

Year 11 German

What do I need to know?

Content and Vocabulary	Grammar
<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy and unhealthy lifestyles and their consequences 	<p>Nouns: gender singular and plural forms, including genitive singular and dative plural weak nouns: nominative and accusative singular (<i>Herr, Junge, Mensch, Name</i>) (R) adjectives used as nouns (<i>ein Deutscher</i>)</p>
<p>Relationships and Choices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships with family and friends • Future plans regarding: marriage/partnership • Social issues and equality 	<p>Articles: definite and indefinite <i>kein</i></p>
<p>Free Time and the Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free time activities • Shopping, money, fashion and trends • Advantages and disadvantages of new technology 	<p>Adjectives: adjectival endings: predicative and attributive usage, singular and plural, used after definite and indefinite articles, demonstrative and possessive adjectives adjectival endings after <i>etwas, nichts, viel, wenig, alles</i> (R) comparative and superlative, including common irregular forms (<i>besser, höher, näher</i>) demonstrative (<i>dieser, jeder</i>) possessive interrogative (<i>welcher</i>)</p>
<p>Holidays</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans, preferences, experiences • What to see and getting around 	<p>Adverbs: comparative and superlative, including common irregular forms (<i>besser, lieber, mehr</i>) interrogative (<i>wann, warum, wo, wie, wie viel</i>) adverbs of time and place (<i>manchmal, oft, hier, dort</i>) common adverbial phrases (<i>ab und zu, dann und wann, letzte Woche, nächstes Wochenende, so bald wie möglich</i>) Quantifiers/Intensifiers (<i>sehr, zu, viel, ganz, ziemlich, ein wenig, ein bisschen</i>)</p>
<p>Home and Local Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special occasions celebrated in the home • Home, town, neighbourhood and region, where it is and what it is like 	<p>Pronouns: personal, including <i>man</i> reflexive: accusative reflexive: dative (R) relative: nominative relative: other cases (R) and use of <i>was</i> (R) indefinite: <i>jemand, niemand</i> interrogative: <i>wer, was, was für</i> interrogative: <i>wen, wem</i> (R)</p>

Environment

- Current problems facing the planet
- Being environmentally friendly within the home and local area

School/College and Future Plans

- What school/college is like
- Pressures and problems

Current and Future Jobs

- Looking for and getting a job
- Advantages and disadvantages of different jobs

Verbs:

regular and irregular verbs
 reflexive
 modes of address: *du, Sie*
 modes of address: *ihr* (R)
 impersonal (most common only, eg *es gibt, es geht, es tut weh*)
 separable/inseparable
 modal: present and imperfect tenses, imperfect subjunctive of *mögen*
 infinitive constructions (*um...zu...; verbs with zu...*) (R)
 negative forms
 interrogative forms
 tenses: present
 perfect: excluding modals
 imperfect/simple past: *haben, sein* and modals
 imperfect/simple past: other common verbs (R)
 future
 pluperfect
 imperfect subjunctive in conditional clauses:
haben
 and *sein*

Prepositions:

fixed case and dual case with accusative and/or dative
 with genitive (R)

Clause structures:

main clause word order
 subordinate clauses, including relative clauses

Conjunctions:

coordinating (most common, eg *aber, oder, und*)

subordinating (most common, eg *als, obwohl, weil, wenn*)

Number, quantity, dates and time including use of *seit* with present tense

Higher Tier Grammar

All grammar and structures listed for Foundation tier, plus:

Nouns:

weak nouns

Adjectives:

adjectival endings after *etwas, nichts, viel, wenig, alles*

Pronouns:

reflexive: dative

relative: all cases, and use of *was*

interrogative: *wen, wem*

Verbs:

mode of address: *ihr*

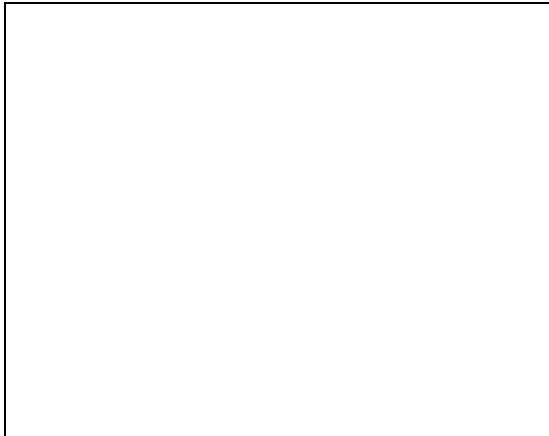
impersonal

infinitive constructions (*ohne...zu...; um...zu...; verbs*

with *zu...*, eg *beginnen, hoffen, versuchen*)

modal: imperfect subjunctive of *können, sollen*

tenses: imperfect/simple past of common verbs



future
conditional: *würde* with infinitive
pluperfect
imperfect subjunctive in conditional clauses:
haben
and *sein*
Prepositions:
with genitive (most common, eg *außerhalb*,
statt,
trotz, *während*, *wegen*)
Conjunctions:
coordinating and subordinating
Time:
use of *seit* with imperfect tense

How will I be assessed?

Exam board: AQA

Specification: 4665

Unit 1: Listening (exam at the end of Year 11, 20%)

Unit 2: Reading (exam at the end of Year 11, 20%)

Unit 3: Speaking (controlled assessment conducted throughout the course, internally marked and externally moderated, 30%)

Unit 4: Writing (controlled assessment conducted throughout the course, externally marked)

How will I be taught?

GCSE German is taught by highly experienced teachers who are enthusiastic about and committed to language learning. You will be supported and challenged in your studies through a variety of activities, including pair and group work where appropriate. In turn, you are expected to learn vocabulary regularly and develop an understanding of the grammar we cover in lessons by learning independently at home. It is impossible to 'cram' for languages exams, so we expect you to spend at least 5-10 minutes per day at home on your language skills. We also run Language Clinic every lunchtime in A121 where you can get extra help with any aspect of your German studies.