



Pearson

## **Mark Scheme (Results)**

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE  
In Spanish (9SP0) 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.

#### **AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP1**

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Spanish grandparents often lived in the family home or close by, being cared for by their children and able to care for grandchildren e.g. during the long school holidays in the summer.</li><li>• Nursery and child care facilities have only recently become wide spread; there were no free places previously and very few available today still. Many families are forced to use expensive childminders and home helps (chicas).</li><li>• Families are more spread out because families are likely to move for their work whilst the grandparents are tending to work longer or enjoy their retirement and less willing to give up their lives to look after the children.</li></ul>
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Civil weddings are more popular than church weddings in Spain and it is acceptable for couples to live together without being married - previously this would have been frowned upon by the community.</li><li>• The economic situation in Spain, accentuated more recently since the crisis which began in 2008, has caused people to think twice about paying for a costly church wedding or even marrying at all; many leave it until later (the average age for marriage in Spain is now 31-34 years old).</li><li>• Same sex weddings are now more easily accepted in Spain since they were legalised in 2005 (with 65% of voters in favour).</li><li>• However, there is still opposition to the marriage of homosexuals by the Roman Catholic Church in Spain and other factions e.g. the Partido Popular contested the law in 2012 (albeit unsuccessfully).</li></ul>

## **Speaking task 1 – indicative content**

### **AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP2**

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In the 1960s women worked primarily in administrative and non-executive roles. In the 1970s much research was published highlighting the inequalities (feminización de la pobreza).</li><li>• The creation of the “Instituto de la Mujer” was dedicated to ensuring equality for women.</li><li>• The introduction of paternity leave and extended maternity rights and the right to contraception and abortion, reviewed recently by the PP, has helped.</li><li>• The number of women in paid employment in Spain falls short of the figures for the rest of Europe.</li></ul>
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Men still carry out less domestic work, including childcare. The figures are worse in Spain than the European average. Many put it down to lower numbers of women in paid employment than men.</li><li>• Spain still generally operates on an inflexible working day which forces women with children out of work.</li><li>• Even when Spanish men are unemployed, statistics show that their participation in domestic work does not increase. Many put this down to persistent patriarchal values in Spanish society.</li><li>• In 2016 a bill to change the paternity/maternity laws was approved to gradually bring both into line, (“la reforma 16+16”). However, less than 2% of fathers take the last 10 weeks of paternity leave (given to them by mothers). Some fathers do not take the full 15 days paternity leave (15%). Some fathers claim it is still not well received to take long paternity leave to look after children.</li></ul>

## **Speaking task 1 – indicative content**

### **AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP3**

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Spain's tourism industry began in earnest in the 1960s, with sun holidays as its main offering, and this continued to the end of the 20th century. Post WWII expenditure in leisure aided the boom.</li><li>• Spain's tourism industry was affected by the recession in the 1990s and the growth of other Mediterranean and European competitors. However, this was followed by massive government investment into the sector, which has shown great improvement in recent years.</li><li>• In 2015 Spain topped the charts for best competitive tourist destination due to its wealth of cultural resources beating France, Germany, the US and a total of 141 other countries. Spain is now not only seen as a sun seekers' destination but also a cultural, rural and historical destination.</li><li>• The numbers of visitors to National Parks, nature reserves and Geoparks have seen significant increases in recent years. Government investment in promoting this sector has been increased with projects aimed at environmental tourists (el Proyecto ICAIRN (saving signs by downloading maps), el Proyecto TRINO (birds)).</li></ul>
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The "all-inclusive" nature of many of Spain's resorts has had a devastating effect on small businesses such as local restaurants, shops and taxi companies, as tourists remain inside hotel complex grounds. The money is not finding its way into the general Spanish economy.</li><li>• The Spanish resorts have also seen crime figures soar. Drink spiking of tourists and robbery figures have increased dramatically.</li><li>• Some resorts have also over-developed holiday complexes and many buildings have been left empty. Golf courses and other related businesses have fallen into disrepair through lack of investment.</li><li>• There is an anti-tourist backlash in some tourist resorts e.g. in Almeria where fires have been reportedly set deliberately.</li><li>• The huge tourist complexes have been a drain on Spain's natural resources such as water supplies close to golf course resorts.</li></ul>

## **Speaking task 1 – indicative content**

### **AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP4**

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<p><i>Candidates will select one type of music they know from a Spanish speaking country and identify its main characteristics</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Flamenco music originates from regions of Andalucia, Murcia and Extremadura, in Spain, and typically includes:- el cante (singing), el toque (guitar playing), el baile, el jaleo, las palmas y los pitos.</li><li>• There are many varieties of flamenco from the purest <i>el cante jondo</i> to the <i>tourist flamenco</i>.</li></ul> <p><i>They will explain a little of its importance for that country/region:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Flamenco music has a long and complex history, involving Romany gypsies and Andalusian folk music.</li><li>• It still has strong links to Southern Spain and Andalucía in particular and is recognised as an integral part of Spanish heritage.</li></ul> <p>Any other form of music associated with any Spanish speaking country or region can be talked about and their importance highlighted. Some examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- la música chilena (aborígenes andinos y ritmos coloniales españoles). La cueca</li><li>- El Tango argentino and how it started as dance of the poor and has developed into a symbol of national identity.</li></ul>
B	<p><i>Candidates will say how a form of Hispanic music has or has not changed and explain how or why:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Flamenco – was originally only a voice (a cry) and the rhythm beaten out on the floor (el tablao). Many gypsies made their living giving private performances (juergas) and had no money to buy instruments.</li><li>• Later came the mix of the traditional Romany gypsy style and the Andalusian folk music (fandangos). The café cantante period (1850-1910) consolidated its place in Spanish society but many felt this was not the true flamenco music.</li></ul> <p><i>Candidates will offer their opinion of the role this music plays in Spanish speaking society today:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• El flamenco is now listened to and performed in many Spanish and non-Spanish speaking countries. There are more schools in Japan than in Spain teaching</li></ul>

	<p>flamenco.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The fusion of flamenco with Jazz, la salsa and other styles of music is common place today. Pure flamenco (cante jondo) is kept alive by particular artists such as la Pequera de Jerez and in Andalucía itself.</li> </ul>
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### Speaking task 1 – indicative content

#### AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP5

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most but not all homes in Spain have internet connections. Internet arrived into Spain in 1999 and now 70% of homes have internet access. Spain is currently 6<sup>th</sup> in Europe for numbers of internet users. This percentage is true also for Argentina and Puerto Rico but other Latin American countries have less internet penetration including Mexico. Most 25-34 year olds use the internet every day in Spain.</li> <li>Films on demand (VOD) have seen a massive boom in Latin America where most people watch films on demand.</li> <li>In the Spanish speaking world the use of television and radio is still widely used. In Latin America people watch four times as much television as the rest of the world, reportedly an average of 34 hours per week . In Spain, there are both national and regional channels e.g.: la Radio Nacional y la RTVE – la 1. Y la Euskaltel – R del País Vasco. The circulation of both national and regional newspapers has declined but some are still very popular e.g. el País, el Mundo, ABC y el Diario de Madrid/el Diario Montañés.</li> <li>Internet based versions of newspapers and television channels have seen a huge boom in the last 5 years e.g. el País, Antena 3, Telecinco.</li> </ul>
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spanish society has seen much cybercrime: cyber-attacks and internet fraud. Extreme radical groups have been able to groom victims using the Internet, which in many homes goes unmonitored.</li> <li>Internet use promotes sedentary lifestyles – Spain's youth are now the most obese in all of Europe.</li> <li>Projects to improve education in schools using Internet based technologies (e.g. in rural Mexico). Communication is possible now without the need to be physically present e.g. 71% of Spanish are users of social networks.</li> <li>Spanish hospitals are piloting projects to run tests remotely using internet connections – helpful for those in remote locations or unable to travel.</li> </ul>

## Speaking task 1 – indicative content

### AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP6

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religion is at the heart of many popular Hispanic festivals which are held at important dates in the Christian calendar such as Easter and Christmas. One of the most important festivals in Spain celebrates the invasion and conquest of the Christians over the moors – los Moros y los Cristianos.</li> <li>• Many festivals involve the carrying of religious figures through the streets and may start or end at a holy place e.g. Las Romerías which pay homage to the town's patron saint, Los San Fermínes – which pay homage to San Fermín, patron saint of Navarra and “las Fallas” celebrating San José – the patron saint of carpenters. Some religious festivals celebrate the lives of loved ones now past (el Día de los Muertos in Mexico).</li> <li>• Many people attend the festivals but would not consider themselves religious. Some ancient celebrations are pagan rather than religious but still are popular in the Spanish speaking world e.g. el Carnaval (although is associated with Christianity as it falls just before Lent) and la Pachamama (Argentina).</li> <li>• Each region in Spain has their own celebrations: such as la fiesta del descenso internacional del Sella, which pays tribute to the river in Asturias; people line up on the banks of the river and drink cider and canoe. La Tomatina – Buñol, (1944) held purely for entertainment purposes. Historic: la independencia de México (16 de septiembre). Cultural: las corridas de toros – an expression of Spain's cultural history.</li> </ul>
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many Hispanic festivals and traditions have not changed for centuries and are an integral part of Hispanic national life and through these Spanish culture is maintained and kept alive. For example, <i>Las corridas de toros</i> are one of the oldest festivals in Spain today. Popular Christian festivals in Spain and Latin America also date back many centuries such as Christmas, Easter and patron saint's days which are celebrated in most places. Some festivals date back to before the invasion of the Christians and have survived, such as el Carnaval y la Pachamama. El Carnaval is associated with the Christians in Latin America as it comes just before Lent. It is true that many festivals in Latin America have pagan elements mixed with Christian elements.</li> <li>• We learn many things about Hispanic culture from watching and taking part in festivals: Cultural aspects; the importance of food and drink; the traditional music; the traditional dress (e.g. el traje murciano).</li> </ul>

	<p>Historical aspects: the fight between the Christians and the moors (los moros y los cristianos).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Religious history: Catholicism in Spain (statues of the Virgen Mary in Easter parades).</li><li>• Entertainment: many festivals are continued today purely for their entertainment value e.g. la Tomatina, and also as a way of attracting tourists.</li></ul>
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## **Speaking task 1 – indicative content**

### **AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP7**

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Immigrants to Spain helped the economy through increasing the availability of human resources needed to grow. Immigrant workers were prepared to work different hours and this allowed for the more flexible working hours needed for some industries to grow. Spain has, until the arrival of immigrants, faced a rigid and fixed system of working hours, with the long lunchtime breaks.</li><li>• Immigrants occupied jobs that had previously been carried out by women (care for the elderly, childcare and cleaning), allowing women to contemplate returning to work. Spanish women's average intelligence was higher than their male counterparts and this led to increased productivity with their incorporation into the world of work.</li><li>• Immigrants provided the necessary workforce to maintain the growth of agricultural and construction industries.</li><li>• Birth rates amongst immigrants were slightly higher than those for Spanish women which allowed for a more healthy population growth and a lowering of the average age of the population, needed for sustained economic growth.</li></ul>
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Many immigrants who have come to Spain carry out jobs very different from those they had in their country of origin e.g. even if qualified. The majority are more likely to work in agriculture and fishing industries (40%), mining, manufacturing and hotel and catering sectors due to restrictions on access civil service jobs.</li><li>• Many immigrants carry out work that Spanish do not want to do despite high levels of unemployment. Only 5% of foreigners occupy jobs requiring qualifications and only 4% in executive or managerial roles. Many carry out domestic work (13%), taking care of the elderly and childcare, which has helped women return to the world of paid work.</li><li>• Many African immigrants have contributed to the Spanish music scene, offering a fusion of traditional and African beats, instruments and rhythms.</li><li>• Immigrants have contributed to Spain's gastronomic diversity. Many mainland Chinese immigrants have established Chinese restaurants across Spain</li></ul>

## **Speaking task 1 – indicative content**

### **AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP8**

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Spain is an obvious choice to emigrate to because of the lack of border requirements. There is currently no need to have money to invest, to have set up a business or have a relative of Spanish descent. The only requirements are: to be financially solvent to be able to support yourself without being a burden to the Spanish government at least for the first year. Spain has offered incentives to immigrants who want to start up businesses in their country.</li><li>• For Latin-American immigrants, they can apply for citizenship within two years, which will currently give them access to any of 28 European countries . Many immigrants are also seeking refuge from conflict and Spain offers a democratic, secular (accepting of all religions) and fairly liberal country in which to make a better life. The climate, landscape and culture are additional appealing factors. In Spain people work to live.</li><li>• There are risks to social security if immigrants can't find work after one year. Education and health services are further placed under pressure with a growing population.</li><li>• Increased labour force due to immigration in Spain has brought down salaries in real terms. There is, reportedly, a cultural clash between native Spanish and foreign immigrants.</li></ul>
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Spain is fairly bureaucratic and the greatest issue for immigrants is the process required to acquire legal residency/citizenship. However, there are companies in Spain that provide a service of cheap immigrant labour bypassing the legal channels. Immigration to Spain is easier than to other EU nations and Spanish authorities find it difficult to control.</li><li>• Most immigrants are welcomed as they are prepared to work for less money and often fulfil the jobs that native Spanish do not want such as domestic workers, carers, cleaners and in the agriculture, construction and hotel and catering industries.</li><li>• The vast majority of immigrants, legal and illegal, have come from Latin America and therefore have found it relatively easy to adapt. Language is, therefore, not usually an issue.</li><li>• Spain is providing language lessons to immigrants but not making the speaking of the language a legal requirement. Classes will also be adapted according to the needs of the individual.</li></ul>

## **Speaking task 1 – indicative content**

### **AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP9**

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Surveys reveal that in the last ten years (2016) Spanish people no longer hold the extremes of opinion they held before, that either all immigration is good or that there should be no immigration at all. Spanish feel that immigration is acceptable if the immigrants have a job and can support themselves. However, most Spanish people feel that current laws are too lenient.</li><li>• Public opinion can be influenced by factors such as social class, economic status and level of education. For example the higher the degree of education, the more accepting the Spanish are towards immigration. Some Spanish from lower social classes and with less education view immigrants as competitors in the job market</li><li>• The media have selected incidents about which to report which help sensationalise and sell papers and publicise public racist attacks. For example the riots in El Ejido (2000) and the accident in Lorca (2001) involving a bus load of Ecuadorian immigrants. The media help to link immigrants to crime, as these stories are more newsworthy, and often report the nationality of criminals when immigrants.</li><li>• Media use tragic, dramatic images when reporting about immigration e.g. pictures of sinking boats and rescue ships and dead children.</li></ul>
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Political parties do not appear to be giving concrete plans to improve integration but react and respond when issues hit the news such as the wave of overcrowded boats, delinquency and social unrest.</li><li>• The right-wing party – el PP – favour circular immigration – in other words they come to Spain when there is no work and they leave when there is work back in their home country. The socialist party el PSOE - base their immigration policies on efficiency, justice and legitimacy.</li><li>• The economic situation is one of the biggest causes in the increase of xenophobia in Spain (OIM). 12% of Spaniards would like foreigners to be expelled from the country. 80% of the Spanish population believe immigrants are worsening working conditions and salaries by accepting low paid work. (see OBERAXE).</li><li>• Spain is divided into three: 37% openly reject all immigrants, 33% say they tolerate them and the other third are undecided (OBERAXE). More than half of immigrants do not earn the minimum wage.</li></ul>

## **Speaking task 1 – indicative content**

### **AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP10**

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There were several major political assassinations and violent acts leading up to the start of the war:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The fascist party – la Falange Española carried out many violent atrocities</li><li>- Equally, mainly in Madrid, attacks by young socialists/communists and anarchists on churches and convents were carried out</li><li>- The assassination of Castillo by the nationalists</li><li>- The assassination of José Calvo Sotelo as a revenge attack (leader of the monarchist anti-republicans) on 13 July 1936 convinced the right that a military coup was necessary</li></ul></li><li>• The coup d'état by Emilio Mola (July 1936)</li><li>• Public opinion was that the Frente Popular was unable to keep the peace and maintain public order. Public confidence in the government was diminishing. There was resistance from the right wing (Church, military, landowners) to the social reforms proposed by the government</li><li>• The Spanish economy was in dire straits. The Church felt threatened by the anti-clerical left-wing</li></ul>
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There was a huge divide between the right-wing and left-wing. There was a huge social divide between the rich and the poor</li><li>• The more conservative: The Church, the military and wealthy landowners tended to support the right-wing ideologies. The general workers, the unions, certain intellectuals, supported the democratic liberal ideologies of the left-wing, republicans</li><li>• The government of the Second Republic – Frente Popular – was a coalition of Socialist, Communist and Anarchists</li><li>• The Republican army received support from Russia (and Mexico and France) and the Nationalists led by Franco from Germany and Italy</li></ul>

## **Speaking task 1 – indicative content**

### **AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP11**

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Families were made to follow a strict code of conduct set out by the Falange – the only permitted political party. There was a “Sección Femenina” that dictated the role of women. Women were not allowed to work nor enter into Higher Education. Families could not speak their regional languages in public.</li><li>• The stolen children – born of imprisoned republican mothers, were given away to families supporting the Franco regime. Education and educators were strictly controlled and pensions withheld if found to contravene regime rules.</li><li>• The church legitimised the Franco regime and in return was permitted to control the public and private life of its citizens. No other religion was permitted in public and infringement of this law would lead to fines, punishment and imprisonment (and violent reprisals in the early decades of the regime).</li><li>• The Catholic Church dictated the moral code to which all Spanish society had to adhere.</li></ul>
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The existence of any other party than the “partido único” was strictly forbidden and could lead to sanctions of imprisonment or death. Membership of trade unions was also prohibited.</li><li>• The regime also controlled the press and education (at all levels) through strict censorship regulations.</li><li>• Franco felt that the liberal and communist ideals of the republicans had led to the decline of Spain.</li><li>• Franco opposed any threat to himself and to the national unity of the country which included regional governments. Many people disappeared overnight if it was thought they could be a threat to the regime.</li></ul>

## Speaking task 1 – indicative content

### AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP12

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adolfo Suárez was a key figure in the transition period for many reasons. When chosen by King Juan Carlos to form the first government he was relatively unknown, which meant neither side could hold a grudge towards him.</li> <li>He was a reformed <i>franquista</i> and thereby could relate to some degree to people from both sides and could unite the people. He was re-elected for a third term in the general elections which took place in 1979.</li> <li>He managed to remove the <i>las Cortes Franquistas</i> and legalise all trade unions and their membership, including the communist party.</li> <li>He moved Spain forward with its plan to democratise the country <i>El Proyecto de la Reforma Política</i>, despite strong opposition from the military. In 1978, following a referendum, the Spanish constitution was approved.</li> </ul>
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certain sectors of the Spanish army were opposed to the new democratic Spanish government after 37 years of dictatorship, and the army engineered the coup. They were joined on 23 February 1981 by 200 armed civil guards and military led by Antonio Tejero, as they stormed the Spanish Congress of Deputies. The coup ended the following day following a TV broadcast by the King. The <i>coup</i> became known initially as <i>el Tejerazo</i>, (after Lieutenant Colonel Tejero who led it) but now is referred to as the 23-F.</li> <li>There were other recognised causes for the coup d'état which the democratically elected government was unable to resolve:</li> <li>Economic: problems arising from the economic crisis (almost 20% <a href="#">unemployment</a> coupled with 16% <a href="#">inflation</a>).</li> <li>Political: difficulties in establishing devolved governments for the Spanish regions, and increased violence by the Basque terrorist group <a href="#">ETA</a>. The <i>café para todos</i> policy of devolution for the regions was not popular and gained Suárez some criticism. It seemed that everyone was getting a diluted form of autonomy, when the regions that needed it were Cataluña and El País Vasco.</li> </ul>

B BP2 ...government was unable to resolve.

B BP2 perhaps mention that

B BP4 It would be good to mention as an example the *café para todos* policy of devolution for the regions, which was not popular and gained Suárez some criticism. It seemed that everyone was getting a diluted form of autonomy, when the regions that needed it were Cataluña and El País Vasco.