

German

Describing People and Discussing Friendships [2 / 3]

- Possessive Adjectives**
- Modal Verbs**

Frau Driver



Describing people and using possessive adjectives and modal verbs

- Phonics focus ([u] [ü])
- Introducing new vocabulary
- Grammar: Modal verbs
- Listening: Describing friendships
- Revision vocabulary
- Possessive adjectives
- Reading activity
- Speaking Activity
- Summarising learning



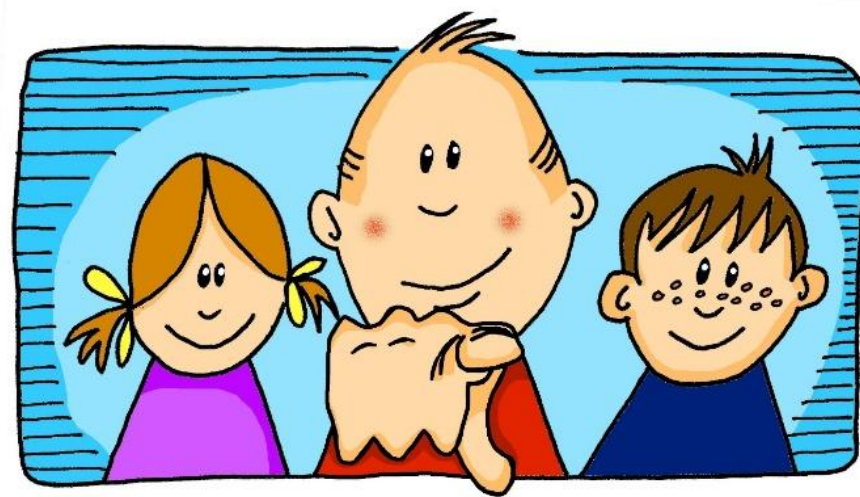
absolut

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Minute



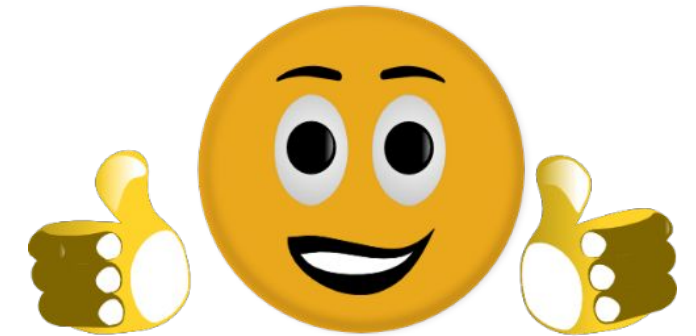
u



au

tun
[to do]

gut



Schule



Rücken

ü

wünschen

[to wish]

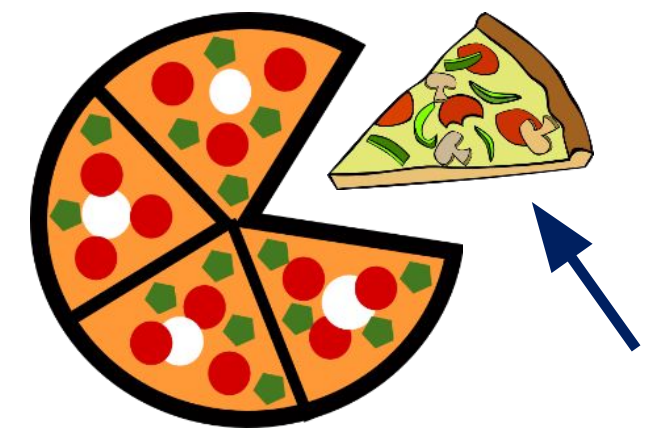


fünf

Glück
[luck/happiness]

müssen
[to have to/must]

Stück



die gleichen Interessen	the same interests
unterstützen	to support / supporting
gute / schlechte Laune	good / bad mood
immer	always
die Geduld	patience
die Freundschaft	friendship
müssen	to have to / must
können	to be able to / can
dürfen	to be allowed to / may
denken	to think / thinking



Modal Verbs

Modal verbs are irregular. They work with another verb in the infinitive form – the infinitive goes at the end of the clause.

	müssen (to have to / must)	können (to be able to / can)	dürfen (to be allowed to / may)
<i>ich</i>	muss	kann	darf
<i>du</i>	musst	kannst	darfst
<i>er / sie / es / man</i>	muss	kann	darf

Notice the **1st** and **3rd** person singular is the same.

Use 'darf nicht' to say 'not allowed to / shouldn't'



Possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives are words like **my, your, his, her, etc.** A possessive adjective replaces the word for 'the' and shows who or what it belongs to.

mein Vater ist freundlich

My father is friendly

dein Vater ist hilfsbereit

Your father is helpful

sein/ihr Vater ist kreativ

His / Her father is creative

unser Vater ist geduldig

Our father is patient



Using Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives follow the same pattern as the **indefinite article** (the word for '**a / an / some**')

	Nominative Case	Accusative Case
Masc.	mein (fleißig er) Mann	mein en (fleißig en) Mann
Fem.	meine (fleißig e) Frau	meine (fleißig e) Frau
Neut.	mein (fleißig es) Mädchen	mein (fleißig es) Mädchen
Pl.	meine (fleißig en) Freunde	meine (fleißig en) Freunde



Summarising Learning

- Modal verbs are irregular. They work with another verb in the infinitive form – the infinitive goes at the end of the clause.
 - müssen – to have to / must
 - können – to be able to / can
 - dürfen – to be allowed to / may
- ‘Nicht dürfen’ can mean ‘shouldn’t’.
- **Possessive adjectives** replace the word for ‘the’ and shows who or what it belongs to.

Ein guter Freund / Eine gute Freundin muss sympathisch sein.

Ein guter Freund / Eine gute Freundin darf nicht eifersüchtig sein.

Peter ist mein bester Freund.

