

TEST CORRECTION EXAMPLES

Both of these student-created examples earned full credit for providing exactly what is needed to explain the situation fully: 1/a) correct answer to original question, 2/b) grammar rules to provide reasoning for the correct answer, 3/c) own example using those same rules, and 4/d) textbook numbers where these rules can be found.

EXAMPLE 1

Test Corrections: Kapitel 9 Prüfung (Form B)

Section E.

34. 1) Soll ich **durch die** kleine Strasse hier rechts einbiegen?
2) a. The first word is durch, as it is the preposition that refers to “through”.
b. Durch is an accusative preposition; therefore the article is in accusative form.
c. Strasse has a nominative form article of “die” which in accusative form is also “die”.
3) E.g. Ich gehe durch das Haus.
4) Rules for durch can be found auf Seite 254, in the “ein wenig Grammatik” box.

EXAMPLE 2

Chapter 9 Test Corrections

D.

25. a) Dann fliegen wir **nach** Österreich, und **in die** Schweiz.
b) - fliegen mean to fly, which is going somewhere, so it is accusative
- Österreich is a country without an article, so it should be either nach or in. Since they are flying to Österreich, is is accusative, making the preposition *nach*.
- Since they are also flying to die Schweiz, it is accusative. Schweiz needs an article in front of the noun, so the prepositional phrase is *in die* Schweiz.
c) Example: Wir fahren nach New York, dann an den Strand.
d) Pages 246, 250
26. a) Ich möchte **aufs** Matterhorn steigen, denn es würde viel Spass machen.
b) steigen is to climb, which means you are going somewhere, making the object accusative.
- das Matterhorn (nominative) – das Matterhorn (accusative)
- auf das = aufs
- If you are doing something on a mountain, the preposition used is auf, so since you are climbing a mountain, you would use *auf*.
c) Example: Ich möchte auf die Zugspitze wandern.
d) Pages 246, 250

E.

35. a) Können Sie mir bitte sagen, wie ich das Denkmal **in dem** Zoologischer Garten finden kann?
b)- They need to find the monument, but since they are already in the garden, it is in dative case
- Since they are in the garden, the preposition to use is *in*.
- der Garten (nominative) – den Garten (accusative) – dem Garten (dative)
- in dem = *im*
c) Example: Wie kann ich die Fische im Meer finden?
d) Page 246