

German

## Asking and answering questions about belongings [1/ 2]

-asking yes/ no questions

-negation after haben using kein (accusative)

Frau Johnson



# Asking and answering questions about belongings

- Phonics focus [ei] and [ie]
- Recognising sounds
- Introducing vocabulary
- Introducing yes/no question formation
- Introducing negation with kein after haben (accusative case)
- Deepening understanding: reading and listening
- Translation
- Summarising learning



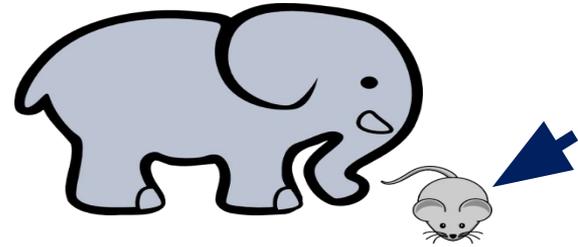
**sein**  
[to be]

**ei**



**frei**

**klein**



**leider**

[unfortunately]

**1/a**  
**ein**

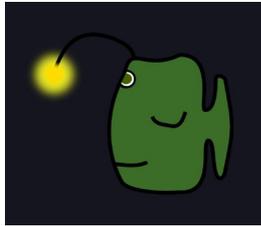


ziehen



tief

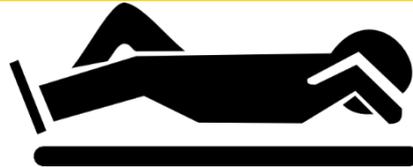
2000  
Kilometer



ie

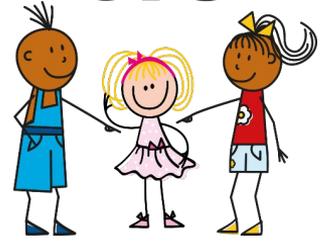


Liebe

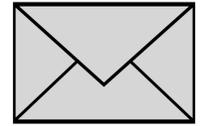


liegen

sie



Brief



der Kuli	pen
der Freund	friend
der Film	film
die Uhr	watch/ clock
die Flasche	bottle
das Lied	song
das Haustier	pet
das Buch	book



# Asking yes/no questions

In English to ask a yes/no question 'do you' is followed by a verb.

**Statement**    You have a pet.

**Question**        **Do you** have a pet?



# Asking yes/no questions

In German you just swap (invert) the subject and the verb.

**Statement** Du hast ein Haustier.



There is  
no 'do'.

**Question** **Hast du** ein Haustier?

↑     ↑  
Verb   Subject



# Asking yes/no questions

This works with most verbs.

**Statement** Du spielst Tennis.

**Question** **Spielst du** Tennis?

↑ ↑  
Verb Subject

There is  
no 'do'.



# Asking yes/no questions

You can also do the same with the verb sein and an adjective.

**Statement** Du bist klein.

**Question** **Bist du** klein?

↑     ↑  
Verb   Subject

This is  
like in  
English.



# Saying you have a/one thing

An indefinite article is used after haben and most other verbs to say you have a/one thing.

**Hast du...**

einen Freund?

eine Flasche?

ein Haustier?

**Ja, ich habe...**

einen Freund.

eine Flasche.

ein Haustier.



# “Keinen, keine, kein” after the verb (accusative case)

In German there are 3 different words which we would use after haben and most other verbs for ‘not a’.

**masculine**

keinen

**feminine**

keine

**neuter**

kein

Like ‘ein’ these match the gender of the noun.



# Saying you don't have a/one thing

You would use these after haben and most other verbs to say you don't have a/one thing.

**Hast du...**

einen Freund?

eine Flasche?

ein Haustier?

**Nein, ich habe...**

**keinen** Freund.

**keine** Flasche.

**kein** Haustier.



# Asking and answering questions about belongings.

1. In German there is no **do** in a question.
2. In yes/no questions the verb comes **first**.
3. To say a/one with nouns after a verb you say either **einen** **eine** or **ein**.
4. To say not a/one with nouns after a verb you say either **keinen** **keine** **kein**

