

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname		Other names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	
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Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Thursday 7 November 2024

Morning (Time: 1 hour 55 minutes)

Paper reference **1EN2/02**

English Language 2.0

PAPER 2: Contemporary Texts

You must have:
Source Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions in Section A and **ONE** in Section B.
- You should spend about 1 hour 10 minutes on Section A.
- You should spend about 45 minutes on Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk (*)** are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A**Reading**

You should spend about 1 hour 10 minutes on this section.

Read Text 1 in the Source Booklet provided and answer Questions 1–2.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 1** From lines 21–26, identify **one** word or phrase that shows what the storm is doing to Pi and the lifeboat.

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

- 2** Read this extract.

Oh, you should have seen that landscape! What I had seen up till now were mere hillocks of water. These swells¹ were truly mountains. The valleys we found ourselves in were so deep they were gloomy. Their sides were so steep the lifeboat started sliding down them, nearly surfing. The raft was getting exceptionally rough treatment, being pulled out of the water and dragged along bouncing every which way.

Climbing the giant swells, the boat clung like a mountain climber to a rope. We would rush up until we reached a snow-white crest in a burst of light and foam and a tipping forward of the lifeboat. The view would be clear for miles around. But the mountain would shift, and the ground beneath us would start sinking in a most stomach-sickening way. In no time we would be sitting once again at the bottom of a dark valley, different from the last but the same, with thousands of tons of water hovering above us and with only our flimsy lightness to save us. The land would move once more and the roller coaster would start again.

In the extract, how does the writer use language to describe the situation?

Use examples from the extract and relevant subject terminology.

(6)



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(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)



Read Text 2 in the Source Booklet provided and answer Questions 3–4.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

3 Read this extract.

Monday dawns a full gale, the seas building to twenty feet and the wind shearing ominously through the rigging. The sea takes on a grey, marbled look, like bad meat.

Monday night the storm crosses offshore. Weather radio reports that conditions will ease off briefly and then deteriorate again as the storm swings back toward the coast. They wallow on through Monday night, the wind easing off to the northeast; but then late that night, like a bad fever, it comes on again. The wind climbs to fifty knots¹ and the seas rise up in huge dark mountains behind the boat.

From the extract, identify **one** way the writer suggests that the conditions are bad.

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 The writer describes someone in a dangerous storm.

How does the writer try to interest and engage the reader?

You should include:

- the writer's use of language
- the writer's use of structure
- the effect on the reader.

Use examples from the whole text and relevant subject terminology.

(10)



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(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)



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Questions 5–6 are on both Text 1 and Text 2.

Remember to refer to both texts in your answers.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 5** Text 1 and Text 2 both describe people experiencing extreme weather. The experiences are different, but they share similarities.

Write a summary giving **three** separate ways the experiences are similar.

Support **each separate similarity** with evidence from **both** texts.

(6)



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(Total for Question 5 = 6 marks)



6 Compare the writers' ideas and perspectives about surviving at sea.

You should compare:

- the main ideas
- the points of view
- the presentation of these ideas and views.

Use examples from both texts to support your comparison.

(16)

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(Total for Question 6 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 40 MARKS



SECTION B**Writing**

Answer ONE question in this section. You should spend about 45 minutes on this section.

Write your answer in the space provided.

EITHER

- *7** Write an imaginative piece that starts with the line:

'It was all around us...'

**Your response will be marked for the accurate and appropriate use of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation and grammar.*

(Total for Question 7 = 40 marks)

OR

- *8** Write about a time when you, or someone you know, was affected by the weather.

Your response could be real or imagined.

You **may** wish to base your response on one of the images or use any ideas of your own.

**Your response will be marked for the accurate and appropriate use of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation and grammar.*

(Total for Question 8 = 40 marks)

BEGIN YOUR ANSWER ON PAGE 15





(Source: © Malte Mueller/Getty Images)

Image One



(Source: © SolStock/Getty Images)

Image Two

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 7**  **Question 8** 

Write your answer to Section B here:



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS



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Thursday 7 November 2024

Morning (Time: 1 hour 55 minutes)

Paper
reference

1EN2/02

English Language 2.0

PAPER 2: Contemporary Texts

Source Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Advice

- Read the texts before answering the questions in Section A of the question paper.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Reading

Read Text 1 (fiction) below and answer Questions 1–2 on the question paper.

In this edited extract, Pi Patel and his companion find themselves lost at sea in a lifeboat after the ship they were travelling on sank.

The storm came on slowly one afternoon. The clouds looked as if they were stumbling along before the wind, frightened. The sea took its cue. It started rising and falling in a manner that made my heart sink.

Oh, you should have seen that landscape! What I had seen up till now were mere hillocks of water. These swells¹ were truly mountains. The valleys we found ourselves in were so deep they were gloomy. Their sides were so steep the lifeboat started sliding down them, nearly surfing. The raft was getting exceptionally rough treatment, being pulled out of the water and dragged along bouncing every which way.

5

Climbing the giant swells, the boat clung like a mountain climber to a rope. We would rush up until we reached a snow-white crest in a burst of light and foam and a tipping forward of the lifeboat. The view would be clear for miles around. But the mountain would shift, and the ground beneath us would start sinking in a most stomach-sickening way. In no time we would be sitting once again at the bottom of a dark valley, different from the last but the same, with thousands of tons of water hovering above us and with only our flimsy lightness to save us. The land would move once more and the roller coaster would start again.

10

Then a swell came up that was particularly intent on taking us along. This time the bow² vanished underwater. I was shocked and chilled and scared witless. I barely managed to hold on. The boat was swamped.

15

I felt death was upon us.

20

The boat swiftly passed a forty-five-degree incline. We must have been at a sixty-degree incline when we reached the summit of the swell and broke through its crest onto the other side. The smallest portion of the swell's supply of water crashed down on us. I felt as if I were being pummelled by a great fist. The lifeboat abruptly tilted forward and everything was reversed: I was now at the lower end of the lifeboat, and the water that had swamped it came my way.

25

It was pitch-black but before we reached the next valley I was half-drowned. For the rest of that day and into the night, we went up and down, up and down, up and down, until terror became monotonous and was replaced by numbness and a complete giving-up. In this position – water pouring in, water pouring out – I was soaked and chilled, and I was bruised and cut.

30

Glossary

swells¹ – growing waves

bow² – the front of a boat



Read Text 2 (non-fiction) below and answer Questions 3–4 on the question paper.

In this edited extract, Billy Tyne is attempting to navigate one of the worst storms in US history, hoping to get his crew and his boat, the Andrea Gail, home safely.

Monday dawns a full gale, the seas building to twenty feet and the wind shearing ominously through the rigging. The sea takes on a grey, marbled look, like bad meat.

Monday night the storm crosses offshore. Weather radio reports that conditions will ease off briefly and then deteriorate again as the storm swings back toward the coast. They wallow on through Monday night, the wind easing off to the northeast; but then late that night, like a bad fever, it comes on again. The wind climbs to fifty knots¹ and the seas rise up in huge dark mountains behind the boat.

5

One of the videos on file with the Portland Coast Guard—shown as often as possible to local fishermen—was shot from a boat during a really bad storm. It shows the bow rising and falling, rising and falling over mammoth, white-streaked seas.

10

At one point the captain says, “Yep, this is where you wanna be, right in your wheelhouse, your own little domain —” At that moment a wall of water the size of a house fills the screen. It’s no bigger than the rest of the waves but it’s solid and foaming and absolutely vertical. It engulfs the bow, the deck, the wheelhouse, and then blows all the windows out. The last thing the camera sees is whitewater coming at it like a big wet fist.

15

Billy has a tremendous respect for the big wet fist.

When Billy receives the weather chart off the fax machine, he undoubtedly tells the crew that there’s something very heavy on the way. Billy has fished his whole life. Maybe he thinks nothing can sink him; or maybe the sea is every nightmare he’s ever had.

By ten o’clock average windspeed is forty knots and generating a huge sea.

20

Every time a large sea rises, the *Andrea Gail* slews to one side and Billy must fight the wheel to keep from broaching. Broaching is when the boat turns side-on to the seas and rolls over. Fully loaded steel boats don’t recover from broachings; they flood and sink. And to make matters worse, the waves have an exceptionally short period; instead of coming every fifteen seconds or so, the waves now come every eight or nine.

25

In a sense Billy’s no longer at the helm², the conditions are, and all he can do is react. If danger can be seen in terms of a narrowing range of choices, Billy’s choices have just ratcheted down a notch. A week ago he could have headed in early. A day ago he could have run north. An hour ago he could have radioed to see if there were any other vessels around.

30

Glossary

*knots*¹ – a measurement of wind speed

*at the helm*² – in control of a boat or ship

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Source information:

Total text word count: 898

Text 1: extract taken from 'The Life of Pi', Yann Martel, Canongate 2001

Text 2: extract taken from 'The Perfect Storm', Sebastian Junger, HarperCollins 1997

