

**German**

**A weekend with family and friends [3/3]  
- 'in' and 'auf' with the accusative or dative  
case**

Frau Driver



# A weekend with family and friends

- Phonics focus – [sch], [β]
- Introducing new vocabulary
- Grammar: the future with werden
- Revision vocabulary
- Consolidating learning: Listening
- Writing activity: Translation
- Summarising learning



falsch

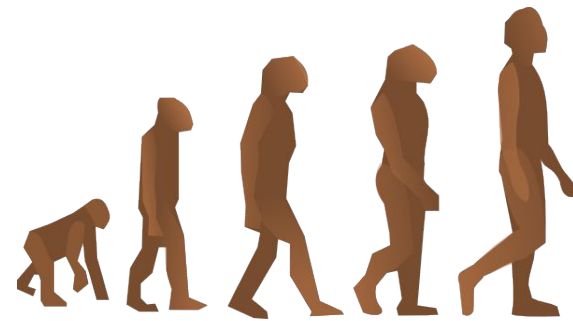


sch



schreiben

Mensch

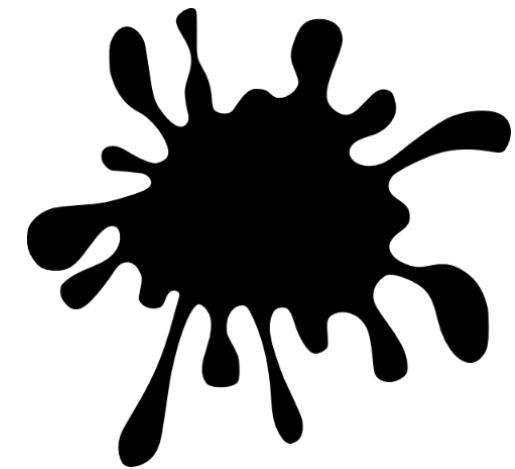


schnell

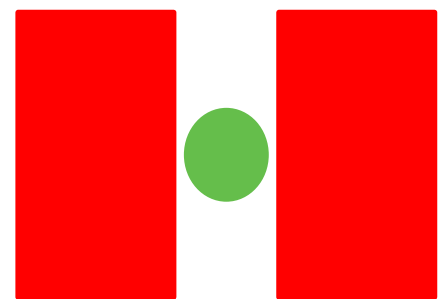
[fast]



schwarz



zwischen

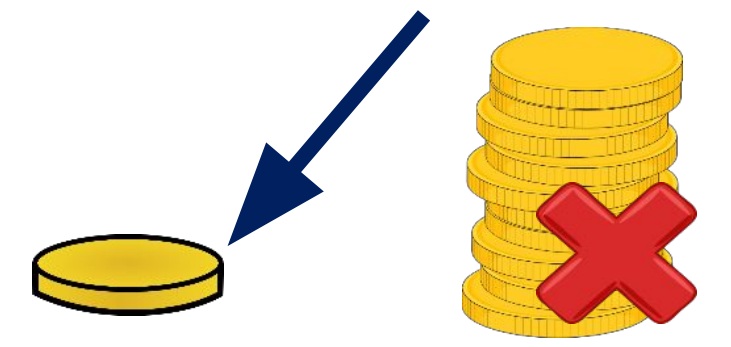


Fu<sup>ß</sup>ball



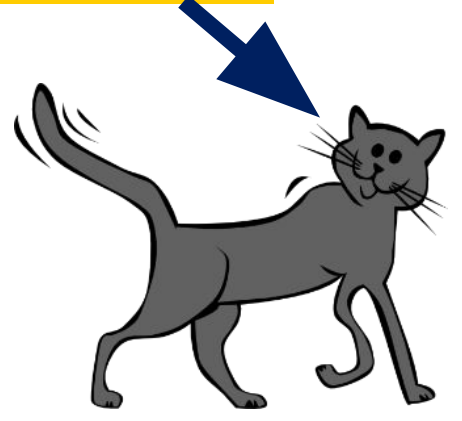
ß

ein biss<sup>sch</sup>en



hei<sup>ß</sup>en

Misky



gro<sup>ß</sup>

lass<sup>en</sup>



damal<sup>s</sup>

1919

2019



Rad fahren	to ride a bike / riding a bike
Musik hören	to listen to music / listening to music
einen Film sehen	to watch a film / watching a film
die Kleidung	clothes
das Handy	mobile phone
Geld	money
Geld ausgeben	to spend money / spending money
online surfen	to surf online / surfing online
chillen	to chill / chilling
Videos gucken	to watch videos



# 'in' and 'auf' with the accusative or dative case

After some prepositions, including 'in' and 'an', you need to use either the accusative or the dative case depending on whether there is movement involved.

movement – accusative <i>ich gehe .....</i>		<u>no</u> movement – dative <i>Ich bin ....</i>	
Masc.	<i>in <b>den</b> Park</i>	Masc.	<i><b>im</b> (in <b>dem</b>) Park</i>
Fem.	<i>in <b>die</b> Schule</i>	Fem.	<i>in <b>der</b> Schule</i>
Neut.	<i><b>ins</b> (in <b>das</b>) Freibad</i>	Neut.	<i><b>im</b> (in <b>dem</b>) Freibad</i>

Ich **gehe** in **die** Kirche

Movement towards a place 

Ich **bin** in **der** Kirche

No movement



# Choose the correct preposition

1. Ich gehe **ins** / *im* / *in der* / *in den* / *in die* Einkaufszentrum.
2. Ich bin *ins* / **im** / *in der* / *in den* / *in die* Einkaufszentrum.
3. Du gehst *ins* / *im* / *in der* / *in den* / **in die** Kirche.
4. Du bist *ins* / *im* / **in der** / *in den* / *in die* Kirche.
5. Er geht **ins** / *im* / *in der* / *in den* / *in die* Sportzentrum.
6. Er trainiert *ins* / **im** / *in der* / *in den* / *in die* Sportzentrum.



# Summarising learning

## 'in' and 'auf' with the accusative or dative case

After some prepositions, including 'in' and 'an', you need to use either the accusative or the dative case depending on whether there is movement involved.

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Neut.	<i><b>ins</b> (in <b>das</b>) Freibad</i>	Neut.	<i><b>im</b> (in <b>dem</b>) Freibad</i>

Ich **gehe** in **die** Kirche

Movement towards a place 

Ich **bin** in **der** Kirche

No movement





# Summarising learning

movement – accusative <i>ich gehe .....</i>		<u>no</u> movement – dative <i>Ich bin ....</i>	
Masc.	<i>in <b>den</b> Park</i>	Masc.	<i><b>im</b> (in <b>dem</b>) Park</i>
Fem.	<i>in <b>die</b> Schule</i>	Fem.	<i>in <b>der</b> Schule</i>
Neut.	<i><b>ins</b> (in <b>das</b>) Freibad</i>	Neut.	<i><b>im</b> (in <b>dem</b>) Freibad</i>

## Richtig oder falsch?

Ich **gehe** in **die** Schule

Movement towards a place → F

Ich **bin** in **im** Freibad

No movement R

Ich **gehe** **ins** Kino

Movement towards a place → F

