



National
Qualifications
2017

X769/76/11

**Spanish
Reading**

WEDNESDAY, 3 MAY

9:00 AM – 10:40 AM

Total marks — 30

Attempt ALL questions.

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

You may use a Spanish dictionary.

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

There is a separate question and answer booklet for Directed Writing. You must complete your answer for Directed Writing in the question and answer booklet for Directed Writing.

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



* X 7 6 9 7 6 1 1 *

Attempt ALL questions

Read the whole article carefully and then answer, in **English**, ALL the questions that follow.
In this article the writer discusses the growing popularity of Fairtrade products in Spain.

El comercio justo*

Según una encuesta reciente publicada por el periódico El País, en España los consumidores eligen cada vez más los productos del comercio justo por diversas razones. Como consecuencia, las ventas de estos productos han aumentado considerablemente en los últimos diez años. El comercio justo tiene dos objetivos principales: mejorar el acceso al
5 mercado de los productores más desfavorecidos y cambiar las injustas reglas del comercio internacional.

Rosario Luque, presidenta de la Asociación Española de Comercio Justo (AECJ), nos resume lo que ha conseguido su asociación: “hemos podido ofrecer mejores condiciones comerciales a los productores, y así hemos asegurado los derechos de los trabajadores más pobres”.
10 Rosario cree firmemente que el éxito del comercio justo se debe a la búsqueda de una mayor equidad en el comercio internacional, el diálogo entre países y la contribución a un desarrollo sostenible. Además los productos del comercio justo suelen estar mucho más buenos.

Efectos positivos

15 En el comercio internacional, muchas grandes empresas multinacionales suelen operar por conseguir el máximo beneficio a cualquier precio. Sin embargo, la gente que compra productos de comercio justo está ayudando positivamente a luchar contra la injusticia laboral, a terminar con la discriminación de la mujer, y a concienciar a la sociedad sobre la explotación infantil; finalmente ayudan a informar sobre los salarios mínimos de algunos
20 campesinos*.

Los consumidores de comercio justo

En España se pueden comprar productos de comercio justo en muchas tiendas. Cada vez más tiendas ofrecen un sinfín de productos de alimentación y artículos de artesanía. Aunque el producto estrella sea el café, la bisutería está alcanzando grandes cuotas de mercado. Según
25 la encuesta de El País, a los españoles no les molesta gastarse un poco más de dinero al comprar el café, ya que se sienten contentos al apoyar unas mejores condiciones de trabajo para los campesinos. La encuesta también pone en relieve que los consumidores piensan que el café del comercio justo sabe muchísimo mejor.

Lorenzo Torrejón, uno de los encuestados por El País, nos explica porqué elige comprar
30 productos de comercio justo: “ya sé que solo soy una persona, pero soy consciente que podemos todos contribuir un poco a la causa del comercio justo. Otro factor importante para mí es la alta calidad de la comida y la ropa.

María Muñoz, alumna del instituto Monterroso en Málaga, ha organizado un mercado de productos de comercio justo en los recreos y en la hora del almuerzo de su instituto. María
35 afirma: “el proyecto surgió en clase de geografía. Un día, los alumnos de mi clase tomamos la decisión de hacer algo distinto. Queríamos comenzar un proyecto de comercio justo, y no nos gustaba el chocolate de la cafetería del instituto”. Así que la clase de María decidió organizarse para vender chocolate de comercio justo en el instituto. Los profesores y los otros estudiantes empezaron a comprarle el chocolate a su clase por razones éticas. Muy
40 pronto se dieron cuenta que el sabor era más bueno. María añade: “Los resultados han sido muy notables: la cafetería del instituto se vio obligada a vender también el chocolate de comercio justo. Ha sido todo un triunfo porque todos hemos salido ganando y el curso que viene vamos a empezar a vender fruta de comercio justo también”.

Glossary

*El comercio justo: Fairtrade

*Campesino: farmer

Questions

Re-read lines 1–6.

1. According to a recent survey, Spanish consumers are choosing more Fairtrade products. What is the consequence of this? 1
2. Fairtrade has two main objectives. State any **one**. 1

Re-read lines 7–13.

3. Rosario Luque is the president of the Spanish Fairtrade Association.
 - (a) What **two** things does she say the Association has achieved? 2
 - (b) Rosario talks about the success of Fairtrade. What are the reasons for this success? Give any **three** details. 3

Re-read lines 14–20.

4. The article describes the positive effects of Fairtrade.
 - (a) In what ways do large multinational companies usually operate? 1
 - (b) What positive impact does Fairtrade have? Give any **three** examples. 3

Re-read lines 24–28.

5. Why do Spanish people not mind paying a little more for their coffee? 1

Re-read lines 29–32.

6. Lorenzo Torrejón, who took part in the *El País* survey, explains why he chooses Fairtrade products. Give **two** reasons. 2

Re-read lines 33–43.

7. María Muñoz, a pupil at Monterroso School in Málaga, organised a Fairtrade market at the school with her class.
 - (a) María talks about why they did this. What does she say? Give any **two** reasons. 2
 - (b) What does she say the results of this are? Give any **two** details. 2

Questions (continued)

Now consider the article as a whole.

8. Do Spanish consumers buy Fairtrade products for ethical reasons only? Justify your answer with reference to the text. **2**
9. Translate into English:
“En España . . . cuotas de mercado.” (lines 22–24). **10**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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National
Qualifications
2017

Mark

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X769/76/02

**Spanish
Directed Writing**

WEDNESDAY, 3 MAY

9:00 AM – 10:40 AM



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Full name of centre

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Town

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Surname

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Number of seat

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Date of birth

Day

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Month

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Year

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Scottish candidate number

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Total marks — 10

Choose ONE scenario on *Page 02* and write your answer clearly, in **Spanish**, in the space provided in this booklet. You must clearly identify the scenario number you are attempting.

You may use a Spanish dictionary.

Additional space for answers is provided at the end of this booklet.

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

There is a separate answer booklet for Reading. You must complete your answers for Reading in the answer booklet for Reading.

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



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Total marks — 10

Choose **one** from the following two scenarios.

SCENARIO 1: Learning

Last Easter you spent two weeks taking part in a school/college exchange in Spain. You have been asked to write about your experience in **Spanish** for the language section of your school/college website.

You must include the following information and **you should try to add** other relevant details:

- How you travelled **and** what you thought of the journey
- What you did during the school/college day
- How you got on with the people you met
- If you would recommend a school/college exchange to others

You should write approximately 120–150 words.

OR

SCENARIO 2: Employability

You have recently returned from a work experience placement in Spain. You have been asked to write about your experience in **Spanish** for the language section of your school/college website.

You must include the following information and **you should try to add** other relevant details:

- How you found out about the placement **and** where exactly in Spain it was
- What you liked/disliked most about the job
- How you got on with your work colleagues
- If you would like to work abroad in the future

You should write approximately 120–150 words.



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ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS



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National
Qualifications
2017

Mark

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X769/76/03

Spanish Listening and Writing

WEDNESDAY, 3 MAY

11:00 AM – 12:00 NOON



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Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre

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Total marks — 30

Section 1 — LISTENING — 20 marks

You will hear two items in Spanish. **Before you hear each item, you will have one minute to study the questions.** You will hear each item twice, with an interval of one minute between playings. You will then have time to answer the questions before hearing the next item. Write your answers clearly, in **English**, in the spaces provided.

Section 2 — WRITING — 10 marks

Write your answer clearly, in **Spanish**, in the space provided.

You may use a Spanish dictionary.

Additional space for answers is provided at the end of this booklet. If you use this space you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

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

You are not allowed to leave the examination room until the end of the test.

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



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SECTION 1 — LISTENING — 20 marks

Attempt ALL questions

Item 1

You listen to Matilde who talks about health.

- (a) Apart from eating healthily, what does Matilde think **young people** should do to be in good health? State any **two** things. 2

- (b) Matilde talks about diet.
 (i) What does she say about missing breakfast? 1

- (ii) Why does she take vitamin C every day? Give any **one** reason. 1

- (c) She goes on to talk about smoking.
 (i) According to a recent study, why do young people smoke? Give **two** reasons. 2

- (ii) What does she think the government should do? State **two** things. 2



Item 2

You listen to Elisa and Pedro who talk about family.

- (a) How long did Pedro spend in Málaga? 1

- (b) Pedro's dad lives in Málaga.
 (i) What does he do there? 1

- (ii) Why does his dad work a lot in summer? State any **one** thing. 1

- (c) Why does Pedro get on well with his dad? State any **two** reasons. 2

- (d) What are the negatives about spending so much time in Málaga? State any **two** things. 2

- (e) Pedro says his mum is bossy and tries to control his life. What **two** examples of this does he give? 2

- (f) Pedro's mum went to Madrid to study 20 years ago. What made her stay there? State any **one** thing. 1

- (g) Pedro speaks Spanish and French. What does he say about languages? State any **two** things. 2



MARKS

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ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS



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MARKS

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