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91571



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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 3 Spanish, 2019

91571 Demonstrate understanding of a variety of extended written and/or visual Spanish texts

9.30 a.m. Tuesday 3 December 2019
Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of a variety of extended written and/or visual Spanish texts.	Demonstrate clear understanding of a variety of extended written and/or visual Spanish texts.	Demonstrate thorough understanding of a variety of extended written and/or visual Spanish texts.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

Pull out Resource Booklet 91571R from the centre of this booklet.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

Answer each question in your choice of English, te reo Māori, and/or Spanish. If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Achievement

TOTAL

12

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

FIRST TEXT: *El cantante Oskar Proy y sus raíces españolas*
Singer Oskar Proy and his Spanish roots

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

Turn to page 2 of the resource booklet. Use this text to answer Question One.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) What made Oskar Proy famous in Spain, and why? Explain in detail, using specific evidence from the text.

Oskar Proy is a young musician who ~~stay in the region~~ was inspired by the anthem of the region of Asturias is Spain and decided to participate in The Voice Australia. He impressed the judges and the video went viral on Spanish social media, making Oskar a bit of a celebrity. The life and journey of Oskar's grandma is the reason Oskar has always had a connection with his Spanish origins. A cause of his participation on The Voice is that Oskar was invited in the past summer to do a tour of Asturias, where he ~~he~~ sang regional traditional music in the village of his grandma and other places. Nowadays Oskar has a many ^{Spanish} fans and sings to many people //

- (b) Describe, in detail, Mónica's move from Spain to Australia. How does her experience compare with that of other people who left Spain after the Civil War? Use detailed evidence from the text to justify your answer.

Monica lived in a small village and at only 18 years old, ~~she~~ due to the Spanish civil war, she fled ~~from~~ to Australia, with her husband. They were not alone in abandoning the country, In this time many other people emigrated due to political repression and no job opportunities, especially in rural areas. Typical destinations were other European countries, for they are nearby geographically, or Latin America //

Where the can communicate is Spanish. Habitually the emigrants worked in the foreign country a year and left their kids to stay with their grand-parents. The majority came back to their home country when they had enough money. Monica, ~~wanted to live in Australia~~ none the less, went to live in Australia, although she went vacationing to Austrias occasionally and always told her familia in Australia the history of her native land. Monica's journey took her to Australia* whilst many others moved to other european countries or latin america. She also had no kids and remained in Australia permanently instead of moving back to Spain//

~~* Where spanish isn't commonly spoken //~~

A4

SECOND TEXT: El hundimiento de Ciudad de México
The sinking of Mexico City

ASSESSOR'S
 USE ONLY

Turn to page 4 of the resource booklet. Use this text to answer Question Two.

QUESTION TWO

- (a) How did the Aztecs use water to their benefit in Tenochtitlán? Use specific evidence from the text.

700 years ago the Aztecs constructed their capital, Tenochtitlán, on an island of the ~~lake~~ Texcoco lake in a great fertile valley, the valley of Mexico, in the high land in the centre of Mexico. It is likely that the reason for the location was the abundance of water. Rain and rapid flooding was common and was devastating for agriculture. They constructed infrastructure to maximise use of the water. They made dams and aqueducts to ~~control~~ ^{control} water for drinking. They made canals that flowed between gardens that cultivated food for the citizens. //

- (b) Describe the current water crisis in Mexico City. Considering the history of Tenochtitlán, why is this crisis so ironic? Use detailed evidence from the text to justify your answer.

In 1521 Tenochtitlán was destroyed by the Spanish. From the ruins they constructed Mexico City and swapped the Texcoco lake for the salt water of the valley of Mexico, with the destruction of the waterways of the Aztecs. Therefore the city has no access to drinking water and they now depend on the rain. Mexico City had many ~~millions of~~ people living in it. There is not enough water for all and so they use an aquifer. This causes the city to sink. It sinks around the metro every 12 years and this is devastating for infrastructure of water, causing great losses. //

Official data shows 41% of water in the city has been lost. This water crisis is ironic because Tenochtitlán once had too much fresh water, and now, thanks to the destruction of the city, Mexico city is in desperate need of more fresh water.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

A4

THIRD TEXT: *Medios de comunicación y redes sociales hoy en día* The media and social media nowadays

Turn to page 6 of the resource booklet. Use this text to answer Question Three.

QUESTION THREE

- (a) The way people access media now differs from the past. To what extent has this change affected people's lives? Use detailed evidence from the text to justify your answer.

20 years ago you had to wait for the day when the next episode of your favourite tv show was on TV. Now we can see all the episodes how we want, when we want, and where we want. Nowadays, ~~people~~ we spend more time using our phones and less time talking with people in real life. We don't have the occasion to listen to different opinions and debate with what we think on the issue. Today media can be accessed on demand through watching, reading, or listening. Today we can express our opinions to the world instantly or through social media such as Instagram or Twitter or a Blog. This way we access media nowadays compared to in the past is that everything is virtual. News, videos, books are all online and digitized. This leads to people interacting more with their phones than other people in person, and causing a lack of emotion and personal connection //

- (b) In the opinion of the writer, do we now have greater or lesser control over the information that we receive compared with the past? Use detailed evidence from the text to justify your answer.

The writer believes we have lesser control. Nowadays algorithms take note of ~~what~~ our habits of consumption grabbing what we like or don't like, and reading our posts. In general, everyone has access to the same information and each person forms their own opinions. In 2019, our consumption is personalized //

News sites display us with what we think is important. The ~~vis displayed~~ videos are recommended on what we have visited before. The information we receive is targeted just for us in order to get the most clicks out of us as that is the goal of all media nowadays. This gives the writer the opinion that we have less control of the information we receive as we don't pick the information, algorithms do. //

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

A4