

SUMMER CLASS 3

June, 22 2016

LEARNING GERMAN

KUNTERBUNTES ALLERLEI

Case Nominative REPEAT

Translate the following words into English on the short line and then write a German sentence with the word in the long blank. Be correct and creative. Also provide the definite article when you can.

1. bequem _____

2. braun _____

3. Erfindung _____

4. Farbe _____

5. Flüssigkeit _____

6. Forscher _____

7. hässlich _____

8. Idee _____

9. oben _____

10. Treppe _____

11. Hausgang _____

Fill in the blanks to the left with the correct definite article of the singular or negative plural of *eine Frau* (a woman). Then put the translation in the blanks to the right.

The first answer has been provided for you.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| 1. | Nominative: | eine | Frau | a woman |
| 2. | Dative: | _____ | Frauen | _____ |
| 3. | Nominative: | _____ | Frauen | _____ |
| 4. | Accusative: | _____ | Frauen | _____ |
| 5. | Genitive: | _____ | Frauen | _____ |
| 6. | Dative: | _____ | Frau | _____ |
| 7. | Accusative: | _____ | Frau | _____ |
| 8. | Genitive: | _____ | Frau | _____ |

15-19

All examples of the indefinite article of the neuter *ein Kind* (a child) are incorrect. Correct them, then put the translation in the blanks to the right.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Accusative: | <i>ein Kinder</i> | _____ |
| 2. | Genitive: | <i>ein Kinder</i> | _____ |
| 3. | Dative: | <i>eines Kinder</i> | _____ |
| 4. | Nominative: | <i>einem Kinder</i> | _____ |
| 5. | Nominative: | <i>keine Kind</i> | _____ |
| 6. | Accusative: | <i>keine Kind</i> | _____ |
| 7. | Genitive: | <i>keinen Kind(e)s</i> | _____ |
| 8. | Dative: | <i>keiner Kinder</i> | _____ |

Match the following English words with their German equivalents. And provide the definite article when you can.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-------|-------------|
| 1. | warmth | _____ | Angestellte |
| 2. | process | _____ | folgend |
| 3. | clothing | _____ | Größe |
| 4. | rocket | _____ | Mantel |
| 5. | political party | _____ | Leder |
| 6. | leather | _____ | Partei |
| 7. | overcoat | _____ | Rakete |
| 8. | size | _____ | Kleidung |
| 9. | following | _____ | Verfahren |
| 10. | employee | _____ | Wärme |

19-25

Translate the following words into German, and provide the definite and indefinite article.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Briefcase | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| bookstore | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| glove | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| pants | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| jacket | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| buttons | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| motor | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| shirt | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| sunshine | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| submarine | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Let's take a look again at the German Cases: REPEAT

German nouns (which are always capitalized, regardless where they are in a sentence) are said to be in one of four "cases," depending on their function within a sentence. The four cases are

_____ and _____

Case is usually indicated through changes in the articles or adjectives that precede the pronoun - or through changes in the pronoun used to replace the noun. The table below shows the nominative and the accusative cases in the masculine singular form.

	Nom.	Acc.
Definite article	<i>der</i> Mann (the man)	<i>den</i> Mann (the man)
Der-word	<i>dieser</i> Mann (this man)	<i>diesen</i> Mann (the man)
Indefinite article	<i>ein</i> Mann (a man)	<i>einen</i> Mann (a man)
Possessive adjective	<i>mein</i> Mann (my man)	<i>meinen</i> Mann (my man)
Personal pronoun	<i>er</i> (him)	<i>ihn</i> (him)

The nominative case is used primarily to indicate the _____ of a clause or sentence. The subject is the person or the thing doing the action and expresses *who* or *what* did something.

Der Hund bellt. _____

The nominative case is also used to note a noun that follows a "linking verb," such as *sein* (to be) or *werden* (to become). In essence, verbs such as these equate the object that follows them with the subject.

Das ist *der Tisch*. _____

The accusative case is used primarily to note the direct object of a verb. The direct object is the person or thing that is receiving the action and expresses *whom* or *what* is being acted upon

Backst du *einen Kuchen*? _____

The accusative case is also used to indicate the object of certain prepositions.

Ich laufe *durch den Park*. _____

Alltagssprache:

The subject does not always come first in a German sentence. Context or emphasis can indicate the person or thing that is the subject. Also, the verb will always agree with the subject and the subject will always be in the nominative case.

Ich (nominative, subject) kenne **Frau Meier**. (accusative, direct object)

Frau Meier (accusative, direct object) kenne *ich*. (nominative, subject)

Ich is the subject: It is in the nominative case, and the verb is conjugated to agree with it. The direct object (*Frau Meier*) can be placed at the beginning of the sentence for emphasis.

Exercise 1.

Circle the subject and underline the direct object of the verb in the sentences below.

1. Sie kocht die Suppe.
2. Er hat den Ball
3. Mein Lehrer schreibt eine E-Mail.
4. Das weiße Haus and der Ecke hat ein neues Dach
5. Seinen Vater ruft er jeden Tag an.

Excercise 2

Determine from context if the bold phrase is the subject (nominative case) or the direct object of the verb (accusative case).

below.

1. **Meine Frau** kocht nur vegetarisch. _____
2. Heinrich kauft ein Buch. _____
3. Die Kinder schreiben **Aufsätze über die Sommerferien**. _____
4. **Martha** mietet eine neue Wohnung. _____
5. Der Mann kennt **sie** gut. _____

WIG 3-1

Build simple sentences using the elements provided. Be sure to choose a verb that agrees with the subject.

Subject (Nom. Case)	Verbs	Direct Objects (Acc. Case)
der Junge	werfen	das Haus
die Frau	malt	Kekse
das Mädchen	putzt	den Ball
die Kinder	backt	ein Bild.