

Describing People and Discussing Friendships [3 / 3]

- Possessive Adjectives
- Modal Verbs



Describing people and using possessive adjectives

- Phonics focus ([u] [ü])
- Introducing new vocabulary
- Grammar: Adjective endings – nominative / accusative cases
- Reading: Describing friendships
- Revision vocabulary
- Grammar: Modal verbs
- Writing activity
- Speaking Activity
- Summarising learning



genau

au

auch

glauben



Haus

auf

ausgehen



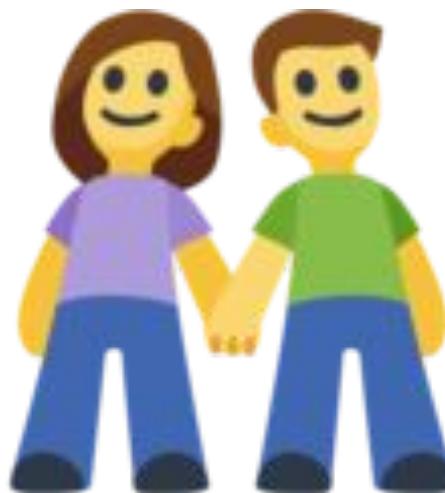
Euro



eu



Freund

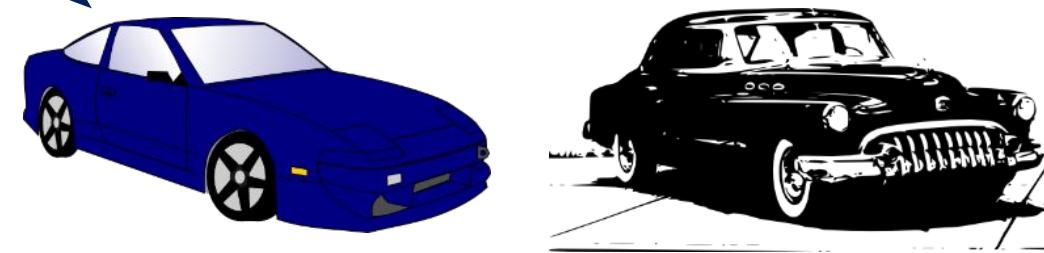


heute



Deutschland

neu



Leute



menschlich	humane
die Beziehung	relationship
befreundet	friendly
die Eigenschaften	characteristics
wichtig	important
reden	to talk / talkin
verbringen	to spend time / spending time
vertrauenswürdig	trustworthy
die Leute	people
die Hausaufgaben	homework



Adjective endings with the definite article

Do not add endings to adjectives on their own (usually with the verb 'to be') – **Meine Mutter ist intelligent.**

Adjectives used with the definite article (**der / die / das**) take the **nominative case** if they are the subject of the clause and the **accusative case** if they are the object of the clause.

	Nominative Case	Accusative Case
Masc.	der fleißige Mann	den fleißigen Mann
Fem.	die fleißige Frau	die fleißige Frau
Neut.	das fleißige Mädchen	das fleißiges Mädchen
Plural	die fleißigen Frauen	die fleißigen Frauen



Adjective endings with the indefinite article

Adjectives used with the indefinite article (*ein / eine / ein*) take the **nominative case** if they are the subject of the clause and the **accusative case** if they are the object of the clause.

Possessive adjectives (*mein / dein / sein / ihr / unser*) and the negative (*kein*) follow the same pattern

	Nominative Case	Accusative Case
Masc.	ein fleißiger Mann	einen fleißigen Mann
Fem.	eine fleißige Frau	eine fleißige Frau
Neut.	ein fleißiges Mädchen	ein fleißiges Mädchen
Plural	meine fleißigen Frauen	meine fleißigen Frauen



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)
ich	muss	kann	darf
du	musst	kannst	darfst
er/sie/es/ man	muss	kann	darf

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

Use ‘darf nicht’ to say ‘not allowed to / shouldn’t’



Summarising Learning

- **Modal verbs** are irregular. They always work with another verb. The other verb is used in the infinitive form at the end of the clause.
 - müssen – to have to / must
 - können – to be able to / can
 - dürfen – to be allowed to / may
- **Adjective endings:**
 - Do not add endings to adjectives on their own (usually with the verb ‘to be’)
Peter ist intelligent
 - Adjectives take the **nominative case** if they are describing the subject of the clause and the **accusative case** if they are describing the object of the clause.
Mein bester Freund hat zwei Brüder.
Mein Bruder hat keinen besten Freund.

