

WHAT IS THIS COMPONENT ALL ABOUT?

- As part of the GCSE English Language course, all students are expected to complete an assessment of their speaking and listening skills.
- It will be graded against the 'Pass', 'Merit', and 'Distinction' criteria.
- This grade is separate to your overall '9-1' grade for English language GCSE and will be reported separately on your GCSE certificate.

WHAT IS YOUR TASK?

- Prepare a **3-5 minute** presentation on a topic inspired by the Poetry Anthology
- You could explore the poem itself and its significance within its or our context
- Or, you could take a theme or a contextual detail as your inspiration

E.g.

***Conflict:** How much research is there into the long term effects of conflict on soldiers and what else can be done?*

***Loss:** What happens in our brains when we suffer a loss and how can we support ourselves and those around us when this happens?*

***Childhood:** To what extent do happy childhood experiences impact on adult successes?*

HOW ARE YOU ASSESSED?

PASS

- Audible
- Spoken Standard English
- Straightforward ideas/ information/ feelings
- An attempt to organise and structure ideas
- An attempt to meet the needs of the audience
- Straightforward response to questions

MERIT

- Challenging ideas/ information/ feelings
- Range of vocabulary
- Organises and structures clearly and appropriately
- Meets the needs of audience/ achieves purpose
- Formal and detailed answers to questions

DISTINCTION

- Sophisticated ideas/ information/ feelings
- Sophisticated repertoire of vocabulary
- Organises and structures effectively
- Range of strategies to engage audience/ achieve purpose
- Perceptive and very detailed answers to questions

PLANNING

- Think about an engaging 1st line or a rhetorical question to ask your audience
- Give a mini summary in your introduction
- Cover 3-5 main points/ areas within your presentation
- Develop and elaborate each idea with examples and detail
- Finish with a conclusion that emphasises your main message and purpose

AUDIENCE

- Think about who you are speaking to and examples they will find engaging
- Keep it formal as it is an examined presentation delivered in a professional setting
- Balance vocabulary to show off and to engage your audience!

PURPOSE

- If you are aiming to inform, have you included a good range of facts, statistics and examples?
- If you are aiming to persuade your audience to agree with you, have you included emotive language, extended anecdotes and triples?

MODES OF PERSUASION

Modes of persuasion are strategies of rhetoric that describe the way a writer appeals to their audience.

LOGOS



Logos is the Greek word for 'word', 'reason' or 'plan'.

Logos is an argument based on facts, evidence and reason.

The writer uses techniques that add credible proof to their argument. This makes the writer seem more methodical and precise.

Techniques that appeal to logos:

- Facts and statistics
- Expert opinion
- Formal Language
- Jargon

Ethos is an argument based on character.

Writers use techniques that reinforce their expertise and authority on a topic. This makes the writer seem more credible, trustworthy, honest and ethical.

Techniques that appeal to ethos:

- Personal anecdotes
- Credentials
- Testimonials

ETHOS



Ethos is the Greek word for 'character'.

PATHOS



Pathos is the Greek word for both 'suffering' and 'experience'.

Pathos is an argument based on feelings.

Writers use techniques that enhance emotions such as humour, shock, excitement or sympathy. This makes the writer seem more personable, relatable, likeable or compassionate.

Techniques that appeal to pathos:

- Inclusive language
- Direct address
- Emotive Language
- Rhetorical question
- Repetition



Spoken Features

Spoken features can turn a good presentation into a great one by engaging your audience and making your message memorable!



Volume

Your volume should be loud enough so that the person in the very back of the room can hear you clearly. Be careful not to speak so loud that you shout.



Tone

Use a friendly and enthusiastic tone to connect with your audience and change your tone to convey different emotions when needed.



Pitch

Make sure to vary your pitch throughout your presentation to maintain interest and avoid sounding monotonous!



Pace

Avoid rushing and aim to speak at a pace that allows your audience to absorb your words. Pause after important points for impact.



Fluency

practise your speech in advance to speak smoothly and avoid 'ums' and 'uhs'. If you stumble, pause briefly, then continue with confidence.