



### **To the Student:**

After your registration is complete and your proctor has been approved, you may take the Credit by Examination for German 1B.

### **WHAT TO BRING**

- You must bring a recording device such as an audiocassette tape or digital sound recorder. **Please contact your proctor for the correct device needed.** For digital recordings, your device must have sound-recording software already installed and be able to record in **.wav** or **.mp3** format.
- Depending on your proctor's requirements, you must also bring one blank audiocassette tape (full size only), CD-R or CD-RW (full size only), or a small USB flash drive on which to save your recording.

### **ABOUT THE EXAM**

The examination for the second semester of German I consists of seven parts:

- Listening Comprehension
- Reading Comprehension
- Grammar and Structures
- Vocabulary
- Culture
- Writing
- Speaking

There will be 60 multiple choice and true/false questions. A CD will be provided for the Listening Comprehension portion of the examination. The Writing and Speaking sections will require you to compose and record a reading assignment on your own blank recording medium.

The exam is based on the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) for this subject in conjunction with the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines 2012 and the ACTFL Performance Descriptors for Language Learners. The full list of TEKS is included in this document (it is also available online at the Texas Education Agency website, <http://www.tea.state.tx.us/>). The TEKS outline specific topics covered in the exam, as well as more general areas of knowledge and levels of critical thinking. Use the TEKS to focus your study in preparation for the exam.

The examination will take place under supervision, and the recommended time limit is three hours. You may not use any notes or books. A percentage score from the examination will be reported to the official at your school.

In preparation for the examination, review the TEKS for this subject. All TEKS are assessed. It is important to prepare adequately. Since questions are not taken from any one course, you can prepare by reviewing any of the state-adopted textbooks such as *Deutsch Aktuell* or *Komm Mit!*

Review the concepts and vocabulary covered by the practice exam included in this overview. Answer all the questions on the practice exam, then check your responses with the answer key provided.

Good luck on your examination!

## German 1B CBE Overview

The German 1B Credit by Examination encompasses the following knowledge and skills:

1. **Listening Comprehension:** You will listen to recordings of statements and questions. Tasks include (but are not limited to) determining
  - school subjects and when the classes take place;
  - whether statements describe weather, chores, a restaurant visit, or clothes; and
  - telling time.
2. **Vocabulary:** Your knowledge of vocabulary will be tested by your ability to
  - match prices and school supplies,
  - identify vocabulary and phrases describing chores, and
  - interpret weather descriptions.
3. **Reading:** In this section, you will be asked to read a brief selection about a shopping experience and answer multiple-choice questions in German and English about the text.
4. **Vocabulary/Culture:** In this section, you will demonstrate your understanding of German school and German classes by answering multiple-choice questions about a German report card. This section requires specific knowledge of German vocabulary pertaining to school.
5. **Culture:** In this section, you will be tested in a true/false format on general cultural differences between German-speaking countries and the U.S., including (but not limited to) climate and restaurant etiquette.
6. **Grammar:** Grammar will be tested in a multiple-choice format. You will be asked to
  - conjugate present-tense forms of irregular verbs such as *einladen, essen, fahren, geben, gefallen, helfen, laufen, lesen, nehmen, sehen, sprechen, and tragen*;
  - use a separable-prefix verb correctly in a sentence;
  - personal pronouns in nominative and accusative cases;
  - identify the correct indirect object pronoun (accusative case);
  - identify the correct negation in a sentence (*nicht* vs. any nominative or accusative form of *kein*);
  - conjugate modal verbs (*müssen, möchten, wollen, dürfen, sollen, können*);
  - identify whether a sentence is a *du, ihr, or Sie*-command, or not a command form; and
  - form a *du, ihr, or Sie*-command based on the subject clue given.

7. **Writing:** In this section, you will be asked to write a 100-word composition in German based on a German class schedule. You will be asked to:
- use sequencing phrases (*first, then, after that, at ...o'clock, from...till, after ....*);
  - express liking and disliking using *finden, gern, gefallen, and mögen*;
  - express that something is your *favorite*, and something is *fun*; and
  - use basic, modal, and compound sentences.
8. **Speaking:** In this section, you will be asked to record yourself giving a presentation about what activities and chores you do on a specific day, and you *want, have to, and are supposed to* do. You will be given five pictures with times and activities to describe the day.

## Vocabulary and Culture

The following topics may appear on questions throughout the exam.

- clothing
- birthdays and special occasions
- entertainment and free-time activities
- gift ideas
- chores
- restaurant etiquette
- weather
- European countries and capitals
- Celsius temperatures
- telling time (informal and 24-hour clock)

# German 1B Practice Exam

## Part I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

The listening portion will test your comprehension of spoken German. Activities may include identifying what you hear on a CD, or looking at a picture and then determining the answer based on a statement or question asked about the picture. Refer to *1. Listening Comprehension* in the preceding CBE Overview.

## Part II. VOCABULARY

Answer the first two vocabulary questions using the school supplies and prices from this picture.

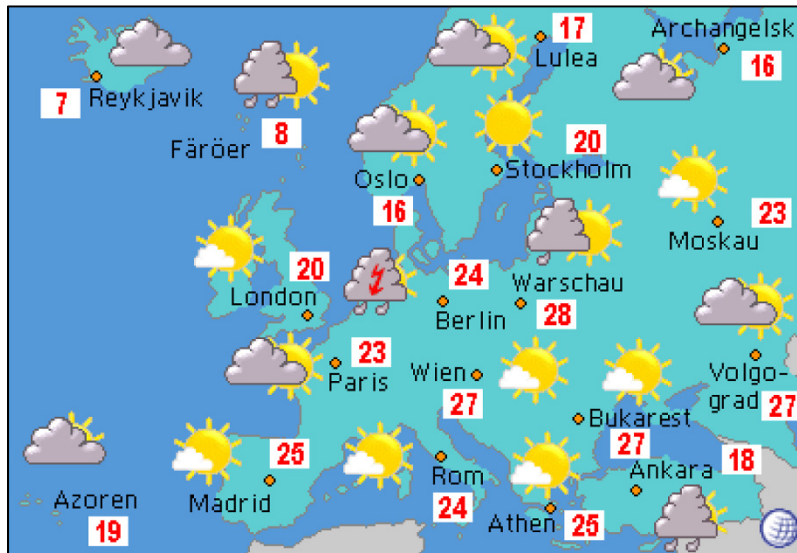


1. Wie viel kostet eine Schere?
  - A. € 0.80
  - B. € 0,35
  - C. € 1,40
  - D. € 1,25
2. Was kosten ein Pinsel und ein Lineal?
  - A. € 2,75
  - B. € 1,95
  - C. € 0,80
  - D. € 1,15

*continued* →

Answer the weather vocabulary questions using the weather map below. Familiarize yourself with which weather picture and temperature belongs to which city.

Europa am 7.5.2016 (in Grad Celsius)



3. Wo regnet es heute?
  - A. in Wien
  - B. in Warschau
  - C. in Rom
  - D. in Paris
  
4. Wie ist das Wetter in Reykjavik?
  - A. Wirklich schön.
  - B. Trocken und heiß.
  - C. Sonnig und warm.
  - D. Wolkig und kühl.
  
5. Wo ist es ungefähr Zimmertemperatur?
  - A. in Oslo
  - B. in Madrid
  - C. in London
  - D. auf Faröer
  
6. Für welchen Tag ist der Wetterbericht?
  - A. Für den fünften Mai.
  - B. Für den siebten Mai.
  - C. Für den fünften Juli.
  - D. Für den siebten Juli.

**The following questions are general vocabulary questions.**

7. Welches Kleidungsstück ist für den Mann?
- A. ein Rock
  - B. ein Kleid
  - C. ein Hemd
  - D. eine Bluse
8. Ich muss zu Hause \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. machen
  - B. decken
  - C. sortieren
  - D. helfen
9. Meine Schwester soll die Fenster \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. putzen
  - B. gießen
  - C. mähen
  - D. bügeln

### **Part III. READING**

**Read the dialog below and answer the questions that follow.**

Verkäufer: Guten Tag, was kann ich für Sie tun?

Benno: Ich suche eine Hose für den Geburtstag von meiner Oma. Wir wollen in ein teures Restaurant gehen.

Verkäufer: Dann probieren Sie doch diese Hose hier in Grau an. Sie kostet auch nur €45.

Benno: Nein, grau gefällt mir nicht. Haben Sie die Hose auch in Dunkelblau?

Verkäufer: Ja, aber sie kostet \$55. Wollen Sie sie mal anziehen?

Benno: Ja, gerne. Ich brauche Größe 54.

Verkäufer: Wir haben leider noch noch Größen 52 und 56.

Benno: Ja, 52 passt mir auch. .... Danke, ich nehme die Hose. Sie sieht gut aus.

*continued →*

10. Warum braucht Benno eine neue Hose?
- A. He's taking a friend to a restaurant.
  - B. He's celebrating an anniversary.
  - C. He's planning to attend his grandma's birthday.
  - D. He's going to a dance with his girlfriend.
11. Warum nimmt er nicht die graue Hose?
- A. He doesn't like the color.
  - B. It's not available in his size.
  - C. It's too expensive.
  - D. It's not comfortable.
12. Was soll die blaue Hose kosten?
- A. €45
  - B. Mehr als die graue Hose.
  - C. So viel wie die graue Hose.
  - D. Sie ist billiger als die graue Hose.
13. Kauft er am Ende die blaue Hose?
- A. Ja, aber er findet sie nicht so schön.
  - B. Ja, sie passt und sie gefällt ihm.
  - C. Nein, sie ist zu teuer.
  - D. Nein, sie ist zu klein.

#### **Part IV. CULTURE**

14. Eine Eins auf dem Zeugnis in Deutschland ist wie ein \_\_\_\_\_ in den U.S.A.
- A. A+
  - B. A-
  - C. B
  - D. C
  - E. F
15. In a German restaurant, you seat yourself.
- A. richtig
  - B. falsch
16. German waiters bring the check without being asked.
- A. richtig
  - B. falsch



17. In a German restaurant, the prices on the menu include tax.

- A. richtig
- B. falsch

18. The climate in Germany is colder than in Texas.

- A. richtig
- B. falsch

### Part V. GRAMMAR

19. Wer \_\_\_\_\_ gern Jogging-Hosen?

- A. trage
- B. trägt
- C. tragen
- D. tragst

20. \_\_\_\_\_ du heute den Bus?

- A. Nehme
- B. Nehmst
- C. Nehmt
- D. Nimmst

21. Möchtest du \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. komm mit
- B. mitkommst
- C. kommst mit
- D. mitkommen

22. Er \_\_\_\_\_ nicht in die Schule gehen.

- A. woll
- B. wollt
- C. will
- D. willt

23. \_\_\_\_\_ du mir helfen?

- A. Kann
- B. Kannst
- C. Können
- D. Könnt

24. Ihr \_\_\_\_\_ heute nicht ins Kino gehen.
- A. darf
  - B. darfst
  - C. dürfen
  - D. dürft
25. Der Mantel gefällt mir. Ich kaufe \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ihn
  - B. er
  - C. sie
  - D. es
26. \_\_\_\_\_ Mantel kaufst du nicht. Er ist hässlich.
- A. Der
  - B. Die
  - C. Das
  - D. Den
27. Ich soll jetzt \_\_\_\_\_ zu Markus gehen.
- A. nicht
  - B. kein
  - C. keine
  - D. keinen
28. Ich habe \_\_\_\_\_ Auto. Es ist kaputt.
- A. nicht
  - B. kein
  - C. keine
  - D. keinen
29. \_\_\_\_\_ endlich deine Hausaufgaben, Peter!
- A. Machen
  - B. Machst
  - C. Macht
  - D. Mach
30. Trinkt viel Wasser!
- A. du-command
  - B. ihr-command
  - C. Sie-command
  - D. no command

## German 1B Practice Exam Answer Key

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C  | 11. A | 21. D |
| 2. A  | 12. B | 22. C |
| 3. B  | 13. B | 23. B |
| 4. D  | 14. A | 24. D |
| 5. C  | 15. A | 25. A |
| 6. B  | 16. B | 26. D |
| 7. C  | 17. A | 27. A |
| 8. D  | 18. A | 28. B |
| 9. A  | 19. B | 29. D |
| 10. C | 20. D | 30. B |

## **Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills GERM 1B – German, Level I, Second Semester**

### **§114.39. Level I, Novice Mid to Novice High Proficiency (One Credit), Adopted 2014.**

#### (a) General requirements.

(1) Level I can be offered in elementary, middle, or high school. At the high school level, students shall be awarded one credit for successful completion of this course. There is no prerequisite for this course.

(2) Students of logographic languages such as Chinese and Japanese and non-Romance and non-Germanic languages such as Arabic and Russian will require more time to achieve proficiency, especially in reading and writing. Initially, the skill focus should be placed on speaking and listening without ignoring reading and writing in the target language's writing system. As the students become more proficient, a balanced emphasis of all four skills becomes more attainable.

(3) Districts may offer a level of a language in a variety of scheduling arrangements that may extend or reduce the traditional schedule when careful consideration is given to the instructional time available on a campus and the language ability, access to programs, and motivation of students.

#### (b) Introduction.

(1) The study of world languages is an essential part of education. In the 21st century language classroom, students gain an understanding of two basic aspects of human existence: the nature of communication and the complexity of culture. Students become aware of multiple perspectives and means of expression, which lead to an appreciation of difference and diversity. Further benefits of foreign language study include stronger cognitive development, increased creativity, and divergent thinking. Students who effectively communicate in more than one language, with an appropriate understanding of cultural context, are globally literate and possess the attributes of successful participants in the world community.

(2) Communication is the overarching goal of world language instruction. Students should be provided ample opportunities to engage in conversations, to present information to an audience, and to interpret culturally authentic materials in the language of study. The American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL) identifies three modes of communication: interpersonal, interpretive, and presentational.

(A) In the interpersonal mode of communication, students engage in direct oral or written communication with others. Examples of this "two-way" communication include but are not limited to conversing face to face, participating in digital discussions and messaging, and exchanging personal letters.

(B) In the interpretive mode of communication, students demonstrate understanding of spoken and written communication within appropriate cultural contexts. Examples of this type of "one-way" reading or listening include but are not limited to comprehension of digital texts as well as print, audio, and audiovisual materials.

(C) In the presentational mode of communication, students present orally or in writing information, concepts, and ideas to an audience of listeners or readers with whom there is no immediate interaction. Examples of this "one-to-many" mode of communication include but are not limited to presenting to a group; creating and posting digital content; or writing reports, compositions, or articles for a magazine or newspaper.

(3) The use of age-level appropriate and culturally authentic resources is imperative to support the teaching of the essential knowledge and skills for languages other than English (LOTE). The use of culturally authentic resources in world language study enables students to make connections with other content areas, to compare the language and culture studied with their own, and to participate in local and global communities.

(4) Students recognize the importance of acquiring accuracy of expression by knowing the components of language, including grammar, syntax, register, appropriate discourse level, and text type.

(5) Students in Level I are expected to reach a proficiency level of Novice Mid to Novice High, as defined in the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines 2012 and the ACTFL Performance Descriptors for Language Learners.

(A) Students at the Novice Mid proficiency level express meaning in highly predictable contexts through the use of memorized and recalled words and phrases. They are best able to understand aural cognates, borrowed words, and high-frequency, highly contextualized words and phrases with repetition. Novice Mid students may be difficult to understand by the most sympathetic listeners and readers accustomed to dealing with language learners. Novice Mid students are inconsistently successful when performing Novice-level tasks.

(B) Students at the Novice High proficiency level express meaning in simple, predictable contexts through the use of learned and recombined phrases and short sentences. They are best able to understand sentence-length information within highly contextualized situations and sources. Novice High students may generally be understood by sympathetic listeners and readers accustomed to dealing with language learners. Novice High students are consistently successful when performing Novice-level tasks. Novice High students show evidence of Intermediate Low proficiency but lack consistency.

(C) By the end of Level I, students of logographic languages should perform on a Novice Mid proficiency level for reading and writing. In listening and speaking, students of logographic languages should perform on a Novice Mid to Novice High proficiency level.

(D) Students who have fully or partially acquired the skills required at each proficiency level through home or other immersion experiences are known as heritage speakers. Heritage speakers may be allowed to accelerate based on their ability to demonstrate a proficiency in the Texas essential knowledge and skills for LOTE across all modes of communication at the prescribed proficiency level.

(6) Statements containing the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.

(c) Knowledge and skills.

(1) Interpersonal communication: speaking and writing. The student negotiates meaning through the spoken and written exchange of information in rehearsed and unrehearsed situations in a variety of contexts. The student uses a mixture of words and phrases and some simple sentences with appropriate and applicable grammar structures and processes at the specified proficiency levels. The student is expected to:

- (A) ask and respond to questions about everyday life in spoken and written conversation;
- (B) express and exchange personal opinions or preferences in spoken and written conversation;
- (C) ask and tell others what they need to, should, or must do in spoken and written conversation;
- (D) articulate requests, offer alternatives, or develop simple plans in spoken and written conversation;
- (E) participate in spoken conversation using culturally appropriate expressions, register, and gestures; and
- (F) participate in written conversation using culturally appropriate expressions, register, and style.

(2) Interpretive communication: reading and listening. The student comprehends sentence-length information from culturally authentic print, digital, audio, and audiovisual materials as appropriate within highly contextualized situations and sources. The student uses the interpretive mode in communication with appropriate and applicable grammatical structures and processes at the specified proficiency levels. The student is expected to:

- (A) demonstrate an understanding of culturally authentic print, digital, audio, and audiovisual materials in everyday contexts;
- (B) identify key words and details from fiction and nonfiction texts and audio and audiovisual materials;
- (C) infer meaning of unfamiliar words or phrases in highly contextualized texts, audio, and audiovisual materials; and
- (D) identify cultural practices from authentic print, digital, audio, and audiovisual materials.

(3) Presentational communication: speaking and writing. The student presents information orally and in writing using a mixture of words and phrases and some simple sentences with appropriate and applicable grammar structures and processes at the specified proficiency levels. The student is expected to:

- (A) state and support an opinion or preference orally and in writing; and
- (B) describe people, objects, and simple situations orally and in writing using a mixture of words, phrases, and simple sentences.

*Source: The provisions of this §114.39 adopted to be effective July 15, 2014, 39 TexReg 5385.*