



# WJEC Eduqas Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1) in German

For teaching from 2024  
For award from 2026

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Summary of assessment</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 Aims and objectives	3
1.2 Prior learning and progression	4
1.3 Equality and fair access	4
<b>2. Subject content</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Component 1	7
2.2 Component 2	9
2.3 Component 3	10
2.4 Component 4	11
<b>3. Assessment</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1 Assessment objectives and weightings	12
3.2 Arrangements for non-examination assessment	13
<b>4. Technical information</b>	<b>15</b>
4.1 Making entries	15
4.2 Grading, awarding and reporting	15
4.3 Tiering	15
<b>Appendices</b>	
A: Grammar requirements	16
B: Vocabulary list	28

# GCSE GERMAN

## SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT

### Component 1: Speaking

Oral test (NEA): 7–9 minutes (foundation tier)  
10–12 minutes (higher tier)

Preparation time: 15 minutes (both tiers)

25% of qualification

50 marks

#### Three tasks:

- read aloud a short written text and take part in a short conversation relating to the text
- one role play
- photo card and unprepared conversation.

**Learners are not permitted to use a dictionary in any part of the assessment.**

### Component 2: Listening

Written examination: 35 minutes (foundation tier)  
45 minutes (higher tier)

25% of qualification

50 marks

- listening comprehension tasks with non-verbal and written responses
- dictation of short spoken extracts.

**Learners are not permitted to use a dictionary in any part of the assessment.**

### Component 3: Reading

Written examination: 40 minutes (foundation tier)  
50 minutes (higher tier)

25% of qualification

50 marks

- reading comprehension tasks including inference
- translation from German into English.

**Learners are not permitted to use a dictionary in any part of the assessment.**

### Component 4: Writing

Written examination: 1 hour 10 minutes (foundation tier)  
1 hour 15 minutes (higher tier)

25% of qualification

50 marks

- writing tasks in response to simple and familiar stimuli
- translation from English into German.

**Learners are not permitted to use a dictionary in any part of the assessment.**

This linear qualification will be available in May/June each year. It will be awarded for the first time in summer 2026.

Learners entered for this qualification must sit all components at either foundation or higher tier in the same examination series.

**Qualification Number: xxxxxx**

# GCSE GERMAN

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Aims and objectives

WJEC Eduqas GCSE in German provides a coherent, satisfying and worthwhile course of study. It encourages learners to develop confidence in and a positive attitude towards German, and to recognise the importance of languages. It ensures progression from key stage 3 national curriculum requirements and provides a linguistic and cultural foundation for learners who go on to study languages at a higher level post-16.

Learning German offers many opportunities to learners, opening up the world and offering a fresh perspective of the culture, history and people of France and German-speaking communities. This specification aims to provide learners with the chance to explore the structure, vocabulary and grammar of German in a way that appeals to their interests without being constrained by limiting language learning to prescribed themes.

Learning a wide vocabulary ensures that learners can apply their knowledge and understanding to different contexts with confidence. Vocabulary is recognised as the main driver of language learning and becoming an independent user. This specification allows teachers to deliver the core vocabulary through their own engaging and motivating themes and topics, using language in a natural and reoccurring way, embedding proficiency as part of a spiral curriculum.

This specification focuses largely, but not exclusively, on the most commonly occurring vocabulary in the German language. The vocabulary and grammatical requirements for each tier are set out in the appendices of the specification.

WJEC Eduqas GCSE in German will enable learners to:

- develop their ability and ambition to communicate independently in speech and writing with speakers of German for authentic purposes and about subjects which are meaningful and interesting to them
- build their confidence and broaden their horizons, enabling them to step beyond familiar cultural boundaries and develop new ways of seeing the world, and better understand relationships between German and the English language
- become familiar with aspects of the contexts and cultures of the countries and communities where German is spoken through five broad themes.

## 1.2 Prior learning and progression

There are no previous learning requirements for this specification. Any requirements set for entry to a course based on this specification are at the school/college's discretion.

This specification builds on the foundations of grammar, vocabulary and linguistic competence envisaged by the national curriculum programmes of study for key stages 2 and 3. Because no vocabulary is specified for KS2 or KS3, the vocabulary list proposed for GCSE is comprehensive and makes no assumptions about vocabulary previously taught.

The specification provides a suitable foundation for the study of German at either AS or A level. In addition, the specification provides a coherent, satisfying and worthwhile course of study for learners who do not progress to further study in this subject.

## 1.3 Equality and fair access

This specification may be followed by any learner, irrespective of gender, ethnic, religious or cultural background. It has been designed to avoid, where possible, features that could, without justification, make it more difficult for a learner to achieve because they have a particular protected characteristic.

The protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

The specification has been discussed with groups who represent the interests of a diverse range of learners, and the specification will be kept under review.

Reasonable adjustments are made for certain learners in order to enable them to access the assessments (for example candidates are allowed access to a Sign Language Interpreter, using British Sign Language). Information on reasonable adjustments is found in the following document from the Joint Council for Qualifications (JCQ): *Access Arrangements, Reasonable Adjustments and Special Consideration: General and Vocational Qualifications*.

This document is available on the JCQ website ([www.jcq.org.uk](http://www.jcq.org.uk)). As a consequence of provision for reasonable adjustments, very few learners will have a complete barrier to any part of the assessment.

## 2 SUBJECT CONTENT

The qualification is made up of four components:

- Component 1 is a spoken non-examination assessment (NEA)
- Component 2 is a listening examination
- Component 3 is a reading examination
- Component 4 is a writing examination

The specification covers the [subject content](#) for GCSE German set out by the Department for Education.

Learners will need to:

- learn and use the grammar specified in Appendix A to understand and produce meaning in written and oral modalities required for the level at which they are studying (foundation or higher tier)
- learn and use the range of vocabulary specified in Appendix B for the level at which they are studying (foundation or higher tier)
- learn and apply the principles by which spelling represents sounds in standard or widely used forms of German, and use clear and comprehensible pronunciation when speaking the language.

Learners should be able to use German both receptively and productively, for a range of audiences and purposes, in different genres and in formal and informal contexts which are relevant to their current and future needs and interests, having regard to the likely experiences of a wide social range. They should be able to recall and use language in different situations and be able to move fluently between German and English.

Learners should be able to:

- understand written texts in German. Texts will predominantly focus on the specified vocabulary and grammar for each tier
- understand spoken extracts comprising the defined vocabulary and grammar for each tier, which are delivered at a moderate pace
- undertake dictation of short spoken extracts (including some vocabulary from outside the vocabulary list) and spell accurately
- write German in a lexically and grammatically accurate way in response to simple and familiar stimuli
- translate in writing short sentences or texts, from German to English and vice versa, using a range of the vocabulary and grammar specified for each tier. In this context, translation means an appropriate and sufficient rendering of the meaning of the original language
- infer, by using knowledge of the vocabulary and grammar specified for each tier, plausible meanings of single words from outside the vocabulary list when they are embedded in the context of written sentences
- speak using clear and comprehensible language to:
  - i. read aloud a short written text and undertake a short unprepared conversation relating to the text
  - ii. undertake a role play, including asking and answering questions, simulating a context such as a social conversation
  - iii. talk about a series of connected photographs and extend this conversation into a short unprepared interaction.

For spoken and written production, the expected language will be from the specified content (vocabulary, grammar and sounds) for each tier, with equal credit given for language used that is beyond the defined content but that fulfils the task requirements.

Learners will need to know 1,200 lexical items for foundation tier, and a further 500 lexical items for higher tier (that is 1,700 in total for higher tier). Learners will also be required to know words which can be regularly inflected and – for reading only – regularly derived from listed lexical items using the grammar specified in appendix A.

In addition to the 1,200 and 1,700 items, the vocabulary lists contain:

- 30 short phrases that are multi-word phrases in German, consisting of no more than five identifiable words (for example, 'il y a' for 'there is/are'; 'être en train de' for 'to be in the process of')
- 20 items referring to relevant geographical or cultural places/events, including the names of countries.

Most of the vocabulary defined in this specification is informed by the frequency of occurrence in German. Whilst there is no intention to constrain teaching and learning by prescribing themes, we recognise a thematic approach can be helpful in the classroom. The following five broad themes are therefore used to categorise nouns in the vocabulary list<sup>1</sup>; topics are provided as examples of what each theme could include:

- **Identity:** for example, personal attributes, cultural background, languages spoken and learning, national, racial, gender stereotypes, family, friends, relationships
- **Everyday life:** for example, education, school life, routines, activities, sport, being healthy/unhealthy, entertainment, social media
- **My future:** for example, future plans (work, education, aspirations), role models
- **Exploring:** for example, places and people, travel (including geography) customs and traditions, festivals, famous lives,
- **Global matters:** for example, the natural world, environment/climate change, attitudes, inequalities, poverty, prejudice, war/peace, citizenship.

Interactive guidance is available allocating nouns from the vocabulary list to one or more broad themes. This is for guidance only. The selection is based on which theme the nouns most correspond with; however they are **not** limited to those themes, as language is flexible and will often overlap different contexts. This interactive guidance can be found on the Eduqas GCSE German webpage at (link to follow).

The themes will not be specifically identified in texts selected for assessment.

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<sup>1</sup> The categorisation is shown in a spreadsheet available at (link to follow).  
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## 2.1 Component 1

### Component 1: Speaking

Oral test (NEA): 7–9 minutes (foundation tier)  
10–12 minutes (higher tier)

Preparation time: 15 minutes (both tiers)

25% of qualification

50 marks

This component requires learners to speak using clear and comprehensible language to:

- read aloud a short written text and take part in a short unprepared conversation relating to the text
- take part in one role play, including asking and answering questions, simulating a context such as a social conversation
- talk about two photographs and take part in a short unprepared conversation.

See Section 3.2 for detailed information on arrangements for conducting the speaking non-examination assessment.

**Learners are not permitted to use a dictionary in any part of the assessment.**

### Task 1 – Read aloud and unprepared conversation

(14 marks)

Learners will read aloud a short written text.

Learners will be assessed on their knowledge of sound-symbol correspondence and the quality of their pronunciation in the read aloud section. (10 marks)

Following the read aloud task, learners will take part in an unprepared conversation with a teacher-examiner. Learners will be asked two unseen questions at both tiers. The questions will be asked in German and learners will respond in German. (4 marks)

Learners will be assessed on their responses in German to the questions in the unprepared conversation.

### Task 2 – Role play

(10 marks)

Learners will take part in a role play with a teacher-examiner. Each assessment will provide a scenario for the role play and will require learners to formulate responses and questions for that scenario. The learner will begin the role play and will subsequently need to listen to the teacher's prompts and questions to respond accordingly.

Learners will be assessed on their responses in German to:

- spoken prompts and questions in German

**Task 3 Discussion based on connected photographs****(26 marks)**

Learners will be given two photographs based on a topic. Learners will be required to talk about each photograph in German and will then be asked unseen questions by the teacher-examiner in German. There are two questions for foundation tier and three questions for higher tier. Following the compulsory questions, learners will continue the conversation on the overall theme of the card. The conversation will give learners an opportunity to develop ideas with extended responses.

Learners will be assessed on their:

- responses in German to **the visual stimulus**
- ability to develop ideas and extend responses, and use different time frames
- knowledge and accurate application of grammar in spoken German
- knowledge and accurate application of a range of vocabulary in spoken German.



## 2.2 Component 2

### Component 2: Listening

Written examination: 35 minutes (foundation tier)  
45 minutes (higher tier)

25% of qualification

50 marks

This component requires learners to:

- respond in English to different types of spoken German, which may include monologues, conversations, discussions, interviews, announcements and messages
- undertake dictation of short spoken extracts in German (including some vocabulary from outside the vocabulary list).

**Learners are not permitted to use a dictionary in any part of the assessment.**

### Listening comprehension

(40 marks)

Learners will respond to a range of questions in English. Question types may include, but not be limited to: multiple choice with non-verbal and written responses; gap-fill one-word answers; selecting correct/false statements; and short answer responses.

The spoken extracts will increase in complexity as learners progress through the paper.

Learners will be assessed on their understanding of spoken German through responses in English.

### Dictation

(10 marks)

Learners will undertake dictation of a short spoken extract in German (including two words from outside the vocabulary list at foundation tier and three words from outside the vocabulary list at higher tier).

Learners will be assessed on their knowledge and accurate application of:

- grammar in written German
- vocabulary, including demonstration of knowledge of sound-symbol correspondence in written German.

## 2.3 Component 3

### Component 3: Reading

Written examination: 40 minutes (foundation tier)  
50 minutes (higher tier)

25% of qualification

50 marks

This component requires learners to:

- understand written texts in German
- infer, by using knowledge of the vocabulary and grammar specified for each tier, plausible meanings of single words from outside the vocabulary list
- translate in writing short sentences, from German to English

**Learners are not permitted to use a dictionary in any part of the assessment.**

### Reading comprehension

(40 marks)

For **comprehension** questions, learners will be given a series of texts in German and will respond in English to a range of questions in English. Question types may include, but not be limited to: multiple-choice; gap-fill with a letter, number or word; match-up; single word/short answers.

The texts will increase in complexity as learners progress through the paper.

For both foundation and higher tiers, all proper nouns (such as cities or countries) that are not on the vocabulary list and are not deemed to be easily understood, will be glossed or explained in an adjacent note. Up to 2% of words of any given text can be comprised of cognates<sup>2</sup>, which are not included in the vocabulary list.

There are **nine comprehension** questions at foundation tier and **eight comprehension** questions at higher tier including **three** overlap questions. Questions 7, 8, and 9 in the foundation tier paper appear as questions 1, 2 and 3 in the higher tier paper.

All higher tier texts and texts for questions 7, 8 and 9 in foundation tier may include a small number of words outside the vocabulary list. English meanings of such words will be glossed.

Learners should be able to infer, by using knowledge of the vocabulary and grammar specified for each tier, plausible meanings of single words from outside the vocabulary list. These words will appear in bold.

**Inference will be assessed in two questions in foundation tier, and three questions in higher tier.**

### Translation

(10 marks)

Translation into English will use a range of the vocabulary and grammar specified for each tier. Translation in this context means an appropriate and sufficient rendering of the meaning of the original language.

Learners will be assessed on their understanding of written German through responses in English.

<sup>2</sup> Cognates are words in which the substantial majority of letters are the same in English and the assessed language; they have the same meaning in both languages and any difference in spelling should not impede understanding for students entered for GCSE MFL (German, German, Spanish) qualifications.

## 2.4 Component 4

### Component 4: Writing

Written examination: 1 hour 10 minutes (foundation tier)  
1 hour 15 minutes (higher tier)

25% of qualification

50 marks

This component requires learners to:

- write German in a lexically and grammatically accurate way in response to simple and familiar stimuli
- translate in writing short sentences, from English to German.

**Learners are not permitted to use a dictionary in any part of the assessment.**

### Written tasks

(40 marks)

Learners will write meaningful texts in German in a lexically and grammatically accurate way in response to written stimuli in English.

Learners will be assessed on their:

- responses in German to English written prompts
- knowledge and accurate application of grammar in written German
- knowledge and accurate application of vocabulary in written German.

### Translation

(10 marks)

Learners will translate in writing short sentences from English into German using a range of the vocabulary and grammar specified for each tier. In this context, translation means an appropriate and sufficient rendering of the meaning of the original language.

Learners will be assessed on their knowledge and accurate application of:

- grammar in written German
- vocabulary in written German.

## 3 ASSESSMENT

### 3.1 Assessment objectives and weightings

Below are the assessment objectives for this specification. Learners must demonstrate their ability to:

#### **AO1**

Understand and respond to spoken language in speaking and in writing

#### **AO2**

Understand and respond to written language in speaking and in writing

#### **AO3**

Demonstrate knowledge and accurate application of the grammar and vocabulary prescribed in the specification.

The table below shows the weighting of each assessment objective for each component and for the qualification as a whole.

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>AO3</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Component 1</b>	13%	3%	9%	25%
<b>Component 2</b>	22%	-	3%	25%
<b>Component 3</b>	-	25%	-	25%
<b>Component 4</b>	-	17%	8%	25%
<b>Overall weighting</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 3.2 Arrangements for non-examination assessment

**Non-examination assessment of speaking accounts for 25% of this GCSE. The following are general guidelines for the conduct of the assessment of Component 1: Speaking. Assessments must be conducted under controlled conditions as outlined below, and in accordance with regulatory requirements.**

### Task setting

Learners are not permitted to use dictionaries in any part of the assessment, or any other reference materials excluding the learner's own notes made during the preparation time.

Tasks will be set by WJEC Eduqas. The assessment will be carried out by teacher-examiners at the centre, audio recorded and marked by external examiners.

The assessment will consist of three tasks: a short read-aloud text, one role play, and one discussion based on connected photographs.

The three tasks will be printed onto three separate cards and will be clearly labelled:

Card A – read aloud

Card B – role play

Card C – connected photographs

There will be a total of six sets of cards per series.

There will be a teacher-examiner booklet that will provide instructions and guidance as to how to conduct the assessment, and WJEC Eduqas will provide detail as to the cards to be allocated to each learner. Centres are required to ensure that each candidate uses the correct allocated card.

The cards for candidates, along with instructions for the teacher-examiner, will be sent to the examinations officer at the centre in a secure pack.

### Task taking

**The speaking assessments will take place during a five-week period between April and May, specified annually by WJEC Eduqas. Centres may open the packs up to three working days in advance of the first timetabled assessment.**

The assessment for foundation tier candidates will last 7–9 minutes and 10–12 minutes for higher tier candidates. Two rooms will be needed: an assessment room and a preparation room, situated in a quiet location. Both rooms must be set up to meet the required conditions for an external examination. Please refer to the JCQ documentation *Instructions for conducting examinations*. The preparation room must be supervised by an exam invigilator who is not a subject specialist. More than one candidate can be supervised at a time. The centre must ensure that each candidate has 15 minutes of uninterrupted preparation time. There is no requirement for a holding room for the other candidates before the formal preparation time or after the assessment. However, centres must be mindful to limit opportunities for collusion in the setting of their assessment schedules. Centres will need to keep a record of the schedule, including dates, on which the assessments are conducted. There will be an authentication form for the centre and the candidates to sign and declare that assessments have been conducted according to the requirements. This must be submitted to WJEC Eduqas with the audio recordings. There is flexibility to schedule the assessments in any way that is appropriate for the centre.

On the day(s) when the assessment is conducted, each candidate will have 15 minutes' supervised preparation time. The candidate will be given their pre-allocated set of cards and can use the time to prepare the tasks. Candidates should practise all tasks sub-vocally during preparation time. The supervisor must ensure that during the preparation time the candidate does not have access to additional reference materials and that the preparation timings are adhered to.

The candidate may, if they wish to, make notes on a single side of A4 paper during the preparation time, and may refer to these notes during the assessment. The notes will then be handed to the teacher at the end of the assessment and retained by the centre until the end of the Reviews of Marking period. The candidate should not write on the task cards. At the end of the assessment, the task cards must also be handed to the teacher.

### Format of the assessment

		Approximate timings	
		Foundation tier	Higher tier
1.a	Read aloud a short written text	up to 1 minute	up to 1 minute
1.b	Short unprepared conversation	1–1.5 minutes	2–2.5 minutes
2.	Role play	1–1.5 minutes	2–2.5 minutes
3.	Connected photographs discussion	4–5 minutes	5–6 minutes
	All tasks	7–9 minutes in total	10–12 minutes in total

The timings for each task as indicated in the table above are for guidance; however, teachers must adhere to the overall timings of 7–9 minutes (foundation tier) and 10–12 minutes (higher tier).

Teacher-examiners' questions for the read aloud tasks, prompts for the role plays, and questions for the connected photographs discussion and guidance on questioning will be provided in the teacher-examiner booklet which will be sent to the examinations officer at the centre in a secure pack. **Teachers are advised to familiarise themselves with the materials in advance of the assessments, up to three working days prior to the start of the first timetabled assessment.**

#### Read aloud task

The candidate will read aloud the text on Card A. The teacher-examiner will then ask unseen questions relating to the text.

#### Role play

The role plays contain five interactions.

#### Connected photograph discussion

Candidates will be given a series of connected photographs with short descriptions provided in English. Learners will be required to talk about the connected photographs in German and will then be asked unseen questions by the teacher-examiner in German. Teacher-examiners will then continue with questions on the broad theme specified on each card.

## 4 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

### 4.1 Making entries

This is a linear qualification in which all assessments must be taken at the end of the course. Candidates entered for this qualification must sit all components at either foundation or higher tier in the same examination series. Assessment opportunities will be available in May/June each year, until the end of the life of this specification. Summer 2026 will be the first assessment opportunity.

A qualification may be taken more than once. Candidates must resit all examination components in the same series.

Marks for Component 1 (NEA) may be carried forward for the life of the specification. If a candidate resits Component 1 (rather than carrying forward the previous NEA mark), it is the new mark that will count towards the overall grade, even if it is lower than a previous attempt. If a candidate wants to carry forward a mark for Component 1 in this specification they must be re-entered for the qualification at the same tier.

Where a candidate has certificated on two or more previous occasions, the most recent NEA mark is carried forward, regardless of whether that mark is higher or lower (unless that mark is absent).

The entry codes appear below.

WJEC Eduqas GCSE German (foundation tier):	xxxx
WJEC Eduqas GCSE German (higher tier):	xxxx

The current edition of our *Entry Procedures and Coding Information* gives up-to-date entry procedures.

### 4.2 Grading, awarding and reporting

GCSE qualifications are reported on a nine-point scale from 1 to 9, where 9 is the highest grade. Results not attaining the minimum standard for the award will be reported as U (unclassified).

A candidate who takes higher tier assessments will be awarded a grade within a range of 4 to 9, or be unclassified. However, if the mark achieved by such a candidate is a small number of marks below the 4/3 grade boundary, the candidate may be awarded a grade 3.

A candidate who takes foundation tier assessments will be awarded a grade within a range of 1 to 5, or be unclassified.

### 4.3 Tiering

This GCSE qualification in German offers assessment at foundation and higher tier. Each learner must take assessments in either the foundation tier or the higher tier only. Mixed-tier entry is not permitted.

# APPENDIX A

## German grammar and sound-symbol correspondences (foundation and higher tier)

The grammar requirements are set out under the headings foundation tier and higher tier below. The grammar requirements for higher tier include everything specified for foundation tier.

### Foundation tier

#### Noun phrases

##### Formation of compound nouns, including final word gender rule:

- many compounds add additional connecting letters: *-e, -s/-es, -n/-en, -ens, -er* (e.g., *Arbeitsstunden*)
- some omit *-e/-en* from the first word (e.g., *Schulbuch, Wohnzimmer*)

The omission or unnecessary addition of connecting letters will **not** be credit-bearing.

Compounds can also be adjectives (e.g., *dunkelgrün*) or verbs (e.g., *ausgehen*).

**Formation of feminine person nouns** (highly frequent irregulars will be listed in the Vocabulary List as separate items, e.g., *Anwalt / Anwältin*; person nouns that decline like adjectives will only be used in the nominative):

- male person nouns add *-in* to make the feminine form (e.g., *Freundin, Lehrerin, Amerikanerin*)

**Formation of plural nouns** (highly frequent irregulars / low frequency patterns will be listed in the Vocabulary List, e.g., *Busse, Firmen*):

- most masculine and neuter nouns add *-e* (with or without umlaut on the vowel *ä/ö/ü*)
- article changes only for many nouns ending in *-el/-en/-er*
- most feminine nouns add *-n* or *-en*
- feminine occupation nouns ending in *-in* add *-nen*
- some masculine and neuter nouns add *-er* (and umlaut on vowel *ä/ö/ü*)
- some (typically borrowed) nouns add *-s*
- some mostly single-syllable feminine nouns add *-e* (with or without umlaut on the vowel *ä/ö/ü*)
- feminine and neuter nouns ending in *-nis* add *-se*
- some neuter nouns add (e)n

The omission or unnecessary addition of umlauts in plurals will not be credit-bearing.

Some nouns are not used in the plural (e.g., *Obst, Eis*); the overgeneralised pluralisation of such nouns will not be credit-bearing.

**Nominalisation of infinitive verbs** e.g., *schwimmen* → (das) *Schwimmen*, *wandern* → (das) *Wandern* and uninflected adjectives for languages e.g. *englisch* → (das) *Englisch*



**Determiners: Articles**

Agreement of articles with noun for gender and number (*der, die, das, ein, eine*)

Different functions of definite and indefinite articles, including subject (nominative), direct object (accusative) and indirect object (dative)

Negation with noun phrases, using *kein* (nominative, accusative)

**Other determiners**

Use of the following determiners in singular (and plural forms, where applicable) in nominative, accusative and dative cases:

Demonstrative adjective (*dies-(er, e, es)*)

Indefinite adjectives (*jed-(er, e, es)*), (*letz-(er, e, es)*), (*nächst-(er, e, es)*)

Interrogative adjectives (*welch-(er, e, es)*)

Possessive adjectives (*mein, dein, sein, ihr, unser, euer, Ihr, ihr*)

Quantifiers in uncountable singular forms only (*viel, wenig*) and plural forms (*viele, wenige, alle, einige*)

**Pronouns**

Subject pronouns (*ich, du, er, sie, es, man, wir, ihr, Sie, and sie*) will be listed in the Vocabulary List. Their grammar (agreement, position) is laid out in this Grammar Annex.

Use and position of singular direct (accusative) object pronouns (*mich, dich, ihn, sie, es, Sie, einen*)

Use of singular indirect (dative) object pronouns (*mir, dir, ihm, ihr, ihm, Ihnen, einem*)

Indefinite pronouns (*jemand, niemand*) as subject and direct object pronouns

Use of relative pronouns (*der, die, das, die*) in subject relative clauses

Use of singular and plural accusative reflexive pronouns (*mich, dich, sich, uns, euch, sich*) with verbs used reflexively and reciprocally

Use of interrogative pronoun *wer*, including in accusative and dative questions

**Verb phrases**

Verbs and verb forms that do not fit into the grammar detailed here can still be listed in the Vocabulary List.

**Interrogatives**

Interrogatives expressed through:

- VS word order
- question words (*was, wann, wie, wer, wo, wohin, woher, warum*) followed by VS word order

**Inflectional morphology**

Specific irregular inflected forms, as a minimum those specified below, will be listed in the Vocabulary List.

**Weak (regular) and strong (semi-regular) verb inflections in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> persons in both singular and plural for:**

- Present indicative, with simple (I walk) and ongoing (I am walking) functions, and (with time adverbs) to express future meaning, and in written texts to express past meaning.
  - Irregular inflected forms of four very high frequency irregular verbs (*haben, sein, werden, wissen*) will be listed in the Vocabulary List (including use of *haben* + noun where the English equivalent is 'BE + adjective' e.g., + *Hunger, + Durst, + Angst, + Lust, + Schmerzen*).
  - Small changes to stems (e.g., add *-e* before *-t* and *-st* endings to stems ending in *-d, -t, -m-, -n, wartest, zeichnet, -t* not *-st* after stems ending in *-s, -ß, -x, z, tanzt, heißt, -el* stem verbs drop *-e* in 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, *sammle*) will **not** be credit-bearing.
- Perfect tense, as equivalent of the English simple past (I walked, he went) and present perfect (I have walked, he has gone); perfect tense + *früher* for habitual ('used to') meaning; including past participle formation that patterns as follows:
  - weak verbs *ge- -t* (e.g., *gemacht*); *-ieren* (*studiert*); with inseparable prefixes *be-* (e.g., *besucht*), *ent-* (e.g., *entdeckt*), *er-* (e.g., *erzählt*), *über-* (e.g., *übersetzt*), and *ver-* (e.g., *versucht*);
  - strong verbs *ge- + infinitive* (e.g., *gegeben, gefahren*); with inseparable prefixes *be-* (e.g. *bekommen*); *ent-* (e.g., *enthalten*) *er-* (*erfahren*); *ge-* (e.g., *gefallen*); *ver-* (e.g., *vergessen*); where the past participle is the same as the infinitive
  - verbs with past participle vowel changes *ei* → *ie* (e.g., *geblieben*); *i* → *u* (e.g., *gefunden*); *e* → *o* (e.g., *gesprochen*); *ie* → *o* (e.g., *geflogen*), including those with inseparable prefixes
  - Other irregular (strong) past participles will be listed in the Vocabulary List; past participles of verbs with prefixes on stems which are listed on the Vocabulary List will not be listed (e.g., *bestanden* will not be listed if *gestanden* is already on the list).
- Future tense: *werden* + infinitive as equivalent of both 'will' + verb and 'BE + going to'.
- Imperfect/simple past: *haben, sein*

**Impersonal verbs**

- *Es gibt* ('there is/are') and *es gab* ('there was/were') will be listed in the Vocabulary List as multi-word phrases

**Modals**

Use of present modals in all persons (*dürfen, können, mögen, müssen, sollen, wollen*) + infinitive

Use of conditional *möcht-* in all persons + noun, and + infinitive

Use of imperfect/simple past modals in **1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> persons in singular only**

**Reflexive use of verbs**

Use of all persons of verbs with accusative reflexive pronouns

Reflexive verb forms (e.g., *sich waschen*) with the same meaning as a listed base verb (e.g., *waschen*) are not listed. Reflexive verb forms with different meanings from a listed base verb (e.g., *verstehen; sich verstehen*) will be listed on the same line. When reflexive verb forms with different meanings from a listed base verb are **not** listed, they will not be tested.

**Word order**

Main clause word order, including word order 2 (inversion) and 2-verb rule (2<sup>nd</sup> verb to end of main clause)

Word order 3 (subordinate clauses, including subject relative clauses) in single-verb structures

Syntax of verbal negation with *nie, nichts, nicht* (in main clauses with single- and two-verb structures, in subordinate clauses with single verbs, and with postnominal adjectives)

Main clause word order with separable verbs in the present tense

**Adjectival phrases**

Singular and plural adjective endings for prenominal adjectives used after definite and indefinite articles, and plural adjective endings for prenominal adjectives used without article, in nominative, accusative and dative cases

Postnominal use of (uninflected) adjectives as verbal complement

Where the adverbial form is identical, English translations can be listed on one line in the Vocabulary List (e.g., *billig* – cheap, cheaply).

Comparative postnominal adjective structures with *als* and *so...wie*, including common irregular forms (*besser, höher, mehr*)

Some comparative adjectives change their spelling (e.g., *teuer* → *teurer*, *dunkel* → *dunkler*, *groß* → *größer*). Such spelling changes will **not** be credit-bearing.

**Adverbs**

Position of adverbs of time, manner, place

Use of verb + *gern* to express like and verb + *lieber* to express preference

Comparative adverb structures, including common irregular forms (*besser, höher, lieber, mehr*)

## Prepositions

Where the preposition changes or adds to the meaning of the verb, the preposition and the relevant English translations will be listed in the Vocabulary List alongside the verb entry (e.g., *warten* 'to wait'; *warten auf* 'to wait for').

Spelling of the word that follows: fixed case with accusative prepositions (*bis, durch, für, ohne*), dative prepositions (*aus, bei, mit, nach, von, zu*), and dual case prepositions (*an, auf, in*)

Use of contracted forms of *an, bei, in, von* and *zu* with definite article, (i.e. *ans, am, beim, ins, im, vom, zum, zur* will be listed in the Vocabulary List).

*Da-* compounds *darauf, damit, dafür, davon* (and all optional *da(r)-* or *wo(r)-* compounds) will be listed in the Vocabulary List.

## Derivational morphology

For **Reading** only. Derivational morphology listed here indicates that even if only the base form (e.g., *möglich*) is listed in the Vocabulary List, a derived form that follows one of the patterns listed here (e.g., *unmöglich*) may be included in reading texts (or if only the specific affixed form is listed, the base form may be included in reading texts). Note, if derived forms are included in listening material or required for production, they will be listed separately in the Vocabulary List.

### Uniformly applicable derivational morphology

Prefixes:

- Add prefix *Lieblings-* to nouns to mean 'favourite'
- Add prefix *Haupt-* to nouns to mean 'main'

### Other highly frequent patterns

#### **Morphology that changes meaning**

Prefixes:

- Add prefix *un-* to create adjectives where the English meaning is 'the opposite' (e.g., *unmöglich, unglücklich*)

Suffixes:

- Add suffix *-te* (1-19) and *-ste* (20-) to change cardinal into ordinal numbers (e.g., *zweite, zwanzigste*)

#### **Morphology that changes the part of speech**

Suffixes:

- Add suffix *-ung* to a verb stem to change into nouns with equivalent and transparent meaning (e.g., *lösen* → *die Lösung*)
- Add suffix *-er* to a verb stem (*-en* verbs) to change into male agent nouns with equivalent and transparent meaning (e.g., *besuchen* → *der Besucher*)
- Add suffix *-s* to nouns for days and times of day to change them into adverbs (e.g., *Montag* → *montags; Nachmittag* → *nachmittags*)

## Higher tier

All grammar and structures listed for Foundation tier, plus:

### Noun phrases

#### Nouns

Add *-n* to dative plural nouns

Add –(e)n to pluralise some masculine people nouns and weak masculine nouns. The singular formation of these nouns will **not** be credit-bearing

Nominative and accusative use of plural adjectival nouns (e.g., *die Reichen*) and abstract adjectival neuter nouns with definite article (e.g., *das Gute*) and following *viel*, *wenig*, *etwas* or *alles* (e.g., *etwas Nettos*)

The omission or unnecessary addition of umlauts in plurals will **not** be credit-bearing.

### Determiners: Articles

Use of the genitive for possession and following certain prepositions (e.g., *trotz*), included in the Vocabulary List, in **Listening and Reading only**

### Pronouns

Use of plural direct (accusative) object pronouns (*uns*, *euch*, *Sie*, *sie*) and reflexive pronoun *sich*, including reflexive and reciprocal use

Use of plural indirect (dative) object pronouns (*uns*, *euch*, *Ihnen*, *ihnen*)

Position of indirect and direct objects in sentence (not juxtaposed) in sentences with two nouns, and with one pronoun and one noun

Subject and object relative clauses (word order 3) using *wh*-pronouns (*wo* and *was*)

Use of singular and plural dative reflexive pronouns (*mir*, *dir*, *sich*, *uns*, *euch*, *sich*) with verbs used reflexively and reciprocally

### Verb phrases

- Present tense with *seit* (as equivalent of 'have been + ing' for 'x time')
- Imperfect/simple past for written narrative use in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> persons, singular and plural, for weak and highly frequent strong verbs (where the 1<sup>st</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> person singular form is listed in the Vocabulary List).  
Simple past verbs with prefixes on stems which are listed on the Vocabulary List will not be listed (e.g., *empfund* will not be listed if *fund* is already on the list).
- Imperative in 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular and plural, formal and informal forms, for weak and strong verbs, and *sein*. The omission or unnecessary addition of an 'e' ending in 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular will **not** be credit-bearing.
- Infinitive constructions *ohne/statt ... zu ...*; *um ... zu ...*; verbs with *zu ...*, eg *beginnen*, *hoffen*, *versuchen*
- Passive voice avoidance structure *man* + active verb
- Imperfect subjunctive in conditional clauses: *haben (hätte)* and *sein (wäre)*, and *würde*, *sollte* + infinitive, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> persons, singular and plural

### Modals

- Use of imperfect modals in all persons + infinitive

### Reflexive use of verbs

- Use of all persons of verbs with dative reflexive pronouns

### Word order

- Word order 3 (subordinate clauses, including subject relative clauses) in two-verb structures
- Word order 3 with separable verbs in single-verb and two-verb structures
- Syntax of sentence and element negation with *nicht*, including use of *sondern*

### ADJECTIVAL PHRASES

- Regular pre- and postnominal superlative adjective structures and common irregulars (*der/die/das beste, am besten, der/die/das höchste, am höchsten, am liebsten, der/die/das meiste, am meisten, der/die/das nächste, am nächsten*)
- Some superlative adjectives change their spelling (e.g., those ending in *-d, -t, -s, -ß, -sch, -x, -z* add *-e*). Such spelling changes will **not** be credit-bearing.
- Where comparative adjectives change their spelling (e.g., *teuer* → *teurer, dunkel* → *dunkler, groß* → *größer*), such spelling changes **will** be credit-bearing.

### ADVERBIAL PHRASES

- Regular superlative adverb structures (and common irregulars as listed in the Vocabulary List)

### PREPOSITIONS

Spelling of the word that follows:

- fixed case with accusative prepositions (*gegen, um*), dative prepositions (*laut, seit*), and dual case prepositions (*zwischen, über, unter, hinter, vor, neben*)
- use of *bei* or *am* + nominalised verb infinitive to mean 'while/when doing something' e.g., *Beim Essen trinke ich nie.*

Use of listed prepositions in *da(r)*- and *wo(r)*- compounds in main clauses (e.g., *Sie steht daneben; Worauf wartest du?*).

### Derivational morphology

For **Reading** only. Derivational morphology listed here indicates that even if only the base form (e.g., *krank*) is listed in the Vocabulary List, a derived form that follows one of the patterns listed here (e.g., *Krankheit*) may be included in reading texts (or if only the specific affixed form is listed, the base form may be included in reading texts). Note, if derived forms are included in listening material or required for production, they will be listed separately in the Vocabulary List.

### Uniformly applicable derivational morphology

Suffixes:

- Add *-chen, -lein* to create nouns, only where the English equivalent meaning is 'little' (e.g., *Häuschen, Kätzchen*), or implies endearment (e.g., *Brüderchen*)

### Other high frequency patterns

#### **Morphology that changes the part of speech**

Suffixes:

- Add *-heit* or *-keit* to adjectives/adverbs to create nouns, only with the English equivalent '-ty' or '-ness' (e.g., *Krankheit, Notwendigkeit*)

- Add *-los* to nouns to create adjectives, only with the English equivalent ‘-less’ or meaning ‘without’

### **German sound-symbol correspondences**

The list which follows specifies key differences in sound-spelling correspondences between German and English which students will need to learn at GCSE to be able to read out loud and transcribe with sufficient accuracy at this level. It is not an exhaustive list of the all sound-spelling correspondences in the German language. Where a letter or combination of letters is pronounced (or a sound spelt) in approximately the same way in German as in English, it is not listed.

The use of hyphens indicates the position of the letters in a word, when position is relevant to the sound: xx- (at the beginning of a word); -xx- (in the middle of a word); -xx (at the end of a word).

DRAFT

Sound symbol correspondence	Example from vocabulary list
long [a], including [ah], [aa] and short [a]	Sagen, Fahrt, Paar, kalt
long [e] including [eh], [ee] and short [e]	Geben, Fehler, Meer, denken
[ei/ai]	Zeit, Mai
[z]	Zug
[w]	Welt
[ie]	Liebe
long [o], including [oh], and short [o]	wo? wohl, Kopf
long [i], including [ih] and short [i]	Familie, ihnen, finden
hard and soft [ch]	Richtig, Buch
long [u], including [uh] and short [u]	Beruf, ruhig, Punkt
long [ü/y], including [üh] and short [ü/y]	Tür, typisch, Früh, Fünf, System
long [ä], including [äh] and short [ä]	Spat, ähnlich, lächeln
long [ö], including [öh] and short [ö]	Schön, Höhe, plötzlich
[äu]	häufig
[sch]	schreiben
[sp-]	spielen
[st-]	stark
[s-, -s-]	Sofort, lesen
[ß] [ss] [-s]	Groß, lassen, rechts
[er]	Berg
unstressed [-er]	wieder
[v]	Vater
[au]	Haus
consonantal [r]	reden
vocalic [r]	Uhr
[eu]	Deutschland
[th]	Theater
unvoiced [-b], [-d], [-g]	Halb, und, Erfolg
[-ig]	wichtig
[j]	ja
[-tion]	Situation
[qu]	Quatsch



## Families of regular inflected words in German

Examples of families of regular inflected words in German are shown in the tables below. These individual forms of words are not listed in the vocabulary list because they follow regular patterns. Each example illustrates all of the forms that apply to the selected headword.

### Foundation tier

Grammar	Headword	Word family	English
<b>Noun</b>	Freund	Freund, Freundin, Freunde, Freundinnen,	friend (m), friend (f), friends (m, mixed gender), friends (f)
<b>Adjective</b>	traurig	traurig	sad (postnominal)
		trauriger	sad (m, nom, indef), sadder (comparative)
		trauriges	sad (nt, nom, acc, indef)
		traurige	sad (m, nom, def), (nt, nom, acc, def) (f, nom, acc, indef, def),
		traurigen	sad (m, acc, indef, def), (m, f, nt, dat, indef, def), (pl, nom, acc, dat, with article)
<b>Verb cluster</b>	spielen	spielen	(to) play   playing   (we) play   (we) are playing   (you (formal)) play   (you (formal)) are playing   (they) play   (they) are playing
		spiele	(I) play   (I) am playing
		spielst	(you (sing informal)) play   (you (sing informal)) are playing
		spielt	(she, he, it, one) plays   (she, he, it, one) is playing   (you (pl informal)) play   (you (pl informal)) are playing
		gespielt	played   (have, has) played
<b>Strong verb</b> e → i	geben	geben	(to) give   giving   (we) give   (we) are giving   (you (formal)) give   (you (formal)) are giving   (they) give   (they) are giving
		gebe	(I) give   (I) am giving
		gibst	(you (sing informal)) give   (you (sing informal)) are giving
		gibt	(she, he, it, one) gives   (she, he, it, one) is giving
		gebt	(you (pl informal)) give   (you (pl informal)) are giving
		gegeben	gave   (have, has) given

## Higher tier

Grammar	Headword	Word family	English
<b>Noun</b>	Freund	Freund, Freundin, Freunde, Freundinnen, Freunden, Freund(e)s, (R/L only)	friend (m), friend (f), friends (m, mixed gender), friends (f) friends (m, mixed gender, dat) friend's, of the friend (m, nt, genitive)
<b>Adjective</b>	traurig	traurig	sad (postnominal)
		trauriger	sad (m, nom, indef), sadder (comparative)
		trauriges	sad (nt, nom, acc, indef)
		traurige	sad (m, nt, nom, def), (f, nom, acc, def, indef), (pl, nom, acc, without article)
		traurigen	sad (m, acc, indef, def), (m, f, nt, dat, indef, def), (pl, nom, acc, dat, with article)
		am traurigsten	saddest (postnominal)
		traurigste	saddest (m, nt, nom, def), (f, nom, acc, def, indef)
		traurigster	saddest (m, nom, indef)
		traurigstes	saddest (nt, nom, acc, indef)
		traurigsten	saddest (m, acc, indef, def), (m, f, nt, dat, indef, def), (pl, nom, acc, dat, with article)
<b>Verb</b>	spielen	spielen	(to) play   playing   (we) play   (we) are playing   (we) have been playing   (you (formal)) play   (you (formal)) are playing   (you (formal)) have been playing   (they) play   (they) are playing   (they) have been playing
		spiele	(I) play   (I) am playing   (I) have been playing
		spielst	(you (sing informal)) play   (you (sing informal)) are playing   (you (sing informal)) have been playing
		spielt   Spielt!	(she, he, it, one) plays   (she, he, it, one) is playing   (she, he, it, one) has been playing  (you (pl informal)) play   (you (pl informal)) are playing   (you (pl informal)) have been playing   Play! (pl informal)
		spielte	(I) played   (she, he, it, one) played
		spieltest	(you (sing informal)) played
		spielten	(we) played   (they) played
		spieltet	(you (pl informal)) played
		Spiel(e)!	Play! (sing informal)
		Spielen Sie!	Play! (formal)
gespielt	played   (have, has) played		

<b>Strong verb</b> e → i	geben	geben	(to) give   giving  (we) give   (we) are giving   (we) have been giving   (you (formal)) give  (you (formal)) are giving   (you (formal)) have been giving   (they) give  (they) are giving   (they) have been giving
		gebe	(I) give   (I) am giving  (I) have been giving
		gibst	(you (sing informal)) give  (you (sing informal)) are giving   (you (sing informal)) have been giving
		gibt	(she, he, it, one) gives   (she, he, it, one) is giving   (she, he, it, one) has been giving
		gebt   Gebt!	(you (pl informal)) give   (you (pl informal)) are giving   (you (pl informal)) have been giving   Give! (pl informal)
		Gib!	Give! (you (sing informal))
		Geben Sie!	Give! (you (pl informal))
		gegeben	gave  (have, has) given

# APPENDIX B

## German vocabulary list

The vocabulary list is set out in order of frequency. The headword is given, followed by its English equivalent for both foundation tier and higher tier. Cultural items and multi-word phrases appear towards the end of the list.

Words with multiple meanings but with the same part of speech (for example, the German noun *pièce* that can be translated by the different English words piece, room and play) are listed as one entry in the vocabulary list. All English equivalents that could be tested (for example, in questions that require working from English to German) are listed.

How to read the vocabulary list:

- \* = first mention of a word that appears again later in the list but with a different part of speech
- \*\* = second mention of a word that appears earlier in the list with a different part of speech
- / separates different orthographic forms (contractions, abbreviated forms, spelling variations) of the same word
- | separates different inflected forms (tense, case, mood, persons) of the same word
- ; separates different meanings of a word that occur as the result of an added function word (preposition, reflexive pronoun), for example *passer*; *se passer*
- multiple English translations of a word are separated by a comma. Any bracketed information (for example, m, f) applies to each English translation unless otherwise indicated.

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
das*	the (nt)	F	H
das**	which (nt)	F	H
der*	the (m)	F	H
der**	which (m)	F	H
die*	the (f), the (pl)	F	H
die**	which (f, pl)	F	H
und	and	F	H
im	in the (m, nt) (dative)	F	H
in	in, into	F	H
ins	into the (nt) (accusative)	F	H
(aux)...gewesen	was   (have, has) been	F	H
bin	(I) am   (I) am being	F	
bin	(I) am   (I) am being   (I) have been		H
bist	(you (sing informal)) are   (you (sing informal)) are being	F	

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
bist	(you (sing informal)) are   (you (sing informal)) are being   (you (sing informal)) have been		H
ist	(she, he, it, one) is   (she, he, it, one) is being	F	
ist	(she, he, it, one) is   (she, he, it, one) is being   (she, he, it, one) has been		H
Sei...!	Be...! (sing informal)		H
seid	(you (pl informal)) are   (you (pl informal)) are being	F	
seid   Seid...!	(you (pl informal)) are   (you (pl informal)) are being   (you (pl informal)) have been   Be! (pl informal)		H
Seien Sie...!	Be...! (formal)		H
sein**	(to) be   being	F	
sein**; sich <sup>dat</sup> ....sein	(to) be   being; (to) feel   feeling		H
sind	(we) are   (we) are being   (they) are   (they) are being   (you (formal)) are   (you (formal)) are being	F	
sind	(we) are   (we) are being   (we) have been   (they) are   (they) are being   (they) have been   (you (formal)) are   (you (formal)) are being   (you (formal)) have been		H
war	(I) was   (I) used to be   (she, he, it, one) was   (she, he, it, one) used to be	F	H
wäre	(I, she, he, it) were   (I, she, he, it) would be		H
waren	(we) were   (we) used to be   (they) were   (they) used to be   (you (formal)) were   (you (formal)) used to be	F	H
warst	(you (sing informal)) were   (you (sing informal)) used to be	F	H
wart	(you (pl informal)) were   (you (pl informal)) used to be	F	H
ein	a/an (m, nt)	F	H
eine	a/an (f)	F	H
haben	(to) have   having	F	H
hast	(you (sing informal)) have   (you (sing informal)) are having	F	
hast	(you (sing informal)) have   (you (sing informal)) are having   you (sing informal) have had		H
hat	(she, he, it, one) has   (she, he, it, one) is having	F	
hat	(she, he, it, one) has   (she, he, it, one) is having   (she, he, it, one) has had		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
hatte	(I) had   (I) used to have   (I) was having   (she, he, it, one) had   (she, he, it, one) used to have   (she, he, it, one) was having	F	H
hätte	(I, she, he, it) had   (I, she, he, it) would have		H
hatten	(we) had   (we) used to have   (we) were having   (they) had   (they) used to have   (they) were having   (you (formal)) had   (you (formal)) used to have   (you (formal)) were having	F	H
hattest	(you (sing informal)) had   (you (sing informal)) used to have   (you (sing informal)) were having	F	H
hattet	(you (pl informal)) had   (you (pl informal)) used to have   (you (pl informal)) were having	F	H
sie	she, it (f), they (subj)   her, it (f), them (obj)	F	H
Sie	you (formal) (subj)   you (formal) (obj)	F	H
werden	(to) become   becoming   (we) become   (we) are becoming   (we) will (aux)   (they) become   (they) are becoming   (they) will (aux)   (you (formal)) become   (you (formal)) are becoming   (you (formal)) will (aux)	F	H
werdet	(you (pl informal)) become   (you (pl informal)) are becoming   (you (pl informal)) will (aux)	F	H
wird	(she, he, it, one) becomes   (she, he, it, one) is becoming   (she, he, it, one) will (aux)	F	H
wirst	(you (sing informal)) become   (you (sing informal)) are becoming   (you (sing informal)) will (aux)	F	H
wurde	(I, she, he, it) became		H
würde	(I, she, he, it) would		H
vom	from the, of the (m, nt)	F	H
von	from, of	F	H
ich	I (subj)	F	H
nicht	not	F	H
es	it (nt) (subj)   it (nt) (obj)	F	H
mit	with, by	F	H
sich	himself, herself, itself, oneself, yourself (formal), themselves, yourselves (formal) (reflex)   each other (recip)	F	H
er	he, it (m) (subj)	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
auf	on, onto, at, to	F	H
für	for	F	H
auch	also, too	F	H
am	on the, at the (m, nt) (dative)	F	
am	on, at the (m, nt) (dative)   in the process of, during / while		H
an	on, at	F	H
ans	on(to) the, at the (nt) (accusative)	F	H
dass	that	F	H
zu*	to, too (e.g., too fast)	F	H
zu**	to	F	H
zum, zur	to the (m, nt), to the (f)	F	H
als	when, as, ...than	F	H
kann	(I) am able to, can   (she, he, it, one) is able to, can	F	H
kannst	(you (sing informal)) are able to, can	F	H
können	(to) be able to, can   being able to	F	H
konnte	(I) was able to, could   (she, he, it, one) was able to, could	F	H
konntest	(you (sing informal)) were able to, could	F	H
dies-(er, e, es)	this, that (m, f, nt)	F	H
diese	these, those (pl)	F	H
wie?*	how?	F	H
wir	we (subj)	F	H
Ihr	your (formal) (m, nt)	F	H
ihr*	you (pl informal) (subj)  (to) her, to it (f) (indirect obj)	F	H
ihr**	her, its, their (m, nt)	F	H
ihre	her, its, their (f, pl)	F	H
Ihre	your (formal) (f, pl)	F	H
so	so, thus, the way, such	F	H
bei	at(the house of), with	F	
bei	at(the house of), with, in the process of, during/while		H
beim	at(the house of) the, with the (m, nt)	F	
beim	at(the house of) the, with the (m, nt)   in the process of, during / while		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
sein*	his, its (m, nt)	F	H
seine	his, its (f, pl)	F	H
aber	but	F	H
man	one, you, people in general (subj)	F	H
noch (ein(e))	still, yet, even, (another, one more)	F	H
nach	to, towards, after, according to	F	H
oder	or	F	H
alle	everyone, everybody (pl)	F	H
alles	everything (sing.)	F	
aus	out, out of, from	F	H
was?	what?	F	H
nur	only	F	H
sagen	(to) say, tell   saying, telling	F	H
dann	then	F	H
wenn	if, when	F	H
muss	(I) have to, must   (she, he, it, one) has to, must	F	H
müssen	(to) have to, must   having to	F	H
musst	(you (sing informal)) have to, must	F	H
musste	(I) had to   (she, he, it, one) had to	F	H
musstest	(you (sing informal)) had to	F	H
um	at (o'clock), around	F	
um	at (o'clock), around		H
ja	yes, of course	F	H
kein	not a, no (m, nt)	F	H
keine	not a (f), not any, no (f, pl)	F	H
über	above, over, about	F	
über	above, over, about		H
da	there	F	H
gab	(I, she, he, it) gave		H
geben	(to) give   giving	F	H
vor	in front of, before, ago	F	
vor	in front of, before, ago		H
mein	my (m, nt)	F	H



German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
meine	my (f, pl)	F	H
mehr	more	F	H
Jahr	year	F	H
du	you (sing informal) (subj)	F	H
durch	through	F	H
viel	a lot	F	
viel	a lot (of), lots (of), much		H
viele	a lot, many	F	H
will	(I) want (to)   (she, he, it, one) wants (to)	F	H
willst	(you (sing informal)) want (to)	F	H
wollen	(to) want (to)   wanting (to)	F	H
wollte	(I) wanted (to)   (she, he, it, one) wanted (to)	F	H
wolltest	(you (sing informal)) wanted (to)	F	H
machen	(to) do, make   doing, making	F	H
andere (r, s)	other	F	H
soll	(I) ought to, am supposed to, should   (she, he, it, one) ought to, is supposed to, should	F	H
sollen	(to) ought to, be supposed to, should	F	H
sollst	(you (sing informal)) ought to, are supposed to, should	F	H
sollte	(I) was supposed to   (she, he, it, one) was supposed to	F	
sollte	(I) was supposed to   (she, he, it, one) was supposed to   (I) should (conditional)   (she, he, it, one) should (conditional)		H
solltest	(you (sing informal)) were supposed to	F	
solltest	(you (sing informal)) were supposed to   (you (sing informal)) should (conditional)		H
schon	already	F	H
kam	(I, she, he, it) came		H
kommen	(to) come   coming	F	H
mir	(to) me (indirect obj)	F	H
immer	always	F	H
mich	me (obj)   myself (reflex)	F	H
(aux)...gegangen	went   (have, has) gone	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
gehen (in + noun); gehen um + noun	(to) go (to + noun)   going (to + noun); to be about + noun   being about (+ noun)	F	H
ging	(I, she, he, it) went		H
groß	big, tall, great	F	H
hier	here	F	H
ganz	whole, all the, really, very	F	H
zwei	two	F	H
also	so	F	H
jetzt	now	F	H
doch	however, but		H
wieder	again	F	H
uns	ourselves (reflex)   each other (recip)	F	
uns	(to) us (obj)   ourselves (reflex)   each other (recip)		H
das Gute	the good (thing)		H
gut	good, well	F	H
bis	until, till, up to, by	F	H
(aux)...gewusst	knew   (have, has) known	F	H
weiß	(I) know (something)   (she, he, it, one) knows (something)	F	
weiß	(I) know (something)   (I) have known (something)   (she, he, it, one) knows (something) (she, he, it, one) has known (something)		H
weißt	(you (sing informal)) know (something)	F	
weißt	(you (sing informal)) know (something)   (you (sing informal)) have known (something)		H
wissen	(to) know (something)   knowing (something)   (we) know (something)   (they) know (something)   (you (formal)) know (something)	F	
wissen	(to) know (something)   knowing (something)   (we) know (something)   (we) have known (something)   (they) know (something)   (they) have known (something)   (you (formal)) know (something)   (you (formal)) have known (something)		H
wusste	(I, she, he, it) knew		H
sah	(I, she, he, it) saw		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
sehen	(to) see   seeing	F	H
einem	(to) one (indirect obj)	F	H
einen	one (obj)	F	H
sehr	very	F	H
Mal	time	F	H
lassen	(to) let, allow   letting, allowing	F	
lassen; sich <sup>dat.</sup> ...lassen	(to) let, allow   letting, allowing; (to) have sth done   having sth done		H
ließ	(I, she, he, it) let, allowed		H
neu	new	F	H
(aux)...gestanden	stood   (have, has) stood	F	H
stehen	(to) stand   standing	F	H
unser	our (m, nt)	F	H
unsere	our (f, pl)	F	H
jed-(er, e, es)	each, every (m, f, nt)	F	H
weil	because	F	H
unter	under, below, among		H
Mensch   Mensch!	(pl) human beings, people, Wow!	F	H
Menschen	human beings, people	F	
ihm	(to) him (indirect obj), (to) it (m, nt) (indirect obj)	F	H
ihn	him (obj), it (m) (obj)	F	H
denn	because	F	H
Beispiel	example	F	H
erste (r, s)	first	F	H
Zeit	time, era	F	H
lang	long	F	H
lange	long, (for) a long time		H
leben	(to) live   living	F	H
Frau	woman, wife, Mrs., Ms., Miss.	F	H
etwas	something, some, a little	F	
selbst, selber	self	F	H
wenig	little	F	H
wenige	littl, few	F	H
fand	(I, she, he, it) found		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
finden; sich <sup>acc.</sup> finden	(to) find   finding; (to) be found   being found, (to) find oneself   finding oneself	F	H
gegen	against		H
zwischen	between		H
drei	three	F	H
(aux)...gelegen	lay   (have, has) lain	F	H
lag	(I, she, he, it) lay		H
liegen	(to) lie, be lying (down)   lying, lying (down)	F	H
wo?	where?	F	H
nichts	nothing	F	H
klein	small, little	F	H
Tag	day	F	H
deutsch	German	F	H
bleiben	(to) stay, remain   staying, remaining	F	H
blieb	(I, she, he, it) remained, stayed		H
nun, nu	now		H
sondern	(but) rather		H
heute	today	F	H
beide	both	F	H
am höchsten	(the) highest (post-noun)		H
der/die/das höchste	the highest (pre-noun)		H
hoch	high, tall	F	H
höher	higher, taller	F	H
damit	with it/them	F	
ohne	without	F	H
Mann	man, husband	F	H
welch-(er, e, es)?, welche?	which (m, f, nt), (pl)	F	H
(aux)...getan	did, put  (have, has) done, put	F	H
tat	(I, she, he, it) did, put		H
tun	(to) do, put   doing, putting	F	H
einmal	once	F	H
ihnen	(to) them		H
Ihnen	(to) you (formal, indirect obj)	F	H
heißen	(to) be called   being called	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
ob	whether, if		H
(aux)...gedacht	thought   (have, has) thought	F	H
dachte	(I, she, he, it) thought		H
denken (anacc. + noun)	(to) think (of + noun)   thinking (of + noun)	F	
denken (anacc + noun); sich <sup>dat.</sup> denken	(to) think (of + noun)   thinking (of + noun); (to) imagine   imagining		H
seit	since, for		H
einfach	simple, easy, simply, easily	F	H
erst	first, only, not until		H
Kind	child	F	H
Land	land, country, countryside, state	F	H
stellen; sich <sup>acc.</sup> stellen	(to) place, set, put   placing, setting, putting; (to) place oneself, stand   placing oneself, standing	F	H
zeigen	(to) show   showing	F	H
natürlich	natural, of course, naturally	F	H
alt	old	F	H
dort	there	F	H
Deutschland	Germany	F	H
gleich	same, right away, equally	F	H
(aux)...genommen	took   (have, has) taken	F	H
nahm	(I, she, he, it) took		H
nehmen	(to) take   taking	F	H
darf	(I) am allowed to, may   (she, he, it, one) is allowed to, may	F	H
darfst	(you (sing informal)) are allowed to, may	F	H
dürfen	(to) be allowed to, may	F	H
durfte	(I) was allowed to   (she, he, it, one) was allowed to	F	H
durftest	(you (sing informal)) were allowed to	F	H
wichtig	important	F	H
vielleicht	perhaps, maybe	F	H
hören	(to) hear, listen   hearing, listening	F	H
Haus	house, home	F	H
nein, nee, nö	no	F	H
wer?	who?	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
eigentlich	actual, real, actually, really		H
letzt-(er, e, es), letzte	last (m, f, nt), (pl)	F	H
fragen (nach + noun); sich fragen	(to) ask (about + noun)   asking (about + noun); (to) wonder   wondering	F	H
Herr	Mr., gentleman	F	H
halten; halten ... für + noun	(to) stop, hold   stopping, holding; (to) think of someone as   thinking of someone as	F	H
glauben (an <sup>acc.</sup> + noun)	(to) believe (in + noun)   believing (in + noun)	F	H
Frage	question	F	H
gelten	(to) be valid, true   being valid, true		H
gerade	straight, just (now)	F	H
folgen	(to) follow   following	F	H
sprach	(I, she, he, it) spoke		H
sprechen	(to) speak   speaking	F	H
führen	(to) lead, guide   leading, guiding	F	H
(aux)...gebracht	brought   (have, has) brought	F	H
brachte	(I, she, he, it) brought		H
bringen	(to) bring   bringing	F	H
Welt	world	F	H
gar	at all	F	H
eigen	own	F	H
genau	exact, exactly!	F	H
(aux)...gemocht	liked   (have, has) liked		H
mag	(I) like   (she, he, it, one) likes	F	H
magst	(you (sing informal)) like	F	H
mochte	(I) liked   (she, he, it, one) liked	F	H
möchte	(I) would like (to)   (she, he, it, one) would like (to)	F	H
möchten	(we) would like (to)   (you (formal)) would like (to)   (they) would like (to)	F	H
mochtest	(you (sing informal)) liked	F	H
möchtest	(you (sing informal)) would like (to)	F	H
möchtet	(you (pl informal)) would like (to)	F	H
mögen	(to) like   liking	F	H
spät	late	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
bereits	already		H
möglich	possible	F	H
Prozent	percent	F	H
während	during, while	F	H
einige	a few, some	F	H
dafür	for it//that/them	F	
kurz	short	F	H
richtig	right, correct, correctly	F	H
stark	strong	F	H
brauchen	(to) need   needing	F	H
Hand	hand	F	H
etwa	about, approximately		H
weitere (r, s)	additional, further		H
Ende	end	F	H
schreiben (an <sup>acc.</sup> + noun)	(to) write (to + noun)   writing (to + noun)	F	H
schrieb	(I, she, he, it) wrote		H
solch	such	F	H
nie	never	F	H
Fall	fall, case	F	H
schön	lovely, beautiful, beautifully	F	H
wirklich	real, actual, really	F	H
(aux)...genannt	named   (have, has) named	F	H
nennen; sich <sup>acc.</sup> nennen	(to) name, call   naming, calling; (to) be called   being called	F	H
warum?	why?	F	H
(aux)...gezogen	pulled, moved   (have, has) pulled, moved	F	H
ziehen	(to) pull, move   pulling, moving	F	H
zog	(I, she, he, it) pulled, moved		H
Wort	word	F	H
darauf/drauf	on it/them, to it/them	F	
eben	just, now		H
Seite	side, page	F	H
Teil	part	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
jung	young	F	H
vier	four	F	H
besser	better	F	H
fast	almost	F	H
schnell	fast, quick, quickly	F	H
Stadt	town, city	F	H
spielen	(to) play   playing	F	H
zwar	admittedly, to be precise		H
Euro	euro (unit of currency)	F	H
Arbeit	work	F	H
Million, Mio.	million	F	H
Problem	problem	F	H
verstehen; sich verstehen (mit)	(to) understand   understanding; (to) get on well with   getting on well with	F	H
bekommen	(to) get, receive   getting, receiving	F	H
meinen	(to) think, have an opinion   thinking, having an opinion	F	H
davon	from it/them, about it/them	F	
fahren	(to) go (by transport), drive   going (by transport), driving	F	H
fuhr	(I, she, he, it) travelled, drove		H
(aux)...gekannt	knew   (have, has) known		H
kennen	(to) know   knowing	F	H
dich	you (obj)   yourself (reflex)	F	H
Mutter	mother	F	H
Woche	week	F	H
Weg	path, way	F	H
weiter	further	F	H
Auge	eye	F	H
oft	often	F	H
Leute	(pl) people, folks	F	H
allerdings	though, indeed, certainly		H
sogar	even, in fact	F	H
jedoch	however	F	H
setzen; sich <sup>acc.</sup> setzen	(to) set, place, put   setting, placing, putting; (to) sit down   sitting down	F	H



German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
deshalb	therefore	F	H
weit	far, wide, widely	F	H
(aux)...gesessen	sat  (have, has) sat	F	H
saß	(I, she, he, it) sat		H
sitzen	(to) sit   sitting	F	H
Vater	father	F	H
dein	your (m, nt)	F	H
deine	your (f, pl)	F	H
arbeiten (an <sup>dat.</sup> + noun)	(to) work (on + noun)   working (on + noun)	F	H
Geld	money	F	H
Unternehmen	company	F	H
am nächsten	the next, nearest (post-noun)		H
der/die/das nächste	the next, nearest (pre-noun)		H
nächst-(er, e, es), nächste	next (m, f, nt), (pl)	F	H
erklären; sich <sup>acc.</sup> erklären	(to) explain   explaining; (to) declare oneself   declaring oneself	F	H
klar	clear	F	H
Paar	pair, couple	F	H
Recht	right, law	F	H
dir	(to) you (indirect obj)	F	H
Wasser	water	F	H
bestehen (auf <sup>dat.</sup> + noun) (aus + noun)	(to) exist, pass (an exam), insist, (on + noun), consist (of + noun)   existing, passing (an exam), insisting (on + noun), consisting (of + noun)		H
versuchen	(to) try   trying	F	H
Punkt	dot, point, full stop	F	H
Grund	reason, basis	F	H
Kopf	head	F	H
(aux)...begonnen	began   (have, has) begun	F	H
begann	(I, she, he, it) began		H
beginnen	(to) begin   beginning	F	H
laufen	(to) run, be on (in cinema)   running, being on (in cinema)	F	H
lief	(I, she, he, it) ran		H
Bild	picture	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
verschieden	different, diverse		H
Name	name	F	H
Aufgabe	task, assignment, job	F	H
schwer	difficult, heavy	F	H
entsprechen	(to) correspond to/with   corresponding to/with		H
treffen; sich <sup>acc.</sup> treffen	(to) meet   meeting; (to) meet up   meeting up	F	H
Art	type, kind	F	H
wohl	well, probably, arguably	F	H
Geschichte	history, story	F	H
erzählen (von + noun)	(to) tell (about + noun)   telling (about + noun)	F	H
entstehen	(to) originate, develop   originating, developing		H
sicher	safe, secure, certain, certainly	F	H
neben	next to, beside		H
allein, alleine	alone	F	H
hinter	behind		H
besonders	particularly	F	H
tragen	(to) carry, wear   carrying, wearing	F	H
kaum	hardly	F	H
Freund	friend	F	H
fünf	five	F	H
scheinen	(to) seem, appear, shine   seeming, appearing, shining	F	H
schien	(I, she, he, it) seemed, appeared, shone		H
Stunde	hour, lesson	F	H
aussehen	(to) appear, look   appearing, looking	F	H
gern, gerne	gladly, (with a verb) like to	F	H
überhaupt	at all, anyway		H
bestimmt	specific, certain, certainly, definitely	F	H
darüber/drüber	above it/them, about it/them	F	
schaffen	(to) create, manage   creating, managing	F	H
damals	then	F	H
erhalten	(to) receive, preserve, maintain   receiving, preserving, maintaining		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
lernen	(to) learn   learning	F	H
frei	free, freely	F	H
wert	worth, worthy of		H
Wert	value, worth		H
beziehungsweise, bzw.	or, respectively		H
suchen	(to) search for, look for   searching for, looking for	F	H
Europa	Europe	F	H
gemeinsam	common, mutual, mutually	F	H
rund	round	F	H
Zahl	number	F	H
Thema	topic, theme	F	H
Themen	topics, themes		H
handeln; sich handeln um + noun	(to) deal, trade   dealing, trading; to be about + noun   being about + noun		H
Buch	book	F	H
ein bisschen	a little	F	H
deutlich	clear, clearly		H
anders	different, differently	F	H
politisch	political, politically	F	H
las	(I, she, he, it) read		H
lesen	(to) read   reading	F	H
Blick	look, view, glance	F	H
Form	form, shape	F	H
einzel	individual, single, separately		H
erreichen	(to) achieve, reach   achieving, reaching	F	H
leicht	light, easy	F	H
je	ever, each		H
verlieren	(to) lose   losing	F	H
am besten	(the) best (post-noun)		H
der/die/das beste	the best (pre-noun)		H
bilden	(to) form, educate   forming, educating		H
Monat	month	F	H
Lösung	solution		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Sache	thing	F	H
bekannt	well-known, famous	F	H
Ziel	destination, goal	F	H
steigen	(to) increase, climb   increasing, climbing	F	H
eher	earlier, sooner, rather		H
(aux)...gegessen	ate   (have, has) eaten	F	H
aß	(I, she, he, it) ate		H
Essen	food, meal	F	H
essen	(to) eat   eating	F	H
Minute	minute	F	H
Nacht	night	F	H
Platz	place, room, square	F	H
schlecht	bad, badly	F	H
Spiel	game, match	F	H
Familie	family	F	H
jemand	someone (subj)	F	H
jemanden	someone (obj)	F	H
fallen	(to) fall   falling	F	
fallen; fallen (dat. + adjective)	(to) fall   falling; (to) be (+ adjective); being (+ adjective)		H
fiel	(I, she, he, it) fell		H
zehn	ten	F	H
Preis	price, prize	F	H
europäisch	European	F	H
sonst	otherwise, else		H
Staaten	states	F	H
Staat	state	F	H
half	(I, she, he, it) helped		H
helfen	(to) help   helping	F	H
Bereich	area, region		H
Ort	place, town, location	F	H
Abend	evening	F	H
einzig	only, single	F	H
Stelle	place, job	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
unterschiedlich	different		H
Gesicht	face	F	H
Entwicklung	development	F	H
Uhr	clock, watch, o'clock	F	H
mehrere	several, multiple, various		H
schließen	(to) close, shut   closing, shutting	F	H
schließlich	finally, eventually		H
legen; sich legen	(to) lay, put   laying, putting; (to) lie down   lying down	F	H
direkt	direct, straight, directly	F	H
daher	from, there, therefore	F	H
offen (für + noun)	open (to + noun)	F	H
erkennen	(to) recognise   recognising		H
Person	person	F	H
Moment	moment	F	H
Schule	school	F	H
Auto	automobile, car	F	H
niemand	no-one (subj)	F	H
niemanden	no-one (obj)	F	H
Gesellschaft	society, company		H
warten (auf <sup>acc.</sup> + noun)	(to) wait (for + noun)   waiting (for + noun)	F	H
vorstellen; sich <sup>dat.</sup> vorstellen	(to) introduce   introducing; (to) imagine   imagining		H
früh	early	F	H
reden	(to) talk   talking	F	H
Gruppe	group	F	H
Ding	thing	F	H
(aux)...gewonnen	won, gained   (have, has) won, gained	F	H
gewann	(I, she, he, it) won, gained		H
gewinnen	(to) win, gain   winning, gaining	F	H
zunächst	first, at first, for now		H
damit	so that	F	H
Tür	door	F	H
entwickeln	(to) develop   developing	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
am meisten	(the) most (post-noun)		H
der/die/das meiste	the most (pre-noun)		H
Möglichkeit	possibility, chance	F	H
Sinn	sense, meaning	F	H
passieren	(to) take place, happen   taking place, happening	F	H
manchmal	sometimes	F	H
Vergleich	comparison	F	H
System	system	F	H
Rolle	role, roll	F	H
Ergebnis	result	F	H
vergleichen (mit)	(to) compare   comparing		H
voll	full	F	H
erwarten	(to) expect   expecting	F	H
obwohl	although	F	H
Straße	street	F	H
Angst (vor <sup>dat.</sup> + noun)	fear (of + noun), anxiety (about + noun)	F	H
allgemein	general, generally	F	H
fühlen	(to) feel   feeling	F	H
erinnern (an <sup>acc.</sup> + noun); sich erinnern (an <sup>acc.</sup> + noun)	(to) remind (about + noun)   reminding (about + noun); (to) remember (+ noun)   remembering (+ noun)	F	H
bedeuten	(to) mean   meaning	F	H
Stimme	voice, vote	F	H
wirken	(to) have an effect, take effect, work   having an effect, taking effect, working		H
darstellen	(to) depict, portray, show   depicting, portraying, showing		H
Raum	room, space	F	H
Eltern	(pl) parents	F	H
häufig	frequent, frequently	F	H
USA (Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika)	(pl) USA, United States of America	F	H
früher	previously, in former times, in the past	F	H
pro	per	F	H
entscheiden; sich <sup>acc.</sup> entscheiden (für + noun)	(to) decide   deciding; (to) decide (on + noun)   deciding (on + noun)	F	H
entschied	(I, she, he, it) decided		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Universität, Uni	university	F	H
betreffen	(to) affect, concern   affecting, concerning		H
oben	above, up there	F	H
Richtung	direction		H
fehlen	(to) lack, be missing, be absent   lacking, being missing, being absent	F	H
Sprache	language	F	H
Produkt	product	F	H
Situation	situation	F	H
außerdem	besides, in addition		H
nämlich	you see, namely		H
international	international, internationally		H
Anfang	beginning	F	H
sechs	six	F	H
sozial	social, socially		H
Folge	result, consequences, episode (TV)		H
Satz	sentence	F	H
Verbindung	connection, link		H
beschreiben	(to) describe   describing	F	H
Licht	light	F	H
ähnlich	similar	F	H
Regel	rule	F	H
gegenüber	opposite, towards (in relation to someone, something)	F	H
Kollege	colleague	F	H
bisher	until now, up to now, yet	F	H
tief	deep, deeply	F	H
halb	half	F	H
lachen	(to) laugh   laughing	F	H
ebenfalls	likewise, also, as well		H
sofort	immediately	F	H
Grenze	border, frontier	F	H
ändern	(to) change   changing	F	H
Entscheidung	decision	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
verlassen	(to) leave   leaving	F	H
Idee	idea	F	H
verbinden	(to) connect, link, unite, bandage   connecting, linking, uniting, bandaging		H
Milliarde, Mrd.	billion	F	H
endlich	finally, at last	F	H
Energie	energy	F	H
plötzlich	suddenly	F	H
danach	after it, afterwards	F	H
Kraft	strength, power		H
am liebsten	(the) most preferred (post-noun), most preferably, most rather		H
lieber	more gladly, rather	F	H
gehören	(to) belong   belonging	F	H
Gefühl	feeling	F	H
trotzdem	nevertheless	F	H
Information	information	F	H
dadurch	through it, as a result, as a consequence	F	H
dagegen	against it, on the other hand	F	H
Weise	way, manner	F	H
Zukunft	future	F	H
wachsen	(to) grow   growing	F	H
bitte	please	F	H
weiß	white	F	H
Text	text	F	H
schwarz	black	F	H
starb	(I, she, he, it) died		H
sterben (an <sup>dat.</sup> + noun)	(to) die (from + noun)   dying (from + noun)	F	H
Markt	market	F	H
rot	red	F	H
halt	just, simply	F	H
Meter, m	metre	F	H
nahe, nah	near(by), close	F	H
Hilfe	help	F	H



German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Bedeutung	meaning, significance	F	H
Chemie	chemistry	F	H
Luft	air	F	H
Körper	body	F	H
Struktur	structure	F	H
stimmen; stimmen für + noun	(to) be correct   being correct; (to) vote for + noun   voting for + noun	F	H
bitten um + noun	(to) request + noun, ask for + noun   requesting + noun, asking for + noun		H
Jahrhundert	century	F	H
wahrscheinlich	likely, probable, probably	F	H
öffentlich	public	F	H
euch	yourselves (reflex)   each other (recip)	F	
euch	(to) you (pl informal) (obj)   yourselves (informal) (reflex)   each other (informal) (reciprocal)		H
insgesamt	in all, altogether, in total		H
anfangen	(to) start   starting	F	H
genug	enough	F	H
(der) Deutsche, (ein) Deutscher	(the) German, (a) German (m)	F	H
(die, eine) Deutsche	(the, a) German (f)	F	H
verändern	(to) change   changing	F	H
Wohnung	apartment, flat	F	H
gelingen	(to) succeed   succeeding		H
bald	soon	F	H
gering	low, small		H
Film	film, movie	F	H
kaufen	(to) buy   buying	F	H
ansehen	(to) look at, watch   looking at, watching	F	H
öffnen	(to) open   opening	F	H
Musik	music	F	H
schauen	(to) look   looking	F	H
Stück	piece	F	H
besondere (r, s)	special, particular	F	H
tot	dead	F	H
Gott	god (m)		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
völlig	completely, absolutely		H
positiv	positive, positively	F	H
Gespräch	conversation	F	H
Kunde	customer (m)	F	H
Menge	quantity, amount	F	H
Regierung	rule, government	F	H
Antwort (aufacc. + noun)	answer, reply	F	H
annehmen	(to) accept, assume   accepting, assuming	F	H
falsch	false, wrong, falsely, wrongly	F	H
langsam	slow	F	H
Arm	arm	F	H
nachdem	after	F	H
Tisch	table	F	H
rufen	(to) call   calling	F	H
bieten	(to) offer   offering		H
bot	(I, she, he, it) offered		H
Herz	heart	F	H
zusammen	together	F	H
inzwischen	in the meantime	F	H
Boden	ground, floor, bottom	F	H
bevor	before	F	H
verwenden	(to) use   using		H
Politik	politics	F	H
Tod	death		H
Erfolg	success	F	H
Bank	bank, bench	F	H
ab	from, as of		H
persönlich	personal, personally	F	H
Präsident	president	F	H
holen	(to) get, fetch   getting, fetching	F	H
Junge	boy	F	H
sogenannt	so-called		H
Polizei	police	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Kunst	art	F	H
Lage	situation, location		H
Schüler	pupil, school student (m)	F	H
Druck	pressure, printing		H
verschwinden	(to) disappear   disappearing	F	H
wohnen	(to) live   living	F	H
bewegen; sich <sup>acc.</sup> bewegen	(to) move   moving; (to) exercise   exercising	F	H
enthalten	(to) contain   containing		H
aufnehmen	(to) take in, record, include   taking in, recording, including		H
Kosten	(pl) costs, expenses	F	H
merken	(to) notice   noticing		H
fest	firm, solid, firmly, solidly	F	H
aktuell	current, currently		H
Begriff	concept, idea, term		H
erleben	(to) experience   experiencing	F	H
relativ	relative, relatively	F	H
laut**	according to		H
Fuß	foot	F	H
Daten	(pl) data		H
Krieg	war	F	H
Gast	guest (m)	F	H
Gesetz	law	F	H
planen	(to) plan   planning	F	H
schwierig	difficult, hard, tough	F	H
zusätzlich	additional		H
vergessen	(to) forget   forgetting	F	H
Gedanke	thought		H
besitzen	(to) own, have   owning, having		H
ach	oh	F	H
Partei	(political) party	F	H
freuen; sich <sup>acc.</sup> freuen; sich <sup>acc.</sup> freuen auf + noun	(to) please, make happy   pleasing, making happy; (to) be happy, pleased   being happy, pleased; (to) look forward to + noun   looking forward to + noun	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
hängen	(to) hang   hanging		H
berichten	(to) report   reporting		H
eng	narrow, close, closely	F	H
Kultur	culture	F	H
Prozess	trial, process		H
Sohn	son	F	H
trotz	despite, in spite of		H
fordern	(to) demand   demanding		H
studieren	(to) study (at university)   studying (at university)	F	H
gefallen	(to) please   pleasing	F	H
Mädchen	girl	F	H
sich <sup>acc.</sup> verhalten	(to) control, restrain   controlling, restraining; (to) behave, act   behaving, acting		H
mindestens	at least	F	H
ziemlich	quite, fairly, pretty	F	H
Interesse (an <sup>dat.</sup> + noun)	interest (in + noun)	F	H
unterscheiden	(to) distinguish   distinguishing		H
reichen	(to) reach, be enough   reaching, being enough		H
sieben	seven	F	H
schlagen	(to) hit, beat   hitting, beating	F	H
Tier	animal	F	H
jedenfalls	in any case		H
erhöhen	(to) raise, increase   raising, increasing		H
Erfahrung	experience	F	H
Patient	patient		H
Morgen	morning	F	H
Arzt	doctor (m)	F	H
Ärztin	doctor (f)	F	H
geschehen	(to) happen, occur   happening, occurring		H
Bayern	Bavaria	F	H
lösen	(to) solve   solving	F	H
irgendwie	somehow	F	H
anbieten	(to) offer   offering		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
wünschen	(to) want, wish   wanting, wishing	F	H
interessieren; sich <sup>acc.</sup> interessieren (für + noun)	(to) interest   interesting; (to) be interested (in + noun)   being interested (in + noun)	F	H
Unterschied	difference	F	H
Foto	photograph	F	H
trinken	(to) drink   drinking	F	H
derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe	the same (one, ones)	F	H
wählen	(to) choose, elect, vote   choosing, electing, voting	F	H
knapp	scarce, slim		H
Mitarbeiter	employee, co-worker	F	H
Glück	luck, fortune	F	H
normal	normal	F	H
leider	unfortunately	F	H
acht	eight	F	H
Leistung	performance	F	H
Beziehung	relation, relationship	F	H
zunehmen	(to) increase, put on weight   increasing, putting on weight		H
stattfinden	(to) take place, occur   taking place, occurring	F	H
ankommen (in <sup>dat.</sup> + noun)	(to) arrive (at + noun)   arriving (at + noun)	F	H
auftreten	(to) appear, occur, perform   appearing, occurring, performing		H
insbesondere	especially		H
technisch	technical		H
wann?	when?	F	H
los	rid of, going on	F	H
Bett	bed	F	H
Höhe	height, altitude	F	H
englisch	English	F	H
rein	pure, clear, clean		H
Zimmer	room	F	H
bauen	(to) build   building	F	H
selten	rare, rarely	F	H
Zeitung	newspaper	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Bedingung	condition, stipulation		H
Fenster	window	F	H
Zug	train	F	H
funktionieren	(to) function, work   functioning, working	F	H
schlafen	(to) sleep   sleeping	F	H
schief	(I, she, he, it) slept		H
statt	instead of (+noun)		H
Werk	work	F	H
grün	green	F	H
Bürger	citizen	F	H
dienen	(to) serve   serving		H
echt	genuine, real, really(?)	F	H
Firma	firm, company	F	H
Firmen	firms, companies	F	H
Wirtschaft	economy, commerce	F	H
hoffen (auf <sup>acc.</sup> + noun)	(to) hope (for + noun)   hoping (for + noun)	F	H
erfahren	(to) experience, find out   experiencing, finding out		H
Mittel	means, resource, remedy	F	H
leisten; sich <sup>dat.</sup> leisten	(to) perform, achieve, do   performing, achieving, doing; (to) afford   affording		H
Tochter	daughter	F	H
Lehrer	teacher (m)	F	H
passen	(to) fit   fitting	F	H
beobachten	(to) observe, watch   observing, watching		H
Einführung	introduction	F	H
Element	element		H
klingen	(to) sound   sounding		H
lieben	(to) love   loving	F	H
Dame	lady	F	H
zählen	(to) count   counting	F	H
dunkel	dark	F	H
Österreich	Austria	F	H
Bewegung	movement, motion, exercise	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
unten	down, downstairs, below	F	H
Mitte	middle	F	H
hin	there	F	H
beschäftigen; sich <sup>acc.</sup> beschäftigen mit + noun	(to) employ   employing; (to) be busy, deal with + noun   being busy, dealing with + noun		H
zuvor	previously, before		H
miteinander	with each other	F	H
werfen	(to) throw   throwing	F	H
Angebot	offer, supply	F	H
Projekt	project	F	H
verkaufen	(to) sell   selling	F	H
reagieren (auf <sup>acc.</sup> + noun)	(to) react (to + noun)   reacting (to + noun)		H
Autor	author	F	H
kriegen	(to) get, receive   getting, receiving	F	H
zirka, ca.	approximately		H
EU (Europäische Union)	EU	F	H
Größe	size, height	F	H
hart	hard	F	H
Bruder	brother	F	H
Reise	journey, trip	F	H
erfolgreich	successful, successfully	F	H
Zustand	condition, state		H
wahr	true	F	H
Reihe	row, line	F	H
Natur	nature	F	H
notwendig	necessary	F	H
entdecken	(to) discover   discovering	F	H
dauern	(to) last, take (time)   lasting, taking (time)	F	H
modern	modern	F	H
Haar	hair	F	H
spüren	(to) sense, notice, feel   sensing, noticing, feeling		H
unabhängig	independent	F	H
morgen	tomorrow	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
übrigens	by the way		H
Einheit	unity, unit, entity		H
überall	everywhere	F	H
feststellen	(to) establish, detect, determine   establishing, detecting, determining		H
Stoff	material, substance, fabric	F	H
Rede	speech, talk		H
unterstützen	(to) support   supporting	F	H
schlimm	bad, serious	F	H
Schweiz	Switzerland	F	H
irgendwann	sometime, some day	F	H
Geschäft	business, shop	F	H
weder	neither . . . nor		H
Team	team	F	H
Sommer	summer	F	H
Hotel	hotel	F	H
laut*	loud	F	H
eins	one	F	H
Alter	age	F	H
Sicherheit	security, safety	F	H
niedrig	low		H
ständig	constant, constantly	F	H
liefern	(to) deliver, supply   delivering, supplying		H
betonen	(to) stress   stressing		H
Erde	earth, ground, soil	F	H
Studie	study		H
vorne, vorn	at/to the front	F	H
rechte (r, s)	right	F	H
Meinung	opinion	F	H
drehen; sich drehen um + noun	(to) turn   turning; (to) be about + noun   being about + noun		H
Künstler	artist	F	H
aktiv	active, actively	F	H
Versuch	attempt, experiment	F	H



German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
bezahlen	(to) pay   paying	F	H
Eigenschaft	quality		H
Methode	method	F	H
Ordnung	order, tidiness	F	H
Wahl	choice, election	F	H
Region	region	F	H
Sonntag	Sunday	F	H
Internet	internet	F	H
Nummer	number	F	H
lächeln	(to) smile   smiling		H
genauso	just as	F	H
überzeugen	(to) convince   convincing		H
interessant	interesting	F	H
menschlich	human		H
Frankreich	France	F	H
Freiheit	freedom	F	H
speziell	special, specific		H
französisch	French	F	H
negativ	negative, negatively	F	H
zentral	central		H
Ebene	plane, level		H
besuchen	(to) visit   visiting	F	H
gestern	yesterday	F	H
Spieler	player	F	H
absolut	absolute, complete, absolutely, completely	F	H
fliegen	(to) fly   flying	F	H
Hund	dog	F	H
antworten (auf <sup>acc</sup> .+ noun)	(to) answer (+ noun)   answering (+ noun)	F	H
Wand	wall	F	H
rechts	on/to the right	F	H
zahlen	(to) pay   paying	F	H
Feld	field	F	H
verdienen	(to) earn, deserve   earning, deserving	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Sekunde	second	F	H
Brief	letter	F	H
Mitglied	member	F	H
praktisch	practical, practically	F	H
Gefahr	danger, risk	F	H
Liebe	love	F	H
Beginn	beginning	F	H
breit	wide, broad	F	H
draußen	outside	F	H
Wirkung	effect		H
Blut	blood	F	H
Meer	sea, ocean	F	H
Anzahl	number (count, amount)		H
Veränderung	change		H
Mund	mouth	F	H
fremd	foreign, strange	F	H
Untersuchung	examination, investigation		H
Fehler	mistake, error	F	H
mittlerweile	in the meantime, since then		H
aufbauen	(to) build up   building up		H
Sonne	sun	F	H
vorher	earlier, beforehand		H
Kampf	fight, struggle		H
feiern	(to) celebrate   celebrating	F	H
Programm	program	F	H
linke (r, s)	left	F	H
Einfluss	influence		H
Temperatur	temperature	F	H
leer	empty	F	H
mitteilen	(to) inform   informing		H
Verfahren	method, process, technique		H
danke	thanks	F	H
verlangen	(to) request, demand   requesting, demanding		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
zuerst	first	F	H
klassisch	classical	F	H
ehemalig	former		H
Bein	leg	F	H
Glas	glass	F	H
untersuchen	(to) examine, to investigate   examining, investigating		H
kalt	cold	F	H
Sorge	worry		H
Himmel	sky, heaven	F	H
künftig	future		H
national	national, nationally	F	H
Kirche	church	F	H
links	on/to the left	F	H
lieb	dear, kind	F	H
unbedingt	absolutely		H
Verein	association, club	F	H
historisch	historical, historically	F	H
kosten	(to) cost   costing	F	H
Vorstellung	idea, introduction		H
teilen	(to) divide, share   dividing, sharing	F	H
stammen aus + noun	(to) come from + noun, descend from + noun   coming from + noun, descending from + noun		H
wissenschaftlich	scientific, scholarly		H
Faktor	factor	F	H
Literatur	literature	F	H
überraschen	(to) surprise   surprising		H
bestätigen	(to) confirm, endorse   confirming, endorsing		H
bewusst	conscious, consciously		H
Nähe	vicinity, proximity	F	H
medizinisch	medical		H
übrig	remaining, left, leftover		H
Türkei	Turkey	F	H
Produktion	production		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
drohen	(to) threaten   threatening		H
Linie	line, route (e.g. bus)	F	H
schicken	(to) send   sending	F	H
Hälfte	half	F	H
Kontakt	contact	F	H
Interview	interview	F	H
egal	(it's all) the same, indifferent	F	H
reisen	(to) travel   traveling	F	H
Berg	mountain, hill	F	H
irgendwo	somewhere	F	H
trennen	(to) separate   separating		H
Erinnerung	memory	F	H
verhindern	(to) prevent   preventing		H
leiden; leiden (an <sup>dat.</sup> + noun) (unter <sup>dat.</sup> + noun)	(to) tolerate, stand   tolerating, standing; (to) suffer (from + noun) (as a result of + noun)   suffering (from + noun) (as a result of + noun)		H
Position	position		H
Sport	sport	F	H
Nachfrage	demand		H
blau	blue	F	H
anschauen	(to) look at, watch   looking at, watching		H
teuer	expensive	F	H
Medien	(pl) media	F	H
Institut	institute		H
Plan	plan	F	H
Tor	gate, goal	F	H
Betrieb	business, operation		H
Dorf	village	F	H
Klasse	class, classroom, grade	F	H
klasse	great, awesome, ace, brilliant(ly)	F	H
erlauben	(to) allow, permit   allowing, permitting	F	H
treiben	(to) drive, pursue   driving, pursuing		H
weg	gone, vanished	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
aufstehen	(to) stand up, get up   standing up, getting up	F	H
unterwegs	on the way	F	H
Ausdruck	term, expression		H
toll	great, amazing	F	H
Schwester	sister	F	H
Chef	head, leader, boss	F	H
greifen; greifen nach <sup>dat.</sup> + noun	(to) take hold of  taking hold of; (to) reach for + noun  reaching for + noun		H
Risiken	(pl) risks	F	H
Risiko	risk	F	H
schwach	weak	F	H
Freitag	Friday	F	H
Hinweis	instruction, hint		H
Vorteil	advantage	F	H
Protein	protein		H
März	March	F	H
wiederholen	(to) repeat   repeating	F	H
Ruhe	silence, peace	F	H
ruhig	quiet, calm	F	H
Traum	dream	F	H
behandeln	(to) treat   treating		H
aufhören	(to) stop   stopping		H
schützen (vor <sup>dat.</sup> + noun)	(to) protect (from + noun)  protecting (from + noun)		H
diskutieren (über <sup>acc.</sup> + noun)	(to) discuss (+ noun)   discussing (+ noun)	F	H
produzieren	(to) produce   producing	F	H
Kritik	criticism, review		H
Trainer	coach	F	H
April	April	F	H
melden; sich <sup>acc.</sup> melden	(to) report, register   reporting, registering; (to) volunteer, enlist, get in touch   volunteering, enlisting, getting in touch	F	H
Opfer	sacrifice, victim		H
hinaus	out, beyond		H
Westen, West-	west	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Titel	title		H
Eindruck	impression	F	H
Baum	tree	F	H
Diskussion	discussion, debate		H
Student	student	F	H
Bevölkerung	population, people	F	H
Finger	finger		H
Grüne	the Greens		H
total	total, complete, totally, completely	F	H
Schulter	shoulder		H
derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige	the one (who, that)	F	H
Wald	forest, woods	F	H
Insel	island	F	H
Schluss	end, conclusion		H
Volk	people, folk	F	H
kulturell	cultural	F	H
September	September	F	H
Beruf	occupation, job, profession	F	H
nötig	necessary		H
Sieg	victory		H
Küche	kitchen, cuisine	F	H
verantwortlich	responsible		H
täglich	daily	F	H
Montag	Monday	F	H
Spaß	fun	F	H
herstellen	(to) produce   producing		H
überlegen	(to) consider, think about, think of   considering, thinking about, thinking of		H
Mai	May	F	H
ernst	serious, seriously	F	H
Roman	novel	F	H
Januar	January	F	H
neun	nine	F	H
kämpfen	(to) fight   fighting		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
versprechen	(to) promise   promising	F	H
vollständig	complete		H
Rücken	back	F	H
existieren	(to) exist   existing		H
Masse	mass, crowd		H
singen	(to) sing   singing	F	H
Theorie	theory		H
Inhalt	content, plot		H
Ereignis	event		H
glücklich	happy, fortunate	F	H
Rest	rest, remainder, relic	F	H
Wunsch	wish	F	H
beschließen	(to) decide   deciding		H
dick	thick, fat	F	H
riesig	huge, great, tremendous, giant, massive, enormous	F	H
hallo	hello	F	H
Museen	(pl) museums	F	H
Museum	museum	F	H
Farbe	colour	F	H
zwölf	twelve	F	H
regelmäßig	regular, regularly	F	H
her	from sth, ago, as far as ... is concerned		H
wechseln	(to) change   deciding		H
Theater	theatre	F	H
König	king	F	H
Ohr	ear	F	H
fördern	(to) promote, support   promoting, supporting		H
Februar	February	F	H
verletzen	(to) injure   injuring	F	H
Macht	power, strength		H
Mannschaft	crew, team	F	H
entweder	either		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Hoffnung	hope		H
Verantwortung	responsibility		H
Besuch	visit	F	H
hundert	hundred	F	H
Quelle	source, spring		H
typisch	typical	F	H
Gebiet	region, area, territory	F	H
Behörde	department, authorities		H
Samstag	Saturday	F	H
Organisation	organization		H
Job	job	F	H
Grad	degree	F	H
irgendein, irgendeine	some, any (m., nt.), some, any (f.)		H
benutzen	(to) use   using	F	H
irgendetwas, irgendwas	something, anything		H
teilweise	partly		H
vertrauen	(to) trust   trusting		H
Wind	wind	F	H
extrem	extreme, extremely		H
Krankheit	illness, disease		H
töten	(to) kill   killing		H
Zeitpunkt	moment, (point in) time		H
Politiker	politician		H
Unterstützung	support	F	H
brechen	(to) break   breaking	F	H
fassen; sich <sup>acc.</sup> fassen	(to) grab, grasp, hold   grabbing, grasping, holding; (to) get a grip of oneself   getting a grip of oneself	F	H
Zentrum	centre	F	H
anrufen	(to) call   calling	F	H
Juni	June	F	H
Haut	skin	F	H
verfolgen	(to) pursue, chase   pursuing, chasing		H
Schutz	protection		H



German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Generation	generation		H
Zeichen	sign		H
Wahrheit	truth	F	H
Haushalt	household, budget		H
Garten	garden	F	H
hinten	at/in the back	F	H
auffallen	(to) stand out, notice   standing out, noticing		H
Gegensatz	opposite, contrast	F	H
verteilen	(to) distribute   distributing		H
Papier	paper	F	H
leise	quiet, soft, quietly, softly		H
eindeutig	clear, clearly		H
heraus	out, outside		H
falls	in case, if		H
Partner	partner	F	H
nachdenken	(to) think about, reflect   thinking about, reflecting		H
Ausbildung	training, development	F	H
Schiff	ship	F	H
tausend	thousand	F	H
Tat	deed, action		H
Stein	rock, stone	F	H
sich kümmern um + noun	(to) take care of + noun, be concerned about + noun   taking care of + noun, being concerned about + noun	F	H
Erklärung	explanation		H
Konzept	concept, idea, plan	F	H
Mittwoch	Wednesday	F	H
stören	(to) disturb, bother   disturbing, bothering	F	H
berliner	(of) Berlin		H
Herausforderung	challenge		H
staatlich	state, government, national		H
verbessern	(to) improve, correct   improving, correcting	F	H
heiß	hot	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Vergangenheit	past	F	H
Gleichgewicht	balance		H
abgeben	(to) give in, hand in, submit   giving in, handing in, submitting		H
Bericht	report		H
Rand	edge		H
Winter	winter	F	H
Hintergrund	background	F	H
Osten, Ost-	east	F	H
gefährlich	dangerous, dangerously	F	H
zwingen	(to) force   forcing		H
ansprechen	(to) address, speak   addressing, speaking	F	H
Nachricht	news, message	F	H
sammeln	(to) collect, gather   collecting, gathering	F	H
Oktober	October	F	H
böse	bad, mad, angry, angrily	F	H
Geschwindigkeit	speed		H
reduzieren	(to) reduce, decrease   reducing, decreasing		H
Maschine	machine		H
Wochenende	weekend	F	H
Donnerstag	Thursday	F	H
Forscher	researcher		H
gründen	(to) establish, found   establishing, founding		H
offensichtlich	obvious, obviously		H
Computer	computer	F	H
Effekt	effect		H
abnehmen	(to) lose weight, decrease, reduce   losing weight, decreasing, reducing		H
zeichnen	(to) draw   drawing		H
frisch	fresh	F	H
meist(ens)	mostly	F	H
erwähnen	(to) mention   mentioning		H
Nase	nose	F	H
bereit	ready	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Technik	technology, technique		H
Blatt	sheet, leaf	F	H
November	November	F	H
Schweizer	Swiss		H
gesund	healthy, healthily	F	H
danken	(to) thank   thanking		H
einladen	(to) invite   inviting	F	H
Kilo(gramm), kg	kilo(gram), kg	F	H
warm	warm	F	H
Integration	integration		H
Nachbar	neighbour	F	H
Freude	joy		H
offiziell	official, officially	F	H
Gericht	court, dish		H
organisieren	(to) organise   organising	F	H
verzichten auf <sup>acc.</sup> + noun	(to) do without + noun   doing without a noun		H
bemerkten	(to) notice   noticing		H
Kaffee	coffee	F	H
Leid	sorrow, grief	F	H
Heimat	home, homeland	F	H
Gegenstand	object	F	H
euer	your (informal, pl) (m, nt)	F	H
eure	your (informal, pl) (f, pl)	F	H
Zusammenarbeit	teamwork, cooperation		H
enden	(to) end   ending		H
konzentrieren (auf <sup>acc.</sup> + noun)	(to) concentrate (on + noun)   concentrating (on + noun)		H
See	lake (m), sea (f)	F	H
Seen	(pl) lakes (mpl), seas (fpl)	F	H
Tourist	tourist	F	H
verbieten	(to) forbid, prohibit   forbidding, prohibiting		H
krank	sick, ill	F	H
Fähigkeit	ability, capability		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
finanziell	financially		H
(der) Jugendliche, (ein) Jugendlicher	(the) young person, adolescent, (a) young person, adolescent (m)	F	H
(die, eine) Jugendliche	(pl) young people, (the) young people	F	H
Jugendliche, (die) Jugendlichen	young people, (the) young people	F	H
Netz	net, network		H
Änderung	change, modification, alteration		H
selbstverständlich	natural, self-evident, obvious		H
Ursache	cause		H
ursprünglich	original, originally		H
Forschung	research		H
warnen (vor <sup>dat.</sup> + noun)	(to) warn (of/about + noun)   warning (of/about + noun)		H
Zentimeter, cm	centimetre, cm	F	H
Ahnung	suspicion, idea		H
individuell	individual, individually		H
intensiv	intensive, intensively		H
Bundesregierung	federal government		H
Szene	scene		H
DDR (Deutsche Demokratische Republik)	GDR (German Democratic Republic)	F	H
sinnvoll	sensible, meaningful		H
Dienstag	Tuesday	F	H
Stand	stand, stage		H
retten (vor dat+noun)	(to) save, rescue   saving, rescuing	F	H
zwanzig	twenty	F	H
Club	club	F	H
Gewalt	violence, force		H
gucken, kucken	(to) look, watch   looking, watching		H
Publikum	audience, public		H
Besucher	visitor		H
aufgeben	(to) give up   giving up		H
stolz (aufacc.+noun)	proud		H
streng	strict, strictly	F	H
Ecke	corner		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Lauf	course, run, race	F	H
Artikel	article	F	H
berühmt	famous	F	H
ersetzen (durch + noun)	(to) replace (with + noun), refund   replacing (with + noun), refunding		H
Ausland	foreign countries	F	H
bayrisch	Bavarian		H
diesmal	this time	F	H
Gebäude	building, buildings	F	H
langfristig	long-term		H
herzlich	cordial, warm, cordially, warmly		H
verbringen	(to) spend (time)   spending (time)	F	H
Amt	office, department		H
kritisieren	(to) criticise   criticising		H
Wirklichkeit	reality		H
Studium	study, studies	F	H
festhalten; festhalten an <sup>dat.</sup> + noun	(to) hold (on to), detain   holding (on to), detaining; (to) stick to + noun   sticking to + noun		H
Demokratie	democracy		H
Ausnahme	exception	F	H
prüfen	(to) examine, check   examining, checking		H
Zuschauer	spectator		H
hell	light, bright, brightly	F	H
Konflikt	conflict	F	H
Bahn	train, railway, way	F	H
Syrien	Syria	F	H
empfehlen	(to) recommend   recommending		H
britisch	British	F	H
vorbereiten (auf <sup>acc.</sup> + noun)	(to) prepare (for + noun)   preparing (for + noun)	F	H
Aktivität	activity	F	H
froh	happy, glad	F	H
Geist	mind, spirit		H
springen	(to) jump   jumping	F	H
Hof	courtyard, yard, farm		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Polizist	police officer, policeman		H
Übung	exercise, practice		H
anziehen; sich <sup>acc.</sup> anziehen	(to) attract, put on   attracting, putting on; (to) get dressed   getting dressed	F	
anziehen; sich <sup>acc.</sup> anziehen; sich <sup>dat.</sup> + noun anziehen	(to) attract, put on   attracting, putting on; (to) get dressed   getting dressed; (to) put on + noun   putting on + noun		H
Experte	expert (m)	F	H
füllen	(to) fill   filling		H
Gemeinde	community, municipality	F	H
Pause	pause, break	F	H
scharf	sharp, spicy		H
Fernsehen	television	F	H
gelb	yellow	F	H
heftig	hard, heavy, violent, heavily		H
Bühne	stage		H
Schaden	damage		H
veröffentlichen	(to) publish   publishing		H
abhängig (von+noun)	dependent		H
ungefähr	approximately, about	F	H
mitnehmen	(to) take along   taking along	F	H
global	global, globally		H
Nachmittag	afternoon	F	H
Umgebung	surroundings		H
Öffentlichkeit	public		H
zurückkommen	(to) return   returning	F	H
Gegenteil	opposite	F	H
vorbei	past, over		H
Fan	fan, supporter	F	H
Karte	card, ticket, menu	F	H
arm	poor	F	H
Krise	crisis		H
Debatte	debate		H
Journalist	journalist	F	H
kochen	(to) cook   cooking	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Schmerzen	(pl) pain(s)	F	H
naja	(oh) well, you know, anyway	F	H
Runde	round	F	H
Angriff	attack		H
Wettbewerb	competition	F	H
woher?	where...from?	F	H
Zweifel	doubt		H
tanzen	(to) dance   dancing	F	H
Kamera	camera	F	H
Pferd	horse	F	H
elf	eleven	F	H
Suche	search		H
festlegen	(to) determine, fix, lay down   determining, fixing, laying down		H
österreichisch	Austrian		H
Tatsache	fact		H
informieren; sich <sup>acc.</sup> informieren über + noun	(to) inform   informing; (to) find out about + noun   finding out about + noun		H
Norden, Nord-	north	F	H
zufrieden	satisfied		H
solange	as long as		H
Wissenschaftler	scholar, scientist		H
Kommunikation	communication	F	H
Steuer	tax		H
günstig	cheap, favourable, good	F	H
Dezember	December	F	H
Flughafen	airport	F	H
Krankenhaus	hospital	F	H
türkisch	Turkish		H
Gegner	opponent, competitor, enemy		H
Leser	reader		H
Handel	trade	F	H
Kenntnis	knowledge		H
Schwierigkeit	difficulty		H
Juli	July	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
sowieso	anyway		H
Kurs	course, exchange rate	F	H
Fahrer	driver	F	H
traditionell	traditional	F	H
genießen	(to) enjoy   enjoying		H
Dienst	service		H
grau	grey	F	H
Bus	bus	F	H
nett	nice	F	H
freundlich	kind, nice, friendly	F	H
perfekt	perfect, perfectly	F	H
die Reichen	the rich (ones)		H
reich	rich, abundant	F	H
Fahrt	journey, drive, trip	F	H
Urlaub	holiday	F	H
Instrument	instrument	F	H
fern	far, distant		H
Gegend	area, region	F	H
verstecken	(to) hide   hiding		H
Feuer	fire		H
Verständnis	understanding		H
Schuld	guilt, blame, fault	F	H
Mehrheit	majority		H
ehrllich	honest, honestly		H
Hals	neck, throat		H
Telefon	telephone	F	H
Herbst	autumn		H
Bau	construction, building		H
Keller	cellar	F	H
Bürgermeister	mayor		H
entlang	along		H
Flasche	bottle	F	H
wunderbar	wonderful	F	H



German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Zweck	purpose		H
beweisen	(to) prove   proving		H
schenken	(to) give (as a present)   giving (as a present)		H
Vorschlag	suggestion, proposal		H
entfernt	distant, away	F	H
zerstören	(to) destroy   destroying		H
Spannung	excitement, suspense, tension		H
Fortschritt	progress		H
Mathematik (Mathe)	mathematics	F	H
Bad	bath, bathroom, spa	F	H
Großbritannien	Great Britain	F	H
vorsichtig	cautious, careful, carefully		H
Spitze	point, top, peak		H
Gerät	tool, piece of equipment, appliance		H
Tradition	tradition	F	H
brennen	(to) burn   burning		H
freiwillig	voluntary, voluntarily	F	H
bestellen	(to) order, reserve   ordering, reserving		H
Gelegenheit	opportunity		H
Mauer	wall	F	H
stattdessen	instead		H
Stuhl	chair	F	H
Büro	office	F	H
Umwelt	environment	F	H
rauchen	(to) smoke   smoking	F	H
Beschreibung	description		H
Pflanze	plant	F	H
Tätigkeit	activity, work		H
Landschaft	landscape, countryside	F	H
Arbeitsplatz	workplace, job		H
Laden	shop		H
fein	fine, finely		H
Stern	star		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Schuh	shoe	F	H
Knie	knee, knees	F	H
null	zero	F	H
unglaublich	unbelievable, incredible		H
zurück	back	F	H
sobald	as soon as		H
Fluss	river	F	H
Alternative	alternative		H
Handy	mobile phone	F	H
Hauptstadt	capital city	F	H
Frieden	peace		H
Vogel	bird		H
Schauspieler	actor	F	H
Botschaft	message, embassy		H
Alltag	workday, daily routine, everyday life	F	H
teilnehmen (an <sup>dat.</sup> + noun)	(to) take part (in + noun)   taking part (in + noun)	F	H
Fahrzeug	vehicle	F	H
Stimmung	mood, atmosphere		H
Fach	compartment, subject	F	H
Lied	song	F	H
billig	cheap, cheaply	F	H
dünn	thin		H
Amerikaner	American		H
Industrie	industry	F	H
Spanien	Spain	F	H
ab	off, away	F	H
ausgeben	to spend		H
Meister	master		H
traurig	sad	F	H
gegenseitig	mutual, each other, mutually		H
England	England	F	H
übersetzen	(to) translate   translating	F	H
verursachen	(to) cause   causing		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Süden, Süd-	south	F	H
super	super, great	F	H
Flugzeug	airplane	F	H
Geburtstag	birthday	F	H
Kleid	dress, (pl) clothes	F	H
Ball	ball	F	H
Fleisch	meat	F	H
körperlich	physical, physically		H
Liste	list	F	H
akzeptieren	(to) accept   accepting	F	H
ewig	eternal, eternally		H
Restaurant	restaurant	F	H
wandern	(to) (go on a) walk or hike, migrate   (going on a ) walk or hike, migrating	F	H
Tasche	pocket, bag	F	H
Streit	argument, fight	F	H
spannend	exciting, thrilling	F	H
wohin?	where...to?	F	H
Dach	roof		H
bunt	colourful, colourfully	F	H
Unterricht	instruction, classes	F	H
Tante	aunt	F	H
Prüfung	examination, test, exam	F	H
Onkel	uncle	F	H
Aktion	action, campaign	F	H
jährig	year-old		H
künstlich	artificial		H
pflegen	(to) care, cultivate   caring, cultivating		H
Gesundheit	health, Bless you! (response to sneeze)	F	H
Rechnung	bill, calculation, invoice	F	H
(aux)...geschwommen	swam   (have, has) swum	F	H
schwimmen	(to) swim   swimming	F	H
Erwartung	expectation		H
beantworten	(to) answer   answering	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Beweis	proof, evidence		H
Zahn	tooth	F	H
beliebt	popular	F	H
Eis	ice, ice cream	F	H
komisch	funny, strange		H
Wetter	weather	F	H
auswählen	(to) choose, select; choosing, selecting	F	H
Anwalt	lawyer (m)	F	H
Anwältin	lawyer (f)	F	H
Gedicht	poem		H
unterhalten; sich <sup>acc.</sup> unterhalten	(to) entertain   entertaining; (to) amuse oneself, chat   amusing oneself, chatting		H
Schloss	castle	F	H
Abschluss	end, conclusion, graduation		H
Physik	physics	F	H
spanisch	Spanish	F	H
Veranstaltung	event		H
vorhaben	(to) have in mind, be planning, intend   having in mind, intending		H
malen	(to) paint   painting	F	H
Post	post, mail, post office (f), (blog)post (m)	F	H
üben	(to) practise   practising	F	H
August	August	F	H
Gegenwart	present		H
Brücke	bridge	F	H
Gewicht	weight		H
ansonsten	otherwise		H
verrückt	crazy, insane		H
seitdem	since then		H
heiraten	(to) marry   marrying	F	H
Unfall	accident	F	H
entschuldigen; sich <sup>acc.</sup> entschuldigen (bei ...)	(to) excuse   excusing; (to) apologise (to someone), apologising (to someone)	F	H
Fisch	fish	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Strand	beach	F	H
lustig	funny, enjoyable	F	H
Dichter	writer, poet		H
Religion	religion	F	H
Kanzler	chancellor	F	H
nochmal	again	F	H
Bundesland	state, province (Germany, Austria)	F	H
Viertel (nach/vor)	district, quarter (past/to)	F	H
Ei	egg	F	H
müde	tired	F	H
sparen	(to) save   saving	F	H
blöd	stupid, dumb		H
tätig	active		H
Flucht	flight, escape, getaway	F	H
Afrika	Afrika	F	H
Kino	cinema, movie theater	F	H
klappen	(to) fold, go smoothly, work (out)   folding, going smoothly, working (out)	F	H
Polen	Polen	F	H
sauber	clean	F	H
Bahnhof	(railway) station	F	H
Bundesrepublik, BRD	Federal Republic (of Germany)	F	H
Charakter	character	F	H
Lehre	apprenticeship, lesson, doctrine		H
Direktor	director		H
enttäuschen	(to) disappoint   disappointing		H
fangen	(to) catch   catching	F	H
dreiig	thirty	F	H
Pflicht	duty		H
normalerweise	normally, usually	F	H
Auftritt	appearance, entrance, performance		H
gerecht	just, fair		H
ungewhnlich	unusual, unusually		H
Fest	festival, celebration	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Arbeitslosigkeit	unemployment		H
Brot	bread	F	H
Geburt	birth		H
Hunger	hunger	F	H
Mühe	effort, trouble		H
Boot	boat	F	H
aufmachen	(to) open   opening		H
Jugend	youth		H
erfinden	(to) invent   inventing		H
Verkehr	traffic, transport	F	H
Fahrrad	bicycle, bike	F	H
Park	park	F	H
schmecken	(to) taste   tasting		H
Bauch	stomach, belly, tummy	F	H
Verkauf	sale		H
Trend	trend		H
Hose	trousers	F	H
lügen	(to) (tell a) lie   (telling a ) lie, lying		H
mischen	(to) mix, blend   mixing, blending		H
E-Mail	e-mail	F	H
Oma	grandma	F	H
Umfrage	survey		H
Probe	sample, test, rehearsal		H
Mut	courage		H
schrecklich	terrible, terribly		H
Termin	appointment, date		H
angenehm	pleasant		H
Holz	wood		H
Katze	cat	F	H
Milch	milk	F	H
streiten	(to) quarrel, argue   quarrelling, arguing	F	H
Nachteil	disadvantage	F	H
Baby	baby	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
sportlich	sporty, athletic	F	H
Einwohner	inhabitant	F	H
waschen	(to) wash   washing	F	H
braun	brown	F	H
Ehe	marriage	F	H
Entschuldigung	apology, excuse, Sorry!	F	H
Mischung	mixture, blend, combination		H
Serie	series		H
Konzert	concert	F	H
aufwachsen	(to) grow up   growing up	F	H
Sendung	programme, show	F	H
Bibliothek	library	F	H
hoffentlich	hopefully	F	H
Erwachsene	adult, grown-up	F	H
abholen	(to) get, fetch, pick up   getting, fetching, picking up	F	H
Vorbild	role model, example		H
fünfzig	fifty	F	H
sechzig	sixty	F	H
Werbung	advertising		H
Blume	flower	F	H
Schreibtisch	desk	F	H
willkommen	welcome		H
Wohnzimmer	living room	F	H
Zucker	sugar	F	H
Austausch	exchange	F	H
Radio	radio	F	H
Geschenk	gift, present	F	H
hübsch	pretty		H
Frühstück	breakfast	F	H
klettern	(to) climb   climbing		H
siebzig	seventy	F	H
Tee	tea	F	H
Küste	coast, seaside	F	H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Tour	tour, trip	F	H
küssen	(to) kiss   kissing		H
Hemd	shirt	F	H
kreativ	creative, creatively	F	H
hassen	(to) hate   hating	F	H
einschlafen	(to) fall asleep   falling asleep		H
Hut	hat	F	H
Mittag	noon, midday	F	H
Opa	grandpa	F	H
schade	(it's/that's a) pity	F	H
süß	sweet	F	H
Party	party	F	H
Kleidung	clothes	F	H
ärgern; sich <sup>acc.</sup> ärgern	(to) annoy   annoying; to be annoyed   being annoyed		H
einkaufen	(to) shop   shopping	F	H
probieren	(to) try   trying	F	H
vierzig	forty	F	H
fressen	(to) eat (when animals do it)   eating (when animals do it)	F	H
kaputt	broken, ruined	F	H
Note	note, grade	F	H
Weihnachten	Christmas	F	H
locker	loose, relaxed	F	H
langweilig	boring	F	H
neunzig	ninety	F	H
Sänger	singer	F	H
Fett	fat	F	H
Zeug	stuff	F	H
Tipp	tip, hint	F	H
rechtzeitig	punctual, in/on time	F	H
wach	awake	F	H
telefonieren	(to) (make a telephone) call   (making a telephone) call, calling		H
unterrichten	(to) teach   teaching		H



German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Datum	date	F	H
Schrank	cupboard, wardrobe	F	H
Hochzeit	wedding		H
Jacke	jacket	F	H
achtzig	eighty	F	H
spazieren	(to) (go for a) walk, stroll   (going for a) walk, strolling	F	H
Abitur	school leaving exam, A levels	F	H
Anzeige	display, advertisement		H
bequem	comfortable, comfortably	F	H
gespannt	curious, excited, tense		H
Ferien	(pl) holidays, school break	F	H
Laune	mood, atmosphere	F	H
Toilette	toilet	F	H
Apfel	apple	F	H
anstrengend	exhausting, strenuous		H
Frühling	spring		H
Rock	skirt, rock music	F	H
regnen	(to) rain   raining	F	H
musikalisch	musical	F	H
putzen	(to) clean   cleaning	F	H
Hobby	hobby	F	H
tauschen	(to) exchange, swap   exchanging, swapping		H
Gemüse	vegetables	F	H
Getränk	drink, beverage		H
tschüss	bye	F	H
mutig	brave, courageous, bravely, courageously		H
Tafel	board	F	H
Uniform	uniform	F	H
Heft	notebook	F	H
hilfreich	helpful		H
Mode	fashion		H
gemütlich	comfortable, cosy		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Quatsch	nonsense, rubbish	F	H
Engländer	English person (m)	F	H
T-Shirt	T-shirt	F	H
Kerze	candle	F	H
Wurst	sausage	F	H
Geschwister	(pl) siblings	F	H
weitermachen	(to) carry on, continue   carrying on, continuing		H
Rathaus	town hall	F	H
schwul	gay (male)	F	H
Ausflug	excursion, trip	F	H
Keks	cookie	F	H
Käse	cheese	F	H
Eintritt	entry, admission		H
neulich	recently, the other day	F	H
Minderheit	minority		H
Kuchen	cake	F	H
(Natur)Wissenschaft	(natural) science	F	H
Müll	rubbish, waste	F	H
Schokolade	chocolate	F	H
Klimawandel	climate change		H
backen	(to) bake   baking	F	H
Motorrad	motorbike	F	H
dreizehn	thirteen	F	H
faul	lazy	F	H
ausgezeichnet	excellent, outstanding, excellently, outstandingly		H
Dom	cathedral		H
sechzehn	sixteen	F	H
Obst	fruit	F	H
ab und zu	now and again	F	H
alles (Andere)	everything (else)		H
Alles Gute	All the best	F	H
Auf Wiedersehen	Goodbye	F	
Auf Wiedersehen	Goodbye		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Band	band	F	H
bi(sexuell)	bisexual	F	H
Bis bald	Bye for now, See you soon	F	H
Bitte schön	You're welcome	F	H
Bodensee	Lake Constance	F	H
Brille	glasses	F	H
Butterbrot	sandwich	F	H
Danke schön	Thank you very much	F	H
Donau	Danube	F	H
dritt-	third	F	H
eines Tages	one day	F	H
es gab	there was  there were   there used to be	F	H
Es geht mir gut/schlecht	I am fine,well/ not well	F	H
es gibt	there is   there are	F	H
Es ist mir egal	I don't care	F	H
Es kommt darauf an, ob ...	it depends on ..., whether ...	F	H
Es macht nichts	It doesn't matter	F	H
Es tut mir Leid	I'm sorry	F	H
etwas (Nettes)	something (nice)		H
Feiertag	Bank Holiday, public holiday, feast day	F	H
fertig	ready, finished	F	H
glücklicherweise	fortunately		H
Großeltern	(pl) grand-parents	F	H
Haupt(straße)	main (street)	F	H
Heiliger Abend	Christmas Eve	F	H
Herzlichen Glückwunsch (zum Geburtstag)	Many happy returns (on your birthday)	F	H
hetero(sexuell)	heterosexual	F	H
jdm auf die Nerven gehen	(to) get on someone's nerves   getting on someone's nerves	F	H
jdm Bescheid sagen	(to) let someone know   letting someone know	F	H
Kanton	state, province (Switzerland)	F	H
kennenlernen	(to) meet (for first time), get to know   meeting (for first time), getting to know	F	
kennenlernen	(to) meet (for first time), get to know   meeting (for first time), getting to know		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
Köln	Cologne	F	H
Lebkuchen	Lebkuchen	F	H
lecker	tasty, delicious	F	H
lesbisch	lesbian	F	H
Lieblings(wort)	favourite (word)	F	H
Lust (auf + noun) haben	(to) feel like (+ noun)   feeling like (+noun)	F	H
meiner Meinung nach	in my opinion	F	H
München	Munich	F	H
nach Hause	(to) home	F	
nach Hause	(to) home		H
nicht binär	non-binary	F	H
nicht wahr?	isn't it?	F	H
ohne...zu (+ infinitive)	without (+ verb)		H
Ostern	Easter	F	H
Ostsee	Baltic Sea	F	H
Rad fahren	(to) cycle   cycling	F	H
Rhein	Rhine	F	H
Saft	juice	F	H
Salat	salad	F	H
Schnitzel	Schnitzel	F	H
schon (ein)mal	already	F	H
Schwimmbad	swimming pool	F	H
siebzehn	seventeen	F	H
Silvester	New Year's Eve	F	H
sitzen bleiben	(to) repeat a school year   repeating a school year	F	H
so...wie**	as...as	F	H
statt...zu (+ infinitive)	instead of (+ verb)		H
Suppe	soup	F	H
Tag der Deutschen Einheit	Day of German Unity	F	H
U-Bahn	underground, metro	F	H
um...zu (+ infinitive)	in order to (+ verb)		H
und so weiter, usw.	etcetera, etc., and so on	F	
und so weiter, usw.	etcetera, etc., and so on		H

German	English equivalent	Tier	Tier
viele liebe Grüße (VLG)	best wishes	F	H
was für?	what sort/type of...?	F	H
weh tun	(to) hurt, be sore	F	H
Wien	Vienna	F	H
wurde(st/t/en)...geboren	was (were)...born	F	H
zu Hause	at home	F	H
zum Beispiel, z.B.	for example, e.g.	F	H

## Guide to abbreviations in brackets

Abbreviation	Meaning
(m)	masculine
(f)	feminine
(sing)	singular
(pl)	plural
(obj)	object
(subj)	subject
(reflex)	reflexive
(recip)	reciprocal
(emph)	emphatic

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