

## Speaking and Listening assessment information MARIYA

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 **Mariya's** testimony. Choose one of the three scenarios below:

7 Write a dialogue between Mariya and Tanja. Tanja is tempted to turn to prostitution in order to fund her addiction to alcohol. Mariya must persuade her not to resort to this desperate act.

8 Write a dialogue between the director of the children's home and Rita Podolsky, Mariya's favourite child minder. Rita must try to persuade the director to stop punishing children by sending them to the isolation cell.

9 Write a dialogue between Mariya and one of the journalists who comes to interview the children at the Ukrainian children's home. Mariya has been able to speak to the journalist alone and must persuade him or her to write an exposé of the director's unjust regime at the children's home.

I'm **Mariya**. I'm **19** now. I'm from **Ukraine**. I grew up in a children's home.

In the home we were woken up, then we went to eat, made our beds, cleaned up the room. Then everybody did what they want, we were left to ourselves I swear. When we knew the Director was busy in his office, we ran through the corridor, ran quickly up and down the stairs and slid down the banisters. For supper they gave us red beetroot. It wasn't salted, and it was cooked without onion. Also boiled fish because they didn't let us eat fried fish. Ugh! And that's all.

I was two months old when my mother was deprived of parental rights, she was a heavy drinker. So I was brought to my grandma, then to my sister, then to my grandma again, then after the death of my grandma to the children's home. I clearly remember what I was wearing on that day, a sarafan and a violet blouse. I had long hair in a plait. They brought me to the hall, placed in the center and said: "This is Mariya. She will live with us." The youngest girl there, Tanya, she was a chronic alcoholic. Can you imagine that? It was a child! Her mother was a drug addict and a boozer. She would put vodka in the child's milk, so that she would constantly sleep and wouldn't cry. She used to sway like this as she walked around.

My favourite child minder at the children's home was Rita Podolsky. She had something, that she could take the place of a mother for many children, although she was a stranger to us. She loved everybody equally and everyone would agree with me. She was strict, at the same time but everyone loved her. During her shift there were no accidents, nobody ran away, and nobody was locked up. The director of the home always shouted at us. Once, we just went out to smoke and he called us prostitutes, like waiting for men on the streets while we were smoking. He always yelled at us: "I will send you to Pryluky, to the penal colony". I think that this person shouldn't work there as a director. I think that a person who should work there shouldn't be a monster to children, scaring everybody. I think that a person who runs a place like that should love children first of all. For punishment, the staff used to put children into isolation. I experienced this. I had to sit totally isolated and close with bars on the windows. And this room was our little prison.

When relatives came to see a child, staff would tell them that their child was away but the child was upstairs. Sometimes parents could be a bit drunk. Fine, but if they drink, they drink in their house, not at the children's home. If they have come to see their child, they should be allowed.

When somebody came from the TV, and wanted to interview children - they would wind the children up for a talk with journalists: they told us to say that we were well fed and everything is so good. They even gave candies for this. They would say: "my dear, my lovely" to a child, who they didn't even look at before. And of course, a little child would say what they wanted. Other children would also obey, as because they wanted to be loved. But they always hid the children who would complain - I was one of those.

I hope that Ukraine finds more families where a child can be placed or adopted. I don't want children to live in the condition where they have 1 child minder for 27 children. I think that the most important right is the right of voice, having my voice heard. And at children's homes that is taken away from us.

**UNCRC Rights affected:**

**Article 12** (respect for the views of the child) Mariya explains explicitly that in the children's home she was not allowed to voice her opinions.

**Article 19** (protection from all forms of violence) Mariya implies that the 'orphanage' director is abusive, and that most of the staff are neglectful.

**Article 20** (children deprived of a family) If a child cannot be looked after by their family, governments must make sure they are looked after properly.

**Article 25** (review of treatment in care) If a child is living in residential care they have the right to a regular check of their treatment and conditions in care. It is not clear whether Mariya's living conditions were monitored, however she mentions when journalists visited the children were coached into lying about the quality of care they were receiving.