

GCSE English Language: Unit 3 Spoken Language (5EN03)

Centre name: <i>M</i>
Centre number:

Speaking and Listening tasks

Task one — Communicating and Adapting Language

Details of task:

Write a 3-5 minute presentation to a mixed audience about the pressures faced by teenagers today.

Communicating and
Adapting Language

11 /16

Task two — Interacting and Responding

Details of task: *Balloon Debate — Students all took role of a person from history trapped in a descending balloon. Given chance to debate/justify own place, whilst challenging the validity of other 3.*

Interacting and
Responding

12 /16

Task three — Creating and Sustaining Roles

Details of task:

Groups of 3 — Headteacher, Head of School Council, Deputy Head (Roles)
Prepare a roleplay of a discussion of one of the following:

- validity of uniform*
- Widening PE to include Zumba, Spinning*
- Need for more recycling in school*
- Role of School Council in Rewards.*

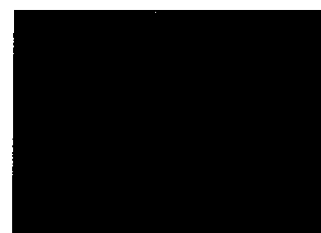
Creating and
Sustaining Roles

10 /16

33
48

Spoken Language task	
Task title: <i>How do people modify their language in different situations?</i>	
<div>Spoken Language</div> <div>18 /24</div>	

Writing for the Spoken Voice (Writing) task		
Task title: <i>Write a speech about "Homework in schools"</i>		
Writing Grid one: (i) and (ii) <div>13 /16</div>	Writing Grid two: (iii) <div>7 /8</div>	Writing Overall <div>20 /24</div>



Signed (candidate):

Signed (teacher):

Name of teacher:

By signing the above declaration you agree to your controlled assessment task(s) being used to support Professional Development, Online Support and Training of both Centre-Assessors and Edexcel Moderators. If you have any concerns regarding this please contact coursework@edexcel.com

Feb 16th 2011

Using 2 examples of Spoken language, comment on the way people adapt their language (Spoken) to suit different situations.

I am going to compare 2 different transcripts, one is Alan Sugar on the Johnathon Ross show, the other is a conversation in the boardroom on "the Apprentice". I am going to say how their spoken language is adapted to suit different situations.

First of all, the language on the Apprentice is very formal because the show is a serious matter and ~~people~~ the candidates don't want to risk their chances of ~~losing~~ the show.

"He was very good at selling Sir Alan." says Yasmina, she calls him by "Sir Alan", this shows respect. The contestants are using formal language to try and impress Alan Sugar in order to win. However, the language on the Johnathon Ross show is very informal and just like an average everyday conversation. You're not put ~~on~~ ^{under} pressure to answer appropriately or in a polite manner as it's just a chat show, you've got nothing to lose. The atmosphere is relaxing, Johnathon Ross says "Your Highness", he is kind of mocking Alan Sugar, but in a friendly joke way. Also Alan Sugar says "You know what just call me Alan" indicating that's informal because you don't have to call him the name he's known as ~~power~~ when he's in power.

relevant example
raising sustained
and v. early

rough understanding
ways sp lang. used

stained focus,
was perceptive
distancing of infl
lang was

→

The purpose of the Apprentice is ~~to~~ For the candidates to win the show and to work for Alan Sugar, ~~is~~ unlike the Johnathon Ross show where the purpose is just to entertain and lightly inform. The purpose affects the language in Apprentice because it's a very serious matter so people are cautious/with what they say. The contestants think twice before speaking, hence ~~why~~ why there are a few pauses and stutters. "N n not properly Paula you didn't" says Yasmina, this suggests she's nervous and doesn't want to get too involved in the argument but she'll still stick up for herself/when needed. Also the contestants are very competitive and argumentative "Surely an idiot..." says Paula, aimed at Ben, she just insulted him but Ben took her insult and turned it against her "We're talking about idiots now (...) well let's talk about 5 pounds and 700 pounds if you wanna talk about idiots..." Ben ~~is~~ is doing everything he can to push blame off himself, making Paula feel small. Using insults is a sign of competitiveness and of course: argumentative.

joined facts that includes examples, using a phrase to understand of an spoken lang.

On the other hand, the purpose of Johnathon Ross show (entertain and inform) affects the language in a very different way. Johnathon seems to throw in some humour, sarcastic comments and overall ^{it's} just funny. This makes the atmosphere seem less tense and more comfortable. "Is what you ~~have~~ have to do now with the [Lordship] thing?" "[No.]" Ross takes the mic out of Alan & Sugar when saying "Lordship" so it is clear it's for entertainment

give understanding why sp. lang is relevant in support.

and also Alan Sugar interrupts Ross, speaking over the top of him, this suggests that they are confident and comfortable with each other, completely relaxed. Neither Alan Sugar or Johnathon Ross have anything to lose, so they don't ~~have to~~ have to think before they speak, just come out with it straight away, it's just a harmless char show.

enough understanding how easy choice is for audience
The audience ^{definitely} affect both transcripts because in the Apprentice, it may just be on TV but they can see how well the show is doing from viewing figures. The ~~the~~ more drama, arguments and shouting there are, the more people will be ~~drawn~~ drawn to the show as it looks entertaining and interesting to watch. The audience could also just be the ~~contestants~~ contestants, when they do something wrong or screw ~~us~~ up, this causes Alan Sugar to get angry and shout more, which leads back to entertainment for the audience at home.

examples? affect so lang. was an audience?
Whereas on ~~the~~ the Johnathon Ross show, the audience in the room are clapping, cheering, laughing and joining in, this makes Johnathon Ross feel comfortable and confident with what he's saying with his jokes. Also it makes Alan Sugar feel not alone in the conversation, like he isn't the only one being interviewed because the audience are also giving their opinion by booing, cheering/clapping. It's not just the audience in the room that give an effect though, ~~similarly~~ likewise the Apprentice, it is also the audience at home/viewing figures.

The viewing figures give an effect because the show can see how many people are watching. Johnarnon Ross can see just how entertaining he and his ~~show~~ chat show really is.

In the Apprentice, you can see clearly who has the power: Alan Sugar. Alan Sugar has power because it's his show and he can just jump into the middle of an argument and everyone just shuts up and listens. When he suddenly said "Ok who should I fire then (?)" he is reminding everyone who's in charge and makes the candidates feel threatened. Because of this power Alan Sugar has, he is the one who mainly influences other speakers and listeners. His high status makes the ~~other~~ candidates look up to him, like he's their idol, they want to be like him; which is why they're on the show in the first place. When he makes a statement or a rhetorical question against a ~~spe~~ certain candidate, they ~~immediately~~ immediately respond politely and formally and explain why they shouldn't be fired. For example, Alan Sugar steps in saying "With all that's been said so far Ben why shouldn't I fire you", Ben doesn't take long to respond with why he shouldn't be fired "The reason you shouldn't fire me Sir Alan is that I'm very good at selling I sold my heart the girls even said I was brilliant". This is suggesting that Ben is so eager to win the competition so he can be like Alan Sugar. Also when an argument is occurring, when one of the candidates insults another, ~~they~~ it makes

relevant
exemplification

Alan understands
how much power
he has over
the speakers.

rough understanding
+ how sp. lang
He's others

them want to come back with another ~~result~~. Also people in the audience at home could be influenced by Alan Sugar, because of his high status they think everything he says and does is completely correct, people would tend to think the same.

rough
exemplification

Similar in a way, ~~the~~ Alan Sugar influences the audience at the Jonnathon Ross show because his status still remains high, like when Ross calls him "Your Highness" and "Lordship". However Alan Sugar's attitude is totally different compared to on the Apprentice as Jonnathon Ross mocks ~~him~~, insults him in a friendly way and seems to just take it in and take no offence.

Alan Sugar

The way Alan Sugar seems so relaxed, makes the audience also feel relaxed and they could possibly like him more. Also, when Alan Sugar answers Jonnathon Ross's questions, the answers seem to inspire Jonnathon's next question, giving more of a better, easier and comfortable

relevant
exemplification
shows how sp. lang
influences
others

conversation. For example, when Ross asks "Lord Sugar, so you don't say Lord Alan?", Alan Sugar responds "No no you don't say Lord Alan no no" which then inspires Ross to ask "Sir Alan sounded great didn't it...". So you can clearly see Alan Sugar is influencing many in both transcripts.

In conclusion, it's clear that people adapt their language during different situations. The Apprentice is important, therefore it's formal. The Jonnathon Ross show isn't, therefore it's informal. In these 2 transcripts you can clearly

See there are more differences than similarities which is why the language is totally different

Agreed
yw

(19) Rebecca has a thorough understanding of how spoken language works and it used to influence other speakers and listeners. How spoken language is changed to suit context is understood, but a lack of perceptive insight, and at one stage exemplification, prevents this gaining a higher mark.

Write a speech of up to 1000 words on a topic of your choice

sentences for effect

Homework/ The one thing every student dreads. Is it really necessary? Does anyone actually agree with it at all? Boring, pointless, irritating. Why should any child have to put up with this day in and day out?

convincing opening in which sharp focus on purpose & audience & engagement

cohesive device

First of all, children have to wake up at approximately 6:30 am, spend 6 hours at school then come home ~~and~~ ^{to} do more work! It tires them out, causing them to lose concentration in school and not learning much anyway! It's not just the pupils that have to put up with this though, it's also the teachers! I imagine having to mark hundreds of children's work per week, this will also ~~cause~~ ^{to} cause teachers to become tired and exhausted. No one should have to put up with this, I repeat, no one.

sharp focus on purpose via fully developed idea

sentence structure catches expression

Secondly, homework takes up a lot of spare time. The average amount of homework a child ~~gets~~ ^{receives} is around 4 - 6 pieces per week, then the teachers expect ~~you~~ ^{them} to spend at least 1 hour on each piece! ~~Spend~~

as towards audience

That is 4 - 6 hours a week ~~of perfectly~~ gone, that is around another school day! It just takes up way too much of ~~their~~ ^{their} own spare time, it takes away their social life having to be stuck indoors all day while ~~their~~ ^{their} family or friends are out enjoying themselves. The children should be out there making the most

of their childhood. Homework is depressing.
There is no point in it, at all.

✓ apt voc
✓ sentence structured to express meaning

apt voc Some people may argue that homework expands the child's knowledge on that subject, helping them to learn and understand better. That it will push up their grades in order to succeed and achieve what they wish to be for their careers.

Sophisticated control of text structure to give consistent focus or purpose

That may well be the case, however, if you keep pushing and pushing that child on a certain subject, then that might result in them to lose interest and become put off the subject, they will just switch off and not learn alot anyway.

cohesive

audience focus

Are you beginning to see what the children have to go through now? A couple of years ago, exams were being taken by 16-17 year olds around the ~~world~~ world, it turned out that the highest scoring students were the ones who live in Japan, Czech Republic and Denmark, ^{and they're the ones} who recieves the ~~littlest amount of~~ least amount of homework!

cohesive device = effective paragraphing

~~Contrast~~ Contrastingly, homework enables children to double check what they have learnt and become independent with their knowledge. It ~~also~~ will become useful when they are older and ~~teach~~ teaches them the skills that will come handy at some point in their ~~the~~ lives. Children are more likely to pass their exams with the help of homework

ge 3

cohesion
device

l. to
situation
ect.

vision in
detail of idea

On the other hand, it is reported that the majority of children that do their homework, ~~copy~~ ~~copies~~ what they need ~~to do~~ off the Internet or ask their parents the answers! There is nothing anyone can do to stop that, so in the end the whole thing is pointless and a complete waste of time ~~anyway~~ and the students aren't learning or gaining anything out of it anyway! Like I said at the beginning, it is totally and utterly unnecessary. It has got ~~to~~ to the point where 4 - 5 year olds are being made to complete homework... 4 - 5 year olds! They can barely ~~spell~~ spell their own name at that point, let alone ~~complete~~ complete endless sheets of homework.

So there you have it; from small children to teachers ~~are made to suffer~~ all around the world are made to suffer with large amounts of un-necessary ~~amounts of~~ extra work. Do you honestly and truly agree with this? You wouldn't like to spend almost half your life on homework, would you? Think about it.

13

Rebecca has a sharp focus as her purpose throughout + the control over structure shows her focus on the audience. The ideas are fully developed with apt use of vocab to support.

20

Agreed

21

There is used precisely in support of the intended effects of well structured sentences. Rebecca has control over her expression which is supported by her very accurate spelling.