Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Monday 2 June 2025

Morning (Time: 2 hours)

Paper reference **WEN03/01**

English Language

International Advanced Level

UNIT 3: Crafting Language (Writing)

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 **BOTH** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*
- Plan your answers in the spaces provided. Plans will not be marked unless no other response is provided.

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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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SECTION A

Read texts A, B and C in the Source Booklet before answering Question 1.

Write your answer in the space provided.

1 Using the texts in the Source Booklet, write a newspaper article about the important roles carried out by dogs in society and their close relationships with their human companions.

You may include additional material drawn from your own knowledge and experience.

Choose your own audience, purpose and context, and complete the grid below.

You should **not** use a newspaper layout.

(20)

Genre	Audience	Purpose	Context
Newspaper article			

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(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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SECTION B

Write your answer in the space provided.

2 Write a commentary on your new text.

In your commentary you should:

- analyse and evaluate the language choices you have made
- show how you have reshaped the source material to meet the new genre, audience and purpose
- comment on how contextual factors have influenced your language choices.

You should support your analysis with evidence.

(30)

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(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

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

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GradeMax

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Do not return this Source Booklet with the question paper.

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Text C – Blog from veterinary surgery website	7–8

Topic: Dogs

The following texts all deal with the topic of dogs, their origins and history, and the important ways in which they can provide support for humans.

Text A: The voiceover script of an animated educational video produced by the youth and education initiative of TED, the non-profit media group.

A brief history of dogs

Since their emergence over 200,000 years ago, modern humans have established homes and communities all over the planet. But they didn't do it alone. Whatever corner of the globe you find homo sapiens in today, you're likely to find another species nearby: Canis lupus familiaris. Whether they're herding, hunting, sledding, or slouching the sheer variety of domestic dogs is staggering. But what makes the story of man's best friend so surprising is that they all evolved from a creature often seen as one of our oldest rivals: Canis lupus, or the grey wolf.

When our Paleolithic ancestors first settled Eurasia roughly 100,000 years ago, wolves were one of their main rivals at the top of the food chain. Able to exert over 300 pounds of pressure in one bone-crushing bite and sniff out prey more than a mile away, these formidable predators didn't have much competition. Much like human hunter-gatherers, they lived and hunted in complex social groups consisting of a few nuclear families, and used their social skills to cooperatively take down larger creatures. Using these group tactics, they operated as effective persistence hunters, relying not on outrunning their prey, but pursuing it to the point of exhaustion.

But when pitted against the similar strengths of their invasive human neighbours, wolves found themselves at a crossroads. For most packs, these bipeds represented a serious threat to their territory. But for some wolves, especially those without a pack, human camps offered new opportunities. Wolves that showed less aggression towards humans could come closer to their encampments, feeding on leftovers. And as these more docile scavengers outlasted their aggressive brethren, their genetic traits were passed on, gradually breeding tamer wolves in areas near human populations.

Over time humans found a multitude of uses for these docile wolves. They helped to track and hunt prey, and might have served as sentinels to guard camps and warn of approaching enemies. Their similar social structure made it easy to integrate with human families and learn to understand their commands. Eventually they moved from the fringes of our communities into our homes, becoming humanity's first domesticated animal.

The earliest of these Proto-Dogs or Wolf-Dogs, seem to have appeared around 33,000 years ago, and would not have looked all that different from their wild cousins. They were primarily distinguished by their smaller size and a shorter snout full of comparatively smaller teeth. But as human cultures and occupations became more diverse and specialised, so did our friends. Short stocky dogs to herd livestock by nipping their heels; elongated dogs to flush badgers and foxes out of burrows; thin and sleek dogs for racing; and large, muscular dogs for guard duty. With the emergence of kennel clubs and dog shows during England's Victorian era, these dog types were standardised into breeds, with many new ones bred purely for appearance. Sadly, while all dog breeds are the product of artificial selection, some are healthier than others. Many of these aesthetic characteristics come with congenital health problems, such as difficulty breathing or being prone to spinal injuries.

Humanity's longest experiment in controlled evolution has had other side effects as well. Generations of selection for tameness have favoured more juvenile and submissive traits that were pleasing to humans. This phenomenon of selecting traits associated with youth is known as neoteny and can be seen in many domestic animals. Thousands of years of co-evolution may even have bonded us chemically. Not only can canines understand our emotions and body language, but when dogs and humans interact, both our bodies release oxytocin, a hormone commonly associated with feelings of love and protectiveness.

It might be difficult to fathom how every Pomeranian, Chihuahua and Poodle are descended from fierce wolves. But the diversity of breeds today is the result of a relationship that precedes cities, agriculture, and even the disappearance of our Neanderthal* cousins. And it's heartening to know that given enough time, even our most dangerous rivals can become our fiercest friends.

Glossary

*Neanderthal – early humans

Text B: An edited written record of a programme on a local radio station in the UK about guide dogs and their owners who have visual impairments.

Dogs with Jobs: Nellie the guide dog

I'm totally blind and I need to have a guide dog to get around independently.

Nellie — touch!

My name is Kevin. I'm here with my guide dog Nellie, who I've had for the last nine months. When I'm doing touch it's like a hand targeting so that she puts her nose on my hand, so it's a really good way of knowing exactly where she is. The thing I love about having a guide dog is that she helps me navigate street clutter and obstacles much more easily than if I was using a cane.

When I put the harness on her, I think her whole personality changes: she knows she's on duty, she's a lot more focused, she's a little less playful 'cause obviously the thing that we need them to be when she's working is that she's not distracted, she's kind of focused on her work and is guiding in a straight line and avoiding obstacles.

She's a working dog, but at home when she's off the harness, she's off duty and is treated like any other pet dog would be. And Nellie's a bit of a cheeky chappie; she's a very excitable Lab Retriever*. Loves her food, loves her treats, she loves cuddles. She's a really affectionate dog. Absolutely people-crazy. She always wants to say hello and she's always got those big puppy dog eyes.

I think the amazing thing about her is that there's probably so many obstacles that you kind of walk past, I would never have a clue. Whereas with a cane I sort of hit the objects and then have to walk round it. She takes all the stress of that out so I could actually just walk along and enjoy this walk like anyone else. It's really cool.

The way guide dogs are trained is that they are trained to go in a straight line and stop at kerbs, but obviously when they're going along straight in a straight line they're trained to avoid those obstacles. If there's a lamp post or whatever she will kind of walk me round it. She's trained to kind of avoid people, and the importance about stopping at kerbs is that obviously I'm then not going to step out into the road into oncoming traffic. Also with the dogs we do something that's called kind of traffic work, so they're taught to be intelligently disobedient, which basically means if I tell her to go forward and there's a car coming she's trained to not move, which is obviously really really helpful, particularly with very quiet electric cars. I'm also kind of relying on her to keep me safe. Even though obviously I've just said about the intelligent disobedience, you've got to have your awareness as a handler at all times. You've got to be aware of the fact that you're near a road, you've got to be on point. You know, at the end of the day, she's a dog. She doesn't understand the difference between green light and red light or any any of this kind of stuff.

When I'm out with my dog I always think it's really funny that children are far more respectful than adults. Like the amount of children that come up and go, 'Sorry, could I stroke your dog?' And then a lot of adults, you kind of have people coming up and touching her on the head and go, 'No, I know I shouldn't touch her but I really want to'. It's really important that people ask before interacting with a working dog because she might get distracted, you know, if she's walking along and someone taps her on the head. Her head will move, she'll look round and then I might get nervous about what's happening. She might then walk me into a post, so it's really important for the dog to be focused on its duty, which is guiding me around.

It's not all work. There's plenty of play involved in Nellie's life and I think that's really important. So I'll take her twice a week to our local field on a free run so Nellie literally gets to go free and smell and be a dog and run around, and then we have a whistle to recall her back. Before Nellie I hadn't really realised that I wasn't going out as much in the local area, and when I'm navigating with a cane I found it really difficult to get around. If I want to go to the shop it's really really easy for me to do that, so actually she's given me that independence.

Glossary

*Lab Retriever – a Labrador Retriever is a medium to large working dog known for its intelligence and friendly, gentle nature, often trained as guide or service dogs

Text C: An informative blog entry for pet owners from the website of a large chain of veterinary surgeries based in the USA.

Search and Rescue Dogs

Dogs play many roles in our lives. Some dogs are playmates. Some are guardians. Some are service dogs. And some dogs are best described as heroes. The canines involved in search and rescue missions are heroic dogs that optimize their natural abilities to help distressed people.

What are search and rescue dogs?

Search and rescue (SAR) dogs spring into action assisting humans during difficult times. They track people lost in the wilderness or those lost after a natural disaster. SAR dogs find Alzheimer's* patients who have wandered away from a care facility. They locate people trapped in debris after an earthquake or buried under an avalanche of snow. SAR dogs adapt to a variety of circumstances and work well under pressure.

Why are dogs used for search and rescue work?

Dogs are specially equipped to be rescuers and can home in on a lost person with their amazing sense of smell. With noses that far surpass ours, dogs have more than 100 million sensory receptor sites in the nasal cavity, as compared to 6 million in people. Moreover, the area of the canine brain devoted to analyzing odors is about 40 times larger than the comparable part of the human brain. In fact, it has been estimated that dogs can smell anywhere from 1,000 to 10,000 times better than people. Dogs simply have a "nose" for rescue work.

Humans may readily smell baking cookies, but dogs can detect a lot more because they have an additional olfactory* organ that increases their ability to smell. Located inside the nasal cavity, Jacobsen's organ opens into the roof of the mouth behind the upper incisors. The nerves from Jacobsen's organ lead directly to the brain and, unlike other nerves in the nose that respond to ordinary smells, these nerve cells respond to a range of substances that often have no odor at all. In other words, they work to detect "undetectable" odors.

What are the types of rescue dogs?

Although all SAR dogs depend on their sense of smell, they are distinguished as either air-scenting or trailing dogs. Air-scenting dogs detect human scent that is airborne and often work off-lead to cover large areas of land. They are usually non-scent-discriminating, meaning that they detect scent from any human as opposed to a specific person.

By comparison, trailing dogs are trackers that can discriminate the scent of a specific person after smelling an article of clothing or object touched by the missing person. These scent-specific dogs track by keeping their noses to the ground, only occasionally raising their heads to detect air-borne particles. Trailing dogs work both on- and off-lead and follow the actual path taken by the missing person.

What training is required to become a SAR dog?

A good nose is not enough. A proficient SAR dog needs lots of training, starting with basic obedience skills. Then SAR dogs learn how to track, signal their handlers, and behave appropriately in stressful situations. Their handlers need training, too. Handlers are often trained as law enforcement, fire service, and emergency response professionals.

Young pups begin training as early as 8-10 weeks old and go on the job by 1 or 1 1/2 years of age. Since the job is physically demanding, SAR dogs often retire when they are 5-10 years old. These hard-working canines then enjoy a much-deserved retirement, often alongside their handlers where they are part of the family.

Glossary

*Alzheimer's – a type of dementia that affects memory, thinking and behaviour

*olfactory – relating to the sense of smell

Source information:

Text A https://www.ted.com/talks/david_ian_howe_a_brief_history_of_dogs

Text B https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0f2cfcb

Text C https://vcahospitals.com/know-your-pet/search-and-rescue-dogs