

The potentials of learning posters

to facilitate grammar instruction



Challenges

- fast progression in A1/A2 courses
- grammar as main challenge
- lack of proficient learnstrategies (autonomous learning)
- no insights in learning processes (teacher's view) – limited amount of time



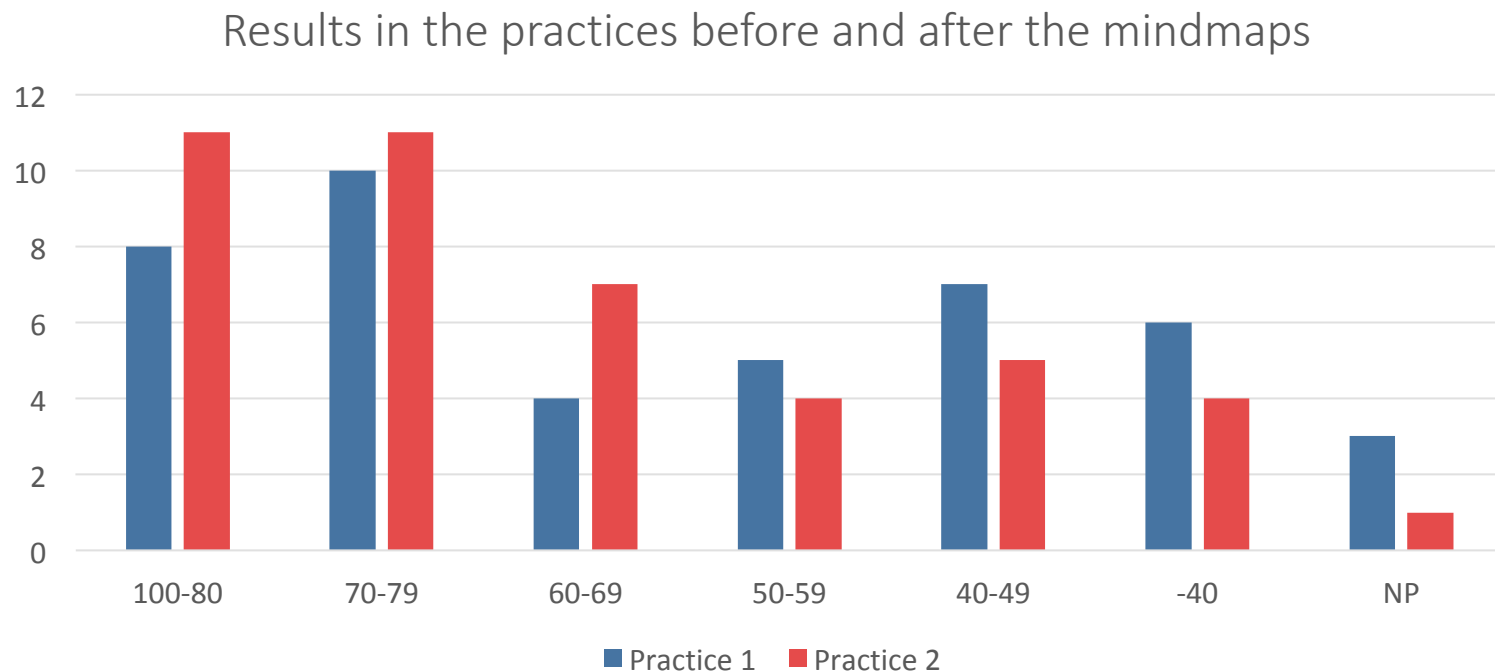
Learning Posters

...as further engagement with course content to

- visually present grammar/vocab (*product*)
- revise on a regular basis
- practise how to learn autonomously
(choose – validate – develop) (*process*)
- make learning processes visible for both learners and teachers

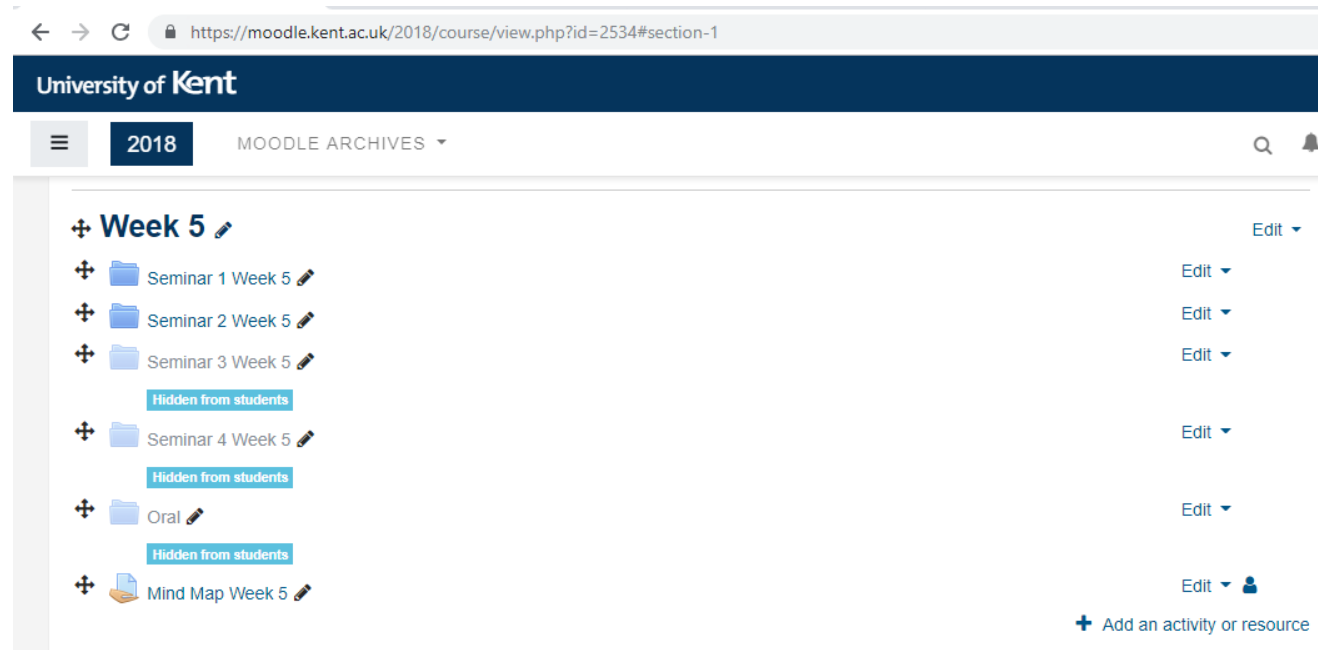
🎓 Influence on knowledge

- German A1: Learning posters from the start
- Spanish A1: Learning posters as from Week 5



One idea – various methods

- Spanish A1:
individual assignment, grading (*submitted/important things are missing/not submitted*), mindmaps/posters, deadline



One idea – various methods

- German A1:
database, individual posters, correction, competition,
grammar/vocab, deadline
- German B1:
database, groupwork, general grammar topics

 DD - Deutsch-Datenbank

A place to drop and store different learning aids including posters on strategies and grammar overviews created by you.

TBC = to be corrected. Please check the comments, correct your texts and upload them again. Thank you!

 Deutsch @ Home

 Deutsche Welle - Nicos Weg A2

 Deutsche Welle - Nicos Weg A1



Examples

Ser o Estar?

USE 'SER' MAINLY TO TALK ABOUT PERMANENT OR LASTING ATTRIBUTES.
USE 'ESTAR' MAINLY TO INDICATE TEMPORARY STATES AND LOCATIONS.

SER = DOCTOR
Data
Occupation
Characteristic
Time
Origin
Relation

ESTAR = PLACE
Position
Location
Action
Condition
Emotion

Adjetivos Demostrativos

Demonstrative adjectives point out people and objects and indicate how far away these people or objects are from the speaker.
As with other adjectives, demonstratives agree in gender and number with the number with the nouns that follow.
These forms can also be used as pronouns but must still agree in number and gender with the noun (s) they are replacing.
E.g. **Quiero esos libros!** I want those books!
E.g. **Esta casa.** When we want to point out something in the space, but we don't know the name, it's not important or we are not talking about a specific object.

Adjetivos Posesivos

AGREE IN GENDER AND NUMBER WITH NOUN THEY MODIFY AND NOT WITH THE POSSESSOR IN ENGLISH.
E.G. **Mi casa/mis casas**

SING. PL.
MI MIS
TU TUS
SU SUS
NUESTRO/AS NUESTROS/AS
VUESTRO/AS VUESTROS/AS

Los verbos reflexivos

A VERB IS REFLEXIVE WHEN IN A SENTENCE THE SUBJECT AND THE OBJECT IS THE SAME.
THEY ALSO DESCRIBE ACTIONS RELATED TO PERSONAL CARE AND/OR DAILY ROUTINES, ACTIONS THAT YOU DO TO YOURSELF.

THEY ALWAYS COME BEFORE ANY VERB.
E.G. LA ABUELA **SE** PEINA
ME LAVO LOS DIENTOS

ANY TRANSITIVE VERB (TAKES AN OBJECT) CAN BECOME A REFLEXIVE IF THE MEANING ALLOWS IT.
E.G. SECAR (TO DRY) → SECARSE (TO GET DRY)
LAVAR (TO WASH) → LAVARSE (TO WASH ONESELF)

WE DON'T USE THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES WHEN WE TALK ABOUT BODY PARTS OR CLOTHES WITH A REFLEXIVE VERB.
E.G. **ME** LAVO LA CARA, NOT **MI** LAVO MI CARA.

Pronombres posesivos

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS SUBSTITUTE A NOUN OR NOUN PHRASE THAT HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED. THEY AGREE IN NUMBER AND GENDER WITH THE AFOREMENTIONED NOUN OR NOUN PHRASE.

TO INDICATE POSSESSION WITH 'SER', THE ARTICLE CAN BE OMITTED.
ESTE LIBRO ES MÍ LIBRO - ESTE LIBRO ES MÍO
ESTA CASA ES MÍ CASA - ESTA CASA ES MÍA

EL/MÍO EL/LLA
LA MÍA LA SUYA
EL TUYO LA TUYA
EL SUYO LA SUYA
EL NUESTRO LA NUESTRA
EL VUESTRO LA VUESTRA
EL SUYO LA SUYA

LOS MÍOS LOS TUYOS LAS MÍAS LAS TUYAS
LOS NUESTROS LAS NUESTRAS
LOS VUESTROS LAS VUESTRAS
LOS SUYOS LAS SUYAS

WHEN THE OBJECT IN QUESTION IS TO BE DISTINGUISHED FROM OTHERS THE ARTICLE IS USED:
INSTEAD OF: NO ES MÍ SOMBRERO, ES SU SOMBRERO
IT BECOMES: NO ES MÍ SOMBRERO, ES EL SUYO

Woche 2 Lernposter

Familie

e. Mutter, -r
du. Vater, -r
e. Eltern
r. Bruder, -n
e. Schwester, -n
r. Cousin, -s
e. Cousine, -n
e. Geschwister
e. Tante, -n
r. Onkel, -n
r. Sohn, -en
e. Tochter, -en
e. Großeltern

Pluralformen

- -(e)n
- -e, -er
- -er, -er
- -i, -i
- -s

Sprechen

ich spreche
du sprichst
er/sie/es spricht
wir sprechen
ihr sprecht
sie/Sie sprechen

Wie heißen Sie?
Ich heiße
Ich bin.....

Wie geht es Ihnen/dir?
Gut, danke und Ihnen/dir?

Woher kommen sie?
Ich komme aus....

Wo wohnen sie?
Ich wohne in....

Wie spät ist es?
Es ist ... Uhr

KONJUGATION

- Ich → -e habe bin
- Du → -st hast bist
- Er/sie/es → -t hat ist
- Wir → -en haben sind
- Ihr → -t habt seid
- Sie/sie → -en haben sind

MONTAG

MONDAY

DIENSTAG

TUESDAY

MITTWOCH

WEDNESDAY

DONNERSTAG

THURSDAY

FREITAG

FRIDAY

SAMSTAG

SATURDAY

SONNTAG

SUNDAY

Morgen Vormittag Mittag Nachmittag Abend In der Nacht

Der-> male
Die-> female
Das-> neutral

Andrea Jaimes

Irregular Verbs

- Tener (to have)
- Ser (To be, temp)
- Estar (To be, temp)
- Venir (To come)
- Oír (To hear)

Stem irregulars

- e to ie: Empezar, Cerrar, Pensar, Preferir, Querer, Entender
- o to ue: Dormir, Sonar, Poder, Encontrar, Volver
- e to i: Pedir, Servir, Repetir
- u to ue: Jugar

Reflexives

Ej: Lavar - Lavarse
Yo me lavo.
Tú te lavas
El se lava
Nos lavamos
Os laváis
Ellos se lavan

Adverbios de Frecuencia

- Nunca (never)
- Casi nunca
- Raramente (rarely)
- A veces (sometimes)
- Rara vez (seldom)
- Normalmente (usually)
- Frecuentemente (often)
- En general (generally)
- Siempre (always)

Adverbs of Position

- Aquí (here) : m este, estos f esta, estas
- Ahí (there mid) : m eso, esos f esa, esas
- Allí (there far) : m aquel, aquellos f aquella, aquellas
- 'neutral' : Esto, Eso, Aquello

Complete irregulars

- Tener (to have)
- Ser (To be, temp)
- Estar (To be, temp)
- Venir (To come)
- Oír (To hear)

Regular

-ER -IR -AR
(Yo) -o -es -amos
(Tú) -es -as -áis
(El/Ella) -e -a -án
(Nos/-emos -imos -amos
(Vos/-es -ís -áis
(Ellos) -en -en -án

Possessive prons.

Ej: el mío (mine)
(yo) el mío/s, la mía/s
(tú) el tuyo/s, la tuya/s
(el) el suyo/s, la suya/s
(nos) el/la nuestra/s
(vos) el/la vuestro/a/s
(ellos) el suyo/s, la suya/s

Possessive adjs

Ej: mi coche (my car)
(yo) mi, mis
(tú) tu, tus
(el) su, sus
(nos) nuestro/a/s
(vos) vuestro/a/s
(ellos) su, sus

Ownership

Possessive adjs
Ej: mi coche (my car)
(yo) mi, mis
(tú) tu, tus
(el) su, sus
(nos) nuestro/a/s
(vos) vuestro/a/s
(ellos) su, sus

Articles

- Definite (s): m-EL f-LA
- Definite (pl): m-LOS f-LAS
- Indefinite (s): m-UN f-UNA
- Indefinite (pl): m-UNOS f-UNAS

Man: Un Hombre Woman: Una Mujer Boy: Un chico Girl: Una chicaLa familia - Madre (mother) - Padre (father) - Hermano/a (sibling) - Abuelo/a (grandparents) - Hijo/a (child) - Nieto/a (grandchild) - Tío/a (uncle/aunt) - Sobrino/a (niece/nephew) - Píma/o (cousin) - Esposa/a (spouse) Personalidad - Abierto/a (outgoing) - Aburrido/a (boring) - Amable (friendly) - Antipático/a (disagreeable) - Divertido/a (fun) - Hablador/a (talkative) - Inteligente (intelligent) - Maleducado (rude) - Spontáneo/a (likeable) - Timido/a (shy) - Vago/a (lazy) Adjetivos - Me gusta... (I like...) - (te, le, nos, os) les - Tocar (play ins/) - Ver (watch) - Leer (read) Aficiones - Me gusta... (I like...) - (te, le, nos, os) les - Tocar (play ins/) - Ver (watch) - Leer (read) Rutina - Despertarse (wake up) - Levantarse (get up) - Ducharse (shower) - Desayunar (have f/bast) - Vestirse (get dressed) - Hacer los deberes (do hw) - Cenar (have dinner) - Acostarse (go to bed) - Dormir (sleep) Apariencia - Alto/a (tall) - Bajo/a (short) - Delgado (thin) - Gordo/a (overweight) - Guapo/a (attractive) - Feo/a (unattractive) - Joven (young) - Mayor (old) - Fuerte (strong) - Pequeña (small) Colores - Marron (brown) - Gris (grey) - Rosa (pink) - Naranja (orange) - Morado/a (purple) - Azul (blue) - Verde (green) - Rojo/a (red)

Lernposter: Woche 13

| Nominativ | Akkusativ | Dativ |
|-----------|-----------|-------|
| ich | mich | mir |
| du | dich | dir |
| er | ihn | ihm |
| sie | sie | ihm |
| es | es | ihm |
| wir | uns | uns |
| ihr | euch | euch |
| Sie | Sie | Ihnen |

Wiederholungsbedarf:
Ich habe die Radiosack besichtigt.
Wir haben im Laden gewesen.
Ich hat den Mond gesehen.
Du hast die Zeitung gelöst.
Sie ist spazieren gegangen.

Phrasen
„Was haben Sie Morgen/heute an?“
„Ich trage ein...“
„Was hatten Sie gestern an?“
„Gestern habe ich ... getragen“
„Gestern hatte ich ... an“

Quasi-Sätze:
Always remember: you need a comma before "dass", and the conjugated verb goes to the end of the sentence.
e.g. "Er hat gesagt, dass der Deutschkurs sehr Spaß ist."
Oder: "Sie glaubt, dass sie am Wochenende freizeit hat."

| Adjektivdeklination | Nominativ | Akkusativ |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Maskulin | Ein/der rote Pullover | Ein/der roten Pullover |
| Feminin | Eine/rote Jacke | Eine/rote rote Jacke |
| Neutrum | Ein rotes/das Buch | Ein/das rotes Buch |
| Plural | (Die) Rote Socken | (Die) Rote Socken |

Deutsch

der Stift Was studierst du?
der Mann eins heute
Tschüss
Die Geschwindigkeitsbegrenzung
Welche Sprachen sprechen Sie?
die Bild der Radiogummi
Wunderbar
Ich habe Husten
Linguistik
das Foto
Familienname
Welcher Tag ist heute? Sie
Ich studiere Deutsch
Ich bin wieder gesund
die Lampe
Woher kommen Sie?
Wie heißen Sie?
Kunst Politik

conclusions

learning posters (lp) can enhance

- understanding of course content (grammar & vocab)
- revision of course content / basic structures
- motivation „to keep trying“ (also in other contexts)
- monitoring learning processes (learner & teacher)
- engagement in class, ask questions, consider office hours

but:

- aims of lp must be transparent to learners
- teachers need to invest time for correction/grading
- not all learners will engage with this technique

Thank you!