

Speaking and Listening assessment information EDUARDO

Coursework is worth 40% of your GCSE grade.

Speaking and Listening is the biggest part of your coursework. It is worth **half** of your marks. It is probably the easiest part of your coursework too. For this reason you have the opportunity to get as many marks as possible 'in the bag'. You should also aim to get one grade higher than your English GCSE target grade.

- What do I have to do for Speaking and Listening?
Three assessed tasks.

- Who marks the three Speaking and Listening activities?
Your teacher marks them.

- How much do I have to write?
Depending on the size of your writing, you should aim to write about two or three sides in your A4 exercise books.

- Will my script be marked for spelling and punctuation?
No. You are being assessed on your ability to speak and listen only. What matters is your performance.

- What will I have to do exactly for this assessment?
You will perform both parts of the script aloud to your teacher who will mark your performance using an assessment task record sheet.

- What are the assessment criteria?
Look at your attached copy of the assessment task record sheet (now). Don't lose it!

- What is the context and which skills will be assessed in this task?
The context is 'Informal' and 'Individual'. 'Skills C' (discuss, argue and persuade) are the skills to be assessed.

Your dialogue will be based on a scenario taken from the testimony of a young person whose human rights have been breached. Make sure your dialogue is informal and that in it you discuss, argue and persuade! Read the UNCRC articles detailed at the end of each testimony to help you focus on what to write in your dialogue.

- Read **Eduardo's** testimony. Choose one of the three scenarios below:

4 Write a dialogue between Eduardo and his mother. Eduardo must persuade his mother to give him some of her hard-earned money to make the phone call to the football coach of a Colombian school. Eduardo's mother, however, wants Eduardo to stay with the family and help her build up a small business selling fruit.

5 Write a dialogue between Eduardo and the football coach of a Colombian school with a good football programme. Eduardo has successfully borrowed the money to make the call and must persuade the football coach to give him a chance to prove himself.

6 Write a dialogue between Eduardo and another young Colombian boy who is tempted to join the FARC (the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) guerrillas. Eduardo must try to persuade him not to become a guerrilla fighter but his friend is tired of living in poverty and wants adventure and status. (This dialogue requires you to find out more about the Colombian Armed Conflict and why young men and women might want to join the FARC.)

My name is **Eduardo** Garcia, I'm **16**. Before we had to move here to the city, I lived in the countryside in Lopez de Macay which was a really great place in **Colombia** to grow up.

I was born there and my mom and dad were born there, even my grandparents were born there. It was up in the mountains, it was really pretty. We had a nice, wooden house there. My dad built it. We were always playing games outside; we would go swimming and have races.

We had to leave because the guerrillas would come around. I got real scared when I saw them. They had a lot of guns and they wouldn't put them over their shoulders, they carried them in their hands and they used them to knock on the peoples' doors. They would ask everybody a lot of questions what they were up to. To see if they were involved in something. One man, they didn't like what he said so they made him stand facing the river, made everyone come out of their houses and then they shot him right in front of all of us.

My uncle Roberto had a boat and they told him to take some guerrillas down the coast to a place called Narjita. So a bunch of guerrillas got in the boat, with their heavy clothes and packs and guns and everything. Then, a current flipped the boat, many of those guerrillas drowned and my uncle, since he was a good swimmer, he was able to save himself. But then the guerrillas said it was his fault. They killed him in front of his own son. He tried to get away by throwing himself into the water, and swimming away, but they got him anyway.

We fled to the coast. We had to leave in a hurry and we had to leave almost everything we owned there. We had a dog, named Rosa, but we had to leave her behind. When we got into the boat to go down the river she swam after us. She couldn't keep up but I don't think she drowned.

When we got to the first place we fled to, we didn't have anything. All we had was the clothes we were wearing. A brother from a church there loaned us a house. So we lived there a while and my mom didn't have a stove or a refrigerator or anything but it was a nice house, bigger than this one. My mom started to sell fruit. She bought it in another place and resold it there where we lived. After a while we got enough money to buy a stove and a gas tank to fuel it.

I want to be a football player. I like it and I am good at it. Football is the only thing that I have really ever been interested in. I know how to move. I like to play forward. But I have to see if I can get into another school with a good football programme. I have the name and telephone number of the football coach there, what I don't have is money to make the call.

UNCRC Rights affected:

Article 6 (survival and development) Eduardo's life has been put in danger. He also mentions that as refugees they arrived in the city with only the clothes on their backs.

Article 19 (protection from all forms of violence) Eduardo has witnessed violence from guerrilla fighters and his uncle was killed.

Article 22 (refugee children) Eduardo and his family have been forced to leave their home (of three generations) and have become Internally Displaced People, making Eduardo more vulnerable.

Article 31 (leisure, play and culture) Eduardo would like to play football, but without the money to make a phone call his right to leisure and play is being denied.

Article 38 (war and armed conflicts) Eduardo's life has been turned upside down by the war in his country.