

Huntington School: Languages Department (French, German and Spanish).

Key Stage 3: German

Curriculum intent

Our languages curriculum is broad and ambitious and ensures our learners develop a richness of skills and knowledge. It promotes awareness and tolerance of other cultures and backgrounds. It ensures students can communicate for a variety of different purposes in different contexts. We aim to ensure that students are resilient and feel confident enough to participate in conversations in the Target Language, able to give important information with clarity and to initiate conversations and get to know others both inside and beyond the classroom.

Our curriculum aims to ensure that students are confident with grammar – particularly tenses and conjugations – and metalanguage. The use of phonics and sound patterns is taught explicitly and embedded throughout the curriculum to support students with decoding skills. We are committed to ensuring that the curriculum is accessible for all students.

In addition, the curriculum ensures that students are exposed to a variety of authentic material sources, in both speech and writing, that promote an active curiosity about French, German or Spanish cultures all over the world, including the experiences of young people in these cultures.

By the end of Key Stage 3, students should be confident in their understanding and use of French, German or Spanish across the four skills (listening, reading, speaking and writing), and across a variety of topics studied since the start of year 7. They should have a good grasp of the sounds of the language, key grammatical structures and vocabulary, as well as an awareness of and interest in the culture of French, German or Spanish speaking countries all over the world.

Implementation – Year 7 German

TERM	CONTEXT	GRAMMAR	PHONICS SSC - Sound-symbol correspondence	VOCABULARY
TERM 1.1	<p><u>Meine Welt und ich</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing yourself. Numbers from 1-19 and saying your age Using the German alphabet Talking about where you live Talking about your favourite things 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender (masculine, feminine and neuter) Definite articles Singular nouns Capital letters on all nouns in German Compound nouns Present Tense regular verbs - singular forms only - ich / du / er/sie/es/man Possessive pronouns (mein / dein / sein / ihr) SEIN (to be) – ich bin / du bist / er / sie/es ist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning how to pronounce German words Learn sounds for vowels in German a, e, i, o, u Learn how umlauts affect the sound of the vowels ä ö ü Learn key sounds such as 'w' and v / d and t / au / eu / ei and ie / jj / sch / ch / sp / st / z Learn about ess tsett - ß and s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greetings, asking and answering questions. The numbers 1-19 and saying age The alphabet Countries and places you live Favourite things
TERM 1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing your character Asking and answering questions about your belongings <p><u>Familie und Tiere</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about pets Talking about superpets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the verb sein - singular forms only The indefinite article including in the Accusative case after haben. Using the verb haben – singular forms only Forming questions in German with inverted word order Question words SEIN (to be) – ich bin / du bist / er / sie/es ist HABEN (to have) – ich habe, du hast, er/sie/es hat Pronouns - er / sie / es Forming plurals in German Using the modal verb können + infinitive in the present tense ich /er/ sie / es forms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practise key sounds such as 'w' and v / d and t / au / eu / ei and ie / jj / sch / ch / sp / st / z Practise sounds of vowels with umlauts Practising key sounds and recognising how to pronounce new words based on previous sound - spelling patterns, d/t correlation between English and German Pf sound Learn correct pronunciation of plural endings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjectives to describe personality. Items you have Question words <p>High frequency vocabulary: Connectives (und (und) auch,aber,oder) Intensifiers (ziemlich, sehr, nicht)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pets vocabulary including plural forms Adjectives to describe pets and hair / eyes / physical appearance Activities superpets can do

Implementation – Year 7 German

TERM	CONTEXT	GRAMMAR	PHONICS SSC - Sound-symbol correspondence	VOCABULARY
TERM 2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about family members Colours Describing family members - physical appearance hair, eyes and personality. Higher numbers 20 - 100 Talking about birthdays and dates - months and ordinal numbers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction and practice of regular Present tense verbs - full paradigm Introduction of the 3 words for you du, ihr, Sie and the difference between them Haben - full paradigm Possessive adjectives mein / meine / mein / meine/ dein / deine / dein / deine Using adjectives before the noun Ordinal numbers to give dates. Question words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practising key sounds and recognising how to pronounce new words based on previous sound - spelling patterns, le / ei ä ü w j z ch Learn correct pronunciation of all present tense verb endings. Learn correct pronunciation of ordinal number endings - ten / -sten Learn correct adjective endings used before the noun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family members Revisiting verbs singular forms and extending to whole paradigm, Numbers 20 – 100 including ordinal numbers The months of the year <p>High frequency vocabulary: Connectives / intensifiers</p>
TERM 2.2	<p><u>Freizeit</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about which sports you play Saying which sports you like and dislike Giving opinions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using ich spiele and ich mache with different sports Using gern / nicht gern / ziemlich gern/ sehr gern with sports to express like and dislikes Using correct word order with gern sentences with a variety of different verbs Recap of Present Tense verbs – regular with new verbs for sports and hobbies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difference in pronunciation of cognates / near cognates for sports eg short a in -ball Recap ie / ei sounds Ich spiele / ziemlich / langweilig / irre Pronunciation of additional e in du / er sie / es forms of some verbs to make pronunciation easier eg du findest Using key phonics words to predict the sound of new words 	<p>Nouns for sports and free time activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spielen, machen and other verbs to describe sports and free time activities Opinions words

Implementation – Year 7 German

TERM	CONTEXT	GRAMMAR	PHONICS SSC - Sound-symbol correspondence	VOCABULARY
TERM 3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about leisure activities Talking about how often you do activities Talking about mobile phones and computers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of separable verbs Radfahren , fernsehen , skifahren, kanufahren Introduction of irregular verbs with vowel changes in du / er / sie /es forms – fahren , lesen , sehen Word order - verb as the second idea and time phrase third idea. Using inverted word order with time phrases keeping verb as the second idea Using the present tense + time phrase to talk about the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difference in pronunciation of cognates / near cognates for leisure and computer / mobile phone activities and change in stresses eg Fotos Videos Internet ich telefoniere Practising sound - spelling patterns with new words Using key phonics words to predict the sound of new words eg ü / u 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leisure activities phrases Time phrases Frequency words Activities using mobile phones and computers Revisiting essential vocabulary in new contexts: key verbs spielen und machen and connectives and intensifiers. <p>High frequency vocabulary: Gern / nicht gern to express likes and dislikes</p>
TERM 3.2	<p><u>Schule ist klasse</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the differences between German and English schools Saying which subjects you study. Giving opinions about school subjects. Days of the week and 24 hour clock time <p>• Revision of all units covered Use of the cultural 'Projekt Zone' Pages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using gern / nicht gern / ziemlich gern/ sehr gern with subjects to express like and dislikes Using correct word order with gern sentences Using the conjunction weil which sends the verb to the end of the sentence Modal verb – mögen - ich mag / du magst / er / sie mag + school subject Consolidation of the verb second rule with time phrases at the beginning of the sentence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap key phonics sounds to help pronounce new words Deutsch Naturwissenschaften d/t sounds and meanings Practise key sounds such as 'w' and v / d and t / au / eu / ei and ie / jj / sch / ch / sp / st / z ß and s in new contexts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Subjects Opinions about school subjects Days of the week Revisit numbers Language for telling the time in 24 hour clock Revisiting essential vocabulary in new contexts : connectives and intensifiers gern / nicht gern to express likes and dislikes Time phrases and frequency words with changed word order

Implementation – Year 8 German

TERM	CONTEXT	GRAMMAR	PHONICS SSC - Sound-symbol correspondence	VOCABULARY
TERM 1.1	<p>Schule ist klasse!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the differences between German and English schools Saying which subjects you study. Giving opinions about school subjects. Days of the week and 24 hour clock time <p>• Revision of all units covered Use of the cultural 'Projekt Zone' Pages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using gern / nicht gern / ziemlich gern/ sehr gern with subjects to express like and dislikes Using correct word order with gern sentences Using the conjunction weil which sends the verb to the end of the sentence Modal verb – mögen - ich mag / du magst / er / sie mag + school subject Consolidation of the verb second rule with time phrases at the beginning of the sentence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap key phonics sounds to help pronounce new words Deutsch Naturwissenschaften d/t sounds and meanings Practise key sounds such as 'w' and v / d and t / au / eu / ei and ie / jj / sch / ch / sp / st / z ß and s in new contexts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Subjects Opinions about school subjects Days of the week Revisit numbers Language for telling the time in 24 hour clock Revisiting essential vocabulary in new contexts : connectives and intensifiers gern / nicht gern to express likes and dislikes Time phrases and frequency words with changed word order
TERM 1.2	<p>Gute Reise!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about what is in town Talking about souvenir shopping Buying snacks and drinks Saying what you will do on your summer holiday 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentences with es gibt ... Negative sentences with kein Möchten with the infinitive Man kann with the infinitive Using werden + infinitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> eu sound (Euro/Deutsch) Pronunciation of 'c' like 'z' in German for 'Zickzack' 'zw' zweimal 'w' wandern 'ö' möchte 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Places in town Souvenirs that you can buy Food and drinks at the snack bar Holiday verbs (activities) Quantifiers (einmal, zweimal) Time phrases (days of the week, in den Sommerferien)

TERM	CONTEXT	GRAMMAR	PHONICS SSC - Sound-symbol correspondence	VOCABULARY
TERM 2.1	<p><u>Ich liebe Ferien!</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing then and now • Saying what there was/is in town • Describing somewhere in the past and now • Talking about what you did on holiday • Talking about how you travelled and where you stayed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperfect tense – 3rd person singular of sein (war), haben (hatte) and es gibt (es gab) • Perfect tense with haben – regular verbs, full paradigm • Perfect tense with haben – irregular verbs • Perfect tense with sein – verbs of movement, full paradigm • Word order after time expressions with perfect tense • Word order after expressions of place (verb second) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recap ei/ie • W sound • Using knowledge of sounds to pronounce new words e.g. J in Jugendherberge is the same as the familiar Jo-Jo and the W in Wohnwagen is the same as the familiar Wildwassersport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjectives to describe town • Places in town • Places where you stay on holiday • Holiday perfect tense verbs (activities) • Transport
TERM 2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about the weather (past and present) • Asking and answering questions • Talking about problems on holiday 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather expressions in the past (es war/es hat ...) • Combining present and past tenses • Focus on question words • Using the question to help formulate the response • Using fillers to buy time and improve spontaneity • Using follow-up questions to keep conversation going • Preparing interviews/presentations in advance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'w' wolkig • 'schm' schmutzig • Practising of 'ge' for past participles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The weather • Question words • Problems on holiday

TERM	CONTEXT	GRAMMAR	PHONICS SSC - Sound-symbol correspondence	VOCABULARY
TERM 3.1	<p><u>Bist du ein Medienfan?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about film preferences • Asking questions in the perfect tense • Talking about programmes you watch • Talking about your reading preferences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word order in questions in the perfect tense • The present tense – irregular verbs sehen, wollen • Opinion verbs (Ich hasse) • Weil and verb to the end • Modal verbs + infinitive – word order • Present tense – irregular verb lesen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'ei' weil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of films • Opinions for different film genre • Types of TV shows • Types of books
TERM 3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussing screen time • Understanding opinions and media reviews • Talking about speaking different languages • Using and understanding different tenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gern, lieber, am liebsten • Word order after am liebsten (verb second) • Prepositions of position in, auf • in + dem = im • Modal verb sollen – sollte etc. • Modal verbs + infinitive – word order • Present tense – irregular verb sprechen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'zu' sound • 'ie' 'ei' • 'ch' sprechen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency phrases (oft, ab und zu, immer) • More complex opinion phrases (Das geht mir auf die Nerven, Das macht (un)fit/Spaß, Das stimmt (nicht), Ich bin (nicht) süchtig, Du hast Recht, Meiner Meinung nach)

Implementation – Year 9 German

TERM	CONTEXT	GRAMMAR	PHONICS SSC - Sound-symbol correspondence	VOCABULARY
TERM 1.1	<p><u>Bleib gesund!</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about typical breakfasts using the verb essen Discussing traditional German food using the verb nehmen Understanding and using recipes The du form of the imperative Talking about healthy lifestyles using the verb müssen Understanding and responding to longer texts Developing note-taking skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present tense – irregular verb essen Perfect tense – irregular verbs essen, trinken Dative plural of nouns after mit Irregular verb nehmen – present and perfect tenses Accusative (den, einen) after nehmen Imperative (du) Prepositions of movement (in, auf) The present tense – irregular verb müssen Modal verbs + infinitive – word order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practise key sounds such as ‘w’ and v / d and t / au / eu / ei and ie / jj / sch / ch / sp / st / z ß and s in new contexts. Recap key phonics sounds to help pronounce new words Deutsch Naturwissenschaften d/t sounds and meanings Eis makes an ‘i’ sound Biene sound is “ee” ch in Flammkuchen like Buch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breakfast items Typical and traditional German food Recipe instructions (verbs) Quantities Verbs for keeping fit and healthy Frequency language
TERM 1.2	<p><u>Klassenreisen machen Spaß!</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding rules using dürfen and müssen Discussing daily routine using reflexive and separable verbs Understanding and giving directions using imperatives in the du, ihr, and Sie forms Describing a festival using adjectives to describe nouns Learning and writing about festivals in Switzerland Describing a festival you have visited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modal verbs dürfen, müssen – man muss (nicht), man darf (nicht)kein(e) Separable verbs – present tense, infinitive Reflexive verbs – present tense Imperative (du, ihr, Sie) Prepositions (zu, vor + dative) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pronunciation of ‘z’ like ‘ts’ in German for ‘Zickzack’ eu sound (Euro/Deutsch) sounds like ‘oy’ ‘zw’ zweimal sounds like ‘tsv’ ‘w’ wander sounds like ‘v’ ‘ö’ möchte = moechte ‘ä’ in Er trägt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth hostel rules (verbs) Daily routine verbs Revision of numbers Telling the time Asking for and giving directions Places in town Things you can see and do at a festival

TERM	CONTEXT	GRAMMAR	PHONICS SSC - Sound-symbol correspondence	VOCABULARY
TERM 2.1	<p><u>Wir gehen aus</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussing clothes and style using wenn clauses • Talking about plans for a date • Using the future tense • Talking about getting ready to go out • Asking questions using a variety of verbs • Talking about how the date went • Using past, present and future • Talking about uniforms • Preparing for a debate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjectival endings – accusative singular after ein, plural with no article • Invariable colour adjectives lila, rosa • Word order in wenn clauses and following clauses • Future tense with werden • Time–manner–place word order • Reflexive verbs with dative pronoun (mir, dir) + part of body • Word order – inversion in yes/no questions, separable/ reflexive verbs • Word order – inversion in questions, past/ present/future tense, with/without question word 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s in Seite • st in Stil • qu in bequem sounds like “kv” • ü in schützen • d in Kleid sounds like “t” • ä in lässig sounds like “e” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Items of clothing • Adjectives for description of clothing • First date verbs • Daily routine verbs • Structures to agree and disagree • Structures to express opinions
TERM 2.2	<p><u>Die Arbeitswelt</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saying what jobs people do • Discussing advantages of different jobs • Talking about part time jobs • Developing conversations • Giving details and opinions about work experience • Using the perfect tense • Talking about future job possibilities • Preparing an application for a holiday job • Developing reading skills • Preparing for an interview about your current and future job 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grammatical patterns for masculine and feminine jobs • Questions words • The perfect tense • Using ‘das war’ • The future tense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\beta = ss$ • ei meinen • ie verdienen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different jobs • Positive and negative adjectives for opinions on different jobs • Intensifiers to enhance opinions • Places of work

TERM	CONTEXT	GRAMMAR	PHONICS SSC - Sound-symbol correspondence	VOCABULARY
TERM 3.1	Mein Umgebung <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about your home Using es gibt+ accusative case Talking about your room Using prepositions to describe rooms in the house Talking about places in town Using the negative kein to say what is not in your house or bedroom Talking about the advantages and disadvantages of where you live 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Es gibt +accusative Haben and sein to say what is inside your house Prepositions Kein Giving instructions (Sie) Using weil to explain why you like/dislike living in your town/area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ch Teppich w in Wohnung sounds like "v" ü ich würde äu in aufräumen sounds like "oi" au in Haus like "ow" d in Grundschule like "t" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different types of house Types of areas/surroundings Rooms in the house Bedroom items Adjectives to express opinions about your house and bedroom Places in town
TERM 3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening for detail Finding out about a town Using question words Talking about celebrations at home Using the perfect tense plural Preparing for conversation about your town/area Preparing a longer piece of writing about your home and town/area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weil, wenn and dass clauses to express justifications for opinions about a town Perfect tense Time, manner, place to construct longer sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ehr in Verkehr like sehr j in Jacht like "y" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question words for exam technique Different ways of travelling Time frames to match with present, past and future tenses

Assessment	<p>Ongoing Formative assessment: Vocabulary tests (recall of key vocab) Grammar tests (conjugations, recall of key verbs) In class paired speaking assessment</p> <p>Summative assessment: End of Unit tests across the four skills (reading, listening, speaking and writing) End of Year assessments.</p>
Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verbal feedback given in lessons to correct and develop spoken language. - Detailed written feedback given on pieces of students' writing with actionable targets - Vocab test feedback where students are given a mark - Peer feedback during speaking activities <p>Students are given time to carry out their DIRT (Direct, independent reflection time) in response to feedback</p>
Homework	<p><i>Frequency:</i> Homework will be set no more than once a week and will either build on from, or consolidate, the content learned in lessons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vocabulary learning which is based around students' Vocabulary and Grammar Booklets and Knowledge Organisers. - Worksheets which extend learning from lessons. - Pieces of writing which bring together and consolidate learning from the lesson. - Active Learn Reading and Listening tasks. <p>In addition to official Extended Learning, we recommend that whenever possible students are reflecting on and recapping the content delivered in lessons so that they feel well prepared coming into their next lesson.</p>
How can I support my child?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Look & talk through the contents of your child's red Spanish exercise book with them. Question them about what they have learned in each lesson. Ask them to translate various vocabulary and texts into English for you. - Test and question your child on the vocabulary from their Vocab and Grammar Booklet. Say the English words to them and ask them to tell you the German. - Support them with logging onto Active Learn regularly to complete reading, listening and grammar activities. - Encourage them to listen to as much authentic German as possible (even if it is hard to understand it!). Play German radio stations (find them through a Google search). German shows on Netflix, German YouTube channels & German playlists on Spotify are all really helpful.