



2010 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 Markers' 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 Markers' 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 Markers' 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 of 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 Markers' 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 Markers' 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.**

Spanish Advanced Higher
Listening and Discursive Writing
Section I – Listening
Part A

Questions/Acceptable answers			Acceptable/Markers' Notes	Unacceptable answers
1.	<p>How many plastic bags are supplied by food shops in Spain per year?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16,000 million 	1 mark	<p>16 billion 16,000,000,000</p>	
2. (a)	<p>How does the manufacture of plastic bags affect the environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy is used • non-renewable products are used/wasted • environment is polluted <p style="text-align: right;">(any 2 from 3)</p>	2 marks	<p>use up energy</p> <p>un-renewable not made with renewable resources.</p> <p>contaminated</p>	<p>they are not renewable re-usable</p> <p>harmed</p>

Questions/Acceptable answers			Acceptable/Markers' Notes	Unacceptable answers
(b)	<p>What do many of these bags end up doing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (flying) through the air • <u>littering/dirtying</u> the countryside • the beach(es) <u>and</u> the sea(s) <p style="text-align: right;">(any 2 from 3)</p>	2 marks	<p>end up in the air floating through/about the air blowing in the wind</p>	<p>polluting the air</p> <p>waste countryside</p>
3.	<p>What factors lead to the death of so much marine life?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • digestive system/tracts obstructed • suffocated/cannot breathe/plastic caught in mouth 	2 marks	<p>obstruct breathing</p>	<p>clog up air pipe</p>
4.	<p>How effective has charging for plastic bags been?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use reduced by (up to) 30% 	1 mark	<p>30% reduction in consumption</p>	<p>30% of people re-use their bags</p>

Questions/Acceptable answers			Acceptable/Markers' Notes	Unacceptable answers
5.	<p>In what way could people help to solve the problems caused by plastic bags?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (get into habit of) taking <u>own</u> bag (when going shopping) • made of fabric/cloth • basket <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 from 3</p>	2 marks	bring/use <u>own</u> bag	
		10 marks		

Part B

Questions/Acceptable answers			Acceptable/Markers' Notes	Unacceptable answers
1.	<p>How does Sara recycle her plastic bags?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to throw away her rubbish • to put her shoes/trainers in when she goes to gym • takes them when she walks her dog/takes dog out <p style="text-align: right;">(any 2 from 3)</p>	2 marks	<p>as trash/bin bags for rubbish to throw rubbish out/take out rubbish</p> <p>to carry shoes to gym</p> <p>for taking dog a walk</p>	<p>lines the bin with them use to take out bin as a bin</p> <p>pick up dog waste/droppings/litter (without reference to walking or taking out)</p>
2. (a)	<p>Why does José think baskets or fabric bags are better?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stronger • get more in them • last longer 	3 marks	<p>tougher/more sturdy</p> <p>carry more things/hold more</p> <p>durable</p>	

Questions/Acceptable answers			Acceptable/Markers' Notes	Unacceptable answers
(b)	<p>According to José, what facts about plastic bags should not be forgotten?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> made from petroleum which contributes to global warming some take (about) 500 years to decompose (however expressed) 	3 marks	<p>oil</p> <p>degrade/break down</p>	<p>petrol</p> <p>long time</p>
3.	<p>What does José say about the excessive use of packaging?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> amounts to a quarter of all domestic waste 70% <u>used for/attributed to</u> packaging (of) <u>food</u> products 	3 marks	<p>house(hold) rubbish 25% of...</p>	<p>increase price of food by 70% 70% (on its own)</p>

Questions/Acceptable answers			Acceptable/Markers' Notes	Unacceptable answers
4.	<p>Why is Sara convinced that people will continue to shop in supermarkets?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>huge variety</u> of products <p>OR</p> <p>food, clothes, make-up, electric(al)/domestic appliances, newspapers (min 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • variety of makes/brands <u>and</u> services • not found anywhere else • or for such low prices 	4 marks	<p>electric(al) goods/products</p> <p>things you can't get elsewhere</p> <p>cheap(er) prices</p>	<p>lots of things</p> <p>electronics</p> <p>designers brand products</p>
5.	<p>Where does José suggest people should do their shopping?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small/local shops • markets 	2 marks	shops in their area	

Questions/Acceptable answers			Acceptable/Markers' Notes	Unacceptable answers
6.	<p>What advantages of online shopping does Sara outline?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • save money by not using car • don't destroy/damage environment with car <u>emissions/fumes</u> • don't have to wait 30 minutes in a queue/queuing (at the check-out) 	3 marks	<p>save money on petrol</p> <p>contaminate</p>	<p>don't have to take/use your car</p> <p>carbon emissions</p>
		20 marks Total = 30 marks		

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 12.

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.

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

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]