

CARLISLE AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT

Carlisle, PA 17013

**GERMAN II**  
**GRADES 9-12**

Date of Board Approval: May 12, 2016

# CARLISLE AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT

## PLANNED INSTRUCTION COVER PAGE

<b>TITLE OF COURSE:</b>	German II	<b>SUBJECT:</b>	World Language	<b>GRADE LEVEL:</b>	9-12
<b>COURSE LENGTH:</b>	Year	<b>DURATION:</b>	50 minutes/day	<b>FREQUENCY:</b>	5 periods
<b>PREREQUISITES:</b>	German I	<b>CREDIT:</b>	1	<b>LEVEL:</b>	N/A

**Course Description/Objectives:** The study of world languages can foster the ability of students to: communicate and interact with people in the target language; improve their understanding and sensitivity to cultural similarities and differences; develop an appreciation of cultural differences; succeed in an ever-changing and competitive global community; enter into a diverse workplace and/or continued education; improve critical thinking and problem solving skills; engage in life-long learning; and participate in local, national and world communities.

**Major Text(s)/Resources:** Deutsch Aktuell 1, 6th edition, EMC Paradigm, Copyright 2010.  
Deutsch Aktuell 2, 6th edition, EMC Paradigm, Copyright 2010

**Curriculum Writing Committee:** Michael Poe Katherine Schock

## COURSE TIME LINE

### **Unit 1: Expanding the Use of Verbs**

20-22 Days

- Command Form
- Separable Prefix Verbs
- Compound Nouns
- Culture Lesson – Free Time Activities

### **Unit 2: The Dative Case**

20-22 Days

- Indirect Object
- Dative Prepositions
- Dative Verbs
- Dative Personal Pronouns
- Culture Lesson – Sports and Outdoor Activities

### **Unit 3: Present perfect tense**

20-22 Days

- Regular Verbs
- Irregular Verbs
- Navigational Directions
- Culture Lesson – Public Transportation, Part 1

### **Unit 4: Use of Adjectives and Adverbs**

20-22 Days

- Comparative and Superlative
- Use of Adverbs
- Culture Lesson – Public Transportation, Part 2

### **Unit 5: Advanced Word Order**

20-22 Days

- Reflexive Verbs
- Direct Objects as Pronouns
- Culture Lesson – Youth Hostels and Campgrounds

**Unit 6: Narrative Past Tense**

20-22 Days

- Regular Verbs
- Irregular Verbs
- Culture Lesson – Travel Destinations in Germany

**Unit 7: Narrative Past Tense of Modal Verbs**

20-22 Days

- Modal Verb Forms
- Infinitives as Nouns
- Culture Lesson – German Housing

**Unit 8: Genitive Case**

20-22 Days

- Showing Possession
- Genitive Prepositions
- Culture Lesson – Dining Out

TOTAL: 180-183 Days

# KNOW, UNDERSTAND, DO

<b>COURSE:</b>	German II	<b>TIME FRAME:</b>	20-22 days
<b>UNIT #1:</b>	Expanding the Use of Verbs	<b>GRADE:</b>	9-12

## STANDARDS:

### ACTFL Standards:

- Standard 1.1 • Students engage in conversations, provide and obtain information, express feelings and emotions, and exchange opinions.
- Standard 1.2 • Students understand and interpret written and spoken language on a variety of topics.
- Standard 3.1 • Students demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between the practices and perspectives of the culture studied.
- Standard 4.1 • Students demonstrate understanding of the nature of language through comparisons of the language studied and their own.

# KNOW, UNDERSTAND, DO

<b>COURSE:</b>	German II	<b>TIME FRAME:</b>	20-22 days
<b>UNIT #1:</b>	Expanding the Use of Verbs	<b>GRADE:</b>	9-12

## UNDERSTANDINGS

There are four command forms in the German language which varies based on the person/people that are being spoken to. Many verbs in German have prefixes that are separated from the infinitive and moved to the end of the sentence, making it essential to read the entire sentence before attempting to translate anything.

Compound nouns take the definite article of the final noun and that some compound nouns require that the user add or drop letters when linking individual nouns.

## COMMON ASSESSMENTS/CULMINATING ACTIVITY

### KNOW

- Identify the four command forms – du (familiar singular), ihr (familiar plural), Sie (Formal), wir (“Let’s!”).
- List common separable prefix verbs.
- Build and interpret compound nouns.
- Give examples of vocabulary related to chores.
- List vocabulary related to free time activities.

### DO

- Use the command form in German in a variety of situations.
- Recognize which command form is appropriate in a variety of situations.
- Listen to, respond to and give commands in German using each of the command forms.
- Recognize the need to look at an entire sentence to determine whether or not a separable prefix verb has been used.
- Identify common prefixes.
- Combine nouns to create compound nouns in German.
- Apply appropriate definite articles to compound nouns.
- Express chores that must be done around the house by various family members in German.
- Describe activities that one enjoys doing in one’s free time in German.
- Listen to passages in German related to free time activities.

# KNOW, UNDERSTAND, DO

<b>COURSE:</b>	German II	<b>TIME FRAME:</b>	20-22 days
<b>UNIT #2:</b>	The Dative Case	<b>GRADE:</b>	9-12

## STANDARDS:

### ACTFL Standards:

- Standard 1.1 • Students engage in conversations, provide and obtain information, express feelings and emotions, and exchange opinions.
- Standard 1.2 • Students understand and interpret written and spoken language on a variety of topics.
- Standard 2.1 • Students demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between the practices and perspectives of the culture studied.
- Standard 3.1 • Students reinforce and further their knowledge of other disciplines through the foreign language.
- Standard 4.1 • Students demonstrate understanding of the nature of language through comparisons of the language studied and their own.

# KNOW, UNDERSTAND, DO

<b>COURSE:</b>	German II	<b>TIME FRAME:</b>	20-22 days
<b>UNIT #2:</b>	The Dative Case	<b>GRADE:</b>	9-12

## UNDERSTANDINGS

The dative case is used in three situations: when there is an indirect object, when there is a dative preposition in front of the noun/pronoun, and when there is a dative verb.

Definite articles, indefinite articles, possessive adjectives, and personal pronouns all change when dealing with the dative case.

## COMMON ASSESSMENTS/CULMINATING ACTIVITY

### KNOW

- Identify when to use the nominative case, the accusative case and the dative case.
- Identify and use the indirect object.
- List the dative prepositions (aus, ausser, bei, mit, nach, seit, von, zu).
- List the dative verbs (danken, gefallen, glauben, helfen, Leid tun, passen, schmecken, stehen, wehtun).
- List the dative verbs (danken, gefallen, glauben, helfen, Leid tun, passen, schmecken, stehen, wehtun).
- Change possessive adjectives and personal pronouns to the dative case.
- Define vocabulary related to sports, specifically soccer.

### DO

- Distinguish between the applications among the three cases learned thus far: nominative (subject), accusative (direct object & prepositions) and dative (indirect object, prepositions, verbs).
- Recognize and create sentences in German with indirect objects.
- Recognize and use the dative prepositions and the dative verbs in a variety of German sentences.
- Identify dative elements in an adapted text in German.
- Apply appropriate endings to possessive adjectives in the dative case.
- Change personal pronouns to the dative case.
- Use a variety of sport-related vocabulary in German.
- Recognize sport-related vocabulary in a variety of listening activities (scripted and authentic) in German.
- Label body parts in German.



# KNOW, UNDERSTAND, DO

<b>COURSE:</b>	German II	<b>TIME FRAME:</b>	20-22 days
<b>UNIT #3:</b>	Present perfect tense	<b>GRADE:</b>	9-12

## STANDARDS:

### ACTFL Standards:

- Standard 1.1 • Students engage in conversations, provide and obtain information, express feelings and emotions, and exchange opinions.
- Standard 1.2 • Students understand and interpret written and spoken language on a variety of topics.
- Standard 1.3 • Students present information, concepts, and ideas to an audience of listeners or readers on a variety of topics.
- Standard 2.1 • Students demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between the practices and perspectives of the culture studied.
- Standard 2.2 • Students demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between the products and perspectives of the culture studied.
- Standard 4.2 • Students demonstrate understanding of the concept of culture through comparisons of the cultures studied and their own.

# KNOW, UNDERSTAND, DO

<b>COURSE:</b>	German II	<b>TIME FRAME:</b>	20-22 days
<b>UNIT #3:</b>	Present Perfect Tense	<b>GRADE:</b>	9-12

## UNDERSTANDINGS

The present perfect tense (Perfekt) is mainly used in conversations.  
Train travel is a popular and efficient means of transportation within Germany and other German-speaking countries.

## COMMON ASSESSMENTS/CULMINATING ACTIVITY

### KNOW

- Create the present perfect tense (perfekt) forms of regular and irregular verbs.
- Explain when to use the helping verbs ‘haben’ and ‘sein’ (non-transitive/direct objects vs. transitive/no direct objects) in the Present perfect tense.
- Recall vocabulary related to transportation, specifically train travel.
- Give and receive directions.

### DO

- Create sentences using the present perfect tense with both regular and irregular verbs in German.
- Develop short narratives using the present perfect tense.
- Transpose sentences from present tense to the present perfect tense.
- Use the correct form of ‘haben’ or ‘sein’ in sentences in the Present perfect tense based on the verb being used.
- Listen to and interpret a variety of adapted texts in German using the present perfect tense.
- Understand the role of train travel in Germany and German-speaking countries.
- Give directions in German to navigate through a town or city.
- Listen to, interpret and follow directions given in German.

# KNOW, UNDERSTAND, DO

<b>COURSE:</b>	German II	<b>TIME FRAME:</b>	20-22 days
<b>UNIT #4:</b>	Use of Adjectives and Adverbs	<b>GRADE:</b>	9-12

## STANDARDS:

### ACTFL Standards:

- Standard 1.1      • Students engage in conversations, provide and obtain information, express feelings and emotions, and exchange opinions.
- Standard 1.2      • Students understand and interpret written and spoken language on a variety of topics.
- Standard 2.1      • Students demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between the practices and perspectives of the culture studied.

# KNOW, UNDERSTAND, DO

<b>COURSE:</b>	German II	<b>TIME FRAME:</b>	20-22 days
<b>UNIT #4:</b>	Use of Adjectives and Adverbs	<b>GRADE:</b>	9-12

## UNDERSTANDINGS

Adjectives can be used in a standard form, in the comparative and in the superlative. Some adjectives are irregular when used in the comparative and superlative forms.

German speaking countries offer a wide range of public transportation options to travelers, within and between cities.

## COMMON ASSESSMENTS/CULMINATING ACTIVITY

### KNOW

- Recognize and create the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs.
- Construct sentences using the adverbs ‘gern’ and ‘lieber.’
- List vocabulary related to public transportation.
- List and use airport vocabulary.

### DO

- Use comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs in German.
- Create sentences in German using the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives.
- Recognize forms of adjectives when listening to adapted texts in German.
- Express activities that one likes to do and that one prefers to do in German.
- Discuss the modes of transportation used by the average German/European person on a regular basis.
- Name places in and features of an airport in German.
- Identify various pieces of luggage and types of bags in German.
- Listen to and interpret adapted texts in German related to air travel.

# KNOW, UNDERSTAND, DO

<b>COURSE:</b>	German II	<b>TIME FRAME:</b>	20-22 days
<b>UNIT #5:</b>	Advanced Word Order	<b>GRADE:</b>	9-12

## STANDARDS:

### ACTFL Standards:

- Standard 1.1 • Students engage in conversations, provide and obtain information, express feelings and emotions, and exchange opinions.
- Standard 1.2 • Students understand and interpret written and spoken language on a variety of topics.
- Standard 2.1 • Students demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between the practices and perspectives of the culture studied.
- Standard 4.1 • Students demonstrate understanding of the nature of language through comparisons of the language studied and their own.

# KNOW, UNDERSTAND, DO

<b>COURSE:</b>	German II	<b>TIME FRAME:</b>	20-22 days
<b>UNIT #5:</b>	Advanced Word Order	<b>GRADE:</b>	9-12

## UNDERSTANDINGS

Reflexive verbs in German always use a reflexive pronoun, either in the accusative or dative case. Reflexive verbs in German may not be reflexive in English.

Word order changes when the direct object in a sentence is changed to a personal pronoun.

Staying at youth hostels in Germany is a common practice among young people.

## COMMON ASSESSMENTS/CULMINATING ACTIVITY

### KNOW

- Formulate sentences using reflexive verbs and pronouns (accusative and dative).
- Compare pronouns in the nominative, accusative and dative cases.
- Describe how word order is affected when using a pronoun in place of the direct object.
- Compile a list of vocabulary (words and phrases) associated with staying at youth hostels and campgrounds.

### DO

- Apply the concept of reflexive verbs in German.
- Use reflexive pronouns in both the accusative and dative cases.
- Detect a variety of reflexive verbs in a selected reading in German.
- Build sentences using pronouns in the nominative, accusative and dative cases.
- Restate sentences using the advanced word order required when replacing the direct object with a personal pronoun in German.
- Explain the culture of youth hostels and campgrounds in German speaking countries.
- Synthesize information gained from reading passages in German related to youth hostels and campgrounds.

# KNOW, UNDERSTAND, DO

<b>COURSE:</b>	German II	<b>TIME FRAME:</b>	20-22 days
<b>UNIT #6:</b>	Narrative Past Tense	<b>GRADE:</b>	9-12

## STANDARDS:

### ACTFL Standards:

- Standard 1.1 • Students engage in conversations, provide and obtain information, express feelings and emotions, and exchange opinions.
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- Standard 4.1 • Students demonstrate understanding of the nature of language through comparisons of the language studied and their own.

# KNOW, UNDERSTAND, DO

<b>COURSE:</b>	German II	<b>TIME FRAME:</b>	20-22 days
<b>UNIT #6:</b>	Narrative Past Tense	<b>GRADE:</b>	9-12

## UNDERSTANDINGS

There is a past tense used specifically for writing about events in the past, known as the narrative or simple past tense (imperfekt).  
There are a variety of popular travel destinations in Germany.

## COMMON ASSESSMENTS/CULMINATING ACTIVITY

### KNOW

- Formulate sentences using regular and irregular verbs in the narrative past (imperfekt).
- Identify popular travel destinations in Germany.
- Recall and build upon past knowledge of weather vocabulary.

### DO

- Compose written descriptions of past events in the narrative past tense, using both regular and irregular verbs.
- Transpose sentences from the narrative past to the present tense and the present perfect.
- Recognize narrative past tense verb forms in a listening passage in German.
- Give examples of popular travel destinations in Germany (Chiemsee, Rügen, Hiddensee, Sylt, Bodensee, Lüneburger Heide).
- Create daily weather reports using more advanced terminology in German.
- Listen to and interpret authentic German weather forecasts.



# KNOW, UNDERSTAND, DO

<b>COURSE:</b>	German II	<b>TIME FRAME:</b>	20-22 days
<b>UNIT #7:</b>	Narrative Past Tense of Modal Verbs	<b>GRADE:</b>	9-12

## STANDARDS:

### ACTFL Standards:

- Standard 1.1 • Students engage in conversations, provide and obtain information, express feelings and emotions, and exchange opinions.
- Standard 1.2 • Students understand and interpret written and spoken language on a variety of topics.
- Standard 2.1 • Students demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between the practices and perspectives of the culture studied.
- Standard 2.2 • Students demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between the products and perspectives of the culture studied.
- Standard 3.2 • Students acquire information and recognize the distinctive viewpoints that are only available through the foreign language and its cultures.

# KNOW, UNDERSTAND, DO

<b>COURSE:</b>	German II	<b>TIME FRAME:</b>	20-22 days
<b>UNIT #7:</b>	Narrative Past Tense of Modal Verbs	<b>GRADE:</b>	9-12

## UNDERSTANDINGS

Modal verbs in the narrative past have irregular conjugations and work in conjunction with a main verb.  
 The infinitive form of a verb can be used as a noun.  
 There is a wide variety of dwelling options in Germany with features that differ from American dwellings.

## COMMON ASSESSMENTS/CULMINATING ACTIVITY

### KNOW

- Memorize the forms of modal verbs in the narrative past tense.
- Convert verbs into nouns (gerund).
- Discuss the culture of living in Germany, including dwelling types commonly found in rural and suburban settings.
- Express chores and household activities.
- List terms related to farm animals and house pets.

### DO

- Compose sentences in the past tense using modal verbs in German both in speaking and writing.
- Examine a text in German and identify the past tense forms of modal verbs.
- Use verbs as nouns.
- Describe the features of German dwellings that make them different from American dwellings.
- Describe how various family members help out around the house in German.
- Identify various farm animals and house pets in German.

# KNOW, UNDERSTAND, DO

<b>COURSE:</b>	German II	<b>TIME FRAME:</b>	20-22 days
<b>UNIT #8:</b>	Genitive Case	<b>GRADE:</b>	9-12

## STANDARDS:

### ACTFL Standards:

- Standard 1.1 • Students engage in conversations, provide and obtain information, express feelings and emotions, and exchange opinions.
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# KNOW, UNDERSTAND, DO

<b>COURSE:</b>	German II	<b>TIME FRAME:</b>	20-22 days
<b>UNIT #8:</b>	Genitive Case	<b>GRADE:</b>	9-12

## UNDERSTANDINGS

The genitive case is used to show possession and with genitive prepositions.  
 Gastronomy in German-speaking countries differs from American food culture.  
 Additional ‘der’ words must agree in gender and case for the noun which they modify.

## COMMON ASSESSMENTS/CULMINATING ACTIVITY

### KNOW

- Explain that the genitive case is used to show possession.
- Understand that nouns preceded by genitive prepositions are changed to the genitive case.
- Explain the culture of dining out in Germany, including typical foods for each meal.
- Name items found on a table during meals.

### DO

- Create sentences showing possession in German using the genitive case.
- Identify and use genitive prepositions.
- Recognize the genitive elements within a written text in German.
- Describe a variety of options for dining out in Germany.
- Describe typical foods eaten during each meal.
- Identify items in German on a table during a meal.
- Analyze the culture of food and dining out in Germany through reading a variety of texts in German.

## **Adaptations/Modifications for Students with I.E.P.s**

Adaptations or modifications to this planned course will allow exceptional students to earn credits toward graduation or develop skills necessary to make a transition from the school environment to community life and employment. The I.E.P. team has determined that modifications to this planned course will meet the student's I.E.P. needs.

Adaptations/Modifications may include but are not limited to:

### **INSTRUCTION CONTENT**

- Modification of instructional content and/or instructional approaches
- Modification or deletion of some of the essential elements

### **SETTING**

- Preferential seating

### **METHODS**

- Additional clarification of content
- Occasional need for one to one instruction
- Minor adjustments or pacing according to the student's rate of mastery
- Written work is difficult, use verbal/oral approaches
- Modifications of assignments/testing
- Reasonable extensions of time for task/project completion
- Assignment sheet/notebook
- Modified/adjusted mastery rates
- Modified/adjusted grading criteria
- Retesting opportunities

### **MATERIALS**

- Supplemental texts and materials
- Large print materials for visually impaired students
- Outlines and/or study sheets
- Carbonless notebook paper
- Manipulative learning materials
- Alternatives to writing (tape recorder/calculator)