

GCE AS Level Spanish

Paper 1 marking principles for Section A and B

Candidate responses

- For open response questions, the candidate does not have to write in full sentences. If appropriate, they may respond using single words or phrases, (with the exception of question 4(b), summary writing).

Example of short phrases with two or more words:

- Toca madera (verb/noun)
 - no es (un tema) importante (verb/negation)
 - Lleva ropa roja (verb/adjective)
- In question 4b, candidates must use short phrases, but no single words, as this would not be appropriate for summary writing.
 - When responding to open response questions, candidates may use words from the listening passage or reading extract but they must not transcribe or copy whole sections where the question requires them to manipulate the language in order to render the response accurate to the question.

Example:

Text:	Como principalmente frutas y verduras para estar sano.
Question:	Según el texto, ¿en qué consiste una dieta sana?
Rewardable answer:	Comer principalmente frutas y verduras.
Non-rewardable answer:	Como principalmente frutas y verduras para estar sano.

Candidates who copy the whole sentence, as exemplified above as the *Non-rewardable answer*, **would not be awarded marks** without manipulating the verb in the sentence, 'manger.' This is because it does not render an accurate answer to the question. However as the exemplified *Rewardable answer* shows, candidates may still use words from the listening passage or reading extract.

- There are no marks for quality of language in this paper so errors and omissions in spelling and grammar will be tolerated as long as the message is not ambiguous or interferes with communication.
- Consider only as many elements as there are marks, e.g. for a 1 mark answer, the candidate's first response is taken for assessment, even if this response is incorrect but the correct information follows as a further element. Where 2 marks are available, award the individual marks discretely but apply the order of elements rule.
- Written responses in the wrong language cannot be awarded a mark.

Guidance to examiners on understanding and applying the mark scheme

- Alternative ways of giving the same answer are indicated with a slash (/) in between the alternative responses, for example: *Del lugar donde vive/nace/se cría.*
- Where appropriate, responses have been separated with 'AND' for compulsory answers and 'OR' for possible answers, for example:
 - *Los mayores/viejos (1)*
 - AND**
 - *Los que no tienen cualificaciones (1)*
 - OR**
 - *Los resultados serán mejores (1).*
- Any parts of an answer which are not essential are bracketed and any parts which are key words are underlined, for example: *(Si) una persona/alguien quiere/espera viajar.*
- Candidates are likely to write variants on the acceptable answers listed and these should be considered as acceptable if they convey the correct answer.
- All possible answers have the correct amount of marks appropriate for the information required indicated in brackets.
- Suggested incorrect answers are indicated in the '**Reject**' column.

Paper 1 mark scheme

SECTION A

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(i)	C	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(ii)	B	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(iii)	D	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(iv)	A	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(a)	El turismo tiene/trae desventajas	A mucha gente le parece que el turismo sólo le trae beneficios	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(b)	Hay que racionar el agua (1) OR No hay suficiente agua potable (1) AND No hay agua para la agricultura/regar los cultivos (1)	Su presencia afecta a la población	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(c)	Es seco/hay sequía (1) OR Llueve poco (1)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(a)	No explotar a los animales (1) OR No usar a los animales para entretenimiento (1)/ la alimentación (1) / el vestido (1).	(2)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
3(b)	Del lugar donde vive/nace/se cría	Ella ha/yo he sido criada en un pueblo	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
3(c)	(Los animales) están/son para servir al hombre/a la gente Must refer to humans	Los animales están/son para servirles	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(d)	El sufrimiento/la angustia del toro	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
3(e)	Son privilegiados (1) OR No viven en jaulas (1)	Viven en jaulas Viven libres	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
3(f)	La tauromaquia no es (un tema) importante (1) OR Debatir la tauromaquia cubre/ tapa temas importantes (1) AND Se deben debatir temas relacionados con la gente/población (española) (1)	La tauromaquia es un tema que deberíamos discutir	(2)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
4(a)(i)	(Que) se leía menos que ahora	Ahora leemos mucho más que antes; lo que pasa es que la gente ya no paga por la información que lee	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
4(a)(ii)	La gente/se pagaba por (la información) lo que leía	La gente ya no paga por la información que lee	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(iii)	Un gobierno/una fundación no debe controlar/ patrocinar la prensa (1) AND No se debe mezclar marketing con periodismo/no se deben incluir artículos que estén relacionados con los anuncios publicitarios (1)	(2)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
4(b)(i)	Is not reliable/it confuses truth with lies (1) AND Is more necessary than ever (1)	It is admirable	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
4(b)(ii)	It's written by professionals and amateurs (1) AND (Help people) form opinions (1) OR Explain the reality (1) OR Prioritise accuracy/transparency (1)	(2)

SECTION B

Question number	Answer	Mark
5(i)	B	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
5(ii)	D	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
5(iii)	A	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
5(iv)	D	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
6	A, C, F, H	(4)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
7(a)	No comerse las uvas trae mala suerte (1) OR Comerse las uvas trae buena suerte (1)	Todas las familias (españolas) lo hacen	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
7(b)	Lleva ropa (interior) roja en Nochevieja (1) AND Toca madera (1)	Llevamos Se pone un anillo en la copa de champán para brindar Sin olvidar tocar madera	(2)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
7(c)	Si una persona/alguien <u>quiere/espera</u> viajar (1) OR Si quieres viajar (mucho) (1)	Una persona va a viajar Viajará	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
8(a)	Había muerto/murió (1) OR Había contraído el cólera (1)	Había sido enterrada	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
8(b)	Triste/conmovido/demasiado triste (como) para hablar/se emocionó	No pudo hablar Le faltó la voz	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
8(c)	Any one of: (La tienda) era (heredada) del abuelo (1) OR (El padre quería que) el hijo la heredara/pasara al hijo (1) OR La tienda pasaría al hijo (1)	El piso estaba situado encima de la librería Vivían (en un piso) encima de la librería	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)	For 1 mark: Se crió entre los libros (1) OR Vivía cerca de una librería (1) For 1 mark: Los (personajes en) libros eran sus amigos (1) OR Tenía amigos (invisibles) en las páginas (1)	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(e)	Any one of: El hijo hablaba <u>a su madre</u> de lo que hacía en el colegio (1) OR El hijo hablaba <u>a su madre</u> de lo que aprendió/de lo que había aprendido (1) OR Explicaba <u>a su madre</u> sus andanzas en el colegio (1)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(f)	Lloraba (cuando escuchaba)	(1)

Question number	Reject	Reject	Mark
8(g)	No podía recordar/olvidó la cara <u>de su madre/mamá</u>	No puedo acordarme de la cara de mamá	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
9(a)	Las mujeres obtienen mejores cualificaciones (1) AND La mayoría/el 60% de los nuevos graduados universitarios son mujeres (1)	Han logrado grandes progresos en la educación	(2)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
9(b)	Any one of: Menos de uno de cada 30 presidentes es una mujer (1) OR Hay menos presidentes mujeres en España que en otros países (1)	Uno de cada 30 presidentes es una mujer Que la situación es peor que en Europa	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
9(c)	Los mayores/viejos (1) AND Los que no tienen cualificaciones (1)	La población envejecida La falta de cualificaciones	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
9(d)	Any one of: Será(n) (mucho) más exitosa(s) (1) OR Los resultados serán mejores (1)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
9(e)	(En el pasado) se usaba la creatividad/el talento (solo) en la cocina (1) OR La creatividad se limitaba a la cocina (1) AND Su talento puede ayudar en la crisis económica (1) OR No se debe malgastar el talento (1)	(2)

SECTION C

Marking principles

Mis-spelling is tolerated as long as it doesn't lead to ambiguity e.g. drought misspelled as drowght would be acceptable but misspelled as draught would be unacceptable as this would lead to ambiguity.

Learners are likely to write variants on the acceptable answers listed and these should be considered as acceptable if they convey the same intended meaning.

Translation is successful if an English speaker would understand the translation without having understood the text in its original language.

Question number	Answer	Mark
10	Currently/these days, marriage between teenagers is quite common,	(1)
	but will they have made	(1)
	the best decision?	(1)
	They get married not only because of	(1)
	early/young/teenage pregnancies, but also because of/due to	(1)
	a lack of affection from parents.	(1)
	This makes/encourages/pushes a young person	(1)
	(to) look for the love that he/she does not find at home.	(1)
	However, even if these relationships	(1)
	are likely to fail,	(1)
	there are also those	(1)
	who stay together for ever.	(1)