Sequence link: https://parcours-anglais-lycee.netlify.app/seconde-bac-pro/who-decides-whats-good-for-teens/#assessment
Scan the QR code or click the link to open the interactive grid.

How will I be assessed? · Who Decides What's Good for Teens? Rights, School and Malala

The final task. Situation B training (A2–B1): present the Class Charter for 2–3 minutes, then answer questions. Situation A training: a short video on Malala.

Two kinds of assessment

During the sequence: formative assessment	At the end: summative assessment
It helps you **improve**.	It **checks** what you have learnt.
You are **allowed to make mistakes**: a mistake you spot is a mistake you will not make again.	You show what you can do, with criteria you already know.
You check your own work with the checklist.	The teacher uses the same grid as you.
sessions 1 to 5 (the vote, the rights role-play, Malala's timeline, the school rules, Rights Race).	your Class Charter presentation (2–3 minutes) and your answers to questions, marked out of 20.

What I need to do: I tick when it is done

Done	Criterion, in simple words
☐	I answer the question and my position is clear.
☐	I use one fact from the journey.
☐	I understand the questions and I answer in full sentences.
☐	I speak from keywords, not from a written text, and I look at the audience.
☐	I use sentence starters, connectors and four words from the journey.

Thinking about my work

- *"I can already..."*
- *"I still find it hard to..."*
- *"The criterion I do best is... because..."*
- *"To improve, I will..."*

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Sequence link: https://parcours-anglais-lycee.netlify.app/seconde-bac-pro/who-decides-whats-good-for-teens/#assessment
A ready-to-use grid with the same criteria as the students' checklist. Click one level for each criterion: the total adds up by itself.

For teachers: marking grid

Student: ..... Class: ..... Date: .....

Criterion	Achieved	In progress	Not yet
1. Task and message Answers the question of the final task and gives a clear position.	☐ 4	☐ 2	☐ 0
2. Facts from the journey Uses at least one fact from the journey (the UN Convention 1989, Malala, the Australian law).	☐ 5	☐ 2.5	☐ 0
3. Answering questions Understands the questions and answers in full sentences.	☐ 4	☐ 2	☐ 0
4. Speaking without reading Speaks from notes (keywords only), looks at the audience, is easy to hear.	☐ 3	☐ 1.5	☐ 0
5. Language Uses sentence starters, connectors and at least four words from the journey; errors do not block meaning.	☐ 4	☐ 2	☐ 0

Total: **..... / 20**

Comment

.....

.....

.....

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Sequence link: https://parcours-anglais-lycee.netlify.app/seconde-bac-pro/who-decides-whats-good-for-teens/#assessment
To mark quickly and fairly: what is expected, what earns full or partial points, and the most common mistakes.

For teachers: marking guide

To mark quickly and fairly: what is expected, what earns full or partial points, and the most common mistakes.

MODEL ANSWER

Hello, we are going to present our Class Charter. In our class, every student has the right to give their opinion. This comes from Article 12 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted in 1989. Every student has the right to learn in a calm room, and the right to rest at break time. But rights come with duties. Every student must listen when someone is speaking, must respect other people's things, and must help a classmate who is lost. We chose these rules because Malala said: "One child, one teacher, one book and one pen can change the world." School is a chance, and we must protect it together. Thank you. Do you have any questions?

Criterion by criterion

Criterion	Full points	Partial points	0 points
1. Task and message (4)	Clear answer to the question, position stated at the start and at the end.	Position unclear or only at the end.	Off topic or no position.
2. Facts from the journey (5)	At least two accurate facts or quotes from the documents, with names and dates.	One accurate fact, or facts with errors in names or dates.	No fact from the journey.
3. Answering questions (4)	Done fully and clearly.	Done partly, or not linked to the topic.	Missing.
4. Speaking without reading (3)	Notes are keywords only; voice and eye contact help the audience.	Reads for part of the time.	Reads the whole time.
5. Language (4)	Varied starters and connectors, four or more journey words, meaning always clear.	Few connectors or journey words; meaning sometimes unclear.	Meaning often unclear.

Common mistakes to watch for

- Rights without duties, or the opposite.
- "Malala won the Nobel Prize at 16": she was 17, in 2014.
- Answering questions with one word only.
- Reading the whole text.

Answer key for the sequence exercises

Session 2

1. Article 12: opinion
2. Article 28: education
3. Article 31: play and rest
4. Article 19: protection
5. Article 13: information

Session 3

1. 1997: born
2. 9 October 2012: attacked
3. 12 July 2013: UN speech
4. 2014: Nobel Peace Prize

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