

Languages is not just a lesson but a life skill of communication!

At Brislington, we believe that languages are an **important life skill** that help students **communicate** in all areas of their life, but also with **different types of people from different countries and cultures**. We want students to learn about **different cultures and discover the world around them** and become **global citizens**.

Communication: we want students to develop the skills of exchanging information by both speaking and writing

Proficiency: we want students to gain a **high degree of knowledge and skills** to become **competent linguists**

Resilience: we don't shy away from the difficulties of learning a language and want students to develop the capacity to **recover quickly** from difficulties and **cope with highly demanding tasks**

Programme of study – Year 9

Subject: German



Oasis Academy Brislington: Curriculum

Year	9					
Rationale/ narrative	During this course students will be studying about travel and tourism, their town and area, school and plans after school, as well as customs and festivals. Students will build on the topics and skills they studied in either Year 7 or Year 8, and further develop their knowledge of tenses, using negative structures and giving opinions and reasons.					
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Topic	Travel and tourism	Home, town, neighbourhood and region	School	Post-16	Film : Das Wunder von Bern	Customs and festivals
Content	Topic: Travel and Tourism Vocabulary covered: 1. Countries and continents: Spanien, Italien, Österreich, die Schweiz 2. Different places: an den Strand, in die Berge, in die Küste, in den Wald	Topic: Home, town, neighbourhood and region Vocabulary covered: 1. Locations: in einem Dorf, in einer (Groß)stadt, in den Bergen, an der Küste 2. Rooms in the house: das Wohnzimmer, die	Topic: School Vocabulary covered: 1. School subjects: Englisch, Deutsch, Mathe, Naturwissenschaften, Sport 2. Range of infinitive verbs for life at school: studieren,	Topic: Post-16 Vocabulary covered: 1. Different types of jobs: Polizist/in, Professor/in, Klempner/in, Ärztz/in 2. Range of infinitive verbs: an der Uni gehen, eine Ausbildung machen, weiterstudieren, Geld verdienen, mit den Kunden sprechen	Topic: Das Wunder von Bern (film module) Vocabulary covered: 1. Film genres: Liebesfilme, Horrorfilme, Abenteuerfilme, Sci-Fi Filme, Komödien 2. Range of adjectives to give opinions: unterhaltsam, traurig, lustig	Vocabulary covered: 1. Names of key German festivals: Silvester, Weihnachten, Opferfest, Tag der Deutschen Einheit, Ostern, Karneval, Geburtstag

	<p>3. Transport: mit dem Zug, mit dem Auto, mit dem Bus</p> <p>4. Adjectives: spannend, entspannend, teuer, praktisch</p> <p>5. Accommodation: ein Hotel, eine Jugendherberge, eine Ferienwohnung, ein Zelt</p> <p>6. Key verbs: fahren, reisen, verbringen, bleiben, essen, machen, schwimmen, besuchen, gehen</p> <p>Grammatical structures and skills:</p> <p>1. 'fahren' in the present tense (full paradigm) to say where you go on holiday.</p> <p>2. Giving opinions on different types of accommodation using justifications.</p> <p>5. Perfect tense using 'haben' with past participle (1st person)</p> <p>6. Perfect tense using 'sein' with past participle to say where you went on</p>	<p>Küche, das Esszimmer, der Garten, mein Schlafzimmer</p> <p>3. Prepositions: unter, auf, neben, in</p> <p>4. Places in the town: der Bahnhof, der Park, das Einkaufszentrum, der Markt, der Fluss</p> <p>5. Different shops: das Bäckerei, die Drogerie, die Fleischerei, der Friseur</p> <p>6. Activities in the town: die Museen besuchen, im Restaurant essen, eine Schifffahrt machen</p> <p>Grammatical structures and skills:</p> <p>1. 'wohnen' – full paradigm</p> <p>2. Describing houses, giving opinions and justifications</p>	<p>lesen, machen, lernen, tragen</p> <p>3. Facilities: das Klassenzimmer, die Kantine, das Labor, der Spielplatz</p> <p>4. School rules: rauchen, laufen, Handys benutzen, pünktlich sein, dem Lehrer/der Lehrerin zuhören, respektvoll sein</p> <p>5. Uniform (clothing revision): eine Jacke, eine Hose, eine Krawatte, einen Rock, ein Hemd, Schuhe</p> <p>6. Adjectives: modern, altmodisch, klein, groß</p> <p>Grammatical structures and skills:</p> <p>1. Giving a range of opinions on school subjects</p> <p>2. Describing daily routine and life at school in the present tense.</p>	<p>3. Advantages and disadvantages of jobs: ein Vorteil, ein Nachteil, das Beste/Schlimmste daran ...</p> <p>4. Advantages and disadvantages of taking a sabbatical: eine Zeitverschwendung, man kann andere Länder erfahren, es ist sehr teuer</p> <p>5: Marriage and partnership (opinions): eine Geldverschwendung, die Sicherheit</p> <p>Grammatical structures and skills:</p> <p>1. Saying what jobs people do in the present tense 'ist...'</p> <p>2. Giving advantages and disadvantages of different types of jobs using 'man kann' + infinitive</p> <p>3. Giving arguments for and against university/apprenticeships</p> <p>4. Comparing different types of jobs/work experience 'das Beste/Schlimmste daran ...'</p> <p>5. future tense 'ich werde'' + infinitive (1st person)</p>	<p>3. Physical descriptions- grüne/blaue/braune Augen, kurze/lange/lockige/glatte Haare, alt, jung</p> <p>4. Range of infinitive verbs: spielen, gewinnen, helfen, fahren, weinen, unterstützen</p> <p>5. Personality descriptions: sportlich, klein, traumatisiert, freundlich, nett, rebellisch</p> <p>Grammatical structures and skills:</p> <p>1. Predicting the genre of the film using 'Ich glaube, dass er ein ...Film ist.'</p> <p>2. Using a range of adjectives to describe the film</p> <p>3. Describing characters' personalities and describing them physically.</p> <p>4. Giving predictions about what is going to happen in the film using the immediate future (3rd person singular)</p>	<p>2. Range of infinitive verbs and reflexive verbs: feiern, tanzen, essen, bekommen, verstecken, sich verkleiden, sich freuen, schmücken</p> <p>Grammatical structures and skills:</p> <p>1. Describing what people do in different festivals (3rd person plural present tense verbs)</p> <p>2. Describing a festival in the past tense (perfect tense of 'haben' and 'sein' verbs full paradigm)</p> <p>4. Imperfect vs perfect tense-</p>
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	<p>holiday in the past, or where you stayed.</p> <p>7. Using imperfect tense 'Es war' + adjectives to describe what holidays/ activities were like</p> <p>8. Talking about the importance of holidays using 'Man kann' + a range of infinitives.</p>	<p>3. Describing places in the town and what you can do there using 'man kann' + infinitive</p> <p>4. Saying what you could do in the imperfect 'man konnte' + infinitive</p> <p>5. Using imperfect tense to describe what your house and area was like: es gab, es war ...</p> <p>6. Perfect tense using 'haben' and 'sein' (full paradigm) with past participle to describe what activities you have done</p> <p>7. Present tense + seit + time period to express how long something has been happening</p>	<p>3. Using comparatives to compare school subjects 'interessanter als ...'</p> <p>4. Using 'es gibt' to describe school</p> <p>5. Perfect tense using 'haben' and 'sein' (full paradigm) with past participles to describe a day at school</p> <p>7. Using the imperfect tense to describe your primary school 'es gab' and 'es war'</p> <p>8. Describing your ideal school (ich möchte ..)</p> <p>9. Modal verbs : man muss, man darf nicht, man soll ...</p>	<p>6. Giving arguments for and against marriage using 'ich möchte (nicht) heiraten, weil ...'</p> <p>7. Using 'um ... zu ...', to say what you need to do in order to succeed in the future. (Um Arzt zu werden, muss man studieren).</p> <p>8. Future tense using 'wenn' phrases... Wenn ich gute Noten bekomme, ... (future tense)</p>	<p>5. Describing what happened in the perfect tense (3rd person)</p> <p>6. Using 'Man muss' and 'Man darf nicht' + infinitive to express rules</p> <p>7 : Using the conditional to say what you would do: 'wenn ich der Regisseur/die Regisseurin wäre..'</p>	<p>using them together to talk about a past festival experience (Using 'war' / 'es gab' for descriptions in the past).</p> <p>5. Reflexive verbs (full paradigm) in present tense to describe festivals</p>
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Assessment	Summative assessment: Reading	Summative assessment: Writing	Summative assessment: Listening Speaking	Summative assessment: Reading	Summative assessment: speaking	EOY exam: 1 hour Listening Writing
Links:	Knowledge Organisers Homework Help desk	Knowledge Organisers Homework Help desk	Knowledge Organisers Homework Help desk	Knowledge Organisers Homework Help desk	Knowledge Organisers Homework Help desk	Knowledge Organisers Homework Help desk

German help desk

Welcome to German Help desk. Please follow the link in the solution section below to access the resources.

The areas for development are:	Solution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the basic vocabulary across the topic areas studied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practise key vocabulary using your Knowledge Organiser or https://www.linguascope.com/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using opinion phrases to describe likes and dislikes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully understand and use a variety of opinion phrases on https://study.com/academy/lesson/opinion-phrases-in-german.html
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justifying opinions with “den”, “aber”, “weil” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practise opinions and adjectives as BBC Bitesize: Opinions and justifications https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zws8qty/revision/1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being able to speak accurately to talk about present tense actions, opinions and reasons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practise conversation skills https://study.com/academy/lesson/opinion-phrases-in-german.html
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be able to write accurately in the present tense – using verbs correctly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practise the conjugation of verbs https://www.verbix.com/languages/german.html
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding how to form a negative in German – using “nicht” and “kein” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully understand how to use the negative by practising the use of “nicht” and “kein” https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=qTVPrzNcV8&feature=emb_logo
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding how to form the future tense accurately using “werden” (2nd position) and the infinitive of the second verb 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practise to write and say activities in the future tense. https://www.learn-german-smarter.com/german-future-tense-1/

which goes to the end of the sentence.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Being able to use the perfect tense correctly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Practise forming the perfect tense: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zm3m47h/articles/zrrfmfr