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Indicative Content
Mark Scheme (Results)

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In German (9GN0) Paper 3
Speaking

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AL Task 1 STIMULUS GN1

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany produces around 190 million kilowatt-hours of renewable energy per year, from a mixture of sources, such as the sun, water, wind, geothermic, and biomass. • On the other hand, latest statistics show that Germany continues to produce over 50% of its energy from non-renewable sources, such as coal, gas, nuclear power and brown coal. • Germany is geographically diverse, from the Baltic Sea to the mountains in the south, and one size does not fit all. • The northern federal states, such as Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg Pomerania are particularly well suited to wind energy, due to the flat landscape, vicinity to the coast and resulting strong winds. The southern areas of Germany such as Baden Wurttemberg, and particularly Bavaria lead in the production of geothermic energy, and hydroelectric energy, due to the mountainous terrain and abundance of rivers and lakes.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the short term, renewable energy places great financial burdens on the state, because a relatively small 5-turbine wind-park such as the park to be constructed in Blumberg will cost in excess of 29 million Euro. • Renewable energy projects can meet with resistance from citizens and groups of activists. There are approximately 630 activist groups in Germany campaigning against the construction of windfarms, e.g. on the Island of Rügen, as they find the damage caused to natural landscapes unacceptable. • There are economic benefits of renewable energy. Estimates of the Federal Agency for the Environment say, that the price of a kilowatt-hour of electricity generated by renewable sources will fall to 6 cents by 2050, making German products competitive on the export market. • Renewable energy is crucial for Germany to reach its 2050 target of reducing CO2 emissions by 80%, of 1990s emissions, whilst still honouring the promise to close all nuclear power stations in Germany.

AL Task 1 STIMULUS GN2

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Sitzenbleiben” can be costly for the state. According to welt.de the annual cost to the tax payer is 1.8 billion. States like Hamburg need to find more cost effective and sustainable ways to support weaker pupils. • Abolishing “Sitzenbleiben”, without providing an alternative programme, would not address concerns within the German society that pupils are progressing without basic skills, and that standards in German education could be compromised. • “Sitzenbleiben” continues to play a very prominent role in German life. Nationally, in a single year, a total of almost 50,000 pupils from Gymnasium, Realschule and even primary school failed to progress to the next year group. The topic continues to be the focus of newspaper articles and television documentaries. • The prominence of Sitzenbleiben varies, dependent on location and school type. In some areas, it is almost non-existent e.g. Hamburg and Berlin, whereas Bavaria has the highest rate. Pupils are more likely to be confronted with the issue in a Realschule than any other school, according to studies.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The motivational factor is a frequent reason given by supporters. Supporters also voice concern at the thought of encouraging a “Kuschelpädagogik,” and the improbability of a pupil who struggled in one class being able to succeed in a higher class. • Supporters often substantiate their arguments with examples of people who had to repeat the year, who then became highly successful, e.g. Thomas Mann or Hermann Hesse. Sitzenbleiben is also cited as a preferable alternative to changing schools, e.g. from Gymnasium to Realschule. • An OECD study concluded, that a pupil who has to repeat a year is 6.4 times more likely to attain lower grades in the later stages of his/her school career. • Pupils who repeat the year complain that this affects self-confidence and peer groups negatively and that they become less successful because they feel labelled as such.

AL Task 1 STIMULUS GN3

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of high profile strikes and disputes have characterised the German labour market recently – e.g. the Deutsche Post dispute relating to pay, Deutsche Bahn and the Lufthansa strikes over out-sourcing. All suggesting increasing dissatisfaction in the work place. • However, other surveys e.g. one published by “de.statista.com” show that 83% of Germans consider themselves satisfied with their jobs, and a study by IW Köln showed that job satisfaction in Germany is above the EU average. • There are many benefits offered to workers by German companies –Weihnachtsgeld, Urlaubsgeld, das 13.Gehalt, a reduction in average number of working hours, one of the most generous annual leave allowances in the world. • These benefits can be said to successfully motivate the work force in Germany, as unemployment is sinking, and the German economy continues to attract highly skilled migrant workers from around the world. On the other hand, these are not consistent across the work force and one study showed a 20% difference in job satisfaction between car industry workers, compared to those in the ICT sector.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85% of Germans consider their work/life balance to be correct, because they do not spend time socialising in the work place. Promotions in German companies are given for good performance not for popularity. • On the other hand – the number of overtime hours worked in Germany are amongst the highest in the EU, according to the “EU-Stiftung zur Verbesserung der Arbeits- und Lebensbedingungen” and so, it may be important to have friends in the work place, since a lot of time is spent there. • People frequently address each other with the formal “Sie,” until invited to do otherwise, although there are signs of a change in this trend. Name badges show “Herr oder Frau” with surname, rather than forenames. • Accessing the internet for personal use, non-work related conversations are often considered socially unacceptable in the German work place and people will often openly challenge their colleagues who display this sort of behaviour.

AL Task 1 STIMULUS GN4

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Musikindustrie.de in one year alone, 900 million songs were illegally downloaded in Germany. The impact that this has on the incomes of German artists is vast, and so it is <i>positive</i> that the live music scene is flourishing in German speaking countries, so that artists can earn money. • Almost 50%o Germans find download prices too high, according to a survey by GfK Panel Services. Almost 30% believe that the record companies take the largest share of the track fee from artists, and so royalties from legally purchased music would not support a musician in any case. • With more than 800 theatres and performing spaces, 130 professional orchestras, more than 50 opera houses and theatres in Berlin alone, live music is clearly extremely important for the German speaking society. • Music plays a large role in social events, such as the more than 25 annual music festivals with more than 100,000 visitors, "Jahrmärkte" and private celebrations in the home, such as Christmas have live music at their foundations.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some people may see punishing uploaders in Germany as overly strict. Particularly the fact that parents in Germany can be held responsible for their children if they share files – as reported by Berliner Zeitung – and that the fine can be up to € 10,000 • Some may agree that file sharers should be punishable by law. 10 million people regularly download music in Germany and estimates in a "Stern" article suggest that up to 80% of this is done illegally. • The internet has had a big effect upon the German music scene. Stars like "Cro" rose to fame by initially offering their tracks as free downloads. The variety of musicians in the German music scene is broadened by the ability for rising stars to publicise themselves for little or no cost. • Handelsblatt.com reports that after years of fearing the internet, the internet is helping the German music industry to become profitable again, through e.g. second hand record sales.

AL Task 1 STIMULUS GN5

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Positive - The range of online newspapers and magazines allows fast, cheap and convenient access to daily news and specialist interest publications, the most popular being Bild.de, Welt.de and Sueddeutsche.de• A Spiegel article raised the issue that the traditional newspaper is dying out, which has negative implications for the associated industries such as shop keepers, delivery drivers and printers, but also points out the environmental advantages to moving to digital publications.• There has been an increase in online services, which provide access to printed books for Germans. For example Buchhandel.de offers directory of deliverable paper books consisting of around 2.5 million titles from more than 21,000 publishers• The annual turnover of the book market in Germany has increased dramatically, by 6 billion Euro since 1980 thanks to the internet offering direct access to book clubs, publishers and delivery services.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many Germans find that E-books offer poor value for money, as the VAT is 12% higher than for printed books, and feel that big German publishing houses are not passing on the savings they make thanks to cheaper production costs of paper-free books.• 60% of Germans make the complaint that E-books cannot be shared sold or swapped, according to a survey by Welt.de and that the sellers of E-books only allow their books to be read on certain devices.• The publishing industry makes a large cultural contribution to German society. For example, per year, 40,000 new E-book titles are published in Germany, according to Matthias Matting, one of Germany's most prolific independent publishers.• The Kids&Family Reading Report shows that teenagers and children in Germany read more frequently and consume more material since the advent of E-Books.

AL Task 1 STIMULUS GN6

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional differences are a source of pride, comfort and identity to residents. For example, the “Thüringer Bratwurst,” the wines of the Rhineland, the handcrafted Christmas decorations from Saxony. • Protecting these regional products provides training and employment opportunities and the accompanying economic advantages. They also ensure high quality artisanship of traditional goods, particularly those under EU protection. • The “Berliner Schnauze,” the dialects of e.g. Saxony and Bavaria, the hardworking Swabians, the quiet and reserved northerners, the party loving residents of Cologne are all well-known stereotypes, which whilst only stereotypes, demonstrate strong regional traditions and identities. • On the other hand, one also speaks of a more common German identity. Social norms are, to a degree, standardised across Germany, due to the influence of Christianity, although there are still geographical differences here too – e.g the dominance of Catholicism in the south.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is one of the most enduring stereotypes of Germans. High value is placed on punctuality – Deutsche Bahn will readily refund ticket costs if ICE trains are late. A DW.de article states the 85% of Germans take punctuality very seriously and expect the same of others. • On the other hand, there are some infamous examples of lateness in modern Germany, most notably, the construction of the new Berlin Brandenburg International airport. • The respect shown for Sundays and public holidays is made clear by the many rules which dictate how much noise one is allowed to make, and which activities are considered to be “Ruhestörend” e.g. mowing the lawn or indeed hanging out washing in some areas. • The importance placed on organisation, public order and social responsibility are apparent in the various fines which can be administered by the “Ordnungsamt,” for offences such as spitting, crossing a road at the wrong time and failing to remove snow from footpaths in the winter.

AL Task 1 STIMULUS GN7

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to a study by the “Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge”, there has been a long lasting positive effect on the economy, e.g. immigrants make a high net contribution to pension funds. • Through immigration, it is estimated that over 88,000 new jobs have been created and that the GNP of Germany has risen by 1.3%. • Agencies like the “Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge” exist in Germany, and specialise in supporting and researching immigration trends, so that people are well informed of the facts. • The approach taken by the German government, to pro-actively train the large numbers of new arrivals, in order to fit the needs of the German job market, also helps to maintain positive attitudes towards immigration.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On comparison, the contribution to the economy may be seen as larger than that made to the culture, such as the economic impact of “Gastarbeiter” in the time immediately after the “Wirtschaftswunder”. On the other hand, immigration may be reasoned to also put strain on the German welfare system. • It may be proposed that the contribution to the culture scene is greater, as it is so varied. The cultural contribution, through popular films, music and dance trends may certainly be reasoned to be more apparent in daily life than the economic contributions. • Film, Music, Theatre, Dance etc. In the world of film, Yasemin Şamdereli, a Turkish-German actress and Director is most well-known for directing the award winning film “Alamanya – Willkommen in Deutschland. • In music, the artist Namika, whose family arrived in Germany from Morocco, and whose songs have topped the German music charts. For example “Lieblingsmensch.”

AL Task 1 STIMULUS GN8

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The T-Online website published a list of the 10 most frequent prejudices that Germans have of immigrants. Amongst them lack of work ethic, criminality, false asylum claims and that Germany accepts more asylum seekers than all other countries. • An NDR programme looking into the feelings of foreign residents in Germany raises issues such as being stared at on the streets, being treated differently in public situations, sometimes being treated with suspicion or being grouped together regardless of ethnic differences. • Some agree with the policies of the Merkel government, which welcomed over 1 million refugees in the most recent mass movement of people from areas like Syria and North Africa. • 57% of Germans said in a recent survey that they believe that the government's attempts to support refugees have failed, and claim that recent terrorist incidents are proof of this.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some say that some minority communities in Germany are not willing to integrate and the so called "Ghettos" in areas such as Neukölln show this, making the assumption that minorities choose to stay together. • Others see areas like Marxloh, dubbed "No-go Areas" by the media, as symbols of failed integration policies, and believe that these areas exist despite the will of immigrants to integrate. • The "Einbürgerungstest" is an attempt to help people integrate into all areas of German society. Some people see it as a positive step forward, as it encourages basic linguistic skills. Others see it as a basic knowledge test, and so rather meaningless. • A study by the SVR showed that integration is more successful than many in Germany think – e.g. the fact that most participants stated that they trusted Germans more than those from their own ethnic communities.

AL Task 1 STIMULUS GN9

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An article by the Berliner Morgenpost provides a map of Germany coloured to show percentages of right wing populist and extremist party voters. North West Germany seems to have very few, whilst eastern, central and southern Germany appear to have many more such voters. • The argument that it is only in East Germany that the problems exist may not be entirely true, but the rise of Pegida was strongly associated with Saxony, where frequent marches took place in Dresden. • In Germany, the increase in far right sentiment may have been influenced by the politics of Angela Merkel, terrorist attacks or perceived unfairness in the distribution of refugees across Europe. • Areas of high unemployment, where disillusionment with the government is greatest, seem to have greater concentrations of far right supporters, for example the state of Saxony-Anhalt.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There may be support for this statement, since there was a surge in far-right wing sentiments in the former East-Germany directly after the fall of the SED Regime, which then began to reduce towards 2010. • The most recent elections, however, show that the reduction is beginning to reverse once more, as the AfD took seats in parliament in the 2017 elections. • The constitution guarantees that “eine Zensur findet nicht statt” in Germany, so the right of free speech in Germany means that outlawing these parties is neither possible nor desirable for a respectable democracy. • There are many anti-extremist marches and notable examples of Germans denouncing far-right groups, such as the archbishop of Cologne switching off the cathedral lights to deprive a far-right rally of the backdrop of the city’s most enduring landmark.

AL Task 1 STIMULUS GN10

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plattenbauten are uniform, functional, cheap to build and offer communal living through the playgrounds and shopping parades at their bases, reflecting many socialist ideals.• Plattenbauten represented progress towards Honecker's aim to solve the housing shortage in the GDR by 1990, and the relative comfort they offered in comparison to the crumbling Altbau housing stock meant they were often the subject of party propaganda.• Housing was always an issue due to the lack of it, and the long waiting lists for suitable accommodation. The waiting lists themselves were contentious, as there were various ways in which to reach the top more quickly, such as party privileges or having children.• The planned economy and lack of hard currency meant that the only sustainable way to increase the housing stock was by starting again with Plattenbau developments. This was not a problem that was solvable overnight.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To some extent there was success in solving the housing shortage, as a result of 24 hour shift patterns, that allowed Plattenbau developments such as Leipzig- Grünau to be built in astonishingly short timeframes.• Although the SED regime claimed to have built almost 3 million Plattenbau apartments by 1989, evidence suggests that the figures were exaggerated. More accurate figures suggest closer to 2 million, which whilst still impressive, did not completely solve the housing shortage.• The Altbau housing stock was badly damaged by bombing in the Second World War, and the materials to improve the squalid conditions of any remaining housing were unobtainable.• Altbau housing was neglected in favour of the Plattenbau, as any improvements made to old buildings needed to be bespoke, were slower and therefore more expensive. They were left to crumble by the SED, as this was the most cost effective strategy.

AL Task 1 STIMULUS GN11

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Michail Gorbachov introduced Glasnost and Perestroika, which increased freedom and democracy in the Soviet Union, and hopes for the same in East Germany. • His repeal of the Brezhnev Doktrin, which allowed Hungary to open its border with Austria without fear of Soviet intervention, not only allowed vast numbers of GDR citizens to flee to the West, but also made mass protest in the GDR a much more realistic possibility. • The East German government at first tried to resist the Soviet ideas for reform, and maintained its grip on the population by means of the Stasi. • After mass protests, the SED strategy shifted, as the then deeply unpopular Honecker was removed from office and promises to reform were made in an attempt to pacify the protesters.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the demonstrating masses were demanding reform, shows that there were still many who felt that the GDR was their home, and that they were keen to convince people to stay of their own free will, in order to allow the country to survive – this was in spite of the perceived inadequacies of the regime. • The term “Massenflucht” refers to the situation at the Hungarian border with Austria, which was now an open door to the West, which many GDR citizens were using to flee in the summer and autumn of 1989. It is significant that protesters saw that this was not the solution, despite the frustration at travel restriction which had been enforced for many years. • Some find the reaction of the Stasi to the mass demonstrations taking place each Monday in Leipzig and other cities surprising, given that most demonstrators participated without suffering any consequences. • Some find the events on the night of 9th November 1989 surprising, as Günter Schabowski accidentally announced that the lifting of travel restrictions would take effect immediately, or that confused border guards simply opened the gates to the masses that arrived at the checkpoints.

AL Task 1 STIMULUS GN12

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some see the changing population demographic as the most serious consequence of the shrinking population in some areas of East Germany. The population is aging, the birth rate is increasing, but the population of tax-payers fails to grow. • Some see the social problems as the biggest consequence, caused by large numbers of empty buildings and the psychological effects of long-term unemployment amongst those who remain. • Initially, the excitement and novelty of a new life in West Germany in 1990 caused many to leave. The rapid collapse of the GDR economy and its outdated industry led many to seek employment in the west, and so some feel that the government has not adequately addressed this issue, which was caused by reunification. • The stubbornly high unemployment rates in the new federal states, which hovered around the 20% for much of the post reunification period, caused this trend to continue, and has been a long lasting legacy of reunification, which subsequent governments have failed to solve.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, people in the west are better off as shown by welt.de ,which maps areas of poverty in Germany. Gehalt.de shows that average salaries in the west are 25% higher than in the new Bundesländer. • dred.de shows differences in health between east and west. There is a notably higher rate of liver cirrhosis, diabetes and high blood pressure in the former East Germany. • Ossi/Wessi prejudices were a big challenge for those moving to the west. West Germans saw East Germans as lazy, lacking initiative. East Germans often felt patronised in the west, and labelled West Germans as “Know-it-alls” or “Besserwessis” • Adapting to the free market and other elements of a capitalist society were a challenge – the range of products, the need to be innovative, the “Ellenbogengesellschaft” of the west.