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Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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English Language and Literature
Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 1: Voices in Speech and Writing

Monday 23 May 2016 – Morning
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

8EL0/01

You must have:

Source Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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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 the question in Section A and the question in 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 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

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

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

English Language and Literature

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Voices in Speech and Writing

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Do not return this source booklet with the question paper.

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CONTENTS

	Page
SECTION A: Creation of Voice	
Text A – Reportage: <i>Tsunami Eyewitness Account</i> by National Geographic photographer, Chris Rainier (Voices Anthology)	4–5
SECTION B: Comparing Voices	
Text B – Newspaper article: <i>Roswell Daily Record</i> , July 8, 1947 (Unseen text)	6–7
Text C – Digital text: Past Masters Podcast: <i>The Truth is in Here: UFOs at the National Archives</i> (Voices Anthology)	8

SECTION A: Creation of Voice

Text A

This is a first-person account, published in *The National Geographic News*, of the photographer Chris Rainier's experiences of a tsunami in Indonesia in 2005.

MAIN | FORUM | BLOG | DIRECTORIES | PHOTOS | VIDEO



Tsunami Eyewitness Account by Nat Geo Photographer

The best way to describe this—because we grew up with the images and we all know what it looked like—is that Banda Aceh looks like Hiroshima after the atomic bomb. It's totally destroyed. The buildings have been flattened for miles and entire communities—probably something like a hundred thousand people—have been swept out to sea.

It's day 15 [January 10, 2005] since the disaster, and still there are vast areas where exposed bodies can be seen lying around, decaying. Just cleaning up, picking up the bodies, remains the biggest challenge.

The medical situation is just as daunting. Hundreds of thousands of survivors are refugees, squatting in makeshift camps wherever you go. A lot of relief agencies are trying to get in here to set things up. But the logistics remain a nightmare.

Everyone is very impressed with the U.S. military relief effort and the UN's coordination of some 200 different [charity organizations] setting up here. The urgent challenge is to make sure that another hundred thousand people don't die from disease.

The horror of this place reminds me of something from a biblical disaster story or the sketches of Hieronymus Bosch [a painter of monstrous scenes of hell]. Everywhere I go I have to be careful I don't step on a corpse.

The magnitude of this thing is that this goes on for hundreds of miles in both directions. In one area some 10 square miles [25 square kilometers] of the city was completely flattened. It is feared that something like 30,000 bodies are still in there.

The government has confirmed 95,000 dead and 77,000 missing. They are likely soon to convert that 77,000 missing into confirmed dead.

Are the emergency supplies of food and medicine getting through to the people?

Food and medical aid is arriving, and it is getting to the survivors. An infrastructure is being set up here in Banda Aceh—but the needs are huge. We still see a lot of people with broken bones that have not received treatment. We see people with deep lacerations that have been covered with a dirty rag.

The U.S. military works here from dawn to dusk, and cruise ships have arrived from Singapore with relief workers and supplies. People are very, very appreciative that we are here. They appreciate America's help. People come up to me all the time to say thanks, give me a hug, or start crying in appreciation. The U.S. military is being well received.

It's going to be interesting to see how the massive amount of money raised in the U.S. and other countries will translate into help on the ground. The bottleneck is a challenge. So many people are here and so much assistance is coming in. Getting it out to all the outlying places and all the people who need it is a problem.

Picking up the bodies is a priority. Then the medical assistance needs to move beyond the most urgent triage to treating broken limbs and deep wounds. People are dying because they are unable to get this basic medical attention.

A huge number of people are displaced. The challenge is to stabilize their communities and set up new places for them to live.

SECTION B: Comparing Voices

Text B

This is an extract from an article published in the *Roswell Daily Record* on Tuesday, July 8, 1947. It is based on the report issued by the RAAF (Roswell Army Air Field) after a UFO allegedly crashed at the site in New Mexico, USA.

RAAF Captures Flying Saucer on Ranch in Roswell Region

No Details of Flying Disk Are Revealed

The intelligence office of the 509th Bombardment group at Roswell Army Air Field announced at noon today, that the Field has come into possession of a flying saucer.

According to information released by the department, over authority of Maj. J. A. Marcel, intelligence officer, the disk was recovered on a ranch in the Roswell vicinity, after an unidentified rancher had notified Sheriff Geo. Wilcox here, that he had found the instrument on his premises.

Major Marcel and a detail from his department went to the ranch and recovered the disk, it was stated.

After the intelligence officer here had inspected the instrument it was flown to higher headquarters.

The intelligence office stated that no details of the saucer's construction or its appearance had been revealed.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Wilmot apparently were the only persons in Roswell who saw what they thought was a flying disk.

They were sitting on their porch at 105 South Penn. last Wednesday night at about ten o'clock when a large glowing object zoomed out of the sky from the southeast, going in a northwesterly direction at a high rate of speed.

Wilmot called Mrs. Wilmot's attention to it and both ran down into the yard to watch. It was in sight less than a minute, perhaps 40 or 50 seconds, Wilmot estimated.

Wilmot said that it appeared to him to be about 1,500 feet high and going fast. He estimated between 400 and 500 miles per hour.

In appearance it looked oval in shape like two inverted saucers, faced mouth to mouth, or like two old type washbowls placed together in the same fashion. The entire body glowed as though light were showing through from inside, though not like it would be if a light were underneath.

From where he stood Wilmot said that the object looked to be about 5 feet in size, and making allowance for the distance it was from town he figured that it must have been 15 to 20 feet in diameter, though this was just a guess.

Wilmot said that he heard no sound but that Mrs. Wilmot said she heard a swishing sound for a very short time.

The object came into view from the southeast and disappeared over the treetops in the general vicinity of six mile hill.

Wilmot, who is one of the most respected and reliable citizens in town, kept the story to himself hoping that someone else would come out and tell about having seen one, but finally today decided that he would go ahead and tell about it. The announcement that the RAAF was in possession of one came only a few minutes after he decided to release the details of what he had seen.

Text C

This is a transcript of a podcast discussing the transfer of files on UFO sightings from the Ministry of Defence to the National Archives.

From ghost rockets in Scandinavia to mysterious spheres tracked over Eritrea, the Past Masters team look at the records of Unidentified Flying Objects held at The National Archives and ask, is the truth in here?

The Ministry of Defence is now transferring files on UFOs to The National Archives covering 1978 to 2002.

Bob: Hi there, you are listening to Past Masters from the National Archives in London. I'm Bob.

Jo: And I'm Jo.

Bob: And this month we're looking at one of the strangest sets of records we have here at the Archives – the British government's very own X-Files.

Jo: Mysterious lights in the sky, unexplained radar traces. Reports from military sources and members of the public and official government policy on UFOs from the old Air Ministry, the Ministry of Defence, the Foreign Office and the Admiralty.

Bob: And why are we looking at this?

Jo: Because it's a fascinating insight into the workings of government. And it's secret files on aliens! How good is that?

Bob: I think they're "unexplained aerial phenomena", aren't they? Where's the evidence they're aliens?

Jo: Now, scepticism is very healthy but I think when you've heard some of these documents you might not be so sure.

Bob: I think that's very unlikely. What have you got?

Jo: We've got dozens of files containing carefully kept records of hundreds of sightings.

Bob: How far back do they go?

Jo: Well, the British government first begins watching the skies in the first decade of the 20th century.

Bob: Looking out for German airships before the First World War.

Jo: That's right.

Bob: Well, since they went on to bomb cities up and down Britain in 1915 that sounds very sensible. But it's nothing to do with aliens. What else have you got?

Jo: Oh. Okay. World War II. Throughout the war British and American pilots report seeing strange patterns of lights on bombing runs over Germany.

Bob: Like the lights you get on aircraft?

Jo: Well, sort of, but not –

Bob: That's another mystery solved then. I'm getting good at this.

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Source information

Text A: taken from *Voices in Speech and Writing: An Anthology*, Pearson Education Limited 2014

Text B: taken from www.roswellfiles.com/Articles/RoswellNews.htm

Text C: taken from *Voices in Speech and Writing: An Anthology*, Pearson Education Limited 2014

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