

# SPANISH LANGUAGE

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Paper 8685/01  
Speaking

## Key messages

For candidates:

- Candidates' own interests should play a part in the choice of the subject for the presentation and Clear reference should be made to Hispanic culture or society.
- It is important to structure the presentation to fit into the allowed time, and to express not only facts, but ideas and opinions.
- Focus on the questions asked and be sure to answer what is asked.
- Remember to ask the Examiner questions in both conversation sections.

For Centres:

- The test consists of three distinct sections:
  - **Section 1** Presentation (maximum 3½ minutes);
  - **Section 2** Topic conversation (7–8 minutes) on issues arising from the Presentation;
  - **Section 3** General conversation (8–9 minutes) on themes different from those raised in the Topic conversation.
- Each section should be clearly identified on the recordings, and the prescribed timings observed.
- Candidates should be reminded if necessary to ask the Examiner questions in both conversation sections. The Examiner's replies to such questions should be concise.
- Interaction with the Examiner is an important criterion in both conversation sections.

## General comments

Overall, candidates performed well in this speaking exam. There was considerable variation in the quality of language. In many cases accuracy was very good and candidates showed their willingness and ability to handle an advanced range of structures and vocabulary. On the other hand, some weaker candidates were hampered by faulty syntax and a lack of basic vocabulary.

The quality of pronunciation was generally acceptable. Problems with some more difficult sounds occasionally impeded ready communication. Over-reliance on prepared material sometimes led to flat or inaccurate intonation. Nevertheless, many candidates made real efforts to sound authentic.

Most Centres conducted the tests in accordance with the syllabus and instructions, and as a result candidates were able to perform to the best of their ability. We thank colleagues in those Centres who made every effort to comply with the instructions. However, there were still some Centres in which candidates were not able to gain access to the full range of marks because of poor examining technique.

The most obvious oversights in conduct of the test were: not prompting candidates for questions at the end of each conversation, examiners speaking too much and not allowing the candidate enough development time, and not keeping to timings (although this was less common).

Examiners should also make sure that they, and not the candidate, introduce candidate names and numbers at the beginning of every test and that they give clear breaks between each section of the test, introducing each one as Presentation, Topic conversation, and General conversation.

Some Centres did not make a clear distinction between the Topic and General conversations. In some cases, candidates had insufficient opportunity to discuss a variety of issues or offer a suitable range of higher-level language.

CD recordings were of a very good quality overall. Recordings on cassette were less good, and in rare cases the sample was inaudible. We therefore strongly advise Centres to use CDs as the preferred method of submission. Centres are also reminded of their responsibility to keep a copy of all recordings at the Centre until the issue of results after the examination series. Centres should be aware of recording the tests in appropriate surroundings to avoid any noise disturbance. We must again remind all Centres to announce the Centre number, candidate name and candidate number at the start of each test. The test of each candidate should be a separate track or file. Samples should include examples of candidates at the top, middle and bottom of the mark range.

The majority of Centres provided all required documentation. Regrettably there was still a minority of Centres that caused disproportionate delay to the moderation process by failing to provide the necessary documentation. Likewise, a few Centres had not checked their audio files for quality or completeness before sending. Where Centres are submitting for both AS and A level, they should ensure that they check correct audio and labelling to make sure that the appropriate examination is indicated. Labelling was also variable: some Centres did not label CDs or files clearly or at all. This caused delay and made moderation difficult.

It is important that the working mark sheets are fully completed and submitted for all candidates – including those whose test may not have formed part of the recorded sample – and enclosed with the recording. We again remind Centres that their marks cannot be confirmed or moderated unless the full break down of marks is shown.

## **Comments on specific sections**

### **Section 1: Presentation**

Topics selected for the presentation were generally in-line with the syllabus requirements, covering areas such as the environment, media, and sport. Candidates were mostly aware of the need to link their topic with a Spanish-speaking country and this was reflected in the content mark. There were, however, candidates whose presentations did not link in any way to the culture or country where the Spanish language is spoken and their content mark had to be halved.

In some cases, even very good candidates tended to focus on facts rather than offering opinions and this could limit the depth of the following discussion. Most candidates, however, were interested in the topics they had chosen and could speak for the required time.

Teachers and candidates are reminded that Presentations should be a formal and coherent introduction to the subject: pronunciation and clarity of delivery are assessed. It is important to show evidence of preparation, organisation and relevant factual knowledge. Presentations ideally provided a personal overview of the issue to lead to the basis of a debate in the Topic conversation. Candidates who spoke in a casual or disjointed manner and who made little attempt to engage the Examiner lost some credit here.

### **Section 2: Topic conversation**

The Topic conversation provides the opportunity to develop points arising from the presentation, and should not be a further series of mini presentations. Interaction is a key criterion. Candidates whose responses were confined to pre-learned answers, with little evidence of spontaneity, could

not be awarded high marks for responsiveness. Candidates who took an active part in the discussion by justifying or refuting a point of view, as well as giving relevant examples or information scored highly in this section.

In the Topic conversations, candidates were mostly able to offer considered responses to the Examiners' questions, developing on the topic of their presentation with confidence. Although candidates were usually aware of the need to ask the Examiner questions, there were occasions where this did not happen and Examiners failed to prompt candidates at the end of each of the conversation sections. Teacher/examiners are reminded that they should prompt the candidate to ask questions if necessary.

Candidates should attempt at least two questions and show the ability to use various forms of questioning, rather than the same question structure used repeatedly. It is important that the questions should relate directly to the issues under discussion, rather than being of a general nature randomly inserted into the conversation. A simple *¿y tú?*, for example, does not score highly for credit in seeking information and opinions.

Marks could not be awarded for "seeking information and opinions" where no questions were asked by the candidate.

### **Section 3: General conversation**

The General conversation must be a separate section from the Topic conversation and the start of this section should be clearly announced on the recording. It is important that different issues from those addressed in the Topic conversation are covered, without repetition. These issues should be decided by the Teacher/examiner and not at the choice of the candidate, who should not be informed of these before the test.

Topics covered should be at an appropriate level and allow scope for depth of discussion. Successful areas for discussion this series included current affairs, the arts, sport, the environment, the economy, politics and social concerns. Candidates were not always called upon to operate at a sufficiently advanced level: some of the issues raised in the General conversation were rather basic and did not provide adequate scope for the discussion and probing of ideas.

The level of sophistication in the treatment of issues in the General conversation is important. As has been reported previously, there were still some cases of questioning at a level more appropriate to IGCSE or Ordinary Level. Although the conversation could start with some basic, personal or factual questions, candidates must be moved on to more complex issues and have the opportunity to show they can give and justify opinions on more advanced topics. All conversations should go beyond the descriptive. The range and style of questioning should further allow candidates use more sophisticated language and to show competence in structures at a suitably advanced level. Without this, candidates could not attain the higher mark ranges.

The General conversation section, as previously, could prove to be more challenging, owing to the unseen nature of topics that should arise. Although many candidates rose to the occasion fairly readily, some were less forthcoming and were more hesitant, especially when dealing with ideas and opinions.

As in the Topic conversation section, candidates must ask the Teacher/examiner questions. Most candidates remembered to ask the Examiner at least one question, but these sometimes seemed rather contrived and did not relate naturally to the matter being discussed. Many candidates, including those of otherwise quite a high standard, still had difficulty in formulating questions.

### **Language**

Quality of language is assessed in all sections. Centres are again reminded to encourage candidates to use as wide a range of language as possible, and those conducting the tests should

take care that candidates have the opportunity to do so. An appropriate level of vocabulary and structure is required.

To gain access to the higher ranges of the mark scheme, candidates needed to show competence in dealing with hypothetical and abstract situations as well as factual or descriptive areas. As has been frequently reported, accuracy was often suspect in basic structures such as numbers, verb endings and tenses, use of *ser/estar*, genders and noun/adjective/verb agreements.

# SPANISH LANGUAGE

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<p><b>Paper 8685/21</b> <b>Reading and Writing</b></p>
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## Key messages

- **Question 1:** seek a phrase in the text which matches perfectly the one in the question. Candidates should take care not to omit words or to include extra words.
- **Question 2:** rewrite the phrases to include the word(s) in brackets. A grammatical manipulation will be required, and care should be taken to ensure that the answer would fit back into the original text, retaining the same meaning.
- **Questions 3/4:** comprehension of texts. Candidates should attempt to answer in their own words. Direct copying of five or more words from the text will usually invalidate an answer.
- **Question 5(a):** summary of relevant details from both texts in answer to the question set. Introduction, conclusions and vague generalisations are not required. Specific, relevant details attract marks.
- **Question 5(b):** personal response. Candidates should give a point of view and, if possible, offer ideas which have not appeared in the texts.
- **Language:** when preparing for the exam, make sure to revise the basic agreements, tenses and verb endings.

## General comments

The paper provided an appropriate challenge to candidates across the ability range and the wide spread of marks awarded reflected the varying levels of candidate ability. Comprehension of the two texts dealing with different aspects discrimination in the workplace was variable. A very small minority of scripts showed evidence of poor time management.

This year there were, on the whole, fewer instances of copying of five or more consecutive words directly from the texts in **Questions 3** and **4** but, when candidates did resort to this, they tended to do so time and time again. A number of candidates might have achieved higher marks if they had been better prepared for the exam in terms of examination technique. See more detailed comments later in this report.

Overall, candidates had a good communicative level of Spanish, but this was often impaired by incorrect spelling, lack of accents and occasional incorrect register. Many candidates would have benefited from careful study to avoid spelling errors in verbs - *halla* for *haya*, *haser*, etc, and also confusion between *b/v*, *s* for *ci*, *ce*, *z* etc.

Despite these few shortcomings, candidates for the most part took full advantage of the opportunities offered to show how able they were to meet the different challenges of the various parts of the paper. Candidates across the range were often to be commended for their positive approach to the tasks in hand.

## Comments on specific questions

### Section 1

#### Question 1

This should be a relatively undemanding exercise which encourages candidates to read the first text carefully. Many candidates would have boosted their overall totals if they had been more aware of what was required. As stated in the Key message above, candidates should seek a phrase in the text which matches perfectly the one in the question and take care not to omit words or to include extra words.

The paraphrase in the question is printed above the space left for the answer to be written. Therefore, it should be possible to check at a glance that the phrase from the text is a precise match, and contains no extra words or omissions.

This series, answers for **Question 1** were frequently left blank, or else candidates treated this as an exercise in making their own phrases to equate to those given in the questions, instead of looking for them in the text.

- (a) Moderate success was achieved. Perhaps through lack of appreciation of the use of *sober* + infinitive, *frecuentemente* was often omitted. Sometimes otherwise correct answers were invalidated by adding *que...* at the end of the phrase.
- (b) Generally well answered by most candidates. However, a small number included *esté* at the beginning and added *para siempre* at the end.
- (c) Not so much success was achieved here. Those who did find the correct phrase often lost the mark by adding *del trabajo*.
- (d) Many candidates successfully identified the target phrase, although sometimes *formado para esos nichos de trabajo* was offered as an incorrect alternative.
- (e) More success was achieved with this item than any other.

#### Question 2

In terms of difficulty, this is usually considered to be a more challenging exercise than **Question 1**. However, perhaps through apparent lack of familiarity with the latter, a number of candidates returned higher scores for this question.

As with **Question 1**, the phrase to be manipulated is printed above the space for answering, enabling candidates easily to check that they have produced a phrase with the same meaning. In addition to performing the language manipulations required in this question, it is important to check that answers will fit back into the original text and retain the same meaning. A line number reference is given for candidates to check quickly that this would be the case.

Some candidates failed to score marks because they had not manipulated the sentences using the given words or phrases.

- (a) Only the very strongest candidates gave a correct answer here, with most failing to adapt the verb *hacer* into the plural. Some attempted to use *falta* as a noun, overlooking the fact that *hay una falta* does not convey the meaning of *es necesario*. Candidates should be reminded that they are not permitted to make changes to the cue word or words that they have been given. Even though grammatically correct manipulations could be produced with *faltan*, this was not allowable.
- (b) A good proportion of candidates tackled this question correctly. Most frequent errors were the omission of either *se* or *que*.
- (c) Those who were familiar with the use of *al* + infinitive found this to be straightforward. A common error was to try to associate *al* with a noun rather than a verb, as was shown by incorrect answers such as *cuando visitamos al empresas*.

- (d) A considerable number of candidates recognised that a subjunctive would be required after *en caso de que*. A stumbling block, however, proved to be the correct spelling of *surjan*. Suitable alternatives such as *ocurran* or *haya* (but not *hayan*) were also available.
- (e) Most candidates identified that they had to use the passive voice to manipulate this sentence successfully, although a number overlooked the fact that a subjunctive was usually also required. There were a number of possibilities: *tales ayudas sean conocidas por las compañías / a las compañías les sean conocidas tales ayudas / las compañías tengan conocidas tales ayudas / tales ayudas deben ser conocidas por las compañías*. Answers included *que* at the beginning could not be accepted, as the phrase would no longer fit back into the original text.

### Question 3

This text about how certain groups are discriminated against in the workplace was quite demanding and needed careful reading. Candidates who gave clear, detailed answers in their own words achieved good marks. Some candidates lost marks when they copied five or more consecutive words directly from the text, although generally this rule appeared to be quite well known. A small minority disregarded the reference given to the paragraph where the information for each specific question was to be found. Candidates should also always remember that the marks allocated to each question – [2], [3] or [4] – are a reliable guide as to how many pieces of information are being sought.

A few candidates used bullet points to answer **Questions 3 and 4**, thereby restricting their access to the full range of marks for quality of language.

- (a) This was a four-mark question requiring four pieces of information in the answer. Most scored one or two marks but only the top-end candidates scored all four. However, there was not a common pattern of omissions. In other words, some would score two by including the first and third points on the mark scheme while others would score two with points two and four. However, it was common for less able candidates to omit the idea that companies believed that the *desfavorecidos* could not adapt well to work. *Para llegar a final de* were five consecutive words frequently copied directly from the text, as were *dos veces a la semana*.
- (b) Similarly, candidates often scored two or three but rarely all four marks. Again, there was no particular pattern except that, perhaps, the most commonly correct point was the second, *se cree que dan una mala imagen*. As above, it was essential that candidates stated the difference between facts (e.g. lack of resources) and perceptions or opinions about these vulnerable groups (e.g. the perception that they can't adapt).
- (c) This question was probably where candidates performed most poorly. Many seemed to misunderstand that the association helps companies to be aware of the needs of the *desfavorecidos* and not the other way round. Sometimes this resulted from careless language: *les conciencian de lo que necesitan* - without mentioning the *desfavorecidos*. Many failed to understand that people were trained for specific jobs, but most candidates were able to grasp the idea of the association acting as an intermediary, and could adapt this successfully into the third person.
- (d) Candidates provided good answers here, expressing how the government needs to implement laws or measures so that nobody feels excluded from society. Some answers were too general: *el gobierno necesita ayudar a los grupos vulnerables* or did not specify what type of laws or measures needed to be passed - *de inclusión, anti-discriminación* etc. Also quite a few did not specify that physical barriers needed to be removed to provide access for the disabled.
- (e) This was mostly well answered, with some good answers in terms of increasing subsidies. The second point was almost always included here, even if it appeared that the candidate was not sure what the *ayudas* were. A phrases commonly copied directly from the text, however, was *las compañías conozcan tales ayudas*.



## Section 2

### Question 4

The second text, dealing with discrimination against women in the workplace in Mexico, proved to be a little more accessible, with candidates often scoring slightly higher marks than for the previous question.

- (a) The majority of candidates scored well on this question. The few candidates who missed the first point did so because their answers specified that the number of women in the population had increased - *hay más mujeres en la población* or *mujeres en México son menos que los hombres* – rather than there being more women who were working. The second point was sometimes missed when, rather than stating *hacen trabajos peor pagados*, candidates stated that women's earnings were lower than those of men - a comparison which is not made in this paragraph.
- (b) In order to score the four marks for this question a comparison with men was needed here. Most candidates were able to grasp some of the key points, but very few were awarded all four marks. The majority understood that women participated in education as much as men, and that some got better results. Fewer candidates discussed women's work experience being comparable to that of men, and far fewer could clearly express the idea of female managers earning less; many distilled this point and said that women always earned less than men, an idea that was not in the text. Phrases commonly copied from the text were: *en todos los niveles escolares*, *el índice de mujeres directoras*, and *ganan menos que los hombres*.
- (c) Many candidates were able to express the idea of the laws bringing in too much rigidity in decision making, but a number of them copied too many words consecutively from the text, (*rigidez en las decisiones*), and so could not be credited. Fewer candidates correctly discussed how the law was the only way to increase participation and/or how voluntary means had failed; many talked about its aim, but not why people were in favour.
- (d) This question was one of the better answered in this section, where most candidates could grasp ideas about stereotypes. Some, however, presented ideas as facts or seemed to indicate, for example, that it was *Martínez* who believed women should stay at home. The idea of women's work being seen as something additional was more poorly expressed, and candidates would have done better with careful adaptation of the exact wording in the text. Ideas about temporary contracts and part-time work were well expressed on the whole if candidates managed to avoid direct copying of the phrase *contratos eventuales o a tiempo parcial*.
- (e) The first two points were usually included in candidates' answers: a reduction of centres or services for looking after children and the difficulty for women to combine work and looking after their children. Statistical details ('one in four' or '38%') were required for the final two points. Some candidates successfully converted these details into their own words e.g. *25%* and *un poco menos del 40%*.



## Question 5

Good examination technique is extremely important in this question and can often make a significant difference to the marks allocated. Most, but not all, candidates were aware of the need to keep to the limit of 140 words for both parts of the question. Anything in excess of this total is disregarded, and in extreme cases this can lead to no marks being awarded for the second part. A good many candidates this in this June 2016 examination series lost marks by exceeding the stipulated total of 140 words for both parts of this question.

- (a) This question generally produced disappointing answers with scores higher than half marks being the exception rather than the norm. There was a tendency to give general summaries of the texts and point out how the two were linked. Many candidates wasted words by including solutions to problems, for example charities to help the *desfavorecidos*, government measures etc., rather than focussing on the problems, as asked by the question.

The principal problem appeared to be a lack of familiarity with the recommended technique for this form of summary writing. For this task what is required in order to achieve a good mark is to note, in the very limited number of words available, details from the texts which answer the question which has been asked. Superfluous starters such as *en el primer texto / en el segundo texto* waste words. Generalisations, often required by other forms of summary writing, are usually too vague to score. It is the relevant specific details, here with no restraints on copying directly from the text, (other than that this will not be considered when awarding the quality of language mark), which score the marks.

Several marks were lost as a result of lengthy introductions and conclusions. Candidates who wrote generalised summaries or pieces of free writing on the issues raised but without any concrete references to either text, tended to score poorly.

Answers such as: *Texto 1 quiere decir que hay personas en el mundo que están desfavorecidas. Las personas desfavorecidas son los discapacitados, exreclusos y víctimas de violencia de género. Estas personas sufren para encontrar trabajo por lo que piensan las personas de las empresas...*, waste 41 words and score 0 marks for content

In contrast, an answer which begin: *Muchas veces se cree que la gente pobre no podrá adaptarse a un trabajo y que todos los pobres son vagos. Las compañías creen que contratar a alguien pobre transmitiría una imagen negativa...*, scores 3 marks in 33 words words by giving relevant specific details.

- (b) There were many very good answers to this question. Most candidates had something interesting to say about job opportunities in their countries. A lot of them talked about the USA, which they considered to be the land of opportunities. Some referred to the improvements made by Obama, the laws to help people get their first job or the benefits if you cannot find a job, of how there was a job for anyone according to education. Different ideas were given by candidates from South American countries, where discrimination, lack of opportunities and economic crises were cited as obstacles to getting a decent job. Many candidates scored high marks, particularly those who brought a new idea to the table, rather than relying on ideas rehashed from the source texts.

## Quality of Language

The quality of candidates' written Spanish, here and throughout the paper, was generally well up to the standard required by this examination. A substantial number appeared to have had first-hand experience of a Spanish speaking environment and wrote the language in the same way as they would speak. Although less able candidates sometimes struggled to perform in **Questions 3 and 4**, often having difficulties with verb formation, their quality of language often improved greatly in **Question 5** when their writing was more free style. Many of the quality of language marks awarded were in the 'Good' or 'Very Good' bands.

# SPANISH LANGUAGE

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Paper 8685/22  
Reading and Writing

## Key messages

- **Question 1:** seek a phrase in the text which matches perfectly the one in the question. Candidates should take care not to omit words or to include extra words.
- **Question 2:** rewrite the phrases to include the word(s) in brackets. A grammatical manipulation will be required, and care should be taken to ensure that the answer would fit back into the original text, retaining the same meaning.
- **Questions 3/4:** comprehension of texts. Candidates should attempt to answer in their own words. Direct copying of five or more words from the text will usually invalidate an answer.
- **Question 5(a):** summary of relevant details from both texts in answer to the question set. Introduction, conclusions and vague generalisations are not required. Specific, relevant details attract marks.
- **Question 5(b):** personal response. Candidates should give a point of view and, if possible, offer ideas which have not appeared in the texts.
- **Language:** when preparing for the exam, make sure to revise the basic agreements, tenses and verb endings.

## General comments

The challenge of this summer's paper was appropriate and the spread of marks awarded reflected the varying levels of candidate ability. All scripts were generally well presented, and response to the two texts, dealing with the benefits and problems associated with touristic development, was pleasing. There was little evidence of any difficulty with time management.

Most candidates attempted all questions and appeared to be aware that they should not copy more than four consecutive words of text in their answers to the comprehension questions. Interestingly, when these transgressions occurred, many were of phrases containing numbers e.g. *al 14% de los ingresos...*, *los Juegos Olímpicos de 1992, menos 29 campos de golf, un campo de 18 hoyos*.

It was pleasing to note skilled attempts at paraphrase. Despite good overall understanding, marks were lost when additional relevant details were not included in answers. (Candidates should keep a careful eye on the number of marks allocated to each question, and gauge the amount of detail to be included accordingly). In **Question 5**, a number of candidates exceeded the 140 word limit; thereby curtailing the number of marks they could score in **Question 5(b)**. The responses to **Question 5(a)** were often vague generalisations scoring poorly, rather than specific details which answered the question.

## Comments on specific questions

### Section 1

#### Question 1

As stated in the Key message above, candidates should seek a phrase in the text which matches perfectly the one in the question, and take care not to omit words or to include extra words – a feature which often invalidated answers which were otherwise correct.

The majority of candidates scored full marks in this exercise. The most common error was to include extraneous words before or after the targeted phrase. This was most seen in **Question 1 (b)** where *es...* was commonly used to preface the phrase.

#### Question 2

This, as always, proved to be one of the more demanding exercises in the exam, and maximum or near maximum marks were more often the exception than the rule.

In addition to performing the language manipulations required in this question, it is important to check that answers will fit back into the original text and retain the same meaning. A line number reference is given for candidates to check quickly that this would be the case.

- (a) Candidates were required to produce a passive construction e.g. *puestos (de trabajo) que son generados por el turismo*. Some candidates lost the mark by omitting *que* and writing *puestos son generados*. Other candidates correctly wrote the simpler *puestos (de trabajo) generados por el turismo*. Some candidates were unsuccessful because they started their answer with *los...*, producing a phrase which would not fit back into the original text.
- (b) This was generally done well, although it was apparent that some candidates did not understand the meaning of *hartos*, producing answers such as *los vecinos de Barcelona han dicho basta a estos hartos*. Another error was to use *ser* instead of *estar*.
- (c) This was probably the least well answered question of the exercise. The most common error was to change the order to *el ruido molesta a otros*, which, while grammatically correct, does not fit back into the text in place of the original phrase. Other errors included the omission of *a*, and *los* instead of *les*.
- (d) There was widespread recognition that a subjunctive was required after *es posible que*. There was occasional difficulty in producing the correct subjunctive form of *caer*, and a number of candidates mistakenly put the verb in the third person (*caigan*) which did not reflect the true meaning of the original phrase.
- (e) A number of candidates struggled to render this phrase meaningfully. Incorrect answers included phrases such as, *para reclamar el propósito del espacio*, or *a propósito de reclamar...*

#### Question 3

The text about the benefits and drawbacks of tourism in Barcelona proved to be accessible to all candidates and a range of marks was scored in answer to the comprehension questions. Some candidates lost marks when they copied more than four consecutive words directly from the text. A small minority of candidates wrongly thought that just one detail would be sufficient to answer each question, instead of being guided by the marks allocated – [2], [3] or [4] – which are a reliable guide as to how many pieces of information are being sought.

- (a) Even the better candidates often failed to include all three points for this question. Most noted that the number of tourists had gone up by six million a year, but many mistakenly wrote that Barcelona's income had risen by 14%. For the third point, candidates frequently claimed that income had risen because of the Olympics. And, if they did make this point successfully, it was often invalidated by copying the 6-word phrase: *tras los Juegos Olímpicos de 1992* directly from the text.

- (b) Most candidates successfully identified either one or both points sought by the mark scheme (workers in tourism were working in worse conditions and are experiencing decreased buying power). Some candidates mistakenly included the *turismo de borrachera* for the second point.
- (c) This question was very accessible and the vast majority were able to score marks, although not necessarily the maximum. This was usually due to a lack of detail. For example, some candidates mentioned that noise was a problem but not that it was coming from shops that were open until late, or that the streets were crowded without mentioning that this meant there was nowhere to sit down.
- (d) Either one or both of the first two points in the mark scheme – *hacer calles peatonales* and *hacer las aceras más anchas* – were successfully noted by most candidates. Only a minority were able to add the third point that *Reverte's* disillusionment is because *las aceras están ocupadas por terrazas*.
- (e) Most candidates scored one or two in this question but often failed to get three. This was either due to copying directly from the text or because they missed an essential detail such as 'profit' in the third point or 'needs' of citizens in the second.

## Section 2

### Question 4

The second text, dealing with the Cuba's plans to develop tourism appeared to be well understood, with candidates often scoring slightly higher marks than for the previous question.

- (a) The overwhelming majority of candidates mentioned that Cuba wanted to be the centre of tourism in the Caribbean, and that they were planning to build at least 29 golf courses. However, the other two points were a little more elusive. Often, not all the details were given for the second point and the idea of attracting high-class tourism was often missing from the third.
- (b) This question proved to be very accessible with the majority of candidates scoring full marks. The demands that golf courses make on the water supply and the knock-on effect that this can have for the population and agriculture appeared to be clearly understood.
- (c) This question, too, was well answered with candidates successfully noting at least two, if not all three, of the points required. The use of recycled water and drought-resistant grass were usually clearly stated, although greater difficulty was found in paraphrasing *la reducción del área de césped*.
- (d) This question proved a little tougher, with only a few candidates achieving all three marks. Some lost the first by copying *un campo de 18 hoyos*, or they wrote that golf in general, rather than each golf course, brought in \$2 million a year. Only some mentioned the rise in foreign currency coming into Cuba but the vast majority mentioned that more jobs would be created.
- (e) This caused very few problems for the majority of candidates. Again, paraphrasing *para triunfar en el golf* was an issue for some.

### Question 5

Good examination technique is extremely important in this question and can often make a significant difference to the marks allocated. It appeared that not all candidates were aware of the need to keep to the limit of 140 words for both parts of the question. Anything in excess of this total is disregarded, and in extreme cases this can lead to no marks being awarded for the second part.

- (a) Despite the relatively high number of overlong answers, many candidates seemed not to realise the importance of including as many ideas from the texts as possible required by this 10 mark question. In other words, they needed to aim at mentioning ten problems and benefits of tourism stated in the two texts. Only a minority included more than six because, all too often, candidates would just write a general summary of what the two texts were about, including irrelevant information (i.e. not related to problems and benefits) and at the same time avoiding the necessary specific detail.

The following is an example of how a candidate included a lot of irrelevant information scored just 1 mark (for *parte importante de ingresos económicos*) in 60 words (almost half the permitted word length of the whole of **Questions 5(a) and (b)**):

*En primer lugar, vemos cómo en Barcelona, debido a su aumento turístico en los últimos años, se han llevado a cabo manifestaciones por los vecinos reclamando los derechos al uso de las zonas públicas. En segundo lugar, en Cuba se quiere tratar de promover el turismo asociado al golf, adoptando medidas medioambientales para poder mejorar la situación económica del país.*

By contrast, an answer which began:

*El turismo tiene como beneficio el hecho de que genera muchos puestos de trabajo y crea la infraestructura de zonas poco desarrollados. El dinero que trae el turismo puede ser un gran instrumento para impulsar la economía a través del aumento de la obtención de divisas.* scored four marks in fewer words by giving relevant, specific details.

Candidates need to understand the importance of extracting specific details from the texts in this question in order to gain the marks available. There are no marks for giving a general summary of the theme of the two texts and looking for similarities and differences between them. They should look carefully at the question given on the question paper before planning their response. Candidates should write concise statements of relevant facts in complete sentences – not bullet points, which are usually too abrupt to show the clear meaning.

- (b) In the two or three sentences available for this last part of the examination the vast majority of candidates wrote good answers. Candidates usually had something interesting to say and most scored 4 or 5 marks by listing reasons why their country benefitted or not from tourism and giving their opinions. Better answers included original ideas which were not to be found in the stimulus texts. A number of candidates, however, scored 0 for **Question 5(b)** because they had used up the permitted word limit in **Question 5(a)**.

### Quality of Language

The quality of candidates' written Spanish, here and throughout the paper, was well up to the standard required by this examination, with a high proportion of marks in the 'Good' or 'Very Good' bands.

# SPANISH LANGUAGE

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Paper 8685/23  
Reading and Writing

## Key messages

- **Question 1:** seek a phrase in the text which matches perfectly the one in the question. Candidates should take care not to omit words or to include extra words.
- **Question 2:** rewrite the phrases to include the word(s) in brackets. A grammatical manipulation will be required, and care should be taken to ensure that the answer would fit back into the original text, retaining the same meaning.
- **Questions 3/4:** comprehension of texts. Candidates should attempt to answer in their own words. Direct copying of five or more words from the text will usually invalidate an answer.
- **Question 5(a):** summary of relevant details from both texts in answer to the question set. Introduction, conclusions and vague generalisations are not required. Specific, relevant details attract marks.
- **Question 5(b):** personal response. Candidates should give a point of view and, if possible, offer ideas which have not appeared in the texts.
- **Language:** when preparing for the exam, make sure to revise the basic agreements, tenses and verb endings.

## General comments

The challenge of this summer's paper was appropriate and the spread of marks awarded reflected the varying levels of candidate ability. All scripts were generally well presented, and response to the two texts, dealing with the benefits and problems associated with touristic development, was pleasing. There was little evidence of any difficulty with time management.

Most candidates attempted all questions and appeared to be aware that they should not copy more than four consecutive words of text in their answers to the comprehension questions. Interestingly, when these transgressions occurred, many were of phrases containing numbers e.g. *al 14% de los ingresos...*, *los Juegos Olímpicos de 1992, menos 29 campos de golf, un campo de 18 hoyos*.

It was pleasing to note skilled attempts at paraphrase. Despite good overall understanding, marks were lost when additional relevant details were not included in answers. (Candidates should keep a careful eye on the number of marks allocated to each question, and gauge the amount of detail to be included accordingly). In **Question 5**, a number of candidates exceeded the 140 word limit; thereby curtailing the number of marks they could score in **Question 5(b)**. The responses to **Question 5(a)** were often vague generalisations scoring poorly, rather than specific details which answered the question.



## Comments on specific questions

### Section 1

#### Question 1

As stated in the Key message above, candidates should seek a phrase in the text which matches perfectly the one in the question, and take care not to omit words or to include extra words – a feature which often invalidated answers which were otherwise correct.

The majority of candidates scored full marks in this exercise. The most common error was to include extraneous words before or after the targeted phrase. This was most seen in **Question 1 (b)** where *es...* was commonly used to preface the phrase.

#### Question 2

This, as always, proved to be one of the more demanding exercises in the exam, and maximum or near maximum marks were more often the exception than the rule.

In addition to performing the language manipulations required in this question, it is important to check that answers will fit back into the original text and retain the same meaning. A line number reference is given for candidates to check quickly that this would be the case.

- (a) Candidates were required to produce a passive construction e.g. *puestos (de trabajo) que son generados por el turismo*. Some candidates lost the mark by omitting *que* and writing *puestos son generados*. Other candidates correctly wrote the simpler *puestos (de trabajo) generados por el turismo*. Some candidates were unsuccessful because they started their answer with *los...*, producing a phrase which would not fit back into the original text.
- (b) This was generally done well, although it was apparent that some candidates did not understand the meaning of *hartos*, producing answers such as *los vecinos de Barcelona han dicho basta a estos hartos*. Another error was to use *ser* instead of *estar*.
- (c) This was probably the least well answered question of the exercise. The most common error was to change the order to *el ruido molesta a otros*, which, while grammatically correct, does not fit back into the text in place of the original phrase. Other errors included the omission of *a*, and *los* instead of *les*.
- (d) There was widespread recognition that a subjunctive was required after *es posible que*. There was occasional difficulty in producing the correct subjunctive form of *caer*, and a number of candidates mistakenly put the verb in the third person (*caigan*) which did not reflect the true meaning of the original phrase.
- (e) A number of candidates struggled to render this phrase meaningfully. Incorrect answers included phrases such as, *para reclamar el propósito del espacio*, or *a propósito de reclamar...*

#### Question 3

The text about the benefits and drawbacks of tourism in Barcelona proved to be accessible to all candidates and a range of marks was scored in answer to the comprehension questions. Some candidates lost marks when they copied more than four consecutive words directly from the text. A small minority of candidates wrongly thought that just one detail would be sufficient to answer each question, instead of being guided by the marks allocated – [2], [3] or [4] – which are a reliable guide as to how many pieces of information are being sought.

- (a) Even the better candidates often failed to include all three points for this question. Most noted that the number of tourists had gone up by six million a year, but many mistakenly wrote that Barcelona's income had risen by 14%. For the third point, candidates frequently claimed that income had risen because of the Olympics. And, if they did make this point successfully, it was often invalidated by copying the 6-word phrase: *tras los Juegos Olímpicos de 1992* directly from the text.



- (b) Most candidates successfully identified either one or both points sought by the mark scheme (workers in tourism were working in worse conditions and are experiencing decreased buying power). Some candidates mistakenly included the *turismo de borrachera* for the second point.
- (c) This question was very accessible and the vast majority were able to score marks, although not necessarily the maximum. This was usually due to a lack of detail. For example, some candidates mentioned that noise was a problem but not that it was coming from shops that were open until late, or that the streets were crowded without mentioning that this meant there was nowhere to sit down.
- (d) Either one or both of the first two points in the mark scheme – *hacer calles peatonales* and *hacer las aceras más anchas* – were successfully noted by most candidates. Only a minority were able to add the third point that *Reverte's* disillusionment is because *las aceras están ocupadas por terrazas*.
- (e) Most candidates scored one or two in this question but often failed to get three. This was either due to copying directly from the text or because they missed an essential detail such as 'profit' in the third point or 'needs' of citizens in the second.

## Section 2

### Question 4

The second text, dealing with the Cuba's plans to develop tourism appeared to be well understood, with candidates often scoring slightly higher marks than for the previous question.

- (a) The overwhelming majority of candidates mentioned that Cuba wanted to be the centre of tourism in the Caribbean, and that they were planning to build at least 29 golf courses. However, the other two points were a little more elusive. Often, not all the details were given for the second point and the idea of attracting high-class tourism was often missing from the third.
- (b) This question proved to be very accessible with the majority of candidates scoring full marks. The demands that golf courses make on the water supply and the knock-on effect that this can have for the population and agriculture appeared to be clearly understood.
- (c) This question, too, was well answered with candidates successfully noting at least two, if not all three, of the points required. The use of recycled water and drought-resistant grass were usually clearly stated, although greater difficulty was found in paraphrasing *la reducción del área de césped*.
- (d) This question proved a little tougher, with only a few candidates achieving all three marks. Some lost the first by copying *un campo de 18 hoyos*, or they wrote that golf in general, rather than each golf course, brought in \$2 million a year. Only some mentioned the rise in foreign currency coming into Cuba but the vast majority mentioned that more jobs would be created.
- (e) This caused very few problems for the majority of candidates. Again, paraphrasing *para triunfar en el golf* was an issue for some.

### Question 5

Good examination technique is extremely important in this question and can often make a significant difference to the marks allocated. It appeared that not all candidates were aware of the need to keep to the limit of 140 words for both parts of the question. Anything in excess of this total is disregarded, and in extreme cases this can lead to no marks being awarded for the second part.

- (a) Despite the relatively high number of overlong answers, many candidates seemed not to realise the importance of including as many ideas from the texts as possible required by this 10 mark question. In other words, they needed to aim at mentioning ten problems and benefits of tourism stated in the two texts. Only a minority included more than six because, all too often, candidates would just write a general summary of what the two texts were about, including irrelevant information (i.e. not related to problems and benefits) and at the same time avoiding the necessary specific detail.

The following is an example of how a candidate included a lot of irrelevant information scored just 1 mark (for *parte importante de ingresos económicos*) in 60 words (almost half the permitted word length of the whole of **Questions 5(a) and (b)**):

*En primer lugar, vemos cómo en Barcelona, debido a su aumento turístico en los últimos años, se han llevado a cabo manifestaciones por los vecinos reclamando los derechos al uso de las zonas públicas. En segundo lugar, en Cuba se quiere tratar de promover el turismo asociado al golf, adoptando medidas medioambientales para poder mejorar la situación económica del país.*

By contrast, an answer which began:

*El turismo tiene como beneficio el hecho de que genera muchos puestos de trabajo y crea la infraestructura de zonas poco desarrollados. El dinero que trae el turismo puede ser un gran instrumento para impulsar la economía a través del aumento de la obtención de divisas.* scored four marks in fewer words by giving relevant, specific details.

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- (b) In the two or three sentences available for this last part of the examination the vast majority of candidates wrote good answers. Candidates usually had something interesting to say and most scored 4 or 5 marks by listing reasons why their country benefitted or not from tourism and giving their opinions. Better answers included original ideas which were not to be found in the stimulus texts. A number of candidates, however, scored 0 for **Question 5(b)** because they had used up the permitted word limit in **Question 5(a)**.

### Quality of Language

The quality of candidates' written Spanish, here and throughout the paper, was well up to the standard required by this examination, with a high proportion of marks in the 'Good' or 'Very Good' bands.

# SPANISH LANGUAGE

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**Paper 8685/31**  
**Essay**

## **Key messages**

In order to perform well in this paper, candidates should:

- select the title with which they feel most comfortable;
- write a response that is clearly relevant, well illustrated, coherently structured and well informed;
- use Spanish which is accurate and of a suitably advanced nature, as well as demonstrate a good use of idiom and appropriate topic-related vocabulary;
- use sentence patterns which show some evidence of complexity in a style which is easy to follow.

## **General comments**

Many candidates performed well in this particular essay paper. The importance of producing essays that show clear relevance to the title set is fully understood by the majority of Centres and candidates. Equally important, the essay should be well argued and sensibly structured. Nevertheless, some essays still showed signs of having been pre-learnt. Such essays hardly ever manage to deal with the actual title set. As has been stated in previous reports on numerous occasions, it is good technique for candidates to refer to the title throughout the essay in order to maintain relevance and reach coherent and understandable conclusions.

Candidates who elect to write in vague, generalized terms about the topic (as opposed to the specific title relating to that topic) are doing themselves a significant disservice. As stated in the mark scheme, there is a need for essays to be “generally relevant” in order to access content marks in the ‘good’ category. An essay showing signs of being “not always relevant” can only attract marks in the ‘adequate’ category.

The mark scheme also makes direct references to the need for essays to show a “generally sound grasp of grammar” if candidates wish to score marks for language in the ‘good’ category at least. It goes on to mention the importance of a “confident use of complex sentence patterns” in essays in order to access the marks in the ‘very good’ category for language. This was, indeed, often the case with many of the essays this session. Many candidates showed an impressive understanding of the complexities of Spanish grammar this series. However, in a number of essays, the line of thought was often difficult to follow as a result of a less secure understanding of Spanish syntax. This problem was compounded when significant interference from some candidates’ mother tongue was evident.

Candidates are reminded to remain within the word limit (250 – 400 words).

Examples of good use of the language included:

- use of a wide range of topic-related vocabulary and idiom
- good control of a variety of tenses appropriate to the discussion in the essay
- adjectives and adverbs used well to enrich the variety of language offered in the essay
- relevant ideas expressed articulately and in a well ordered fashion, especially through the use of properly structured paragraphing
- the subjunctive mood, both present and past, used to good effect as a way of enhancing the complexity of linguistic elegance
- a clear understanding of the differences between usage of the imperfect and the preterite tenses
- use of expressions designed specifically to enhance structure (e.g. *por otra parte, no obstante, sin embargo, a decir la verdad, al fin y al cabo* etc.)
- use of connectives in order to lengthen sentences and give them more complexity whilst not sacrificing clarity

- avoiding interference from mother tongue sentence structures
- being able to use Spanish accents in a fit and proper fashion

Common errors included:

- unnecessary use of prepositions, especially *a*, after some very common verbs (e.g. “*Los estudiantes quieren a divertirse...*”)
- use of *porque de* to translate ‘because of’
- confusion between the letters ‘s’ and ‘c’ (e.g. *internasional, convensional*)
- omission of ‘h’ in utterances such as *el medio ambiente a sufrido mucho*
- incorrect spelling of key words such as *el desarrollo, el problema* and *problamente*
- misunderstanding of the differences between *hay* and *es/tiene*.
- missing or incorrect accents
- misunderstanding of the use of the personal *a* in Spanish.
- use of *la jente* instead of *la gente* and *alludar* instead of *ayudar*.
- errors of punctuation e.g. missing question marks, adjectives of nationality having a capital letter when not needed and sentences often beginning without a capital letter.

### **Comments on specific questions**

#### **Question 1 *La juventud***

*Es importante tolerar más que castigar los errores que cometen los jóvenes. ¿Hasta qué punto estás de acuerdo?*

This was a popular and generally well answered question, with a predictably wide variety of approaches to the issue. Many essays favoured the judicious use of punishment for youngsters when they step out of line, whilst others expressed the need for parents in particular to show tolerance and understanding in such circumstances. Some essays made reference to personal experience and to how young people need to understand the consequences of selfish or disruptive behaviour. A number of essays argued that many of the ills of modern society can, to a certain extent, be attributed to a lack of discipline amongst young people.

#### **Question 2 *Los medios de comunicación***

*La vision del mundo moderno que la publicidad nos ofrece está, muy a menudo, lejos de la verdad. ¿Qué opinas tú?*

This was a less popular title on the paper. There was, however, little doubt amongst candidates that the statement in the title was indeed true although there was some agreement that in a consumer society it should come as no surprise that advertising will often portray a highly stylized view of the world in order to sell products. There were also some essays that argued that more government regulation would be a good way of moderating the perceived excesses of the advertising industry.

#### **Question 3 *La enseñanza***

*Estudiar en la universidad no es un derecho, es un privilegio. ¿Estás de acuerdo?*

This was another popular title. Candidates argued somewhat convincingly that going to university is a privilege that has to be earned and not an automatic right, regardless of intellectual ability. There were many essays that argued passionately that financial support for candidates from less affluent backgrounds should be readily available so that studying at university is not seen as an option only for those whose families can afford to offer support. Many felt that the idea of tuition fees tends to put many candidates off even applying to university.

#### **Question 4 *La innovación tecnológica***

*El mundo del transporte va a cambiar mucho debido a las innovaciones tecnológicas. ¿Qué opinas tú?*

This was a reasonably popular title amongst candidates. There was universal agreement that transport had already changed and will continue to change significantly in the future as a direct result of technological innovation. There was much discussion of electric cars, driverless cars, solar powered aircraft and the like.

Many essays made the link between transport and the environment, highlighting the need for future innovations in transport to respect the human need to breathe fresh air.

**Question 5 *El medio ambiente***

*Un país civilizado siempre se preocupará del medio ambiente. ¿Hasta qué punto estás de acuerdo?*

The very best essays tended to discuss the notion of *país civilizado* in the context of international exploitation of smaller countries with considerable natural resources at their disposal. There was much agreement that all countries should prioritise environmental issues as a way of planning for future generations. Other essays, however, also took into account the need for economic growth and how this can often lead to environmental harm. Nevertheless, all agreed that more could, and indeed, should be done to protect the global environment.

# SPANISH LANGUAGE

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Paper 8685/32

Essay

## Key messages

In order to perform well in this paper, candidates should:

- select the title with which they feel most comfortable;
- write a response that is clearly relevant, well illustrated, coherently structured and well informed;
- use Spanish which is accurate and of a suitably advanced nature, as well as demonstrate a good use of idiom and appropriate topic-related vocabulary;
- use sentence patterns which show some evidence of complexity in a style which is easy to follow.

## General comments

Many candidates performed well in this particular essay paper. The importance of producing essays that show clear relevance to the title set is fully understood by the majority of Centres and candidates. Equally important, the essay should be well argued and sensibly structured. Nevertheless, some essays still showed signs of having been pre-learnt. Such essays hardly ever manage to deal with the actual title set. As has been stated in previous reports on numerous occasions, it is good technique for candidates to refer to the title throughout the essay in order to maintain relevance and reach coherent and understandable conclusions.

Candidates who elect to write in vague, generalized terms about the topic (as opposed to the specific title relating to that topic) are doing themselves a significant disservice. As stated in the mark scheme, there is a need for essays to be “generally relevant” in order to access content marks in the ‘good’ category. An essay showing signs of being “not always relevant” can only attract marks in the ‘adequate’ category.

The mark scheme also makes direct references to the need for essays to show a “generally sound grasp of grammar” if candidates wish to score marks for language in the ‘good’ category at least. It goes on to mention the importance of a “confident use of complex sentence patterns” in essays in order to access the marks in the ‘very good’ category for language. This was, indeed, often the case with many of the essays this session. Many candidates showed an impressive understanding of the complexities of Spanish grammar this series. However, in a number of essays, the line of thought was often difficult to follow as a result of a less secure understanding of Spanish syntax. This problem was compounded when significant interference from some candidates’ mother tongue was evident.

Candidates are reminded to remain within the word limit (250 – 400 words).

Examples of good use of the language included:

- use of a wide range of topic-related vocabulary and idiom
- good control of a variety of tenses appropriate to the discussion in the essay
- adjectives and adverbs used well to enrich the variety of language offered in the essay
- relevant ideas expressed articulately and in a well ordered fashion, especially through the use of properly structured paragraphing
- the subjunctive mood, both present and past, used to good effect as a way of enhancing the complexity of linguistic elegance
- a clear understanding of the differences between usage of the imperfect and the preterite tenses
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- use of connectives in order to lengthen sentences and give them more complexity whilst not sacrificing clarity

- avoiding interference from mother tongue sentence structures
- being able to use Spanish accents in a fit and proper fashion

Common errors included:

- unnecessary use of prepositions, especially *a*, after some very common verbs (e.g. “*Los estudiantes quieren a divertirse...*”)
- use of *porque de* to translate ‘because of’
- confusion between the letters ‘s’ and ‘c’ (e.g. *internasional, convensional*)
- omission of ‘h’ in utterances such as *el medio ambiente a sufrido mucho*
- incorrect spelling of key words such as *el desarrollo, el problema* and *problamente*
- misunderstanding of the differences between *hay* and *es/tiene*.
- missing or incorrect accents
- misunderstanding of the use of the personal *a* in Spanish.
- use of *la jente* instead of *la gente* and *alludar* instead of *ayudar*.
- errors of punctuation e.g. missing question marks, adjectives of nationality having a capital letter when not needed and sentences often beginning without a capital letter.

### **Comments on specific questions**

#### **Question 1 *La juventud***

*¿Es justo decir que los jóvenes, en vez de ser responsables y maduros, solo quieren divertirse?*

This was a popular and largely well answered question. Many candidates presented an articulate and convincing case that the statement in the title is indeed false. There was no doubting the importance of leisure time in the lives of rounded young people today but much emphasis was placed on the belief that the stress involved with being a young member of today’s society is considerable and that the majority of youngsters cope admirably well and are able to show responsibility and maturity most of the time.

#### **Question 2 *Los medios de comunicación***

*¿Hasta qué punto deberían los medios de comunicación respetar la privacidad de la celebridades?*

This was a less popular title on the paper. Nevertheless, amongst those candidates who responded to the title there was hardly any doubt that many of today’s celebrities are inclined to flaunt their private lives in public, and especially on social media. Sympathy for such individuals was in short supply in the responses to this title, although the point was also made that everybody has a right, regardless of their standing in society, to some degree of privacy.

#### **Question 3 *La enseñanza***

*En el mundo competitivo de hoy, el objetivo más importante de cualquier colegio debería ser el éxito de los alumnos. ¿Qué opinas tú?*

Candidates argued that academic success is very much part of the reason why schools and colleges should exist in the first place. There was also much importance attributed to the notion that schools should be aiming to produce individuals who are decent, honest, enthusiastic, considerate and law abiding citizens about to embark upon adult life. Most felt that social aspects, such as learning to get on with one’s peers, are also a crucial part of schooling in more general terms and should be encouraged much more positively in schools.

#### **Question 4 *La innovación tecnológica***

*Las redes sociales son solo una manera de intercambiar lo más trivial del día y no nos ayudan a comunicarnos de verdad. ¿Hasta qué punto estás de acuerdo?*

This was a reasonably popular title amongst candidates. There was general agreement that the use of social media tends to enhance communication between individuals, however trivial the subject matter may be. Much was made of the ability to communicate easily and frequently with friends and relatives abroad and some essays suggested that using social media nowadays is simply part of everyday life and is seen by most as a means of enhancing communication and no more.



**Question 5 *El medio ambiente***

*En muchos países del mundo, la protección del medio ambiente no tiene la importancia que merece. ¿Hasta qué punto estás de acuerdo?*

This was another reasonably popular title. Most candidates argued that the statement in the title is totally accurate. Some countries, it was suggested, are better equipped than others to be able to protect the environment but, regardless of the economic situation in countries across the planet, many felt that every single country could and indeed should be making some sort of contribution to environmental protection for the benefit of future generations in particular.

# SPANISH LANGUAGE

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Paper 8685/33

Essay

## Key messages

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## General comments

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#### **Question 2 *Los medios de comunicación***

*¿Hasta qué punto deberían los medios de comunicación respetar la privacidad de la celebridades?*

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#### **Question 4 *La innovación tecnológica***

*Las redes sociales son solo una manera de intercambiar lo más trivial del día y no nos ayudan a comunicarnos de verdad. ¿Hasta qué punto estás de acuerdo?*

This was a reasonably popular title amongst candidates. There was general agreement that the use of social media tends to enhance communication between individuals, however trivial the subject matter may be. Much was made of the ability to communicate easily and frequently with friends and relatives abroad and some essays suggested that using social media nowadays is simply part of everyday life and is seen by most as a means of enhancing communication and no more.

**Question 5 *El medio ambiente***

*En muchos países del mundo, la protección del medio ambiente no tiene la importancia que merece. ¿Hasta qué punto estás de acuerdo?*

This was another reasonably popular title. Most candidates argued that the statement in the title is totally accurate. Some countries, it was suggested, are better equipped than others to be able to protect the environment but, regardless of the economic situation in countries across the planet, many felt that every single country could and indeed should be making some sort of contribution to environmental protection for the benefit of future generations in particular.