



Pearson
Edexcel

Examiners' Report
Principal Examiner Feedback

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level
in Spanish (WSP03) Paper 1

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Format of the test

The assessment for this unit is divided into two sections and lasts between 11 and 13 minutes.

The first section is a debate and requires candidates to present and to take a clear stance on any issue of their choice. The examiner then plays devil's advocate, adopts the opposite view to the candidate and provides strong and meaningful challenges to allow candidates to defend their views and to use the language of debate and argument.

At the end of this section, the examiner indicates that the examination is moving to the second part of the test and moves away smoothly from the debate in part one to the discussion in part two.

In this second part of the examination candidates are required to demonstrate their ability to engage in a natural, unpredictable (but not unfamiliar) and meaningful discussion of two or three follow up issues. During this section the examiner should encourage the candidate to express their views on the issues raised.

Candidates are expected to interact effectively with the teacher/examiner, defend their views and sustain discussion as the teacher/examiner moves the conversation away from the chosen issue. Centres are reminded that the test is an examination of the candidate's ability to use language spontaneously in largely unpredictable circumstances.

Assessment Principles

The test is assessed positively out of 40.

Spontaneity and development - 20 marks

- Is the discourse spontaneous and to what extent?

Discourse is the exchange of opinion and information on an issue between the teacher and the examiner developing the line of argument and exploring it in more depth. In practice, this means that each participant addresses the points made by the other responding appropriately to each other's input, whether that be a question, a comment or a remark.

Candidates will score well here if the test is a genuine discourse and not a sequence of questions and answers covering many topics.

There should also be evidence of challenging questions required to demonstrate that candidates have engaged in a discussion and debate at an appropriate intellectual level for A Level.

- Are the responses well developed? Can candidates respond demonstrating understanding? Can candidates independently sustain the development of ideas? Can candidates develop the discussion by offering longer contributions that lead to further paths for development?

Development is appropriately expanding on an idea and point of view. This can be in the form of justification, illustration, exemplification, clarification, comparison of the candidate's ideas and views.

Quality of Language – Accuracy 5 marks

This box assesses accuracy of language, pronunciation and intonation.

Quality of Language – Range 5 marks

Does the candidate have a good range of lexis and sentence structures appropriate to the issues discussed? Is the language authentically used?

Reading and research - 5 marks

This box only assesses the candidate's level of research and awareness of the chosen issue for debate. Candidates need to undertake thorough research into their chosen issue to be able to formulate their opinion, justify their arguments and give examples to illustrate their answers.

To be able to access the top mark bands (4 and 5) candidates will have to mention target language newspaper and magazine articles, online sources or any other suitable target language written source that they have used.

Critical analysis- 5 marks

Candidates will be assessed here on their ability to handle abstract concepts not purely concrete exchanges. There will be a critical analysis of key issues and justified links between ideas, with coherent arguments mostly present that show a developing individual response. There should be evidence of deeper thinking. The discussions should be about ideas not purely factual, narrative or descriptive. To reach the top mark band (5) the issues discussed which relate to the three specific IAL general topic areas must refer to the Spanish speaking world.

Candidates' performance

There was a range in quality in the performances heard. However, there were many fine and very competent performances noted.

It is very important for centres to remember that successful outcome for candidates in this test is closely related to and often dependent upon the way the examiner conducts the examination. The following observations from tests submitted this summer illustrate this point.

Some examiners failed to challenge the candidates during the first part of the exam and conducted the initial issue as a knowledge test rather than as a proper debate. If the examiner did not challenge the candidate's stance the appropriate marking principles were applied, as per the General Marking Guidance.

Some examiners had clearly prepared their challenging questions and followed their planned line of questioning not responding to or picking up in any way what the candidates said. There was no sense of interaction/discourse between the examiner

and candidate and, even though questions were often challenging, the discussion followed a question and answer format.

This lack of discourse and development did not allow the candidate to reach high marks for Spontaneity and development and Critical Analysis.

Candidates will have not scored highly if centres use the same set of topics and questions for all candidates.

In spite of the above, it was pleasing to note that many candidates approached the test with confidence and responded readily and fluently to most questions asked and they were able to develop their replies without too much reliance on, or prompting from, the examiner.

The debate

The vast majority of candidates chose a suitable issue for their debate which meant they could interact effectively with the teacher, defend their views and use the language of debate, analysis and argument. They also had good command of lexis relevant to their area of debate.

The best candidates had researched their chosen issue, had anticipated counter arguments and had sufficient evidence and knowledge to support their arguments. Unfortunately, most of them did not mention the written target language sources used for their research, therefore could only be awarded 3 for Reading and Research.

Weaker performing candidates simply relied on assertion, generalisations or personal conviction to pull through and consequently all too often ran out of ideas and tended to repeat their arguments.

The discussion

Some excellent examining was heard from many centres where examiners asked probing questions in no more than two or three follow up areas which allowed their candidates to produce the necessary detail and depth in their responses. All areas introduced for development followed a natural course in ensuing discussion. In this part of the examination the better performing candidates were well informed and aware of current issues, could express their opinions clearly, analyse and justify their points of view with examples or evidence and develop their responses.

Sometimes, many unconnected topics were covered, and the examinations were more interviews than discussions which resulted in a Question and Answer session. This is not what is expected or required.

The follow up areas for this part of the examination can be chosen from the General Topic Area for AS, as well as, from the Additional General Topic Areas for A Level (these must refer to the Spanish speaking world).

AS topics visited at A Level should be considered in greater depth and answers given to questions should clearly indicate progression from AS to A Level.

Sometimes, examiners conducted the first part of the exam (the debate) correctly but for the second part (the discussion) they asked AS type questions carrying out

a re-run of the Unit 1 speaking test and thereby not giving the candidates any chance to develop their response appropriately.

The following are two examples illustrated and noted by our examiners:

1-Chosen Issue: "Contra la donación de órganos"

Follow up áreas for discussion:

-Cloning for medical purpose

-Technological and scientific advances

This is an example with a suitable topic for debate, the candidate was well prepared and the issue was well researched. The debate covered the moral aspects and the current laws on cloning. The follow up discussion covered only two topics therefore, the candidate produced the necessary detail and depth in his responses. Scientific facts were explored and analysed along with moral and ethical issues.

Unfortunately the candidate could not access the top mark (5) for Critical Analysis because the issues discussed in the second part of the exam related to the IAL general topic area of Technology in the Spanish-speaking world. Therefore, the discussion on cloning for medical purpose and technological and scientific advances had to refer specifically to the Spanish speaking world.

2- Chosen issue: En contra de la Monarquía

Follow up áreas for discussion:

-los famosos

-el canon de belleza

-la anorexia

-la tecnología

-la igualdad de género

-el aborto

-la eutanasia

An example of an exam that had a suitable issue to debate but where there were far too many topics to discuss. The candidate could not develop her answers and she was denied the opportunity to show her deeper understanding of a subject. This candidate did not score high marks for Spontaneity and Development or Critical Analysis.

Illustrated below and noted by our examiners these are two examples of well conducted debates.

In most of the cases candidates did not mention target language newspapers / magazines or written material which could be referenced. This meant that they could not access the top bands 4/5 for Reading and Research. Good practice from some teachers like the one below, was to facilitate the candidate's demonstration of

research by asking a direct question, such as: ¿Qué has leído para convencerme de tu punto de vista?

1- Yo creo que el cambio climático es real y es la culpa del ser humano.

Teacher: Bueno, yo no noto que haya ningún cambio climático. ¿Qué has leído para convencerme de tu punto de vista?

Candidate: Esto lo dice mucha gente, pero realmente hay mucha evidencia del cambio climático. Ha habido una subida del mar inmensa, En un artículo de la revista 'Muy Interesante' los científicos están diciendo que al final del siglo, podrá haber subido hasta de tres metros y si miramos países como los Países Bajos o las Maldivas, las Maldivas desaparecerían. Los científicos más positivos dicen que al final del siglo los niveles del mar habrán subido 50 centímetros, pero esto es preocupante porque puede causar daños inmensos. Lo que está mal y no es justo es que muchos de los países que se ven afectados, como las islas Maldivas no son los que causan mucho daño al ambiente. Estos países no producen muchos gases de efecto invernadero, son los países ricos que hacen esto.

Teacher: Pero vamos a ver, lo que tu dices viene de científicos alarmistas. Siempre han habido ciclos climáticos en la historia de la humanidad, han habido glaciares enormes y sequías.

Candidate: Sabemos que antes ha habido un aumento sustancial de las temperaturas, pero no en todo el planeta, como ocurre ahora. Esto no lo hemos visto nunca, es un fenómeno que no se ha visto antes, que desde el siglo pasado la temperatura haya subido un 1%. Esto afecta a los ecosistemas de cada sitio del mundo y es muy grave. El retroceso de los glaciares también, es otro ejemplo. Según 'La Vanguardia.com' el 97% de los estudios concluyen que el calentamiento global es culpa del ser humano, el aumento de las temperaturas desde 1951 hasta 2010 se debe al incremento de los gases de efecto invernadero como el metano y el dióxido de carbono.

Teacher: Pero los expertos también dicen que eliminando el uso del carbón mejorará la situación.

Candidate: No es solamente el carbón. Tenemos que ver también la emisión de los gases invernadero en la agricultura, en la ganadería. Yo digo, en la ganadería más porque la cantidad de metano que las vacas emiten a la atmósfera. Estamos intentando alimentar y proveer carne a un gran número de gente. Todo esto también causa mucho contaminación y eliminar solo el carbón no ayudará. Tenemos que reflexionar y cambiar nuestra forma de vida, nuestra alimentación. Hay que eliminar todos los riesgos del medioambiente.

Teacher: ¿Tú cómo notas en España el cambio climático?

Candidate: El sur de España es el lugar de Europa con más radiación solar y en sitios como Sevilla o Granada hemos experimentado temperaturas de hasta 45

grados. También grandes periodos de sequía. No llueve por meses y luego de repente llueve mucho durante días. Esto nunca pasaba antes.

The teacher then continues a natural discussion in Part B with La experimentación animal y la eutanasia.

2- A favor de la legalización de la droga

T- Dices que el narcotráfico descenderá pero en realidad yo creo que lo que va a pasar es aumentar el consumo.

C- Yo creo que el consumo no aumentará porque lo que pasará es que los precios caerán dramáticamente y entonces, la gente se piensa que los precios caen y el consumo aumenta pero esto no es el caso. Hay países como el Perú en el que el precio de la cocaína, por ejemplo, es más bajo que en otros países pero el consumo sigue siendo mucho menor. Un estudio publicado por el periódico El Comercio indica que se calculó que si el precio de la cocaína bajara por 20% solo se incrementaría el consumo en 0.01% de la población en Los Estados Unidos.

T- Si aunque sea así, los daños a la salud y la seguridad siguen siendo los mismos.

C- No, lo que podría hacer el gobierno, según un artículo escrito por Gary Becker el ganador del Premio Nobel, con el dinero derivado de los impuestos de la droga es ofrecer tratamientos efectivos de rehabilitación a los adictos. Así la situación mejoraría en vez de empeorar.

T- Legalizar es aceptar que hemos fracasado.

C-No, en mi opinión es la obligación moral del gobierno ayudar a los adictos, por ejemplo, lo que se hizo en Portugal en 2001 se legalizaron todas las drogas y en las últimas décadas se han triplicado las personas recibiendo ayuda y esto es algo bueno porque el gobierno está encontrando soluciones para tratar de ayudar a estas personas y sus enfermedades. Tenemos que pensar en las personas menos afortunadas de nuestra sociedad.

T- Las drogas causan violencia, incluso el consumo de marihuana.

C- Al contrario, la marihuana ayuda. Ayuda a curar la bulimia, por ejemplo, y según el informe de Manuel Guzmán, el Director del Observatorio Español de Cannabis Medicinal, dice que es un buen inductor del apetito. Incluso es útil y eficaz en ayudar el metabolismo.

T- Y, el mensaje que damos a los jóvenes es 'haz lo que quieras – todo da igual' No, sólo debería ser legalizada una cantidad para el consumo personal, si superara esa cantidad se consideraría posesión para la venta y el gobierno y las leyes intervienen.

T- Qué pasaría con los policías que se dedican a luchar contra el tráfico de drogas. Todos se quedarán sin empleo.

C- En Los Estados Unidos ahora el 60% del crimen pasa a causa del narcotráfico y hay mucha corrupción que ocurre en este sector. Cuando el narcotráfico disminuye la policía puede ayudar en otros casos de crimen. Siempre se necesitan más policías.

The teacher then continues a natural discussion in Part B with El dopaje en el deporte and la discriminación de la mujer en el deporte.

Native or near-native speakers

It was noted by our examiners that there were many native or near native speakers taking this examination. However, not all of them scored high marks. This was often because they had done little or no preparation at all for the examination relying solely on the quality of their spoken language to pull them through.

However, there were also example of centres where all the students were native or bilingual speakers. The exams were well conducted, the examiner covered two or three topics in depth. All the candidates were thoroughly prepared and not complacent. Highly articulate, analytical and persuasive in their arguments.

Suitability of Topics/ Issues

The range of issues chosen for the debate was fairly wide. The most successful ones tended to be those that had a moral and/or ethical dimension and which had several possibilities for development. Some issues chosen for the debate were opinions rather than debatable points and as such could not create a meaningful argument.

The most popular issues were: abortion, euthanasia, the death penalty, immigration/ the refugee crisis, the legalisation of drugs, nuclear energy, veganism.

Some other interesting issues presented were :

'A favor del impuesto sobre la carne' 'En contra de tener salarios iguales para hombres y mujeres en el deporte' 'A favor de usar la ingeniería genética en los seres humanos' 'En contra de la gestación subrogada' 'A favor del uso de embriones para estudiar células madres' 'A favor del veganismo' 'A favor de prohibir el uso de armas en USA' 'En contra de la fracturación hidráulica' 'En contra de los zoos' 'En contra de la monarquía' 'A favor de legalizar la prostitución' 'En contra de experimentar con animales'

Unsuitable issues were those that were not arguable from both sides or ones where the candidate was simply expressing personal opinion, such as:

- A favor del reciclaje – very descriptive and factual with evidence of good research but the topic made it difficult to present an effective counter argument.
- A favor del uso del uniforme – little evidence of research and an unconvincing debate.

-A favor de los graffitis – This could have been a suitable issue for debate, but the candidate just described her own personal artistic taste and the debate became a conversation about graffiti. The candidate showed no evidence of reading and research and the examiner did not present any counter arguments.

Conduct of the examination

Many teacher examiners conducted excellent tests. They asked clear, uncluttered and yet challenging questions using a variety of structures and lexis. They listened to the detail of what their candidates said and followed their lead.

However, in a few cases teacher examiners spoke too much and asked long and some quite convoluted questions, interrupted/ corrected the candidate or, dominated the exchange. This was to the disadvantage of their candidates.

Timing

The specification is clear about the timing required for the Unit 3 exam. In Part 1 - the debate, the candidate should introduce his or her stance for up to 1 minute after which the examiner should interrupt so the debate continues for a further 4 minutes before the examiner moves on to the discussion section (Part 2). The whole oral should last between 11 -13 minutes.

Centres are reminded here that it would be unnatural for any discussion to adhere precisely to the quoted timings as there needs to be a smooth transition from one topic to another. Nevertheless, the timings of the examination should remain as close as possible to those indicated in the specification.

In the cases where the tests were short the appropriate marking principles were applied, as per the General Marking Guidance and resulted in a loss of marks. Where tests were too long, examiner stopped listening at the end of the next sentence once 13 minutes had passed.

Teacher Examiners:

Advice and Guidance

- Examiners need to observe the appropriate timing for both parts of the examination.
- Candidates must choose a controversial issue that easily lends itself to debate and they must make sure it is phrased correctly 'Estoy a favor de..' 'Estoy en contra de..'
- Candidates need to undertake research to provide supporting evidence for their arguments during the whole debate not only during their presentation. They must also make sure that they mention the target written language sources they have used.
- Examiners should challenge the candidate's views so that they are given suitable opportunities to demonstrate their ability to argue their case and justify their opinion.
- Examiners should not introduce too many follow up issues to allow the candidate to produce depth of discussion and development of opinions.
- Candidates should not be given advance knowledge of the issues to be raised during the examination or learn their answers by heart as this lack of spontaneity will be reflected in the application of the mark scheme.

- Examiners need to ask sufficiently complex and challenging questions to allow their candidates to access the full range of marks available for Spontaneity and Development and Critical thinking. Please note questions can be linguistically challenging or conceptually challenging. Complexity can be achieved through the response individual questions require.
- Candidates must show evidence of deeper thinking. There should be critical analysis of key issues and justified links between ideas, substantiated with coherent arguments and insightful observations.
- The candidate and the examiner should respond appropriately to each other's input, there must be a sense of interaction/discourse between them. The discussion should not follow a question and answer format. To reach the full range of marks in Spontaneity and Development there should be frequent examples of spontaneous discourse.
- Examiners must make sure that the second part of the exam is not a re-run of the Unit 1 oral test. For candidates to access the higher marks they must show progression from AS to A2
- Centres should not rotate the same two or three issues for all their candidates but rather personalise each examination for each individual candidate.
- Examiners should refer to the General Marking Guidance for this unit.

Conclusion

Considering that this was the first time this examination was taken the outcome was pleasing. Centres had prepared their candidates well so they had a good understanding of the requirements of this unit. This allowed candidates to respond well to its demands.

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