

AQA A Level German Grammar Checklist

Nouns

Gender

Singular and plural forms

Case marking on nouns

Weak masculine nouns

Determiners

Definite article

Indefinite article, including *kein*

Demonstratives, including *der/die/das*

Possessives

Other determiners (eg *alle, viel/viele, welcher*)

Pronouns

Personal pronouns

Reflexive pronouns

Relative pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns

Possessive pronouns

Indefinite pronouns (eg *jemand*)

Interrogative pronouns (eg *wer*)

Adjectives

Adjective endings

Comparative and superlative

Adjectives with the dative (eg *es ist mir klar*)

Adjectives with prepositions (eg *stolz auf*)

Adverbs and adverbials

Time

Place

Direction (eg *hin, heraus*)

Manner

Degree (eg *sehr*)

Interrogative (eg *wann, warum*)

Comparative and superlative

Numbers and fractions

Clock time, days of the week, months

Modal particles/discourse markers

eg *ja, doch, wohl*

Verbs

Principal parts of weak, strong and irregular verbs

Reflexive verbs

Separable/inseparable

Auxiliary verbs (*haben, sein, werden*)

Use of *haben*, or *sein* in the perfect

Modal verbs (*dürfen, können, mögen, müssen, sollen, wollen*): present and imperfect

Tenses; imperfect subjunctive of *mögen* and *können*

Infinitive constructions (*um...zu, ohne...zu*, verbs with *zu*)

Infinitive constructions (*lassen* and *sich lassen* with infinitive)

Tense, voice and mood:

- present
- past (ie simple past/imperfect)
- perfect
- perfect (modal verbs) (R)
- pluperfect
- future
- future perfect (R)
- conditional
- conditional perfect (R)
- passive with *werden*
- imperative
- subjunctive in conditional clauses (past)
- subjunctive in conditional clauses (pluperfect) (R)
- subjunctive in indirect speech (R).

Prepositions

Fixed case and dual case

Prepositional adverbs (*da(r)*+preposition, eg *darauf*)

Conjunctions

Coordinating

Subordinating

The case system

The subject and the finite verb

Accusative objects

Dative objects

Prepositional objects

The use of the nominative case with copular verbs (eg *sein, werden, bleiben*)

Clause structure and word order

Main clause word order

Questions and commands

Position of pronouns

Position of adverbials

Position of *nicht*

Word order variation to change emphasis

Subordinate clauses introduced by a conjunction (eg *dass, obwohl*)

Word formation

Compound nouns

Forming nouns from verbs

Forming nouns from adjectives

Forming verbs from nouns

Forming verbs from adjectives

Separable and inseparable verb prefixes