

PiXL Independence:

MFL - Student Booklet

KS5

German

Contents:

- I. Beginner Level – 20 credits per question
- II. Advanced Beginner Level – 30 credits per question
- III. Intermediate Level – 40 credits per question
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- V. Advanced Level – 70 credits each
- VI. Expert Level – 80 credits each

i. Beginner Level - Anfangsniveau

20 credits per question.

Gender of nouns

Click on the website below and then answer the following questions.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2h4dmn/revision/2>

1. What do all nouns in German have in common? _____

2. What are the three genders in German? _____

3. What is meant by the definite article? _____

What are the definite articles in German? _____

4. Watch the short video clip on the following website and then answer the following questions.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zc34cwX>

Use this
website to
revise gender

a) Give some examples of **masculine** noun endings.

b) Give some examples of **feminine** noun endings.

c) Give some example of **neuter** noun endings.

Click on the website below and then answer the following questions.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2h4dmn/revision/7>

5. Explain the gender rule when you meet a compound noun.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2h4dmn/revision/5>

6. How do you find the plural form when you look up a new word in the dictionary?

7. a) List common **masculine** plural endings below.

b) List common **feminine** plural endings below.

c) List common **neuter** plural endings below.

8. Look up at the following nouns below and write the plural ending for each.

a) das Kind _____

b) das Büro _____

c) der Tisch _____

d) die Mutter _____

e) die Tafel _____

f) die Straße _____

g) der Stuhl _____

h) die Frau _____

Nouns

Use the following website to revise adjectives used as nouns.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2h4dmn/revision/9>

9. a) Explain in your own words how adjectives can be turned into nouns.

b) Give two examples of adjectives used as nouns.

10. Translate the following sentences into English and highlight the adjectival nouns.

a) Das Moderne gefällt mir = _____

b) Er sucht immer das Gute = _____

c) Die Alte schläft im Bett = _____

Cases

Use the following websites to revise cases in German and answer the questions below.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/german/grammar/casesintroductionrev1.shtml>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/german/grammar/definiteindefinitearticlesrev2.shtml>

11. What is meant by the indefinite article?

12. Complete the grid in German.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
nominative				
accusative				
genitive				
dative				

13. a) Explain in your own words what the **nominative** case is.

a) Explain in your own words what the **accusative** case is.

b) Explain in your own words what the **genitive** case is.

c) Explain in your own words what the **dative** case is.

14. Read the following text and highlight the cases; N for Nominative, A for Accusative, D for Dative and G for Genitive.

Letzte Woche habe ich einen Film mit meiner Schwester im Kino gesehen. Der Film spricht über Berlin und ihre Geschichte. Die Kulisse, vor der sich die ganze Geschichte abspielt, ist Ostberlin, damals die Hauptstadt der DDR. Heute ist Berlin wieder die Hauptstadt vom vereinigten Deutschland; von 1871 bis 1945 war sie die Hauptstadt des Deutschen Reiches. Vor dem Zweiten Weltkrieg gehörte die Stadt mit mehr als 4,5 Millionen Einwohnern zu den wichtigsten Metropolen Europas. Nach dem Krieg aber lag die Stadt in Trümmern.

Verbs

Click on the following link and answer the questions below.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zy3qxsq/revision/1>

15. Complete the grid below for present tense weak verb 'spielen – to play'.

Spielen	To play
Ich spiele	I play
du _____	
er/sie/es _____	
wir _____	
ihr _____	
Sie _____	
sie _____	

16. Find as many **weak/regular** infinitives as you can and write them here with their meanings.

17. Find as many **strong/irregular** infinitives as you can and write them here with their meanings.

<https://www.sporcle.com/games/2016boneill/german-verbs-present-tense>



18. Complete the following sentences.

- a) in einem Büro arbeiten (der Vater) _____
- b) Fußball spielen (der Bruder) _____
- c) Gitarre spielen (meine Mutter) _____
- d) Feste feiern (alle in der Familie) _____
- e) viel über Politik reden (Mein Onkel) _____

Click on the following link about separable verbs and answer the following questions

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zy3qxsg/revision/7>

19. Are the following statements grammatically correct?

- a) Ich sehe Fern oft.
- b) Ich ausgehe am Wochenende oft mit Freunden.
- c) Ich anrufe meine Oma nie.
- d) Jedes Wochenende gehen wir einkaufen.

20. Correct the statements that are false.

21. Translate the following sentences into German.

- a) I get up at 6am every morning. _____
- b) We're switching the computer on. _____
- c) My parents love watching TV in the evening. _____

ii. Advanced Beginner Level – Ein höheres Anfangsniveau

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zgkhfrd/revision/1> (Pages 1-10)

30 credits per questions

Rusty?
Click on
the link
to revise
modal
verbs!

Modal verbs

1. Translate the following modal verbs into English:

dürfen	_____	können	_____
müssen	_____	sollen	_____
wollen	_____	mögen	_____

2. Fill in the grid below with the full paradigm of these six modal verbs.

	dürfen	können	müssen	sollen	wollen	mögen
ich						
du						
er/sie/es						
wir						
ihr						
Sie/sie						

3. Translate the following sentences into English.

a) Ich muss einen Aufsatz schreiben.

b) Ich muss unbedingt mein neues Auto waschen.

c) Ich weiss nicht, ob ich genug Geld finden kann.

d) Darf ich Ihnen helfen?

e) Du darfst keinem Menschen sagen, wie alt ich bin.

f) Könnt ihr mich verstehen?

g) Ich will, dass du mir zuhörst.

4. Make up 5 further sentences of your own using 1st and 3rd person with modal verbs.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

The Perfect Tense

5. Use the following website to revise the perfect tense in German.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/ztf7hv/revision/1>

6. Fill in the grid below for both auxiliary verbs, 'haben' and 'sein' in the present tense.

	Haben = to have	Sein = to be
Ich		
Du		
Er/sie/es		
Wir		
Ihr		

Sie/sie		
---------	--	--

7. Why do some verbs take 'sein' in the perfect tense?

8. Write five sentences using five different verbs which take 'sein' in the perfect tense.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

9. Try the exercises on the following website.

<http://www.nthuleen.com/teach/grammar/perfektexpl.html>

10. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/ztf7hv/revision/7>

Explain how separable verbs work in the present tense and how this affects word order.

11. Unscramble the words in each of the following sentences.

a) angefangt Konzert hat wann das du, weisst?

b) Wohnzimmer hat Bruder mein aufgeräumt im.

c) haben wir langer nach Diskussion Plan unseren durchgesetzt.

d) Gestern ich um Uhr elf bin angekommen.

Adjective agreement and position

Click on the link below to revise adjectival agreement in German.

<https://www.fluentu.com/blog/german/german-adjective-endings-practice/>

12. Explain when 'weak endings' are used.

13. Explain when 'strong endings' are used.

14. Explain when 'mixed endings' are used.

15. Complete the grid below for **weak** endings.

	masculine	feminine	neuter	plural
nominative	der klein_Mann	die klein_Frau	das klein_Haus	die klein_Häuser
accusative	den klein_Mann	die klein_Frau	das klein_Haus	die klein_Häuser
genitive	des klein_Mannes	der klein_Frau	des klein_Hauses	der klein_Häuser
dative	dem klein_Mann	der klein_Frau	dem klein_Haus	den klein_Häuser

16. Complete the grid below for **mixed** endings.

	masculine	feminine	neuter	plural
nominative	ein klein_Mann	eine klein_Frau	ein klein_Haus	keine klein_Häuser
accusative	einen klein_Mann	eine klein_Frau	ein klein_Haus	keine klein_Häuser
genitive	eines klein_Mannes	einer klein_Frau	eines klein_Hauses	keiner klein_Häuser
dative	einem klein_Mann	einer klein_Frau	einem klein_Haus	keinen klein_Häuser

17. Complete the grid below for **strong** endings.

	masculine	feminine	neuter	plural
nominative	schwarz__ Kaffee	heiss_Milch	kalt_Bier	alt_Schuhe
accusative	schwarz__ Kaffee	heiss_Milch	kalt_Bier	alt_Schuhe
genitive	schwarz__ Kaffee	heiss_Milch	kalt_Bier	alt_Schuhe
dative	schwarz__ Kaffee	heiss_Milch	kalt_Bier	alt_Schuhe

18. Translate the following sentences into English.

a) Ich liebe deine schönen braunen Augen.

b) Du hast lange lockige schwarze Haare.

c) Meine Schwester trägt ein neues rotes Kleid aus Baumwolle.

d) Dort findet man viele interessante Geschäfte.

19. Fill in the gaps with the correct adjectival ending. You may need to look up the gender of some of these nouns.

a) Der jung _____ Nachbar

b) Unser toll _____ Lehrer

c) ein braun _____ Tisch

d) sein blau _____ Buch

e) die reich _____ Familien

f) eine neu _____ Jacke

20. Complete the following sentences using the correct adjectival agreement.

Use the example below to help you.

Der Tee, den sie gern trinkt, ist sehr herb. Sie trinkt

Sie trinkt herben Tee.

- a) Das Wetter ist fabelhaft. Wir haben _____
- b) Die Blumen in ihrem Garten sind sehr schön. In ihrem Garten wachsen _____
- c) Wenn das Wetter schlecht ist, spielen wir nicht gern Fussball. Wir spielen nicht gern
Fussball bei _____
- d) Deine Jacke ist rot und aus Wolle. Ich mag deine _____

iii. Intermediate Level - Durchschnittliche Niveau

40 credits per questions

Pronouns

<http://www.dummies.com/languages/german/german-personal-pronouns-and-their-cases/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9qyg82/revision/4>

Use these websites
to revise personal
pronouns, then
complete the on-line
activities

1. Complete the grid below with personal pronouns for each case.

Nominative	Accusative	Dative
ich		
du		
er		
sie		
es		
wir		
ihr		
Sie		
sie		

2. Complete the following sentences with the correct personal pronoun.

- Die Kinder fragen, „Wer will mit _____ spielen?“
- Der Lehrer fragt, „Kinder, wie geht es _____?“
- Hedwig und Patrick brauchen Hilfe und fragen, „Wer hilft _____?“
- Mein Bruder schreibt, „Nina, wir besuchen _____ erst am Wochenende“.
- „Herr Schmidt, wann kommen _____ besuchen?“

3. Translate the following sentences into German.

a) My sister gives me the book

b) Clara and Heidi, are you coming with us to the sports centre tomorrow?

c) I would like them to phone me.

d) I find him really irritating.

4. Click on the following website and answer the questions below.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zy3qxsg/revision/8>

5. Explain how reflexive pronouns in German work.

6. Explain the word order rule when there are two pronouns as objects, for example,
Er gibt es mir.

7. What is the word order rule when a noun and a pronoun occur together?

E.g. Es gibt mir das Buch.

8. Click on the following link and complete the online activities on reflexive pronouns

<https://german.net/exercises/pronouns/reflexive/>

9. Visit the following websites to revise relative pronouns.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9qyg82/revision/11>

<https://deutsch.lingolia.com/en/grammar/pronouns/relative-pronouns>

a) What are relative pronouns? Give some English examples.

b) Complete the grid below with relative pronouns.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	plural
Nominative				
Accusative				
Genitive				
Dative				

10. Highlight the relative pronouns in the sentences below.

- a) Das ist der Mann, der das Verbrechen ermittelt.
- b) Wo ist das Messer, das auf dem Tisch war?
- c) Der Fall, an dem er arbeitet.
- d) Hier ist das Geschenk, das ich dir gekauft habe.
- e) Hast du die Episode gesehen, von der ich gerade erzählte?

11. Complete the online activities via the following link.

<https://deutsch.lingolia.com/en/grammar/pronouns/relative-pronouns/exercises>

12. Link the following sentences using the correct relative pronoun.

- a) Am Rhein stehen viele alte Schlösser. Sie stammen aus dem Frühmittelalter.
- b) Hoch oben auf einem Rheinfels sitzt einen Mann. Er singt ein altes Lied.
- c) Auf beiden Seiten des Rheins wächst der Wein. Den trinken die Rheinländer sehr gern.

13. Complete the following sentences with the correct relative pronoun.

- a) Wir brauchen Schuhe _____ aus Leder sind.
- b) Ein Kompass (m) _____ man auch im Dunkeln lesen kann, wäre auch ganz praktisch.
- c) Haben Sie ein Zelt, in _____ vier Personen schlafen können?

14. Make up 8 sentences of your own in German; 4 using reflexive pronouns and 4 using relative pronouns.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- g) _____
- h) _____

15. Click on the following link to revise indefinite pronouns.

<https://deutsch.lingolia.com/en/grammar/pronouns/indefinite-pronouns>

16. What is meant by an indefinite pronoun?

17. Give some examples in English.

18. Complete the online grammar activities on indefinite pronouns.

<https://deutsch.lingolia.com/en/grammar/pronouns/indefinite-pronouns/exercises>

19. Translate the following sentences into English.

a) Man weiss nie, wenn einem passieren kann.

b) Jeder, der Zeit hat, muss mitkommen.

c) Ich habe dich gestern mit jemand anders gesehen.

20. Change the subject of each sentence to 'man'.

a) Um zehn Uhr machen wir eine Pause.

b) Hier können wir gut essen.

c) Darf ich hier schlafen?

iv. Proficient Level - Sachkundigeniveau

60 credits per questions

The Future Tense

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zw23cwx/revision/1>

Describe how to form the future tense of the following verbs.



1. Explain how the future tense works in German.

2. Complete the following table with the full paradigm of 'werden'.

Ich <u>werde</u>	I <u>will</u>
Du _____	
Er/sie/es _____	
Wir _____	
Ihr _____	
Sie/sie _____	

3. Choose 10 different verbs and make up your own future tense sentence using a variety of 1st and 3rd person.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

4. Rewrite the following sentences changing the verb in bold from present to future tense.

a) Ich **gehe** um 9 Uhr nach Hause.

b) Am Montag **spielt** er mit seiner Schwester Fussball.

c) Sie **fahren** nächste Woche nach Berlin.

d) Es **regnet** um elf Uhr.

e) Morgen **macht** sie ihre Hausaufgaben.

f) Jede Woche **lernen** wir Deutsch und es **ist** total interessant.

5. Translate the sentences you have written into English.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

The Conditional Tense

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/zyrmhv4/revision>

6. Describe how the conditional tense is formed.

7. Complete the following online activities on the conditional tense.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/zyrmhv4/test>

The Future Perfect

<https://deutsch.lingolia.com/en/grammar/tenses/future-perfect>

8. How is this tense formed? Give an example.

9. Complete the online activities on the future perfect tense.

<https://deutsch.lingolia.com/en/grammar/tenses/future-perfect/exercises>

The Conditional Perfect

http://duolingo.wikia.com/wiki/German_Skill:Conditional_Perfect

10. How is this tense formed? Give an example.

11. Write out the following in German.

- a) I will have done. _____
- b) We will have written. _____
- c) They will not have come. _____
- d) You (pol) will not have left. _____
- e) She will have woken up. _____
- f) You (fam) would have been. _____
- g) They would have arrived. _____
- h) She would not have understood. _____
- i) I would have gone out. _____
- j) We would not have sat down. _____

Imperfect tense/simple past tense

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/zsb76fr/revision>



12. What is meant by the imperfect tense?

13. Give a step-by-step explanation of how the imperfect tense is formed.

14. Complete the table with imperfect tense endings for **weak** verb 'spielen'.

Ich spielte	I played
Du _____	
Er/sie/es _____	
Wir _____	
Ihr _____	
Sie/sie _____	

15. Complete the table with imperfect tense endings for **strong** verb 'gehen'.

Ich ging	I was going
Du _____	
Er/sie/es _____	
Wir _____	
Ihr _____	
Sie/sie _____	

16. Complete the table with imperfect tense endings for **irregular** verb 'sein'.

Ich war	I was/ I used to be
Du _____	
Er/sie/es _____	
Wir _____	
Ihr _____	
Sie/sie _____	

17. Write the sentences below in the imperfect tense.

E.g. Meine Mutter/uns jeden Morgen das Frühstück machen.

Meine Mutter machte uns jeden Morgen das Frühstück.

a) junge Leute/nicht so viel trinken

b) wir/mehr Sport treiben

c) Teenager/nicht denken/dass/mehr wissen als die Eltern

d) Schüler/mehr Hausaufgaben machen

e) Wir/öfter meine Grosseltern besuchen

Pluperfect tense

<http://www.learn-german-smarter.com/learn-german-grammar-pluperfect/>



18. How is this tense formed?

19. Give the pluperfect forms of the following verbs in the table.

	essen	kommen
<i>Ich</i>	Ich hatte ... gegessen	Ich war ... gekommen
<i>Du</i>		
<i>Er</i>		
<i>Sie</i>		
<i>Es</i>		
<i>Wir</i>		
<i>Ihr</i>		
<i>Sie</i>		
<i>sie</i>		

20. Complete the online activities on the pluperfect tense.

<https://german.net/exercises/tenses/past-perfect/>

21. Make up five sentences of your own. Make them as complex as you can.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

v. Advanced Level - Niveau für fortgeschrittene

70 credits per questions



The Subjunctive Mood

Subjunctive 1

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~deutsch/Grammatik/Subjunctive/KonjunktivI.html>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/the-subjunctive-in-german-1444485>

1. a) Describe in your own words what is meant by “the subjunctive mood”.

b) Give the endings for ‘sein’ in subjunctive 1.

2. Give examples of some high frequency verbs which require the subjunctive mood.

3. Give some examples of the use of the subjunctive with reported or indirect speech.

4. Describe in your own words how the present subjunctive is formed.

5. Complete the grid putting the verbs into the subjunctive.

	spielen	haben
<i>ich</i>		
<i>du</i>		
<i>er/sie/es</i>		
<i>wir</i>		
<i>ihr</i>		
<i>Sie/sie</i>		

6. Find the subjunctive forms of these common verbs.

	gehen	fahren	wohnen	essen	trinken	bleiben	kommen
<i>ich</i>							
<i>du</i>							
<i>er/sie/es</i>							
<i>wir</i>							
<i>ihr</i>							
<i>Sie/sie</i>							

7. Go to the following website and complete all the on-line activities.

<https://german.tolearnfree.com/free-german-lessons/free-german-exercise-25124.php>

8. Make up 10 sentences of your own using the subjunctive mood.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- g) _____
- h) _____
- i) _____
- j) _____

Go to the following website and complete the exercises below.

<https://german.tolearnfree.com/free-german-lessons/free-german-exercise-66797.php>

9. What is meant by subjunctive mood 2?

10. Give 3 examples.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

11. Use your knowledge of German to work out how to form the subjunctive mood 2 for weak and strong verbs. Complete the grid below.

	machen	geben	gehen
<i>ich</i>			
<i>du</i>			
<i>er/sie/es</i>			
<i>wir</i>			
<i>ihr</i>			
<i>Sie/sie</i>			

12. Translate into German.

a) If she had come earlier, she would not have missed the train.

b) If Beethoven had lived longer, he would have composed more symphonies.

c) If he had not died so young, there would now be many more compositions by him.

d) If only they had waited longer for her to arrive!

e) Her mother would not have wanted that.

f) We would not have been able to do it.

Using the infinitive with 'zu'

Revise how the infinitive with 'zu' works.

13. <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~deutsch/Grammatik/WordOrder/Infinitives.html>

Translate into English.

a) Tennis ist doch leicht zu verstehen.

b) Ein Team versucht, das andere anzugreifen und zu überlisten.

c) Alle Spieler fingen gleichzeitig zu streiten an.

d) Der Trainer lässt den jungen Spieler endlich spielen.

14. Revise the constructions on the website and complete the online activities.

<https://deutsch.lingolia.com/en/grammar/sentence-structure/dependent-clauses/infinitive-clauses>

15. Construct 10 sentences of your own using a variety of infinitive clauses.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

h) _____

i) _____

j) _____

More complex usage of the infinitive

16. Join each sentence to create one single sentence using an infinitive.

e.g. Tom spielt. Ich sehe es.

Ich sehe Tom spielen.

- a) Clara kocht das Essen. Niemand hilft ihr.
- b) Ihr Herz schlägt kräftig. Sie fühlt es.
- c) Der Baum fiel im Sturm um. Niemand sah es.
- d) Amy lernt gern. Sie lernt, wie man Schach spielt.

17. Translate your sentences into English.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

Negative forms

<https://deutsch.lingolia.com/en/grammar/sentence-structure>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/zqyg9qt/revision>



18. How is German word order affected when you use a negative?

19. Create 6 sentences of your own including **kein/nicht/niemals**.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____

20. Complete the online activities.

<https://german.tolearnfree.com/free-german-lessons/free-german-exercise-76221.php>

vi. Expert Level - Experteniveau

80 credits per questions

Prepositions

Click on the following links to revise prepositions:

<http://www.learn-german-smarter.com/learn-german-prepositions/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zq6rk7h/revision/2>

1. Which prepositions are followed by the **accusative**? List them below.

2. Which prepositions are followed by the **dative**? List them below.

3. Which prepositions are **dual prepositions**? List them below.

4. Which prepositions follow **the genitive**? List them below.

5. Complete the following online activities.

<https://german.tolearnfree.com/free-german-lessons/free-german-exercise-34692.php>

6. Complete the endings of the sentences below using the following prepositions.

a) Der Hund legt sich unter _____

b) Ein Stein fiel in _____

c) Stellen Sie die Bücher neben _____

d) Unser Professor spricht über _____

7. Create sentences including the following prepositions.

a) hinter dem Supermarkt

b) in die Stadt

c) aufs Land

d) vor einem Computer

e) ans Meer

8. Independent research. Examine a page of a text that you are currently studying, identify and make a note of any sentences using a range of prepositions. Can you translate them into English?

Clause structures

You need to be able to recognise this in texts. Research it, using this website.

Visit the websites below to revise clause structures and word order.

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~deutsch/Grammatik/WordOrder/MainClauses.html>

<http://germanforenglishspeakers.com/basics/sentence-structure/>

9. Explain the word order of a sentence, in particular where the verb must go, when using subordinate clauses.

10. Make a list of the most common subordinating conjunctions in German (there are approx. 20).

11. Unscramble the words in the following sentences and put into correct word order.

a) Wenn das U-Boot auftaucht sie wissen wieder nicht, oben sie erwartet was.

b) Wenn ging es chaotisch immer meldete Alarm jemand zu.

c) Ob so bleibt neblig es natürlich keiner weiss.

d) Sobald Engländer sehen ist sie es vorbei die.

e) Während andere Überleben kämpfen ums haben Einige alle Hoffnung aufgegeben.

12. Translate those 5 sentences from question 11 into English.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

13. Visit the website below to complete the online grammar activity on clauses.

<https://german.net/exercises/sentences/relative-clauses/>

The use of 'seit' and 'seitdem'

<http://en.longua.org/conjunctions.seit.seitdem.php>

14. Explain what is meant by 'seit' and 'seitdem'.

15. Complete the online grammar activity below to reinforce conjunctions and the use of seit/seitdem. <https://deutsch.lingolia.com/en/grammar/sentence-structure/dependent-clauses/conjunctions/exercises>

16. Give some examples of your own using seit/seitdem.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____
- v) _____
- vi) _____

Imperatives

<http://joycep.myweb.port.ac.uk/verbs/imperat.html>

<https://deutsch.lingolia.com/en/grammar/verbs/imperative>

17. Explain what is meant by 'the imperative'.

18. How are the 'ihr', 'du' and 'Sie' forms constructed?

19. Complete the online activities on the imperative below.

<https://deutsch.lingolia.com/en/grammar/verbs/imperative/exercises>

20. Give two examples of each form (du, ihr and Sie).

i) _____

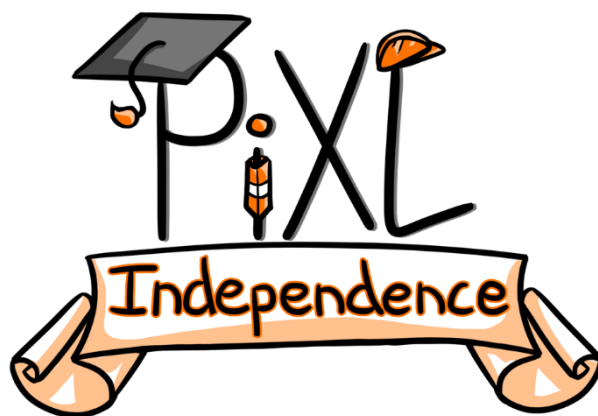
ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

vi) _____



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