1. Some useful websites are:
   
   www.thetext.co.uk (Forensic Linguistics Institute)
   www.iafl.org (International Association of Forensic Linguists)
   http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/england/247839.stm (report of a murder case where forensic linguistics played a major role)

2. Final devoicing:
   unionss - unions
gif - give
boolss - pools

/w/ - /v/:
voarking - working

Substitution of dental fricative by alveolar stop:
odder - other

Neutralisation of voicing contrasts in consonants in initial and medial position:
gabidalists - capitalists
sobbress - suppress
drosts - trusts
boolss - pools
gompines - combines
dake - take

Different vowel quality:
sobbress - suppress
voarking - working

Unclear:
rightdt - right

Some of the features described above are typical of a German accent in English, i.e. final devoicing, the substitution of /w/ by /v/, the substitution of a dental fricative by an alveolar stop, and also the exaggerated pronunciation of the diphthong in voarking. The consistent neutralisation of voicing contrasts in initial and medial position is, however, overdone somewhat.

3. Here is a sample of errors from the translation above:

   critic > Kritik, false friend

   settle the deep cracks > wrong collocation: from die tiefen Risse beseitigen?
promote for sth. > promote sth., from German werben für?

gets > will get/is going to get

occasions > opportunities; unawareness of semantic restrictions of occasion?

4. Apart from "possibility", "Möglichkeit" has a second meaning "Gelegenheit" in German which translates as "opportunity" into English. The learner producing the first example is unaware of this meaning and uses possibility.

In the second example, interference from the German construction Möglichkeit etwas zu tun is clearly visible. The learner reproduces the German construction instead of using the correct English one possibility of combining...

5. Collect your own examples...

6. Native speaker (BrE) pronunciation: [ðə vʊ:bəl wɪt ɪn gəuldsmið vɪkə əv wɛɪkfləd wəːs veri wel]

German accent: interference: [sə vɔːrbəl wɪt ɪn ɡɔltsmis vɪkə af vækflət vɔːks veri vel]

German accent: hypercorrection: [ðə wʊ:bəl wɪt ɪn gəuldsmið vɪkə əv wɛɪkfləd wəːs wərɪ wel]

* Words from the Continental period are showing early borrowing by corresponding forms in other Germanic dialects, or by their phonological form.

It is likely to be hyper-correction. While learners sooner or later acquire the expanded forms of verbs, not least because of their frequency, the complex restrictions on the use of the progressive continue to pose a challenge even to advanced learners.

7. Here are some errors found in the examples:

has participated: interference from German use of present perfect ("Perfekt") to denote definite past time; already as a direct translation of the German particle schon - sounds less than natural as English already does not cover the focus-particle use of German schon ("even back in his school days...")], but merely the temporal-adverbial ones.

has taken ... a year ago: interference from German use of present perfect
to denote definite past time, although the English sentence sets a time frame which clearly situates the action in the completed past.

*reach a goal*: interference from German "ein Ziel erreichen", which translates as "achieve/pursue a goal".

8. Try the search terms "recommendation letter", "letter of recommendation", or "reference letter" for your internet search.

9. **Information on German** digital corpora can be found on the following website:

   https://www1.ids-mannheim.de/kl.html

   For **English**, there is a host of language corpora to choose from. A list of English-language corpora is available for download from this website.

10. **Version A** stays close to the original not only in its meaning, but also in details of sentence structure. This makes for less fluent reading. **Version B** displays a much more natural style, without losing any significant meaning – the better compromise between faithfulness and readability.