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Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2019

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">• José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero championed the campaign for the legalisation of same sex marriage and the law was passed in June 2005, with support of 66% of the population.• The <i>Partido Popular</i> elected in 2011 opposes the new law but following a ruling by the Constitutional Court the new government will not be repealing the law.• The Roman Catholic Church was adamantly opposed and felt that it constituted a weakening of the meaning of marriage.• Juan Antonio Martínez Camino, spokesman for the Spanish Bishops' Conference, said the Church had nothing against homosexuals but feels that a union of two people of the same sex is not a marriage. There were many demonstrations by Catholics and Martínez declared that it would be like releasing a "virus" into Spanish society.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spanish families used to be the typical two parents and several children. Large families with many children were the norm• Divorce in Spain was not legalised until after Franco's death so these cases were very rare. Couples would separate but not legally divorce.• Families have changed for many reasons. Gay marriage is now legal and more accepted in Spanish society so there are more gay couples with children. The "parejas de hecho" have allowed couples to prove their legal union without marriage so there are many more couples living together without being married as well as single parent families.

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 SP2

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes, it is true that the economic recession has led to more than 50% unemployment amongst young people which forces them to leave the country in search of work.• However, there are other factors which have impacted on the brain drain: Government austerity measures include cutting back University grants and subsidies for research projects which mean that many graduates have to leave the country to continue their studies and research. Only 3 Spanish Universities appeared in the World Top 200 Universities. Spanish undergraduates are choosing to study at more prestigious foreign universities.• The Real Academia has proposed that the government invest more in better science teaching and the teaching of English• Greater investment is also needed in Research and Development and into making Universities more competitive
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• These are Spanish young people, who neither work nor study. Some ninis are in their transition from finishing their studies and looking for a job which can be a brief period of time for some but for many can take longer than a year.• Many ninis are young women, either taking time out to raise children or single young women who find it very hard to get a job, almost twice as difficult as their male counterparts.• Spain's high levels of youth unemployment are the key factor: from those without a high school diploma (31%) to University graduates (20%). Joblessness amongst the under 25 year olds was at 69.2% in 2017• Many blame the Spanish government for failing to provide occupational training schemes for these young people

SP3

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 SP3

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spain still offers beach holidays and especially popular are its Mediterranean coasts and its Canary and Balearic Islands which have attracted Northern Europeans for decades. In 2016 it had grown to become the third most visited country in the world• However, it now also offers a range of options including cultural, rural and ecotourism to meet the changing demands of tourists.• The tourism industry brings over 100 million euros to the Spanish economy and in 2017 contributed more than 16% to the national GDP ahead of the motor industry.• In this same year the 75 million tourists who visited Spain spent over 77 million euros which is the equivalent to a ¼ of all manufacturing exports. This industry helped Spain to weather the storm of the economic crisis and the Spanish president has described it as a key part of Spain's recovery plan.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spain's tourism industry started to boom in the 1960s and 1970s providing beach resorts to mostly European visitors. Since then, whilst most of its' tourist activity is concentrated mainly in certain areas of the country: The Canary and Balearic Islands and the coastal Mediterranean towns providing beach holidays.• Other forms of tourism have developed in Spain. For example: Cultural tourism which is located mainly in the important cities of Barcelona, Madrid and Valencia.• The candidate can agree that there have been many disadvantages: for example, the high levels of tourism are leading to a scarcity of natural resources in certain places. For example, in the Canaries more water is used than is produced. The massification of tourism and the constant redevelopment of resorts is destroying the coastal wildlife which is one of the main attractions of these areas.• They could also disagree and mention the economic benefits bring more employment and wealth to Spain. (see IC in 3A)

SP4 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 SP4

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<p>Students can describe the characteristics of any type of traditional Hispanic music. For example, the Sardana is used to illustrate a possible response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Sardana has survived as it is a symbol of Catalonian national identity and despite being banned during Franco's reign it is still played and danced today.• Other reasons why it might have survived is because it is simple and easy to learn for people of all ages and levels of fitness and it is often heard and danced at festivals where circles of dancers get bigger and bigger and is a sociable dance.• Why it is popular: La Sardana is a type of music which accompanies the dance of the same name. It is native to the Spanish region of Catalonia and so is easily recognised as a symbol of that region. It originated in the historical region of Empordá, in the North-east of the Catalan region, but became popular across Catalonia during the 20th Century.• The music of the Sardana is played by a 'cobla', the name of the Sardana band. This band consists of ten wind instruments, a double bass and a small drum called a 'tamborí'. Five of the wind instruments are woodwind instruments which include a small flute-like instrument called a 'flabiol', and two of both the 'tenora' and 'tible' which belong to the same musical family as the oboe. The other five wind instruments are brass instruments which include two fiscorns which are a type of saxhorn, two trumpets, and a trombone. Today there are over a hundred 'coblas' in Catalonia.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Young Hispanics recognise the sounds and rhythms of their national or regional music and appreciate the link and identity it clearly has internationally.• Whilst most young Spanish speakers feel a sense of pride and honour, remembering their parents and grandparents who would listen and play (and dance) to the sounds of this music. They may not listen to it in private but celebrate and enjoy the music when played in public celebrations and festivals. <p>Students could mention any kind of modern popular music</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Young Hispanics are very interested in the English-speaking artists popular around the world today from modern popular genre such as Taylor Swift, Rhianna and Beyoncé. A study has shown also that those artists who have made their names through TV talent shows also feature as popular amongst young Spanish speakers.• Latin rhythms and artists are also extremely popular such as Jennifer Lopez, Shakira, especially as the latter sings in both Spanish and English.

SP5

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 SP5

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many Spanish people feel that their choice of newspaper is also an acknowledgement of their belonging to a group or class of people. They see reading the paper as a ritual and celebration of their identity. For example, the regional newspapers in Spain (e.g. <i>el Diario Montañés</i> en Cantabria) or special interest papers such as <i>Marca</i>, which focusses mainly on football, and is by far the most well-read paper in Spain.• National Statistics Institute reported that more Spanish are reading paper newspapers today than five years ago. Many Hispanics see the written press as offering the reader more in-depth analysis and specialist reports than their digital online versions. There is also the famous café culture where Spanish working men tend to visit cafés and read their daily paper.• Most Hispanic countries have both national and regional newspapers. For example, in Spain, the big national newspapers are: <i>El País</i>, in Spain, <i>El tiempo</i> en Colombia. Extremely popular regional papers are for example the <i>Periódico de Catalunya</i> and <i>La Vanguardia</i> in Barcelona. There are also specialist newspapers for readers interested in Sport such as <i>Diario AS</i> (sport) in Spain.• Also popular is “la prensa rosa” which are celebrity gossip magazines such as <i>Hola</i> and <i>Revista Semana</i>.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The online versions of almost all the newspapers and magazines in Spanish speaking countries are free. As a result, the online versions have to collect their revenue from other sources and many thought that advertising would substitute the costs of sales. However, this has not happened and some press groups in Spain have followed the lead of larger global papers and started to charge for open access to all national and regional news such as Unidad Editorial (<i>El Mundo</i>, <i>Marca</i> o <i>Expansión</i>) in 2010 and <i>Kiosko y Más</i> in 2011.• The culture of reading is being lost amongst the young Spanish. Smaller daily and regional newspapers have been lost or struggle to survive. One example is the <i>Norte de Castilla</i> which saw its profits fall by 14% in one year (2017)• The invention and growing accessibility of the internet in all Spanish speaking countries has opened up access for remote areas of Latin America. This means that western and European culture is reaching all parts of the Spanish speaking world and some traditions are being replaced and added to with new traditions eg Christmas trees, Halloween etc.• The ordinary Spaniard has less money to spend on consumables and the online newspaper is free which means everyone can stay connected and informed. However, the traditional culture of men reading the papers in the bars after work is being lost.

SP6

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 SP6

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They could argue that Spanish people’s attitudes to certain popular customs have changed. For example, they could mention that new animal rights protesters and many younger people in Spain are fighting to abolish the traditional festivals such as bull fighting. In Catalunya some events have been replaced with simulations.• They may say that traditions are still firmly rooted in Hispanic culture. For example, they might argue that traditions are being revived and strengthened because of a perceived threat from globalization, commercialism, migration, such as the parade of the three Kings on 5 January in Spain despite children also receiving gifts on Christmas Day in many Spanish-speaking communities.• Many customs have been handed down through the generations and play an important part in family life.• Spain and Latin American national and regional identity and differences can be better preserved if their customs are also maintained.
B	<p>The students can agree or disagree that globalisation is killing Hispanic culture. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They could agree and say that the place of the Catholic religion in some Spanish speaking societies is losing its strong hold and some younger generations are asserting their agnostic beliefs and rejecting religious festivals.• They could disagree and say that new traditions from other cultures are entering popular culture such as Father Christmas but that traditional celebrations are still maintained such as the giving and receiving of presents on 6 January. Some traditions have survived like the Ratón Pérez instead of the tooth fairy.• It used to be customary for 15-year-old girl to celebrate her “quincenera” and dress up, go to church and celebrate with family and friends, similar to the sacrament of confirmation in the Catholic Church of England. Young Spanish teenagers are beginning to celebrate their 16th birthday instead - “sweet sixteen”.• The Christmas celebrations centred around the three wise men “Los Reyes Magos” is losing its place gradually due to the globalisation through film and media of Father Christmas and presents being given in a stocking. Especially when Spanish speakers move to the US.

SP7 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 SP7

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<p>Students can either agree or disagree that immigrants bring in more than they take from the Spanish government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They can disagree and say that many people feel immigrants contribute to an already overcrowded job market and immigrant low wages have brought the minimum wage below acceptable levels. In addition, many Spanish people believe that immigrants arrive in Spain only to abuse the welfare system of benefits such as the National Health Service (el Sistema Nacional de Salud) and unemployment benefits.• Or they can agree and say that it is a myth that immigrants are a burden. Many have filled jobs the Spanish cannot or prefer not to do and have allowed many Spanish women the chance to return to work after having children or they care for the elderly.• They have contributed economically to Spanish society. The office for national statistics in Spain (Instituto Nacional de Estadística) carried out an extensive survey in 2006 which confirmed that foreign workers accounted for more than half of the growth in GDP between 2000 and 2005. The vast majority of immigrants are young and of working age with few dependents (children and elderly) and so contribute to the Spanish economy through income and other taxes. The number of immigrants on social benefits in Spain has remained stable even throughout the recession.• They have contributed to the richness of society for example in terms of the food and ingredients enjoyed by many Spanish people today. Historically, the Arabs for example have brought a wealth of traditional pastries which are now seen as an integral part of Spanish culture today.
B	<p>Students can agree or disagree that immigration has helped Spanish women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They can disagree and say that the majority of immigrant workers work in agriculture and fishing industries (40%), mining, manufacturing and hotel and catering sectors which are mainly male dominated sectors and so women see no real benefits of this. Their arrival has made finding a job for women even harder than before.• They can agree and say that many immigrants carry out domestic work (13%), taking care of the elderly and childcare, which has helped Spanish women return to the world of paid work as they can now afford to do so.• The national birth rate has increased as many immigrant women have on average a higher number of children than Spanish women which has helped the overall ageing population.• Many Spanish homes with two working parents have house maids or domestic workers who are immigrant workers.

SP8

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 SP8

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Studies show that immigrants tend to work in construction and agriculture and the hospitality industry. These industries tend to exploit immigrants and provide worse working conditions than Spanish nationals: they work longer hours and for less pay. This has created a new subordinated class of rural immigrant workers extremely poorly paid. There have traditionally been lax controls on workers in Spain. This is beginning to change today.• Illegal immigration is also linked to an underground job market with even worse working conditions because immigrants find it hard to gain Spanish citizenship. Due to over education for the jobs they occupy there is more dissatisfaction. <p>The students can agree or disagree with the statement. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They can agree that Spanish government policy has slackened in recent years towards migrant workers. For example, in 2012 Spain banned undocumented migrant workers from seeing GPs as one of its austerity measures. However, this caused chaos and saturation in Spanish hospitals and so the decision was reversed in 2015 where all immigrants were given free access to GP services by Mariano Rajoy and the PP.• They can disagree and say that Spain has tough legislation for migrants wishing to claim benefits. In Spain, immigrants must meet prerequisites in order to access social benefits. Records show that there is no greater proportion of claims from immigrants than from Spanish nationals. In order to claim income benefits all claimants must prove 2 years work in Spain and be legal residents. It is also much harder for immigrants to find work and therefore be eligible for social housing.
B	<p>Students can say that the government has done much or little to help the social integration of immigrants in Spain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For example, they could mention that in 2010 the Spanish government put in place a plan to aid the social integration of immigrants as part of their fight against poverty and social exclusion. This plan included 400 million euros from the <i>Fondo de Apoyo a la Acogida e Integración de Personas Inmigrantes</i>• The Spanish government also commissioned a report into the help being provided to pupils from immigrant families <u><i>La atención al alumnado inmigrante en el sistema educativo español</i></u> (CIDE, 2005)• One challenge presented is that the enrolment of immigrant pupils into Spanish classrooms is a relatively new phenomenon compared to other European countries and consequently the Spanish education system is not as well prepared to cope than its European partners. Most immigrant students are first generation. There is a huge disparity of

	<p>numbers across different autonomous communities with 45% in Madrid and Cataluña making a common national strategy difficult to implement. Another challenge is to try to integrate rather than isolate. The Madrid Regional Government introduced a compensatory plan to cope with the influx in 2000. It created, amongst other measures, transitional classrooms for immigrant pupils who cannot speak Spanish with tutor-student mentors from the normal classrooms to aid integration and provide support. However, the immigrant classroom appears to separate and divide rather than integrate pupils into mainstream education.</p>
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SP9

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 SP9

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<p>Students can either agree or disagree that immigration is a primary concern for the public in Spain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They could agree and say that Spain’s relationship with immigration is particularly raw because due to policy change, the country saw a dramatic rise in immigration between 2000-2005. At that time, public opinion was negative. Analysts have attributed this in part to the message of the governing political party (PP) who were against the plan for integration which was passed in 2000. • They could disagree and say that reports now show that Spain is truly multicultural, and that the nation is ambivalent towards immigration flows, especially as many Spanish nationals are now leaving Spain in search of employment elsewhere. Spanish news focuses more on austerity measures, issues of independence and other national issues. • Studies show that the vast majority of Spanish citizens believe that legal immigrants should have the right to the same privileges as the Spanish nationals. Tolerance levels are high and the nation generally supports new inclusion policies towards immigrants (78%) (https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00516219/document) • Public opinion is that immigrants contribute to an already overcrowded job market and immigrant low wages have brought the minimum wage below acceptable levels. In addition, many Spanish people believe that immigrants arrive in Spain only to abuse the welfare system of benefits such as the National Health Service (el Sistema Nacional de Salud) and unemployment benefits.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy towards immigration has changed over the last 30 years. The first law regarding immigration in Spain was introduced in 1984 and was designed to control the access of immigrants to the employment market, rather than accord them rights. Immigration

	<p>was viewed by politicians as a temporary situation. Now, immigration is viewed by current government policy as a long-term phenomenon and policies reflect this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the late 1990s the law saw developments which started to recognise the rights of immigrants; rights to education and the use of an interpreter when dealing with authorities. Immigrant families could be brought over in cases where foreigners had obtained a form of residency. By 2000 the Spanish focus was more on how to integrate the immigrants rather than control their influx. El Plan Greco looked at, amongst other factors, how to integrate foreigners who contributed actively to Spain’s economic growth. Immigration became seen as a permanent phenomenon. https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/espa%c3%b1a-hacia-una-nueva-pol%c3%adtica-migratoria • Since the refugee crisis in 2015, Spain and its citizens have reacted positively to providing help and support for these refugees. • However, many Spanish nationals fear that more immigration will only add to their ever growing high unemployment rates.
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SP10

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 SP10

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1937, Germany conducted large-scale aerial bombings on undefended civilian targets (the most famous of which was Guernica), most importantly in Republican held strongholds. This caused long lasting tensions between The Basque country and central government. • In a series of attacks from March to June 1938, the Nationalists drove to the Mediterranean and cut the Republican territory in two. Late in 1938, Franco mounted a major offensive against the anti-Nationalist stronghold of Catalonia, and after months of fighting, Barcelona finally fell in January 1939. The Catalonian separatists have never forgotten what happened to them during this divisive civil war. • The two sides were the Republican army and the Nationalists led by Franco and supported by the Spanish Foreign Legion or Franco’s Moroccan militia army or Army of Africa. • Unable to match the Nationalist war machine, supported by Germany and Italy, the Spanish republic sought outside support and turned to the Soviet Union for military supplies. (The Soviet aid increased internal divisions between Communist and non-Communist supporters of the republic and the anti-Nationalists began to splinter into factions tied to differing political goals.)

B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the divisions pre-war related to religion. The Catholic Church had power and wealth and identified closely with the wealthy classes. Right-wing conservatives saw the Catholic Church as the heart of Spanish civilisation. The Catholic church and its followers did not want to see social reform in Spain as it feared losing its strong hold over education and nation. The Republican government (1931-33) was generally anti-clerical and saw the curbing of the power of the Catholic Church as essential to bringing about a fairer Spain. Republicans brought in civil marriages and divorce which angered the Catholics. • There was a huge social divide brought about by great extremes of wealth and poverty which caused severe social tensions. Spain was once the World's most powerful country. By the 20th century it was a poor and backward country where corruption was rife. It had lost nearly all its overseas possessions (e.g. Cuba, the Philippines) and there was much exploitation of agricultural workers by wealthy landowners • Regionalism was another area of social tension in Spain. Catalonia and the Basque country wanted their autonomy which the Republican government supported. It granted Catalonia regional autonomy. • The nationalists opposed the independence of Catalonia, feeling the loss of this region would damage the Spanish economy.
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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 SP11

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<p>Candidates could agree or disagree with the statement. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the country people who had land could grow some food and keep chickens and they were generally better fed. However, farmers were exploited by large land owners and survived on poor pay which led to undernourished workers. • Franco's supporters came mainly from large land owners and the rural (less well educated) community and he was reported to help those who supported his regime. Consequently, people generally lived better in the country. • There was not much food to eat in the cities during Franco's dictatorship and people had to be creative to survive. There is the example of the now famous tortilla <i>sin patata y sin huevo</i> made from orange peel and flour. • Franco introduced his policy of autarchy which closed borders and banned the exportation of food products in order that food stayed in the country to feed its people. Ration books were used in Spain to ensure apparently equal access to food, particularly in the cities.

B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many thousands of deaths occurred in the post war period. It is reported that around 400,000 people were executed or died in concentration camps after the end of the war and up until the end of the second world war. • Franco used what has been called <i>terror blanco</i> to control the nation and suffocate any opposition. Anyone considered a threat to his regime (former Republicans, people denounced as anti-francoists, members of political parties or unions) suffered physical, economic or political violence. • Many disappearances are now known to be because of actions by Franco's regime to eliminate possible threats to his dictatorship. Victims of the regime simply disappeared, and their deaths were not recorded. They were buried in communal graves and spread across the countryside making it impossible for families to bury their deceased loved one. This was done to repress any opposition to his regime and to guarantee its survival. • During the Franco regime we now know that many thousands of babies and children were separated from their republican mothers, who had given birth in prison or in hospitals. These children's names were changed on the registry of births and the children were given to families who were known to support the Franco regime. This was done as the regime believed the babies were better off being brought up as good supporters of the regime.
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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 SP12

Statement	Indicative Content
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once in power as King of Spain, Juan Carlos facilitated the development of a constitutional monarchy as his father, Don Juan de Borbón, had advocated since 1946. He chose his moments carefully. The King did not reveal his plan for a democratic Spain until he was legally appointed King of Spain and gave his inaugural speech. • The King also chose his legal appointments carefully so as not to upset either side. His appointment of Suárez as head of the government meant he could remain within the Francoist established legal system. With Suárez he introduced new Political Reform and a national referendum in 1976 in Spain showed overwhelming Spanish support for his reforms (94%) • In 1981, Spain's young democracy was put to test when 200 Civil Guards, under Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Tejero stormed the

	<p>parliament building. The King worked all night calling his generals and asking them to show him their support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finally, Juan Carlos appeared on television around 1:00 am on February 24 and his stern announcement heralded the beginning of the end of the short-lived coup. He gained national and international recognition for his achievement that day where no blood shed was spilled.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juan Carlos swore allegiance to Franco and the regime and swore to uphold Franco's authoritarian regime. However, once crowned, he made his true intentions known. His plan to introduce a law for Political Reform upset the Falangists and the conservative monarchists. • Juan Carlos also dismissed the Francoist Prime Minister – Carlos Arias Navarro, who had been trying to continue Francoist policies despite the wishes of the King. His appointment of the more centrist prime minister, Carlos Suarez, further angered the members of the <i>Movimiento Nacional</i> and Francoist supports. • The Left-wing Spanish were wary of the king at the start of his reign and initially saw him as the heir to Franco's dictatorship as he was appointed by Franco to succeed him. He had publicly sworn his allegiance to Franco and had been tutored by him and in a military school. <p>Public support grew for the King as his plan for political reform developed. He gained much public support when he renounced most of his former powers and introduced a parliamentary monarchy. Following the introduction of general elections and then appointment of the socialist Prime Minister – Felipe González in 1974, the king had the full support of the nation.</p>