

FACTFILE: GCSE GERMAN



CONTEXT 2: LOCAL, NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL AND GLOBAL AREAS OF INTEREST



Social and global issues

Learning Outcomes

You should be able to use German relating to this topic to:

- understand and respond to different types of spoken language (Listening);
- communicate and interact effectively in speech (Speaking);
- understand and respond to different types of written language (Reading); and
- communicate in writing (Writing).

These lists are neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

Some aspects of this topic include:

- Poverty, homelessness and voluntary work
- Health and lifestyle
- Sport
- Food and drink
- Body parts
- At the doctor's
- At the pharmacy
- Health

You might also refer to the Fact file on Free time, leisure and daily routine as well as the Fact file on Community involvement.

Preparation

Ensure that you have a very good knowledge of **vocabulary** and **grammar and structures** related to the topic of Social and global issues.

Vocabulary

All page numbers in this section refer to the Specification.

- You will find this vocabulary on pages 70-76.
- See page 70 for vocabulary of poverty, homelessness and voluntary work.

- See page 71 for vocabulary of sport.
- See pages 71-74 for vocabulary of food and drink.
- See page 75 for vocabulary of body parts.
- See page 75 for vocabulary of going to the doctor's or the pharmacy.
- See pages 75-76 for vocabulary of health.

Remember that this is the Core Minimum Vocabulary List – you should always learn other relevant vocabulary that you encounter as you study this topic.

Refer to the **Support** section of the CCEA GCSE German website. Then choose the **Activity** tab. There are **three** Activity Sheet folders which link to this topic. Each folder contains a PowerPoint presentation with key topic vocabulary and a worksheet to help you practise the key vocabulary.

They are:

- Eating out and cuisine Activity Sheet.
- Health, Lifestyle, anti-social behaviour Activity Sheet.
- Sport Activity Sheet

Grammar and Structures

In order to achieve accuracy in spoken and written German, focus on verb formation and rules for word order.

1. These verbs are relevant for this topic:

	Present tense ich	Present tense er/sie/man	Perfect tense ich	Perfect tense er/sie/man
spielen	spiele	spielt	habe gespielt	hat gespielt
haben	habe	hat	habe gehabt	hat gehabt
sein	bin	ist	bin gewesen	ist gewesen
essen	esse	isst	habe gegessen	hat gegessen
trinken	trinke	trinkt	habe getrunken	hat getrunken
treiben	treibe	treibt	habe getrieben	hat getrieben
nehmen	nehme	nimmt	habe genommen	hat genommen
gehen	gehe	geht	bin gegangen	ist gegangen
fahren	fahre	fährt	bin gefahren	ist gefahren
spazieren gehen	gehe spazieren	geht spazieren	bin spazierengegangen	ist spazierengegangen
laufen	laufe	läuft	bin gelaufen	ist gelaufen
sich bewegen	bewege mich	bewegt sich	habe mich bewegt	hat sich bewegt

2. Word order rules:

- The verb is the second unit of the sentence.
Ich **esse** viel Obst und Gemüse.
- If the sentence starts with something other than the subject, inversion takes place.
Jeden Tag **esse** ich viel Obst und Gemüse.
- Joining two clauses with 'und' or 'denn', normal word order is not affected.
Ich esse viel Obst und ich **trinke** viel Wasser.
Ich esse viel Obst, denn es ist gut für die Gesundheit.
- Joining two sentences with 'weil'. Verb in the weil-clause goes to the end.

Ich esse viel Obst.	Das ist gut für die Gesundheit.	Ich esse viel Obst, weil das gut für die Gesundheit ist .
Ich rauche nicht.	Das ist nicht gut für die Gesundheit.	Ich rauche nicht, weil das nicht gut für die Gesundheit ist .
Ich bin fit.	Ich habe viel Sport getrieben.	Ich bin fit, weil ich viel Sport getrieben habe .

3. Familiarise yourself with the construction **um.....zu (in order to) + infinitive**:

This can be used to join sentences or to link two ideas:

Ich bewege mich regelmäßig. Ich bleibe fit.

Ich bewege mich regelmäßig, um fit zu bleiben.

4. Focus on how to say

(a) I am and he/she is cold/hot/sick

Mir/ihm/ihr ist	kalt. heiß. schlecht.
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(b) I am/he/she is not well

Mir/ihm/ihr	geht es nicht gut.
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5. Focus on using 'seit' with Present tense. It is translated into English as I have been, I have had etc. It is used to describe something that has been happening in the past and is still happening.
- Ich bin seit zwei Tagen krank. – I have been ill for two days.
- Ich habe seit gestern Kopfwegh. – I have had a headache since yesterday.

Revision

You can test yourself using some of the Specimen Assessment Materials (SAMs) and also some material from the Specification.

Listening:

Foundation Listening – see SAMs page 4 question 2.

Higher Listening – see SAMs pages 21-22 question 8 and page 26 question 12.

The recording for the Listening is available on the CCEA website. If you cannot access the recording, you will find the Transcript for the questions in the SAMs on pages 121-130 for Foundation Listening and pages 135-144 for Higher Listening.

Speaking:

Role-plays – see SAMs page 38 Situation H.

(The teacher script of this role-play can be found in the SAMs on page 157.)

Conversation – see the Specification page 40 for sample questions for this topic.

Reading:

Higher Reading – see SAMs page 73 question 6 and page 75 question 8.

Writing:

There are no writing questions on this topic in the SAMs; however, there is an additional writing question at the end of this section.

You can check your answers to Listening and Reading questions which are included in the SAMs.

Foundation Listening mark scheme – pages 117-120. Higher Listening mark scheme – pages 131-134.

Higher Reading mark scheme – pages 177-180.

You will need to ask your teacher or a German speaker to check your answers for the role-play, the speaking questions and any written work that you produce.

Additional Question:

Foundation & Higher Writing:

Your teacher has asked you to write an article in German for a classroom display on the topic of a healthy lifestyle. You **must** write **five** paragraphs. You **must** include **all** bullet points.

Foundation Tier: Aim for 80-100 words. Higher Tier: Aim for 130-150 words.

- The food you usually eat
- Sport you usually do (or do not do) at school
- How you deal with stress
- What exercise you did last month
- What you will do next year to improve your health

Answers:

Writing:

You will need to ask your teacher or a German speaker to check your answers for any written work that you produce.

