

German

Family Relationships [3/ 3]

- 'mit' + Dative with nouns and
pronouns

Frau Driver

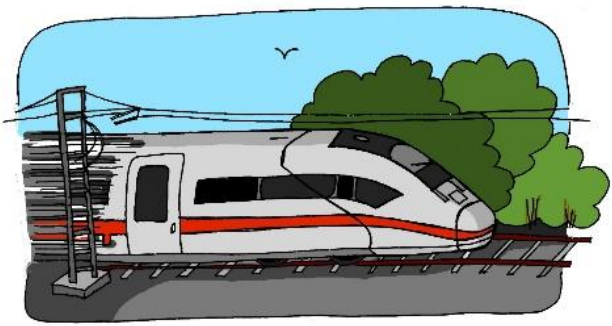


Family relationships and using 'mit' + dative with nouns and pronouns

- Phonics focus – [z], [sp]
- Introducing new vocabulary
- Grammar: 'mit' + dative with nouns and pronouns
- Listening activity
- Revision vocabulary
- Consolidating learning: Speaking
- Summarising learning



[z]



Zug

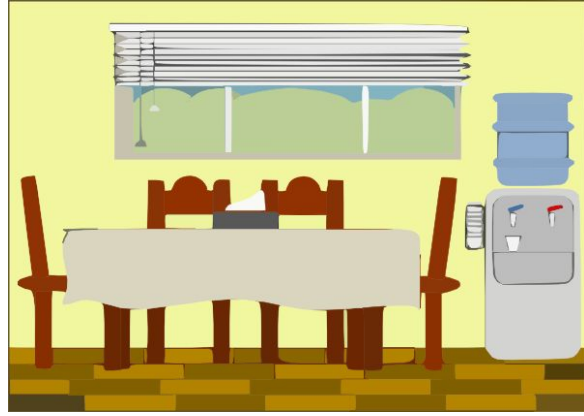
[sp]



spielen



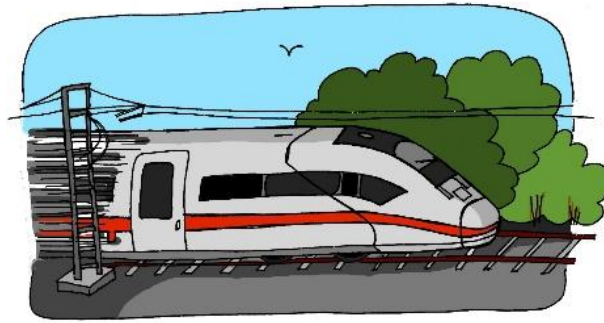
Zimmer



Arzt

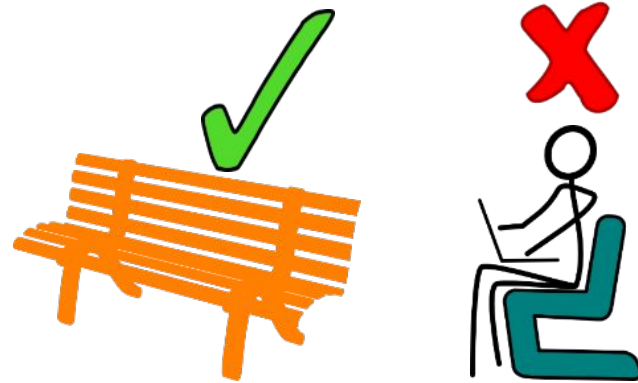


Z



Zug

Platz



zehn

10

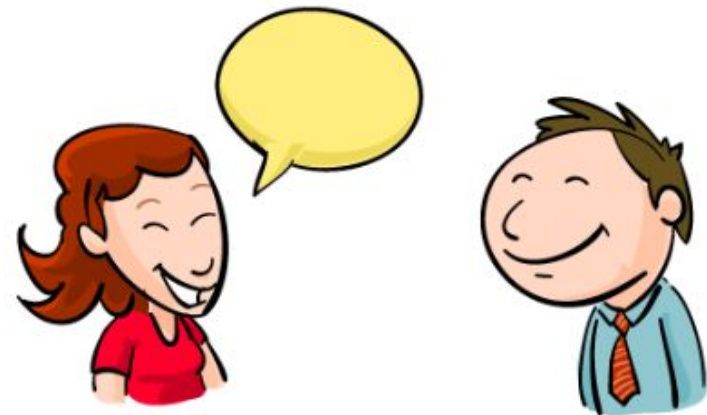
sitzen



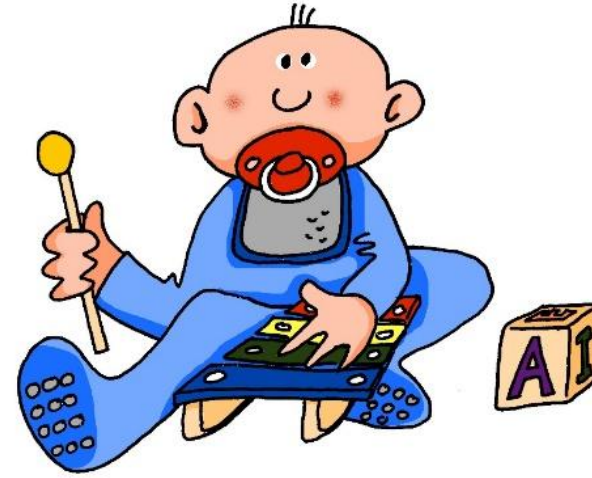
Spaß
[fun] (noun)



sprechen

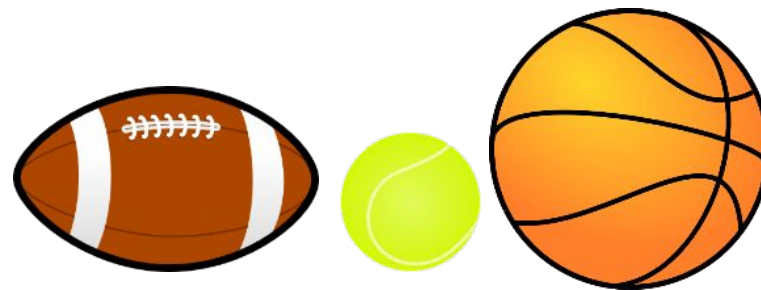


sp-



spielen

Sport



Sprache



Spiel



die Familienmitgliedern	family members
launisch	moody
genug	enough
die Zeit	time
Spas haben	to have fun / having fun
der Fernseher	television
genug	enough
das Zeugnis	report
bekommen	to get / getting
sauer	cross / annoyed



‘mit’ + dative with nouns

‘**mit**’ is always followed by the **dative** case.

The table below shows the **dative ending** for ein, kein and possessive adjectives (mein, dein, sein, ihr, etc.)

	Dative Case
Masc.	mein em Bruder
Fem.	mein er Schwester
Neut.	mein em Kind
Plural	mein en Eltern



'mit' + dative with pronouns

Remember that '**mit**' is always followed by the **dative** case.

Pronouns replace nouns so that you don't need to repeat them.

Pronouns change cases in the same way as the direct / indirect objects.

The table below shows the **dative pronouns**

<u>Nom.</u>	ich	du	er	sie	es
<u>Dative</u>	mir	dir	ihm	ihr	ihm



‘mit’ + dative with nouns and pronouns

‘**mit**’ is always followed by the **dative** case.

The table below shows the **dative ending** for ein, kein and possessive adjectives (mein, dein, sein, ihr, etc.) as well as the dative pronouns

	Dative with nouns	Dative with pronouns
Masc.	mein em Bruder	ihm
Fem.	mein er Schwester	ihr
Neut.	mein em Kind	ihm
Plural	mein en Eltern	ihnen



Summarising Learning

We use the dative case after '**mit**' with articles and possessive adjectives:

Ich verstehe mich gut **mit meiner** Familie

Ich gehe **mit meinen** Freunden aus

Ich streite mich oft **mit meinem** Bruder

We also use the dative case after '**mit**' with pronouns.

ich verstehe mich gut **mit ihr**

Ich gehe **mit ihnen** aus

Ich streite mich oft **mit ihm**

