

# Cambridge IGCSE<sup>®</sup> (9–1)

# SET D

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**FIRST LANGUAGE ENGLISH**

**0990/02**

Paper 2 Directed Writing and Composition

INSERT

**2 hours**

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## **INFORMATION**

- This insert contains the reading texts.
- You may annotate this insert and use the blank spaces for planning. **Do not write your answers** on the insert.

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This document has **3** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Read the text, and then answer **Question 1** on the question paper.

## Text A

*The following passage is taken from an online article about the future of GCSEs.*

GCSEs should be scrapped and A-levels should be replaced by a mix of academic and vocational subjects, says Robert Halfon, chairman of the Education Select Committee.

His radical rewriting of England's exam system is designed to give young people a much broader range of skills for their working lives. The former Tory minister says GCSEs for 16-year-olds have become "pointless". 5

The Department for Education defended GCSEs as "gold standard" exams. The exams taken by 16-year-olds have recently been reformed in England, with a new numerical grading system from 9 to 1.

The DFE, which shows no sign of supporting calls to scrap GCSEs, says that the most recent figures show that about 47% of young people who take GCSEs stay on to study A-levels. 10

Lord Baker, who introduced the exams as education secretary in the 1980s, said "the days of GCSEs are numbered". Mr Halfon, who presented his blueprint at an event in London run by the Edge vocational education charity, wants to end what he sees as an excessively narrow academic pathway in secondary schools. 15

Instead of taking academic subjects at GCSE and A-level, he wants young people to have a broader curriculum, with vocational training alongside traditional subjects. The MP is proposing a baccalaureate system to replace A-levels, with a mix of arts, sciences and vocational subjects and exams at the age of 18. 20

"Get rid of GCSEs, which seem to me pointless. Instead there should be some kind of assessment to show how far you're progressing," he says. "I would rather that all the concentration should be on the final exam before you leave."

Mr Halfon says England has been trapped in a false division between academic and vocational study - and this is failing to prepare young people for technological changes in the workplace. "The march of the robots" and the acceleration of artificial intelligence could remove a quarter of jobs, he says. 25

"I think it's going to be dramatic. It will change the way we teach, change the way we learn and have a massive impact on jobs and skills." The former education minister says young people are leaving school without the skills needed for work, at the same time as industry is complaining of skills shortages. 30

But scrapping GCSEs could raise questions for secondary schools without sixth forms - which under the proposed changes would no longer have the focus of any public exams. It would also raise questions about what would happen to young people who currently take GCSEs but do not stay to take exams at the age of 18. 35

## Glossary

1 **vocational**: training in a skill or trade to be pursued as a job or career

But Geoff Barton, leader of the ASCL head teachers' union, backed the underlying principle. "GCSEs are a product of a different era when many young people left education at the age of 16, but this is no longer the case, and young people are now expected to remain in full-time education or training until the age of 18," he said.

But Andrew Halls, head teacher of King's College School, an independent school in south-west London, said it was "absolutely the wrong idea. This country's record in vocational training is terrible, to muddle that up with an academic qualification is a complete disaster." 40

"They really need to stop fiddling and changing - and make things work," said Mr Halls. 45

Alice Barnard, chief executive of the Edge Foundation, said the plans reflected the "concerns not only of parents, teachers and pupils themselves, but employers and business leaders".

"Technology is moving at such a rapid pace and change happening so quickly, we are failing young people if we do not enable them to develop the adaptability and the critical skills they need," she said. Lord Baker, who brought in GCSEs, said the exams were now "redundant". 50

But he said "they won't go quietly" and warned that the government would be opposed to such radical change. There have been previous attempts to combine vocational and academic pathways - such as Sir Mike Tomlinson's review of exams and the diplomas introduced under the last Labour government. Mr Halfon says he would expect a "massive backlash" against such a change to GCSEs and A-levels. 55

A spokesman for the Department for Education said vocational options had been improved, with apprenticeships and the new T-level technical qualifications. The government spokesman defended the value of GCSEs as "the gold standard qualification at age 16 and a passport to further study and employability". 60

"They were recently reformed so that their demand matches that in other high performing countries and better prepare students for work and further study."



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