# Kapitel 4

***\*\*\*Entries in "~~strikethrough~~" font are in the chapter vocab and worth knowing, but you will NOT be tested on them\*\*\****

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| **Die Reise** | **The Trip** | **Collocations/Examples/Mnemonics** |
| das Andenken, - | souvenir | Ich sehe das **Andenken** und **denke** **an** die Reise [trip]  Kauf nicht so viele Andenken! |
| die Bahn | railroad | "Autobahn minus the Auto": What Germans drove fast on before they had autos ☺ |
| die Bordkarte, -n | boarding pass | Sounds like "**board**ing **card**" |
| der Brief, -e | letter | Before e-mail, written "**Briefe**" were not **brief**. |
| der Flug, ¨-e | flight | Guten **Flug**! = Have a good flight!  Wann ist dein Flug? Wann kommt dein Flug an? |
| der Flughafen, ¨- | airport | der Hafen = harbor ==> Flughafen = "flight harbor"  When you gotta **fl**y a **Fl**ug, you **haf**ta have a **Haf**en!  Kannst du mich vom Flughafen abholen [=pick up]? |
| das Flugzeug, -e | airplane | das Zeug = stuff ==> Flugzeug = "flying stuff"  German title of the movie *Airplane!*: *Die unglaubliche Reise in einem verrückten* ***Flugzeug***[The unbelievable trip in a crazy airplane] |
| das Geschenk, -e | gift | Ein Ge**schenk** **schenk**en (schenken=to give a gift)  Ich habe ein Geschenk für dich!  der Geschenkgutschein = gift certificate |
| der Hauptbahnhof, ¨-e | main train station | der **Bahnhof** = train station; die **Haupt**straße = main street; die **Haupt**stadt = capital city; das **Haupt**fach = (college) major; die **Haupt**sache = the main thing…  Entschuldigen Sie bitte, wo ist der Hauptbahnhof? |
| der Pass (Reisepass), ¨-e | passport | You need a **Pass** to **pass** through borders. |
| der Platz, ¨-e | plaza, square;  seat, place;  space, room | A **Platz** is a big **place**. **Platz place platz place… ☺**  der Marktplatz=market square; der Rathausplatz=town hall square; der Parkplatz = parking lot, parking spot  der Potsdamer Platz: bustling square in Berlin  Ist hier noch Platz? = Is there still room here? *Useful expression for joining people at a table.*  Nehmen Sie Platz! = Have a seat! ["Take a seat"] |
| die Reise, -n | trip | Wir machen eine Reise nach Berlin  In *Star Trek*, everyone wants to travel (**reisen**) to the "Pleasure Planet" **Risa** [pronounced like "**Reise**"!]  German title of the movie *Airplane!*: *Die unglaubliche* ***Reise*** *in einem verrückten Flugzeug* [The unbelievable trip in a crazy airplane] |
| ~~das Tablet, -s~~ | ~~tablet computer~~ | Cognate |
| der Zug, ¨-e | train | *Related to the verb* ***ziehen*** *[=to pull], whose past tense is "****zog****." Hence the connection to "der An****zug****" [=suit], via "****anziehen****" = to put [pull] on clothes.*  "Zug, Zug, Zug" sounds like the chug, chug, chug of the train.  Der Zug kommt an [=arrives] / fährt ab [=is leaving]  Unrelated, but *Die Zugspitze* is Germany's highest peak |
| mit der Bahn fahren | to travel by train | literally: with the train to ride |
| ~~per Anhalter fahren (er fährt per Anhalter)~~ | ~~to hitchhike~~ | **halten** and **anhalten** both mean "to stop" [as in "Hold up!"; "halten" also means "to hold"]; Spanish similarly calls hitchhiking "hacer autostop" ["to do car-stop"]  *Per Anhalter durch die Galaxis* ist ein Buch von Douglas Adams [*The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*]. One of the funnier books ever written ☺ |
| unterwegs | underway, on the way | "unterwegs" sounds like "under way"  Ich bin unterwegs = I'm on my way!! |
| **Das Gepäck** | **Luggage** | Remember to (**Ge)päck** your luggage ☺  Anna hat viel Gepäck |
| das Handgepäck | carry-on luggage | What you **pack** to carry in your **hand**s. |
| die Handtasche, -n | handbag, purse | Remember *Lola rennt*: Die Tasche!! [=the bag]  die Hand + die Tasche = die Handtasche |
| der Koffer, - | suitcase, trunk | A **Koff**er is like a **coff**in, but for your stuff.  Koffer tragen = to carry suitcases |
|  |  |  |
| der Kulturbeutel, - | cosmetics/toiletries case | Literally, a culture bag.  Why? See <http://www.dw.de/kulturbeutel/a-16986465> |
| der Rucksack, ¨-e | backpack | der Rücken = back; der Sack = sack ==> der Rucksack  If you put a truck in your **backpack**, it could be a t**rucksack** ☺ |
| die Tasche, -n | bag | You can "s**tash**" a lot of stuff in your **Tasch**e.  Remember *Lola rennt*: Die Tasche!! [=the bag] |
| **Die Kleidung** | **Clothing** |  |
| der Anzug, ¨-e | suit | Er trägt einen Anzug. Sie trägt einen Hosenanzug [=pant suit]  The verb *ziehen* (past tense "**zog**") is related to both "sich anziehen" [="to get dressed": to "pull on" clothes] and "der Zug" ["train"] ==> Ich sitze im An**zug** im **Zug** |
| der Badeanzug, ¨-e | (woman's) bathing suit | der Anzug = suit ==> der Badeanzug = bathing suit |
| die Badehose, -n | (man's) bathing suit | die Hose = pants ==> die Badehose = bathing pants |
| ~~der Bikini, -s~~ | ~~bikini~~ | Cognate |
| die Bluse, -n | blouse | Cognate |
| der Gürtel, - | belt | Sounds like English **girdle**  den **Gürtel** enger schnallen=to tighten one's belt, i.e. to make do with less (money, food, luxuries) in hard times  *The German word for shingles (the illness) is* ***Gürtel****rose, because the rash can form a belt-like shape. The English "shingles" similarly derives from the Latin word for belt, cingulum.* |
| der Handschuh, -e | glove | "hand shoe": Shoes for your hands! |
| das Hemd, -en | shirt | Do you need to get your shirt **hem**me**d**? |
| ~~das Hoodie, -s~~ | ~~hooded sweatshirt~~ | Cognate |
| die Hose, -n | trousers, pants | Note that *die Hose* is **singular** ==> Meine Hose **ist** grau, NICHT: Meine Hose ~~sind~~ grau |
| die Jacke, -n | jacket | Cognate |
| die Jeans | jeans | Contrary to the notation in *Vorsprung*, this can be singular [analogous to die Hose] or plural [imported from English]. The singular form is more common. |
| das Kleid, -er | dress | Bonnie und Kleid? |
| die Kleidung | clothing, clothes | Cognate. Die Kleidung **IST singular.**  Bonnie und **Kleid**ung? |
| die Krawatte, -n | tie | My **cra**ppy **Krawatte** is made of **Watte** [[cotton wool](https://www.google.com/search?q=cotton+wool&rlz=1C5CHFA_enUS503US503&espv=210&es_sm=91&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ei=0qZkUobVA6KRygHb54HYAw&ved=0CDYQsAQ&biw=1252&bih=719#es_sm=91&espv=210&q=Watte&tbm=isch)] |
| ~~die Leggings (~~*~~pl)~~* | ~~leggings~~ | Cognate |
| der Mantel, ¨- | overcoat | Sounds like "mantle" |
| der Pullover, - | pullover sweater | Cognate |
| der Rock, ¨-e | skirt | I am "**Rock**"ing this skirt. |
| ~~der/das Sakko, -s~~ | ~~sports jacket~~ | Ein S**akk**o ist eine **s**portliche J**ack**e |
| die Sandale, -n | sandal | Cognate |
| der Schal, -s | scarf | Sounds likes "shawl" |
| der Schuh, -e | shoe | Sounds just like "shoe" [but the "**uh**" is more like b**oo**] |
| die Socke, -n | sock | Cognate |
| der Stiefel, - | boot | You need **S**tiefelin the **S**now.  Disko-**Stiefel** (disco boots), Schnee**stiefel** (snow boots), Wander**stiefel** (hiking boots), Gummi**stiefel** (rubber boots).  You need **S**tiefelin the **S**now.  Puss-in-boots = der ge**stiefelt**e Kater [a fun fairy tale]  **Stifle** a noise with your **Stiefel** ☺ |
| das T-Shirt, -s | tee-shirt | Cognate |
| ~~das Unterhemd, -en~~ | ~~undershirt~~ | das Hemd = shirt ==> Unterhemd = undershirt |
| die Unterhose, -n | underpants | die Hose = pants ==> Unterhose = underpants |
| die Unterwäsche (pl.) | underwear | die Wäsche = laundry (from "waschen," "to wash") ==> Unterwäsche = "under-laundry" |
| der Wintermantel, ¨- | winter coat | der Mantel = coat ==> der Wintermantel = winter coat |
| **Die Toilettenartikel** | **Toiletries** | Cognate |
| das Deo, -s | deodorant | Das Deo for your B.O.! |
| die Haarbürste, -n | hair brush | Bürste=brush (sounds like "brush," and like "**br**i**st**l**e**s") |
| der Kamm, ¨-e | comb | Cognate |
| der Lippenstift, -e | lipstick | der Stift = pen ==> der Lippenstift = "lip pen" |
| ~~die Mascara~~ | ~~mascara~~ | Cognate  The MUCH more common term for mascara is **die Wimperntusche**. Die Wimpern = eyelashes; die Tusche = India ink, i.e. ink for art work or calligraphy |
| der Nagellack | nail polish | I like to **lacquer** my **nails** with **Nagellack**. |
| der Spiegel, - | mirror | Think of the newspaper "DER SPIEGEL"  Germany's most respected weekly news magazine is *Der Spiegel* ["The Mirror"]  Art **Spiegel**man wrote the graphic novel *Maus*, based on his father's experiences as a Holocaust survivor.  *Schneewittchen*: **Spieglein, Spieglein** an der Wand, wer ist die Schönste im ganzen Land? = Mirror, mirror on the wall, who is the fairest one of all [in the whole country]? *The German version uses the diminutive "Spieglein": "little mirror."* |
| das Taschentuch, ¨-er | facial tissue, "Kleenex," handkerchief | die Tasche = bag, pocket; das Tuch = cloth ==> das Taschentuch = "pocket cloth" = Kleenex, handkerchief [Similarly das **Taschen**buch = paperback book, though few paperbacks actually fit in a pocket]  *The German equivalent of Kleenex is* ***Tempo*** *==> you can ask (or be asked) "Hast du ein Taschentuch?" or "Hast du ein Tempo?"* |
| die Zahnbürste, -n | toothbrush | der Zahn = tooth; Bürste=brush (sounds like "brush," and like "**br**i**st**l**e**s") ==> Zahnbürste = toothbrush |
| die Zahnpasta, -pasten | toothpaste | After you eat **pasta**, you need **Zahnpasta** to brush your teeth. [Or picture pasta made of toothpaste??] |
| **Persönliche Gegenstände** | **Personal Items/Objects** |  |
| die Bankkarte, -n | bank card, ATM card | A card you use at the bank=**Bankkarte**. |
| der Führerschein, -e | driver's license | der Geld**schein** = banknote, bill; der Flug**schein** = plane ticket; der Führer**schein** = "Schein" that says you can drive [**führen**: "guide, lead"] a car  den Führerschein **machen**  *Note that the* ***Führerschein*** *is used specifically for* ***driving****; for identification purposes, one carries one's* ***Personalausweis*** *[=I.D. card] or* ***Pass*** *[passport]* |
| das Geld, -er | money | **Geld** used to be **gold**. |
| das Handy, -s | cell phone | A handy phone you carry around in your hand |
| der Kopfhörer, - *[we will test this, not In-Ear Kopfhörer]* | headphones | der Kopf = head; hören = to hear ==> **Kopfhörer** = "head hearers." Solid ones are more often plural, earbuds are more often singular.  Kann ich deine(n) Kopfhörer leihen [=borrow]?  Wo kann ich Kopfhörer kaufen? |
| ~~die In-Ear-Kopfhörer~~ | ~~ear buds~~ | [see "Kopfhörer" above] |
| die (digitale) Kamera, -s | (digital) camera | Cognate |
| die Kreditkarte, -n | credit card | Cognate |
| der Laptop, -s | laptop computer | Cognate [also common in German: das Notebook] |
| das Portemonnaie, -s | wallet | "What's in your Portemonnaie?"  A Portemonnaie carries **money** [like a **porte**r] |
| **Die Eigenschaften** | **Personal Traits** |  |
| die Eigenschaft, -en | personal trait, quality, characteristic | eigen = your own: mein eigenes Haus ==> your Eigenschaft = your "own-ness," i.e. your characteristics  Were bad guys **shaft**ed by the **gen**es in their mom's **Ei**? |
| doof | stupid; goofy in an annoying way | **doof** sounds like "**duf**us"/"**doof**us"  *Try a Google image search for "Ohne dich ist alles doof" ["Everything is stupid (sucks) without you"]!*  "Dick und Doof" was a German name for Laurel and Hardy, a successful comic duo from the 30s.  *T-shirt slogan:* "Alle doof aussa mich." This means "They're all idiots except me" - but "außer" is misspelled, and "mich" should be "mir," so the real idiot is the person wearing the shirt [e.g. Hartmut] ☺ |
| dumm | dumb | Cognate |
| einfallslos | uncreative | der Einfall = a (creative) idea ==> einfallslos = "idea-less," i.e. uncreative  einfallen = to occur to someone: Mir fällt nichts ein = Nothing's occurring/coming to me ["falling into me"] |
| ernst | serious | **Ernst** is **e**a**rn**e**st** ("Ernst" is a German first name)  Im Ernst?? = Seriously??  Ich meine es ernst = I'm serious (about that)  ein ernster Typ = a serious guy  The measure of speed based on the speed of sound [==> Mach 1, Mach 2…] is named after the German scientist **Ernst** Mach; [**Ernst** Ludwig Kirchner](https://www.google.com/search?q=ernst+ludwig+kirchner&rlz=1C5CHFA_enUS503US503&espv=210&es_sm=91&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ei=K65kUoCVEtOkyAG6uYHIAw&ved=0CK0BEIke&biw=1252&bih=719) was an Expressionist painter |
| faul | lazy | Lazy students are FOUL ☺ |
|  |  |  |
| fleißig | hardworking, industrious | Ich esse fl**eißig** dr**eißig** kilo **Flei**sch [=meat] ☺  Ohne **Fleiß** kein Preis = No pain, no gain ["No prize without hard work"] |
| gesellig | gregarious, sociable | Are **gazell**es **gesell**ig?  Sociable [ge**sell**ige] salespeople **sell** more stuff |
| glücklich | happy | I'm g**lück**lich when I'm **luck**y |
| heiter | cheerful | *This is also used for cheerful (partly cloudy) weather*  Getting **high** makes stoners **hei**ter  Eiter [=pus] macht mich nicht heiter |
| intelligent | intelligent | Cognate |
| interessant | interesting | Cognate |
| kreativ | creative | Cognate |
| laut | loud, noisy | Cognate |
| locker | relaxed, cool | All the chill kids hang out by the **locker**s. |
| lustig | funny, jovial | Is it **luuus**t**ig** when Ricky Ricardo yells "**Luuucy**!!!!"?  Ein guter Witz [=joke] ist lustig  "Mir san [=Wir sind] die lustigen Holzhackerbuam" [=lumberjack boys] is a popular Bavarian song |
| müde | tired | When I'm tired, I feel like I'm moving through **mud**. I'm "**müde**." |
| musikalisch | musical | Cognate |
| nervös | nervous | Cognate |
| offen | open | Cognate |
| ruhig | quiet, peaceful, calm | Sei ruhig! = Be quiet!  Bleib ruhig! / Bleiben Sie ruhig! = Keep calm!  What Winnie the Pooh character is calmer [**ruh**iger] than little **Roo**? |
| schüchtern | shy | Menschen [=people] sind **schüchtern**; Tiere sind **scheu** |
| selbstsicher | self-assured | Literally, this means "self-sure" [sicher = sure, safe] |
| sportlich | athletic | Cognate (sporty) |
| steif | stiff, ill-at-ease | Cognate |
| sympathisch | likeable, pleasant, nice | Sympathetic people are nice. "¡Es muy simpático!" |
| tot | dead | Tater **tot**s are **dead** potatoes. |
| unfreundlich | unfriendly | Cognate |
| unglücklich | unhappy | I'm **un**g**lück**lich when I'm **unluck**y |
| unmusikalisch | unmusical | Cognate |
| unsicher | unsure, insecure | sicher = safe, sure [**Er** fühlt **sich** **sicher** = He feels safe] |
| unsportlich | unathletic | Cognate (unsporty) |
| unsympathisch | unlikeable, disagreeable | ¡No es simpático! |
| **Radfahren, Autos und Verkehr** | **Biking, Cars, and Traffic** |  |
| ~~das Abgas, -e~~ | ~~exhaust~~ | The prefix "Ab-" often denotes waste: der **Ab**fall=trash, das **Ab**wasser = waste water, die **Ab**wärme = waste or excess heat |
| das Auto, -s | automobile, car | "BMW: Das Auto" |
| die Autobahn, -en | autobahn, freeway | No speed limit (Geschwindigkeitsbegrenzung ☺)! |
| der (Auto)bus, -se | bus | **Bus** is much more common than **Autobus**  Ich fahre mit dem Bus; Der Bus kommt zu spät [=late] |
| das Benzin | gasoline | I need **Benzin** in mein Mercedes **BENZ**. I do *not* need my **BENZ in Benzin** ☺ |
| ~~die Bewegung~~ | ~~movement, exercise~~ | sich bewegen=to move; bewegend=moving (e.g. a film)  die Friedensbewegung = the peace movement  Ich brauche Bewegung = I need to move (i.e. exercise)  Keine falsche Bewegung! = No wrong move! [movie cliché used when threatening someone with a gun] |
| ~~die Distanz, -en~~ | ~~distance~~ | Cognate |
| das Fahrrad, ¨-er | bicycle | das Rad = wheel; fahren = drive, ride ==> "ride-wheel"  "Fahrrad" can also be shortened to "Rad" ["bike"] |
| der Führerschein, -e | driver's license | [see "Persönliche Gegenstände" section above] |
| der Fußgänger, -  die Fußgängerin, -nen | pedestrian | The "foot goer" |
| die Kreuzung | intersection | sounds like "crossing" [das Kreuz = cross]  Biegen Sie an der Kreuzung links ab = Turn left at the intersection |
| ~~der Lärm~~ | ~~noise~~ | A good a**larm** makes a lot of **Lärm** |
| der Mensch, -en | person; people | Mensch! = Wow! *or* Darn! [sort of like "Oh man!"]  ["Mensch" has made its way into English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mensch) via Yiddish: "X is a real Mensch" = X is a great human being |
| der Parkplatz, ¨-e | parking space, parking lot | parken + Platz [=space, place] = der Parkplatz |
| der Platz, ¨-e | plaza, square; seat, place; space, room | [see "Die Reise" section above] |
| die Prüfung, -en | test | On tests (**Prüfungen**) you have to "prove" that you know Deutsch! |
| der Radfahrer, -  die Radfahrerin, -nen | cyclist, bicycle rider | das Rad = bike; der Fahrer = driver ==> der Radfahrer = "wheel driver" |
| die Regel, -n | rule, regulation | "**Regel**" sounds like "**regul**ar"  as a rule = in der **Regel**; regelmäßig = regularly  gegen die Regeln = against the rules |
| ~~der Senior, -en~~  ~~die Seniorin, -nen~~ | ~~senior citizen~~ | Cognate |
| ~~der Staub~~ | ~~dust~~ | der Staubsauger = vacuum ["dust-sucker"]  Asche zu Asche, Staub zu Staub = Ashes to ashes, dust to dust (phrase used at Christian burials) |
| das Verbot, -e | ban, prohibition | *The* stereotypical German phrase: "Das ist verboten!" Silly 1992 song by die Prinzen: "[Küssen Verboten](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i5Ackbtn5bU)" |
| ~~der Vergleich, -e~~ | ~~comparison~~ | vergleichen = to compare; gleich = equal  [Morbid mnemonic: die Leiche = corpse; leicht = easy ==> Es ist nicht leicht, Leichen zu vergleichen] |
| der Verkehr | traffic | Honk if you like **fair care**. Or: You need to be **ver**y **kehr**ful in traffic.  Honk if you like **fair care**. Or: You need to be **ver**y **kehr**ful in traffic.  intercourse = Geschlechts**verkehr** ["sexual traffic"] |
| ~~das Verkehrsmittel, -~~ | ~~means of transportation~~ | die Mitte = middle; das **Mittel** = a **means** for doing something ==> Lebens**mittel** = (food) groceries; das Zahlungs**mittel** = payment method [bezahlen = pay]  öffentliche Verkehrsmittel [Plural!] = public transportation |
| das Verkehrsschild, -er | traffic sign | der Verkehr = traffic; das Schild = sign [like "shield"] |
| die Vorfahrt | right of way | When you have **Vorfahrt**, you have the right to drive [**fahr**en] be**fore** the other car  *Note that in Germany, at an intersection with no stop signs, the car coming from the right has Vorfahrt: "Wer von rechts kommt, hat Vorfahrt."* [*A white-bordered yellow diamond indicates main roads that have the right of way, and an upside-down triangle with a red border means "Yield."*](https://www.google.com/search?q=vorfahrtsschild&rlz=1C5CHFA_enUS503US503&espv=210&es_sm=91&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ei=Vb9kUpnsFaKo2wWd4IGICg&ved=0CC4QsAQ&biw=1252&bih=719#es_sm=91&espv=210&q=vorfahrtsschild&tbm=isch&imgdii=_) |
| ~~der Vorteil~~ | ~~advantage~~ | der Teil = part; der Vorteil = advantage ("better part"); der Nachteil = disadvantage ("worse part")  Vor- und Nachteile im Vergleich [=in comparison] |
| der Wagen, - | car | When dogs ride in a **car**, their tails are "**Wagen"**! |
| der Weg, -e | path, way | Get out of the **Weg**! [="Aus dem Weg!"] |
| ~~der Fußweg~~ | ~~footpath~~ | Fuß=foot weg=way ==> "foot-way" |
| der Radweg | bicycle path | Rad=bike weg=way ==> "bike-way" |
| ~~alltäglich~~ | ~~everyday~~ | alle=all; der Tag=day ==> alltäglich=everyday  alltägliche Probleme, alltägliche Situationen |
| gefährlich | dangerous | You may not **fare** well if you do something ge**fähr**lich  die Gefahr = danger ==> "Gefahr, Will Robinson. Gefahr!" [*Lost in Space*] |
| ~~genügend~~ | ~~enough~~ | See "genug" in the "Andere Wörter" section below. *Genügend* is more formal and much less common than *genug*. It must precede nouns (genügend Zeit/Geld/ Platz). It can be used with verbs (genügend essen/tun). With adjectives, use *genug* (gut/groß/alt genug). |
| geradeaus | straight ahead | *"Gehen Sie immer geradeaus" simply means "keep going straight"*  \*Song for learning directions:  Gehen Sie immer geradeaus = Keep going straight  A fun song for learning **links, rechts, geradeaus**: [Wo ist hier ein Restaurant?](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gG2iAyEcM_g) by Uwe Kind |
| gering | low, small, not very big | eine geringe Menge = a small amount; ein geringes Risiko; eine geringe Chance [=likelihood]; X ist relativ gering; eine geringe Auswahl = a limited selection |
| gesund | healthy | (un)gesund essen, (un)gesund leben = to eat/live (un)healthily  Lachen ist gesund [=is healthy] [German saying]  **Gesund**heit = health; Say "**Gesund**heit!" to a person who has just sneezed ☺ |
| ~~jährlich~~ | ~~annual~~ | das Jahr = year ==> jährlich = annual |
| kurz | short (for distances; use "klein" to say that a person is "short") | A "**curt**" reply is short (kurz).  kurze Haare, eine kurze Hose, ein kurzer Film  Eine kurze Frage = a quick question |
| langsam | slow | ein langsamer Walzer = a slow waltz  langsam aber sicher = slowly but surely  Why are you taking so **long**, **Sam**? - I'm **langsam**! |
| links | left | Biegen Sie (nach) links ab = Turn left  The "l" links "**l**inks" to "**l**eft" ☺"  "Links, zwo, drei, vier!": Phrase chanted by drill instructors to get troops to march in step - and title of a Rammstein song written to clarify that their politics are left-wing. [Compare Faderhead's "[Tanz zwo drei vier](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sLptcBLy6Qw)"] |
| ~~nachhaltig~~ | ~~sustainable; lasting~~ | die Nachhaltigkeit = sustainability  nachhaltig wirtschaften = to operate sustainably (in economic contexts) |
| ~~öffentlich~~ | ~~public~~ | offen = open ==> öffentlich = public  öffentliche Schulen / Toilette(n) / Verkehrsmittel [=transportation] |
| rechts | right (only as in: left/right) | Cognate!  Biegen Sie (nach) rechts ab = Turn right  Recht haben = to *be* right: Du hast Recht |
| ~~regelmäßig~~ | ~~regular(ly) (i.e. occurring regularly)~~ | die Regel = rule (**reg**u**l**ate = make rules) ==> regelmäßig = regular  regelmäßig Sport treiben = to exercise regularly  in regelmäßigen Abständen = at regular intervals  Can use *regelmäßig* to express frustration with a recurring problem: X macht das regelmäßig falsch; das passiert [=happens] regelmäßig |
| schnell | fast | **Schnell** sounds like **snail**, but a **snail** is not **schnell** ☺  In Detroit there once was the **Schnell**i Deli where you could grab a quick lunch. |
| ~~sinnvoll~~ | ~~sensible [used for plans, rules, actions etc., but NOT for people]~~ | German has imported the expression "Das macht Sinn" for "That makes sense" from English; purists insist that one should say "Das ist sinnvoll."  eine sinnvolle Alternative, eine sinnvolle Idee  wenig sinnvoll = pointless [wenig = little, few]  To say that a person is (not) sensible: "X ist (un)vernünftig." |
| ~~umwegfrei~~ | ~~direct; without detours~~ | der Weg = path, way; um = around ==> **der Umweg** = detour ==> umwegfrei = free of detours |
| umweltfreundlich | environmentally friendly | Umwelt=environment, freundlich=friendly ==> umweltfreundlich  Rad fahren ist umweltfreundlich |
| ~~wirtschaftlich~~ | ~~thrifty, economical~~ | die Wirtschaft = the economy (remember Volkswirtschaft, Betriebswirthschaftslehre (BWL)) |
| **Akkusativpräpositionen** | **Accusative Prepositions** | *"****Durch für gegen ohne um***  *Deutsch zu lernen ist nicht dumm!"* |
| durch | through | durch den Zoll [customs]; durch Zufall = by chance; durch die Wüste [=desert]; [durch den Monsun](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S_Sy5-sOodA); durch die Stadt; durch Europa; durch das Museum  **durch** dick und dünn = through thick and thin |
| für | for | [Hast du etwas Zeit für mich](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hIIVK0NgK38)?  die Kosten für das Projekt; der Grund [=reason] für das Problem; das Institut für \_\_\_\_; das Ministerium für \_\_\_  [für immer](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kxRRRkXNRcY) (jung) = forever (young)  *Für is usually* ***not*** *used in time expressions: Ich war ein Jahr in Deutschland [NICHT: ~~Ich war~~* ***~~für~~*** *~~ein Jahr in Deutschland~~]* |
| gegen | against; around (a time) | Bayern gegen Dortmund; Ali gegen Frazier  Ich bin gegen Rechtsextremismus  Wir kommen gegen 10 Uhr  ***Gegen*** *die Wand* ("**Against** the wall"; English title *Head On*): a movie by Fatih Akin |
| ohne | without | ohne Zweifel = without a doubt; ohne Grund = for no reason; ohne Erfolg = without success; ganz ohne = completely without; ohne Probleme  **Ohne** mich = Count me out; No way |
| um | at (a time); around (a location) | um 12 Uhr, um 20:15 Uhr [but: **am** Montag; **im** Mai]  rund um die Uhr = around the clock, 24/7  In der Gegend um Berlin = In the area around Berlin  es geht um … = it's about, it's a matter of  um 5 Prozent steigen/fallen = to rise/fall by 5%  In Ulm, um Ulm, und um Ulm herum [random saying] |
| **Modalverben** | **Modal Verbs** | Use these with the **infinitive** of the "other" verb! |
| dürfen (X darf) | may; to be allowed to, to be permitted to | **Darf** ich hier **rauchen**? |
| ich darf nicht | I must not, I'm not allowed to | Hier **darf** man nicht **rauchen**! [Note: Hier **muss** man **nicht** rauchen = You **don't have to** smoke here]  Was darf's denn sein? = What can I do for you [idiom] |
| können (X kann) | can; to be able to | **Kannst** du **schwimmen**? |
| möchte (ich möchte, du möchtest, X möchte, etc.) | would like to (immediate relevance) | Ich **möchte** einen Döner. ["haben/essen" is implied]  Ich **möchte** Deutschland **besuchen** [=visit]. |
| mögen (ich mag, du magst, X mag, etc.) | to like (a thing, a person) (generally) | This is the only modal verb that is NOT used with other verbs. Use mögen with nouns, and gern with verbs. [This rule is not absolute: especially in negative sentences, one can say e.g. "Ich mag nicht schwimmen" to say one doesn't feel like doing something]  Ich **mag** *Döner*, ich **mag** *Fußball*, ich **mag** *Musik*, ich **mag** *dich*; ich *esse* **gern** Döner, ich *spiele* **gern** Fußball, ich *höre* **gern** Musik; ich *singe* **gern**  Das **mag** sein = That may be [common idiom that doesn't fit the above patterns] |
| müssen (X muss) | must; to have to, to be required to | Die MSU Studenten **müssen** Sofas **verbrennen** [burn] |
| ich muss nicht | I don't have to, I don't need to | Ich **muss** das **nicht** berühren = I **don't have to** touch this; Ich **darf** das **nicht** berühren = I **can't** touch this [am not **allowed** to]; Ich **kann** das nicht **berühren** = I **can't** touch this [am not **able** to] |
| sollen | to be supposed to; ought to | Das Baby **soll** nicht **rauchen** [=smoke] |
| wollen (X will) | to want to | [Willst du mit mir gehn](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6j-1QuzfH4Q#t=62) [short for "gehen"]? |
| **Andere Verben** | **Other Verbs** |  |
| ab•biegen | to turn (left or right) | *biegen = to bend*  biegen = to bend *Turning is a kind of bending away from where you were headed.*  links/rechts abbiegen = to turn left/right: **Biegen** Sie an der Kreuzung links **ab** = Turn left at the intersection |
| achten auf | to pay attention to | Achten Sie auf die Verbendungen! |
| Angst haben | to be afraid | Literally "to have fear": Hast du Angst? - Ein bisschen.  *Remember this info from Kap. 2:* The word "angst" has made it into English, as a term for a sort of generalized dread or fear: adolescent angst, existential angst.  An **angst**rom is a unit of length equal to 10-10 meters. **Angst** makes you feel small - as small as an **angst**rom? |
| an•halten (X hält an) | to stop (for vehicles) | See "per Anhalter fahren" further above |
| auf•passen (auf) | to pay attention (to) | Passen Sie auf! = Pay attention! [More informally, this becomes: "Aufgepasst!"]  Pay attention to the casserole! = **Pass auf** den Auflauf **auf**! |
| aus•geben (X gibt Y aus) | to spend (money) | ***Ge****ld aus****ge****ben; ausgeben sounds like "give out" ==> spend*  Gib nicht so viel Geld aus = Don't spend so much money |
| bedeuten | to mean, have the meaning of | Was bedeutet "bedeuten"? - "Bedeuten" bedeutet "to mean" ☺ |
| benutzen | to use | Man benutzt Computer, Handys, Waffen [=weapons], Kondome, Toiletten, einen Rollstuhl [=wheelchair]…  *"benutzen" and "nutzen" [see below!] both mean "to use." Use "benutzen" more with concrete objects, "nutzen" more for taking advantage of opportunities/resources.*  *The alternate spelling "ben****ü****tzen" is regional/colloquial.* |
| beschreiben | to describe | Cognate! "b**eschreibe**n" looks/sounds like "d**escribe**"  Beschreiben Sie sich [=yourself]/Ihr Haus/den Mann |
| bezahlen | to pay | Related to die Zahl, -en [=number]  eine Rechnung [=bill] bezahlen  When you want the bill in a restaurant, say "Zahlen bitte!" [literally: "Pay please!"]  A fun old song about paying the bar tab: [Wer soll das bezahlen?](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uQQm7bKJskM) [Wer hat das bestellt? = Who ordered that?] |
| brauchen | to need | Ich brauche Geld/Zeit/Hilfe = I need money/time/help  Smokers feel they need (**brauchen**) to smoke (**rauchen**) [But one would say "Ich muss rauchen" or "Ich brauche Zigaretten," not "~~Ich brauche rauchen~~."] |
| ich brauche nicht | I don't need to, I don't have to | Used with "zu": Ich brauche nicht **zu** schlafen |
|  |  |  |
| denken | to think | "denken" sounds like "think"  Ich denke, also bin ich [=therefore I am]  For saying what you think about something, "ich meine" and "ich glaube" usually sound better than "ich denke": Ich meine/glaube, das ist eine gute Idee |
| denken an... | to think about... | Ich denke oft an dich/an Schokolade/an meine Heimat |
| ~~erzeugen~~ | ~~to create, to generate~~ | Used mostly in scientific/technical contexts: Wärme [=heat]/ Strom [=electricity] / Solarstrom / Energie / Krebs [=cancer] erzeugen  But also e.g.: Aufmerksamkeit [=attention] / Angst erzeugen |
| helfen (er hilft) | to help | Kannst du mir helfen? = Can you help me?  Kann ich Ihnen helfen? = Can/May I help you?  Es hilft nicht = It's not helping  Hilfe! = Help! |
| mit•nehmen (X nimmt mit) | to take (something) along | mit = with; nehmen = to take ==> mitnehmen = "to take with" |
| nutzen | to use | eine Gelegenheit/Chance [=opportunity] nutzen; Synergien nutzen  das Internet/eine App nutzen [more common than benutzen]  Das nutzt nichts = That's no use (i.e. it's pointless to try)  *"benutzen" [see above!] and "nutzen" both mean "to use." Use "benutzen" more with concrete objects, "nutzen" more for taking advantage of opportunities/resources.*  *The alternate spelling "n****ü****tzen" is regional/colloquial.* |
| packen | to pack | Cognate |
| schicken | to send | Schick mir eine E-Mail!  Wir **schicken** "**Chicken**" in **Stücken** [=We send chic-ken in pieces. Of course "chicken" is "das Huhn, ¨-er"] |
| ~~schieben~~ | ~~to push (e.g. a bike)~~ | X etwas in die Schuhe schieben = to blame X for something ("push it in X's shoes"), usually unjustly |
| ~~sich fit halten~~ | ~~to stay in shape~~ |  |
| sparen | to save (money) | When you **save** money you spend it **spar**ingly.  Ich sp**are** H**aare** [says the balding man] ☺  die Sparkasse: local savings bank  *The prefix "****Spar****-" often indicates that something is priced to save you money.*  *Note: As in English, "Geld sparen" can mean BOTH "to save money by buying something cheaply" & "to* ***save up*** *money"* |
| ~~verbrauchen~~ | ~~to consume~~ | brauchen = to need ==> verbrauchen = to consume  die Verbraucher = consumers  der Benzinverbrauch = fuel consumption (usually liters/100 km) |
| ~~vermindern~~ | ~~to reduce~~ | den Ausstoß [=emission] von CO2/Treibhausgasen [=greenhouse gases] vermindern; ein Risiko [=risk] vermindern |
| ~~verursachen~~ | ~~to cause~~ | die Sache = thing; Ur- = original [der Urknall = Big Bang] ==> die Ursache = cause ("original thing") ==> verursachen = to cause  einen Unfall [=accident], ein Problem, eine Explosion verursachen |
| ~~verwenden~~ | ~~to use, to utilize~~ | *More formal than "****benutzen****" (see above), which has the same meaning - a bit like using "utilize" instead of "use."*  anwenden = to apply (an idea or a theory)  Ich verwende zum Kochen nur Butter, nie Margarine  In Deutsch 101/102 verwenden wir *Vorsprung*  Wir verwenden nur die besten Zutaten = We only use the best ingredients |
| zu Fuß gehen | to walk, to go on foot | der Fuß = foot  Ich gehe zu Fuß zur Uni/nach Hause |
| **Andere Wörter** | **Other Words** |  |
| ab und zu | now and then | **Ab und zu**  I h**appen to**  Run l**aps in** the **zoo**.  This is not a haiku.  Ich nehme **ab und zu** ab und **ab und zu** zu. = Sometimes I lose weight and sometimes I gain weight. |
| besonders | especially | **Buzz Onders** is an **especially** special guy.  besonders gut / wichtig [=important] / schwer [=hard, heavy] / stark [=strong] / viel / beliebt [=popular]  Heute habe ich besonders viel zu tun = Today I'm especially busy |
| genug | enough | g**enug** actually sounds kind of like **enough**  gut genug, alt genug, intelligent genug  Hast du genug Geld? |
| gleich | similar, same | Zwillinge [=twins] sehen gleich aus [=look alike].  Wir haben den gleichen Rucksack!  Das ist nicht das Gleiche! = That's not the same thing!  *Remember from Kapitel 2 that gleich can also mean "right away" or "soon": Ich mache das gleich = I'll do that right away / soon; Ich komme gleich.* |
| leider | unfortunately | Catchy phrase / excuse: Ich habe **leider** keine Zeit = Unfortunately I have no time. |
| mal | once; times | einmal, zweimal, dreimal = one, two, three times  *Note: "mal" is also used informally to make commands more encouraging / less threatening: Komm mal her! Zeig mal! [=Show me!] Guck mal! [=Look!] Versuch's mal! [=Go ahead and try it!]* |
| neu | new | Cognate  [Neu!](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neu) was an influential early 70s "Krautrock" band  [Alles neu](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qdtLCfEcPL4): 2008 song by Peter Fox. The ape masks throughout the video relate to the title/theme of the album, "Stadtaffe," which refers to the contradictions of city-dwellers who are no longer young but not yet old. |
| nie | never | In *Monty Python and the Holy Grail*, you never [**nie**] want to hear the Knights Who Say **Ni** say "**Ni**" ☺  [Freitags ist sie nie da](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QG-zPgyQDD8#t=76) = She's never there on Fridays  nie und nimmer = never ever |
| niemand | nobody, no one | "niemand" sounds like "no man"  Niemand liebt mich ☹ |
| noch | still | Bist du noch da? = Are you still there?  *Note the many important expressions with noch:*  **noch nicht** = not yet: Ich bin noch nicht tot (Monty Python)  **noch ein** = another: Noch ein Stück Kuchen? = (Do you want) Another piece of cake? Memorable line from *Lola rennt*: Ein Spiel noch! [One more game!]  **immer noch** = still [more emphatic than just "noch"]  **nicht mehr** = no longer [opposite of **immer noch**]  **nochmal** = again: Sag das nochmal  **noch einmal** = again, one more time [Daft Punk!]  **Was noch?** = What else?  **noch mehr** = even more; **noch besser** = even better  Ich habe **nur noch** drei = I only have three left  Siehst du n**och** nicht das L**och** Ness Monster? - D**och**! |
| oft | often | Ich spiele oft Tennis |
| spät (später) | late (later) | Wie spät ist es?=Wieviel Uhr ist es?=What time is it?  Der Zug kommt spät / Der Zug hat Ver**spät**ung = The train is late  spät am Abend/in der Nacht = late in the evening/night  später = later  It's never too l**ate** to learn the word sp**ät**. |
| spätestens | at the latest | Ich komme spätestens um 5/im Mai/in einem Jahr |
| zu spät | (too) late | Du bist zu spät! You are late! |
| ungefähr | approximately | Sie ist ungefähr 20.  Berlin hat ungefähr 3,4 Millionen Einwohner\*innen |
| vorsichtig | careful | Sounds like "fore-sight"  Vorsicht! = Be careful!  Vorsicht Stufe! [Beware of the step!]  Vorsicht, bissiger Hund! [Beware of the dog! [literally: of the "dog with a tendency to bite"]  *Two friends of mine spent a year in Germany in the 80s, before the law required people to clean up after their dogs. Instead of saying "Vorsicht!" to warn each other about dog-mess on the pavement, they would say "Look out! There's some Vorsicht!" ☺*  Be vors**ichtig** that what you're doing is r**ichtig**! |
| wichtig | important | Connected to the word "Gewicht" ["weight"]: a **weighty** matter is **wichtig**  It's w**ichtig** to be vors**ichtig** and do things r**ichtig** ☺  Das ist (nicht) wichtig!  [Krümelmonster erklärt [=explains] "wichtig"](http://www.lsa.umich.edu/german/hmr/101/videos/kapitel4videos.htm#sskmew) |
| ziemlich | somewhat | Ich bin ziemlich müde [=fairly tired]  Der Film war ziemlich gut [=quite good]  Das war zie**mlich** dä**mlich** [=quite asinine] |
|  |  |  |
| **Andere Ausdrücke** | **Other Expressions** |  |
| am Abend | in the evening | Roughly interchangeable with "abends." "Abends" is perhaps a bit more likely to be used with habitual actions, and "am Abend" for one-time actions. |
| das heißt (d.h.) | that is (to say) | Ich bin Teenager, das heißt, ich habe immer Recht [=I'm always right].  Du hast 1,2 Promille, d.h. du darfst nicht Auto fahren. *[blood alcohol levels are measured in parts per 1000 in Germany]*  Ich bin Politiker, das heißt, ich bin ein Betrüger und Lügner, und wenn ich kleinen Kindern keine Küsschen gebe, klaue ich ihnen ihre Bonbons = I'm a politician, which means I'm a swindler and a liar, and when I'm not kissing little kids I'm stealing their lollipops. [*The Hunt for Red October*] |
| ~~im Vergleich zu~~ | ~~in comparison to~~ | vergleichen = to compare; gleich = equal  Im Vergleich zu [or *mit*] X ist Y…. |
| ~~in der Früh~~ | ~~in the morning~~ | früh = early ==> in der Früh = in the morning |
| Hab keine Angst! | Don't be afraid! | Literally: "Have no fear!"  See "Angst haben" further above! |
| Mach dir keine Sorgen! | Don't worry! | Literally: Make yourself no sorrows!  die **Sor**ge sounds like **sor**row  Mach dir m**orgen** keine S**orge**n, J**orge**! [This tells Jorge not to worry tomorrow] |
| noch einmal | once again, one more time | Say it like Daft Punk: Noch ein-ma-al!  Das war ekelhaft. Mach's noch einmal! = That was disgusting. Do it again! |
| ~~untertags~~ | ~~during the day~~ | Very rare. Use "tagsüber" instead.  Tasgüber arbeitet/schläft X. |