Advice to Test Takers

Before taking the test, you should have acquired the knowledge and competencies described under “Knowledge and Competencies Tested.”

Below is additional advice specific to taking the Spanish: Content Knowledge (0191) test.

Taped Portion: Section I and Section II, Part A

- The questions in Section I (Interpretive Listening) and Section II, Part A (Speech Analysis) are recorded on tape. The tape will be played only once. Some of the taped material is not printed in the test book; pay special attention to whether the test material is presented on tape, printed in the test book, or both.
The speech samples in Section I (Interpretive Listening) are recorded by native speakers of Spanish at a normal rate of conversation. Therefore, before taking the test, you should practice by listening to recordings of native speakers.

The questions in Section II, Part A (Speech Analysis) are based on speech samples recorded by students of Spanish who are not native speakers; you will be asked to identify errors and error patterns in the students' speech. Therefore, before taking the test, you should be familiar with the speech of nonnative speakers who are learning Spanish.

At the beginning of the taped portion, the test supervisor will play an introductory statement to check the volume. Be sure to notify the supervisor if the volume needs to be adjusted or if there is any other problem with the tape.

Take notes, where appropriate, to help you focus your listening and remember key details.

Between questions, there will be a 12-second pause for you to select and mark your answer. Be prepared to answer within the time provided.

Section II, Part B, to Section IV

Be familiar with the following: the structure of the Spanish language; terminology used to describe grammar, syntax, and phonology; a variety of print and nonprint sources, such as periodicals, literature, Internet resources, and advertisements; the cultures of Spanish-speaking countries and regions.

The questions in Section II, Part B (Writing Analysis), are based on writing samples produced by students of Spanish who are not native speakers; you will be asked to identify errors and error patterns in the students' writing. Therefore, before taking the test, you should be familiar with the writing of nonnative speakers who are learning Spanish.

Pace your activities. Although there is a suggested time for each section, you will be able to work at your own pace. If you finish the test before time is called, use any extra time to check your answers to any questions in Section II, Part B, through Section IV.

Test Description

The Spanish: Content Knowledge test is designed to assess the knowledge and competencies necessary for a beginning or entry-year teacher of Spanish. The 120 multiple-choice questions measure the test-takers' competence in various language skills and their knowledge of the cultures of Spanish-speaking regions.

In the first, third, and fourth sections, all questions and answer choices are in Spanish. All the questions in the Interpretive Listening section, as well as the first part of the Structure of the Language section, are based on tape-recorded materials.
Knowledge and Competencies Tested

Representative descriptions of the knowledge and competencies tested in each category are provided below.

I. Interpretive Listening
- Test takers listen to: taped recordings of native Spanish speakers that consist of short conversations, followed by one or two questions; short narrations, followed by one to three questions; and long narrations and dialogues, followed by two to three questions.
- From the four choices in the test book, the test taker selects the best response.
- Questions are designed to test phonemic discrimination, understanding of idiomatic expressions, familiarity with vocabulary and structures typical of conversational Spanish, and comprehension of relevant cultural information contained in the spoken material.
- All spoken and written questions in this section are in Spanish.

II. Structure of the Language (Grammatical Accuracy)
- Focus is on the test takers' ability to recognize errors and error patterns in spoken and written Spanish and to analyze the structural components of the language, including speech analysis, writing analysis, language analysis, and grammar analysis.
- Speech Analysis: Test takers listen to taped recordings of spoken Spanish and identify the type of errors and error patterns they hear, such as basic grammatical errors, pronunciation errors, register, false cognates, and use of slang.
- Writing Analysis: Test takers identify errors and error patterns in grammar, mechanics, including punctuation, spelling, and capitalization, word choice, and register in passages printed in the test book.
- Language Analysis: Test takers demonstrate knowledge of the structure of the Spanish language, including morphology, word analysis, and vocabulary.
- Grammar Analysis: Test takers select the most appropriate completions for sentences and short paragraphs in which words or phrases have been omitted.

III. Interpretive Reading
- Reading selections are on a variety of topics at various levels of difficulty, from print and nonprint sources such as periodicals, the Internet, advertisements, and literature.
- Questions focus on content and organization, implied content, and use of language.
- Test takers answer questions in Spanish based on what has been stated or implied in the selections.

IV. Cultural Perspectives
- Questions focus on: history, contemporary issues, geography, literature and the arts, lifestyles and societies of the Spanish-speaking world, and sociolinguistic elements of Spanish.
- The Culture questions are in Spanish.
The sample questions that follow illustrate the kinds of questions in the test. They are not representative of the entire scope of the test in either content or difficulty. Answers with explanations follow the questions.

I. Interpretive Listening

Following each question you will have 12 seconds to select and mark your answer.

Part A–Short Conversations

Directions: In Part A, you will hear tape-recorded conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear one or more questions. The conversations and questions are not printed in the test book.

During the pause after each question, read the four answer choices printed in your test book and choose the one most appropriate answer. Indicate your choice on your answer sheet.

You may take notes, but only in your test book.

1. (You will hear)

   (Narrator) Pregunta número uno. Un señor pide ayuda.

   (Man) A ver si me puede ayudar, señorita. Quiero hacer una llamada de larga distancia a Bogotá.

   (Woman) Cómo no. Primero tiene que marcar el número internacional, cero-uno-uno y luego el código cincuenta y siete de Colombia. “Para Bogotá, el código es el número 1”. Luego marque el número de la persona.

   (Narrator) ¿Con quién está hablando el hombre?

   (In your test book you will read)

   (A) Con la oficina de turismo.
   (B) Con la operadora de teléfeno.
   (C) Con un agente de viajes.
   (D) Con el ayuntamiento de Bogotá.

Part B–Short Narrations

Directions: In Part B, you will hear short narrations. The narrations are not printed in your test book. After each narration, you will hear one or more questions, which are printed in your test book.

During the pause after each question, read the four answer choices printed in your test book and choose the one most appropriate answer. Indicate your choice on your answer sheet.

You may take notes, but only in your test book.

(You will hear)

(Narrator) Las preguntas 2 y 3 se refieren a un anuncio en la radio.

(Man) ¡Señoras y señores! ¡Aprovechen esta oferta inicial! Durante el mes de marzo únicamente estaremos ofreciendo precios especiales en nuestras instalaciones recién construidas, con sabor antiguo. Recámaras a todo lujo, servicio completo veinticuatro horas al día, con piscina cubierta, gimnasio y dos restaurantes fabulosos. ¡Hagan sus reservaciones antes del quince de febrero y reciban un bono especial!

(Narrator) ¿De qué se habla en el anuncio?

(In your test book you will read)

2. ¿De qué se habla en el anuncio?

   (A) De un viaje.
   (B) De un concurso.
   (C) De una tienda.
   (D) De un hotel.
Sample Test Questions

During the pause after each question, read the four answer choices printed in your test book and choose the one most appropriate answer. Indicate your choice on your answer sheet.

You may take notes, but only in your test book.

4. (You will hear)

(Narrator) The question refers to the following greetings.

(Student) ¡Hola, Andrea! ¡Hace mucho tiempo que no te vea. ¡Cómo estás?

(Narrator) Identify the error in the excerpt.

(Then you will hear again) ¡Hace mucho tiempo que no te vea.

(In your test book you will read) Question 4 refers to the following greetings.

Identify the error in the excerpt.

(A) Hace

(B) tiempo

(C) te

(D) vea

Part B–Writing Analysis

Directions: In Part B, you will read paragraphs written by students who are learning Spanish. Each paragraph contains errors. You will be asked to identify, correct, or describe the type of error in some of the sentences from each paragraph; each of these sentences contains only one error. When answering each question, consider the error in the context of the entire paragraph.

For each question, choose the one most appropriate answer from the four answer choices printed in your test book. Indicate your choice on your answer sheet.

You may take notes, but only in your test book.

Questions 5–7 refer to the following note left for a friend.

¡Apúrate, Juan! (5) Deje el trabajo para más tarde.
¡Acuérdate! (6) La última vez que fuimos, no cabimos en el auditorio. (7) Todos los asientos estaban ocupadas.

5. Identify the error in sentence 5.

(A) Deje

(B) el trabajo

(C) para

(D) más tarde

Go on to the next page.
6. In sentence 6, the word *cabimos* is used incorrectly. Which of the following is correct in the context of the passage?

(A) *quepamos*
(B) *cupimos*
(C) *cabemos*
(D) *cabríamos*

7. Identify the error in sentence 7.

(A) Todos
(B) asientos
(C) estaban
(D) ocupadas

Part C–Language Analysis

Directions: In Part C, you will read questions about the structure of the Spanish language. For each question, choose the one most appropriate answer from the four answer choices printed in your test book. Indicate your choice on your answer sheet.

You may take notes, but only in your test book.

8. Which of the following is a noun suffix that indicates a place where business or work is performed?

(A) -ero
(B) -ista
(C) -ismo
(D) -ería

Part D–Grammar Analysis

Directions: In Part D, you will read sentences or paragraphs from which words or phrases have been omitted. Each sentence is followed by four possibilities for completing the sentence. For each blank, choose the one answer that results in the best sentence or paragraph in written Spanish. When choosing your answer, consider it in the context of the entire sentence or paragraph. Indicate your choice on your answer sheet.

You may take notes, but only in your test book.

¡Qué suerte tuvimos! Compramos el carro nuevo por menos __________ pensábamos.

9. (A) de que
   (B) de lo que
   (C) de
   (D) del que

III. Interpretive Reading

Directions: In Section III, you will read several selections in Spanish. Each selection is followed by questions. For each question, choose the one most appropriate answer from the four answer choices printed in your test book. Indicate your choice on your answer sheet.

When answering the questions, consider them in the context of the entire passage. Base each answer only on what is stated or implied in the passage.

You may take notes, but only in your test book.

Las preguntas 10 y 11 se refieren al pasaje siguiente.

La historia de la astronomía está íntimamente vinculada con la de la fotografía. Después de milenios de estudiar el cielo a simple vista y siglos de hacerlo con el telescopio, los astrónomos comenzaron a valerse de la placa fotográfica durante el siglo XIX.

Las primeras aplicaciones de la fotografía en la astronomía se remontan al año 1839. A partir de entonces, muchos de los grandes descubrimientos astronómicos se realizaron con la ayuda de la placa fotográfica.

La astronomía mexicana comenzó a utilizar muy pronto la fotografía. En 1874, después de una expedición casi heroica, una comisión mexicana, encabezada por don Francisco Díaz Covarrubias, llegó al Japón para fotografiar el tránsito de Venus por el disco solar. Dicha misión cumplió exitosamente su cometido y publicó sus resultados en 1875, antes que los otros grupos de diversos países que también habían ido a fotografiar el evento.

10. ¿Cuál es la idea central de este pasaje?

   (A) Los inicios de la astronomía en Japón y su impacto en México
   (B) Los descubrimientos astronómicos del siglo XIX
   (C) La interacción entre la fotografía y la astronomía en el siglo XIX
   (D) El reemplazo de las placas fotográficas por los telescopios de hoy en día
11. Según el pasaje, se puede deducir que el tránsito de Venus por el disco solar fue fotografiado por

(A) sólo México
(B) muchos países
(C) sólo el Japón
(D) únicamente el Japón y México

IV. Cultural Perspectives

Directions: For each question in Section IV, choose the one most appropriate answer from the four answer choices printed in your test book. Indicate your choice on your answer sheet.

12. Un magnífico ejemplo de la arquitectura Inca es:

(A) Chichén Itzá
(B) Machu Picchu
(C) Tikal
(D) Teotihuacán

Answers

1. The correct answer is B, because it is evident from the context that the man is talking to a telephone operator.
2. The correct answer is D, because the announcement refers to hotel facilities.
3. The correct answer is A, because the announcement states a special rate during the month of March.
4. The correct answer is D, because the speaker should have used the indicative mood (e.g., veo) and not the subjunctive (vea).
5. The correct answer is A, because given the context of the text and in particular the initial use of the informal command, the consistent use of the informal is required, i.e., Deja.
6. The correct answer is B, because the correct formation of the preterit tense is cupimos.
7. The correct answer is D, because the predicate adjective ocupados must agree in number and gender with the noun it modifies, i.e., asientos.
8. The correct answer is choice D; zapatería is a shoe store, panadería is a bakery, etc.
9. The correct answer is B, because comparison of a whole idea followed by an inflected verb is expressed by de lo que.
10. The correct answer is C. In lines 1 and 2, and throughout the passage, reference is made to the important role photography has had in the development of astronomy.
11. The correct answer is B. In lines 17-20, reference is made to the fact that the Mexicans were able to complete their work and publish their findings before other groups that were representing various countries.
12. The correct answer is B. Machu Picchu was built by the Incas.