



National
Qualifications
SPECIMEN ONLY

S869/77/11

**Spanish
Reading and Translation**

Date — Not applicable

Duration — 1 hour 30 minutes

Total marks — 50

SECTION 1 — READING — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions.

Write your answers clearly, in **English**, in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

SECTION 2 — TRANSLATION — 20 marks

Attempt to translate the whole extract.

Write your translation clearly, in **English**, in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the section number you are attempting.

You may use a Spanish dictionary.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



* S 8 6 9 7 7 1 1 *

SECTION 1 — READING — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions

Read the whole article carefully and then answer, in **English**, ALL the questions that follow.

This article is about taking “selfies”.

La fiebre de los selfies

La autofoto o el *selfie* es el retrato que uno se hace a sí mismo con el móvil y que se ha convertido recientemente en un fenómeno de mucha polémica en las redes sociales. ¿Narcisismo* o simplemente ganas de comunicar? Cada día se generan miles de estas fotos. La tendencia parece imparable, y está dando lugar a un amplio debate en los medios de comunicación.

5 La tecnología facilita el uso del móvil. Hoy en día, la cámara frontal, que incorporan ahora los últimos modelos, permite hacer retratos nítidos de forma más cómoda. En cambio, aunque antes también se podía, todo era menos sencillo: había que buscar un espejo y torcer el brazo sin poder ver cómo quedaba la foto. Ahora todo está al alcance de un clic. Una magia.

10 Pablo Sánchez, fotógrafo profesional, cree que “respecto a una cámara tradicional, la foto con el móvil tiene la ventaja de la inmediatez”. Por un lado algunos expertos dicen que esta necesidad de expresarse en el momento supone un peligro potencial o es un síntoma de algún trastorno. Sin embargo, otros sostienen que no hay que demonizar el fenómeno y que estaríamos ante una nueva forma de comunicación. El debate sigue abierto.

15 “¿Colgar un *selfie*? Narcisismo* y exhibicionismo” es lo que opina Carolyn Silverman, conocida en EE.UU. como “psiquiatra de los medios”. “Mediante estas fotos expresamos una necesidad desesperada de gritar y de decir: ¡miradme!”. Los narcisistas usan las redes sociales para autopromocionarse y ser reconocidos por los demás. Es una versión moderna del pavonearse. Cada vez más personas se encuentran en línea y allí es donde ahora uno se proyecta”.

20 Los jóvenes, en particular, serían los más proclives a esta práctica. En efecto, un trabajo de investigación de la Universidad de Florida (EE.UU.) subraya que el narcisismo* de los nativos digitales es superior al de las generaciones anteriores y concluye que quienes comparten muchas fotos de sí mismos tienden a tener relaciones más superficiales y peor sentido de la intimidad. Además, tienden a alejarse de otras personas y competir con ellas mediante estas imágenes.

25 Estos juicios negativos, no obstante, no consideran que la motivación para sacarse una autofoto pueda llegar a ser muy distinta. Hay quien no comparte la imagen en la red sino que la envía a un amigo o la guarda en el móvil como recuerdo. Además, existen varios tipos de personas que suelen hacerse un *selfie*. Por ejemplo, están los que no tienen ninguna vergüenza o reparo en mostrarse, incluso en posturas ridículas. Igualmente, hay los que presumen que están haciendo algo llamativo y que quieren mostrarlo a los demás cuando, por ejemplo, están en un lugar
30 significativo. Pero también hay personas que sí se sienten un poco avergonzadas y que lo hacen igualmente para complacer a unos amigos, quizás más extrovertidos que ellos.

En este sentido, Felipe Romero, analista de redes sociales, subraya el aspecto lúdico del fenómeno. “El *selfie* nació como una excusa divertida para enseñarse a uno mismo. Nada más”. Parte de su éxito reside efectivamente en que las fotos parecen auténticas y espontáneas.

35 Hace años, con la llegada de internet, hubo varias investigaciones que alertaron sobre el riesgo de soledad, aislamiento y depresiones. Ahora es todo lo contrario y los expertos subrayan que las redes sociales pueden potenciar la autoestima, la percepción de la apariencia física y ayudar a estrechar relaciones, sobre todo cuando se reciben valoraciones positivas de la gente. Por ello, el *selfie* sirve como una invitación a una comunicación más extensa, estimulando el diálogo social y
40 la interacción.

Sin querer demonizar o absolver el fenómeno, como muchas otras cosas referentes a las

tecnologías, lograr el equilibrio dependerá del uso que se haga de ella. “Colgar un selfie puede ser placentero y gracioso. Se consigue una presencia global en el mundo digital. Pero precisamente por eso podría acabar siendo adictivo”, advierte Manuel Santos, investigador de Psicología en la Universidad de Valencia. Publicar una foto de vez en cuando en Internet es una forma de participar en los medios digitales. Pero hacerlo de forma compulsiva quizás sea indicio de una falta de autoestima. En los casos más extremos sería más probable que la experiencia que uno está viviendo no tuviera valor si no se compartiera en la red con otras personas. Los jóvenes, en particular, pueden tener más necesidad de autopromocionarse y de sentir la aprobación de sus amigos”, advierte.

Según el fotógrafo Pablo Sánchez, “El selfie es un fenómeno complejo que no se debe reducir al narcisismo*. No sólo hay gente que hace fotos, hay otros que las comentan. Y los que ni siquiera hacen esto: que se conforman con mirar en silencio. Aunque ésta es otra historia. O no”.

* Narcisismo = narcissism (excessive admiration of one’s own physical appearance)

MARKS

Questions

Re-read lines 1–8.

1. The writer compares the taking of self portraits using modern mobile phones to how they were taken in the past.
 - (a) In what ways do mobile phones make it easier to take “selfies”? 2
 - (b) What made the taking of “selfies” less straightforward in the past? 2

Re-read lines 9–13.

2. Pablo Sanchez thinks the advantage of taking “selfies” is that they are instant. What are the views of experts on this? State **three** things. 3

Re-read lines 14–18.

3. Media psychiatrist Carolina Lieberman refers to posting “selfies” as narcissistic and exhibitionist. In what ways does she explain this view? State **four** things. 4

[Turn over

Questions (continued)

Re-read lines 19–26.

4. The University of Florida carried out research on the behaviour of “digital natives”.
- (a) What conclusions did it reach? State **four** things. 4
- (b) What different motivation might young people also have when taking “selfies”?
State **three** things. 3

Re-read lines 26–31.

5. Give details of the various types of people who take “selfies”. 5

Now consider the article as a whole.

7. What is the writer’s overall purpose in writing about this subject?
Justify your response with close reference to the points made and the language used. 7

SECTION 2 — TRANSLATION — 20 marks

8. Translate the underlined section into English: (lines 42– 48)
Colgar un selfie . . . con otras personas.

[END OF SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER]

Acknowledgement of copyright

Section 1 Article is adapted from “La fiebre de los selfies” by Piergiorgio M Sandri, taken from La Vanguardia, 28 February 2014.



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Marking Instructions

These marking instructions have been provided to show how SQA would mark this specimen question paper.

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General marking principles for Advanced Higher Spanish Reading and Translation

Always apply these general principles. Use them in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidates' responses.

- (a) Always use positive marking. This means candidates accumulate marks for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding; marks are not deducted for errors or omissions.
- (b) If a candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed marking instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your team leader.
- (c) Award a mark for each answer. Marks are not transferable between questions and the answers for each question must come from the item.
- (d) Marks are available as follows:
 - (i) The first set of questions (worth 23 marks) in Section 1 asks candidates to provide answers based on comprehension of information from the text. There are generally 1–4 marks available for each question.
 - (ii) The last question in Section 1 is the overall purpose question, and candidates must identify the overall purpose of the text and draw meaning from their overall understanding of the text. There is a maximum of 7 marks available for reference to the text and detailed comment. Pegged mark descriptors (5/3/1) and associated commentary are available, along with further guidance, in the detailed marking instructions.
 - (iii) Section 2 is the translation question (worth 20 marks). For this question candidates must translate the underlined section of the text. The section for translation is divided into ten sense units. For each sense unit, award 2, 1 or 0 marks: 2 marks for a full translation, 1 for partial translation and 0 for an unsuccessful attempt.
- (e) Award marks according to the accuracy and relevance of the candidate's answers. Award marks where the answer is accurate but expressed in their own words.

Marking instructions for each question

Section 1 — Reading

Question		Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Front camera, which the latest models have • Allows clear portraits/photos to be taken more comfortably 	2	<p>Use your professional judgement, subject knowledge and experience, and understanding, to award marks to candidate responses.</p> <p>Ignore extraneous material that does not contradict the answer.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You had to look for/use a mirror • and twist your arm without being able to see what the photo was like 	2	
2.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some see it as potentially dangerous or the symptom of some disorder • while others say that the phenomenon should not be demonised • and that it is just a new way to communicate 	3	
3.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Through these photos), we express a desperate need to shout and say “look at me” • Narcissists use social media/networks to promote themselves/self-promote • and be recognised by others • It’s a modern version of showing off 	4	

Question		Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who share a lot of photos of themselves • tend to have more superficial relationships • and a poorer/less of a sense/feeling of privacy • They also tend to distance themselves from other people • and compete with them through (the posting of) these images <p>Accept first point and any three of the other four</p>	4	<p>Use your professional judgement, subject knowledge and experience, and understanding, to award marks to candidate responses.</p> <p>Ignore extraneous material that does not contradict the answer.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are those who don't share images/photos online • but instead send it/the photo to a friend • or keep it on their phone as a souvenir/memento 	3	
5.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are those who have no shame or scruples/doubts about showing themselves in a ridiculous way • There are those who show off that they are doing something adventurous/bold • and want to show others if, for example, they are in a meaningful place • There are also those who feel embarrassed/ashamed • and who do it to please/humour more extrovert friends <p>Any 5 from 6</p>	5	

Question	Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional Guidance									
6.	<p>Possible answers include:</p> <p>The overall purpose is to present a fairly balanced view on <i>selfies</i> but acknowledges that it is a complex issue.</p> <p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • technology makes it easy • a new way of communicating with others • a fun excuse to show others what you are doing • can promote self-esteem and how people feel about their appearance • can help to develop closer relationships between people • stimulates social dialogue and interaction • use of language such as “una magia”. <p>Less positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people who share photos online can have more superficial relationships • they become competitive online • some people have no shame in showing off • it can end up being addictive • compulsively posting photos can be an indication of low self-esteem • young people in particular feel the need to seek approval from others • use of verbs like like “pavonearse”/language like “ridículas”. 	7	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1384 280 1583 384">Pegged marks</th> <th data-bbox="1583 280 2054 384">Criteria</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1384 384 1583 783">7 OR 5</td> <td data-bbox="1583 384 2054 783">The candidate provides a clear, concise and reflective answer, drawing inferences which are entirely appropriate, analytical and which demonstrate a sophisticated and accurate reading of the text. The answer clearly relates to the advice given in the Expected response(s) column, or any other equally appropriate response.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1384 783 1583 1118">3 OR 1</td> <td data-bbox="1583 783 2054 1118">The candidate provides an answer which may contain some degree of misreading, but which offers evidence of appropriate inferencing skills. The candidate may, however, tend to supply information from the text with little attempt to draw inferences.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1384 1118 1583 1281">0</td> <td data-bbox="1583 1118 2054 1281">The candidate’s answer simply provides information to be found in the text with no attempt to draw inferences.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Pegged marks	Criteria	7 OR 5	The candidate provides a clear, concise and reflective answer, drawing inferences which are entirely appropriate, analytical and which demonstrate a sophisticated and accurate reading of the text. The answer clearly relates to the advice given in the Expected response(s) column, or any other equally appropriate response.	3 OR 1	The candidate provides an answer which may contain some degree of misreading, but which offers evidence of appropriate inferencing skills. The candidate may, however, tend to supply information from the text with little attempt to draw inferences.	0	The candidate’s answer simply provides information to be found in the text with no attempt to draw inferences.
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Section 2 — Translation

Question	Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional Guidance
8.	<p>Translate the underlined section into English: (lines 19–25)</p> <p><i>"Colgar un selfie . . . con otras personas."</i></p>		<p>The translation into English is allocated 20 marks. The text for translation is divided into a number of sense units. Each sense unit is worth 2 marks. Award marks according to the quality and accuracy of the translation into English. Award a mark for each sense unit, as follows:</p> <p>2 marks – good The candidate understands and conveys essential information and relevant details, clearly and accurately, with appropriate use of English.</p> <p>1 mark – satisfactory The candidate understands and conveys essential information clearly and comprehensibly, although some of the details may be translated in an imprecise or inaccurate manner. They convey the key message in spite of inaccuracies and weaknesses in the use of English.</p> <p>0 marks – unsatisfactory The candidate fails to demonstrate sufficient understanding of the essential idea.</p>

Sense unit	Good – 2	Satisfactory – 1	Unsatisfactory – 0
<p>Sense unit 1</p> <p><i>Colgar un selfie puede ser placentero y gracioso.</i></p>	<p>Posting a selfie can be pleasurable and funny.</p>		
<p>Sense unit 2</p> <p><i>Se consigue una presencia global en el mundo digital.</i></p>	<p>You achieve a global presence in the digital world.</p>		
<p>Sense unit 3</p> <p><i>Pero precisamente por eso</i></p>	<p>But precisely because of that</p>		
<p>Sense unit 4</p> <p><i>podría acabar siendo adictivo”, advierte Manuel Santos,</i></p>	<p>it could end up being addictive”, warns Manuel Santos,</p>		
<p>Sense unit 5</p> <p><i>investigador de Psicología en la Universidad de Valencia.</i></p>	<p>researcher in Psychology at the University of Valencia.</p>		
<p>Sense unit 6</p> <p><i>Publicar una foto de vez en cuando en internet es una forma de participar en los medios digitales.</i></p>	<p>Publishing a photo sometimes on the Internet is a way of participating in digital media.</p>		
<p>Sense unit 7</p> <p><i>Pero hacerlo de forma compulsiva quizás sea indicio de una falta de autoestima.</i></p>	<p>But doing it compulsively/obsessively can be an indication of a lack of self-esteem.</p>		

Sense unit	Good – 2	Satisfactory – 1	Unsatisfactory – 0
<p>Sense unit 8</p> <p><i>En los casos más extremos sería más probable</i></p>	<p>In the most extreme cases, it would be more likely</p>		
<p>Sense unit 9</p> <p><i>que la experiencia que uno está viviendo</i></p>	<p>that the experience you are going through</p>		
<p>Sense unit 10</p> <p><i>no tuviera valor si no se compartiera en la red con otras personas.</i></p>	<p>would have no value/be worthless if it were not shared on the Internet with other people.</p>		

[END OF SPECIMEN MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]