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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.**

Excellence

TOTAL

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ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

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

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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 became famous in Spain after singing on The Voice Australia, he sang the anthem of the region of Asturias in Spain. Something close to him as his grandma: Monica originated from Asturias but now she has dementia and that anthem is one of the last things that she recognises and it makes her smile and of course Oskar to. It impressed the judges and got him into The Voice Australia and before long due to its connection to Spain the video started to be shared around Spain via social media. Things go viral on social media very fast and it made Oskar become a small celebrity in Spain as it was so close to the Spanish culture and his Spanish roots. He did a tour of Asturias because of this, he found his grandmas town and various concerts with the traditional music of the region with all the feelings.

- (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 town, and at 18 years of age due to the Spanish Civil War she moved to Australia together with her partner. It was not unique to abandon their country as at that time lots of other people felt obligated to emigrate due to the political repression and the lack of opportunities of work especially in rural areas. During tough times like that sometimes despite efforts to stay and the love of where you live

you have to leave. Many people went to typical destinations like other countries in Europe as it was close geographically or also Latin America where they could still speak Spanish. ~~like~~ This would have been so important as without being able to speak Spanish means of communication would be low and being able to live would be a struggle when they were already in a struggle so it needs to be as easy as possible. However Monica went against the norm as she wanted to live in Australia, although she went on holidays to Asturias occasionally and always talked to her family in Australian <sup>story</sup> stories of her native land and history. ~~That is why~~ Monica was different as she moved further away after the civil war however she still kept her native culture with her and passed it onto future generations like all others would have. Some people who left Spain the same time as Monica returned in later years to find sufficient money and to support others, being so far away from family and friends!

Now he knows more people and has a number of jobs in Spain, in honor of this he composed a new song.

Monica is the reason he was still close to Spain as she taught him lots, he feels a connection with the Spanish people, his origin.

**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.

They built the city ~~next~~ in the lake on an island in a big fertile Valley of Mexico. Due to the abundance of water. But the agriculture suffered when it rained lots. Due to this they constructed infrastructure to take the maximum use of great quality of water. They made a dam and aqueduct that took water to drink. They made canals that ran through the city and between floating gardens where they cultivated foods of the city. They always had sufficient water which benefited the city. They regulated the water and it never left the city / valley of Mexico /

- (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.

Now there are way more people in the capital of Mexico there are now more than 20,000,000 people and there is not sufficient water for all. This is very ironic as the aztecs had plenty of water but when the spanish took over and destroyed Tenochtitlan in 1521 the ruins constructed Mexico City and in the end it was a city without access to water to drink and without the possibility to ~~stop~~ <sup>attain</sup> a resource that was plentiful - rain. How could someone get it so right and another destroy it to have nothing if not destroyed water problems in //

Mexico may not exist today or be not as bad  
 but it is the way it is and it's not good.  
 Now in today's Mexico City, 70% of the cities  
 water is a aquifer (underground water reserve). Due  
 to this it is causing the city to sink around a  
 metre each 10 years, and this sinking causes land  
 and the infrastructure of water to break, causing  
 big problems and risks. Due to this the city each  
 time suffers more inundations during the rain which  
 is more due to the lack of water, you'd assume  
 rain would be benefited but it's not. It is  
 necessary to implement a <sup>better</sup> system in order to  
 support the water but like Mexico City it's thought  
 it's uncontrollable and the problems of infrastructure  
 are continuous. There is hardly any time to  
 fix what is already broken. In consequence, the  
 temporary problems are seen as permanent and the  
 city is even more vulnerable to other problems.  
 Maybe the city would be fine if it wasn't  
 for it being destroyed in 1521 who would know  
 but something needs to change. Otherwise  
 the city is going to last and so many people  
 are going to be displaced.

E7



**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.

The options of the means of communication and media are endless and they make our life easier. 20 years ago you'd wait and hope for your <sup>favorite</sup> show to come on TV but now we can watch as many episodes as we want, when we want, where we want. This is good but it also makes us more addicted on them and stops us living in the real world watching so many shows that aren't real gives people an unrealistic reality on life which isn't good. We can access movies in the same manner, we don't need to go to the video shop to get them. Before each page was read until the end now you open an application look at titles and click on one or two things you think are interesting - it's more practical but people aren't really <sup>learning</sup> ~~learning~~ they're just getting what they want and moving on. Although it's more efficient making more time for other things so less stress, we are relying on the media, most people don't know how ~~to live without it~~.

- (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.

Technology is changing constantly, so just it's hard to keep up. The change is evident in our <sup>daily</sup> lives the popularity of cell phones and computers that connect to the internet and the revolution of the communication medias are massive. We can read, see and listen to whatever we want/need at any time. We //

can be for both questions a & b

{/can also give information, express our opinions, have a voice on social medias like twitter & instagram or blogs we can share our thoughts which is both good and bad. //

This is all great but do we have control over the information we receive? If anyone is saying anything they want then do we? In the opinion of the writer he thinks we have less control. He believes that now there are algorithms that take note of our consumer habits, what we like and don't like and read our publications. In general the world has access to more information but each person forms their own opinions. Some things are the <sup>similar</sup> same - TV programs are similar, opinions //

But each time we spend more time using our telephones and less time talking to people in real life, we don't have occasions to listen to different people's opinions and debate about what we think. Sometimes people have the best information out there but we don't talk so how do we know? On media what we see is controlled so we don't always get all the information and we have less control about what we see but not everyone realizes that //

E7