K08 Oral Test Protocol (F_2003)

(train vocab, food vocab, family member description)

preparation / props: see following page

1. greeting & name (count as "small talk" with item 5)

Make it brief. Say your own name to elicit a sentence where they identify themselves. Add 1 question, depending on the person. (If the examinee is your own student, ask something other than "Wann beginnt Ihre Deutschstunde?" Ex: Was ist heute und wieviel Uhr ist es?" Can also ask about weather.)

Hand examinee the itinerary and the train drawing, but not yet the shopping bag.

2. Using itinerary and train prop

Wo beginnt Ihre Reise und wie lange sind Sie dort? Und dann? Und wie lange sind Sie dort?

Haben Sie ein Einzelzimmer? Was ist das, "m. B/D" (and "Fr." / "MWst" – the latter to elicit Ich weiß nicht or Ich glaube)

Point to train and to track: Was ist das hier, und das da? (Zug, Gleis)

Point to appropriate m/f stick figure in compartment: Das ist Sie, und das ist Ihr Gepäck. Wo sind Sie im Zug, und wo ist Ihr Gepäck?

Point to an occupied seat: Ist der Platz frei?

Point to unoccupied seatS: Und hier? (Do NOT use "Plätze" in your question!!)

3. Talking about someone else

Find out who the person traveling with the examinee is (Wer reist mit nach Leipzig? Mit wem reisen Sie zusammen nach Leipzig?)

Zero in on the person and turn the examinee loose to describe at the multi-sentence level (if possible!). Example: "Ist Sarah eine interessante Person?" "Sind Sie wie Ihr Bruder?" "Studiert Ihre Schwester auch hier an der Universität?" IMPORTANT: Sit back and wait for the language to come out, IF IT CAN. Do NOT hammer at the examinee until you get paragraph-like behavior; measure what you get with the minimal prompt. If the examinee has earlier seemed pretty good and then turns reticent here, allow yourself ONE helping utterance, such as: "Sie sprechen Deutsch, aber Ihre Schwester?" (DO NOT model third-person singular verb forms beyond the minimal questions with "ist" etc.)

LOOK FOR: voluntary multi-sentence description; pronouns "er/sie"; verb endings in "-t"; use of verbs beyond "ist" and "hat".

IMPORTANT: In your prompts use very simple language. You are testing SPEAKING, not comprehension and certainly not comprehension of complex grammar. DO NOT use constructions such as "Sind Sie Ihrem Bruder ähnlich?" Instead, try a statement about the person coupled with a question about the target person ("Sie sind 18 Jahre alt. Und Ihre Schwester?").

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4. back to the props: shopping bag

Get them to tell what's in the sack and then discuss who will eat/drank it, quantities appropriate to number of people in group; targets are ein/eine, container words, genug/zuviel, kein(e)

Das ist Reiseproviant für Sie und Ihren Freund / Ihre Schwester auf der Reise nach Leipzig.

Was ist da?

Was ist das da? (several such)

Haben Sie X? Wieviel?

Wer ißt was und wer trinkt was?

(If they answer "Ich habe Mineralwasser, ask WIEVIEL" to get Flasche, etc.)

IMPORTANT: Wir haben X und Y (two similar foods, beverages). Was haben wir nicht (zum Essen / Trinken)?

5. wind-down (counts as "small talk" with item 1)

Reisen Sie (machen Sie eine Reise) im Frühling / März oder April / Sommer? Nach wo und auf wie lange?

Backup: Finish the conversation by seeming surprised at the time that has passed. Offer one relevant prompt, such as "Essen Sie jetzt?" or "Haben Sie um [some near time] eine Klasse?" Thanks and farewell.

Reiseplan für Herrn / Frau / Familie /Gruppe _____

Unterbringung: Hotel Schweizer Hof: DZ m. B/D,   110 (Preis
            inkl. Fr. u. MwSt.)

So   21.02.   Ankunft Berlin;
Mo   22.02   Berlin
Di   23.02   Berlin
Mi   24.02   Berlin
Do   25.02   Berlin
Fr   26.02   Leipzig
Sa   27.02   Dresden
So   28.02   Berlin
Mo   29.02   Abflug Bln. Flughafen Tempelhof 10.03 Lufthansa
            Nr. 62

outline/stick-figure drawing of train, clearly showing track, a car divided into
    compartments, and in one compartment (or in a balloon that emanates
    from the compartment) 6 seats (4 empty); one male & one female stick
    figure that can represent the examinee's family, friends, fellow
    passengers; some baggage

sack: two or more kinds of beverage (one non-alcoholic) in bottles, including
    one beverage in plural quantity (optional: cardboard juice container to
    elicit desperate "Päckchen"; two kinds of fruit, including more than
    one item of one kind; cheese; chocolate bar; fork (but NO knife); cup
    or glass

R. O.

Presenter _____ Scorer _____ Date 6 Mai Total Score 6 Grade A+ 4.3 Ah ✓

Scoring Guide for Oral Test K08 (Itinerary, Train Facilities, Bag of Snacks)

Rule of thumb for 4/satisfactory: text type is simple sentence (some third-person singular); names 3 kinds of food, 2 kinds of beverage; uses 3 plurals; 2 container nouns; earlier train vocabulary reliable; shelter vocabulary reliable, with small distortions; emerging marking for gender, especially with ein/eine (if quoting examiner's der/die/das, does so accurately).

Diagnostic differentiation: Factor 1 measures, primarily, retention of earliest learning and evidence of the willingness / ability to enter the realm of the language. Factor 2 measures older and newer vocabulary of a main survival context, and also ready management of simple sentence structures (placement of verb, use of simple expansion phrases). Factor 3 measures strength in subject-verb management, range of verb vocabulary, and basic sense of linguistic gender. Factor 4 measures control of very recent vocabulary, quantity/negation, and basic features of adjective-noun & noun-phrase structure.

	Factor 1: Small Talk (10%)	Factor 2: Travel Plan & Train Layout (30%)	Factor 3: Talk about Someone Else (30%)	Factor 4: Travel Food (30%)
6	Does ALL generic small talk when needed, including expression of not understanding and the specific topics at beginning and end; should offer something in addition to what is prompted.	Accurate sentences with specific vocabulary of train travel: bleiben, Nächte, besetzt, frei, deciphers abbreviations (DZ, m:B/D, Fr.); names Zug, Gleis, Abteil (one with hesitation or slight distortion OK). Probably shows evident knowledge of dialogs. Handles double-question with complex sentence.	With no repeated prompting produces several accurate sentences that are clearly about the other person, as shown by management of er/sie + -t. Uses more than sein & haben. Distinguishes mein/meine clearly. Enough language (or emotion added to language) to give the other person a personality (Er liebt Schokolade?! / Bobby??! Käse?! Oh, nein!)	Quickly names most of the items. Clearly distinguishes ein/eine, often correctly. Uses pluralization pattern other than the high-frequency X-e and Xe-n. Umlauts are clear. (Some overdone umlauting OK). Handles too little / enough / more/much readily. May amplify an answer (Das ist nicht genug. Wir brauchen 200g Käse.) Either uses kein or X haben wir nicht.
5	almost 6	almost 6 ~~[signature]~~	almost 6	almost 6 (example: nicht ein instead of kein)
4	Most generic small talk and handles one specific topic smoothly	Accurate on travel vocabulary of earlier units, but evident weakness with current travel vocabulary and with abbreviations. Singular-plural of nouns wobbly, as also gender & mein/meine. Text type is definitely sentence, but simple.	Half of attempt to talk about third person show linguistic marking of third person (pronoun, verb ending). Mein/meine distinction occurs, if needed, but there are flaws. Does not break down repeatedly n management of first-person forms, if they are called for.	Main plural pattern is to add -n (or else -e) to everything, but does not use BOTH endings (may use one of them and -s as another). Distinguishes ein/eine, but not reliably. Uses 1 container noun in addition to Flasche. Deals successfully with quantity once (ex: answers "Ist das genug?" with "nicht genug".
3	almost 4	almost 4	almost 4	almost 4
2	Evident gaps in small talk and handles one specific topic only briefly.	Serious gaps in travel vocabulary of earlier units. Produces little of the current vocabulary, that the topic above. Text type: fragment, but not just single words.	Produces sentences about the third person, but it is often difficult to tell, just from the vocabulary and structure, that this is indeed that other person. Subject-verb agreement and markings for even biological gender are haphazard.	Names some snack items. A few signs of pluralization and gender. Attempts to express appropriate quantity, but probably stumbles on negation or vocabulary (distorts zuviel, etc.). Only one container noun is accurate, even in singular. No plural beyond isolated Xe-n.
1	almost 2	almost 2 Koster	almost 2	almost 2

2 Stunden Wohnung ich glaube die Zug ich reise hat
um Xuhr ...   falllsentences always   ...
ich esse ... Freunt 15 z ...

Presenter _J.B._   Scorer _wbf_   Date _6/16/06_   Total Score _4.55_   Grade _B (slight +) 3.15_

Scoring Guide for Oral Test K08 (Itinerary, Train Facilities, Bag of Snacks)

Rule of thumb for 4/satisfactory: text type is simple sentence (some third-person singular); names 3 kinds of food, 2 kinds of beverage; uses 3 plurals; 2 container nouns; earlier train vocabulary reliable; shelter vocabulary reliable, with small distortions; emerging marking for gender, especially with ein/eine (if quoting examiner's der/die/das, does so accurately).

Diagnostic differentiation: Factor 1 measures, primarily, retention of earliest learning and evidence of the willingness / ability to enter the realm of the language. Factor 2 measures older and newer vocabulary of a main survival context, and also ready management of simple sentence structures (placement of verb, use of simple expansion phrases). Factor 3 measures strength in subject-verb management, range of verb vocabulary, and basic sense of linguistic gender. Factor 4 measures control of very recent vocabulary, quantity/negation, and basic features of adjective-noun & noun-phrase structure.

	Factor 1: Small Talk (10%) , 5	Factor 2: Travel Plan & Train Layout (30%) , 35	Factor 3: Talk about Someone Else (30%) 6.5	Factor 4: Travel Food (30%) 1.2
6	Does ALL generic small talk when needed, including expression of not understanding and the specific topics at beginning and end; should offer something in addition to what is prompted.	Accurate sentences with specific vocabulary of train travel: bleiben, Nächte, besetzt, frei, deciphers abbreviations (DZ, m,B/D, H.); names Zug, Gleis, Abteil (one with hesitation or slight distortion OK). Probably shows evident knowledge of dialogs. Handles double-question with complex sentence.	With no repeated prompting produces several accurate sentences that are clearly about the other person, as shown by management of er/sie + -t. Uses more than sein & haben. Distinguishes mein/meine clearly. Enough language (or emotion added to language) to give the other person a personality (Er liebt Schokolade?! / Bobby??! Käse?! Oh, nein!)	Quickly names most of the items. Clearly distinguishes ein/eine, often correctly. Uses pluralization pattern other than the high-frequency X-e and Xe-n. Umlauts are clear. (Some overdone umlauting OK). Handles too little / enough / more/much readily. May amplify an answer (Das ist nicht genug. Wir brauchen 200g Käse.) Either uses kein or X haben wir nicht.
5	almost 6	almost 6 am Gleis 72 2 Zug	almost 6 (example: nicht ein instead of kein)	almost 6 (example: nicht ein instead of kein)
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3	almost 4	almost 4	almost 4	almost 4
2	Evident gaps in small talk and handles one specific topic only briefly.	Serious gaps in travel vocabulary of earlier units. Produces little of the current vocabulary listed under (6) above. Text type: fragment, but not just single words.	Produces sentences about the third person, but it is often difficult to tell, just from the vocabulary and structure, that the topic is indeed that other person. Subject-verb agreement and markings for even biological gender are haphazard.	Names some snack items. A few signs of pluralization and gender. Attempts to express appropriate quantity, but probably stumbles on negation or vocabulary (distorts zuviel, etc.). Only one container noun is accurate, even in singular. No plural beyond isolated Xe-n.
1	almost 2	almost 2	almost 2	almost 2

Presenter _____ F.C. _____ Scorer _wh of_ ___ Date _6/26/06_ ___ Total Score _4.05_ ___ Grade _B - 2.7_ [handwritten]

Scoring Guide for Oral Test K08 (Itinerary, Train Facilities, Bag of Snacks)

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	Factor 1: Small Talk (10%) , 3	Factor 2: Travel Plan & Train Layout (30%) , 35	Factor 3: Talk about Someone Else (30%) , 2	Factor 4: Travel Food (30%) , 2
6	Does ALL generic small talk when needed, including expression of not understanding and the specific topics at beginning and end; should offer something in addition to what is prompted.	Accurate sentences with specific vocabulary of train travel: bleiben, Nächte, besetzt, frei, decipher abbreviations (DZ, m.B/D.Fr.); names Zug, Gleis, Abteil (one with hesitation or slight distortion OK). Probably shows evident knowledge of dialogs. Handles double-question with complex sentence.	With no repeated prompting produces several accurate sentences that are clearly about the other person, as shown by management of er/sie + -t. Uses more than sein & haben. Distinguishes mein/meine clearly. Enough language (or emotion added to language) to give the other person a personality (Er liebt Schokolade? / Bobby??! Käse?! Oh, nein!)	Quickly names most of the items. Clearly distinguishes ein/eine, often correctly. Uses pluralization pattern other than the high-frequency X-e and Xe-n. Umlauts are clear. (Some overdone umlauting OK). Handles too little / enough / more/much readily. May amplify an answer (Das ist nicht genug. Wir brauchen 200g Käse.) Either uses kein or X haben wir nicht.
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1	almost 2	almost 2	almost 2	almost 2

[handwritten annotations in left margin:]

Uhr fr Stunde
Schokola
(no sentences)

fut mix/erd Zug
have tomorrow? Donnersty
eine Tage

One word answers,
even to "1st or
interessant?

2 perfekt
Schokolade
Kotelett of
Masse

Presenter _[illegible]_   Scorer _[signature]_   Date _Oct 06_   Total Score _3,4_   Grade _CP 2,4_

Scoring Guide for Oral Test K08 (Itinerary, Train Facilities, Bag of Snacks)

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	Factor 1: Small Talk (10%), 4	Factor 2: Travel Plan & Train Layout (30%), 1,2	Factor 3: Talk about Someone Else (30%), 19	Factor 4: Travel Food (30%), 19
6	Does ALL generic small talk when needed, including expression of not understanding and the specific topics at beginning and end; should offer something in addition to what is prompted.	Accurate sentences with specific vocabulary of train travel: bleiben, Nächte, besetzt, frei, deciphers abbreviations (DZ, m.BD, Fr.); names sein & haben. Distinguishes mein/meine clearly. Enough language (or emotion added to language) to give the other person a personality (Er liebt Schokolade?! Bobby??! Käse?! Oh, nein!)	With no repeated prompting produces several accurate sentences that are clearly about the other person, as shown by management of er/sie + -t. Uses more than sein & haben. Distinguishes mein/meine clearly. Enough language (or emotion added to language) to give the other person a personality (Er liebt Schokolade?! / Bobby??! Käse?! Oh, nein!)	Quickly names most of the items. Clearly distinguishes ein/eine, often correctly. Uses pluralization pattern other than the high-frequency X-e and Xe-n. Umlauts are clear. (Some overdone umlauting OK). Handles too little / enough / more/much readily. May amplify an answer (Das ist nicht genug. Wir brauchen 200g Käse.) Either uses kein or X haben wir nicht.
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1	almost 2	almost 2	almost 2	almost 2

Handwritten notes: 12 Uhr 31 no um · ich brauche Tee · ein Tass mit ein Film · 8 Tag alles dß · offen not sentences · no Gleis, Zug · meine · mein Schwester · she ~ brauchen · sie ist ein Mutter · no Flasche 2 Apfel · ein ~ n Flasche · wir essen