



#### I. Course Proficiency Purpose:

*The purpose of this study guide is to aid the students who wish to take the proficiency assessment for the credit flex option. Items that the student will be required to know for proficiency will be administered in two portions. The first part of the assessment is a two hour written exam. The second part is a two hour lab.*

#### II. Description of the Assessment Format:

The German 2 exam will consist of two separate sessions:

- A 2-hour (maximum) test session consisting of Listening, Reading & Grammar
- A 2-hour (maximum) lab session consisting of Speaking and Writing
- This study guide details what is expected of you in each proficiency area.

#### III. Proficiency Content:

##### **German Prepositions - You should be familiar with the meaning of these prepositions.**

**Accusative-** durch (through), für (for), gegen (against), ohne (without), um (around), bis (until)

**Dative-** aus (out of, from), ausser (except for), bei (with, at), mit (with, by means of), nach (after, to), seit (since), von (from), zu (to), gegenüber (across)

**Either/Or (dative=location, accusative=motion)-** an (on I), auf (on --), hinter (behind), neben (next to), vor (in front of), in, zwischen (between), über (above), unter (under)

**German Verbs:** You should know how to use verbs in the conversational past tense, and know the simple past tense forms of the verbs haben and sein.

You should also be familiar with the verbs below and know how to use them correctly.

##### **Reflexive Verbs**

sich fühlen- to feel

sich freuen (auf)- to be excited about

sich fit halten- to keep oneself fit

sich verletzen – to injure

##### **Verbs with Prepositions**

warten auf- to wait on

sprechen über- to talk about

arbeiten bei- to work at

sich brechen – to break a bone

sich verstauchen – to sprain

sich interessieren ( für)- to be interested in

You should know the verbs that require reflexive pronouns and be able to use the pronouns correctly.

**Accusative/Dative Reflexive pronouns**

ich- mich/mir                      wir- uns

du- dich/dir                        ihr- euch

er/es/sie-sich                    sie/Sie- sich

**Dative Verbs**

schmecken- to taste

helfen – to help

gefallen- to be pleasing to

passen – to fit

weh tun- to hurt

stehen – to suit, to look good on

Leid tun- to be sorry

**German Nouns and Pronouns: You should be able to use nouns and pronouns correctly in the nominative, accusative and dative cases, and identify their function. You should be able to use possessive adjectives, the demonstrative adjectives (jeder/dieser/welcher) and negations (kein).**

**Declension Reference**

	<b>Masc.</b>	<b>Neut.</b>	<b>Fem.</b>	<b>Pl.</b>
<b>Nom.</b>	der kein jeder	das kein jedes	die keine jede	die keine alle
<b>Acc.</b>	den keinen jeden	das kein jedes	die keine jede	die keine alle
<b>Dat.</b>	dem keinem jedem	dem keinem jedem	der keiner jeder	den keinen allen

### Nominative/Accusative/Dative pronouns

Nom	Acc	Dat	Nom	Acc	Dat
ich	mich	mir	wir	uns	uns
du	dich	dir	ihr	euch	euch
er	ihn	ihm	sie/Sie	sie/Sie	ihnen/Ihnen
sie	sie	ihr			
es	es	ihm			

### Be familiar with the following vocabulary

violent	in der Schweiz
imaginative	am See
thrilling	at home
corny	im Kino
funny	ins Kino
sensational	zu Hause
sad	nach Hause
cruel	in den Vereinigten Staaten
stupid	an der Ostsee
bad	am Meer
die Zeitschrift	die Liebesgeschichte
das Sachbuch	die Umwelt
der Roman	die Mode
die Geschichte	die Pension
der Film	der Gasthof

**You need to know the meaning and conversational past forms of these verbs. Do the verbs use form their conversational past tense with haben or sein?**

<b>Weak verbs (regular)</b>	<b>Helping verb/Participle</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1. arbeiten	hat gearbeitet	to work
2. faulenzten	hat gefaulenzt	to be lazy
3. haben	hat gehabt	to have
4. hören	hat gehört	to listen, hear
5. kaufen	hat gekauft	to buy
6. machen	hat gemacht	to do, to make
7. mähen	hat gemäht	to mow
8. schenken	hat geschenkt	to give a present
9. spielen	hat gespielt	to play
10. wohnen	hat gewohnt	to live, reside
11. fotografieren	hat fotografiert	to photograph
12. telefonieren	hat telefoniert	to phone
13. besuchen	hat besucht	to visit
14. besichtigen	hat besichtigt	to sightsee
15. wandern *	ist gewandert	to hike

<b>Strong verbs (irregular)</b>	<b>Helping verb/Participle</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1. geben	hat gegeben	to give
2. essen	hat gegessen	to eat
3. lesen	hat gelesen	to read
4. sehen	hat gesehen	to see
5. helfen	hat geholfen	to help
6. nehmen	hat genommen	to take
7. trinken	hat getrunken	to drink
8. anziehen	hat angezogen	to put on
9. anrufen	hat angerufen	to call on phone
10. aussehen	hat ausgesehen	to look like
11. kommen	ist gekommen	to come
12. fahren	ist gefahren	to drive, to ride
13. laufen	ist gelaufen	to run, to walk
14. schwimmen	ist geschwommen	to swim
15. gehen	ist gegangen	to go
16. sein	ist gewesen	to be
17. bleiben	ist geblieben	to stay to remain
18. wissen	hat gewusst	to know a fact
19. kennen	hat gekannt	to know a noun

**You should be able to correctly use the two verbs kennen and wissen. Both verbs mean to know, but they are used in different contexts.**

1. Sag mal, \_\_\_\_\_ du wann der Film Harry Potter beginnt?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ du den Schauspieler?

**You should be able to change present tense sentences to the conversational past.**

1. Ich fahre nach Deutschland.
2. Er kauft einen neuen Walkman.

**You should be able to identify the parts of speech in German sentences.**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Verb</b>	<b>Direct Object</b>	<b>Indirect Object</b>	<b>Prepositional Phrase</b>
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1. Der Mann kommt aus Berlin.
2. Wie viel Geld hast du?
3. Max hat den neuen Toy Story Film gesehen.
4. Er spricht mit der Frau.
5. Ich habe gehört, die Betinna läuft begeistert Ski.

**You should be able to correctly use the demonstrative adjective jeder/alle in all its form**

	Masc	Neut	Fem	Pl
Nom				
Acc				
Dat				

\_\_\_\_\_Schülerin hat um 8 Uhr 30 Deutsch.

Ich gebe \_\_\_\_\_ Klassenkameraden ein Stück Kuchen.

In \_\_\_\_\_ Hotel gibt es viele Zimmer.

Er spielt \_\_\_\_\_Wochenende, \_\_\_\_\_Samstag.

**Preceded adjectives-Make sure for this section that you get out your declension/adjective ending sheet.**

1. Dies\_\_\_ alt\_\_\_ Jacke passt mir nicht gut.
2. Hast du dies\_\_\_ weiss\_\_\_ Hemd gesehen?
3. Wo hast du denn dies\_\_\_ toll\_\_\_ Jeans gekauft?
4. Dies\_\_\_ Schwarz\_\_\_ Jeans passt gut zu dies\_\_\_ kariert\_\_\_ Weste.
5. Warum willst du dies\_\_\_ schön\_\_\_ Trägerhemd wegwerfen?

**Speaking- be prepared to talk about the following prompts in as much detail as possible.**

- A. Where was your last vacation? Where did you go, with whom did you go and what did you do? Be as detailed as you can be and include where and what you ate, where you stayed and what types of activities you did while you were there.
  
- B. What do you do for your health? Be sure to include what you eat/drink, as well as any physical activity that you do to keep fit. You can also include what you don't do or eat (smoke, drink alcohol, eat a lot of fat) for your health.
  
- C. What types of clothes do you like to wear? Make sure to talk about at least 5 items of clothing and use the adjectives before the noun. Be as detailed as you can be.

**Writing- be able to address each of the prompts in as much detail as you can. Pay attention to the grammatical structures that are being elicited in each response.**

- A. Eins: You just *got back* (past tense) from an interesting vacation. Write a letter to your friend and explain all of the things you did. Make sure to include all of the sights you saw, where you stayed, how long you were there and all of the various activities you did. Include how you felt about your trip.
  
- B. Zwei: You know someone at school who doesn't take care of him/her self. Write a letter to his/her guidance counselor explaining that you are worried about this student due to his/her actions. Be sure to explain as much as you can about this student and include what you think the student should do to take better care of him/herself.  
  
Drei: Hilliard City Schools has decided that we will be wearing school uniforms next year. They have called upon our German II classes to design the uniform, as we are the trend setters of the school. Please explain in as much detail as possible one of the uniforms that will be worn. You can pick for either a male or female, but the uniform must include at least 5 items. Don't forget to include information such as material, fasteners and other important vocabulary that may help the school board make a decision.



**IV. Suggested Resources:**

[http://go.hrw.com/hrw.nd/gohrw\\_rls1/pKeywordResults?keyword=wl%20german%20l2](http://go.hrw.com/hrw.nd/gohrw_rls1/pKeywordResults?keyword=wl%20german%20l2)

Chapters 3-8, Komm Mit level 2

text, <http://go.hrw.com/hrw.nd/arbiter/pRedirect?project=hrwonline&siteId=484&pageId=3728>