Central Board of Secondary Education
Assessment of Speaking and Listening Skills
Guide for Teachers & Head of Schools 2014-15

PLEASE ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE READ THIS DOCUMENT BEFORE CONDUCTING THE ASSESSMENT OF SPEAKING AND LISTENING.
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Introduction
We are pleased to acknowledge the hard work put in by teachers and principals in implementing the ASL project across India and outside in year one 2013-14. The first year implementation brought to fore a number of challenges in terms of time, training and administration.

Based on the extensive feedback received from the teachers and principals we have considered all the issues pertaining to the administration of test and have brought a comprehensive guideline handbook for all its stakeholders.

This document is intended to be a companion guide for teacher’s preparing students for the CBSE ASL tests in classes IX and XI. You will find information about the tests inside as well as tips on preparing your students to take these tests.

This document also contains a guideline for head of schools for administration of the ASL in:

- SA – I in IX
- SA – I & II in X
- Term exam in XI along with the instruction for recording of the test.

This Guide should be read together with the ASL Test Specifications.

General Purpose of the Test
The overall purpose of the test is to help improve and standardize students’ communicative skills. The assessment of speaking and listening skills in English language in the term–end Summative I and II assessments as well as in all the Formative assessments necessitates a teacher to consciously work on these skills in the regular classroom transaction. This also calls for students to develop these skills during the course of the language learning. Any learning that takes place has to be practiced and measured against a set of pre-determined standards specific to a particular class. It is imperative that students learn and practice in class, in whatever they are expected to be tested in.

It is with this view, that a test frame has been constructed for classes IX and XI respectively in both speaking and listening skills which would serve as a guide for the teachers. The teachers of English are expected to first familiarize themselves and then introduce the format of the test and give adequate practice to students to make them confident and sure of taking the speaking and the listening tests without any inhibitions.

The test format that is given below consists of task types for both listening and speaking activities along with the exact time duration for each activity. It is essential and desirable that teachers familiarize themselves thoroughly with the following aspects of the test:

- Focus of the test
- Objective of each task
- Age appropriate CBSE topic areas and domains which may be covered under each task.
- Focus of the questions to be administered during the conduct of the test
- Tips for teaching
## Test Format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class IX</th>
<th>Class IX</th>
<th>Class XI</th>
<th>Class XI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Listening – written paper</strong></td>
<td><strong>Listening – written paper</strong></td>
<td><strong>Listening – written paper</strong></td>
<td><strong>Speaking – oral exam</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 minutes</td>
<td>8 minutes</td>
<td>45 minutes</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Speaking – oral exam</strong></td>
<td><strong>Written Paper</strong></td>
<td><strong>Speaking – oral exam</strong></td>
<td><strong>Written Paper</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Task 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Task 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Task 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Task 1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introductions</td>
<td>Short extracts of opinion on a single topic, monologues, informal/semi-formal</td>
<td>Introductions</td>
<td>1 minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 minute</td>
<td>1 minute</td>
<td>1 minute</td>
<td>1 minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Task 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Task 2 Topic Presentation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Task 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Task 2 Topic Presentation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversation, informal dialogue</td>
<td>Conversation on a serious/unfamiliar topic, informal dialogue</td>
<td>Conversation, informal dialogue</td>
<td>2 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 minutes</td>
<td>2 minutes</td>
<td>2 minutes</td>
<td>2 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Task 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Task 3 Topic Questions</strong></td>
<td><strong>Task 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Task 3 Topic Questions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short extracts from commentaries, news events</td>
<td>Short extract from commentaries, news events</td>
<td>Short extract from commentaries, news events</td>
<td>2 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 minutes</td>
<td>2 minutes</td>
<td>2 minutes</td>
<td>2 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Task 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>Task 4 Problem Solving</strong></td>
<td><strong>Task 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>Task 4 Problem Solving</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal Speech, presentation, narrative etc.</td>
<td>Formal Speech, presentation, narrative etc.</td>
<td>School/Class Debate or seminar; issues e.g. environment, arts, education vs. science, uniform, mobile usage etc.</td>
<td>4 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Class IX Listening Focus

Understanding a range of genres and contexts of spoken English across the familiar, including academic, personal and social.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Listening Class IX</th>
<th>30–40 minutes</th>
<th>20 items/20 marks</th>
<th>1,200 words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBSE curriculum objectives:</td>
<td>Understanding a range of genres and contexts of spoken English across the familiar including academic, personal and social.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topics:</td>
<td>People, Adventure, Environment, Mystery, Children, Sports and games, Money, Culture, Music, Art and craft, House and home, Travel and tourism, Humour and wisdom, History and legend, Science and the future, Hobbies and interests, Fashion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grammar &amp; language functions:</td>
<td>Grammar of class IX curriculum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CBSE skills objectives:</th>
<th>CEFR B1</th>
<th>Text type</th>
<th>Test tasks</th>
<th>Item specifications:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task focus</td>
<td>Domain: work, school, leisure, familiar</td>
<td>Instructions, messages, announcements Short text Unmarked register</td>
<td>Gap-fill (with defined purpose); sentence completion 4 marks</td>
<td>topic, text length, item focus, domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding detailed information for a purpose</td>
<td>Can understand straightforward factual information about common topics; can understand simple technical information</td>
<td>4 items in single table, form or flowchart Text: 100–120 words Item semi-completed; include distraction Domain: directions, school/courses, travel, social (e.g. cinema), museums, weather</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding &amp; interpreting a range of features of context</td>
<td>Can follow the main points of extended discussion</td>
<td>Conversation Informal dialogue Long text</td>
<td>Multi-choice: choose 5 out of 8 options 5 marks</td>
<td>8 items: statements – 5 true + 3 distractors In order of text Text: 400 words Testing line of argument; cohesion; main points Domain: friend, child to parent, peer, family, social event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding the topic &amp; the main points</td>
<td>Can understand the main points of familiar matters; can understand the main points &amp; information content of news bulletins &amp; TV programmes</td>
<td>Commentaries/news events Short extracts</td>
<td>Multiple Matching 5 marks</td>
<td>5 items out of 7 multiple matching Text: 5 x 60 words Domain: news, TV programmes, chat shows Focus: topic, purpose, role must be consistent Speakers labeled A – E Match labeled 1,2,3,4,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinguishing main points from detail</td>
<td>Can identify general messages and specific detail Can follow a lecture or talk on familiar subject matter</td>
<td>Speech, presentation, Narrative, etc. Formal Long text</td>
<td>Multiple choice 6 marks</td>
<td>6 items, Multiple choice: 3 options Text: 400 words; must include distraction Test opinion. Domain: school functions, guest speaker, school project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task 1
Objectives

For the candidate to show an understanding of straight forward factual information about common topics.

For the candidate to demonstrate an understanding of simple technical information.

For the candidate to show that they are able to understand detailed information for a purpose

Topic Areas and Domains

Directions
School/courses
Travel
Social
Museums
Weather
Advertisements

Focus of Questions

Understanding detailed information for a purpose for example: noting information about dates, times and prices when listening to an advertisement for a cinema’s weekly listings.

Candidates will be required to show that they can identify the pertinent details in a short listening extract.

Teaching Tips

Practice authentic note taking when listening to information e.g. cinema listings, travel information, weather reports, radio advertisements.

Make sure students know what they are listening for – ask them to focus on the information they need.

Ask students to note important details while listening, such as dates, times, prices and names.

Ask students to practice giving information to each other about arrangements, etc.
Task 2

Objectives

For the candidate to show that they are able to follow the main points of extended discussion.

Understanding and interpreting a range of features of context

Topic Areas and Domains

- Work
- School
- Leisure
- Social events
- Family

Focus of Questions

Candidates will be required to show that they are able to follow a conversation and identify the main points or arguments for example by selecting which statements from a list are true according to the speakers.

Teaching Tips

Practice listening for gist in class. The students need to know that they don’t need to understand every word in the extract.

Students could practice by listening to one another perform short conversations you have found or written. Those not performing have to guess what the main argument is for each speaker.

Make sure students have time to read the statements first before they listen. Remind them the statement will give them the context of the conversation.

Practice language functions of opinion e.g. I think ..., I don’t agree ..., etc.
Task 3

Objectives

For the candidate to show that they are able to understand the main points of speech on familiar matters.

For the candidate to show that they can understand the main points and information content of news bulletins and TV programmes

Understanding of the topic and the main points of an extract.

Topic Areas and Domains

Work  
School  
Family  
Social life  
News bulletins  
TV Programmes  
Chat shows

Focus of Questions

The candidates will be required to show that they are able to identify the topic or purpose of the extract or the role of the speaker for example by selecting the most appropriate description of an extract for each speaker from a list.

Teaching Tips

Practice listening to authentic news items to identify the topic or focus of each speaker.

Ask the students to predict what messages each speaker might be trying to get across before they listen.

Any documentary or news with 'vox pop' can work for these activities. After listening, the students can check their predictions against what they have heard.

Make sure students have time to read the list of options before they listen.

Ask students to look at each option and decide what words or structures they might hear associated with that option. For e.g. an option that says 'The speaker thinks plastic bags should be banned.' may introduce vocabulary like shopping, throw away,
Task 4

Objectives

For the candidate to show that they are able to identify both general messages and specific details.

For the candidate to show that they can follow a lecture or talk on familiar subject matter.
To distinguish main points from detail

Topic Areas and Domains

Work
School
Family
Social life
School functions
Guest speakers
School projects

Focus of Questions

The candidates will be required to show that they can follow a talk on a familiar subject and distinguish the general theme or opinion of the talk from the specific details and supporting facts within the talk. The candidates will have to answer a series of multiple choice questions.

Teaching Tips

Practice authentic listening by finding talks and lectures in English for the students to listen to.
After listening, the students can ask one another questions about what they have just heard.
In small groups the students can discuss and agree on the main theme of the talk then decide what examples the speaker has used to make their point.
Make sure you give students time to read the questions before they listen.
Ask students to cover the 3 possible answers in each question and to look carefully at the questions. Can they listen and get the answers without looking at the 3 possible answers?
Remind students that the list of questions will guide them through the listening text as they listen.
**Class IX Speaking**

**Focus**
The focus of the speaking assessment is to test the candidates’ abilities to speak fluently and coherently on a topic of their choice; to interact with another candidate and the examiner in asking and responding to questions; and to communicate with another candidate to discuss a problem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speaking Class IX 8–10 minutes</th>
<th>Format: 1 x examiner; 2 x candidates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Topics:</strong> People, Adventure, Environment, Mystery, Children, Sports and games, Money, Culture; Music; Art and craft, House and home, Travel and tourism, Humour and wisdom, History and legend, Science and the future, Hobbies and interests, Fashion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Focus</th>
<th>CBSE curriculum objectives</th>
<th>CEFR B1</th>
<th>Task Specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction Individual turns</td>
<td>30 seconds each 1 minutes total</td>
<td>Personal, social</td>
<td>Express and respond to personal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Open-ended questions about family, home, social life, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Setting at ease</td>
<td>feelings &amp; opinions</td>
<td></td>
<td>NB appropriate to level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic presentation (with personal slant): Individual turns NB pre-prepared</td>
<td>1 minute per candidate 2 minutes total</td>
<td>Fluency, ordering, cohesion</td>
<td>Present oral reports or summaries; narrate incidents or events</td>
<td>Can reasonably fluently sustain a straightforward description of one of a variety of subjects within his/her field of interest presenting it as a linear sequence of points.</td>
<td>Student chooses and prepares topic in class with teacher support. Topic must use language of the curriculum. Students MUST give personal slant or experience of topic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic question: Partner Candidate followed by Topic questions: examiner led</td>
<td>Partner Question: 20/30 seconds per candidate 2 minutes total</td>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>Presenter: adopt different strategies to convey ideas according to purpose, topic &amp; audience</td>
<td>Can communicate with some confidence on matters related to his/her interests; can exchange check and confirm information</td>
<td>Generic to be accessible to all regions Generic follow-up questions to elicit language at Class IX level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problem solving with task card Candidates work together then answer follow-up questions</td>
<td>Problem Discussion: 2 minutes 3 minutes total</td>
<td>Task fulfillment, interaction</td>
<td>Take part in group discussions, summaries ideas, elicit views of others; express and argue a point of view clearly Participate in spontaneous spoken discourse</td>
<td>Can enter unprepared into conversation of familiar topics, express personal opinions</td>
<td>Problem task card + follow-up questions appropriate to the level Relate to class IX topic list with personal slant Questions to elicit Class IX level language</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task 1 - Introduction

Objectives

The aim of the introduction task is to set the candidate at ease with some general, open ended questions. It is for the candidate to express and respond with personal feelings and opinions.

THIS PHASE IS NOT ASSESSED.

Topic Areas

Home
Social life
Personal information, e.g. age, interests

Focus of Questions

The introduction task is there to set the candidates at ease and to allow them to relax into the speaking assessment with some general questions about for example their hobbies, friends and so on.

Teaching Tips

Practice greetings and polite ‘small talk’ with turn taking. Practice responding to questions about family (e.g. Where do you live?) or hobbies (e.g. what do you do in your spare time?).

In large classes, you can try dividing the class into smaller groups who must meet and greet one another once you have modelled the language to the whole class.

Questions cue cards are also a good way to randomise the activity and prevent repetitious questions and responses. The students can select from a pack of cards containing various questions such as ‘How old are you?’; ‘What’s your favourite food?’; ‘How far did you travel to school?’ and continue interviewing one another and practicing their responses.
Task 2 – Topic Presentation
1 minute per candidate

Objectives

The aim of the Topic Presentation task is for the candidate to show that they are able to present an oral report or summary on a subject of their choice with a personal aspect or experience. This reflects not only the CBSE curriculum objectives but also a real life skill whereby students and employees have to prepare and then present material to an audience.

It is very important the students DO NOT RECITE learnt material. Marks will be awarded for real engagement with their topic and being able to talk about some personal experience of it.

CBSE Curriculum Topic Areas

People

Adventure

Environment Mystery

Children

Sports and Games

Money

Culture & Music

Art and craft

House and home

Travel and Tourism

Humour and wisdom

History and legend

Science and the future

Hobbies and interests Fashion

Focus of Task

The focus of the Topic Presentation task is for the candidate to sustain a straightforward description of a subject that is within their field of interest. Ideally the presentation should be fluently and cohesively ordered and presented as a linear series of points. The candidate should speak for one minute.
Teaching Tips

The topic should be chosen in class in advance and the presentation prepared with teacher support. It is important that students chose a topic they are interested in and that they give a personal slant on their chosen topic and relate it to their own lives. This topic does not need to be within the curriculum subject area. It is an opportunity for students to personalize the assessment.

However, the topic must use the language of the curriculum. Candidates should be encouraged to incorporate language items of the appropriate level into their contributions.

When preparing the topic, encourage candidates to think carefully about the amount of material necessary to sustain a discussion for one minute only.

Candidates should not prepare a written script of their presentation nor should they memorise a presentation to recite in the exam room. Ideally, the candidates should practice narrating or presenting in a spontaneous fashion, perhaps using short notes in class. This is a real life skill!
Task 3 – Topic Questions

Objectives

The aim of the Topic Questions task is for the candidates to show that they are able to adopt different strategies to convey ideas according to purpose, topic and audience and also to frame questions so as to elicit a desired response. Questions reflect what members of an audience might ask in response to a real life presentation.

It is also an opportunity for the examiner to check they truly understand their presentation and have not just memorised it.

Focus of Task

The focus of the Topic Questions task is for the candidate to communicate confidently on matters related to his or her interest and for their partner to exchange and check information. The task is focused on interaction between the two candidates with each other and with the examiner. The other candidate will ask a question and the candidate has 20-30 seconds to respond. Then the examiner will ask the candidate questions about their topic for 30 to 40 seconds. After this the Task 2 procedure is repeated for the second candidate.

Teaching Tips

When students have prepared their topics, they can ask one another questions to practice both asking and responding to questions.

Students can get as much practice as possible by presenting their topic to lots of other students. Each student in the class should be able to ask questions on any topic. Rotating pairs is a good way to ensure that each student is having lots of practice in both presenting and asking questions.

Set time limits to help them prepare for the real examination. For example, if the whole class is paired up, or in groups of four, ring a bell after one minute to mark the end of a student’s presentation, then again after a further minute to mark the end of questions and the start of the next student’s presentation.
Task 4 – Problem Solving

Objectives

The aim of the Problem Solving task is for the candidates to show that they are able to take part in group discussion, summarise ideas, elicit views and opinions of others, express and argue a point of view and participate in spontaneous spoken discourse.

Focus of Task

The focus of the Problem Solving task is for the candidate to show that they can enter unprepared into conversation on familiar topics and express personal opinions. The two candidates discuss together a problem selected randomly by the examiner. The problem task, written on a card, will be within one of the CBSE curriculum topic areas. They do not need to find a solution. The problem will be read out by the examiner. Simultaneously, the students will be given a card containing the same problem so they can read it as the examiner reads it out.

Teaching Tips

Debates are a good way for students to practice discussion, turn taking and expressing a point of view. For large classes a rolling debate can work well – divide the class into 2 and give them the topic for the debate (for example, ‘the school wants to make the school day 90 minutes longer.’). Make one group for the idea, the other against. The students can prepare their points for the debate working together or alone, perhaps limiting them to three points of argument.

The students then line up facing one another. Each pair debates their point for a set amount of time, say 2 minutes for the ‘For’ and 2 for the ‘Against’ with a further minute for discussion and agreement or disagreement. After 5 minutes, one line moves down so that each student has a new partner and the debate can happen again until several rotations have taken place.

In feedback, the students can reflect on whether their opinion was changed by what they heard and discuss solutions. In very large classes, there can be several smaller groups of for and against working together at the same time.

The students can also practice problem solving. Give students scenarios to work on together with the aim of presenting a proposed solution to the class.
Class XI Listening

Focus
Understanding a range of genres and contexts of spoken English across the familiar and unfamiliar, concrete and abstract topics in the academic, personal and social domains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Listening Class XI</th>
<th>40–45 minutes</th>
<th>20 items/20 marks</th>
<th>1,700 words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBSE curriculum objectives:</td>
<td>Understanding a range of genres and contexts of spoken English across the familiar &amp; unfamiliar, concrete and abstract topics in the academic, personal and social domains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topics:</td>
<td>Media and networking, Health and fitness, Natural Resources, Business world, Ethics and values, The elderly, Urbanization, Adolescence, Inventors and inventions, Sports and sportsmanship, Careers, Art and aesthetics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grammar &amp; language functions:</td>
<td>as per classes IX &amp; X but deeper understanding of different tense forms used or different kinds of narration in different genres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CBSE skills objectives</th>
<th>CEFR B2</th>
<th>Task focus</th>
<th>Text type</th>
<th>Test tasks</th>
<th>Item specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To understand oral presentations across a range of topics</td>
<td></td>
<td>Can identify speaker viewpoints &amp; attitudes as well as information; Can understand TV news, documentaries &amp; live interviews</td>
<td>Extracts of opinion on a single topic Short texts; monologues Informal/semi-formal</td>
<td>Multiple matching</td>
<td>5 items out of 7 multiple matching Focus on opinions or purpose of speaker e.g. vox pop on news, TV/Radio discussion, etc. (non-taboo) Text: 80 words x 5 = 400 words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To draw inferences</td>
<td></td>
<td>Can understand propositions &amp; linguistic complexity in concrete &amp; abstract topics Can identify mood, tone, etc.</td>
<td>Conversation on serious topic Informal dialogue Long text</td>
<td>Multiple choice</td>
<td>6 items: Multiple choice—three options Focus on inferences, attitudes beliefs Text: 500 words Domain: school topics (serious), home, relationships, career counsellor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To perceive the overall meaning and organisation of a text</td>
<td></td>
<td>Can follow the essentials of lectures, talks &amp; reports which are propositionally &amp; linguistically complex</td>
<td>Lecture, presentation or talk Formal Long text; monologue</td>
<td>Multi-choice: choose 4 out of 7 options</td>
<td>7 items: statements—4 true + 3 distractors 4 correct out of 7 multi-item Focus on ordering/cohesion Text: 300 words Domain: on a school subject area, world issues, culture &amp; values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify the main points &amp; supporting details</td>
<td></td>
<td>Can follow extended speech and complex lines of argument</td>
<td>Debate or seminar Formal/semi-formal Long text; dialogue</td>
<td>Sentence completion</td>
<td>5 gapped sentences focusing on key points in text or supporting detail Text: 500 words Domain: school/class debate or seminar on subject: issues e.g. environment, arts education vs. science, vegetarianism, uniforms, mobile phones, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task 1
Objectives

For the candidate to show that they are able to identify speaker viewpoints and attitudes as well as high level information.

For the candidate to show that they can understand TV news, documentaries and live interviews.

Understanding oral presentations across a range of topics.

Topic Areas and Domains

School
Careers
Work
Environment
Science

Focus of Questions

The candidates will be required to show that they can understand and identify the opinions and purpose of speakers across a range of extracts for example by selecting the most appropriate opinion from a list for each speaker.

Teaching Tips

Practice listening to authentic news or documentary extracts to identify the purpose or opinion of speakers.

Ask the students to predict what each speaker might say before they listen. Tell the class what the topic of the extracts will be and ask them to predict the likely opinions of different speakers.

Any documentary or news with ‘vox pop’ can work for these activities. After listening, the students can check their predictions against what they have heard.

Make sure students have time to read the options before they listen.
Task 2

Objectives

For the candidate to demonstrate that they are able to understand propositions and linguistic complexity in concrete and abstract topics.

For the candidate to show that they can identify the mood and tone of a conversation or dialogue.

For the candidate to be able to draw inferences.

Topic Areas and Domains

School topics
Home
Relationships
Careers

Focus of Questions

The candidates will be required to show that they are able to identify and understand linguistic devices within a longer conversation or dialogue, by answering a series of multiple choice questions. As well as main points, the candidates may need to infer meaning by listening for meaning and context in the surrounding dialogue.

Teaching Tips

Practice listening for inference, for example students can listen to extracts of conversations and try to guess the relationship between the speakers.

Students can practice listening for what is implied but not said, such as how does the speaker feel, what is their mood, do they like the person they are speaking to?

Make the students aware of how mood and tone is conveyed, through intonation, stress, tone of voice. The teacher can model this by saying the same things in different ways to demonstrate.

To practice awareness of linguistic devices, try listening to authentic English being spoken such as radio broadcasts, or film dialogue. Ask students to note expressions and language they do not understand and try to guess what they mean by looking for other clues such as the language around it or the tone of the speaker.
Task 3

Objectives

For the candidate to show that they are able to understand the essential details and message of lectures, talks and reports which are linguistically complex.

To perceive the overall meaning and organisation of a text.

Topic Areas and Domains

- Talks on a school subject
- World issues
- Culture and values

Focus of Questions

The candidates will be required to demonstrate that they can understand and identify the overall meaning of a spoken extract. They will also be required to show that they can understand how the speaker has organised and ordered their ideas which build to the overall meaning. The candidates might, for example, be asked to identify the order in which various ideas appear in an extract.

Teaching Tips

A good way for students to practice their appreciation of the order and organisation of spoken extracts is to have them listen to extracts which are broken down in smaller parts and replayed in the wrong order. The students have to reorder the extract so that the flow of ideas is logical. This works well with short speeches which follow an obvious thread, such as statements to the press or campaign speeches.

Students can also do this in groups, with each member of the group taking a part of a speech and reading it aloud. Together they can decide on the correct order and then read in sequence.

Practice of authentic listening is also valuable, listening to lectures on subjects they are likely to study in school can enhance student’s awareness of how these kinds of extracts will be organised.

Make sure students have time to read the options before they listen. The option may appear in a different order from the audio text.
Task 4

Objectives

For the candidate to show that they are able to follow extended speech and complex lines of argument in longer spoken extracts.

To identify main points and supporting details.

Topic Areas

Issues which might be debated in schools, e.g.:

Environment
Arts education versus Science education
Vegetarianism
School uniform

Focus of Questions

The candidates will be required to demonstrate that they are able to identify the main points of and the supporting details of a complex line of argument. The candidates will have to complete sentences that summarise points from the talk with details from the text.

Teaching Tips

Practice authentic listening by finding talks and lectures in English for the students to listen to, especially on more complex or contentious issues.

After listening, the students can ask one another questions about what they have just heard.

In small groups the students can discuss and agree on the main theme of the talk then decide what examples the speaker has used to make their point and identify key words.

Give the students copies of audio scripts from the sample material and ask them to circle 10 - 12 key words in each text. These are words that are likely to be tested.

Make sure students have time to read the gapped sentences before listening.
Class XI Speaking

Focus

The focus of the speaking assessment is to test the candidates’ abilities to: speak fluently and cohesively on a topic of their choice; to interact with another candidate and the examiner in asking and responding to questions; and to communicate with another candidate to solve a problem.

Speaking Class XI 10–12 minutes Format: 1 x examiner; 2 x candidates
Topics: Media and networking, Health and fitness, Natural Resources, Business world, Ethics and values, The elderly, Urbanization, Adolescence, Inventors and inventions, Sports and sportsmanship, Careers, Art and aesthetics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Focus</th>
<th>CBSE curriculum objectives</th>
<th>CEF R B2</th>
<th>Task Specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>Individual turns</td>
<td>30 sec each 1 minute total</td>
<td>Personal, social Setting at ease</td>
<td>Express and respond to personal feelings &amp; opinions</td>
<td>Open-ended questions about family, home, social life, etc. NB appropriate to level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic presentation (with personal slant): Individual turns NB pre-prepared</td>
<td>1 minute per candidate 2 minutes total</td>
<td>Fluency, ordering, cohesion</td>
<td>Present oral reports or summaries; narrate incidents or events;</td>
<td>Can give clear detailed descriptions and presentations with appropriate highlighting of significant points and relevant supporting detail; can give clear, detailed descriptions on a wide range of subjects related to his/her field of interest.</td>
<td>Student chooses and prepares topic in class with teacher support. Topic must use language of the curriculum. Students MUST give personal slant or experience of topic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic question: Partner Candidate followed by Topic questions: examiner led</td>
<td>Partner Question: 20/30 seconds per candidate 1 minute per candidate 3 minutes total</td>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>Presenter: adopt different strategies to convey ideas according to purpose, topic &amp; audience Questioner: frame questions so as to elicit desired response</td>
<td>Can account for and sustain views clearly by providing relevant explanation and arguments; can invite others to give their views on how to proceed</td>
<td>Generic to be accessible to all regions Generic follow-up questions to elicit language at Class XI level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problem solving with task card Candidates work together then follow-up questions</td>
<td>Problem Discussion: 2 minutes Examiner Question: 1 minute per candidate 4 minutes total</td>
<td>Task fulfillment, interaction Spontaneous speech; opinion</td>
<td>Take part in group discussions, summarise ideas, elicit views of others; express and argue a point of view clearly Participate in spontaneous spoken discourse</td>
<td>Can interact with a degree of fluency and spontaneity. Can account for and sustain opinions in discussion by providing relevant arguments and comments; Can initiate, maintain and end discourse appropriately with effective turn taking; Can engage in extended conversation on general topics in a clearly participatory fashion</td>
<td>Problem task card + follow-up questions appropriate to the level Related to Class XI topic list in wider world. Questions to elicit Class XI level language.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task 1 - Introduction

Objectives

The aim of the introduction task is to set the candidate at ease with some general, open ended questions. It is for the candidate to express and respond with personal feelings and opinions.

THIS PHASE IS NOT ASSESSED.

Topic Areas

Home
Social life
Personal information, e.g. age, interests

Focus of Questions

The introduction task is there to set the candidates at ease and to allow them to relax into the speaking assessment with some general questions about for example their hobbies, friends and so on.

Teaching Tips

Practice greetings and polite ‘small talk’ with turn taking. Practice responding to questions about family (e.g. where do you live?) or hobbies (e.g. what do you do in your spare time?).

In large classes, you can try dividing the class into smaller groups who must meet and greet one another once you have modelled the language to the whole class.

Questions cue cards are also a good way to randomise the activity and prevent repetitious questions and responses. The students can select from a pack of cards containing various questions such as ‘How old are you?’; ‘What’s your favourite food?’, ‘How far did you travel to school?’ and continue interviewing one another and practicing their responses.

Assessment criteria & scoring

| Language: accuracy lexis & structure; range lexis & structure | 5 marks |
| Fluency: cohesion, coherence, hesitation dealing with difficulties | 5 marks |
| Interactive competence: relevance, appropriacy, task management | 5 marks |
| Pronunciation: including intonation & stress, speed of delivery | 5 marks |
| **Total** | **20 marks** |
Task 2 – Topic Presentation

Objectives

The aim of the Topic Presentation task is for the candidate to show that they are able to present an oral report or summary on a subject of their choice or to narrate an incident or event in their lives.

This reflects not only the CBSE curriculum objectives but also a real life skill whereby students and employees have to prepare and then present material to an audience.

It is very important the students DO NOT RECITE learnt material. Marks will be awarded for real engagement with their topic and being able to talk about some personal experience of it.

CBSE Curriculum Topic Areas

   Media and Networking
   Health and fitness
   Natural Resources
   Business world
   Ethics and values
   The elderly
   Urbanisation
   Adolescence
   Inventors and Inventions
   Sports and Sportmanship
   Careers
   Art and aesthetics
Focus of Task

The focus of the Topic Presentation task is for the candidate to sustain a straightforward description of a subject that is within their field of interest. Ideally the presentation should be fluently and cohesively ordered with highlighting of significant points and relevant supporting detail. The candidate should speak for one minute about a topic they have selected and prepared in class. This is repeated again for the second candidate in each examination.

Teaching Tips

The subject should be chosen in class in advance and the presentation prepared with teacher support. It is important they give a personal slant on their chosen topic and relate it to their own lives.

The topic must use the language of the curriculum. Candidates should be encouraged to incorporate language items of the appropriate level into their contributions.

When preparing the topic, encourage candidates to think carefully about the amount of material necessary to sustain a discussion for one minute only.

Candidates should not prepare a written script of their presentation nor should they memorise a presentation to recite in the exam room. Ideally, the candidates should practice narrating or presenting in a spontaneous fashion, perhaps using short notes in class.
Task 3 – Topic Questions

Objectives

The aim of the Topic Questions task is for the candidates to show that they are able to adopt different strategies to convey ideas according to purpose, topic and audience and also to frame questions so as to elicit a desired response.

It is also an opportunity for the examiner to check they truly understand their presentation and have not just memorised it.

Focus of Task

The focus of the Topic Questions task is for the candidate to communicate confidently on matters related to his or her interest and for their partner to exchange and check information. The task is focussed on interaction between the two candidates with each other and with the examiner. The other candidate will ask a question and the candidate has 20-30 seconds to respond. Then the examiner will ask the candidate questions about their topic for 1 minute. After this the Task 2 procedure is repeated for the second candidate.

Teaching Tips

When students have prepared their topics, they can ask one another questions to practice both asking and responding to questions.

Students can get as much practice as possible by presenting their topic to lots of other students. Each student in the class should be able to ask questions on any topic as pairs will be selected randomly before the examination. Rotating pairs is a good way to ensure that each student is having lots of practice in both presenting and asking questions.

Set time limits to help them prepare for the real examination. For example, if the whole class is paired up, or in groups of four, ring a bell after one minute to mark the end of a student’s presentation, then again after a further minute to mark the end of questions and the start of the next student’s presentation.
Task 4 – Problem Solving

Objectives

The aim of the Problem Solving task is for the candidates to show that they are able to take part in group discussion, summarise ideas, elicit views and opinions of others, express and argue a point of view and participate in spontaneous spoken discourse.

Focus of Task

The focus of the Problem Solving task is for the candidate to show that they can enter unprepared into conversation on familiar topics and express personal opinions. The two candidates discuss together a problem selected randomly by the examiner. The problem, written on a card, will be within one of the CBSE curriculum topic areas but at this level may broaden out to the wider world. They do not need to find a solution. The problem will be read out by the examiner. Simultaneously, the students will be given a card containing the same problem so they can read it as the examiner reads it out.

Teaching Tips

Debates are a good way for students to practice discussion, turn taking and expressing a point of view. For large classes a rolling debate can work well – divide the class into 2 and give them the topic for the debate (for example, ‘School uniform should be abolished’). Make one group for the idea, the other against. The students can prepare their points for the debate working together or alone, perhaps limiting them to three points of argument.

The students then line up facing one another. Each pair debates their point for a set amount of time, say 2 minutes for the ‘For’ and 2 for the ‘Against’ with a further minute for discussion and agreement or disagreement. After 5 minutes, one line moves down so that each student has a new partner and the debate can happen again until several rotations have taken place.

In feedback, the students can reflect on whether their opinion was changed by what they heard and discuss solutions. In very large classes, there can be several smaller groups of for and against working together at the same time.

The students can also practice problem solving. Give students scenarios to work on together with the aim of presenting a proposed solution to the class.
Follow-up questions

Objectives

The aim of this is for the candidates to show that they are able to interact with fluency and spontaneity and take an active part in discussions.

Focus of Task

The focus is for the candidate to show that they can enter unprepared into conversation and speak fluently and spontaneously and give opinions on familiar and unfamiliar matters. The examiner will ask the candidates questions in order to elicit Class IX language.

Teaching Tips

The students need to practice their general discussion skills. Cue cards with conversation starter questions on them are a good way to get every student involved in a discussion. The students can mingle as a whole class or in smaller groups asking one another questions and practicing their responses.

To involve the students further, they can be responsible for creating the materials for the activity by each writing some questions. They could for example write one question about something familiar (what is your favourite school subject and why?) and one about something unfamiliar (what do you think it is like to live in another country?). Encourage them to produce open ended questions.

When mingling the students should aim to respond fluently and in sentences, not simply with yes or no answers.

Familiarise yourself with the language functions for Class XI. When monitoring the students, try to encourage them to use more complicated forms in their questions and answers for example questions using conditional forms (for e.g. If you weren’t at school today, what would you be doing?) or future forms (for e.g. where will you be in ten years’ time?)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERACTIVE COMPETENCE</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task Management</td>
<td>Contributions are highly effective and fulfill the task. Can fulfill the communicative functions of the level with spontaneity. Initiates discussions promptly.</td>
<td>Contributions are effective and fulfill the task. Can fulfill the communicative functions of the level. Is easily able to initiate discussions on the themes/ functions at the given level appropriately.</td>
<td>Contributions are adequate and fulfill the task. Can fulfill functions of the level but may not do so consistently. Is able to initiate discussions on the themes/ functions at the given level. Makes an effort to keep the interaction going; takes turns appropriately.</td>
<td>Contributions are limited and there is some attempt at the task which is not fulfilled and/or may be repetitive. Struggles to initiate discussions on the themes/functions at the given level. Makes little effort to keep the interaction going. Has unclear sense of purpose and may not be able to adapt register.</td>
<td>There is almost no contribution and/or contributions may not be related to the task or recites from memory when performing the task. Does not initiate discussions. Makes no effort to keep the interaction going. Has hardly any sense of purpose and cannot adapt to register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiation</td>
<td>Takes turns appropriately. Speaks with a clear sense of purpose and audience in both formal and informal situations. Contributions are always appropriate to the context/situation.</td>
<td>Takes turns appropriately. Speaks with a clear sense of purpose and audience in both formal and informal situations. May be less confident in formal situations.</td>
<td>Takes turns appropriately. Speaks with a fair sense of purpose and audience in both formal and informal situations.</td>
<td>Takes turns appropriately. Speaks with an awareness of purpose and audience may not adapt register effectively. Contributions are appropriate to the context/situation.</td>
<td>Contributions may be unconnected to the context/situation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turn-taking</td>
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<td>Appropriity</td>
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<td>Relevance</td>
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<td>FLUENCY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cohesion</td>
<td>Presents information in a logical sequence of linked utterances with a clear connection between ideas, arguments and statements. Uses a range of cohesive devices. Speaks fluently with minimal hesitation. Intelligible speed of delivery.</td>
<td>Presents information in a logical sequence of linked utterances with a connection between ideas, arguments and statements. Uses with ease some cohesive devices. Speaks fluently with some hesitation. Intelligible speed of delivery.</td>
<td>Presents information generally in a logical order but overall progression may not always be clear. Uses a range of cohesive devices but some over/under use. Coherence may be affected by hesitancy or rephrasing. Intelligible speed of delivery.</td>
<td>Presents information but without clear progression. Uses limited cohesive devices repetitively. Severe hesitation may impede communication. Speed of delivery impedes understanding</td>
<td>Presents information with no progression and/or little control of organisational features. May use only isolated words and phrases.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coherence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Speed of Delivery</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRONUNCIATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
<td>Has clear, natural pronunciation that can be easily understood by the listener. Correctly places stress and varies intonation in order to express finer shades of meaning appropriate to the context.</td>
<td>Has pronunciation that can be easily understood by the listener. Often varies stress and intonation in keeping with the task, content &amp; meaning.</td>
<td>Is intelligible though there are examples of some mispronunciation. Tries to vary stress and intonation according to task, content and meaning.</td>
<td>Is not always intelligible and the listener may have to ask for repetition from time to time. Flat intonation and/or inappropriate stress for the task, content or meaning.</td>
<td>Is not intelligible. Evidence of speech patterns related to recitation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intonation</td>
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<tr>
<td>LANGUAGE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>Uses an expressive and appropriate range of structures, words and phrases on topics appropriate to the level and to deliver an effective message. Uses vocabulary and grammatical patterns with accuracy, including some complex forms. Makes only negligible errors.</td>
<td>Uses an appropriate range of grammar and words and phrases on topics appropriate to the level. These may be repetitive. Uses vocabulary and grammatical patterns with accuracy, including a few complex forms and makes hardly any noticeable errors.</td>
<td>Can use the language of the level but is repetitive. May search for words with the risk of the message becoming weaker. There may be some vocabulary or grammatical mistakes which affect meaning but there is an attempt to correct most of these mistakes.</td>
<td>There may be some effort in finding suitable words, which may hamper the message. Uses basic, simple words and phrases for the level. There are vocabulary and/or grammatical mistakes which affect meaning but there is hardly any attempt to correct these mistakes.</td>
<td>Uses simple, isolated words for the level. There is little effort to find words. Communicates with fragments of words and structures but does not manage to bridge the gaps or correct his/her mistakes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accuracy</td>
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<tr>
<td>If a student is unable to respond in English in the two assessed phases, he or she should be marked NM (no marks).</td>
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</table>
ASL is mandatory for Classes IX, X and XI.

Recording of Speaking Assessment: Speaking Assessment (SA-I & SA-II) must be recorded in its entirety to
i. Monitor quality assurance of the test delivery
ii. Provide guidance and support for teachers as assessors.
iii. Feedback for training and other communications.

Note: Recordings may be kept safely and securely for 6 months after the conduct of assessment.

Content preparation:
i. Topics may be given not more than three days before the assessment
ii. Students may be given a choice under the domains given in the specifications.
iii. Rote learning is to be discouraged and students made aware of marking down for the same in SA-I.

Note: Teachers should encourage student pairs to tackle different topics with greater depth to avoid repetition of ideas and promote higher standards of preparation.

Managing the test delivery:
School heads may set aside the dates for the ASL for SA-I in their calendars a week before the commencement of SA1 in all schools. Assessments must be conducted during this window period. Ideally, each class may be allotted one entire day or, either one of the following options may be used:

i. Students may be assessed according to the original format in pairs, with examiner and students sitting in a separate class room, and the next pair waiting outside and ready to step in after the previous pair finishes.
ii. Teachers may also explore the format of conducting the test within the classroom in the presence of all students [note: applicable only for SA-I or term examination in class XI].

If format ii. is taken up, the procedure is as follows:

a. Students sit in pairs according to the list made for the testing.
b. Each pair move up to the first desk close to the teacher for their assessment.
c. While the assessment is being done, other students do work assigned to them during the specified period/s in their time table on that day. [Monitors/prefects may be assigned the duty of maintaining silence while the assessment and recording are being done]
d. The recorder is placed on the teacher’s table for the recording.
e. If there are students who are very weak, and nervous, the teacher may keep them back in the recess/after all have finished so that their assessment is done apart from others.
f. The purpose of doing the assessment in the classroom is to reassure students about the process and motivate them.
g. Teachers may begin with 3 ‘best’ pairs in class so as to set the benchmark of excellence in the beginning of the assessment. [It has been observed that, in some schools, ASL the classroom has yielded very good results as it promotes interest in listening to varied ways of answering questions and encourages responses that were more cautious with fewer errors]

Note: These options may also be used for ASL in Class X, for SA-II.

Recording information:
Funds may be allocated in the school budget in the beginning of the session for the purchase of recorders. [Ideally, one recorder for per teacher]
Once the recording of the speaking test is completed for all sections of each level i.e. Class IX A, B, C… and Class XI A, B, C… etc... they should be transferred to CD s/ DVDs along with award lists of speaking and listening assessments copied in it, may be securely stored by the Principal/ Head of School and one copy each by the Examination In-charge and teacher concerned.

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