



Mark Scheme

Summer 2025 (Results)

Pearson Edexcel 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	• Break-ups are the biggest problem facing Spanish families today because of the impact they have on individuals and on society. The number of family break-ups both due to divorce and separation is high and is above the EU average (around 90,000 in 2021). • Break-ups are just one of many problems facing Spanish families today. They could be seen as a result of underlying problems such as unemployment and financial problems, changes in values, lack of communication and the generation gap. • In recent years, an average of 88,000 children have been affected by family break-ups in Spain. The break-up of the family can have a negative effect on the emotional well-being of a child. It is often responsible for poor academic performance and low self-esteem. • There is an increase in the number of single-parent families, many of which face financial hardship and stress. However, not all family break ups have a negative effect on young people. Children can learn to be adaptable and have a broader experience of family life through extended, reconstituted families.

B	- Spanish men play a more active role in the family nowadays than in the past. They are more involved in childcare and have a closer relationship with their children. On average, Spanish men want to have children a little later in life than Spanish women. - The majority of men in Spain consider paternity to be an important value. They tend to want to have a stable partner and income before having children. Nowadays, many men take paternity leave (around 70% of fathers of babies born in 2020). - The family model in Spain has changed from a traditional hierarchy based on the authority of the father to a more symmetrical and equal division of roles and responsibilities between parents. Traditionally, fathers were more distant and had a more authoritarian role than they do today. - In the past, the home and childcare were seen as the responsibility of women. Spanish fathers neither took an active role in childcare nor participated in domestic chores. However, mothers are still more likely to juggle career and childcare. Even today, few fathers take time off work to look after children.
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AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP2

Statement	Indicative Content
A	• In recent years, employment levels of young people have fallen, most significantly among those with fewer qualifications. The level of education corresponds directly to the employment situation of young people. Those with higher qualifications have better chances of finding and remaining in employment. • Regardless of qualifications, many young people working in service industries such as hospitality have lost their jobs as these sectors have been particularly hard hit by the recent crisis. Qualifications are not the only factor in employment: language and IT skills, work experience, and one's geographical location within Spain also affect employment opportunities. • The Spanish government and regional authorities have put initiatives in place to improve the integration of young people into the employment market. Young people tend to gain work experience through temporary jobs. • Apart from the traditional academic route, young people in Spain can access the job market through training, apprenticeship contracts and work experience contracts. There are fewer such opportunities in the regions and many young people seek employment in Madrid or other large cities.

B	• The recent crisis has had a negative effect on the employment prospects of young people in Spain. In difficult times, companies often make young people redundant because they are less experienced and may not have families to support. • The employment market has had to change in response to the pandemic. Many young people are flexible and have IT skills needed in business today. Young people can easily move to different cities or regions in search of work. Younger people have the skills to set up online businesses. • In recent years, it has been difficult for young people to get permanent work in Spain. Many young people are employed on temporary contracts. This means they do not have job security. Recent changes to employment law will improve this situation. The unemployment rate among young people is high compared to that of the general working population. • The cost of living is high and some young people do not move away from home in order to look for work because they cannot afford it. Many young people are employed in seasonal industries such as tourism. In rural areas there are few employment opportunities.
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AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP3

Statement	Indicative Content
A	• The sun, sea and sand model of tourism which was so successful in Spain in the second half of the 20th century is still the mainstay of the Spanish tourist industry. Tourists no longer want the cheap package experience and are seeking quality, environmentally friendly holidays away from the masses. • Spain has a vibrant and modern tourist industry which is ever adapting to changes in the market. The recent crisis has seen many companies amalgamating in order to face new challenges. The Spanish hotel sector is attracting international investment and is leading the way in the use of new technology. • In 2021, cultural tourism attracted more visitors to Spain than beach tourism. Spanish cities with their art, architecture, gastronomy and culture provide a wealth of attractions which draw people from all over the world. Business and religious tourism also draw many visitors to cities. • Rural tourism has become increasingly popular. The rental of country houses is a popular option among Spaniards and foreign visitors. Spain has a huge variety of natural landscapes in which people can enjoy outdoor pastimes such as cycling, hiking and nature watching.

B	• Sustainability is very important for the Spanish tourist industry. Tourists are ever more conscious of the impact of travel and are demanding eco-friendly holidays. Nowadays, Spanish tour operators and hotel chains are promoting products and services which confirm to global standards of sustainability. • Tourism has had a damaging impact in Spain. Mass tourism on the coasts and to the cities has changed popular destinations forever. Unique natural areas have been threatened by road traffic and building developments. Residents of cities have been forced to move to cheaper areas by the rise in rents caused by the holiday letting market. • According to UNESCO, Spain is one of the countries in the world with the highest number of biosphere reserves and geoparks. Over a quarter of the country's territory is dedicated to the protection of nature. Spain is top of the list of European countries with 44 accredited sustainable tourist areas. Spain has more than 500 blue flag beaches. • Spain has an amazing range of protected sites and sustainable tourist destinations including spectacular and unique landscapes and the natural habitats of protected species. Tourists can go cycling and horse-riding in natural parks. Sustainable accommodation such as glamping is possible in many rural areas.
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AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP4

Statement	Indicative Content
A	• There is a great deal of inequality in the Hispanic music industry. Female artists have fewer opportunities and are lower paid. Positions of power in the music industry are held by men. Women face discrimination and sexism. The lyrics of some songs encourage sexist values and violence towards women. • Female artists figure strongly in Hispanic music and have done so for decades. Stars such as Shakira, Jennifer López, Gloria Estefan and Selena Gómez have been industry leaders and have had a strong influence on pop music all over the world. • The <i>#metoo</i> movement has made the music world aware of inequality. Female Hispanic artists are asserting their presence. There are now successful female artists in mainstream movements such as <i>reguetón</i> who combine a feminist message with a genre that has often been accused of sexism. • There are many influential female artists in Hispanic music. For example, Nathy Peluso has more than one million listeners per month on Spotify. Rosalía is currently one of the most successful artists in the world. Selena Gómez is one of the most followed individuals on Instagram, a successful businesswoman and a UNICEF ambassador.

B	• Hispanic pop music is very commercial and formulaic. It is designed to please a mass market. Hispanic pop songs have simple lyrics and strong rhythms which make them easy to remember and instantly catchy. They are fun and good to dance to, but are simply a commercial product aimed at the Spanish-speaking world. • There is a great deal of variety and creativity in Hispanic music. There are many styles and genres which have evolved from the different countries and cultures in which Spanish is spoken. Many artists creatively blend traditional genres such as rumba or flamenco with pop. • Bad Bunny, Karol G and J Balvin are some of the most listened to artists in the world today and have a huge following. They build on the success and influence of Hispanic musicians in the past. The Mexican guitarist Carlos Santana revolutionised American rock music in the 60s and 70s. The Cuban star of salsa, Celia Cruz, popularised the genre in the United States. • Shakira is one of the most iconic Hispanic singers of all time. She has used her celebrity status to help vulnerable children by founding her own charity. Julio Iglesias has sold most records in different languages in the world and one of the biggest selling singers of all time. Camarón de la Isla was an iconic, traditional flamenco singer. He was influential in the revival of the genre in the 60s and 70s.
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AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP5

Statement	Indicative Content
A	- Some television programmes in Spanish are of poor quality. There are many long, clichéd soap operas, typically from South America. Game shows, chat shows and reality programmes like <i>La isla de las tentaciones</i> are often sensationalist and trashy. Some programmes contain inappropriate images and language. - There is a huge choice of excellent television programmes in Spanish. Streaming platforms are investing in making programmes in Spanish. There have been great successes of a high standard recently such as <i>La casa de papel</i> or the remake, <i>Yo soy Betty la fea</i>. TVE has produced many successful and high quality news programs and historical dramas, for example <i>Informe semanal</i> and <i>Cuéntame cómo pasó</i>. - Because of the range of choice, viewers are becoming more demanding. This has led to a broader range of high-quality programmes. Spanish television producers are able to reach wider audiences through international online platforms. For example, Movistar has an agreement to produce programmes with Netflix. - Spanish television produces many excellent programmes. <i>El Ministerio del Tiempo</i> is a successful and informative drama for all the family. It combines, history, adventure and fantasy sci-fi. Younger viewers can learn about Spain's famous historical figures and eras. <i>El silencio de otros</i> is a Spanish documentary about the victims of Franco's regime and their struggle for justice. The film won two Emmy awards for the best documentary and the best political documentary in 2020.

B	• The internet is now completely integrated into Hispanic society and has a positive impact for many reasons. It brings information, education and employment opportunities to far-flung Spanish speaking communities around the world. Because of the internet, people are able to remain in contact with friends and family even when travel is not possible. • The internet is a source of a great deal of unreliable information. Damaging movements and ideas can gain a following through the internet, for example, Vox has been accused of spreading xenophobic fake news. The internet can facilitate criminal activities such as drug trafficking and money laundering. • The circulation of printed newspapers is greatly reduced and all main newspapers are now available online or with apps. Quality papers tend to be subscription-based. Many digital newspapers, for example 20minutos.es provide frequent news updates. Users can follow the news in real time. • Many people receive news through social media. This is not always the most reliable source. Social media is based on echo chambers which tend to reinforce points of view by only showing stories on topics users are interested in. Facebook continues to be the most widely used network among Spanish-speaking people.
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AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP6

Statement	Indicative Content
A	- Some traditions are considered by many to be cruel to animals. For example, during <i>los Sanfermines</i>, thousands of people chase bulls through the streets of Pamplona. The animals appear in the evening in bullfights where they are killed. Campaigners against the festival argue that cruelty is overlooked because of its commercial importance. <i>El día de los Gansos</i> in the Basque Country, used to be a cruel tradition which involved cruelty to geese. Nowadays, either dead geese or rubber ones are used. - Certain practices at celebrations are accused of being racist. The <i>Moros y Cristianos</i> fiestas remember battles during the Moorish rule of Spain. Many people feel that the practice of “blackface” (painting a white person’s face black) during the <i>Cabalgata de los Reyes</i> is inappropriate. - Traditions are important for supporting a sense of national, regional or family identity. They transmit shared values and stories from one generation to another. Traditions can mark important moments in life. They can connect with an ancient heritage, for example, in Mexico, traditions such as <i>la Danza de los Voladores</i> and <i>El día de los Muertos</i>, celebrate Prehispanic culture. - Traditions have an important economic impact as people travel from all over the world to experience Hispanic culture. Religious celebrations, such as <i>Semana Santa</i> in Seville or Granada draw thousands of visitors every year. The cost of cancelling <i>las Fallas de Valencia</i> has been estimated at around 700 million euros.

B	• The history of the Hispanic world is reflected in its fiestas and festivals. National and local fiestas, are often of a religious nature because of the strong history of the Catholic Church in the Spanish-speaking world. For example, many churches celebrate their patron saint's day in a <i>romería</i>. Independence Day celebrations take place in South America, marking countries' national identity and independence from the Spanish empire. • The historical origins of most Hispanic fiestas have been forgotten and they are mainly money-making affairs. The famous <i>Tomatina</i> attracts tens of thousands of visitors, but many people feel it is unethical and an excuse for damaging, riotous behaviour. The Hispanic flavour of some traditions is being overtaken by the anglophone world (e.g. All Saints Day) now resembles the highly commercialised, American version of Halloween. • The Granada Festival of Music and Dance has its origins in the <i>Cante Jondo Flamenco</i> singing contest that was held in Granada. In the 1920s, famous Spaniards including Federico García Lorca attended the competition at the Alhambra. The modern festival was inaugurated in 1952 and is now one of the most important music festivals in Spain. It brings together musicians from all over the world. In recent years, the concerts have been broadcast digitally. • Festivals often celebrate aspects of life in a town or region which have been important in history: la <i>Feria del Caballo</i> in Jerez dates back many centuries and celebrates Spain's equestrian tradition. In Latin America, many festivals celebrate pre-Columbian culture. In Bolivia, the Aymaran new year festival, marks the winter solstice in the Southern Hemisphere and is connected to ancient traditions of the indigenous people.
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AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP7

Statement	Indicative Content
A	• In 2021, there were fewer births than deaths in Spain and the population fell overall. Fewer people arrived in Spain as immigrants than the number who emigrated to other countries. Many of the young people who make up Spain's work force today are second generation immigrants. Spain's population is getting older and more young people are needed to make up the workforce which will pay taxes in the future. • Globalisation is causing workers to move around the world. People leave Spain to work in other countries as part of this demographic. International companies established in Spain attract workers from other countries as well as Spanish employees. Workers from other countries are needed to sustain business development in Spain. • The presence of immigrants has revitalised many areas of Spain, both rural and urban and will continue to do so. Immigrants establish shops and other businesses within their communities. They create demand in the property market, they spend money in Spain and contribute taxes. • Only three out of ten municipalities in Spain have more inhabitants nowadays than 20 years ago. Those areas which have grown in population in the last decades have done so thanks to immigrants. In some rural areas, agriculture could not survive without international workers, which would be a disaster for Spain's economy.

B	• Immigration has shaped modern Spanish society. For example, it has had an impact on what people eat in Spain. Food is as multicultural as the population and there are many excellent international restaurants. Ingredients of international cuisines are available in shops. A recent survey showed that Italian, Argentinian, Mexican and Chinese are the most popular international cuisines. • In recent years, films, documentaries and television programmes have featured immigrant characters and told their stories. Successful novels with immigrant protagonists and characters reflect the multicultural reality of Spanish society. Young black musicians who are the children of immigrants are having an impact on Spanish pop music. They sing in Spanish and often tell the experiences of young immigrants in Spain. • What is often considered traditional Spanish identity and culture has been formed by centuries of immigration. The Moors ruled areas of Spain for centuries. They left splendid buildings which are now considered emblematic of Spain. Arabic had a huge influence on the Spanish language. The Moors introduced many new plants, now typical of the country, such as citrus fruits. • Spanish music would not be what it is today without the influence of flamenco, which arrived with the nomadic <i>gitanos</i> in medieval times. Popular modern genres such as rumba and tango developed through the fusion of flamenco and local music in the Spanish colonies. They travelled back and were made popular in Spain by Latin American immigrants.
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AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP8

Statement	Indicative Content
A	• When an unaccompanied minor arrives in Spain, the local government is obliged to provide care and documentation, including a residence permit. Immigrants are able to receive accommodation and education in centres. In 2021, the law changed so that the residence permit automatically includes a work permit and it is now much easier to renew the permit annually. • It takes many months for a young immigrant to get a residence permit. Some young immigrants do not get their papers before they turn 18. They have to leave their accommodation centre to fend for themselves without papers. Many end up working informally, speaking little Spanish. In order to remain in Spain, young immigrants have to demonstrate that they have employment and an income. • Young immigrants often arrive with no belongings and no money. They are weak, sick, hungry and dehydrated. Many go through traumatic experiences on their journey. They may have no family or friends in Spain and do not speak the language. They are vulnerable to exploitation in many ways. • It is difficult to settle, even for those who have residence permits. Many young people come to Spain seeking a better life. Some hope to find work to help support their families. Others may be fleeing from countries where there is violence and danger. When they arrive in Spain, they do not find the life they hoped for. Some may get help from charities, others have to live on the streets, where they are vulnerable to exploitation or turn to crime in order to survive.

B	- Spanish society today is a mixture of ethnic groups and cultures. The stereotypical image of the average Spaniard no longer fits. Large numbers of immigrants arrived in Spain in the latter decades of the 20th century. They are now settled and have had children who have Spanish nationality. These young people manage to combine different customs and traditions of both cultures. Multiculturalism is working better in Spain than it is in other European countries. - The very high numbers of immigrants who enter Spain in irregular situations is putting Spanish society under pressure, particularly in coastal regions. In some areas there is the perception that competition from immigrants threatens jobs and benefits for native Spaniards. The national and regional governments do not do enough either to re-patriate or to help these people to settle. - According to recent figures, 80% of second-generation immigrants consider themselves Spanish, yet people who look different or dress differently, are often not seen as being Spanish. Many people attribute certain stereotypes to different cultures. Second generation immigrants can find themselves judged by these racial stereotypes. Some older Spanish people still find it difficult to accept children of immigrants as Spanish. - Many second-generation immigrants have been successful in school and are now entering the professional world. Figures show that students who are the children of immigrants are as successful as those who come from native Spanish backgrounds. This is taken as a good sign because it indicates that they are well integrated and no more vulnerable to school failure than students from native Spanish families.
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AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP9

Statement	Indicative Content
A	• In spite of the increase in anti-immigration rhetoric from far-right parties, Spanish people are generally not influenced by their arguments. This kind of negative focus on immigration is a relatively recent phenomenon in Spain. Some commentators fear that society cannot remain impervious to anti-immigration rhetoric and that it will gradually gain more of a following. There is some concern about the “pull effect” of new laws which make it easier to obtain a residence and work permit. • Political parties influence public opinion. Before the appearance of Vox on the political scene, there was no right-wing anti-immigration party in Spain. It is possible that immigration may be hijacked as a political argument in Spain, as it is in other countries. A 2021 survey reported that only 5% of Spanish people with left-wing sympathies were anti-immigration, compared to 27% of right-wing supporters. • The media has a major influence on attitudes towards immigration. The stories which feature most in the news create a focus on stories of people crossing the border fences to Ceuta and Melilla and the tragic stories of immigrants arriving on the Andalusian coast in <i>pateras</i>. Many more people arrive by plane or road, but this type of illegal immigration is not as sensational. • Public opinion changes according to what is happening in current affairs. Racism and xenophobic comments on social media rose after a large number of immigrants entered Ceuta in the summer of 2020. Vox has actively circulated negative messages on social media, about immigrants in general, often about unaccompanied minors. These stories have generated hostility among certain sectors of society.

B	- Spanish society remains positive towards immigration. According to a recent survey, only 7% of Spaniards see immigration as a serious problem. Spanish people are more worried about unemployment, the economy and health. For many years there has been a minority who are anti-immigration. There are far fewer objectors in Spain than in other European countries. The survey showed that very few Spaniards had negative attitudes towards immigrants. - In 2020, the leader of the extreme right launched an unsubstantiated attack on immigration in the Spanish parliament. Santiago Abascal described a Spain terrified by foreigners, defenseless police, benefits directed away from Spanish nationals, among other claims. Such an attack would have been unthinkable a few years ago. Although experts do not believe that the rise of Vox is due to immigration, they fear such rhetoric will affect the way in which Spanish people view immigration. - In the 2021, around 6000 immigrants arrived in Ceuta from Morocco on one day in May. 1500 were minors. Spanish troops were deployed to help border police. Thousands were sent back, but large numbers remained. Some Spaniards see the number of unaccompanied minors in the country as a problem and the delinquent foreign minor has become a feature of far-right rhetoric. The Spanish government has recently made it easier for unaccompanied minors to remain in the country when they turn 18. - Regions of Spain which receive most immigrants struggle to cope and the lack of support from other regions has created anger. The regional government of the Canary Islands has demanded support from all the communities of Spain in the distribution of migrants who arrive on the islands by boat. Between 2020 and 2021, approximately 37,000 people arrived on the islands by boat. 7,000 of them are still there.
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AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP10

Statement	Indicative Content
A	• The military coup in 1936 was the spark that ignited the conflict. Dissatisfied generals, including Franco, had been plotting to overthrow Manuel Azaña's democratically elected, Republican government. The generals were conservative monarchists who were fundamentally against the Republic and wanted to protect the establishment. The assassination of Calvo Sotelo, a monarchist politician, gave the generals the excuse to begin their uprising. • The military coup was not the only cause of the Civil War. It was rather a symptom of a deeply divided society and the upheaval through which Spain had gone in previous years. In the early 1930s, the Republican government had made reforms to the army, reducing its size and power, which had upset the generals. The power and influence of the church was also limited and land reforms attempted to redistribute lands which belonged to the aristocracy. • On the 18th July, there was an uprising of the army in Spanish Morocco, led by Franco. Garrisons in mainland Spain were supposed to join the coup, but many did not, remaining loyal to the government and the military coup failed. There was fierce fighting in major cities in the south in which the government maintained control. Seville and Cadiz fell to the rebels. These areas provided a base for Franco to land his Moroccan army on mainland Spain. • The army revolt failed in important areas such as Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and the Basque Country. Militias were formed to defend the government and, by August, Spain was divided. Both sides sought international aid. The Fascist governments of Germany and Italy supported the Nationalist rebels. Germany provided crucial air support. Soviet Russia sent arms to support the government. France and Great Britain failed to act, deciding on a policy of non-intervention.

B	• Franco's early life and career prepared him for the role he would play in the Civil War. He was recognised for efficiency and bravery in the war in Morocco. Because of his successes, Franco became a well-known figure in Spain, particularly after he ruthlessly crushed the Asturian miners' revolt in 1934. The following year he became Chief of Staff of the army. He knew how to exploit alliances and had the support of the Catholic Church. He was able to unite the factions of the Nationalist band. • Franco's army of <i>Africanistas</i> had combat experience and were the most efficient fighters. Franco took a slow and thorough approach to crushing resistance throughout the country. After the Fascists' defeat at Guadalajara, Franco became leader of their forces. This allowed him to impose his authority on the Nationalist army. In October 1939, he also became the political leader of the Nationalists which enabled him to unite the right-wing factions. • Government forces did not have the same level of unity and discipline. The loyal section of the army collapsed and the government forces dissolved into bands of militia with little coordination. In some areas, factions of the left fought among themselves. The Republic received support from the international brigades of volunteers. Although they fought heroically, they were untrained and had a shortage of weapons. • Some battles were decisive in the course of the war. The Fascists succeeded in taking control of the frontier with France early in the conflict, so cutting their opposition off from possible help or escape. The battle of Teruel was important because it enabled the nationalists to divide the Republican controlled areas. When Barcelona fell to the nationalists in January 1939, the war was almost over. They conquered Madrid in March and declared victory.
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AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP11

Statement	Indicative Content
A	- On April 1st April 1939, General Franco announced the end of the war. The victory announcement did not mean the beginning of peace. The bloodletting caused by three years of armed confrontation was to be followed by tens of thousands of executions decided by military courts, imprisonment and forced labour for those who opposed the Nationalists. The Civil War began as a coup d'état, then turned into a protracted confrontation and ended in widespread slaughter and persecution. - In the first years of the post-war period, hundreds of thousands of defeated people were arrested and many of them imprisoned. In 1940, according to official figures, there were 270,000 inmates in prison, 23,000 of them women. Tens of thousands were interned in concentration camps or executed. Officially, Spain remained in a state of war until April 1948, nine years after the official end of the civil war. - Life was difficult for those who had supported the losing side. Hundreds of thousands of Spaniards went into exile and could not return during the dictatorship for fear of persecution. Intellectuals and professionals with left-wing sympathies emigrated to Europe or South America. Privileged positions in society were reserved for Franco's supporters. Children of imprisoned Republicans were taken away from their parents and adopted by Nationalist families. - Republicans, not the military rebels of July 1936, were held responsible for the conflict. Military tribunals handed out sentences for the crime of 'military rebellion' to supporters of the Republic. Simply being passive towards the Nationalists before 1939 was not only made a civil offence, but could cause dismissal from work. Communists and socialists, specifically blamed for the Civil War, were criminalised.

B	• By the end of the Civil War, Spain was devastated. The economy was in a desperate state, its workforce decimated, its infrastructure destroyed. Spain's agriculture virtually collapsed and there was not enough food for the population. Survivors lived with the pain of loss, material destruction and violence in the post-war period. A persistent, traumatic and common memory among the population is hunger. People literally starved in the streets. • Goods continued to be in short supply in the 1940s, due to the Second World War and Franco's isolationist economic policies. The government controlled both agriculture and industry and the meagre supply of foods and other goods were only available through a system of rationing. Hunger became a weapon of the Franco regime, ensuring adhesion between the winners and repression of the losers. • The only way many people could get enough to eat was on the black market, which grew dramatically in the post-war period. In the big cities, food was scarce and every day people from the surrounding towns arrived clandestinely from the countryside bringing small amounts of food. People traded personal belongings for food in secret in order to survive. • Some black marketeers amassed great fortunes: they were often people related to the dictatorship, whose contacts with the officials of the dictatorship allowed them to maintain their business without problems. On the other hand, thousands of individuals who had supported the Republicans and were simply trying to survive were persecuted by the authorities.
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AL Task 1 STIMULUS SP12

Statement	Indicative Content
A	- Spain's transition to democracy was founded on a general agreement to forget about the past and move on. A landmark piece of legislation that allowed for this was the 1977 Amnesty Law, which guaranteed the release of political prisoners and extended amnesty to all people involved in the Franco regime. No formal truth commissions to investigate the past were established. There were no bureaucratic purges to get rid of Francoist officials and no condemnation of the Franco regime. - The reasons for the <i>Pacto del Olvido</i> are complex. Franco's state did not collapse but was reformed from the inside, which meant that Francoist officials were involved in the negotiations of democratic transition. They had vested interests in keeping the past quiet. Adolfo Suárez, the first democratic leader after Franco's death, was actively involved in the previous regime and, understandably, had little interest in digging up the past. - Difficult questions about the recent past were suppressed for fear of jeopardising the restoration of liberal and democratic freedoms. Trust and confidence in the transition process was fragile. The public and politicians were afraid of destabilising the delicate process. Franco had provided for the continuity of his government after his death. He had designated the Prince, Juan Carlos, as his official successor upon his death. Franco supporters hoped that Juan Carlos would continue the dictatorship. - The transition period witnessed increased political violence and instability. Between 1975 and 1980 there were 460 politically motivated deaths. About 400 people died in right-wing and left-wing terrorist attacks. The crisis of this period was the attempted coup 23F in 1981. Although the coup failed, it heightened the fear that any recriminations at that time could result in another civil war.

B	- Spain was very unstable at the end of the 1970s. There was an economic crisis which caused high unemployment and inflation. There was dissatisfaction among the military and extreme right wing. There had already been an attempted military coup in 1978. By 1980, the government was in a weak position and there were resignations and a motion of no confidence against Prime Minister, Adolfo Suarez, who resigned. His successor, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo had not succeeded in stabilising the government by early 1981. - Increased terrorist activity by ETA was a contributing factor in the instability of the country. ETA was carrying out kidnappings and murders. Following the murder in prison of an ETA leader, there was a general strike in the Basque Country. The government had no control of the situation. Military factions who opposed the transition to democracy saw an opportunity to take control. - On the evening of February 23rd 1981, about 200 Civil Guard officers stormed the lower house of parliament, firing assault rifles in the air. King Juan Carlos immediately sought to shut down the coup. He called generals across the country and ordered them to respect the new government. During the night that followed the coup attempt, he took action against the coup's political leader Alfonso Armada, rejecting his proposal to form a new government. At that moment, the survival of the new democracy depended on the King's support. - Just after 1:00 am, the King went on television in his uniform as Captain General of the Armed Forces to say he had ordered all measures be taken to maintain the constitutional order. He declared that he would not tolerate, any attempts to interrupt the democratic process of the Constitution. The next day the rebels were arrested. The King's role was vital in ensuring the failure of the coup and in reassuring the frightened public.
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Indicative content for task 2 part 1, independent research presentation

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: 'La nueva ley mordaza en España va demasiado lejos en su objetivo de proteger el espacio public.'

Student presentation (up to 2 minutes)	Comment
Voy a hablar sobre la Ley de Seguridad Ciudadana, la 'ley mordaza'. Mi información viene de los artículos: 'La ley mordaza, la norma más protestada, hoy entra en vigor', de Fernando Garea en el periódico El País y, 'Las 44 conductas que se multan en la nueva ley mordaza', en el periódico El Mundo.	Opening statement indicating topic and names of the two written sources to be summarised in the presentation.
Garea describe la fuerza de los sentimientos en contra de la ley, y explica las varias modificaciones que se han hecho para que sea aprobada. Garea critica la decisión de introducir esta ley, e indica otra legislación reciente, en la educación y en el trabajo, que es igualmente mal vista.	Summary of the first written source.
El artículo de 'El Mundo' ofrece un resumen de las 44 acciones que puedan dar lugar a una multa. La 'ley mordaza' categoriza estas acciones como: muy graves, graves y menores. En cada una de estas categorías, expone la gama de multas posibles para cada transgresión.	Summary of the second written source.
El artículo escrito por Garea era interesante, ya que indicó la impopularidad de la nueva ley. Garea indica la fuerza de la opinión pública en contra de esta ley, pero pienso que es importante considerar los argumentos a favor. Según el artículo en 'El Mundo', algunos delitos merecen un castigo severo pero no me parece justo que se imponga una multa simplemente por una manifestación de protesta.	Provides a personal reaction to the findings of the two written sources.

Other examples of possible questions/ statements for the Independent Research Project are:

- ¿Hasta qué punto la sociedad española promueve la igualdad de oportunidades de mujeres y hombres?
- Un análisis de las divisiones en la sociedad española durante la Guerra civil.

