



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2024

Marking Scheme

Italian

Higher Level

Note to teachers and students on the use of published marking schemes

Marking schemes published by the State Examinations Commission are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for examiners who receive training in the correct interpretation and application of the scheme. This training involves, among other things, marking samples of student work and discussing the marks awarded, so as to clarify the correct application of the scheme. The work of examiners is subsequently monitored by Advising Examiners to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme. This process is overseen by the Chief Examiner, usually assisted by a Chief Advising Examiner. The Chief Examiner is the final authority regarding whether or not the marking scheme has been correctly applied to any piece of candidate work.

Marking schemes are working documents. While a draft marking scheme is prepared in advance of the examination, the scheme is not finalised until examiners have applied it to candidates' work and the feedback from all examiners has been collated and considered in light of the full range of responses of candidates, the overall level of difficulty of the examination and the need to maintain consistency in standards from year to year. This published document contains the finalised scheme, as it was applied to all candidates' work.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with their Advising Examiners when in doubt.

Future Marking Schemes

Assumptions about future marking schemes on the basis of past schemes should be avoided. While the underlying assessment principles remain the same, the details of the marking of a particular type of question may change in the context of the contribution of that question to the overall examination in a given year. The Chief Examiner in any given year has the responsibility to determine how best to ensure the fair and accurate assessment of candidates' work and to ensure consistency in the standard of the assessment from year to year. Accordingly, aspects of the structure, detail and application of the marking scheme for a particular examination are subject to change from one year to the next without notice.



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**LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
2024
ITALIAN
HIGHER LEVEL**

In reading this marking scheme, the following points should be noted:

- In all sections of the examination the answers given on the marking scheme are not intended to be exhaustive and therefore should not be considered as the only possible answers that may be accepted. Alternative expressions, phrases and words which convey a similar meaning to those on the published marking scheme are also acceptable.
- A **forward slash /** before an answer indicates that the answer is synonymous with that which preceded it or is an alternative answer. Answers separated by a forward slash cannot therefore be taken as different answers.
- **Rounded brackets ()** indicate material which is not considered to be essential in order to gain full marks.
- **Square brackets []** indicate answers marked and discounted as they are the lowest-scoring excess parts.
- **Underlined words/sections** refer to key elements.
- Section A and B reading comprehensions: Qs 1-4 If the answer given by candidate is not complete 1m will be deducted
- In a question where a number of elements are required and not provided, marks will be deducted.

Listening test

Section A: Multiple choice questions

- Where two answers are circled and not cancelled, no marks are awarded.
- Where two answers are circled and one answer is cancelled, accept non-cancelled answer.
- Where only one answer is circled and is cancelled, accept this as the answer.

Section B: Dialogue 1 – 2 – 3

- Where candidates provide inaccurate combinations of points in their answers, full marks will not be awarded.
- If an answer is cancelled and a second answer is given, accept the uncanceled answer
- if more than the required number of uncanceled answers are given, surplus incorrect answers nullify the marks awarded for the correct answers
- If the only answer given is cancelled, the cancelling is ignored and the answer marked as normal

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

80 marks

READING COMPREHENSION

120 marks

WRITING

100 marks

Total marks: 300

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST

80 MARKS

16marks(8x2)

1.
 - (a) **a birthday party**
 - (b) an end of exam party
 - (c) a surprise party
 - (d) a wedding
2.
 - (a) is mainly vegetarian
 - (b) is popular in Ireland
 - (c) is the second best in the world
 - (d) **was influenced by different cultures**
3.
 - (a) **a different location every year**
 - (b) one of the Italian islands
 - (c) the Alps
 - (d) the same location every year
4.
 - (a) **on Monday**
 - (b) from Tuesday
 - (c) the weekend
 - (d) next week
5.
 - (a) car sharing
 - (b) **energy saving**
 - (c) recycling
 - (d) water conservation
6.
 - (a) **beach**
 - (b) beach kiosk
 - (c) fish restaurant
 - (d) swimming pool
7.
 - (a) a new album
 - (b) a new tour
 - (c) a tour cancellation
 - (d) **fairer concert tickets**
8.
 - (a) **change your reservation within 48h**
 - (b) check-in a 20k bag for free
 - (c) choose your seat
 - (d) have free food and drinks on board

SECTION B

64 marks

Dialogue 1 Conversation between Giulia e Paolo

18 marks

1. 8 marks (1+1+1+1+4)

When you buy a perfume, (you get/you are given) a shampoo and a bag for free

2. 4 marks (2+2)

(The phone had little battery) the volume was low

The phone was in an (internal) pocket of the bag

≈≈≈

The phone was in her backpack/bag/ etc 1m

3. She has had a toothache (1) for four days (1) when she eats (1) 3 marks (1+1+1)

4. She had left the phone at the dentist (1) after paying (2) 3 marks (1+2)

Dialogue 2 Conversation between Alberto and Giada

14 marks

1. Any **one** of 3 marks

- She works for an estate agents/agency
- She is **not** always working/ sitting in front of the computer/at the desk
- She usually works from the office in town in the morning
- In the afternoon she meets clients who want to see the houses for sale

≈≈≈

Works in the office is in the city centre 1m

She meets clients in the afternoon 1m

2. Any **two** of 6 marks

- It is perfect for young people who have just found work (3)
- There are no expenses/ fees/taxes/bills (3)
- You can get a card that allows a discount in (some) cinemas, theatres, restaurants (3)

≈≈≈

they give you a card that allows you discount for the cinema 1m

Good/excellent/perfect/advantageous/ useful/ etc for young people 1m

You get a discount card 1m

Discounts in cinema 1m

Discount in theatre 1m

Discount in restaurant 1m

3. Any **two** of 3 marks (2+1)

- One-year (fixed term) contract
- She can work from home one day a week
- She has four-weeks annual leave/holiday

4. Any **two** of 2 marks (1+1)

- She would like to go abroad
- One of her uncles lives in Canada / the uncles can help her find a job
- She will practise/learn both English and French

Dialogue 3 Interview with Riccardo Vianelli

32 marks

1. Any **two** of 4 marks (2+2)
- He started playing late
 - He started when he was 18
 - He started playing the guitar and violin during the summer of his (final state) exams
 - He continued during college.
- ~~~
- He started playing the guitar/ violin / 1m*
He started playing the guitar/violin during the summer 1m
He started playing during his summer exams 1m
2. He worked as a Geography(1) teacher (1)in a secondary/high (1) school(1) 4 marks
3. In winter (months) 4 marks
4. To ask for a recommendation/to give advice (1) on a good(1) fish (1)restaurant (1) 4 marks (1+1+1+1)
5. Any **two** of 2 marks (1+1)
- (The history) of his city (1)
 - Traditions (1)
 - Identity (1)
6. Any **one** of 4 marks
- (He likes) listening to the musicians busking/playing on the streets/pubs/the local
 - (He likes) playing with other musicians
 - (He likes) to play with traditional Irish instruments
7. Any **two** of 4 marks (2+2)
- It is an international language
 - Allows you to travel
 - Brings people together/ allows people to meet
 - Builds bridges
 - Brings joy/happiness/ peace/serenity (1) in difficult/hard times (1)
8. 6 marks (3+3)
- He has never been in smaller towns (3),
He wants to discover Ireland outside Dublin (3)
- ~~~
- He has never been 1m*
He wants to discover ireland 1m

SECTION A READING COMPREHENSION (60 marks)

Journalistic Passage

Un progetto italiano contro l'inquinamento marino

Evidence is needed that candidates have understood the text. When manipulation is not necessary, material can be copied from the text. If manipulation is required and not done candidates will be penalised and 1 mark will be deducted.

Candidates may be penalised for excess and redundant material.

Where a candidate provides both a correct and an incorrect contradictory answer to the same question, the incorrect contradictory answer nullifies the correct answer.

In the reading comprehensions of Section A and Section B, where candidates provide the same correct answer to two separate questions, full marks will be awarded only once.

1. (a)

5 marks

È una campagna italiana (1m) che ha l'obiettivo di proteggere almeno il 30% del nostro mare (2m), entro il 2030 (2m).

≈≈≈

Nata nel 2020 2m

(b) Any **two** of

5 marks (3+2)

Il mare provvede alla produzione (di circa il 50%) dell'ossigeno che respiriamo (3m).

Contribuisce anche alla mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici / assorbe certi gas dannosi / da lavoro / da sostentamento per metà della popolazione mondiale (2m).

≈≈≈

Regola il clima 2m

2. (a) Any **two** of

6 marks (3+3)

- È sovrasfruttato dalla pesca
- (È sovrasfruttato) dall'estrazione di gas
- (È sovrasfruttato) dal traffico navale
- È inquinato
- (soffre a causa) dei cambiamenti climatici

(b)

6 marks

Gli ecosistemi hanno la possibilità di rigenerarsi (3), producendo molti benefici ambientali, sociali ed economici per le comunità locali (3)

≈≈≈

Beneficia l'ambiente, la vita e la gente 2m

Siccome la legge limita molto le attività umane che ne alterano/cambiano l'ambiente/grazie alla legge che limita/che protegge 1m

Benefici ambientali 1m

Fermano attività umane che alterano l'ambiente 1m

3. (a)
Planetario

3 marks

(b) 5 marks (3+2)
Two of: campagna, iniziativa, istituzione, sensibilizzazione, azione, ricerca, tutela, maniera, Italia.

4. (a) 5 marks
È un'isola galleggiante, inventata da un architetto italiano/ inventata da Angelo Renna .
Serve per proteggere gli ecosistemi marini , Serve per proteggere la vita degli animali che lo
abitano, intrappolando la plastica presente nel mare (senza ostacolare la vita marina) .

(b) 5 marks
Ci invita a non disperare i nostri mari sono in difficoltà ma non è perduto: il futuro del
mondo è legato al mare e il (futuro del mare dipende) dalla gente/dalle nostre azioni

5. 20 marks (5+5+5+5)

The 30x30 campaign

An Italian campaign, founded by Worldrise, Onlus, the association who has been working for
the safety of the sea for the past 10 years.

- It was launched in 2020 within a wider international project for the safeguard of the sea
- It wants to increase functionality and productivity protecting our life on the planet.
- National initiative that contributes to a planetary commitment with the institutions of AMP
- To protect at least 30% of Italian seas by 2030 by setting up Protected Marine Areas
- To increase the protection of the Mediterranean Sea and its biodiversity
- To achieve its aims, the campaign focuses on awareness, action and research.
- So far 50 associations and safeguarding movements on all national territory adhered to the campaign.

~~~

It inspired projects or environmentalist like Sweep Island and Mariasole Bianco in their work  
project 2m

## SECTION B Unseen Literary Passage

(60 marks)

### *la nuova classe* (Elvis Malaj)

1. (a) 5 marks (4+1)  
Non sapeva dov'era la sua aula (quindi ha chiesto informazioni a due persone) (4m)  
ma si è perso (in entrambi i casi) (1m)  
~~~~  
Si era trovato nel cortile (non nell'aula) 3m
L'aula era dalla parte opposta 3m
Era andato troppo avanti 3m
Era andato in portineria a chiedere dove si trovava l'aula della quarta 2m
non sa dove andare 3m
- (b) 5 marks (3+1+1)
Portineria, classe, aula, quarta, fogli, bidello, corridoio, cortile
2. (a) 5 marks (2+3)
(L'aula era vuota) perché mancava un professore (2 m) e la classe faceva lezione da un'altra parte (3m)
- (b) 5 marks
Perché il professore lo aveva detto / il professore aveva detto Kreshnik /
Visto che il professore non appena entrato aveva guardato il registro e aveva detto K./
Perché il professore appena K. entra dice il suo nome
~~~~  
Non c'era bisogno di dirgli il nome visto che il professore non appena era entrato 4m  
si era limitato a dargli la mano 1m
3. (a) 5 marks  
Perché il suono *gj* non esiste nella lingua italiana.
- (b) 6 marks (3+3)  
Non gli fa le solite domande [che si aspettava] (3) gli chiede invece una cosa diversa /  
chiede cosa fa qui da solo (3m)  
~~~~  
Andrea gli chiede un'altra cosa 3m
Non gli chiede la stessa cosa 3m
È molto curioso 1m
4. (a) Any **one** of the following two 5 marks
Il fatto che si era messo ad aspettarlo significa che K doveva seguirlo (5)
Andrea aveva detto muovi il culo (5)
~~~~  
Il fatto che si era messo ad aspettarlo 4m  
che K doveva seguirlo 1m  
Noialtri siamo qua fuori 1m
- (b) 4 marks  
Bravo in quello che fa

**5. Kreshnik**

**15 marks (5+5+5)**

- He's a foreign student and he's been in a number of different schools
- Having been to a number of new schools, he knows what to avoid and what to expect
- He's nervous about starting in the new school, and quite hesitant/cautious; when he enters the empty classroom he remains still and seems dazed
- He thinks the cool girl Giulia is out of his league
- He feels welcome in the new school, as soon as he arrives. The staff are helpful: the janitor takes him to his classroom when he can't find it (the classroom), while the porter finds out for him why the classroom is empty
- He's attending a new school and it is his first day in a new school/Kreshnik was in 4B/quarta b
- Some measure of confidence - not afraid to ask for directions
- Possibly shy - doesn't repeat his name to Fabio + nods at the teacher in agreement instead of speaking
- He always has to teach people how to pronounce his name
- He is thoughtful - adapts his name to make it easier to pronounce
- He has moved to Belluno
- He speaks Italian very well
- He found a new group of friends easily enough, with the help of Andrea
- He admires the way Giulia makes clothes her own
- He thinks that Giulia is out of his league
- He found the class better than he imagined

**Andrea efforts**

**5 marks**

- Andrea doesn't ask him the usual questions about his origins, therefore he doesn't make him feel like a foreigner/immigrant: he's just a new student
- At break time, ANDREA makes K join his group of friends, with whom K starts to hang out, which means he has friends from day one
- He invites Kreshnik to join him with the others outside during the break - effort to be welcoming
- He waits for Kreshnik to join him and his friends, this shows an effort to include him with the others
- He asks Kreshnik how to pronounce his name properly, probably in an attempt to have his name correct before introducing him to the other classmates

## B 2. Literary passage from prescribed novel (60 marks)

### *Marcovaldo* (Italo Calvino)

1. (a) 5 marks  
(Quella d') innaffiare ogni mattina la pianta (4) in vaso dell'ingresso (1)  
La pianta in vaso dell'ingresso 1m
- (b) Any **two** of 5 marks (3+2)  
  - (Era) una piante verde
  - (Era) una pianta che si tiene in casa/da casa/da appartamento
  - (Aveva) un fusto dritto
  - Il fusto (era) esile
  - Il fusto (era) nudo
  - Il fusto sembrava un bastone
  - Le foglie (erano) larghe
  - Le foglie (erano) lucide
  - Le foglie ingiallivano
  - Le foglie cadevano
  - I gambi (erano) lunghi
  - Era così a forma di pianta, con foglie così a forma di foglia, che non sembrava vera
  - La pianta aveva un ciuffetto in cima
  - La pianta assomigliava a una palma/sembrava una palma
  - Soffriva
  - era una pianta normale come tutte le piante
2. (a) 5 marks (3+2)  
Spolverava quelle/le foglie sane versava a piè della pianta mezzo annaffiatoio d'acqua
- (b) 5 marks  
Perché in quell'arbusto (che ingialliva allampanato tra le pareti aziendali) riconosceva un fratello di sventura  
~~~~  
Non si sa se per la pianta o per sé 3m
3. (a) 5 marks
con quello/lo sguardo dell'agricoltore (3m) che (di giorno in giorno) aspetta la fine della siccità (2m)
~~~~  
Lo sguardo non era più quello del cittadino 1m
- (b) Any **three** of the following 5 marks (3+1+1)  
Lasciava (lì) tutto  
Correva alla pianta  
Prendeva in braccio il vaso  
Posava il vaso fuori/lo posava fuori/portava il vaso in cortile
4. (a) One of the following 5 marks  
  - pareva espandersi per offrire più superficie possibile alle gocce

**OR**

- (della gioia) pareva colorarsi del suo verde più brillante

**(b)**

**5 marks**

Perché con la pioggia si ricordava/gli ricordava/gli faceva venire in mente (2) di soffrire di reumatismi / reumatismi/ essere malato (3)

≈≈≈

per i reumatismi/perché era malato 3m

per la pioggia 1m

5. The candidate must refer **both** to the passage and to the novel as a whole.

**20 marks (5+5+5+5)**

**What Marcovaldo thinks about the plant**

- Marcovaldo thinks that the plant is suffering because it was indoors and it lacked light, air and dew
- Marcovaldo thinks that the plant shows signs of suffering because the stem stretched and the leaves fell
- Marcovaldo thinks that the plant is suffering because its leaves were staked, like the face of a sick child
- Marcovaldo considers the plant as a member of the family, a brother in misfortune
- Marcovaldo always thinks about the plant every hour of the day and night because he wants to help the plant
- Marcovaldo hopes it rains so to bring the plant outdoor
- Marcovaldo thinks that the plant, feeling the water (flowing) through its leaves, expands
- Marcovaldo thinks that under the rain the plant becomes greener
- The plant is as one that looked so much like other plants its leaves were so leaf like that almost seemed fake 5m

**Importance in the context of novel (not mention plant but other themes related to nature)**

- This passage shows one of the strong themes of the novel. Marcovaldo is a very sensitive person and able to notice details of the suffering Nature surrounding him in the town.
- This passage is important in the context of the novel because it shows the attitude of Marcovaldo to compare elements of Nature to his own existence and suffering.
- This passage is important in the context of the novel because it deals with one of Marcovaldo's central themes: Nature counterfeited and compromised by artificial life.
- This passage is important in the context of the novel because it shows Marcovaldo's desire to help Nature.

**B. A ciascuno il suo (Leonardo Sciascia)**

1. (a) 5 marks  
Any **two** of the following  
La luce (era) smorzata da pesanti tende  
gli specchi (erano) velati di nero,  
Il ritratto di Roscio (era) ingrandito a proporzioni naturali  
il ritratto di Roscio (era) lugubrementemente ritoccato e alluttato  
~~~~  
Lei vestita di nero 1m
Si porta il fazzoletto agli occhi 1m
- (b) Any **two** of the following 6 marks
Sembrava un guitto (3m) truccato per una parte da fantasma (3m)
Aveva una piega amara nella bocca (3) uno sguardo stanco e implorante (3)
(Il ritratto di Roscio) (era) ingrandito a proporzioni naturali (3) lugubrementemente ritoccato e alluttato (nel vestito e cavatta)(3)
~~~~  
guitto 1m  
(sembrava) fantasma 1m  
truccato 1m
2. (a) 5 marks  
Non l'approvava
- (b) 5 marks  
Si sente disperata
3. (a) 4 marks  
Una (bella) immagine del Cuore di Gesù  
~~~~  
Un quadro religioso/di Gesù 3m
Un'immagine religiosa 3m
Quadro / immagine/ Sacro Cuore di Gesù / Cuore di Gesù 1m
- (b) any **three actions** of the following 5 marks (3+1+1)
La vecchia si voltò
spostò la sedia (quasi avesse fino a quel momento commesso una sconvenienza)
mandò un bacio all'immagine
disse "Sacro Cuore di Gesù"
disse: "Bello, bello davvero: e che sguardo che ha!"
4. (a) 5 marks
che papà è partito per un viaggio che tornerà

(b)

5 marks

Perché la bambina ha detto che lei è più bella vestita di nero

≈≈≈

Perché lo ha detto/lo ha chiesto la bambina 4m

Perché è più bella vestita di nero 4m

5. Candidate must refer **both** to the passage and to the text as a whole **20 marks (5+5+5+5)**

- Luisa is a very beautiful woman. She is very rich. She wears black because she is Roscio's widow /She dresses the house in black because she is the widow of Roscio. She has a child.
- Luisa is the niece of Archpriest Rosello. She is the cousin of Avvocato Rosello. She has been living with her cousin in the archpriest's house since she was a child.
- She is very emotional/she is grieving 2 examples from passage Luisa didn't approve of her husband hunting
- Luisa is her cousin Avvocato Rosello's lover. With his complicity she kills her husband, Roscio, because he had discovered she was cheating on him with Avvocato Rosello.
- Luisa was a college mate of Manno's widow. To cover up herself and her cousin crimes, Luisa makes allusions to the fact that the widow Manno is not a beautiful woman and her husband, farmacista Manno, was killed for having an affair with another woman
- After a year of mourning, she will marry her cousin, Avvocato Rosello, to reunify their patrimony. She won't pay for her crime
- Luisa shows to have a formal, hypocritical respect for the Church and religion, She is disrespectful to her father-in-law because he is honest and free from hypocrisy
- Luisa in this passage and in the whole novel proves to be good at playing the role of the desperate wife, especially with Laurana, that is investigating the case. She makes him fall in love with her
- She pretend to mourn she adhere to the customs/norms of grieving/ death by grieving both with clothing and decorating the house in lutto
- Luisa takes the bus Laurana regularly takes home after work to meet and talk to him. She falsely confess to Laurana that she has the evidences Avvocato Rosello is her husband's killer she falsely states having the intention to report everything to the investigators
- Luisa invites Laurana on a date, she doesn't show up at the date with him. It's a trap into which Luisa makes Laurana fall in order to eliminate him
- She manipulates Laurana by using her looks and personality into thinking about she knew nothing about her husband

B 3 Essay on prescribed text

Use the descriptors in Appendix 1

- Reference to the text is important.
- Knowledge of the text to be rewarded.
- Quality and NOT quantity is important.
- **Three** relevant points, well-argued and supported from the text, are sufficient.
- Title/Story titles and characters' names, translated into English will be penalised.
- A short introduction and conclusion are required.
- Factual errors will be penalised.

A.

1.

He is naïve and falls always in misadventures trying to improve his life and the one of his family, but it seems the world always goes against him, confirming the wrong and naïve choices he makes and leading his family into making, including the choices made by his children.

Some examples include:

- **“La villeggiatura in panchina”** - Marcovaldo's planned rejection of the hostility of city life; it is imposing and nearly uninhabitable. He wants to escape his suffocating reality by sleeping peacefully on a park bench but an arguing couple, flashing traffic lights, workers, smells, noise, and body discomfort all ruin his plans. There is no escape.
- **“Il giardino dei gatti ostinati”** – City development has enveloped every part of the city that it possibly can, it has become a hostile environment in which to live “sopraelevamento ovunque”, “cemento”.
- **“Un sabato di sole, sabbia e sonno”** - Industrialisation, pollution - the city's construction companies consume/defile the last vestiges of man's natural environment, “fiume” (tinche), “fumo nero” which is belled out of the chimneys every day.
- **“La città tutta per lui”** – the elements of the city are hostile and eventually become “antipatici e irritanti” to all inhabitants.
- **“La città smarrita nella neve”** - he is imprisoned in “i grigi muri” (grey walls)
- **“L'aria buona”** - City described as a “grigia ragnatela”, “una landa plumbea...” There is no fresh air, it is impossible to live well.
- **“Il bosco sull'autostrada”** – description of poverty; they are cold and miserable in the city. He tries to find an alternative heating source, but it leads to trouble.
- **“La fermata sbagliata”** – the fog permeates the city and the grimness of the story. Marcovaldo feels “una tristezza sbiadita e grigia”. Escape from his home, escape from the city
- **“Luna e Gnac”** - we see the moon and the stars obscured by flashing neon signs, the city is imposing and hostile. “Non c'erano più luna né firmamento né cielo né notte”. Calvino

seems to suggest that city-dwellers cannot escape from the clutches of consumerism or the lure of advertisements; even if one is broken, another will replace it.

- **“La cura delle vespe”**: trying to find another support for his family, another source of income

Lesser examples:

2.

Marcovaldo tries to improve his health and that of his children by resorting to the help of Nature, but his attempts always fail.

Some examples include:

- **“L’aria buona”**, The children are sallow and frail, need “aria buona” to help them recover and are taken for a walk in the hills to help in their recovery. They ask whether the mountains are like skyscrapers and the fields like the flowerbeds in the city square. They are ultimately disappointed in their experience.
- **"Dov'è più azzurro il fiume"**- he goes to where the water is blue and clear to find fresh and healthy fish to feed them, but the water is so blue as it is so polluted, and they cannot eat the fish he has caught.
- **"I funghi in città"** - Tries to improve their health by providing them with food, but nature has become contaminated in the city. His attempt fails.
- **"Il piccione comunale"** - He and his family are starving, he tries to provide for them but he catches one measly pidgeon that they cannot consume, his attempt ends in disappointment.
- **"Il coniglio velenoso"** – Marcovaldo steals a rabbit from a hospital to provide for his family to fatten up and eat at Christmas; the rabbit is contaminated by a virus and the family have to be vaccinated, his attempt has failed.
- **"Un viaggio con le mucche"** – Marcovaldo has an idealised view of countryside, sees it as a paradise of harmony and serenity that his son will live a better life, but he is mistaken. Michelino finds life in the countryside hard work and exhausting. Has the opposite effect than MV's intention, disappointment.
- **“Il bosco sull’autostrada”** – He tries to keep his family warm by finding firewood, they are cold and miserable.

B.

1.

- Laurana naively believes that he is capable of doing an excellent job at investigating on account of his superior intellect. He is quite arrogant and vain.
- Laurana is incredibly naïve; he completely ignores the suffocating ethos of secrecy that is the reality of Omertà and pays no heed to the systemic corruption complicit in society.
- Everyone knows who is responsible for the murder and the reasons for it except for Laurana, but they remain inert spectators. Even when he is told who the murderer is, he is slow to believe the truth.
- Laurana, on the other hand talks too much, asks too many questions, gets too involved, is too trusting and doesn’t realise that his detective activities will lead to his death.

- We see his naivety clearly when he discusses his theory about the double murder and the fact that Manno wasn't the intended target with Rosello, the perpetrator of the crime.
- Laurana is a poor detective.
- He doesn't understand people around him – they don't see him as a serious detective but as a bit of a joke. He is a quiet, solitary and reflective man who is not suited to investigative work. This can partly be attributed to his mother who has had a terrible and far-reaching influence on him.
- His vanity and infatuation with Luisa Roscio clouds his judgement. She is shrewdly manipulative and uses her femininity to influence and manipulate him easily.
- He is afraid of his mother's possible judgement on his relationship with any women.

2.

- Political Corruption: the silence that hangs around the investigation, as opposed to the deafening chatter of the people who circumvent the incident without centring it, as if everyone is aware of the culprit and his motive but prefers not to look.
- Point out someone to act as a martyr; persuade sceptics about the most convincing version of the facts.
- The supervision of the Church at the crossroads of news within the confessionals (and not); Don Benito tells us that the mafiosi are in cahoots with the politicians and gives us an alarming example of how the "respectable, unpunished, untouchable criminals" operate, citing the dam project which killed 2000 people.
- The presence of a politics that would otherwise be said to be corrupt, if corruption were not inherent in the very fabric of the village which maintains ancient and current logics in its stronghold. In other words, the silence of a large mafia association that does not make the weapons of the mafia its own, except in some hints, but essentially mental architecture, an attitude to life and social relations.
- People refuses to cooperate
- Lack of police involvement in the murder, surrounded by people who protect and conceal each other.

Section C WRITING

100 marks

Quality NOT quantity

Simple correct good Italian

Variety of tenses and phrases, rich vocabulary, link words and idiomatic expressions should be included in answers.

In C1 and C2 where the marks awarded for content and communication are 7 or less, language will be marked out of 5.

In C3 where the marks awarded for content and communication are 12 or less, language will be marked out of 7.

1. Composition linked to the journalistic passage

25 marks

Content and communication	15 marks
Language	10 marks

Use the descriptors in Appendix 2

An introduction and conclusion are required.

- Introduzione
- Secondo te, l'inquinamento in generale è un problema grave in Irlanda? Perché?
- I giovani irlandesi sono consapevoli del problema dell'ambiente in generale?
- Conosci iniziative per combattere i problemi del mare o altri problemi ambientali?
- Cosa potete fare voi giovani per proteggere il mare o l'ambiente?
- Spiega se ti piacerebbe avere un lavoro a contatto con la natura e perché?
- Conclusione

2. Guided composition

25 marks

Content and communication	15 marks
Language	10 marks

Use the descriptors in Appendix 2

Candidates must not produce something learnt off by heart and off the point. It is not necessary to use all the words or phrases given.

12 marks for points covered and well expanded
3 marks for overall coherence

3. Formal Writing

50 marks

- Correct register and appropriate greeting and ending are required for full marks.
- (Date and address are required for letter).
- Candidates are expected to make **relevant** points.
- **Each** point should be expanded and developed.
- Full name (e.g., *Alex Murphy*) must be provided, please do not use your own name.

Format	10 marks
Content and communication	25marks
Language	15 marks

Use the descriptors in Appendix 2

(a) The following points to be covered

- Introduzione
- perché il tirocinio in Italia
- in quale settore e perché
- passate esperienze di lavoro
- studi
- periodo e in quale città
- richiesta informazioni sugli alloggi disponibili

(b) The following points to be covered

- Introduzione
- Disappunto
- Problemi organizzativi viaggio e soggiorno
- Due motivi perché assolutamente andare al concerto scelto
- Proposta soluzione problema

APPENDIX 1
SECTION B QUESTION 3 ESSAY (IN ENGLISH OR IN ITALIAN)
ON PRESCRIBED LITERARY TEXT

(51 - 60 marks)

Answers the question fully
Demonstrates excellent knowledge of the text as a whole
Accurate quotes/references to the text in support of all points made
No irrelevant material or repetition of points

(42 - 50 marks)

All points covered
Demonstrates very good knowledge of the text as a whole
Makes ample accurate references to the text
Some irrelevant material and some small repetition of points

(33 - 41 marks)

Answer not always fully developed or clear
Demonstrates adequate knowledge of the text as a whole
Makes some references to the text, but they may be slightly vague or inaccurate
Substantial irrelevant material and repetition of points.

(24 - 32 marks)

Argumentation unclear
Some or little knowledge of the text as a whole
Below average answer of the question
Makes little reference to the text
A lot of irrelevant material and repetition of points

(6 - 23 marks)

Shows almost no knowledge of the text
No attempt at the question asked
No reference to the text
All irrelevant material

If Individual point only:

Excellent: up to 18 marks

Excellent/extremely good point with no inaccuracies

Well – developed: up to 16 marks

Point fully covered and developed

Better than average up to 14 marks

Point made is reasonably developed

Average: up to 12 marks

Answer not always fully developed or clear

Below average up to 10 marks

Argumentation unclear some knowledge of text

Poor: up to 8 marks

Shows almost no knowledge of text

APPENDIX 2

SECTION C WRITING

CONTENT AND COMMUNICATION DESCRIPTORS

	Essays 13 – 15	Letter 21 – 25
Good level of coherence Clear argumentation Full completion of communicative task Good range of vocabulary Appropriate use of idiomatic expressions No irrelevant material		
	Essays 11 – 12	Letter 18 – 20
Reasonable level of coherence Reasonably clear argumentation Almost full completion of communicative task Reasonable range of vocabulary Little irrelevant material		
	Essays 8 – 10	Letter 14 – 17
Adequate level of coherence Argumentation not always clear Elements of communicative task not always fulfilled and developed Lack of vocabulary interferes at times with ability to complete task A good deal of irrelevant material		
	Essays 6 - 7	Letter 10 – 13
Little coherence Unclear argumentation Communicative task barely fulfilled Poor use of vocabulary Mostly irrelevant material		
	Essays 0 – 5	Letter 0 – 9
Lacks coherence Very confused argumentation Communicative task not fulfilled All irrelevant material		

N.B. The first set of figures apply to the essays and the second to the letter

Language (essays)

7 - 10	Idiomatic Italian, very good/excellent vocabulary, very good/excellent grammatical accuracy and few spelling mistakes.
4 - 6	Adequate/good vocabulary, some incorrect verbs and agreements, and many spelling mistakes.
0 - 3	Very limited range of vocabulary, most verbs incorrect and many spelling mistakes

Language (letter)

11 - 15	Correct topic related vocabulary, most verbs correct and few spelling mistakes.
6 - 10	Adequate vocabulary, some incorrect verbs and agreements, and some spelling mistakes.
0 - 5	Inappropriate/ irrelevant vocabulary, most verbs incorrect, many spelling mistakes.

APPENDIX 3

MODIFIED MARKING SCHEME

A modified marking scheme will be applied to the work submitted by candidates who have been granted one or a combination of the following arrangements:

- *Use of a recording device on grounds of a learning difficulty*
- *Use of a recording device on grounds of a physical difficulty*
- *Use of a word processor on grounds of a **learning difficulty only** (computer with the spell check and grammar check facility enabled/ turned on)*
- *Use of a voice activated word processor*
- *Use of a scribe*
- *Waiver in relation to spelling and grammar*

For those candidates who are granted a spelling and grammar waiver, errors in certain grammatical areas are not penalised. In assessing the work of these candidates, a modified marking scheme will apply.

Sections A and B

Standard marking scheme to be applied but marks will not be deducted for lack of manipulation.

Section C

Content and communication will be marked as standard but spelling and certain elements of grammar, such as verb endings and agreement of adjectives will not be penalised.

Italian Leaving Certificate 2024

Script for Listening Comprehension Test

Multiple choice

1. Il diciottesimo compleanno è particolarmente importante per i ragazzi italiani in alcune regioni e si festeggia in grande stile. Molti ragazzi invitano amici e parenti ad una grande festa. Scelgono un tema, le decorazioni, la musica e se il compleanno cade in estate, festeggiano in un locale con piscina.
2. Le radici della cucina italiana sono antichissime. Tutti i popoli che sono passati dall'Italia, come francesi, spagnoli, arabi e austriaci, hanno lasciato le loro tracce nelle ricette dei piatti tipici.
3. Il Giro d'Italia, fondato nel 1909, è una gara di ciclismo che si tiene ogni anno. Il punto di partenza cambia ogni anno, mentre l'arrivo originariamente era sempre a Milano. Il classico colore rosa associato alla corsa è dovuto proprio al fatto che il giro finiva a Milano, sede della Gazzetta dello Sport, il giornale sportivo stampato in rosa.
4. Nonostante l'estate sia iniziata, il nostro paese sarà colpito da forti temporali nelle prossime ore. La prima parte della giornata di lunedì sarà caratterizzata da piogge a Nordovest. Nel pomeriggio si prevedono forti venti e grandine al Sud.
5. Ogni anno, dal 2005, la trasmissione radiofonica Caterpillar di Radio Due lancia "Mi illumino di meno", un'iniziativa per farci riflettere sul risparmio energetico.
6. Anche quest'anno è stato assegnato il premio Bandiere Blu alle spiagge italiane più belle. La mappa del mare più pulito conta 458 spiagge in totale e vede al primo posto la Liguria, seguita dalla Puglia e dalla Campania.
7. Il gruppo musicale bolognese "Lo Stato Sociale" annuncia che i propri biglietti saranno in vendita al prezzo fisso di 20 euro. Il gruppo da sempre sensibile ai temi sociali non poteva ignorare il caro prezzi che ha toccato i biglietti dei concerti. Decidendo di autoprodursi, hanno permesso di lanciare un prezzo giusto che permette a tutti i giovani di assistere ai loro spettacoli.
8. La compagnia aerea ITA Airways offre la tariffa giovani per ragazzi dai 12 ai 25 anni. L'offerta è valida per i voli in tutta Europa, Nord Africa e Medio Oriente. È consentito il trasporto del bagaglio a mano e il cambio del volo gratuito entro 48 ore prima della partenza, ma la tariffa non permette la scelta del posto preferito.

Dialogo 1: Paolo e Giulia

Ciao Giulia, ma dove sei stata ieri? Ho provato a chiamarti più volte ma non rispondevi.

Sì, ora ti spiego. Sono andata in profumeria per comprare il regalo di compleanno della mia migliore amica. Questo mese c'è un'offerta speciale, con l'acquisto di un profumo ti danno uno sciampo e una borsa in omaggio.

Ah bene, che fortuna! Ma non avevi il telefono con te?

Sì, certo, ma avevo poca batteria e il volume era al minimo. Inoltre, avevo messo il telefono in una tasca interna dello zaino quindi non sentivo le chiamate.

Adesso capisco! Ma scusa non hai mai controllato il telefono, per vedere se c'erano messaggi?

No, perché subito dopo avevo un appuntamento dal dentista, alle cinque. Da quattro giorni, ho mal di denti quando mangio e sinceramente il telefono era il mio ultimo pensiero.

Ah, mi dispiace, avevo provato a chiamarti anche alla sera.

Sì, ma quando sono uscita dallo studio dentistico e sono andata alla fermata del tram, mi sono resa conto che avevo lasciato il telefono dal dentista dopo aver pagato. Sono corsa indietro ma lo studio aveva già chiuso quindi ho recuperato il telefono solo questa mattina. Ma Paolo dimmi ... che cosa era così urgente?

Dialogo 2: Alberto e Giada

Ciao Giada, come stai?

Ciao Alberto, bene! Sai che ho trovato lavoro?

Complimenti, dove?

In un'agenzia immobiliare. Mi piace molto perché non lavoro sempre seduta al computer. La mattina di solito sono in ufficio in centro città e il pomeriggio incontro i clienti che vogliono vedere le case in vendita.

Che bello! Ti va di prendere un caffè così mi racconti un po'?

Mi dispiace ma sto andando in banca ad aprire un nuovo conto corrente. È molto vantaggioso, è perfetto per i giovani che hanno appena trovato lavoro. Non ci sono spese e ti danno una carta che ti permette di avere degli sconti in alcuni cinema, teatri e ristoranti.

E che tipo di contratto ti hanno offerto al lavoro?

Al momento è un contratto a tempo determinato di un anno e posso lavorare un giorno a settimana da casa e ho quattro settimane di vacanze.

Peccato che non sia un lavoro a tempo indeterminato!

In realtà non mi dispiace perché fra un anno vorrei andare all'estero. Ho uno zio che vive in Canada che mi può aiutare a trovare lavoro così posso praticare sia l'inglese che il francese!

Dialogo 3: Intervista a Riccardo Vianelli

Buongiorno, oggi abbiamo in studio Riccardo Vianelli, un musicista che ha creato un ponte fra l'Italia e l'Irlanda. Da quanto tempo suoni?

Ho cominciato tardi a suonare, quando avevo già diciotto anni! Ho iniziato a suonare la chitarra e il violino durante l'estate della maturità e poi ho continuato durante l'università.

Hai studiato musica all'università?

No, perché ho cominciato con la musica molto tardi. Siccome mi piaceva molto anche la natura e viaggiare mi sono laureato in Scienze del Territorio. Ho lavorato per parecchi anni come insegnante di geografia in una scuola superiore!

E poi?

Poi mi sono reso conto che per poter continuare con la musica avevo bisogno di più tempo e quindi dovevo trovare un lavoro stagionale. Adesso lavoro da maggio a settembre in uno stabilimento balneare e durante i mesi invernali vado in tour in diverse città del nord Italia.

Raccontaci come ti sei avvicinato all'isola di smeraldo.

Un mio amico, che stava suonando con un cantante irlandese in Italia, mi ha telefonato per chiedermi un consiglio su un buon ristorante di pesce. Siccome era il giorno di chiusura del ristorante che avevo suggerito, li ho invitati a cena a casa mia. Da allora siamo diventati amici e ho conosciuto l'Irlanda!

E avete anche suonato insieme?

Sì certo. Sei mesi fa sono stato a Dublino per un concerto dove ho portato delle canzoni che parlano della storia della mia città, delle sue tradizioni e la nostra identità.

Ti piacerebbe tornare in Irlanda a suonare?

Ma certo! Mi piace molto ascoltare i musicisti che suonano per strada o nei locali. Inoltre, mi piace suonare insieme agli altri musicisti con gli strumenti tipici della musica tradizionale irlandese.

E secondo te quali sono i lati positivi di fare musica?

La musica è una lingua internazionale. Permette di viaggiare, far incontrare le persone e costruire ponti. Porta gioia, felicità, pace e serenità in tempi difficili.

Piani per il futuro?

Stiamo organizzando un tour in Irlanda. Vogliamo andare nella costa ovest del Paese perché non sono mai stato nelle città più piccole e mi piacerebbe scoprire com'è l'Irlanda fuori da Dublino.

