

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Level Examination



SPANISH
Unit 6 Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow

SP6T/SP6V

Examiner's Material

To be conducted by the teacher examiner between 7 March and 15 May 2008 (SP6T)
To be conducted by the visiting examiner between 7 March and 15 May 2008 (SP6V)

Time allowed: 35 minutes (including 20 minutes preparation time)

Instructions

- During the 20 minutes preparation time candidates are required to prepare **one** of the two reporting and discussion cards given to them.
- Candidates may make notes during the preparation time only on the Additional Answer Sheet provided. **They must not write on the card.**
- Candidates should take the reporting and discussion card with them into the examination room. They may refer to the card and any notes they have made at any time during the reporting and discussion section of the test.
- Candidates should hand the reporting and discussion card and the Additional Answer Sheet to you before the start of the conversation section of the test.

Information

- The test will last approximately 15 minutes and will consist of a reporting and discussion card (5 minutes) and a conversation based on topics studied during the A2 course (10 minutes).
- There are questions on each of the cards to provide guidance on the type of question you will ask.
- Candidates will be expected to respond to questions and discuss in **Spanish** issues arising from the chosen card.
- Candidates must **not** use a dictionary at any time during this examination.

Text A**Health Issues****Skinny models – a bad example**

Organisers of the Pasarela Cibeles fashion show in Madrid have reached an agreement with the Madrid regional government to end the use of models who are too thin. The Cibeles show, which rivals Paris in the international world of fashion, has been criticised in the past for its skeletal models who project an unhealthy image of female beauty.

Concha Guerra, a minister in the Regional Government, says that agencies like the Pasarela Cibeles “hold up a mirror to young women” and has requested that fashion models conform to healthy standards and reflect the size of women in the real world. Jesús del Pozo, of the Association of Fashion Designers in Spain, agreed that models should project “an image of health and beauty.”

Health experts are concerned that such fashion events have a profound influence on young women and may lead them into the dangerous eating disorders of anorexia and bulimia. Last year the Spanish Anorexia and Bulimia Association (Adaner) warned of the increasing numbers of anorexia sufferers including children and people over 65.

A measure of good health is the body mass index, which is calculated by dividing the weight in kilos by the height squared. Doctor Susana Monereo, a nutrition expert, said that a body mass index of between 18 and 25 is considered normal. A model who is 1.75m tall should therefore weigh not less than 56 kilos. By this standard, 30% of the models who took part in last year’s Cibeles show would not be acceptable.

This is the first time that an international fashion show has acknowledged the need to avoid transmitting an image that may be damaging to health. In future, under 18 year old models may also be banned, along with make-up that makes the models look starved and ill. “It will be more difficult to select suitable models in an international market” says Jesús del Pozo, but he insists that “Spanish designers are aware of the importance of setting a healthy example, even if it represents a sacrifice for the industry.”

Preguntas

- ¿De qué trata este artículo?
- ¿Por qué está preocupada Concha Guerra?
- ¿Qué dice la doctora Susana Monereo sobre el *índice de masa corporal*?
- ¿Cuál es la actitud de Jesús del Pozo hacia el problema?
- En tu opinión, ¿se preocupa la gente demasiado por el peso hoy en día?

Notes

Turn over ►

Text B

Distribution of Wealth

Rising prices trap Spanish young at home

By **Fiona Govan** in Madrid

Young Spaniards are struggling to become independent and are leaving their parental homes later than ever before, with many unable to fly the nest before their thirties because of spiralling property prices. Statistics show that seven out of ten Spanish adults under the age of 34 still live at home, while most of the remainder rely on financial contributions from their parents until well into their thirties.

The study, commissioned by Spain's Foundation of Savings Banks, found that on average women do not leave home until the age of 28, while men stay an extra two years until they reach 30.

Far from representing a southern European reluctance to leave the family home, the majority of young Spaniards simply cannot afford to move out. "I am desperate to find my own place," said Angel Alberto Montero, 34, who works for the Iberia airline and lives with his parents in Madrid, "but on my salary I just can't afford to move out, so I am stuck with my parents and they are stuck with me."

Economists blame the phenomenon on the precarious youth labour market and soaring housing prices. With a typical salary of between €680 and €960 per month, young people have been priced out of a property market that has risen 150% nationwide in seven years. In some areas of Madrid, prices have increased by 400% since 2001. A four-bedroom apartment in the centre of the capital now costs around €675.000. Spain also has one of the smallest rental markets in Europe and a culture that discourages spending on anything but a long-term home purchase.

The government has promised more cheap housing for young people and has launched an initiative to encourage independence. Banks have also introduced a 50-year mortgage targeted at the under-35s. One beneficiary, David Sánchez, a computer technician, faces the prospect of not paying off his mortgage* until he is 79. But he said. "It feels great to finally get a place of my own."

Source: Copyright *Daily Telegraph* 28 July 2006

**mortgage: una hipoteca*

Preguntas

- ¿De qué trata este artículo?
- Angel Alberto Montero, ¿está contento viviendo con sus padres?
- ¿Cómo explican los economistas el problema?
- ¿Qué solución ha encontrado David Sánchez?
- En tu opinión, ¿es importante comprar tu propia casa?

Notes

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Text C

Crime and Punishment

Entire village suspected of mayor's murder

Miguel Grima, mayor of the tiny village of Fago in northern Spain, was not a well-liked man. The farmers turned against him when he banned the centuries-old custom of herding livestock through the village. The hunters got annoyed when he refused to issue them with shooting licences.

During his 12 years in office, he had been involved in almost four dozen court cases with homeowners in Fago. Sr. Grima had prevented people making home improvements and closed down a bed and breakfast because it competed for business with his own establishment. He had even angered the parents of the only two children in the village by banning basketball in the village's only flat area – the central plaza. The most public battle in recent times came about after the mayor imposed taxes of €400 a month on outdoor tables at Fago's only bar – the Casa Moriega – an amount locals consider high for an isolated village which attracts only a modest number of visitors in summer.

He had repeatedly received anonymous threatening letters and told friends recently that he feared for his life. So last Friday evening when he failed to return home from a council meeting, his wife contacted the police.

The next day the battered body of Sr. Grima was discovered in a ditch. Police believe he was the victim of a meticulously planned ambush and, in a move worthy of an Agatha Christie murder mystery, the police are considering the entire population of the village as suspects. Most of the 37 permanent residents of the tiny village of Fago have been taken in for questioning and have had to give DNA* samples.

Santiago Miramar, the only villager who would comment on this week's events, said: "He was an unpleasant man who ran this place like his personal kingdom. He made life difficult for most of us but for a select few he made life impossible," he said.

Another villager, who refused to be named because he had been told by a judge that no one was to speak publicly while they were under suspicion, said: "Revenge is a dish best served cold. I'm not saying anything more than that."

Source: Copyright *Daily Telegraph* 19 January 2007

*DNA = *el ADN*

Preguntas

- ¿De qué trata este artículo?
- ¿Qué había hecho el alcalde para enfadar a los vecinos de Fago?
- ¿Qué medidas ha tomado la policía?
- ¿Qué opina Santiago Miramar?
- En tu opinión, ¿qué castigo debe recibir la gente que mata?

Notes

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Text D

Global Issues

Villagers find riches in the wind

By **Dale Fuchs**

Some might complain about the spindly white towers or the incessant whoosh of the turbine blades, but Carmela Martínez Moratalla looks fondly at the wind farm in her rural Spanish town. It makes her think about buying presents for her grandchildren.

Two years ago, the 68-year-old grain farmer leased part of her property to the multinational Iberdrola, which planted three slender windmills on her land. She is one of roughly 50 residents in the tiny village of Sisante who have let the Spanish utility use their property to harness the wind. Iberdrola, one of the world's largest wind farm operators, pays Carmela €3,000 a year per turbine.

“My only complaint is that instead of three turbines, they didn't give me 30,” she said. “The windmills only take up a few metres and you can keep planting around them. You hardly hear any noise. The money doesn't change my life, but I can afford one more luxury, one more present to my grandchildren.”

The goodwill of small-time farmers such as Martínez Moratalla has helped Spain to become one of the world's leaders in the production of wind energy, along with the US, Germany and Denmark. But a €45 million wind farm – the typical price tag, according to Iberdrola – is not built on love alone; employment is an important perk. Building and maintaining those oversized pinwheels creates jobs for between 15,000 and 20,000 Spaniards, according to the European Wind Energy Association (EWEA).

The government encourages investment by upping targets for renewable energy production beyond European Union goals. By 2020, Spain is expecting to generate 15% of its energy from wind power. “The wind isn't better in Spain or Germany, but the political climate is,” said Corin Millais, chief executive of the EWEA.

In the town of Higuera, near Sisante, the 1,300 residents share the land with 244 modern windmills, each more than 45 metres high, perched on the hilltops around the town. But Higuera's residents are not concerned about the view. They are more interested in the profit they made by selling their fallow land to Iberdrola.

Source: Copyright *Guardian Newspapers Limited* 31 January 2006

Preguntas

- ¿De qué trata este artículo?
- ¿Por qué está contenta Carmela Martínez?
- ¿Cómo se han beneficiado otros españoles de la energía eólica?
- ¿Qué opina Corin Millais de la situación en España?
- En tu opinión, ¿ofrecen las energías renovables una solución a la crisis energética?

Notes

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Text E**Transport Issues**

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Preguntas

- ¿De qué trata este artículo?
- ¿Qué le pasó al turista portugués?
- ¿Qué opina Ana Mas?
- ¿Cómo ha cambiado la situación después del 1 de julio?
- En tu opinión, ¿cómo se puede reducir el número de accidentes de tráfico?

Notes

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Text F

The State and the Individual

Zapatero's smoke-filled room causes a stink

Giles Tremlett

A sneaky smoking session with a fellow politician may have landed Spain's Socialist prime minister, José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, in trouble a few weeks after his government banned smoking in the workplace. Opposition politicians said they would raise the subject of Mr Zapatero's smoking habits in parliament after revelations that he and Artur Mas, a prominent Catalan politician, had chain-smoked their way through negotiations on an autonomy bill.

The meeting between Mr Zapatero and Mr Mas was held at the Moncloa Palace in Madrid, which, like No 10 Downing Street, is both home and office to the prime minister. "The Moncloa is a place of work and the law applies to all parts of it, whether it is an office, a meeting room or a salon," the parliamentary health spokeswoman for the opposition People's Party, María Dolores Pan, said. The outcome of the row looked likely to depend on whether the smoking had taken place in an office or inside the Zapatero family's apartment. A Government spokesman told Spanish newspapers yesterday that the meeting had been held in Mr Zapatero's private quarters, where smoking is allowed.

A Catalan newspaper reported last week that the two men had finished their negotiations "with the sensation of having smoked more than during the rest of their lives."

Pro-smoking groups immediately jumped on the bandwagon. "In the name of 10 million smokers who are forced to smoke in the street ... we want to know why he smokes at work," fumed the Smokers for Tolerance group.

Mr Zapatero is rarely, if ever, caught in public with a cigarette in his mouth. He is reportedly partial to the harsh tobacco that Spaniards call "negro", of which Ducados is the best-known brand.

The workplace smoking ban has encouraged one in five Spanish smokers to consider giving up. It has also reportedly caused a 50% surge in sales for Spain's biggest lollipop manufacturer, Chupa Chups.

Source: Copyright *Guardian Newspapers Limited* 31 January 2006

Preguntas

- ¿De qué trata este artículo?
- ¿Cómo respondió el portavoz del gobierno a las críticas de María Dolores Pan?
- ¿Cuál fue la reacción del grupo Fumadores por la Tolerancia ante la noticia?
- ¿Cuáles han sido algunas de las consecuencias de la Ley Antitabaco en España?
- En tu opinión, ¿tienen los fumadores el derecho a fumar?

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