



GCSE

3700U10-1

NOVEMBER 2022, JUNE 2023 and NOVEMBER 2023

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

UNIT 1

Oracy

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, reading newspapers/magazines or listening 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.

Fast Fashion – an affordable treat or costing the earth?

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

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

- fast fashion allows shoppers to buy on-trend clothes at affordable prices
- fast fashion uses cheap labour, so somebody is always paying the price
- fast fashion harms the environment
- fast fashion is easy to find and provides shoppers with variety and choice.

Fast fashion: clothes that are made and sold cheaply, so that shoppers can buy new clothes regularly. People on a limited budget can get what they want, when they want it. It means they've got more money left for other areas of their lives, like bills, food and transport.



Fast fashion has been criticised because it encourages a 'throw-away' attitude – it's cheap and easy to replace so can be thrown away with little thought. That is why it is also called 'disposable fashion' – the clothing is made cheaply to match a changing trend.

Critics argue that fast fashion contributes to pollution, poor workmanship and unacceptable working conditions in countries where many of the clothes are made. As the clothing is often made overseas, it is also seen as having caused the decline in UK clothing manufacturing.



- British designer Vivienne Westwood advises shoppers: "Buy less, choose well, and make it last."
- The fashion industry is currently the third largest manufacturer in the world, with the increasing production of clothing and footwear estimated to be responsible for 8% of global greenhouse gas emissions.
- "You can be stylish, and sustainable all at the same time."
Miley Cyrus
- Welsh brands like Hiut Denim and Howies are stepping up as sustainable brands that are leading the way in protecting the planet.

UK shopper: I can buy 3 tops for the price of 1!
Indonesian factory owner: I can hire 3 workers for the price of 1!!

Fast fashion allows clothing designs to move quickly from the factory to retail stores to satisfy new trends. Shoppers are now spoilt for choice.

Leaders in the fast fashion industry include Zara, H&M, Shein and ASOS. They create jobs and boost retail sales.

Rewilding the UK – restoring our relationship with the natural world or harming the countryside?

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

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

- rewilding allows us to return the land and oceans to a more natural or more wild state
- animals and plants that have been in decline or become extinct – from wildflowers to wolves – should be allowed to return to their natural habitats
- rewilding is a threat to those who care for the countryside; farmers already play an important role in looking after nature
- nature in Britain is in such serious trouble from species decline and climate change that well-meaning individuals cannot make any significant difference.

More than half of UK plant and animal species are in decline, with 15% threatened with extinction. We've already hunted all of our top predators, such as wolves, to extinction. Wild boar and beavers have already been reintroduced to parts of the UK with some success. Soon they could be joined by bears, lynx and wolves.

Native woodlands cover only 2.5% of our land. To help nature flourish on a large scale, this might mean reintroducing animals or plants to an area.



Opponents of rewilding claim that it will threaten the way of life for farmers. Over 80% of land in Wales is used for agriculture. Farmers fear for the loss of their skills, traditions and livelihoods if land has to be restored to a more natural state.

“Tree planting may involve the removal of fences, fewer crops and an end to sheep grazing. Trees capture carbon, but the nation must be fed. We need food, not forests. If we lose land for food production, we will have to import food to make up for the shortfall,” said one farmer from Powys.

Some campaigners argue that our largest landowners – the Royal Family, the Church of England, and the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge – have not taken responsibility for nature.

In 2021, a 100 000-signature petition was delivered to Buckingham Palace calling on the Royal Family to rewild its vast estates.



Many people who support rewilding live in towns and cities. Celebrities have also spoken in favour of changes to the way the countryside is managed. Ed Sheeran has promised to purchase land, plant trees and “rewild as much of the UK as I can.”

Farmers argue that they should be more involved in decisions, and that we should not be influenced by people with good intentions, but no expertise. By reducing chemical use, replanting hedgerows and managing the soil, farmers already make a difference to nature. As such, large-scale rewilding is not necessary.

Space tourism – reaching for the stars or a voyage too far?

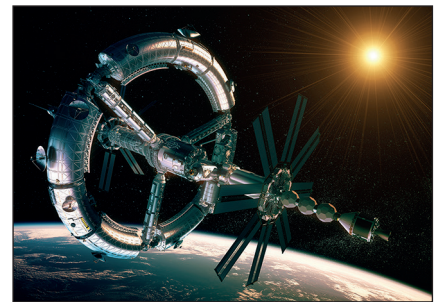
You have one week to prepare for a discussion on this topic.

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

- travel broadens the mind; space tourism is just another kind of recreational travel, like a holiday or day trip
- space tourism gives us a fresh view of Earth and new technologies to help solve our planet's problems
- space tourism is only accessible to the super-wealthy and generates profits for already rich individuals
- space tourism ignores the planet's problems; it may even make them worse.

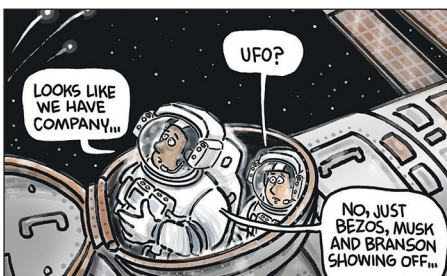
Space tourism flights can be either in established government-owned vehicles such as the International Space Station (ISS) or in vehicles owned by private companies, such as Elon Musk's SpaceX.

Since the flight of the world's first space tourist, Dennis Tito, in 2001, new opportunities have become available. Flights to the moon and beyond may be reality in the not-too-distant future. Space tourism offers a new way to boost the world's economy. According to a report conducted by the World Travel & Tourism Council, tourism generated \$7.2 trillion (9.8 percent of the global economy) and provided 284 million jobs — a total of one out of every 11 jobs on the planet in 2015. There is every reason to believe that commercial space travel will have a similar impact on the economy.



The future of space hotels

Apollo 8 astronaut Bill Anders summed up the impact of the pictures captured by his 1968 mission to the moon: "We came all this way to explore the Moon," he said, "and the most important thing that we discovered was the Earth." The images put us in our place, a fragile blue marble against a backdrop of darkness. Many astronauts still talk about how seeing the Earth from space changed their view of the world. Could space tourism influence the decisions we make about issues such as pollution or climate change?



The effects of space travel on our planet puts all humans — not to mention plants and animals — at risk. Business people investing in space travel, such as Richard Branson of Virgin Galactic, argue that space travel would leave a smaller carbon footprint than traditional air travel. Scientists, however, worry about the soot or black carbon that results from rocket emissions.

It is not just the impact on the environment that we should be concerned about:

- only the ultra-wealthy can afford a seat on a space flight, so the experience is out of reach for most people
- the money invested in space travel would be far better spent on some of our earth-bound problems
- we may encounter intelligent life forms who are aggressive and may want to access our own resources on Earth.