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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.

Merit

TOTAL

16

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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 Proy participated in 'The Voice Australia' and sang the anthem of the region of Asturias in Spain. He became famous after the video was shared and went viral on social media in Spain. He was then invited to tour ~~Australia~~ ^{Asturias} where he gave many concerts, singing traditional music of the region. This visit increased the number of his Spanish fans and widened medias of ~~communication~~ communication //

- (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.

Mónica moved to Australia when she was ^{only} 18 years old, to get away from the Civil War going on in Spain, with her husband. Where Mónica stayed in Australia after the end of the War, and occasionally returned on holidays to Asturias ^{many} others returned ^{to Spain}. Many others abandoned Spain during this time because of political repression and lack of //

job opportunities, especially in rural areas. Typical destinations were other European countries that were geographically close to Spain or Latin America where they could ~~talk~~ communicate in Spanish. These ~~emig~~ Spanish emigrants left their children behind with grand parents, to work and regularly send money home. Where Mónica did not return to Asturias, those who had saved a sufficient amount of money, and regretted being so far away from their family and friends, returned home to Asturias.

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

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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.

The Aztecs built Tenochtitlán on top of an island in a lake called Texcoco. There, the ~~late~~ Aztecs were able to thrive due to the abundance of water. However, a lot of rain and flash flooding was agriculturally devastating. So the Aztecs built dams and aqueducts that brought in drinking water; they built canals that ~~provided~~ ^{irrigated} the city and went in between the floating gardens, so that the Aztecs grew a lot of food for citizens. When there was enough water, they created a closed circuit thanks to the recycled water, and never left Mexico valley.

- (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, and on top of the ruins, they built Mexico City. They emptied the lake Texcoco so that the water left Mexico valley, with what destroyed the Aztecs' closed circuit. They created a city without access to drinking water and without the possibility to ~~take~~ ^{take} advantage of a resource that fell from the sky-rain. Now, in Mexico City, with a population of more than 20 million, the city is not able to supply a sufficient amount of water for everyone.

Therefore, 70% of water must be taken from
 an aquifer to provide the water needed. However,
 this has caused Mexico City to sink 1 metre
 every 10 years, causing infrastructure to
 break, causing great losses. Due to this, the city
 suffers from ^{more} flooding during the rainy season.
 During this time 40% of the ~~city's~~ water in the
 city is lost. Therefore, it is necessary to implement
 a ~~system~~ ^{better} system to take advantage of
 the water, but as Mexico City grows uncontrollably
 and the infrastructural problems continue, there
 is hardly any time to regulate what is ~~too~~
 breaking. This makes the city more vulnerable
 to other problems. The crisis is so ironic
 as Tenochtitlan was built to maximise
 use of the abundance of water of Lake
 Texcoco, which they have successfully. While
 Mexico City was built, ~~they have used~~ ^{on the ruins of Tenochtitlan,}
~~to waste~~, but still suffers from a lack of
 water for its citizens, and so is something
 that has happened contrary to what was
 expected. //

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

Turn to page 8 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.

In the past, 20 years ago, we had to wait until a certain day when the next episode of our favourite TV show was released. A lot of people also used to read each page of the newspaper. Nowadays we are able to watch as many episodes as we want, whenever and where ever, access to movies is becoming, there doesn't exist the need to go out to video stores, now we have access to movies at a touch of a button. Before everyone had access to the same information, where we were able to form our own opinions, now information is personalised. Therefore, this change has greatly affected people's lives, as access to TV shows, movies and information has become more readily available to us and become more personalised.

- (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, this is evident in our daily lives, the popularity of phones and computers that connect us to the internet, has enabled us to have any and all information at our fingertips. We have the power to reach, watch and listen to whatever we want.

at any hour. However, today, ~~algorithms~~ that take note of our habits, take record ~~of~~ what we like and what we don't, and they read ~~our~~ publications. Before we had access to all information, the same information where we could form our own opinions, now thanks to these algorithms, ~~we~~ what we read, watch and hear ~~has~~ become more personalised. Platforms such as Netflix suggests to us new programmes because they are similar to what we have already seen. The news that we read is personalised to cater to what we find important, and what we agree with. In addition, we spend more time using our phones and less time talking to people in real life, we don't listen to different opinions and debate with ~~of~~ those who think differently from us. We are being shown a small window of information that is catered only to our views, and therefore, is in the opinion of ~~the~~ the writer that we have lesser control over the information that we receive compared with the past //

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