

Arbeitsblatt für Tag 6: Der Akkusativ mit 'haben'

fällig am Tag 6 des Kurses

A. Das Verb 'haben'. Fill in the chart with the appropriate forms of the verb **haben** (to be) with the **pronouns**.

I have	=	<u>ich habe</u>	we have	=	_____
you (sg.) have	=	_____	you (pl.) have	=	_____
he has	=	_____	they have	=	_____
she has	=	_____	You (formal) have	=	_____
it has	=	_____			

B. Tabelle. Fill in the tables to review the **nominative and accusative articles** in German.

	Definite Articles ('the')		Indefinite Articles ('a')	
	nominative	accusative	nominative	accusative
masculine	<u>der</u>	_____	<u>ein</u>	_____
feminine	<u>die</u>	_____	<u>eine</u>	_____
neuter	<u>das</u>	_____	<u>ein</u>	_____
plural	<u>die</u>	_____		

C. Nominativ und Akkusativ. Decide if the underlined element in each sentence is in the **NOMINATIVE** or the **ACCUSATIVE** case in German. (Remember that **direct objects** are accusative, and subjects as well as nouns following the verb 'to be' are in the nominative case.) Place an **"N"** for nominative or **"A"** for accusative.

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|----------|---|-------|--|
| <u>A</u> | 1. Ich habe <u>eine Frage</u> . | _____ | 9. Wo ist <u>der Radiergummi</u> ? |
| _____ | 2. Das ist <u>ein Haus</u> . | _____ | 10. Hast du <u>einen Bruder</u> ? |
| _____ | 3. Wir haben <u>die Schulbücher</u> . | _____ | 11. Thomas ist <u>ein guter Schüler</u> . |
| _____ | 4. Wer ist <u>die Lehrerin</u> ? | _____ | 12. Er ist <u>der Professor</u> . |
| _____ | 5. Ihr habt <u>die Antworten</u> . | _____ | 13. Markus hat morgen <u>Unterricht</u> . |
| _____ | 6. Wir sind <u>gute Studenten</u> . | _____ | 14. Tanja hat <u>den Taschenrechner</u> . |
| _____ | 7. Seid ihr <u>Freunde</u> ? | _____ | 15. Herr Lenz, haben Sie <u>eine Tochter</u> ? |
| _____ | 8. Die Klasse hat <u>30 Studenten</u> . | _____ | 16. Hier ist <u>die Karte</u> . |

D. Sätze schreiben. Now write your own sentences like those in section C. Use the elements given: **conjugate the verb** to match the subject, and put the **nouns in the correct form** (nominative or accusative).

- ex. Martin / haben / der Rucksack (Martin has the backpack.)
Martin hat den Rucksack.
1. Lisa / haben / der Bleistift (Lisa has the pencil.)

2. ich / haben / das Lehrbuch (I have the textbook.)

3. ich / sein / ein Mann (I am a man.)

4. er / haben / ein Hund (He has a dog.)

5. wo / sein / der Bus (Where is the bus?)

6. wir / haben / die Notizen (We have the notes.)

7. ihr / sein / die Studenten (You guys are the students.)

8. Jürgen / sein / ein Freund (Jürgen is a friend.)

9. ihr / haben / eine Katze (You guys have a cat.)

10. du / haben / ein Computer (You have a computer.)

11. das / sein / eine Tür (That is a door.)

12. die Studenten / haben / der Kalender (The students have the calendar.)

E. Subjects and Direct Objects. To use the accusative case correctly in **future** learning, you have to know what a **subject** and what a **direct object** is, even in English. Place an **"S"** over each subject, a **"V"** over each verb, and a **"DO"** over each direct object. You may need to also identify **"PN"** for predicate nouns following the verb 'to be'. There may be none or more than one of each thing in some sentences!

- S V DO

1. Paul built a house. 2. You are studying the accusative case.
- _____
3. The hungry man ate cake, pie and rolls. 4. John and Joe both got a bicycle for Christmas.
- _____
5. Mike wrapped and sent the package. 6. Tim read his speech and answered questions.
- _____
7. Has the door been fixed yet? 8. Someone must have misdialed my number.
- _____
9. Today was the warmest day in years. 10. Did you do your lessons correctly?
- _____