

Assessment Schedule – 2019

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

Assessment Criteria

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<p><i>Demonstrating understanding</i> involves making meaning of relevant information and varied perspectives in the texts.</p> <p>Responses as a whole show an understanding of the general meaning (gist) of the texts.</p>	<p><i>Demonstrating clear understanding</i> involves selecting relevant information and varied perspectives from the texts and communicating them unambiguously.</p> <p>Responses as a whole show a clear understanding of the content of the texts. Information is selected and connected to provide responses supported by relevant detailed examples from the texts.</p>	<p><i>Demonstrating thorough understanding</i> involves expanding on relevant information and varied perspectives, and communicating meanings or conclusions implied within the texts.</p> <p>Responses as a whole show a comprehensive understanding of the content and underlying meaning of the texts, including nuance and meanings not obviously stated in the texts.</p>

Evidence

N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
Shows very little understanding and does not communicate the general meaning of the text.	Shows little understanding and does not communicate the general meaning of the text.	Demonstrates some understanding and communicates some of the general meaning of the text.	Demonstrates understanding and communicates the general meaning of the text.	Demonstrates clear understanding and unambiguously communicates some of the meaning by selecting and using relevant supporting detail from the text.	Demonstrates clear understanding and unambiguously communicates most of the meaning by selecting and using relevant supporting detail from the text.	Demonstrates thorough understanding and communicates some of the implied meanings by providing supporting detail from the text to justify conclusions.	Demonstrates thorough understanding and communicates most of the implied meanings by providing supporting detail from the text to fully justify conclusions.

N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.

Cut Scores

Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
0 – 7	8 – 13	14 – 19	20 – 24

Sample Evidence

What follows is not a complete list of all acceptable responses, nor is it an indication of the exact wording required.

Assessment judgments are based on the level of understanding shown, rather than knowledge of individual lexical items.

Quoting or direct translation alone are not sufficient evidence that the candidate understands the meaning of the text **clearly** or **thoroughly**.

The overall grade for a question must be judged after considering how much of the text as a whole has been understood, and to what depth. Refer to the Evidence statements above.

Question ONE	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<p>(a) Possible evidence showing what made Oskar Proy famous in Spain.</p>	<p><i>Main ideas from the text</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oskar is a young Australian. • The video of him performing the Spanish song was in Spanish social media, and now Oskar is a small celebrity. • Oskar sang this song because his grandmother, Mónica, is originally from Asturias. Now she has dementia, but she can still recognise the anthem of her region. • Oskar was invited last summer to go on a tour around Asturias, where he visited his grandmother's village and gave several concerts, where he sang traditional music from this region. Oskar is well-known by many people and has a big fan base in Spain. He composed a new song. 	<p><i>Detailed evidence from the text</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oskar is a young Australian who sang in Spanish. • The video started to be shared on Spanish social media, which has turned Oskar into a small celebrity. • Oskar sang this song because his grandmother, Mónica, is originally from Asturias. Now she has dementia, but she recognises the anthem of her region and it makes her smile. • Because he took part in <i>The Voice</i>, Oskar was invited last summer to go on a tour around Asturias. He visited his grandmother's village and gave several concerts, where he sang traditional music from this region. Oskar's visit to Spain was widely broadcast by the media, so now he is well-known and his Spanish fan base has increased. In honour of his fans, he has composed a song. 	<p><i>Conclusions or inferences based on detailed evidence from the text</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oskar is a young Australian of Spanish descent. He chose to sing "Asturias, patria querida", which is the anthem of Asturias, at <i>The Voice</i>, Australia to impress the judges. • Oskar sang this song because his grandmother, Mónica, is originally from Asturias. Now she has dementia, but she recognises the anthem of her region and it makes her smile. The song has special meaning for Oskar and so his performance was very heartfelt. It is a heart-warming story, and so people are very fond of him. • People probably appreciate his love for Asturias and Spain. He chose that song to go to an important contest in Australia. He was happy to travel to Asturias and sing traditional music instead of more modern music, and he composed a song in honour of his fans. This is because his grandmother had told him stories about her homeland.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spanish people probably related very well to the story of his grandmother, as many families migrated overseas after the war.
<p>(b) <i>Possible evidence showing understanding of why Oskar’s grandmother moved to Australia and how her experience compared to others who left.</i></p>	<p><i>Some details given of Mónica’s move – one similarity and one difference.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mónica came from a small village in Asturias, and when she was 18 she moved to Australia with her husband. Mónica remained in Australia, but she used to return to Asturias for holidays, and always told her family stories. Like Mónica, many other Spanish people emigrated due to the political repression and the lack of jobs, particularly in rural areas. 	<p><i>Clear details of Mónica’s move, detailed explanation of similarities and differences taken from text.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mónica came from a small village in Asturias and after the Spanish Civil War, when she was only 18, she moved to Australia with her husband. Mónica remained in Australia, but she used to return to Asturias for a holiday every now and then, and always told her family stories about her homeland. Mónica’s move is similar to other Spanish people after the Civil War, as many emigrated due to the political repression and the lack of work opportunities, particularly in rural areas. 	<p><i>Thorough discussion of Mónica’s move with detailed explanation of similarities and differences, as well as inferred ones.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mónica remained in Australia, but she used to return to Asturias for a holiday every now and then, and always told her family stories about her homeland. This shows she was very fond of her home region. Also, now she has dementia, the anthem of her home region is one of the few things she recognises and makes her smile. Mónica’s move is similar to other Spanish people after the Civil War, as many were forced to emigrate due to the political repression and the lack of work opportunities, particularly in rural areas, like Mónica’s village. Spanish people always remain very fond of their home country, which was also Mónica’s case. What makes Mónica’s move so different is that she went far away to a country where they didn’t speak Spanish. Whereas typical destinations included other European countries (geographically close) or Latin American countries (where they spoke Spanish), not Australia.

- Typical destinations included, other European countries, or Latin America, where they could communicate in Spanish.

- The difference is that Mónica stayed in Australia, whereas usually Spanish migrants work overseas for a few years and then go back to Spain to be with their family and friends.

- Typical destinations included other European countries (geographical closeness) or Latin America (they could communicate in Spanish), whereas Mónica went to Australia.

- Another difference is that Mónica stayed in Australia, whereas usually Spanish migrants work overseas for a few years only, as they leave their children behind to be looked after by their grandparents, to whom they send back money regularly. Most come back once they have saved enough money, as they don't want to be that far away from their family and friends.

- Another difference is that usually Spanish migrants work overseas for a few years only and leave their children behind with the grandparents, to whom they send back money regularly. Most come back once they have saved enough money as they regret being far away from family and friends. However, Mónica had her kids in Australia, and she never wanted to return to Asturias for good.

Question TWO	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<p>(a) <i>Possible evidence showing understanding of how the Aztecs used water to their benefit in Tenochtitlán</i></p>	<p><i>Brief description of Tenochtitlán.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was built on an island in a lake. • It was built because of access to water. • Rain was common and could be bad for agriculture. • They built infrastructure to better use the water and to protect the crops. • They made dams, aqueducts that provided drinking water, canals, and floating gardens that provided food. 	<p><i>Detailed description of Tenochtitlán.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven hundred years ago, the Aztecs built their capital, Tenochtitlán, on top of an island on Lake Texcoco. • It is probably the reason for the location of Tenochtitlán was the access to water. • Heavy rains and flash floods were common and could be devastating to agriculture. • They built infrastructure to get the maximum use out of the water and to protect the crops. • They made dams and aqueducts that provided water to drink. They built canals that ran through the city and between the gardens. Floating gardens provided food and were cultivated for the citizens. 	<p><i>Detailed description of Tenochtitlán. Weather conditions and orography are connected to the Aztecs' building solution.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven hundred years ago, the Aztecs built their capital, Tenochtitlán, on an island on Lake Texcoco. The lake was situated high up, in a large, fertile valley in the centre of Mexico called the Valley of Mexico. • Because of the flooding, they built infrastructure to get the maximum use out of the water and at the same time protect their crops. • They made dams and aqueducts that provided water to drink, as well as canals, that would run through the city and between the floating gardens. The gardens were cultivated for the citizens. • So that there would always be water, the Aztecs created a closed circuit. This meant the water was recycled and never left the Valley of Mexico.

<p>(b) <i>Possible evidence showing understanding of the Mexico City's water crisis and the irony of this.</i></p>	<p><i>Uses basic facts and details to describe the situation and to contrast the Aztecs and Spaniards in terms of water management.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spanish destroyed Tenochtitlán. • They built Mexico City in its place. • They emptied the lake. • The city had no access to drinking water. • More than 20 million people live in Mexico City. • There is not enough water for everyone. • 70% of water comes from an aquifer. • Mexico City is sinking. 	<p><i>Provides specific detail to describe the situation and highlight the contrast between the Aztecs and Spanish in terms of water management.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1521, the Spanish destroyed Tenochtitlán. On top of the ruins the conquistadors built Mexico City. • They emptied the lake, which destroyed the closed circuit of the Aztecs. • The city has no access to drinking water or the possibility of using rainwater. • The population of the capital of Mexico is more than 20 million, and there is not enough water for everyone. • 70% of the water is taken from the aquifer. • The city sinks about a metre every 10 years. 	<p><i>Expands on specific detail from the text to accurately describe the situation and correctly infer the ironic situation Mexico City is in and how this happened.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1521, the Spanish destroyed Tenochtitlán. On top of the ruins, the conquistadors built Mexico City. • The Spanish emptied the lake so that the water left the Valley of Mexico, and in doing so, they destroyed the closed circuit of the Aztecs. • This created a city without access to drinking water and without the possibility of taking advantage of the rainfall. • It is ironic that the Spaniards destroyed Tenochtitlán and the closed circuit, as they inadvertently reduced the new capital's access to water. • The original city was built because of its access to water, but the replacement city now faces water shortages. • The Aztecs built an amazing infrastructure to manage water, but now poor infrastructure is one of the causes of the loss of water. • The current population of the capital of Mexico is more than 20 million, and there is not enough water for everyone. Therefore, 70% of the water is taken from an aquifer, which is massively overexploited. • Mexico City is faced with water shortages, when ironically the Aztecs had to create infrastructure as there was too much water. • It is ironic that Mexico City was originally built on top of a lake and is now sinking. • The city sinks about a metre every 10 years, and this sinking makes pipes
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increasing problems with infrastructure as the city grows.• Temporary measures are permanent.• The city is more vulnerable to other problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pipes and water infrastructure break, causing great losses.• City suffers increasingly more floods during rains.• 41% of the city's water is lost. • As Mexico City grows uncontrollably, the problems with infrastructure continue to get worse.• There is hardly time to repair what is broken.• Temporary measures become permanent, and the city is even more vulnerable to other problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">and water infrastructure break, causing great losses.• Because of this, the city suffers increasingly from floods during the rainy season, which is ironic given the shortage of water. According to official data, 41% of the city's water is lost. • It would be necessary to implement a better system to take advantage of water, but as Mexico City grows uncontrollably and the problems with infrastructure continue, there is hardly time to repair what is broken. Therefore, temporary measures become permanent and the city is even more vulnerable to other problems.
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Question THREE	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<p>(a) Possible evidence showing understanding of the effects that the media has had on people's lives.</p>	<p><i>Providing basic detail to show the effects media has had on our lives.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many options. • Makes our lives easier. • Don't have to wait for TV programmes. • Watch what we want, when we want. • Don't have to wait for movies on video. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to read newspapers. • Now use applications. This is more practical. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can watch, listen, or read whatever, whenever. • We can also participate through social networks. • We can write a blog with our ideas. 	<p><i>Providing specific detail to show the effects media has had on our lives.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So many options in regard to the media that make our lives easier. • Had to wait for TV programmes. Now we can watch as many episodes as we want, when we want and where we want. • No need to wait until movies are released at the video store. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People used to read each page of the newspaper from start to end. • Now we use applications, click on two or three stories. This is more practical. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can also participate in the information. Social networks, such as Twitter and Instagram, let us express our thoughts to the world instantaneously, or we can write a blog with our ideas. 	<p><i>Providing complex specific detail and making inferences about the effects media has had on our lives.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty years ago, we had to wait until a certain day for the next episode of our favourite show to come on the TV. Now we can watch as many episodes as we want, when we want and where we want. • We access movies in the same way; there's no need to wait until they come out at the video store. • People used to read the newspaper, from front to back. However, now we can use apps on our phones to flick through and look at two or three interesting articles. • This saves us time and is more practical. We are no longer reading as much as we used to, which affects the literacy of today's young people (negative). • According to the writer, the options we have nowadays to access media make life easier. However, it could be argued it is also making us lazier (negative).

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The text says we no longer read the newspaper as people used to. Furthermore, it also mentions that we are so easily connected to the internet through our phones and computers, and since we have so much media at our fingertips, we no longer need to work things out for ourselves or problem-solve.• We participate in the information now. Social networks, such as Twitter and Instagram, let us express our thoughts to the world instantaneously, or we can write a blog.• This gives us more power, or a voice, but it gives everyone the same voice, regardless of how much of an expert they are, so it can lead to misinformation (negative). |
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<p>(b) <i>Evidence showing understanding of how much control we have over the information we receive.</i></p>	<p><i>Providing basic detail as to whether we have control over the information we receive.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can access information when and where we like, and this gives us more control. • Today, algorithms know: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - our consumption habits - our likes and dislikes - our posts. • We used to all access the same information. • In 2019, this information has become more personalised. • TV programmes are suggested to us. • We read news about things that are important to us. • We then agree with most opinions on social media. 	<p><i>Providing specific detail as to whether we have control over the information we receive.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can access information when and where we like, and this gives us more control. We no longer have to wait for a public release of material. We can participate in information through social media. This all gives us more control. • We have less control because we use technology so much. • Today, the relationship has changed. Algorithms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - take note of our consumption habits - record our likes and dislikes - read our posts. • Everyone had access to the same information and formed their own opinions. • In 2019, what we consume is increasingly more personalised. • Television platforms suggest things based on what we have watched previously. • The news we read is about things we find important. • We agree with most opinions on our social media feeds. • The media offer us what they know we will like. 	<p><i>Providing complex specific detail to justify how little control we have over the information we receive. Makes inferences based on the text.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We fool ourselves into thinking we have more control than before. We no longer have to wait for the public release of material. We can access information when and where we like, and we can also participate in information through social media. We think this gives us more control. • We have less control. Before, our choices were not monitored. Today, our relationship with technology has changed. It is reciprocal. • There are algorithms that take note of our consumption habits, record our likes and dislikes, and read our posts. • The media can use this information to hook us in. • This information could be used to target specific advertising at us. • Previously, in general, everyone had access to the same information and each person formed their own opinions. • We agree with the opinions of most of the publications on our social media feeds. • Even though it seems like we have a lot of choice, we are only being exposed to certain types of things. This means we may not discover new things that we could potentially like, as they will never be suggested to us.
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- We spend more time on phones.
- Less time talking face to face.
- We don't listen to other opinions or debate.

- We spend more time on phones and less time talking to people face to face.
- We don't have time to listen to other opinions or debate with people who think differently.

- We are increasingly spending more time on our phones and less time talking to people face to face. Consequently, there is less debate with those who think differently to us.
- We rely on technology and the media to guide our opinions and tell us what we like. We are not challenged and think everyone thinks the same way we do. This can lead to us believing we are always right. Then, when we encounter someone with opposing tastes or views, we are not used to it and it can cause greater clashes. It polarises society.