

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)

Friday 23 May 2025

Morning (Time: 1 hour 55 minutes) **Paper reference** **1EN2/01**

English Language 2.0

PAPER 1: Non-Fiction 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.*
- Plan your answers in the lined spaces/planning box provided. Plans will not be marked unless no other response is provided.

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.

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(6)

3 How does the writer use language to interest and inform the reader?

You should include:

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

Use examples from the whole text and relevant subject terminology.

(8)



Read Text 2 in the Source Booklet provided and answer Questions 4–6.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 4 (a) From lines 8–16, identify **two** reasons for young people's bad behaviour.

(2)

1

2

- (b) Read this extract.

Up and down they roam in groups, finding an extraordinary pleasure in howls and vile jokes. What are we to do with this rising generation? In the first place, we might ask them to take a lesson from our French neighbours. The Paris workman takes his family on Sundays to some pleasure resort in the woods or on the river. Does not this compare favourably with the picture presented to us in this country—slovenly⁴ women on doorsteps, yelling at dirty children; unhappy-looking men draining glasses at bar counters; rough boys chasing untidy girls and pulling the bedraggled feathers from their hats?

From the extract, identify **two** ways that the writer suggests that young people's behaviour could be improved.

(2)

1

2

(Total for Question 4 = 4 marks)



5 Read this extract.

It is but fair to admit that something has been done for young Londoners by the County Council. By increasing the number of parks and by establishing playgrounds, they have offered some children opportunities for at least passable imitations of country sports. But plenty still remains to be done. Some of the London parks ought to be properly lit up after dusk, so that they may attract the people from the polluted streets. The Crystal Palace and the Zoological Gardens should be purchased for the nation and opened free on most days in the year. Polytechnics, art schools and free libraries must be multiplied amongst us, until all our boys and girls can acquire the knowledge of practical craftsmanship and pleasant hobbies.

In the extract, the writer tries to persuade readers that there should be more facilities for all young people in London.

Evaluate how successfully this is achieved.

Give **three** reasons for your opinion and use examples from the extract.

(6)

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

Use examples from the text to support your evaluation.

(12)



SECTION B

Writing

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

Write your answer in the space provided.

EITHER

- *7** Write a blog aimed at your peer group with the title 'How to behave'.

A student has started a response to this task.

There has been a lot of talk recently about the way people behave towards each other. While it is important to have good manners, I have decided to come up with my suggestions for rules that might help us all to get along better. So here they are, together with my reasons why I think they are important.

Continue this blog using your own ideas.

**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 an article for a local newspaper about the lack of facilities for young people in your area, with the title 'More needs to be done'.

You should include:

- why there is a problem
- what facilities you suggest
- how these facilities might benefit the community.

**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 13.

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



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** ☒

Plan your answer to Section B here:

Write your answer to Section B here:



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reference**

1EN2/01

English Language 2.0
PAPER 1: Non-Fiction 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 below and then answer Questions 1–3 on the Question Paper.

This extract is adapted from a newspaper article written in 1885. It is about how badly behaved boys and girls are at home.

GOOD MANNERS



We wish to say a few words to the boys and girls about manners. A great many children and young persons think it will be time enough to attend to manners when they grow up and become young men and women. This is a mistake and a mistake that does a great deal of mischief. Good or bad manners will show themselves first in our own homes.

Many a boy and many a girl would be ashamed to speak and act in other people's houses as they do in their own. They can be respectable and polite when away from home while to their own parents and to their brothers and sisters they are disrespectful, unkind and rude. If a girl should speak to her friend's mother as she does to her own mother, or if a boy should be as surly and unkind to his friend's sisters as he is to his own sisters, we do not think they would be asked to visit that friend's house more than once. It is a shame for anybody to behave better away from home than at home. Let the boys and girls know that bad manners at home will soon be known to the neighbours and friends.

5

10

Read Text 2 below and answer Questions 4–6 on the Question Paper.

In this extract adapted from a letter to a newspaper written in 1897, the writer tries to persuade readers that something needs to be done about young people's behaviour.

THE MANNERS OF YOUNG PEOPLE.

SIR, — If a man wants to feel optimistic about the future of this country he had better avoid a too-close contact with boys and girls. Nothing will give a more abrupt check to his hopeful views than an hour's study of the behaviour of the young people who are in course of time to become the next generation. He knows that it is more their misfortune than fault that they are vulgar and obstreperous¹, but this knowledge does not prevent him from recognising that there can be no chance of making England a happy country if its children are growing up demoralized. 5

The very first step to be taken is to find healthy amusements for our town youngsters. For the most part, they are denied outdoor games by the overcrowding of the courts and alleys and by the continuous traffic of the streets. As they cannot play, they wander about, eating ices and germs, gambling on the flag-stones, and learning wickedness and the basic elements of skilful crime. Home, to these young people, represents the stifling air of jerry-built dwellings². They have no books. The records of the adventures of the great travellers, the fascinating stories of history, and interesting descriptions of foreign customs, are all unknown to them. Thus they remain as ignorant of the beautiful things of the world as they are well informed of its horrors and vices. 10 15

On Sunday evenings in London and in many other English cities, the juvenile population seems to congregate entirely in the main thoroughfares. Is it choice or necessity that leads the young costers³ and the factory girls to prefer the neighbourhood of taverns and pubs to the lanes and fields? 20

Up and down they roam in groups, finding an extraordinary pleasure in howls and vile jokes. What are we to do with this rising generation? In the first place, we might ask them to take a lesson from our French neighbours. The Paris workman takes his family on Sundays to some pleasure resort in the woods or on the river. Does not this compare favourably with the picture presented to us in this country—slovenly⁴ women on doorsteps, yelling at dirty children; unhappy-looking men draining glasses at bar counters; rough boys chasing untidy girls and pulling the bedraggled feathers from their hats? 25

It is but fair to admit that something has been done for young Londoners by the County Council. By increasing the number of parks and by establishing playgrounds, they have offered some children opportunities for at least passable imitations of country sports. But plenty still remains to be done. Some of the London parks ought to be properly lit up after dusk, so that they may attract the people from the polluted streets. The Crystal Palace and the Zoological Gardens should be purchased for the nation and opened free on most days in the year. Polytechnics, art schools and free libraries must be multiplied amongst us, until all our boys and girls can acquire the knowledge of practical craftsmanship and pleasant hobbies. 30 35

By these and similar means the demon of vulgarity may be driven out.

Glossary

¹ *obstreperous* – loud, boisterous, disobedient

² *jerry-built dwellings* – badly-built housing

³ *costers* – traders who sell fruit and vegetables from a cart or barrow in the street

⁴ *slovenly* – untidy, dirty, messy