



GCSE – **NEW**

3700U10-1



**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**  
**UNIT 1**  
**Oracy**

**June 2017 and November 2017**

**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.

## Graffiti – art or vandalism?

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

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

- graffiti is not art – it makes our neighbourhoods look squalid and damages property
- in some towns and cities, graffiti is a tourist attraction – artists such as Banksy encourage visitors and widen the public's idea of art
- a huge amount of time and money is spent by local councils on removing graffiti
- graffiti on city buildings is attractive



**Goes, a graffiti artist from Newport, at work.**

Goes started out using a spray can on walls and trains for the first two years. Now aged 33, he admits that spraying on trains is dangerous.

Some reports in the Media tend to 'glamourise' graffiti by presenting it as art.

Teams from local councils remove graffiti from council buildings and street furniture, but not from private property unless it is offensive, abusive or threatening.

Councils consider that graffiti would only be regarded as art if it had been created with the permission of owners of the building or site.

### Tagging in Cardiff



The Keep Wales Tidy charity organisation says there is graffiti on about 12% of Welsh streets and it costs £1m a year to remove.

Many people hate graffiti, but are more than happy to fill our public spaces with something much more offensive: advertising.

## Tourism – the new growth industry for Wales?

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

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

- jobs in tourism are often only seasonal and wages are often low
- the loss of traditional industries – coal, slate, steel – affects whole communities
- tourism presents a stereotypical, outdated picture of Wales
- unemployment in Wales is higher than in both Scotland and England



The industries based around coal, slate and steel have shaped the way we live and have forged our communities. But now most of these industries have disappeared.

Caerphilly council rejected a proposal for six million tonnes of coal to be mined over an estimated period of 14 years at a huge opencast mine in the Rhymney Valley after considerable local opposition. Friends of the Earth opposed the scheme, seeing it as a polluting proposal bringing back the dirty industries of the past. Some local people, however, were keen to take advantage of the jobs this would provide.

### Wales Tourism Statistics

- In 2014, there were 10 million overnight trips to Wales by UK residents. They spent £1.76 billion
- 65% of UK visitors to Wales came for a holiday, 29% to visit friends or relatives and 6% on business
- 90 million day visits are made to destinations in Wales annually, bringing in over £2.5 billion

One in every seven jobs in Wales is in tourism or dependent on the industry. However, many of these jobs only pay the minimum wage and are only available from April to September.



Near the historic slate mines of Llechwedd are four world-beating mountain bike tracks and the world's first ever subterranean playground with giant trampoline-like nets to jump around in. Then there is Titan – with over 8km of zip lines where riders reach speeds of up to 70mph over moor, mountain and mine. Zip World Caverns has exhilarating underground zip lines, rope bridges, obstacles and tunnels.



## Votes for 16-year-olds. What do you think?

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

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

- 16-year-olds are more mature today than people think
- it happened in Scotland so why not in Wales?
- most 16-year-olds are not interested in politics
- the age for voting should be raised to 21



### A Member of the United Kingdom Youth Parliament stated:

“Politics is not just for a select few, it is for every one of us. I would argue that the age of 16 is significant with the move into further education, work or an apprenticeship; the ability to pay tax, join the armed forces, get married and gamble being just a few of the responsibilities of young people at that age. At this age you can make life-changing decisions and contribute greatly to society, yet you aren’t able to vote.”

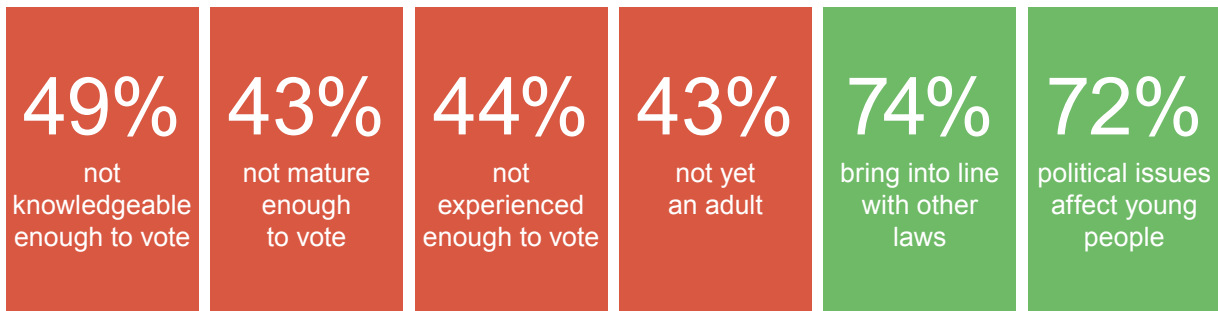


In a YouGov survey, one person said:

“18-year-olds may think that they know everything but they really do not. They need to have some experience of the world and 21 should be the minimum voting age, as it was until 1969.”

A survey of 18-year-olds gave the following responses as to why the voting age should or should not be lowered to 16:

### Why No?



### Why yes?

“I’m 16-years-old, and the idea that the voting age should be lowered so that my friends and I can have a say in the running of the country has been suggested with the idea that it will increase our engagement with politics. So why shouldn’t we just give it a go as they did in Scotland?”

Well – to be as polite as possible – as a generation, we just don’t know enough. Try as I might, it’s rare to find someone my age who has passionate views about the bedroom tax, or NHS privatisation.”