German

Say what things are not [1/2]

- -Sein in the 3rd person
- -Singular indefinite articles

Frau Johnson

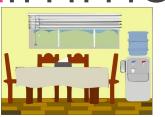


Say what things are

- Phonics focus [z] and [ei]
- Introducing vocabulary
- Using sein in the 3rd person singular
- Introducing singular indefinite articles
- Deepening understanding: reading and listening
- Translation
- Summarising learning



Zimmer











Platz

zehn



sitzen





sein

[to be]







der Ort	place
die Farbe	colour
die Nummer	number
die Form	shape
das Tier	animal
das Ding	thing
groß	big
klein	small
blau	blue
gelb	yellow





The verb sein

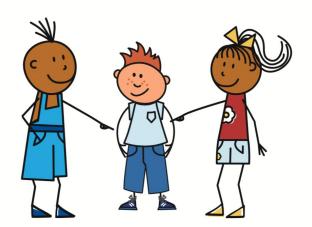
- The verb sein means to be
- It is an irregular verb. This means it doesn't follow the normal verb pattern.
- We are going to look at the 3rd person singular form. In English this would be is.



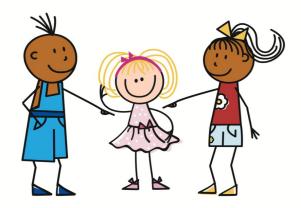
Sein in the 3rd person

This is what the verb looks like for he and she in German.

Er **ist**-he is



Sie <u>ist</u>-she is





Using ist

As well as using ist with personal pronouns like er, sie and es you can use it with das (that).



Definite Articles

German has 3 words for **the.** We call these the indefinite articles.

Masculine Feminine Neuter der Ort die Nummer das Ding

It also has three different words for a.



Indefinite Articles- a/ an

The words that mean 'a' are called indefinite articles. The three different words for 'a' are:

masculine	feminine	neuter
ein	eine	ein

ein, eine, ein can also mean 'one'



Indefinite Articles

'a' often introduces new information and identifies something new to the listener.

Was ist das?

Das ist **ein** Mann

'the' refers to something already mentioned.

Was ist das?

Das ist **der** Mann.



Saying what things are not:

- German has 3 different words for 'the' and
 a .
- 2. der and das both change to <u>ein</u>
- 3. die changes to _ eine
- 4. These are called indefinite articles.
- 5. We use these to identify new information.



