## Year 10 & 11 GERMAN Curriculum Map from September 2023

We will be following schemes of work which will allow pupils to sit the GCSE in German from the Eduqas exam board, as per their specifications. As with KS3, we use a blended approach to teach knowledge and skills required for the course so that language is taught in context, with only key grammar being taught explicitly. Much of this grammar should be familiar to pupils from KS3, so is revised and practised appropriately according to the pupils' needs.

Topic/Unit title	Essential knowledge and skills	Essential grammar		
	(what students should know, understand and be able to do by	(allowing pupils to access and apply subject knowledge)		
	the end of the unit/topic)	To be studied throughout the course		
	This is chronological and will be covered over the 2 years			
	Understanding and producing spoken and written German on the following areas:	FOUNDATION Nouns:		
Self & relationships	<ul> <li>How important is family?</li> <li>Why?</li> <li>What can you do with your family?</li> <li>How do you get on with your family?</li> <li>How important are good friends?</li> <li>What problems do young people have?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>gender;</li> <li>singular and plural forms, including genitive singular and dative plural;</li> <li>weak nouns: nominative and accusative singular (Herr, Junge, Mensch, Name) (R);</li> <li>adjectives used as nouns (ein Deutscher).</li> </ul> Articles:		
Entertainment and leisure (including shopping and revision on clothes)	<ul> <li>What do you do in your free time?</li> <li>What kind of clothes do you like to wear?</li> <li>What did you do last weekend?</li> <li>What will you do next week?</li> <li>What are the advantages and disadvantages of hobbies? (H)</li> <li>What would you like to do? (H)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>definite and indefinite;</li> <li>kein.</li> <li>Adjectives:</li> <li>adjectival endings: predicative and attributive usage, singular and plural,</li> <li>used after definite and indefinite articles, demonstrative and</li> </ul>		
Technology & Social Media	<ul> <li>What can you do with your mobile phone?</li> <li>What do you use technology for?</li> <li>What have you recently used technology for?</li> </ul>	possessive • adjectives;		

	. What are the advantages and disadvantages of	a adjustical andings often stone mights vial waring U (D):
	What are the advantages and disadvantages of	adjectival endings after etwas, nichts, viel, wenig, alles (R);
	technology? (H)	comparative and superlative, including common irregular forms
	What will you do next week with technology?	• (besser, höher, näher);
Festivals &	What kind of festivals are there in	<ul><li>demonstrative (dieser, jeder);</li></ul>
Celebrations	Germany/Austria/Switzerland?	• possessive;
	<ul><li>How can you celebrate birthdays/Christmas/parties?</li></ul>	<ul><li>interrogative (welcher).</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>How do you normally celebrate your birthday/Christmas?</li> </ul>	Adverbs:
	What did you do last year for Christmas/for your	comparative and superlative, including common irregular forms
	birthday?	(besser,
	<ul> <li>What are the advantages and disadvantages of</li> </ul>	• lieber, mehr);
	traditions/festivals?	<ul><li>interrogative (wann, warum, wo, wie, wie viel);</li></ul>
	Stretch:	<ul> <li>adverbs of time and place (manchmal, oft, hier, dort);</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>common adverbial phrases (ab und zu, dann und wann, letzte Woche,</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Have you already been to a music festival?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>nächstes; Wochenende, so bald wie möglich).</li> </ul>
	O How was it?	<ul> <li>Quantifiers/intensifiers</li> </ul>
	O What did you do?	<ul> <li>sehr, zu, viel, ganz, ziemlich, ein wenig, ein bisschen.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>What sort of problems are there at music festivals?</li> </ul>	Pronouns:
	What are the advantages and disadvantages of	<ul> <li>personal, including man;</li> </ul>
	music festivals?	reflexive: accusative;
Local Areas of		• reflexive: dative (R);
Local Areas of	Describe your town     What are your do in your town?	relative: nominative;
Interest	What can you do in your town?	<ul> <li>relative: other cases (R) and use of was (R); indefinite: jemand,</li> </ul>
	What do you think of your town?	niemand;
	What can you do to improve your town (H)	• interrogative: wer, was, was für;
	What would your dream town be like? (H)	• interrogative: wen, was, was run, • interrogative: wen, wem (R).
The Environment	<ul> <li>What kind of environmental problems are there?</li> </ul>	Verbs:
	<ul> <li>What should you do to protect the environment?</li> </ul>	verbs.
	What do you do for the environment?	<ul> <li>regular and irregular verbs;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>What have you done recently to help the environment?</li> </ul>	• reflexive;
	Recycling	<ul> <li>modes of address: du, Sie;</li> </ul>
	The environment and energy	<ul> <li>mode of address: ihr (R);</li> </ul>
	What should the government do? (H)	1 induc of dadress, fill (iv),

School studies	<ul> <li>What do you like and dislike learning?</li> <li>Why?</li> <li>How important are homework/exams/qualifications?</li> <li>How important are foreign languages?</li> <li>Why is there stress in school?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>impersonal (most common only, eg es gibt, es geht, es tut weh);</li> <li>separable/inseparable;</li> <li>modal: present and imperfect tenses, imperfect subjunctive of mögen;</li> <li>infinitive constructions (um zu; verbs with zu) (R);</li> <li>negative forms;</li> <li>interrogative forms;</li> <li>tenses;</li> <li>present;</li> <li>perfect: excluding modals;</li> <li>imperfect/simple past: haben, sein and modals;</li> <li>imperfect/simple past: other common verbs (R);</li> <li>future;</li> <li>pluperfect (R);</li> <li>imperative forms.</li> </ul> Prepositions:		
School life	<ul> <li>What is your school day like?</li> <li>What do you do at break?</li> <li>What would your dream school be like? (H)</li> <li>What kind of school clubs/trips/exchanges are there at Keswick School?</li> <li>Why are they a good idea?</li> <li>Are you for or against a school uniform?</li> <li>What do you think of the school rules?</li> </ul> erience <ul> <li>Where did you do your work experience?</li> <li>What did you do?</li> <li>What were your colleagues like?</li> <li>How did you find your work experience?</li> <li>What are the advantages and disadvantages of work experience? (H)</li> </ul>			
Work Experience		<ul> <li>fixed case and dual case with accusative and/or dative;</li> <li>with genitive (R).</li> <li>Clause structures:</li> <li>main clause word order;</li> <li>subordinate clauses, including relative clauses.</li> <li>Conjunctions:</li> </ul>		
Health and Fitness		<ul> <li>coordinating (most common, eg aber, oder, und);</li> <li>subordinating (most common, eg als, obwohl, weil, wenn).</li> <li>Number, quantity, dates and time</li> <li>including use of seit with present tense.</li> </ul>		
Holidays and Tourism	<ul><li>When, how, with whom and where do you go on holiday?</li><li>What do you do on holiday?</li></ul>			

	<ul> <li>Why do we go on holiday?</li> <li>Where did you go on holiday last year?</li> <li>What did you do?</li> <li>Where will you go next year on holiday?</li> <li>What will you do?</li> <li>What would your dream holiday be like? (H)</li> </ul>	HIGHER All grammar and structures listed for foundation tier, as well as: Nouns:  • weak nouns. Adjectives:
Skills and Personal Qualities	<ul> <li>What type of person are you?</li> <li>Which characteristics and skills do you have?</li> <li>Which skills do you have to be a?</li> <li>Advantages and disadvantages of different jobs</li> <li>What will you do in the future?</li> <li>What would your dream job be?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>adjectival endings after etwas, nichts, viel, wenig, alles.</li> <li>Pronouns:</li> <li>reflexive: dative;</li> <li>relative: all cases, and use of was;</li> <li>interrogative: wen, wem.</li> </ul>
Revision for speaking exams	All topics, plus:      social issues     local and regional characteristics     weather     part time jobs and pocket money     travel     transactional language	<ul> <li>Mode of address: ihr;</li> <li>impersonal;</li> <li>infinitive constructions (ohne zu; um zu; verbs with zu,</li> <li>eg beginnen, hoffen, versuchen;</li> <li>modal: imperfect subjunctive of können, sollen;</li> <li>tenses: imperfect/simple past of common verbs;</li> <li>future;</li> <li>conditional: würde with infinitive;</li> <li>pluperfect;</li> <li>imperfect subjunctive in conditional clauses: haben and sein.</li> <li>Prepositions:</li> <li>with genitive (most common, eg außerhalb, statt, trotz, während, wegen).</li> <li>Conjunctions:</li> <li>coordinating and subordinating.</li> <li>Time:</li> <li>use of seit with imperfect tense</li> </ul>