

AS
SPANISH
7691/2

Paper 2 Writing

Mark scheme

June 2023

Version: 1.0 Final



Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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Section A

Guidance on level of accuracy in translations into the target language

Errors of accent

Errors of accent are accepted unless (a) they are grammatical or (b) the inclusion of the accent(s) causes ambiguity.

Errors of spelling

Errors of spelling will not be tolerated.

Tense endings, irregular verb forms and adjective endings must be correct.

Errors of gender

Errors of gender will not be tolerated. Genders of nouns are clearly an area where guidance can be provided in the passage that supports the translation task.

Alternative answers

Alternative answers offered by the candidate – even if one is in brackets – will be rejected unless both answers are correct.

A successful translation

A successful translation is one which includes each element of the text to be translated and where there is no omission or paraphrase.

Repeated errors

Where a candidate repeats the same error within a question, no further penalty will be imposed in awarding the mark.

The table below shows the type of answer that is acceptable for each section of the text. Award one tick per correct section then use the conversion grid to award a mark for each sentence.

Question	English	Possible answer	Other acceptable answers	Unacceptable answers
01.1	There are Spanish footballers	Hay futbolistas españoles		
	who have helped	que han ayudado		
	many orphans	a muchos huérfanos	a muchos niños huérfanos	
	in the poorest regions	de las regiones más pobres	en...	
	thanks to the money	gracias al dinero		
	they have donated.	que han donado.		

Question	English	Possible answer	Other acceptable answers	Unacceptable answers
01.2	Many football stars	Muchas estrellas del fútbol	de fútbol	
	dream of	sueñan con		
	success and fame	el éxito y la fama		
	in order to be able to	para poder		
	earn a fortune	ganar una fortuna		
	and buy luxury cars.	y comprar coches de lujo.	coches/ carros (AmL) lujosos	

Question	English	Possible answer	Other acceptable answers	Unacceptable answers
01.3	Some people	Alguna gente	Algunas personas	
	used to think that	creía que	pensaba(n) que plural needed if personas used solía(n) pensar	
	players	los jugadores		
	did not get involved with	no se involucraban en		
	charitable causes	(las) causas benéficas	caritativas	
	in their own country.	en su propio país.		

Question	English	Possible answer	Other acceptable answers	Unacceptable answers
01.4	They will try to	Intentarán	Tratarán de	
	improve	mejorar		
	the lifestyle	el estilo de vida		
	of disadvantaged children	de los niños desfavorecidos	necesitados desventajados	
	in several cities	en varias ciudades		
	of different parts of the world.	de diferentes partes del mundo.	distintas partes del mundo diferentes	

Question	English	Possible answer	Other acceptable answers	Unacceptable answers
01.5	Luis Suárez was named	Luis Suárez fue nombrado		
	ambassador of a foundation	embajador de una fundación		
	which fights against	que lucha contra	en contra de	
	childhood diseases.	las enfermedades infantiles.	de la infancia de la niñez	
	He loves	Le encanta	Ama	
	raising funds.	recaudar fondos.		

[15 marks AO3]

Conversion grid	
Number of ticks	Mark
5–6	3
3–4	2
1–2	1
0	0

Level of response marking instructions

Level of response mark schemes are broken down into levels, each of which has a descriptor. The descriptor for the level shows the average performance for the level. There are marks in each level.

Before you apply the mark scheme to a student's answer read through the answer and annotate it (as instructed) to show the qualities that are being looked for. You can then apply the mark scheme.

Step 1 Determine a level

Start at the lowest level of the mark scheme and use it as a ladder to see whether the answer meets the descriptor for that level. The descriptor for the level indicates the different qualities that might be seen in the student's answer for that level. If it meets the lowest level then go to the next one and decide if it meets this level, and so on, until you have a match between the level descriptor and the answer. With practice and familiarity you will find that for better answers you will be able to quickly skip through the lower levels of the mark scheme.

When assigning a level you should look at the overall quality of the answer and not look to pick holes in small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different levels of the mark scheme you should use a best fit approach for defining the level and then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the level, ie if the response is predominantly level 3 with a small amount of level 4 material it would be placed in level 3 but be awarded a mark near the top of the level because of the level 4 content.

Step 2 Determine a mark

Once you have assigned a level you need to decide on the mark. The descriptors on how to allocate marks can help with this. The exemplar materials used during standardisation will help. There will be an answer in the standardising materials which will correspond with each level of the mark scheme. This answer will have been awarded a mark by the Lead Examiner. You can compare the student's answer with the example to determine if it is the same standard, better or worse than the example. You can then use this to allocate a mark for the answer based on the Lead Examiner's mark on the example.

You may well need to read back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the level and the mark are appropriate.

Indicative content in the mark scheme is provided as a guide for examiners. It is not intended to be exhaustive and you must credit other valid points. Students do not have to cover all of the points mentioned in the Indicative content to reach the highest level of the mark scheme.

An answer which contains nothing of relevance to the question must be awarded no marks.

Section B**Questions 02–17 Assessment criteria**

Each assessment objective should be assessed independently.

Students are advised to write approximately 250 words. Everything that students write must be assessed; there is no word limit. Students writing the recommended length have access to the full range of marks.

AO3	
13–15	The language produced is generally accurate, but there are some minor errors. The student shows a generally good grasp of grammar and is often able to manipulate complex language accurately. The student uses a good range of vocabulary appropriate to the context and the task.
10–12	The language produced is reasonably accurate, but there are a few serious errors. The student shows a reasonable grasp of grammar and is sometimes able to manipulate complex structures accurately. The student uses a reasonable range of vocabulary appropriate to the context and the task.
7–9	The language produced contains many errors. The student shows some grasp of grammar and is occasionally able to manipulate complex structures accurately. The student uses a sufficient range of vocabulary appropriate to the context and the task.
4–6	The language produced contains many errors, some of a basic nature. The student shows little grasp of grammar and is rarely able to manipulate complex structures accurately. The student uses a limited range of vocabulary appropriate to the context and the task.
1–3	The language produced contains many errors, most of a basic nature. The student shows very little grasp of grammar and is very rarely able to manipulate complex structures accurately. The student uses a very limited range of vocabulary appropriate to the context and the task.
0	The student produces nothing worthy of credit.

Minor errors are defined as those which do not affect communication.

Serious errors are defined as those which adversely affect communication.

Minor errors include:

incorrect spelling, unless the meaning is changed
 accents, unless the meaning is changed
 confusion of noun/adjective eg *peligro/peligros*
 occasional slips in gender/adjectival agreements.

Serious errors include:

incorrect verb forms
 incorrect use of pronouns
 errors in basic idiomatic expressions eg *es muy calor: soy 17.*

Complex language includes:

subordinate clauses

- relative
- conditional
- purpose etc

appropriate use of subjunctive

formation of regular and irregular verbs

reflexive verbs

use of impersonal expressions using reflexive verbs or verbs with indirect object pronoun eg *gustar*, *faltar*, *interesar* etc

value judgements

verb + infinitive (+ preposition) expressions.

The above examples are neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

AO4	
17–20	<p>Very good critical response to the question set Knowledge of the text or film is consistently accurate and detailed. Students consistently use appropriate evidence to justify their points of view, develop arguments and draw conclusions based on their understanding of the text or film.</p>
13–16	<p>Good critical response to the question set Knowledge of the text or film is usually accurate and detailed. Students usually use appropriate evidence to justify their points of view, develop arguments and draw conclusions based on their understanding of the text or film.</p>
9–12	<p>Reasonable critical response to the question set Knowledge of the text or film is sometimes accurate and detailed. Students sometimes use appropriate evidence to justify their points of view, develop arguments and draw conclusions based on their understanding of the text or film.</p>
5–8	<p>Limited critical response to the question set Some knowledge of the text or film is demonstrated. Students occasionally use appropriate evidence to justify their points of view, develop arguments and draw conclusions based on their understanding of the text or film.</p>
1–4	<p>Very limited critical response to the question set A little knowledge of the text or film is demonstrated. Students very occasionally use appropriate evidence to justify their points of view, develop arguments and draw conclusions based on their understanding of the text or film.</p>
0	<p>The student produces nothing worthy of credit in response to the question.</p>

Annotations for essay marking:

Tick = content point considered in award of AO4 mark

REP = repetition

? = unclear

IRRL = irrelevant

SEEN = examiner has seen the page (where no other annotations appear)

0	2
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La casa de Bernarda Alba – Federico García Lorca

0	2	.	1
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“Todos los personajes en *La casa de Bernarda Alba* se presentan de una forma negativa”. Comenta esta afirmación y justifica tu respuesta.

Puedes mencionar a:

- Bernarda – la opresión de sus hijas
- Adela – su relación con sus hermanas
- Poncia – su relación con Bernarda
- Pepe – su egoísmo con respecto a Adela.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- Bernarda Alba does not show any positive characteristics.
- Her main aim is to protect the honour of her family, by whatever means necessary, and the wellbeing of those around her is not a consideration.
- Towards the end of the play we witness Bernarda's weakness, but this does not present her in a positive light.
- At the beginning of the play, Adela is shown with many positive characteristics. She is young, pretty and full of life.
- However, as the play develops, she becomes more negative and selfish.
- By the end, the only thing she cares about is her relationship with Pepe, and does not show any feelings for her sisters.
- Poncia is not presented in a favourable light. She looks down on the maid.
- Poncia has been working for Bernarda for many years, but does not have any feelings for her.
- Poncia only stays with the family because she does not feel she can move now, but does not feel any loyalty towards any member of the family.
- Pepe gets engaged to Angustias for convenience. He is not shown to have any feelings for her.
- Pepe, as a member of this society, knows very well the consequences of an affair for Adela's reputation, but he engages in it nevertheless.
- Pepe only follows his own desires, which contribute to the cause of Adela's death.

0 2 . 2

Considera el efecto que la represión que existe en la sociedad tiene en los personajes de la obra.

Puedes mencionar (a):

- las relaciones entre Bernarda y sus hijas
- la relación de Bernarda con el resto del pueblo
- Martirio y a Enrique Humanes
- la muerte de Adela.

[35 marks]

Possible content

- Society's pressure makes Bernarda try to control every single one of her daughter's actions.
- This level of control makes the relationships between the mother and the daughters very strained.
- Society's control is also evident in the relationships between the sisters. By the end of the play the relationship between the sisters has deteriorated to the point that they don't feel like sisters any more.
- Bernarda feels superior to the rest of the village, but she also feels judged and threatened by their opinion.
- Bernarda does not want to show the village any weakness, and as a consequence she locks up her house to the outside world.
- Bernarda knows that members of the village will be criticising her, and this has a great impact on her own household.
- The society represented in the play judges people according to their past and ancestors, not just for their own merits.
- Because of this judgement, Bernarda does not consider Enrique Humanes a good enough match for her daughter.
- Bernarda prefers her daughters to remain single, rather than making an alliance that she would consider beneath her.
- Adela's rebellion could only bring negative consequences on her.
- The episode in the previous act where La Librada is killed by members of the village creates a sense of foreboding regarding what will happen to Adela in the third act.
- Adela tries to overcome society's repression, but her rebellion causes her death.

0 3***Crónica de una muerte anunciada* – Gabriel García Márquez****0 3 . 1**

Examina la relación entre Bayardo y Ángela, y cómo cambia a lo largo de la novela.

Puedes mencionar:

- la primera vez que se ven
- la boda
- las cartas de Ángela
- el regreso de Bayardo.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- The first time that Bayardo sees Ángela, he decides that he is going to marry her, but there is no relationship between them.
- Bayardo tries to win her over by buying for her the most expensive prize from the raffle, but this does not impress her.
- Ángela considers Bayardo to be too much of a man for her, and wishes she was strong enough to take her own life rather than marrying him.
- Ángela tries to make her mother understand that she does not love Bayardo and does not want to marry him, but her mother states the opinion that love has no part to play in marriage.
- During the wedding preparations, and the wedding itself, Bayardo and Ángela do not seem to have any relationship at all. Bayardo is more concerned with getting to know her family rather than her.
- Before the wedding, Ángela's friends advise her to lie about not being a virgin, but when the time comes, she feels that Bayardo does not deserve that.
- After Bayardo returns Ángela to her family, their relationship changes.
- Ángela falls in love with him, and starts writing letters to him, with increasing frequency and passion.
- Ángela feels that she can take charge of her destiny, and chooses to pursue Bayardo.
- When Bayardo eventually returns to her, he has been receiving letters but has not opened any of them. They still do not really know each other.
- When Bayardo returns, he is no longer her superior. She has been pursuing him actively, and his importance in the world has diminished.
- At the end of the novel, Ángela and Bayardo can start their relationship again from a completely different standpoint. They are equals now.

0 3 . 2

Examina lo que nos enseña el autor sobre la sociedad colombiana de la época.

Puedes mencionar:

- el concepto del honor
- las relaciones entre los hombres y las mujeres
- el racismo
- el papel de la Iglesia.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- The code of honour is the most important thing in this society.
- When the honour of their family is stained, the Vicario twins do not want to kill Santiago, but society's code expects it.
- Pablo's fiancée states that she would not marry him if he did not fulfil his duty and kill Santiago.
- Men and women have different roles in this society. Men provide for the family and women are wives and mothers.
- Men relate differently to women from different backgrounds. It is acceptable in this society to have sexual relationships with prostitutes or women of a lower social level, but women of the same status must stay virgins until marriage.
- Men and women do not relate freely. Most couples hardly know each other before they get married, and most marriages are not presented in a positive light.
- The society represented in the novel is inherently racist.
- The assumption is that the Arab community is very lazy, whereas the reality is that they are hard workers.
- When the Vicario brothers fall ill in prison, they assume that somebody from the Arab community has poisoned them. In fact, the Arab matriarch is the one who heals them.
- The church is presented in a very negative light.
- When the bishop comes to visit the town, he is happy to accept all the offerings, but does not even leave the boat to have any contact with the village.
- The priest could have prevented the death, but he is too preoccupied with the bishop's visit, and in the end he does nothing.

0 4

Como agua para chocolate – Laura Esquivel

0 4 . 1

Examina cómo trata Mamá Elena a Tita y considera sus motivos.

Puedes mencionar:

- la crueldad psicológica
- la violencia física
- el pasado de Mamá Elena
- la presión de la sociedad.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- Mamá Elena creates a repressive atmosphere in the house in which Tita learns she may not ask questions or answer back; the unfair family tradition denying her marriage is reserved for only her, as the youngest daughter.
- She reserves humiliating and pointless punishments for Tita, making her unstitch and re sew an entire garment and putting her in charge of the feast for the wedding of Pedro and Rosaura.
- She constantly belittles Tita by finding fault with everything she does, such as bathing her, ironing her clothes or 'too much salt' in the quails.
- When Mamá Elena fears she is losing control, her cruelty goes beyond this and becomes physical violence.
- She beats Tita after the wedding guests all fall ill and Tita is in bed for a fortnight to recover from the punishment.
- She locks Tita in a filthy pigeon loft overnight after hitting her across the face with a wooden spoon and breaking her nose.
- Much later in the novel we begin to learn why Mamá Elena is so bitter; she has been forced into a loveless marriage and denied the hand of the mulatto she truly loved.
- Not only that, but her lover was mysteriously killed on the night they planned to run away together.
- Since then, she seems to have rejected all emotions of love and empathy, seeming to channel all her bitterness and rage into a vindictive relationship with her youngest daughter.
- We see how the power of society's expectations has an enormous influence on what is and what is not acceptable; Paquita Lobo and the local priest represent the force of public opinion.
- Once Mamá Elena attempted to rebel against society and was punished for her actions.
- She has learned that she cannot fight public opinion and society has moulded her into a staunch defender of its moral code.

0 4 . 2

Examina el personaje de Rosaura. ¿Crees que Esquivel quiere provocar en nosotros sentimientos de odio o de compasión por ella.

Puedes mencionar:

- su personalidad
- su relación con Tita y con Pedro
- su actitud hacia Esperanza
- su sufrimiento y su muerte.

[35 marks]

Possible content

- Rosaura from the start seems dull and lacking in spirit; she is different from the other sisters and too timid to join in their games in the kitchen.
- An appreciation of good food is symbolic of human warmth and good judgement in the novel; Rosaura is presented as a picky eater and a terrible cook.
- Her inability to stand up for herself means that the reader finds her spineless and annoying; she tends to run away and cry rather than face problems.
- Rosaura is not in the least apologetic at being married off to the love of Tita's life; indeed, she taunts Tita with the fact that Pedro 'chose' her and not Tita.
- Esquivel could make us feel sorry for Rosaura for having her wedding ruined, but instead makes us laugh at the deserved indignity of her fall into the guests' vomit.
- We make a further comparison when we learn of Rosaura using the 'wedding sheet' to protect her modesty during the act of love; a far cry from the passion shared by Pedro and Tita.
- Our dislike of Rosaura is compounded when we see how she treats her daughter Esperanza.
- She refuses to allow her to go to school and Pedro and Tita must fight and argue to persuade her to change her mind.
- The final straw is when we discover that she plans to perpetuate the family tradition and refuse to permit Esperanza to marry.
- Tita feels a wave of sympathy for Rosaura when she suffers weight gain and bad breath, and we do feel some compassion at this point.
- Rosaura is being open and honest with Tita, for once, and seeking Tita's help. The reader also knows that it is Tita's mysterious way with food that is causing Rosaura's ailments.
- However, Rosaura's death is not presented by Esquivel as one likely to inspire sympathy and compassion in the reader; it is grotesque and blackly funny as she expires and deflates in a massive attack of wind.

0	5
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Réquiem por un campesino español – Ramón J. Sender

0	5
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1

Comenta los aspectos de la sociedad que el autor critica en la novela.

Puedes mencionar:

- la pobreza
- la existencia de las clases sociales
- la Iglesia
- la violencia de las fuerzas nacionalistas.

[35 marks]

Possible content

- Sender makes Paco's visit to the caves the turning point in the novel for the young man, thus ensuring that the terrible poverty we witness is a key message in the book.
- It appears that all of society has turned against the cave dwellers; Paco notes that there is no light, ventilation, fire or water.
- The cave dwellers have no one to turn to; if they are ill, they die as there is no system to come to the aid of the poor.
- Sender shows us how the almost feudal system in place perpetuates the unequal distribution of wealth.
- The villagers can never improve their status in life because they do not own the land they farm and must pay rent to the already wealthy landowners.
- The attitude of those in authority makes it abundantly clear that they see themselves as morally and intellectually superior to the peasant classes.
- In addition, the villagers must pay tithes to the Church in the form of wool and wheat and it is expected that the priest be invited to dine at their expense at all their family celebrations.
- In return, the Church does nothing to alleviate their confusion and offers no guidance when rumours of unrest and turmoil in Madrid reach their ears.
- The Church upholds the status quo, accepting the power and authority of the wealthy and confirming that it is God's will that some are poor and others are rich.
- Sender portrays the villagers as innocent victims of the *señoritos* who descend on the village to 'restore order' and claim the lives of those that share different ideas.
- The bodies of six villagers (including four cave dwellers) are found at the side of the road, four councillors are found murdered and the shoemaker is also killed.
- Don Valeriano urges the *señoritos* on in this killing spree, and they indiscriminately turn their machine guns on the women at *el Carasol*, killing several and injuring a dozen more.

0 5 . 2

Compara los personajes de Paco y Mosén Millán en la novela. ¿Quién de los dos demuestra más compasión y amor hacia otros?

Puedes mencionar:

- la visita a las cuevas
- sus ideas sobre la sociedad
- la acción o la falta de acción
- el sacrificio o la falta de sacrificio.

[35 marks]

Possible content

- The visit to the caves shows us the vast divide that separates the attitudes of the two characters and begins to demonstrate to us that Paco is the more humane and compassionate of the two.
- The priest is there to do his duty, but feels nothing but discomfort and distaste; far from offering help or sympathy, he can barely wait to leave.
- For Paco, on the other hand, the visit opens his eyes to the desperate poverty of the people and the unfairness of their plight; it changes the course of his life.
- The priest has a deep-set belief that people are fundamentally bad and need to be controlled by a disciplinary authority, such as the civil guard.
- Even worse, he believes that poverty and pain are deserved and have been inflicted on people as punishment from God.
- Paco asserts that crime is far more likely to be caused by such poverty as they have seen in the caves; he has greater faith in man's basic goodness.
- The priest is a man of inaction; the stain on the vestry wall where he sits in his chair and rests his head is a symbol of his inertia.
- He constantly asks 'What can I/you do?' and firmly believes that life is as it is and that nothing can be done to change anything.
- Paco, however, never ceases to question the authorities, move his ideas forward and find ways in which he can alter their lot and improve the conditions for the villagers.
- Mosén Millán is not prepared to risk sacrificing his comfortable life in order to support the needy or to protect Paco from the authorities by withholding the information about his whereabouts.
- Paco gives himself up when the safety of his family is threatened, and ultimately sacrifices his life in his attempts to improve life for other people; the analogies to the death of Christ are clear.

0 6**La sombra del viento – Carlos Ruiz Zafón****0 6 . 1**

Comenta el impacto que tiene Ricardo Aldaya en los personajes principales de la novela.

Puedes mencionar a:

- Sophie
- Julián
- Penélope
- Jorge.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- Sophie's life is turned upside down when she meets the womanising Ricardo; he is married, wealthy and self-assured and she is seduced by his charms.
- They embark on an affair which lasts just three months during which she discovers his penchant for physical violence, emerging with bruises, cuts and burns.
- When she finds herself pregnant, she accepts the hand of Antoni Fortuny in marriage; he has pestered her to marry him several times and now he seems like her only option.
- As a result, Julián begins his life being brought up by a man who knows he is not his son. Antoni states that his 'son' is not very bright and has a bad attitude.
- Julián's real father, Ricardo, takes an interest in him. He is impressed by his wide reading and feels he can mould him into a new version of himself.
- Ricardo changes Julián's life by paying for his education and bringing him into new social circles. It is also due to this relationship that Julián meets Ricardo's daughter, Penélope.
- Ricardo is both protective and possessive towards his daughter; she is sheltered and chaperoned at all times and no one will ever be good enough for her.
- When Ricardo learns of Penélope's relationship with Julián, he beats his daughter and locks her in her room.
- He confines her to her room for the duration of her pregnancy and causes her death and that of her baby when he refuses medical help when she gives birth.
- Ricardo has a cold, distant relationship with his son, Jorge. He has all the privileges of the son of a wealthy man but is despised as weak and lacking in spirit.
- Jorge cannot stand up to his father's powerful personality and is warped by it; he takes up the vendetta against his former friend Julián.
- In a duel of his own instigation, Jorge is killed through using a faulty gun provided by Fumero. By passing on his desire for revenge to his son, Ricardo has effectively brought about his death as well as that of his daughter.

0 6 . 2

“Los personajes femeninos aparecen como víctimas”. Comenta esta afirmación y justifica tu respuesta.

Puedes mencionar a:

- Sophie
- Penélope
- Nuria
- Bea.

[35 marks]

Possible content

- Sophie is already the victim of the unwanted attentions of Monsieur Benarens, her potential employer, when she arrives in Barcelona.
- She makes the mistake of falling for the charms of Ricardo Aldaya, who beats her regularly during their brief affair, including when she informs him she is carrying his child.
- She makes a hasty marriage to Fortuny, who is also violent towards her, and their relationship is cold. She does find happiness in later life with a doctor she meets in Bogotá.
- Penélope is the victim of her oppressively protective and overbearing father. Her every movement is watched and she is always chaperoned by the faithful Jacinta.
- The freedom she tastes just briefly in her passionate relationship with Julián is punished by her father, who beats her and locks her in a room upstairs.
- Her fate is sealed when her brother makes sure that Julián is told the lie that she is marrying someone else and her father leaves her to die in childbirth.
- Nuria is the victim of her love for Julián. She resigns herself to a one-sided relationship with him in which she knows Julián is still in love with Penélope.
- Later, her marriage to Miquel is also to be a compromise as she is still in love with Julián.
- While interrogating her to track down Carax, Fumero hits Nuria and spits at her. Her home is ransacked and defiled and later Fumero gloats that he has killed her.
- Even years later, young women are seen to be the victims of the men who place themselves in authority over them. Bea’s father has ensured that she has been convent educated and is engaged to a socially acceptable fiancé.
- When her family discover she is pregnant, physical violence ensues again: Bea is beaten by her father and Tomás punches Daniel in the face.
- Both Bea and Bernarda escape the fates of the other female characters as they find love and equal standing with the men they marry – Daniel and Fermín.

0 7***La casa de los espíritus – Isabel Allende*****0 7****1**

¿Piensas que Esteban Trueba es un buen cabeza de familia? Justifica tu respuesta.

Puedes mencionar a:

- su relación con Clara
- su papel como padre
- sus ideas políticas
- su relación con Alba.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- Esteban marries Clara without really understanding her. He does not understand her needs and makes little effort to see things from her point of view.
- When Clara disagrees with him, he uses violence against her, rather than trying to reach a compromise. Therefore, he does not provide a good role model as head of the family and husband.
- As he gets older, Esteban gets closer and closer to her, and when he is about to die, he can see her ghost. Their relationship is restored then, and his granddaughter Alba can see this.
- As a father, Esteban is distant from all his children and does not know how to relate to them.
- Esteban does not provide a role model as a father, and all his children have many aspects of their lives that they feel they cannot share with their father.
- Apart from his legitimate children, Esteban fathers many other children but does not recognise or provide for any of them. He provides a particularly bad example to Pedro García.
- Esteban's political ideas do not help his role as head of the household.
- Esteban is incapable of realising that all the members of the family disagree with his political position, and uses violence when they disagree with him.
- Esteban makes no effort to try and understand his family's political ideas, but after the military coup he helps Pedro Tercero, which shows that he has developed a level of sympathy with him.
- The relationship between Esteban and Alba is probably one of the warmest for him.
- Alba feels truly loved, valued and protected by her grandfather, and she is capable of seeing him as the head of the family, even if she does not agree with all his ideas and attitudes.

0 7 . 2

Examina los mensajes políticos expresados en *La casa de los espíritus*. ¿Piensas que la autora expresa un mensaje claro?

Puedes mencionar:

- la situación de desigualdad
- la victoria de la izquierda en las elecciones
- los personajes de Esteban Trueba y Pedro Tercero
- la dictadura militar.

[35 marks]

Possible content

- A lot of inequality is depicted at the beginning of the novel.
- The contrast between the two classes is very strong, and the author presents this in a very negative light.
- The lower classes are shown to be living in squalid conditions, and abused by the higher classes.
- When the left-wing party wins the election, the author presents them as advocates for the poor.
- The message presented is one of support for the new government, and the opposition's tactics to try to derail the new government are presented as sordid and underhand.
- Esteban and Pedro Tercero are used by the author to represent opposing ends of the political spectrum.
- Esteban is depicted as irate, irrational and motivated by his own gain.
- Pedro Tercero appears as somebody who is willing to risk his own safety in order to stand for the rights of the oppressed.
- When the military coup takes place, the political attitude of the author becomes more and more clear.
- The style changes into a much starker and almost documentary style narrative to describe the excesses and horrors of the military power.
- Even Esteban, who has always been on the side of the right-wing parties, is shown to disagree with the methods employed.
- When his own granddaughter is taken and tortured, she becomes a symbol of the political attitude of the author.

0 8**Rimas – Gustavo Adolfo Bécquer****0 8****1**Examina cómo usa Bécquer los elementos de la naturaleza en sus *Rimas*.

Puedes mencionar:

- el amor
- la tristeza
- la belleza del mundo
- lo que es imposible de expresar o alcanzar.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- When Bécquer is in love, he describes his relationship with his beloved using images of elements of nature that join together, such as waves, flames and wisps of mist (Rima XXXIV).
- His happiness in love is reflected in how he feels about the universe; he depicts it as benign and harmonious and himself as a part of it. In Rima VIII he is at one with the mist and the stars.
- He uses images from nature to extol the beauty of his beloved. In Rima XII, he compares her eyes to the ocean and her lips to roses.
- Nature also reflects his disillusionment and sense of loss when a relationship dies. He sees it as heartless as the swallows return and the flowers grow but his love has died.
- When Bécquer has lost love, he projects his grief onto nature and shows it as fierce and in conflict with him, such as the giant waves, the violent wind and the storms of Rima LII.
- In the later Rimas, where Bécquer dwells on solitude and death, he uses negative images of nature like a flower losing its petals, the emptiness of a desert and the hardness of rock.
- In the earlier Rimas, the beauty of the world inspires his poetry. Rima IV finds poetry all around him in the sunrise and the perfumes of springtime.
- In Rima VIII, his joy at the beauty of the sky and the stars inspires his poetic nature and he is compelled to reproduce it in words.
- A common use of images of nature in Bécquer's Rimas is to express the short-lived nature of things such as a brief summer night or a wave catching the sun.
- Similarly, natural images such as shadows, atoms of air, the fluttering of wings and a ray of light are used to reflect the poet's frustration with his own inability to capture a feeling and concept in words.
- Nature also describes his insecurity at times and how he is unsure of his destiny in life. In Rima II he is blown along like a leaf, or is a wave that does not know on which beach it will land.

08.2

Comenta los aspectos de sus relaciones románticas pasadas que decepcionan y enfadan a Bécquer, según sus *Rimas*.

Puedes mencionar:

- el papel del orgullo en la ruptura de sus relaciones
- el poco tiempo que duran
- el hecho de que solo Bécquer parece sufrir
- sus dudas sobre si sus amantes realmente le amaban.

[35 marks]

Possible content

- Bécquer voices his regret at times that relationships ended because words were said or not said and he wonders how things might otherwise have been different.
- In Rima XXX, he laments how he did not apologise and how she fought back her tears. He now looks back and wishes the words were spoken and the tears were shed.
- In Rima XXXIII, he again regrets the pride that led to a break-up and in XLI part of the clash of personalities is attributed to pride and a refusal to give way.
- Rima XXXII picks up on the short-lived nature of a particular relationship. He expresses it as the evening following the morning and '*una breve noche de verano*'.
- In Rima LIII the theme is of the cycles of nature – buds blooming and birds nesting – but his love lasted while the birds paused in their flight and dew drops fell.
- Bécquer emphasises his own suffering in Rima XXXI where he laments that she was capable of laughter when their relationship ended, but he was left with just tears.
- He marvels bitterly at the cold greeting of a former lover in Rima XL. One year after their relationship ended, she merely thinks that she has met him somewhere before.
- In Rima XLVI he talks of being wounded to death by his lover's betrayal and how she continued happily on her way.
- Rima LXV shows Bécquer scorning the 'love' professed by his lover. He complains that she held his heart in her hand but never in her own heart.
- There is resentment in Bécquer's words in Rima XXXV where he admits his surprise that his lover showed so much interest in him when she clearly had no understanding of his qualities.
- In Rima XLII we suspect his friend is informing him that his lover has betrayed him with another and his emotions are those of rage, grief and self-pity.

0 9**Las bicicletas son para el verano – Fernando Fernán-Gómez****0 9 . 1**

Compara y contrasta los personajes de Manolita y Julio.

Puedes mencionar:

- la actitud de ambos hacia la independencia
- sus actitudes morales y sociales
- las razones por las que se casan
- el sacrificio que hace cada uno al casarse.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- Manolita has strong feelings about wanting to be an independent young woman, and has a secure job teaching at an academy where she earns a salary.
- She does not seek her parents' permission or approval when enters the competition seeking new actresses. She feels it is her right to make her own decision.
- Julio's mother, Doña Antonia, finds her son a job and it is clear from her reaction to his relationship with Manolita that he usually tells her everything.
- Julio has traditional ideas on gender roles. His aim in life is to marry Manolita and for her not to 'have to work' as he puts it.
- He is distraught when he sees her photo in *Cinegramas*. Like many at the time he equates the job of actress with loose living, dubious morals and zero respectability.
- Manolita could not be more different. She has a physical relationship with her lover, plans to live with him and have his child but not to marry, as neither of them believes in marriage.
- As the tide of war turns and a Nationalist victory is assured, Manolita accepts that the liberal ideas she espoused are a thing of the past and that she needs protection.
- The boy next door offers respectability and security and she knows she can depend on him.
- Julio marries Manolita because he loves her and wishes to protect her from society's stigma by becoming a father to her illegitimate child.
- Each one feels they are making a sacrifice by marrying the other, but are prepared to make it for their own reasons.
- Manolita enters into marriage knowing that she does so without love and is giving up her dreams of independence and self-sufficiency.
- Julio knows he has lost his mother's approval and some of his respectability in marrying a woman who has a child by another man.

0 9 . 2

Comenta la importancia de la bicicleta en la obra.

Puedes mencionar:

- la libertad de la juventud
- el romance de Luisito
- la ignorancia sobre cuánto tiempo durará la guerra
- las responsabilidades al final.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- At the start of the play Luisito has an argument with his father about the bike he has been promised. Don Luis tells him he can have one if he passes his Physics re-sit.
- Luisito wants to change the deal so he can have a bike now. He explains to his father that bikes are for summer and he wants to go round with his gang, who all have bikes.
- The bike is a symbol of Luisito's youthful innocence. His concerns are those of a typical young boy with dreams of spending his summer holidays having fun with friends.
- We later learn that Luisito has other motives for his wish for a bike. We see him meeting Charito for whom he has written a love poem.
- Charito has a bike and his only chance to spend time with her is to go on the planned bike ride the next day, as she is going away with her family after that.
- Again, the bike symbolises youthful hopes and is associated with positive emotions.
- The family and the neighbours have no concept that the isolated outbreaks of violence in the news are to turn into three years of war; various comments reveal this.
- Don Luis comments that he will buy him a bike '*en cuanto pase esto*' and he will have all the summer ahead of him.
- At worst, Don Luis says that if he only gets a bike after he passes his exam, he will still be able to use it all next summer; the irony is poignant here.
- It is also ironic that Luisito gets a job as an errand boy at the end of the war and his father remarks that he will need a bike to carry out the work.
- The bike no longer represents youthful fun and innocence but is linked to the hard work and the humble role Luisito is obliged to accept.
- The bike has followed Luisito through his youth into reluctant adulthood as he must take on responsibilities for his family and leave his carefree days behind.

1 0***El otro árbol de Guernica* – Luis de Castresana****1 0****. 1**

Examina cómo presenta el autor a los personajes adultos en la novela.

Puedes mencionar a:

- Mme Jacquot y al profesor de historia en el Ateneo
- Mme Tys y a M. Bogaerts
- los Dufour
- los adultos y la guerra.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- The author is very critical of those adults who are cruel and/or unfair.
- Mme Jacquot is portrayed as callous and insensitive, particularly towards Tomás when he wets the bed, and makes unfair accusations against Merche.
- The history teacher insults Spain in his lessons, portraying it in a biased, unfair and unfavourable way. Santi challenges both these adults and is shown as a bringer of justice.
- Mme Tys and M. Bogaerts are portrayed in a positive light, held up as examples of how adults should behave towards children.
- They are both generous and understanding; Mme Tys turns a blind eye when they stay up late to celebrate the New Year and brings sweets and coffee for their farewell train journey.
- M. Bogaerts is approachable and easy to talk to; Santi feels he can ask him a favour (for the football shirt) because he is kind and supportive without being possessive.
- The Dufours, on the other hand, are excessive in their generosity and make Santi feel uncomfortable.
- They ply him with gifts and attention, but seem to be trying to buy his affection.
- We eventually realise they are trying to replace his parents and turn him into the son they never had; they are motivated by their own selfish needs and not the well-being of the child.
- The author is also making a point about adults and war; Santi remarks more than once on the pointlessness of war, waged by adults, and wonders if men will ever learn.
- To bring his point home, Castresana shows how the children also have their differences but manage to avoid conflict by finding common ground around which to unite.

1 0 . 2

Considera la opinión que los otros niños tienen de Santi. ¿Crees que es un héroe para ellos?

Puedes mencionar a:

- Santi, como organizador de actividades
- Tomás y a Merche
- Manolín y a Valentín
- Santi, como alumno del Ateneo.

[35 marks]

Possible content

- Santi is the first to arrive at the *Fleury* and so has settled in and begun to pick up the language before the other Spaniards arrive. This inevitably gives him a central role so all the children know him and look up to him as the centre's 'expert' from the start.
- They appreciate Santi's efforts as he takes it upon himself to organise activities to bring them together and remind them of home.
- He organises a choir so that the Basque children can come together and sing songs from their home region and also arranges *pelota* competitions.
- Santi declares the oak tree in the yard '*el árbol de Guernica*', giving the Basque children a sense of territory and belonging, and unites the football players as a Basque team with an Athletic Bilbao shirt.
- Two episodes stand out that turn Santi in the eyes of the children from an organiser into a defender of the weak.
- When Mme Jacquot publicly humiliates Tomás, calling him a '*cochino español*', Santi returns the insult, the only one brave enough to stand up for the offended boy.
- Later on, Mme Jacquot accuses Merche of stealing, clearly victimising the Spanish girl in favour of the Belgian, and once again Santi steps up to defend the innocent.
- All the Spaniards back him when he demands a walk-out in protest at the treatment; even the Belgian, André, wants to be part of the group supporting Santi.
- To Valentín, Santi is the one who helps him cope when he learns of the death of his father; Santi swaps beds so he can be at Valentín's side during the night.
- Manolín sees Santi as the only one likely to see that his request will be carried out. He leaves a letter with Santi – instructions in the case of his death.
- The children take pride in Santi's achievements and, when he is chosen to attend the Ateneo, they do what they can to help him succeed in his new endeavour.
- To support him in his studies, they club together to buy batteries for his torch so that he can continue his work after lights-out.

1 1***El coronel no tiene quien le escriba – Gabriel García Márquez*****1 1 . 1**

Considera las razones por las que el coronel tiene esperanza para el futuro.

Puedes mencionar:

- su confianza en las habilidades de su mujer
- la ayuda de otras personas
- el gallo
- su optimismo natural.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- The colonel and his wife have been struggling for months and yet his wife continues to manage to feed and clothe them.
- She uses all her ingenuity to put meals on the table, such as getting food on tick at the shop and using the cock's maize to make lunch.
- She makes them look respectable by mending, darning and making new clothes from old, so the colonel is confident in her ability to continue to do so.
- The colonel has been treated with generosity by certain people within the town and he trusts he can continue to count on their help.
- The doctor always refuses to take money from the colonel for the various medications he and his wife have needed.
- The young men at the tailors have helped when they can. Germán fixes his clock for free and all of them take it upon themselves to provide food for the cock when they realise that the colonel can no longer afford it.
- The colonel has also recently seen the qualities of the fighting cock in the recent training bouts and is totally convinced that the cock cannot lose the January fights.
- He knows that the owner of the cock is entitled to winnings and he also believes that he will be able to sell it at a better price if it is known to be a prize winner.
- He also sees it as a symbol of hope for the town; the residents are excited about the fights and Agustín's friends are all saving to place bets on it.
- Probably the main cause of hope for the colonel is his own naturally optimistic personality; he is capable of seeing the good side of everything, from rain to a broken umbrella.
- His optimism also transfers to his positive view of other people; he fears he may have misjudged his lawyer and finds it hard to believe that Don Sabas would cheat him.
- He is still hoping that his pension will arrive, confident that it can't take much longer as he has been waiting for years.

1 1 . 2

Explica cómo Márquez revela lo bueno y lo malo de la humanidad a través de los personajes secundarios.

Puedes mencionar a:

- el médico
- los chicos de la sastrería
- Don Sabas
- el abogado.

[35 marks]

Possible content

- The doctor is portrayed in a very positive light due to his generous treatment of the colonel and his wife, giving free samples and refusing to accept payment until the cock wins.
- The colonel enjoys his visits as they are as much social as professional and the doctor's wit and sense of humour brighten their day.
- The doctor is also a good judge of character; he recognises that Don Sabas is motivated by a desire for material gains and that the colonel is too trusting of others.
- The young men from the tailors are old friends of Agustín and give the colonel a warm welcome when he stops by. They provide a refuge when the colonel needs to escape the recriminations of his wife.
- In them he finds a shared enthusiasm for the cock fight and can discuss his hopes and concerns concerning the bird.
- They respect that it should be the colonel who enters the cock into the competition and, when they grasp his dilemma, propose to provide food for the bird.
- Don Sabas is presented in a very negative light; his most damning action is to value the cock at 900 pesos and then offer 400, planning to sell it on at full price.
- He also shows no consideration for his 'friend's' situation; he seems to flaunt his wealth, waving wads of bank notes and surrounding himself with possessions.
- He has a miserable disposition, always complaining, and he is constantly rude, impatient and inconsiderate towards his wife.
- When we meet the lawyer in his office, the author creates an image of chaos and mess and instantly makes us realise that the man is disorganised and ineffective.
- Facing the colonel's concerns, he has no answers and puts the blame on everyone else but himself.
- He represents the turmoil, inertia and inefficiency in public administration and seems unlikely to take any action towards helping the colonel secure his pension.

1 2***El laberinto del fauno* – Guillermo del Toro****1 2 . 1**

Examina cómo influyen las acciones de los adultos en el comportamiento y la actitud de Ofelia.

Puedes mencionar a:

- Carmen
- el Capitán Vidal
- Mercedes
- Doctor Ferreiro.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- The death of Carmen's husband means she chooses to marry Captain Vidal which provokes a negative reaction in the behaviour and attitude of Ofelia.
- Due to this decision, Ofelia disobeys her mother at every opportunity, refusing to accept her mother's new husband.
- Carmen tries to change Ofelia's behaviour and attitude, insisting that magic does not exist and that the world is a cruel place.
- Due to Carmen's lack of maternal support, Ofelia escapes into her own fantasy world; there is a disconnect between mother and daughter.
- The tyrannical nature of Vidal and his desire to control Ofelia further affect the ways in which she tries to cope with the situation.
- Ofelia's fear for her own life and that of her newly born brother force her to attempt to flee the controlling nature of Vidal.
- Vidal's antipathy towards Ofelia, even from the very first meeting with her, creates tension between the two characters. Ofelia refuses to obey his orders.
- Mercedes acts with defiance, courage and strength to fight for what she believes and Ofelia seems to be inspired by her example.
- Ofelia needs the maternal affection that Mercedes offers as Carmen is absorbed with her own pregnancy.
- Ofelia begins to absorb some of the qualities seen in Mercedes and lacking in Carmen.
- Although Ofelia discovers that Mercedes and the doctor are duplicitous in their work with the rebels, she chooses to keep this to herself.
- Alongside Mercedes the doctor represents the group of adults that stand up to Vidal and Ofelia is inspired to follow in his footsteps. She is not deterred in her rebellious nature by his murder.
- Some students may argue that the doctor has little influence on Ofelia and, in fact, the faun has a greater influence.

1 2 . 2

Evalúa hasta qué punto la lealtad afecta las decisiones de los personajes en la película.

Puedes mencionar a:

- el Capitán Vidal
- los Maquis
- el fauno
- los soldados fascistas.

[35 marks]

Possible content

- Vidal believes he is the supreme leader who must be obeyed. He demands loyalty from all the characters and those who do not show loyalty are punished.
- Vidal is a violent sadist who treats humans with enormous cruelty. He murders the poachers for their perceived lack of loyalty.
- Vidal is obsessed with control and power; he uses the loyalty of others as a way of controlling them. They show loyalty towards him due to fear.
- The Maquis' loyalty towards freedom and fighting fascism means that they are prepared to die for their cause.
- Mercedes shows great loyalty to the Maquis, especially as her brother, Pedro, fights amongst them. She is loyal to their cause.
- The Maquis' loyalty is exemplified by the poor conditions they are prepared to live in and the brutal clashes they have with the Nationalists.
- The faun demands ultimate loyalty from Ofelia when she is carrying out her three tasks.
- He chastises and admonishes Ofelia when she does not show loyalty towards him and disobeys him.
- Ofelia finally does not show loyalty towards the faun when he asks her to sacrifice her brother. Her loyalty is not with him but with her family. She can see that loyalty has to be sacrificed to follow her own beliefs.
- The Fascist soldiers are willing to kill their own countrymen out of their loyalty to the Fascist regime.
- They are so loyal to Captain Vidal they stand by and do nothing during both the murders of the poachers and the torture of the stutterer.
- This loyalty has affected their behaviour so much that they have lost their humanity.

1 3**Ocho apellidos vascos – Emilio Martínez-Lázaro****1 3 . 1**

“El comportamiento de Rafa siempre es sexista”. Comenta esta afirmación y justifica tu respuesta.

Puedes mencionar:

- su personalidad
- su comportamiento en el bar al principio
- su relación con Amaia
- el final de la película.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- Rafa sees women and, in particular, Amaia as beings that need to be conquered.
- He uses humour to mask what could be perceived as sexist views of women, particularly in the way that they should behave and look.
- Despite this, the audience cannot help but be charmed by his charisma and sense of humour, which make him likeable to the viewing public.
- Rafa tells a sexist joke about Basque women referencing sexual diseases.
- In this way he shows little respect to any of the women in the bar and, indeed, the reaction of the audience would seem to suggest that this sexist objectification of women is accepted in Andalusia.
- Moreover, when Amaia is offended by this he is unable to see the error of his ways.
- He cannot believe that Amaia does not remember him when he travels to the Basque Country. He is conceited and expects her to follow him back to Andalusia.
- In this way he objectifies Amaia; he treats her like the ‘princess’ who needs to be rescued by the dutiful male prince of fairy tales.
- He insults Amaia’s clothes and haircut; his treatment of her could be perceived as the male objectification and control of her. He shows little respect to her own female identity.
- At the end of the film, Rafa has developed as a character and his sexist ideas have been challenged and he has become more aware of his flawed attitudes.
- Rafa does show respect for Amaia in being sensitive to the fact that she does not want her father to know her fiancé has ended their relationship. In this way by the end of the film he has shown a greater sensitivity to her.
- Roles are reversed at the end of the film, Amaia aims to woo him with the hiring of a horse and carriage and *Los del Río* singing. They now have a more equal relationship.

1 3 . 2

Examina el tema de la amistad y su importancia en el desarrollo del argumento.

Puedes mencionar (a):

- la falta de familia
- las amigas de Amaia
- los amigos de Rafa
- Merche.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- The concept of family is not a major feature of the film; indeed, the only familial relationship we see is that between Amaia and Koldo and it is shown to be not as strong as the friendships that are portrayed.
- Similarly, Rafa's family is hardly referenced in the film. He is supported by his friendship group and family members are never referenced in the film.
- Amaia, up to the arrival of Koldo, has lived her life more supported by her friends than any family member.
- Amaia's friends support Amaia at the start of the film by taking her to Andalusia for her failed hen party.
- They do become embarrassed by her behaviour especially when she behaves drunkenly and insults the Andalusians in the bar.
- Strangely, they never reappear in the film again to support Amaia so their importance is limited.
- Joaquín and Curro appear to be closer to Rafa and they engage in comic dialogue and look out for their friend Rafa.
- They are concerned about his wellbeing and offer advice; albeit misguided and prejudiced.
- They even travel to the Basque country to try and rescue him; they provide a comic juxtaposition of Andalusian stereotypes to those of the Basques.
- Merche meets Rafa on the bus and is instantly friendly towards him, even inviting him round to eat the typical southern dish of *migas*.
- When he really needs her friendship, she does not hesitate in supporting him in pretending to be his mother.
- She also supports him in his relationship with Amaia, proffering advice to him, Amaia and Koldo. Her friendship is key in moving the plot forward.

1 4**María, llena eres de gracia – Joshua Marston****1 4 . 1**

¿Crees que María es valiente o estúpida? Justifica tu respuesta.

Puedes mencionar:

- su trabajo
- su decisión de salir de Colombia
- su decisión de ser 'mula'
- su decisión de quedarse en los Estados Unidos.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- María's decision to quit her job could be seen as stupid as she needs the money to support her family.
- This decision is unwise as she will be unemployed, pregnant and unable to work.
- It could be seen as brave as she is willing to stand up for herself against a tyrant boss.
- Her decision to leave Colombia is brave as she is pregnant and looking for a better life for her baby.
- She is brave as she is in an unhappy relationship and prepared to be a single mother and raise her child alone.
- She is brave as she yearns for a better life in general and is willing to risk everything by leaving.
- She ends up a drug mule, which is risking the life of her baby and imprisonment; this is stupid.
- The decision is stupid as she witnesses the death of a friend and gets caught up in a series of lies.
- She is naïve not to realise that she will be exploited by the drug industry.
- She is brave to stay in the USA as it gives her the chance to make a better life for herself.
- She is brave as she hopes her baby will be better off in the USA than in Colombia.
- Having committed illegal crimes and having no job nor family support, her decision to remain in the USA is foolish.

1 4 . 2

Examina el tema de la esperanza y su impacto en los personajes.

Puedes mencionar (a):

- la pobreza
- María
- la droga
- el final de la película.

[35 marks]

Possible content

- The film suggests that there is little hope for some Colombians due to the poverty they endure.
- There is little hope in the flower factory, where the workers work long hours for little pay.
- Carla tells María that she could not imagine raising a child in Colombia after seeing all the opportunities in the USA.
- María hopes to get away from the job that she hates and a boyfriend that she doesn't love.
- María hopes to have a better life for her baby when she stays in the USA.
- The actions of the drug mules are driven by them hoping for better lives.
- Smuggling drugs can be an attractive prospect to those who are trapped in a world of poverty and who hope for a better life.
- There is little hope for drug mules if the ingested pellets burst in their stomach; we see from the episode with Lucy how death is the likely result.
- The drug dealers all hope to become rich with their exploitation of the addicts in the USA.
- The USA is represented paradoxically as a place of hope for the Colombians but the overuse of drugs suggests the opposite for the Americans.
- At the end, there is a potential lack of hope as María feels a sense of alienation from the host culture.
- There is a lack of hope at the end of the film as it seems stories like María's will continue as the drug barons are not caught.

1 5**Volver – Pedro Almodóvar****1 5 . 1**

“Agustina es un personaje simpático y cariñoso”. Comenta esta afirmación y justifica tu respuesta.

Puedes mencionar:

- su personalidad
- su relación con Tía Paula
- su relación con Raimunda y Sole
- su relación con su hermana.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- Despite suffering from cancer, she displays a kindness and generosity towards all the characters in the film.
- She is not judgemental of the other characters in the film. She is happy to help in any way she can.
- Living alone opposite Tía Paula, she looks after her ensuring that she is looked after in her old age especially as her family are not there.
- Every morning she goes to get bread for Tía Paula and knocks on her window ensuring that she is ok.
- After the death of Tía Paula, she organizes the wake in her own home.
- She does not ask for any thanks in doing this and sees it as simply her duty to do so.
- She has a very close relationship with Raimunda, whom she trusts implicitly. Agustina is a little naïve as Raimunda does not reciprocate the kindness in not telling her what happened to her mother when Agustina is dying.
- Raimunda is worried about Agustina and returns her kindness by visiting her in hospital when she falls ill.
- Due to Raimunda’s absence at Tía Paula’s funeral, Agustina comforts and looks after a distraught Sole.
- She does not have a close relationship with her sister but does not criticise her too harshly for moving to Madrid.
- She supports her sister by appearing on a TV reality show.
- However, her sister is really taking advantage of the situation for televisual impact.

1 5 . 2

Examina el tema del sufrimiento y su impacto en los personajes.

Puedes mencionar a:

- Paula
- Raimunda
- Sole
- Irene.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- Paula suffers at the hands of her lecherous father, who sees her as a sexual object rather than a step-daughter to protect.
- Having killed her father, Paula will have to live with the guilt of what she has done the rest of her life.
- Raimunda has suffered as she was raped by her father and became pregnant, which has a huge impact on her life.
- Raimunda's relationship with her mother has suffered; the abuse at the hands of her father and then her mother's subsequent death has affected her.
- The death of Raimunda's husband at the hands of her daughter means she takes on some of the burden of suffering experienced by her daughter.
- Raimunda is suffering as she is so poor she has to take on several jobs to make ends meet whilst her lazy husband stays at home and does nothing.
- Sole has suffered as she has been abandoned by her husband and in order to make ends meet needs to run an illegal hairdresser's.
- The death of Sole's mother has affected her immensely as she feels alone in the world as her name suggests.
- Similarly, she feels acutely the death of Tía Paula; she needs to be consoled by Agustina and is worried about going to the funeral alone.
- Irene has suffered as she has had to hide her existence from her living daughters.
- She also suffers as she blames herself for not realising that her husband was abusing Raimunda.
- She is also suffering as she knows she was responsible for the death of Agustina's mother when she set fire to the hut and killed both lovers whilst they were sleeping.

1 6**Abel – Diego Luna****1 6 . 1**

Comenta la influencia positiva de Selene dentro de la familia.

Puedes mencionar:

- su relación con Paul
- su relación con Abel
- su relación con su madre
- su relación con su padre.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- Due to the circumstances, Selene is forced to take on responsibilities to help with her younger brothers which supports the family.
- Though she often is annoyed by this, she takes responsibility for Paul, usually taking him to and fetching him from school.
- It is obvious she loves him deeply and takes care of him when Cecilia needs to look after Abel.
- Despite Abel's behaviour causing havoc with her romantic relationship with Clemente, she still tries to support her brother's reintegration into the house as she can understand its importance in keeping the family together.
- Although she is angered by Abel's meddling when he grills the new boyfriend and drives him away, she is comforted by Abel when Clemente breaks up with her and the relationship is saved.
- She is extremely worried when her brothers go missing; it is Selene who recalls Paul's desire to learn to swim which leads to them being rescued.
- It could be argued she has a negative impact as she is frustrated also because of her new responsibilities. Selene rebels against her mother, arguing with her and drinking fizzy drinks at breakfast.
- She understands the need to respect her mother's wishes and does try to help her manage the house and family.
- To protect the family from Anselmo's negative impact, she sides with her mother against him in their final argument.
- Selene tries to protect the family from Anselmo's negative impact. She resents Anselmo's abandonment and barely looks at the camera he gives her.
- In order to protect her family, she rejects Anselmo as a father when she accepts Abel's ruling about having a boyfriend. She can see the importance of trying to support Abel's recovery.
- To protect her mother from Anselmo, she uses the evidence on the camera to give her mother support in her argument against him.

1 6 . 2

“A pesar de los temas serios que explora, esta película es más que nada una comedia”.
Comenta esta afirmación y justifica tu respuesta.

Puedes mencionar (a):

- la situación de la familia
- Abel
- Cecilia
- Anselmo.

[35 marks]

Possible content

- The central theme to this film is about a boy who is suffering from a mental illness and this is very sad at times.
- However, it does contain scenes which are meant to be funny due to Abel’s new persona as father of the family.
- The ending of a comedy is usually happy; in this film the outcome is Abel’s return to hospital, which is not funny at all.
- There are comic moments when Abel plays the ‘father role’ and also questions Selene’s boyfriend and queries Selene’s report card.
- Abel has grown-up conversations with Anselmo and Fili, which could be perceived as funny.
- However, some scenes could be perceived as funny or tragic, such as Abel’s belief that he has had sex with Cecilia.
- Some scenes evoke a darker message about the Mexican macho figure; Abel demands to be served by Cecilia.
- The way he dominates the family but promises never to go away again reminds us of Anselmo.
- Cecilia is a single mother struggling to cope and the audience empathises with her situation as she desperately tries to help Abel recover; this is touching but not funny.
- Cecilia struggles alone to bring up her children and visit Abel every day, not knowing whether the experiment to bring him home has helped or harmed him.
- The portrayal and scenes containing Anselmo are not comic; we are witness to the arrogant irresponsibility of the errant husband and father.
- At the end Anselmo has gone back to his mistress, which will probably have a negative impact on their lives as well in the future.

1 7**Las 13 rosas – Emilio Martínez-Lázaro****1 7 . 1**

Evalúa cómo los motivos de las Trece Rosas influyen en sus acciones y su destino.

Puedes mencionar:

- la religión
- el amor
- las ideas políticas
- la amistad.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- Blanca is presented as a character motivated by two things: her religious faith and her family.
- Blanca is arrested because she gave some money to the communist musician Canepa. She does not agree with his political ideas, but her faith motivates her to help him.
- At the end of her life, her son is the main thing that drives her. She asks him to forgive the people who killed her, and not to grow up in anger and hatred.
- Adelina has political ideas which motivate some of her actions.
- However, the main driving force behind her is her love for her father. When he asks her to go to the village to be kept safe, she obeys him.
- Equally, even if she knows that she could be in danger, and she has somebody in the village who wants to marry her, when her father asks her to go back, she does it.
- Virtudes is motivated by her political ideas.
- When the last of the resistance is leaving the front, Virtudes decides to continue the fight secretly.
- Virtudes knows the consequences this resistance could have for her, but she continues to fight the regime until her death.
- Carmen is the youngest of the group, and she follows Virtudes out of friendship.
- Although she does have similar political ideas, the main motivating factor behind her actions is not to let down her friends.
- At the end of the film, when all the other girls have been executed except her, Carmen loses all motivation. She is not capable of taking any other actions.

1 7 . 2

¿Piensas que los personajes femeninos en la película se presentan con características positivas?

Puedes mencionar a:

- la directora de la prisión
- Blanca
- Julia
- las mujeres en la familia del músico Canepa.

[35 marks]**Possible content**

- Female characters in the film are presented mostly in a positive light, as good people, although not exclusively.
- When the girls first arrive in the prison, Doña Carmen is presented as strict and lacking in compassion.
- However, as the film advances, she is shown to sympathise with the girls, particularly Blanca, and when they are taken to be executed, she shows pity and sorrow.
- Blanca is presented as a wholly positive character.
- Even though her political ideas agree with those of the regime, and she is very religious, she is still willing to help others, such as Canepa, even if it means risking her own safety.
- Blanca accepts her fate with dignity and fortitude, and she exhorts her son to forgive those who killed her. She does not want him to grow up in hatred.
- The character of Julia is not wholly positive.
- At times, Julia puts political ideas over the individual needs of people, and she risks her own safety and that of others in order to fight against the regime.
- There are, however, many positive aspects in her personality. She dedicates time and effort to provide food to orphaned children, and when they come to arrest her, she gives herself up rather than risking her family's safety.
- There are some female characters in the film who are presented in a totally negative light.
- Canepa's sister-in-law and mother-in-law are two of the most negative characters. Because of his political ideas, Canepa is told to leave his late wife's home.
- Even after he is gone, the two women go to the police station and denounce him, as well as Blanca. They lie about what they have seen, and therefore cause Canepa's and Blanca's arrest and subsequent execution.