

A rigorous approach to sports training

C+

Presentation:

Response is relevant to topic, which is to compare current 'sports institutes' with the early 'Sportschulen' in the GDR and relevant to purpose, which is to inform. There is some variety in the treatment of information, some positives and negatives of the GDR schools are addressed- e.g. access to health professionals and balanced, individualized dietary plans, which contrasted starkly with the system-sanctioned administering of performance enhancing drugs and as such the treatment of athletes as 'experiments'.

Simple - at times incomplete- sentences that generally convey just one idea, are used with partial effectiveness. This is compounded by frequent hesitancy and issues with intonation and pronunciation, which occasionally impede meaning.

Several good structures, e.g. a couple of passive constructions, sit alongside frequent basic errors, e.g. 'die erst Deutschland Sportschulen'. There is also some literal translation from English: 'Sportler gebraucht in dem System', which, apart from issues with accuracy, also impede the message the student is attempting to convey.

The organisation of ideas is mostly coherent and most conventions of text type are observed.

The expression is generally appropriate to the social and cultural context and, overall, there is evidence of competent planning and preparation.

Stage 2 German 2014 IDS: Written Response in German

SACE ID Number:

Due Date:

Word length: 500 words

IDS Topic: Specialist Sports Schools in the German Democratic Republic

Imagine you are a young athlete at one of the Jugendsportschule. Write a series of diary entries in which you explore the lifestyle of the athletes, the now controversial issues surrounding the schools and/or the impact the experience has on your sense of identity and well-being.

Assessment criteria: I1, I2, E1, E2 and IR1

- Hand up all evidence of planning, including notes, draft and bibliography
- Justify your opinions
- Be creative, but keep the letters relevant to the task and topic
- Use a range of cohesive devices to connect ideas
- Organise your ideas logically and coherently
- Follow the conventions of a diary

Introduction engages audience. Conveys optimism & excitement.

Word count: 500

17. September, 1973

Heute ist der Tag. Die Leute von der Sportvereinigung kommen. Sie kommen zu meiner Schule. Sie wollen sportlich Kinder für die Olympische Spiele. Sport ist unsere Waffe gegen den Westen. Wir wollen ein besseres Deutschland sein. Ich kann die beste Turnerin in der Welt sein. Ich möchte eine Goldmedaille, nicht Silber oder Bronze, GOLD! und ich weiß, dass mein Traum möglich ist, wenn ich ausgewählt werde. Annemarie und ich sind sehr aufgeregt, ich hoffe, für die Elite Sportverein gewählt zu werden. Meine Schule ist nicht streng und ich hoffe dass ich gut genug bin, um zu gehen. Annemarie sagte, dass ich eine gute Wahrscheinlichkeit habe. Ich will Weltmeisterin werden.

A range of linguistic structures used accurately e.g. passive, future tense, infinitive construction.

19. Juli, 1974

Ich wurde ausgewählt und Annemarie auch.

Sie sagen, wir haben Potenzial.

Ich bin in die Fünften Klasse und ich bin 12 in 20 Tage. Ich werde bald weggehen. Es ist ein Internat im Berlin. Ich hasse zu verlassen. Es ist mein erster Geburtstag ohne meine Familie. Ich denke, dass es auf dem sowjetischen System gegründet ist. Wir spielen den ganzen Tag Sport, und ich bin sehr aufgeregt. Wir haben Schule und trainieren den ganzen Tag, aber nicht am Sonntag. Sonntag ist mein Lieblingstag, weil am Sonntag keine Schule ist, und unsere Eltern können uns besuchen.

Predominantly simple sentences containing one idea.

Unclear what this sentence relates to

Mostly simple and repetitive cohesive devices throughout - 'dass', 'aber', 'weil'

21. Juli, 1974

Ich habe viele Freunde, aber ich hasse es hier.

Mein Trainer ist gemein, und Training ist nicht einfach.

Jeden Tag geben sie uns Vitamine und eine besondere Tee. Sie helfen mit Kraft und Leistung und

keine Fragen werden gestellt oder es gibt Strafe. Wir haben auch einen regelmäßigen Arzt

Ernennung. Ich will nach Hause gehen, aber ich bin nicht erlaubt. Viele Mädchen sind traurig und

aggressiv, Sie sein sehr traurig. Die Nahrung ist die einzige gute Sache hier. Wir essen Orangen

und Bananen, sie haben dieses Privileg zu Hause nicht.

Mostly Simple sentences containing one idea.

Conveys simple opinions with generally appropriate information

Diese Woche wir haben ein kleines Wettbewerb. Es heißt Spartakiade! und nach dass, wir

trainieren für die Montreal Olympische Spiele.

Ich habe keine Freiheit - Meine Freunde haben Freiheit. Ich dachte, dass wir Sport jeden tag spielen, aber ich dachte falsch, wir lernen auch! Meine Leben ist nicht mein zu leben. Es ein

Gefängnis ist. Es macht kein Spaß. Annemarie ist sehr männlich und ihre Stimme tief. Die

Vitamine, die sie uns geben, sind nicht Vitamine. Mein Arzt kommt regelmäßig. Er hat mir viele

Vitamine gegeben, weil ich nicht stark bin und mein Trainer trainiert mich härter. Ich möchte nach

Hause gehen. Mein tag ist Schule, Trainieren, schule, Trainieren, wir habe keine Freizeit, und

dass ist schwierig für mich, weil ich oft sehr müde bin.

3. Mai 2005

Some evidence of basic errors

Morgen ich mein arbeits an Werner Seelenbinder Schule beginnen. Ich bin Gymnastiktrainer. Nach

dem Montreal Olympisch im Jahre 1976, ich geben mein Gymnastik Laufbahn auf. Wir haben 40

Goldmedaillen gewonnen aber, Sie haben Mehr gewollt. Für meine Turnerinnen, ich bin nicht

streng. Ich werde ihnen keine "Vitamine" oder "Tee" geben.

Some variety in the treatment of the topic - reference to the 'Spartakiade' and the euphemisms 'tea' and 'vitamins' for performance enhancing drugs, some more detail would give greater depth and breadth.

Bibliography

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STAGE 2 GERMAN (CONTINUERS)
ASSESSMENT TYPE 2: IN-DEPTH STUDY
REFLECTIVE RESPONSE IN ENGLISH

Purpose:

Reflect on your research, experiences and own learning in regard to cultures, values, ideas, practices and beliefs represented or expressed in the texts studied.

Description of Assessment

Write an essay in English OR create a Video Blog reflecting on your experience in undertaking the investigation of Specialist Sports Schools in the GDR.

In particular, consider how the research has increased your understanding of values, beliefs and practices of German society at the time of your topic. Also discuss to what extent today's Australian values, beliefs and practices, in particular your own, are similar to or differ to those studied.

Finally discuss how the investigation has contributed to your understanding of yourself as a young Australian citizen.

In this assessment you should:

- organise your response in a logical way
- observe the text type conventions.

Assessment Conditions

The task is completed over a period of several weeks.

You are encouraged to draft your reflections and seek feedback on your drafts from both peers and teachers.

Length: 600 words in English OR 5-7 minutes.

Specialist Sport schools in the GDR.

Through the process of researching my topic on Specialist sports schools in the German Democratic Republic my understanding of German culture and beliefs has been changed from what I first believed. To begin with, my understanding of the sports schools in the GDR was very biased, and I was convinced that they were all bad because of all the coverage from the media about the drug scandals and illegal doping. However, after conducting more research I have come to a conclusion that there were more good portions to this system than the drugs.

Learning has changed thinking

East Germany in the time of the GDR was basically using sport to show the world that they were the best "Germany". This spurred some more research on my behalf as to how they strived to achieve this result. Ines Geipel, a former GDR athlete commented, "We always want to be world champions, no matter what the cost. It's okay to want to be world champion, but if you want to do it "no matter what the cost" then it is a dangerous game."¹ and it was, with many athletes developing long term illnesses and getting killed trying to escape the system.²

Identifies and explains some relevant ideas

Increased understanding of German speaking communities

The East Germans at that time were doing things to enhance the performance of their athletes; this included special meal plans, extreme training, education and the use of performance enhancing drugs given to the athletes as Vitamins. "The problem with this GDR system was that you were not told that they were highly aggressive substances that you were taking, that you will get cancer later on if you take it. Instead the athletes were told, "You are training a lot, and you need to take these vitamins." Ines Geipel.³ I believe that in some ways that this is something that the Australian sporting industries practice today, especially in AFL (Australian Football League), but with out the drugs as far as the Australian public know.

One or more perspectives are identified with some explanation

Learning that was new/challenging

The Drug scandal in the GDR sports schools tainted the reputation of the system. Here in Australia it would depend on the sport that is being "called out" as to whether or not it would effect that sports reputation. Swimming and cycling in Australia have a track record for the use of illegal performance enhancing drug. However, this hasn't really had a huge negative impact to the sports due to the fact that it affects the individual athlete and taints their career not the whole sport. However, for a sport like AFL or Cricket, it would have a very negative and possibly detrimental impact on those sporting fan bases and the sport in general because of the tight knit community/family like teams and supporters these sports congregate.

Simple ideas and opinions on familiar topics

I started to focus on a lot of the benefits these schools have, and I found that the athletes has a balanced day, with training slotted in with education it gave the athletes a chance to improve academically as well as physically and they also received 3 balanced meals per day.

As an athlete myself, I see it as a huge benefit to have these kinds of special sport school systems, especially if you want to make it in the sporting world. Having the opportunity to train and get educated at the same time would be hugely beneficial, and is especially popular for the world of gymnastics, but not in the large-scale sport school setups like in East Germany. We can learn a lot from the GDR, but the biggest aspect we can take out from this and learn from is the bad effects drugs have on people and athletes, especially the male hormones on female athletes and the image it paints for the youth in Australia and Germany.

Some reflection on own values, beliefs, practices and ideas in relation to those presented in texts

Shows research has influenced own values

Bibliography:

¹ Leslie, A 2014, "The victims of East Germany's doping program are still suffering", *DW*, 6 November, accessed 18 September 2015, <http://www.dw.com/en/the-victims-of-east-germanys-doping-program-are-still-suffering/a-18038630>

² Neu Boelz, M 2009, 'Top athlete escaped the GDR using his aquatic talents', *DW*, accessed 20 September 2015, <http://www.dw.com/en/top-athlete-escaped-the-gdr-using-his-aquatic-talents/a-4862742>

³ Leslie, A, loc.cit