

Languages – German – Year 7-10 (Year 7 Entry) Sequence – Sequence of achievement

Achievement Standard	Years 7 and 8	Years 9 and 10
	<p>By the end of Year 8, students share information about their personal worlds, including personal details, family, friends, interests, likes, dislikes and preferences. They interact with others to carry out transactions, participate in class routines and socialise. They use modelled language and simple expressions to ask and respond to familiar questions and give and respond to instructions, such as, <i>Hört gut zu!</i>; <i>Hol' einen Laptop!</i>; <i>Wer ist das?</i>; <i>Woher kommt dein Vater?</i>; <i>Hast du Geschwister?</i>, request help or permission, for example, <i>Ich möchte ... , bitte.</i>; <i>Hilfe, bitte!</i>; <i>Darf ich bitte auf die Toilette gehen?</i>, ask for information, clarification or assistance, such as, <i>Wie bitte? Hast du mein Buch? Wie sagt man das auf Deutsch?</i>, and clarify answers, for example, <i>Das ist meine Freundin und sie kommt aus China. ... Ja, ich habe zwei Brüder, sie heißen Nick und Max.</i> When socialising, they make simple statements such as <i>Ich mag Fußball, aber Toms Lieblingssport ist Basketball.</i> They use key features of pronunciation, stress and intonation, including short and long vowel sounds, single consonants, blends and diphthongs, in different words, phrases and sentences, such as <i>ja, rot, singen, Sport, Winter, zwei, ich auch.</i> They obtain key points of information and identify main ideas in simple texts relating to own world and that of teenagers in German-speaking countries, using contextual clues to help make meaning. They use high-frequency vocabulary to describe characters, events and ideas encountered in imaginative texts, and create short informative and imaginative texts using modelled sentence structures and formulaic expressions with present tense forms of regular and some irregular verbs, and correct word order. They use a range of grammatical elements to describe people, objects, actions, events and relationships, including articles, such as, <i>der/ein</i>, personal pronouns and some possessive adjectives, for example, <i>mein, dein, sein, ihr</i> in the nominative and accusative. They qualify meaning with reference to time, manner and place using everyday adverbs and phrases, for example, <i>am Montag; besser; in der Schule</i>, and link words, phrases and sentences using <i>und, aber</i> and <i>oder</i>, and other connectives such as <i>dann, später</i> and <i>zuerst</i>. They work with German and English to translate texts and create simple bilingual texts for peers and family, noticing where equivalence is not possible. They identify the relationship between language and culture, giving examples of adjustments made as a result of reactions and intercultural experiences. They explain how aspects of their own identity impact on intercultural exchange.</p> <p>Students identify German as an important European and global language and that it is related to English. They identify some of the common variations in German used in different contexts by different people. They differentiate statements, questions, imperatives and exclamations according to intonation, sentence structure and punctuation. They understand and apply grammatical concepts such as gender and number, and nominative and accusative case. They identify key similarities and differences between the phonological and orthographic systems of English and German, including the <i>Umlaut</i> and <i>Eszett</i>, capitalisation, and punctuation used in numbers (ordinals, decimals). They identify features of common spoken, written and multimodal texts. They understand and give examples of how language use is shaped by and reflects the values, ideas and norms of a community.</p>	<p>By the end of Year 10, students initiate and maintain interactions in written and spoken German to communicate ideas, thoughts, feelings and information related to relationships, school experiences, the community and future plans. They interact with others to make decisions, solve problems, and negotiate and plan action in response to issues. When interacting, they use both rehearsed and spontaneous language. They ask and respond to familiar questions, for example, <i>Wir sind in den Ferien oft ins Schwimmbad gegangen. Was hast du gemacht? Ich finde meine Schule gut, und du? Wie findest du deine Schule?</i> and make comparisons, such as, <i>Meine Freundin ist fleißiger als ich.</i> They give opinions explain problems and ask for advice or clarification, for example, <i>Ich wohne gern auf dem Land, weil ... , Ich habe mein Passwort vergessen. Was soll ich machen? Wie lernt man die deutschen Verben?</i> They apply rules of pronunciation, intonation and stress, including variations such as contractions. They locate, analyse and record information, feelings and opinions from a range of texts. They respond to and re-create imaginative texts, and use descriptive and expressive vocabulary to communicate about experiences and emotions. They modify meaning with a range of adverbs and adverbial phrases, such as, <i>Wir haben das schon am Montag mit Frau Rolf gemacht.</i> They create personal, descriptive, informative and imaginative texts for different purposes, audiences and contexts. They use a range of grammatical elements to describe, situate and link people, objects and events in time and place. They use articles, for example, <i>der/ein</i>, personal pronouns, some demonstrative and interrogative adjectives such as <i>dieser, jeder</i> and <i>welcher</i>, possessive adjectives in the nominative, accusative and dative case, and a range of prepositions in everyday and topic-based phrases. They use present and future tenses of a range of regular and irregular verbs, including some modal, separable and inseparable verbs. They describe past events and experiences using the present perfect and simple past tenses with a range of common verbs. They use some common reflexive verbs in the present tense, such as, <i>Ich dusche mich morgens.</i>; <i>Interessierst du dich für Geschichte?</i> They use a variety of conjunctions and cohesive devices, for example, <i>als, dass, wenn, weil; dann, früher, danach, vorher</i>, to create cohesion and interest. They translate and interpret excerpts from informative and imaginative texts, identifying and explaining challenges and adjustments required when transferring meaning between languages and cultures. They explain the importance of audience and context in intercultural exchanges. They explain how cultural identity is both shaped by and influences ways of communicating and thinking.</p> <p>Students give examples of how language changes over time and identify reasons for change. They apply the German case system (mainly nominative, accusative, dative) and explain the relationships between noun gender, article, pronoun, adjectival ending and case. They name some grammatical terms and their functions. They identify variations in the features of spoken and written German in relation to pronunciation, spelling and punctuation. They identify textual conventions in a range of texts and explain how they shape meaning and influence responses. They identify how features of German in familiar spoken and written texts vary according to audience, context and purpose. They reflect on their own cultural identity in light of their experience of learning German, identifying how their ideas and ways of communicating are influenced by their membership of cultural groups.</p>