# Kapitel 1

**Note**: *Please don't let the length of this document worry you. It is simply meant to be a resource to help you learn the chapter vocabulary. In the past, we just asked students to learn the chapter vocabulary, without providing a document like this. Feedback from students indicated that they would find it helpful to have a list of examples and mnemonic ideas they could refer to when studying this vocabulary. That is the purpose of this list. If you have time to read through it once or twice as we recommend, and then refer back to it as you study the chapter vocabulary, that's great. If you run out of time and aren't able to read through the entire document, don't worry! Just know that if you're having trouble learning (or using!) a word, you may be able to find some help by referring to this list.*

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| **Gruß- und Abschiedsformeln** | **Greetings and Farewells** | **Collocations/Examples/Mnemonics** |
| Servus! | Hallo!/Good-bye! | Used especially in Austria and Bavaria |
| Guten Morgen! / Morgen! | Good morning | Cognate ("guten" sounds like "good"; "Morgen" sounds like "morning") - or: Guten Morgen, Morgan Freeman! |
| Hallo! | Hello | Cognate |
| Mahlzeit! | Have a good meal (at lunchtime) | Sounds like "mealtime" *(German "z" often corresponds to English "t": Zeit - time; zwei - two; zehn - ten; zwanzig - twenty; zu - to)* |
| Guten Tag! / Tag! | Good afternoon; Good day | Cognate *(German "g" often corresponds to English "y": Tag - day; sagen - say; Auge - eye; gelb - yellow)* |
| Guten Abend! / 'n Abend! | Good evening | Cognate *(German "b" often corresponds to English "v": Abend - evening; haben - have; geben - give)* |
| Gute Nacht! | Good night | Cognate *(German "ch" often corresponds to English "gh": Nacht - night; lachen - laugh; Licht - light).* Btw, the beginning of the text of [Brahms' famous "Lullaby"](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brahms's_Lullaby) is "Guten Abend, gute Nacht…" |
| Auf Wiedersehen! | Good-bye | wieder = again (e.g. wiederholen = repeat) ==> "Auf Wiedersehen!" is like "To seeing each other again!" |
| Tschüss! | 'Bye. | Sounds a bit like "Ciao" |
| **Personen** | **People** |  |
| die Frau; Frau... | woman; Mrs.... | Easy ☺ |
| das Fräulein; Fräulein... | young girl; Miss... (for young girls only) | *If in doubt, just don't use this outdated word anymore. We'll never require you to use it.* |
| der Herr; Herr... | gentleman; Mr.... | Herr der Ringe = Lord of the Rings; Herr & Frau Schmidt = Mr. & Mrs. Smith; ein älterer Herr = an older gentleman. |
| die Person | person | Cognate |
| der Professor / die Professorin | (male/female) professor | Cognate. Forms of address: Herr Professor Schmidt; Frau Professor Schmidt. [or: Frau Professorin] |
| die Studierenden (pl) | students | Literally "the studying ones." Used in order to avoid the gendered plurals *Studenten & Studentinnen* |
| der Student / die Studentin | (male/female) Student | Cognate |
| **Länder** | **Countries** |  |
| das Land | country | Cognate; think of Deutsch**land**, Eng**land** etc. |
| Deutschland | Germany | Easy ☺ |
| England | England | Duh |
| Frankreich | France | Cognate |
| Italien | Italy | Cognate |
| Japan | Japan | Duh |
| Kanada | Canada | Cognate |
| Mexiko | Mexico | Cognate |
| Österreich | Austria | Cognate  No **ostriches** in Austria (no kangaroos either ☺) |
| die Schweiz | Switzerland | Cognate  Albert Schweitzer war kein Schweizer [=A.S. was not Swiss] *[*[*en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert\_Schweitzer*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Schweitzer)*]* |
| Spanien | Spain | Cognate |
| die USA/Amerika | United States / America | Cognate. Note that, for reasons we'll learn about in Kapitel 6, it's "Ich komme aus **den** USA"; "Ich wohne [=live] in **den** USA," and "Party in **den** USA" [Miley Cyrus ☺], but "Ich besuche [=visit] **die** USA." |
| **Nationalitäten** | **Nationalities** |  |
| die Nationalität | nationality | Cognate. *Note that "-tät" typically corresponds to "-ty": Universität, Aktivität, Kreativität, Pubertät [all are* ***die****]* |
| der Afrikaner / die Afrikanerin | (male/female) African | Cognate |
| der Amerikaner / die Amerikanerin | (male/female) American | Cognate |
| der Chinese / die Chinesin | (male/female) Chinese | Cognate |
| der Deutsche (ein Deutscher) / die Deutsche (eine Deutsche) | (male/female) German | Note the endings here are all -e, except after "ein," but note also: Hartmut ist Deutsch**er**; Maria ist Deutsch**e** |
| der Engländer / die Engländerin | (male/fernale) English person | Cognate |
| der Europäer / die Europäerin | (male/female) European | Cognate |
| der Franzose / die Französin | (male/female) French person | Der Franz**ose** hat eine R**ose**.  Meine Neur**ose**: Franz**ose**n in D**ose**n [=cans]. |
| der Italiener / die Italienerin | (male/female) Italian person | Cognate |
| der Japaner / die Japanerin | (male/female) Japanese person | Cognate |
| der Kanadier / die Kanadierin | (male/ female) Canadian | Cognate |
| der Koreaner / die Koreanerin | (male/female) Korean | Cognate |
| der Mexikaner / die Mexikanerin | (male/female) Mexican | Cognate |
| der Österreicher /  die Österrei­cherin | (male/female) Austrian | Cognate |
| der Russe / die Russin | (male/female) Russian | Cognate |
| der Schweizer / die Schweizerin | (male/female) Swiss person | Cognate - or: Albert Schweitzer war kein Schweizer [see above] |
| der Spanier / die Spanierin | (male/female) Spanish person | Cognate |
| der Türke / die Türkin | (male/female) Turk | Cognate |
| **Das Aussehen** | **Appearance** |  |
| das Aussehen | appearance | aus = out, out of; sehen = to see ==> Das Aussehen = "out-seeing": what can be outwardly seen of a person.  **Wie *sieht* er/sie *aus*?** = What does he/she look like?  *[Note: German often uses "wie" [how] where English uses "what" [was]]* |
| die Augen (pl.) | eyes | Au, mein Auge!  braune/blaue/grüne Augen |
| braune (grüne, blaue) Augen | brown (green, blue) eyes | braun, grün, blau: all cognates  Er/Sie hat braune/blaue/grüne Augen |
| die Brille (sg.) | glasses | Way back, lenses for glasses were often made from the mineral **Beryl** (beryllium aluminium cyclosilicate). *Because the name refers to this mineral, and not to there being two "glass lenses," "die Brille" is singular:* Das **ist** meine Brille = Those are my glasses; Ich trage **eine** Brille = I wear glasses; Er/sie trägt **eine** Brille = S/he wears glasses. |
| die Haare (pl.) | hair | Cognate |
| blonde (schwarze, braune, rote, graue) Haare | blond (black, brown, red, gray) hair | blond, braun, rot, braun: all cognates  schwarz: May the Schwartz be with you! (*Spaceballs*)  Arnold **Schwarz**enegger. |
| glatte Haare  krause Haare  wellige Haare  lockige Haare | straight hair  tightly curled hair  wavy hair  curly hair | **glatt**: glatte Haare are "flat"; *glatt* & *flat* sort of rhyme  **kraus**: the "k" and "r" sounds in "curly" are "tightly" next to each other in this word…  **wellig**: die Welle = wave. There's a Welle in the well  [note: microwave = die Mikrowelle]  **lockig**: I locked a lock of your (curly) hair in my locker |
| lange Haare | long hair | Cognate |
| kurze Haare | short hair | A "**curt**" reply is short ==> kurze Haare = short hair |
| **Farben** | **Colors** |  |
| die Farbe | color | Welche [=which] Farbe hat X? = What color is X?  Welche Farbe hat dein Fallschirm [=parachute]?  der Farbfilm = color film; Farbfernsehen = color TV  **Far be** it from me to judge a book by its color ☺ |
| beige | beige | Duh |
| blau | blue | Cognate.  Die Farben von Michigan sind maisgelb & blau. |
| braun | brown | Cognate |
| gelb | yellow | Cognate *(German "g" often corresponds to English "y": Tag - day; sagen - say; Auge - eye; gelb - yellow)*  Die Farben von Michigan sind maisgelb & blau. |
| grau | gray | Cognate |
| grün | green | Cognate |
| lila | purple; violet | Lilacs are lila.  Lila Regen = Purple rain |
| orange | orange | Duh. *Note this word is an import from French, so the g is pronounced softly, as in English.* |
| rosa | pink | Think of **rose**-colored glasses. |
| rot | red | Cognate |
| schwarz | black | May the Schwartz be with you! (*Spaceballs*)  Arnold Schwarzenegger ☺  Der Schwarzwald = the Black Forest, a wooded mountain range in SW Germany |
| weiß | white | Cognate |
| dunkel | dark | Dunkelbier: dark lager beer (e.g. Löwenbräu Dunkel)  Es ist kalt und dunkel = It's cold and dark  A **tun**n**el** is **dun**k**el** |
| dunkelgrau | dark gray | See above |
| hell | light | Is hell hell?  Es ist so hell! |
| hellgrau | light gray | See above |
| **Im Klassenzimmer; im Horsaal** | **In the classroom; in the lecture hall** |  |
| der Hörsaal | lecture hall | hören = hear; der Saal is a big hall for concerts, lectures etc. (vaguely related to "salon" and "saloon") ==> der Hörsaal is a big hall in which you hear lectures.  Anna sucht [=is looking for] Hörsaal 20. |
| das Klassenzimmer | classroom | das Zimmer = room  Zimmer frei = rooms for rent, rooms available |
| die Universität | university | Cognate. *Note that "-tät" typically corresponds to "-ty": Nationalität, Aktivität, Qualität, Pubertät [all are* ***die****]* |
| der Beamer | computer projector | Ein Beamer ist kein BMW ☺ |
| der Bleistift | pencil | Blei = lead; Stift = writing implement. *The graphite used in early pencils was thought to be a form of lead, hence this name.* |
| das Buch | book, textbook | Cognate |
| der Computer | ~~gorilla~~ Computer | Duh…*but note that the final -er is pronounced "uh," i.e. there is no "r"-sound whatsoever. Fenster (see below), Wasser (water), Bruder (brother), Schwester (sister) are similar. Der, er, wer, sehr, mehr etc. are pronounced differently (but still with no "r"-sound)* |
| der DVD-Spieler | DVD-player | spielen = to play. A salesman's "spiel" is related to this |
| das Fenster | window | The fun "SAT-word" "defenestration," refers to someone being thrown out of a window *(if you're a history buff, look up "the defenestration of Prague" and resolve not to risk triggering 30-year wars by defenestrating someone)*  ein Browser-Fenster = a browser window  Mach das Fenster auf/zu! = Open/Close the window! |
| der Fernseher | television set | "the far-see-er" The associated verb is "fernsehen."  Der Fernseher ist kaputt [=broken] |
| die Kreide | chalk | die Kreidezeit = the Cretaceous *[named from Latin creta = chalk, because of the extensive chalk (Calcium Carbonate) deposits found in the Upper Cretaceous of Western Europe]*  Er/Sie war kreideweiß = He/She was white as chalk  Make a teacher ***cry***. Steal the ***Krei***de. |
| der Kuli | ballpoint pen | Short for a beautiful word: der Kugelschreiber, which literally means "the ball-writer" (die Kugel = sphere, ball. A ball for playing with is "der Ball")  Wo ist mein Kuli? |
| die Lampe | lamp | die Stehlampe ["standing lamp"] is a floor lamp  *[light = das Licht: Mach das Licht an/aus = Turn the light on/off]* |
| die Landkarte | map | Literally: "the land-card" |
| der Laptop | laptop | Cognate |
| die Leinwand | projection screen | Leinen = linen; die Wand = wall ==> "the linen wall" |
| der Papierkorb | waste basket | der Korb = basket ==> "the paper basket" |
| der Schreibtisch | desk | schreiben = to write; der Tisch = table ==> "the writing table" |
| die Steckdose | electrical outlet | stecken = to stick something (into something); die Dose = can, tin, container ==> "container for sticking something (plugs) into" |
| der Stuhl | chair | Disturbingly related to "stool." Plural: Stühle |
| die Tafel | board; chalkboard | Sounds like "table" and is sort of like a tabletop on a wall. Used with the preposition "**an**": Ich schreibe an [=write on] die Tafel; Ich gehe an [=go to] die Tafel. |
| der Tisch | table | The dish is on the Tisch  Der Fisch ist auf [=on] dem Tisch.  Picture Tisch Hall on campus overflowing with tables |
| die Tür | door | Cognate.  Mach die Tür auf/zu = Open/Close the door |
| die Uhr | clock | Es ist 5 Uhr = It's 5 o'clock  5 Stunden = 5 hours [we'll learn this later]  *Think of the ancient Sumerian city of* ***Ur****. The division of the hour into 60 mins originates with the Sumerians.* |
| die Wand | wall | Note: the Berlin Wall = die Berliner Mauer; similarly, "die Chinesische Mauer." "Wand" refers to interior walls, "Mauer" to exterior walls and fortifications. |
| **Fragewörter** | **Question words** |  |
| wann? | when? | Cognate |
| warum? | why? | Kids like to torture their parents with this question, but German parents torture their kids back with the rhyming response "*Darum!*" [=Just because!]  Warum macht [=makes] Rum mich [=me] dumm? |
| was? | what? | Cognate |
| wer? | who? | "Wer" sounds like "where" but means "who." "Wo" sounds like "who" but means "where"!  Wer ist dein Vater [=father (daddy ☺)], Luke? |
| wie? | how? | **Wie** geht's? / **Wie** geht es Ihnen? = **How** are you?  **Wie** sagt man "doohickey" auf Deutsch? [A: Dingsda]  *Note that German uses "wie" (how) in some questions where English uses "what" (was):*  Wie heißt du?/Wie heißen Sie? = What's your name?  Wie sieht er/sie aus? = What does he/she look like? |
| wo? | where? | "Wer" sounds like "where" but means "who." "Wo" sounds like "who" but means "where"!  Anna fragt: **Wo** ist Hörsaal 20?  **Wo** sind die Toiletten?  **Wo**her kommst du? - Where are you from? (see below) |
| woher? | from where? | **Woher** kommen Sie? ==> Ich komme aus X |
| wohin? | to where? | **Wohin** gehen Sie? = Where are you going (to)? |
| **Verben** | **Verbs** |  |
| an•machen | to turn on | **Machen** Sie das Licht **an**: "**Make** the light **on**."  **Machen** Sie das Licht **aus**: "**Make** the light **out**." |
| auf•machen | to open | Machen Sie die Tür auf!  Machen Sie das Buch auf!  Literally: "to make open" |
| auf•stehen | to stand up | Stehen Sie auf! = Stand up! (see below) |
| aus•machen | to turn off | **Machen** Sie das Licht **an**: "**Make** the light **on**."  **Machen** Sie das Licht **aus**: "**Make** the light **out**." |
| Stehen Sie auf! | Stand up! |  |
| heißen | to be called, named | Ich heiße Hartmut  Wie heißt du? Wie heißen Sie? |
| lachen | to laugh | Cognate *(German "ch" often corresponds to English "gh": Nacht - night; lachen - laugh; acht - eight).* |
| Lachen Sie! | Laugh! |  |
| sein | to be | ich bin, du bist, er/sie/es ist, wir sind, ihr seid, sie/Sie sind  Sein oder nicht sein, das ist hier die Frage. (*Hamlet*) |
| sich setzen | to sit down | Ich setze mich = I sit down  Setzen Sie sich! (see below)  [I am seated: Ich s**i**tze] |
| Setzen Sie sich! | Sit down! | Literally, this means "Seat yourself!" |
| stehen | to stand | Hence "aufstehen" = "to stand up" |
| Stehen Sie still! | Stand still! | Cognate |
| zeigen | to point | Zeig mir das Geld! = Show me the money!  der Zeigefinger = index finger |
|  |  |  |
| Zeigen Sie auf...! | Point to...! | Used with the preposition "auf":  Zeigen Sie auf die Tür! = Point to the door! |
| **Adjektive** | **Adjectives** |  |
| alt | old | Cognate |
| attraktiv | attractive | Cognate |
| freundlich | friendly | Cognate  Professor Freund ist freundlich |
| groß | big; tall | Dirk Nowitzki ist groß. - Wie groß? - Er ist 2,13 Meter groß.  Dein [=your] großer Pickel [=zit] ist "gross" ☺ |
| gut | good | Cognate |
|  |  |  |
| gut aussehend | good-looking | Remember "das Aussehen" = "appearance"; "aussehen" is the corresponding verb used to describe how a person (or e.g. a situation) looks.  Er ist sehr [=very] gut aussehend |
| hübsch | pretty (mainly for females) | Sie ist sehr [=very] hübsch |
| jung | young | Cognate |
| klein | small, little | Babys sind sehr [=very] klein.  "Klein aber fein" = "small but fine" |
| kurz | short (for distances; use "klein" to say that a person is "short") | A "**curt**" reply is short (kurz).  kurze Haare, eine kurze Hose [=short pants, i.e. shorts],  ein kurzer Film. Eine kurze Frage = a quick question |
| lang | long | Cognate  lange Haare, ein langer Film, eine lange Zeit [=time] |
| mollig | chubby | Er/Sie ist mollig |
| schlank | slender, thin | Sounds sort of like "slender" or "slim"  Er/Sie ist schlank |
| schön | beautiful | Er/Sie ist schön; schöne Augen; ein schönes Bild [=picture, painting]  "Schön" can also be used more generally to describe things positively: schönes Wetter = nice weather; es ist schön warm = it's nice and warm. In response to an offer or a suggestion, "Schön" means "Great" or "Nice" or "Sounds good."  Adding "schön" makes "bitte" and "danke" more polite (bitte schön; danke schön).  "ganz schön" means "quite," as in "more than one would ordinarily expect": Er/Sie ist ganz schön groß = Wow, s/he is quite tall.  Like "nice," "schön" can also be used ironically: ein schönes Durcheinander = a nice mess |
| unattraktiv | unattractive | Cognate |
| **Pronomen** | **Pronouns** |  |
| ich | I | Cognate |
| du | you (singular informal) | Easy ☺ |
| er | he; it | Easy ☺ |
| sie | she; it | Cognate |
| es | it | Easy ☺ |
| wir | we | Cognate |
| ihr | you (plural informal) | We will learn later that "ihr" can also mean "her." The context and the verb form will tell you what is meant. For now, think of "ihr" as like the informal "you all" |
| sie | they | "sie" means both "she" and "they" (and we'll see later that it can also mean "her" and "them"). Pay attention to the context and the verb forms (which we'll learn more about soon) to know what is meant! |
| Sie | you (singular or plural formal) | In writing, look out for the capitalized "Sie": this means that you (the reader) are being addressed (formally); it does not mean "she" or "they." If "Sie" begins the sentence, you will need to use the context and the verb form to figure out wif "sie" or "Sie" is meant. This always applies in speaking, where you can't see the capital "S." So: Seien Sie vorsichtig! [=Be careful!] |
| **Artikel** | **Articles** |  |
| der, das, die (die, pl.) | the | Easy ☺ |
| ein, eine | a, an | Easy ☺ |
| **Ausdrücke** | **Expressions** |  |
| bitte | please | Note "bitte" also means "You're welcome." So, you use "bitte" to ask for something politely, then "danke" to say thanks, and then the other person will respond "bitte" to say "You're welcome." |
| danke | thank you | Watch Ferris Bueller sing "Dankeschön" ☺ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RaIjYvIayj0> |
| Das ist... | That is... | Das ist gut. Das ist mein Baby. Das ist Michigan. |
| Er hat... | He has... | Avoid the common mistake "~~er habe~~" (but "ich habe" is correct - we'll learn this soon) |
| Sie hat... | She has... | Avoid the common mistake "~~sie habe~~" (but "ich habe" is correct - we'll learn this soon) |
| Er kommt aus Österreich | He comes from Austria | "aus" means "from" in the sense of "out of" |
| Sie kommt aus der Schweiz | She comes from Switzerland | "aus" means "from" in the sense of "out of" |
| Ich habe... | I have... | Cognate |
| Ich komme aus... | I come from... | "aus" means "from" in the sense of "out of"  Ich komme aus den USA. Ich komme aus China. |
| Ich spreche... | I speak... | Cognate.  Ich spreche Englisch und ein bisschen [=a little bit (of)] Deutsch |
| Ich weiß nicht. | I don't know. | Use this in class if you don't know the answer to a question. Much better than saying nothing ☺ |
| Ist das...? | Is that...? | Ist das legal? Ist das mein Baby? Ist das Arnold?? |
| Kommt er/sie aus... ? | Does he/she come from...? |  |
| Sind Sie fünf Jahre alt? | Are you five years old? |  |
| Und Sie? | And you? |  |
| Welche Farbe hat... ? | What color is...? | Literally, this means "Which color does … have?" |
| Wer ist das? | Who is that? | Remember "wer" = "who" and "wo" = "where" |
| Wer sind Sie? | Who are you? | Remember "wer" = "who" and "wo" = "where" |
| Wie bitte? | What?; Excuse me?; Pardon? | Literally, this means "How please?" Try to use this phrase in class when you don't understand something and want to hear it again (as opposed to when you understood acoustically, but need an explanation) |
| Wie heißen Sie? | What's your name? | If you run into Hartmut outside of class sometime, he is VERY likely to ask you this, so be sure you know what it means ☺  Literally, this means something like "How are you called?" |
| Wie sehen Sie aus? | What do you look like? | From the verb "aussehen," "to look (like)": see "das Aussehen" and "gut aussehend" above. |
| Woher kommt er/sie? | Where does he/she come from? | Remember "woher?" = "where from?" and remember to use "aus" in the answer: Er/Sie kommt aus X. |
| **Zahlen** | **Numbers** |  |
| die Zahl | number | zählen = to count; die Primzahl = prime number; (be)zahlen = to pay.  1 ist eine Zahl |
| null | 0 | Related to English "null" as in "null and void" or "the null set" in Mathematics  Chuck Norris kann durch null teilen [=can divide by 0] |
| eins | 1 | Eins plus eins ist zwei |
| zwei | 2 | Cognate *(German "z" often corresponds to English "t": zwei - two; zehn - ten; zwanzig - twenty; zu - to)* |
| drei | 3 | Drei mal [=times] drei ist neun |
| vier | 4 | Vier minus drei = ["gleich"] eins |
| fünf | 5 | What did Freud place between fear and sex? Fünf ☺ |
| sechs | 6 | Cognate. Important to pronounce the initial "s" like English "z," not like English "s" ☺ |
| sieben | 7 | Cognate. Pronounce the initial "s" like English "z," not like English "s" |
| acht | 8 | Cognate *(German "ch" often corresponds to English "gh": Nacht - night; lachen - laugh; acht - eight).* |
| neun | 9 | Neun durch [=divided by] drei ist drei |
| zehn | 10 | Cognate *(German "z" often corresponds to English "t": zwei - two; zehn - ten; zwanzig - twenty; zu - to)* |
| elf | 11 | Cognate |
|  |  |  |
| zwölf | 12 | Cognate *(German "z" often corresponds to English "t": zwei - two; zehn - ten; zwölf - twelve; zu - to)* |
| dreizehn | 13 | drei + zehn |
| vierzehn | 14 | vier + -zehn |
| fünfzehn | 15 | fünf + -zehn |
| sechzehn | 16 | sech(s) + -zehn |
| siebzehn | 17 | sieb(en) + -zehn |
| achtzehn | 18 | acht + -zehn |
| neunzehn | 19 | neun + -zehn |
| zwanzig | 20 | Cognate *(German "z" often corresponds to English "t": zwei - two; zehn - ten; zwanzig - twenty; zu - to)* |
| einundzwanzig | 21 | "one-and-twenty"; *note it's all one word* |
| zweiundzwanzig | 22 | "two-and-twenty" |
| dreißig | 30 | drei + -**ß**ig [Note the "-ßig" ending just for this one] |
| vierzig | 40 | vier + -zig |
| fünfzig | 50 | fünf + -zig |
| sechzig | 60 | sech(s) + -zig |
| siebzig | 70 | sieb(en) + -zig |
| achtzig | 80 | acht + -zig |
| neunzig | 90 | neun + -zig |
| (ein)hundert | 100 | Cognate |
| (ein)hunderteins | 101 | *Note that it's all one word; no "und"* |
| tausend | 1,000 | Cognate |
| **Andere Wörter** | **Other Words** |  |
| da | there | Wo ist die Tür? - Da!  *Check out this brilliant lip-synched version of the 80s classic "Da da da":* [*http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QNGGK90IQ5Q*](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QNGGK90IQ5Q) |
| ja | yes | Easy ☺ |
| hier | here | Cognate |
| kein, keine (keine, pl.) | no, not one, not any | k + ein(e) = kein(e)  Chuck Norris hat keine Uhr. Er entscheidet wie spät es ist. [He decides what time it is]  Chuck Norris isst keinen Honig. Er kaut Bienen. [Chuck Norris doesn't eat (any) honey. He chews bees.]  Chuck Norris bekommt [=gets] keine Spam Emails. |
| nein | no | Ja + Nein = Jein: great when you can't decide ☺ |
| nichts | nothing | nicht = not; nicht**s** = nothing  Die MSU-Studenten lernen nicht [=don't study]  Die MSU-Studenten lernen nicht**s** [=learn nothing] |
| richtig | correct | Closely related to "right" *(another ch <=> gh example)*  Ist das richtig? - Nein, das ist falsch [=wrong, false]!  In class, we also often use "Das stimmt" [=that's right] and "Das stimmt nicht." |
| und | and | Easy ☺ |