EXERCISES IN
GERMAN
COMPOSITION

RICHARD KAISER
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GERMAN COMPOSITION

BY

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PREFACE

This book has been prepared for the use of Candidates for the Leaving Certificates of Higher Grade Schools, as instituted by the Education Department, and for those who may be entering for the University Preliminary Examinations.

In reference to the arrangement, a few words may be permitted in explanation of the principles which have guided me in the construction of the book.

The first thirteen Exercises deal chiefly with those idiomatic difficulties which beset the learner, and the subsequent Exercises are intended to afford such practice in translation as will make the pupil thoroughly conversant with the various idioms of the language.

In drawing up the Vocabulary, it has appeared to me that to give a Vocabulary for each Exercise, while facilitating the work of the pupil in so far as a particular Exercise is concerned, does not sufficiently impress the word on the pupil's memory, and I would therefore suggest, that those who may use
this book should first write down the English word, then carefully look up the Vocabulary, and write down the German equivalent. Having done so, they could proceed with the translation.

To aid pupils in their progress through the book all difficulties have been printed in bold type, and in the Vocabulary phrases are mostly given in the infinitive. Where it has been thought that a translation was absolutely necessary, it has been provided.

I have endeavoured to make the Vocabulary so complete as to obviate the use of a dictionary. Where a word has several meanings, a number within brackets thus (21) indicates the Exercises to which the translation applies. I have given the pupil considerable opportunity for the use of his own intelligence, as it is undesirable to supply material which would be equivalent to a key to the book.

R. K.

Glasgow, August 1900.
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I.

1. Dogs are faithful animals. 2. I wish him to remain. 3. He is proud of calling him his friend. 4. He will not tell me whom to ask. 5. The clock is (goes) slow. 6. Do you really think so? 7. Let us not wait for him. 8. You shall not begin to work so late. 9. Ask him to dine with (bei) us on Monday. 10. Let me alone.

II.

1. He stood and wept for a long time. 2. We have succeeded in learning it. 3. I told her not to do it again. 4. Do you think they saw them coming? 5. Europe is not so large as Asia. 6. He succeeds by flattery. 7. Be friendly to (gegen) him. 8. He looked up to heaven. 9. I play for (um) money. 10. He is older by (um) ten years.

III.

1. Come in! 2. My brother is not here, he has gone to Italy. 3. He has not been in good health for some time (feit einiger Zeit). 4. He has worked too hard [for] the last six months. 5. He often was up (till) very late at
(in the) night. 6. A friend of his will go and see him and stay with (bei) him three or four weeks. 7. I am very glad, he will cheer him up. 8. Here are the letters to (auf) which we have replied. 9. They and their friends had already gone away. 10. Where are the books you have bought?

IV.

1. What do you see? I see nothing. 2. This lady sings much better than that one. 4. Iron is the most useful of all metals. 5. We drove by beautiful fresh fields and green hedges through a cheerful English landscape. 6. The sun was just rising as the march began; it was a gallant sight,—the band led the column, playing the regimental march. 7. Ought we to forgive those who do not repent [of] the injury which they have done us? 8. I will let you know how I am and on what day I intend to arrive at Berlin. 9. If you are dishonest, you will be hated by all men and no one will respect you. 10. In the month of June our beloved Queen had ruled her people for sixty years.

V.

1. The safety of his soldiers, he said, and the honour of their country were (lay) in their own hands; defeated they had no hope and no retreat; conquerors, the glory of victory and the spoils lay before them. 2. Did you hear the Emperor speaking? We saw him, indeed, but heard nothing. 3. Do not depart; we came to say something to you. 4. About an hour ago I saw you taking a walk. 5. I was going to write to him, when he entered my room. 6. If you will return in an hour, you are sure to find him, for he dines at six o'clock, and it is now
already a quarter past five. 7. While I was going upstairs, I heard a knock at the door (transl.: heard I somebody knock at the door). 8. I shall call on you some day (an irgend einem Tag) next week. 9. You have taken me in. 10. How would you explain such an error?

VI.

1. Do as you like, it is all the same to me (transl.: Do (or make) what you will; it is to me quite equal (gleich)). 2. If you go on at this rate (Wenn Sie es so weiter treiben) you will run into debt. 3. I brought him round. 4. Do you think I [am going to] put up with this? 5. Do not pick a quarrel with me. 6. I am at a loss to understand what he says. 7. He is no match for you. 8. I missed you very much. 9. I may miss my train. 10. Let him enter.

VII.

1. I feel certain that, had I gone there once more, he would have picked a quarrel with me. 2. That story is the talk of all the town, but I don't pity him; it serves him right (es geht ihm recht). 3. He saved his life by jumping out of the window. 4. Do not accept any favour from Mr. Brown, for he will always cast it in your teeth. 5. Are you in good circumstances? No; I have just enough to keep body and soul together. 6. He came riding along. 7. There was much dancing and singing at our friends'. 8. It were an act of great cowardice, were we to flee without coming to close quarters. 9. A servant ought to obey his master. 10. I did not think they would have flattered us so much.
VIII.

1. Cursed are all they which hate thee, and blessed shall all be which love thee for ever. 2. Rejoice and be glad for the children of the just, for they shall be gathered together, and shall bless the Lord of the just. 3. So they all knelt down and with [a] full heart thanked God for all his benefits. 4. James the First, King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and reigned twenty-two years in England without having ever gained the love and respect of his subjects. 5. During the battle of Leipzig Napoleon the First, Emperor of the French, left his soldiers in the lurch. 6. The whole army might have been destroyed, but darkness prevented the conquerors from following the fugitives. 7. The captain listened to my defence with attention, and I thought seemed very much struck with it. 8. I soon arranged with the boys of my own age a plan of resistance or rather (vielmeinr) of self-defence, which proved of great importance in our future warfare. 9. I have often heard my poor uncle say that no man knows what he can do till he tries (it); and the enemy gave us plenty of opportunities (sing.) of displaying our ingenuity, industry, watchfulness, and abstinence. 10. The gallant leader appeared to be as cool and composed as if he were at (beim) breakfast; with his drawn sword he pointed to (auf) the breach and we heard him exclaim: 'Follow me.'

IX.

1. German soldiers begin work generally at daybreak. 2. The poor negro was so home-sick that he died soon after his arrival in England. 3. Give me a third-class
return ticket (a return ticket of third class (gen.)) for London. 4. I assured him that I was sufficiently provided, and, expressing my thanks (sing.) for his kindness, wished that it was in my power to prove my gratitude. 5. Learning does not make wise, and wisdom does not make learned. 6. Reaching the well-known mansion of my father, I knocked softly at the front-door, was admitted, and, without saying a word to the servant, rushed to the dining-room table, and threw my arms round my mother's neck, who only screamed: 'My child!' 7. Poor fellow, he had to bite the dust. 8. The ship sank quickly with all hands (mit Mann und Mause). 9. All's well that ends well (transl.: End well, all well). 10. No smoking! (transl.: smoking forbidden). 11. Please, shut the door (Thür zu). 12. Do not knock (Nicht aufpäppen). 13. Please, ring (Bitte zu klingeln). 14. Pay attention (transl. by the Past Part. of aufpaffen).

X.

1. No alteration was made in the Bank of England rate to-day, and it accordingly remains at 5 per cent. The return published this evening shows a further important reduction in the resources of the bank. 3. Bar silver was \( \frac{1}{16} \) d. easier at \( 27 \frac{1}{16} \) d. per oz. 4. At the Bank the sums of £18,000 in bar gold and £27,000 in French coin were bought. 5. On 'Change bills continued to be freely offered, and Continental rates again moved in favour of this country. 6. The Bank of France has to-day raised its minimum discount rate from 3\( \frac{1}{2} \) to 4\( \frac{1}{2} \) per cent. 7. The course of the Stock Markets to-day has been thoroughly disappointing. 8. One of the latest battleships has recently received the whole of her citadel- armour —over 2000 tons—in less than six weeks from one firm,
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and armour is being delivered quite as rapidly as it can be taken in hand at the dockyards. 9. On the London Market, pig-iron opened firm, but gave way, closing rather irregular. 10. In Hamburg chartering business remains very active.

XI.

1. The Cardiff Freight Market is rather dull, but rates steady. 2. The quotation for beetroot was at 9s. 1d. 3. Although there was an easier feeling with regard to cotton, spinners and manufacturers for the Manchester Market struggle hard to keep up quotations. 4. Holders of the Preference shares are invited to send in their names and addresses to Messrs. M. & Co., London. 5. Danish butter is still in active request, and passes readily into consumption. 6. Hams are firming up in value, and some particular qualities of bacon have slightly advanced in price. 7. The U.S. Treasury has indicated its willingness to waive the one-tenth of one per cent. premium on gold bars. 8. Wheat at the opening was steady at yesterday's closing rates, but the tone became weaker in the course of the forenoon. 9. Copper has been in poor request. 10. Tin is steady in tone and demand.

XII.

1. The Douro has been towed into port by the Gardenia, with shaft and propeller broken, and main steam pipe split. The steamer was towed 200 miles. 2. The Maggie, beached after collision with the German steamer Luciana, is in a dangerous position. Her poop as far as main hatch is under water, and still sliding into deep water. Her crew is ashore. The breach is about one metre wide.
The Luciana has slight damage to bow. 3. During an easterly gale the Sloman Line steamer Marsala broke from her moorings, and came into collision with the French steamer Marseilles. Both steamers are damaged. The Marseilles is reported to be seriously damaged, but her pumps are able to keep her free of water. The Marsala has all blades of propeller broken. 4. The barque Ruth which went ashore east of South Foreland Lighthouse, got off, with assistance of a tug, early this morning, and anchored in the harbour, apparently undamaged (ohne Savarie gelitten zu haben).

XIII.

1. Thanks for your letter of yesterday, contents of which we noted. 2. Please pay to the order of Mr. Smith the sum of M. 3789, 84 for my account. 3. The coffee shipped by you, and consigned to us, arrived in a bad condition, and we therefore decline to pay primage as well as freight. 4. I would do all that lies in my power to justify your confidence by constant zeal, punctuality and application. 5. Looking forward to a favourable reply from you, I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, yours sincerely, George Fisher. 6. In reference to our conversation we herewith confirm having bought from you 1000 tons coal at 12s. free on board. 7. On arrival of the documents it was found that the endorsement of one of the Bills of Lading had been altered. 8. In reply to yours of the 30th ult. I beg to say that we have just now no vacancy in our house. 9. The demand for these articles has greatly fallen off since I last wrote you. 10. Glasgow, 22nd December 1899.

1 to be (transl.: to sign). 2 greatly (transl.: very).
XIV.

Major André.

The intelligence of the melancholy event sent a chill through the British nation, and by none was the fate of Major André more acutely felt than by George III. By order of his Majesty, a handsome marble monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey (Westminster Abbey) with a suitable inscription. At the same time (gleichzeitig), a pension was bestowed upon the mother of André, and in order to wipe away all stain from the family, the honour of knighthood was conferred on his brother. It may be further stated that the remains of André, which had been buried at (auf) the place of execution, were taken up in 1821, and, being removed to England, were deposited near the monument in Westminster Abbey.

XV.

The Musical Spider.

During his imprisonment, a French gentleman, who knew the value of time, and could not remain idle, occupied himself in reading, in writing, and frequently, as a kind of relaxation from study, he would play [on] the flute. On these occasions, he often used to observe that a large spider came out of its hole and appeared to listen to the music. The gentleman, in order to encourage it, would continue to play, and, at last, the insect became so familiar that it would approach the prisoner and feed out of his hand.

1 in (mit).
I advanced slowly to the white man. He looked very pale and tired. He had a grey beard, and wore a blue cap with a gold band; he had on a red waistcoat and [a pair of] grey trousers. I would have run up to him, but I did not like to do so in [the] presence of the black people. I would have embraced him; only, he being an Englishman, I did not know how he would receive me. So I walked quietly up to him, took off my (the) hat, and said: 'Dr. Livingstone, I presume?' 'Yes,' said he, with a kind smile, lifting his cap. We shook hands, and I then said aloud: 'I thank God, Doctor, I have at last found you.' He answered: 'I feel thankful that I am here to welcome you.'

A Trap.

During the wars of Napoleon in Spain, a French regiment arrived at the monastery of Figueiras. When the general demanded of the prior refreshment for his officers and men, the prior offered to entertain the general and his staff, but recommended that the men should go to the neighbouring town. About an hour afterwards an abundant dinner was served, but the general took the precaution of inviting the prior and two of the monks to dine with them. The invitation was accepted; the monks sat down to table and ate and drank with their guests, who after the repast thanked them for their hospitality. Thereupon the prior, who had put a deadly poison in the wine, rose and said: 'Gentlemen, if you have any affairs

1 trousers (sing.).  
2 took (transl.: had).
to settle in this world, [there] is no time to lose; this is our last meal—in an hour we shall know the secrets of the other.

XVIII.

Two Anecdotes.

1. A peasant said to his son who had to conduct a gentleman to the next village: 'When you go with that gentleman you have to walk on his right side, just as if you were leading an ox to the market.'

WHY DID IT NOT SAY SO?

2. Janaz of Kanicza was on a visit in Vienna. At a birdseller's he took a fancy to a parrot which could speak very distinctly. He paid for it 200 gulden and ordered it to be sent to his friend Geza. Having returned home, he met his friend: 'Halloa, Geza! How do you do?' 'How are you, my dear friend? Did you enjoy your trip?' 'Very well, indeed. How is your parrot?' 'Oh, thanks for your kindness. It was a little tough.' 'What! the parrot?' 'Of course, I had to roast it for six hours.' 'You have roasted the parrot?' 'Of course I have' (Ja, gewiß). 'Geza, you are fearfully stupid! It was a learned parrot. It could even speak.' 'Well, why did it not say so?'

Use the address "Du."

XIX.

Sir Walter Scott's memory was most wonderful. While he was a little boy at school, he could repeat whole cantos of Ossian and of Spenser. When he grew older, he repeated a long poem, the title of which was mentioned in a
society and which he had read in a periodical. Another time, when the 'Ettrick Shepherd' was trying to remember a ballad which he had written himself, Scott called out to him: 'Take your pencil, and I will tell it to you, word for word.' And so he did. What is most remarkable is, that he never forgot what he had learnt so quickly from reading or hearing. This circumstance became very useful to him when he began to write books, and this may explain partly the cause of the wonderful quickness with which he wrote.

XX.

Composure.

Charles xii., King of Sweden, was one day dictating a letter to one of his secretaries, when a shell fell on the house in which he was. It passed through the roof, shook the house from garret to cellar, shattered the ceiling, and burst on the other side of the wall, doing no harm to the king. The noise was such that the pen fell from the hand of the secretary. With his usual calmness and in (mit) [a] quiet voice the king asked: 'Why do you not write?' The poor secretary was so frightened by the noise of the shell, and so surprised at the calmness of the king, that he could only stammer these words: 'Sire, the shell!' 'What has that to do with the letter that I am dictating to you? Go on!'

Use in this story the address Jhr and Euch.

XXI.

One day when Eurydike was playing with some children on the bank of the river, she trod upon a snake in the long grass, and the snake bit her. And by and by she
began to be very sick, and Eurydikê knew that she must die. So she told the children to go to Orpheus (for he was far away) and say how sorry she was to leave him, and that she loved him always very much; and then she put her head upon the soft grass, and fell asleep and died. Sad indeed was Orpheus when the children came to tell him that Eurydikê was dead. He felt so wretched that he never played upon his golden harp, and he never opened his lips to sing; and the beasts who used to listen to him wondered why Orpheus sat all alone on the green bank where Eurydikê used to sit with him, and why it was that he never played any more of his beautiful music.

XXII.

A gentleman, who was travelling through many countries solely for the purpose of visiting the asylums, came to London and visited Bedlam. He there met many of the inmates, and spoke with some of them. One of them gave him very sensible answers to his inquiries. He led the foreigner through the rooms and explained to him the delusions (sing.) of all the other patients. The gentleman was astonished, and asked him at length why he was there. 'On account of a dispute,' was the madman's answer. 'A dispute? It must have been a strange dispute.' 'Yes, the world said I was mad, and I said the world was mad; but the world had the majority on its side, and I was sent here.'

XXIII.

A Noble Youth.

Many years ago there lived, in a large town, a rich merchant, who, when he died, left a great deal of money
People knew that he had a son somewhere; but he was then gone away on his travels, and his features and face were quite forgotten. In a short time three young men made their appearance, each pretending to be the true son and right heir. To decide the matter, the judge ordered a portrait of the deceased merchant to be brought, and said, ‘Whichever of you (Συ) can hit, with an arrow, the mark which I have made on the breast of the portrait, will be entitled to the estate.’ The first one shot at it, and then the other, without hitting the mark; till it came to the turn of the third, who threw down the arrow, saying, ‘No, I will never aim a blow, even in appearance, at the breast of my father; I would rather lose the whole estate.’ ‘Noble young man!’ exclaimed the judge, ‘you (Συ) are the true son and right heir—the others are only impostors; for no son would try to pierce the heart of his father, though it were only in a picture!’

XXIV.

Before the second of December, the leaders of the right were fond of saying of Louis Bonaparte: ‘He is an idiot!’ They were mistaken. Certainly there are places vacant in his brain, but we can find in it several thoughts that are connected and tolerably consecutive. It is a book from which some few pages are torn out. He has a fixed idea; but a fixed idea is not idiocy. He knows what he wants, and he gets it. In spite of justice, of law, of reason, of honesty, of humanity, no doubt—but he gets it. He is not an idiot. He is a man of a time other than ours. He seems absurd and crazy, because he is out of place. Transfer him to the sixteenth century in Spain, and Philip the Second will recognise him; in England, and Henry the
Eighth will smile upon him; in Italy, and Cæsar Borgia will fly (trans.: hasten) to embrace him. Monsieur Louis Bonaparte's great talent is silence.

XXV.

Samuel Johnson.

Samuel Johnson was born in the year 1709, at Lichfield, where his father was a bookseller. At the age of nineteen, after having been at several schools, he went to Oxford. In his father's shop he had formed a habit of general reading, and this habit he continued at college. At Oxford he was known for his power of writing Latin, and making jokes against the authorities. Unfortunately poverty compelled him to leave the University before having taken his degree, and he returned to Lichfield in 1736, where he founded a boarding-school, which, however, was unsuccessful. He therefore went to London in the following year, accompanied by one of his pupils, David Garrick, the celebrated actor. For (Während) the next twenty-five years his life was one continuous struggle against poverty. He wrote translations, corrected other people's writings, wrote prefaces to them, and made himself generally useful. At last fortune smiled [on] him; George III., who had a great esteem for him, granted him a pension of £300, which raised him above the necessity of working so hard. He died in seventeen hundred and eighty-four, and was buried in Westminster Abbey with greater honours than were ever paid to any man of literature.

XXVI.

The Frozen Nose.

It was a very cold day. In order to protect myself
against the cold, I put on strong fur-boots, a big overcoat and (put on) a fur-cap, leaving only my nose exposed to the bitter cold. At first everything was all right. I was even astonished at the little impression the cold made on me, and I was rather glad of having so good a chance of acclimatising myself. After a while I was surprised to perceive that many passers-by looked at me in an anxious manner, without however saying anything. Soon a gentleman, who seemed to me more talkative than the others, said to me: 'Nofs' ('Nofs' is the Russian word for nose). But not understanding a single word of Russian, I did not heed this monosyllable and continued my way. Turning round the corner of a street, I met a man who, although running very quickly, thought it necessary to shout to me: 'Nofs, nofs!' Having arrived at a square, I noticed a peasant, who without saying a word, picked up a handful of snow, and rushes towards me, threw himself upon me, and began to rub my face, especially my nose. Thinking this very bad fun, I succeeded in pulling one of my hands out of my pocket, and aimed a blow at him which knocked him down. Unluckily or luckily for me two other peasants passed by. Having looked at me for a moment, they also threw themselves upon me and succeeded in getting hold of my arms. They held them so firmly on my back, that I could not defend myself. In the meantime my first assailant had recovered from his blow, and picking up another handful of snow recommenced his annoying operation. Believing that it was their intention to suffocate me, and not being able to use my fists, I could but shout for help. An officer came and asked me in French why I tried to prevent these fellows from rubbing my face, which, of course, made me still more enraged.
The Frozen Nose (continued).

'What, sir,' cried I, with an immense effort freeing myself from my three men, who, to my great surprise, went away in a most tranquil manner without being stopped by the officer, 'do you really think that it is pleasant, if three fellows begin to rub your nose?' 'But, sir, they have rendered you an enormous service.' 'How (is) that?' 'Without any doubt, sir, you had a frozen nose.' 'Dear me!' cried I, putting my hand on this menaced part. 'Sir,' said another passer-by to the officer, 'your nose begins to freeze.' 'Thank you, sir,' said the officer, as if he had been told the most natural thing in the world. Stooping down, he picked up a handful of snow, and rendered himself the same service for which I had so badly rewarded my poor friend. 'Then, sir, without that man —' 'You would not have a nose,' answered the officer, rubbing his. 'Now, pardon me,' and off I rushed after the peasant, who, thinking that I wished to renew my attack, ran away as quickly as he could. Fear is naturally quicker than thankfulness, and I should not have been able to catch up with him, had he not been stopped by some people who took him for a thief. Arriving, I saw him explaining to the people that he was guilty of no other crime but too much philanthropy. Ten roubles which I gave him squared up matters. He kissed my hands, and one of the men standing around us gave me the good advice to pay in future more attention to my nose. This was useless, for during the rest of my stay in St. Petersburg I never lost sight of it.
XXVIII.

It is now almost five weeks since I left Dijon, one of the gayest and most agreeable little towns of France, for Lyons, its reverse in all these particulars. It is the second in the kingdom, in size and rank; its streets are uncommonly narrow and nasty, its houses immensely high and large—that, for instance, where we are lodged has twenty-five rooms on a floor—it swarms with inhabitants like Paris itself, but chiefly a mercantile people, too much given up to commerce to think of their own, much less of a stranger's, diversions. We have no acquaintance in the town but such English as happen to be passing through here on their way to Italy.

XXIX.

It was already night when the stranger reached the Mannheim gate, and drove down the long Hauptstrasse so slowly that it seemed to him endless. The shops were lighted on each side of the street, and he saw faces at the windows here and there, and figures passing in the lamp-light, visible for a moment, and then swallowed up in the darkness. The thoughts that filled his mind were strange, as are always the thoughts of a traveller who enters for the first time a strange city. This little world had been going on for (jeit) centuries before he came, and would be going on for centuries (Jahre hunderte lang) after he was gone (trans.: after he had left it). Of all the thousands who inhabited it he knew nothing; and what knew they, or thought they, of the stranger who, in that close post-chaise, weary with travel and chilled by the evening wind, was slowly rolling over the paved street? But, at the
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farther end of the city, near the Castle and the Carls-Thor, one warm heart was waiting to receive him; and this was the German heart of his friend, the Baron of Hohenfels, with whom he was to pass the winter at Heidelberg. No sooner had the carriage stopped at the iron gate, and the postillion blown his horn to announce the arrival, than the Baron was seen among the servants at the door.

XXX.

Had my schoolmaster continued a single man, my stay under his care might have been prolonged to my advantage; but unfortunately, both (of) for him and for me, he procured a helpmate, and her peculiarly unfortunate disposition was the means of corrupting those morals over which it was her duty to have watched with the most assiduous care (Sorgfalt, f.). She never supposed us capable of telling the truth, so we very naturally never gave ourselves the trouble to cultivate a useless virtue, and seldom resorted to it unless it answered our purpose better than a lie. This propensity of Mrs. H. converted our candour and honesty into deceit and fraud. Never believed, we cared little about the accuracy of our assertions; half-starved through her meanness and parsimony, we were little scrupulous as to (in Betreff) the ways and means, provided we could satisfy our hunger; and thus we soon became as great adepts in the elegant accomplishments of lying and thieving under her tuition, as [we did] in Greek and Latin under that of her husband.

XXXI.

Elizabeth, hearing that King Philip of Spain was making great preparations for the purpose of invading
Protestant England with an army and subjecting it to the power of the Pope, sent Admiral Drake to the port of Cadiz, where he burnt one hundred ships. This great loss obliged the Spaniards to put off the invasion for a year; but it was none the less formidable for that, amounting to one hundred and thirty ships, nineteen thousand soldiers, and eight thousand great guns. England was not idle in making ready to resist this great force. All the men between sixteen years and sixty were trained to fight. The national fleet [of ships] (in number only thirty-four at first) was enlarged by private ships, fitted out by noblemen. The City of London furnished double the number of ships and men that it was required to provide; and if ever the national spirit of England was stirred up, it was stirred up through the country then to resist the Spaniards. Some of the Queen's advisers wanted her to seize the principal English Catholics, and to put them to death; but the Queen, who used to say that she would not believe any wrong of her subjects which a parent would not believe of her own children, would not follow this advice.

XXXII.

Your letter gave me real pleasure, mingled with no small astonishment. Mary had previously informed me of your departure for London, and I had not ventured to calculate on any letter from you while surrounded by the splendours and novelties of that great city. Judging from human nature, I thought that a little country-girl, for the first time in a situation so well calculated (geeignet) to excite curiosity, would lose all remembrance, for a time (eine Zeit lang) at least, of distant and familiar objects, and would give herself up to those scenes which were then
presented to her view. Your kind, interesting, and most (fehr) welcome letter showed me, however, that I had been mistaken in these suppositions. I was greatly (viel) amused by the tone of nonchalance which you assumed while speaking of London and its wonders. Did you not feel awed while gazing at St. Paul’s and Westminster Abbey? Had you no feeling of interest when, in St. James’s, you saw the Palace where so many of England’s kings have held their Court? You should not be too much afraid of appearing country-bred; the magnificence of London has drawn exclamations of astonishment from travelled men, experienced in the world, its beauties and wonders. Have you yet seen anything of the great personages whom the sitting of Parliament (die Tagung des Parlaments) now detains in London—the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Earl Grey?

Use the 2nd Person Singular.

XXXIII.

Yorck said that he came among them, as Governor-General of the province and a faithful subject of the king, to appeal to their loyalty and devotion to (jür) king and country, and to call upon them to support to the utmost of their ability his proposals for the arming of the country and the reinforcement of the army. He could not state his plans and proposals in detail to so large an assembly; he desired that a committee should be appointed to consider them, comment on them, and then lay them before the Estates. ‘I hope,’ he concluded, ‘to beat the French wherever I meet them, and if we are too much outnumbered, I am sure we shall know how to die, with honour.’ Loud applause, and cries of ‘Long live Yorck,’
followed him as he turned to leave the room. He stopped and commanded silence, then said, 'Enough! the field of battle must decide'; and departed.

XXXIV.

Pitt.

The temper of Pitt harmonised admirably with the temper of the commercial England which rallied round him, with its energy, its self-confidence, its pride, its patriotism, its honesty, its moral earnestness. The merchant and the trader were drawn by a natural attraction to the one statesman of their time whose aims were unselfish, whose hands were clean, whose life was pure and full of tender affection for wife and child. But there was a far deeper ground for their enthusiastic reverence, and for the reverence which his country has borne to (für) Pitt ever since. He loved England with an intense and personal love. He believed in her power, her glory, her virtue, till England learned to believe in herself. England's dangers lifted him high above all thoughts of self or party-spirit. 'Be one people,' he cried, to the factions who rose to bring about his fall (um seinen Fall herbeizuführen), 'forget everything but (nur nicht) the state. I set you the example.' His glowing patriotism was the real spell by which he held (bannte) England. Even the faults which chequered his character (welche seinem Charakter untermißt waren), told (däten ihre Würfung) for him with (bei) the middle-classes. Pitt was essentially an actor, dramatic in the cabinet, in the House, in his very office (ja, selbst in seinem Bureau). His letters to his family, genuine as his love for them was, are stilted and unnatural in tone. It was easy for the wits of his day (time) to jest at his
affectation, his pompous gait, the dramatic appearance which he made on great debates with his limbs swathed in flannel and his crutch by his side. Early in life (Am Anfang seiner Laufbahn) Walpole sneered at him for bringing into the House of Commons ‘the gestures and emotions of the stage.’ But the classes to whom Pitt appealed were classes not easily offended by faults of taste, and saw nothing to laugh at in the statesman who was borne into the lobby amidst the tortures of the gout, or carried into the House of Lords to breathe his last in a protest against national dishonour.

XXXV.

Paint me, then, a room seventeen feet by twelve (siebzehn Fuß lang und zwölf Fuß breit), and not more than seven and a half (feet) high. This, reader (lieber Leser), is somewhat ambitiously styled in my family the drawing-room; but, being compelled ‘a double debt to pay,’ it is also, and more justly, termed the library; for it happens that books are the only property in which I am richer than my neighbours. Of these I have about five thousand, collected gradually since my eighteenth year. Therefore, painter, put as many books as you can in this room. Furthermore, paint me a good fire; and furniture plain and modest. And near the fire paint me a tea-table, and (as it is clear that no creature can come to see one on such a stormy night) place only two cups and saucers on the tea-tray; and, if you know how to paint such a thing, symbolically or otherwise, paint me an eternal tea-pot, for I usually drink tea from eight o’clock at night till four o’clock in the morning (morgen).

Use 2nd Person Singular.
XXXVI.

The Best Economy.

Those who save time, save best. He who does not properly divide his time and use it with intelligence will lose in the struggle for comfort and prosperity. He who gets up earlier than others gains time and health. To rise one hour earlier than usual every day, means to have gained fifteen days and fifteen hours a year. If these are working-days, then we shall have a great advantage over the lie-a-bed. The merchant must put out far more goods in a year, than twenty years ago, if he wishes to make the same [profit]. The peasant must cultivate his fields better, if he wishes to exist. The father of a family must work and save more, if he wishes to get on. This can only be done by a wise division of time, great assiduity, and restraint in pleasure. Ora et labora and first business and then pleasure, let these two be your maxims, my friend.

XXXVII.

The Ox and the Lion.

Once upon a time (eittmal), a number of cattle came out of the desert to settle in the broad meadows by a river. They were poor and wretched, and they found it a pleasant exchange, except for a number of lions, who lived in the mountains near, and who, in consideration of permitting the cattle to remain, claimed a right to eat as many as they wanted among them. The cattle submitted, partly because they were too weak to help it, partly because the lions said it was the will of Jupiter, and the cattle believed them. And so they went on for many ages, till at last, from better feeding, the cattle grew larger and stronger,
and multiplied into great numbers; and at the same time, from other causes, the lions had become fewer, smaller, and meaner-looking (und säh en armefüger aus) than they had been (früher); and except in their own opinion of themselves, and in their appetites (sing.), which were more voracious than ever, there was nothing of the old lion left in them. One day a large ox was quietly grazing, when one of these lions came up, and desired the ox to lie down, for he wanted to eat him. The ox raised his head, and gravely protested; the lion growled; the ox was mild yet firm. The lion insisted upon his legal rights, and they agreed to refer the matter to the judge.

XXXVIII.

The Ox and the Lion (continued).

When they came into court, the lion accused the ox of having broken the laws of the beasts: the lion was king, and the others were bound to obey. Usage was clearly on the lion's side. Then the judge called on the ox to defend himself. The ox said that he did not consider himself of much importance, but, such as he was, he was very happy, and gave Jupiter thanks. Now, if the lion could show that the existence of lions was of more importance than that of oxen in the eyes of Jupiter, he had nothing more to say, he was ready to sacrifice himself. But this lion had already eaten a thousand oxen. Lions' appetites (sing.) were so large, that he was forced to ask whether they were really worth what was done for them. He was ready to own that lions had always eaten oxen, but lions when they first came to the meadow were a different sort of creature; and they themselves had improved since that time. Judging by appearances he him-
self was quite as good a beast as the lion. Then the lion put on a grand face and tried to roar; but when he opened his mouth he disclosed a jaw so scantily furnished that the judge laughed, and told the ox it was his own fault, if he let himself be eaten by such a beast as that.

XXXIX.

What do we, as a nation, care about books? How much do you think we spend on our libraries, public or private, as compared with what we spend on our horses? If a man spends much on his library, you call him a biblio-\textit{maniac}; but you never call anyone a horse-\textit{maniac}, though men ruin themselves every day through their horses, and you do not hear of people ruining themselves through their books. Or to go lower still (\textit{Um noch tiefer in die Sache einzudringen}), how much do you think the contents of the bookshelves of the United Kingdom, public and private, would fetch, as (\textit{wenn}) compared (\textit{verglüchen}) with the contents of its wine-cellar\textit{s}? What position would its expenditure on literature take, as compared with (im \textit{Bergleid} zu) its expenditure on luxurios eating (\textit{jeine Speisen})? We talk of food for the mind, as of food for the body. Now a good book contains such food inexhaustibly; it is a provision for life, and for the best part of us; yet how long most people would look at the best book before they would give the price of a large turbot for it. Though there have been men who have \textit{pinched} their stomachs and bared their backs to buy a book, whose libraries were cheaper to them, I think, in the end, than most men's dinners. There are few of us who are put to such a trial, and \textit{more} the pity; for, indeed, a precious thing is all the more precious to us, if it has been won by work or economy.
A False Prophet.

At the end of last century there lived a man in France with remarkable endowments (sing.), a fine wit, a splendid power of describing, and great rhetoric. He, however, had a strong aversion to the Word of God, for which he had but contempt and scorn. This man was Voltaire. His aversion to the mysteries of our Christian faith he once expressed thus: 'If there should happen a wonder here in Paris before my (very) eyes, I would not believe it.' He spent his last years in Ferney Castle, near Geneva. The whole splendour of the lake and the Alps lay spread out before him. But Him who is the master of everything beautiful and sublime, he did not find. He believed that the time would come soon, when nobody would ask for a Bible. 'In a hundred years,' he prophesied, 'the Bible will be an unknown book, only to be found in museums, as a witness of human folly.' And what has become of his prophecy? The house still stands in which Voltaire lived; but to-day there is in it a branch of the English Bible Association which sends the holy book into all parts of the world. In spite of his aversion to the Christian faith, Voltaire admitted that religion was an absolute necessity for the maintenance of human society. 'Philosophise,' said he, 'as much as you like about the form of religion; if you wish to govern even only a borough, it must have religion.'

It is one of the first things to be said about Macaulay, that he was in exact accord with the common average
sentiment of his day (3eit) on every subject on which he spoke. His superiority was not of that highest kind which leads a man to march in thought on the outside margin of the crowd, watching them, hoping for them, but apart. Macaulay was one of the middle-class crowd in his heart, and only rose above it by splendid attainments and extraordinary gifts of expression. He had none of that ambition which inflames some hardy men to enliven the minds of their neighbours with new beliefs and new passions. Macaulay owes his ascendancy to literary pomp, not to fecundity of spirit.

XLII.

I am fully persuaded that one of the best springs of generous and worthy actions is the having generous and worthy thoughts of ourselves. Whoever has a mean opinion of the dignity of his nature will act in no higher rank than he has allotted himself in his own estimation. If he considers, his being as circumscribed by the uncertain term of a few years, his designs will be contracted into the same narrow span he imagines is to bound his existence. How can he exalt his thoughts to anything great and noble who only believes that, after a short turn on the stage of this world, he is to sink into oblivion, and to lose his consciousness for ever (auf ewig)? For this reason I am of opinion that so useful and elevated a contemplation as that of the soul's immortality cannot be resumed too often (oft etwag). There is no better exercise for the human mind than to be frequently reviewing its own great privileges and endowments, nor a more effectual means to awaken in us an ambition raised above low objects and pursuits than to consider ourselves as heirs of eternity.
XLIII.

Posterity.

There are many persons in the world, and there may be some in this house, though I should be sorry to think so, who are not unwilling to ask themselves: 'Why sacrifice anything for posterity? What has posterity done for us?' They think that posterity has done nothing for them; but that is a great mistake. Whatever has been done for mankind by the idea of posterity, by philanthropic concern for posterity, by a conscientious sense of duty to posterity, by the less pure and still noble ambition of being honoured by posterity—all this we owe to posterity, and all this it is our duty to repay. All the great deeds of the founders of nations, and of their great reformers; all that has been done for us by the authors of our laws and institutions; all that schools and universities have handed down; all we owe to the great masters of human thought—all this has been done for us because those who have gone before us have had regard for (regarded) posterity.

XLIV.

Philip II.'s Visit to England.

The news of Philip's landing was received in London with great joy. Guns were fired, bells were rung, processions were made to the churches, tables were placed in the squares laden with good cheer, and wine and beer flowed like water for all comers. In short, the city gave itself up to a general jubilee, as if it were celebrating some victorious monarch returning to his dominions, and not the man whose name had so lately been the object of such general execration. Mary gave instant orders (sing.) that
the nobles of her court should hold themselves in readiness to accompany her to Winchester, where she was to receive the prince. During the few days that Philip stayed at Southampton, he rode constantly abroad, and showed himself frequently to the people. The information he had received before his voyage of the state of public feeling (transl.: opinion), had suggested to him some natural fear for his safety. He seems to have resolved, from the first, to adopt such a condescending demeanour as would disarm the jealousy of the English, and, if possible, gain their good will. In this he appears to have been very successful, although some of the aristocracy were offended at his neglecting to raise his cap to them.

XLV.

Nero.

Nero began to shun all private interviews with his mother: whenever she withdrew to her gardens or her villa at Tusculum, or to the neighbourhood of Antium, he would commend her for seeking retirement. At last, feeling her existence a heavy burden to him, wherever she might be, he resolved to put her to death, his only deliberation being whether he should get rid of her by poison, by the dagger, or by some other violent means. His first resolve was to take her off by poison. But, if poison should be given to her at the Emperor's table, it could not be imputed to accident, for Britannicus had already perished by the same means; to tamper with the attendants of Agrippina appeared hazardous, for her experience in crime had made her vigilant against treachery, and she had fortified herself against poisons by the habit of taking antidotes. If the dagger were
employed, nobody could suggest how the murder should be concealed; and Nero feared that, whoever was selected to commit so great a crime, he might refuse to obey the Emperor's commands.

Anicetus, a freedman, offered the resources of his invention. He was the commander of the fleet at Misenum, had been engaged in the education of Nero, and he and Agrippina hated one another. He told Nero that a vessel might be so constructed that part of it could be detached when the vessel was afloat, and Agrippina thrown into the water before she was aware of it; that nothing gave so many chances of accident as the sea; and if Agrippina should perish in the wreck, who could be so unreasonable as to impute to crime what was the fault of the winds and the waves? that when Agrippina was dead, the Emperor could build a temple and erect altars to her memory, and make other demonstrations of filial affection. The device was approved, and it was favoured by the time; for Agrippina was in the habit of attending the festivals of the Quinquatrus at Baiae.

XLVI.

Mind Your Own Business.

A well-known author once received a letter from a peer with whom he was slightly acquainted, asking him whether he was the author of a certain article. He replied that he never made communications of that kind, except to intimate friends, selected by himself for the purpose when he saw fit. His refusal to answer, however, pointed him out as the author. But a case might occur in which the revelation of the authorship might involve a friend in some serious difficulties. In any such case, he might
have answered something in this style: 'I have received a letter purporting to be from your lordship, but the matter of it induces me to suspect that it is a forgery. The writer asks whether I am the author of a certain article. It is a sort of question which no one has a right to ask; and I think, therefore, that everyone is bound to discourage such inquiries by answering them—whether one is or is not the author—with a rebuke for asking impertinent questions about private affairs. I say "private," because if an article be libellous or seditious, the law is open, and anyone may proceed against the publisher, and compel him either to give up the author, or to bear the penalty. If, again (đagegen), it contains false statements, these, coming from an anonymous pen, may be simply contradicted. And if the arguments be wrong, the best course is to refute them; but who wrote it, is a question of idle or of mischievous curiosity, as it relates to the private concerns of an individual. If I were to ask your lordship, "Do you spend your income, or do you lay by? Do you and your lady ever have an altercation?" —if I were to ask you such questions, your lordship's answer would probably be to desire the footman to show me out.'

XLVII.

I cannot mention Howard the Philanthropist without remarking that his labours and writings have done much to open the eyes and hearts of all mankind. He has visited all Europe—not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces or of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to collect the curiosities of modern art; nor to collect medals, or collate manuscripts, but to dive into the depths of dungeons, to plunge
into the infection of hospitals, to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and compare the distresses (sing.) of all men in all countries. His plan was original. It was a voyage of discovery; a circumnavigation of charity. Already, the benefit of his labour is felt more or less in every country.

XLVIII.

The Art of Printing.

The invention of the art of printing was in itself a reformation, and its benefits were chiefly felt by the great masses of the people. The clergy possessed their libraries, where they might read and study. The castles contained collections of manuscripts, illuminated with the most exquisite taste; while the citizen, the poor layman, though he might be able to read and to write, was debarred from the use of books, and had to satisfy his literary tastes (sing.) with the sermons of travelling monks, or the songs of blind beggars and pedlars. The art of printing admitted that large class to the same privileges which had hitherto been enjoyed almost exclusively by the clergy and nobility; it placed in the hands of the third estate arms more powerful than the words of the knights, and the thunderbolts of the priests: it was a revolution in the history of literature more eventful than any in the history of mankind. Poets and philosophers addressed themselves no longer to emperors, noblemen, and knights, but to the people, and especially to the middle classes in which henceforth the chief strength of the nation lay.
XLIX.

Frederick II. King of Prussia.

Considered as an administrator, Frederick II. had undoubtedly many titles to praise. Order was strictly maintained in his dominions. Property was secure. A great liberty of speaking and writing was allowed. Confident in the irresistible strength derived from a great army, the king looked down on malcontents and libellers with a wise disdain; and gave little encouragement to spies and informers. When he was told of the disaffection of one of his subjects, he merely asked: 'How many thousand men does he bring into the field?' He once saw a crowd staring at something on a wall. He rode up and found that the object of curiosity was a scurrilous placard against himself. The placard had been posted up so high that it was not easy to read it. Frederick ordered his attendants to take it down and put it lower. 'My people and I,' he said, 'have come to an agreement which satisfies us both: they are to say what they please, and I am to do what I please.' No person would have dared to publish, in London, satires on George the Second, approaching to the atrocity of those satires on Frederick, which the booksellers at Berlin sold with impunity. One bookseller sent to the palace a copy of the most stinging lampoon that perhaps was ever written in the world, the Memoirs of Voltaire, published by Beaumarchais, and asked for His Majesty's orders. 'Do not advertise it in an offensive manner,' said the King, 'but sell it by all means. I hope it will pay you well.' Even among statesmen accustomed to the licence of a free press, such steadfastness of mind as this is not very common.
Thackeray's Visit to Goethe.

Of course, I remember very well the perturbation of spirit with which, as a lad of nineteen, I received the long expected intimation that Goethe would see me. This notable audience took place in a little antechamber of his private apartments, covered all round with antique casts and bas-reliefs. He was habited in a long grey coat, with a white neck-cloth, and (had) a red ribbon in his button-hole. He kept his hands behind his back, just as in Rauch's statuette. His complexion was very bright, clear, and rosy; his eyes extraordinarily dark, piercing, and brilliant. I fancied Goethe must have been still more handsome as an old man, than even in the days of his youth. His voice was very rich and sweet. He asked me questions about myself, which I answered as well as I could. Though his sun was setting (Obgleich sein Stern im Sinken begriffen war) the sky round about was clear and bright, and that little Weimar illuminated by it. In every one of those kind 'salons' the talk was still of arts and letters. The theatre, though possessing no very extraordinary actors, was still conducted with a noble intelligence and order. The actors read books, and were men of letters and gentlemen, holding a not unkind relationship with the 'Adel.' At court the conversation was exceedingly friendly, simple and polished. The Grand Duchess, a lady of very remarkable endowments, would kindly borrow our books from us, lend us her own, and graciously talk to us young men about our literary tastes (sing.) and pursuits. In the respect paid by this Court to the patriarch of letters there was something ennobling, I think, alike to the subject and sovereign.
IDIOMATIC PHRASES

1. How much does it come to?
2. That is no laughing matter.
3. You are very much mistaken.
4. This man is in the prime of life.
5. That is far-fetched.
6. I have several places to call at.
7. That is not in my line.
8. What he says is all stuff and nonsense.
9. The ravages of time have destroyed this old castle.
10. You cannot deceive me.
11. Mr. Chairman, I request your permission to speak.
12. That means to talk to deaf ears.
13. All his fine schemes ended in smoke.
14. Well, my dear Sir, I shall give you a piece of my mind.
15. Ill-gotten wealth never thrives.
16. I expect an answer by return of post.
17. You take a weight from my heart.

Wie viel macht es?
Dass ist nichts zu lachen.
Sie irren sich gewaltig.
Dieser Mann steht in den besten Jahren.
Das ist bei den Haaren herbeigezogen.
Ich habe einige Gänge zu machen.
Das ist mein Fach nicht.
Was er sagt ist lauter dummies Zeug.
Der Jahr der Zeit hat diese Burg zerstört.
Sie können mir kein X für ein U machen.
Herr Präsident! Ich möchte sie ums Wort bitten!
Das heißt in den Wind reden.

All seine schönen Pläne wurden zu Wasser.
Nun denn, mein lieber Herr, ich werde Ihnen die Wahrheit sagen; oder ich werde Ihnen den Kopf waschen.
Unrecht Guts gedeiht nicht.

Ich erwarte umgehend Antwort.

Sie nehmen mir einen Stein vom Herzen.
18. I do not know which way to turn.
19. Now, they have been brought to a standstill.
20. The thief decamped as quickly as he could.
21. Do not carry things to extremes.
22. In for a penny, in for a pound.
23. The story is an invention from beginning to end.
24. It is all very nice, what you tell me; however there is a but in the case.
25. What on earth am I to do now!
27. I am terribly afraid.
28. It does not matter.
29. Why do you not listen to reason?
30. Please, don’t be personal.
31. He must grin and bear it.
32. That is too bad!
33. A pretty kettle of fish.
34. They are fighting for a shadow.
35. The boy knows the poem by heart.
36. That beats everything.
37. Do not bother me; you see, I am pressed for time.
38. There we have got it, the tables are turned.
39. He is always talking at random, and is making fearful blunders.

Ich weiß nicht, wo mir der Kopf steht.
Da stehen sie um, wie die Ochsen am Berge.
Der Dieb machte sich schleunigst aus dem Stauhe.
Treiben Sie es nicht auf die Spitze.
Wer A. sagt, muß auch B. sagen.
Die Geschichte ist von A bis Z erfunden.
Es ist ja alles ganz hübsch, was Sie mir da sagen, die Sache hat jedoch ein Aber.
Was in aller Welt soll ist jetzt anfangen.
Das geht Sie nichts an.
Mir ist angst und bange.
Es kommt nicht darauf an.
Warum wollen Sie nicht Vernunft annehmen?
Ich verbitte mir alle Anzüglichkeiten.
Er muß in den sauren Apfel beißen.
Das schlägt dem Faß den Boden aus!
Das ist eine schöne Bescherung.
Sie streiten sich um des Kaisers Bart.
Der Knabe kann das Gedicht auswendig.
Da hört doch alles auf!
Stören Sie mich nicht, Sie sehen ja, wie sehr es mir auf den Nüßen brent.
Da haben wir die Geschichte, das Blatt hat sich gewendet.
Er schwäzt immer ins Blaue hinein und schießt ungeheure Böcke.
40. Do not be angry with me because I told you the truth in plain English; but you know that I do not mince matters.

41. You may be sure that I shall cut down his allowance; then perhaps he will learn to cut his coat according to his cloth.

42. I cannot stand that fellow, he is a thorn in my side.

43. For heaven’s sake, I hope you are not on friendly terms with him, for he is up to every trick, and has often deceived me.

44. Many thanks for your good hint; I shall keep a strict eye on him.

45. First come, first served.

46. I was thunderstruck on hearing this story.

47. Better late than never.

48. He was doing a good business, but as soon as he got into difficulties he threw up the game.

49. There’s neither rhyme nor reason in it.

50. The poor dog was howling so much that it went through and through me.

51. He is a funny chap; he sees everything in a rosy light.

52. Let him do what he pleases, it will not affect me much.

53. He stands no nonsense.

54. He is a good-for-nothing.

Seien Sie nicht böse auf mich, weil ich Ihnen einmal aus gut Deutsch die Wahrheit sagte; aber Sie wissen ja, daß ich kein Blatt vor den Mund nehme.

Sie können sich darauf verlassen, daß ich ihm den Brotkorb höher hängen werde, er wird dann vielleicht lernen, sich nach der Decke zu strecken.

Ich kann den Kerl nicht leiden (ausstehcn), er ist mir ein Dorn im Auge.

Um des Himmels willen, ich hoffe doch nicht, daß Sie mit ihm auf gutem Fuße stehen; denn er ist mit allen Hunden gehetzt und hat mich oft hinter dem Licht geführt.

Herslichen Dank für Ihren guten Wint; ich werde ihm ein wenig auf die Finger sehen.

Wer zuerst kommt, mahlt zuerst.

Ich war wie aus den Wolken gefallen, als ich diese Geschichte hörte.

Besser spät als nie.

Er machte gute Geschäfte, sobald als er jedoch in Schwierigkeiten geriet, warf er die Flinte ins Horn.

Das paßt wie die Faust aufs Auge.

Der arme Hund heulte so sehr, daß es mir durch Mark und Bein ging.

Er ist ein sonderbarer Kanz; ihm hängt der Himmel voller Geigen.

Laß’ ihn machen, was er will, darüber werde ich mir keine grauen Haare wachsen lassen.

Er hat Haare auf den Zähnen.

Es ist kein gutes Haar an ihm.
55. Nobody cares a straw about it.
56. He always speaks to the purpose.
57. He treated his wife with great tenderness.
58. He does not do anything.
59. They are quick at their work.
60. He went scot-free.
61. I should not like to be in his shoes.
62. The cat ate the whole mouse.
63. It is enough to drive one mad.
64. I was quite stupefied.
65. I have a bone to pick with you.
66. That man was rich, but is now reduced to misery.
67. That will answer no purpose.
68. There's the rub!
69. He is known everywhere.
70. You must not weave everything on the same loom.
71. Never beat about the bush.
72. What is bred in the bone will out in the flesh.
73. I don't like to buy a pig in a poke.
74. That is killing two birds with one stone.
75. I was in a fix.
76. That is not to be done in a hurry.
77. He runs full tilt at everything.
78. That boy gets beyond my control.

Rein Hahn fräht danach.
Was er sagt hat Hand und Fuß.
Er trug seine Frau auf den Händen.
Er legt die Hände in den Schoß.
Die Arbeit geht ihnen von der Hand.
Er kam mit heißer Haut davon.
Ich möchte nicht in seiner Haut stecken.
Die Katze fraß die Maus mit Haut und Haar.
Es ist um aus der Haut zu fahren.
Mir verging Hören und Sehen.
Ich habe noch ein Hähnchen mit Ihnen zu pflücken.
Jener Mann war reich; er ist jedoeh sehr auf den Hund gefommen.
Damit lockt man keinen Hund vom Ofen.
Da liegt der Hund begraben!
Er ist bekannt wie ein bunter Hund.
Sie müssen nicht alles über einen Kamm scheren.
Gehe nicht wie die Katze um den heißen Brei herum.
Die Katze läßt das Mausen nicht.
Ich kause nicht gern eine Katze im Sacke.
Das heißt zwei Fliegen mit einer Klappe töten.
Ich war in der Klemme.
Die Sache läßt sich nicht über's Knie brechen.
Er reuint mit dem Kopf durch die Wand.
Der Junge wächst mir über den Kopf.
79. What is it? Heads or tails?
80. I have no inclination for it.
81. I shall bring him to reason.
82. It weighs on my mind.
83. He is very stupid.
84. He turned as white as a sheet.
85. Take your time.
86. All things come to those who wait.
87. Time brings wisdom.
88. Time is everything.
89. Time hangs heavy on my hands.
90. Time is money.
91. I am at my wits' end.
92. Schiller was born on the 10th of November 1759.
93. Now I begin to see it.
94. I could tell a tale about it.
95. It is always the old story.
96. That was the end of the affair.
97. What is up? Something must have happened.
98. Courage, go on!
99. There is not much in him.
100. We could not get rid of them.
101. He turned him out of doors.
102. The thief found that the coast was not clear.
103. The story is not true.
104. They blew up the ship.
105. I do not intend to act shabbily.
106. He goes too far.
107. It is not worth while.

Was soll es sein? Köp oder Schrift?
Mir steht der Kopf nicht danach.
Dem werde ich einmal den Kopf zurecht fegen.
Es geht mir im Kopfe herum.
Er hat ein Brett vor dem Kopf.
Er wurde freideweß.

Lassen Sie sich Zeit.
Mit der Zeit pflückt man Rosen.

Kommt Zeit, kommt Rat.
Zeit gewonnen, alles gewonnen.
Wir wird die Zeit lang.

Zeit ist Gold.
Hier geht mein Latein zu Ende.
Schiller erbißte am 10. November 1759 das Licht der Welt.
Nun geht mir ein Licht aus.
Ich weiß ein Lied davon zu singen.
Es ist immer das alte Lied.
Das war das Ende vom Liebe.

Was ist los? Es muß etwas los sein.
Mut! Frisch drauf los.
Es ist nicht viel mit ihm los.
Wir konnten sie nicht los werden.

Er setzte ihn an die frische Luft.

Der Dieb fand, daß die Luft nicht rein war.
Die Geschichte ist aus der Luft gezogen.
Sie sprengten das Schiff in die Luft.
Ich werde mich nicht lumpen lassen.

Er macht es zu bunt.
Es verlohn sich nicht der Mühe.
108. He spares no pains.  
109. It is raining cats and dogs.  
110. Hold your tongue.  
111. Do not let out the secret.  
112. That’s just what I was going to say.  
113. He is quite confounded.  
114. A kind word is never lost.  
115. You misinterpret what I say.  
116. I have something also to say in this matter.  
117. That was meant for me.  
118. He has made a fool of me.  
119. I saw by his face that he was telling a lie.  
120. He had to go off with a flea in his ear.  
121. Bear that in mind.  
122. He is over head and ears in debt.  
123. She blushed up to the roots of her hair.  
124. He gave me a favourable hearing.  
125. He is but a boy.  
126. The man has cheated me.  
127. He is henpecked.  
128. He will never set the Thames on fire.  
129. He is crack-brained.  
130. It is enough to drive one mad.  
131. A wilful man must have his way.  
132. Please, do not interrupt me.
IDIOMATIC PHRASES 41

133. You must give me an account.
134. What are you speaking of?
135. It is all very well for you to talk.
136. Out of the frying pan into the fire.
137. Blows will be falling fast, if you do that again.
138. You are wandering from the point.
139. The matter stands thus.
140. I jumped at it at once.
141. You don't say so!
142. What is the news?
143. I thank you very much.
144. I toil and moil.
145. One profits by experience.
146. The laugh is always against the loser.
147. It is a pity.
148. No matter.
149. The soldiers risked their lives.
150. You must save appearances.
151. Appearances are deceitful.
152. Everyone is the architect of his own fortune.
153. He laid the blame at my door.
154. If you do the opposite you may succeed.
155. It is on the tip of my tongue.
156. He will not make much by it.
157. Everything is found out at last.

Sie müssen mir Rede stehen.
Wovon ist die Rede?
Sie haben gut reden.
Vom Regen in die Traufe.
Es wird Prügel regnen, wenn Du das noch einmal thun wirst.
Sie bleiben nicht bei der Sache.
Die Sache verhält sich so.
Ich lass mir das nicht zweimal sagen.
Was Sie nicht sagen!
Was gibt es Neues?
Ich sage Ihnen meinen besten Dank.
Ich laffe es mir satter genug werden.
Durch Schaden wird man klug.
Wer den Schaden hat, braucht für den Spott nicht zu forgen.
Es ist schade.
Das schädet nichts.
Die Soldaten schlugen ihr Leben in die Schanze.
Du mußt den Schein weiden.
Der Schein trägt.
Jedermann ist seines Gliedes Schmied.
Er schob es mir in die Schuhe.
Umgekehrt wird ein Schuh daraus.
Es schwebt mir auf der Zunge.
Er wird keine Seide dabei spinnen.
Es ist nichts so fein gesponnen, es kommt endlich an die Sonnen.
158. That has neither rhyme nor reason.
159. She lost consciousness.
160. I cannot get it out of my mind.
161. Many men have many minds.
162. He is a little cracked.
163. That can drive me out of my senses.
164. I am at my wits’ end. (See 91.)
165. That is beyond me.
166. As the old cock crows, the young one learns.
167. He is still the same.
168. He is not quite right in his mind.
169. You must put a good face on the matter.
170. Leave that out of the question.
171. Is it my turn to play?
172. I bought it for an old song.
173. They drove over hedges and ditches.
174. Trade is dull.
175. He has baulked me.
176. I wash my hands of it.
177. One good turn deserves another.
178. I give you tit for tat.
179. Do not pester me with that.
180. He will never get on.
181. I will not be persuaded out of it.
182. Do not put it off.

Das hat weder Sinne noch Verstand.
Wir vergingen die Sinne.
Es will mir nicht aus dem Sinn.
So viel Köpfe, so viel Sinne.
Er ist nicht ganz bei Verstand.
Das kann mich noch um den Verstand bringen.
Mir steht der Verstand still.
Das geht über meinen Verstand.
Wie die Alten jungen, so zwitschern auch die Jungen.
Er ist immer der Alte.
Er hat einen Sparren zuviel im Kopfe.
Du mußt gute Miene zum bösen Spiele machen.
Lassen Sie das aus dem Spiele.
Bin ich am Spiele?
Ich kaufte es um einen Spottpreis.
Sie führen über Stöck und Stein.
Der Handel stöckt.
Er hat mir einen Strick durch die Rechnung gemacht.
Ich wäsche meine Hände in Unschuld.
Eine Hand wäscht die andere.
Ich vergesse Ihnen Gleiches mit Gleichem.
Mache mir damit den Kopf nicht warm.
Er wird nie auf einen grünen Zweig kommen.
Ich lasse mich davon nicht abbringen.
Scheibe es nicht auf die lange Bank.
183. That is tittle-tattle.
184. Call a spade a spade.

185. You look quite stupefied.
186. Do not take it amiss, please.
187. Does it suit you?
188. His heart leaps for joy.
189. I know how he feels.
190. Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.
191. Do not bother me about that.
192. He is much talked of.
193. Many things may happen before then.
194. Water is treacherous.
195. I cannot make it out at all.
196. You must not give a sprat to catch a salmon.
197. The die is cast.
198. I have to keep him in check.
199. He never goes out of his way for anybody.
200. Do in Rome as the Romans do.

Das ist lauter Schnickschnack.
Rennen Sie doch das Kind beim rechten Namen.
Sie sehen ja ganz verblüfft aus.
Nehmen Sie es doch nicht übel.
Passet es Ihnen?
Ich lacht das Herz im Leibe.
Ich weiß, wie es ihm ums Herz ist.
Weß das Herz voll ist, geht der Mund über.
Bleib mir damit vom Leibe.
Er ist in aller Leute Mund.
Bis dahin wird noch viel Wasser ins Meer fließen.
Das Wasser hat keine Bässen.
Ich kann es nicht spitz kriegen.
Du mußt nicht mit der Wurst nach der Speckseite werfen.
Die Würfel sind gefallen.
Ich muß ihn im Zaum halten.
Er läßt sich von keinem aus seinem Geleise bringen.
Mit den Wölfen muß man heulen.
VOCABULARY

A

abroad, die Abtei
ability, die Geschicklichkeit, die
ähnlich
able, fähig; to be —, imstande
about, um, herum; to be —, in
Begriff sein
absolute, unbedingt
abstain, to —, sich enthalten (hielt, halten)
abstinence, die Enthaltsamkeit
absurd, albern, thörlich, abgeschmack
abundant, reichlich, überflüssig
accept, to —, annehmen, annahm, angenommen
accident, der Zufall, der Unglückszufall
acclimatise, to —, sich an das Klima gewöhnen, sich acclimatisieren
accompany, to —, begleiten
accomplishment, das Talent, der Einfluss
accordingly, demgemäß
account, der Bericht, die Rechnung (13); on —, of, wegen
accuracy, die Genauigkeit
accurate, genau
accuse, to —, anklagen
accustomed to, gewöhnt an

acquaintance, der Bekannte, die Befanntschaft
acquainted, bekannt
act, die Handlung; to —, handeln
action, die Handlung
active, aktiv, lebhaft
actor, der Schauspieler
acutely, scharf
address, die Adresse; to —, sich wenden an (wandte, gewandt)
adopt, der Weißer, der Eingeweihte
adopt, to —, annehmen (-nahm, -genommen)
administrator, der Verwalter
admirably, vorzüglich
admiration, die Bewunderung
admit, to —, einlassen (-ließ, -gelassen); zulassen (48), erlauben; eingesehen (-stand, -gestanden) (40)
advance, to —, entgegengehen (-ging, -gegangen); zuschreiten (-schiitt, -geschritten) auf; steigen (stieg, gestiegen) (11)
advantage, der Vorteil
advertise, to —, anpncieren, öffentlich anzeigen
advice, der Rat
adviser, der Ratgeber
affair, die Angelegenheit
affectation, die Ziererei
affection, die Liebe, die Hingebung
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>afloat, schwimmend; to be —, schwimmen, schwamm, geschwommen</td>
<td>antidote, das Gegenmittel, das Gegengift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afraid, to be —, sich fürchten</td>
<td>antique, alt, antik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age, das Alter; at the — of, im Alter von</td>
<td>anxious, begierig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agreeable, angenehm</td>
<td>apart, abgefordert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agree, to —, übereinstimmen, über-</td>
<td>apartment, das Gemach, das Zimmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eintommen (-tam, -getommen)</td>
<td>apparently, augenscheinlich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aim, das Ziel; to — at, sich auf (nach); to — a blow at, einen Streich führen gegen; einen Hieb versetzen</td>
<td>appearance, der Anschein, das Auftreten (34); even in —, selbst dem Anscheine nach, selbst anscheinlich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alike, gleich, gleichmäßig</td>
<td>appeal, to — to, appellieren an; sich auf (etwas) einen berufen (berief, berufen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allow, to —, erlauben, gestatten</td>
<td>appetite, der Appetit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allure, to —, antöden</td>
<td>applause, der Beifall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>almost, beinahe</td>
<td>application, der Fleiß</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alps, die Alpen</td>
<td>appoint, to —, ernennen (er-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>already, schon</td>
<td>namte, ernannt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altar, der Altar</td>
<td>approach, to —, sich näher, er-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alter, to —, ändern</td>
<td>reichen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alteration, die Änderung</td>
<td>approve, to —, billigen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alteration, der Zufall</td>
<td>argument, das Argument, die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambition, der Ehrgeiz</td>
<td>Beweisführung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambitious(ly), ehrgeizig</td>
<td>aristocracy, die Aristokratie, der</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amount, der Betrag; to — to, sich</td>
<td>Adel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belausen (belieb, belaufen) auf</td>
<td>arm, der Arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amused, to be — hy, Spaß</td>
<td>arming, die Bewaffnung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anchor, to —, antern</td>
<td>armour, die Panzerung; citadel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancient, alt, ehemals</td>
<td>—, das Turmgeschütz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anecdote, die Anekdoten</td>
<td>army, das Heer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry, ärgerlich, zornig</td>
<td>arrange, to —, arrangieren,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>announce, to —, ankündigen</td>
<td>machen; to — a plan, einen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annoy, to —, belästigen</td>
<td>Plan treffen (traf, getroffen);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anonymous, anonym</td>
<td>einen Plan schmieden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer, die Antwort; to —, an-</td>
<td>arrival, die Anfunft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worten</td>
<td>arrive, to —, antömen (antam,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antechamber, das Vorzimmer</td>
<td>angekommen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anticipate, to —, vorausgenießen</td>
<td>arrow, der Pfeil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-genof, -genossen); ahnen, vor-</td>
<td>(sund, -funfen)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
art, die Kunst; — of printing, die Buchdruckerpflicht
article, der Artikel; — of consumption, der Verbrauchs-
article
ascendency, die Überlegenheit
ashore, am Lande
Asia, Asien
ask, to —, fragen, bitten (bat, gebeten); to — questions,
Fragen stellen (46) befragen (50)
assailant, der Angreifer; my first
—, der, welcher mich zuerst an-
gegriffen hatte
assembly, die Versammlung
assertion, die Aussage
assiduity, der ausdauernde Fleiß
assiduous, unablässig
assistance, die Hilfe; with — of, mit Hilfe (Gen. or von); ver-
mittelt
association, die Gesellschaft; Eng-
lish Bible —, englische Bibelge-
sellschaft
assume, to —, annehmen (annahmen, angenommen)
astonished, to be —, erstaunt sein
astonishment, das Erstaunen
asylum, das Asyl, das Irrenhaus,
das Hospital
atrocify, die Schuldigkeit, die Ge-
meinheit
attack, der Angriff
attainments, die Kenntnisse
attend, to —, bewohnen (Dat.); pflegen, sich annehmen (47)
attendant, der Begleiter, die Be-
gleiterin
attention, die Aufmerksamkeit
attraction, die Anziehungs Kraft
audience, die Audienz
author, der Urheber; der Schrift-
steller (46); authorship, die
Autorschafft
authority, die Autorität
average, der Durchschnitt; upon
the —, im Durchschnitt
aversion, die Abneigung
aware, before she was — of it,
ehe sie sich dessen (es) versah
awake, to —, erwecken.

B
back, der Rücken
bacon, der Speck
ballad, die Ballade
band, das Band; das Muschendorf
bank, das Ufer; die Bank (10)
bare, to —, entblößen
baron, der Freiherr
barque, die Barke
bas-relief, das Bas-relief
battle, die Schlacht; —ship, das
Schlachtschiff
be, to —, sein; sich befinden, be-
Fand, befinden (4, 18)
beach, to —, auf Grund setzen
bear, to —, tragen, trag, getragen;
hegen (34)
beard, der Bart
beast, das Tier
beat, to —, schlagen, schlug, ge-
schlagen
beautiful, schön
beauty, die Schönheit
become, to —, werden (wurde
wurde) geworden
beetroot, der Rübenstreuer
beg, to —, bitten (bat, gebeten);
I beg to say, ich gestatte mir
Ihnen mitzuteilen
beggar, der Bettler
begin, to —, beginnen (begann,
begonnen); anfangen (-sing, -gefangen)
being, das Dasein
bell, die Glocke
belief, der Glaube
believe, to —, glauben
beloved, gebürgt
benefit, die Wolthut; der Nutzen
(47, 48); for all his benefits, für all seine Güte
bestow, to —, geben (gab, gegeben)

Bible, die Bibel
bibliomania, der Büchernarr
big, groß
bigness, die Größe
bill, der Wechsel; — of lading, der Frachtbrief
bind, to —, binden (band, gebunden)
bird-seller, der Vogelhändler; at a bird-seller’s, im Laden eines Vogelhändlers
bite, to —, beißen (biss, gebissen)
black, Schwarz; black (people), die Schwarzen
bless, to —, segnen
blind, blind
blow, der Schlag
blow, to —, blasen, blies, geblasen
blue, blau
boarding-school, das Pensionat
born, geboren
body, der Körper
book, das Buch
bookseller, der Buchhändler
bookshelf, das Bücherbrett
boot, der Stiefel; fur —, der Pelzstiefel
borough, der Marktsieden

borrow, to —, borgen, abborgen
bound, to —, begrenzen, versperrten
bound, to be —, gezwungen, versperrt sein
brain, das Gehirn
branch, das Zweiggeschäft
brave, tapfer
breach, die Breche; der Bruch, der Riß (12)
break, to —, brechen (brach, gebrach, zerbrochen); to — from, sich losreißen (-riß, -gerissen) von
breakers, die Brandung
breakfast, das Frühstück; to be at —, beim Frühstück sein
breast, die Brust
breathe, to —, atmen; to — one’s last, die Seele aushauchen
bright, klar, gesund
brilliant, glänzend
bring, to —, bringen (brachte, gebracht); to — one round, einen überreben
broad, breit, groß
build, to —, bauen
burden, die Last
burn, to —, verbrennen (verbrannte, verbrannt)
burst, to —, brechen (brach, gebrochen); plagen (20)
bury, to —, begraben, begrub, begraben
business, das Geschäft; chartering —, das Befrachtungsgeschäft
butter, die Butter
button, der Knopf; —hole, das Knopfloch
buy, to —, kaufen
by and by, nach und nach.
cabinet, das Ministerium
calculate, to —, rechnen
call, to —, rufen, rief, gerufen;
to — on (upon) one, einen aufrufen, besuchen (5); sich auf
einen fernen; to — out to one,
einem zurufen; to — on some
one, einen aufrufen, auffordern (38)
calmness, die Ruhe
candour, die Redlichkeit
cantos, die Gefänge
cap, die Mütze, fur —, die Pelz-
mütze; to lift one's, die
Mütze lüften (abnehmen)
capable, fähig
captain, der Hauptmann, der Kapitän
captivity, die Gefangenschaft
care, die Hut, die Öhne, die Sorge
falt; to — about, sich nümmern um
carriage, der Wagen
carry, to —, tragen (trug, ge-
tragen); to — out, ausführen
case, der Fall
cast, der Abbruch; to —, werfen
(warf, geworfen); to — in one’s
teeth, einem etwas vorwerfen
castle, das Schloß
catch, to — up with some one,
einen einholen
catholic, der Katholik
cattle, das Vieh
cause, die Ursache, der Grund
ceiling, die Decke
celebrate, to —, feiern
celebrated, berühmt
cellar, der Keller; wine —, der Weinkeller
century, das Jahrhundert
certain(ly), gewiß
chance, die Gelegenheit
'Change, die Börse
charge, die Last; to —, beladen
(belad, beladen); to — one with
a crime, einen eines Verbrechens
auflagen
charity, die Barmherzigkeit
cheap, billig
cheer, die Speise; to — up, auf
heitern
cheerful, heiter, froh
chiefly, hauptsächlich
chill, der Schauer; to —, durch
kälten, kalt werden
Christian, christlich
circumnavigation, die Umschiffung
circumscribe, to —, beschränken,
begrenzen
circumstance, der Umstand
citizen, der Bürger
city, die Stadt
claim, der Anspruch; to —, be
anspruchen; to — a right, ein
Recht beanspruchen
class, die Klasse; middle classes,
die Mittelklasse
clean, rein, sauber
clear(ly), rein, klar; unleugbar (38)
clergy, die Geistlichkeit
clock, die Uhr
close, geschlossen, eng
cool, die Rohle
corn, der Reis
coffee, der Kaffee
coin, die Münze
cold, kalt; die Kälte; bitter —,
schneidende Kälte
collate, to —, vergleichen (verglich,
verglichen), folationieren
collect, to —, sammeln
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collection, die Sammlung</td>
<td>collection, the collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>college, die Universität</td>
<td>college, the university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collision, der Zusammenstoß</td>
<td>collision, the collision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column, die Kolonne</td>
<td>column, the column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compel, to —, zwingen (zwang, gezwungen)</td>
<td>compel, to —, to compel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complexion, die Gesichtsfarbe</td>
<td>complexion, the complexion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compose, to —, zusammenhegen</td>
<td>compose, to —, to compose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>composed, gelassen</td>
<td>composed, allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>composure, die Gemütssruhe</td>
<td>composure, the calmness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conceal, to —, verbergen (verborgen)</td>
<td>conceal, to —, to conceal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concern, die Angelegenheit; a philanthropic —, ein menschenfreundliches Interesse</td>
<td>concern, the matter; a philanthropic —, a human-friendly interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conclude, to —, schließen (schloß, geschlossen)</td>
<td>conclude, to —, to conclude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condemn, to —, verurteilen; to — to death, zum Tode verurteilen</td>
<td>condemn, to —, to condemn; to — to death, to sentence to death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condescend, to —, sich herablassen (-ließ, -gelassen)</td>
<td>condescend, to —, to condescend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condescending, herablassend; — demeanour, ein herablassendes Benehmen</td>
<td>condescending, herablassing; — demeanor, the condescending manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condition, der Zustand</td>
<td>condition, the condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conduct, das Betragen; to —, leiten (50), führen (18)</td>
<td>conduct, the behavior; to —, to conduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confer, to —, erteilen, zu Teil werden</td>
<td>confer, to —, to confer, to give, to give a share</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confirm, bestätigen</td>
<td>confirm, to confirm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confidence, das Vertrauen; self—, das Selbstvertrauen</td>
<td>confidence, the confidence; self—, self-confidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confident in, vertrauend auf</td>
<td>confident in, confident in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connect, to —, binden (band, gebunden), verbinden</td>
<td>connect, to —, to bind, to connect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conquer, to —, erobern</td>
<td>conquer, to —, to conquer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conqueror, der Eroberer</td>
<td>conqueror, the conqueror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conscientious, gewissenhaft</td>
<td>conscientious, conscientious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consciousness, das Bewusstsein</td>
<td>consciousness, the consciousness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consecutive, zusammenhängend</td>
<td>consecutive, continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consider, to —, betrachten (42, 49) erwägen (33); to — oneself of much importance, sich für sehr wichtig halten (hielt, gehalten)</td>
<td>consider, to —, to consider; to — oneself of much importance, to consider oneself of much importance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
consideration, die Betrachtung; in —, in Anbetracht
consign, to — to, tonsignieren an
constant(ly), beständig
constitute, to —, ausmachen;
hervorbringen (ermachte, -gebacht)
construct, to —, bauen
consumption, der Verbrauch
contain, to —, enthalten (-hielt, -halten)
contemplation, die Betrachtung
contempt, die Verachtung
contents, der Inhalt
continental, continental
continue, to —, fortfahren (-fuhr, -gefahren); fortlichen (25, 26);
bleiben (blieb, geblieben) (30)
continued, fortwährend; — to be
freely offered, wurden fortlaufend billiger angeboten
contract, to —, zusammensuchen
(-soh, -gesogen), einengen
contradict, to —, widerlegen, widersprechen
contrive, to —, bestimmen; entwurfen (-warf, -worfen)
conversation, das Gespräch, der Unterhaltungston
cool, frühl, kalt
copper, das Kupfer
copy, das Exemplar
correct, to —, verbessern
corrupt, to —, verderben (verdäub, verdorben)
cotton, die Baumwolle
country, das Land; -bred, hän-erisch
course, der Lauf, der Gang; der
Kurs (10); of —, natürlich; in the — of, im Laufe(Gen. or von)
court, der Hof; — of justice, der Gerichtshof; at —, bei Hofe
cover, to —, bedecken, bedeuten
coward, der Feigling
cowardice, die Feigheit
cowardly, feige
crazy, wahnisstig, verrütt
creature, das Geschöpf; no —, nie-
mand
crow, die Mannschaft
crime, das Verbrechen
crowd, die Menge; der Volks-
haufen; middle class —, die
Durchschnittsmenschen
crutch, die Krücke
cry, der Ruf; to —, rufen (rief, gerufen); aufrufen, zurufen (34)
cultivate, to —, pflegen; bebauen (36)
cup, die Tasse
curiosity, die Neugierde; die Rari-
tät, die Seltenheit
curse, to —, verfluchen, verdam-
men.

dagger, der Dolch
damage, der Schaden, die Havarie;
to —, beschädigen; Havarie er-
leiden (erlitt, erlitten)
dance, der Tanz; to —, tanzen
danger, die Gefahr
dangerous, gefährlich
Danish, dänisch
dare, to —, wagen
dark, dunkel
darkness, die Dunkelheit
day, der Tag; to-day, heute;
working-, der Arbeitstag
daybreak, der Tagesanbruch; at —, bei Tagesanbruch
dead, tot
deadly, tödlich
deal, die Menge; a great —, viel
dear me, gütiger Himmel
death, der Tod
debate, die Debatte
debt, die Schuld
decease, to —, entschlafen (-schlief, -schläfen)
deceit, die Täuschung; — and fraud, Zug und Trug
decide, to —, entscheiden (-schied, -schieden)
decline, to —, sich weigern, verweigern
deed, die Tat
deep, tief
defeat, die Niederlage; to —, befeiigen
defence, die Verteidigung; self-, die Selbstverteidigung
defend, to —, sich verteidigen
degree, der Grad
deliberate, to —, erwägen, überlegen
deliberation, die Überlegung
deliver, to —, liefern
delusion, die Täuschung; der Wahnt (22)
demand, der Bedarf, die Nachfrage; in —, begehrt; to —, for dern
dimension, die Ausdehnung; die Größe
diminish, to —, sich verringern; an Anzahl abnehmen (-nahm, -genommen)
demonstration, die Kundgebung
depart, to —, weggehen (-ging, -gengangen) (33), abreifen
departure, die Abreise
deposit, to —, beiegen; niederlegen
depression, die Niedergefallenheit, die Unterdrückung
depth, die Tiefe
derive, to —, erhalten haben, ver danten
desert, die Wüste
design, der Plan
desire, to —, wünschen; wollen; fordern; befehlen (befahl, befohlen) (46)
destroy, to —, zerstören
detach, to —, löslösen
detail, in —, umfänglich
detain, to —, zurückhalten (-hielt, -gehalten)
device, der Ratsschlagger
devotion, die Ergebenheit
dictate, to —, bittieren
die, to —, sterben (starb, gestorben) different, verfchieben
difficulty, die Schwierigkeit
dignity, die Würde
dine, to —, (zu Mittag) essen (as, gegessen), speisen
dinner, das Mittagessen
disaffection, die Unzufriedenheit
disappointing; thoroughly —, gänzlich entmutigend
disarm, to —, entwaffnen
disclose, to —, enthüllen
discount, der Discount
discourage, entmutigen
discretion, die Befonnenheit
disdain, die Berachtung
dishonour, die Schmach
display, to —, entfalten
disposition, die Gemütsart
dispute, der Streit
distant, entfernt
distinctly, deutlich
distress, das Elend
dive, to —, tauchen; eindringen
(-brang, -gebrungen)
diversion, die Jerstreuung
divide, to —, einteilen
division, die Einteilung
do, to —, thun (that, gethan, zufügen (4)); erreichen (36); to — harm, Leid zufügen; how — you —? wie geht es Ihnen or dir?
dockyard, die Schiffsverfeste
document, das Dokument
dog, der Hund
door, die Thür; front-, die Vor-
derthür
domination, der Staat
double, doppelt, zweifach
doubt, der Zweifel
dramatic, dramatisch
draw, to —, ziehen (zog, gezogen); hinziehen (34); to — exclama-
tions of astonishment, Aus-
drücke des Erstaunens hervor-
rufen (-rief, -gerufen)
drink, der Trant; to —, trinken
(trank, getrunken)
drive, to —, fahren (fuhr, ge-
fahren)
duchess, die Herzogin; Grand—,
die Großherzogin
duke, der Herzog
dull, flau
dungeon, der Kerfer
during, während
duty, die Pflicht
dwell, to —, wohnen.
east, östlich
easterly, östlich
easy, leicht, billig
eat, to —, essen (aß, gegessen)
economy, die Sparlamkeit
education, die Erziehung
effectual, wirtham
effect, die Anstrengung
elegant, fein
elevated, hoch, erhebend, veredelud
embrace, to —, umarmen
emotion, die Bewegung, die Manier
emperor, der Kaiser
employ, to —, anwenden
courage, to —, ermutigen
end, das Ende
endless, endlos
endorsement, die Indossierung
dowment, die Begabung
enemy, der Feind
energy, die Thatkraft
engage, to —, zu thun haben mit
England, England
English, die Engländer; englisch
enjoy, to — a privilege, ein Vor-
recht genießen (genoß, genossen);
to — a trip, sich auf einem
Aussflug amüsieren
enliven, to —, bejelen
ennoble, to —, erheben (-hob, -höben); adeln
ennobling, erhebend
enormous, ungeheuer
enough, genug
enraged, wütend, ärgerlich
enter, to —, treten, trat, getreten
(requires the prep. in); ein-
treten; betreten (29)
tenertain, to —, bewirten
enthusiastic, enthußstlich
entitled, to be —, berechtigt
sein zu
<table>
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<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>German</th>
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<tr>
<td>equal, gleich</td>
<td>equal, gleich</td>
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<tr>
<td>erect, to —, errichten</td>
<td>erst, aufstellen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>error, der Fehler</td>
<td>Fehler</td>
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<tr>
<td>especially, besonders</td>
<td>besonders</td>
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<tr>
<td>essential(ly), weentlich</td>
<td>wesentlich</td>
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<tr>
<td>estate, die Verpflichtung, das Gut; der</td>
<td>Erbe, Erbe, Erbe</td>
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<td>Stand (48); Estates, die Reichs-</td>
<td>Stand, Erben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stände</td>
<td>Erben</td>
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<tr>
<td>esteem, die Achtung; to —, achten</td>
<td>Schätzen, achten</td>
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<tr>
<td>estimation, die Achtung, die Schät-</td>
<td>Schätzen, Schätzen</td>
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<tr>
<td>zung</td>
<td>Schätzen, Schätzen</td>
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<tr>
<td>eternal, ewig</td>
<td>ewig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eternity, die Ewigkeit</td>
<td>Ewigkeit</td>
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<td>Europe, Europa</td>
<td>Europa</td>
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<td>even, selbst</td>
<td>selbst</td>
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<tr>
<td>evening, der Abend; this —, heute</td>
<td>Abend</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abend</td>
<td>Abend</td>
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<td>event, das Ereignis</td>
<td>Ereignis</td>
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<tr>
<td>eventful, ereignisvoll</td>
<td>ereignisvoll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ever, immer, stets</td>
<td>immer</td>
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<tr>
<td>exact, genau</td>
<td>genau</td>
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<tr>
<td>exalt, to —, erheben (erhob, erhoben); emporschwingen (-schwung, -schwungen)</td>
<td>hochheben, erhoben</td>
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<tr>
<td>examine, to —, prüfen</td>
<td>prüfen</td>
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<td>example, das Beispiel</td>
<td>Beispiel</td>
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<td>exceedingly, äußerst</td>
<td>äußerst</td>
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<tr>
<td>except, ausgenommen</td>
<td>ausgenommen</td>
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<tr>
<td>exchange, die Abwechslung; der</td>
<td>Austausch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tausch</td>
<td>Austausch</td>
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<tr>
<td>excite, to —, erregen</td>
<td>erregen</td>
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<tr>
<td>exclaim, to —, ausrufen (-rief, -gerufen)</td>
<td>rufen</td>
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<td>exclusively, ausschließlich</td>
<td>ausschließlich</td>
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<td>execution, die Verwirklichung, der</td>
<td>Ausführung</td>
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<td>Fluch, die Verabschiedung</td>
<td>Ausführung</td>
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<td>execution, die Einrichtung</td>
<td>Einrichtung</td>
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<td>exercise, die Übung</td>
<td>Übung</td>
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<td>exigence, die Not</td>
<td>Not</td>
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<tr>
<td>exist, to —, bestehen (-stand, -standen)</td>
<td>bestehen</td>
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<td>existence, das Dasein</td>
<td>Bestand</td>
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<td>expect, to —, erwarten</td>
<td>erwarten</td>
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<td>expenditure, die Ausgabe, die</td>
<td>Ausgabe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kosten</td>
<td>Kosten</td>
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<td>experience, die Erfahrung</td>
<td>Erfahrung</td>
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<td>experienced, erfahren</td>
<td>erfahren</td>
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<td>explain, to —, erklären, auseinanderfegen</td>
<td>erklären</td>
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<td>expose, ausfechten</td>
<td>ausfechten</td>
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<td>express, to —, ausdrücken</td>
<td>ausdrücken</td>
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<td>exquisite, fein</td>
<td>fein</td>
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<td>extraordinarily, außerordentlich</td>
<td>außerordentlich</td>
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<td>eye, das Auge</td>
<td>Auge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>face, das Gesicht</td>
<td>Gesicht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faction, die Partei</td>
<td>Partei</td>
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<tr>
<td>faith, der Glaube</td>
<td>Glaube</td>
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<td>faithful, treu</td>
<td>treu</td>
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<tr>
<td>fall, to —, fallen, fiel, gefallen; to —, asleep, einschlafen (-schlief, -geschlafen); to —, off, nachlassen (-tieß, -nachgelassen), sich vermindern</td>
<td>fallen, fallen, fallen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false, falsch</td>
<td>falsch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>family, die Familie</td>
<td>Familie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>familiar, zuverlässig, vertraut (32)</td>
<td>vertraut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fancy, to —, sich einbilden</td>
<td>sich einbilden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far, weit, as —, so weit als</td>
<td>weit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farther, wider, weiter entlegen</td>
<td>weiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fate, das Schicksal</td>
<td>Schicksal</td>
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<tr>
<td>father, der Vater; — of a family, der Familienvater</td>
<td>Vater, Familie</td>
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<tr>
<td>fault, der Fehler; faults of taste, Geschmacksverirrungen</td>
<td>Fehler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>favour, die Gunst; in — of, zu Gunsten (Gen. or von); to —, begünstigen</td>
<td>Gunst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fear, die Furcht, to —, fürchten, sich fürchten</td>
<td>Furcht</td>
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<tr>
<td>fearful(ly), fürchterlich</td>
<td>fürchterlich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feature, der Zug</td>
<td>Zug</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISES IN GERMAN COMPOSITION

54

fecundity, die Fruchtbarkeit
feed, to —, füttern; to —, fressen (fraß, gesessen) (15)
feeding, das Futter
feel, to —, süßlen, empfinden (süß, -sunden); to —, awed, eingefüllter sein; to —, certain, sicher sein
feeling, das Gefühl; there was an easier feeling, es herrschte ein leichterer Ton (eine leichtere Stimmung)
fellow, der Bursche, der Gesell, der Knecht
festival, die Festlichkeit
fetch, to —, erzielen
fiction, die Erdichtung
field, das Feld; — of battle, das Schlachtfeld
fight, to —, fechten (focht, gefechten)
figure, die Gestalt
filial, kindisch
fill, to —, füllen; erfüllt sein von (29)
find, to —, finden (sünd, gefunden); it was found, fanden wir (13)
fire, das Feuer; to —, absprengen
firm, die Firma; fest; to —, up in value, im Werte steigen (stieg, gestiegen)
first, from the —, von Anfang an
 fist, die Faust
fit, to —, passen; to —, ausrichten
fix, fest, bestimmt
flagellation, die Geißelung
flannel, das Flanell
flatter, to —, fämeicheln
flattery, die Schmeichelei
flee, to —, fliehen (floh, gesessen)
fleet, die Flotte; national —, die Flotte des Landes
floor, das Stockwerk
flow, to —, fließen (floß, gesessen)
flute, die Flöte
foe, der Feind
follow, to —, folgen
following, folgend
folly, die Thorheit
fond, were — of saying, sagten
food, die Nahrung
foot, der Fuß; footman, der Laien, der Bediente
forbid, to —, verbieten (verbot, verboten)
force, die Macht; to —, zwingen (zwang, gezwungen)
forenoon, der Vormittag
forgery, die Fälschung
forget, to —, vergessen (vergab, vergeben)
forgive, to —, vergeben (vergab, vergeben)
forgotten, das Vergessene
foreigner, der Fremde
form, — of religion, die Religions-
form; to —, a habit of general reading, die Gewohnheit pflegen, allgemeines zu lesen
formidable, fürchtbar, schrecklich
forsaken, der Verlassene
forth, fort
fortify, to —, sich stärken
fortune, das Glück
found, to —, gründen
founder, der Gründer
France, Frankreich
Frederick, Friedrich
free, frei; — on board, frei an Bord; to — oneself from, sich losmachen von
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| freedman, der Freigelernte | English, to | German, Beta, ein 
| freeze, to —, frieren (fror, gefroren) | Deutscher | dialect | 
| freight, die Fracht | general, der General, der Feldherr; governor- | 
| French, adj. französisch; subst. der Franzose | General-Gouverneur | 
| frequently, häufig | generally, allgemein | 
| fresh, frisch | generous, hochherzig | 
| friend, der Freund; at our friends', bei unseren Freunden; a — of his, einer seiner Freunde | genuine, echt, wahr | 
| friendly, freundlich, freundlichlich | George, Georg | 
| front, die Stirn | gesture, die Geste | 
| frighten, to —, erschrecken | get, to —, erzielen; erhalten | 
| frozen, erfroren | (hielt, -halten) (24); bekommen | 
| fugitive, der Flüchtling | (-fam, -kommen); to — rid of, loswerden (-wurde, -geworden); to — on, vorwärts kommen; to — up, aufsteigen (-stand, -gestanden); to — off, abkommen, freitommen; to — hold of, sich bemächtigen | 
| full, voll | gift, die Gabe; gifts of expression, die Gabe, sich gut auszudrücken | 
| fully, vollkommen | girl, das Mädchen, country-, ein Mädchen vom Lande | 
| fun, der Spaß, der Scherz | give, to —, geben (gab, gegeben); to — oneself up, sich hingeben; to — pleasure, Berufnügen machen; to — thanks, danken, Dank sagen; to — up, hingeben (28), preisgeben; to — encouragement, ermutigen; to — way, closing rather irregular, gegen Schluss sehr unregelmäßig abnehmen (-nahm, -genommen) | 
| furnish, to —, liefern; anrüsten | glad, froh; to be —, froh sein, sich freuen | 
| furniture, die Möbel | glory, der Ruhm | 
| further, weiter; —more, noch mehr, ferner | glowing, glühend | 
| future, die Zukunft, zutünftig. | |
go, to —, gehen (ging, gegangen); to —, away, weggehen; to —, on, fortfahren; weitergehen, fortgehen (—s) (29); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away on one's travels, auf Reisen gehen; to —, ashore, anlanden; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; to —, away, —weggehen; to —, on, fortreiben; —treiben (—getrieben); (—führen, —geführt); to —, upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen; 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habit, die Gewohnheit; to —, heiden; to be in the —, die Gewohnheit haben

halloo, Hallo

ham, der Schinken

hand, die Hand; to —, down, übernehmen

handful, die Handvoll

handsome, schön

happen, to —, sich ereignen; as —, to be passing through, welche zufällig durchreifen; it happens, es ist der Fall

happy, glücklich

harbour, der Hafen

hard, hart

hardy, fühs

harm, das Leid; to do —, Leid zurückgeben

harmonise, to —, übereinstimmen

harp, die Harfe

hasten, to —, sich beileiten

hatch, main —, die Hauptleute

hate, to —, haben, sich hassen

have, haben; to —, a great esteem for one, für einen eine große Achtung hegen; to —, titles to, Ansprüche haben auf

hazardous, gewagt, gefährlich

head, der Kopf, das Haupt

health, die Gesundheit; not to be in good —, nicht sehr gesund sein

hear, hören

heart, das Herz, des Herzens, die Herzen; with a full —, aus vollem Herzen

heaven, der Himmel

heavy, schwer

hedge, die Heide
heed, beachten
help, to —, helfen, half, geholfen;
ändern (37); die Hüfte
helpmate, der Gefährte, die Ge-
fährtin
heir, der Erbe
henceforth, hinfort, von nun an
Henry, Heinrich
here, hier; herewith, hiermit,
hindurch
heroic, heldenmüttig
heroism, der Heldenmut
high, hoch
history, die Geschichte
hit, to —, treffen (traf, getroffen)
hitherto, bisher
hold, to —, halten (hielt, gehalten);
to — Court, Hof halten; to —
one self in readiness, sich bereit
halten; to — relationship with
one, Beziehungen zu einem haben
holder, der Inhaber, der Besitzer
hole, das Loch; to —, durchlöchern
homesick, to be —, das Heimweh
haben
honesty, die Ehrlichkeit
honour, die Ehre; to —, ehren
hope, die Hoffnung; to —, hoffen
horn, das Horn
horse, das Pferd; — maniae, der
Pferdenarr
hospital, das Hospital, das
Krankenhaus
hospitality, die Gastfreundschaft
hour, die Stunde; an — ago, vor
einer Stunde
house, das Haus, die Firma; das
Parlament (34); — of Commons, das Unterhaus; — of
Lords, das Oberhaus
how, wie
however, jedoch
human, menschlich
humanity, die Menschlichkeit
hunger, der Hunger
husband, der Gatte.

idea, die Idee
idio cy, der Blödsinn, die Dummheit
idiot, der Dummkopf
idle, saul; träge, unmüty; eitel; —
in making ready, unthätig in
der Vorbereitung
ignorant, verwirrend, to be — of,
nicht kennen (kannte, ge kannt)
illuminate, to —, erleuchten (50);
ausstatten (48)
imagine, to —, sich einbilden; he
imagines, wie er glaubt
immense(ly), ungeheuer
immortality, die Unsterblichkeit
impertinent, frech
importance, die Wichtigkeit
important, wichtig
impostor, der Betrüger
impress, to —, aufprägen; Ein-
druck machen auf
impression, der Eindruck
improve, to —, verbessern, sich
verbessern
impunity, die Straflosigkeit; with
—, unge strafft
impute, to —, zuschreiben (- schrieb,
zugeschrieben)
in, in; if followed by a year, im
Jahr
incendiary, der Brandstifter
income, das Einkommen
indeed, in der That
indicate, to —, angeben, erklären
individual, das Individuum
induce, to —, verursachen, be-
EXERCISES IN GERMAN COMPOSITION

wegen (-weg, -wogen); dahin-
bracht bringen (-brachte, -gebracht)
industry, der Fleiß
inexhaustibly, in unerschöpflicher
Weise
infection, die Ansteckung
inflamm, to —, entflammen
inform, to —, benachrichtigen
information, die Nachricht
informier, der Anzeiger
ingenuity, der Scharfsinn
inhabit, to —, bewohnen
inhabitant, der Einwohner
injury, der Schaden, das Leid, die
Beleidigung
inmate, der Insasse
inquiry, die Erfindigung, die
Nachfrage
inscription, die Inschrift
insect, das Insekt
insist, to — upon, bestehen (-stand, -standen) auf (dat.)
instance, for —, zum Beispiel
institution, die Einrichtung
intelligence, die Kunde; die Ein-
sicht, das Verständnis (50)
intend, to —, beabsichtigen
intense, ausgebeut, groß
intention, die Absicht
interest, das Interesse
interview, die Zusammenkunft, die
Unterredung
intimate, intim
intimation, die Mitteilung, die
Nachricht
invade, to —, überfallen (-fiehl, -fallen)
invasion, der Überfall
invention, die Erfindung
invitation, die Einladung
invite, to —, einladen (-lud, -ge-
laden); auffordern (11)

involve, to —, verweilen
Ireland, Irland
iron, das Eisen
irresistible, unwiderstehlich
Italy, Italien.

J

James, Jakob
jaw, der Kiefer
jealousy, die Eifersucht
jest, to —, spotten
joke, der Scherz
joy, die Freude
jubilee, das Jubelfest
judge, der Richter
judge, to —, urteilen; to — by
appearances, dem Aussehen
nach urteilen
judgment, das Urteil
jump, to —, springen (sprang, gesprungen)
just, der Gerechte; gerade (18);
recht; richtig (35)
justice, die Gerechtigkeit
justify, to —, rechtfertigen.

K

keep, to —, halten (hielt, ge-
halten); to — one waiting for
two hours, einen zwei Stunden
warten lassen (-ließ, -lassen); to
— body and soul together,
Leib und Seele zusamenhalten;
to — free of water, das Wasser
bewältigen; to — up quota-
tions, die Preisnotierungen be-
haupten
kind, die Art
kindly, gütig, in freundlicher Weise
kindness, die Güte
king, der König
kingdom, das Königreich; the 
United —, das Vereinigte 
Königreich
kiss, to —, küßt
kneel, to —, nien; to — down, 
niederknien
knight, der Ritter
knighthood, die Ritterwürde
knock, to —, knpen; to — down, 
niederknien
know, to —, wissen (wusste, ge-
wusst); kennen (kannte, ge-kannt)
knowledge, das Wissen
known, bekannt; well-, wohl-
beannt.

L
labour, die Arbeit
lad, der Burse
laden, beladen
lady, die Dame
lake, der See
lamplight, das Lampenlicht
lampoon, die Schwäbischrift
landing, die Landung
landscape, die Landschaft
large, groß
last, zuletzt; at —, endlich; adj. 
lebt
late, spät; jung
lately, kürzlich
Latin, lateinisch
laugh, to —, lachen
law, das Gesetz
lay, to —, liegen (lag, gelegen); 
vorlegen; to — by, sparen
layman, der Laie
lead, to —, führen (18) veranlassen
(41)
leader, der Führer; the leaders 
of the right, die Führer der 
Rechten
learn, to —, lernen
learned, gelehrt
learning, die Gelehrsamkeit
least, at —, wenigsten
leave, to —, lassen (ließ, gelassen); 
verlassen (25); hinterlassen (23);
übrig bleiben (blieb, geblieben);
to — alone, zufrieden, or in 
Ruhe lassen; to — in the lurch, 
im Etage lassen
Leipzig, Leipzig
lend, to —, leihen (leh, geliehen)
length, at —, zuletzt
lesson, die Lehre
let, to —, lassen (ließ, gelassen)
letter, der Brief; letters, die 
Wissenshaft
libeller, der Verleumder
libellous, verleumderisch
liberty, die Freiheit; — of speak-
ing and writing, Rede- und 
Schreibfreiheit
library, die Bibliothek
license, die Freiheit
lie, to —, liegen (lag, gelegen); to 
— down, sich hinlegen; sich 
niederlegen
lie, die Lüge; to —, lügen
lie-a-bed, der Langschläfer
life, das Leben; mode of —, die 
Lebensweise
lift, to —, aufsehen (- hob, -ge-
habt); erheben (34); to — 
one's cap, die Mütze füßen
light, das Licht; promontory 
lights, das Feuer auf den Klip-
en; to —, erleuchten
lighthouse, der Leuchtturm
like, to —, lieben; gern haben; 
when followed by an infinitive 
it is best translated by gern 
with the verb in question,
thus: he did not like to do so, er that es nicht gern likely, wahrscheinlich limb, das Glied lion, der Löwe listen, to —, an- or zuhören literary, litterarisch literature, die Literatur little, klein, gering; adv. wenig live, to —, leben lobby, das Vorzimmer lodge, to —, wohnen long, lang look, der Anblick; to —, sehen, (sah, gesehen); aussehen; to — at, aussehen; to — down on, herabschauen auf looking forward to a favourable reply, Ihrer geneigten Antwort entgegenend lordship, your —, Ew. Gnaden lose, to —, verlieren, verlor, verloren; to — sight of, aus den Augen lassen loss, der Verlust; to be at a loss, in Verlegenheit sein, nicht können love, die Liebe; to —, lieben low, niedrig luckily, zum Glück.

M
Macedon, Macedonien mad, verrückt, wahnfinnig madman, der Irrsinnige, der Wahnfinnige magnificence, die Pracht maintain, to —, aufrecht erhalten (-hielt, -halten) maintenance, die Erhaltung Majesty, die Majestät major, der Major majority, die Majorität, die Mehrzahl make, to —, machen; annehmen (-nahm, -genommen) (34); ver- bienen (36); to — rulers, zu Herrschern machen; to — preparations, Vorbereitungen tref- sen (traf, getroffen); to — one's appearance, erscheinen (-schen, -scheinen) man, der Mann, pl. die Männer, die Leute; — of letters, der Lit- terat; single —, unverheirateter Mann maniac, der Narr; biblio—, der Büchernarr; horse—, Pferde- narr manifest, augenscheinlich mankind, die Menschheit manner, die Weise mansion, das Wohnhaus, die Wohnstätte (47) manuscript, das Manuskript many, viel, viele; — years ago, vor vielen Jahren marble, der Marmor; — monu- ment, das Marmor-Denmal march, der Marsch; regimental —, der Regimentsmarsch; to —, schreiten, schritt, geschritten margin, outside margin, die Außenseite mark, das Zeichen market, der Markt; stock-, der Geldmarkt; freight-, der Frach- tenmarkt Mary, Marie master, der Herr, der Meister match, das Streichholz, das Pönd- holz; to be a — for one, einem gewachsen sein
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>German Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>matter, die Angelegenheit; der Inhalt (46)</td>
<td>matter, the matter; the content (46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manufacturer, der Fabrikant</td>
<td>manufacturer, the manufacturer</td>
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<tr>
<td>maxim, die Maxime, der Grundzusammenhang, die Wiese</td>
<td>maxim, the maxim, the basic connection, the meadow</td>
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<tr>
<td>mean, niedrig; to —, heißen</td>
<td>mean, low; to —, to say</td>
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<tr>
<td>means, das Mittel; violent —, das Gewaltdi lie</td>
<td>means, the means; violent —, the means of violence</td>
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<tr>
<td>meantime, in the —, mittlerweile, unterdessen</td>
<td>meantime, in the meantime, meanwhile, meantime</td>
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<tr>
<td>measurement, die Messung</td>
<td>measurement, the measurement</td>
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<tr>
<td>meet, to —, treffen (traf, getroffen) (18, 22, 33), zusammen treffen</td>
<td>meet, to —, to meet (traf, met) (18, 22, 33), to meet together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melancholy, traurig</td>
<td>melancholy, sorrowful</td>
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<tr>
<td>memoirs, die Memoiren</td>
<td>memoirs, the memoirs</td>
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<tr>
<td>memory, das Andenken (45), das Gedächtnis</td>
<td>memory, the memory, the remembrance (45), the memory</td>
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<tr>
<td>menaced, bedroht</td>
<td>menaced, threatened</td>
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<tr>
<td>mention, to —, erwähnen</td>
<td>mention, to —, to mention</td>
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<tr>
<td>merchant, der Kaufmann</td>
<td>merchant, the merchant</td>
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<tr>
<td>merely, bloß, nur</td>
<td>merely, only, merely</td>
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<td>metal, das Metall</td>
<td>metal, the metal</td>
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<td>metre, das Meter</td>
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<td>mile, die Meile</td>
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<td>mild, mild</td>
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<tr>
<td>mind, der Geist, das Gemüt; der Wille (49); — your own business, kümmere dich um deine eigenen Sachen</td>
<td>mind, the spirit, the mind; the will (49); — your own business, care for your own affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>mingled, vermischft</td>
<td>mingled, mixed</td>
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<td>minimum, minimum</td>
<td>minimum, minimum</td>
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<tr>
<td>mischievous, unheimbringend</td>
<td>mischievous, unhealable</td>
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<tr>
<td>miss, to —, müssen, vermissen; to — the train, den Zug verfehlen</td>
<td>miss, to —, to miss, to miss the train, the train</td>
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<tr>
<td>mistake, der Irrtum</td>
<td>mistake, the mistake</td>
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<tr>
<td>mistaken, to be —, sich irren</td>
<td>mistaken, to be —, to make a mistake</td>
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<tr>
<td>mode, die Art, die Weise; die Art und Weise</td>
<td>mode, the art, the way; the art and the way</td>
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<td>modern, modern</td>
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<td>modest, bescheiden</td>
<td>modest, humble</td>
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<tr>
<td>moment, der Augenblick</td>
<td>moment, the moment</td>
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<td>monastery, das Kloster</td>
<td>monastery, the monastery</td>
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<td>Monday, der Montag</td>
<td>Monday, the Monday</td>
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<td>money, das Geld</td>
<td>money, the money</td>
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<tr>
<td>monk, der Mönch</td>
<td>monk, the monk</td>
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<tr>
<td>monosyllable, das einstellige Wort</td>
<td>monosyllable, the monosyllable</td>
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<td>month, der Monat</td>
<td>month, the month</td>
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<td>monument, das Denkmal</td>
<td>monument, the monument</td>
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<tr>
<td>moorings, der Ankerplay; der Liegeplatz</td>
<td>moorings, the mooring; the mooring place</td>
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<td>moral, moralisch, sittlich</td>
<td>moral, moral, ethical</td>
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<td>morals, die Sitten</td>
<td>morals, the morals</td>
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<td>more, mehr; the —, the pity, deso schlimmer</td>
<td>more, more; the —, pity, deso terrible</td>
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<tr>
<td>morning, der Morgen; this —, heute Morgen</td>
<td>morning, the morning; this —, today morning</td>
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<tr>
<td>mortal, sterblich</td>
<td>mortal, mortal, dying</td>
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<tr>
<td>mortify, to —, fränken</td>
<td>mortify, to —, to mortify</td>
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<td>mountain, der Berg</td>
<td>mountain, the mountain</td>
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<tr>
<td>move, bewegen, sich bewegen</td>
<td>move, to move, to move</td>
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<tr>
<td>multiply, to —, into great numbers, sich sehr vermehren</td>
<td>multiply, to —, into great numbers, to multiply very</td>
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<td>museum, das Museum</td>
<td>museum, the museum</td>
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<td>music, die Musik</td>
<td>music, the music</td>
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<td>musical, musikalisch</td>
<td>musical, musical</td>
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<td>mystery, das Geheimnis</td>
<td>mystery, the mystery</td>
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<td>name, der Name</td>
<td>name, the name</td>
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<td>narrow, eng</td>
<td>narrow, narrow</td>
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<td>nasty, gräßlich</td>
<td>nasty, disgusting</td>
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<td>nation, das Volk, die Nation</td>
<td>nation, the nation, the nation</td>
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<td>national, national</td>
<td>national, national</td>
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<tr>
<td>natural(ly), natürlich</td>
<td>natural(ly), naturally</td>
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<tr>
<td>nature, die Natur</td>
<td>nature, the nature</td>
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<tr>
<td>near, nahe, nahebei</td>
<td>near, near, near</td>
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<tr>
<td>necessity, die Notwendigkeit</td>
<td>necessity, the necessity</td>
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<tr>
<td>neck, der Hals; -cloth, das Hals-</td>
<td>neck, the neck; -cloth, the neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neglect, to —, vernachlässigen</td>
<td>neglect, to —, to neglect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neglected, der Vernachlässigte</td>
<td>neglected, the neglected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
negro, der Neger
neighbour, der Nachbar
neighbourhood, die Nachbarschaft
neighbouring town, die Nachbarte
ever, niemals, nie
new, neu
news, die Nachricht
night, die Nacht; at night, abends
nobility, der Adel
noble, edel, vortrefflich
nobleman, der Edelmann
noise, der Lärm, das Geräusch
nonchalance, die Gleichgültigkeit
nose, die Nase
notable, bemerkenswert
note, to —, Notiz nehmen (nahm, genommen) von
notice, to —, bemerken
nothing, nichts
motion, die Vorstellung
novelty, die Neuigkeit
now, jetzt; just —, augenblicklich
number, die Zahl, die Anzahl

O
obey, to —, gehorchen
oblige, to —, zwingen (zwang, zwangen)
oblivion, die Vergesslichkeit
object, der Gegenstand; der Zweck
occur, to —, eintreffen (-trat, -troffen), sich ereignen
offend, to —, beleidigen
offensive, beleidigend
offer, to —, anbieten (-bot, -boten)
office, das Bureau
officer, der Offizier

once, einmal; — upon a time,
einmal, einst; — more, noch einmal
open, to —, öffnen; to open firm,
fein eröffnen, fest in Lon sein
opening, at the, zu Anfang
operation, die Operation
opinion, die Meinung; to be of
—, der Meinung sein
order, die Ordnung; der Befehl
(44); der Auftrag (49); by —,
auf Befehl; to —, befehlen (befahl, befohlen); ordered to be sent,
lief entsendet; ordered to be brought, ließ bringen
original, eigentümlich; originell
ostentations, prangend
otherwise, anders, auf eine andere
Weise
ounce, die Unze
outnumber, to —, -an, Anzahl
übertreffen (-trat, -troffen)
overcoat, der Überrock
owe, to —, verdienen
own, eigen; to —, einräumen
ox, der Ochse

P
page, die Seite
pain, der Schmerz, der Kummer
paint, to —, malen
painter, der Maler
palace, der Palast
pale, bleich
pardon, to —, verzeihen, entschuldigen
parent, der Vater
parish, das Kirchspiel
parrot, der Papagei
parsimony, die Sparsamkeit
part, der Teil; all parts of the
world, alle Erdteile
particular, die Einzelheit, adj. 
besonder
partly, teilweise; partly—partly, 
teils—teils
pass, to —, geben (ging, gegangen) 
zu bringen (-bracht, -gebracht) 
(29); to — by, vorübergehen; 
to — through, durchreifen, ein-
schlagen (-schlag, -geschlagen) in 
(20); to — readily into con-
sumption, reisenden Absatz 
finden
passer-by, der Vorübergehende

passion, die Leidenschaft
past, die Vergangenheit; —, nach
patient, der Kranken
patriarch, der Patriarch
patriotism, der Patriotismus

pave, pflastern
pay, to —, bezahlen; to — hon-
ours to one, einem Ehre erwei-
sen, -wies, -wiesen; to — respect 
to one, einem Achtung erweisen; 
to — to the order, bezahlen Sie 
an die Orde (Gen.); to — at-
tention to, acht geben auf
peasant, der Bauer
peculiar(ly), besonders
pedlar, der Haußerer
peer, der Pair
pen, die Feder
penalty, die Strafe
pencil, der Bleistift
pension, das Jahrgeld
people, das Volk, die Leute; mer-
cantile —, die Handelsleute; 
the great masses of the —, 
die großen Volksmassen
perceive, to —, bemerken
periodical, die Zeitschrift
perish, to —, umkommen (-tum, 
-getommen)

permit, to —, erlauben
personage, die Persönlichkeit
personal, persönlich
persuade, überzeugen
perturbation, die Unruhe; — of 
spirit, die Gemütsbewegung
philanthropist, der Menschenfreund
philanthropy, die Menschenliebe
Philip, Philipp
philosopher, der Philosoph
philosophise, to —, philosophieren
pick, to —, piken; to — a quarrel, 
einen Streit suchen; to — up, auf-
nehmen, aufnehmen, aufgenommen
picture, das Bild
pierce, to —, durchbohren
piercing, durchbohrend
pig, das Schwein; -iron, das Roh-
eisen
pinch, to —, treiben, trim, getriff-
fen; to — one’s stomach, sich 
den Leib zusammenschnüren
pipe, das Rohr; main steam —, 
das Hauptdampfrohr
pity, to —, Mitteid haben mit, mit 
bebauern; bemitleiden
pity, das Mitteid
placard, der Anschlagzettel; a 
scurrilous placard against him-
self, ein ihn beschimpfender An-
schlagzettel
place, der Platz, die Stelle; — of 
execution, der Hinrichtungs-
platz; to —, hinstellen, hinlegen, 
legen, legen (48), fallen; out of 
—, am unrechten Orte Plätze
plain, einfach
plan, der Plan (47), der Entwurf
play, to —, spießen
pleasur, angenehm
please, bitte I please, es gefällt 
mir
pleasure, das Vergnügen
plenty of —, viel
plunge, to —, sich stürzen; to —
    into the infection of hospitals,
    sich in den Ansteckungsherd der
    Krankenhäuser stürzen
pocket, die Tasche
poem, das Gedicht
post, der Dichter
point, to —, weisen, wies, gewies-
    sen; zeigen (aus); bezeichnen, kenne-
    zeichnen
poison, das Gift
polished, gesittet, sein
pomp, der Pomp, der Prunk
pompous, stolz, hochtrabend
poop, das Hinterdeel
poor, arm
pope, der Pfahst
port, der Hafen
portrait, das Bild
provision, die Lage, die Stellung
possess, to —, besitzen, besaß, besessen
possible, möglich
post, die Post; -chaise, die Post-
    kutsche; to — up, anschlagen,
    (-schlug, -geschlagen)
posterity, die Nachwelt
postillion, der Postillion
poverty, die Armut
power, die Macht; die Fähigkeit
    (25); — of describing, die Dar-
    stellungsgabe
powerful, mächtig
praise, das Lob; to —, loben
precaution, die Vorsicht
precious, wertvoll
predecessor, der Vorgänger
preface, die Vorrede
preparation, die Vorbereitung
presence, die Gegenwart; in the
    — of, in Gegenwart (Gen. or von)
present, to —, darbieten (-bot,
    -boteten)
press, die Presse
presume, to —, vermuten
pretence, der Schein, der Vor-
    wand
pretend, to —, vermuten; vorge-
    ben (-gab, -gegeben) (23)
prevent, to —, verhindern
price, der Preis
pride, der Stolz
priest, der Priester
primage, das Prängeld
premium, die Prämie
principal, hauptsächlich
print, to —, drucken
prior, der Prior
prisoner, der Gefangene
privilege, das Vorrecht
previous(ly), vorläufig
private, privat, geheim
probably, wahrscheinlich
proceed, to —, hervorgehen, (-ging,
    -gingen); to — against one,
    gegen einen einschreiben (-schritt,
    -geschrieben);*vorgehen
procession, die Prozession
procure, to —, sich verschaffen
professor, der Befenner
prolong, to —, ausdehnen, ver-
    längern
propeller, die Schraube; blades
    of —, die Schraubenflügel
propensity, die Neigung
properly, richtig
property, das Eigentum
prophecy, die Prophezeiung
prophesy, to —, prophesieen
prophet, der Prophet
proposal, der Vorschlag
prosperity, der Wohlstand
protect, to —, sich schützen
protest, der Protest; to —, sich widerlegen
Protestant, protestantisch
prove, to —, beweisen (-wies, -wiesen); sich erweisen
province, die Provinz
provide, to —, ausstaten, ausräumen, versehen (-faß, -sehen)
provided, vorausgesetzt; to be —, ausgestattet (ausgerüstet) sein
province, der Brotat
publication, öffentl
publish, to —, bekannt machen, veröffentlichen; verlegen
publish, der Verleger
pull, to —, ziehen, zog, gezogen
pure, rein
purlin, to —, stehlen, stahl, gestohlen
pump, die Pumpe
quality, die Qualität
quarrel, der Streit
quarrel, der, englische Maler
quarter, der englische Mutter
quarters, das Nachtler
queen, die Königin
question, die Frage
quick (ly), schnell
quickness, die Schnelligkeit
quiet (ly), ruhig
quite, ganz
quotation, die Preisnotierung
raise, to —, aufheben (- hob, -gehoben); erhöhen (10); hinwegsehnen (25); to —, one’s head, ausfahren; to — one’s cap (hat), die Mühe (den Hut) tragen
raised, erhoben
rally, to —, sich sammeln
rank, der Rang, der Grad
rapid (ly), schnell
rate, die Rate; der Kurs; closing —, der Schluß kurs; at yesterday’s closing rates, gemäß der gestrigen Schluß kurs
rather, lieber; vielmehr (26)
reach, to —, erreichen
read, lesen (laß, gelesen)
ready, fertig, bereit
real, wirklich
reason, die Vernunft; for this —, aus diesem Grunde
rebuke, der Verweis
receive, to —, empfangen (empfangen, empfangen)
recently, fürsich
recognise, to —, wieder erkennen
(-kannte, -kannt)
recommence, to —, wieder anfangen (-fing, -gefangen)
recommend, to —, empfehlen, (empfahl, -fohlen)
recover, sich erholen
red, rot
redingote, der Gehrock
reduction, die Verminderung
refer, to —, vorlegen
reference, in — to, in Bezug auf; beziüglich (gen.)
reformer, der Reformator
reformation, die Reformation
refreshment, die Erfrischung
refuse, to —, sich weigern
refusal, die Weigerung
refute, to —, widerlegen
regard, with — to, in Betreff (Gen.), hinsichtlich (Gen.); to —, berücksichtigen; im Auge haben
reign, die Regierung; to —, regieren
reinforcement, die Verstärkung
rejoice, to —, sich freuen
relate, to —, sich beziehen (-30g, -3ogen) auf
relationship, die Verwandtschaft, die Beziehung
relaxation, die Erholung
remain, to —, bleiben (blieb, geblieben)
remains, die irdische Hülle, die Asche; das Überbleibsel (47)
remark, to —, bemerken
remarkable, bemerkenswert
remember, to —, erinnern, sich erinnern
remembrance, die Erinnerung
remove, to —, fortnehmen; überführen (nach)
render, to — a service, einen Dienst leisten
renew, to —, erneuern
repast, das Mahl
repay, to —, vergelten (-galt, -gotten)
repeal, die Abschaffung
repeat, to —, wiederholen
repent, to —, bereuen
reply, die Antwort; in reply to yours of the 30th ult., Zu Erwiderung Ihres Geehrten vom 30. ult.
reply, to —, antworten, erwidern
report, berichten; it is reported, man berichtet, daß
request, die Bitte; to be in poor —, wenig begehrt sein; to be in active —, sehr begehrt sein
require, to —, forbern; that it was required to provide, welche sie auszurüsten brauchte
resist, to —, widerstehen (-stand, -standen), Widerstand leisten
resistance, der Widerstand
resolve, to —, sich entschließen (entschloß, entschlossen); der Entschluß
resort, to — to, Ansucht nehmen, nahm, genommen (zu)
resources, die Mittel; das Hülfsmittel (45)
respect, die Achtung; to —, achten
resume, to —, zurückkommen (kam, gekommen) auf
restraint, die Einschränkung
retirement, die Zurückerholungszeit
return, die Rückkehr; der Umfang (10); — ticket, die Rückfahrtkarte; to —, zurückkehren; to — home, nach Hause zurückkehren

revelation, die Enthüllung
reveller, der Schwelger
reverence, die Berehrung
reverse, das Gegenstück
review, to —, prüfen
revolution, die Revolution; der Umsturz
reward, die Belohnung; a — for doing well, eine Belohnung für gute Taten; to —, belohnen

rhetoric, die Rede Kunst
ribbon, das Band
rich, reich, wohltäuschend (50)
rise, to —, reiten, ritt, geritten; to — abroad, ausreiten; to — up, herausreiten
right, das Recht; recht; rechtmäßig; legal right, der gesetzliche Anspruch; all —, alles in Ordnung
righteous, gerecht
ring, to —, läuten
rise, to —, aufstehen (-stand, -gestanden) (33), aufgehen (-ging, -gegangen) (of the sun), sich erheben (- hob, - hoben) (34, 41)
river, der Fluss
roar, to —, brüllen
roast, to —, braten (briet, gebraten)
roll, rollen
room, das Zimmer; drawing-, der Salon; das Gesellschaftszimmer; dining-, das Esszimmer
rosy, rosig
round, um, herum; rund

rub, to —, reiben (rieb, gerieben)
ruin, to —, zu Grunde richten
ruler, der Herrscher
run, to —, laufen (ließ, gelaufen); to — into debt, sich in Schulden stürzen; to — up to, auf einen jutufen; to — away, weglauen
rush, to — (to), sich los or zurüsten (auf); to — off, schnell weglauen (ließ, gelaufen)
Russian, russisch, Rauhe.

sacrifice, opfern
safety, die Sicherheit
sage, der Weise
satire, die Satire
satisfy, to —, befriedigen
saucer, die Untertasse
savage, der Wilde
save, to —, retten (7); sparen
say, to —, sagen
scanty, mangelhaft
scene, die Szene
school, die Schule; boarding-, das Pensionat
schoolmaster, der Schullehrer
Scotland, Schottland
scorn, der Spott, der Joch
scourge, to —, peitschen
scream, to —, schreien (schrie, ge- schrien)
scrupulous, gewissenhaft
scurrilous, beabsichtigen
secret, das Geheimnis
secretary, der Schreiber
secure, fächer
seditious, aufreührerisch
see, to —, sehen (sah, gesehen); to — fit, für gut halten (hielt, gehalten); to — nothing to
laugh at, nichts Lächliches finden (saud, gefunden)
seem, to —, scheinen (schiern, ge- schienen)
select, to —, erwählen
sell, to —, verkaufen
send, to —, senden (sandte, gesandt); versenden; schicken; to —
in, einenden
sense, der Sinn; — of duty, das Pflichtgefühl
sensible, vernünftig
sentiment, die Gefinnung
set, to —, sich zeigen; to — forth, fand thun (that, gethan); to — an example, ein Beispiel geben (gab, gegeben)
settle, to —, ordnen; sich anordnen (37)
sensitive, vernünftig
serious(ly), ernsthafte (46), schwer
sermon, die Predigt
servant, der Diener, der Dienstbote; das Dienstmädchen, die Magd
serve, to —, bedienen, dienen; to — a dinner, ein Mittagessen auftragen (-trug, -getragen)
shaft, die Schraubenwelle
shake, to —, schütteln; to — hands, sich die Hand geben, gab, gegeben
share, die Anteil; preference shares, Vorzugsaktien
shell, die Bombe
ship, das Schiff; to ship, senden (sandte, gesandt)
shoot, to —, schießen (schoss, geschossen)
shop, der Laden
short, kurz; in —, kurz
shout, to —, rufen (-rief, zugerufen)
show, to —, zeigen, beweisen (bewies, bewiesen) (38); to — some one out, einem die Tür zeigen
shun, to —, meiden (mied, gemieden), ausscheinen (-wich, gewichen)
sick, krank
side, die Seite
sight, der Anblick; a gallant —, ein herrlicher Anblick
sign, to —, zeichnen
silence, das Stillschweigen
silver, das Silber; bar —, die Silberbarren
simple, einfach
since, seit; ever —, seitdem
sincere(ly), aufrichtig; yours —, Ihr ergebener
sing, to —, singen, sang, gesungen
single, einzig
sink, to —, sinken (sank, gesunken); versinken
Sir, mein Herr
Sire, Ew. Majestät
sit, to —, sitzen (sah, gesessen); to — down to table, sich zu Tische setzen
situation, die Stellung, Lage
size, die Größe
sky, der Himmel
slide, to —, sinken (sank, gesunken), megsinken
slight(ly), unbedeutend, ein wenig; oberflächlich
slow(ly), langsam; to be — (of clocks), zu langsam gehen (ging, gegangen)
small, klein, gering (32)
smile, das Lächeln; to —, lächeln; to — upon one, einem zulächeln
snake, die Schlange
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>German word</th>
<th>English translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sneer, to — at, verlachen</td>
<td>squint, to look at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snow, der Schnee</td>
<td>snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>society, die Gesellschaft</td>
<td>society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soft, weich; (softly), sanft, leise</td>
<td>soft, softly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soldier, der Soldat</td>
<td>soldier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solely, nur</td>
<td>solely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>something, etwas</td>
<td>something</td>
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<tr>
<td>somewhere, irgendwo</td>
<td>somewhere</td>
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<tr>
<td>son, der Sohn</td>
<td>son</td>
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<tr>
<td>song, der Gefang</td>
<td>song</td>
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<tr>
<td>soon, bald</td>
<td>soon</td>
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<tr>
<td>sooner, no — than, kaum — als, (außer schon)</td>
<td>sooner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorrow, die Sorge</td>
<td>sorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorry, I am —, es thut (that, gesunden) mir leid</td>
<td>sorry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sort, die Art</td>
<td>sort</td>
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<tr>
<td>soul, die Seele</td>
<td>soul</td>
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<tr>
<td>sovereign, der Herrscher</td>
<td>sovereign</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain, Spanien</td>
<td>Spain</td>
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<tr>
<td>span, die Spanne</td>
<td>span</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spaniard, der Spanier</td>
<td>Spaniard</td>
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<tr>
<td>speak, sprechen, sprach, gesprochen</td>
<td>speak</td>
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<tr>
<td>spell, der Zauber</td>
<td>spell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spend, to — (on), ausgeben (-gab, -gegeben) (für); zubringen (brachte, gebracht), verleben (40)</td>
<td>spend, to give, to bring, to spend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spider, die Spinne</td>
<td>spider</td>
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<tr>
<td>spinner, der Spinnerei</td>
<td>spinner</td>
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<tr>
<td>spirit, der Geist; to be young in —, einen jugendlichen Geist haben; party —, der Parteigeist</td>
<td>spirit, to be young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spite, in — of, trog</td>
<td>spite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>splendid, herrlich, glänzend</td>
<td>splendid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>splendour, die Pracht, die Herrlichkeit</td>
<td>splendour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>split, to —, bersten (birst (birst) geborsten)</td>
<td>split, to burst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spoils, die Beute (sing.)</td>
<td>spoils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spread, to — out, ausbreiten</td>
<td>spread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spring, die Quelle</td>
<td>spring</td>
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<tr>
<td>spy, der Spion</td>
<td>spy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>square, der freie Platz; to — up matters, die Angelegenheit in Ordnung bringen (brachte, gebracht)</td>
<td>square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>staff, der Stab</td>
<td>staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stage, die Bühne; the — of this world, die Wetter dieser Welt</td>
<td>stage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stain, der Makel, der Fleck</td>
<td>stain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stammer, to —, stammeln</td>
<td>stammer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stand, to —, stehen (stand, gestanden); to — still, stillstehen</td>
<td>stand, to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standard, der Maßstab</td>
<td>standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stare, to — at, aufarren</td>
<td>stare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>starve, to —, hungern</td>
<td>starve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>starved, half-; halb verhungert</td>
<td>starved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state, der Staat, der Zustand (44); to —, erwähnen; auseinandersehen (33)</td>
<td>state, to state, to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statement, die Darstellung</td>
<td>statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statesman, der Staatsmann</td>
<td>statesman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statuette, das Standbild</td>
<td>statuette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stay, das Bleiben, der Aufenthalt (27); to —, bleiben (bleib, geblieben)</td>
<td>stay, to stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steadfastness, die Festigkeit</td>
<td>steadfastness</td>
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<tr>
<td>steady, fest</td>
<td>steady</td>
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<tr>
<td>steamer, der Steam, der Dampf</td>
<td>steamer</td>
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<tr>
<td>stern, streng</td>
<td>stern</td>
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<tr>
<td>still, stille; adv. noch</td>
<td>still</td>
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<tr>
<td>stiltd, hochtragend</td>
<td>still</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stinging, bißend</td>
<td>stinging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stir, to — up, aufschaueln, aufeuern</td>
<td>stir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stoop, to —, sich niederbücken</td>
<td>stoop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop, to —, anhalten (-hielt, -gehalten); aufhalten; stehen bleiben (bleib, geblieben) (38)</td>
<td>stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stormy, stürmisch</td>
<td>stormy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>story, die Geschichte</td>
<td>story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>straight, straß</td>
<td>straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strange, sonderbar, fremd</td>
<td>strange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stranger, der Fremde</td>
<td>stranger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>street, die Straße</td>
<td>street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISES IN GERMAN COMPOSITION

strength, die Stärke; chief —, die Hauptstärke
strictly, streng
strike, to —, schlagen (schlug, geschlagen)
strong, stark
struck, to be — with something, von etwas eingenommen (betroffen) sein
struggle, der Kampf; to —, kämpfen
study, das Studium, das Studieren; to —, studieren
stupid, dumm
style, der Stil; to —, nennen (namte, genannt)
subdue, to —, unterwerfen (-warf, -worfen)
subject, der Unterthan, der Gegenstand (41); to —, unterwerfen (-warf, -worfen)
subdue, erhaben
subsist, to —, bestehen (-stand, -standen)
subverter, der Zerstörer
succeed, to —, Erfolg haben; I —, es gelingt mir (es gelang mir; es ist mir gelungen)
successful, erfolgreich
sufficient, genügend
suffocate, to —, ersticken
suggest, to —, einlösen (44); eingeben (-gab, -gegeben); in den Mund legen; raten (riet, getan); vorschlagen (-schlug, -geschlagen)
suit, die Summe
sumptuousness, die Pracht
sun, die Sonne
superiority, die Überlegenheit
superstition, der Aberglaube
suppose, to —, vermuten, glauben
supposition, die Vermutung, die Annahme
sure, sicher
surpass, to —, übertreffen (-trat, -troversen)
surprise, die Überraschung; to —, überraschen
surprised, to be — at, überrascht sein über
surround, to —, umgeben (-gab, -geben)
survey, to —, beobachten
suspect, to —, vermuten
swallow, to — up in the darkness, von der Dunkelheit verschlingen (-schlang, -schlingen)
swarm, to —, schwärmen
swathe, to —, verfachten
Sweden, Schweden
sweet, süß; fand (50)
sword, das Schwert; drawn —, gezogenes Schwert
symbolical(ly), symbolisch.

T
table, der Tisch, die Tafel (45);
dining-room —, der Essziff; tea —, der Theetisch
take, to —, nehmen (nahm, genommen); to — a walk, einen Spaziergang machen, spazieren gehen (ging, gegangen); to — somebody in, einen betrügen, einen hinteres Licht führen; to — off, abnehmen (-nahm, -genommen); to — some one off, einen beiseite schaffen; to — place, stattfinden (-sand, -gesunden); to — one's degree, promovieren; to — in hand, übernehmen (-nahm, -nommen); to
— the gauge and dimensions of misery, die Größe des Grunds ermeessen; to — down, herabnehmen; to — a fancy to, liebewinnen (-mann, -wunnen); to — for, halten für talent, das Talent
talk, das Gesprächt; the — was still of . . ., man i sprach noch von . . .; to —, sprechen (sprach, gesprochen)
talkative, gesprächig, redselig
tamper, to — with, sich einlassen (ließ, -gelassen mit
taste, der Geschmaß; to —, schmecken
tea, der Thee; -tray, das Theetrett; -pot, der Theepf
tear, to —, reißen, riß, gerissen;
to —, out, ausreißen
tell, to —, erzählen, sagen (30, 45); to — not to . . ., etwas verbieten (-bot, -boten)
temper, das Temperament
temple, der Tempel
tender, zart
term, to —, nennen (nannte, genannt) die Zeit
thank, der Dank; to —, danken;
—ful, dankbar
thankfulness, die Dankbarkeit
theatre, das Theater
then, dann
therefore, deshalb
thief, der Dieb
thieve, to —, stehlen (stahl, gestohlen)
things, die Sache
think, to —, denken; halten (hielt, gehalten) für; to — it necessary, es für nötig halten
thoroughly, äußerst, gründlich

though, obgleich, selbst wenn
tought, der Gedanke; — of self, der selbständigige Gedanke
throughout, durch (everywhere), überall
throw, to —, werfen (warf, geworfen); to — down, niederwerfen
thunder, der Donner; — bolt, der Donnerschlag
ticket, die Karte
till, bis
time, die Zeit; once upon a —, einmal; the first —, das erste Mal; another —, ein anderes Mal
tired, müde, angegriffen
title, der Anspruch
together, zusammen
tolerably, leidlich
ton, die Ton
tone, der Ton, der Ausdruck
tooth, der Zahn
torture, die Dual
tough, zähe
tow, to —, schleppen
town, die Stadt
trader, der Händler, der Handelsmann
train, der Zug; to —, ausbilden
tranquil, ruhig
transfer, to —, versehen
translation, die Übersetzung
trap, die Falle
travel, reisen; travel(s), die Reise
traveller, der Reisende
treachery, der Brrat
tread, to —, treten, trat, getreten
treasury, the Schat türammer
trouble, die Mühe
trousers, the Hose
true, wahr
truth, die Wahrheit
try, to —, versuchen
tug, das Schleppboot
tuition, der Unterricht
turbot, der Steinbutt
turn, die Reihe; to —, drehen;
fich umdrehen, sich umwenden, -wandte, -gewandt; to — round a corner of a street, um eine Straßenecke biegen (bog, ge-

bogen)
Tyre, Tyrüs.

\[ U \]
uncertain, ungewiß
uncle, der Oheim, der Onkel
uncommonly, ungewöhnlich
understand, to —, verstehen
(-stand, -standen)
undoubtedly, unzweifelhaft
unfortunate, ungünstig, ungünstig
unfortunately, zum Unglück
United States, die Vereinigten
Staaten
unkind(ly), unfreundlich
unless, es sei denn, daß; wenn nicht
unnatural, unnatürlich
unreasonable, unmüßig
unselfish, seltsam
unsuccessful, ohne Erfolg, er-
folglos
unwilling, unwillig; I am — to
... Ich ... ungern
upon, auf
usage, der Gebrauch
use, to —, gebräuchlich (26); pflegen
useful, nützlich
useless, nutzlos
usual, gewöhnlich

usurp, to —, sich widerrechtlich zu- or aneignen
utmost, to the — of their ability, nach besten Kräften.

\[ V \]
vacancy, die vakanz
vacant, vakant, leer
value, der Wert
venture, to —, wagen
vessel, das Fahrzeug, das Schiff
victorious, siegreich
Vienna, Wien
view, der Blick
vigilant, wachsam
villa, das Landhaus
village, das Dorf
virtue, die Tugend
visible, sichtbar
visit, der Besuch; to —, besuchen
voice, die Stimme, der Ton
voyage, die Reise; — of dis-
covery, die Entdeckungsreise.

\[ W \]
waistcoat, die Weste, das Wams
wait, to —, warten; to —, for, warten auf
waive, to —, versagen auf
walk, der Gang; to —, gehen, ging, gegangen; to — up to one, auf einen aufschreiten (-schritt, -ge-
schritten)
wall, der Wall, die Mauer, die 
Bande
want, der Mangel; to —, bedürfen
(24); wollen (31, 37); to be wanting, fehlen
war, der Krieg
warfare, die Kriegsführung, das 
Kriegsleben
warm, warm
warrior, der Krieger
water, das Wasser
watch, wachen, beobachten (41)
watchfulness, die Wachsamkeit
wave, die Woge, die Welle
way, der Weg
weak, schwach
wear, tragen, trug, getragen
weary (with), müde von
week, die Woche
weep, to —, weinen
welcome, to —, bewillkommen,
willkommen heißen (hiess, geheißen)
well, gut, wohl; as —, so wohl
— als auch
wheat, der Weizen
wherever, wo (auch immer)
whichever, wer (auch immer)
while, die Weile
whilst, während
white, weiß
whole, ganz
will, der Wille; good —, das Wohlwollen
willingness, die Bereitwilligkeit
win, to —, gewinnen (wann, gewonnen)
wind, der Wind; evening —, der Nachtwind
window, das Fenster
winter, der Winter
wipe, to —, wischen; to — away, wegwischen, auslösen
wisdom, die Weisheit
wise, weise
wish, der Wunsch; to —, wünschen
wit, der Wit; der Wicht
witness, der Zeuge
withdraw, to —, sich zurückziehen
(-sog, -gesogen)
without, ohne
wolf, der Wolf
wonder, das Wunder; to —, sich wundern
wonderful, erstaunlich
word, das Wort
work, das Werk, die Arbeit; to —, arbeiten
world, die Welt
worry, to —, quälen
worth, to be —, wert sein;
worthy, würdig
wreck, das Brach
wretched, elend
wrong, das Unrecht; unrecht, falsch
write, schreiben, schrieb, geschrieben
writer, der Schreiber
writings, das Werk.

Y
year, das Jahr; many years ago, vor vielen Jahren; old in years, alt an Jahren
yesterday, gestern
yet, doch; jedoch
yield, to —, weichen, wich, gewichen; to — to fear, sich der Furcht hingegeben (hingab, hingegeben)
young, jung
youth, die Jugend; a —, ein Jüngling.

Z
zeal, der Eifer.