



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2025

Pearson Edexcel GCE

In Italian (9IN0)

Paper 03 Speaking

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Speaking task 1 – Indicative content

Indicative content is not exhaustive. Students should be rewarded for any valid response and may draw on a range of relevant ideas or opinions.

Task 1 Stimulus IN1

Statement	Indicative content
A	• It is neither a mystery nor a surprise to discover that weddings are extremely expensive and also young people don't get married simply because they no longer feel the need. • Among the causes of the decrease in marriages, there is the problem of housing, where prices have become prohibitive. Young people may find themselves out of work or must adapt to insecure, temporary and poorly paid work that can exclude them from becoming homeowners. • Cohabitation has no bureaucratic constraints, so if the couple decide to separate it will not be necessary to pay a lawyer and divide the costs, the house and a whole series of limitations that come with the marriage. • Given that children are now protected, and cohabitation is accepted and recognized, marriage has in fact become superfluous.
B	• In the past the father figure represented law and authority. • The father used to take care of the responsibilities outside the house, whilst the mother, took care of the housework and children. The father was feared and even had a hierarchical superiority over his wife. • Today's fathers are certainly much more present than in the past and more involved in the birth and care of their children, co-operating with the mother in the upbringing of the children. • Today's fathers no longer impose themselves with severity; they seek dialogue with their children, remaining a safe point of reference, knowing how to set limits and boundaries.

Task 1 Stimulus IN2

Statement	Indicative content
A	• Latin or Ancient Greek, like many subjects that are studied are not immediately useful and all fall within the scope of what it is known as "culture". Having a "culture" is useful for understanding the world. • Latin and Ancient Greek can help at university, if students read subjects that are linked to linguistics, literature, philosophy, history and Law. • The school must create a bridge with the world of work. Vocational training must be an opportunity for all Italian students in all regions. • There is a need for teachers who can create a climate within the class that stimulates the desire for knowledge and that helps students make the most of the learning tools that are available today.
B	• In Italy, the study load is heavier averaging 50 hours a week and without sufficient breaks during the year to rest and engage in other activities. • Too much competition and a relationship with teachers that generates stress. Anxiety produces little interest in school and poor school performance, encouraging early school leaving. • Re-shape the school calendar, with a reduction from three months of summer holidays to two (in July and August), and the inclusion of breaks distributed more evenly during the school year. • Teachers of different subjects can agree among themselves not to organize tests on the same day.

Task 1 Stimulus IN3

Statement	Indicative content
A	• The work is there, but students are inclined not to study technical-scientific disciplines. • Jobs are available, but young people refuse to accept entry wages below their expectations. • In Italy, action should be taken in several areas by giving more status to technical and vocational schools and increasing collaboration between school and the workplace • One of the best solutions would be for employers to train young people who have no work experience but want to work, allowing them to gain experience and practical knowledge.
B	• When you work from home, it removes the need to struggle through crowds and traffic to get to the office, giving you more time in the day to do the things you need and want to do. Many people agree that being able to wear comfortable clothing is a definite advantage of working from home. • For many young people a good work-life balance, flexible work and a convenient workplace are important. Working from home often results in a higher level of productivity because there are fewer distractions. • Working from home has become more common and as a result many workers have begun to realise that it is not easy to be productive, for example when a child or pet distracts or interrupts their work. • Working from home has its downsides: the working environment is the same as the home environment; little real contact with people; loneliness during working hours; decreased interaction with the work team.

Task 1 Stimulus IN4

Statement	Indicative content
A	• First of all, thanks to social media platforms, allowing artists to share their lives in detail with fans. • In Italy, the fans' desire to meet the singers up close on the instore tours, taking pictures with them (after buying the cd), was exploited by artists. • Going to a live concert is an unforgettable experience. For Italians, live concerts are also useful for seeing their favourite artists up close. • A live music concert is an opportunity to socialize, be in the company of friends or meet new people with similar tastes.
B	• One of the musical genres that has often influenced musical tradition and culture in Italy is, without a doubt, the protest song or political song, e.g., Vasco Rossi. • Thanks to the Italian songwriters, music and song are a reflection of the surrounding social reality, but also tools to transform it, e.g., Giorgio Gaber, Fabrizio De André, Lucio Dalla, etc. • The "Italian indie" genre is today the music that speaks to and of young people. Emerging young artists produce music without filters, exposing their vision of the reality in which we live. • Today's young people celebrate hip hop culture and their musical genre is confirmed as rap, combining rhymes, rhythmic speech and street language.

Task 1 Stimulus IN5

Statement	Indicative content
A	• A printed newspaper is expensive. On the internet it is free, while in newsagents it costs an average of 1.50 Euros per newspaper. • Many Italians don't read any newspapers because they don't understand the articles. To increase newspaper sales a simpler and more understandable language of the most important news should be used. • News online is always updateable and can be completed with further details or corrected for any inaccuracies. • Another important opportunity, which a printed newspaper cannot offer, is to create in-depth paths for the reader by providing links for other areas of interest through the "related content" function.
B	• Today, social media has a significant influence on fashion and food trends, but social media also influences people, business, work culture, politics and so much more in different ways. • Due to the lack of regulation in these media platforms, there has been an uncontrolled increase in fake news. This has greatly affected politics in the real world. If a negative post about a particular political party or minister is posted on the internet, it can also find its way into the mainstream media. • An average teenager spends around 6 hours on social media. This is dangerous because many of the younger generation have shown signs of internet addiction. • Social media also appears to have highly negative effects on the mental health of teenagers and young adults. Cyberbullying has become common on social media platforms. Many teenagers are being targeted and bullied on these platforms.

Task 1 Stimulus IN6

Statement	Indicative content
A	• In Italy, Christmas is a holiday to spend with the family. As for the Christmas lunch, it is difficult to say which are the typical dishes because each region of Italy has its own culinary traditions and it is impossible to generalise. • A symbol of Christmas is the crib. In addition to Santa Claus, there are figures such as St. Nicholas, Baby Jesus, Santa Lucia and the Befana, who pass by to deliver gifts to children during the Christmas holidays. • Carnival is celebrated with public parades. In Venice the most characteristic element is the tradition of the masquerade ball. In Viareggio it is celebrated with the use of allegorical papier-mâché floats that which depict various themes, from political satire to history, from religion to current affairs. • August 15, Ferragosto, is generally a day to be spent outdoors, celebrated with processions, festivals, and historical re-enactments such as the famous Palio of Siena. The day normally ends with beautiful fireworks.
B	• Food Festivals connected to a typical local product take place throughout the Peninsula, from North to South. • Food Festivals are an opportunity for territorial marketing, which attracts hundreds and sometimes thousands of people to various villages of the Peninsula. • Traditional Italian festivals are the so-called "infiorate" which consist of lining the streets of the cities with carpets of flowers to form truly incredible works of art. Among the most famous "infiorate" are those of Spello in the province of Perugia and Genzano near Rome. • In Italy, particularly in the South, the festivals of the Patron Saints still involve a moment of participation and conviviality. The celebrations that are organised in honour of the patron saint of the city can last several days and involve everyone, from children to the elderly.

Task 1 Stimulus IN7

Statement	Indicative content
A	- Foreign workers are relatively young and have little impact on pensions and health, the main items of public spending. The policies of regularization of workers could bring in 360 million euros per year in terms of tax and NI contributions. - In recent years, foreign entrepreneurship has been one of the most significant phenomena for the country's economy, particularly in the construction sector. - At any skill level, language proficiency is perhaps the single most important determinant of immigrant's integration. To understand diverse cultural practices and how to accommodate these in the workplace, may create safer workplaces. - Developing the skills of immigrants with programmes for professional retraining. Immigrants must be allowed to progress and be promoted in the workplace. They should understand the options available and be included in management training where applicable.
B	- Food often becomes an opportunity for contact and cultural exchange. Italians love to experiment by going to ethnic restaurants and buying ethnic products. - Each culture has its own religions and traditions. In recent years, in many Italian cities, it is easy to come into contact with different customs: the Chinese New Year with its fireworks, the traditional Muslim Ramadan, Orthodox Christmas or Diwali. - The number of immigrants is growing and, consequently, so are the opportunities for contact between Italians and immigrants. More and more citizens think that immigrants must integrate, adapting however to Italian culture and traditions and the idea that they can enjoy citizenship rights, such as voting rights, is widely shared. - Immigrants are now part of the daily life of many Italians: many now have friends who are immigrants or have contacts in the workplace; immigrants are neighbours or schoolmates of their children.

Task 1 Stimulus IN8

Statement	Indicative content
A	• Some immigrants, despite having been in Italy for many years, have not managed to integrate because they maintain social relations exclusively within their own ethnic group. • Some immigrants wish to achieve financial success in a different country, certainly not in Italy, where their compatriots are frequently discriminated against. • Some Italians think that immigrants receive a salary of 35 euros a day, plus accommodation and board, without doing any work. • Many Italians believe that immigrants steal jobs from Italians and are shown favouritism when it comes to obtaining a council house.
B	• Some Italians fear immigrants when they settle in large groups in urban settings as they fear losing their Italian culture. • Italy, especially in its richer regions and cities, is experiencing a profound contradiction in its relationship with the immigrant component of its population. They do not want multi-ethnic cities. • Some second-generation immigrants, having been born in Italy, have never known their country of origin and therefore feel Italian. • Some, who have come to join their families, form strong social relationships with their Italian peers, watching Italian television and listening to Italian music, looking forward to their future in Italy.

Task 1 Stimulus IN9

Statement	Indicative content
A	• Big cities like Naples and Palermo are unable to compete economically with Milan, Venice, or Rome. • Some move to the North to seek a meritocratic society, which has more emphasis on personal skills and competences. • Emigration from the South leads to a population decline, especially among young and skilled people, only partially compensated by the flow of immigrants, modest in number and characterised by low skills. • Above all, emigration leads to a very worrying demographic prospect of depopulation for the South, which involves small towns under 5 thousand inhabitants.
B	• The culture of northern Italy, due to the proximity of the North to the Swiss border and the Alps, is strongly influenced by the cultures of Central Europe - especially the Alpine culture. • The South is closer to Mediterranean culture. Life in the South tends to go more slowly than in the North, with a more relaxed and informal atmosphere. • In Northern Italy, life is better for business and work, the environment, education, leisure, tourism. • Even if Southern Italy offers fewer opportunities than the North, there are regions rich in natural beauty and history, that allow a less hectic lifestyle, without smog and traffic.

Task 1 Stimulus IN10

Statement	Indicative content
A	• In Italy after the First World War there were many economic difficulties that generated a sense of profound social discontent. Unemployment, the industrial conversion from military to civilian, the return of veterans were huge problems for Italy. • Public debt had skyrocketed which caused a heavy devaluation of the lira and an increase in all the products that Italy imported from abroad. • In the period between 1919 and 1920, the working class were involved in strikes, demonstrations, and unrest at staggering levels in Italian factories, against wage cuts. • In the countryside, especially in the South, the situation became more and more explosive, and soon the protests of the peasants against the lack of agrarian reform culminated in the occupation of the land.
B	• In Italy, the popular party, founded by Luigi Sturzo, represented democratic and constitutional inspiration. The Socialist Party also grew, but a group, led by Antonio Gramsci, broke away from the Socialist Party and gave birth to the Communist Party of Italy. • Another movement of great importance was fascism, led by Benito Mussolini, which was an association of ex-combatants and young anti-socialists and nationalists. • When the strikes broke out and the workers occupied the factories, the Prime Minister Giolitti, as usual, did not intervene in the conflict between workers and industrialists; his attitude displeased everyone but furthered the success of Mussolini. • In the countryside, the labourers threatened the rights of the landowners. Mussolini took advantage of this crisis, and with the support of industrialists and landowners, he marched on Rome.

Task 1 Stimulus IN11

Statement	Indicative content
A	• In the war, the rationing of food was introduced (bread, pasta, rice, flour, meat, sugar, fats, potatoes, vegetables, eggs, milk ...) and other goods, such as heating fuels, tobacco, or soap, which could be purchased through the ration card and only in specific quantities established for each person. This led to the flourishing of the black market. • Due to the bombing, the government enforced the darkening of cities (black outs) at night to prevent them from being easy targets for enemy aircraft. People were not allowed to go out during the curfew in the evening and night hours. Many preferred to get away from the cities and fled to the countryside to escape the bombs. • Despite the attempts of the regime to hide the reality of the facts through propaganda, the winter of 1942-43, with the intensification of the bombings and the worsening of the military situation, saw the collapse in support for Mussolini. • At the end of 1942, all hope of victory was lost, dissatisfaction grew and the criticism of civilians and military towards the regime and Mussolini increased. The vast majority of Italians wanted peace and clearly detached themselves from fascism and its leader.
B	• Mussolini, who had always been opposed to female work, gave women permission to work. Women became postmen, office workers, bakers, tram drivers or farmers. There was no position that could not be filled by a woman. • During the war the tasks of women went beyond looking after children, relatives and parents. Many girls left for the front line fighting alongside the men, others took care of the wounded, others replaced the men who had disappeared in the war working in the fields or in factories. • During the war, women began to support the liberation struggle: the figures of the "partisan relays" were born; young girls who carried messages and weapons from one battalion of resistance fighters to another. • Women become partisans; they printed and distributed anti-fascist leaflets in a clandestine way and helped men to escape from the German military, hiding them and preventing them from becoming prisoners of war or being deported to Germany.

Task 1 Stimulus IN12

Statement	Indicative content
A	• The landing of the Allies in Sicily, which took place without much resistance and was welcomed with joy by the population; it was the "coup de grace" for the fascist regime. • It was a political manoeuvre that brought down the fascist regime: on the night of 24-25 July 1943 the Grand Council of Fascism gave a vote of no confidence in Mussolini and forced him to go to the King to offer his resignation. • Mussolini founded the Republic of Salò, and from that moment Italy was divided in two and devastated by civil war. • The Germans invaded a large part of central-northern Italy, while the King and Badoglio, to escape capture and take shelter, fled hastily to the south, leaving Rome defenceless, while the Italian army, left without orders, experienced a dramatic confusion everywhere.
B	• The damage produced by the conflict (roads, hospitals, schools, homes, unemployment) had to be repaired and agricultural and industrial production re-established. • Public order was severely compromised by organized gang crime in many regions of the country. Demonstrations followed one another throughout Italy for the rationing of food that favoured the illegal "black market". Unemployment grew and the loss of value of the lira increased. • The country had to address the scarcity of resources, housing shortages, and the need to restore transportation networks. Italy became a significant recipient of Marshall Plan funds, which played a crucial role in revitalizing the economy and modernizing industries. • The process of reconstruction involved not only physical and economic recovery but also significant social and political transformations. The transition to a republic provided a foundation for political stability and allowed Italy to focus on rebuilding its economy, strengthening its institutions, and pursuing social progress.

Speak task 2 part 1, independent research presentation – Indicative content

The example below is presented in written form in order to demonstrate what a student might include in their presentation and how it may be structured. The *Comment* column demonstrates how the presentation meets the requirements of the assessment criteria in the mark grid *Responding to written language in speech*.

Independent research question or statement: Borsellino e Falcone: eroi antimafia.

Student presentation (up to 2 minutes)	Comment
Vorrei parlare dei giudici Borsellino e Falcone che hanno sacrificato la loro vita per sconfiggere la mafia e come a 25 anni dalla loro morte Cosa nostra sia cambiata. Prenderò spunto da due articoli; "Sì, la mafia ha perso" dal sito Web "www.ilfoglio.it" di Mario Mori e un articolo dal sito Web "www.ilfattoquotidiano.it" che si intitola "Borsellino fu un grande eroe. Ma solo da morto".	Opening statement indicating topic and names of the two written sources to be summarised in the presentation.
Il primo articolo spiega come quel sacrificio che, se ha tolto al nostro Paese due degli uomini migliori di quel tempo, ha segnato anche l'inversione di tendenza nella lotta alla mafia siciliana, che da quella terribile estate ha visto l'inizio del suo progressivo, inarrestabile declino.	Summary of the first written source.
Nel secondo articolo si spiega che Borsellino – come Falcone – è sì un grande eroe, un mito: ma solo dopo morto; in vita invece ha dovuto affrontare una serie di ostacoli al suo lavoro da non credere. Invece di essere sostenuti, i magistrati erano lasciati sostanzialmente soli e senza mezzi adeguati.	Summary of the second written source.
Capisco la preoccupazione espressa dai giudici nei due articoli perché la mafia poteva contare su robusti contributi esterni: rimozioni, sottovalutazioni, connivenze e coperture dei tanti personaggi al servizio del malaffare e della criminalità. Il pool stava percorrendo una strada che avrebbe portato alla dissoluzione della favola dell'invincibilità della mafia. Secondo quanto scritto nei due articoli l'ultimo grande contributo offerto alla Patria da questi due magistrati è stato, con il loro	Provides a personal reaction to the findings of the two written sources.

sacrificio, quello di sollecitare un corale senso di ripulsa verso "cosa nostra".	
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Other examples of possible questions/ statements for the Independent Research Project are:

- Il giornalismo italiano su internet non è autorevole.
- L'Italia può chiudere i porti alle navi delle ong?
- **Independent research question or statement:** Borsellino e Falcone: eroi antimafia.

Student presentation (up to 2 minutes)	Comment
I would like to talk about the judges Borsellino and Falcone who sacrificed their lives to defeat the mafia and how 25 years after their death Cosa Nostra has changed. I will take inspiration from two articles; "Yes, the mafia has lost" from the website "www.ilfoglio.it" by Mario Mori and an article from the website "www.ilfattoquotidiano.it" which is titled "Borsellino was a great hero. But only when dead".	Opening statement indicating topic and names of the two written sources to be summarised in the presentation.
The first article explains how that sacrifice, that has taken away from our country two of the best men of our time, has also marked the turnaround in the fight against the Sicilian mafia, which has seen, since that terrible summer, an unstoppable decline.	Summary of the first written source.
The second article explains that Borsellino - like Falcone - is indeed a great hero, a myth: but only after death; in life instead, he had to face a series of unbelievable obstacles to his work. Instead of being supported, the magistrates were left substantially alone and without adequate resources.	Summary of the second written source.
I understand the concern expressed by the judges in the two articles because the mafia could count on robust external contributions: removals, collusion and cover-ups of the many characters in the service of criminality. The pool was following a path that would have led to the dissolution of the fable of the invincibility of the mafia.	Provides a personal reaction to the findings of the two written sources.

According to what was written in the two articles, the last great contribution offered to the Country by these two magistrates was, with their sacrifice, to solicit a common sense of rejection towards "cosa nostra".	
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