

No part of the candidate's evidence in this exemplar material may be presented in an external assessment for the purpose of gaining an NZQA qualification or award.

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

3

91551



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

+



Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 3 German 2025

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 23

QUESTION ONE: Die Wiener Kaffeehauskultur (Viennese coffee house culture)

Read Text A on page 2 of the resource booklet.

Explain why coffee houses have continued to be an important part of Viennese culture. Justify your response using evidence from the text.

Vienna has many tourist destinations, and the traditional coffee houses in the city are definitely part of that. Whoever visits Vienna would like a coffee is spoiled for choice, and has many ~~possibilities~~ options, because in Austria's capital, there are no less than 4000 coffee houses. ~~then~~ Viennese people have made coffee drinking their lifeblood, and it is an established part of their ~~the~~ culture.

Tourists can even ~~take~~ ^{take} a "tour of Cafés", in order to experience the unique atmosphere. The sheer amount of coffee houses and their place as tourist destinations, is a testament to the long history and importance of coffee ~~and~~ culture to Viennese people, and that is because of their long history as centres of news.

In 1685, the first Café in the city opened. Like ~~modern~~ ^{modern} how a modern Viennese coffee house culture looks, it allowed people to get the best personal experience possible — like in Café Landtmann. There you can meet regular guests like the elegantly dressed Stefan. Stefan has been coming to the Café for a decade already, usually he sits at a table next to the window, reads a newspaper and observes the other guests. He especially likes the waiter Daniel and speaks to him a little bit each time. The atmosphere is important for Stefan, because he doesn't only come in order to drink a quick coffee and to scurry off. Stefan shows that the coffee culture in Vienna is an actual part of daily living here,

and not just a thing for tourists to do, but an actual living, breathing part of life here.

Many guests come to talk, while others simply want to enjoy their cup of coffee in peace and to read the newspaper. The coffeehouse *Kramers* in 1728 was the first to offer a free newspaper, allowing authors, artists, and professors and students to read news all over the world. Coffeehouse boss Berndt Overfeld explains the importance of this: "Newspapers were expensive, and coffeehouses began to offer them, and that was a competitive advantage back then. And that is still the coffee culture to this day. How do you do it in a keep up costs, in order to have free magazines (you may ask)? Everybody who comes to Vienna will see that the coffee here is not expensive". Because of the expenses, there are very national and international newspapers, as well as language-proficient waiters, elegant guests, and a glass of ~~water~~ ^{accompanied by} coffee. But the water also has a history: "In Vienna we have extremely good water nowadays, but in the past, because of dirty water, the coffee houses wanted to show the guests the cleanliness of the water". This history of coffeehouses being the center of free news and learned culture, explains the classiness of their culture, and why it is still associated with refined elegance to this day.

The Viennese coffeehouses are here because a tourist magnet, just like the Stephansdom (Stephan's cathedral). Because of the large selection, there is something for everyone.

**QUESTION TWO: Vegetarier und Vegane in Deutschland und Neuseeland
(Vegetarians and vegans in Germany and New Zealand)**

Read Text B on page 3 of the resource booklet.

- (a) Describe the situation for vegetarians and vegans in Germany, according to the text.

In Germany, vegans and vegetarians have many options to choose from, leading to many more of them than in New Zealand.

According to the text, the most important reason to eat non plant-based products is to protect the environment, and the animals. Simply not eating meat is also much cheaper. However, because of not eating meat, people lack important nutrients like ~~nutrients~~, protein, so because of that people need food products to replace them as a source of these nutrients. In Germany, there is simply always more products that not only have the same nutrients (as meat), but also look and taste like meat. Sometimes even better, though that may just be through a better conscience. This abundance of alternatives in Germany is fantastic for vegans and vegetarians, who can still enjoy life to its fullest without sacrificing much. In Germany, it is far easier and tastier to live as a vegan or vegetarian, and if you're barbecuing with friends, it is normal to have at least some vegetarian food, often even vegan. One of the biggest nut companies has established vegan products, and ^{now} successfully sells everything from ^(vegan) sausages to ^{vegan} slices of nut and ^{vegan} cheese, even cheap supplements. This all shows the healthy vegan culture in Germany, with no prejudice against them, and plenty of adoptees.

- (b) In which country is it more difficult to be vegan or vegetarian and why? Justify your response using evidence from the text.

The blogger, having moved to New Zealand from Germany a few weeks ago, speaks plenty about the vegans and vegetarians in Germany, because of how different it is there than in New Zealand.

The ~~disproportionate~~ 'pro-vegan/vegetarian' culture ~~can be~~ there can be seen on the previous quest, but the difference in comparison to New Zealand can clearly be seen in the percentage of people taking up that lifestyle. Approximately 12% of people in Germany are vegetarian or vegan, while in New Zealand, it is 2%. In Germany, it is mostly young women, who don't eat meat, but an astonishing 41% of Germans are "Flexitarians", who only eat ~~meat~~ meat occasionally. ~~Why is~~ Clearly New Zealand is far more difficult to be vegetarian or vegan in, but why is there such a large difference?

Well, it is due to the lack of options, and stigma. In comparison to Germany, everything here is disadvantaged, vegetarian options taste boring and vegetarian products are ~~super~~ ^{very} expensive. There is often a scarcity of vegetarian options in restaurants, and they feel half-hearted. And when ~~you eat~~ ^{people barbecue} with friends, jokes are made ~~at~~ about who someone brings vegetarian food.

Alongside the jokes, there are annoying questions, ~~the~~ (assumably) stuff like "why? I eat ~~meat~~" And then of ~~us~~, vegetarians and vegans are discouraged
cont@buck

**QUESTION THREE: *Meine Straße, mein Zuhause, mein Block*
(My street, my home, my block)**

Read Text C on page 4 of the resource booklet.

Why are so many cities in Europe trialling "superblocks"? Justify your response using evidence from the text.

The so-called "Super blocks" are city centres that block cars. They are made for people and are being tested in ever more cities.

On Laxenburger street in Vienna it is loud. Cars drive fast over grey asphalt, as well as motorcycles. But once you go around the corner, it is suddenly very quiet and peaceful. In the streets children kick a ball to and fro, a Café has set up a table on the street, and planter boxes decorate the street. You notice, that the city isn't loud, cars are. This beautifully illustrates the main benefit of these superblocks, allowing people to live freely and happily without the dangers of cars around. People weren't designed to be in cars all day, so why should the cities be designed for them instead of us?

The "Supergürtel" in Vienna is the idea to bring the concept of Superblocks to Austria: Streets blocked, as where cars are forbidden in the middle of the city, in which people can travel safely and efficiently by foot and with bike. People are allowed to have social lives here, instead of being dominated by cars.

The concept comes from Barcelona. The current idealistic mayor Ada Colau presented it in her mobility plan. By 2030 there will be many streets

in which cars are only allowed to drive slowly, and at intervals, green places with benches or ~~design~~ playgrounds will be built. Many cities in Europe are looking to build Superblocks. The appeal is evidently peaceful living, returning to our old roots of community instead of cars, both a symbol of the environment and of people themselves.

After the second world war, many lost German cities were rebuilt under the "Charter of Athens". Under this charter, cities were built to be suitable for cars, with a ~~car symbolizing~~ car symbolizing freedom, success, and prosperity. However, in modern times, cars have become a symbol of pollution, and of restrictive ^{Post-}Capitalist culture. Mazda Adati is a stress researcher who explains this clearly: "A car-centric city for cars is often not a city for people". Cars are loud, stressful, and ~~pollute~~ pollute the air, and cities built around them have scarcely any open room, in which people can find a community and a social life, all of which contribute to many people's depression, lethargic view of modern society.

Through Superblocks, or car-banned zones, public spaces can triumph again, and they are also useful at slowing down cars and on this are again useful. So they discourage car use, and thus reduce emissions from fossil fuels and manufacturing. Unfortunately though, this is not the case for everywhere, Superblocks don't suit all cities, especially in places like the US, where cars are still important as a cultural phenomenon.
cont. @ back.

Extra space if required.
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

why society thinks that

QUESTION
NUMBER

Q2b) and ask ~~themselves~~ others whether, if it isn't the time to give up meat, then why the environment and animals suffer, when we eat so much meat. What's so hard about trying to eat less meat?

Clearly with this we see the difficulty of being vegan/vegetarian in New Zealand. With far fewer options and social stigmas, it is not difficult to see why only 2% of us are vegan/vegetarian.

91551

Q3) In Vienna's Supergrätzl, the streets are blocked off, plant corridors are dotted about, in order to protect and support living life in the streets, and to help the quality of life improve as well. Soon, in Munich, kids playing and vegetable gardens instead of cars on the street will be seen, and if that is successful, maybe this will become a trend that spreads across cities in the whole world.

Superblocks give us a glimpse into a world without cars, and with a far more idyllic central plaza for people, instead of nuclear. And in a time like this, when people don't know what's going to happen tomorrow, and are more worried than ever before, they give a glint of hope and a spark of joy. And I think that's wonderful.

Excellence

Subject: German

Standard: 91551

Total score: 23

Q	Grade score	Marker commentary
One	E8	The candidate showed understanding at Excellence level throughout, apart from the information about the water being free. The candidate successfully extrapolated information from the text and showed understanding of slightly more complex information, such as <i>Wettbewerbsvorteil</i> (competitive advantage).
Two	E8	The candidate showed broad understanding of the whole text. The only information missed was the reference to <i>Vorurteil</i> (a prejudiced view held by New Zealanders) when discussing how vegan food is boring in New Zealand.
Three	E7	The candidate showed some understanding of this text at Excellence level. The candidate successfully connected information from the text to make the link between reducing car pollution and improving climate change.