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EDEXCEL · GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1EN0

Paper 2 — Non-fiction and Transactional Writing

November 2023 exam series

QUESTION PAPER

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Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Thursday 9 November 2023

Morning (Time: 2 hours 5 minutes)

Paper reference **1EN0/02**

English Language

PAPER 2: Non-fiction and Transactional Writing

You must have:
Reading Texts Insert (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 and 20 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 96.
- 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

Read Text 1. Then answer Questions 1–3.

You should spend about 1 hour 20 minutes on the WHOLE of Section A. (Questions 1–7).

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1 From lines 3–5, identify **two** landmarks the writer says you may see.

1 .....

2 .....

(Total for Question 1 = 2 marks)

2 Read this extract.

> Getting your bearings is most easily done from above. A number of buildings have observation platforms, while an incredible helicopter ride I took spins you over the whole incomparable scene, including bringing you eye to eye with that famous Lady of the Harbour herself, the Statue of Liberty. I was amazed to see real live people moving inside her crown as I flew around her. Do try to do that trip – it's sensational!

From this extract, give two ways the writer describes the helicopter trip.

You may use your own words or quotations from the text.

1 .....

2 .....

(Total for Question 2 = 2 marks)

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3 Analyse how the writer uses language and structure to interest and engage the reader.

In your answer you should write about:

- language features and techniques
- structural techniques
- the effect on the reader.

Support your views with detailed reference to the text.

(15)

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(Total for Question 3 = 15 marks)

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Read Text 2. Then answer Questions 4–6.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

4 From lines 1–4, identify **one** group of people at the event.

.....

.....

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 From lines 29–32, identify **one** positive thing about Newcastle and Gateshead.

.....

.....

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

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6 In this extract, the writer attempts to create excitement about Newcastle and Gateshead.

Evaluate how successfully this is achieved.

Support your views with detailed reference to the text.

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(Total for Question 6 = 15 marks)

Question 7 is about Text 1 and Text 2. Answer both parts of the question. Refer to both texts in your answers.

Write your answer in the space provided.

7 (a) The two texts show thoughts about places.

What similarities do the places share in these extracts?

Use evidence from **both** texts to support your answer.

(6)

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(b) Compare how the writers of Text 1 and Text 2 present ideas and perspectives about visiting a town or city.

You should write about:

- the ideas and perspectives
- how they are presented
- how they are similar/different.

Support your answer with detailed references to the texts.

(14)

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(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 56 MARKS

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SECTION B

Transactional Writing

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

Write your answer in the space provided.

EITHER

***8** Your local newspaper has recently published an article with the title 'City life has more to offer than country life'.

Write a letter to the editor of the newspaper giving your views.

In your letter, you could include:

- your views on what the benefits of city life are
- your views on any negatives of city life
- the positives and negatives of living in the country

as well as any other ideas you might have.

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

(Total for Question 8 = 40 marks)

OR

***9** Write a review of a city or town you have lived in or visited.

In your review, you could include:

- details of the city or town
- positives and negatives about the city or town
- other people's views of the city or town

as well as any other ideas you might have.

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

(Total for Question 9 = 40 marks)

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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 8** ☐ **Question 9** ☐

Plan your answer to Section B here:

Write your answer to Section B here:

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 96 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Thursday 9 November 2023

Morning (Time: 2 hours 5 minutes)

Paper reference **1EN0/02**

English Language

PAPER 2: Non-fiction and Transactional Writing
Section A: Reading Texts Insert

Insert Booklet

Do not return this Insert 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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Read the text below and answer Questions 1–3 on the Question Paper.

TEXT 1

Extract from 'Wish you were here: 50 of the best holidays' by Judith Chalmers (1987).

In this edited extract published in a travel guide, Judith Chalmers, a British television presenter best-known for travel programmes, shares her views about visiting New York City.

The sight of that Manhattan skyline, whether it's for the first or hundredth time, always brings a kaleidoscope of emotions: excitement … apprehension … anticipation …

New York landmarks tend to come and go for this is a city in a constant state of change. Today's parking lot is suddenly tomorrow's palatial atrium*; a trendy discotheque tomorrow's cheap deli.

Perhaps it is this overwhelming sensation of change that pumps the city with adrenalin, electrifying every molecule of air around you. There's no bland response to New York. There's only loving or hating it.

Some landmarks, of course, are here to stay, like the Empire State – still the best bird's eye view – or St Patrick's Cathedral. Both are on Fifth Avenue and both, these days, are dwarfed by newer, towering neighbours. Old friends, like the Plaza Hotel and others are lucky enough to win renovation like the opulent Stanhope Hotel, reglossed and restored to its original grandeur.

Getting your bearings is most easily done from above. A number of buildings have observation platforms, while an incredible helicopter ride I took spins you over the whole incomparable scene, including bringing you eye to eye with that famous Lady of the Harbour herself, the Statue of Liberty. I was amazed to see real live people moving inside her crown as I flew around her. Do try to do that trip – it's sensational!

The bus routes are relatively easy to work out, but Livingstone** would have been lost forever had he ventured into the New York subway system. Its complexity is mind-scrambling.

Lower Manhattan is where New York all began and today it's a little world in itself. It was this corner of New York which gave birth to the Stock Exchange. Greenwich Village was once a place where wealthy eighteenth-century landowners had country estates, but the estates were later split up and more modest homes built. Before long, the large houses were split into flats, artists moved in and Greenwich Village won its reputation as the city's bohemia***. Today, Greenwich Village isn't quite as unconventional a place as it would like to think itself but it's still fun to browse in the bookshops and boutiques, drop into an elderly coffee house or take in a play at one of the off-Broadway theatres.

SoHo (the area *so*uth of *Ho*uston Street) took up where Greenwich left off. Artists moved into the cheap lofts of SoHo's cast iron buildings when industry moved out. Suddenly fashionable, SoHo is the place for chic art galleries and trend-setting restaurants.

The glitz and the wits – that's New York and that's its charm. Broadway's theatres manage to belt out the latest musicals more loudly than London's, even though a lot of them originated in our own West End. New York thrives on being showy.

On the food front, you can, of course, find whatever you want in New York. Wherever you're staying there is a place to eat or drink close by that brims with local colour. Even the humblest diner is bound to be impeccably clean and once you've got the hang of the

language – 'eggs over easy' – feeding the family on a holiday budget is as easy as pie – Big Apple Pie.

And at the end of a week in New York as you flop into your plane seat trying to remember what sleep was like, the memories crowd in. And I remember the wit, the wisecracks and warmth of that exceptional being, the New Yorker.

palatial atrium* – a luxurious hallway or entrance
Livingstone** – David Livingstone, a famous Victorian explorer
bohemia*** – an unconventional place where creative people such as musicians and artists live

Read the text below and answer Questions 4–7 on the Question Paper.

TEXT 2

Extract from 'Northern soul: culture, creativity and quality of place in Newcastle and Gateshead' by Anna Minton (2003).

This is an edited extract from a report written about the city of Newcastle upon Tyne in the north-east of England and Gateshead, the town on the opposite bank of the River Tyne. In the extract, Anna Minton attempts to explain what gives a place its character and makes it special to live in or to visit.

At one minute past midnight, the Baltic Flour Mill, on the banks of the River Tyne, stood illuminated against the skyline. An expectant crowd of thousands was packed into Baltic Square. Friday night revellers mingled alongside families and older people who had come into town especially for the occasion.

As fireworks exploded across the river, the converted Baltic Mill opened its doors – transformed from a flour factory into an art factory. The symbolic significance of the occasion was undeniable. They were back on the map.

The following week, the US magazine *Newsweek* dubbed Newcastle/Gateshead one of the world's eight most creative cities. Shortly afterwards, their joint bid for European Capital of Culture 2008 was tipped as the bookies' favourite.

The sense of excitement in Baltic Square was palpable*, not just because of the opening of the gallery, important though that was. Nor was it simply the result of Gateshead's iconic regeneration projects, from the towering presence of Antony Gormley's Angel of the North to the award-winning Millennium Bridge and the soon-to-be-completed Sage Music Centre.

There have been many attempts to define what it was that brought Newcastle and Gateshead to this point and what maintains the sense of energy and excitement present in the city today. The Newcastle Gateshead Initiative simply describes it as 'the buzz'.

For the visitor arriving in Newcastle by train, the Victorian grandeur of Robert Stephenson's High Level Bridge acts as a timely reminder of the city's former industrial identity as the historic capital of the North East. Similarly the viaduct** that towers over the approach to the Quayside inspires awe at the engineering prowess that gave the City its reputation as 'the workshop of the world'.

Newcastle was also the industrial powerhouse of the North East. The railway and the turbine engine were invented here. Today, in the heart of the city centre, the newly-restored Georgian terraces of Grainger Town reflect the city's historic prosperity and confidence. Taking in the elegance of Grey Street, it is easy for the visitor to imagine the high living of the city's captains of industry and leaders.

There is no doubt that Newcastle and Gateshead have been at the forefront of the culture and leisure revival. Alongside the *Newsweek* accolade, Condé Nast*** recently heralded it as the UK's top holiday destination. The Quayside has been transformed from a 'rat-infested swamp' to one of the most stunning riverfronts in the UK.

And this is just one in a series of iconic image-transforming projects. The first was the Angel of the North in 1998. Next came the conversion of Gateshead's Baltic Flour Mill into an art factory and gallery, linked to the Newcastle side by the Stirling Architecture Prize-winning Millennium Footbridge. And due for completion next year is the Sage Music Centre, designed by Sir Norman Foster. A giant Hilton hotel is also under construction.

As one Newcastle cabbie confided, gone are the days when hotels would slip him a fiver to bring them customers from the station – now there are barely enough hotel rooms to go around.

palpable* – obvious
viaduct** – railway bridge
Condé Nast*** – an international media company

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Sources:
Text 1: *Wish you were here: 50 of the best holidays*, Judith Chalmers, 1987, Redwood Burn Ltd, Trowbridge and Melksham.
Text 2: *Northern Soul*, Anna Minton, DEMOS 2003.