



National
Qualifications
2018

X769/76/11

**Spanish
Reading
(Text)**

MONDAY, 30 APRIL

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Candidates should enter their surname, forename(s), date of birth, Scottish candidate number and the name and Level of the subject at the top of their first answer sheet.

You may use a Spanish dictionary.

Total marks — 30

Attempt ALL questions

Read the whole article carefully and then answer, in **English**, ALL the questions. These are contained in a separate booklet.

This article discusses the attitudes of young people in Spain towards cars.

Cambios de actitudes hacia el coche

Para muchos jóvenes, adquirir un automóvil todavía es algo muy importante en la vida porque lo consideran como un rito de iniciación en la vida adulta, y opinan que es un símbolo de madurez y prosperidad. Sin embargo, los tiempos están cambiando, y para muchos jóvenes españoles, tener coche propio ya no es un símbolo de libertad.

Pongamos un caso: José Miguel, madrileño de 18 años, acaba de sacarse el carné de conducir. Sin embargo, no tiene ninguna intención de comprarse un coche: “prefiero invertir el poco dinero que tengo en otras cosas o gastarme el sueldo en comprarme dispositivos tecnológicos y en ir de copas. Es más, siempre hay alguna alternativa. Puedo trasladarme en transporte público, y siempre existe la posibilidad de compartir coche con mis colegas para ir al trabajo o a la universidad”, explica José.

La industria del automóvil está preocupada porque poco a poco la tecnología está ocupando el lugar del coche como símbolo de estatus social. Un estudio reciente ya ha confirmado la tendencia: los menores de 25 años no sienten la necesidad de adquirir bienes tradicionales.

Isabel Báez, presidente de la Confederación Nacional de Autoescuelas, afirma que el descenso de conductores jóvenes se debe en gran parte a la crisis económica. Isabel nos cuenta: “He notado recientemente que ya no vienen tantos jóvenes a tomar clases de conducir en cuanto cumplen los 18, no porque no quieran, sino porque no pueden”. Pero el futuro no es del todo negativo, opina Isabel. Explica: “Estoy convencida de que cuando mejore la situación económica, volverán los jóvenes a las autoescuelas. Los que vienen lo hacen con la misma ilusión que antes”.

Cambios en la forma de viajar

Las nuevas tecnologías están transformando la forma y la frecuencia a la hora de viajar. El sociólogo, Javier Elzo, ha publicado un estudio en el que afirma que el uso habitual de las redes sociales ha reducido la necesidad de los jóvenes de utilizar el coche. Esta conexión constante con amigos, hace que ya no sea tan imprescindible salir de casa para estar con alguien. Según Javier, lo más sorprendente del estudio fue que viajar en transporte público se adapta mejor al nuevo estilo de vida derivado del uso de la tecnología, ya que tiene la ventaja que te deja las manos libres para utilizar el teléfono móvil mientras viajas.

Ya que tener un coche no es necesario para el día a día, cada vez más a menudo muchas personas deciden alquilar un coche con los amigos a la hora de irse de vacaciones. Marta González y Luisa Fuentes hacen esto con frecuencia: “alquilar un coche para irse de viaje nos aporta ventajas tales como poder compartir los gastos de viaje y es una manera de descubrir sitios que siempre hemos querido visitar sin gastar un dineral. Trasladarse de esta manera es algo ya tan natural como tomar el metro o el tren”.

Cambios en las actitudes

El creciente rechazo del coche no es solo cuestión de dinero. Según una encuesta publicada en un periódico nacional, ha habido un cambio de actitudes entre la población de 15 a 29 años. La encuesta destaca tres cambios de actitud significativos en cuanto a los coches: los jóvenes desean contaminar menos su entorno, esto demuestra hasta qué grado su conciencia ecológica está aumentando. Del mismo modo, muchos jóvenes reconocen la necesidad de llevar una vida activa en vez de estar atascado en coche. La encuesta indica que, a la hora de comprar un coche, hay algunos que tienen más en cuenta factores como la eficiencia del motor y la cantidad de carburante que usa el coche en desplazamientos cortos. Pese a las nuevas tecnologías y los cambios de prioridades, el coche sigue siendo un objeto icónico. Por otra parte, es cierto que los jóvenes se sirven de alternativas a la hora de desplazarse para satisfacer las necesidades de ese nuevo estilo de vida.

[END OF TEXT]



National
Qualifications
2018

X769/76/11

**Spanish
Reading
(Questions)**

MONDAY, 30 APRIL

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Candidates should enter their surname, forename(s), date of birth, Scottish candidate number and the name and Level of the subject at the top of their first answer sheet.

Total marks — 30

Attempt ALL questions.

Write your answers clearly, in **English**, on your answer sheet.

Marks are shown in square brackets at the end of each question.

An OW in the margin indicates a new question.

Questions

Re-read lines 1 to 12.

1. Why is having a car still so important to many young people? Give details. **[2 marks]**

Re-read lines 13 to 30.

2. (a) Why does José Miguel have no intention of buying a car? Give details. **[2 marks]**
(b) Apart from public transport, what alternative to owning a car does he mention? **[1 mark]**

Re-read lines 41 to 61.

3. (a) What does Isabel Báez tell us that she has noticed recently? Give details. **[1 mark]**
(b) Isabel thinks that the future is not all negative. What is she convinced will happen? Give details. **[1 mark]**

Re-read lines 62 to 86.

4. (a) Javier Elzo has published a study about changes in young people's travel habits. What has the study found? Give details. **[2 marks]**
(b) According to Javier, what was the most surprising aspect of the study in relation to public transport? **[1 mark]**

Re-read lines 87 to 104.

5. Marta González and Luisa Fuentes frequently rent a car to go on holiday.
(a) What advantages do they say this has? Give details. **[2 marks]**
(b) What other comment do they make about this way of travelling? **[1 mark]**

Re-read lines 105 to 141.

6. A survey has looked at the change in attitudes of young people.
(a) What **three** changes in attitude did the survey find? **[3 marks]**
(b) What factors do some people most take into consideration when buying a car? **[2 marks]**

Now consider the article as a whole.

7. What is the future of the car? Give details from the text to justify your answer. **[2 marks]**

8. Translate into English:

La industria . . . de adquirir bienes tradicionales. (lines 31 to 40). **[10 marks]**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



National
Qualifications
2018

X769/76/02

**Spanish
Directed Writing**

MONDAY, 30 APRIL

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Candidates should enter their surname, forename(s), date of birth, Scottish candidate number and the name and Level of the subject at the top of their first answer sheet.

Total marks — 10

Choose ONE scenario on *page 02* and write your answer clearly, in **Spanish**, on your answer sheet. You must clearly identify the scenario number you are attempting.

You may use a Spanish dictionary.

Total marks — 10

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

SCENARIO 1: Employability

Last summer you worked 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:

- Where you worked **and** what you thought of working there
- What skills you had to use in your job
- What you did in your free time
- Why you would recommend working abroad to other people

You should write approximately 120 to 150 words.

OR

SCENARIO 2: Learning

Last year you took part in a language exchange in Argentina. 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
- How you got on with the other students
- What you did during your stay
- If you would do a language exchange again

You should write approximately 120 to 150 words.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



National
Qualifications
2018

X769/76/03

**Spanish
Listening and Writing**

MONDAY, 30 APRIL

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Candidates should enter their surname, forename(s), date of birth, Scottish candidate number and the name and Level of the subject at the top of their first answer sheet.

Total marks — 30

Section 1 — LISTENING — 20 marks

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

Section 2 — WRITING — 10 marks

Write your answer clearly, in **Spanish**, on your answer sheet.

You may use a Spanish dictionary.

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

Marks are shown in square brackets at the end of each question.

An OW in the margin indicates a new question.

SECTION 1 — LISTENING — 20 marks

Attempt ALL questions

Item 1

David talks about living abroad.

- (a) (i) David has always dreamed of spending time abroad. What reason does he give for this? **[1 mark]**
- (ii) Why does he believe it is important to try to live in other places in the world? State any **one** thing. **[1 mark]**
- (iii) Why did he decide to go to Argentina? State any **one** thing. **[1 mark]**
- (b) (i) David found a part-time job in a restaurant. What tasks did he have to do there? State any **two** things. **[2 marks]**
- (ii) As well as earning money, what else did his part-time job allow him to do? State **two** things. **[2 marks]**
- (c) What did he do with the people he met? State any **one** thing. **[1 mark]**

Item 2

Ana talks to Javier about a recent holiday studying English.

- (a)
 - (i) The course took place in a town in the north of England. What else does Ana say about the town? **[1 mark]**
 - (ii) According to Ana, what were the advantages of doing the course? State any **two** things. **[2 marks]**
- (b)
 - (i) Where did she stay? Give details. **[1 mark]**
 - (ii) What did she like most about her accommodation? **[1 mark]**
- (c)
 - (i) How did she find out about the English course? **[1 mark]**
 - (ii) As well as being taught by teachers who were native speakers, what else did the English course offer? Give details. **[1 mark]**
- (d) Apart from improving her knowledge of English grammar, what else did Ana do in the classes? State any **two** activities. **[2 marks]**
- (e) Ana would like to visit other countries.
 - (i) What opportunities does she say New Zealand offers? State **two**. **[2 marks]**
 - (ii) What would Ana have to do first? State any **one** thing. **[1 mark]**

SECTION 2 — WRITING — 10 marks

Ana nos ha hablado de sus vacaciones. Y tú, ¿tienes planes para este verano? ¿Qué te gusta hacer durante las vacaciones? ¿Adónde te gustaría ir?

Escribe 120 to 150 palabras, en español, para expresar tus ideas.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]