

German



I am delighted that you are choosing to study German A Level next year at The Bishops' High School. Did you know that linguists are better communicators, writers and have a better understanding of their own language too? Students who study languages do better in tests and learning a language will improve the functionality of your brain and improve your memory skills. German is an extremely influential language within Europe and the fields of technology and engineering. Depending on your sources, there are around 90 million native German speakers and another 20 million secondary speakers. Studying A Level German will not only enable you to learn the German language but you will gain in-depth insight into the cultural, social, political and artistic aspects of the German speaking countries you will study.

To hit the ground running in September I suggest you use the long summer break to complete some of the activities mapped out in this document.

Viel Glück!

Grammar check list

Grammar	Rate your knowledge and confidence level for each aspect of grammar. ↑→↓	Using a grammar book or the Internet, research and do some work on the aspects of grammar you are not sure of- make notes and explanations on these grammar points.
Nouns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender - Singular and plural forms 		
Articles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definitive and indefinite in the nominative, accusative and dative cases 		
Adjectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Case agreement endings - Position - Use of adjectives as nouns (e.g. <i>krank, der Kranke</i>) - Possessive (mein, dein, sein...) 		
Numerals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cardinal (e.g. <i>eins, zwei...</i>) - Ordinal 1-10 (e.g. <i>erste, zweite...</i>) - Expression of time and date 		
Adverbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Position - Comparative and superlative 		
Quantifiers and intensifiers (<i>sehr, wenig, mehr</i>)		
Pronouns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subject - Reflexive - Relative 		
Verbs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present tense including modal verbs - Modes of address (<i>du/Sie</i>) - Use of 'man' Tenses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present - Perfect (<i>haben and sein</i> verbs, past participle formation) - Imperfect - Future - Pluperfect 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Future perfect - Passive voice - Separable verbs - Word order - Subjunctive I - Subjunctive II 		
<p>Prepositions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accusative - Dative - Dual case 		
<p>Conjunctions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinating (e.g. <i>und, aber</i>) - Subordinating (e.g. <i>weil, dass</i>) 		
<p>Negation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of negation words (e.g. <i>nicht, nie, niemand</i>) 		
<p>Commands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of the Imperative 		
<p>Word order</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TMP - Compound tense word order - Effects of conjunctions (coordinating and subordinating) 		
<p>Other constructions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of <i>seit</i> - Indirect speech 		

Have a great summer and I will look forward to teaching you in September!

Mr Owen

Head of Modern Foreign Languages