

# SPANISH LANGUAGE

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Paper 8685/01  
Speaking

## General comments

Centres are thanked for their cooperation and the care taken in administering the Speaking tests. The majority were carried out efficiently and in accordance with the syllabus requirements. Recording quality was generally satisfactory, with an increasing number of Centres submitting tests on CD.

Most Centres adhered to the timings prescribed in the syllabus, though there were a few cases of tests of more than twenty minutes' duration – mainly in Centres where there was a small candidate entry. On the other hand, a few tests were well under time – even as short as eight or ten minutes. It is in the interests of all candidates that correct time limits are observed to ensure consistency in the assessment process and to enable candidates to show competence in the requisite range of tasks and language.

Centres were generally familiar with the format and the appropriate level. Unfortunately, however, there are still a handful of Centres that do not complete the Working Mark Sheet fully, or that appeared to have decided on a total mark out of 100 and then sought to justify this by a range of constituent marks that did not accord with the descriptors in the mark scheme, including marks above the maxima in certain categories. Centres that do not provide a complete list of marks awarded for each element of the mark scheme, and not just test or section totals, cannot have their marks confirmed by the Moderators.

Candidates are required to obtain information and opinions from the Examiner in both conversations (five marks for each section is awarded for this). Candidates who do not fulfil this task, even when prompted by the Examiner, cannot be given credit for this. This request for information should be explicit and relevant to the conversation actually in progress. It is not sufficient for the Examiner to volunteer information without being asked (see **section 2** of the mark scheme in the syllabus).

## Comments on specific sections

### *Topic presentation and conversation*

Centres are reminded that the presentation is an exercise in formal speaking. Topic areas are listed in the syllabus, together with further guidance on their use. In all cases, topics must be related to the Spanish-speaking world, and topics and their treatment should be of a suitable academic level. Initial presentations should not exceed **three minutes** and should serve as a coherent introduction to the topic and provide a stimulus for the subsequent conversation about it.

Content, clear delivery, pronunciation and intonation, range and register of language are all taken into account. Candidates who dealt with a topic superficially and without evidence of preparation and organisation could not be awarded a high mark. As this should be an advanced-level discussion, candidates must be given every opportunity to perform at an appropriate standard. To gain access to the highest marks, candidates should, for example, include precise detail, concrete reference, statistics, opinions and analysis.

Examiners needed to provide opportunities for a candidate to substantiate a point of view or counter an argument in the discussion. Spontaneity, responsiveness and fluency are assessed. Over-rehearsal or the use of trigger questions prevented some candidates from showing real spontaneity. Prepared answers, pseudo discussion or a series of mini presentations could not be given high credit for comprehension and responsiveness. Similarly, candidates who were not given adequate scope to respond to and use higher-level language struggled to gain much credit in the marking criteria for Language.

*General conversation*

The criteria for this part of the Speaking test are similar to those applicable to the Topic conversation: the General conversation should be at an advanced-level standard, both linguistically and contextually, and should allow and encourage candidates to deal with topics in an informed though non-specialist manner. Some Centres (and candidates) tended to equate 'general' with 'elementary' and limited the conversation to basic information such as hobbies and family, school and studies, basic likes and dislikes, but at a superficial and descriptive level below that required, and with little development of ideas or language. Exploration of concrete, factual and hypothetical contexts are all important. As candidates are assessed on quality of language, questioning should encourage the use of as wide a range of structures as possible. Accuracy in grammar, vocabulary and appropriate register, are all taken into account.

# SPANISH LANGUAGE

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Paper 8685/21  
Reading and Writing 21

## General comments

Candidates taking this component were generally of a good standard. They appeared to have been well coached in the techniques required, and there were many pleasing examples of attempts to express ideas in original wording, without copying lengthy phrases from the texts.

Candidates' presentation of their answers was often excellent, and few seemed troubled by the time constraints of the examination.

## Comments on specific questions

### **SECCIÓN PRIMERA**

#### **Question 1**

Choosing the correct definition proved to be a relatively straightforward task, and a considerable number of candidates scored full marks. Those who went back to the text and looked carefully at how the word had been used in context received their just reward.

#### **Question 2**

This, as always, was a challenging exercise and only the most able candidates scored well. In addition to performing the required language manipulation, the answer should fit back into the original text and retain the same meaning.

It was at times disappointing when candidates who had correctly made the manipulation either introduced or omitted words which invalidated their answer. A good technique to avoid this is to copy out the phrase as it appears on the question paper before writing the answer underneath. In this manner it is possible to tell at a glance whether there are any extras or omissions.

- (a) Not every candidate realised that *es posible que* conveyed the meaning of *puede*. The majority of those who did usually supplied the accompanying correct subjunctive.
- (b) This proved quite difficult for many. A number of incorrect variations were noted, and only a minority successfully came up with *a quien le encanta*.
- (c) A passive construction is very commonly found in the manipulations question. The only occasional failing amongst those who identified this one was to offer an answer in the wrong tense. It had to be the future *será*.
- (d) Those who realised that a *tan + adj + como* construction was being sought generally fared well. It was unfortunate when a few who successfully completed the manipulation invalidated their answer by failing to use the feminine *gruesa*.
- (e) There were several permissible ways to incorporate *verdad* into answers. Those who attempted to use *decir la verdad* sometimes came unstuck because of an inability to form the correct preterite.

### Question 3

This text about the popularity and shortcomings of Internet dating was perhaps a little more challenging than the one which followed. However, there were many candidates who showed clear understanding of what they had read and who were suitably rewarded.

- (a) The mark scheme allowed four possible ways to score three marks and many candidates took full advantage. The least popular of possible answers proved to be *la gente ya no va a las discotecas para ligar*. There were some instances of 'lifting' answers from the passage, but these were generally few and far between.
- (b)(i) The idea of *príncipes* or *princesas* meaning one's perfect partner caused difficulties for a number of candidates. (There were a few who took this to mean that even royalty were turning to Internet dating). However, most understood the meaning of *un clic de ratón*.
- (ii) This was generally answered well, with only a few candidates unable to give a satisfactory explanation of *global*.
- (c) Although the question specifically directed candidates towards paragraphs three and four very few candidates took a lot of notice of the information given in paragraph three. Four marks were available for this question, and candidates who confined their attention to paragraph four were only able to score two at most. Scant reference was made to the profile of the e-dating user in Spain, whereas the fact that the Internet was the third most popular way to find a partner, and that it may have contributed to an increase in the divorce rate, was often clearly stated.
- (d) This was mostly answered correctly, with it being necessary to study the whole paragraph to appreciate how e-dating had failed Federico. Those candidates who took a more superficial glance and answered by saying that he would have been interested in the offer because he was very wealthy did not score the mark.
- (e)(i) The majority successfully identified the falseness of Internet profiles as the correct answer.
- (ii) This question produced some interesting responses, as it required candidates to make inferences from their understanding of the final two paragraphs of the text. It was generally done quite well, with many candidates suggesting a discotheque, in order to meet real people, as Federico's most likely destination.

### SECCIÓN SEGUNDA

#### Question 4

Candidates commonly showed a clear understanding of this second text and achieved good marks.

- (a) This was answered well, with most candidates picking up on the fact that marriage in Spain used to be for life, until legislation in 1981 triggered an ever-increasing rate of separation and divorce.
- (b)(i) The different nature of society when Begoña went through her divorce and how this clashed with her parents' attitudes were readily identified. Some incorrect answers revolved around *estuvo casado 23 años*, which showed a misunderstanding of the text. Unless further information was given, no mark was awarded to candidates who noted *sus padres eran muy conservados*.
- (ii) There were a few candidates who forgot to answer this second part of the question. Others failed to mention that Begoña was a teacher and that the majority of her pupils' parents were divorced. There were some interesting explanations of the meaning of *pan nuestro de cada día*. Several candidates mentioned the origins of the phrase, but then went on to explain it in terms of how people needed to work in order to learn a living. Such candidates failed to work out that in its context the phrase was being used to state that divorce is an everyday occurrence.
- (c) Most candidates scored marks for this question, although not so many correctly identified all three elements required to score the maximum. Some failed to mention *la edad inusual* at which certain Spaniards are getting divorced, and others neglected to say that changes in the rate of divorce had happened in a short space of time.



- (d)(i) This was generally answered correctly.
- (ii) Only the more able candidates were able to identify all three elements sought by the mark scheme concerning the breakdown in a relationship. Most commonly noted was that infidelity was not usually the cause, and many candidates identified the sequential point that infidelity was more of an indication that things were not going well. The metaphor of tiny drips into a glass which eventually overflows was not picked up by many.
- (e) There were many correct answers to the final question. The ideas that couples should communicate well and make an effort to resolve minor, everyday issues were usually clearly stated.

### Question 5

Candidates often had plenty to say in answer to the first part of this question, which sometimes led to them exceeding the limit of 140 words for both parts of the question. Anything in excess of 160 words is disregarded, and in extreme cases this can lead to no marks being awarded for the second part.

- (a) There were generally quite high marks awarded for the summary, with candidates identifying many of the points contained in the texts about the initiation and breakdown of relationships. Occasionally candidates added other information which could not be credited.
- (b) In the two or three sentences which candidates have at their disposal here it is important to give a personal point of view. It is recommended that candidates really emphasise that they are giving their own opinions by using such expressions as *en mi opinión* / *considero que* / *pienso que* etc. Those candidates that did this, and contributed some originality in addition to ideas taken from the texts, were rewarded with the full five marks.



# SPANISH LANGUAGE

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Paper 8685/22

Reading and Writing 22

## General comments

The two texts, one concerning organised crime and the other about shoplifting, generally appeared to be well understood. Candidates submitted work of a good quality, although on occasions marks were lost when phrases of more than four words were copied directly from the text, or when the 140 word limit was disregarded in **Question 5**.

Candidates' presentation of their answers was often excellent, and few seemed troubled by the time constraints of the examination.

## Comments on specific questions

### SECCIÓN PRIMERA

#### Question 1

The phrases in the original text were readily identified, with many candidates spotting all five. However, this was not a guarantee that five marks would necessarily be awarded. Answers to this question must contain the words from the original which are the exact equivalent to the paraphrase. Often candidates successfully identified the phrase but were careless in copying it across, either omitting words or adding unnecessary, superfluous ones.

A good technique used by some candidates to check at a glance that their answers contained no extras or omissions was to copy out the paraphrase in the question and then write their answer phrase on the line beneath.

#### Question 2

This, as always, was a challenging exercise and only the most able candidates scored well. In addition to performing the required language manipulation, the answer should fit back into the original text and retain the same meaning.

It was at times disappointing when candidates who had correctly made the manipulation either introduced or omitted words which invalidated their answer. The technique mentioned above of copying out the phrase as it appears on the question paper before writing the answer underneath can help to prevent this occurring.

- (a) Equivalent expressions using *falta* are fairly common, and candidates came up with a variety of correct uses which conveyed the idea of 'lacking authority'. A common error was to omit the initial *a* in answers which attempted *a sus instituciones les falta la capacidad*.
- (b) This was usually answered well, with candidates seemingly well prepared for the likelihood of an active / passive manipulation.
- (c) Many candidates appeared to be aware of the *sigue / continúa siendo* construction. Others, however, offered *siendo* alone at the beginning of the phrase, which might have worked in another context, but did not fit back into the original text in this instance.
- (d) Not every candidate seemed to be familiar with the common expression *tener éxito*. Those that were sometimes lost the mark by using the present instead of the past tense which was required to retain the same meaning.



- (e) It was pleasing to note the number of answers which recognised the need for a subjunctive after *es importante que*. However, a number of candidates failed to score the mark through neglecting to make the necessary orthographical change.

### Question 3

The text seemed generally to be well understood. However, a number of candidates experienced difficulty in expressing their answers without copying blocks of five words or more directly from the text.

- (a) The majority of candidates scored at least one mark for identifying unemployment as a reason behind crime, and many scored further marks if they avoided copying from the passage and successfully rephrased the other two points. Sometimes *vacíos* was misinterpreted in this context to mean 'job vacancies'.
- (b) Most candidates picked up one mark for noting the weakness of Central American institutions in the face of organised crime. Not so many went on to mention how illegal arms trafficking was also a significant threat to the security of the region.
- (c) In a comprehension test of this nature it is always a risky strategy to write a very brief, generalised summary of the facts when a more detailed explanation is possible, especially when there are three marks allocated to the answer. Candidates who gave full details of Guatemala's role in drugs distribution scored three marks, whereas candidates who generalised only scored one.
- (d) This was mostly answered quite well. Many candidates scored at least two marks for noting that the weakness of Latin American and Caribbean institutions and governments and the social inequality in this region are underlying causes of crime. The third mark was not so readily obtained, often because of an inability to either mention or paraphrase *zonas sin estado de derecho*.
- (e) Nearly every candidate scored something for this question, and the more able often picked up all four marks. There was some good re-working of *medidas impuestas desde el exterior*, and many successfully noted that military control of the police had not been a successful policy in the fight against crime. The other points about identifying and eliminating vulnerable areas and promoting more social equality were also often successfully noted. Candidates should be reminded that the mark scheme for these comprehension questions works on a point for point basis. If a question has four marks allocated to it, then they should look for and include four points in their answer. A number of candidates only mentioned two points and then moved on.

## SECCIÓN SEGUNDA

### Question 4

The second text dealing with crime of a more petty nature – specifically shoplifting in Spain – proved to be accessible to most candidates.

- (a) The expensiveness of products and the savings that could be made were commonly identified as Laura's main reason for shoplifting. Not so many candidates noted the gratification that she received from this activity ("*como si me hicieran un regalo*"). Her justification of only stealing from large multinationals was often noted, although some candidates failed to score when they directly copied *una gran superficie o multinacional*.
- (b) Most candidates scored marks by answering that shoplifters used to be people in employment who considered that the shopkeeper was already making enough money. Not so many picked up on the third point that these thieves did not consider that what they were doing was serious.
- (c) This was a two-part question worth four marks, and candidates should be reminded that they should try to answer such questions as fully as possible. Candidates who included several details generally scored well.
- (d) Quite often candidates only focused on the fact that the clientele in the discount shops had changed, and many failed to score at all when they lifted *gente de clase media y media alta*. The fact that the assistant needed to be more vigilant nowadays was often overlooked.

- (e) The mark scheme listed four possible differences between shoplifters in the past and shoplifters nowadays, and candidates only needed to list three of them to score maximum marks. Those who answered fully received their just rewards.

### Question 5

Candidates often had plenty to say in answer to the first part of this question, which sometimes led to them exceeding the limit of 140 words for both parts of the question. Anything in excess of 160 words is disregarded, and in extreme cases this can lead to no marks being awarded for the second part.

- (a) It is important to remind candidates that the technique required to score well on this question is to pick out as many points from both texts which answer the question asked – in this case 'what are the reasons for crime?' Marks are allocated for relevant points, and lifting from the texts is no longer an issue. Candidates who adhered to these principles scored well. Candidates who generalised failed to do themselves justice. With such a constraint on the number of words to be used it is wasteful to write non-scoring introductions such as *Las razones de la existencia del crimen se dejan ver claramente en ambos textos*. Conclusions are equally unnecessary.
- (b) In the two or three sentences which candidates have at their disposal here it is important to give a personal point of view. It is recommended that candidates really emphasise that they are giving their own opinions by using such expressions as *en mi opinión / considero que / pienso que* etc. Those candidates that did this, and contributed some originality, in addition to ideas taken from the texts, were rewarded with the full five marks.





# SPANISH LANGUAGE

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Paper 8685/23  
Reading and Writing

## General comments

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# SPANISH LANGUAGE

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Paper 8685/31

Essay

## General comments

Once again, the overall impression gained by Examiners during this session was an extremely positive one indeed. As is often the case with this paper, most candidates were able to produce essays that were relevant to the title set and intelligently argued, with a good mix of factual detail where relevant, and personal opinions expressed in a mature, well-conceived manner. The linguistic ability shown by many candidates was gratifying and the overall feel for Spanish was good. This paper offers candidates a golden opportunity to showcase their essay-writing skills and, provided the end result is coherently structured and a clearly articulated response to the selected title on the paper, there is every chance that the higher marks will be accessed. On numerous occasions in the past, reports have made it clear that candidates who resort to the extensive use of pre-learnt material that at best shows little relevance to the title set, can expect to lose marks for Content. Unfortunately, a small number of candidates still do exactly this and suffer accordingly in terms of marks awarded.

Examiners also reported that the number of candidates producing an essay well in excess of the 400 word upper limit was very small indeed. Similarly, only a handful of essays failed to reach the 250 word minimum.

In terms of linguistic productivity, many candidates wrote in such a way as to display a clear understanding of Spanish grammar and its effective application. The best essays showed an ability to manipulate advanced syntax and to marshal a good range of relevant, topic-related vocabulary in order to develop the points being argued and to reach a logical conclusion.

There were, however, all too common linguistic errors that did arise. Examiners remain convinced that such errors could be avoided by simply checking what has been written before the end of the time allotted. Spanish accents, despite comments being made in numerous previous reports, still appear to be a problem for many candidates. As has been stated previously, omitting accents across the board for fear of making a mistake is not an approach to be recommended. The use of appropriate tenses was good overall but again accents on the conditional and future tenses seemed to pass many candidates by. A curious tendency to end sentences with *creo que* or *pienso que* appears to have grown in popularity this year and, it goes without saying, is best avoided. As was mentioned in last summer's report to Centres, far too many now believe that phrases such as *...las autoridades no an protegido el medio ambiente...* or *...la sociedad a rechazado la idea...* are grammatically acceptable despite the spelling error with the conjugated form of the verb *haber*. They are not. Other common errors included the use of plural verbs and adjectives with the word *la gente*, the substitution of 's' for 'c' in words such as *ambición* and the use of 'c' for 'z', especially in the word *globalización*. Small errors but significant ones that candidates need to address.

## Comments on specific questions

### Question 1

Unsurprisingly perhaps, this was a hugely popular title. Candidates, on the whole, argued that society should indeed show much more respect for old people. Good answers were characterised by a variety of points stating not just how vital old people are for a civilized society but also listing ways in which this resource should be nurtured and the negative consequences of abandoning or indeed mocking old people. Weaker essays centred on a repetition and constant reworking of the single point that old people used to be well respected in the dim and distant past.



## Question 2

This was another popular title on this paper. The topic of urban and rural life appears to be growing in popularity and certainly provides candidates with plenty of debatable points in an essay such as this one. This was generally well answered, with the best answers providing a variety of reasons for protecting the countryside which ranged from the country being a source of food for the cities to the very real need to house an expanding population. Good candidates gave detailed answers referring to specific examples and occasionally even providing statistical evidence to back up their points, all of which was welcomed by Examiners.

## Question 3

A less popular title on the paper. A small minority of candidates used the essay as an excuse to write about how unbearable it is that people ignore those suffering from stress without detailing what stress is or providing evidence that it is not *imaginaria*. These essays were balanced by some excellent answers which analysed the debilitating effects of stress and suggested that it was a cause or symptom of illness rather than one in itself. The occasional essay also, with some justification, suggested that Spanish Essay examinations can undoubtedly be a major cause of stress amongst young people!

## Question 4

Another very popular title on this paper and the one with the most varied approaches. Personal anecdotes were frequently used in response to this title. Many candidates wrote movingly of family members who had experienced problems of discrimination and racism. Many wrote convincingly and positively of the need to help immigrants who wished to work in and contribute to their adopted country. However, the best answers also managed to qualify their support for equal rights for hardworking immigrants by mentioning the problems caused by those who wished to create ghettos or who were intolerant of the adopted country's customs or religion.

## Question 5

This title proved to be reasonably popular. It was generally well answered but a few candidates strayed into irrelevant territory and wrote extensively about pollution (and very occasionally about recycling plastic and glass), thereby failing to address fully the 'moral obligation' aspect of the title or what could be done in practical terms to combat the situation and redress the balance. It would appear to be the case that some candidates simply regurgitated a pre-learnt essay on the general topic of the environment.



# SPANISH LANGUAGE

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Paper 8685/32

Essay

## General comments

Examiners are always pleased when they can report that, in general terms, candidates performed well in a particular examination. This was indeed the case with this Essay paper. Generally speaking, candidates were able to write well-structured essays and the vast majority made good use of paragraphs in order to give their essay a secure sense of structure and coherence. The very best essays combined good structure and sophisticated language with clearly expressed points backed up by evidence, examples or references. Some candidates made effective use of short relevant quotations or used brief personal anecdotes to show the relevance of the title.

Nevertheless, some candidates again lost marks for Content by writing pre-learnt essays that were clearly not a response to the title set but more a generalized set of formulaic reflections on the topic. As has been mentioned in many previous sessions' reports, it is good technique on the candidate's part to refer to the title as often as necessary throughout the essay in order to maintain relevance and reach coherent and insightful conclusions. Candidates who understand the importance of this are most likely to score good marks for Content.

Examiners were pleased to report that only a small number of candidates failed to take heed of the word count for the paper. Those that exceeded the word count lost marks for Content and also Language, given that the longer the essay went on the more likely they were to make language errors and to lose sight of their train of thought and, consequently, to indulge in repetition. It would be unfair on those candidates who manage to stay within the word limit not to penalize those who ignore this clearly-stated rubric.

The overall quality of Spanish used by candidates was very good indeed. Yet again it would appear that the usual problems were to blame for many of the fairly predictable errors that occurred. Inconsistency with regard to the use of Spanish accents was a common problem for a good many candidates. Failing to use them appropriately is more or less guaranteed to result in a loss of marks for grammatical accuracy. The differences between *por* and *para* were, as always, a source of widespread confusion. It will come as no surprise to teachers that the subtleties of the correct use of *ser* and *estar* remain a stumbling block for far too many candidates. It is also worth clarifying here that the confident and competent application of the rules for the use of the subjunctive mood in Spanish is bound to make a good impression on Examiners, but that putting all subordinate clause verbs in the subjunctive mood, regardless of the nature of the main clause verb, will not. Another small but very significant point is that a few candidates produced essays that were extremely difficult to decipher given that the handwriting was so very unclear. Centres would do well to ensure that all candidates are made aware of the importance of clear presentation in their work.

## Comments on specific questions

### Question 1

Generally speaking, this title was well answered. Many candidates were successful in their endeavours to analyse the different types of relationships and to provide evidence for the need for *tolerancia* and *entendimiento* as far as human interaction is concerned. Some candidates confined their answers to family relationships whereas others argued in terms of the wider social context and stressed the importance of friends as well as relatives. Either approach was acceptable provided the essay responded to the title and did not become a vague set of ruminations on human relationships.

## Question 2

This was another popular title on this paper. Some essays on this title tended to become what at times appeared to be a prepared tract on the relative advantages and disadvantages of rural life versus urban life. The other problem with this title was that some candidates took it as an open invitation to regurgitate an essay on environmental pollution and therefore did not manage to mention the positive aspects of city life (better job opportunities, more leisure activities, better transport) which the better, well balanced essays did in fact mention. Again, the importance of addressing the actual title set remains a vital ingredient in terms of success in this paper.

## Question 3

A less popular title on the paper although it provided a range of well-evidenced approaches. Some candidates were inclined to view money as a key to health as it provided much improved and more readily accessible medical care, better food and decent housing, all of which lead to better health in the opinion of a good number of candidates. Others, meanwhile, were keen to point out the fact that exercise and eating well are quite possible without much money. In addition, some highlighted that too much money often led to excesses in eating and drug/alcohol addiction and therefore had a negative effect on health. The very best essays included all and more of these approaches backed up by specific references.

## Question 4

Another very popular title on this paper and the one with the most varied approaches. Surprisingly, perhaps, a good number of essays on this topic totally agreed with the title. References were often made to the child-bearing role of women and the 'hunter gatherer' urge for men to go out and gather food for the family. Many interesting comments were made on the declining nature of sexism in the younger generations and there were also plenty of opportunities for outlining the benefits for children if men do indeed help at home. Some very good essays mentioned all the above but also focused on the idea that this should not be a duty but a free decision for the couple to share responsibility in the domestic context.

## Question 5

This title proved to be reasonably popular. It was generally well answered although a few candidates wrote in very general terms about atmospheric pollution and its negative impact on the quality of life and failed to address the issue of *irrevocable* or what could be done to reverse the situation. The best answers analysed the situation, attributed blame and gave detailed evidence as to what could and, in some cases, had already been done. Inevitably and perfectly understandably, quite a few candidates made ample references to the recent oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico and what needs to be done to prevent such environmental disasters in the future.



# SPANISH LANGUAGE

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Paper 8685/33

Essay

## General comments

Examiners are always pleased when they can report that, in general terms, candidates performed well in a particular examination. This was indeed the case with this Essay paper. Generally speaking, candidates were able to write well-structured essays and the vast majority made good use of paragraphs in order to give their essay a secure sense of structure and coherence. The very best essays combined good structure and sophisticated language with clearly expressed points backed up by evidence, examples or references. Some candidates made effective use of short relevant quotations or used brief personal anecdotes to show the relevance of the title.

Nevertheless, some candidates again lost marks for Content by writing pre-learnt essays that were clearly not a response to the title set but more a generalized set of formulaic reflections on the topic. As has been mentioned in many previous sessions' reports, it is good technique on the candidate's part to refer to the title as often as necessary throughout the essay in order to maintain relevance and reach coherent and insightful conclusions. Candidates who understand the importance of this are most likely to score good marks for Content.

Examiners were pleased to report that only a small number of candidates failed to take heed of the word count for the paper. Those that exceeded the word count lost marks for Content and also Language, given that the longer the essay went on the more likely they were to make language errors and to lose sight of their train of thought and, consequently, to indulge in repetition. It would be unfair on those candidates who manage to stay within the word limit not to penalize those who ignore this clearly-stated rubric.

The overall quality of Spanish used by candidates was very good indeed. Yet again it would appear that the usual problems were to blame for many of the fairly predictable errors that occurred. Inconsistency with regard to the use of Spanish accents was a common problem for a good many candidates. Failing to use them appropriately is more or less guaranteed to result in a loss of marks for grammatical accuracy. The differences between *por* and *para* were, as always, a source of widespread confusion. It will come as no surprise to teachers that the subtleties of the correct use of *ser* and *estar* remain a stumbling block for far too many candidates. It is also worth clarifying here that the confident and competent application of the rules for the use of the subjunctive mood in Spanish is bound to make a good impression on Examiners, but that putting all subordinate clause verbs in the subjunctive mood, regardless of the nature of the main clause verb, will not. Another small but very significant point is that a few candidates produced essays that were extremely difficult to decipher given that the handwriting was so very unclear. Centres would do well to ensure that all candidates are made aware of the importance of clear presentation in their work.

## Comments on specific questions

### Question 1

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