



2007 Spanish

Advanced Higher – Listening and Discursive Writing

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Section I – Listening

Section II – Discursive Writing

General Procedure

- 1 Before marking proper begins, it is the responsibility of the marking team to fix appropriate standards. The marking process will therefore be divided into two stages: a **preliminary** stage which will be explanatory and aimed at establishing the standards to be applied, and the **marking** stage when scripts will be marked according to an agreed scheme, on the basis of photostat scripts.

- 2 **Preliminary Stage**

This covers the period from the time the markers receive their scripts and photocopies to the Marker's Meeting.

When you receive the first batches of scripts, you should read a sufficient number to feel you have a reasonable impression of the general level of the candidate's work, then mark **provisionally** and in pencil only, as many as you can before the Marker's Meeting with the purpose of testing how the Marking Instructions work in practice. While carrying out this provisional marking, any points which have not been covered by the key, and any other points which may help with the process of standardisation, should be entered on one of the copies of the Marking Key.

The photostat copies should also be marked and brought to the Marker's Meeting, where they will serve as a basis for comparison of standards and general discussion on marking.

- 3 **Markers' Meeting**

In discussion of these Instructions and the photostat scripts, you will have the opportunity of discussing any points of difficulty or any doubt on matters of procedure or marking. You should bring both copies of the Marking Instructions to the meeting, the one with the preliminary notes, the other for the insertion of any amendments made at the meeting. The second, revised copy should be used as the basis for the marking proper. The decisions made at the Marker's Meeting will be binding on markers, and the Marking Instructions, as revised, must be followed closely. Should any reservations occur to you during the course of marking proper, you should mention them in your report, but if the preliminary stage is carried out thoroughly, such reservations should be infrequent.

You may also bring selected scripts with you to the Marker's Meeting if you have encountered any particular points of difficulty which may warrant the examination of complete scripts. However you must scrupulously observe the Scottish Qualifications Authority's ruling that scripts may not be read or marked in public places or on public transport. In general, you must observe the highest standards of caution when carrying scripts about with you. (See Terms and Conditions of Employment of Markers on Form Ex51 (a) sent with your letter of invitation to serve as a marker.)

4 **Marking Stage**

- (a) This covers the period from the Markers' Meeting until the final date for the return of scripts to SQA. By that date all marked scripts, Mark Sheets and Reports should be returned to SQA. Marking should be carried out according to the following scheme, taking into account any modifications of detail which may be decided on at the Markers' Meeting.
- (b) The mark for the Listening section of this paper is out of 30; the mark for the Discursive Writing section is out of 40.
- (c) For Section II, you are requested to keep a record of the number of candidates attempting each question. This information should be included in your Marker's Report.
- (d) In the case of **serious** doubt about an assessment, you must award a mark and then refer the piece of work to the Principal Assessor. To do this, write "PA Referral" underneath the "For Official Use" section on the front of the script and complete a Principal Assessor Referral form (copies of which are enclosed in your marker's pack). (Also see 'Entries on the Mark Sheets' sub-para 3.) **Do not write the reasons on the script itself. Do not make any entry on the outside of the envelope.**

Advanced Higher Spanish – Part A

Questions/Acceptable answers			Unacceptable answers	Acceptable/Markers' Notes
1.	<p>What have mobile phones replaced as an addiction for young people?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cigarettes 	1 point	tobacco	smoking
2.	<p>How many people were involved in the study carried out this year?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (more than)150,000 	1 point		
3.	<p>How do figures compare in this study to the previous year?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One person in three (addicted to mobile) • Double the number 	2 points		

Questions/Acceptable answers			Unacceptable answers	Acceptable/Markers' Notes
4.	<p>What do mobile phone adverts generally focus on?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom (of choice) • Independence • Ease of communication <p style="text-align: right;">(any 2 from 3)</p>	2 points	<p>Easier way to socialise Ability to communicate Communication facility</p>	<p>Liberty</p> <p>Easy communication</p>
5.	<p>What symptoms of addiction to mobile phones are mentioned?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad moods • Neglect of studies • Breaking up of relationships <p style="text-align: right;">(any 2 from 3)</p>	2 points	<p>Poor results Lack of concentration</p> <p>Rupture of relationships/ relationships getting worse/ disruption of relationships/affect social life Breaking of social links Changed social relationships</p>	<p>Temper/bad humour</p> <p>School work/studies suffer Affect/interfere with their studies Abandon school work Give up on their studies</p> <p>Destruction of (social) relationships Breakdown of relationships</p>
Total		8 points		

Advanced Higher Spanish – Part B

Questions/Acceptable answers			Unacceptable answers	Acceptable/Markers' Notes
1.	<p>In what ways does Marta think that her mobile phone is useful to her?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can stay in touch with everybody • Her parents don't have to worry • Because they know where she is at any given time <p>NB Notion of parents must be implicit in the answer for points 2 and 3</p>	3 points	<p>Whole world</p> <p>Tranquil/peaceful/quiet</p>	<p>Reassure her parents Keep parents calm/happier Parents know she is safe</p> <p>In an instant/moment/second All the time Know where she is and when</p> <p>Has her phone with her all the time and her parents can contact her.</p>
2.	<p>Why does Marta argue that she has more freedom than her parents used to have?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents could not stay out as late • Or as often 	2 points	<p><u>She</u> would not be allowed to..</p>	<p>Too late</p> <p>Too often/as much/as frequently</p>

Questions/Acceptable answers			Unacceptable answers	Acceptable/Markers' Notes
3.	<p>What absurd situation does Ander describe in relation to mobile phones?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When young people get home from school • Spend ages on phone to <u>friends</u> • With whom already spent the whole day • And who they will see again the next day (at school) 	4 points		<p>Youths As soon as they get in</p> <p>Hours and hours People from school Ignore “in the evening”</p> <p>They see the same friends all day in school anyway</p>
4.	<p>What example does Marta give of the widespread use of internet chat rooms?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She does not know anyone • Who doesn't “chat” (online) • Before going to bed 	3 points	<p>Many people stay online chatting well into the night</p>	<p>All her friends chat online = 2 pts Everyone chats = 1pt</p>

Questions/Acceptable answers			Unacceptable answers	Acceptable/Markers' Notes
5.	<p>According to Marta, what will happen as a result of mobile phones being so deep-rooted in our culture?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People won't (want to) think about the contradictions • Or negative effects 	2 points	disadvantages	Harmful/bad/dangerous Aspects Dangers
6.	<p>What does Ander say about the advertising campaign organised by the Consumers' Federation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign <u>slogan</u> is "your life is mobile" (however expressed) • TV advert features girl • Totally obsessed by her mobile • Has it stuck (permanently) to her ear 	4 points	"Is your life portable?"	<p>"Do you live mobile?" "Your life is your mobile?" "Is your phone your life?"</p> <p>Idea of people's obsession/addiction to mobile phones</p> <p>Demonstrates how people can become obsessed by mobile phones</p> <p>To stop youths being obsessed/addicted to phone</p>

Questions/Acceptable answers			Unacceptable answers	Acceptable/Markers' Notes
7.	<p>Marta believes that mobile phones improve her quality of life. What examples does Ander give to contradict this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to pain/cramps in hands due to sending text messages (Doctors say) <u>electromagnetic waves</u> cause brain damage 	2 points	<p>Tendonitis/arthritis in fingers Affects hands Bad for hands diseases</p> <p>tumours affects brain</p>	<p>Sore hand/hand injuries Cramps in fingers</p> <p>Harmful/bad for/illness in the brain Cause brain problems (Electromagnetic) radiation/ currents/signals/fields/pulses</p>
	Total	20 points		

Section II – Discursive Writing

Notes on procedure

- 1 There are **40 marks** awarded to the Discursive Writing section.
- 2 The mark should be awarded on the basis of your general evaluation of the essay. It will be based on (a) grammatical correctness, (b) idiomatic command and sense of style, (c) the intellectual level of the ideas expressed, (d) plan or orderly development of ideas, (e) relevance to the subject set – but you remain free to vary the weight you attach to each of these in each individual essay. Answers which are largely irrelevant to the subject are unlikely to gain more than a Satisfactory mark, and could in some cases be considerably lower.
- 3 **Credit points**, indicated by a prominent tick in the left-hand margin, should be given for anything good. Such credit points may be gained, for example, by a good use of idiom, a well-handled syntactical construction, variety of constructions; a well-organised plan, neatly constructed paragraphs, a forcefully expressed idea, appropriate use of varied registers.

Weak essays are commonly characterised by inaccurate grammar, thin or repetitious vocabulary and poor planning or relevance.
- 4 Neither grammatical mistakes nor credit points are to be formally totalled; but you should use them as guides for your final assessment. A candidate with one or two credit points may be in the running for a good mark, while one with a lot of grammatical mistakes or other signs of weakness will probably fall into the 'Unsatisfactory' category, or below. Poor punctuation and writing that is difficult to read may be penalised.
- 5 To award your final mark, you should place each script in one of a given number of categories. Each of these carries a fixed mark, as outlined in the Pegged Marks and Criteria on page 8.

You must observe this fixed scale of marks, the purpose of which is to prevent a proliferation of individual marking scales.
- 6 The mark awarded should be entered in the **outer right hand margin** at the end of the question, then added to the mark for Section I. The resulting total must be entered in the space provided on the outside front cover of the script and transferred to the Mark Sheet.

AH Discursive Writing

Categories	Criteria	Pegged marks
Very Good	The language is characterised by a high degree of accuracy and/or may show some flair. Uses a good range of structures and vocabulary appropriate to Advanced Higher with few, if any, errors of spelling and/or punctuation. The essay is well structured and all aspects are relevant to the title.	40
Good	The language is clearly comprehensible throughout and fairly free of serious errors in areas appropriate to Advanced Higher. Contains a reasonable range of vocabulary and structures appropriate to the level. There are few errors in spelling and/or punctuation. The essay has an adequate sense of structure and most aspects are relevant to the title.	32
Satisfactory	Sufficient control of structures appropriate to Advanced Higher to convey meaning clearly. Contains a reasonable range of vocabulary and some complex sentences. Spelling and punctuation are generally correct. The essay has some sense of structure and most aspects have some relevance to the title. Performance may be uneven, but the good outweighs the bad.	24
Unsatisfactory	The language is insufficiently accurate to convey meaning clearly and consistently. Very limited range of vocabulary and/or structures appropriate to Advanced Higher. Inappropriate use of learned material, and possibly some unidiomatic translation from English. The essay may be lacking in structure and less than half of the aspects have any relevance to the title.	16
Poor	The language contains frequent basic errors and/or other tongue interference which seriously impede communication. The essay may be unstructured and few aspects are relevant to the title.	8
Very Poor	No redeeming features	0

Conversion table: 28 to 30

Points	Marks
28	30
27	29
26	28
25	27
24	26
23	25
22	24
21	23
20	21
19	20
18	19
17	18
16	17
15	16
14	15
13	14
12	13
11	12
10	11
9	10
8	9
7	8
6	6
5	5
4	4
3	3
2	2
1	1
0	0

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]