Applying your knowledge test

**Y7 Term 3 German**

**Mark scheme and transcript**

# **SECTION A (LISTENING)**

2 marks / item = max. **20** marks in total

# **TRANSCRIPT**

[Students hear the passage twice, with **20** seconds in between.]

Hallo! Ich heiße Mia. Meine Oma ist nett aber ziemlich streng! Am Wochenende arbeitet mein Bruder Wolfgang oft im Garten. Das findet er langweilig. Ich putze zuerst den Boden und danach koche ich. Deshalb können Wolfgang und ich heute nicht in die Stadt gehen. Meine Oma ist normalerweise zu Hause, spielt Computerspiele und hört Musik! Wir denken, das ist nicht in Ordnung!

**Who …?**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Mia | Wolfgang | Mia and Wolfgang | Their grandma |
| 1. is strict |  |  |  |  |
| 2. works in the garden |  |  |  |  |
| 3. finds the work boring |  |  |  |  |
| 4. cleans the floor |  |  |  |  |
| 5. does the cooking |  |  |  |  |
| 6. cannot go to town today |  |  |  |  |
| 7. sits in the house |  |  |  |  |
| 8. plays on the computer |  |  |  |  |
| 9. listens to music |  |  |  |  |
| 10. is unhappy about the situation |  |  |  |  |

# **SECTION B (READING)**

|  |
| --- |
| 2 marks / item = max. **20** marks in total |
| **‘Phrase’ is taken to refer broadly to groups of words that make up a noun (including pronominal) phrase, verb phrase, adverbial phrase, or prepositional phrase.**  **1** mark awarded where the meaning of a phrase is fully communicated.  **0.5** mark awarded where the meaning of a phrase is partially communicated. Impartial communication might be due to lack of clarity in the use of English grammar.  **0** mark awarded where the meaning of a phrase is not communicated.  **Notes on tolerance**  The award of a 0.5 mark is at the discretion of the teacher, though some suggestions for the award of a 0.5 mark for an impartially communicated phrase are offered below. **NB:** If you have a large proportion of EAL (English as an additional language) students or students with specific dialects, you may wish to adapt this suggested mark scheme to take account of variations in the use of English. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **L2** | **Suggested English translation** | **Features tested (week taught in NCELP SOW)** |
| Mia und Wolfgang sind heute in der Schule. **[3]** | Mia and Wolfgang are **[1]**  in school **[1]** today. **[1]** | - SEIN: sind (1.2.7)  - Preposition 'in' + R3 [dat] + location (3.1.3) - Word order (adverb after verb) (2.2.1) |
| „Wolfgang, wann haben wir Kunst?“ sagt Mia. **[3]** | “Wolfgang, when do **[1]** we have art?” **[1],** says Mia. **[1]** | - Word order 2: VSO questions with wann (3.1.2)  - HABEN : 1st person plural (2.2.1) - present tense (simple aspect): weak – 3rd pers.sing (1.2.1) |
| „Heute morgen. Magst du Kunst?“ sagt Wolfgang. **[2]** | This morning. **[1]** “Do you like art?” **[1]**, says Wolfgang. | - idiomatic time expressions (1.2.3)  - MÖGEN: 2nd person singular (2.1.3)  - VSO questions (1.1.7) |
| „Ja, es ist mein Lieblingsfach“ **[2]** | “Yes. It is **[1]** my favourite subject” **[1]** | *­­*- subject pronoun 'it' (2.1.1)  - Possessive adjectives: mein (1.1.7, 3.1.4) |
| Sie finden Sprachen wichtig. **[2]** | They find **[1]** languages important. **[1]** | - Present tense weak/strong verbs: 3rd person plural (2.2.5) |
| Mia lernt Spanisch und ihr Lehrer heißt Herr Schmidt. **[3]** | Mia learns/is learning Spanish **[1]** and her teacher is called Mr Schmidt **[1]** | - present tense (simple aspect): weak – 3rd pers.sing (1.2.1)  - Possessive adjectives: ihr (3.1.4) |
| Wolfgang hat jetzt Deutsch und seine Lehrerin heißt Frau González. **[2]** | Wolfgang has German now**[1]** and his teacher is called Mrs González. **[1]** | - HABEN – 3rd person singular (1.1.6)  - present tense (simple aspect): weak – 3rd pers.sing (1.2.1)  - Possessive adjectives: sein (3.1.4) |
| Das können sie kaum glauben! **[3]** | They can hardly believe it! **[3]** | - KÖNNEN: modal verb (2.2.2) - 2-verb rule (2.2.2)  - Word Order 2 (3.1.1) |

# **SECTION C (WRITING)**

|  |
| --- |
| 2 marks / item = max. **20** marks in total |
| **‘Phrase’ is taken to refer broadly to groups of words that make up a noun (including pronominal) phrase, verb phrase, adverbial phrase, or prepositional phrase.**  **1** mark awarded where the meaning of a phrase is fully communicated and all or some of the features tested are accurately produced.  **0.5** mark awarded where the meaning of a phrase is communicated but few or none of the features tested are accurately produced.  **0** marks awarded where the meaning of a phrase is not communicated.  **NB:** This test is based on the NCELP scheme of work. Thus, the mark scheme below assumes no prior knowledge of French other than the language covered in the NCELP SOW. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **L1** | **Suggested translation** | **Features tested (week taught in NCELP SOW)** |
| It is Saturday afternoon. **[2]** | Es ist **[1]** Samstagnachmittag **[1]** | - present tense 3rd person singular SEIN (1.1.1) - adverb of time (3.1.1) |
| Mehmet is going to town **[2]** | Mehmet fährt **[1-vb]** in die Stadt **[1]** | - present tense (continuous aspect): strong – 3rd pers. sing (2.2.3) - Preposition 'in' + R2 [acc] + movement (3.1.3) |
| but the train always comes too late! **[4]** | aber der Zug [**1-art.,1-CL**] kommt immer **[1]** zu spät **[1]**! | - definite articles (singular) der - Row 1 (nominative) (1.1.1) - capital letter on nouns (1.1.1) - present tense (simple aspect): weak – 3rd pers.sing (1.2.1) - word order (adverb after verb) (2.2.1) |
| There is a park **[2]** | Es gibt **[1]** einen Park, **[1]** | - es gibt (2.1.2)  - Indefinite articles (singular) - Row 2 (accusative) (1.1.6) |
| and he and Wolfgang often play there. **[2]** | und er **[1]** und Wolfgang spielen oft dort **[1].** | - subject pronoun 'he' (1.2.2) - present tense – 3rd pers. Plural (2.2.5) |
| Wolfgang can’t come today. **[3]** | Wolfgang kann heute nicht kommen [**1**-adv, **1**-kann+nicht, **1**- correct inf to end]. | - Modal verb können: er kann; 2-verb rule (2.2.2)  - negation - nicht + verbs (1.2.3) - word order (adverb after verb) (2.2.1) |
| For that reason Mehmet is sitting in the cinema **[3]** | Deshalb sitzt Mehmet **[2]** im Kino **[1]** | - Word order 2 : SV inversion (3.1.1) - present tense (continuous aspect): weak – 3rd pers. sing (1.2.1) - Preposition 'in' + R3 [dat] + location (3.1.3) |
| but the film is bad. ☹ **[2]** | aber der Film **[1]** ist schlecht. ☹ **[1]** | - present tense 3rd person singular SEIN (1.1.1) |

# **SECTION D (SPEAKING)**

|  |
| --- |
| 4 marks / item = max. **20** marks in total |
| We suggest awarding **2 marks** for meaning and **2 marks** for accuracy for each sentence, giving 4 points for each sentence in total.  For **meaning:**  **2 marks** awarded where the meaning of the sentence is fully communicated with little effort required on the part of the listener.  **1 mark** awarded where the meaning of the sentence is fully communicated with some effort required on the part of the listener.  **0 marks** awarded where the meaning of the sentence is not communicated.  **Notes on tolerance**  Features of spoken production that could incur comprehension difficulties on the part of the listener include large pauses (silent or filled), frequent self-correction, major grammar errors, or a very strong foreign accent that affects comprehensibility.  Where comprehension is not impeded, allow for a foreign accent in pronunciation.  Tolerance is likely to be greater in year 7 than in later years when students will have had more practice.  For **accuracy:**  **2 marks** awarded where all or most of the features tested are accurately produced.  **1 mark** awarded where some of the features tested are accurately produced.  **0 marks** awarded where few or none of the features tested are accurately produced. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **L1** | **Suggested sentences** | **Features tested** |
| There is a shop but no ice cream. | *Es gibt ein Geschäft aber kein Eis.* | - Es gibt meaning ‘there is/are’(2.1.1)  - neuter indefinite article – (1.1.3) - kein + singular noun (1.1.4) |
| Wolfgang sees a friend, Mehmet. | *Wolfgang sieht einen Freund, Mehmet.* | - present tense (continuous aspect): strong – 3rd pers. sing (2.2.3) - Indefinite articles (singular) - Row 2 (accusative) (1.1.6) |
| He is sleeping on the ground. | *Er schläft auf dem Boden.* | - present tense (continuous aspect): strong – 3rd pers. sing (2.2.3) - Preposition 'auf' + R3 [dat] + location (3.1.3) |
| A dog, Einstein, is drinking water. | *Ein Hund, Einstein, trinkt Wasser.* | - Indefinite articles (singular) - Row 1(nominative) (1.1.3) - present tense (continuous aspect): weak – 3rd pers. sing (1.2.1) |
| Mia and Katja are talking. | *Mia und Katja reden / sprechen.* | - present tense – 3rd pers. Plural (2.2.5) |