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91551



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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.

Excellence

TOTAL 21

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.

In Germany, the allotment gardens have had an extremely positive effect. They've been present in Germany for about 200 years, and are named after Dr. Daniel Gottlieb Schreber. He wanted all children to have the opportunity to play outside, while he would be able to talk to parents about bringing up children. Children received a garden bed and began to plant flowers and vegetables. There are many reasons as to why Schreber gardens had such a positive effect ~~on the~~ - The land was often in the center of the city and was cheap to rent. The industrialization led to ~~caused~~ many people moving from their farming lives to a life in the city. A consequence of this was that children did not play outside as much, and people became very poor and had barely enough to eat. Positives of the gardens were that they brought people back into nature, families spent time with each other, and above all produced ^{cheap} ~~good~~ and healthy food. Kiel was one of the first big cities to give poor people a piece of land to plant themselves, this is another positive - the allotment gardens ^{allowed} ~~allowed~~ food to those in need. More positive effects of allotment gardens come from the rules - you always have to ~~take~~ ^{show} consideration for others and can't act immorally, creating a friendly environment. ~~Even to~~ during the war, 90% of plants are vegetables and potatoes, and after the war many lived in their allotment gardens as their own houses had been destroyed. Today, allotment gardens are often a society of their own - almost 5 million people use them, mostly in large cities. They create a sense of community and a respectful environment, helped (and still help) people in a time of need, and help people to reconnect with nature, therefore having an overall extreme positive effect.

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

People living in large cities like Auckland may benefit from this type of garden. As Auckland becomes increasingly industrialized, with concrete everywhere, it could be nice to have these kinds of gardens. As well as creating a sense of community, they are great for ~~for~~ families. Prices are rising for food everywhere, ~~and it is the same in New Zealand currently as it was in Berlin~~, and allotment gardens are an opportunity for people to grow their own. Historically, the allotment gardens were especially beneficial for those in need, and would be in New Zealand too as a cheap source of healthy food. Many allotment gardens in Germany are now their own societies, with libraries, playgrounds and small markets. Many in industrial central Auckland could benefit from a place like this to spend more time with family, as is said in the text, and to bring people back into nature. ~~Some~~ places could follow the example of Kiel, which gave allotment gardens to those in need as a source of cheap + healthy food.

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 large amounts of rubbish and CO₂ emissions that are caused by Music festivals – and ideas on how to make them more sustainable. The blog post calls attention to the fact that, after tens of thousands of people gather to listen to good music and have fun together, 80,000 visitors of a festival leave behind as much rubbish as a city ^{produces} per year. In these huge events high CO₂ emissions are also caused. The post mentions initiatives ~~that~~ established that festivals become more sustainable for Jacobs Bilabel, festivals can also be an experimental field for sustainable solutions. In the Terraformer festival in Italy, all products used for the festival have to be plastic free. At other events, after the event tents can be given out that are then fixed and rented the next year. For the melt festival in Sachsen-Anhalt, ~~in~~ visitors can use hotel trains from Cologne and Munich to arrive at the festival and then spend the night ~~there~~ in the trains during the festival – through this, according to the Green Music initiative, 20 tonnes of CO₂ get saved. Though, until now, ~~it's~~ it's the responsibility of the organisers to determine how sustainable an event is. Bilabel demands clearer regulations as he recognises the politics in the responsibility.

- (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.

I think that the most impactful measure is that of the hotel trains from Cologne and Munich which take people to ~~to the~~ festivals and let people sleep in the trains during the festivals. If it reduces CO₂ emissions as claimed, then I believe that this is the best measure to be taken. Second to this, I think that not allowing any plastic products used ~~at~~^{for} a festival is a great idea too - while the post fails to mention alternative materials such as paper for paper cups and such, any rubbish left behind would be easier to recycle and likely biodegradable, which cannot be said for plastic rubbish left behind. While I think that the tents are a good idea, compared to the trains it is weak. While visitors can stay at festivals overnight, it first of all costs money to repair tents afterwards, and it does not resolve the issue of transportation - people still have to and from festivals in cars and other personal vehicles, which would only increase emissions - therefore, the trains are the best idea. Without the use of personal transport, there would be less emissions.

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?

~~From 7pm till midnight, the~~ There are many ways in which people engage with the Kältebus initiative. From 2pm till midnight, 2 volunteers drive through the night and care for people who have no roof on their head. People who see homeless people in need can call the number, and the bus comes and provides for the people with sleeping bags or bring them to emergency accommodation. The bus also has a ramp so those with a wheelchair can ~~also~~ ride the bus too. People are able to engage in the initiative by calling in. People are also able to engage by providing food - in the text, it is mentioned that a cafe has left over cinnamon rolls. There are many boxes ready, filled with cinnamon rolls. One of the volunteers, Christina, ~~was the~~ ~~to~~ ~~says~~ says that it is nice to be able to make people laugh. Because of her engagement in the initiative, where they provide things like winter sleeping bags, clothing, food for people and animal food for dogs, which many people here call provided ~~to~~ to be had by volunteer Dirk), ~~it~~ the Kältebus ~~has~~ has created a sense of community, - some of the homeless people were at Christina and greet her by name. Because of engagement of different people in different ways, the Kältebus initiative is able to help those in need during long winter nights. Another way of engaging in the initiative is recommended by Christina, who thinks ~~the many homeless~~ ~~can't need to be~~ a solution needs to be found by the government + politics. She implies people to look, as too many look away and ignore the situation. She says until there is a solution, she can ~~engage~~ engage in ~~the~~ a smaller way.

(b) Why was this initiative started?

Since several years, there have been more homeless people in Germany. This, among other things, is due to the Ukraine war and the climbing rent prices. Hamburg is the city with the most homeless people in all of Germany. The initiative ~~was~~ started almost five years ago, which also lines up with COVID-19. ~~Because of increased numbers of homeless people~~ The initiative is to help people in need during trying winter months, from November to March. In especially cold nights, there are up to 30 calls. The initiative was ~~likely introduced~~ ~~introduced to help those without a roof~~ ~~over~~ started ~~because of~~ to help those without a roof during their head during winter months, providing people with food, shelter and other things that would help, like sleeping bags. It is quite recent, but ~~because~~ this is likely because the number of those in need has risen drastically in the last few years, as a result of COVID-19 and the Ukraine war, and rent prices rising in large cities. The main reason for the starting of this initiative was to provide aid to those in need in winter through any means available. ~~that~~

Excellence

Subject: Level 3 German

Standard: 91551

Total score: 21

Q	Grade score	Marker commentary
One	E7	The candidate showed understanding of all of the Achieved and Merit points and half of the Excellence points. The candidate successfully extrapolated information from the text to show who might benefit from allotment gardens in New Zealand.
Two	E7	The candidate showed understanding of all of the Achieved and Merit points and half of the Excellence points. The candidate successfully used the information from the text to argue which measure would be most impactful in comparison with the other measures.
Three	E7	The candidate showed understanding of all of the Achieved and Merit points and some of the Excellence points. The candidate structures their answer clearly with supporting evidence from the text.