

LIST OF GRAMMAR & STRUCTURES

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The list of structures and grammar is provided in order to give a clear indication of the grammatical knowledge expected of candidates in the examination.

The list is divided into two parts.

Structures listed in the left-hand column may be tested anywhere on the question papers.

Structures listed in the right-hand column may be tested in Section 3 of Paper 1 Listening, Section 3 of Paper 2 Reading, Paper 3 Speaking and in Section 2 of Paper 4 Writing. The lists are not intended to be restrictive and able pupils should be encouraged to progress beyond the list at the highest level.

Where language content is chosen by the candidate, eg in the prepared topic of Paper 3 and in some aspects of extended writing in Paper 4, s/he is free to go beyond the prescribed lists.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 Verbs

- A Indicative
- B Conditional
- C Imperative
- D Passive
- E Subjunctive
- F Infinitive
- G Negatives
- H Interrogative Forms

2 Nouns

- A Gender
- B Singular and Plural including Common Irregulars

3 Adjectives and Adverbs

- A Formation and Position
- B Comparison
- C Superlatives
- D Quantifiers

4 Articles

- A Definite Article
- B Indefinite Article
- C Indefinite Article (Negative)

5 Pronouns

- A Personal Pronouns
- B Reflexive Pronouns
- C Indefinite Pronouns
- D Interrogative Pronouns
- E Demonstrative Pronouns
- F Relative Pronouns
- G Emphatic Pronouns

6 Number and Time

- A Numbers
- B Date and Time
- C Use of *seit* and *schon*

7 Cases and Prepositions

- A Accusative
- B Dative
- C Accusative and Dative
- D Abbreviated Forms of Prepositions
- E Use of *da(r)* with Prepositions
- F Genitive

8 Conjunctions

- A Coordinating Conjunctions
- B Subordinating Conjunctions

9 Word Order

(1) VERBS

Part 1: all sections of Papers 1, 2, 3 and 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Papers 1 and 2, Section 2 of Paper 4
Regular and irregular verbs; reflexives; modes of address: <i>du, Sie; ihr</i> (receptive use in Part 1); separable and inseparable verbs; modal, present and imperfect; infinitive constructions; negative and interrogative forms.	
A INDICATIVE	A INDICATIVE
1 Present active use: verbs without prefixes, inseparable verbs, modal verbs receptive use: separable verbs	1 Present active use: separable verbs
2 Imperfect active use: <i>können, müssen, wollen</i> receptive use: other common verbs	2 Imperfect active use: other common verbs
3 Perfect active use: all other verbs, including use of <i>haben</i> and <i>sein</i> receptive use: modal verbs	3 Perfect active use: modal verbs
4 Future active use: future with present tense (as in A1 above) receptive use: future with <i>werden</i> and infinitive	4 Future active use: future with <i>werden</i> and infinitive

VERBS (continued)

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4		Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4	
5 Pluperfect	receptive use	5 Pluperfect	active use
6 sein + past participle	<p>active use: present tense of <i>sein</i> with past participle used adjectivally, e.g. <i>Die Tür ist geschlossen</i></p> <p>receptive use: imperfect tense of <i>sein</i> with past participle used adjectivally, e.g. <i>Die Tür war geschlossen</i></p>	6 sein + past participle	<p>active use: imperfect tense of <i>sein</i> with past participle used adjectivally</p>
7 Impersonal verbs	<p>active use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a <i>es geht (nicht)</i> b <i>es geht</i> (dative noun/pronoun) <i>gut / schlecht / besser</i> c <i>es tut</i> (dative noun/pronoun) <i>Leid</i> d <i>schmecken</i> (used impersonally) e <i>gefallen</i> f weather expressions, <i>es blitzt, es donnert, es friert (mich), es regnet, es schneit</i> g <i>es freut mich</i> h <i>es gibt</i> (with accusative) <p>receptive use: <i>es ist</i> (dative noun/pronoun) <i>kalt, warm, schwindlig, übel</i></p>	7 Impersonal verbs	<p>active use: other common impersonal verbs</p>

VERBS (continued)

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
B CONDITIONAL	B CONDITIONAL active use: <i>würde</i> with infinitive (all persons)
C IMPERATIVE receptive use	C IMPERATIVE active use
D PASSIVE	D PASSIVE active use: use of <i>man</i> or of reflexive verbs in the active voice to avoid the passive voice in German present (including present for future), imperfect and perfect tenses of the passive voice receptive use:
E SUBJUNCTIVE active use: <i>möchte</i> (all persons) with infinitive receptive use: <i>könntest du / Könnten Sie</i> with infinitive	E SUBJUNCTIVE active use: imperfect subjunctive of <i>können</i> (all persons) receptive use: imperfect subjunctive of <i>sein</i> and <i>haben</i> in the <i>wenn</i> clause in the conditional
F INFINITIVE active use: a after modal verbs (as in A1 and 2 above) b after <i>möchte</i> (as in E above) c after <i>gehen</i> in the present tense d after <i>um...zu</i> receptive use: a after <i>Könntest du/ Könnten Sie</i> (as in E above) b after <i>gehen</i> in the imperfect and perfect tenses c after verbs requiring <i>zu</i> with an infinitive, e.g. <i>beginnen, versuchen</i>	F INFINITIVE active use: uses of the infinitive with or without <i>zu</i> , including <i>lassen</i> with an infinitive e.g. <i>sich die Haare schneiden lassen</i>

VERBS (continued)

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
G NEGATIVES	G NEGATIVES
active use: Negative adverbs <i>nie</i> and <i>nicht</i>	
H INTERROGATIVE FORMS active use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a inverted word order, e.g. <i>Gehst du ins Kino?</i> b by adding <i>ja/nicht/oder?</i> c see 3A 2d below d see 5D below receptive use: see 3A 1d below	H INTERROGATIVE FORMS active use: See 3A 2d below, and 5D

(2) NOUNS

A GENDER active use	
B SINGULAR AND PLURAL INCLUDING COMMON IRREGULARS Active use including feminine with (<i>Umlaut</i>) -in	
C Use of nouns in different cases Active use (see sections 7: Cases and Prepositions & Section 4: Articles for details)	

(3) ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
A FORMATION AND POSITION OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS	A FORMATION AND POSITION OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS
<p>1 Adjectives</p> <p>a active use: possessives, <i>mein, dein, sein, ihr, unser, euer, Ihr</i>, singular and plural, all cases</p> <p>b active use: adjectives used predicatively, e.g. <i>Das eia ist rot</i>, or attributively if listed in topics</p> <p>c receptive use: demonstratives, <i>dieser, jeder</i>, singular and plural, all cases,</p> <p>d active use: <i>welcher?</i>, interrogative receptive use, <i>was für ein?</i>, singular and plural, all cases</p> <p>e receptive use: adjectives used attributively, e.g. <i>Das rote Kleid</i>, all genders and cases of adjectival endings in singular and plural, when used after the definite article or demonstrative or interrogative adjectives or <i>alle</i> in the plural, when used after the indefinite article or possessive adjectives, when standing alone before a noun in the singular or plural, or when used in the plural after <i>einige, ein paar, viele, wenige, mehrere</i> or numbers</p> <p>f receptive use: Adjectives after <i>etwas, nichts, viel, wenig</i>, e.g. <i>etwas Gutes</i></p> <p>g receptive use: Adjectives after <i>alles</i>, e.g. <i>Alles Gute</i></p> <p>h receptive use: Adjectives after interrogative: <i>was für ein?</i></p>	<p>1 Adjectives</p> <p>c active use: demonstratives</p> <p>d active use: interrogative, <i>was für (ein)?</i></p> <p>f active use: adjectives after <i>etwas, nichts, viel, wenig</i></p> <p>g active use: adjectives after <i>alles</i></p>

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS (continued)

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
2 Adverbs a active use: negative adverbs, <i>nie</i> and <i>nicht</i> b active use: interrogative adverbs, <i>wann?</i> , <i>warum?</i> , <i>wie?</i> , <i>wie viel(e)?</i> , <i>wo (hin)her?</i> c active use: all other adverbs listed in Minimum Core Vocabulary a receptive use: addition of a <i>hin-/hin</i> , <i>her-/her</i> , e.g. <i>hinunter/hierhin</i> , <i>herunter/hierher</i> b receptive use: prefix of <i>da(r)</i> to prepositions listed below, under 7. e.g., <i>davon</i> , <i>darauf</i> , etc.	2 Adverbs a active use: addition of <i>hin-/hin</i> , <i>her-/her</i> b active use: prefix of <i>da(r)</i> - to prepositions d active use: interrogatives, use of <i>wo(r)</i> -, e.g. <i>womit</i> , <i>worauf</i> , <i>worin</i> , etc.
B COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS	B COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS
active use: a comparative form of adjectives and adverbs, e.g. <i>Er ist größer als ich</i> , <i>Er ist (genau) so groß wie ich</i> , <i>Er ist nicht so groß wie ich</i> , <i>Ein Flugzeug fliegt schneller als ein Vogel</i> , etc.	
C SUPERLATIVES	C SUPERLATIVES
receptive use: superlative form of adjectives and adverbs, including irregular forms and superlatives in <i>-ens</i> , e.g. <i>erstens</i> , <i>drittens</i> , <i>letztens</i> , <i>wenigstens</i> , etc.	active use: superlative form of adjectives and adverbs receptive use: absolute superlative formed with adverbs <i>äußerst</i> or <i>höchst</i> , e.g. <i>Er spielt äußerst gut</i> , <i>Das ist höchst interessant</i>
D QUANTIFIERS	D QUANTIFIERS
active use: <i>ein bisschen</i> , <i>ein wenig</i> , <i>viel</i> , <i>zu</i> , <i>sehr</i> , <i>ganz</i> , <i>ziemlich</i>	Active/receptive use of quantifiers in core vocabulary list.

(4) ARTICLES

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
A DEFINITE ARTICLE	
active use: singular and plural all cases, including usage	
B INDEFINITE ARTICLE	
active use: all cases, including usage	
C INDEFINITE ARTICLE (NEGATIVE)	
active use: <i>kein</i> , singular and plural, all cases	

(5) PRONOUNS

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
A PERSONAL PRONOUNS	A PERSONAL PRONOUNS
<p>active use: <i>ich, du, er, sie. es, wir, ihr, Sie, sie</i> nominative, accusative, and dative forms</p> <p>receptive use: use of <i>es</i> as an advance subject agreeing in number with the real subject, e.g. <i>Es sind zwei Wagen in der Garage</i></p>	<p>active use: use of <i>es</i> as an advance subject</p>
B REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS	B REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
<p>active use: accusative forms only</p> <p>receptive use: dative forms</p>	<p>active use: dative forms</p> <p>receptive use: use of <i>sich</i> after a preposition, e.g. <i>Er hatte kein Geld bei sich</i></p>
C INDEFINITE PRONOUNS	C INDEFINITE PRONOUNS
<p>active use: <i>man, niemand, jemand, etwas/was, nichts, ein bisschen/ein wenig, alles. alle, viel(es), beide</i></p>	<p>active use: <i>man</i> (declined), <i>jeder, ein paar, einige, andere</i></p> <p>receptive use: <i>niemand</i> (declined), <i>jemand</i> (declined), <i>beides, mehrere, manche, welcher, nur wenig (es)</i></p>
D INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS	D INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS
<p>active use: <i>wer?, was?</i></p>	<p>active use: <i>wen?, wem?, wessen?</i></p> <p>receptive use: <i>welcher?</i></p>
E DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS	E DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS
<p>active use: <i>der, die, das</i>, all cases in the singular and plural, e.g. <i>Den / Die / Das nehme ich</i></p>	<p>receptive use: <i>dieser... jener</i> (the former... the latter)</p>

PRONOUNS continued

F RELATIVE PRONOUNS	F RELATIVE PRONOUNS
<p>a active use: nominative case</p> <p>b receptive use: other cases and use of <i>was</i></p>	<p>a active use: <i>der, die, das</i>, all cases in the singular and plural</p> <p>b active use: use of <i>was</i> after, <i>das, viel, alles, nichts, das erste, das Beste</i>, etc.</p> <p>c receptive use: use of <i>wo(r)-</i> with a preposition to replace a preposition with a relative pronoun, e.g. <i>Der Füller. wornit ich schreibe</i>; instead of the preferable, <i>Der Füller, mit dem ich schreibe</i></p>
	<p>G EMPHATIC PRONOUNS</p> <p>active use: <i>selbst, selber</i></p>

(6) NUMBER AND TIME

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
A NUMBERS	A NUMBERS
1 cardinal numbers active use: all cardinal numbers, including <i>null</i> and <i>zwo</i>	
2 ordinal numbers a active use: all ordinal numbers b active use: use of cardinal numbers with full stop instead of writing ordinal numbers in letters etc., e.g. <i>den 3. Mai</i> c active use: <i>das erstemal / das erste Mal</i> , etc. d receptive use: <i>zum ersten Mal</i> , etc.	
B DATE AND TIME	B DATE AND TIME
1 dates active use: day and month, e.g. <i>den/am 7. März, der dritte Juni</i> receptive use: years, e.g. <i>(im Jahre) 2006</i>	1 dates active use: years, e.g. <i>(im Jahre) zweitausendsechs (im Jahre) 2006</i> is acceptable in written examination
2 time active use: time of day, e.g. <i>um vier Uhr zehn</i> , etc. receptive use: 24-hour clock	2 time active use: 24-hour clock

NUMBER AND TIME (continued)

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
<p>3 expressions of time</p> <p>a active use: definite time, accusative, e.g. <i>letzten Montag;</i> <i>jedes Jahr</i></p> <p>b active use: indefinite/habitual time, genitive, e.g. <i>eines Tages, eines Nachts; morgens, abends,</i> etc.</p> <p>c receptive use: indefinite time, genitive + adjective, e.g. <i>eines schönen Sommers,</i> etc.</p> <p>d receptive use: definite/indefinite time, <i>an/in</i> with dative + adjective, e.g. <i>am vorigen Freitage, an einem schönen Sommertag, im folgenden Jahr,</i> etc.</p>	<p>3 expressions of time</p> <p>c active use: indefinite time, genitive + adjective</p> <p>d active use: definite/indefinite time, <i>an/in</i> with dative+ adjective</p>
<p>C USE OF SEIT AND SCHON</p> <p>active use: with the present tense, e.g. <i>Ich wohne seit zehn Jahren in Berlin, Ich warte schon eine Stunde</i></p>	<p>C USE OF SEIT AND SCHON</p> <p>receptive use: with the imperfect tense, e.g. <i>Ich wartete schon (seit) zwei Stunden, als er ankam</i></p>

(7) CASES AND PREPOSITIONS

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
A ACCUSATIVE	A ACCUSATIVE
active use: after the following prepositions, <i>bis, durch, entlang, für, gegen, ohne, um</i> receptive use: of the above prepositions after adjectives / nouns / verbs idiomatically	active use: prepositions with the accusative after adjectives / nouns / verbs
B DATIVE	B DATIVE
active use: after verbs governing the dative active use: after the following prepositions, <i>aus, außer, bei, gegenüber, mit, nach, seit, von, zu</i> receptive use: of the above prepositions after adjectives / nouns / verbs idiomatically	active use: prepositions with the dative after adjectives / nouns / verbs
C ACCUSATIVE AND DATIVE	C ACCUSATIVE AND DATIVE
active use: after the following prepositions, <i>an, auf, hinter, in, neben, über, unter, vor, zwischen</i> receptive use: of the above prepositions after adjectives / nouns / verbs idiomatically	active use: prepositions with the dative after adjectives / nouns / verbs
D ABBREVIATED FORMS OF PREPOSITIONS	
active use: <i>am, ans, beim, im, ins, vom, zum, zur</i>	
E USE OF DA(R) WITH PREPOSITIONS	E USE OF DA(R) WITH PREPOSITIONS
receptive use: <i>dabei, damit, darauf, darüber</i> , etc	active use: <i>dabei, damit, darauf, darüber</i> , etc.
F GENITIVE	F GENITIVE
receptive use: prepositions with the genitive	active use: prepositions governing the genitive, <i>trotz, während, wegen</i>

(8) CONJUNCTIONS

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
A CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS	A CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS
active use: <i>aber, oder, und</i> receptive use: <i>denn, sondern</i>	active use: <i>denn, sondern</i> , conjunctive phrase, <i>entweder... oder</i> receptive use: conjunctive phrases, <i>sowohl... als/wie (auch), weder... noch, nicht nur... sondern auch</i>
B SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS	B SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS
active use: most common subordinating conjunctions, e.g. <i>als, obwohl, weil, wenn, dass</i> receptive use: <i>bevor, bis, da, nachdem, während, weil, wo(hin)her</i>	active use: other subordinating conjunctions, e.g. <i>bevor, bis, da, dass, nachdem, während, weil, wenn, wo(hin)her, damit (nicht), ob</i> (with indicative), <i>seitdem, so... dass, so dass</i> receptive use: <i>falls</i>

(9) WORD ORDER

Part 1: all sections of Paper 1 and Paper 2, Paper 3 and Paper 4	Part 2: Section 3 of Paper 1, Section 3 of Paper 2, Paper 4
<p>active use: word order as appropriate for main clause, including position of adverbs, nouns and pronouns, and <i>nicht</i>;</p> <p>word order with direct/indirect objects</p> <p>word order as appropriate for some subordinate clauses and relative clauses</p> <p>Time – Manner – Place as appropriate</p>	<p>active use: word order as appropriate for subordinate clause</p>