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ENGLISH



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Nominative, Accusative, Genitive or Dative?

LEVEL A1 - B1

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JAN RICHTER

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
Weitere Bücher und Ebooks von EasyDeutsch	6
Forward	10
The Authors	11
German Cases - in General	12
What is a case?	13
How many cases are there in German???	13
What do the cases do?	13
Which words have a case?	14
How do I know which case to use?	14
Cases in English	15
General Info about Cases:	16
Your To-Do List	16
The Nominative Case	17
What is the Nominative Case?	18
Nominative – Declension	18
Uses of the Nominative Case	18
Summary	21
Nominative Case - Exercises	22
Exercise 1 – Theory	22
Exercise 2 – Theory	23
Exercise 3 – Practice – Verbs with Subject Complements	23
Exercise 4 – Practice – Personal Pronouns	24
Exercise 5 – Practice – Possessive Articles	25
Exercise 6 – Putting it all together	26
Additional Exercise – Personal Pronouns in the Nominative Case	27
Useful Sentences	27
The Accusative Case	28
What is the Accusative Case?	29
Accusative – Declension	29
Uses of the Accusative Case	29
Verbs with Two Accusative Objects	31
Summary	32

Your To-Do List	32
Accusative Case - Exercises	33
Exercise 1 – Theory	33
Exercise 2 – Theory	34
Exercise 3 – Practice – Accusative Verbs	34
Exercise 4 – Practice – Accusative Prepositions.....	36
Exercise 5 – Practice – Possessive Articles.....	37
Exercise 6 – Practice – Nominative or Accusative? Personal Pronouns	38
Exercise 7 – Practice – Verbs: Nominative or Accusative?	38
EXTRA: Exercise 8 - Practice - Nominative or Accusative	39
Useful Sentences.....	39
The Dative Case	40
What is the Dative Case?	41
Dative – Declension.....	41
Special Features.....	41
Uses of the Dative Case.....	42
Prepositions that Use Both Dative and Accusative	44
Two-case Prepositions as Local Prepositions	45
The Dative Case with Specific Adjectives	46
Summary	47
Your To-Do List	47
Dative Case - Exercises	48
Exercise 1 – Theory	48
Exercise 2 – Theory	49
Exercise 3 – Practice – Dative Verbs – Possessive Articles and Personal Pronouns	49
Exercise 4 – Practice – Dative Prepositions.....	53
Exercise 5 – Practice – Two-Case Prepositions	56
Exercise 6 – Practice – Dative Verbs with Prepositions.....	57
Exercise 7 – Practice – Two-Case Prepositions	58
Exercise 8 – Practice	65
EXTRA: Exercise 9 – Practice – Dative Plural	66
Useful Sentences.....	66
The Genitive Case	67
What is the Genitive Case?	68

Genitive - Declension	68
Special Features.....	68
Uses of the Genitive Case.....	69
Summary	71
Your To-Do List	71
Genitive Case Exercises	73
Exercise 1 – Theory	73
Exercise 2 – Practice – Noun-Noun Constructions	74
Exercise 3 – Practice: from Dative to Genitive	75
Exercise 4 – Practice – Genitive Prepositions.....	76
Exercise 5 – Practice – Sentences with the Genitive Case.....	78
Exercise 6 – Practice – Adjectives with the Genitive Case.....	79
Exercise 7 – Practice – Verbs with the Genitive Case	79
EXTRA: Exercise 8 – Articles, Pronouns, and Endings in the Genitive Case	80
Useful Sentences.....	80
4-Step-Guide to the Right Case	81
Basic Principles	81
Step 1: Where is the subject?	81
Step 2: Is there a preposition before the noun?	81
Step 3: Does the verb determine the case?	82
Step 4: Direct or indirect object?	82
Practice - Nominative, Accusative, Dative, and Genitive	84
Answer Key.....	87
Answer Key - The Nominative Case:	87
Answer Key - The Accusative Case:.....	94
Answer Key - The Dative Case:	102
Answer Key - The Genitive Case:.....	123
Answer Key - Nominative, Accusative, Dative, or Genitive:	130
All EasyDeutsch Ebooks	136

German Grammar

Nominative, Accusative, Dative or Genitive? – No Problem!

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Viel Erfolg beim Deutschlernen!

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Forward

You probably already know me, but let me quickly introduce myself. My name is Jan, and I run the website [EasyDeutsch](https://www.easy-deutsch.com). My goal is to show you that German grammar isn't as hard as you might think it is; it's just usually explained in a complicated way.

This e-book covers the German cases. I'll show you that they aren't just randomly used and instead follow clear rules that you can understand.

My goal: when you finish reading this book, I want you to say, “Oh! NOW I get how German cases work!”

I divided the explanations and exercises into four levels: easy, medium, hard, and expert. Easy corresponds to the A1 level, medium to A2/B1, hard to B1/B2, and expert to C1/C2.

You'll notice that the individual cases are marked in different colors: green for the **nominative** case, purple for the **accusative** case, red for the **dative** case, and orange for the **genitive** case. You should use these colors as well; it will help you subconsciously assign the correct case.

I've included some valuable lists (available as a separate download that you received when you purchased this ebook), as well as hundreds of exercises for all levels and topics.

Happy learning!

Jan

The Authors

This e-book was created by Jan from EasyDeutsch and Claudia Berghold.



Jan Richter from
EasyDeutsch

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Explanation



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Responsible for:

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German Cases - in General

What is a case?	13
How many cases are there in German???	13
What do the cases do?	13
Which words have a case?	14
How do I know which case to use?	14
Cases in English.....	15
General Info about Cases:.....	16
Your To-Do List.....	16



Video Lesson

<https://easy-deutsch.com/yt/casesL1/>

WHAT IS A CASE?

This e-book is about German cases, so we first need to know what we mean by the word “case”.

Definition:

The case of a noun or pronoun explains its function and its relation to other words in the sentence.

HOW MANY CASES ARE THERE IN GERMAN???

German has “only” 4 cases:

- Nominative**
- Accusative**
- Dative**
- Genitive**

Attention: I will use the same color code for the different cases throughout the whole ebook. It’s important that you use a color code for the cases too because it helps your brain to memorize the correct case in combination with prepositions and certain verbs.

WHAT DO THE CASES DO?

- The **nominative** case is the base form of the noun and indicates the noun is the subject of the sentence (the person or thing that performs the action).
- The **accusative** case indicates the direct object (the person or thing that is acted upon or used but doesn’t do anything itself).
- The **dative** case indicates the indirect object (the person or thing that receives something).
- The **genitive** case indicates belonging or ownership.

There are some other uses of the cases, which you’ll find out about in the individual chapter for each case.

WHICH WORDS HAVE A CASE?

Every noun has a case.

Additionally, all words related to a given noun (e.g., articles, adjectives, pronouns) take on the same case.

→Articles, nouns, pronouns, and adjectives are declined based on the case.

‘Declined’ means that the ending must fit the case.

Examples:

- „**Der Mann** gibt **der Frau** **die Blumen**.“
- „**Die Frau** bekommt **ein Geschenk**.“
- „**Das Kind** hat **einen Ball**.“
- „**Der Vater** geht morgen mit **dem Kind** in **die Schule**.“

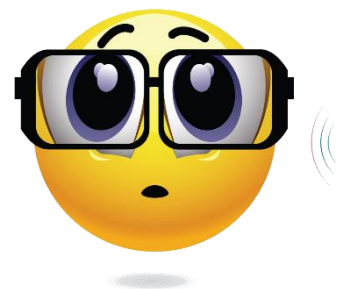
Nominative	Accusative	Dative	Genitive
der Vater	den Vater	dem Vater	des Vaters
das Kind	das Kind	dem Kind	des Kindes
die Frau	die Frau	der Frau	der Frau
die Menschen	die Menschen	den Menschen	der Menschen

HOW DO I KNOW WHICH CASE TO USE?

Short Answer:

Based on...

- the function of the noun in the sentence,
- the verb requiring a specific case,
- or a preposition determining the case.



We'll go over this more later!

CASES IN ENGLISH

Your English teacher probably didn't use the term cases, but ENGLISH HAS CASES!!!
There aren't as many as in German, but there are a few still around:

The gardener's tools = **Des** Gärtners Werkzeuge

Genitive: apostrophe + "s"

I give **him** milk. = Ich gebe **ihm** Milch.

"He" changes to "him" because he's receiving something → **Dative**

I like **him**. = Ich mag **ihn**.

"He" changes to "him" because he's the direct object → **Accusative**

This is just a quick example of letting you know that other languages use cases as well. If your native language is a Slavic language, like Russian, you should be familiar with this concept already.

GENERAL INFO ABOUT CASES:

You might have noticed that I wrote that “German has ‘only’ four cases.”

A few hundred years ago, there were nine cases in German! In addition to nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive, there were ablative, locative, vocative, directive, and instrumental.

Linguists believe that the genitive case will soon go extinct. But here ‘soon’ means in the next 100 or 200 years, so you still have to learn it!

To show you that learning cases in German isn’t so hard, here are the number of cases in a few other European languages:

- **Russian:** 6 cases
- **Polish:** 7 cases
- **Czech:** 7 cases
- **Croatian:** 7 cases
- **Finnish:** 15 cases
- **Hungarian:** 23 cases

German, with only four cases, doesn't seem so bad now, huh? ;)

YOUR TO-DO LIST



Learn about cases in your own language:

- Does your native language use cases?
- **If yes:** How do they work? What needs to be adjusted? It might be similar to German!
- **If no:** Unlucky! But I promise you that you'll understand cases by the end of this book. It looks more complicated than it actually is!

The Nominative Case

What is the Nominative Case?	18
Nominative – Declension	18
Uses of the Nominative Case.....	18
Use: as Subject.....	18
Use: as Subject Complement	19
Verbs with Subject Complements.....	19
Use: after “als” or “wie”	20
Summary	21



Video Lesson

<https://easy-deutsch.com/yt/casesL2/>

WHAT IS THE NOMINATIVE CASE?

The **nominative** case is the base form of the noun and indicates that we are talking about the subject of the sentence.

If you don't know what the subject is, look for the word that tells you how to conjugate the verb. → That's the subject! It's also the person or thing we are talking about / that is performing the action.

- „**Er** kauft 10 Luftballons.“
“Er” = the subject, which means you have to conjugate “kaufen” in the 3rd person singular form: “kauft”.

The question words for the nominative case are: “Wer?” and “Was?”

Examples:

- „**Das Pferd** ist weiß.“
- „**Die Frau** schenkt dem Mann die Fußballtickets.“
- „Den Ball hat **der Junge** zum Geburtstag bekommen.“

In the third example, you can see that the subject doesn't always have to be at the beginning of the sentence. It can even come AFTER the verb, which only happens rarely in English.

LEICHT

NOMINATIVE – DECLENSION

The article always has to match the case.

	Definite Article	Indefinite Article
Masculine:	der Mann	ein Mann
Feminine:	die Frau	eine Frau
Neuter:	das Kind	ein Kind
Plural:	die Eltern	- Eltern

LEICHT

USES OF THE NOMINATIVE CASE

USE: AS SUBJECT

- „**Das Pferd** ist weiß.“
- „**Der Mann** schenkt der Frau die Blumen.“
- „Den Ball hat **der Junge** zum Geburtstag bekommen.“

The subject is ALWAYS nominative! No exceptions!!!



Tip:

The subject is the person or thing that we are talking about, or that performs the action.

LEICHT

USE: AS SUBJECT COMPLEMENT

The verbs **“sein”**, **“werden”**, **“scheinen”**, **“heißen”**, and **“bleiben”** use so-called subject complements. If you use these verbs without a preposition, the noun after the verb is also nominative! Even though it's not the subject of the sentence!

- „*Du bist ein guter Schüler.*“
- „*Er ist der Beste!*“
- „*Du willst ein Lehrer werden.*“

In all three sentences, the subject is at the beginning, but “Schüler”, “Beste”, and “Lehrer” are also nominative because these verbs require a subject complement.

Here's the simple logic behind this: The subject and second noun aren't two different things. In the first sentence, “du” and “Schüler” are referring to the same person. It's the same for the other two examples. So it makes sense that they are in the same case.

VERBS WITH SUBJECT COMPLEMENTS

	Verb	Example
A1	sein	<i>Er <u>ist</u> ein Lehrer.</i>
A1	werden	<i>Ich <u>werde</u> später mal ein Feuerwehrmann.</i>
A1	bleiben	<i>Er <u>bleibt</u> ein Teil der Mannschaft.</i>
A1	heißen	<i>Ich <u>heiße</u> Jan.</i>



Watch out!

If you use these verbs with prepositions, the preposition determines the case.

Example: „*Ich bin in der Kirche.*“

It's pretty obvious that "Kirche" and "ich" are not the same thing.

SCHWER

USE: AFTER "ALS" OR "WIE"

When combined with the prepositions "als" or "wie", there are also verbs that use the nominative case.

In Most Cases: If there is a preposition before a noun, it won't be nominative.

Usually, we use "als" and "wie" as conjunction, often to make comparisons.

However, some verbs use "als" and "wie" in connection with prepositional complements.

These prepositional complements take the nominative case when the noun after the preposition and the subject refer to the same thing.

Examples:

- „*Er arbeitet als Hausmeister.*“
- „*Sie findet als Kellnerin einfach keine Arbeit.*“
- „*Er singt wie ein großer Opernsänger.*“

In the first sentence, "er" and "Hausmeister" are the same person. It's the same in the second and third example. They aren't two different people! That's why even though there is a preposition before "Hausmeister", "Kellnerin", and "Opernsänger", we have to use the nominative case.



Careful!

„*Ich finde ihn als Lehrer sehr gut, aber als Menschen mag ich ihn nicht.*“

In this example, the noun after "als" is related to the accusative object "ihn" and therefore also accusative.

SUMMARY

- The nominative case indicates the subject of the sentence.
- The nominative case is the base form.
- It's also used with specific verbs and the preposition "als".
- We can ask for the nominative case using the questions "Wer?" or "Was?"

Nominative Case - Exercises

Remember: The nominative case indicates the subject and is also used after specific verbs. Only nouns and pronouns take a case.

LEICHT**EXERCISE 1 – THEORY**

Mark all of the nouns/pronouns that are nominative.

1. „Heute gehe ich im Supermarkt einkaufen.“
2. „Der Lehrer schreibt etwas an die Tafel.“
3. „Die Flasche ist leer.“
4. „Otto ist der Hausmeister.“
5. „Die Bank ist am Sonntag geschlossen.“
6. „Ein Vogel kann fliegen.“
7. „Kevin will später Feuerwehrmann werden.“
8. „Der Kühlschrank ist leer.“
9. „Ich finde die Schlüssel nicht.“
10. „Das Auto ist kaputt.“
11. „Anja kauft sich neue Schuhe.“
12. „Im Park stehen viele Bäume.“
13. „In der Wüste gibt es viel Sand.“
14. „Das Licht ist an.“
15. „Bevor ich schlafen gehe, dusche ich mich immer.“

EXERCISE 2 – THEORY

True or False?

T F

The nominative indicates the object of the sentence.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The nominative tells you how the verb has to be conjugated.

The questions words for the nominative case are "Wen?" and "Was?"

The subject always takes the nominative case.

Which of these verbs does NOT use a subject complement:

sein, machen, bleiben, haben, heißen, werden.

EXERCISE 3 – PRACTICE – VERBS WITH SUBJECT COMPLEMENTS

Here is a story about two young people who meet at a playground during their school holidays and might fall in love.

Declension: fill in each blank with either "ein" or "eine"?

Peter und Sofia sind beide neun Jahre alt. Peter will einmal ____ Popstar werden. Er scheint ____ talentierter Sänger zu sein. Sofia ist ____ liebes Mädchen. Sie scheint ____ extrovertierte, junge Dame zu sein. Sie will einmal ____ Schauspielerin werden. Sofia und Peter treffen sich das erste Mal auf dem Spielplatz. Sofia ist ____ neue Nachbarin in der Wohnsiedlung, weil ihre Familie gerade von Wien nach Düsseldorf gezogen ist. Sie treffen sich zum ersten Mal - ____ lebenslange Freundschaft beginnt!

EXERCISE 4 – PRACTICE – PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Fill in the blanks with “ich” or “du”, “wir” or “ihr”, “sie” or “er”:

Peter sieht Sofia und ____ ist sofort sehr neugierig:

Peter: Hallo, wie heißt ____ und wie alt bist ____?

Sofia: ____ heiße Sofia und ____ bin neun Jahre alt. Und ____?

Peter: Peter. ____ bin gleich alt wie ____ aber ich bin viel stärker und größer als ____ . Ätsch. (Was sich liebt das neckt sich.)

Sofia: Ok, wie auch immer.

Die Mutter von Peter schaut aus dem Fenster und sieht die beiden im Hof reden:

Peters Mutter: Was macht ____ denn gerade?

Peter: ____ sprechen nur miteinander, warum?

Peters Mutter: Es ist heute ein bisschen frisch draußen. Wollt ____ eine heiße Schokolade trinken? Ich kann warme Milch machen.

Peter: Nein danke Mama. ____ haben keine Lust auf heiße Schokolade.

Peters Mutter: Was, ____ habt keinen Durst? Das gibt's doch nicht.

Wer bist ____ denn eigentlich, kleines Mädchen?

Sofia: Sofia. ____ bin neu. ____ habe auch keinen Durst oder Hunger. Danke!

Peters Mutter: Nun gut. Freut mich dich kennenzulernen Sofia! Viel Spaß ____ beiden.

Sofia schaut verträumt in den Himmel. Irgendwie fühlt ____ sich sofort wohl mit Peter.

Sofia: Peter..... was willst ____ denn später einmal werden?

Peter: ____ will ein Popstar werden. Das ist cool, oder?

Sofia: Meinst ____ ? ____ bin nicht sicher. Willst du also ein Sänger werden?

Peter: Ja genau.

Nach einer Weile bekommt Sofia Lust darauf, eine kleine Fahrradtour zu machen:

EXERCISE 5 – PRACTICE – POSSESSIVE ARTICLES

Fill in the blanks with “mein/e” or “dein/e”:

Sofia: Hmmmm, wo ist eigentlich _____ Fahrrad? Du könntest mir alles zeigen.

Peter: Keine Ahnung. _____ Fahrrad ist aber ohnehin kaputt. Ich hoffe, dass _____ Vater oder _____ Mutter es reparieren kann.

Sofia: Oh schade. Viel Glück damit. Ist es das da drüben? _____ Fahrrad ist zwar kaputt aber es ist viel schöner als _____ Fahrrad, denke ich!

Peter: Danke Sofia. (Peter wird ein bisschen rot) Das sind übrigens _____ Spielsachen. Wollen wir ein bisschen damit spielen? Wo ist _____ Spielzeug?

Sofia: Warte, ich hole es.

Sofia und Peter spielen mit all ihren mitgebrachten Spielsachen im Hof. Was denkst du - Was ist sein und was ist ihr Spielzeug?



Fill in the blanks with “ihr/e” or “sein/e”:

Das Feuerwehrauto aus Lego ist bestimmt _____ Spielzeug.

Es scheint _____ Clown zu sein, aber bin nicht sicher, es könnte auch _____ Clown sein.

Die Barbie ist bestimmt _____ Puppe. Ja ja, Klischee olé 😊

Es ist _____ “Mensch ärgere dich nicht” Spiel. Sie liebt

Brettspiele.

Es sind _____ Autos. Aber er spielt nicht mehr so oft damit.

_____ Spielsachen sind sehr kostbar für Peter und Sofia.



Answer without using nouns - only possessive pronouns:

Mein Auto ist hier, aber wo ist **deines**? - **Meines** ist doch auch hier.

Gehört diese Puppe dir? - Ja, das ist _____!

Ist das dein Clown? Ja, das ist _____?

Ist das Sofias Puppe? - Ja das ist _____.

Ist das Peters Auto? - Ja, das ist _____.

Sind das eure Spielsachen? Ja, das sind _____.

Ist das euer Spielzeug? Ja, das ist _____.

Ist das ihr Lego? Nein, das ist _____.

Ist das dein Kind? Ja, das ist _____.

Ist das ihre Barbie? Nein, das ist _____.

EXERCISE 6 – PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER**Fill in the blanks with the correct personal pronoun, possessive pronoun, or article (in nominative):**

Peter ist _____ guter Junge und spielt gerne mit Sofia. _____ scheint Sofia sehr zu mögen aber Sofia weiß das nicht. _____ Spielsachen sind auf jeden Fall _____ guter Grund mehr Zeit miteinander zu verbringen. _____ Feuerwehrlego macht einen großen Eindruck auf Sofia und _____ Clown gefällt Peter. Peter hat eines Tages schlechte Laune. Es scheint als hätte _____ eine kleine "Kinderlebenskrise."

Sofia tröstet ihn:

Sofia: Peter, _____ werde immer meine Spielsachen mit dir teilen. Was _____ ist, ist auch _____.

Peter: Danke Sofia. In einer Woche geht die Schule ja wieder los! _____ Junge aus meiner Klasse ist sehr gemein zu mir.

Sofia: _____ werden immer zusammenhalten. _____ Freundschaft ist sehr wichtig.

Peter: Willst _____ meine beste Freundin für immer sein?

Sofia: Ja. Ehrenwort, für immer!

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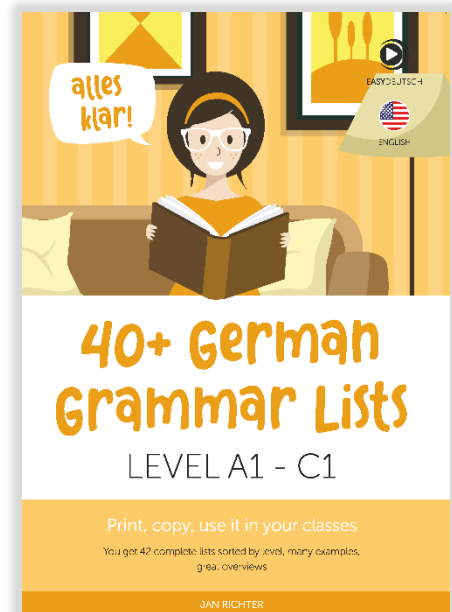
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