CBSE Class 10 German 2026-27

Sample Paper with Solutions

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions

(i) This paper is divided into **4 sections**: **Reading**, **Writing**, **Grammar** and **Textbook**.

(ii) Read the instructions carefully and attempt **only the required number of questions** where internal choices are given.

(iii) There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

Section A: Reading Skills (Lesen) (15 marks)

Q. 1 (5x2=10) and Q. 2 (choose one of Text A or Text B, 5x1=5).

1(I). Lies den Text und löse die Aufgabe.

***Homeshopping* [Quelle: Begegnungen A2+]**

Zehn Millionen Deutsche haben es schon getan, fünf Millionen tun es immer wieder: Sie rufen einen Fernsehsender an und bestellen ein Produkt. Sie tun genau das, was der freundliche Herr im Fernsehen gesagt hat: „Rufen Sie uns an und bestellen Sie dieses wunderschöne Produkti' Richtig, wir reden über Einkaufen im Fernsehen, neudeutsch auch „Homeshopping" genannt.

Früher hatte diese Art des Einkaufens kein gutes Image, aber die Zeiten haben sich geändert. Seit zehn Jahren ist der Wirtschaftszweig Homeshopping stark gewachsen - jedes Jahr um 50 Prozent. Im letzten Jahr hat das Tele-Geschäft zum ersten Mal einen Umsatz von einer Milliarde Euro gemacht. Täglich kann man auf diesen Fernsehkanälen 24 Stunden lang Kosmetik, Schmuck, Haushaltsgeräte oder Reisen kaufen, immer nett präsentiert von lächelnden Moderatoren.

Doch wer kauft im Fernsehen ein? Die meisten Käufer beim Homeshopping sind weiblich, verheiratet und nicht mehr ganz jung. Das Durchschnittsalter liegt bei 53 Jahren.

Gemütlich zu Hause im Sessel einkaufen - das kann man natürlich auch im Internet. Immer mehr junge Bundesbürger nutzen das Internet für einen Bummel durch Online-Kaufhäuser. Das beliebteste Produkt beim Online-Einkauf sind Bücher. 43 Prozent der Käufer haben in den letzten zwölf Monaten Bücher per Internet bestellt. Auf dem zweiten Platz folgen CDs mit 34 Prozent, auf dem dritten Platz Angebote von Auktionsfirmen wie eBay.

Beantworte die Fragen: (5X2=10)

Wie ist die Tendenz beim Homeshopping? Wie viele Deutsche kaufen im Fernsehen ein? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: What is the trend in home shopping? How many Germans shop on television?
- It has two parts, so the answer must cover both parts. Each part is worth 1 mark.

Step 1: Find the facts in the text Go to the growth figures and the opening numbers (zehn Millionen, fünf Millionen).
The text gives the needed facts in one place, so no guessing is needed.

Step 2: Write the answer in German Copy or lightly reshape the matching lines into full sentences.
Answer: Es kaufen immer mehr Menschen im Fernsehen ein. Zehn Millionen Deutsche haben es schon getan, fünf Millionen tun es immer wieder: Sie rufen einen Fernsehsender an und bestellen ein Produkt.
In English: More and more people shop on television. Ten million Germans have already done it, and five million do it again and again: they call a TV channel and order a product.

Step 3: Conclusion Both parts are answered from the text with full German sentences.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the paragraph that matches the question and answer both parts in full German sentences.

1(II). Was kann man im Fernsehen kaufen? Nenne zwei Produkte. [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: What can one buy on television? Name two products.
- It has two parts, so the answer must cover both parts. Each part is worth 1 mark.

Step 1: Find the facts in the text Go to the list of goods after 'Täglich kann man auf diesen Fernsehkanälen 24 Stunden lang ... kaufen'.
The text gives the needed facts in one place, so no guessing is needed.

Step 2: Write the answer in German Copy or lightly reshape the matching lines into full sentences.
Answer: Man kann im Fernsehen Kosmetik, Schmuck, Haushaltsgeräte oder Reisen kaufen.
In English: On television one can buy cosmetics, jewellery, household appliances or trips.

Step 3: Conclusion Both parts are answered from the text with full German sentences.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the paragraph that matches the question and answer both parts in full German sentences.

1(III). Welche Kunden kaufen im Fernsehen ein? Bei welchem Alter ist Homeshopping beliebt? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Which customers shop on television? At what age is home shopping popular?
- It has two parts, so the answer must cover both parts. Each part is worth 1 mark.

Step 1: Find the facts in the text Go to the paragraph that starts with 'Doch wer kauft im Fernsehen ein?'.
The text gives the needed facts in one place, so no guessing is needed.

Step 2: Write the answer in German Copy or lightly reshape the matching lines into full sentences.
Answer: Die meisten Kunden der Homeshopping-Sender sind weiblich, verheiratet und nicht mehr ganz jung. Das Durchschnittsalter liegt bei 53 Jahren.
In English: Most customers of the home shopping channels are female, married and no longer very young. The average age is 53 years.

Step 3: Conclusion Both parts are answered from the text with full German sentences.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the paragraph that matches the question and answer both parts in full German sentences.

1(IV). Wer kauft im Internet ein? Welchen Vorteil bringt der Online-Einkauf dem Kunden? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Who shops on the internet? What advantage does online shopping bring the customer?
- It has two parts, so the answer must cover both parts. Each part is worth 1 mark.

Step 1: Find the facts in the text Go to the paragraph that starts with 'Gemütlich zu Hause im Sessel einkaufen'.
The text gives the needed facts in one place, so no guessing is needed.

Step 2: Write the answer in German Copy or lightly reshape the matching lines into full sentences.
Answer: Immer mehr junge Bundesbürger kaufen im Internet ein. Beim Online-Einkauf kann man gemütlich zu Hause im Sessel einkaufen.
In English: More and more young Germans shop on the internet. With online shopping one can shop comfortably at home in an armchair.

Step 3: Conclusion Both parts are answered from the text with full German sentences.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the paragraph that matches the question and answer both parts in full German sentences.

1(V). Welche Produkte sind beim Online-Einkauf beliebt? Nenne zwei Produkte. [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Which products are popular in online shopping? Name two products.
- It has two parts, so the answer must cover both parts. Each part is worth 1 mark.

Step 1: Find the facts in the text Go to the last lines of the text about Bücher and CDs.
The text gives the needed facts in one place, so no guessing is needed.

Step 2: Write the answer in German Copy or lightly reshape the matching lines into full sentences.
Answer: Das beliebteste Produkt beim Online-Einkauf sind Bücher. 43 Prozent der Käufer haben in den letzten zwölf Monaten Bücher per Internet bestellt. Auf dem zweiten Platz folgen CDs mit 34 Prozent.
In English: The most popular product in online shopping is books. 43 percent of buyers ordered books online in the last twelve months. CDs follow in second place with 34 percent.

Step 3: Conclusion Both parts are answered from the text with full German sentences.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the paragraph that matches the question and answer both parts in full German sentences.

2(A)(I). Lies die zwei Texte A und B. Wähle einen Text aus. Löse die Aufgaben zu dem Text. (Attempt the questions for any one text). (5X1=5)

2A. Text A: *Anna ist völlig ratlos!*

Schon seit einigen Wochen kann Anna nicht mehr gut schlafen ... Sie kann an nichts anderes mehr denken als an das Zeugnis. Annas Mutter, die sehr streng ist, schimpfte ihre Tochter aus und verhängte für mehrere Tage Fernsehverbot. Und auch der Vater wurde sehr böse und strich Anna das Taschengeld. Nur Annas Oma hatte Verständnis für ihre Enkelin, tröstete sie und übte auch mit Anna für die Klassenarbeiten. Mit Omas Hilfe verstand Anna jetzt auch schwierige Rechenaufgaben und Rechtschreibregeln viel besser. Sie bekam Lob von ihren Eltern für die guten Noten. Dann wurde die Oma schwer krank und konnte sich nicht mehr um Anna kümmern. Anna war wieder allein, sie bekam wieder schlechte Noten. Wenn sie Vater oder Mutter darum bat, ihr eine Aufgabe zu erklären, sagten sie nur zu ihr: „Pass in der Schule doch besser auf, wir haben dazu nun wirklich keine Zeit! SchlieSSlich gehen wir beide den ganzen Tag arbeiteni‘ Jetzt ist Anna völlig ratlos.

Richtig oder falsch?

ODER

2B. Text B: *Geburtstagsfeier* [Quelle: German.net Lesetext A2]

Heute ist der 30. Juli. Übermorgen habe ich meinen zwanzigsten Geburtstag und ich habe eine groSSe Party geplant. Zu meiner Feier habe ich zwanzig Leute eingeladen, für die ich kochen werde. Als ich heute in den Kühlschrank gesehen habe, habe ich aber festgestellt, dass er schon fast leer ist. Ich muss jetzt einen GroSSeinkauf machen: Meine Freunde mögen ganz unterschiedliche Sachen, daher ist die Einkaufsliste sehr lang.

Viele von ihnen trinken gerne alkoholische Getränke wie Bier und Wein. Für andere kaufe ich Wasser und Fruchtsaft ein. Wenn wir grillen, muss ich auch aufpassen, dass meine vegetarischen Freunde etwas Gutes zu essen bekommen. Für sie werde ich einen guten Salat vorbereiten und Käse zum Grillen kaufen. Die anderen Freunde essen gerne Würstchen und Steaks. Wenn die Sonne scheint, können wir bis spät in die Nacht im Garten sitzen und uns gut unterhalten. Ich freue mich schon auf das Fest und ich hoffe, dass es meinen Freunden auch viel SpaSS machen wird. - Karl Schmidt

Richtig oder falsch?

Richtig oder falsch?

Anna kann nicht schlafen, weil sie schlechte Note bekommen hat. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In a Richtig oder falsch task you decide whether the text supports the statement (Richtig, true) or contradicts it (Falsch, false).
- The statement says in English: Anna cannot sleep because she got a bad grade.

Step 1: Find the matching sentence in the text The text says: “Schon seit einigen Wochen kann Anna nicht mehr gut schlafen ... Sie kann an nichts anderes mehr denken als an das Zeugnis.”
This is the only place that deals with the reason for Anna’s sleepless nights.

Step 2: Compare the statement with the text The text says Anna sleeps badly and thinks only about her school report (Zeugnis). Later it says she got bad grades again. The statement links the lack of sleep to the bad grades, and that matches the story.
So the statement is TRUE (Richtig).

Step 3: Conclusion The statement is TRUE (Richtig).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that talks about the same idea and compare each detail.

2(A)(II). Richtig oder falsch?

Der Vater von Anna verhängte für mehrere Tage Fernseh-verbot. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In a Richtig oder falsch task you decide whether the text supports the statement (Richtig, true) or contradicts it (Falsch, false).
- The statement says in English: Anna's father imposed a TV ban for several days.

Step 1: Find the matching sentence in the text The text says: "Annas Mutter, die sehr streng ist, schimpfte ihre Tochter aus und verhängte für mehrere Tage Fernsehverbot. Und auch der Vater wurde sehr böse und strich Anna das Taschengeld."
This is the only place that deals with who imposed the TV ban (Fernsehverbot).

Step 2: Compare the statement with the text The TV ban came from the mother (Annas Mutter). The father was also angry, but his punishment was different: he stopped her pocket money (Taschengeld).
So the statement is FALSE (Falsch).

Step 3: Conclusion The statement is FALSE (Falsch).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that talks about the same idea and compare each detail.

2(A)(III). Richtig oder falsch?

Die Oma von Anna hat die Enkelin getröstet. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In a Richtig oder falsch task you decide whether the text supports the statement (Richtig, true) or contradicts it (Falsch, false).
- The statement says in English: Anna's grandmother comforted her granddaughter.

Step 1: Find the matching sentence in the text The text says: "Nur Annas Oma hatte Verständnis für ihre Enkelin, tröstete sie und übte auch mit Anna für die Klassenarbeiten."
This is the only place that deals with who showed understanding and comforted Anna.

Step 2: Compare the statement with the text The text says only the grandmother understood Anna and comforted her (tröstete sie). The statement uses the perfect tense (hat ... getröstet), which says the same thing about the past.
So the statement is TRUE (Richtig).

Step 3: Conclusion The statement is TRUE (Richtig).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that talks about the same idea and compare each detail.

2(A)(IV). Richtig oder falsch?

Anna bekam Lob von ihrer Oma für die guten Noten. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In a Richtig oder falsch task you decide whether the text supports the statement (Richtig, true) or contradicts it (Falsch, false).
- The statement says in English: Anna got praise from her grandmother for the good grades.

Step 1: Find the matching sentence in the text The text says: "Mit Omas Hilfe verstand Anna jetzt auch schwierige Rechenaufgaben und Rechtschreibregeln viel besser. Sie bekam Lob von ihren Eltern für die guten Noten."
This is the only place that deals with who praised Anna (Lob).

Step 2: Compare the statement with the text The grandmother helped Anna to learn, but the praise (Lob) came from her parents (von ihren Eltern), not from the grandmother.
So the statement is FALSE (Falsch).

Step 3: Conclusion The statement is FALSE (Falsch).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that talks about the same idea and compare each detail.

2(A)(V). Richtig oder falsch?

Anna bat ihre Eltern, schwierige Aufgabe zu erklären. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In a Richtig oder falsch task you decide whether the text supports the statement (Richtig, true) or contradicts it (Falsch, false).
- The statement says in English: Anna asked her parents to explain a difficult task.

Step 1: Find the matching sentence in the text The text says: "Wenn sie Vater oder Mutter darum bat, ihr eine Aufgabe zu erklären, sagten sie nur zu ihr: ..."
This is the only place that deals with whether Anna asked her parents for help.

Step 2: Compare the statement with the text The text says that when Anna asked father or mother to explain a task (darum bat), they had no time. So she did ask them, and the statement is correct. The parents refused, but the statement only talks about the asking.
So the statement is TRUE (Richtig).

Step 3: Conclusion The statement is TRUE (Richtig).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that talks about the same idea and compare each detail.

OR

2(B)(I). Richtig oder falsch?

Die Geburtstagsparty von Karl findet am 30. Juli statt. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In a Richtig oder falsch task you decide whether the text supports the statement (Richtig, true) or contradicts it (Falsch, false).
- The statement says in English: Karl's birthday party takes place on 30 July.

Step 1: Find the matching sentence in the text The text says: "Heute ist der 30. Juli. Übermorgen habe ich meinen zwanzigsten Geburtstag ..."
This is the only place that deals with the date of the party.

Step 2: Compare the statement with the text 30 July is the day on which Karl writes. He says the birthday is übermorgen (the day after tomorrow), which is 1 August. So the party is not on 30 July.
So the statement is FALSE (Falsch).

Step 3: Conclusion The statement is FALSE (Falsch).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that talks about the same idea and compare each detail.

OR

2(B)(II). Richtig oder falsch?

Karl kauft nur alkoholische Getränke für die Party ein. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In a Richtig oder falsch task you decide whether the text supports the statement (Richtig, true) or contradicts it (Falsch, false).
- The statement says in English: Karl buys only alcoholic drinks for the party.

Step 1: Find the matching sentence in the text The text says: "Viele von ihnen trinken gerne alkoholische Getränke wie Bier und Wein. Für andere kaufe ich Wasser und Fruchtsaft ein."
This is the only place that deals with the word nur (only).

Step 2: Compare the statement with the text Karl buys beer and wine, but he also buys water and fruit juice for other guests. The word nur (only) makes the statement wrong.
So the statement is FALSE (Falsch).

Step 3: Conclusion The statement is FALSE (Falsch).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that talks about the same idea and compare each detail.

OR

2(B)(III). Richtig oder falsch?

Karl kauf Käse, um einen guten Salat vorzubereiten. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In a Richtig oder falsch task you decide whether the text supports the statement (Richtig, true) or contradicts it (Falsch, false).
- The statement says in English: Karl buys cheese to prepare a good salad.

Step 1: Find the matching sentence in the text The text says: "Für sie werde ich einen guten Salat vorbereiten und Käse zum Grillen kaufen."
This is the only place that deals with the purpose of the cheese.

Step 2: Compare the statement with the text Karl prepares a good salad and, as a second item, buys cheese for grilling. The cheese is not an ingredient of the salad in the text, so the purpose given in the statement is wrong.
So the statement is FALSE (Falsch).

Step 3: Conclusion The statement is FALSE (Falsch).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that talks about the same idea and compare each detail.

OR

2(B)(IV). Richtig oder falsch?

Einige Freunde von Karl essen keine Wurst und kein Fleisch. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In a Richtig oder falsch task you decide whether the text supports the statement (Richtig, true) or contradicts it (Falsch, false).
- The statement says in English: Some of Karl's friends eat no sausage and no meat.

Step 1: Find the matching sentence in the text The text says: "Wenn wir grillen, muss ich auch aufpassen, dass meine vegetarischen Freunde etwas Gutes zu essen bekommen."
This is the only place that deals with the word vegetarischen.

Step 2: Compare the statement with the text Karl has vegetarian friends (vegetarischen Freunde). Vegetarians eat no meat and no sausage. So the statement is correct.
So the statement is TRUE (Richtig).

Step 3: Conclusion The statement is TRUE (Richtig).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that talks about the same idea and compare each detail.

OR

2(B)(V). Richtig oder falsch?

Wenn die Sonne scheint, findet die Party im Garten statt. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In a Richtig oder falsch task you decide whether the text supports the statement (Richtig, true) or contradicts it (Falsch, false).
- The statement says in English: If the sun shines, the party takes place in the garden.

Step 1: Find the matching sentence in the text The text says: "Wenn die Sonne scheint, können wir bis spät in die Nacht im Garten sitzen und uns gut unterhalten."
This is the only place that deals with what happens when the sun shines.

Step 2: Compare the statement with the text The text says that if the sun shines, they can sit in the garden late into the night and talk. So the party is in the garden in good weather.
So the statement is TRUE (Richtig).

Step 3: Conclusion The statement is TRUE (Richtig).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that talks about the same idea and compare each detail.

Section B: Writing Skills (Schreiben) (10 marks)

Q. 3 e-mail and Q. 4 dialogue: do Aufgabe A or B, 5 marks each.

3(A). Schreib eine E-Mail. Mach Aufgabe A oder B. (1X5=5)

3A. Aufgabe A

Dein Freund Lukas isst gern und oft in der Schulkantine. Aber seine Mutter sagt, dass er nicht mehr so oft in der Kantine essen soll. Er überlegt sich darüber und möchte deine Meinung dazu haben. Schreib ihm eine E-Mail. Schreib zu allen 4 Punkten. (etwa 80 Wörter)Wie oft isst du in der Schulkantine? Was isst du da?Wie findest du es, wenn Schüler sich in der Schule etwas zum Essen kaufen?Was gehört deiner Meinung nach zu einer gesunden Ernährung?Welche Essgewohnheiten findest du ungesund? Warum? [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- You write an e-mail to your friend Lukas. His mother says he should eat less often in the school canteen. He wants your opinion.
- Points to cover: how often you eat in the canteen and what, what you think about students buying food at school, what a healthy diet includes, which eating habits you find unhealthy and why.
- The marking scheme gives 5 marks: content and expression 2, language use 2, format 1.

Step 1: Plan the e-mail An informal e-mail to a friend has a greeting (Hallo Lukas), a body that follows the four points in order, and a closing (Viele GrüSSe) with your name. Use du-forms throughout.
Use short main clauses with the verb in second place, and add a few reasons with weil or denn.

Step 2: Write the model answer (about 80 words) Hallo Lukas,
danke für deine E-Mail. Ich esse zweimal in der Woche in der Schulkantine. Dort esse ich meistens Nudeln mit Gemüse oder einen Salat. Ich finde es gut, wenn Schüler in der Schule etwas zum Essen

kaufen, aber nur gesunde Sachen. Zu einer gesunden Ernährung gehören für mich viel Obst, Gemüse und Wasser. Ungesund finde ich Pommes und SüSSigkeiten jeden Tag, weil sie viel Zucker und Fett haben. Hör auf deine Mutter und iss auch mal zu Hause!
Viele GrüSSe
Dein Ravi

Step 3: Check against the marking scheme Every bullet point has its own sentence, so the content mark is safe.
The grammar stays simple and correct, and the format has a greeting, a body and a closing with a name.

Step 4: Conclusion The model answer above covers every point in the required form and length. The marking scheme accepts any correct individual answer.

Quick Tip to Solve: Answer the four bullet points in order, one or two sentences each, between a greeting and a closing.

OR

3(B). Schreib eine E-Mail. Mach Aufgabe A oder B. (1X5=5)
3B. Aufgabe B
Du bekommst die folgende E-Mail von Petra.
Liebe(r) _____,
wie du weiSSt, habe ich am 11. August Geburtstag. Ich werde endlich 16! Ich gebe zu Hause eine Party und möchte dich einladen. Lisa, Nicole und Felix kommen auch. Die Party findet bei mir zu Hause im Garten statt und ich hoffe, es regnet nicht! Wir beginnen um 16 Uhr. Komm aber bitte ein bisschen früher, so kannst du mir helfen. Du kannst etwas zum Trinken mitbringen. Vergiss bitte nicht, deine Gitarre mitzubringen. Dann können wir singen und tanzen. Also, ich warte auch dich. Bis bald!
Deine Petra
Antworte auf die E-Mail. Schreib etwas zu allen 4 Punkten. (etwa 80 Wörter)Bedank dich bei ihr.Sag, wann genau du ankommst.Sag, wobei du helfen kannst.Frag nach dem Weg. [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- You received an e-mail from Petra who invites you to her 16th birthday party on 11 August. You must reply.
- Points to cover: thank her, say exactly when you arrive, say what you can help with, ask the way.
- The marking scheme gives 5 marks: content and expression 2, language use 2, format 1.

Step 1: Plan the reply e-mail A reply e-mail starts with the greeting (Liebe Petra), thanks her first, then follows the bullet points in order, and ends with a closing and your name.
Use short main clauses with the verb in second place, and add a few reasons with weil or denn.

Step 2: Write the model answer (about 80 words) Liebe Petra,
vielen Dank für die Einladung zu deiner Geburtstagsparty. Ich freue mich sehr darüber und komme gern. Ich komme am 11. August um 15 Uhr bei dir an, denn ich möchte früher kommen und dir helfen. Ich kann dir beim Dekorieren und beim Kochen helfen. AuSSerdem bringe ich Orangensaft und meine Gitarre mit. Kannst du mir bitte den Weg zu deinem Haus erklären? Ich weiSS nicht, wie ich von der Bushaltestelle zu dir komme.
Bis bald und alles Gute zum Geburtstag!
Deine Mira

Step 3: Check against the marking scheme Every bullet point has its own sentence, so the content mark is safe.
The grammar stays simple and correct, and the format has a greeting, a body and a closing with a name.

Step 4: Conclusion The model answer above covers every point in the required form and length. The marking scheme accepts any correct individual answer.

Quick Tip to Solve: Thank Petra, name your arrival time, offer help, and ask for directions, in this order.

4(A). Schreib einen Dialog. Mach Aufgabe A oder B. (1X5=5)

4A. Aufgabe A

Gina und Sara wollen zusammen ausgehen. Gina will einen Film sehen und dann in die Pizzeria gehen. Sara ist aber neu in der Stadt und weiSS den Weg zum Kino nicht. Sie fragt ihre Freundin Gina nach dem Weg. Was sagt Gina? Was sagt Sarah? Schreib dazu einen Dialog. [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Sara is new in town and does not know the way to the cinema. She asks her friend Gina. Gina wants to see a film and then go to the pizzeria.
- Points to cover: plan to go out together, Sara asks for the way, Gina explains the way, film and pizzeria.
- The marking scheme asks for a dialogue of 50 to 60 words and gives 5 marks: content and expression 2, language use 2, presentation and coherence 1.

Step 1: Plan the dialogue Name the speakers at the start of every line, and let the two speakers answer each other in turn.
Start with a greeting, move through the points, and end with a short closing line.

Step 2: Write the model dialogue Sara: Hallo Gina! Wollen wir heute zusammen ausgehen?
Gina: Ja, gern! Ich möchte einen Film sehen und danach in die Pizzeria gehen.
Sara: Gute Idee! Aber ich bin neu in der Stadt. Wie komme ich zum Kino?
Gina: Das ist nicht weit. Geh geradeaus und dann an der Ampel links.
Sara: Und dann?
Gina: Das Kino ist neben der Bank, gegenüber vom Supermarkt. Wir treffen uns um sechs Uhr dort.
Sara: Prima, bis dann!

Step 3: Check against the marking scheme Each speaker answers the other, so the dialogue is coherent.
The sentences are short and correct, and every point of the task appears at least once.

Step 4: Conclusion The model dialogue covers the whole task in the required length. Any correct individual dialogue earns full marks.

Quick Tip to Solve: Let Sara ask for the way and Gina explain it, then mention the film and the pizzeria.

OR

4(B). Schreib einen Dialog. Mach Aufgabe A oder B. (1X5=5)

4B. Aufgabe B

Dein Freund Lukas hat sich für einen Sprachkurs in der Sprachschule angemeldet. Lukas erklärt dir, warum Fremdsprachenkenntnisse wichtig sind. Ihr diskutiert, wie viele Fremdsprachen in der Schule gelehrt werden sollen und welche Probleme es beim Fremdsprachenlernen gibt. Was sagst du? Was sagt er? Schreib dazu einen Dialog. [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Your friend Lukas has joined a language course. He explains why foreign languages are important. You discuss how many foreign languages schools should teach and what problems come up in language learning.
- Points to cover: why foreign languages matter, how many languages schools should teach, problems of language learning.
- The marking scheme asks for a dialogue of 50 to 60 words and gives 5 marks: content and expression 2, language use 2, presentation and coherence 1.

Step 1: Plan the dialogue Name the speakers at the start of every line, and let the two speakers answer each other in turn.
Start with a greeting, move through the points, and end with a short closing line.

Step 2: Write the model dialogue Ich: Hallo Lukas! Du hast dich für einen Sprachkurs angemeldet?
Lukas: Ja, ich lerne jetzt Deutsch. Fremdsprachenkenntnisse sind wichtig für den Beruf und für Reisen.
Ich: Das stimmt. Ich finde, Schüler sollen mindestens zwei Fremdsprachen in der Schule lernen.
Lukas: Ich denke auch. Aber es gibt Probleme: Die Grammatik ist schwer und man vergisst viele Wörter.
Ich: Ja, man muss viel üben. Aber mit Filmen und Musik lernt man leichter.
Lukas: Gute Idee! Üben wir zusammen?
Ich: Gern, wir können uns zweimal in der Woche treffen.

Step 3: Check against the marking scheme Each speaker answers the other, so the dialogue is coherent.
The sentences are short and correct, and every point of the task appears at least once.

Step 4: Conclusion The model dialogue covers the whole task in the required length. Any correct individual dialogue earns full marks.

Quick Tip to Solve: Give each speaker an opinion on the usefulness of languages, on the number taught at school, and on problems.

Section C: Grammar (Grammatik) (40 marks)

Q. 5 to Q. 10.

5. Schreib den Text ins Präteritum um. (1X8=8)

Meine Ferien sind super. Ich und meine Freunde machen Camping am Mittelmeer. Die Gruppe fährt mit dem Bus zum Campingplatz. Der Campingplatz befindet sich direkt am Meer. Oft gehen wir baden. Manchmal spielen wir Volleyball am Strand. Am Abend gibt es Lagerfeuer und wir können tanzen. [8 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Präteritum is the simple past. It is used mostly in written stories and reports. The task is to change every present-tense verb in the text to Präteritum.
- There are 8 verbs and the paper gives 8 marks, so each correct verb is worth 1 mark.

Step 1: Recall the rules Weak verbs add -te to the stem: machen becomes machte. In the wir-form the ending is -ten: machten.
Strong verbs change their stem vowel: fahren becomes fuhr. The er/sie/es form has no ending.
Modal verbs drop the umlaut and add -te: können becomes konnte.

Step 2: Change the verbs one by one 1. sind becomes waren (sein, irregular: sein - war - waren).
2. machen becomes machten (weak verb: stem + -te + -n).
3. fährt becomes fuhr (strong verb: fahren - fuhr, no ending for er/sie/es).
4. befindet becomes befand (strong verb: sich befinden - befand).
5. gehen becomes gingen (strong verb: gehen - ging - gingen).
6. spielen becomes spielten (weak verb: stem + -te + -n).
7. gibt becomes gab (strong verb: geben - gab (es gab)).
8. können becomes konnten (modal verb: können - konnte - konnten).

Step 3: Write the whole text again Meine Ferien waren super. Ich und meine Freunde machten Camping am Mittelmeer. Die Gruppe fuhr mit dem Bus zum Campingplatz. Der Campingplatz befand sich direkt am Meer. Oft gingen wir baden. Manchmal spielten wir Volleyball am Strand. Am Abend gab es Lagerfeuer und wir konnten tanzen.

Step 4: Conclusion All eight verbs are now in Präteritum.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the 8 present-tense verbs and put each in the simple past (sein - war, fahren - fuhr, können - konnte).

6(I). Ergänze die richtige Adjektivendung. Ergänze nur 8 Sätze. (Attempt any 8) (8x1=8)

Der rot Tisch steht im Wohnzimmer. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Adjectives before a noun take an ending. The ending depends on the gender and number of the noun, its case, and the article before it.
- The completed sentence is: Der rote Tisch steht im Wohnzimmer.

Step 1: Analyse the noun phrase Tisch is masculine (der Tisch) and is the subject, so the case is nominative. The article der is a definite article, so the adjective takes a weak ending. Masculine

nominative has the ending -e.

Step 2: Choose the ending The ending needed is -e, so the adjective becomes rote.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct completed form is rote.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender, number and case of the noun, then decide which article type comes before the adjective.

6(II). Das neu Buch liegt auf dem Tisch [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Adjectives before a noun take an ending. The ending depends on the gender and number of the noun, its case, and the article before it.
- The completed sentence is: Das neue Buch liegt auf dem Tisch.

Step 1: Analyse the noun phrase Buch is neuter (das Buch) and is the subject, so the case is nominative. The article das is definite, so the weak ending applies. Neuter nominative has the ending -e.

Step 2: Choose the ending The ending needed is -e, so the adjective becomes neue.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct completed form is neue.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender, number and case of the noun, then decide which article type comes before the adjective.

6(III). Lecker Kekse durften herrlich. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Adjectives before a noun take an ending. The ending depends on the gender and number of the noun, its case, and the article before it.
- The completed sentence is: Leckere Kekse durften herrlich.

Step 1: Analyse the noun phrase Kekse is plural and there is no article before the adjective, so the strong ending is needed. The case is nominative (the cookies are the subject). The strong nominative plural ending is -e.

Step 2: Choose the ending The ending needed is -e, so the adjective becomes Leckere.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct completed form is Leckere.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender, number and case of the noun, then decide which article type comes before the adjective.

6(IV). Ein schick Auto steht vor dem Haus. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Adjectives before a noun take an ending. The ending depends on the gender and number of the noun, its case, and the article before it.
- The completed sentence is: Ein schickes Auto steht vor dem Haus.

Step 1: Analyse the noun phrase Auto is neuter and is the subject (nominative). The article ein shows no ending for neuter nominative, so the adjective must show the gender itself. It takes the strong ending -es.

Step 2: Choose the ending The ending needed is -es, so the adjective becomes schickes.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct completed form is schickes.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender, number and case of the noun, then decide which article type comes before the adjective.

6(IX). Sie trägt ein schön Kleid zur Party. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Adjectives before a noun take an ending. The ending depends on the gender and number of the noun, its case, and the article before it.
- The completed sentence is: Sie trägt ein schönes Kleid zur Party.

Step 1: Analyse the noun phrase Kleid is neuter and is the accusative object of tragen. For neuter accusative the article ein has no ending, so the adjective takes the strong ending -es.

Step 2: Choose the ending The ending needed is -es, so the adjective becomes schönes.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct completed form is schönes.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender, number and case of the noun, then decide which article type comes before the adjective.

6(V). Mein bestFreund hilft mir. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Adjectives before a noun take an ending. The ending depends on the gender and number of the noun, its case, and the article before it.
- The completed sentence is: Mein bester Freund hilft mir.

Step 1: Analyse the noun phrase Freund is masculine and is the subject (nominative). The possessive mein has no ending for masculine nominative, so the adjective shows it with -er.

Step 2: Choose the ending The ending needed is -er, so the adjective becomes bester.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct completed form is bester.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender, number and case of the noun, then decide which article type comes before the adjective.

6(VI). Gib mir bitte gut Rat. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Adjectives before a noun take an ending. The ending depends on the gender and number of the noun, its case, and the article before it.
- The completed sentence is: Gib mir bitte guten Rat.

Step 1: Analyse the noun phrase Rat is masculine. It is the direct object of geben, so the case is accusative. There is no article, so the strong ending is used. Masculine accusative strong ending is -en.

Step 2: Choose the ending The ending needed is -en, so the adjective becomes guten.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct completed form is guten.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender, number and case of the noun, then decide which article type comes before the adjective.

6(VII). Wir besuchen unseren lieb Opa. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Adjectives before a noun take an ending. The ending depends on the gender and number of the noun, its case, and the article before it.
- The completed sentence is: Wir besuchen unseren lieben Opa.

Step 1: Analyse the noun phrase Opa is masculine. The verb besuchen takes an accusative object, so the case is accusative. The possessive unseren already ends in -en, so the adjective takes the weak ending -en.

Step 2: Choose the ending The ending needed is -en, so the adjective becomes lieben.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct completed form is lieben.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender, number and case of the noun, then decide which article type comes before the adjective.

6(VIII). Mein Opa hat eine groSS Katze. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Adjectives before a noun take an ending. The ending depends on the gender and number of the noun, its case, and the article before it.
- The completed sentence is: Mein Opa hat eine groSSe Katze.

Step 1: Analyse the noun phrase Katze is feminine and is the accusative object of haben. The article eine shows feminine, and in the accusative feminine the adjective takes the ending -e.

Step 2: Choose the ending The ending needed is -e, so the adjective becomes groSSe.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct completed form is groSSe.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender, number and case of the noun, then decide which article type comes before the adjective.

6(X). Unsere Schule bietet viele interessant Kurse an. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Adjectives before a noun take an ending. The ending depends on the gender and number of the noun, its case, and the article before it.
- The completed sentence is: Unsere Schule bietet viele interessante Kurse an.

Step 1: Analyse the noun phrase Kurse is plural and is the accusative object of anbieten. After the quantity word viele the adjective takes the same ending as viele itself, which is -e in the nominative and accusative plural.

Step 2: Choose the ending The ending needed is -e, so the adjective becomes interessante.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct completed form is interessante.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender, number and case of the noun, then decide which article type comes before the adjective.

7(I). Ergänze die richtigen Präpositionen. Wähle A, B, C oder D aus. (8x1=8)

Das Buch liegt dem Tisch. [1 mark]

(A) an

(B) zu

(C) auf

(D) in

Correct Answer: (C) auf

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: The book is lying on the table.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule A thing that lies flat on top of a surface takes auf. The question is Wo? (where),

so the dative follows: auf dem Tisch.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (C) auf fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) an: an means touching the side or edge, such as an der Wand. A flat book lies on top, not on a side.
(B) zu: zu means to or towards and shows a goal. It does not describe a place on a surface.
(D) in: in means inside something with walls. A book on a table is not inside it.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (C) auf.

Quick Tip to Solve: Decide whether the sentence shows a position or a direction, then pick the preposition that fits the noun.

7(II). Das Bild hängt der Wand. [1 mark]

(A) nach

(B) von

(C) bei

(D) an

Correct Answer: (D) an

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: The picture hangs on the wall.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule A picture that hangs on a vertical surface takes an with the dative (Wo? hängt es?): an der Wand.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (D) an fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) nach: nach is used for direction to cities and countries, not for a place on a wall.
(B) von: von means from or of. It does not give a position.
(C) bei: bei means near or at someone's place, for example bei mir. A wall is not a person or a workplace.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (D) an.

Quick Tip to Solve: Decide whether the sentence shows a position or a direction, then pick the preposition that fits the noun.

7(III). **Das Kaufhaus liegt dem Bahnhof .** [1 mark]

(A) aus

(B) gegenüber

(C) auf

(D) bei

Correct Answer: (B) gegenüber

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: The department store is opposite the station.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule The preposition gegenüber (opposite) takes the dative and can stand after the noun: dem Bahnhof gegenüber.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (B) gegenüber fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) aus: aus means out of and needs a place to come from, which does not fit here.
(C) auf: auf means on top of, and the department store is not on the station.
(D) bei: bei means at or near, but it stands before its noun (beim Bahnhof) and does not follow the noun.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (B) gegenüber.

Quick Tip to Solve: Decide whether the sentence shows a position or a direction, then pick the preposition that fits the noun.

7(IV). Die Schüler stehen dem Bahnhof. [1 mark]

(A) am

(B) zu

(C) unter

(D) vor

Correct Answer: (D) vor

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: The students are standing in front of the station.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule People who stand at the front of a building stand vor it. The question is Wo?, so the dative follows: vor dem Bahnhof.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (D) vor fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) am: am is the short form of an dem, so am dem Bahnhof would have a double article.
(B) zu: zu means to and shows direction, not a position.
(C) unter: unter means under or below. Students do not stand under a station.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (D) vor.

Quick Tip to Solve: Decide whether the sentence shows a position or a direction, then pick the preposition that fits the noun.

7(V). Gehen Sie bitte die StraSSe. [1 mark]

(A) ab

(B) über

(C) auf

(D) aus

Correct Answer: (B) über

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: Please go across the street.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule Crossing a street is expressed with über and the accusative: über die StraSSe.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (B) über fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) ab: ab means from a starting point, often a time or place, and takes the dative.
(C) auf: auf die StraSSe would mean onto the street, which does not mean crossing it.
(D) aus: aus means out of, so it shows leaving a place.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (B) über.

Quick Tip to Solve: Decide whether the sentence shows a position or a direction, then pick the preposition that fits the noun.

7(VI). Marktplatz stehen viele Häuser. [1 mark]

(A) am

(B) vor

(C) auf

(D) bei

Correct Answer: (A) am

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: There are many houses at the market square.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule Marktplatz stands without an article, so the blank must contain the article. Am is the short form of an dem, so Am Marktplatz means at the market square.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (A) am fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (B) vor: vor would need a separate article: Vor dem Marktplatz. Here the article is missing.
(C) auf: auf would also need dem: Auf dem Marktplatz.
(D) bei: bei would need the contracted form beim, not bei.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (A) am.

Quick Tip to Solve: Decide whether the sentence shows a position or a direction, then pick the preposition that fits the noun.

7(VII). Der Kuchen durftet herrlich frisch dem Ofen. [1 mark]

(A) durch

(B) von

(C) aus

(D) im

Correct Answer: (C) aus

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: The cake smells wonderfully fresh from the oven.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule Something fresh from the oven comes aus dem Ofen, meaning out of the oven. Aus is always followed by the dative.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (C) aus fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) durch: durch means through and takes the accusative, so it does not fit with dem.
(B) von: von dem Ofen would mean from the side of the oven, not out of it.
(D) im: im is the short form of in dem, so im dem Ofen would have a double article.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (C) aus.

Quick Tip to Solve: Decide whether the sentence shows a position or a direction, then pick the preposition that fits the noun.

7(VIII). Der Zug fährt um 18.20 Uhr Bahnhof ab. [1 mark]

(A) vom

(B) am

(C) im

(D) zum

Correct Answer: (A) vom

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: The train leaves the station at 18.20.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule The verb abfahren is used with von and the dative. Vom is the short form of von dem: vom Bahnhof ab.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (A) vom fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (B) am: am (an dem) means at the station, a position, but

the verb needs the starting point with von.
(C) im: im (in dem) means inside the station, which does not give the starting point.
(D) zum: zum (zu dem) means to the station, the opposite direction.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (A) vom.

Quick Tip to Solve: Decide whether the sentence shows a position or a direction, then pick the preposition that fits the noun.

8(I). Setze das Relativpronomen ein. Wähle A, B, C oder D aus. (8x1=8)

Der Park, durch wir spazieren, ist wunderschön. [1 mark]

(A) der

(B) die

(C) den

(D) das

Correct Answer: (C) den

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: The park through which we walk is beautiful.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule Park is masculine. The preposition durch always takes the accusative, so the relative pronoun is masculine accusative: den.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (C) den fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) der: der is masculine nominative or feminine dative. Durch needs the accusative.
(B) die: die is feminine or plural, but Park is masculine.
(D) das: das is neuter, but Park is masculine.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (C) den.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender of the noun before the comma and the case the preposition demands.

8(II). Das Restaurant, in wir essen werden, ist ausgezeichnet. [1 mark]

(A) der

(B) dem

(C) den

(D) da

Correct Answer: (B) dem

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: The restaurant in which we will eat is excellent.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule Restaurant is neuter. We eat inside it (Wo?), so in takes the dative, and the neuter dative relative pronoun is dem.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (B) dem fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) der: der is masculine nominative or feminine dative, and Restaurant is neuter.
(C) den: den is masculine accusative. The sentence shows a place, not a movement into it.
(D) da: da is an adverb, not a relative pronoun.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (B) dem.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender of the noun before the comma and the case the preposition demands.

8(III). Die StraSSe, unser Büro liegt, ist stark befahren. [1 mark]

(A) in der

(B) in die

(C) bei dem

(D) bei der

Correct Answer: (A) in der

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: The street on which our office is located is very busy.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule StraSSe is feminine. The office is located on the street (Wo?), so in with the dative is used: in der.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (A) in der fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (B) in die: in die is accusative and shows movement, but liegen shows a position.
(C) bei dem: bei dem is neuter dative, and StraSSe is feminine.
(D) bei der: bei der has the right gender, but bei does not fit the idea of an office located on a street.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (A) in der.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender of the noun before the comma and the case the preposition demands.

8(IV). Das ist der Ort, ich aufgewachsen bin. [1 mark]

(A) wer

(B) wie

(C) was

(D) wo

Correct Answer: (D) wo

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: That is the place where I grew up.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule For places the relative word wo (where) can replace in dem. Ort is a place, so wo is right.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (D) wo fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) wer: wer means who and refers to persons in a general way.
(B) wie: wie means how and describes a way of doing things.
(C) was: was refers to things like alles, nichts or das Beste, not to a noun such as Ort.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (D) wo.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender of the noun before the comma and the case the preposition demands.

8(V). Die Stadt, in ich lebe, ist klein. [1 mark]

(A) dem

(B) das

(C) der

(D) den

Correct Answer: (C) der

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: The town in which I live is small.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule Stadt is feminine. Living in a town shows a position (Wo?), so in takes the dative, and the feminine dative relative pronoun is der.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (C) der fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) dem: dem is masculine or neuter dative, and Stadt is feminine.
(B) das: das is neuter nominative or accusative.
(D) den: den is masculine accusative, and Stadt is feminine.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (C) der.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender of the noun before the comma and the case the preposition demands.

8(VI). Das ist das Kind, von ich dir erzählt habe. [1 mark]

(A) das

(B) der

(C) den

(D) dem

Correct Answer: (D) dem

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: That is the child about whom I told you.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule Kind is neuter. The preposition von always takes the dative, so the neuter dative relative pronoun is dem.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (D) dem fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) das: das is neuter nominative or accusative, but von needs the dative.
(B) der: der is masculine nominative or feminine dative, and Kind is neuter.
(C) den: den is masculine accusative.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (D) dem.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender of the noun before the comma and the case the preposition demands.

8(VII). Der Berg, auf wir klettern wollen, ist sehr hoch. [1 mark]

(A) der

(B) dem

(C) den

(D) das

Correct Answer: (C) den

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: The mountain on which we want to climb is very high.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule Berg is masculine. Climbing up a mountain is a movement upward (Wohin?), so auf takes the accusative: auf den Berg, and the relative pronoun is den.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (C) den fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) der: der is masculine nominative or feminine dative.
(B) dem: dem is the dative, which would show only a position without movement.
(D) das: das is neuter, and Berg is masculine.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (C) den.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender of the noun before the comma and the case the preposition demands.

8(VIII). Das ist das Beste, ich je gemacht habe. [1 mark]

(A) wie

(B) was

(C) wer

(D) wo

Correct Answer: (B) was

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: That is the best thing that I have ever done.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule After a superlative that is used as a noun (das Beste), the relative pronoun is was.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (B) was fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) wie: wie means how and is not a relative pronoun here.
(C) wer: wer means who and refers to persons.
(D) wo: wo refers to places, but das Beste is not a place.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (B) was.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the gender of the noun before the comma and the case the preposition demands.

9(I). **Ergänze die passenden Konjunktionen: *als - ob - weil - obwohl* (4X1=4)**

Ich weiSS nicht, sie heute Zeit für uns hat. [1 mark]

(A) als

(B) ob

(C) weil

(D) obwohl

Correct Answer: (B) ob

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: I do not know whether she has time for us today.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule Ob (whether, if) starts an indirect yes/no question after phrases such as Ich weiSS nicht. The verb goes to the end of the clause.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (B) ob fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) als: als means when (a single event in the past) or than, and it does not make an indirect question.
(C) weil: weil gives a reason, but the sentence does not give a reason.
(D) obwohl: obwohl shows a contrast, but no contrast is present here.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (B) ob.

Quick Tip to Solve: Ask what the clause expresses: a time, a question, a reason or a contrast.

9(II). Ich gehe jetzt ins Bett, ich morgen früh aufstehen muss. [1 mark]

(A) als

(B) ob

(C) weil

(D) obwohl

Correct Answer: (C) weil

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: I am going to bed now because I have to get up early tomorrow.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule The second clause gives the reason for going to bed. A reason is introduced by weil, and the verb goes to the end.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (C) weil fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) als: als refers to a time in the past, but the sentence is about the present.
(B) ob: ob introduces a question, and nobody asks a question here.
(D) obwohl: obwohl means although, and the clause is not a contrast to going to bed.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (C) weil.

Quick Tip to Solve: Ask what the clause expresses: a time, a question, a reason or a contrast.

9(III). Sia stand am Morgen zu spät auf, der Wecker rechtzeitig geläutet hatte. [1 mark]

(A) als

(B) ob

(C) weil

(D) obwohl

Correct Answer: (D) obwohl

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: Sia got up too late in the morning although the alarm clock had rung on time.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule The alarm rang on time, yet she got up late. These two facts contradict each other, so obwohl (although) is used.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (D) obwohl fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) als: als means when and does not express a contrast.
(B) ob: ob means whether and starts an indirect question.
(C) weil: weil would give a reason, but the alarm did not cause her to be late.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (D) obwohl.

Quick Tip to Solve: Ask what the clause expresses: a time, a question, a reason or a contrast.

9(IV). Erick in die Stadt ging, traf er seinen alten Freund Hans. [1 mark]

(A) als

(B) ob

(C) weil

(D) obwohl

Correct Answer: (A) als

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: When Erick went into town, he met his old friend Hans.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule Als (when) is used for a single event in the past. It begins the clause, and the verb stands at the end.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (A) als fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (B) ob: ob would make the clause a question, which does not fit.
(C) weil: weil would give a reason for the meeting, which the sentence does not give.
(D) obwohl: obwohl would express a contrast, but going to town and meeting a friend are not opposed.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (A) als.

Quick Tip to Solve: Ask what the clause expresses: a time, a question, a reason or a contrast.

10(I). Ergänze Positiv, Komparativ oder Superlativ der Adjektive. (4X1=4)

Popmusik finde ich so wie Rockmusik. (schön) [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: I find pop music as nice as rock music.

Step 1: Decide which form is needed The pattern so ... wie means as ... as and compares two equal things. For equality the basic form (Positiv) is used, so schön stays unchanged.

Step 2: Write the form The adjective from the brackets becomes schön.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct form is schön.

Quick Tip to Solve: Look at the signal words so ... wie, als, am or die to see whether positive, comparative or superlative is needed.

10(II). **Tanja isst gern Pommes und Hamburger, aber sie isst Pizza am . (gern)** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: Tanja likes to eat chips and hamburgers, but she likes to eat pizza most of all.

Step 1: Decide which form is needed Gern has irregular forms: gern - lieber - am liebsten. The words am ... show the superlative, so the answer is liebsten (am liebsten = most of all).

Step 2: Write the form The adjective from the brackets becomes liebsten.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct form is liebsten.

Quick Tip to Solve: Look at the signal words so ... wie, als, am or die to see whether positive, comparative or superlative is needed.

10(III). **Mein Vater schwimmt schnell, aber ich schwimme als er. (schnell)** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: My father swims fast, but I swim faster than he does.

Step 1: Decide which form is needed The word als (than) shows a comparison of two different persons, so the comparative is used: schnell + er = schneller.

Step 2: Write the form The adjective from the brackets becomes schneller.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct form is schneller.

Quick Tip to Solve: Look at the signal words so ... wie, als, am or die to see whether positive, comparative or superlative is needed.

10(IV). **Pia ist die Schülerin der Klasse. (groSS)** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: Pia is the tallest student in the class.

Step 1: Decide which form is needed The superlative before a noun uses the definite article, then the adjective in -st form plus the case ending. GroSS takes an umlaut: groSS - größer - am größten. Before the noun it becomes die größte Schülerin.

Step 2: Write the form The adjective from the brackets becomes größte.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct form is größte.

Quick Tip to Solve: Look at the signal words so ... wie, als, am or die to see whether positive, comparative or superlative is needed.

Section D: Textbook (Lehrbuch) (15 marks)

Q. 11 to Q. 13.

11(I). Ergänze den Text mit den passenden Wörtern. (5x1=5)

Unser Eindruck: Das Schulessen ist gut!

Lehrer, Schüler und Eltern (I) _____ (probieren/trinken/ sprechen) in vielen Schulen in Köln Alternativen zum bisherigen Kantinenangebot und geben Noten von 1 bis 6 für Aussehen, (II) _____ (Kleidung/Geschmack/Teller) und Qualität der neuen Gerichte. Auf die Frage, wo es denn besser schmeckt, zu Hause oder in der (III)_____(Klasse/Kantine/Bibliothek), sieht Testesser Robin Hörmann in der Gesamtschule Rodenkirchen erst kurz zu seiner Mutter Sandra. Sie ist auch Testesserin und vom neuen Schulessen positiv (IV)_____überrascht/gelaunt/gegessen). „Genauso gut wie zu Hause", sagt Robin dann, und seine Mutter (V)_____(weint/singt/lacht): „Er hat total recht!'

Lehrer, Schüler und Eltern (I) in vielen Schulen in Köln Alternativen zum bisherigen Kantinenangebot. [1 mark]

(A) probieren

(B) trinken

(C) sprechen

Correct Answer: (A) probieren

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: Teachers, pupils and parents try out alternatives to the earlier canteen offer in many schools in Cologne.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule The sentence needs a verb that fits with Alternativen zum Kantinenangebot. One tries out (probieren) new offers.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (A) probieren fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (B) trinken: trinken means to drink. You cannot drink an alternative to a canteen offer.
(C) sprechen: sprechen means to speak. It would need a preposition such as über, and the meaning would change.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (A) probieren.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence and choose the word that makes sense for school meals.

11(II). ... und geben Noten von 1 bis 6 für Aussehen, (II) und Qualität der neuen Gerichte. [1 mark]

(A) Kleidung

(B) Geschmack

(C) Teller

Correct Answer: (B) Geschmack

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: ... and give grades from 1 to 6 for looks, taste and quality of the new dishes.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule Food is judged by its looks, its taste and its quality. So the missing noun is Geschmack (taste).

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (B) Geschmack fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) Kleidung: Kleidung means clothing. Clothing is not a feature of food.
(C) Teller: Teller means plate. A plate is not something that gets a grade for new dishes.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (B) Geschmack.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence and choose the word that makes sense for school meals.

11(III). Auf die Frage, wo es denn besser schmeckt, zu Hause oder in der (III)_____, ... [1 mark]

(A) Klasse

(B) Kantine

(C) Bibliothek

Correct Answer: (B) Kantine

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: When asked where it tastes better, at home or in the canteen, ...
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule The text is about school meals, and the place where pupils eat at school is the canteen (die Kantine). The article der fits Kantine.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (B) Kantine fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) Klasse: Klasse (class) is a place for lessons, not for eating.
(C) Bibliothek: Bibliothek (library) is a place for reading, not for meals.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (B) Kantine.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence and choose the word that makes sense for school meals.

11(IV). Sie ist auch Testesserin und vom neuen Schulessen positiv (IV)_____ . [1 mark]

(A) überrascht

(B) gelaunt

(C) gegessen

Correct Answer: (A) überrascht

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: She is also a taste tester and is positively surprised by the new school meals.
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule The phrase positiv überrascht means pleasantly surprised. It fits the idea that the mother is happy with the new food.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (A) überrascht fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (B) gelaunt: gelaunt describes a mood and needs an adverb such as gut gelaunt. Positiv gelaunt is not the usual phrase and does not fit with vom Schulessen.
(C) gegessen: gegessen is the participle of essen and gives the wrong meaning with positiv.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (A) überrascht.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence and choose the word that makes sense for school meals.

11(V). ... und seine Mutter (V)_____ : „Er hat total recht!‘ [1 mark]

(A) weint

(B) singt

(C) lacht

Correct Answer: (C) lacht

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence means: ... and his mother laughs: “He is totally right!”
- Decide what kind of word the blank needs before looking at the options.

Step 1: State the rule The mother agrees with her son in a happy mood and laughs. Lachen fits the cheerful tone.

Step 2: Choose the answer Option (C) lacht fits the rule, so it is the answer.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (A) weint: weint means cries, which does not fit the happy agreement.
(B) singt: singt means sings, which does not fit with speaking the sentence.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct option is (C) lacht.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence and choose the word that makes sense for school meals.

12(I). **Ergänze den Text mit den passenden Wörtern. (5x1=5)**
nach - wiedergefunden - Grundschule - vorher - Studium

Liebe Kiara,
wie geht es dir? Schön, dass wir uns übers Internet (I) _____ haben. Wir haben uns ja seit der Grundschule nicht mehr gesehen. Wohnst du noch in Göttingen? Bei mir ist viel passiert in den letzten Jahren: Ich hatte die (II) _____ in Göttingen beendet. Ich bin in Fulda aufs Gymnasium gegangen. Das weiSSt du vielleicht noch. Und (III) _____ dem Abitur wollte ich dann unbedingt in Freiburg studieren. Ich konnte mit dem (IV) _____ anfangen, aber (V)_____ musste ich eine Prüfung machen.

Schön, dass wir uns übers Internet (I) _____ haben. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence means: Nice that we found each other again over the internet.
- The gap needs a participle from the word box.

Step 1: Find the fitting word This sentence needs a past participle at the end, because haben is the auxiliary verb of the perfect tense. Wiedergefunden (found again) is the only participle in the box.

Step 2: Check the other words Check the word class: nach is a preposition, Grundschule and Studium are nouns, and vorher is an adverb. None of them can stand after haben as a participle.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct word is wiedergefunden.

Quick Tip to Solve: Decide whether the gap needs a verb form, a noun, a preposition or an adverb, then choose from the box.

12(II). **Ich hatte die (II) _____ in Göttingen beendet.** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence means: I had finished primary school in Göttingen.
- The gap needs a noun from the word box.

Step 1: Find the fitting word After the article die a feminine noun is needed. Die Grundschule is feminine, and finishing primary school before going to Gymnasium fits the story.

Step 2: Check the other words Studium is neuter (das Studium), so it cannot follow die. Grundschule is the only feminine noun in the box.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct word is Grundschule.

Quick Tip to Solve: Decide whether the gap needs a verb form, a noun, a preposition or an adverb, then choose from the box.

12(III). **Und (III) _____ dem Abitur wollte ich dann unbedingt in Freiburg studieren.** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence means: And after the school-leaving exam I definitely wanted to study in Freiburg.
- The gap needs a preposition from the word box.

Step 1: Find the fitting word Before dem Abitur a preposition is needed. Nach takes the dative and shows time order: nach dem Abitur means after the Abitur.

Step 2: Check the other words Vorher is an adverb and cannot stand directly before dem Abitur. Nach is the only preposition in the box.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct word is nach.

Quick Tip to Solve: Decide whether the gap needs a verb form, a noun, a preposition or an adverb, then choose from the box.

12(IV). **Ich konnte mit dem (IV) _____ anfangen, aber ...** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence means: I could start my studies, but ...
- The gap needs a noun from the word box.

Step 1: Find the fitting word After mit dem a neuter dative noun is needed. Anfangen mit dem Studium means to start studying, which continues the thought about studying in Freiburg.

Step 2: Check the other words Grundschule is feminine and would need der, so it does not fit with dem. Studium is neuter and fits.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct word is Studium.

Quick Tip to Solve: Decide whether the gap needs a verb form, a noun, a preposition or an adverb, then choose from the box.

12(V). **..., aber (V)_____ musste ich eine Prüfung machen.** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence means: ..., but before that I had to take an exam.
- The gap needs a adverb from the word box.

Step 1: Find the fitting word The adverb vorher means before that and takes the first place in the clause, so the verb musste stands in second place. The exam came before the studies.

Step 2: Check the other words All other words are used, and only vorher is an adverb with the meaning before that.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct word is vorher.

Quick Tip to Solve: Decide whether the gap needs a verb form, a noun, a preposition or an adverb, then choose from the box.

13(A)(I)(A). Lies die zwei Texte A und B. Wähle einen Text aus. Löse die Aufgaben zu dem Text. (Attempt the questions for any one text) (2+3=5)

13A. Text A:

Einfach nur rumhängen, das kann ich gar nicht. Ich finde es total langweilig, nichts zu tun! In meiner Freizeit bin ich gern aktiv, mache Sport und Musik oder treffe mich mit Freunden. Dienstags und donnerstags trainiere ich Handball und auSSerdem spiele ich seit zwei Jahren Gitarre. Das macht SpaSS und tut mir gut! Ich glaube auch, dass ich viel mehr lerne, wenn ich aktiv bin. Manchmal mache ich auch kleinere Jobs, um ein bisschen mehr Taschengeld zu haben. Ich kann gar nicht verstehen, warum so viele immer nur chillen wollen. Meiner Meinung nach sollten die Menschen viel aktiver sein, weil das auch gesünder ist. - Ohle

ODER

13B. TEXT B: *Handy gestohlen - Jugendlicher macht sich mit App auf die Suche*

Letzten Freitag war Simon M. mit ein paar Freunden im Westbad in München-Pasing. Eigentlich sollte immer einer von ihnen auf Geld und Handys aufpassen. Aber dann gingen sie alle zusammen schwimmen. Eine halbe Stunde später kamen sie so ihren Sachen zurück und Simons Handy fehlte. „Gelegenheit macht Diebe", wie man sagt.

„Ich habe mein Handy gleich angerufen, aber nichts gehört", erzählte Simon. Das Handy war ausgeschaltet. Also gingen die Jugendlichen zur Polizei und machten eine Anzeige. Dann fuhren sie nach Hause. Doch Simon ist ein richtiger Computer Fan. Er hat auf seinem Smartphone eine App installiert, die ein Signal sendet, auch wenn jemand eine andere SIM-Karte einlegt. Er setzte sich zu Hause an seinen Computer und wartete. Und wirklich schaltet der Dieb irgendwann das Handy ein. Das war am Samstagabend. Er legte seine eigene SIM-Karte ein und ging mit Simons Smartphone ins Netz. So konnte Simon sich von seinem Computer auf das gestohlene Handy einloggen. Die Handykamera machte ein Foto und Simon sah, dass der Dieb Bayern-München-Bettwäsche hat.

Richtig oder falsch?

Ohle ist dagegen, aktiv zu sein. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In a Richtig oder falsch task you decide whether the text supports the statement (Richtig, true) or contradicts it (Falsch, false).
- The statement says in English: Ohle is against being active.

Step 1: Find the matching sentence in the text The text says: "In meiner Freizeit bin ich gern aktiv ... Meiner Meinung nach sollten die Menschen viel aktiver sein, weil das auch gesünder ist."
This is the only place that deals with the word dagegen (against).

Step 2: Compare the statement with the text Ohle likes being active and even says people should be more active. So he is not against it, and the statement is the opposite of the text.
So the statement is FALSE (Falsch).

Step 3: Conclusion The statement is FALSE (Falsch).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that talks about the same idea and compare each detail.

13(A)(I)(B). Richtig oder falsch?

In seiner Freizeit jobbt Ohle, um Taschengeld zu verdienen. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In a Richtig oder falsch task you decide whether the text supports the statement (Richtig, true) or contradicts it (Falsch, false).
- The statement says in English: In his free time Ohle works small jobs to earn pocket money.

Step 1: Find the matching sentence in the text The text says: "Manchmal mache ich auch kleinere Jobs, um ein bisschen mehr Taschengeld zu haben."
This is the only place that deals with the small jobs and the pocket money.

Step 2: Compare the statement with the text Ohle says that sometimes he does small jobs to have a little more pocket money. This matches the statement.
So the statement is TRUE (Richtig).

Step 3: Conclusion The statement is TRUE (Richtig).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that talks about the same idea and compare each detail.

13(A)(II)(A). Was sind die Hobbys von Ohle? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: What are Ohle's hobbies?
- It needs a short answer in a full German sentence, worth 1 mark.

Step 1: Find the facts in the text Go to the sentence 'In meiner Freizeit bin ich gern aktiv, mache Sport und Musik oder treffe mich mit Freunden'.
The facts are stated directly, so no guessing is needed.

Step 2: Write the answer in German Answer: Die Hobbys von Ohle sind Sport treiben, Musik und mit Freunden treffen.
In English: Ohle's hobbies are doing sports, music and meeting friends.

Step 3: Conclusion A short, correct sentence from the text earns the mark.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that contains the detail asked for and write it as a full answer.

13(A)(II)(B). An welchen Tagen macht er Training? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: On which days does he train?
- It needs a short answer in a full German sentence, worth 1 mark.

Step 1: Find the facts in the text Go to the sentence 'Dienstags und donnerstags trainiere ich Handball'.
The facts are stated directly, so no guessing is needed.

Step 2: Write the answer in German Answer: Am Dienstag und am Donnerstag trainiert Ohle Hand-

ball.
In English: On Tuesday and on Thursday Ohle trains handball.

Step 3: Conclusion A short, correct sentence from the text earns the mark.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that contains the detail asked for and write it as a full answer.

13(A)(II)(C). Warum sollen Menschen immer aktiv sein? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Why should people always be active?
- It needs a short answer in a full German sentence, worth 1 mark.

Step 1: Find the facts in the text Go to the last sentence of the text with weil.
The facts are stated directly, so no guessing is needed.

Step 2: Write the answer in German Answer: Die Menschen sollen viel aktiver sein, weil das auch gesünder ist.
In English: People should be much more active because that is also healthier.

Step 3: Conclusion A short, correct sentence from the text earns the mark.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that contains the detail asked for and write it as a full answer.

OR

13(B)(I)(A). Richtig oder falsch?
Simon hat eine App auf seinem Handy installiert, mit der er sein Handy suchte. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In a Richtig oder falsch task you decide whether the text supports the statement (Richtig, true) or contradicts it (Falsch, false).
- The statement says in English: Simon installed an app on his phone and used it to search for his phone.

Step 1: Find the matching sentence in the text The text says: “Er hat auf seinem Smartphone eine App installiert, die ein Signal sendet, auch wenn jemand eine andere SIM-Karte einlegt.”
This is the only place that deals with the app on the smartphone.

Step 2: Compare the statement with the text The text says Simon had installed an app that sends a signal even with a different SIM card. He then used his computer to log in to the stolen phone, so the app helped him search for it.
So the statement is TRUE (Richtig).

Step 3: Conclusion The statement is TRUE (Richtig).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that talks about the same idea and compare each detail.

OR

13(B)(I)(B). Richtig oder falsch?
Simon konnte auf seinem Computer den Dieb sehen. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In a Richtig oder falsch task you decide whether the text supports the statement (Richtig, true) or contradicts it (Falsch, false).
- The statement says in English: Simon could see the thief on his computer.

Step 1: Find the matching sentence in the text The text says: "Die Handykamera machte ein Foto und Simon sah, dass der Dieb Bayern-München-Bettwäsche hat."
This is the only place that deals with what Simon saw on his computer.

Step 2: Compare the statement with the text Simon saw only a photo taken by the phone camera, and the photo showed the thief's bed linen. He did not see the thief himself.
So the statement is FALSE (Falsch).

Step 3: Conclusion The statement is FALSE (Falsch).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that talks about the same idea and compare each detail.

OR

13(B)(II)(A). Wo und wann ist Simons Handy gestohlen worden? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Where and when was Simon's phone stolen?
- It needs a short answer in a full German sentence, worth 1 mark.

Step 1: Find the facts in the text Go to the first sentence of the text (Letzten Freitag ... im Westbad in München-Pasing).
The facts are stated directly, so no guessing is needed.
The question also asks when. The text answers this with Letzten Freitag (last Friday), so a full answer adds it: Simons Handy ist am letzten Freitag im Westbad in München-Pasing gestohlen worden.

Step 2: Write the answer in German Answer: Simons Handy ist im Westbad in München-Pasing gestohlen worden.
In English: Simon's phone was stolen in the Westbad in Munich-Pasing.

Step 3: Conclusion A short, correct sentence from the text earns the mark.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that contains the detail asked for and write it as a full answer.

OR

13(B)(II)(B). Was hat Simon sofort gemacht, um das Handy zu finden? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: What did Simon do at once to find the phone?
- It needs a short answer in a full German sentence, worth 1 mark.

Step 1: Find the facts in the text Go to the quote 'Ich habe mein Handy gleich angerufen, aber nichts gehört'.
The facts are stated directly, so no guessing is needed.

Step 2: Write the answer in German Answer: Simon hat das Handy gleich angerufen, aber nichts gehört.
In English: Simon called the phone at once, but heard nothing.

Step 3: Conclusion A short, correct sentence from the text earns the mark.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that contains the detail asked for and write it as a full answer.

OR

13(B)(II)(C). Wann hat der Dieb das Handy eingeschaltet? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: When did the thief switch the phone on?
- It needs a short answer in a full German sentence, worth 1 mark.

Step 1: Find the facts in the text Go to the sentence 'Das war am Samstagabend'.
The facts are stated directly, so no guessing is needed.

Step 2: Write the answer in German Answer: Der Dieb hat das Handy am Samstagabend eingeschaltet.
In English: The thief switched the phone on on Saturday evening.

Step 3: Conclusion A short, correct sentence from the text earns the mark.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence in the text that contains the detail asked for and write it as a full answer.