

GCSE C/A Booklet



Answer the question, add
Details,
Opinions &
Reasons to produce
Excellent work

Never use the same word twice

Vary sentence structure

The verb is the 2nd idea

Use 4 tenses

Use an idiom

Name: _____

Form: _____

German Teacher: _____

Nouns need CAPITALS

Give opinions and reasons

TMP

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	A*	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
LISTENING / 40	30	26	21	17	13	11		
SPEAKING / 60	50	45	40	35	28	21	15	9
READING / 40	32	28	24	20	16	14		
WRITING / 60	49	44	39	34	27	21	15	9

Communication 15 marks		Quality of Language 10 marks		Pronunciation and Intonation 5 marks
15 14	You can answer all questions fully to all tasks/questions, including open-ended ones. You use relevant information to develop and justify individual ideas and points of view. You give information spontaneously without being prompted.	10 9	You are confident and accurate. You use of a wide variety of clause types, vocabulary and structures, including verb structures and tenses. You are very fluent, coherent and consistent – only one or two instances of minor errors, usually in the most ambitious	5 You are very accurate for a non-target language speaker though there may be some minor slips.
13 12	You usually give extra information in response to tasks/questions, including open-ended ones. You always express opinions and give reasons for your opinions. You sometimes develop and explain own ideas. You give information confidently without the need for repeated prompting.	8 7	You use a good range of structures and vocabulary, including verb structures and tenses. You try to use more complex language features, but you make some mistakes. You are fluent most of the time and overall in control of the material.	4 You are mostly accurate with occasional errors.
11 10	You produce enough language to address the tasks/questions competently. You sometimes give additional detail. You express more than straightforward points of view, sometimes with justifications. You often respond with sequences of information.	6 5	You use a range of straightforward structures and vocabulary. You sometimes include different tenses or time frames. You can connect verbs. Your answers are sufficiently accurate for the basis of the message to be clear and reasonably coherent.	3 You are generally accurate, though you might use English sometimes.
9 8	You tackle the range of set tasks/questions and communicate the essential elements. You readily express points of view. You can deal with some unpredictable questions. There is only occasional hesitation.	4 3	You have some awareness of verbs and time frames, but you make quite a lot of mistakes. You are inconsistent overall. You use straightforward vocabulary and structures. Everyday messages are sufficiently accurate to be understandable.	2 You are inconsistent but still some instances of accurate pronunciation and intonation.
7 6	You perform unevenly in response to the tasks/questions but try to address most of them. You express some opinions. You make some attempt to deal with unpredictable elements. You are hesitant at times.	2 1	Only a few phrases or short sentences you use are accurate enough to be recognisable. You use very simple sentence structure.	1 There are very few instances of clear pronunciation and intonation, significant first language influence prevents
5 4	You communicate with simple, short pieces of information in response to straightforward tasks/questions. You occasionally give opinions. You attempt to link straightforward ideas. There is hesitation usually in response to unpredictable elements.	0	Nothing you say is coherent or accurate enough to be comprehensible.	0 Nothing you say is coherent enough to be comprehensible.
3 2	You communicate a few facts or ideas in response to well-practiced tasks/questions. You can express simple opinions but there is sometimes irrelevant or repetitive information. You communicate briefly in response to direct questions. There is hesitant delivery.			
1	You convey only isolated pieces of information, even in response to very simple tasks/questions. You are brief and monosyllabic. You use single words in response to questions and delivery is slow and hesitant.			
0	You communicate no relevant information			

Speaking

Communication 15 marks		Quality of Language 15 marks	
15 14 13	You answer all the points of the task extremely clearly and without ambiguity. Your answer is easy to understand and detailed. You use relevant information to convey facts and narrate events. You develop and justify your ideas and points of view convincingly and extensively.	15 14	You use a variety of clause types, vocabulary, idioms and structures confidently and accurately You use lots of verb structures and tenses very accurately. You make mistakes only when you try and use very ambitious language. Your writing is fluent and makes sense, consistent, controlled and varied.
12 11 10	You communicate relevant information clearly to convey facts and narrate events effectively in response to the task. You express and explain your ideas and points of view by providing appropriate justifications.	13 12	You use more complex language features in your writing, although you sometimes make mistakes. You are in control of what you write. You use a variety of clause types, vocabulary, idioms and structures confidently and without mistakes. You use lots of verb structures and tenses mostly accurately. You write longer sequences of language and what you write makes sense.
9 8 7	You produce sufficient relevant information to convey clearly some facts and narrate some events in response to the task. You express some ideas and points of view, sometimes giving reasons.	11 10	You use a good range of structures and vocabulary and some common idioms. You use a variety of tenses, although you may make mistakes sometimes. You try to use different clause types and conjunctions. What you write is easy to understand.
6 5 4	You communicate the essential information of the task. You may repeat yourself sometimes or put in irrelevant material. You express personal opinions; sometimes you develop or give reasons for your opinions.	9 8	You use a range of straightforward structures and vocabulary. You sometimes use different tenses and time frames although you make some mistakes. You can connect verbs. You try to use one or two common idioms. Your written answer is accurate enough for the basic part of the task to be clear and reasonably coherent.
3 2 1	You communicate some information asked for in the task title. You may repeat yourself sometimes or put in irrelevant material. What you write is not always clear to understand. You express some simple opinions.	7 6	You try to use verbs and tenses but you make quite a lot of mistakes. You use simple, straightforward vocabulary and structures. What you write is accurate enough to be understood.
0	You don't answer the task at all.	5 4	You try to use verbs and tenses but with a lot of mistakes. You only use a limited range of vocabulary. Your mistakes do not stop the examiner from understanding what you have written over a couple of sentences.
<h1>Writing</h1>		3 2	Only a few phrases or short sentences of what you have written are accurate enough to be recognisable / understood. You write in very simple sentences.
		1	You write individual words or short phrases, one or two of them are accurate enough to be understood.
		0	Nothing you write is accurate enough to be comprehensible.

Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions

aber - but
und - and
denn - because
oder - or
sowie - just as
doch - however
sondern - rather

leave the verb 2nd

Infinitive phrases

um ... zu ... - in order to ...
ohne ... zu ... - without ... (ing)
anstatt ... zu ... - instead of ... (ing)
zum + verb (with capital) - to ...

need an infinitive

Coordinating conjunctions

jedoch - however
also - so
trotzdem - nevertheless
nur - only
außerdem - apart from that
deswegen - therefore
deshalb - therefore
dadurch - thus
demzufolge - hence
daher - therefore
danach - after that
noch dazu - on top of that
auch - also
dazu - as well
nun - at the moment

invert the verb

Relative clauses

der / dessen - what / whose (masc)
die / deren - what / whose (fem)
das / dessen - what / whose (neut)
wo - where
was - what

who / what and where

Subordinating conjunctions

weil - because
obwohl - although
dass - that
wenn - when / if
als - when (past!)
sobald - as soon as
falls - if / in case
bevor - before
bis - until
da - since
damit - so that
ob - whether
was - what
wie - how
obgleich - albeit
wo - where
indem - in that
als ob - as if
während - whilst

send the verb to the end!

Sentence starters

glücklicherweise - luckily
leider - unfortunately
während - whilst
seit - since
eigentlich - actually
natürlich - certainly
also - so
deshalb - therefore
laut ... - according to ...
sogar - even
selbstverständlich - naturally

to get you going

Adverbs

Adverbs of position

hier - here
dort - there
nebenan - next to it
da - there
bei uns - at our house

show where stuff is

Quantifiers

viel - lots
zu viel - too many
wenig - few / little
einige - a few
ein paar - a couple
alle - all
jeder - each

how much?

Sequencers

erstens - firstly
zuerst - to start with
am Anfang - at the beginning
früher - earlier / before
dann - then
später - later
sofort - immediately
am Ende - at the end
schließlich - finally
danach - afterwards
nachdem - after that
während - during
denn - then
zum Schluss - to conclude

tell me the order things happen

Past time phrases

gestern - yesterday
vorgestern - the day before yesterday
in der Vergangenheit - in the past
letzte Woche - last week
letztes Jahr - last year
vor ... Jahren - ... years ago
als ich jünger war - when I was younger
als Kind - as a child
damals - back then
neulich - recently
schon oft - regularly
noch nie - never
ein paar Mal - a few times

are followed by the past tense

Present time phrases

heute - today
heutzutage - nowadays
jetzt - now
im Moment - at the moment
abends - in the evenings
morgens - in the mornings
nachmittags - in the afternoons
am ... - on ...

are followed by the present tense

Adverbs of frequency

immer - always
jeden Tag - every day
den ganzen Tag - all day
oft - often
normalerweise - normally
gewöhnlich - usually
manchmal - sometimes
nie - never
ab und zu - now and then
selten - rarely
meistens - mostly
einmal ... - once a ...
dann und wann - once in a while
ständig - constantly
schon immer - always
wahrscheinlich - maybe
niemals - never
regelmäßig - regularly
häufig - frequently
täglich - daily
wöchentlich - weekly
monatlich - monthly
jährlich - yearly

show how often stuff happens

Future time phrases

morgen - tomorrow
übermorgen - the day after tomorrow
in der Zukunft - in the future
nächste Woche - next week
nächstes Jahr - next year
in ... Wochen - in ... weeks
in ... Jahren - in ... years
irgendwann - sometime
bald - soon
eines Tages - one day
so bald wie möglich - as soon as possible
wenn ich erwachsen bin - when I'm older
später - later

are followed by the future tense

Adjectives

Fancy adjectives

angeberisch - pretentious
angenehm - comfortable
ausgezeichnet - excellent
bedenklich - apprehensive
beeindruckend - impressive
bezaubernd - charming
eifersüchtig - jealous
eindrucksvoll - spectacular
einfach - simple
entspannend - relaxing
enttäuschend - disappointing
ernst - serious
fabelhaft - fabulous
fade - bland
faszinierend - fascinating
fies - nasty
fürchterlich - horrible
gefährlich - dangerous
großzügig - generous
gruselig - creepy
hässlich - ugly
herrlich - superb
hervorragend - outstanding
hilfreich - helpful
hoffnungslos - hopeless
langsam - slow
locker - casual
malerisch - picturesque
mies - lousy
nagelneu - brand new
nötig - necessary
nützlich - useful
in Ordnung - okay
quatsch - nonsense
reizend - lovely
schlimm - bad
schnell - quick
schrecklich - awful
seltsam - weird
spannend - exciting
spitze - brilliant
todlangweilig - dead boring
traurig - sad
unglaublich - unbelievable
unvergesslich - unforgettable
vernünftig - sensible
verrückt - mad
verschieden - different
wichtig - important
wunderschön - beautiful
zufrieden - happy

to vary what you say!

Comparing phrases

so ... wie - as ... as ...
genauso ... wie - just as ... as ...
nicht so ... wie - not so ... as ...
im Vergleich zu ... - in comparison to ...
während - whilst ...

to make your work better

Comparatives and superlatives

besser / am besten - better / the best
schlimmer / am schlimmsten - worse / the worst
mehr / am meisten - more / the most
weniger / am wenigsten - less / the least
höher / am höchsten - higher / the highest
näher / am nächsten - nearer / the nearest
lieber / am liebsten - prefer / preferably

to make your work compare and superlate!

Qualifiers

sehr - very
ziemlich - quite
nicht - not
so - so
richtig - completely
echt - really
total - totally
überhaupt nicht - so not
ein bisschen - a little bit
unheimlich - unbelievably
viel - a lot
zu - too
ganz - quite
ein wenig - a little
recht - very
äußerst - extremely
einigermaßen - somewhat
fast - almost
kaum - hardly
gar - even
genug - enough
wirklich - really
einfach - simply
pur - purely

go before the adjective

Negatives

nicht - not
kein - not a ...

to say no!

Bits and bobs

Getting confirmation
oder?
nicht wahr?
nicht?
ja?
isn't it?!

Interjections!

Wie schrecklich! - how awful!
So ein Traum! - what a dream!
So ein Alptraum! - what a nightmare!
Schade! - shame!
Sicher! - sure!
Keineswegs! - no way!
Stimmt! - exactly!
Das ist wahr! - that's true!
aye!

Saying 'both'

beides - both
sowohl ... als auch ... - both ... and ...
nicht nur ... sondern auch ... - not only ... but also ...
weder ... noch ... - neither ... nor ...
this and that ...

To give an example

zum Beispiel - for example
unter anderem - amongst others
beispielsweise - for instance
to back up your work

Impersonal starters

man kann - you can
es gibt - there is / are
es geht - it goes ...
es tut - it does ...
es fehlt an - there is a lack of
man + modal verb - you ...
to stop talking about you!

Rhetorical questions

Was macht man? - what does one do?
Was soll ich jetzt tun? - what should I do now?
Wie kann ich jetzt weiter? - how can I carry on?
Warum ist das so? - why is it like that?
are you talking to yourself?

Infinitive phrases

Ich habe mich entschieden / entschlossen - I decided
Es war leicht / schwer - It was easy / hard
Ich hatte vor - I intended
Ich hatte Lust - I felt like
Es machte Spaß - It was fun
Ich hatte keine Zeit - I had no time
Ich habe begonnen - I've begun
Ich habe gehofft - I hoped
Ich habe versucht - I tried
Ich habe angefangen - I started
Ich habe vergessen - I forgot
Ich habe beschlossen - I decided

Followed up with zu + infinitive

Summarising

wie gesagt - as I said
alles in allem - all in all
abschließend - finally
zum Schluss - to conclude
kurz gesagt - in short
im Allgemeinen - in general
my work is great!

Opinion phrases

ich denke - I think
ich glaube - I believe
ich finde - I find
ich muss zugeben - I have to admit
ich könnte es mir vorstellen - I could imagine
ich bin der Meinung - I'm of the opinion
es ist schade - it's a shame
für mich ist - for me ... is
ich liebe - I love
ich hasse - I hate

wenn ich die Wahl hätte - if I had the choice
ich würde sagen - I would say
meiner Meinung nach - in my opinion
wenn man mich fragt - if you ask me
auf der einen / anderen Seite - on the one / other hand
einerseits / andererseits - on the one / other side
ich bin für / gegen - I'm for / against
ich bin dafür / dagegen - I'm for / against that
außer - apart from
die Vorteile / Nachteile sind - the ads / disads are

ich habe Angst vor - I'm scared of
ich interessiere mich für - I'm interested in
ich empfehle - I recommend
es geht mich nichts an - it doesn't concern me
ich mache mir Sorgen über - I worry about
ich bin mir sicher - I'm sure that
ich freue mich auf - I'm looking forward to
ich bevorzuge - I prefer
ich stimme ... zu - I agree with
es kommt darauf an - it depends
ich bin einverstanden mit - I agree with
ich meine - I guess
ich halte es für - I think that's
ich habe ... gern - I appreciate

because they get you lots of marks

Like

gefallen - es gefällt mir = I like it
gern - ich ... gern = I like ...(ing)
mögen - ich mag = I like

is an opinion!

Opinions & Idioms

Idioms

die Sache hat ein Aber - there's a catch!
die Sache hat einen Haken - there's a twist
aller Anfang ist schwer - the first step is always the hardest
unter Dach und Fach - in the bag
Ende gut, alles gut - all's well that ends well
das ist nicht mein Fall - that's not my thing
das ist mein Ding - that is my thing
ich bin fix und fertig - I'm exhausted!
ich bin nicht von gestern - I wasn't born yesterday
mir raucht der Kopf - my head is spinning
das ist ein wunder Punkt - that's a sore point!
alles hat einmal ein Ende everything must come to an end
daheim bin ich König - my home is my castle
das ist nichts zum Lachen - that's no laughing matter
ich habe mich kaputt gelacht - I laughed my head off
das kann ich nicht leiden - I can't stand that
das geht mir auf die Nerven - it gets on my nerves
das geht mir auf den Wecker - it gets on my nerves
das kann nicht wahr sein - that can't be true
nicht mal im Ernst - seriously?!
ich mache mir Sorgen darüber - I worry about that
das ist mein Leben - it's my life
ich bin danach verrückt - I'm crazy about that
das ist mir egal - I don't care!

to sound like a native!

Tenses

The future tense

Use the appropriate form of 'werden' and add an infinitive to the end of the clause

Present tense verbs

ich -e	wir - en
du -st	ihr - t
er/sie/es - t	sie/Sie -en

werden – to become

ich werde	I become
du wirst	you become
er / sie wird	he / she becomes
wir werden	we become
ihr werdet	you become
Sie / sie werden	you / they become

sein – to be

ich bin	I am
du bist	you are
er / sie ist	he / she is
wir sind	we are
ihr seid	you are
Sie / sie sind	you / they are

haben – to have

ich habe	I have
du hast	you have
er / sie hat	he / she has
wir haben	we have
ihr habt	you have
Sie / sie haben	you / they have

The conditional tense

hätte - would have
 wäre - would be
 gäbe - would give (use for es gibt ...)
 würde - would + infinitive
 könnte - would be able to
 müsste - would have to
 dürfte - would be allowed to
 möchte - would like to
 sollte - should
 wollte - would want to

what would you do?

The perfect tense (past)

Use the appropriate form of 'haben' or 'sein' with a past participle at the end of the clause (normally ge---t)

The conditional past

hätte
 + gemacht - would have done
 gedacht - would have thought
 geglaubt - would have believed
 probiert - would have tried

wäre
 + gegangen - would have gone
 gefahren - would have travelled
 geblieben - would have stayed
 gewesen - would have been
 geworden - would have become
 gekommen - would have come

what you would have done!

The imperfect

hatte - had
 war - was
 wollte - wanted
 sollte - should
 durfte - was allowed
 konnte - could
 musste - must
 mochte - liked

simple past

Passive constructions

wird + gemacht - is done wurde
 + gemacht - was done

you're not involved

Irregular verb tables

i-a-e pattern

Infinitive	3 rd person present	3 rd person simple past	Past participle (auxiliary is <i>haben</i> unless indicated)	English meaning
essen	isst	aß	gegessen	to eat
fressen	frisst	fraß	gefressen	to eat, feed (of animals)
geben	gibt	gab	gegeben	to give
sein	ist	war	gewesen (+ <i>sein</i>)	to be
sitzen	sitzt	saß	gesessen	to be sitting, to sit
treten	tritt	trat	getreten (+ <i>sein</i>)	to step, go
vergessen	vergisst	vergaß	vergessen	to forget

i/o-a-o pattern

beginnen	beginnt	begann	begonnen	to begin
brechen	bricht	brach	gebrochen	to break
erschrecken	erschrickt	erschrak	erschrocken (+ <i>sein</i>)	to be frightened
gelten	gilt	galt	gegolten	to be valid
gewinnen	gewinnt	gewann	gewonnen	to win
helfen	hilft	half	geholfen	to help (+ DAT)
nehmen	nimmt	nahm	genommen	to take
schwimmen	schwimmt	schwamm	geschwommen (+ <i>sein</i>)	to swim
sprechen	spricht	sprach	gesprochen	to speak
sterben	stirbt	starb	gestorben (+ <i>sein</i>)	to die
treffen	trifft	traf	getroffen	to meet
werfen	wirft	warf	geworfen	to throw
kommen	kommt	kam	gekommen (+ <i>sein</i>)	to come

i-a-u pattern

binden	bindet	band	gebunden	to tie
finden	findet	fand	gefunden	to find
klingen	klingt	klang	geklungen	to sound, peal
schwingen	schwingt	schwung	geschwungen	to swing
singen	singt	sang	gesungen	to sing
sinken	sinkt	sank	gesunken (+ <i>sein</i>)	to sink
springen	springt	sprang	gesprungen (+ <i>sein</i>)	to spring, jump
stinken	stinkt	stank	gestunken	to stink
trinken	trinkt	trank	getrunken	to drink
verschwinden	verschwindet	verschwand	verschwunden (+ <i>sein</i>)	to disappear
zwingen	zwingt	zwang	gezwungen	to compel, force

i/e/u-a-a pattern

Infinitive	3 rd person present	3 rd person simple past	Past participle (auxiliary is <i>haben</i> unless indicated)	English meaning
bringen	bringt	brachte	gebracht	to bring
denken	denkt	dachte	gedacht	to think
brennen	brennt	brannte	gebrannt	to burn
kennen	kennt	kannte	gekannt	to know (a place, person, situation etc.)
nennen	nennt	nannte	genannt	to name
rennen	rennt	rannte	gerannt (+ <i>sein</i>)	to run
senden	sendet	sandte	gesandt	to send*
stehen	steht	stand	gestanden	to stand
tun	tut	tat	getan	to do

* NB: senden = ,to broadcast' is regular (sendet, sendete, gesendet); schicken is more common than senden in the context of ,to send'.

ie-a-e pattern

geschehen	geschieht	geschah	geschehen (+ <i>sein</i>)	to happen
lesen	liest	las	gelesen	to read
liegen	liegt	lag	gelegen	to be lying
sehen	sieht	sah	gesehen	to see

ie-a-o pattern

befehlen	befiehlt	befahl	befohlen	to command, order
empfehlen	empfiehl	empfahl	empfohlen	to recommend
stehlen	stiehlt	stahl	gestohlen	to steal

ie/ü-o-o pattern

bieten	bietet	bot	geboten	to offer
fliegen	fliegt	flog	geflogen (+ <i>sein</i>)	to fly
fliehen	flieht	floh	geflohen (+ <i>sein</i>)	to flee
frieren	friert	fror	gefroren (+ <i>sein</i>)	to freeze
genießen	genießt	genoss	genossen	to enjoy
gießen	gießt	goss	gegossen	to pour
kriechen	kriecht	kroch	gekrochen (+ <i>sein</i>)	to crawl
riechen	riecht	roch	gerochen	to smell
schieben	schiebt	schob	geschoben	to push, shove
schießen	schießt	schoß	geschossen	to shoot
schließen	schließt	schloß	geschlossen	to close
verlieren	verliert	verlor	verloren	to lose
wiegen	wiegt	wog	gewogen	to weigh
ziehen	zieht	zog	gezogen (+ <i>haben</i> or <i>sein</i>)**	to pull
betrügen	betrügt	betrog	betrogen	to betray, deceive
lügen	lügt	log	gelogen	to lie

** ziehen takes *haben* if it means "to pull" and *sein* if it means "to go, move". E.g. Der Zahnarzt hat viele Zähne gezogen; Ich bin umgezogen

ei-ie-ie pattern

Infinitive	3 rd person present	3 rd person simple past	Past participle (auxiliary is <i>haben</i> unless indicated)	English meaning
bleiben	bleibt	blieb	geblieben (+ <i>sein</i>)	to stay
leihen	leiht	lieh	geliehen	to lend (out)
reiben	reibt	rieb	gerieben	to rub, grate
scheiden	scheidet	schied	geschieden	to separate
scheinen	scheint	schien	geschienen	to seem, to shine
schreiben	schreibt	schrieb	geschrieben	to write
schreien	schreit	schrie	geschrien	to shout, yell
schweigen	schweigt	schwieg	geschwiegen	to be(come) silent
steigen	steigt	stieg	gestiegen (+ <i>sein</i>)	to rise, mount
treiben	treibt	trieb	getrieben	to force, drive, urge; to play (sport)
vermeiden	vermeidet	vermied	vermieden	to avoid
verzeihen	verzeiht	verzieh	verziehen	to pardon, excuse

ei-i-i pattern

beißen	beißt	biss	gebissen	to bite
gleichen	gleich	glich	geglichen	to resemble (+ DAT)
greifen	greift	griff	gegriffen	to grasp, grab
leiden	leidet	litt	gelitten	to suffer
pfeifen	pfeift	pfiff	gepiffen	to whistle
reißen	reißt	riss	gerissen	to rip, tear
reiten	reitet	ritt	geritten (+ <i>sein</i>)	to ride (on horse)
schneiden	schneidet	schnitt	geschnitten	to cut
streiten	streitet	stritt	gestritten	to argue, quarrel

ä/e-i-a pattern

fangen	fängt	fang	gefangen	to catch
hängen	hängt	hing	gehangen	to be hanging
gehen	geht	ging	gegangen (+ <i>sein</i>)	to go

ä-ie-a pattern

blasen	bläst	blies	geblasen	to blow, sound
braten	brät	briet	gebraten	to roast
fallen	fällt	fiel	gefallen (+ <i>sein</i>)	to fall
geraten	gerät	geriet	geraten (+ <i>sein</i>)	to fall into, get into
halten	hält	hielt	gehalten	to hold
lassen	lässt	ließ	gelassen	to let; to leave sth behind
laufen	läuft	lief	gelaufen (+ <i>sein</i>)	to run
raten	rät	riet	geraten	to advise, guess
schlafen	schläft	schlief	geschlafen	to sleep

ä-u-a pattern

Infinitive	3 rd person present	3 rd person simple past	Past participle (auxiliary is <i>haben</i> unless indicated)	English meaning
fahren	fährt	fuhr	gefahren (+ <i>sein</i>)	to travel, go
graben	gräbt	grub	gegraben	to dig
laden	lädt	lud	geladen	to load; to invite
schlagen	schlägt	schlug	geschlagen	to hit, beat, strike
tragen	trägt	trug	getragen	to carry, wear
wachsen	wächst	wuchs	gewachsen (+ <i>sein</i>)	to grow
waschen	wäscht	wusch	gewaschen	to wash

Note also:

backen – backt - backte – gebacken (to bake)
 haben – hat – hatte – gehabt (to have)
 heißen – heißt – hieß – geheißen (to be called)
 rufen – ruft – rief – gerufen (to call, shout)
 werden – wird – wurde – geworden (to become)
 wissen – weiß – wusste – gewusst (to know)

Classroom Language	
How do you say [.....] in German / English?	Wie sagt man [.....] auf Deutsch/Englisch?
How do you spell that?	Wie schreibt man das?
Can I speak in English, please?	Darf ich Englisch sprechen, bitte?
I understand	Ich verstehe! / Alles klar
I don't understand	Ich verstehe nicht so ganz
I've finished	Ich bin fertig
Can you repeat that, please?	Noch einmal, bitte?
Can you rephrase that, please?	Können Sie das bitte umformulieren?
What are we meant to be doing?	Was machen wir für eine Aufgabe?
I can help	Ich kann helfen
I need help please	Ich brauche Hilfe
I have a question	Ich habe eine Frage
I have forgotten [.....] my pen my homework my folder	Ich habe [.....] vergessen meinen Kuli meine Hausaufgaben meinen Ordner
I need some paper / a dictionary please	Ich brauche bitte Papier / ein Wörterbuch
I have lost...	Ich habe [.....] verloren
I'm sorry I'm late	Es tut mir leid, dass ich spät komme
Can I go to my music lesson, please?	Darf ich zu meiner Musikstunde gehen, bitte?
Can I go to the toilet, please?	Darf ich aufs Klo bitte gehen?
That's right	Das ist richtig
That's wrong	Das ist falsch

Notes page

GCSE Progress Sheet

My target grade based on data is:

My teacher's target for me is:

Year 10	L	S	R	W	O	T	Year 11	L	S	R	W	O	T
Autumn 1							Autumn 1						
Autumn 2							Autumn 2 (Exam)						
Spring 1							Spring 1						
Spring 2							Spring 2						
Summer 1							Summer 1						
Summer 2 (Exam)													

L = Listening; S = Speaking; R = Reading; W = Writing; O = Overall; T = Tracking

Controlled Speaking 1	Controlled Speaking 2	Controlled Speaking 3
Communication: /15	Communication: /15	Communication: /15
Quality of Language: /10	Quality of Language: /10	Quality of Language: /10
Pronunciation: /5	Pronunciation: /5	Pronunciation: /5
Total: /30	Total: /30	Total: /30
To improve next time I should ...	To improve next time I should ...	To improve next time I should ...

Controlled Writing 1	Controlled Writing 2	Controlled Writing 3
Communication: /15	Communication: /15	Communication: /15
Quality of Language: /15	Quality of Language: /15	Quality of Language: /15
Total: /30	Total: /30	Total: /30
To improve next time I should ...	To improve next time I should ...	To improve next time I should ...

	Year 10 Listening Exam Higher Tier	Year 10 Reading Exam Higher Tier	Year 11 Listening Mock Higher Tier	Year 11 Reading Mock Higher Tier
Result	/40	/40	/40	/40
Student comment on result and target:				