



# Mentora Amlieithog

## Multilingual Mentoring

### Funktionale Analphabeten in Deutschland

Complete the following scaffolded activities then watch the video and complete the interactive quiz – ENJOY!

- 1. The following words will appear in the videoclip; use a dictionary to find out their meaning. Remember that some words have more than one meaning, so make a note of which you think will be appropriate to the theme.**

- Analphabeten (m,pl)
- ausgelacht
- nutzlos
- verbessern
- auswendig
- gucken
- sich schämen
- geschwänzt
- Tafel (f)
- arbeitslos
- merken
- Prüfung (f)
- Schulabschluss (m)
- funktional
- ausfüllen
- Formular (neuter)

1+ is the top grade on the German scale, the equivalent of an A\*grade in Wales.

- 2. The following three sentences are written in German, and use some of the words that appeared in exercise 1. Translate the sentences into English.**

- Ich habe das Schauspiel auswendig gelernt.
- Da der Junge die Tafel nicht sehen konnte, hat er den Unterricht geschwänzt.
- Sie schämte sich, dass sie den neuen Film im Kino nicht geguckt hatte.

3. The following 3 sentences are written in English, and use some of the words that appeared in exercise 1. Translate the sentences into German.

- I have not filled in the form because I cannot read
- Many young people who are illiterate are unemployed
- It is important to learn the words by heart, then you can get the top grade!

## Grammar Points

**The perfect tense** In German the perfect tense is used to discuss regular events in the past. You can form the perfect tense using the auxiliary verbs **haben** and **sein** together with regular and irregular past participles.

Forming the **Past Participle**.

To form the past participle, you need three basic ingredients.

The **subject** + **auxiliary verb** + the **past participle**, for example:

Ich habe gesehen – I saw

Ich (**subject**) habe (**auxiliary verb**) gesehen (**past participle**)

Wir sind geschwommen – We swam

Wir (**subject**) sind (**auxiliary verb**) geschwommen (**past participle**)

Das Mädchen ist gegangen – The girl went

Das Mädchen (**subject**) ist (**auxiliary verb**) gegangen (**past participle**)

- So how do you know when to use **haben** or **sein** in the perfect tense?

**Sein** is used with verbs of **movement** and **motion** e.g. schwimmen (to swim)  
springen (to jump)

**BUT** there are 3 important verbs that take sein that do **NOT** fall into the verbs of movement /motion category which are bleiben (to stay), werden (to become) and sein (to be)

Follow the link below to see further examples of this grammar rule

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/ztf7hv/revision/3>

**Subordinate phrases** These are more complex phrases in German which contain a word like '*weil*' or '*dass*' which sends the verb to the end of the clause.

Ich hoffe, dass ich meine Freunde **treffe**.

I hope to **meet** my friends

Lesen ist für mich wichtig, weil ich Bücher **liebe**.

Reading is important to me because **I love** books.

You should always look to extend your sentences, you could practise using the following structure:

Ich hoffe dass..... (Etwas/Es/Das) ist für mich wichtig, weil...