

# TRANSITION WORK



## GERMAN 2020

HoD: Tracy Bushby

Email: [tbushby@guildfordcounty.co.uk](mailto:tbushby@guildfordcounty.co.uk)

“ If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his own language, that goes to his heart. ”  
–Nelson Mandela



Year **11 into 12**

June – **August 2020**

Name:

Email help: [lguest@guildfordcounty.co.uk](mailto:lguest@guildfordcounty.co.uk)  
[tbushby@guildfordcounty.co.uk](mailto:tbushby@guildfordcounty.co.uk)

We expect to  
hear from you at  
least twice each  
month!



## German Transition Work

Welcome to A-level German! German is a really rich and diverse subject and is about much more than just learning some vocabulary and grammar (although this does help). We follow the AQA specification. We study *Der Besuch der alten Dame* (Dürrenmatt) and *Goodbye Lenin*.

You don't need to complete ALL of the work  
– just show an understanding of each

## What is transition work?

Transition work is independent learning to consolidate what you already know and begin to accumulate new knowledge in preparation for the A-level course. The main aim is to keep practising your language regularly – little and often is the key. This way, it won't feel like such a big step up in September.

Below you will find a range of activities which will help to keep your German active. They are all equally important, so try to dip into each activity during this time.

## VOCABULARY

Improve your vocabulary by doing a little bit each day on Quizlet (join the A-level German class for GCSE Languages) <https://quizlet.com/class/11140720/>

## TELEVISION

*Channel4.com* (checked on 12/05/2020)

- **Deutschland 83** – Compelling thriller set in Germany in 1983, at the height of the Cold War. It's a fast-paced, compulsive and irresistible cocktail of action movie, political drama and spy story.
- **Deutschland 86** – Sequel to *Deutschland 83*.
- **Bad banks** - Sophisticated financial drama from Germany about a young, ambitious investment banker who is drawn into a merciless and convoluted power play after being wrongly fired from her prestigious job.
- **Helen Dorn** - Gritty German crime drama from Walter Presents following cases investigated by Detective Inspector Dorn and her partner Gregor Georgi as they conduct interrogations and unearth secrets and suspects.
- **Frozen Sky** - Touching drama from Germany set in the 1960s about a determined young wife and mother's struggle to obtain a proper psychiatric diagnosis for her gifted yet introverted six-year-old son.

• If you have Netflix or Amazon Prime, try searching for “German language films” or “German language TV”. Many English language films/programmes also have a German audio or subtitle option

Recommended shows:

- **Charité** - The series describes the accomplishments of several famous German physicians and scientists at the prestigious Charité hospital in Berlin towards the end of the 19th century.
- **Charité at War** – Sequel of *Charité*
- **Wir sind die Welle** – German series. A mysterious classmate leads four idealistic teenagers in a revolt against a rising tide of nationalistic fervour, but their movement takes a dark turn.
- **Hitler's circle of evil** – Documentary in English. The story of the rise and fall of the Third Reich told like the drama it really was: through the personal relationships of the movers and shakers of the Nazi Party.
- **3 Türken und ein Baby** – German comedy film. The lives of three Turkish brothers are turned upside down when one of them suddenly has to take care of his ex-girlfriend's baby.



- **Isi & Ossi** – German romantic comedy - They couldn't be any more different: Isi (20) is a billionaire's daughter from posh Heidelberg, Ossi (23) lives in the nearby working-class town of Mannheim, raised by his poor, struggling single mother.
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages/german/tv/onlineprogs.shtml> The BBC website has some useful links to German TV programmes online and tips for how to get the most out of it.
- <https://www.daserste.de/> This German TV channel has a variety of programmes available to watch online.
- <https://www.channel4.com/collection/walter-presents> The Channel 4 'Walter Presents' collection is available to watch online. This is a variety of foreign TV programmes but there is a whole section for German TV.
- <https://www.arte.tv/de/> An arts and culture channel produced in France and Germany and available online in 6 languages including English and German.

## **FILM**

• As well as those available with subscriptions like Netflix, there are also a range of German films available to rent, buy or view for free on YouTube, or of course you can order a DVD online (ebay or worldofbooks are good places to start). Here are some film suggestions you may like to try:

- Die fetten Jahre sind vorbei (The Edukators)
- Good bye, Lenin! - this is the film we will study in Y12
- Almania – Willkommen in Deutschland
- Lola Rennt (Run Lola Run)
- Sophie Scholl – Die letzten Tage
- Rosenstraße
- Das Leben der Anderen (The Lives of Others)



## **INTERNET**

• [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com) Search for videos on topics that interest you and see if you can find any channels to subscribe to. YouTube is also a great research tool and there are lots of informative videos in English on things like German politics, culture or geography.

## **RADIO**

Listening to German radio is a great way to expose yourself to more German easily. Have it on in the background while you are doing something else!

- <https://www.radio.net/s/deutschlandfunk> - News radio from Cologne
- WDR 1 Live <https://www1.wdr.de/radio/1live/index.html>
- SWR3 <https://www.swr3.de/>
- WDR 4 <http://www.wdr4.de/>
- NDR2 <https://www.ndr.de/ndr2/>
- <https://tunein.com/radio/Germany-r100346/> - Extensive list of German radio stations to listen to online

### Online language learning

- **Readlang** - <https://readlang.com/> - Readlang helps you **learn a language by reading**. It lets you: read **any native content**, rapidly **translate the words and phrases** you don't know and **learn words in context** using flashcards.



## Post-translation check list (✓):

Tenses checked?	I/you/she/we/you/they	Accents	Capitals on nouns	Spellings

## Übersetzung 2

*My girlfriend Miriam is smaller than me and she has long blonde curly hair and brown eyes. I think she is very beautiful. I am medium height and I have short dark hair. I would like to have blue hair but my father said he hates blue hair. He is old and doesn't understand me.*

Pre-translation pointers:

1. Think carefully about “than me”.
2. Think about adjectival agreement for the colours and hair and eyes.
3. For ‘my father said,’ which tenses can you use? Which is simpler?
4. Think about the word order for “doesn’t understand me”.

## Übersetzung 3

*I like to go to the cinema. I saw four films last month. I like lots of genres, however my favourite films are horror films because they are exciting. My friends prefer romantic films but I find them a bit boring. Next week, I will go to see a science fiction film with my brother. It will start at half past six.*

Pre-translation pointers:

1. You can either translate “I like” literally or use “I go gladly”.
2. German speakers don’t say “to the cinema”, you’ll need to say “into the cinema”.
3. What tense is ‘I saw’? Consider starting with “last month” and using verb inversion.
4. What does “however” do to the word order?
5. If you use weil/da for “because”, the word order will change as they are verb kickers.
6. For “prefer”, you’ll need to say “see” and use “lieber”.
7. Make sure “romantic” agrees with the plural noun “films”.
8. If you start a sentence with “next week”, what happens to the word order?
9. Think about TMP (time, manner, place) for sentence 5.
10. “It will start” refers to the film. What gender is “Film”?
11. “Half past six” cannot be translated literally. What is this phrase in German?

## Übersetzung 4

*My parents hate technology. Last year they bought a computer, but they only use it to send emails. I think it is essential to know how to surf the web. I use the internet to download music and chat online with friends. I couldn't live without social media because it's a very big part of my life.*

Pre-translation pointers:

1. What tense will you use for “they bought”?
2. What will happen to the word order for “they only use it”?
3. How will you translate “it” in “they use it”? Think about the gender of “computer”!
4. In sentence 2, “to” means “in order to”. What construction will you need? What will the word order be for “in order to send emails”?
5. What ways do you know of saying “essential”?
6. We know 2 verbs for ‘to know’, but note that this one specifies ‘to know how’. Which option do we therefore choose?
7. “To download” will become “in order to download”, what word order changes are needed?
8. For “I couldn't”, we need to conditional of the modal verb “können”.
9. If you use “weil/da” for “because”, the verb will be kicked to the end of the sentence.
10. How will you translate “it” in the phrase “it's a very big part of my life”?
11. “Of my life” takes the genitive case.

## Übersetzung 5

All my friends like using social media. I have been using it for three years. I post photos and chat to my friends. In the future, I would like to start a blog about my favourite bands, because I've read other blogs about them and I think I could do better.

Pre-translation pointers:

1. “All my friends” will need to be “all of my friends”, using the genitive case.
2. Consider saying “use gladly” instead of “like using”.
3. In sentence 2, what does ‘it’ refer to? Is it masculine/feminine/neutral/ plural?
4. How will you translate sentence 2? Think “Since three years use I it”.
5. In sentence 3, what does ‘I post’ mean? Could you use the verb ‘to upload’ or ‘to put’?
6. There are different way to say ‘to start’. Which one will you use?

7. If you don't know 'bands', think about 'groups'.
8. Think about the word order for sentence 4, it starts with a time phrase.
9. If you use weil/da for "because", where will the verb "read" go?
10. What tense will you use for "I've read"?

## Übersetzung 6

*Here in Germany, we celebrate Christmas on 24<sup>th</sup> December, when we can open our presents. When I was little, I used to receive toys but now I get money. Next year, there will be a party at our house and we will eat traditional food and spend time with our family.*

Pre-translation pointers:

1. How do we write the date in German?
2. How does "when" change the word order?
3. Remember "when I was little" as a set expression. What tense do we need here?
4. Which tenses can you use for "I used to receive"?
5. Consider "I get" to mean "I receive".
6. We know a number of verbs for 'to spend'. Choose the correct one for 'to spend time'.
7. Think carefully about the word order of the final sentence. It's in the future tense and will need TMP rules applying.

## Übersetzung 7

*I have to help at home because my mother is very strict. She gives me pocket money but she forgot to give it to me last week. I washed up and my sister prepared the evening meal. Next week, I will do the vacuuming and my sister will do the ironing. I like laying the table but I hate taking out the rubbish.*

Pre-translation pointers:

1. "To have to" is the same as "must".
2. If you use "weil/da" for "because", the verb will be kicked to the end of the sentence.
3. "me" takes the dative in sentence 2.
4. What tense is needed for "she forgot"?
5. "it" refers to "pocket money", what gender is needed for "it"?
6. Consider starting the second part of sentence 2 with "last week" followed by "forgot", then put "to give it to me" in a separate clause at the end of the sentence.

7. "to do the vacuuming" is "staubsaugen"

8. "to do the ironing" is "bügeln".

9. Instead of "I like laying the table" say "I cover gladly the table". Clue: den Tisch decken.

## Übersetzung 8

*Last year I went to Greece in the summer holidays. I normally go on holiday to Spain with my parents but I now have a job, therefore I can pay for my own holiday. I stayed in a hotel on the coast and went swimming every day. It was fun because I could do what I wanted. Next year I will go there again, however I will stay for two weeks instead of one week.*

Pre-translation pointers:

1. How will you translate "I went"?
2. Think carefully about the word order for sentences containing time phrases.
3. What does "therefore" do to the word order?
4. For "stayed", use "übernachten".
5. Remember "it was fun" cannot be translated literally! Clue: It has fun made.
6. How will you translate "go" when referring to "going to Greece"? Clue: you're not going on foot!
7. Remember to translate "there" in sentence 5.
8. For "again" use "wieder".
9. "Remember that "however" changes the word order.
10. For "instead of", use "statt", This takes the genitive case.

## Übersetzung 9

*Today the weather is good but last week it thundered and lightened. It had also rained for three days. The worst thing was that I couldn't go out with my friends. I saw the weather forecast last night and tomorrow it will be sunny here in the south.*

Pre-translation pointers:

1. How will you translate "good" when referring to the weather?
2. Think about the tense for "thundered and lightened".
3. You will need to use the perfect past tense (the Pluperfect) for "It had rained".
4. For "the worst thing", use "das Schlimmste".
5. How will you translate "to go out"? Is it a separable verb?



6. Sentence 3 contains some complex constructions so you will need to consider the word order very carefully.
7. Start the last sentence with “last night”.
8. Don’t forget to translate the word “here” in the last sentence.
9. Use “im Süden” for in the south.

## Übersetzung 10

*I believe there are lots of problems with the environment. Temperatures have increased a lot because of the greenhouse effect. My grandmother told me that when she was younger, it used to snow every winter but now it doesn't often snow. In the future I think there will be more droughts and it will rain less.*

Pre-translation pointers:

1. Remember “lots of” is translated as “many”.
2. “With” uses the dative case, so make sure you use the correct word for “the”.
3. Does the verb “to increase” take “sein” or “haben” in the perfect past tense?
4. For “because of”, use “wegen” followed by the genitive case.
5. “When” in sentence three will need to be “als”
6. For “it used to snow”, use the imperfect past tense.
7. In the last sentence, what word order changes are needed?

## Übersetzung 11

*I think that unemployment is a big problem in my town. A year ago, my mother lost her job and it was very difficult to find another one. The disadvantage of unemployment is that it contributes to social inequality. I would like to change the situation in my town, if I could.*

Pre-translation pointers:

1. What happens to the word order when we use “that”?
2. What construction do we use for “period of time + ago”?
3. What tense will you need for “lost her job”?
4. For the phrase “lost her job”, use “Stelle and verlieren”. You’ll need the correct tense though!
5. In the third sentence, “of” will need to be followed by the genitive case.
6. In the last sentence, start with “if I could”. Using a “wenn” construction will mean verb comma verb! (könnte, möchte).

# Tenses Workout

Can you identify the tense (or mood) in the sentences below?  
Use the letters from the list, then translate the sentences into English.

1. Ich musste gestern dorthin gehen \_\_\_\_\_
2. Ich möchte in die Schweiz fahren \_\_\_\_\_
3. Sie hat die Möglichkeit \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ich hatte bemerkt, dass ich meinen Pass verloren hatte \_\_\_\_\_
5. Er kam gegen 18 Uhr zu Hause an \_\_\_\_\_
6. Ich muss mich Mühe geben \_\_\_\_\_
7. Ich wird spät ankommen \_\_\_\_\_
8. Als ich ankam, ging ich sofort auf Toilette \_\_\_\_\_
9. Los geht's! \_\_\_\_\_
10. Er wird seine Arbeit morgen beendet haben \_\_\_\_\_
11. Ich hätte diesen Film gerne gesehen \_\_\_\_\_
12. Ich spielte Fußball, als ich kleiner war \_\_\_\_\_
13. Er wird heute Abend fernsehen \_\_\_\_\_

A Present	B Imperfect	C Perfect	D Conditional (present)
E Past conditional	F Future	G Future perfect	H Subjunctive (present)
I Pluperfect	J Imperative	K Pluperfect subjunctive	

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in brackets.

1. Wenn (regnen A) \_\_\_\_\_, ich (bleiben F) \_\_\_\_\_ Zu Hause.
2. Als (sehen B) \_\_\_\_\_ die Rechnung, ich (haben C) \_\_\_\_\_ einen Shock \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Wenn Ich die Zeit (haben K) \_\_\_\_\_, ich (gehen K) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. (sich setzen J) \_\_\_\_\_ und (öffnen J) \_\_\_\_\_ eure Hefte.
5. Ich (gehen C) \_\_\_\_\_ nach Deutschland aber es (sein B) \_\_\_\_\_ zu heiß.
6. Ich (resien D) um die Welt \_\_\_\_\_, wenn Ich (haben H) das Geld \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Ich (sprechen F) chinesisich \_\_\_\_\_ denn es (sein A) \_\_\_\_\_ zu schwer.
8. Ich (müssen A) \_\_\_\_\_ heute Abend meine Hausaufgabe machen.
9. Ich (sehen B) \_\_\_\_\_ fern, als jemand (klingeln C) \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Ich (ankommen G) \_\_\_\_\_ in zwei Stunden.
11. Wenn du (fahren B) \_\_\_\_\_ vorsichtiger, (geben F) es \_\_\_\_\_ weniger Unfälle.

## Grammar: introduction to Y12

### A) Wortstellung – ist alles ganz richtig? Explain your answers.

1. Ich denke nicht, dass bestehen werde meine Prüfungen ich im Sommer denn ich arbeitete sehr fleißig
2. Weil habe ich kein Geld im Moment, ich muss sparen monatenlang, bevor kann ich es mir ins Ausland zu fahren leisten
3. Obwohl habe ich studiert viel während der Ferien, ich denke nicht, dass ich werde bekommen gute Noten
4. Das ist die Frau, die gestern habe ich im Laden mit ihren Mann gesehen
5. Ich weiss nicht, was machen ich diesen Sommer werde, weil habe ich gar keine Ideen
6. Weil Fremdsprachen sind schwierig, ich habe vor zu arbeiten sehr fleissig
7. Sodass kann ich studieren in der Uni dieses Jahr, ich werde mich zu bekommen gute Noten bemühen
8. Um zu eine gute Stelle kriegen, man muss einen Universitätsabschluss haben und dann man gut verdienen kann. Also in die Uni gehe ich
9. Er fragt oft sich warum es gibt in der Welt viele Armut
10. Weil sie ist sehr ausgiebig, hat sie gegeben viele teueren Geschenke mir zu Weihnachten
11. Weil ist sie Einzelkind, man kann sagen wohl, dass ist verwöhnt sie



## D) Prepositions – place them under the correct case

<b>ACC</b> only	<b>DAT</b> only	<b>ACC</b> or <b>DAT</b>	<b>GEN</b>
-----------------	-----------------	--------------------------	------------

aus	um	für	in	mit	bei	an	während	neben	zwischen	außer
gegen	auf	nach	zu	durch	gegenüber	von	vor	statt		

Do you know any others ? \_\_\_\_\_

## E) Cases - how do they change each time ?

1. mit (der) \_\_\_\_ Mann
2. für (die) \_\_\_\_\_ Schule
3. zu (das) \_\_ Geschäft
4. ich gehe in (die) \_\_\_\_ Stadt
5. Er ist an (der) \_\_\_\_ Bahnhof
6. ohne (der) mein\_\_\_\_ Bruder
7. seit (das) ein\_\_\_\_ Jahr
8. Es liegt auf (der) \_\_\_\_ Tisch
9. mit (die pl) mein\_\_\_\_ Freunden
10. bei (der) \_\_\_\_\_ Artz
11. gegen (die) \_\_\_\_ Mauer
12. Er wohnt hinter (die)\_\_\_\_ Kirche

## F) Note whether the grammar is correct or incorrect. Richtig (R) or falsch (F)

1. mit **ihrer** Bruder
2. von **meines** Haus
3. Nach **den** Ferien
4. durch **dem** Laden
5. aus **die** Tür
6. er ist **am** Bahnhof
7. Er geht vor **der** Geschäfte
8. **den** Park und **der** Kirche gegenüber

**F) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives given in brackets.**

1. Das \_\_\_\_\_ Geschäft in der Stadt gehörte schon seiner Mutter und seiner Großmutter. (klein)
2. Er versteht sich mit seiner \_\_\_\_\_ Schwester. (groß)
3. Mit seinem \_\_\_\_\_ Bruder kommt er aber nicht gut aus. (älter)
4. Wegen ihrer \_\_\_\_\_ Freundschaft will er ihr nicht weh tun. (lang)
5. Beziehungen \_\_\_\_\_ sehr anstrengend sein. (können).
6. Er \_\_\_\_\_ letztes Jahr weg, weil er sie hasste. (gehen)
7. Sie \_\_\_\_\_ vorletztes Jahr nach der Trennung den Hund zurück. (zurücklassen)
8. Wir \_\_\_\_\_ übermorgen unsere Oma \_\_\_\_\_. (besuchen) 9. Die Zahl der Scheidungen \_\_\_\_\_ in den letzten Jahren \_\_\_\_\_ (steigen).
10. Ihre Cousine \_\_\_\_\_ die Trennung damals vor 5 Jahren nicht \_\_\_\_\_. (wollen)
11. Da er eine Mid-Life Crisis hatte, \_\_\_\_\_ er sich eine jüngere Frau. (suchen)

**G) Complete the table with the conjugated present tense forms of the modal verbs.**

	<b>dürfen</b> may/to be allowed to	<b>können</b> can/to be able to	<b>müssen</b> must/to have to	<b>sollen</b> shall/ought to	<b>wollen</b> to want to
<b>ich</b>					
<b>du</b>					
<b>er</b>					
<b>sie</b>					
<b>es</b>					
<b>wir</b>					
<b>ihr</b>					
<b>sie</b>					
<b>Sie</b>					

Using your completed table, make up five, extended sentences using modal verbs. Make sure you use the correct form of the modal verb.





1. ....  
.....
2. ....  
.....
3. ....  
.....
4. ....  
.....
5. ....  
.....

### **RESEARCH TASKS**

Below are some suggested tasks to complete in preparation for studying some of the A level topics. Some of the tasks are aimed at gaining a greater knowledge of German culture in general whereas others are directly linked to one of the modules on the A-level course. Keep a log of all of the tasks you complete and don't forget to record your sources (e.g. books used, websites visited and the date). It may be useful to set up a folder to record all of the work you complete

#### **WICHTIGE PERSÖNLICHKEITEN**

Warum sind diese Menschen bekannt?

 Konrad Adenauer	
 Angela Merkel	
 Robert Koch	
 Berthold Brecht	



Rosa Luxemburg



Albrecht Dürer



Erich Honecker



Walter Gropius



Paul Klee

## **DIE DEUTSCHE POLITIK**

Wer ist die Bundeskanzlerin? \_\_\_\_\_

Wann kam sie an die Macht? \_\_\_\_\_

Zu welcher Partei gehört sie? \_\_\_\_\_

Wer ist der Bundespräsident? \_\_\_\_\_



## Forsche die verschiedenen politischen Parteien Deutschlands

CDU/CSU 	
SPD 	
FDP 	
Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen 	
Alternative für Deutschland 	
Die Linke 	

## FILM AND BOOK CONTEXT RESEARCH

Both the film ('Goodbye, Lenin!') and the book ('Der Besuch der alten Dame' – Friedrich Dürrenmatt) that you will study at A-level have important historical contexts. It would therefore be useful to do some research into Germany during this period of history:

- Research life in the post-war German period
- How did Germans deal with their Nazi past?
- What was life like for East Germans in the 1980s?
- How influential was the Stasi in the life of GDR citizens?

## ADDITIONAL TASKS

In Year 13, you will be asked to conduct an Individual Research Project where you will research a topic of your own choosing relating to a German-speaking country and present your research as part of your speaking exam. The following tasks will enable you to develop your research skills in preparation for this as well as give you a range of topics you may be interested in researching further at a later date.

- Research the different regions of Germany. How is the culture or geography different between the different regions? Choose one region to focus on in more detail and find out about the typical customs, traditions, festivals, foods etc. from this region.

- Research the wider German-speaking world. How many countries in the world speak German? Choose a country other than Germany to research in more detail. Find out about the history, music, politics and general culture. How is it different from Germany?

- Research a time in Germany's history that you don't know much about. Do you know why the following dates are significant for Germany?

- 1871
- 1933
- 1949
- June-November 1961
- 9th November 1989

- Research a variety of German music styles and artists. The list below gives some ideas of styles/artists you may not have heard of or know much about:

- Rammstein
- Die Ärzte
- Kraftwerk
- OOMPH!
- Wir sind Helden
- Die Toten Hosen
- Zedd
- Milky Chance
- Trude Herr

- Research some of the German film-makers and actors below:

Directors:

- Werner Herzog
- Rainer Werner Fassbinder
- Fritz Lang
- Florian Henckel von Donnersmarck

Actors

- Jürgen Vogel
- Udo Kier
- Frederick Lau
- Tom Schilling
- August Diehl
- Klaus Kinski
- Peter Lorre

- Daniel Brühl
- Til Schweiger
- Matthias Schweighöfer
- Ulrich Mühe
- Christoph Waltz
- Diane Kruger
- Marlene Dietrich

## READING

Possible activities: • Search the internet for things you are interested in (try [www.google.de](http://www.google.de) for better results) • Read novels, magazines, newspapers • Most German newspapers have a free online version as well as a mobile app • Keep vocabulary lists and look up new words when reading something in German • If you are researching something for another subject, try using the German Google to search for the topic in German first

*10 hints when reading in a foreign language:*

Before Reading:

1. Look at the title, introduction and contextual clues such as pictures. What do you think the text is about? Finding a topic you are interested in means you are more likely to persevere with it.

2. Make a list of any relevant vocabulary you can think of.

First Reading: 3. Read the text once without stopping – some of the meaning will become clearer as you read through it.

Second Reading: 4. Underline words and expressions you don't know. Don't look them up immediately.

5. There should be one main idea per paragraph. Summarise each paragraph in one sentence.

Vocabulary: 6. Don't look up every word.

7. First look at the context – do you need to know this word to understand the overall meaning? (Often a rough idea is enough e.g. a type of tree, a positive or negative emotion etc.)

8. Try to guess the meaning: is it a noun/adjective/verb? Is it similar to a word in English?

9. Choose a maximum of 10 words or expressions to look up in a good dictionary. Try to select vocabulary with a common theme to help you remember it.

10. Instead of simply writing the meaning of a word in English, try to include new vocabulary in a sentence in German to demonstrate its use in context.

### **Grammar books**

- **Schaums outline of German grammar** (5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> edition) – Includes grammar explanations with exercises and answers.
- **AQA German A Level and AS Grammar & Translation Workbook.** - Written especially for students transitioning from GCSE to AS and those working towards the AQA A Level exam, the *AQA AS and A Level German Grammar & Translation Workbook* can be used for homework, revision and independent study.