UAB
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Second Foreign Language I, German

Code: 101163
ECTS Credits: 6

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Degree	Type	Year
Tourism	FB	1

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Teaching groups languages

You can view this information at the end of this document.

Prerequisites

There are no prerequisites.

Objectives and Contextualisation

Knowledge-related objectives

Students acquire the language content described in section 5 of this document. They also develop communicative competences in oral and written interaction, being able to do the following at the end of the course.

1. Recognise the orthographic marks of German and relate them to the phonemes.
2. Recognise the letters that are pronounced and those that are not.
3. Distinguish between the phonemes of German.
4. Understand brief oral messages in the Media, on the telephone, or in public places.
5. Communicate in simple everyday situations.
6. Understand brief announcements and news items and extract information from a written text aimed at the general public (signs, posters, leaflets, notes, etc.).
7. Write brief, simple texts in German (postcards, notes, personal texts, etc.)
8. Fill in forms with personal details.

Skills objectives

At the end of the course students should have achieved the following.

1. Begin to develop a degree of accuracy (in grammar, pronunciation, use of vocabulary, register, etc.) and fluency (speed of production, ability to express ideas and construct discourse), in both speaking and writing, corresponding to 2/3 of level A1 of the *Common European Framework of Reference for Languages*.

2. Learn strategies and skills to understand simple authentic written and spoken texts.

3. Learn strategies to continue learning independently outside the classroom.

   a. Develop the ability to use the language efficiently in everyday situations.

   b. Learn to use language learning resources: dictionaries,grammars, text books, practice exercises, etc.

Learning Outcomes

1. CM01 (Competence) Design tourism-related projects and presentations in a first and second foreign language that take into account the sector's sustainability principles.
2. CM02 (Competence) Autonomously construct oral and written discourse adapted to the level required in a first and second foreign language in the sector.
3. CM03 (Competence) Prepare academic work in formats matching the demands and style of tourism companies, taking into account the gender perspective.
4. KM01 (Knowledge) Identify existing communication vocabulary of tourism companies in a first and second foreign language.
5. KM02 (Knowledge) Identify existing grammatical forms in tourism companies' communication in a first and second foreign language.
6. SM01 (Skill) Hold a conversation appropriate to the level of the interlocutor.
7. SM02 (Skill) Use the idiomatic particularities that the tourism sector requires in a first and second foreign language.
8. SM03 (Skill) Conduct presentations and oral discussions using vocabulary and a level appropriate to the sector.

Content

The contents listed here are constantly combined together in the learning process, in keeping with the interconnected nature of language learning. The linguistic contents are subdivided into language functions, grammar, vocabulary and phonetics and prosody.

Language functions

The following list includes both general language functions and functions specific to the tourism field.

a) Socialising function

- Establish contact with a person: greet and respond to a greeting, offer a welcome.

- Say goodbye.

- Make introductions.

- Apologise.

- Offer thanks.

b) Informational function

- Identify oneself and another person. Ask for and give personal information (name, age, job, address, birthplace, nationality, civil status, family, customs, tastes, holidays).

- Ask for and give information about places (location, characteristics, etc.).

- Ask for and give information about times: time of day, timetables, dates, duration of an activity.

- Ask for and give information about a current situation.

c) Expressive function (feelings and moods)

- Express satisfaction or dissatisfaction.

- Expression preference.

- Express a wish.

d) Inductive function

- Ask questions and express willingness or a wish to do something.

- State that something is possible or impossible to do.

- Suggest an activity.

e) Metalinguistic function

- Ask and say how to say something or how a word is pronounced in German.

- Ask and say how to spell a word and what orthographic marks a particular written expression needs (accent, apostrophe, comma, point, hyphen, etc.).

- Ask the meaning of a word or expression.

Grammar

Students must be able to recognise and appropriately use the following grammatical structures.

The clause

- Components of the clause.

- Types of clause: declarative, interrogative, exclamative, affirmative and negative.

- Order of the components of a simple (not subordinate) clause.

- Coordinate clauses.

Determiners

- Determinate articles: *der*, *das*, *die*.

- Indeterminate articles: *ein*, *eine*, einen.

- Negative articles: *keine, kein*, keinen.

- Possessives: *mein*, *meine; dein; sein*, etc.

- Declination of the determiners: nominative, accusative.

- Cardinal numbers.

Pronouns

- Personal: *er*, *sie*, *es*, *wir*, *ihr*, *sie.*

- Indefinite: *einer*, *eine*, *eins*; *jeder*, *jede*, *jedes.*

- Demonstrative: *der*, *das*, *die*; *dieser*, *diese*, *dieses.*

-Interrogative: *welcher*, *welche*, *welches*; *wer*, *was*, wann, wo, woher, wohin, wie.

Nouns

- Inflection for gender and number.

- Declination of the noun: nominative, accusative.

- Formation of compound nouns (noun + noun): *die Hausfrau*, *da*s *Weinglas.*

Adjectives

- As a predicative complement.

Verbs

- Conjugation of the verbs in present, imperative (formal: "Sie") and past (of the verbs "haben" and "sein").

- Verbs with a separable prefix: *einkaufen*, *aufstehen*, *anfangen...*

- Verbs with a non-separable prefix: *beginnen*, *erzählen*, *verkaufen..*

- Modal verbs: *können*, *wollen*, *müssen*, *möchten.*

Adverbs

- Of degree: *viel*, *wenig…*

- Of manner: *gern*, *sehr*, *viel*, *gut…*

- Of time: *heute*, *bald*, *später…*

- Of place: *hier*, *dort…*

- Of affirmation or negation: *auch*, *nicht*, *nie*

Prepositions

- Of place: *in*, *aus, nach.*

- Of time: *an*, *um*, *von... bis, ab.*

- Of mode: *als.*

- Others: *Wechselpräpositionen in, an,auf, neben... unter.*

- Cases governed by the prepositions: dative, accusative.

Connectors

- *und*, oder, *aber*, *denn*, *sondern.*

Vocabulary

The vocabulary content falls mainly into the following areas: shopping (shops and transactions), food and drink, weather, leisure and sport, everyday activities, the home, and describing people and places.

Phonetics and prosody

Students must recognise and appropriately use the prosodic features (intonation, rhythm, etc.) of the language. They must also recognise and appropriately use the basic sounds and sound symbols of German, as specified below.

Long and short vowels.

1. Discrimination between *o/ö*, *u/ü*, *a/ä*, *ä/e.*
2. Diphthongs: *ei*, ai, ay, *eu, , äu, au.*
3. Unstressed vowels.
4. The vowel *e* (discrimination).
5. Nasals *ng, nk.*
6. The consonant *r.*

Activities and Methodology

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Classroom-based	56.5	2.26	CM01, CM02, CM03, KM01, KM02, SM01, SM02, SM03, CM01
Non-classroom based	56	2.24	CM01, CM02, CM03, KM01, KM02, SM02, CM01
Type: Supervised			
On line	3	0.12	CM01, KM01, KM02, CM01
Tutorials classroom-based	5	0.2	CM01, KM01, KM02, CM01
Type: Autonomous			
Activities	10	0.4	CM01, CM02, CM03, KM01, KM02, SM02, CM01
Theory	10	0.4	CM01, CM02, CM03, KM01, KM02, SM02, CM01

Students are encouraged to use the language actively in class and when practising outside the classroom, to carry out communication tasks similar to those we engage in in real life, in a wide range of situations. To this end, class activities are designed to maximise students' participation and help them take responsibility for their own learning.

The methodology is highly interactive. The students put all their knowledge of the language into practice in order to accomplish a set of oral and written tasks, both of a general nature and specifically related to tourism. In other words, the emphasis is placed on the learning process rather than on theoretical input from the teachers.

(1) Teaching language: German

(2) Teacher-directed activities include problem solving, exercises, writing tasks and case studies.

(3) Online tutorials comprise not only email exchanges between teachers and students but also the compulsory viewing of the assessment documents that the teachers post in a virtual environment throughout the semester.

(4) Self-directed study involves learning the theory corresponding to the subject plus the (teacher-directed) practical work on problem solving, exercises, case studies and projects (information search, writing, presentation to an audience).

(5) Gender perspective. In this subject:

− Classes include a gender perspective to promote equality between women and men and avoid producing gender stereotypes.

− Strategies to promote the participation of women in the classroom are used and they promote equal gender relations.

− Knowledge of the social and cultural differences between men and women and gender inequalities in the structure of society and incultural production isoffered.

− Knowledge is also offered on sexual and emotional diversity, gender identity and expression, knowledge and reflection on feminist thought and movements, the history of movements for womern's rights, its evolution and critical repercussions in society, culture and philosophical and scientific thought, and the knowledge of the values of gender equality in professional practices.

− Non-sexist and non-androcentric language is used in written, visual and audiovisual documents and other class materials. Since this is a langauge class specific resources are also provided in the language being studied for non-sexist language and critical reflection is encouraged on non-sexist language and its uses.

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

Assessment

Continous Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Attitude and participation	10%	0	0	CM01, CM02, CM03, KM01, KM02, SM01, SM02, SM03
Final exam	40%	1.5	0.06	CM01, CM02, CM03, KM01, KM02, SM01, SM02, SM03
Mid-course tests	10%	1	0.04	CM01, CM02, CM03, KM01, KM02, SM01, SM02, SM03
Portfolio	20%	5	0.2	CM01, CM02, CM03, KM01, KM02, SM02
Speaking activities	5%	0.5	0.02	CM01, CM02, CM03, KM01, KM02, SM01, SM02, SM03
Writing tasks	15%	1.5	0.06	CM01, CM02, CM03, KM01, KM02, SM02

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

The course is assessed by continuous assessment or single assessment. At the beginning of the course, students must choose the assessment system they want to undertake and this cannot be modified later. The two assessment systems are detailed below:

1. Continuous assessment system

For continuous assessment, students must certify a minimum attendance at classes of 80%.

The continuous assessment system is divided into:

- Activities: 60% of the grade
- Final examination: 40% of the grade

The grade for the subject will be NOT EVALUABLE when the student attends less than half of the assessment activities and/or does not attend the final exam.

A. Continuous assessment activities: 60% of the grade

Writing. Between 2 and 5 essays are done. The teaching staff may request the correction of the original wording by the students if they wish.

Dossier. The dossier contains between 6 and 8 activities, which can assess the four language skills. The activities can be done at home or in class. Below are examples of activities that can be included as dossier activities:

Transformation of sentences

Mini tests

Exercises

Information search

Document production

Speaking activities. Throughout the course, there is at least one speaking activity and a maximum of two. This activity can be individual or in group. Depending on the level speaking activities can be monologues, dialogues, presentations, etc.

Control tests. During the course, one or more tests are held, which can be a written expression test and an oral expression test.

Attitude and participation. Student effort, attitude and participation are assessed.

B. Final continuous assessment examination: 40% of the grade.

This final examination consists of two parts: oral expression and written expression. It is held on the same day and time as the final examination for single assessment.

To pass the course, a minimum overall grade of 50% must be obtained between continuous assessment activities and a final examination. If this grade is not attained, you may have the right to resit (see conditions).

The equivalences of the overall grade are set out in the table below:

Overall grade	Numerical grade out of 10 on SIGMA	Pass grade
92.45-100	10	A
87.46-92.45	9.5	A
83.46-87.45	9	A

80.46-84.45	8.5	B
76.46-80.45	8	B
72.46-76.45	7.5	B
69.46-72.45	7	B
64.46-69.45	6.5	C
59.46-64.45	6	C
54.46-59.45	5.5	C
50-54.45	5	C
44.46-49.45	4.5	Fail
39.46-44.45	4	Fail
34.46-39.45	3.5	Fail
29.46-34.45	3	Fail
24.46-29.45	2.5	Fail
19.46-24.45	2	Fail
14.46-19.45	1.5	Fail
9.46-14.45	1	Fail
4.46-9.45	0.5	Fail

0-4.45	0	Fail

Recovery of Continuous Assessment

Students have the right to a recovery exam, which consists of repeating the parts of the final continuous assessment exam in which the student has obtained a grade below 60%.

2. Single assessment system

Single assessment is based on a two-part final examination: an oral expression part and a writing part that are held on the same day and time as the final examination for the continuous assessment.

The written part consists of a written expression test and a test of grammatical and lexical knowledge.

To pass the final exam and pass the course, the following is required:

Obtain a minimum grade of 50% in each part of the exam.

Obtain a minimum total grade of 60% between all parts of the final examination.

If these grades are not attained in the examination, you may have the right to resit (see conditions).

With this system, the final grade of the subject is assigned in accordance with the following equivalence table:

Final grade	Numerical grade out of 10 on SIGMA	Pass grade
97-100	10	A
93-96.99	9.5	A
89-92.99	9	A
85-88.99	8.5	B
81-84.99	8	B
77-80.99	7.5	B
73-76.99	7	B
69-72.99	6.5	C
66-68.99	6	C

63-65.99	5.5	C
60-62.99	5	C
55-59.99	4.5	Fail
50-54.99	4	Fail
43-49.99	3.5	Fail
36-42.99	3	Fail
30-35.99	2.5	Fail
24-29.99	2	Fail
18-23.99	1.5	Fail
12-17.99	1	Fail
6-11.99	0.5	Fail
0-5.99	0	Fail

Resit for single assessment

The recovery consists of retaking the parts of the final exam in which the student obtained a grade below the overall average mark, that is, those parts that are below 60%.

Change of exam date

Examinees who are unable to attend the exams on the established dates for medical, work (travel or other similar obligations) or humanitarian reasons may request a change of date from the teaching staff, *providing the necessary documentation* and (except in extreme cases such as accidents) at least seven calendar days in advance. Where this change is permitted, the exams will always take place within the period established by the University School of Tourism and Hotel Management.

Other aspects of assessment

No level certificates are issued.

Bibliography

Classbooks German - Tourism

Ja, gerne ! A1 , llibre de curs i exercicis, Editorial Cornelsen

Menschen im Beruf, Tourismus, A1, Editorial Hueber

U. Cohen, N. Grandi, Zimmer frei, A1, Deutsch im Hotel, Lehr- und Arbeitsbuch, Editorial Langenscheidt

Alltag, Beruf, A1/1 Kurs- und Arbeitsbuch, Editorial Hueber

Grammar

Level A1 - B1

Andreu Castell, Brigitte Braucek: Gramàtica bàsica de la llengua alemanya - con exercicis, Editorial Idiomas - Hueber

Level A1 - C2

Brigitte Corcoll, Roberto Corcoll: Programm - Gramática A1-C2. Alemán para hispanohablantes - Herder

Brigitte Corcoll, Roberto Corcoll: Programm - Ejercicios A1-C2. Alemán para hispanohablantes - Herder

On line

Networked multimedia materials for learning.

Websites recommended by the teachers.

Dictionary

Langenscheidts Universalwörterbuch: Diccionario Moderno Alemán Spanisch-Deutsch/Deutsch-Spanisch - Langenscheidt

Langenscheidts Universalwörterbuch: Katalanisch: Katalanisch-Deutsch / Deutsch-Katalanisch - Langenscheidt

Software

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Groups and Languages

Name	Group	Language	Semester	Turn
(TE) Theory	1	German	annual	morning-mixed
(TE) Theory	2	German	annual	morning-mixed