



Syllabus

Cambridge IGCSE™ (9–1)

German 7159

Use this syllabus for exams in 2022, 2023 and 2024.
Exams are available in the June and November series.

A large, orange, rounded speech bubble with a white outline, containing the word "Deutsch" in white serif font. The bubble is centered within a large orange circle that frames the upper half of the page.

Deutsch

Why choose Cambridge International?

Cambridge International prepares school students for life, helping them develop an informed curiosity and a lasting passion for learning. We are part of the University of Cambridge.

Our Cambridge Pathway gives students a clear path for educational success from age 5 to 19. Schools can shape the curriculum around how they want students to learn – with a wide range of subjects and flexible ways to offer them. It helps students discover new abilities and a wider world, and gives them the skills they need for life, so they can achieve at school, university and work.

Our programmes and qualifications set the global standard for international education. They are created by subject experts, rooted in academic rigour and reflect the latest educational research. They provide a strong platform for learners to progress from one stage to the next, and are well supported by teaching and learning resources.

Our mission is to provide educational benefit through provision of international programmes and qualifications for school education and to be the world leader in this field. Together with schools, we develop Cambridge learners who are confident, responsible, reflective, innovative and engaged – equipped for success in the modern world.

Every year, nearly a million Cambridge students from 10 000 schools in 160 countries prepare for their future with the Cambridge Pathway.

'We think the Cambridge curriculum is superb preparation for university.'

Christoph Guttentag, Dean of Undergraduate Admissions, Duke University, USA



Quality management

Cambridge International is committed to providing exceptional quality. In line with this commitment, our quality management system for the provision of international qualifications and education programmes for students aged 5 to 19 is independently certified as meeting the internationally recognised standard, ISO 9001:2015. Learn more at www.cambridgeinternational.org/ISO9001

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Changes to this syllabus



For information about changes to this syllabus for 2022, 2023 and 2024, go to page 46.

The latest syllabus is version 1, published September 2019. There are no significant changes which affect teaching.

Any textbooks endorsed to support the syllabus for examination from 2021 are still suitable for use with this syllabus.

1 Why choose this syllabus?

Key benefits

Cambridge IGCSE is the world's most popular international qualification for 14 to 16 year olds, although it can be taken by students of other ages. It is tried, tested and trusted.

Students can choose from 70 subjects in any combination – it is taught by over 4700 schools in 150 countries.

Our programmes balance a thorough knowledge and understanding of a subject and help to develop the skills learners need for their next steps in education or employment.

Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) German develops a set of transferable skills for understanding and communicating in everyday situations in German. Learners begin to develop cultural awareness of countries and communities where German is spoken. They acquire the essential linguistic skills required for progression to further studies or employment.

Our approach in Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) German encourages learners to be:

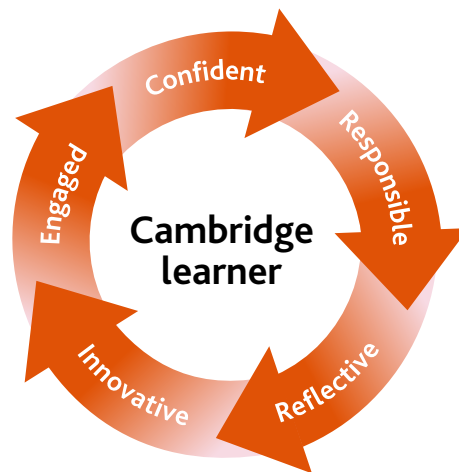
confident, using new and familiar structures and vocabulary to communicate with others in everyday situations

responsible, seeking opportunities to use and develop their language skills

reflective, considering how to communicate different ideas and attitudes

innovative, applying language to a variety of situations

engaged, developing learning strategies which help them to express their ideas and their understanding of other cultures.



'The strength of Cambridge IGCSE qualifications is internationally recognised and has provided an international pathway for our students to continue their studies around the world.'

Gary Tan, Head of Schools and CEO, Raffles International Group of Schools, Indonesia

International recognition and acceptance

Our expertise in curriculum, teaching and learning, and assessment is the basis for the recognition of our programmes and qualifications around the world. The combination of knowledge and skills in Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) German gives learners a solid foundation for further study. Candidates who achieve grades 9 to 4 are well prepared to follow a wide range of courses including Cambridge International AS & A Level German.

Cambridge IGCSEs are accepted and valued by leading universities and employers around the world as evidence of academic achievement. Many universities require a combination of Cambridge International AS & A Levels and Cambridge IGCSEs or equivalent to meet their entry requirements.

UK NARIC, the national agency in the UK for the recognition and comparison of international qualifications and skills, has carried out an independent benchmarking study of Cambridge IGCSE and found it to be comparable to the standard of GCSE in the UK. This means students can be confident that their Cambridge IGCSE qualifications are accepted as equivalent to UK GCSEs by leading universities worldwide.

Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) German has been designed to help candidates develop language proficiency to level A2 (Basic User) with some elements of proficiency at level B1 (Independent User) of the *Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment* (CEFR).

Assessment objectives, subject content, mark schemes and task types have been designed with reference to the CEFR to ensure that candidates have opportunities to demonstrate proficiency at the intended levels.

Learn more at www.cambridgeinternational.org/recognition



Cambridge Assessment International Education is an education organisation and politically neutral. The content of this syllabus, examination papers and associated materials do not endorse any political view. We endeavour to treat all aspects of the exam process neutrally.

'Cambridge IGCSE is one of the most sought-after and recognised qualifications in the world. It is very popular in Egypt because it provides the perfect preparation for success at advanced level programmes.'

Managing Director of British School in Egypt BSE

Supporting teachers

We provide a wide range of practical resources, detailed guidance, and innovative training and professional development so that you can give your learners the best possible preparation for Cambridge IGCSE.

Teaching resources

- School Support Hub
www.cambridgeinternational.org/support
- Syllabuses
- Schemes of work
- Learner guides
- Discussion forums
- Endorsed resources

Exam preparation resources

- Question papers
- Mark schemes
- Example candidate responses to understand what examiners are looking for at key grades
- Examiner reports to improve future teaching

Support for Cambridge IGCSE

Training

- Introductory – face-to-face or online
- Extension – face-to-face or online
- Enrichment – face-to-face or online
- Coursework – online
- Cambridge Professional Development Qualifications

Find out more at

www.cambridgeinternational.org/profdev

Community

You can find useful information, as well as share your ideas and experiences with other teachers, on our social media channels and community forums.

Find out more at

www.cambridgeinternational.org/social-media

2 Syllabus overview

Aims

The aims describe the purposes of a course based on this syllabus.

The aims are to enable students to:

- develop the language proficiency required to communicate effectively in German at level A2 (CEFR Basic User), with elements of level B1 (CEFR Independent User)
- offer insights into the culture and society of countries and communities where German is spoken
- develop awareness of the nature of language and language learning
- encourage positive attitudes towards speakers of other languages and a sympathetic approach to other cultures
- provide enjoyment and intellectual stimulation
- develop transferable skills (e.g. memorising, drawing of inferences) to complement other areas of the curriculum
- form a sound base of the skills, language and attitudes required for progression to work or further study, either in German or another subject area.

Content overview

The subject content is organised in five broad topic areas (A–E below). These provide contexts for the acquisition of vocabulary and the study of grammar and structures. The study of these topic areas enables students to gain an insight into countries and communities where German is spoken. The five topic areas listed below are described in more detail in section 3.

- Everyday activities
- Personal and social life
- The world around us
- The world of work
- The international world

The syllabus gives students opportunities to develop and apply a wide range of foreign language skills.

Candidates will be expected to read and understand a variety of written and spoken texts on familiar topics. Candidates will be required to demonstrate understanding of the main ideas, opinions and attitudes, as well as select and extract relevant details and deduce the meaning of occasional unknown words from context.

They will also have opportunities to write in German on familiar, everyday topics, and to speak the language by taking part in everyday conversations.



Support for Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) German

The School Support Hub is our secure online site for Cambridge teachers where you can find the resources you need to deliver our programmes, including schemes of work, past papers, mark schemes and examiner reports. You can also keep up to date with your subject and the global Cambridge community through our online discussion forums.

www.cambridgeinternational.org/support

Assessment objectives

The assessment objectives (AOs) are:

AO1 Listening

- L1: understand the main points and key information in simple everyday material
- L2: understand clear speech on a range of familiar topics
- L3: understand the description of events and expression of ideas, opinions and attitudes in simple texts
- L4: identify and select relevant information in predictable texts

AO2 Reading

- R1: understand the main points and key information in simple everyday material
- R2: understand authentic factual texts on a range of familiar topics
- R3: understand the description of events and expression of ideas, opinions and attitudes in simple texts
- R4: identify and select relevant information in predictable texts

AO3 Speaking

- S1: communicate clearly and effectively in a range of predictable everyday situations
- S2: engage in conversations on familiar topics, expressing opinions and feelings
- S3: use a range of structures and vocabulary with reasonable accuracy
- S4: demonstrate some ability to maintain interaction
- S5: show some control of pronunciation and intonation

AO4 Writing

- W1: communicate simple factual information clearly for everyday purposes
- W2: write simple phrases and sentences on a familiar topic
- W3: write simple connected texts describing events, experiences, opinions and hopes and ambitions
- W4: use a range of simple vocabulary and language structures reasonably accurately

Weighting for assessment objectives

The approximate weightings allocated to each of the assessment objectives (AOs) are summarised below.

Assessment objectives as a percentage of the qualification

Assessment objective	Weighting in IGCSE %
AO1 Listening	25
AO2 Reading	25
AO3 Speaking	25
AO4 Writing	25
Total	100

Assessment objectives as a percentage of each component

Assessment objective	Weighting in components %			
	Paper 1	Paper 2	Paper 3	Paper 4
AO1 Listening	100	–	–	–
AO2 Reading	–	100	–	–
AO3 Speaking	–	–	100	–
AO4 Writing	–	–	–	100
Total	100	100	100	100

3 Subject content

Skills

The skills covered in the syllabus are outlined below.

Listening

- Understand short recordings dealing with everyday needs (e.g. simple transactions in shops, simple directions or instructions).
- Understand factual information and ideas from a range of sources (e.g. announcements, phone messages, news items, interviews, dialogues) on familiar topics.
- Understand descriptions of events, opinions, emotions, hopes and ambitions in simple texts (e.g. in radio broadcasts, interviews, dialogues).
- Identify main points, specific information and details on everyday topics (e.g. personal and family information, shopping, local area, employment, school, leisure activities).
- Identify main points, themes, opinions, ideas, emotions and attitudes in predictable texts (e.g. news reports, conversations, interviews, simple monologues).
- Deduce the meaning of occasional unknown words and expressions from the context.

Reading

- Understand short, simple texts (e.g. signs and notices in public places, such as streets, restaurants and bus/railway stations and airports).
- Understand authentic texts on familiar topics and situations (e.g. newspaper/magazine articles, email messages, blogs and letters).
- Understand descriptions of events, opinions, emotions, hopes and ambitions in simple texts (e.g. in articles, interviews or personal messages).
- Identify main points, specific information and details in predictable texts (e.g. advertisements, brochures, menus, timetables, instructions, messages).
- Identify main points, themes, opinions, ideas, emotions and attitudes in predictable texts (e.g. newspaper/magazine articles, simple plots of films or books).
- Deduce the meaning of occasional unknown words and expressions from the context.

Speaking

- Participate in short social exchanges (e.g. greet people, make and respond to invitations, apologies) and communicate on familiar topics to meet simple needs (e.g. order food and drink, simple transactions in shops, use public transport, ask and give directions, request information).
- Participate in unprepared conversations on familiar topics of personal interest or relevant to everyday life (e.g. family, friends, home environment, hobbies and interests, education, work, travel).
- Describe past events and experiences, hopes and ambitions and give brief reasons for opinions and plans.
- Communicate with reasonable accuracy, using a range of structures, tenses and vocabulary relevant to the given situation.
- Use simple connectors (e.g. and, but, because, then) to link a series of shorter discrete elements into a connected sequence of points.
- Use appropriate strategies to maintain interaction.
- Use features of pronunciation and intonation to convey meaning and attitude.

Writing

- Fill in forms providing simple details.
- Communicate simple factual information in writing using everyday vocabulary and expressions.
- Write a series of simple phrases and sentences linked with simple connectors, relating to personal life, immediate environment and everyday topics (e.g. writing about a holiday).
- Write simple connected texts (e.g. email messages, articles) on familiar topics (e.g. plans and arrangements, likes and dislikes, family, home environment, hobbies and interests, education, work and travel).
- Describe past events and experiences, opinions, hopes and ambitions and give brief reasons for opinions and plans.
- Communicate with reasonable accuracy, using a range of structures, tenses/time frames and vocabulary relevant to the given situation.
- Use simple connectors (e.g. and, but, because, then) to link a series of shorter discrete elements into a connected sequence of points.

Topic areas

Candidates will be required to show knowledge and understanding of the broad topic areas listed below. These provide contexts for the acquisition of vocabulary and the study of grammar and structures. Through the study of these broad topic areas, candidates gain insight into the cultures of countries and communities where German is spoken.

The sub-topics listed are provided as examples of what teachers may choose to focus on. They are examples only and are not intended to be prescriptive or exhaustive.

Area	Topic areas	Sub-topics
A	Everyday activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time expressions (e.g. telling the time, days, days of the week, months, seasons) • Food and drink (e.g. meals, fruit and vegetables, meat, fish and seafood, snacks, drinks, cutlery and utensils) • The human body and health (e.g. parts of the body, health and illness) • Travel and transport
B	Personal and social life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self, family and friends • In the home (e.g. rooms, living room, kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, furniture and furnishings, garden, household appliances) • Colours • Clothes and accessories • Leisure time (e.g. things to do, hobbies, sport)
C	The world around us	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People and places (e.g. continents, countries and nationalities, compass points) • The natural world, the environment, the climate and the weather • Communications and technology (e.g. the digital world, documents and texts) • The built environment (e.g. buildings and services, urban areas, shopping) • Measurements (e.g. size, shape) • Materials
D	The world of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education (e.g. learning institutions, education and training, the classroom, learning tools, subjects, studying) • Work (e.g. jobs and careers, the workplace)
E	The international world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries, nationalities and languages • Culture, customs, faiths and celebrations

4 Details of the assessment

All questions requiring written responses are to be answered in German.

Dictionaries are not allowed in the examination.

Paper 1 – Listening

Approximately 45 minutes, 40 marks

This paper consists of 33 multiple-choice and matching questions. Candidates answer all questions by selecting the correct option or options.

Each question tests comprehension of recorded texts (e.g. dialogues, announcements, conversations). Candidates hear each recorded text twice.

The audio material for this examination is provided on a CD. Teachers/invigilators should consult the relevant sections of the *Cambridge Handbook* about the conduct of listening tests and for details about rooms, equipment, guidance on acoustics and checking the CDs in advance.

Description of questions

Questions 1–8

<i>Assessment objective</i>	L1
<i>Task</i>	Candidates listen to short texts and answer eight multiple-choice questions with four options.
<i>Text types</i>	Announcements, phone messages, news items, or dialogues
<i>Total marks</i>	8

Questions 9–14

<i>Assessment objectives</i>	L1, L2, L4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates listen to a monologue or dialogue containing factual information and answer six multiple-choice questions with four options.
<i>Text types</i>	Short monologues or dialogues
<i>Total marks</i>	6

Question 15

<i>Assessment objectives</i>	L2, L3, L4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates listen to a conversation and match the names of people, places, items or activities with the correct statements.
<i>Text types</i>	Informal conversations
<i>Total marks</i>	5

Description of questions (continued)

Questions 16–24

<i>Assessment objectives</i>	L2, L3, L4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates listen to a dialogue (conversation, discussion or interview) or, alternatively, two shorter dialogues (each with a different person, on a common theme) and answer nine multiple-choice questions with three options.
<i>Text types</i>	Conversations, interviews
<i>Total marks</i>	9

Questions 25–30

<i>Assessment objectives</i>	L2, L3, L4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates listen to a dialogue (conversation, discussion or interview) and answer six multiple-choice questions with four options.
<i>Text types</i>	Conversation, discussion or interview
<i>Total marks</i>	6

Questions 31–33

<i>Assessment objectives</i>	L2, L3, L4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates listen to a conversation/discussion or interview. In each question there are five options and candidates must select the two options which are true.
<i>Text types</i>	Conversation, discussion or interview
<i>Total marks</i>	6

Paper 2 – Reading

Written paper, 1 hour, 45 marks

This paper consists of six groups of questions, each comprising a number of multiple-choice and matching questions, as well as questions requiring short answers in German. The number of questions in each group may vary in each examination session.

Description of question groups

Question group 1

<i>Assessment objective</i>	R1
<i>Task</i>	Candidates match a series of short statements with the correct pictures.
<i>Text types</i>	Simple descriptions
<i>Total marks</i>	5

Question group 2

<i>Assessment objective</i>	R1
<i>Task</i>	Candidates match a series of short notices or signs commonly found in public places with an explanatory statement. The texts are all set in the same context.
<i>Text types</i>	Signs, notices, instructions, messages, advertisements
<i>Total marks</i>	5

Description of question groups (continued)

Question group 3

<i>Assessment objectives</i>	R2, R4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates answer multiple-choice questions with three options on a short text.
<i>Text types</i>	Email, message, postcard or letter
<i>Total marks</i>	7

Question group 4

<i>Assessment objectives</i>	R2, R4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates answer questions on a longer text requiring short responses in German.
<i>Text types</i>	Email, message, letter or blog
<i>Total marks</i>	12

Question group 5

<i>Assessment objective</i>	R3
<i>Task</i>	Candidates match a series of descriptions of the requirements, interests or skills of different people with the correct description of places, events, services or activities. All texts are on a common theme.
<i>Text types</i>	Short descriptions, advertisements
<i>Total marks</i>	5

Question group 6

<i>Assessment objectives</i>	R3, R4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates answer questions on a longer text requiring short responses in German.
<i>Text types</i>	Articles
<i>Total marks</i>	11

Paper 3 – Speaking

Approximately 10 minutes (plus 10 minutes of preparation time), 40 marks

Each speaking test lasts approximately 10 minutes, and is structured as follows:

- a warm-up section which is not assessed (approximately 30 seconds)
- one role play – candidates respond to five transactional questions to, for example, accomplish a task or obtain goods or services (approximately two minutes)
- two topic conversations – candidates respond to questions on each topic to share views, opinions and experiences (four minutes per topic conversation).

Both the role play and the topic conversations are set in predictable, everyday contexts and are based on the topic areas outlined in the syllabus.

During the preparation time, candidates study a role play scenario provided on a candidate card. They must be supervised under exam conditions. Candidates are not allowed to make notes.

The tests are conducted and marked by the teacher/examiner using the speaking assessment materials and assessment criteria provided. They are moderated by Cambridge International.

Speaking tests take place before the main examination series (see the relevant series' timetable). Before the speaking test period, centres will receive materials for the test. Teachers/examiners must allow sufficient time to familiarise themselves with the materials and procedures (see the *Cambridge Handbook* for details).

Cambridge International supplies a teacher/examiner booklet comprising instructions, assessment criteria and teacher/examiner scripts for the role plays and topic conversations. Candidate cards containing the role play scenarios are also supplied.

The teacher/examiner allocates a role play and two topic conversations to each candidate according to a randomisation grid provided in the teacher/examiner instruction booklet.

Administration of the speaking test

Further information about the administration of speaking tests is provided in the *Cambridge Handbook* for the relevant year of assessment. For copies of the forms required for the speaking test as well as information about the deadlines, sample size and methods of submission, please refer to the samples database at www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples

Internal moderation

If more than one teacher in your centre is marking internal assessments, you must make arrangements to moderate or standardise your teachers' marking so that all candidates are assessed to a common standard. You can find further information on the process of internal moderation on the samples database at www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples

You should record the internally moderated marks for all candidates on the Working Mark Sheet and submit these marks to Cambridge International according to the instructions set out in the *Cambridge Handbook* for the relevant year of assessment.

External moderation

Cambridge International will externally moderate all internally assessed components.

- You must submit the marks of all candidates to Cambridge International.
- You must also submit the marked work of a sample of candidates to Cambridge International.

The sample you submit to Cambridge International should include examples of the marking of each teacher. The samples database at www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples explains how the sample will be selected.

The samples database at www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples provides details of how to submit the marks and work.

External moderators will produce a short report for each centre with feedback on your marking and administration of the assessment.

Speaking assessment criteria grids

Role play

Each of the five role play tasks is assessed using the mark scheme below:

2	The information is communicated. Language is appropriate to the situation and is accurate. Minor errors (adjective endings, use of prepositions, etc.) are allowed.
1	The information is partly communicated and/or the meaning is ambiguous. Errors impede communication.
0	No creditable response.

Topic conversations

When **both** topic conversations have been completed, give a mark out of 15 for **Communication** and a mark out of 15 for **Quality of Language**.

Communication

Give a mark out of 15 for the candidate's performance in **both** topic conversations.

Mark	Level	Descriptor
13–15	Very good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responds confidently to questions; may occasionally need repetition of words or phrases. Communicates information which is consistently relevant to the questions. Frequently develops ideas and opinions. Justifies and explains some answers.
10–12	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responds well to questions; requires occasional use of the alternative question(s) provided. Communicates information which is almost always relevant to the questions. Sometimes develops ideas and opinions. Gives reasons or explanations for some answers.
7–9	Satisfactory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responds satisfactorily to questions; frequently requires use of the alternative question(s) provided. Communicates most of the required information; may occasionally give irrelevant information. Conveys simple, straightforward opinions.
4–6	Weak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has difficulty with many questions but still attempts an answer. Communicates some simple information relevant to the questions.
1–3	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequently has difficulty understanding the questions and has great difficulty in replying. Communicates one or two basic pieces of information relevant to the questions.
0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No creditable response.

Quality of Language

Give a mark out of 15 for the candidate's performance in **both** topic conversations.

Mark	Level	Descriptor
13–15	Very good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate use of a wide range of the structures listed in the syllabus with occasional errors in more complex language. • Accurate use of a wide range of vocabulary with occasional errors. • Very good pronunciation, fluency, intonation and expression; occasional mistakes or hesitation.
10–12	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good use of a range of the structures listed in the syllabus, with some errors. • Good use of a range of vocabulary with some errors. • Good pronunciation and fluency despite some errors or hesitation; a good attempt at correct intonation and expression.
7–9	Satisfactory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory use of some of the structures listed in the syllabus, with frequent errors. • Satisfactory use of vocabulary with frequent errors. • Satisfactory pronunciation and fluency despite frequent errors and hesitation; some attempt at intonation and expression.
4–6	Weak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited range of structures and vocabulary, rarely accurate and/or complete; frequent ambiguity. • Pronunciation can be understood with some effort; very noticeable hesitations and stilted delivery.
1–3	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited range of structures and vocabulary, almost always inaccurate. • Poor pronunciation, rarely comprehensible; many serious errors.
0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No creditable response.

Paper 4 – Writing

Written paper, 1 hour, 45 marks

This paper consists of a form-filling task, a directed writing task and an extended writing task in response to given contexts and prompts.

Description of questions

Question 1

<i>Assessment objectives</i>	W1, W4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates fill in a form with single words or short phrases in response to a given context.
<i>Total marks</i>	5

Question 2

<i>Assessment objectives</i>	W2, W4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates complete a directed writing task in about 80–90 words on a familiar, everyday topic.
<i>Total marks</i>	12

Question 3

<i>Assessment objectives</i>	W3, W4
<i>Task</i>	Candidates choose between two tasks (an email/letter and an article/blog) and complete one of these in about 130–140 words.
<i>Total marks</i>	28

List of grammar and structures

The list of grammar and structures provides students with an indication of the grammatical knowledge they are expected to demonstrate in all of their assessments for IGCSE (9–1) German. The list is not intended to be restrictive.

Articles	definite article (all cases) indefinite article (all cases) indefinite article – negative – <i>kein</i> (all cases)
Nouns	gender singular and plural forms, including genitive singular and dative plural weak nouns adjectival nouns
Adjectives	adjectival endings with definite article (all cases before a noun) adjectival endings with indefinite article (all cases before a noun) adjectival endings with no preceding article (all cases before a noun) possessive adjectival (<i>mein, dein</i> , etc.) endings (all cases before a noun) demonstrative adjectival (<i>dieser, jener</i> , etc.) endings (all cases before a noun) comparatives (regular and common irregular forms) superlatives (regular and common irregular forms) interrogative adjectival (<i>welcher</i>) endings (all cases before a noun) adjectives after <i>etwas, nichts, viel, wenig, alles</i>
Adverbs	comparatives (regular and common irregular forms) superlatives (regular and common irregular forms) interrogatives (e.g. <i>wie, wann</i>) adverbs of time adverbs of place common adverbial phrases (e.g. <i>zu/nach Hause</i>) quantifiers (e.g. <i>sehr, ein bisschen</i>)
Pronouns	personal pronouns (all cases) reflexive pronouns (all cases) indefinite pronouns (active in nominative; receptive in accusative and dative) interrogative pronouns (e.g. <i>wer</i>) (all cases) demonstrative pronouns (e.g. <i>dieser, jener</i>) – all cases possessive pronouns (e.g. <i>meiner, meine, meins</i>) relative pronouns (all cases), including use of <i>was</i> emphatic pronouns (e.g. <i>selbst</i>) use of <i>man</i>

Verbs	<p>regular verb forms in the indicative (all persons)</p> <p>irregular verb forms in the indicative (all persons)</p> <p>reflexive verb forms in the indicative (all persons)</p> <p>impersonal verbs (<i>es gibt, es gefällt</i>, etc.)</p> <p>separable verb forms in the indicative (all persons)</p> <p>inseparable verb forms in the indicative (all persons)</p> <p>modal verb forms in the indicative (all persons)</p> <p>modes of address (<i>du, ihr, Sie</i>)</p> <p>negative forms</p> <p>interrogative forms</p> <p>imperative forms (including the use of the infinitive as an imperative)</p> <p>infinitive constructions (with and without <i>zu</i>)</p> <p>tenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • present (Präsens) • imperfect (Präteritum) • perfect (Perfekt) • future (Futur I) • pluperfect (Plusquamperfekt) <p>conditional (Konjunktiv II) (<i>würde</i> + infinitive, and common irregulars)</p> <p>indirect speech (receptive use) (Konjunktiv I + II)</p> <p>passive (receptive use)</p>
Conjunctions	<p>conjunctions that do not affect the word order (e.g. <i>und, aber</i>)</p> <p>subordinating conjunctions that affect the word order (e.g. <i>weil, dass</i>)</p>
Clause constructions and word order	<p>word order in a main clause</p> <p>word order in a subordinate clause</p> <p>word order in a relative clause</p> <p>time, manner, place</p> <p>sequence of pronouns/nouns when there is more than one (e.g. <i>er gibt es mir</i>)</p>
Prepositions	<p>prepositions + accusative</p> <p>prepositions + dative</p> <p>prepositions + accusative and/or dative</p> <p>prepositions + genitive</p> <p>abbreviated forms of prepositions</p> <p>use of <i>da(r)</i> with prepositions</p>
Numbers, quantity, dates, time	<p>numbers (ordinal and cardinal)</p> <p>quantities and distance</p> <p>dates</p> <p>time (12 and 24-hour clock)</p> <p>expressions of time</p> <p>use of <i>seit</i> with present and imperfect tenses</p>

Vocabulary list

The vocabulary list provided is intended as a guide for teachers to assist in the planning of lessons and schemes of work. It is not intended to be prescriptive or exhaustive and the assessment tasks will require students to understand and respond to words (and/or forms of words) that are not on the list.

Although the skill of deduction is not directly tested, students should be taught the skill of deducing the meaning of unknown words from the context on familiar topics.

Vocabulary is listed under particular topic headings but should be considered transferable, as appropriate, to the other topics.

Students are expected to be familiar with plural and feminine forms of nouns and adjectives where these are not given.

The list reflects the spelling rules at the time of publication for German. Examiners will accept both versions of the spellings affected by the reform, i.e. old and new.

Häufig verwendete Adjektive	
ähnlich	großartig
allgemein	gut, besser, am besten
alt	hart
altmodisch	heiß
anders	hell
beliebt	höflich
bequem	intelligent
blöd	kalt
dumm	klein
ehemalig	klug
einfach	korrekt
einsam	kürzlich
eng	langsam
falsch	langweilig
fantastisch	lärmend
fertig	laut
flach	lebendig
frei	leer
freundlich	leicht
früher	mobil
gemütlich	modern
genau	möglich
generell	nass
gleich	negativ
gratis	nett
groß	neu

Häufig verwendete Adjektive (continued)

normal
 nötig
 notwendig
 nützlich
 nutzlos
 perfekt
 populär
 positiv
 reich
 richtig
 riesig
 ruhig
 (es) satt (haben)
 schlank
 schlau
 schlecht
 schnell
 schön
 schüchtern
 schwer
 schwierig
 sicher
 spannend
 stark
 still
 streng
 tief
 tragbar
 trocken
 typisch
 unglücklich
 unhöflich
 umsonst
 verschieden
 wahr
 weich

Häufig verwendete Adverbien und Präpositionen**Adverbien und Präpositionen – Lokale**

aus
 außerhalb
 da
 dort
 draußen
 drüben
 herum
 hier
 hinter
 in
 innerhalb
 irgendwo
 mit
 neben
 über
 um
 unter
 von
 zu
 zwischen

Adverbien und Präpositionen – Möglichkeit

vielleicht
 wahrscheinlich

Adverbien und Präpositionen – Häufigkeit

gewöhnlich
 immer
 jeden Tag
 nie
 niemals
 normalerweise
 oft
 öfters
 pro Tag
 selten
 täglich
 viel
 zu viel

Häufig verwendete Adverbien und Präpositionen (continued)**Adverbien und Präpositionen – Wie**

besonders

gut

langsam

schnell

sehr

Adverbien und Präpositionen – Betonung

bestimmt

sicher

so

wirklich

Adverbien und Präpositionen – Nähere Bestimmungen

alle

alles

anstatt

eben

ganz

genau

gerade

nicht genug

nur

ohne

statt

ziemlich

Zahlen – Kardinalzahlen

Null, eins, zwei, drei, vier, fünf bis eine Million

Zahlen – Ordnungszahlen

erst-, zweit-, dritt-, viert- u.s.w.

Zahlen – Brüche

Hälfte (f), Drittel (n), Viertel (n)

Zahlen – Mathematisches Vokabular

alle, alles

Anzahl (f)

beide

circa

(der/die/das) Einzige

(der/die/das) meiste

doppelt

eine Menge

einige

einmal, zweimal, dreimal

fast

genug

genügend

halb

Hälfte (f)

jeder/jedes/jede

mehr

mehr oder weniger

mehrere

Mehrheit (f)

Minderheit (f)

nichts

Nummer (f)

total

ungefähr

verschiedene

viel

wenig

wie viel

Häufig verwendete Verben

abholen
 abschreiben
 anfangen
 anhalten
 ankommen
 antworten
 aufhören
 aussehen
 beenden
 beginnen
 begrüßen
 behalten
 beißen
 benutzen
 beobachten
 beschreiben
 bitten
 bleiben
 brauchen
 denken
 einladen
 erinnern (sich an etwas, jemanden an etwas)
 ermutigen
 erzählen
 essen
 fallenlassen
 fertigmachen
 finden
 fragen
 geben
 gehen
 gehören
 genießen
 gernhaben
 geschehen
 es gibt
 glauben
 grüßen
 haben
 halten
 hassen

helfen
 hineingehen
 holen
 hören
 kennen
 kennenlernen
 kommen
 können
 lächeln
 lachen
 lassen
 legen
 lesen
 lieben
 lügen
 machen
 mögen
 müssen
 nehmen
 nutzen
 organisieren
 passieren
 reden
 reparieren
 sagen
 sammeln
 schaffen
 schauen
 scheinen
 schenken
 schieben
 schreiben
 schreien
 sehen
 sein
 sich beruhigen
 sich bewegen
 sich fühlen
 sich interessieren für
 sich nähern
 sich setzen

Häufig verwendete Verben (continued)

sich Sorgen machen

sitzen

sprechen

stattfinden

stellen

suchen

tragen

träumen

treffen

trinken

tun

vergessen

vergrößern

vermehrten

vermindern

verstehen

versuchen

weinen

weitermachen

wiederholen

wissen

wollen

zerreißen

ziehen

zuhören

zurückfahren

zurückgehen

zurückkehren

zurückkommen

A Alltägliche Aktivitäten**Zeitausdrücke**

als

Augenblick (m)

bald

bis

bis zu

danach

dann

Datum (n)

A Alltägliche Aktivitäten (continued)**Zeitausdrücke (continued)**

ich bin dran / du bist dran

endlich

erstens

gestern

heute

immer

in der Zwischenzeit

Jahr (n)

Jahreszeit (f)

jährlich

jed-

letzt-

kommend-

manchmal

mittlerweile

Moment (m)

Monat (m)

monatlich

morgen

nachher

nächst-

nie

niemals

noch (einmal)

nochmals

plötzlich

schließlich

seit

seitdem

sofort

sofortig

spät

später

Tag

vorgestern

vorher

während

wann

wenn

A Alltägliche Aktivitäten (continued)**Zeitausdrücke (continued)**

Woche (f)

Wochenende (n)

Uhrzeit

Abend (m)

Armbanduhr (f)

(Es ist) halb acht / Viertel vor sieben / Viertel nach sieben

halbe Stunde (f)

Minute (f)

Mittag (m)

Mitternacht (f)

Morgen (m)

Nachmittag (m)

Sekunde (f)

Stunde (f)

Tag (m)

Uhr (f)

(um) ein Uhr, zwei Uhr

Viertelstunde (f)

Wochentage

Montag (m)

Dienstag (m)

Mittwoch (m)

Donnerstag (m)

Freitag (m)

Samstag, Sonnabend (m)

Sonntag (m)

Monate

Januar (m)

Februar (m)

März (m)

April (m)

Mai (m)

Juni (m)

Juli (m)

August (m)

Monate (continued)

September (m)

Oktober (m)

November (m)

Dezember (m)

Jahreszeiten

Frühling (m), Frühjahr (n)

Herbst (m)

Sommer (m)

Winter (m)

Essen und Getränke – Mahlzeiten

Abendessen (n)

Dessert (n)

Frühstück (n)

Hauptgericht (n)

Mahlzeit (f)

Mittagessen (n)

Nachspeise (f)

Nachtisch (m)

Picknick (n)

Vorspeise (f)

Essen und Getränke – Nahrungsmittel (Obst und Gemüse)

Apfelsine (f)

Aprikose (f)

Ananas (f)

Apfel (m)

Aubergine (f)

Banane (f)

Birne (f)

Blumenkohl (m)

Bohne (f)

Champignon (m)

Erdbeere (f)

Gemüse (n)

Gurke (f)

Himbeere (f)

A Alltägliche Aktivitäten (continued)	
Essen und Getränke – Nahrungsmittel (Obst und Gemüse) (continued)	Essen und Getränke – Imbisse
Karotte (f)	Bonbons (pl)
Kartoffel (f)	Chips (pl)
Kirsche (f)	Eis (n)
Knoblauch (m)	Hamburger (m)
Kohl (m)	Imbiss (m)
Kokosnuss (f)	Pizza (f)
Mango (f)	Pommes (Frites) (pl)
Melone (f)	Schokolade (f)
Möhre (f)	Snack (m)
Obst (n)	Süßigkeiten (pl)
Orange (f)	
Paprika (f)	Essen und Getränke – Getränke
Pfirsich (m)	alkoholfreies Getränk (n)
Pflaume (f)	Cola (f)
Pilz (m)	Erfrischungsgetränk (n)
Salat (m)	Getränk (n)
Tomate (f)	Kaffee (m)
Traube (f)	Limonade (f)
(vegetarisches/veganes) Essen (n)	Milch (f)
Wassermelone (f)	Mineralwasser (n)
Zitrone (f)	Saft (m)
Zwiebel (f)	Sprudelwasser (n)
	stilles Wasser (n)
	Tee (m)
Essen und Getränke – Fleisch, Fisch und Meeresfrüchte	
Fisch (m)	Essen und Getränke – andere Nahrungsmittel
Fleisch (n)	Brot (n)
Hähnchen (n)	Butter (f)
Hühnchen (n)	Butterbrot (n)
Lammfleisch (n)	Ei (n)
Meeresfrüchte (pl)	Joghurt (m or n)
Rindfleisch (n)	Käse (m)
Schinken (m)	Kuchen (m)
Schweinefleisch (n)	Marmelade (f)
Wurst (f)	Mehl (n)
Würstchen (n)	Nudeln (pl)
	Öl (n)
	Pfeffer (m)
	Reis (m)

A Alltägliche Aktivitäten (continued)**Essen und Getränke – andere Nahrungsmittel (continued)**

Salat (m)

Salz (n)

Suppe (f)

Toast (m)

Zucker (m)

Essen und Getränke – Geschirr

Besteck (n)

Bratpfanne (f)

Gabel (f)

Glas (n)

Kochtopf (m)

Löffel (m)

Messer (n)

Pfanne (f)

Schale (f)

Tasse (f)

Teller (m)

Untertasse (f)

Essen und Getränke – häufig verwendete Adjektive

frisch

gekocht

roh

salzig

scharf, pikant

süß

würzig

Essen und Getränke – Verben und Ausdrücke

Durst haben

durstig sein

eine Diät machen

essen

das Essen kochen/machen/zubereiten

frühstücken

grillen

Hunger haben

Essen und Getränke – Verben und Ausdrücke (continued)

satt sein

schneiden

trinken

zu Abend essen

zu Mittag essen

Körper und Gesundheit – Körperteile

Arm (m)

Auge (n)

Bart (m)

Bein (n)

Brust (f)

Finger (m)

(linker/rechter) Fuß (m)

Geschlecht (n)

Gesicht (n)

Hals (m)

Hand (f)

Haut (f)

Herz (n)

Knie (n)

Knöchel (m)

Knochen (m)

Kopf (m)

Körper (m)

Magen (m)

Mund (m)

Nase (f)

Ohr (n)

Rücken (m)

Schulter (f)

Schnäuzer (m)

Schnurrbart (m)

Stimme (f)

Zahn (m)

Zeh (m)

A Alltägliche Aktivitäten (continued)	
Körperteile – Verben und Ausdrücke	Gesundheit und Krankheit – Verben und Ausdrücke (continued)
atmen	sich (in den Finger) schneiden
berühren	sich verletzen
ein Hörgerät tragen	Sport treiben
eine Brille tragen	trainieren
eine Glatze haben	üben
riechen	(un)gesund sein
sehen	Zahnschmerzen haben
tief einatmen	
Körperteile – Gesundheit und Krankheit	Reisen und Verkehrsmittel
Apotheke (f)	Ausflug (m)
Arzttermin (m)	Auto (n)
Arzt (m)	Bahn (f)
Gips (m)	Bahnsteig (m)
Krankenpfleger (m)	Besuch (m)
Krankenschwester (f)	Boot (n)
Medikament (n)	Bus (m)
Pflaster (m + n)	Bushaltestelle (f)
Zahnarzt (m)	einfache Fahrkarte (f)
Gesundheit und Krankheit – Verben und Ausdrücke	Fähre (f)
eine Allergie gegen etwas haben	Fahrer (m)
erkältet sein	Fahrgast (m)
eine Erkältung haben	Fahrrad (n)
Fieber haben	Flug (m)
bei guter Gesundheit sein	Flugzeug (n)
die Grippe haben	Gepäck (n)
hinfallen	Koffer (m)
in das Fitness-Studio gehen	Krankenwagen (m)
Kopfschmerzen haben	Landkarte (f)
eine Krankheit haben	Mofa (n)
krank sein	Motorrad (n)
Magenschmerzen haben	Passagier (m)
Mir ist schlecht/übel.	Rad (n)
müde sein	Reise (f)
sauber	Richtung (f)
sich (das Bein/den Arm) brechen	Rückfahrkarte (f)
sich (hin)legen	Schiff (n)
	Straßenbahn (f)
	Taxi (n)

A Alltägliche Aktivitäten (continued)**Reisen und Verkehrsmittel (continued)**

Tourist (m)

Touristeninformation (f)

Verspätung (f)

Wagen (m)

Zug (m)

Reisen und Verkehrsmittel – Verben und Ausdrücke

abbiegen

abfahren

ankommen

aussteigen

den Bus/den Zug nehmen

die Straße überqueren

eine Wanderung machen

einsteigen

fahren

fliegen

immer geradeaus

mit dem Bus fahren

parken

reisen

sich verfahren

sich verlaufen

wandern

zu Fuß gehen

B Persönliches und soziales Leben**Selbst, Familie und Freunde – Allgemeine Redewendungen**

Auf Wiedersehen!

Bis später!

Bis morgen!

Danke!

Entschuldigung! Verzeihung!

Es freut mich!

Guten Abend!

Guten Morgen!

Guten Tag!

Hallo/Grüß dich!

B Persönliches und soziales Leben (continued)**Selbst, Familie und Freunde – Allgemeine Redewendungen (continued)**

(Herzlich) Willkommen!

Ich muss gehen.

Tschüs(s)

Wie bitte?

Wie geht's (dir/euch/Ihnen)? Mir geht's (nicht) gut.

Wollen wir...?

Selbst, Familie und Freunde – Ausrufe

Bitte!

Wie interessant!

Wie lästig!

Wie schade!

Wie schön!

Selbst, Familie und Freunde – Einladungen

Danke, aber da kann ich nicht. Machen wir es an einem anderen Tag?

eine Einladung akzeptieren/ablehnen

einladen

Möchtest du (ins Kino gehen)?

Selbst, Familie und Freunde – Familie und Beziehungen

alleinerziehende Mutter

alleinerziehender Vater

Alter (n)

(älter-/jünger-) Bruder (m)

(älter-/jünger-) Geschwister (pl)

(älter-/jünger-) Schwester (f)

Baby (n)

Cousin (m)

Cousine/Kusine (f)

Ehe (f)

Ehefrau (f)

Ehemann (m)

Eltern (pl)

Enkel (m)

Familie (f)

Familiename (m)

Frau (f)

B Persönliches und soziales Leben (continued)**Selbst, Familie und Freunde – Familie und Beziehungen (continued)**

Fräulein (n)

Freund (m)

geschieden

Großeltern (pl)

Großmutter (f)

Großvater (m)

Herr (m)

Hochzeit (f)

Jugend (f)

Jugendliche (m/f)

Junge (m)

Kind (n)

Kindheit (f)

ledig

Mädchen (n)

Mann (m)

Mutter (f)

Nachbar (m)

Nachname (m)

Neffe (m)

Nichte (f)

Onkel (m)

Partner (m)

Sohn (m)

Stiefmutter (f)

Stiefvater (m)

Tante (f)

Teenager (m)

Tochter (f)

Typ (m)

Vater (m)

verheiratet

Verlobte (f)

Verlobter (m)

Verwandte (f)

Verwandter (m)

Vetter (m)

Vorname (m)

Zwillinge (pl)

Aussehen – häufig verwendete Adjektive

alt

arm

blond

dick

dunkel

dünn

glatt

groß

hässlich

hübsch

jung

kurz

lang

lockig

mager

schlank

wellig

Charakter und Laune – häufig verwendete Adjektive

aktiv

angenehm

ärgerlich

bekannt

berühmt

besorgt

böse

doof

dumm

ernsthaft

erschöpft

faul

frech

froh

gierig

glücklich

humorvoll

intelligent

interessant

langweilig

B Persönliches und soziales Leben (continued)**Charakter und Laune – häufig verwendete Adjektive (continued)**

lustig

nett

neugierig

ruhig

still

traurig

unangenehm

unglücklich

unhöflich

vernünftig

verrückt

wichtig

schlecht

zufrieden

Charakter und Laune – Verben und Ausdrücke

buchstabieren

erziehen

erzogen werden

heiraten

küssen

lachen

lächeln

leben

geboren

gernhaben

gute/schlechte Laune haben

heißen

lieben

mögen

schwanger sein

sich ärgern

sich umarmen

sterben

wachsen

weinen

wohnen

Zu Hause – Zimmer und Möbel

Arbeitszimmer (n)

Badezimmer (n)

Balkon (m)

Decke (f)

Dusche (f)

Esszimmer (n)

Fenster (n)

Flur (m)

Fußboden (m)

Garage (f)

Korridor (m)

Möbel (n)

Zu Hause – Badezimmer

Badetuch (n)

Deo (n)

Haarbürste (f)

Kamm (m)

Klo (n)

Seife (f)

Shampoo (n)

Spiegel (m)

Toilette (f)

Treppe (f)

Treppenhaus (n)

Tür (f)

Wand (f)

Wasserhahn (m)

Zahnbürste (f)

Zahnpasta (f)

Badezimmer – Verben und Ausdrücke

sich baden

sich duschen

sich das Gesicht waschen

sich die Haare bürsten

sich die Haare kämmen

sich die Zähne putzen

B Persönliches und soziales Leben (continued)**Zu Hause – Wohnzimmer**

Bild (n)
 Kommode (f)
 Regal (n)
 Sofa (n)
 Stuhl (m)
 Teppich (m)
 Tisch (m)
 Wohnzimmer (n)

Zu Hause – Küche

Büchse (f)
 Dose (f)
 Flasche (f)
 Kasten (m)
 Küche (f)
 Waschbecken (n)

Küche – Verben und Ausdrücke

das Abendessen bereiten/fertigmachen
 aufwärmen
 braten
 bügeln
 einfrieren
 essen
 grillen
 hacken
 kochen
 nähen
 schneiden

Zu Hause – Schlafzimmer

Bett (n)
 Betttuch (n)
 Bettwäsche (f)
 Kleiderschrank (m)
 Kopfkissen (n)
 Lampe (f)
 Schlafzimmer (n)
 Schrank (m)
 Wolldecke (f)

Schlafzimmer – Verben und Ausdrücke

aufstehen
 aufwachen
 müde sein
 sich ausruhen
 sich hinlegen
 schlafen
 schläfrig sein
 wecken

Zu Hause – Aufgaben im Haushalt

backen
 bügeln
 das Haus aufräumen
 das Haus putzen
 den Müll wegbringen
 den Tisch abräumen
 den Tisch decken
 saubermachen
 staubsaugen
 Wäsche waschen

Zu Hause – Garten

Baum (m)
 Blume (f)
 Garten (m)
 Mauer (f)
 Pflanze (f)
 Rasen (m)
 Vorgarten (m)
 Zaun (m)

Garten – Verben und Ausdrücke

die Gartenarbeit machen
 Gemüse anbauen
 pflanzen

Zu Hause – Geräte

Batterie (f)
 Bügeleisen (n)
 Elektrizität (f)
 Fernseher (m)

B Persönliches und soziales Leben (continued)**Zu Hause – Geräte (continued)**

Gas (n)
 Geschirrspüler (m)
 Grill (m)
 Heizung (f)
 Klimaanlage (f)
 Klimatisierung (f)
 Küchenherd (m)
 Kühlschrank (m)
 Ladegerät (n)
 Lautsprecher (m)
 Mikrowelle (f)
 Ofen (m)
 Radio (n)
 Stecker (m), Steckdose (f)
 Strom (m)
 Telefon (n)
 Tiefkühlschrank (m)
 Waschmaschine (f)
 Wecker (m)

Geräte – Verben und Ausdrücke

anrufen
 anschalten
 aufmachen
 ausschalten
 kaputtmachen
 öffnen
 schieben/ziehen
 schließen
 telefonieren
 zumachen

Farben

blau
 braun
 dunkel
 gelb
 golden
 grau
 grün

Farben (continued)

hell
 lila
 orange
 orangefarbig
 purpur
 rosa
 rot
 schwarz
 silbern
 violett
 weiß

Kleidung und Accessoires

Armbanduhr (f)
 Badeanzug (m)
 Badehose (f)
 Bluse (f)
 Brille (f)
 Brieftasche (f)
 Geldbeutel (m)
 Gürtel (m)
 Halskette (f)
 Handschuhe (m, pl)
 Hemd (n)
 Hose (f)
 Hut (m)
 Jacke (f)
 Jeans (f)
 Kleid (n)
 Kleidung (f)
 Kostüm (n)
 Krawatte (f)
 kurze Hose (f)
 Mantel (m)
 Mode (f)
 Mütze (f)
 Ohrring (m)
 Paar (n)
 Pullover (m)
 Portemonnaie (n)
 Regenmantel (m)

B Persönliches und soziales Leben (continued)**Kleidung und Accessoires (continued)**

Regenschirm (m)

Ring (m)

Rock (m)

Rucksack (m)

Sandalen (f, pl)

Schal (m)

Schmuck (m)

Schuhe (m, pl)

Socken (f, pl)

Sonnenbrille (f)

Stiefel (m)

Tasche (f)

Turnschuhe (m, pl)

Uniform (f)

Kleidung und Accessoires – Verben und Ausdrücke

Das ist zu weit/eng.

(Die Hose) ist bequem.

(Diese Farbe) steht dir gut.

Es passt/passt nicht.

locker

probieren

sich anziehen

sich ausziehen

sich umziehen

Welche Größe?

Freizeit – Freizeitbeschäftigungen

angeln

fernsehen

einen (romantischen) Film sehen

eine Komödie sehen

auf ein Konzert gehen

einen Krimi sehen

auf ein Musikfest gehen

(klassische/Pop-/Rock-) Musik hören

Musik über Kopfhörer hören

ins Theater gehen

Freizeit – Hobbys

Flöte spielen

Geige spielen

Gitarre spielen

Klarinette spielen

Klavier spielen

klettern

malen

Schlagzeug spielen

singen

Trompete spielen

zeichnen

Freizeit – Sport

Ausrüstung (f)

Badminton (n)

Ball (m)

Basketball (m)

Fan (m)

Fußball (m)

Fußballplatz (m)

Golf (n)

Golfplatz (m)

Gymnastik (f)

Hockey (n)

Joga (n)

joggen

laufen

Leichtathletik (f)

Mannschaft (f)

Medaille (f)

Preis (m)

Rad fahren

radeln

Rugby (n)

Schach (m)

Schläger (m)

Schlittschuh laufen

schwimmen

segeln

B Persönliches und soziales Leben (continued)**Freizeit – Sport (continued)**

Ski fahren

Spiel (n)

surfen

Tennis (n)

Tennisplatz (m)

Tor (n)

trainieren

Volleyball (m)

(Welt)meister (m)

Freizeit – Verben und Ausdrücke

ein Gedicht schreiben

eine Kurzgeschichte schreiben

eine Medaille gewinnen

ein Rennen gewinnen/verlieren

ein Tor schießen

einen Wettbewerb gewinnen/verlieren

fotografieren

Fotos machen

spielen

C Die Welt um uns herum**Menschen und Orte – Kontinente**

Afrika

Amerika (Nord/Süd/Zentral)

Antarktis(f)

Arktis (f)

Asien

Europa

Ozeanien

Menschen und Orte – Länder und Nationalitäten

die Nationalität/das Heimatland des Kandidaten/der Kandidatin

die Sprache des Kandidaten/der Kandidatin

C Die Welt um uns herum (continued)**Menschen und Orte – Himmelsrichtung**

Nord

Süd

Ost

West

Natur und Umwelt

Abholzung (f)

Ast (m)

Aussicht (f)

Berg (m)

Ebbe (f)

Erde (f)

Fluss (m)

Flut (f)

Gipfel (m)

Gras (n)

Himmel (m)

Hügel (m)

Insel (f)

Klima (n)

Klimawandel (m)

Küste (f)

Landschaft (f)

Landwirtschaft (f)

Luft (f)

Meer (n)

Mond (m)

Natur (f)

Naturschätze (pl)

Recycling (n)

Region (f)

Sand (m)

Schatten (m)

See (f)

See (m)

Sonne (f)

Staub (m)

Stein (m)

Stern (m)

Stock (m)

C Die Welt um uns herum (continued)**Natur und Umwelt (continued)**

Strand (m)

Umwelt (f)

unterirdisch

Verschmutzung (f)

Vulkan (m)

Wald (m)

Wasserfall (m)

Welle (f)

Welt (f)

Wüste (f)

Zweig (m)

Natur und Umwelt – Klima und Wetter

Blitz (m)

Donner (m)

Eis (n)

feucht

Frost (m)

früh

Gewitter (n)

Grad (m)

Hagel (m)

Hitze (f)

Jahreszeit (f)

kalt

Nacht (f)

Nebel (m)

Orkan (m)

Regen (m)

Schnee (m)

Sonnenschein (m)

Sturm (m)

Wetter (n)

Wetterverhältnisse (pl)

Wettervorhersage (f)

Wind (m)

Wolke (f)

Natur und Umwelt – Tiere

Affe (m)

Elefant (m)

Fisch (m)

Fliege (f)

Hund (m)

Kaninchen (n)

Katze (f)

Löwe (m)

Maus (f)

Ratte (f)

Schlange (f)

Spinne (f)

Tier (n)

Tiger (m)

Vogel (m)

Kommunikation und Technik – digitale Welt

App (f)

Bildschirm (m)

Blog (n, m)

Blogger (m)

Chat (m)

Computer (m)

Datei (f)

Dokument (n)

Drucker (m)

Film (m)

Foto (n)

Handy (n)

Information (f)

Internet (n)

Karte (f)

Laptop (m)

Liste (f)

Maus (f)

Memory-Stick/USB-Stick (m)

Nachrichten (pl)

online

Online-Sicherheit (f)

Ordner (m)

C Die Welt um uns herum (continued)**Kommunikation und Technik – digitale Welt (continued)**

Passwort (n)

PC (m)

Selfie (n)

SMS (f)

Software (f)

Sozialnetzwerk (n)

Spiel (n)

Tablet (n)

Tastatur (f)

Telefon (n)

Touchscreen (m)

Webseite (f)

Werbung (f)

WiFi (n)

WLAN (n)

Kommunikation und Technik – Dokumente und Text

Artikel (m)

Brief (m)

Broschüre (f)

Buch (n)

Comic (m, n)

Formular (n)

Magazin (n)

Notiz (f)

Notizbuch (n)

Postkarte (f)

Rechnung (f)

Reiseführer (m)

Reisepass (m)

Ticket (n)

Zeitschrift (f)

Zeitung (f)

Zertifikat (n)

Kommunikation und Technik – Verben und Ausdrücke

anrufen

auf das Internet zugreifen

aufladen

ausfüllen

chatten

downloaden

emailen

etwas per E-Mail schicken

finden

herunterladen

klicken

kopieren

online stellen

senden

speichern

surfen

Umwelt und Gebäude – Gebäude und Dienste

Aufzug (m)

Ausfahrt (f)

Ausgang (m)

Bahnhof (m)

Bauernhof (m)

Bibliothek (f)

Bücherei (f)

Burg (f)

Büro (n)

Busbahnhof (m)

Café (n)

Einfahrt (f)

Eingang (m)

Eintritt (m)

Erdgeschoss (n)

Fabrik (f)

Festung (f)

Fitness-Studio (n)

Freibad (n)

Freizeitzentrum (n)

Garage (f)

C Die Welt um uns herum (continued)**Umwelt und Gebäude – Gebäude und Dienste (continued)**

Gebäude (n)

Haus (n)

Hotel (n)

Kino (n)

Klinik (f)

Krankenhaus (n)

Lift (m)

Museum (n)

Post (f)

Postamt (n)

Restaurant (n)

Schloss (n)

Schule (f)

Schwimmbad (n)

Schwimmhalle (f)

Stadion (n)

Stock (m)

Tankstelle (f)

Theater (n)

Tierpark (m)

Uni/Universität (f)

Wohnung (f)

Zoo (m)

Umwelt und Gebäude – städtische Gebiete

Ampel (f)

Autobahn (f)

Brücke (f)

Bushaltestelle (f)

Dorf (n)

Ecke (f)

Flughafen (m)

Fußgängerüberweg (m)

Gegend (f)

Kreisverkehr (m)

Marktplatz (m)

Nachbarschaft (f)

Ort (m)

Parkhaus (n)

Parkplatz (m)

Umwelt und Gebäude – städtische Gebiete (continued)

Platz (m)

Spielplatz (m)

Stadt (f)

Stadtviertel (n)

Straße (f)

U-Bahn (f)

Verkehr (m)

Zebrastreifen (m)

Umwelt und Gebäude – Einkaufen

Bäckerei (f)

Bank (f)

billig

Buchhandlung (f)

Bude (f)

Fleischer (m)

Geldschein (m)

geöffnet

Geschäft (n)

geschlossen

Größe (f)

im Sonderangebot kaufen

Kellner (m)

Kiosk (m)

Kleingeld (n)

Kreditkarte (f)

Kunde (m)

Laden (m)

Markt (m)

Metzger (m)

Münze (f)

Preis (m)

preisgünstig

preiswert

Quittung (f)

Rechnung (f)

Schlussverkauf (m)

Supermarkt (m)

teuer

zum Verkauf

C Die Welt um uns herum (continued)**Umwelt und Gebäude – Verben und Ausdrücke**

ein Rad mieten

einkaufen gehen

Geld ausgeben

Geld zurückbekommen

kaufen

sich beschweren

verkaufen

Wie viel / was kostet ...?

zahlen

Maße und Einheiten

Grad (m)

Gramm (n)

groß

Kilo(gramm) (n)

Kilometer (m)

Liter (m, n)

Meter (m)

Zentimeter (m)

Größe

enorm

groß

klein

kurz

lang

mittelgroß

riesengroß

winzig

Gestalt

Dreieck (n)

dreieckig

Kreis (m)

rund

Viereck (n)

viereckig

Materialien

Baumwolle (f)

Glas (n)

Gold (n)

Holz (n)

Leder (n)

Metall (n)

Papier (n)

Plastik (n)

Silber (n)

Stein (m)

Wolle (f)

D Die Arbeitswelt**Erziehung und Ausbildung – Bildungseinrichtungen**

Abteilung (f)

Berufsschule (f)

Direktor (m)

Erziehung (f)

Fach (n)

Grundschule (f)

Gymnasium (n)

Hauptschule (f)

Kantine (f)

Kindergarten (m)

Kurs (m)

Lehrer (m)

Privatschule (f)

Realschule (f)

Schüler (m)

Schulhalbjahr (n)

Schulhof (m)

Schuljahr (n)

Universität (f)

Vorschule (f)

Erziehung und Ausbildung – Im Klassenzimmer

Blatt Papier (n)

Buch (n)

Etui (n)

Federmappe (f)

D Die Arbeitswelt (continued)**Erziehung und Ausbildung – Im Klassenzimmer (continued)**

Glocke (f)

Heft (n)

interaktive Tafel (f)

Klebstoff (m)

Kuli (m)

Lineal (n)

Radiergummi (n or m)

Tafel (f)

Tisch (m)

Weißwandtafel (f)

Wörterbuch (n)

Erziehung und Ausbildung – Schulfächer

Biologie

Chemie

Erdkunde

Fremdsprachen

Geographie

Geschichte

Informatik

Kunst

Mathe

Mathematik

Musik

Pflichtfach (n)

Physik

Religion

Sport

Theater

Wahlfach (n)

Wissenschaften (f, pl)

Erziehung und Ausbildung – Studium

Aufgabe (f)

Beispiel (n)

Frage (f)

Hausaufgabe (f)

Klasse (f)

Klassenarbeit (f)

Erziehung und Ausbildung – Studium (continued)

Klassenkamerad (m)

Note (f)

Pause (f)

Projekt (n)

Prüfung (f)

Resultat (n)

Schulzeugnis (n)

Stunde (f)

Stundenplan (m)

Übung (f)

Erziehung und Ausbildung – Verben und Ausdrücke

antworten

beantworten

bestehen

durchfallen

erklären

experimentieren

fragen

Fragen stellen

lesen

Notizen machen

schreiben

studieren

üben

verstehen

wiederholen

wissen

Arbeit – Berufe und Karrieren

Anwalt (m) / Anwältin (f)

Architekt (m) / Architektin (f)

Arzt (m) / Ärztin (f)

Bäcker (m) / Bäckerin (f)

Bauer (m) / Bäuerin

Briefträger (m) / Briefträgerin (f)

Busfahrer (m) / BusfahrerIn (f)

Dolmetscher (m) / Dolmetscherin (f)

Feuerwehrmann (m) / Feuerwehrfrau (f)

Fleischer (m) / Fleischerin (f)

D Die Arbeitswelt (continued)**Arbeit – Berufe und Karrieren (continued)**

Flugbegleiter (m) / Flugbegleiterin (f)

Friseur (m) / Friseurin (f), Friseuse (f)

Ingenieur (m) / Ingenieurin (f)

Kellner (m) / Kellnerin (f)

Klempner (m) / Klempnerin (f)

Krankenpfleger (m) / Krankenpflegerin (f)

Krankenschwester (f)

Lehrer (m) / Lehrerin (f)

Maurer (m) / Maurerin (f)

Mechaniker (m) / Mechanikerin (f)

Metzger (m) / Metzgerin (f)

Pilot (m) / Pilotin (f)

Polizist (m) / Polizistin (f)

Sekretär (m) / Sekretärin (f)

Soldat (m) / Soldatin (f)

Taxifahrer (m) / Taxifahrerin (f)

Tierarzt (m) / Tierärztin (f)

Tischler (m) / Tischlerin (f)

Übersetzer (m) / Übersetzerin (f)

Arbeit – Arbeitsplatz

Angestellte (m, f)

Arbeit (f)

Arbeitgeber (m)

Büro (n)

Geschäft (n)

Gesellschaft (f)

Job (m)

Verdienst (m)

Werkstatt (f)

Arbeit – Verben und Ausdrücke

arbeitslos

befördert werden

einen Job finden/suchen

eine Stelle finden/suchen/bekommen/verlieren

gefeuert/entlassen werden

in Rente gehen

in Urlaub fahren/gehen

Arbeit – Verben und Ausdrücke (continued)

pensioniert sein

sich beurlauben lassen

verdienen

E Die internationale Welt**Kultur – Sitten, Religionen und Feste**

Chanukka

Diwali

Feiertag (m)

Feuerwerk (n)

Hochzeitsfeier (f)

Hochzeitsjubiläum (n)

Kirche (f)

Moschee (f)

Neujahr (n)

Ostern (n)

Pilgerschaft (f)

Ramadan (m)

Religion (f)

Synagoge (f)

Tempel (m)

Weihnachten (n)

Kultur – Verben und Ausdrücke

an Gott glauben

feiern

religiös sein

5 What else you need to know

This section is an overview of other information you need to know about this syllabus. It will help to share the administrative information with your exams officer so they know when you will need their support. Find more information about our administrative processes at www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide

Before you start

Previous study

We recommend that learners starting this course should have studied a German curriculum at lower secondary level or equivalent national educational framework.

Guided learning hours

We design Cambridge IGCSE syllabuses based on learners having about 130 guided learning hours for each subject during the course but this is for guidance only. The number of hours a learner needs to achieve the qualification may vary according to local practice and their previous experience of the subject.

Availability and timetables

All Cambridge schools are allocated to one of six administrative zones. Each zone has a specific timetable. This syllabus is **not** available in all administrative zones. To find out about availability check the syllabus page at www.cambridgeinternational.org/igcse

You can view the timetable for your administrative zone at www.cambridgeinternational.org/timetables

You can enter candidates in the June and November exam series.

Check you are using the syllabus for the year the candidate is taking the exam.

Private candidates can enter for this syllabus. For more information, please refer to the *Cambridge Guide to Making Entries* for the relevant series.

Combining with other syllabuses

Candidates can take this syllabus alongside other Cambridge International syllabuses in a single exam series. The only exceptions are:

- Cambridge IGCSE German (0525)
- syllabuses with the same title at the same level
- this syllabus **must not** be offered in the same series with Cambridge IGCSE First Language German (0505).

Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) and Cambridge O Level syllabuses are at the same level.

Making entries

Exams officers are responsible for submitting entries to Cambridge International. We encourage them to work closely with you to make sure they enter the right number of candidates for the right combination of syllabus components. Entry option codes and instructions for submitting entries are in the *Cambridge Guide to Making Entries*. Your exams officer has a copy of this guide.

Exam administration

To keep our exams secure, we produce question papers for different areas of the world, known as administrative zones. We allocate all Cambridge schools to one administrative zone determined by their location. Each zone has a specific timetable. Some of our syllabuses offer candidates different assessment options. An entry option code is used to identify the components the candidate will take relevant to the administrative zone and the available assessment options.

Support for exams officers

We know how important exams officers are to the successful running of exams. We provide them with the support they need to make your entries on time. Your exams officer will find this support, and guidance for all other phases of the Cambridge Exams Cycle, at www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide

Retakes

Candidates can retake the whole qualification as many times as they want to. This is a linear qualification so candidates cannot re-sit individual components.

To confirm if an option is available to carry forward marks for this syllabus, see the *Cambridge Guide to Making Entries* for the relevant series. Regulations for carrying forward internally assessed marks can be found in the *Cambridge Handbook* for the relevant year of assessment at www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide

Equality and inclusion

We have taken great care to avoid bias of any kind in the preparation of this syllabus and related assessment materials. In compliance with the UK Equality Act (2010) we have designed this qualification to avoid any direct and indirect discrimination.

The standard assessment arrangements may present unnecessary barriers for candidates with disabilities or learning difficulties. We can put arrangements in place for these candidates to enable them to access the assessments and receive recognition of their attainment. We do not agree access arrangements if they give candidates an unfair advantage over others or if they compromise the standards being assessed.

Candidates who cannot access the assessment of any component may be able to receive an award based on the parts of the assessment they have completed.

Information on access arrangements is in the *Cambridge Handbook* at www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide

Language

This syllabus is available in English only. The assessment materials are in German.

After the exam

Grading and reporting

Grades 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 indicate the standard a candidate achieved at Cambridge IGCSE (9–1).

9 is the highest and 1 is the lowest. 'Ungraded' means that the candidate's performance did not meet the standard required for grade 1. 'Ungraded' is reported on the statement of results but not on the certificate. In specific circumstances your candidates may see one of the following letters on their statement of results:

- Q (pending)
- X (no result)
- Y (to be issued).

These letters do not appear on the certificate.

How students and teachers can use the grades

Assessment at Cambridge IGCSE has two purposes:

- to measure learning and achievement
The assessment:
 - confirms achievement and performance in relation to the knowledge, understanding and skills specified in the syllabus, to the levels described in the grade descriptions.
- to show likely future success
The outcomes:
 - help predict which students are well prepared for a particular course or career and/or which students are more likely to be successful
 - help students choose the most suitable course or career.

Grade descriptions

Grade descriptions are provided to give an indication of the standards of achievement candidates awarded particular grades are likely to show. Weakness in one aspect of the examination may be balanced by a better performance in some other aspect.

Grade descriptions for Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) German will be published after the first assessment of the syllabus in 2021. Find more information at www.cambridgeinternational.org/igcse

Changes to this syllabus for 2022, 2023 and 2024

The syllabus has been updated. This is version 1, published September 2019.

There are no significant changes which affect teaching.

You are strongly advised to read the whole syllabus before planning your teaching programme.

Any textbooks endorsed to support the syllabus for examination from 2021 are suitable for use with this syllabus.



'While studying Cambridge IGCSE and Cambridge International A Levels, students broaden their horizons through a global perspective and develop a lasting passion for learning.'

Zhai Xiaoning, Deputy Principal, The High School Affiliated to Renmin University of China

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