

Mark Scheme for June 2012

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by Examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the Report on the Examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.










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Annotations used in the detailed Mark Scheme (to include abbreviations and subject-specific conventions)

Annotation	Meaning
	Tick
	incorrect
	unclear
	Caret sign to show omission
	Benefit of doubt
	Harmless addition
	Invalidation
	Repeat
	First answer

Abbreviations and conventions used in the detailed Mark Scheme.

- / Alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point
- () Words which are not essential to gain the mark
- Underlined words must be included to gain the mark
- t.c. Tout court (on its own)

SUBJECT SPECIFIC MARKING INSTRUCTIONS**MULTIPLE CHOICE AND NON-VERBAL ANSWERS**

- If more than one box is ticked the mark is lost.
- If more than one letter is written, mark the one inside the box.
- In some cases candidates are required to write a single word or name
 - If two answers are given, one after another, mark the first one
 - If two answers are written, one above the other, mark the one on or nearest to the line.
- Correct spelling of the word or name is not required, as long as there is no ambiguity.

ANSWERS IN ENGLISH

- Answers are assessed from the standpoint of the “sympathetic English reader” with no knowledge of target language.
- Where an answer is ambiguous and could equally well be judged right or wrong, give benefit of doubt and mark it as correct.
- Answers do not need to be in the form of full sentences, nor in totally correct English.
- Answers given in a different language are marked wrong unless they are near-cognates. (e.g. in French “*novembre*”)
- Ignore **any** additional material (correct or incorrect) to a correct answer.
- If two answers are written one above the other, mark the one on or nearest to the line.
- If a candidate writes information in brackets, ignore the brackets, marking anything inside them in the usual way.
- Where the space for answers is set out as (a) and (b) answers are usually interchangeable. Award marks for correct answers wherever they appear.

Foundation Tier

Exercise 1: All about Lena FT

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	A	1	
2	C	1	
3	A	1	
4	B	1	
5	C	1	
6	C	1	
7	A	1	
8	B	1	

Exercise 2: Family life at home FT

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	make his bed	1	
10	nothing at all	1	
11	cleaning the car	1	
12	cakes	1	
13	student	1	
14	gymnastics	1	
15	in the holidays	1	
16	the pay	1	

Exercise 3: Angelika goes shopping and socialises with friends FT

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
17	money	1	
18	prices	1	
19	old-fashioned	1	do not accept old-fashionable
20	learn	1	
21	immediately	1	
22	invite	1	
23	watch T.V.	1	
24	snacks	1	

Exercise 4: Jochen has fashion difficulties at school FT

In this exercise accept cloths for clothes and friend singular

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Tolerate	Do Not Accept
25	<p>(deciding) what to wear / choosing clothes (for school) (in the morning/s) (every/each morning)</p> <p>he doesn't have / hasn't got the right / smart (or synonym) clothes / things / gear (to wear) (for school)</p> <p>he can't afford / buy nice etc clothes</p> <p>he doesn't have enough /any etc money (for clothes)</p> <p>he doesn't like his clothes</p>	1	<p>tomorrow</p> <p>good / nice etc with clothes</p> <p>has old-fashioned clothes</p> <p>he needs money</p> <p>(he) can't afford it / no money (for a uniform / shoes etc- see p5)</p>	<p>he can't / is not allowed to wear fashionable clothes / his own choice of clothes to school</p> <p>he doesn't have anything / enough clothes / many clothes to wear (to school)</p> <p>has old clothes</p> <p>unfashionable / not modern ON ITS OWN</p> <p>shoes ON ITS OWN for clothes</p> <p>he gets laughed at / he doesn't fit in etc (not in this section of the text)</p> <p>the clothes are white ON ITS OWN</p> <p>his mum chooses his clothes / his mum doesn't have a lot of money (to buy clothes)</p> <p>references to his friends having nicer clothes than he does</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Tolerate	Do Not Accept
26	(they have/are) expensive / posh / designer / fashionable / modern / stylish / trendy / cool / great / nice etc (clothes) (they are) better / more fashionable etc than his Jochen / he can't afford clothes like theirs the friend(s) has / have a lot of / more money to spend on clothes	1	too expensive / too much money incorrect spellings of they're	'clothes' ON ITS OWN new clothes ON ITS OWN they are cheap ON ITS OWN shoes ON ITS OWN for clothes watch out for not fashionable / not expensive. These are WRONG he can't afford nice clothes WITHOUT COMPARISON TO FRIENDS they have lots of / more clothes
27	(his) (uncool) jacket / coat / blazer	1		he is not cool any other specific items his clothes NOT SPECIFIC ENOUGH uniform fashion
28	comfortable / sensible / practical clothes something comfortable / sensible / practical	1		comfortable ON ITS OWN uniform the same clothes casual clothes / smart clothes not posh, uncool, not expensive etc

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Tolerate	Do Not Accept
29	more / extra pocket money larger / more / extra allowance	1		pocket money / money / allowance ON ITS OWN more money ON ITS OWN a new jacket
30	finding a (part-time / weekend / holiday) job / work working / going out to work earn (money)	1	credit answers that mention him doing a job outside of the home	saving (up) do jobs / chores etc SPECIFIC JOBS eg paper round
31	something special / particular / nice(r) (for himself) special clothes	1	particular clothes	non clothing items specific items of clothing, including jackets
32	(he might) receive / get birthday money / get money when he turns / is 16 it's his birthday soon	1	answers which imply money linked to his birthday (IGNORE who from) "when he is 16 he will have more money"	more pocket money at 16 answers relating to his mother buying him clothes she will give him money WITHOUT REFERENCE TO BIRTHDAY answers stating he is already 16

Exercise 5: Peter tells Julia about his day FT

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
33	B	1	
34	C	1	
35	C	1	
36	A	1	
37	A	1	
38	B	1	
39	C	1	
40	A	1	

Higher Tier

Exercise 1: Jochen has fashion difficulties at school HT

In this exercise accept cloths for clothes and friend singular

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Tolerate	Do Not Accept
1	<p>(deciding) what to wear / choosing clothes (for school) (in the morning/s) (every/each morning)</p> <p>he doesn't have / hasn't got the right / smart (or synonym) clothes / things / gear (to wear) (for school)</p> <p>he can't afford / buy nice etc clothes</p> <p>he doesn't have enough /any etc money (for clothes)</p> <p>he doesn't like his clothes</p>	1	<p>tomorrow</p> <p>good / nice etc with clothes</p> <p>has old-fashioned clothes</p> <p>he needs money</p> <p>(he) can't afford it / no money (for a uniform / shoes etc- see p5)</p>	<p>he can't / is not allowed to wear fashionable clothes / his own choice of clothes to school</p> <p>he doesn't have anything / enough clothes / many clothes to wear (to school)</p> <p>has old clothes</p> <p>unfashionable / not modern ON ITS OWN</p> <p>shoes ON ITS OWN for clothes</p> <p>he gets laughed at / he doesn't fit in etc (not in this section of the text)</p> <p>the clothes are white ON ITS OWN</p> <p>his mum chooses his clothes / his mum doesn't have a lot of money (to buy clothes)</p> <p>references to his friends having nicer clothes than he does</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Tolerate	Do Not Accept
2	(they have/are) expensive / posh / designer / fashionable / modern / stylish / trendy / cool / great / nice etc (clothes) (they are) better / more fashionable etc than his Jochen / he can't afford clothes like theirs the friend(s) has / have a lot of / more money to spend on clothes	1	too expensive / too much money incorrect spellings of they're	'clothes' ON ITS OWN new clothes ON ITS OWN they are cheap ON ITS OWN shoes ON ITS OWN for clothes watch out for not fashionable / not expensive. These are WRONG he can't afford nice clothes WITHOUT COMPARISON TO FRIENDS they have lots of / more clothes
3	(his) (uncool) jacket / coat / blazer	1		he is not cool any other specific items his clothes NOT SPECIFIC ENOUGH uniform fashion
4	comfortable / sensible / practical clothes something comfortable / sensible / practical	1		comfortable ON ITS OWN uniform the same clothes casual clothes / smart clothes not posh, uncool, not expensive etc

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Tolerate	Do Not Accept
5	more / extra pocket money larger / more / extra allowance	1		pocket money / money / allowance ON ITS OWN more money ON ITS OWN a new jacket
6	finding a (part-time / weekend / holiday) job / work working / going out to work earn (money)	1	credit answers that mention him doing a job outside of the home	saving (up) do jobs / chores etc SPECIFIC JOBS eg paper round
7	something special / particular / nice(r) (for himself) special clothes	1	particular clothes	non clothing items specific items of clothing, including jackets
8	(he might) receive / get birthday money / get money when he turns / is 16 it's his birthday soon	1	answers which imply money linked to his birthday (IGNORE who from) "when he is 16 he will have more money"	more pocket money at 16 answers relating to his mother buying him clothes she will give him money WITHOUT REFERENCE TO BIRTHDAY answers stating he is already 16

Exercise 2: Peter tells Julia about his day HT

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	B	1	
10	C	1	
11	C	1	
12	A	1	
13	A	1	
14	B	1	
15	C	1	
16	A	1	

Exercise 3: Young people and social issues HT

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Tolerate	Do Not Accept
17	<p>debate / discuss / (social issues / questions)</p> <p>talk about (social) issues / themes / questions</p> <p>are interested in (important) (social) issues / themes / questions</p> <p>ask (social) questions / question (things in general)</p> <p>talk to politicians</p>	1	<p>learn social issues</p> <p>talk about subjects</p> <p>discuss politics</p> <p>speeches / public speaking</p> <p>have questions / ask the teachers questions / get asked questions / question actions</p> <p>see politicians</p>	<p>argue / have arguments ON ITS OWN</p> <p>talk about / to + anything which is clearly wrong eg football, teachers, TV etc</p> <p>are interested ON ITS OWN</p> <p>references to socialising eg have social events</p> <p>answers relating to bad behaviour eg bully, talk too much</p> <p>BEWARE go to sixth form is WRONG for this question</p>
18	<p>sixth form</p> <p>sixth form college</p> <p>sixth form centre</p> <p>sixth form students / sixth formers</p>	1	<p>upper school (may imply sixth form)</p> <p>school for older students</p>	<p>'Oberstufe'</p> <p>high school</p> <p>school / college / academy ON ITS OWN</p> <p>pupils / children ON ITS OWN</p> <p>debates / speeches</p>
19	<p>last year</p> <p>on work experience</p>	1	<p>a year ago</p> <p>education office / dept</p>	<p>for a year or any length of time</p> <p>in the summer / yesterday / once / weekly etc</p> <p>after school</p> <p>information office etc</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Tolerate	Do Not Accept
20	<p>school(s) cost so much / are so expensive</p> <p>so much money goes into / is needed by school(s)</p> <p>they / we / you pay so much for education / schools</p>	1		<p>schools have (so) little money</p> <p>taxes need to be paid</p> <p>notion of school fees</p> <p>you have to pay so much for school (SINGULAR)</p> <p>parents hate / complain to the council</p> <p>schools are important</p>
21	<p>traffic / traffic jams / congestion</p> <p>too many cars / the number of cars</p> <p>(traffic) accidents</p>	1	<p>vehicles</p> <p>to for too</p>	<p>transport</p> <p>cars ON ITS OWN</p> <p>cars speeding</p> <p>parking, pollution / pollution from traffic</p>
22	(more / better) public transport	1	<p>reference to 2 or more forms of public transport (allow taxis as public transport)</p> <p>more buses etc</p> <p>better transport links</p>	<p>reference to only one form of public transport</p> <p>traffic lights, bus lanes, cycle lanes, roundabouts, speed bumps, pedestrianisation, speed limit etc</p> <p>fewer (people using) cars</p> <p>to use other forms of transport TOO VAGUE</p> <p>park and ride schemes</p>
23	<p>the sick / the ill / his patients</p> <p>the homeless</p>	1	<p>long periods of time</p> <p>his job (as a doctor) / his living</p>	<p>old people / society / the community</p> <p>specific places a doctor might work, eg hospital etc</p> <p>his family / his children</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Tolerate	Do Not Accept
24	work less / not work so hard take weekends off be at home more spend more time at home / with his family	1	come home more often	quit / give up his job work from home

Exercise 4: Solving problems at school HT

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
25	E, K	2	
26	B, M	2	
27	D, J	2	
28	C, H	2	

Exercise 5: Maria talks about a problem at the hairdresser's HT

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Tolerate	Do Not Accept
29	dye / colour change / alter colour of	1	specific hair colour highlight die for dye	alter WITHOUT MENTION OF COLOUR re-style
30	thought it could go wrong thought she was crazy warned her (about it) / advised her not to / said it was a bad idea	1		did not approve / did not want her to / didn't like the idea / did not agree / wasn't happy was mad / angry / annoyed with her tried to stop / dissuade / discourage her
31	her reason for her doing it / her motives / her decision / why she was doing it	1	why ON ITS OWN	the colour the choice of salon her craziness REFERENCE TO HER STATE OF MIND
32	jealous of / envious	1	jealous / envious ON ITS OWN spellings of jealous	upset by
33	save (up) spend / pay / have a lot (of money)	1	see q34	get / earn money take the bus make an appointment

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Tolerate	Do Not Accept
34	<p>caused her hair to fall out / damaged her hair</p> <p>messed it / her hair up / ruined her hair</p> <p>didn't dye her hair correctly / dyed her hair badly</p> <p>was hopeless / incompetent / terrible / not good</p>	1	<p>was expensive (only if high cost not credited in 33)</p>	<p>charged her too much / overcharged her / was too expensive</p> <p>was careless</p> <p>dyed her hair the wrong colour</p> <p>references to cutting it wrongly</p> <p>was horrible</p>
35	<p>uneven / patchy / irregular / blotchy / not the same all over</p> <p>different shades</p>	1	<p>unregular</p> <p>mixed</p>	<p>dull / dark / red / blonde / ugly</p> <p>different / strange</p> <p>not what she wanted TOO VAGUE</p>
36	<p>stupid / silly / foolish / ridiculous / embarrassed / humiliated / awkward / conspicuous / insecure / self-conscious</p> <p>ugly</p> <p>that she has learnt her lesson / that she should have listened (to advice) / she will never colour her hair again</p> <p>mum / her friend was right</p> <p>like a joke / people laugh at her</p>	1	<p>rubbish</p>	<p>annoyed / angry</p> <p>sad / upset / unhappy / fed up / disappointed / not so good / bad / not impressed</p> <p>jealous</p>

APPENDIX 1

A711 – GCSE GERMAN LISTENING 2012
FOUNDATION TIER TRANSCRIPT

E Exercise 1: Questions 1 to 8

E All about Lena.

E Read the questions and look at the pictures.

(Pause 00 20")

You will hear each question twice. Tick the correct box.

E Example.

(Pause 00 03")

E How old is Lena?

(Pause 00 05")

F1 Ich bin sechzehn Jahre alt.

(Pause 00 05")

F1 Ich bin sechzehn Jahre alt.

(Pause 00 05")

E The correct answer is: B

(Pause 00 03")

E Question 1. What pet does Lena have?

(Pause 00 05")

F1 *Ich habe ein weißes Kaninchen.**

(Pause 00 05")

(Repeat from * to **)

(Pause 00 05")

E Question 2. What is her favourite subject?

(Pause 00 05")

F1 *Mein Lieblingsfach ist Kunst.**

(Pause 00 05")

(Repeat from * to **)

(Pause 00 05")

E Question 3. What time does she get to school?

(Pause 00 05")

F1 *Um Viertel vor acht bin ich in der Schule.**

(Pause 00 05")

(Repeat from * to **)

(Pause 00 05")

E Question 4. What does she eat for lunch?

(Pause 00 05")

F1 *Zu Mittag esse ich normalerweise Pommes.**

(Pause 00 05")

(Repeat from * to **)

(Pause 00 05")

E Question 5. What is her mother's job?

(Pause 00 05")

F1 *Meine Mutter arbeitet als Krankenschwester.**

(Pause 00 05")

(Repeat from * to **)

(Pause 00 05")

E Question 6. What instrument does Lena play?

(Pause 00 05")

F1 *Ich spiele gern Flöte.**

(Pause 00 05")

(Repeat from * to **)

(Pause 00 05")

E Question 7. What does she do at the weekend?

(Pause 00 05")

F1 *Am Samstag gehe ich häufig tanzen.**

(Pause 00 05")

(Repeat from * to **)

(Pause 00 05")

E Question 8. Where does Lena work?

(Pause 00 05")

F1 *Ich arbeite in einem Supermarkt.**

(Pause 00 05")

(Repeat from * to **)

(Pause 00 05")

E Exercise 2: Questions 9 to 16

E Family life at home. Read the questions.

(Pause 00 20")

E Listen to Max and, for each question, circle the correct answer.

(Pause 00 03")

E Example.

(Pause 00 03")

*

M1 Meine Mutter sagt, ich muss im Haus helfen.**

(Pause 00 05")

(Repeat from * to **)

(Pause 00 03")

E You will now hear the whole recording once, and then it will be repeated.

(Pause 00 03")

E *Question 9

M1 Ich muss jeden Tag mein Bett machen. Das ist so unfair.

(Pause 00 03")

E Question 10

M1 Mein Bruder Michael macht gar nichts. Er ist unheimlich faul.

(Pause 00 10")

E Question 11

M1 Mein Vater putzt sehr gern sein brandneues Auto.

(Pause 00 03")

E Question 12

M1 Meine Mutter backt echt gut. Ihre Kuchen schmecken wunderbar.

(Pause 00 10")

E Question 13

M1 Meine Schwester ist nicht oft zu Hause. Sie studiert bereits an der Universität.

(Pause 00 03")

E Question 14

M1 In ihrer Freizeit liebt sie Turnen. Das macht sie in der neuen Sporthalle.

(Pause 00 10")

E Question 15

M1 Michael hat einen Ferienjob in einer Bäckerei.

(Pause 00 03")

E Question 16

M1 Er findet den Lohn ganz gut. Er spart alles.**

(Pause 00 10")

E Now listen again.

(Pause 00 03")

(Repeat from * to ** with the same internal pauses)

E Exercise 3: Questions 17 to 24

E Angelika goes shopping and socialises with friends

E Read the statements and the words in the box below.

(Pause 00 20")

E Listen and complete each statement with a word from the box.

E Example

(Pause 00 03")

F1 Leider habe ich seit letzter Woche kein Handy mehr.

F2 Ach nein - ätzend!

(Pause 00 05")

F1 Leider habe ich seit letzter Woche kein Handy mehr.

F2 Ach nein - ätzend!

(Pause 00 03")

E You will now hear the whole recording once, and then it will be repeated.

(Pause 00 03")

*

E Questions 17 and 18

F1 Ich brauche dringend ein neues Handy. Ich habe unglücklicherweise nicht sehr viel Geld.

F2 Es gibt aber Handys zu vielen verschiedenen Preisen.

(Pause 00 12")

E Questions 19 and 20

F1 Dieses Handy sieht gut aus.

F2 Ja, vielleicht. Es ist billig aber zu altmodisch.

F1 Mmm. Ich möchte lieber das gleiche rote Handy wie du! Dann kann ich von dir lernen, wie es funktioniert.

(Pause 00 12")

E Questions 21 and 22

F1 Hier - dieses rote Handy sieht großartig aus. Es ist nicht zu teuer und hat Internet – ich kaufe es.

F2 Ja, natürlich. Wir können es sofort benutzen.

F1 Genau! Wir sollen Bettina für heute Abend einladen!

(Pause 00 12")

E Questions 23 and 24

F2 Wann kommt sie zu dir?

F1 Um acht. Was machen wir?

F2 Vielleicht einen Gruselfilm im Fernsehen sehen?

F1 Toll! Und ich kaufe jetzt Chips und Schokolade!**

(Pause 00 12")

E Now listen again.

(Repeat from * to ** with the same internal pauses)

(Pause 00 12")

E Exercise 4: Questions 25 to 32

E Jochen has fashion difficulties at school.

E Read the questions and give brief answers in English.

(Pause 00 20")

E Example

(Pause 00 03")

M1 Erstaunlicherweise, möchte ich in der Schule lieber eine Uniform tragen.

(Pause 00 05")

M1 Erstaunlicherweise, möchte ich in der Schule lieber eine Uniform tragen.

(Pause 00 03")

E You will now hear the whole recording once, and then it will be repeated.

(Pause 00 03")

***E** Questions 25 and 26

F2 Warum denkst du das, Jochen?

M1 Na, Mutti. Weil ich morgens nie weiß, was ich für die Schule tragen soll. Meine Freunde haben alle wahnsinnig teure Kleidung, und für solche Sachen habe ich nicht genug Geld.

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 27 and 28

F2 Du hast aber sehr modische Kleidung.

M1 Das meinst du! Meine Freunde lachen über mich, weil meine Jacke nicht ‚cool‘ ist.

F2 Man soll aber zur Schule unbedingt bequeme Kleidung tragen. Das ist vernünftig.

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 29 and 30

M1 Na ja, vielleicht.

F2 Mehr Taschengeld kannst du nicht haben. Das weißt du ja.

M1 Ja, und ich verstehe auch warum. Vielleicht sollte ich Teilzeitarbeit finden.

F2 Gute Idee!

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 31 and 32

M1 Mit 30 Euro pro Woche kann ich mir etwas Besonderes kaufen.

F2 Du hast Recht. Du wirst ja bald sechzehn und vielleicht schenkt dir jemand Geld.

M1 Dann kann ich mir hoffentlich eine todschicke Jacke leisten!**

(Pause 00 10")

E Now listen again.

(Repeat from * to ** with the same internal pauses)

(Pause 00 10")

E Exercise 5: Questions 33 to 40

E Peter tells Julia about his day

E Read the questions.

(Pause 00 20")

E Listen and tick the correct box.

E Example

(Pause 00 03")

M1 Ich bin gestern mit dem Zug von Rostock zurückgekommen.

(Pause 00 05")

M1 Ich bin gestern mit dem Zug von Rostock zurückgekommen.

(Pause 00 03")

E You will now hear the whole recording once, and then it will be repeated.

(Pause 00 03")

***E** Questions 33 and 34

M1 Im Zug habe ich eine Briefftasche gefunden.

F1 Mensch! Und war da etwas drin?

M1 Ja, natürlich, Julia – hundert Euro und ein paar olle Kreditkarten.

F1 Und die Adresse des Besitzers?

M1 Unglücklicherweise nicht. Es gab bloß ein einzelnes Foto, aber sonst keine persönlichen Informationen.

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 35 and 36

F1 Was hast du also gemacht?

M1 Ich bin zum Informationsbüro im Bahnhof gegangen. Dort hat man mir gesagt, ich sollte die Briefftasche zur Polizei bringen.

F1 Und was hat die Polizei gesagt?

M1 ‚Danke‘, natürlich!

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 37 and 38

F1 Ach, Peter!

M1 Ein Mann war schon auf der Polizeiwache gewesen. Er hatte seine Briefftasche verloren.

F1 Und hatte die Polizei seine Telefonnummer von zu Hause?

M1 Ja! Angeblich war er unheimlich glücklich, dass ich seine Briefftasche gefunden hatte.

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 39 and 40

F1 Hundert Euro – das ist viel Geld!

M1 Genau! Aber der Mann war besonders zufrieden, dass er seine Kreditkarten wieder hatte.

F1 Das kann ich glauben.

M1 Und am Wochenende gehe ich mit dir ins Kino, wenn du willst. Ich bezahle – der Mann hat mir 50 Euro geschickt!**

(Pause 00 10")

E Now listen again.

(Pause 00 03")

(Repeat from * to ** with the same internal pauses)

(Pause 00 12")

E That is the end of the test. Stop writing now.

**A711 – GCSE GERMAN LISTENING 2012
HIGHER TIER TRANSCRIPT**

E Exercise 1: Questions 1 to 8

E Jochen has fashion difficulties at school.

E Read the questions and give brief answers in English.

(Pause 00 20")

E Example

(Pause 00 03")

M1 Erstaunlicherweise, möchte ich in der Schule lieber eine Uniform tragen.

(Pause 00 05")

M1 Erstaunlicherweise, möchte ich in der Schule lieber eine Uniform tragen.

(Pause 00 03")

E You will now hear the whole recording once, and then it will be repeated.

(Pause 00 03")

***E** Questions 1 and 2

F2 Warum denkst du das, Jochen?

M1 Na, Mutti. Weil ich morgens nie weiß, was ich für die Schule tragen soll. Meine Freunde haben alle wahnsinnig teure Kleidung, und für solche Sachen habe ich nicht genug Geld.

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 3 and 4

F2 Du hast aber sehr modische Kleidung.

M1 Das meinst du! Meine Freunde lachen über mich, weil meine Jacke nicht ‚cool‘ ist.

F2 Man soll aber zur Schule unbedingt bequeme Kleidung tragen. Das ist vernünftig.

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 5 and 6

M1 Na ja, vielleicht.

F2 Mehr Taschengeld kannst du nicht haben. Das weißt du ja.

M1 Ja, und ich verstehe auch warum. Vielleicht sollte ich Teilzeitarbeit finden.

F2 Gute Idee!

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 7 and 8

M1 Mit 30 Euro pro Woche kann ich mir etwas Besonderes kaufen.

F2 Du hast Recht. Du wirst ja bald sechzehn und vielleicht schenkt dir jemand Geld.

M1 Dann kann ich mir hoffentlich eine todschicke Jacke leisten!**

(Pause 00 10")

E Now listen again.

(Repeat from * to ** with the same internal pauses)

(Pause 00 10")

E Exercise 2: Questions 9 to 16

E Peter tells Julia about his day

E Read the questions.

(Pause 00 20")

E Listen and tick the correct box.

E Example

M1 Ich bin gestern mit dem Zug von Rostock zurückgekommen.

(Pause 00 05")

M1 Ich bin gestern mit dem Zug von Rostock zurückgekommen.

(Pause 00 05")

E You will now hear the whole recording once, and then it will be repeated.

(Pause 00 03")

***E** Questions 9 and 10

M1 Im Zug habe ich eine Briefftasche gefunden.

F1 Mensch! Und war da etwas drin?

M1 Ja, natürlich, Julia – hundert Euro und ein paar olle Kreditkarten.

F1 Und die Adresse des Besitzers?

M1 Unglücklicherweise nicht. Es gab bloß ein einzelnes Foto, aber sonst keine persönlichen Informationen.

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 11 and 12

F1 Was hast du also gemacht?

M1 Ich bin zum Informationsbüro im Bahnhof gegangen. Dort hat man mir gesagt, ich sollte die Briefftasche zur Polizei bringen.

F1 Und was hat die Polizei gesagt?

M1 ‚Danke‘, natürlich!

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 13 and 14

F1 Ach, Peter!

M1 Ein Mann war schon auf der Polizeiwache gewesen. Er hatte seine Briefftasche verloren.

F1 Und hatte die Polizei seine Telefonnummer von zu Hause?

M1 Ja! Angeblich war er unheimlich glücklich, dass ich seine Briefftasche gefunden hatte.

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 15 and 16

F1 Hundert Euro – das ist viel Geld!

M1 Genau! Aber der Mann war besonders zufrieden, dass er seine Kreditkarten wieder hatte.

F1 Das kann ich glauben.

M1 Und am Wochenende gehe ich mit dir ins Kino, wenn du willst. Ich bezahle – der Mann hat mir 50 Euro geschickt!**

(Pause 00 10")

E Now listen again.

(Pause 00 03")

(Repeat from * to ** with the same internal pauses)

(Pause 00 12")

E Exercise 3: Questions 17 to 24

E Young people and social issues.

E Read the statements.

(Pause 00 20")

Listen and complete each sentence briefly in English.

E Example

E Alex

M1 Ich glaube, dass junge Leute heutzutage eine bessere Welt haben wollen.

(Pause 00 05")

E Alex

M1 Ich glaube, dass junge Leute heutzutage eine bessere Welt haben wollen.

(Pause 00 03")

E You will now hear the whole recording once, and then it will be repeated.

(Pause 00 03")

*E Questions 17 and 18

E Ulrike

F1 In meiner Schule freuen sich die Lehrer, dass wir uns für wichtige Themen interessieren. Wir haben oft Debatten über soziale Fragen. Politiker kommen zu uns in die Oberstufe, damit wir ihnen Fragen stellen können.

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 19 and 20

E Friedrich

M1 Ich habe letztes Jahr ein Arbeitspraktikum im Rathaus gemacht. Ich habe dort eine ganze Menge über die Stadt erfahren, und ich verstehe jetzt, warum wir so viel für die Schulen bezahlen müssen. Meine Eltern sind aber noch nicht davon überzeugt, dass das ganze Geld nötig ist!

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 21 and 22

E Monika

F2 In meiner Stadt gibt es ununterbrochen Probleme mit dem Verkehr. Es gibt immer Staus und zu viele Unfälle in der Stadtmitte, weil es so viele Autos gibt. Ich bin der Meinung, dass wir mehr öffentliche Verkehrsmittel brauchen!

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 23 and 24

E Benno

M2 Ich weiß, dass viele Leute selbstüchtig sind. Mein Vater ist aber Arzt, und er arbeitet ständig für die Kranken und auch für die Obdachlosen. Seine Arbeitsstunden sind zu lang und er ist am Wochenende nicht oft genug zu Hause. Das ist blöd!**

(Pause 00 15")

E Now listen again.

(Repeat * to ** with the same internal pauses)

(Pause 00 10")

E Exercise 4: Questions 25 to 28

E Solving problems at school. Look at the two lists.

(Pause 00 10")

E Listen and, for each person, write two letters, one from each column.

(Pause 00 05")

E Example

(Pause 00 03")

F2 Hallo, Thomas. Du wolltest neue Fächer wählen, oder?

M1 Ja, Frau Müller. Ich dachte früher, dass Werken für mich nützlich wäre, aber jetzt bin ich nicht mehr so sicher.

F2 Du musst also mit Herrn Weber dem Kunstlehrer sprechen, wenn du seinen Kurs nehmen möchtest.

(Pause 00 05")

F2 Hallo, Thomas. Du wolltest neue Fächer wählen, oder?

M1 Ja, Frau Müller. Ich dachte früher, dass Werken für mich nützlich wäre, aber jetzt bin ich nicht mehr so sicher.

F2 Du musst also mit Herrn Weber dem Kunstlehrer sprechen, wenn du seinen Kurs nehmen möchtest.

(Pause 00 03")

E You will now hear the whole recording once and then it will be repeated.

(Pause 00 03")

***E** Question 25 – Petra

F2 Na, Petra. Du wolltest etwas mit mir besprechen?

F1 Ja. Meine Eltern sagen, dass ich mein Abitur in einer anderen Oberstufe machen muss, weil ich angeblich zu viel Zeit mit meinem Freund verbringe.

F2 Und wie kann ich also helfen?

F1 Sie könnten meinen Eltern sagen, dass ich trotz meiner Beziehung ständig fleißig arbeite.

(Pause 00 08")

E Question 26 – Tristan

F2 Und du, Tristan? Hast du immer noch keine Ahnung, was du später machen willst?

M1 Ich weiß leider gar nicht, was ich machen soll! Jede Karriere bringt so viele Probleme mit sich!

F2 Dann solltest du sofort ein paar Wochen Berufspraktikum organisieren.

(Pause 00 08")

E Question 27 – Jana

F2 Hallo, Jana! Findest du noch, dass es hier einen Mangel an Arbeitsgemeinschaften nach der Schule gibt?

F1 Ja, sicherlich, Frau Müller!

F2 Dann habe ich einen Vorschlag für dich. Mach' eine Umfrage unter den Schülern, um herauszufinden, was man am Liebsten machen würde.

(Pause 00 08")

E Question 28 – Christoph

F2 Und Christoph. Ich erinnere mich daran, dass du im Biologieunterricht Probleme hattest.

M1 Ja. Ich konnte gar nichts verstehen, weil die Lehrerin nicht laut genug spricht. Und, wie Sie wissen, höre ich nicht so gut.

F2 Und wie ist es momentan?

M1 Viel besser, danke. Ich sitze in der ersten Reihe, und die Lehrerin leiht mir ihre Notizen, wenn ich etwas nicht verstehe. **

(Pause 00 15")

E Now listen again.

(Repeat * to ** with the same internal pauses)

(Pause 00 10")

E Exercise 5. Questions 29 to 36

E Maria talks about a problem at the hairdresser's. Read the questions.

(Pause 00 20")

E Listen and replace the underlined words with the correct information.

E Example

(Pause 00 03")

F1 Vorletzten Monat gab es einen Unfall, als ich bei der Friseurin war.

(Pause 00 05")

F1 Vorletzten Monat gab es einen Unfall, als ich bei der Friseurin war.

(Pause 00 03")

E You will now hear the whole recording once, and then it will be repeated.

(Pause 00 03")

E *Questions 29 and 30

F1 Ich wollte zum ersten Mal eine neue, modische Haarfarbe haben. Von Natur aus habe ich langweilige dunkelblonde Haare, und ich wollte ganz anders aussehen. Meine Mutter nannte mich verrückt, und warnte mich, dass das alles schiefgehen könnte.

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 31 and 32

F1 Sogar meine beste Freundin hat versucht, mich davon abzuhalten. Sie war der Meinung, dass ich das nur machte, weil mein ehemaliger Freund Jens eine neue Freundin hat. Sie hat wunderschöne rote Haare, die immer atemberaubend aussehen. Ich muss zugeben, dass ich auf sie eifersüchtig bin.

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 33 and 34

F1 Ich musste also viel Geld sparen, um zum sogenannten besten Salon der Gegend zu gehen. Trotz aller Warnungen wollte ich anders aussehen. Ich hatte aber Pech – es war unverschämte teuer, und die Friseurin war hoffnungslos. Mir sind viele Haare ausgefallen...

(Pause 00 10")

E Questions 35 and 36

F1 ...Und die Farbe war nicht überall gleich. Ich weiß immer noch nicht, wie das passieren konnte. Das war sehr peinlich! Ich musste eine Mütze tragen, wenn ich ausgehen wollte. Ich schätze, dass Jens und seine neue Freundin das ganz lustig fanden. Ich mache nie wieder so was Dummes!**

(Pause 00 15")

E Now listen again.

(Pause 00 03")

(Repeat from * to ** with the same internal pauses)

(Pause 00 12")

E That is the end of the test. Stop writing now.

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