

102 Oral Test Protocol – Kontext 15 (W2005)

Functions + context: Talking about, and then helping someone else accomplish a tourist-related activity, such as getting food for a trip or going to a museum.

Accuracy: comprehension of words beyond survival vocabulary (anrufen, treffen, dürfen, Blitz, Stock, billiger); text type: sentence of ≥ 4 informational units (≥ 6 words); modal verbs in present; object pronouns; greater distinction of noun gender/case

Notes: 1) Use the scoring guide on p. 4 of this file, except for item 2; for that use the generic SG for dialog reading. You may want to combine them on the front and back of one page. 2) If you are using this is a K14 test, adjust for the lack of K15 learning.

1. greeting and one unit of small talk (or at end)

Ist es kalt im Park / auf der Straße? Kommen Sie von der Deutschklasse? Ist X hier? (or time, day, etc.)

2. dialog reading

From the current Kontext (if this is NOT a final) or from the Kontexte covered this quarter (if this IS a final), choose a dialog that has at least 2 speeches each of which more than one clause to it. Assign that speaker's role to the student. Use the standard dialog-reading scoring guide.

3. Do either (a) or (b):

a) accommodations

1. intro: Wir diskutieren jetzt Hotels. [Get them to **describe and 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 one of these situations in English (see prompts on separate page):
 - 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) Your 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.

b) tourist activities & attractions

See the separate situation set-up (give to student).

DON'T help out by filling gaps (unless you're setting up something that promises to produce a rich interchange).

DO offer counter-questions ("Gibt es dort...?"), complications ("Und wenn es sehr kalt ist?"), and juicy "leading" remarks ("Aber muß ich...?" "Ein Mann in unserem Hotel sagt...")

look for ability to: keep the conversation going above the level of prompt-response; ask relevant questions (money available, people along, time constraints); modal verbs, direction-location language, object pronouns, verb placement, precise vocabulary (voluntary umsteigen, unten); circumlocution ability (prompt with: "Oh, das können Sie auf deutsch sagen, so oder so.")

4. Farewell and small talk item (if not at start)

Going to [meal, class] now? Other tests? How long staying at PSU today?

The situation

- You have been in City X long enough to know something about its major features (layout and interesting places).
- Your examiner is someone who has recently arrived. He/She will request your advice about how to do various things of interest to someone new to the city.
- Give enough help that the person will be able to accomplish the desired activity with little, if any, advice and information from other people.
- Try to give your advice in such a way that the other person doesn't have to keep asking questions.
- Remember also that you have just met the person and as yet have no idea about his/her personal situation, such as companions, money, time. You may need to ask some questions about the person's background and preferences.

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Juicy Prompts

For the accommodations situation:

If they just greet and say nothing at the start: Gehen Sie jetzt essen?

Wie lange bleiben Sie in Ihrem Zimmer?

Brauchen Sie das sofort?

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.?

Name	Scorer	Score
Accommodations		
Notes		

- 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.
- 2 RESPONDS but does not lead at all. Severe distortion even in earlier language.

Activities & Attractions

Notes

- 6 EASILY LEADS the conversation. Uses a collection of travel verbs; names many buildings; distinguishes prepositions accurately, but will not manage cases more than barely; uses modals (if forms are correct, word order can be faulty, and vice versa – but does not double-conjugate); produces anrufen and umsteigen if they are called for, and maybe even aussteigen; can give directions with a cluster of statements.
- 5 LEADS MUCH of the conversation. 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 LEADS SOME of the conversation. 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 LEADS A LITTLE of the conversation. Kontext 15 language not used. Kontext 11 language is scarce, and there are distortions of Kontext 10 and earlier location/direction language as well.
- 2 RESPONDS but does not lead at all. Severe distortion even in earlier language.