



GCSE

3700U10-1



June 2020 and November 2020

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

UNIT 1

Oracy

Non-Examination Assessment

Task 2 – Responding and Interacting

Instructions for Teachers

You are advised to read pages 12-18 of the specification for detailed advice concerning the administration of non-examination assessment.

Stimulus material can be shown to the candidates one week before they complete the task. It will assist them to think of ideas on the topic but they can also refer to other relevant issues not referred to in the stimulus material.

Teachers should collect the stimulus material at the end of each preparation period.

Candidates are allowed to research the topic by using the internet, read newspapers/magazines or listen to the news.

Candidates should express their opinions on the topic with other members of the group and give reasons for their opinions.

Candidates may refer to personal experiences or other experiences if they are relevant to the discussion.

No scripting of the discussion is allowed – it should be a natural discussion. It must be emphasised that this is not a reading task.

Candidates are allowed to use **brief notes only** with the stimulus material when they complete the task.

The discussion should last 10 minutes.

Vegetarianism – should we all eat green?

You have one week to prepare for a discussion on this topic.

In your groups, discuss some, or all, of these points:

- meat production is a large contributor to global warming
- avoiding meat and dairy reduces our carbon footprint
- the human race is meant to eat meat as well as vegetables
- being vegetarian or vegan is just a trend at the moment



Switching to a plant-based diet could leave you feeling sluggish and bloated if you don't replace your nutrients correctly.

Ex-carnivores who have replaced burgers with beans and cheese with pasta are lacking key nutrients: vitamin B12 and protein.

Missing those essential nutrients can lead to acne, fatigue and even make you feel bloated and depressed.

If everyone stopped eating meat and dairy products, global farmland use could be reduced by 75 per cent, an area equivalent to the size of the US, China, Australia and the EU combined.

Not only would this result in a significant drop in greenhouse gas emissions, it would also free up wild land lost to agriculture, one of the primary causes for mass wildlife extinction.

Our closest living relatives such as chimpanzees and gorillas live on a diet of foods overwhelmingly derived from plants.



A chef is on a mission to prove how a vegan diet can make people fitter, stronger and healthier.

Chef, skateboarder, TV daredevil, ultra-athlete and vegan, Matt Pritchard, is part of a BBC documentary series called Dirty Vegan. It aims to combat anti-veganism to show that vegan food – like Mr Pritchard – is not boring or bland.

The first episode challenges Mr Pritchard to power up and feed the Scarlets Women's rugby team, who think vegan food is for wimps, ahead of one of their matches.

In 2017, Welsh farmers spoke of fears over the growth of veganism and vegetarianism.

Wales Dairy Show chairman Colin Evans stressed his concerns about the growth of the movement and how it was worrying for the industry.

Speaking to the BBC, Mr Evans said, "Farmers believe they need to 'prove' that they 'produce food in a healthy manner' to counteract the rise of veganism."

Most vegans choose to live a vegan life for moral reasons. By choosing veganism, we recognise that animals are not ours to use or consume.

Should mobile phones be banned in schools?

You have one week to prepare for a discussion on this topic.

In your groups, discuss some, or all, of these points:

- mobile phones are a distraction in school
- mobile phones cause bullying
- mobile phones help to keep students safe
- mobile phones are an educational tool



Students at a Welsh school are to be banned from using mobile phones on the school premises in a move which is believed to be the first in Wales.

The Headteacher insisted the policy would help improve students' mental health, their exam results and reduce bullying and anxiety.

Smartphones can be a safeguarding risk. We need to teach young people how to use them safely, but that doesn't mean allowing them to have phones with them at all times.

A Headteacher said: "Banning mobile phones is not a question of taking a device away from students, but rather giving them back time, the opportunity to try new activities and the chance to take a break from social media."



Some schools use apps which are reliant on students being able to access mobile devices. If we are shaping the workforce of tomorrow then we have to consider how we prepare students to be part of it. Exam results are important, but so too are wider skills such as using technology appropriately and safely.

Having a mobile phone means students are safer than if they don't have one.

Other countries, such as France, have banned mobile phones in schools.



What is the future of the Welsh language?

You have one week to prepare for a discussion on this topic.

In your groups, discuss some, or all, of these points:

- Welsh medium education has proved to be popular
- being bilingual has advantages in the workplace
- some people resent being forced to learn a second language
- more people are learning Welsh but make little use of it after leaving school.



One Headteacher says, “Our school places Wales, the Welsh language and culture at the core of everything we do. Welsh is the language of the school – the language of lessons, the administrative language, the language used between teachers and pupils and between pupils and themselves.”

“An additional language can be an enormous personal and professional benefit. We actively seek Welsh speaking staff and encourage our staff to learn the language.”

Manager of hair salon, Cardiff

As a 14 year old fluent Welsh speaker, I am proud of being able to speak Welsh, but a lot of people in my school think that speaking Welsh is pointless and don't like the fact that it is compulsory.

A report published by the Welsh Assembly shows only 50% of Welsh speakers aged 16-24 consider themselves fluent. Only a third use it socially. Between the 2001 and 2011 census, the proportion of Welsh language speakers fell by 2%: 19% of the Welsh population now claim they can speak Welsh.

The Welsh Government vision

In August 2016, at the national Eisteddfod, former First Minister Carwyn Jones launched the ambitious strategy – 1 million Welsh speakers by 2050. The response to the proposal has sparked debate, but what is clear is that it represents a huge challenge ahead.