GradeMax

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Tuesday 7 January 2020

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes) | Paper Reference **WEN01/01**

English Language

International Advanced Subsidiary
Unit 1: Language: Context and Identity

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.
- 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
  – Question 1 (35), Question 2 (15)
  – *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.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A

Read Texts A and B in the Source Booklet before answering Question 1.

Write your answer in the space provided.

1 Text A is an edited extract from an article on homelessness in Mumbai, published in the online version *of The Indian Express*, an English-language Indian daily newspaper.

Text B is an edited extract from a collection of the personal stories of homeless people published in the online version of *The Guardian* newspaper.

Analyse and compare how the language of **both** texts conveys personal identity. You should refer to:

- relevant language frameworks
- concepts and issues such as social, cultural and gender factors
- contextual factors such as mode, field, function and audience.

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(Total for Question 1 = 35 marks)

SECTION B

Write your answer in the space provided.

2 Write the text for a speech to be delivered at a student conference in which you encourage your audience to join the campaign for improved government support for the homeless in your area.

In addition to your own ideas, you must refer to material from at least one of the texts in the Source Booklet.

(15)

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(Total for Question 2 = 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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Source Booklet

Do not return this Source Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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Text A is an edited extract from an article published in the online version of *The Indian Express,* an English-language Indian daily newspaper. The article explores the issue of homelessness in Mumbai, a densely populated city on India's west coast. It was published in June 2015.

Homeless people in Mumbai: When the sky is the roof

Written by Shalini Nair | Mumbai | Updated: June 6, 2015 8:38 am

Jamli Pawar doesn't remember her age. It could be 16 or 18 years, she says. Despite the eight-month pregnancy bulge and her infant by her side, her puny frame belies her age. But as far as she can recall the Amar Mahal junction in Chembur has always been home to her and 50-odd people from the Pardhi tribe of rural Maharashtra. She wearily recounts how a fortnight ago a drunken tempo driver rammed into the wide divider underneath the flyover, where many of them were sprawled out, and ran over her left foot severing her toes. By the time she was rushed from one public hospital to another, she lost her entire foot and her extended family's collective savings from road construction work.

Flanking their flyover is the Santacruz Chembur Link road, the city's first double-decker flyover, which after being a work-in-progress for 11 years, was inaugurated last year. With the city's east-west connecting link road now functional, the neighbourhood is gradually getting gentrified.

The slums across the street have given way to under-construction super-luxury high-rises with sky villas and duplexes that not only offer landscaped gardens, swimming pool and acupressure walkway for its residents but also promise a dog park, pet crèche and salon for their furry friends.

"Of late, the threats of eviction by cops have increased. They say that once the building is complete, we will have to go find someplace else to live," said Alka Shinde, who ekes a living by selling flowers at traffic signals.

Mumbai has only seven ramshackle structures that the Brihan Mumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) masquerades as shelters. These collectively accommodate 200-odd inmates, mostly under-18 boys, accounting for not even one per cent of the city's homeless population. One of these NGO-run shelters is in Bandra, the suburb that is home to most Bollywood A-listers.

The shelter is a dingy 120 sq ft room next to a BMC dog pound office. It contains nothing but lockers, a table, chair and a wash basin to which the BMC has provided no water connection. With neither any bedding nor toilet, it houses three teenage boys. Another one under the railway foot-over bridge near the Wankhede stadium in South Mumbai is actually a three-decade-old 24×7 home for children. From its youngest inmate, 6-year-old Arbaaz Shaikh to its newest Ajay Kumar (11), the 24 inmates here have been found abandoned. Parts of the ceiling have fallen off exposing the rusted iron beams that precariously hold together the decrepit structure. "The children sleep on mats stretched out on the floor but during rains it gets flooded. So we bought these narrow wooden benches for them to sleep on," said caretaker Gopal Sharma, who until last year worked at a similar shelter near the crowded Dadar railway station until it was demolished by the BMC to create space for pedestrians.

The draft housing policy which is set to be released by Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis has provisions for redevelopment of slums and for creating rental and affordable housing, but has no mention of measures for providing shelter, temporary or permanent,

to those living in absolute poverty. "These people are so poor that they cannot even afford to rent space in a slum. However, the BMC is in denial about its homeless population. In its affidavit before the High Court, it has listed the state's many schemes for slum dwellers as its contribution towards resolving the issue of homelessness," said Abhishek Bharadwaj, an activist who works with the homeless.

For Jamli, a shelter home is a distant dream. Her immediate worry is the impending threat of displacement from the only home she has ever known. "With my foot gone, my earnings from road work has also ceased," she says as the listless summer night draws out residents from their tattered cloth tents on to the garbage-strewn pavement opposite for a good night's sleep. Around midnight, a car pulls up next to them and a couple of men step out bearing food. Children snuggled close to the stray dogs are woken up. They have had an arduous day after being detained at the state-run children's home for begging at the junction, but right now they have to be fed their only proper meal for the day.

Glossary

Tempo: a 3-wheeled commercial vehicle originally developed in Mumbai

Acupressure walkway: a path designed to massage and stimulate reflex points on the soles of the feet, which are thought to maintain health and wellbeing

Bollywood: a play on the word Hollywood in reference to the Indian film industry

NGO: a non-profit organisation that operates independently of any government

Text B contains edited extracts from a collection of personal stories of homeless people living on the streets of London. They are based on interviews conducted by Kit Buchan in 2016 and were published in the online version of *The Guardian* newspaper.

Gimme shelter: stories from London's homeless

Interviews: Kit Buchan

The following interviews are the result of two days spent in the City of Westminster: the UK borough with the highest population of homeless people. Most of the men and women we spoke to were regularly sleeping rough, and all of them acknowledged a recent surge in numbers among rough sleepers; a claim resoundingly backed up by recent statistics. Throughout the UK, rough sleeping has risen by 30% in the past year, and according to the Greater London Authority, 7,581 people slept rough in London at least once between April 2014 and March last year; a figure that has doubled in five years, and doesn't include the hundreds more "hidden homeless", who don't show up on official statistics.

While many of the people we met were understandably reluctant to be photographed or featured in a newspaper, they all spoke articulately about the particular conditions of their homelessness: the misfortunes that led them to the street, the statutory blind spots that make them exempt from or ineligible for immediate help, the numerous personal and legal obstacles between them and a warm place to sleep.

Perhaps the most striking aspect of these interviews is the sheer variety of testimonies we encountered. No two stories are similar, and there seems to be no predictable or formulaic path from a comfortable home to a life on the streets. There are as many ways of becoming homeless as there are homeless people, in other words, and almost no one is immune. It is important to recognise that the thousands of homeless people who share our cities differ from us only in terms of their misfortune, and deserve to be acknowledged and accounted for, not dismissed, despised or ignored.

Mark, homeless in St-Martins-in-the-Field church plaza.

I've been homeless for 18 years – in Middlesbrough, Edinburgh, Manchester – but this is the worst it's ever been. Up north, it's much easier to get accommodation, to get housing benefits; there are cold weather shelters and more support from churches. Down here, practically all the support you get is the odd outreach worker prodding you to check you're alive. Why is the government closing down all the hostels? The main hostel in Covent Garden is closed; Dean Street, beside the NHS centre, that's closed; the Parker Street hostel, which had 100 beds, has closed. That's why there are more homeless people than ever. I've written letters to MPs, I've tried to talk to people about it.

I've got epilepsy from a head injury, after I was seriously beaten up in Newcastle, so I can't work easily. I'm on disability benefits, but the red tape for accommodation is unbelievable; endless forms to fill out. I want to be put in a hostel in Tower Hamlets, where my dad lives, but they won't listen.

You get the odd few people on the street who you can trust, but things have changed over the years and generally I keep to myself. There are so many fights and arguments, more new faces every day, people waking you up in the night. Passersby mostly just want to get away from you. And with the police, it's out and out harassment – they seem to want to attack you, like they want an excuse.

Everyone thinks living on the streets is easy. It's not. Worst of all is the cold, at 4am, when it's banging through you.

Jane, with her polecat, Troy, homeless on Oxford Street.

I've been in London since last May, and you wouldn't believe the amount of grief and aggro I've been given by the police. On one day, I was checked against the criminal register 10 times. A lot of homeless people are drinkers, rude, abusive, and the police tar everyone with the same brush.

It's very hard being a woman on the streets – there's so much to cope with, keeping myself safe, keeping Troy safe. I sleep in a car park, but you always have one eye open. The other night a big homeless guy was threatening me – clenching his fist and asking for money. A man walked past and I said: "Can you help? He's trying to rob me," but the man just walked away. Then a woman came and stood with me for 20 minutes, until the guy left me alone. I thought it was funny that the bloke wouldn't stop and help, but the woman did.

I was a chef for eight years, but my circumstances changed and I had to quickly move away from where I was. If I manage to get in some place, get settled, I'd like to make wedding cakes for a living. Recession or no, people won't save on their wedding cake.

People often stop and talk to me – they say I'm too young, too well spoken to be homeless. I came to London because I thought that as there are loads of hostels, I wouldn't have to live on the street. How wrong I was. I spent a few nights in a place for the recently homeless called the Hub, but they kept moving me around and then they said Troy couldn't sleep inside.

I tend to keep myself to myself because of the situation I was in before I came here – I don't trust other people. It's lonely, but Troy makes it easier – he gives me something to wake up for. People say to me: "You should give him to someone who has a home", and I think, so it's fine for people to have dogs that they leave alone in the house for nine hours a day, but this is unacceptable? I give him all the attention he deserves. Tomorrow's his first birthday. I know it sounds sad, but we're going to have a party.

Glossary

City of Westminster: the area in central London that includes many of the sites associated with tourism in the city, such as Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament and the major central shopping areas

NHS: The UK National Health Service

MP: Member of Parliament

Polecat: a small mammal

Oxford Street: Europe's busiest shopping street located in the City of Westminster

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Sources taken/adapted from:

Text A: https://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/homeless-in-mumbai-when-the-sky-is-the-roof/

Text B: https://www.theguardian.com/society/2016/mar/06/homelessness-rough-sleepers-interviews-westminster-london

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