

Diktat

You will hear questions read in German. – Write a logical and grammatically correct answer in German.
Hint: Can you hear when a question is posed in past time? Can you hear when a question is in present time?

Vocabulary

Refresh your memory of the basic objects in a room (table, chair, floor, wall, corner, etc.) and learn the items typically found at a dinner table (knife, fork, spoon, plate, napkin, glass, etc.)

Two-Way Prepositions

Write all nine of the German two-way Prepositions, also known as the Accusative/Dative Prepositions. (Hold up a fist and point to the various locations: in, over, under, behind, next to, etc.)
Give the concrete meaning to each in English, pay particular attention to *auf* and *an*.
Be aware of the contracted forms between article and preposition. (Ex.: *an + dem = am* / *in + dem = im*)

Case Grammar with Destinatives and Locatives (wo? wohin?)

Explain how the accusative and dative cases operate when used with the nine two-way prepositions.
Review the example sentences from class and the online exercises to improve your mastery of this concept.
Be sure to explain each example and give the equivalent English to each.
Ex.: *Er setzt das Glas auf den Tisch.* (*acc = dest*) *Das Glas steht auf dem Tisch.* (*dat = loc*)
The destination of Glas is onto (dest) the table. The location of Glas is on top of (loc) the table.

Verbs of Location ('be')

List the five German verbs for 'be' (*be located*) and explain how each is used.
Give German sentences as examples along with the English meaning to each.
Ex.: *liegen - to lie flat, be in a horizontal position*
Das Buch liegt auf dem Tisch. The book is (lying) on the table.

Verbs of Destination ('put')

List the five German verbs for 'put' and explain how each is used.
Give various German sentence as examples with English equivalents to each.
Refer to your notes, class handouts, and web postings for information on these verbs.
Ex.: *legen - to lay down, place in a horizontal position*
Meine Mutter legt die Serviette auf den Tisch. My mother is putting the napkin on the table.

Kultur

Please read the titles and contents of the three cultural (Kultur) passages online: *Feiertage, Film, München*.
Write two or three sentences in English to each showing that you have read and understood the passages.

Idiomatic Verb and Preposition Combinations

Memorize the idiomatic verb/preposition combinations we've worked on in class & review all the examples.
Write the German sentences you have worked on and give the English meaning to each.
Ex.: *Susanne wartet auf den Bus.* ~ *Susanne is waiting for the bus.* (*warten + auf + acc.*)
Johann hat Angst vor meinem Hund. ~ *Johann is afraid of my dog.* (*Angst haben + vor + dat*)

DA & WO Compounds

Explain the concept behind the particles *da* and *wo*.
Create statements/questions in German showing how these particles operate grammatically.
Ex.: *Erika denkt daran.* ~ *Erika is thinking about it.*
Worüber lacht ihr? ~ *What are you guys laughing about?*

wen? (wem?) versus personal pronouns

Explain when to use *wen?* (*wem?*) instead of *wo* and when to use personal pronouns.
(This contrasts with *da* & *wo* compounds. See above.)
Ex.: *Erika denkt an ihn.* ~ *Erika is thinking about him.*
Über wen lacht ihr? ~ *Who are you guys laughing about?*
Vor wem hast du Angst? ~ *Who are you afraid of?*

Genitive

- *Possession* - Demonstrate your mastery of genitive showing noun possession in German. (See notes from class & web handout.) You will be given translation sentences in English that you will render into German.

- *Prepositions* - Give four different genitive prepositions in German along with their English meanings. (See web handout.) Create a short phrase in German with each. Be sure to give the English meanings.

- *Indefinite Time* - Demonstrate that you can use and understand the genitive of indefinite time.
Create two different sentences in German using the genitive of indefinite time. Give the English to each.