

**Deutsch 302 • Herbstsemester 2013**  
**Sitzung Nr. 06 • 23.01. • Tagesordnung • assignment & deadlines**

Vorige Sitzung: Vokabeln

außer Betrieb - out of order (machines)	das Wort nicht haben - to speak out of order at a meeting	Fuß fassen - get on one's feet, get a toehold, a good start
bestellen - order (purchase)	befehlen - order (command)	ordnen, regeln - order, organize
Termin - deadline, appointment	Verabredung - appointment (to meet someone, but not deadline)	nüchtern - sober
chance (noun) - Chance (with a risk); Gelegenheit (opportunity); Möglichkeit (possibility)		
manage (not in business sense) - besorgen (provide); bewältigen - come to terms with a problem (Vergangenheitsbewältigung - coming to terms with the Nazi past)		
zweifelhaft - doubtful, dubious	zweifeln - to doubt	bezweifeln - to doubt something
spell - schreiben, buchstabieren	spelling - Orthografie, Rechtschreibung, Buchstabierung	radikales Deutsch sprechen - to murder the King's/ Queen's English
tattle - verraten (= betray)	would always do X = past tense + immer	kichern - giggle
schwänzen - skip school		

Unterlagen u. Grafiken [Zahlen in () beziehen sich auf meine Datenbanksammlung]

**Kursbeschreibung**

Fischer & Richardson, *German Reference Grammar* (PDF, [free via this link](#))  
 Fischer & Richardson, *German Pictorial Dictionary* (PDF, [free via this link](#))

**Schlüsselwort/begriff des Tages / der Woche**

Schule, Schulung, Ausbildung, Studium, Bildung (I)

Ausbildung - occupational training	ausbilden - to train for a job	Auszubildende- - person in occupational training (apprentice)
Abschluß - graduation (completion of studies)	abschließen - graduate, conclude studies	ausgebildet- - trained
Fach - school subject area, area of expertise	Schüler(in) - pupil (k-12)	Lernende- - learners
Lehrkraft - gender-neutral for "teacher"	Unterricht - instruction/ training	unterrichten - teach (school)
beibringen - teach (a physical skill, or an animal)	lehren - to expound a subject intellectually	Ferien (plural) - school or other official vacation

Lebensjahr - year (of age)	Schuljahr - grade (year of school)	Note - grade (score)
Leiter(in) - school principal	Schulordnung - school behavior rules	Nachmittagsbetreuung - after-school care
Verein - club	Ehemalige- - alum	Stunde - lesson (music, etc.)

### Schwerpunkte (Zeichenerklärung)

- SmallTalk: Was für Aufgaben u. Prüfungen haben wir in unseren anderen Kursen? (term paper? essay? group project? workshop? community-based learning? take-home test? final presentation?)
- Prüfungen - Vorbereitung? Wert? Und was Noten betrifft...
- Übung: Wir beschreiben unvergeßliche Tage / Stunden (positive, negative) an der Schule. Ein(e) Freund(in) oder Lehrer(in) aus der Kindheit an der Schule - Was Wer Wann Wo Wie Warum
- Wir bewerten Schulen und Schulerfahrungen im allgemeinen: Wer lernt was und wieviel, und wozu? Stärken und Schwächen des Schulsystems.
- Vielleicht: Walter-Eucken-Schule und deren Schülerfirma (Links unten)
- Debriefing: How finding out about German schools might relate to occupational use of German; what vocabulary would be useful to derive from those sites?
- Übung: Arbeitserfahrung - Erste Stelle; wie wir die Stelle(n) gefunden/ bekommen haben, unsere Aufgaben, Mitarbeiter, was gelernt / gewonnen.
- SpeakEasy-Sachen: Weiter zu den Kartenarten; Geldsachen;
- Debriefing: a) the "hands-on" and SpeakEasy parts of the course - regular activities, portfolio, grading; b) "tacit knowledge"; c) English conversation: 1) your job skills; 2) your business experience (or that of someone you know);
- About learning resources for the course: See links above to Reference Grammar and Bildwörterbuch. Importance of expanding from dictionary and simple look-up to resources that offer more content (varieties in meaning; thematic presentation of clusters of vocabulary in embedding of vocabulary in contextual language)
- Musik/Literatur: "Die Sieben Todsünden", erster Teil
- \* Wrap up: assignments for the week and preparation for next meeting - see below

### Aufgabe(n)

Reminders of previous assignments (**assignment & deadlines**):

- Due Tuesday (14 January): Read the **course description** and write, in English, a reflection about: 1) how the course fits into your larger PAST study of German; 2) how it fits into what you want from your study of German. Keep it to 1 page (250 words). Your reading and reflection will be the basis of class discussion of those topics, in German, on Tuesday, as preparation for when you compose your own career-related documents in German.
- Due Tuesday (14 January): Using an advanced paper/electronic German dictionary (not just a word-for-word list), look up and list the various German equivalents of these words: "education", "training", "skills", "knowledge", "learn", "study", "attend", "go to [school/university]", "work". Then write, in German, a one page (single-spaced) document that discusses your education and why you are getting it. Follow these specifications:

paragraph 1: BRIEFLY summarize your education from kindergarten / elementary school on, but with particular emphasis on the latter part of high school and then your college years. Were you a good learner? Did you receive good teaching? What were / are your other education-/occupation-related interests? When did you know (if you know) what you

wanted/want to do/be?

paragraph 2: What do you want from your education in terms of earning a living and being someone in the working world / a profession / some other goal in life? Why? How will you do it?

paragraph 3: What do you want from your education (and other learning?) in terms of your personality, existence, quality of life - the larger goals and hopes? How will you be/become a better person, contribute something to this world, etc. etc.?

### Vorbereitung auf die nächste(n) Stunde(n)

- Explore the web site of the **Walter-Eucken-Schule in Karlsruhe**, as part of learning more about DACH schools from the ground up. Yes, think about the larger issues (educational system, social issues, etc.), but also look at the little things and the people, and compare them to your own school experiences (which will help develop the narrative/descriptive language discussed above)
- Explore the web site of **"s Badische Schullädele"**, which is operated by students at the Walter-Eucken-Schule. This certainly pushes the ground-level content to the fore, and is also intended to support more vocational vocabulary and more learning about SpeakEasy

### Vorschau auf die nächste(n) Aufgabe(n) und Sitzung(en)

- Third formal writing activity: summation of your pre-college education and work experience; specification to come next Tuesday
- First reading and listening assignments: specifications to come Tuesday of next week.
- Reading (English) about educational standards, with a reflection in English about your own education in specific subject areas.
- Exploring DACH K-12 schools - reading in German about the system.



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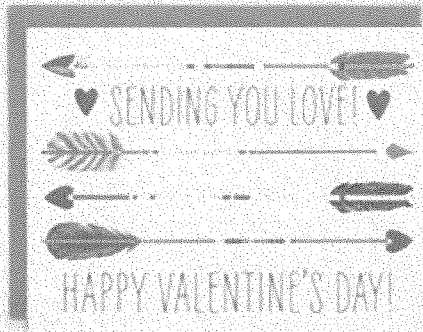
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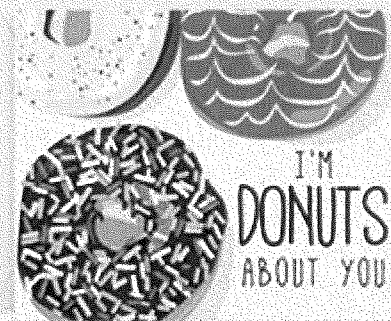
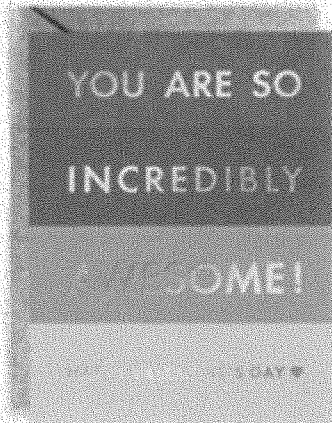
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## PLACE

2. **Stelle**<sup>1</sup> denotes a more exact point, and so approximates to 'spot'.<sup>2</sup> It can therefore refer to a point in an area, on the body, in a book, speech and the like,<sup>3</sup> place where a thing belongs, ordinal position. It also corresponds to 'place' used in the sense of 'stead' (e.g. in place of you, in your place). It never denotes a building.

*Hier ist die Stelle, wo er ermordet wurde.*

*Ich sah ihn an der Stelle, wo der Pfad abbiegt.*

*Das ist eine empfindliche Stelle an meinem Arm.*

*An dieser Stelle spricht der Dichter von seiner Jugend.*

*Bringen Sie das Buch an die richtige Stelle zurück.*

*Ich würde das an zweiter Stelle erwähnen.*

*An Ihrer Stelle würde ich das nicht tun.*

3. **Platz** denotes (a) primarily a place made for the carrying on of some activity, and is frequently translated by 'square', 'ground' as well as 'place' (e.g. *Marktplatz* = market place, *Spielplatz* = playing ground). See also under 'ground'. (b) It then means 'place' in the sense of 'room, accommodation' for sitting, standing, or the like,<sup>4</sup> (c) further, the place where a thing belongs, and (d) figuratively: the proper place; (e) finally, the position obtained in competitive activities.

*Ist da Platz für mich? (see also under 'room').*

*Hier ist noch Platz für den Schrank.*

*Der Platz an der Sonne (figuratively).*

*Stellen Sie das Fahrrad an den richtigen Platz zurück.*

*Hier ist nicht der Platz, solche Bemerkungen zu machen.*

*Die Bemerkung war nicht am Platz (an idiom, 'in place').*

*Er gewann den dritten Platz bei dem Preisausschreiben.*

4. **Stätte**, which was originally the plural of *Statt* but subsequently became a singular, is an elevated term and often suggests a place that endures and possesses spiritual associations. It can denote a building.

*Eine heilige, geweihte, Stätte, eine Kultstätte.*

**POOL, PUDDLE, POND** 1. **Pool**: a small body of standing or still water (S.O.D.). 'Pond' is generally but not invariably artificially made and contains fish. Accordingly, **Weiber**, in popular use a South German word, otherwise poetic, and **Teich** (in North Germany) approximate more to 'pond' than 'pool'. **Lache** (sometimes **Lacke**) is a shallow collection of any liquid (S.O.D.) and so corresponds to both 'pool' and 'puddle', e.g. *eine Blutlache*. **Pfütze** is a 'puddle', often dirty, left on the street or elsewhere after rain. **Tümpel**, often a dirty or stagnant pool, but sometimes a deep spot in flowing water, too big generally to be a puddle. **Pfuhl** is always pejorative and denotes a dirty pool which may vary in size; also figurative as cesspool. **Becken** is artificial, typically part of a fountain, i.e. basin, but may also be a swimming bath, which is generally **Schwimmbassin**, though

<sup>1</sup> See also 'position'.

<sup>2</sup> *Der Fleck* is 'spot' both in the sense of 'highly circumscribed area' and 'stain'. *Der Flecken* is 'spot' in the sense of 'blemish'. *Der Flecken auf seiner Ehre*.

<sup>3</sup> *Stelle* can also mean 'passage' in a book, speech, musical composition, and the like. See under 'passage'.

<sup>4</sup> *Platz* further means 'seat' in so far as its occupation or the intention, right, and the like, to occupy it, and not the object itself, is meant. *Seinen Platz verlassen, einen Platz belegen*.

## POSITION

in commercial advertisements for domestic swimming pools one also finds the English term *Pool*.

**POPULAR** 1. **Beliebt** means 'liked'. It is often accompanied by an intensifying adverb such as *sehr* or *allgemein*.

*Franz Lehar ist ein beliebter Komponist.*

*Er ist ein beliebter Artist, Clown.*

*In meiner Jugend war Whist ein beliebtes Kartenspiel.*

*Das ist ein beliebter Schläger, ein beliebtes Lied.*

*Er ist ein allgemein, sehr, beliebter Redner, Prediger, General.*

*Er ist bei jedem beliebt (liked by everyone).*

2. **Populär** is used in various ways: (a) in the sense of 'non-expert', mostly in fixed phrases; (b) popular because of a certain heartiness, often in a slightly derogatory sense; (c) accepted, mostly negative.

*Die Populärphilosophen (e.g. Nicolai).*

*Ein populärwissenschaftliches Werk.*

*Populärwissenschaftliche Aufsätze.*

*Göring war in weiten Kreisen des Volkes sehr populär (because of his hearty and clownish manner). Beliebte would suggest stronger liking.*

*Gewisse amerikanische Ausdrücke sind sehr populär unter der jüngeren Generation.*

*Ich meine nicht den populären Sinn des Wortes Romantik.*

*Der Krieg war wenig populär in Italien (not beliebt).*

*Das ist keine populäre Maßnahme (not beliebt).*

3. **Volkstümlich**: partaking of the characteristics of the *Volk*; appealing through such characteristics; used by the *Volk*. Unlike *populär*, which can suggest superficiality, it is always used in a good sense and denotes the simplicity, vigour, and freshness of the *Volk*.

*Volk* is used in a few fixed compounds (e.g. *Volksausgabe*).

*Ein volkstümlicher Redner, Prediger, Schriftsteller, Ausdruck.*

4. For many uses of 'popular' German has no well-defined term, particularly in reference to political life. 'Popular government' could be paraphrased as *Regierung durch das Volk*. (*Regierung des Volkes* is a leftist government.) Popular election = *allgemeine Wahl*. The popular cry for victims: *der Schrei der Menge, der Massen, nach Opfern*. With reference to the popularization of knowledge: *allgemeinverständlich (allgemeinverständliche Vorträge)*. A popular fallacy: *ein allgemeiner, weitverbreiteter Irrglaube*.

**POSITION, SITUATION I.** (in space) 'Position' suggests an occupied place, and can mean 'position in relation to something else' in terms of strict measurement or more vaguely the 'position relative to other things', or again, still more vaguely, the 'whereabouts' of a thing. 'Situation' suggests relation to the surrounding district or countryside, often in reference to its picturesqueness.

<sup>1</sup> The *Fremdwort* 'Position' in reference to space is used in the same way as English 'position', and its use is growing. See also footnote (p. 250, n. 2) to 'position' and 'situation' in the sense of external circumstances.

## POSITION

The German nouns are strictly limited in their range of application, and are never identical with 'place' (*Ort, Stelle, Platz*). When those listed are inappropriate, verbs must be used.

1. *Lage* denotes the position of an object in a district or landscape, and therefore corresponds most closely to 'situation'. It is applied only to objects which are more or less broad-based, i.e. which appear to lie. Thus it can refer to a building, even if tall, but not to a tree, to heavy machinery but not to furniture. It also translates 'position' as a relation expressed in exact measurement or in general directions. The position is in each case fixed. Hence expressions such as: *aus der gehörigen Lage bringen*.

It is applied to persons only in so far as 'lying' is meant, and then only in reference to comfort and the like.

*Das Haus, der Garten, hat eine schöne Lage.*

*Durch seine Lage war Leningrad einem Angriff vom Westen her ausgesetzt.*

*Durch seine Lage ist der Busch scharfen Winden ausgesetzt.*

*Den Fliegern wurde die Lage des Bahnhofs genau erklärt.*

*Er hat die Maschine aus der gehörigen Lage gebracht.*

*Der Kranke hat eine unbequeme Lage im Bett* (more commonly: *liegt unbehaglich*).

2. (a) *Stellung* refers not to where, but to how a thing is placed, either in relation to surrounding persons or things or in the relation of its parts to each other.<sup>1</sup> In the first case the angle at which one object points to another is implied. No other kind of relationship is expressed. Thus it cannot translate 'his position on the stage gave him a good view of the artist', because there is no question here of angle, but of proximity. In a sentence such as 'he chose a position from which he could see everything clearly', *Stellung* would be possible if a crouching, squatting, leaning position, or the like, is meant, but not if position refers, for example, to a hill, i.e. merely a place.

(b) *Stellung* can refer to the position or order of words in a sentence (though *Wortfolge* is the ordinary term for word-order).

(c) As a military term *Stellung* refers to an entrenched or in mobile warfare a heavily fortified position.

*Er blieb eine Stunde lang in liegender, knieender, gekrümmter, Stellung.*

*In vorgebeugter Stellung kann ich besser sehen.*

*Der Hund hob das rechte Bein und verharrte eine Minute lang in dieser Stellung.*

*Wenn Sie das Klavier in dieser Stellung belassen, werden Sie die Tür nicht öffnen können.* (Although such a sentence is possible, an *dieser Stelle*, i.e. place, would be more usual.)

*Alle feindlichen Stellungen wurden erobert.*

*Die Stellung dieses Wortes macht den ganzen Satz unklar.*

3. *Stand* is regarded as a fixed position at any moment of something that moves. It is little used,<sup>2</sup> being applied only in a few cases with which the verb *stehen* is regularly associated. It implies measurement. As a hunting

<sup>1</sup> *Halbung* as applied to the body means 'carriage, attitude', in so far as it expresses an inner state. See article on 'attitude'.

<sup>2</sup> The idea of a fixed point is always present, no matter what the English translation is. Sometimes it corresponds to 'level', 'mark'. *Der Stand des Wassers, des Göttrandes*. See also article on 'state', 'condition'.

## POSITION

term it denotes not only position, but also a 'stand' in the sense of an 'object'.<sup>1</sup>

*Der Stand der Sonne* (considered as a fixed point at any given moment).

*Der Stand des Beobachters.*

*Der gegenwärtige Stand der nuklearen Forschung.*

4. *Stelle* and other terms which mean 'place' (see article) can be used when 'position' does not stress the idea of relationship, i.e. when 'place', 'spot' would be more appropriate in English.

*Setzen Sie den Strauch an eine andere Stelle.*

*Ich suchte mir eine schattige Stelle aus, wo ich ungestört lesen konnte.*

*Wer diese Stelle für den Brunnen wählte, hat nicht viel Kunststimm an den Tag gelegt.*

*Von meinem Platz auf dem Podium konnte ich den Redner gut beobachten.*

5. The verbs *liegen, gelegen sein* (to be situated), *sein, stehen, stellen*, and others are often used, when the above nouns are inapplicable.

*Die Stadt liegt sehr schön.*

*Ich kann Ihnen nicht sagen, wo die dritte Armee sich im Augenblick befindet.*

*So wie das Klavier steht, stört es die Harmonie des Zimmers.*

**POSITION, SITUATION II.** 'Position' is vague in its reference to external circumstances, but suggests the interest of the person in dealing with them. It forms a number of fixed phrases. Examples: That's the position! The position is that... The (beer, food) position is... The position with (your application) is... What is the position with...? 'Situation' does not in itself suggest action on the part of the person, and in this sense it is more objective than 'position'. It can refer (a) to a wide set of external circumstances (e.g. the political, military, situation) or (b) to a moment characterized by the interplay of human personality, emotion, the dramatic (e.g. I found myself in a ludicrous situation).

German has no term of German origin for 'position', thus used.<sup>2</sup>

1. *Lage* corresponds to 'situation' in its reference to a set of circumstances, i.e. meaning 2(a). It suggests that these have come about gradually, that they hold the person, and does not stress human intervention in order to change them, i.e. the person tends to be thought of as a victim. 'Plight' is sometimes an English equivalent. 'Position' must be translated by *Lage* when it is practically interchangeable with 'situation' (e.g. the food position, situation: *die Lebensmittellage, die Ernährungslage*). *Lage* is in general combined only with a few fundamental commodities (e.g. *Brennstofflage, Brotlage*, not with *Butter, Wein*, though, exceptionally, with *Zigaretten*). *Lage* cannot be used to translate the other fixed expressions formed with 'position'.

<sup>1</sup> Further: *Standort* in military contexts (e.g. in reference to aircraft, the position of a ship in convoy) corresponds to 'location'. It is also used as a gardening term for the position of shrubs and the like.

<sup>2</sup> *Position* is used as a *Fremdwort* in many of the senses of the English term, except in fixed phrases, particularly as 'job'; 'place from which one can survey a scene'; 'point of view'; and more generally in the sense treated in this article. Examples: (a) *Wir hatten eine gute Position und konnten von da aus die ganze Rennbahn überblicken.* (b) *Freilich hat Goethe dadurch auch seine Position aus Höflichkeit selbst geschwächt...* (Gundolf on Kleist, referring to Goethe's criticism of Kleist). (c) *Das ist ja die günstigste Position dieser hohlen Funktionäre der braunen Revolution, daß sie abstreten oder behaupten können, was ihnen für ihre Unschuldslügen paßt, weil die Belastungszeugen beseitigt sind* (H. B. Gisevius, *Bis Zum Bitteren Ende*, vol. 2).

## POSITION

2. **Situation** corresponds to the English 'situation' only in the second sense as described above. It is applied typically to a situation which arises suddenly, is of short duration, and in which the interest is in the human element, not the external circumstances as such.

- (a) *Die militärische Lage ist sehr ernst.*  
*Die politische Lage kann sich grundlegend ändern.*  
*Die Ernährungslage hat sich verschlechtert.*  
*Ich bin in einer wenig beneidenswerten Lage, ich soll die beiden wieder versöhnen (position or situation).*  
*Die Lage ist für einen weiteren Appell an seine Freigebigkeit sehr ungünstig.*  
*In Ihrer Lage würde ich die Wahlergebnisse abwarten.*
- (b) *Eine tragische Situation* (e.g. in a drama, novel).  
*Ich befand mich in einer peinlichen, lächerlichen, Situation (sich befinden goes well with Situation because it expresses the mental and emotional reaction of the person).*  
*In dieser Situation kann ich nichts tun.*

3. Some translations of 'position' used to form fixed expressions.

- (a) The most general are: *wie steht, ist, es mit...?* (what is the position with...?); *es ist so mit... (the position with...is...)*.<sup>1</sup>  
*Wie steht (ist) es mit dem Ausflug? Findet er statt?*  
*Wie steht es denn mit der Gehaltserhöhung?* (What stage of the negotiations has been reached? what are the chances?)  
*Es ist so, daß wir Ihnen die versprochene Reise nicht mehr bezahlen können.*  
*Es ist also so!* (So that's the position!) *Die Rationen müssen wieder gekürzt werden.*
- (b) *Es verhält sich mit... wie verhält es sich mit...?* are used to give or ask for details or clarification of something obscure or not understood.  
*Wie verhält es sich nun eigentlich mit dem Mann?*  
*Wie verhält es sich mit Ihrer Reise, Ihren Ferienplänen?*
- (c) *Es ist... bestellt mit... wie ist es mit... bestellt?* are used typically with *gut* or *schlecht* of persons and their interests rather than of external circumstances. With the latter they are apt to sound precious.  
*Wie ist es mit dem Zigaretten bestellt?*  
*Wie ist es mit seiner Professur bestellt?*  
*Es ist schlecht um ihn, mit ihm, bestellt.*

**POSITION, SITUATION, JOB** III. **Stellung** is the most general term and suggests the person<sup>2</sup> in relation to the position more than the nature of the position itself. **Stelle**, on the other hand, emphasizes the nature of the position, which is thought of as having real existence, even if vacant. For this reason it is often extended, particularly in compounds, to mean 'office', 'board', and the like. If there is no indication to the contrary, it tends, however, to denote a humble job. **Stellenangebot**, as the heading of an advertisement column, refers to jobs of this kind. **Posten** is an already adverted position into which a person moves. It strongly suggests either his suitability for the position or the material advantages it brings, or the opposite

<sup>1</sup> *Die Sache ist die, daß...* means: the point is that...

<sup>2</sup> Since **Stellung** concentrates attention on the person, it is also used of social rank, standing in any group, professional or otherwise. *Seine Stellung in der Gesellschaft verbietet ihm, unvorsichtige Äußerungen zu machen.* 'Position' thus used should be distinguished from the sense of external circumstances (see article on 'position', 'situation' in this sense).

## POST

of these. It is most common in reference to administration or business, but is not applied to the professions or labourers' jobs. **Arbeit** and the verb *arbeiten* are often used for a labourer's job, particularly in reference to the seeking or finding of it. **Platz**, which is little used, is a small job, generally in the commercial world. **Anstellung** corresponds rather to 'appointment', than to any of the above terms (see article on 'appoint'). Job has gained acceptance as a German word.

- Er hat eine hohe Stellung im Heer, in der Verwaltung, im Geschäft.*  
*Er ist auf der Suche nach einer neuen Stellung.*  
*Er nahm die erste freigewordene Stellung an.*  
*Er eignet sich nicht für diese Stelle.*  
*Diese Stelle ist freigeworden.*  
*Er bewirbt sich um diese Stelle.*  
*Er eignet sich in hohem Grade zum Posten des Vize-Kanzlers.*  
*Er hat einen Posten in einer Bank gefunden.*  
*Er sucht Arbeit in einer Fabrik (job).*  
*Seine Arbeit behagt ihm nicht.*  
*Er arbeitet in einer Mehlfabrik (has a job).*  
*Er hat jetzt einen Platz in einem Exportgeschäft.*  
*Seine Anstellung erfolgte sofort.*

**POSSIBLY** I. **Möglicherweise**<sup>1</sup> is used in the sense of *vielleicht*, but is more strongly concessive, and at the same time implies a nicer weighing up of possibilities than the latter.<sup>2</sup>

*Möglicherweise haben wir zuviel verlangt.*

2. In the sense of 'in accordance with what is possible' (*P.O.D.*) **nur** (colloquially **bloß**) is used,<sup>3</sup> except when 'possibly' is accompanied by 'not'. In this case German uses *unmöglich*.

*Er braucht den besten Arzt, den man nur finden kann* (in a relative clause following a superlative).

*Wie können Sie so was nur (bloß) sagen?* (see also *auch nur* under 'even').

**POST, STAKE, PILLAR, COLUMN, POLE, STICK** I. (a) **Post** as a strong piece of wood, metal or stone, usually long, placed upright to support or mark something' (*A.L.*) is generally German **Pfosten**.

*Bettpfosten, Türpfosten, Telegraphenpfosten.*

(b) A sign post: **Wegweiser**; sign-posted (of a road): **beschildert** (*Schild* = sign).

(c) **Lamp post: Laternenpfahl** (see under 'stake').

2. **Stake**, 'a strong stick or post, sharpened at one end and driven into the ground' (*A.L.*), mostly as a support for something or to hold something, e.g. a plant, in place: German **Pfahl**.

<sup>1</sup> The adverbial form compounded with *weise* must be used when the adverb modifies the whole clause, not one word. *Er hat vernünftigerweise nicht zu viel angestrebt.* *Er hat mir seltsamerweise nichts davon gesagt.*

<sup>2</sup> *Eventuell*, though sometimes translated by 'possibly', has a more special meaning than the latter. While 'possibly' simply denotes a concession that a thing may be as indicated as the alternative to its not being so, *eventuell* means that a thing may be as indicated in the event of certain circumstances operating. It is most commonly used to indicate a second possibility, in the sense of 'or', and 'in a certain contingency'. *Ich fahre Montag, eventuell Dienstag.* *Er wird eine Gehaltserhöhung von 20, eventuell 25 R.M. pro Woche, bekommen.* It refers to the future.

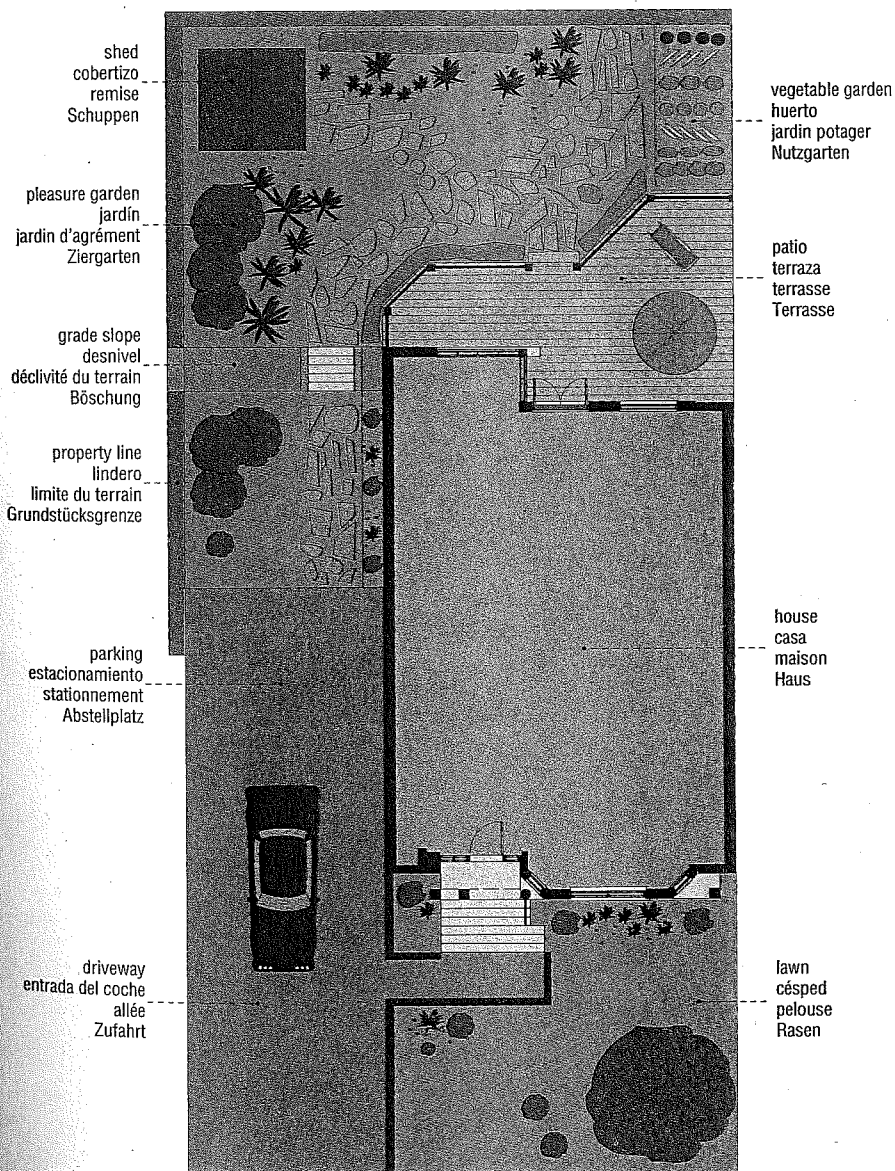
<sup>3</sup> A close synonym is *irgend* (at all), which is used in this way in *wenn* clauses. *Wenn ich irgend kann.* Often it is combined with *nur*.

**BLUEPRINT READING  
PLANO DE UNA CASA  
LECTURE DE PLANS  
GEBÄUDEPLANUNG**

**ELEVATION  
ELEVACIÓN  
ÉLEVATION  
ANSICHT**



**SITE PLAN  
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PLAN DU TERRAIN  
LAGEPLAN**



**HOUSE  
CASA**

**MAISON  
HAUS**