, was positiv ist.	Festivals and sports events bring the people together, which is positive.

PAST TENSE: when I was younger...

Y	Letztes Wochenende habe ich das Victorious Festival, das in Portsmouth stattgefunden hat, gesehen.	Last weekend I saw the Victorious festival, which took place in Portsmouth.
M	Meine Freunde sind mitgekommen.	My friends came with me.
C	Obwohl es Spaß gemacht hat, gab es viele Betrunkene, was sehr nervig war.	Although it was fun, there were many drunk people, which was very annoying.
A	Mein Lieblingsteil war Paul Simons Konzert.	My favourite part was Paul Simon's concert.

FUTURE: socialising with friends and family

Y	Nächstes Wochenende werde ich mit meiner Familie nach Beijing fahren, um die Olympische Spiele zu sehen.	Next weekend I will travel to Beijing with my family in order to see the Olympic games.
M	Jedoch wird meine Schwester zu Hause bleiben, weil sie am Montag auf ein Kunstfestival gehen will.	However, my sister will stay home because she wants to go to an art festival on Monday.
C	Obwohl es mir leidtut, dass sie nicht da wird, werde ich die berühmtesten Sportler sehen, was ein Traum ist. Ich kann nicht darauf warten!	Although I'm sorry that she won't be there, I will see the most famous sportsmen, which is a dream! I am looking forward to it!
A	Wenn England Geldmedaille bekommen wird, würde ich sehr froh!	If England got medals, I'd be very happy!

Aiming High phrases

um ... zu	Um das Event zu besuchen, soll man achtzehn Jahre alt sein.	In order to attend the event, you should be 18.
es wäre besser	Es wäre besser, wenn Alkohol auf Festivals verboten wäre.	It would be better if no alcohol was allowed at festivals.
relative clause	Das Festival, das am 7. Mai stattfinden wird, wird umweltfreundlich.	The festival, which will take place on May 7th, will be eco-friendly.
2 verbs end of phrase	Das Fußballmatch war gut, da meine Mannschaft gewonnen hat.	The football match was good, because my team won.
high level phrases	Sind Festivals gefährlich? Es kommt darauf an...	Are festivals dangerous? It depends...

Vocab

GERMAN	English
Kunststoffbecher	reusable cups
umweltfreundlich	environmentally friendly
umweltfeindlich	bad for the environment
Es bringt die Leute zusammen	it brings people together
die Eintrittskarte	the entry ticket
der Streckenposten	the check Point
der Informationskiosk	the info stand
der Führungswagen	the lead car
Es gab Wettbewerbe in sechs Sportarten	there were competitions in 6 sports.
die Baustelle	the building site
die Gastgeberstädte	the hosting cities
die Lärmbelastung	noise pollution
der Stau	the traffic jam
der Zeitdruck	time pressure
ein Vorteil ist	an advantage is
ein Nachteil ist	a disadvantage is
stattfinden	to take place
die Ziellinie	the finish line

Practice

Your turn! Translate these sentences into GERMAN using the resources on this page:

1. Truth be told, the World Cup leaves a significant carbon footprint.
2. But on the other hand, it brings people together.
3. I am going to stay home to watch the World Cup on TV because then there will be no one in front of me!
4. After having met a lot of people at the eco-friendly festival, I realised that global warming is a big problem.
5. The thing that worries me the most is my carbon footprint.

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 15

SPEAKING Part 1: Role Play

INTRODUCTION

The first part of the speaking exam will be a role play
You will have part of the 12 minutes preparation time on the day to prepare this.

There are 5 bullet points each worth 2 marks

The third bullet point is an unprepared question (!)

The last bullet point is always a question to ask

KEY WORDS

wie	How (mode of transport)
Uhr / um wie viel Uhr	Hour (time)
Grund	Reason
wo	Where
wann	when
Dauer / dauert	Duration (how long will something take)
gewünscht / Sie wollen / du willst	Desired / wanted (as in 'what activity do you want to do')
Für wen	For who
was - morgen	what - tomorrow (e.g. what do you want to do tomorrow)
Wie lang	How much time?
Vorname	First name
Preis / kostet	price

FURTHER LINKS

BBC Bitesize has role play questions and model answers.

EXAM TIPS:

- You will need to exchange information
- Read the instructions carefully. The context will be in English and repeated in the German instructions
- What role are you playing and which role is your teacher playing?
- Are you going to use Sie or du to address your teacher?
- Use the preparation time to understand what you have to say and make notes
- Try to answer in a sentence but above all GET THE MESSAGE ACROSS
- DO NOT just repeat the words in the task

Foundation	Higher
The first 4 prompts will be statements The 3 rd bullet point is a "!" - you will have to answer an unprepared question - listen for the question word. <u>90% something to do with numbers</u> The 5 th prompt means you have to <u>ask a question</u>	The first 3 prompts will be statements The 3 rd bullet point is a "!" - you will have to answer an unprepared question - listen for the question word. It is 99% a question in the <u>PAST tense</u> . The 4 th and 5 th prompts - you have to <u>ask a question for each point</u>

KEY FACTS TO MEMORISE

Each prompt has a key word to give you a clue as to what to say. Learn the meanings of these key prompts

Grund = reason
Reise = journey
Besuch / Ausflug = visit
Meinung = opinion
Zimmer = room
Uhr / Zeit = time
was für = what type
Dauer / wie lang = length / how long
Preis = price
eine Beschreibung = description
Welche / welches / welchen / was – which

IF YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND SAY – Wie bitte? / Ich habe nicht verstanden. / Noch mal, bitte.

EXAM QUESTIONS

Sie rufen das Restaurant an, um ein Tisch für Ihren Geburtstag zu reservieren:

- Reservierung - wann
- Tisch - wo
- !
- Grund des Besuchs
- ? Speisekarte

Sie sind in einem Geschäft in Österreich und Sie wollen Klamotten kaufen:

- Kleidungsstück – was
- Kleidungsstück – Größe
- !
- ? Preis
- ? anprobieren

Sie wollen einen Kurs in einer Schule in der Schweiz besuchen. Sie sprechen mit der Direktorin:

- Fächer – was für
- Kurs in der Schweiz - Grund
- !
- ? Dauer des Kurses
- ? Unterkunft

STRETCH

Try to form a question for each of these prompt words

- ? vegetarisches Essen
- ? Party - beginnen
- ? Transport
- ? Bushaltestelle - wo
- ? Reise - Dauer
- ? Karte - Preis
- ? Hotels - Informationen
- ? Gehalt

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 16

SPEAKING Part 2: Discussing a Photo

INTRODUCTION

This is the second part of the speaking exam. You will need to describe a photo on one of the 5 themes and then discuss the photo by answering a further 4 questions. You will be able to make notes and prepare the photo in the 12 minutes preparation time just before the exam. You will not be allowed to use a dictionary. You may take the notes into the exam.

KEY WORDS

Sentence 1 : what Auf dem Bild gibt es	In the photo there is
Sentence 2: where Vielleicht sind sie in ...	I think that they are
Sentence 3: action Sie sprechen Er isst	They are speaking He is eating
Sentence 4: feeling Er sieht froh aus	He seems happy
Links kann man ... sehen.	On the left you can see...
Rechts gibt es ...	On the right there is
Im Hintergrund kann man ... sehen	On the background you can see...
PAST: ich bin gegangen	I went
PAST: ich habe gegessen	I ate
FUTURE: Ich möchte ...	I would like
FUTURE: ich werde gehen	I'm going to go

FURTHER LINKS

BBC Bitesize has a lot of practise photo questions and model answers.

EXAM TIPS:

You may take your preparation notes into the exam. Try not to just read them out. It is supposed to sound like a conversation. Write tense prompts on your preparation sheet rather than trying to answer each point in turn – YOU WILL RUN OUT OF PREPARATION TIME.

There are 5 bullet points. You should fully describe the photo but don't neglect the other questions. Aim to say at least 3 sentences for each one and use the correct tense.

Bullet point 1 – description of the photo
Bullet point 2 – give an opinion (present tense)
Bullet point 3 – past tense answer
Bullet point 4 – future tense answer
Bullet point 5 – Another opinion (foundation – bullet point on paper to be prepared / higher hidden, it is an unprepared question)

If you don't understand the bullet points, say something about the topic in general in the correct tense

KEY FACTS TO MEMORISE

Always start off with any of these options –

Auf dem Bild gibt es...
Auf dem Foto kann man ... sehen.
Im Bild sehe ich ...

Say how many people there are

There may be no people

Es ist ein Bild mit ... = here is an image with...

Bergen = mountains

Häuser = houses

Gebäude = buildings

eine Stadt = a town

Extend each bullet point using the YMCA steps! Especially if aiming high make sure you include these phrases to add details:

Present	Zum Beispiel ...
Past	Als ich jünger war, ...
Future	Wenn ich reich wäre, würde ich... Wenn ich die Wahl hätte, würde ich...

EXAM QUESTIONS

STIMULUS HP4

Topic: Daily life



(Source: © Cultura Creative (RF) / Alamy)

Schau dir das Foto an und sei bereit, über Folgendes zu sprechen:

- Beschreibung des Fotos
- Deine Meinung zu Leuten, die ihre Handys zu viel benutzen
- Technologie, die du im letzten Jahr benutzt hast
- Wie du das Internet für deine Schularbeit benutzen wirst
- !

STRETCH

Have a look at the photos on your phone, in an album or on Google Images. Choose a few each week to describe and then say an opinion about what is happening in the photo and 2-3 sentences in the past and 2-3 sentences in the future.

Topics to consider: Identity and Culture, Town and Holidays, School, Jobs and Future Plans, Environment and global events.

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 17

SPEAKING Part 3: Having a conversation

INTRODUCTION

This is the third part of the speaking exam. First you will need to choose a topic from one of the 5 themes (Identity and Culture, Local area, holidays and travel, School, Jobs and Future Plans, Environment and Global events) and be prepared to have a conversation about that, using opinions, past and future tense and asking and answering questions spontaneously. Then you will be asked questions about one of the other Themes that you have not spoken about yet. You must not learn a script, as you will not know the questions that your teacher will ask, and you cannot use the 12 minutes preparation time to prepare for this.

KEY WORDS

	Gute Frage!	Good question!
Y	Meiner Meinung nach Meiner Ansicht an Ich würde sagen, dass...	In my opinion According to me I would say that
M	Meine Mutter hat mir gesagt, dass... Mein Bruder denkt, (dass) ... Aber mein Freund, der Joel heißt, ist nicht damit einverstanden	My mum told me that My brother thinks that But my friend, who is called Joel, does not agree
C	Jedoch finde ich, (dass)	However, I find that
A	Zum Beispiel glaube ich, (dass)	For example, I believe that
P as t	Als ich jünger war,	When I was younger
Fu tu re	In der Zukunft möchte ich gern ...	In the future, I would like to ...

EXAM TIPS:

Make sure you prepare your chosen topic really well weeks before the exam.
Have opinions, past tense and future sentences about your chosen topic ready so that you know that you can.

Always extended answers to questions using the YMCA technique:

- Y** – you – say something about you that answers the question
- M** – say something about someone else that also relates to the question (start with mein(e) ...)
- C** – contrast – bring it back to your opinion and add a contrast
- A** – add or ask – add extra detail or ask the teacher a question

KEY FACTS TO MEMORISE

Make sure you can easily use the YMCA sentence structure (see examples in the session on topics).

Remember to ask questions back, just like you would in a real conversation:

- Was denkst du? = what do you think?
- Und du? = and you?
- Was ist deine Meinung? = what is your opinion?
- Magst du...? = do you like...?
- Oder? = doesn't it? / isn't it?

If you get stuck in the conversation, don't panic! You might need these phrases:

- Es kommt darauf an = that depends
- Ich weiß es nicht. = I don't know
- Schwierig zu sagen = it's difficult to say
- Kannst du wiederholen, bitte? = repeat that please
- Wie bitte? = excuse me? (sorry?)

EXAM QUESTIONS

For your chosen Theme, make sure you are ready to answer a variety of questions on the different topics.

Here are some examples of the types of questions that could come up for each Theme, however this is a conversation not a scripted dialogue, so if you answer "I like football" the teacher will start asking you about that, e.g. "how often do you play?". You can try to guide the conversation by talking about topics that you feel comfortable with.

Theme 1: Identity and Culture

- Kommst du gut mit deiner Familie aus?

Theme 2: Local area, holidays and travel

- Erzähl mir von deinem letzten Urlaub

Theme 3: School

- Was hast du gestern in der Pause gemacht?

Theme 4: Jobs and Future Plans

- Was wirst du machen, um das Ende der Prüfungen zu feiern?

Theme 5: Environment and Global Events

- Wie kann man in der Zukunft die Umwelt retten?

FURTHER LINKS

On BBC Bitesize, search for speaking questions and they have a list of sample questions for each topic that you can hear spoken out loud and give an answer to.

They also have model answers for if you don't know what to say.

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 18**WRITING Question 1: Picture Description and Opinion (FOUNDATION)****INTRODUCTION**

Question 1 of the Foundation writing paper asks you to write a 20-30-word description of a photo, using the present tense and an opinion. It is worth 12 marks. It is very similar to the speaking question on describing a photo, however this time you only need to use present tense.

KEY WORDS

Auf dem Bild gibt es	In the photo there is
Vielleicht sind sie in ...	Perhaps they are
Sie sprechen	They are speaking
Er isst	He is eating
Er sieht froh aus	He seems happy
Links kann man ... sehen.	On the left you can see...
Rechts gibt es ...	On the right there is
Im Hintergrund kann man ... sehen	On the background you can see...
Meiner Meinung nach ist ...	In my opinion ... is (you have to give your opinion on what's asked in the instructions)

FURTHER LINKS

BBC Bitesize has practise questions on describing a photo and also gives model answers.

EXAM TIPS:

This question is only worth 12 marks and it is very easy to get them as long as you stick to simple grammar, use connectives and give your opinion on the topic.

You can use a structure if it helps:

Sentence 1: what is in the photo?

Sentence 2: where are they?

Sentence 3: what are they doing?

Sentence 4: How are they feeling?

OPINION: *Meiner Meinung nach...*

KEY FACTS TO MEMORISE

Always start off with any of these options –

Auf dem Bild gibt es...

Auf dem Foto kann man ... sehen.

Im Bild sehe ich ...

Say how many people there are

There may be no people

Es ist ein Bild mit ... = here is an image with...

Bergen = mountains

Häuser = houses

Gebäude = buildings

eine Stadt = a town

Before you start – write down present tense tips at the top of the page:

Ich _____e

er / sie _____t

wir / sie _____en

*They are wearing – *sie tragen*

Give an opinion

Ich liebe / Ich hasse + (topic)

, *weil es Spaß macht* = because it is fun

, *weil es langweilig ist* = because it is boring

, *weil es gesund ist* = because it's healthy

EXAM QUESTIONS

Du bist in Urlaub in der Schweiz. Du postest dieses Foto Online für deine Freunde.

Beschreib das Foto und gib deine Meinung über Wintersport.

Du müsst zwischen 20-30 Wörter schreiben.

STRETCH

Have a look at the photos on your phone, in an album or on Google Images. Choose a few each week to describe and then say an opinion about what is happening in the photo.

Topics to consider: Identity and Culture, Town and Holidays, School, Jobs and Future Plans, Environment and global events.

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 19

WRITING Question 2: Short, Formal Letter (FOUNDATION)

INTRODUCTION

For the Foundation Writing paper, you need to be able to write a 40-word formal answer.

This is question 2 in the writing paper and is worth 16 marks.

You will need to respond to 4 bullet points.

You will have to write using the PRESENT and FUTURE tense.

KEY WORDS

warum	why
wie	how
was	what
wann	when
mit wem	With who
wo	where
was für	What type
wie lange	How long
ich bin Schüler / Schülerin	I am a student
Ich schreibe Ihnen, um Informationen zu bekommen	I am writing to ask for information
Ich möchte	I would like
Ich werde	I'm going to / I will
nächsten / nächstes	next
was Sie machen wollen	The thing that you want to do (future plans)

FURTHER LINKS

There are practise questions on the Edexcel GCSE German website and on BBC Bitesize.

EXAM TIPS:

1. You will need to write in a formal style using the formal you **Sie**
2. Add in at least one of the key phrases
3. You must learn the question words to understand the bullet points.
4. Remember you are using 2 tenses (present and future) Q2 = 2 tenses
5. Read the instructions to understand the context
6. If you don't understand the bullet points, highlight the key words and write around the topic in 2 tenses.
7. The verbs at the end of the sentence will indicate the tense and may help you understand the bullet point
8. Incorporate any time frame given in the bullet points in your answer – e.g.: **nächsten Sommer**
9. DON'T TRANSLATE THE **am** OR **ing** in a present tense sentence – I am eating – cross out the **am** and **ing** and use the correct ending = **ich esse**, **NOT** ~~ich bin essen~~

KEY FACTS TO MEMORISE

Key phrases to use:

Ich schreibe, um Informationen zu schicken = I'm writing to send some information

Ich möchte mich vorstellen = I would like to introduce myself

Schicken Sie mir bitte Informationen über... = Please send me information about...

Ich freue mich über Ihre Antwort = I'm looking forward to your reply.

EXAM QUESTIONS

Arbeit in Deutschland

Sie möchten einen Ferienjob in Deutschland machen. Schreiben Sie einen formellen Brief mit diesen Informationen:

- Wann Sie in Deutschland kommen
- Warum Sie in Deutschland arbeiten möchten
- Etwas über Sie und Ihre Hobbys
- Was Sie in Deutschland machen wollen

Ein Urlaub in Deutschland

Sie möchten einen Urlaub in Deutschland machen. Schreiben Sie einen formellen Brief mit diesen Informationen:

- Wann Sie einen Urlaub machen wollen
- Was für ein Zimmer Sie im Hotel wollen
- Wie viele Personen nach Deutschland fahren werden
- Was sie in Deutschland besuchen wollen

Auf einen Campingplatz

Sie arbeiten auf einen Campingplatz in Deutschland. Schreiben Sie einen formellen Brief an die Familie Schmidt mit diesen Informationen:

- Wo der Campingplatz ist
- Wieviel es pro Nacht kostet
- Was man hier machen kann
- Events auf dem Campingplatz in den nächsten Monaten

STRETCH

Prepare and learn 5 or 6 future and present tense phrases in the je and nous form. Try to learn at least one sentence starter that uses an irregular verb e.g.

ich will = I want, **ich kann** = I can

ich werde ... lernen = I'm going to study...

Wir werden ... besuchen = we are going to visit

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 20

WRITING 80 – 90 words Q1 (HIGHER) or Q3 (FOUNDATION)

INTRODUCTION

This is question 4 in the foundation writing paper and is worth 1

KEY WORDS

warum	why
wie	how
was	what
wann	when
mit wem	With who
wo	where
wohin	to where
was für	What type
wie lange	How long
ob	if
etwas über...	something about...
Lieber Tom	dear + boy's name
Liebe Carolina,	dear + girl's name
Danke für deinen Brief	thank you for your letter
Wie geht's dir?	how are you?
Es geht mir gut!	I'm good!
Meine lieben Leser	my dear readers
Ach so!	So... you wanted to know
Du möchtest etwas über.... wissen	something about....
Stimmt das?	isn't that correct? / don't you agree?
Wie Schade!	what a pity!
Igitt!!!!	yuk!! - use after an opinion about food
Ganz liebe Grüße an deine F amilie	greetings to your family
Ich finde es Irre / Es war total Irre	I think it's great / it was really great!

FURTHER LINKS

There are many translation exercises in the purple revision books (ask your teacher) and on BBC Bitesize.

EXAM TIPS:

- Remember you have a choice of two questions. Start by reading the title of both and choosing your favourite topic.
- Write your Aim High phrases and tense tips at the top of the page.
- Tense tips at the top of the page (PA/PR/F) (*ich habe ... gespielt/ ich spiele / ich werde ... spielen*)
- Work out which bullet point is about an opinion, which is about the past and which is about the future.
- Start with a positive, cheesy phrase: salut mes lecteurs ! (hi my readers !)
- Write an answer to the first bullet point using the YMCA technique:
Y – you – say something about you that answers the question
M – say something about someone else that also relates to the question (start with mein(e) ...)
C – contrast – bring it back to your opinion and add a contrast
A – add or ask – add extra detail or ask the teacher a question
- Leave a line and go onto the next bullet point and use the YMCA technique. Complete all four bullet points.
- When you think you have finished, you must check your answer for: **opinions, reasons, connectives, time phrases, Aim High phrases and AT LEAST three tenses**

KEY FACTS TO MEMORISE

Remember to use the « aiming high checklist ». You can also memorise and use some of these extra expressions:

um ... zu
es wäre besser, wenn hätte(n) = it would be better if ... had ...
es wäre besser, wenn wäre(n)= it would be better if ...was/were
relative clause (using die, was, wo)
2 verbs at the end of a sentence (with weil, obwohl, dass)
high level phrases

EXAM QUESTIONS

Schule

Deine Freundin, Maria, möchte wissen, wie deine Schule ist
Schreib eine E-Mail an sie:
Du musst diese Punkte einschließen:

- Eine Beschreibung deiner Schule
- Deine Meinung über deine Schuluniform
- Was du letzte Woche in der Schule gemacht hast
- Pläne für den nächsten Sommer

Geburtstage

Deine Freundin, Maria, schickt dir eine Geburtstagskarte
Schreib eine E-Mail an sie:
Du musst diese Punkte einschließen:

- Wie du deinen Geburtstag gefeiert hast
- Deine Meinung über Geburtstagsfeste
- Warum Geburtstage wichtig sind
- Wie Maria ihr nächster Geburtstag feiern soll

Ein Ausflug

Deine Freundin, Maria, möchte wissen, wie dein letzter Ausflug war
Schreib eine E-Mail an sie:
Du musst diese Punkte einschließen:

- Was du gemacht hast
- Warum Ausflüge wichtig sind
- Was für einen Ausflug du am liebsten machst
- Pläne für den nächsten Ausflug

STRETCH

Choose one of the topics and write a paragraph giving an opinion, a paragraph in the past tense, a paragraph in the future tense and a paragraph about why the topic is important.

Include: Present, Perfect Past, Imperfect Past, Conditional, Near Future, Simple Future, Subjunctive

Repeat for all topics!

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 21**WRITING Question 3:**
150-word essay to persuade and interest (HIGHER)

INTRODUCTION This is question 2 on the Higher writing paper and is worth the most marks (28) You should therefore spend the most time on this question. You will have to write 130-150 words. You will have to understand and write about 4 bullet points using a variety of grammar, tenses, and vocabulary. You may have to write a report, article or blog and you need to try to persuade or interest a reader.

KEY WORDS

Tick off the Nifty Nine as you write:

Cultural Awareness	Idioms, Cultural comparisons	
Tremendous Tenses	Present, Past (x2), Future (x2), Conditional	
Super Structures	Comparatives, Subjunctive, Superlatives Negatives	
Wicked words	Adverbs, Connectives, Frequency phrases Prepositions, Qualifiers, Sequencers Time phrases	
Spicy Adjectives	ausgezeichnet, fleißig, nötig, unglaublich	
Awesome Opinions	see boxes "give your point of view in a more varied way"	
Linking words	Jedoch Trotzdem Glücklicherweise Leider Im Allgemeinen Im Großen und Ganzen Zusammenfassend / zum Schluss	however inspite of luckily unfortunately in general on the whole in conclusion
Family and Friends	Use the YMCA technique in each paragraph	
Cunning Clauses	'wenn' or 'als' clause Modal verbs + infinitives	
Absolute accuracy	Check verb endings Check tenses Check agreements	
Register	use Sie / Ihnen / Ihre as you are writing formally	

FURTHER LINKS

BBC Bitesize and the Target books have lots of practise questions.

EXAM TIPS:

- You have a choice of two topics – choose wisely!
- You will get marked for covering the 4 bullet points and for your creative use of grammar and vocabulary – make a list before you start of what you want to include and tick it off

KEY FACTS TO MEMORISE

Begin with an introduction	
Sehr geehrte Leser	dear readers
Meine lieben Leser	my dear readers
Meine lieben Followers	my dear followers
Begin with a rhetorical question – remember to use Sie (you)	
Wie finden Sie...?	How do you find....?
Was denken Sie über.....?	What do you think about...?
Sind Sie für oder gegen	Are you for or against....?
Können wir wirklich sagen, dass ... nicht wichtig ist?	Can we really say that ... isn't important?
Give your point of view in a more varied way	
Meiner Ansicht nach	In my opinion
Nach meinem Erachten	In my opinion
Ich stehe auf dem Standpunkt, dass ...	I am of the opinion that..
Es ist wahr, dass, ...	It is true that...
Ich bin davon überzeugt, dass	I am convinced that...
Ich habe den Eindruck, dass	I have the impression that..
Ich muss zugeben, dass...	I must admit, that...
Ich finde es erstaunlich, dass	I find it astonishing that...
Das Wichtigste ist	The most important thing is...
State other points of view and give both sides of the argument	
Auf der einen Seite...auf der anderen Seite	on the one hand, on the other
Einerseits...aber andererseits	On the one hand... on the other
Die meisten Leute denken, dass	Most people think that...
Man hört die ganze Zeit, dass	You hear the whole time, that
In einer idealen Welt wäre das möglich	in an ideal world that would be possible
die beste Lösung wäre ...	the best solution would be...
Es ist schade, dass	it's a pity that

EXAM QUESTIONS**In meiner Gegend**

Eine deutsche Zeitschrift sucht Artikel über Junge Leute und ihren Wohnort.

Schreiben Sie einen Zeitungsartikel, der den Leser interessieren wird

Sie müssen diese Punkte einschließen:

- Warum Sie gern in Ihrer Stadt wohnen
- Wie Ihre Stadt in der Vergangenheit war
- Ob Ihre Stadt touristisch ist
- Wie Ihre Stadt in der Zukunft sein wird

Musikevents

Sie haben eine internationale Musik Event gesehen
Schreiben Sie einen Zeitungsartikel, der den Leser interessieren wird

Sie müssen diese Punkte einschließen:

- Wie Sie es gefunden haben und warum
- Warum Jugendliche internationale Musik Events interessant finden
- Die Vorteile und Nachteile von den Musik Events
- Wie man diese Events besser machen könnte

STRETCH

Choose one of the topics and pretend you are either writing a persuasive letter or an interesting article, giving an opinion, a paragraph in the past tense, a paragraph in the future tense and a paragraph about why the topic is important.

Include: Present, Perfect Past, Imperfect Past, Conditional, Near Future, Simple Future, Subjunctive

Repeat for all topics!

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 22

WRITING Q3 (HIGHER) or Q4 (FOUNDATION): Translation into German

INTRODUCTION The final question of the Foundation and Higher writing paper is about translation. For Foundation you translate five sentences into German and for Higher you translate a short paragraph from English into German. This is question 3 in the Higher writing paper, and 4 in the Foundation, and is worth 12 marks.

KEY WORDS

Here are some words and phrases that have previously come up on translation questions:

ein Büro	An office
Ich wohne seit vielen Jahren in meinem Wohnort.	I have lived in my town for years
Äpfel gefallen ihm sehr	He really likes apples
Ich mache mir Sorge	I'm worried
die Vögel	birds
Ich habe das gern geguckt	I liked seeing it
Dort	there
Après avoir discuté	After discussing
Sie brauchen	They need
Mir ist es nötig	I need
die Stelle	The place
Der Ort, wo sie wohnten	The place where they used to live
Ich bin ... gegangen / wir sind ... gegangen	I went / we went
Sie haben gerade umgezogen	They just moved to a new house
Es regnete	It rained
Wir sind zurückgekommen	We went back
Wetterbericht	The weather forecast

FURTHER LINKS

BBC Bitesize and the Target books have lots of practise questions. There is also a whole practice session for each topic on "Stimmt! Grammar and Translation" (pages 112 to 123)

EXAM TIPS:

Remember, the examiner is going to give 2 marks per sentence:

0 marks = you have written nothing

1 mark = you have written some words that are correct

2 marks = you give the same message as the original

1. Start by writing down the words you know:

e.g. My father is not very lazy.

Answer = **Mein Vater ist** _____

2. If you are really stuck, think about other ways that you could reword that sentence in English – synonyms, a similar word, but use the vocabulary you do know.

e.g. My father is not very lazy.

Answer = **Mein Vater ist sehr sportlich.**

3. be careful with words that can be missed out in English but need to be included in German, and vice versa.

e.g. **Ich gehe in die Schule** = I go to school

4. Always check for tenses in the translation – which tense is used in English and which will you need in German? Remember that for a variety of tenses in English corresponds only one tense in German.

e.g. **Ich gehe ins Kino** = I go & I am going to the cinema

Ich ging ins Kino = I went & I used to go & I was going to the cinema

KEY FACTS TO MEMORISE

Avoid translating word for word, try to express the overall meaning of the phrase.

Don't leave the translation to the very end of the exam. Start it, then go back and check your other answers. You can then return to your translation with fresh eyes and make changes.

Read your translation and if you have time try to translate it back into English – does it make sense? Does it match the translation you were asked to do?

EXAM QUESTIONS (Foundation Style)

Translate the following into GERMAN:

1. The weather in Germany is good.
2. It often snows in winter
3. There is usually a lot of snow in the mountains
4. I do not like cycling in bad weather
5. Yesterday I had to take the bus because it was raining.

Translate the following into GERMAN:

1. Our school is fair
2. There are not many school rules
3. I would like to use my mobile phone sometimes
4. I think it is good that smoking is forbidden
5. Last week the teacher was angry because we had chewing gum in class.

STRETCH (Higher Style)

Translate the following into GERMAN

The new hotel is situated near the Moselle region not far from Cologne. Visitors like to relax in the comfortable rooms. It has not only a large swimming pool but also an excellent restaurant where you can try local specialities. Last year many foreign tourists came to enjoy the local food and drink.

Translate the following into GERMAN:

I think German people are pretty environmentally friendly. When I travel there in the summer, they usually use all public transport. At home I always switch off the lights in order to save electricity. Last month our school won a prize because we had the most environmentally friendly school in the area.

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 23

READING skills: Section A

INTRODUCTION:

Reading paper is 1 hour (Higher) or 45 minutes (Foundation)
There are three Sections in the Reading exam:

- Section A = questions in English (28 marks)
- Section B = questions in German (15 marks)
- Section C = translation into English (7 marks)

Section A contains multiple choice and written questions from a range of texts: articles, blog posts, literary extracts and adverts

KEY WORDS

Look at the sessions on the different topics and have a skim through the "tricky vocab". That is going to be very useful for reading as well.

Remember to ALWAYS READ THE QUESTIONS FIRST.

FURTHER LINKS

Improve reading technique by going to the Edexcel GCSE German (2016) website and practising past assessments. There are also practice questions on BBC Bitesize and in the Target revision guides.

EXAM TIPS:

1. Start by completing a few questions on Section A to get you into the swing of the exam. Then, skip onto the translation in Section C (SP Topic 24).
2. Don't worry about reading and understanding the whole text in German! Most of it is not useful – you need to locate the 5 words that are useful.
3. Look at the title – which topic is this question on? What are the key words and ideas from that topic?
4. Look at the questions – what information are you being asked to find? An event? A person? A place? An opinion? What is the time frame – present? Past? Future? Are there any potential tricks in the question? Is it asking about a certain person's opinion? Does it have a negative?
5. Now look at the main text and skim through for the relevant bit of information. Don't just write down the first relevant word you find though – it might be a trap! Look at the sentence that contains that word – are there any negatives or 'meaning changers' - E.g. aber = but, jedoch = however, trotzdem = however, früher = before / in the past, außer = except for, ungefähr = almost
6. If you are unsure of an answer, fold the corner of the page and move on. Then you can return to the folder corners.
7. For the written answers, be very specific!

KEY FACTS TO MEMORISE:

At the end of the Reading Paper ask yourself:

Have I answered every question? Re-read my translation?
Checked for folder corners? If yes, then you are done!

NO ONE should have extra time at the end of GCSE German Reading, especially if there are still blank questions inside that paper. 45 minutes / 1 hour is not a lot of time and this is the paper that you can win a lot of extra marks on – the answers are staring you in the face, you just have to pick them out!

EXAM QUESTIONS

What information are you trying to find out? An event? A person? A place? An opinion? What is the time frame – present? Past? Future? Where do you need to be careful?

- a) Usually Sanda enjoys...

	Seeing her friends
	Going to the cinema
	Helping others
	Swimming in the sea

- b) One day Benjamin hopes to be...

	A soldier
	A sailor
	A musician
	A tailor

- c) When Saïda hears this, she...

	Pulls a face
	laughs
	sighs
	screams

STRETCH

You will never know every single word that will appear on the Reading paper, but you can read widely in German at home, so that you feel confident with longer texts.

News websites:

Deutsche Welle für Jugendlichen; News in Slow German; ZDF für Kinder

Reading books in English will also help because it will improve your overall literacy and introduce you to a wide range of vocabulary.

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 24

READING skills: Section B

INTRODUCTION

There are three Sections in the Reading exam:

- Section A = questions in English (28 marks)
- Section B = questions in German (15 marks)
- Section C = translation into English (7 marks)

Section B is in German, but there are only three questions and they are still multiple choice (apart from the Higher 'copy and paste' question)

KEY WORDS

Question phrases used in the German Section B:

Warum?	Why?
Wie?	How?
Welchen Eindruck?	what impression?
Außer die Blogs,	Apart from blogs,
Lies diese Webseite	Read this web page
Wer ist das?	Who is it?
Wähle die richtige Antwort	choose the right answer
Du kannst jedes Wort mehr als einmal verwenden	You can use a word more than once
Nach der Party will sie...	After the party she wants to...

FURTHER LINKS

Improve reading technique by going to the Edexcel GCSE German (2016) website and practising past assessments. There are also practice questions on BBC Bitesize and in the Target revision guides.

EXAM TIPS:

- Remember, Section B looks difficult because it's all in German. However, they usually use really basic German in the questions, so 'decoding' the questions is the trick to finding the right answer
- First, look at the topics that you have been given in Section B (Identity and Culture, Holidays and Town, School, Jobs and Future Plans, Environment and World Festivals/events)
- FOUNDATION** - Section B, Question 1 is usually the same as Listening Q13 (see SP Topic 25), because you have a box of words and you need to fit them into a sentence. If you follow the tips on SP Topic page 26, this should be an easy question for you!
- HIGHER Q1 and FOUNDATION Q2** - for the next question, it's multiple choice. Start by 'decoding' the question – what information are you trying to find out? An event? A person? What is the time frame – present? Past? Future? Then only look for that specific bit of information in the main text. Look out for synonyms to help you to find the answer.
- HIGHER Q2 and FOUNDATION Q3** – this question is easier as you have a list of four possible answers (normally names) and you add them in a sentence: **isst gern Pommes.**
The trick is to look for the key word in the sentence and find the synonym or related word in text.
- HIGHER** - Section B, Question 3 - aka the 'copy and paste' question! This question looks intimidating because you must write answers in German. However, look for the key word in the question, match it to the text, then copy and paste your answer from the main text (you might have to change the grammar a tiny bit). Make sure you know your question words!

KEY FACTS TO MEMORISE

Be careful: little words such as außer (except for), fast (almost) can completely change the meaning of a sentence. Make sure you look for them in the questions as well.

EXAM QUESTIONS

Try 'decoding' these questions – what information are you trying to find out? An event? A person? A place? An opinion? What is the time frame – present? Past? Future?

d) Jacob hat...

	das Museum besucht
	die Kirche besucht
	das Büro besucht
	im Park gegessen

e) Er wollte gehen, um ... zu sehen

	ein Konzert
	eine Parade
	ein Festival
	ein Event

f) Ungefähr alle seine Freunde wollen ...

	an der Universität studieren
	Geld bekommen
	ein Teilzeitjob finden
	reisen

STRETCH

HIGHER - Section B, Question 3 - aka the 'copy and paste' question! What information would you be looking for if these were the questions:

- Was braucht man für solche Projekte nicht?
- Wie kann man von freiwilliger Arbeit profitieren? Gib ein Beispiel.
- Wie kann man die Natur helfen?
- Welchen Eindruck machen junge Freiwillige vielleicht auf die ältere Generation?

GERMAN SP – TOPIC 25

READING skills: Section C – Translation into English

INTRODUCTION

This is the last question on the reading paper and is worth 7 marks. We suggest that you do a couple of questions on Section A and then have a go at the translation. Then you can return to it later with fresh eyes.

KEY WORDS

Here are some words and phrases that have previously come up on translation questions:

Seit drei Jahren	For three years
Meeresfrüchte als Hauptgericht	seafood for main course
Trotz des Missverständnisses	despite the misunderstanding
ich würde allen das Restaurant empfehlen.	I'd recommend the restaurant to all
wir haben ein Auto gemietet	we rented a car
es hat uns sehr gefallen	we liked it very much
schöne Familienausflüge	great family trips
Wir haben vor	We want to
Schwarzwald	the black forest

FURTHER LINKS

BBC Bitesize and the Target books have lots of practise questions.

There is also a whole practice session for each topic on "Stimmt! Grammar and Translation" (pages 100 to 111)

EXAM TIPS:

1. When you do the reading paper, start with a few questions from Section A and then skip to Section C for the Translation into English
2. Skim read the paragraph and decide which topic it is from.
3. Use a highlighter or code to mark the tenses – look out for past and present.
4. Start by writing down the words that you know – you can leave some gaps at the moment.
5. When you have done as much as you can, go back to the reading questions and complete those.
6. Go back to the translation when you have finished the reading questions and fill in the gaps. Imagine giving it to your English teacher – would they say that it made sense?

EXAMPLE: How would you complete the gaps in this unfinished translation:

For ten _____, I have lived _____ small house, opposing a shopping centre. _____ Tuesday, I _____ chocolate for my grandma because she _____ not able to _____ house.

Once you have filled in the gaps, read it again and see if it sounds right in English.

7. If your first translation is very messy now, rewrite it underneath and cross out your workings out.

At the end of the Reading Paper ask yourself:

Have I answered every question? Re-read my translation? Checked for folder corners? If yes, then you're done!

KEY FACTS TO MEMORISE

Remember that the present tense in German (*ich esse, ich wohne, ich spiele, ich gehe, ich besuche*) can be translated in four different ways in English, so pick the one that fits your translation:

I work
I am working
I have worked
I have been working

Ich arbeite

EXAM QUESTIONS

Identity and culture:

Translate this passage into English.

Ich gehe gern einkaufen. Samstags gehe ich mit meiner Mutter in die Stadt. Ich kaufe Kleidung oder Bücher. Am Mittwoch habe ich ein Geschenk für meinen Vater gesucht. Morgen muss ich wieder zum Einkaufszentrum gehen, weil ich nichts gefunden habe.

International and global dimension: good causes:

Translate this passage into English.

Ich liebe Popmusik. Ich habe keine Lieblingsband, aber ich mag deutsche Popgruppen. In der Stadt gibt es eine Halle, wo es viele Konzerte gibt. Letzten Monat habe ich ein Rockkonzert gehört. Die Karten waren teuer, weil die Gruppe populär ist.

Future aspirations, study and work:

Translate this passage into English.

Ich bin verantwortungsbewusst, fleißig und finde es wichtig, dass man nach den Prüfungen Arbeitserfahrung sammelt. Ich habe mich neulich um eine Stelle in einem Theater beworben. Glücklicherweise habe ich diesen Job bekommen. Ich werde als Theatertechniker arbeiten, weil ich später Schauspieler werden möchte.

STRETCH

You can find the German version of a website by putting .de on the end instead of .co.uk or .com

If you go on the German version of websites, you can choose a random paragraph to translate.

For news websites in German use:

Deutsche Welle für Jugendlichen; News in Slow German; ZDF für Kinder.

LISTENING SKILLS: 5 minutes reading time

INTRODUCTION: Before you start your Listening exam, you have 5 minutes of reading time and you can use it to prepare for the gap-fill grammar question (This is Question 1 if you do Higher and Question 13 if you do Foundation).

KEY WORDS - Synonyms and Antonyms

The Listening exam uses a lot of synonyms and antonyms to really test your understanding of a spoken paragraph.

German word	Synonym	Antonym
interessant	liebenswert	todlangweilig
einfach	leicht	schwierig, kompliziert
nützlich	praktisch	nutlos
großzügig	selbstlos	egoistisch
nett	hilfsbereit	gemein
teuer	kostspielig	billig
jung	klein, ein Kind	alt altmodisch
immer	täglich / jeden Tag	nie

A 'false friend' is a word that looks similar to an English word but means something completely different. Here are some common ones:

German word	English Meaning	Why could it catch you out?
sympathisch	kind	Often confused with sympathetic
nervig	annoying	Confused with nervy or nervous
fleißig	hard-working	Looks like 'flexible'
vor + time vor zwei Jahren	...ago 2 years ago,	You are used to using 'vor' to say 'before', but if there is a number with it, it means ago
Beine	leg	Looks like "bean"
Geld	money	looks like "gold"
sparen VS retten	to save	sparen is "save" in terms of quantities (e.g. money, energy) retten is to "save" from a danger
ich will	I want	Not "I will" Ich werde = I will
bekommen	to receive	confused with "to become" werden = to become
ein Sport treiben	to practice a sport	not to "spielen"

EXAM TIPS:

Don't waste these five minutes! Use them to get ahead in the exam by prepping Question 1 (Higher) / Question 13 (Foundation).

How to prep Question 1 (Higher) / Question 13 (Foundation).

- Look at the words in the box – are they adjectives, nouns, adverbs?
- Do you know the meaning of any?
- Now look at the sentences in the question – what type of word belongs in the gap?

Here is what this would look like if it was in English:

His mum nice to the park
Expensive his Dad always grumpy
To the cinema cheap France never

- His Mum is often....
- Last Saturday they went...
- Next summer they are going to go to...
- He thinks that the cinema is very...

So for a) the answer can only be either **nice** or **grumpy**.
For c) the answer CANNOT be 'to the park' because then it would say 'they are going to go **to to** the park'

If you work out the possible answers, you put yourself in a really good position to start the exam!

If you still have time after that, go to Question 2 (Higher) / Question 14 (Foundation) and write down synonyms/ antonyms.

KEY FACTS TO MEMORISE

It can help to look for grammar clues, such as whether a word is nominative, accusative or dative:

Nominative	Accusative	Dative
der / die / das / die	den / die / das / die	dem / der
ein / eine	einen / eine / ein	einem / einer
NO PREPOSITIONS BEFORE	straight after a verb or with some prepositions like für	with some prepositions like mit, seit, vor

EXAM QUESTIONS

Look at the box of words and decide whether they are: adjectives, nouns, verbs, adverbs

Group them – find the opposites, find the places

reisen	ermüdend	leicht
arbeiten	hilfsbereit	stark
gemocht	schwer	wiederholt
humorlos	faul	schwach

Now decide which ones could be the right answers for the statements below:

- Er hat die dritte Klasse ...
- Seine Lehrer waren sehr ...
- Deutsch findet er ...
- Er ist in diesem Fach sehr ...
- Nach der Universität möchte er...

Now do the same for this one:

lockerer	Reisen	Möglichkeiten	reich	Lehrer	Arzt
intelligent	Arbeit	manche	Prüfungen	strenger	alle

- Kinder, die ... sind, besuchen heute eine Realschule.
- Die Realschule ist... als das Gymnasium.
- Nach der letzten Prüfung hat ein Realschüler viele ...
- ... Schüler machen Abitur
- Wenn man nicht auf die Uni geht, kann man trotzdem interessante ... machen.

FURTHER LINKS

Improve listening technique by going to the Edexcel GCSE German (2016) website and practising past assessments with the scripts. Or search for 'Pearson MFL audio files' to find all of the practice questions from the revision guides and their scripts. There are also practice questions on BBC Bitesize and in the purple revision guides.

Y11 GCSE Exam Dates

Y11 Mock(s):

Y11 PPE(s):

Final GCSE(s):

Success Programme Sessions:

Revision Guide (if applicable):

Notes
