102 Oral Test Protocol – Kontext 14 2013W

(accommodations; locations & directions)

1. ## greeting & name
   make it brief; say your own name

2. ## accommodations
   1. intro: Wir diskutieren jetzt Hotels. [Get them to compare varieties of hotel accommodations: Einzel- v. Doppelzimmer; mit/ohne Dusche; 1. Stock vs. 15. Stock, etc.; use questions like "Was ist besser, teurer: X oder Y? It may help to set them up in a specific group: "Sie und Ihre Familie / Ihre Arbeitsgruppe in der Deutschstunde sind 5 Tage in München…"
   2. Present situation in English:

      a) You are in your room now, and have found something wrong with it or in it. Call me up at the front desk and do something about the problem.

      b) You own room does not have a bath. You are getting ready to take a shower down the hall, and realize that you'll need to get some things from the front desk. I work there. Tell me about it.

3. ## locations & directions
   Prepare ahead of time a simple sketch map of a typical city downtown, including some landmarks, street names, and 2 intersecting transportation lines (with stops). You could also use a piece of simple realia (Lindau, Innsbruck maps in the course materials, similar from WWW). The point of the whole business is to conduct a THOROUGH discussion of what's on that map and how people would use it. Be sure to get beyond simple "Where is" stuff – if the person can!

   1. Ask orientation questions like:

   Gibt es hier einen Stadtpark / Hotel [look for plural!] etc.

   Was ist nicht weit von der Post?

   2. Then move to basic transportation issues:

   Wieviele Buslinien gibt es?

   Kann ich zu Fuß von X zu Y gehen? (followup: Und wenn es regnet / wenn ich viel Gepäck habe?)

   3. Then a request for directions: Ich bin [place] und möchte zum/zur Y. [move into role-play simulation by adopting conversational tone:] Bitte, können Sie mir helfen? WAIT for them to maintain language. LOOK for müssen / können, umsteigen, and specific vocab (Haltestelle, Verkehrsbüro)

   4. To distinguish 5/6, if you are not pretty sure from other evidence:

   repeat the function using third person: Mein(e) Freund(in) möchte vom/von der zum/zur Y…

OT_K14_13W Juicy Prompts and Brief Scoring Guide

For the accommodations situation:

Gehen Sie jetzt essen?

Wissen Sie, wo die Dusche ist und wie sie funktioniert?

To elicit transportation language:

Was können wir machen, wenn es zu weit ist / es regnet?

Was sehen wir/Sie, wenn wir/Sie aussteigen?

Was können wir machen / Wo können wir hingehen, wenn wir spät am
Abend [want to do/find X]? (rephrase on lower level: Spät am
Abend wollen wir X. Was/Wo…?

Wie können wir wissen/lernen, wo/wann // welches Hotel usw. das beste
ist?

Wann gehen wir nicht in den Stadtpark usw.?

Scoring – Accommodations

6   EASILY LEADS the conversation, including asking more than simple questions and/or making concrete requests ("Bitte, bringen Sie uns…"). Produces sentences that use modals (or möchte) along with infinitive. Readily uses the vocabulary from Kontext 12 (Schlüssel, Handtücher). Errors in verb endings are rare.

5   LEADS MUCH of the conversation. Reaches but does not maintain the linguistic features of the 6.

4   LEADS SOME of the conversation. Produces some of the linguistic features of 5/6, but with notable errors (though not always!). Uses much earlier language to accomplish the functions that really need current language to be done comfortably.

3   LEADS A LITTLE of the conversation. Recent linguistic features are infrequent but not completely absent. Earlier language will show considerable weakness.

Scoring – Location & Direction

6   uses a collection of travel verbs; names many buildings; some distinction of zum/zur; uses modals (if forms are correct, word order can be faulty, and vice versa – but does not double-conjugate); produces umsteigen and maybe even aussteigen; can give directions with a cluster of statements;

5   tends to overuse gehen, but does use more than gehen; names principal buildings (but won't reliably handle buildings that are not listed on the map – Jugendherberge etc.); uses zum, not nach, when needed; uses modals (some distortion OK); either uses umsteigen or circumlocutes with nicht direkt or similar; can field most basic questions from the stranger needing directions, but won't anticipate many and won't produce more than 2 short sentences together

4   lives off of gehen, but has several other verbs under some control (er/sie forms are wobbly); sometimes produces zum, and distinguishes gender of buildings; has basic vocab of Ecke, Straße; can give directions in several stages, but will need frequent prompting

3   Kontext 11 language is scarce, and there are distortions of Kontext 10 and earlier location/direction language as well.