



California Subject Examinations for Teachers®

TEST GUIDE

SPANISH SUBTEST V

Sample Questions and Responses and Scoring Information

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Sample Test Questions for CSET: Spanish Subtest V

Below is a set of multiple-choice questions that are similar to the questions you will see on Subtest V of CSET: Spanish. You are encouraged to respond to the questions without looking at the responses provided in the next section. Record your responses on a sheet of paper and compare them with the provided responses.

1. African beliefs and practices have most influenced the cultural development of which of the following regions of Latin America?
 - A. the Caribbean
 - B. Mexico
 - C. the Andes
 - D. Central America
2. During the 1980s, immigrants to the United States from which of the following countries were most likely to have left their homelands to escape civil war and political oppression?
 - A. Colombia and Venezuela
 - B. Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico
 - C. Mexico and Panama
 - D. El Salvador and Guatemala
3. Which of the following describes a significant demographic change that followed the arrival of Spanish explorers and settlers in the Caribbean and Central America during the sixteenth century?
 - A. Large numbers of indigenous peoples moved from rural areas to towns to take advantage of new economic opportunities.
 - B. Many indigenous groups experienced rapid population decline as a result of exposure to diseases brought from Europe.
 - C. Large numbers of indigenous peoples moved from coastal regions to interior areas to establish settlements free of Spanish rule.
 - D. The population of the region increased steadily as Spaniards and indigenous people intermarried and established new, biracial communities.

4. The Mexican Revolution of 1910 most encouraged the development of which of the following cultural perspectives?
- A. a commitment to maintaining personal honor in social relations
 - B. a passionate nationalism rooted in the country's mestizo heritage
 - C. a fatalistic acceptance of the power of impersonal forces on daily life
 - D. a belief that religion is an integral part of Mexican national identity
5. The political participation of which of the following Latino groups in the United States has been most strongly influenced by U.S. foreign policy toward their country of origin?
- A. Mexicans
 - B. Panamanians
 - C. Cubans
 - D. Guatemalans
6. Which of the following sociopolitical phenomena in the United States would likely be *least* familiar to new immigrants from Mexico?
- A. the request for racial identification on government forms
 - B. the adversarial nature of legal proceedings
 - C. the conflicts within a class-based social structure
 - D. the competition among political parties
7. The popular telenovelas aired by Latino television networks in the United States are most similar to which of the following types of programming broadcast on English-language U.S. television networks?
- A. documentaries about social issues
 - B. soap operas
 - C. movies based on historical events
 - D. situation comedies

8. The *compadrazgo* system best illustrates which of the following features of Latino culture?
- A. how social norms encourage men to take responsibility for the well-being of their families
 - B. how individuals who have immigrated to other countries help support family members
 - C. how men and women associate in gender-specific social groups to further community interests
 - D. how the extension of kinship to nonfamily members strengthens the bonds of family and community
9. Which of the following groups of Latinos would most likely be both bilingual and bicultural?
- A. second-generation children born to immigrants from Latin America
 - B. Latinos who come back and forth to the United States for seasonal work
 - C. first-generation immigrants from Latin America
 - D. the grandchildren of Latinos who emigrated to the United States

10. Use the image below to answer the question that follows.



Which of the following best explains why many Chicanos include the stylized eagle shown above in artwork, banners, and other media?

- A. Chicano civil rights activists adopted the eagle as a widely recognized symbol of economic justice.
- B. The Mexican national seal and flag portray an eagle as a representation of the country's independence.
- C. The eagle symbolizes the Aztec heritage that is a significant part of Chicano identity.
- D. Many Mexican Americans have adopted the eagle as a symbol of their attachment to U.S. culture.

Annotated Responses to Sample Multiple-Choice Questions for CSET: Spanish Subtest V

Geographic and Historical Contexts

1. **Correct Response: A.** (SMR Subdomain: 001) Between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries, large numbers of Africans were transported from their homelands and forced to work as slaves on Caribbean plantations. Indeed, the Caribbean came to have a greater concentration of African peoples than any other region of the Americas. Moreover, because most indigenous peoples had been decimated by war, disease, and forced labor during the early period of European colonization, Africans formed a large proportion of the total population on most Caribbean islands. The customs and traditions that these African peoples brought with them strongly influenced the cultural development of the Caribbean.
2. **Correct Response: D.** (SMR Subdomain: 001) During the 1980s, El Salvador and Guatemala became a battleground for conflicting political ideologies. The resulting civil wars pitted large landowners and other traditional elites against rebel groups intent on redistributing land, achieving a more equitable division of each country's wealth, and guaranteeing basic human rights. These conflicts caused widespread violence, social disorder, and political repression, prompting the migration of large numbers of people to the United States.
3. **Correct Response: B.** (SMR Subdomain: 002) During the first generation of contact between Spanish colonizers and indigenous peoples in various parts of the Americas, Native Americans experienced drastic declines in population. Although warfare and Spanish forced labor policies accounted for some of the deaths, the diseases that Europeans brought to the Americas were the main cause. With no immunity against smallpox, measles, flu, and other European maladies, native peoples exposed to such diseases died in large numbers.
4. **Correct Response: B.** (SMR Subdomain: 002) The extent to which nationalist sentiments influenced the Mexican Revolution of 1910 can perhaps best be seen in the Mexican Constitution of 1917, which gave the government authority to expropriate the land and mineral resources that foreign investors had come to control during previous decades. Nationalist feelings were particularly strong among the peasants, miners, and urban workers of combined Native American and European ancestry who played a major role in the revolution.

Sociopolitical and Sociocultural Contexts

5. **Correct Response: C.** (SMR Subdomain: 003) Cuban Americans' participation in the U.S. political process has been strongly influenced by their desire to maintain the aggressive stance toward the communist government of Cuba that has been the long-standing policy of both Republican and Democratic presidents. Through lobbyists, political action committees, and most of all through their votes, anti-Castro Cuban Americans have worked assiduously to bend U.S. policy to their goal of overthrowing the Castro government. Although Cuban Americans do not form a large proportion of the total population, they are an important voting bloc in a key electoral state, Florida, which has given them considerable leverage in national politics and especially with regard to issues that are important to the Cuban community.

6. **Correct Response: A.** (SMR Subdomain: 003) Racial mixing became commonplace in Mexico following the Spanish conquest of the sixteenth century. This resulted in the creation of a new category of people called *mestizos*—of mixed Native American and European ancestry—who today account for more than half of the total population in Mexico. One consequence of this extensive racial mixing is that the Mexican government does not ask for racial identification on official forms.
7. **Correct Response: B.** (SMR Subdomain: 004) Telenovelas can best be described as soap operas in an extended miniseries format. Like the soap operas with which U.S. television viewers have long been familiar, Latino telenovelas feature a romantic drama involving love triangles, glamorous characters, and intricate, convoluted, storylines that maintain a continuous open narrative. Also like soap operas seen on U.S. English-language television, Latino telenovelas appear in serial format broadcast five to six days each week.
8. **Correct Response: D.** (SMR Subdomain: 004) *Compadrazgo* is a form of assumed kinship that originates in the baptism ceremony and creates important bonds between godparents and natural parents as well as between godparents and the child being baptized. Once this created-kinship relationship has been established, parents and godparents are expected to help each other in any way that they reasonably can.
9. **Correct Response: A.** (SMR Subdomain: 005) Second-generation children born to Latino immigrants are highly likely to be both bilingual and bicultural. Even as they are learning English at school, most second-generation children return each evening to homes in which Spanish is spoken. If they live in Latino neighborhoods, they will be surrounded by the language, food, music, and fashions of the country from which their parents emigrated. Even when second-generation children do not grow up in Latino communities, parents often keep alive important rituals, celebrations, holidays, and other aspects of the family's Latin American homeland. This ensures that second-generation children will be exposed to the traditions and perspectives of Latino culture. Meanwhile, through interactions with schoolmates and teachers, and through television, movies, and the media, they are simultaneously becoming part of U.S. culture as well.
10. **Correct Response: C.** (SMR Subdomain: 005) The stylized rendition of the Aztec eagle represents an ancient tradition at the heart of Mexican national identity. According to the tradition, a vision of an eagle perched on a prickly pear cactus, clutching a snake in its talons, came to the wandering Mexica people and led them to found the city of Tenochtitlan on an island in Lake Texcoco. That city became the center of the Aztec Empire and is known today as Mexico City. For many Chicanos, the Aztec eagle is an important symbolic connection to their homeland and serves as an expression of pride in their indigenous heritage.

Scoring Information for CSET: Spanish Subtest V

Responses to the multiple-choice questions are scored electronically. Scores are based on the number of questions answered correctly. There is no penalty for guessing.

There are no constructed-response questions in Subtest V of CSET: Spanish.