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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

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91970



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 1 German 2024

91970 Demonstrate understanding of written German related to everyday contexts

Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of written German related to everyday contexts.	Demonstrate sound understanding of written German related to everyday contexts.	Demonstrate thorough understanding of written German related to everyday contexts.

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 91970R from the centre of this booklet.

Answer in your choice of English or te reo Māori. 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

Page 1

Answer in your choice of English and / or te reo Māori.

Make sure you have the paper Resource Booklet 91970R.

QUESTION ONE: *Daisy*

Read Text A on page 2 of the resource booklet.

(a) How does Daisy fit into Karl's family?

B I U

Daisy, Karl's dog who is 6 years old, is like a second child to Karl's parents. For Karl, Daisy is like a baby sister. Karl believes that the family is only complete when Daisy is in.

(b) Does Karl like having a dog? Justify your response using evidence from the text.

B I U

Karl likes having a dog, because he says that Daisy loves him the most in the household and that Daisy likes to sleep in Karl's room every night. Daisy likes to lie in Karl's bed, especially after a long walk out with him. However, Daisy lies in the middle of the bed and there is no space left for Karl, which he finds unproblematic. He also says that Laboradors are perfect family dogs, because they are quiet. Karl describes the dog as small and sweet when Daisy was small, and now still sweet, but much larger.

(c) How does the family manage the disadvantages of having a dog?

B I U

When the family goes on holiday, there is a small problem of needing someone else to care for Daisy because they cannot leave her alone in the house. Fortunately, Karl's neighbour, who likes Daisy, also has a dog and has a big garden. He helps the family take care of Daisy when they are on holiday. Karl also repays the favour by being sure that he will also help his neighbour when his neighbour is on holiday. Karl understands that helping each other can mean that everyone, including the dogs, can be happy.

Page 2

QUESTION TWO: *Wo wir wohnen* (Where we live)

Read Text B on page 3 of the resource booklet.

(a) How might a tourist describe Frankfurt?

B I U

A tourist might describe Frankfurt as a big, international city, interesting, cultural, but also a place with good restaurants and tasty food. There are many things to do, such as walks and visiting concerts. Several million tourists also come here for festivals, so they may describe Frankfurt as lively too.

(b) Decide whether each of the following statements is true, false, or not mentioned in the text. Support your response using evidence from the text.

1. Both sisters like socialising.

B I U

Yes, because Lena mentions that she meets with her friends here to go to festivals. Both those activities are very social. Frieda also likes socialising because she feels lonely even in a city as big as Wellington. Frieda is also mentioned to have met a few friends at the university and chills with them during the weekends.

2. Lena finds shopping in the old part of Frankfurt boring.

B I U

No, she describes the old part of Frankfurt as beautiful and a place where people can find something interesting. Hence, shopping is not boring with the way she describes it there.

3. Frieda continues to have problems adapting to where she is living now.

B I U

No, she has built friendships with people in her university now, and has relationships and knows local museums that are nice to explore. She also has adapted well by learning about Maaori culture and New Zealand history. Lastly, the last sentence suggests that she has found her place in this city and has a lot to do, contrasting to before when she felt lonely.

4. Frieda does not like museums.

B I U

No, she describes Te Papa as becoming her favourite museum, so she must have liked museums before having Te Papa become the favourite. She also is interested in New Zealand culture, suggesting that she likes places such as museum where one can learn a lot about the local area. She finds the museum innovative, fun, and interesting.

5. Lena and Frieda chat online regularly to stay in touch.

B I U

Not mentioned in the text. Lena only talks about Frieda's experience in Wellington, and nothing about communicating with Frieda and the regularity of it.

(c) What are the similarities and differences between the cultural attractions mentioned in the text?

B *I* U       

They are all somewhat about museums, and very cultural. However, Te Papa is for a much wider range of tourists and locals than the Museumsuferfest, having infrastructure and exhibits for not only adults but also children. It is not mentioned what is provided for children in the text for the Museumsuferfest, but it is unlikely that the festival is for children. It is probably more for music enjoyers and probably partying. Also, Te Papa is open all the time while the festival in Frankfurt is only live for 3 days annually. The attractions for Te Papa are also mostly inside, and tourists can come all year no matter the season.

Page 3

QUESTION THREE: *Wenn Kinder zweisprachig aufwachsen* (When children grow up bilingual)

Read Text C on page 4 of the resource booklet.

(a) Which of the following statements are true of the article? Support your response using evidence from the text.

1. It warns that it is too difficult to bring up children speaking two or more languages at once.
2. It suggests that it is not a good idea for children to grow up bilingual because they will get confused.
3. It describes family situations in which it makes sense to bring up children speaking two languages.
4. It provides an example of how a Turkish family with two children deal with this situation.

B *I* U

3 and 4 are true. The Turkish example shows that it is important and sensible to bring up children to speak two languages: in their case, German and Turkish. One for socialising in Germany, and one for a better understanding of their own culture. Often, one learns language along with culture to aid understanding. 4 is correct too as the parents are dealing with this situation by speaking Turkish when the children are home.

1 and 2 are wrong. The text is not particularly warning anyone of the difficulty of teaching their children more than one language, because they are not discouraging parents from doing so. They simply make people who are probably not bilingual aware of how children become bilingual and some of their experiences. For 2, the text says that it is bad for children to get too confused, and again, not discouraging parents to help their children grow up bilingual.

(b) Explain how the children in the article grow up speaking two languages.

B *I* U

Enrique speaks French and Spanish because of his parents.

Mila and Melissa speak Turkish, also because of their parents. They were both born in Turkey, and grew up bilingual because they trained German outside and in their free time and they trained Turkish when at home and speaking to their parents.

(c) What are experts' views on speaking more than one language? Do you agree? Support your response using evidence from the text.

B *I* U

Experts view speaking more than one language a net positive. They believe so because they can learn about another culture and another way of living when learning a new language.

I wholeheartedly agree with this sentiment, because it helps stop a lot of misunderstandings and decreases ignorance in communities where people need to get together. When one learns another language they also train their ability to recognise, remember, and use language, and those are transferrable skills that can be applied in many many places, so it's quite useful. The memory training is especially helpful, because often one can attribute something hard to remember to something else in another culture, making it easier to remember. For example, naming of isomers of alkenes in chemistry is German! Z isomers stand for zusammen, where the substituents are facing the same direction and E isomers stand for entgegen (substituents facing opposing directions), strengthening both the memory for which isomer is which and what each of those words mean.

Excellence

Subject: Level 1 German

Standard: 91970

Total score: 21

Q	Grade score	Marker commentary
One	E7	This candidate has consistently shown accurate and detailed understanding. Some details were omitted, like Daisy being friendly, how long they had had Daisy, and something more about the bond between Karl and Daisy.
Two	E7	Generally, an excellent, thorough answer. Very good comparison between the two cultural attractions but could possibly be explained in more detail.
Three	E7	Detailed and accurate understanding has been shown. In Part C, the expert's views could have been explained a little more. The way the candidate explained their own opinion and gave examples shows a detailed understanding.