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91551



Draw a cross through the box (X) if you have NOT written in this booklet

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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 3 German 2024

91551 Demonstrate understanding of a variety of extended written and/or visual German texts

Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of a variety of extended written and/or visual German texts.	Demonstrate clear understanding of a variety of extended written and/or visual German texts.	Demonstrate thorough understanding of a variety of extended written and/or visual German texts.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

Pull out Resource Booklet 91551R from the centre of this booklet.

Answer in your choice of English, te reo Māori, and/or German. If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in the margins (// // //). This area will be cut off when the booklet is marked.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Achievement

TOTAL 12

QUESTION ONE: Deutsche Schrebergärten (German allotment gardens)

Read Text A on page 2 of the resource booklet.

- (a) Have the allotment gardens had a positive effect? Justify your response using evidence from the text.

The allotment gardens had a positive effect - it gave children a place to play and families a place to relax/play/etc. outside. ~~Also~~ Allotment gardens have been in Germany for around 200 years, created by Dr. Daniel Gottlieb when the Industrial period was in full swing, when food (especially fruit and vegetables) ~~was~~ ^{was} difficult to afford. Children created these garden beds and planted fruits and vegetables, giving them something to do and them and ~~the~~ their families something to eat, for cheap. Many people had allotment gardens during ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{after} wars, when 90% of vegetables and potato plants were grown and harvested from these kinds of gardens, when imported/farmland produce was scarce. Nowadays, with almost 5 million ~~living~~ people living in large cities, allotment gardens are in high demand - if you were to order one you'd have to wait between three to five ~~7~~ years to get it, which shows their success.

- (b) Who in New Zealand might benefit from this type of garden today? Justify your response using evidence from the text.

~~People living in larger cities (ie. Auckland) may where space~~
It's not a secret that ~~people grow~~ groceries, particularly fresh produce, is expensive in New Zealand, so I think that all neighbourhoods should have them - allotment gardens are hard-work, work, sure, but ~~they~~ once started they produce cheap and fresh fruit & vegetables, like the text says.

Also, as Dr Daniel Gottlieb Schreber created the idea for children, it may be beneficial to have them in/near schools, kindergartens, ~~par~~ parks, etc, so children can learn more ~~about~~ about the food we eat and how it grows. They're also more likely to eat stuff they've grown themselves so it's a win for the parents ~~too~~ too.

QUESTION TWO: Musikfestivals – erst Spaß, dann Müllberge?
(Music festivals – first fun, then mountains of rubbish?)

Read Text B on page 3 of the resource booklet.

- (a) What issue is addressed in this blog post, and what measures are being taken?

The issue being addressed in this blog post is the amount of rubbish and CO₂ emissions produced by music festivals. - the post states that in a single weekend at a ^{music} festival, 80,000 visitors produced a similar amount of rubbish that a single city produces in a year. This, combined with carbon emissions generated from the same festival, destroys the climate and our environment. To combat this, there is an ~~initiative~~ initiative to make music festivals more sustainable. One group, Green Music Initiative in Berlin has posed a challenge to make festivals ~~sa~~ greener for society, and has found that it works. ~~Terra~~ Terraforma-Festival in Italy requires all products to be/come plastic-free to lower the amount of litter left over while Melt-Festival in Sachsen-Anhalt ~~make~~ gives visitors the oppo option of staying in Hotels in Cologne ~~and~~ and Munich and traveling ~~it~~ to the festival by train - which, according to Green Music Initiative, ~~a~~ has prevented 20 tonnes of CO₂ being released into ~~out~~ our atmosphere. To make the initiative truly effective, however, Jacob Bilabel says that both politics and clearer regulations need to be ~~f~~ brought in.

- (b) What measure do you think will be most impactful and why? Justify your choice by comparing it with the other measures described in the text.

Measures used in the past are impactful, however I think that only letting plastic-free products into festivals is a good idea. It makes people think about what they're bringing in and ~~us~~ how to keep things sustainable - not only does littering negatively impact the environment, but CO₂ emissions generated from collecting, transporting and disposing of said litter is also ~~a waste~~ bad for the climate. Having visitors stay in hotels is also a good idea, but hotels generate a lot of waste too, negatively impacting the climate and ~~environm~~ environment. I like the use of public transport too though it cuts down on emissions but doesn't ~~is~~ have an effect on the littering problem; and so the best solution in my opinion is plastic-free festivals.

QUESTION THREE: Was machen Obdachlose im Winter?
(What do homeless people do in winter?)

Read Text C on page 4 of the resource booklet.

- (a) In what ways are people able to engage with the "Kältebus" initiative?

While the Kältebus does drive around from place to place, offering sleeping bags, emergency accommodation, clothes, food, things for dogs to people in need, they also have a phone number one can call when needed using a telephone.

The Kältebus initiative runs ~~during~~ ^{from} November to March every evening [&] until from 7pm to 12am, as these are the coldest months, ^{to provide} ~~where~~ home for homeless people.

In the text, one man asked for a sleeping bag, another for a place to stay (there is emergency housing in Hamburg), and the Kältebus volunteers offer fresh coffee and cinnamon buns to homeless people living on the inner city streets of Hamburg.

(b) Why was this initiative started?

This initiative started as every year there are more and more people ~~in~~ living in the streets, homeless due to the Ukraine war and for many other reasons. * People like Dirk and Christina want to help in any way they can: 'Homeless people are people too', and that it is good to help where able to.

* such as poverty, addiction, etc.

Hamburg has the largest population of homeless people in Germany, so the Kältabus initiative was brought in by volunteers to help them during the colder months.

Achievement

Subject: Level 3 German

Standard: 91551

Total score: 12

Q	Grade score	Marker commentary
One	A4	This candidate only just understood some of the Achieved points and a little of the Merit information. To move to Merit, the candidate would have needed to insert more detail into their answer.
Two	A4	The candidate understood the Achieved-level details and a little of the Merit and Excellence detail. However, they did not show enough understanding around the trains to answer Part B well. A stronger understanding of vocabulary was needed to gain a Merit grade.
Three	A4	The candidate understood the gist of this text but not the detail. For example, they described how the bus provides things for dogs, writing that the bus provides food for dogs would have helped secure a higher grade.