Read Source A and answer the following questions:

1a. Along which riverbank is the walk taking place? (1)

1b. Who else is joining Simon Armitage on today’s walk? (1)

1c. How high was the waterfall at High Force described in the extract? (1)

2. The article is trying to entertain the reader with the images of his walk and the people he meets on the Pennine Way. How does he try to do this? (10)

You should comment on:
- What Simon Armitage says to entertain the reader
- The use of language, structure and tone
- The way Simon Armitage presents the information

Read Source B and answer the following questions:

3a. What does Dorothy Wordsworth mean when she says for Thursday 15th, ‘the wind was furious’? (1)

3b. What does Dorothy Wordsworth suggest about the qualities of the daffodils she sees? (2)

4. What do you think and feel about the descriptions Dorothy Wordsworth uses to describe the countryside around her in this extract? (10)

Now refer to both Source A and Source B and answering the following questions:

5. According to these two writers, why should one walk in the countryside? (4)

6. Both of these passages are about people walking in the countryside. Compare the following:
- The writers’ attitudes to the countryside they are walking in
- How they put across their views
Today’s walk, or at least the first half of it, is reckoned by many to be the most pleasant and least taxing section of the whole trail, a saunter through pretty Teesdale along the banks of the Tees with no route-finding difficulties whatsoever and several picturesque and iconic landmarks to tick off along the way. That’s a relief, given that I’m still reeling from what happened on Cross Fell. On the other hand it’s going to give my wife and daughter, walking with me today, the impression that for the last nine days I’ve done nothing more than wander through buttercup meadows from one public house to the next, making friends and showing off along the way and being paid for the privilege.

To counter that notion, I go through an elaborate performance before breakfast, pulling heaps of filthy clothes from the Tombstone, describing to my wife how and where each garment came to be blackened, bloodied or saturated, and giving a mile-by-mile, blow-by-blow account of my most hair-raising experiences thus far. But she pulls back the curtains and the sun is blazing across the valley, and in a T-shirt and trainers she waits for me in the car park while I tie the very long laces of my very big boots and secure all toggles and zips.

My daughter has also taken the casual rather than cautious approach, and strides out ahead of us in pink leggings, white iPod earphones, a pair of canvas shoes that are not far from being slippers, and a vest. Her coat, which she wears tied around her waist, was given to her by a man called Charles in a pub car park in West Yorkshire, who also gave me several items of clothing made entirely from organic, natural fibres to ‘trial’ during my walk including a very nice fleece, a luminous orange anorak and a top made out of recycled wood chippings.

Even though she wears it around her middle rather than in the prescribed manner, my daughter was particularly thrilled with her acquisition when she learned that it was ‘bombproof’. Army green and slightly sinister-looking, it’s made from a fabric called Ventile, developed in the Second World War for pilots at risk of being shot down over the sea. When it becomes wet the cotton in it expands, making it waterproof, apparently.

It is also windproof and much coveted by ‘bushcraft’ people who need to sneak up on birds and animals, because it doesn’t rustle. Modelling it in the car park outside the Co-op that day, my daughter had the look of a special forces trainee, and responded to that suggestion by giving me a highly convincing karate kick between the legs (and while I was getting my breath back, a punch in the kidneys).

We’re not expecting bombshells today, or even rain. The first stretch of the path loops up and over a set of crags with juniper bushes to each side, then down a grassy embankment before
rejoining the river. My daughter might be out in front, proving that no map is necessary, but we’re actually following Shane Harris, a colleague of Chris’s from North Pennines AONB, and his wife, Cath. The juniper is a particular and peculiar feature of this area, Shane explains, and as we brush past the spiky leaves I convince myself I can smell gin. With their knotted, wrenched trunks and bleached, desiccated branches, the junipers are reminiscent of wild olive trees, giving the immediate landscape a biblical feel, as if we’re walking through the Holy Land, an atmosphere which lasts until the appearance of Dine Holm quarry and stone-cutting plant on the left-hand side, which explains the fine yellowy powder coating the shrubs, the grass and eventually our feet.

Less than quarter of an hour later we’re standing above High Force, silent as we approached it from upstream, but now a roaring, drumming volley of white water hurling itself over a cliff face and thundering into the deep pool seventy or so feet below.

Source B:

These diary entries are from Dorothy Wordsworth in around 1802. The so called Grasmere Journals were a record of her daily life around the Lake District and they describe the beauty of the area.

Wednesday 14th

William did not rise till dinner time. I walked with Mrs C. I was ill out of spirits – disheartened. Wm and I took a long walk in the Rain.

Thursday 15th.

It was a threatening misty morning – but mild. We set off after dinner from Eusemere. Mrs Clarkson went a short way with us but turned back. The wind was furious and we thought we must have returned. We first rested in the large Boat-house, then under a furze Bush opposite Mr Clarkson’s. Saw the plough going in the field. The wind seized our breath; the Lake was rough. There was a Boat by itself floating in the middle of the Bay below Water Millock. We rested again in the Water Millock Lane. The hawthorns are black and green, the birches here and there greenish but there is yet more of purple to be seen on the Twigs. We got over into a field to avoid some cows – people working, a few primroses by the roadside, wood-sorrel flower, the anemone, scentless violets, strawberries, and that starry yellow flower which Mrs C. calls pile wort. When we were in the woods beyond Gowbarrow park we saw a few daffodils close to the water side.

We fancied that the lake had floated the seeds ashore and that the little colony had so sprung up. But as we went along there were more and yet more and at last under the boughs of the trees, we saw that there was a long belt of them along the shore, about the breadth of a country turnpike road. I never saw daffodils so beautiful they grew among the mossy stones about and about them, some rested their heads upon these stones as on a pillow, for weariness and the rest tossed and reeled and danced and seemed as if
they verily laughed with the wind that blew upon them over the lake, they looked so gay ever glancing ever changing. This wind blew directly over the lake to them. There was here and there a little knot and a few stragglers a few yards higher up but they were so few as not to disturb the simplicity and unity and life of that one busy highway. We rested again and again. The Bays were stormy, and we heard the waves at different distances and in the middle of the water like the sea.

Section B (writing): Transactional Writing

You should spend approximately 1 hour on this section.

Answer both questions below:

B1. Write a letter to your Headteacher about the need to protect your school environment. In your letter, you could include:

- Why we should protect the school environment
- Ways in which this can be done

AND

B2. Write a lively magazine article about the countryside in your nearby area. In your article, you could:

- Talk about nearby locations
- Explain why these should be seen
Read Extract 1 and answer the following questions:

1a. What footage was aired by a local TV station? (1)
1b. Name one place pickpockets tend to operate? (1)
1c. Name one tip the Law Enforcement and security professionals gives to stay safe from pickpockets. (1)

2. The writer of the text may persuade people to be more aware of pickpockets. How does it do this? In your response, you should comment on:
   - what the writer says
   - how the writer uses language, structure and tone (10)

Read Extract 2 and answer the following questions:

3a. What do you learn about the young lady in the text? (2)
3b. What does the writer mean in the line ‘and the boy kept up his sweet discourse and slight pushes alternately, until the lady reached her own door step’? (1)

4. What do you think and feel about the writer’s messages in the extract? In your response, you should comment on:
5. According to both texts, how do pickpockets successfully thieve from people on the streets?

6. Both of these texts talk about pickpockets. Compare how the writers talk about pickpocketing. In your response, you should comment on:
   - the writers’ views
   - how the writers use language, structure and tone

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**Extract 1: Extract from an online article about protecting yourself from pickpockets**

**Protect your Wallet and Handbags from Pickpockets**

Whether you're relaxing on vacation or attending a conference, pickpockets are not far behind. Here's what you need to know to keep yourself from falling victim to their tactics.

A couple of weeks ago a local TV station aired camera surveillance footage of a pair of female pickpockets working their trade in a Philadelphia café.

The two women targeted another woman who had casually placed her handbag over the back of her chair. As the victim was talking to a friend, one of the two seasoned pickpocket professionals simply reached into the unfastened handbag and lifted out a credit card.

The pickpocket, called “the wire” in criminal slang, passed the credit card to her partner and the two crooks walked out of camera range without an apparent care in the world. The pickpockets then proceeded to go on a merry shopping spree with their victim’s credit card. They have not yet been caught.

As small business people are attending conventions, vacationing, or simply out conducting business this time of year, be advised that pickpockets are also out conducting business.
I recall a conversation I had with a detective a while back. He told me that pickpockets often work in pairs or groups, and while most pickpockets are men, there are also many women and teenage pickpockets.

Pickpockets, my detective friend explained, usually begin their criminal careers as teenagers and they learn to target easy “marks,” or victims. They learn to read people and they learn how to move like a graceful athlete.

Pickpockets operate in and around hotels, airports, bus and train stations, stores, shopping malls and crowded streets – any place where there are crowds and unrestricted public access. Pickpockets especially love rush hour, as their victims are hurrying home or to work and they are often preoccupied.

Victims draw the attention of a pickpocket when they take out their wallet or purse for some purpose and then place them back in their jacket, pants, handbag or backpack. This action alerts the pickpocket to where you place your valuables. The pickpocket’s nimble fingers and shadowy movements allow them to dip into your clothes or bags without your noticing. Very often the victim does not even realize they have been robbed until they reach home or work, or attempt to use their cash or credit cards.

Pickpockets love to slide through crowds and look for a victim with luggage in hand, or their arms full of packages. They also look for victims reading, talking on a cell phone, looking at a Blackberry, or concentrating on some other electronic device. These distractions give the pickpocket the edge when he or she slips in to rob you.

Pickpockets also like to distract their victims. In a crowded area one member of the pickpocket team may bump into your left side as the other member of the team goes for your wallet or purse on your right. Another tactic will have one pickpocket ask you a question as the other pickpocket moves in to lift your wallet.

Pickpockets have also been known to spill coffee or a soda on you. Then while apologizing profusely and attempting to wipe up the mess, they pick your pocket.

Law enforcement and security professionals offer the below tips:

- Don’t draw attention to yourself by being appearing inebriated, flustered, confused or angry.
- Never carry or display large amounts of cash.
- Carry only credit or ATM cards that you plan to use that day.
- Button, zip, snap and close your handbag and purse.
• Keep a list of every valuable in your wallet or purse. Place serial and contact numbers on the list.
• Keep the list separate from your wallet and purse.
• Men should keep their wallets in a front pocket rather than a back pocket.
• Women should carry their purse tightly under their arms.
• Always be alert and aware of your surroundings when you are in a public place.

In addition to losing cash and valuables to a pickpocket, one should also be concerned about identity theft. Be sure to report the theft immediately to the police and then notify your credit card companies of your loss.

Extract 2: Extract from a letter in The Times newspaper

The following extract is taken from a letter published in The Times newspaper on 5th March 1850 and warns readers of a pickpocket working on the streets of London.

Sir, - As The Times is always open for the insertion of any remarks likely to caution the unwary or to put the unsuspecting on their guard against the numerous thefts and robberies committed daily in the streets of London, I am induced to ask you to insert a case which happened on Saturday last, and which I trust may serve as a warning to those of your lady readers who still carry purses in their pockets.

A young lady (and, as the police reports add,) of very prepossessing appearance, a relation of the narrator’s, was walking between 12 and 1 o’clock with another young lady, a friend of hers, in Albany-street, where she resides, when she was accosted by a boy about 11 years of age, who asked her in the most beseeching tones “to buy a few oranges of a poor orphan who hadn’t a bit of bread to eat.” She told him to go away, but he kept alongside, imploring assistance, and making some cutting remarks about "the ingratitude of the world in general and of young ladies in particular." As his manner became very troublesome the lady threatened to give him in charge of a policeman, and looked down every area to find one; but there was not one even there, and the boy kept up his sweet discourse and slight pushes alternately (the latter with the basket on which he carried his oranges), until the lady reached her own door-step. It then occurred to her that in the boy’s ardour to sell his oranges he might have taken her purse; her friend thought so too. A trembling hand was inserted into the pocket; the purse was gone, and so was the lady's happiness. She flew after the thief, who, knowing young ladies were not made for running, coolly deposited his basket on a door-step a little way off and ran away whistling. This brave young lady ran also, shouting "Stop thief! stop thief!" (but then young ladies are not made for shouting, God forbid!) and she looked in the fond hope that a policeman might be found. But no such luck, the culprit got safely off with the purse and its contents; and no kind passer by tried to help the young lady, who was thus shamefully duped and robbed.

Ladies, young and old, never carry your purses in your pockets; beware of canting beggars, and beggars of all sorts, that infest the streets; and, above all, keep a watchful eye about you and give the widest possible berth to The Orange Boy.
Answer both questions below:

B1.
You have been invited in to a local school to deliver a talk to teenagers about the dangers surrounding young people and the ways in which they can keep themselves safe. Write the talk you will deliver.

AND

B2.
Write an article for a parenting magazine about ways parents can keep their children off the streets. In your response, you could include:

- reasons why children should not be on the streets
- what children can do instead
- the long term benefits of keeping them busy
3.

EDUQAS Component Two English Language Paper

SECTION A: 40 MARKS
Answer all of the following questions

Extract 1 is a newspaper article, ‘The Question not to pop this Christmas: ‘Can I marry your daughter?’

Extract 2 is from ‘Letters to Young Ladies on their Entrance into the World’ by Mrs Lansfear 1824

Read the newspaper article by Rhiannon Lucy Cosslett (Extract 1).

A1. (a) When is the peak time for couples to get engaged? [1]

(b) Which aspect of marriage etiquette does the writer particularly dislike? [1]

(c) When does Cosslett think it’s acceptable for fathers to get involved in their daughter’s relationship? [1]

A2. (A02) Rhiannon Lucy Cosslett is trying to persuade us that asking for a father’s permission to propose is an outdated sexist convention. How does she try to do this? [10]

You should comment on:
• what she says to influence readers;
• her use of language and tone;
• the way she presents her argument.

To answer the following questions you will need to read the second extract ‘Letters to Young Ladies on their Entrance into the World’ by Elizabeth Garrett Anderson

A3. (a) What does the writer mean by “An old maid” in line 1 [1]
(b) What does the writer say single women did if they were not married?[2]


You should comment on:

- What is said;
- How it is said.

You must refer to the text to support your comments.

To answer the following questions you will need to use both texts.

A5. According to these two writers, what are different attitudes to women and the purpose of marriage? [4]

A6. (A03) Both of these texts are about marriage. Compare the following:

- the writers’ attitudes to getting married;
- how they get across their arguments. [10]

You must use the text to support your comments and make it clear which text you are referring to.

**Extract 1**

The question not to pop this Christmas: 'Can I marry your daughter?'

*Asking your partner’s father for permission to propose is an outdated sexist convention rooted in a time when women were regarded as property – and there are far more modern alternatives.*

Christmas, as anyone on social media will be painfully aware, is peak engagement time. It’s only a matter of hours before the grinning “I put a ring on it” diamond selfies start, if indeed they haven’t been cluttering up your news feed already.

Which is why I want to use this romantic season of goodwill to address one of the more hideous aspects of engagement etiquette: asking the bride’s dad for her hand in marriage.
In truth, there are many traditions surrounding marriage that make me feel queasy, but none is so medieval as that of a man asking a woman’s father for permission before proposing.

It’s bad enough that – even if you have the Worst Dad Ever, who ran off when you were a baby and never paid child support – you still can’t put your mother’s name on your marriage certificate, but asking a father’s permission smacks of that proprietorial phenomenon I always think of as “creepy, possessive dad”.

You know creepy, possessive dad. He puts “Daddy’s little girl” slogan T-shirts on his toddler (or worse, the babygrows that read: “Daddy says I’m not allowed to date, ever”). Later, when she’s a teenager, he threatens her various boyfriends with physical violence if they go so far as to “hurt my little princess”. Basically, he’s Donald Trump, sitting on a chatshow couch and declaring that “if Ivanka weren’t my daughter, perhaps I’d be dating her” – as though that were a okay thing for anyone to say about their genetic offspring.

As far as I’m concerned, a father should keep his distance from his daughter’s romantic relationships unless her physical or emotional welfare is seriously at stake. Polite disinterest is the order of the day. It also means not behaving as though you are the proverbial gatekeeper to her vagina and, when it comes to marriage, performing the role of all-powerful overlord of her future happiness.

I don’t know if it’s because the relationship I have with my dad is more chummy than most father-daughter relationships (he’s more of a smoking buddy than a patriarch), but the idea of a man asking my feminist dad for my hand in marriage makes me want to lie down on the floor. I also doubt my father would react well. If anything, it would be a warning sign. I imagine he would be tempted to withdraw permission on the very basis of the guy asking. Except he wouldn’t be able to, because he doesn’t own me.

Asking a father’s permission doesn’t make sense any more. More than likely, his daughter no longer lives under his roof and is already shackled up with her husband-to-be. She may be marrying later in life, or on her second marriage, with too much life experience already under her belt to need (or want) the green light from her father. Or she may just find the whole grovelling performance a tad weedy.

If you really are a couple keen on tradition, then perhaps asking for both parents’ “blessing” is a more modern way to approach the issue. Everyone likes to feel as though their family will welcome this new addition enthusiastically. I once saw a lovely wedding ceremony in which the bride was walked down the aisle by her father, and the groom by his mother. This transformed that particular tradition from something that resembles a property transaction to an emotional moment, where each parent’s role in their respective children’s upbringing was acknowledged. Similarly, having a chat with both parents shifts the focus from “bride as chattel” on to the family that you are about to join.

In addition, the “blessing” route does allow you to sniff out whether any of your proposal plans have the potential to bomb spectacularly. Personally, I am not a fan of having major life decisions sprung on me without warning, and I know many people feel the same. Having a talk with your partner’s parents beforehand could, for instance, prevent you from
embarking on an enormous, ill-advised public proposal, saved by a last-minute call to your future best man (“Mate, it’s me. Cancel the barbershop quartet! Turns out Tina hates Let Me Call You Sweetheart. It’s back to basics, pal”), or buying her a blood diamond when she wants an ethically sourced emerald.

Ultimately, I think that my issue with the permission-asking doesn’t just come down to the fact that it’s an outdated sexist convention rooted in a time when women were regarded as property, but also the subterfuge of having the person you trust most in the world speaking to your father about your future relationship before talking to you.

It plays into the societal pressure to have a surprise proposal. “It was so unexpected!!” the newly engaged acquaintance will squeal, fluttering her fingers so her diamond catches the light. Bullshit. Everyone knows that this engagement has come about following 17 months of ongoing late-night discussions ending in tears and recriminations. Or at least, you know, a friendly chat about it. Because why should your dad decide when you are ready? Why should anyone but the both of you, together? We live in modern times, so we had better start acting that way.

Rhiannon Lucy Cosslett

Extract 2.

Louisa Garrett Anderson, the daughter of Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, wrote about attitudes towards marriage when her mother was a young woman in the 1860s.

To remain single was thought a disgrace and at thirty an unmarried woman was called an old maid. After their parents died, what could they do, where could they go? If they had a brother, as unwanted and permanent guests, they might live in his house. Some had to maintain themselves and then, indeed, difficulty arose. The only paid occupation open to them a gentlewoman was to become a governess under despised conditions and a miserable salary. None of the professions were open to women; there were no women in Government offices; no secretarial work was done by them. Even nursing was disorganized and disreputable until Florence Nightingale recreated it as a profession by founding the Nightingale School of Nursing in 1860.

It was a strange time, unsatisfactory, full of ungratified aspirations. I longed ardently to be of some use in the world, but as we were girls with a little money and born into a particular social position, it was not thought necessary that we should do anything but amuse ourselves until the time and the opportunity of marriage came along. ‘Better any marriage at all than none’, a foolish old aunt used to say.
The woman of the well-to-do classes was made to understand early that the only door open to a life at once easy and respectable was that of marriage. Therefore she had to depend upon her good looks, according to the ideals of the men of her day.

**SECTION B**

B1: Your school is holding an equal opportunities week.

**Write a speech for assembly in which you share the importance of equal opportunities for all people.**

You could include:

- examples of how people are treated unfairly
- your ideas of how this could be improved and what young people can do to help

B2: A proposal has been made to improve your local area with a focus on activities for teenagers.

You have decided to write an article for your community magazine to share your views on this proposal. You could write in favour or against the idea.

**Write a lively article for the magazine giving your views.**
EDUQAS Component Two English Language Paper

SECTION A: 40 MARKS

Answer all of the following questions

Extract 1 is an extract from a letter Oscar Wilde wrote to ‘The Daily Chronicle’ newspaper after his own release in 1897 from Reading prison.

Extract 2 is a newspaper article called ‘Back to the Chain Gang’ by Dermot Purgavie

Read ‘The Streets – Night from Sketches’ by Boz, Charles Dickens, 1836.

Read extract 1.

1. Name 3 things the writer believes to be damaging towards children in prison. (3 marks)

2. What impressions of prisons does the writer give in the rest of the extract and how does the writer create these impressions? (10 marks)

Read extract 2.

3a) Where is the prison that features in the extract? (1 mark)

b) Name 2 items which are banned? (2 marks)

4. What do you think and feel about this new prison? (10 marks)

You should write about:

- Comment on how you think/feel
- Explore how the writer uses language, structure and tone

5. What do you learn about the way in which prisoners are treated? (4 marks)

6. Both of these texts are about prisons. Compare how the writers portray prisons in both texts.

In your response you should:

- Comment on the writers portray prisons
- How the writers use language, structure and form to achieve effects
SOURCE A

This is an extract from a letter Oscar Wilde wrote to ‘The Daily Chronicle’ newspaper after his own release in 1897 from Reading prison. The letter, entitled: ‘The Case of Warder Martin: Some Cruelties of Prison Life’, shows his concern over the treatment of children in prisons.

To The Editor, The Daily Chronicle, Friday 28th May 1897.

Dear Sir, the present treatment of children is terrible, primarily from people not understanding the psychology of a child’s nature. A child cannot understand a punishment inflicted by society.

The child consequently, being taken away from its parents by people whom it has never seen before, and of whom it knows nothing, and finding itself in a lonely and unfamiliar cell, waited on by strange faces, and ordered about and punished by representatives of a prison system that it cannot understand, becomes an immediate prey to the first and most prominent emotion produced by modern prisons - the emotion of terror.

The terror of a child in prison is quite limitless. I remember once, in Reading prison, as I was going out to exercise, seeing in the dimly-lit cell right opposite my own, a small boy. Two warders — not unkindly men — were talking sternly to him, or perhaps giving him some useful advice about his behaviour. One was in the cell with him, the other was standing outside. The child’s face was like a white wedge of sheer terror. There was in his eyes the terror of a hunted animal.

The next morning I heard him at breakfast time crying and begging to be let out. His cry was for his parents. From time to time I could hear the deep voice of the warder on duty telling him to keep quiet. Yet he was not even convicted of whatever little offence he had been charged with. He was simply on remand. This I knew by his wearing of his own clothes, which seemed neat enough. He was, however, wearing prison socks and shoes. This showed that he was a very poor boy, whose own shoes, if he had any, were in a bad state. Justices and magistrates, an entirely ignorant class as a rule, often remand children for a week. They call this "not sending a child to prison". It is, of course, a stupid view on their part. To a little child whether he is in prison on remand, or after conviction, is no different. To him, the horrible thing is to be there at all. In the eyes of humanity it should be a horrible thing for him to be there at all.

SOURCE B: Newspaper article: ‘Back to the Chain Gang’ by Dermot Purgavie

Beyond the sleek, mirror-glass guard towers and the coils of razor wire glinting around the perimeter, the Rocky Mountains are already glazed with snow, but soothing views are not part of the programme. Inside each cell, the window is positioned so all you can see is sky. That’s the good part. The bed is a slab of concrete. Meals come through a slot in the steel door. The whole place smells of fresh paint and hopelessness.

Welcome to Florence Federal Prison, the new showpiece of America’s booming penal system. Built at a cost of £40 million, it offers trendsetting advances in the evolution of the dungeon and redefines the concept of ‘doing time’. It’s typical of the trend in America towards tougher and tougher prisons and prison regimes, which in some
states now include old-fashioned chain gangs. Florence Prison makes Britain’s maximum security prisons look like holiday camps. Those unfortunate enough to qualify for a place at Florence had better get used to cheerlessness. They will get out of their cells for just one hour a day and then only in handcuffs and leg-irons and escorted by three guards armed with yard-long prods known as ‘rib-spreaders’.

As my footsteps echoed along the corridors, the thought occurred that not even Mike Tyson would cause trouble here. The chances of inmates indulging in the antics the British have become used to – plotting escapes with mobile phones, running businesses from their prison cells and planning every type of crime – are next to zero here.

When it opens next month this will be the toughest prison in America, designed for America’s most dangerous convicts. It’s in Colorado but once you’re inside, you’re nowhere. Florence is a glimpse of the future and an expression of the anger and fear of a crime-ridden society. America has been locking up criminals with such enthusiasm that it needs 250 new cells every day. The expense is staggering; it costs much more to send someone to prison than to university and it has been calculated that at the present rate of imprisonment – already five times higher than Europe – there will be more Americans inside jails than outside them by 2053.

The convict population of 1.4 million is certain to grow even more under strict laws that impose longer sentences and restrict parole. As the prison system expands, public hostility to the idea of cosy jails has so far encouraged 36 states to adopt unforgiving methods for their most troublesome prisoners.

Florence is meant to inspire fear and deter criminals from causing trouble. The prisoners will have to endure three years of rugged isolation, without incident, to gain release to a gentler prison. They are confined alone in their cell for 23 hours a day of relentless tedium. There is no recreation, no socialising, no work, no communal meals. The potential for trouble is reduced by severely limiting prisoners’ movement. The accommodation is basic, with bed, desk, bookcase and stool made from vandal-proof, reinforced concrete, anchored to the floor. Matches and lighters are banned. An electric device gives smokers a light when they push cigarettes through a hole in the wall.

Florence believes in sensory deprivation. Cells are built on a staggered system to prevent eye contact between prisoners. A steel door thwarts any conversation. Perhaps cruellest of all, the TV is in black & white and shows only religious and educational programmes. Prisoners get one ten-minute long phone call a month. No visits are allowed.

While the trend towards tougher prisons has much public support, critics argue that it simply toughens criminals while others complain it is inhumane and criminals still commit crimes.
B1: The internet is mostly to blame for the behaviour of many criminals today.

Write a lively article for the local paper giving your views.

You could include:

- arguments for or against the statement.
- the positives and negatives of the internet
- reasons why people commit crimes

B2: Write a letter to your local MP exploring ways in which crime could be reduced in your local area

You could include:

- Examples of local crimes
- Alternative activities for teenagers to take part in
Read Extract 1 from ‘A Life Inside’ by Erwin James and answer the following questions:

1a. Name one thing you learn about Sister Jean. (1 mark)
1b. What did the writer learn from Sister Jean. (1 mark)
1c. What does the writer say he does not want to forget about the prison? (1 mark)

2. The writer of the article makes the prison seem like an unpleasant place. How does he do this? In your response, you should consider:
   - what the writer says
   - how the writer uses language, structure and tone (10 marks)

Read Extract 2 from The Daily Chronicle newspaper and answer the following questions:

3a. What does the writer mean in the line ‘Two warders – not unkindly men – were talking to him with some sternness’? (1 mark)
3b. What do you learn about the young boy’s appearance in the article? (2 marks)

4. What do you think and feel about the child in the extract? In your response, you should consider:
A secret graveyard under a prison flowerbed changed the way I serve my time

Buried in the grounds of a small East Midlands prison I was in for much of the 90s are thought to be the remains of some of the prisoners hanged there during the years before the abolition of capital punishment. There is no hard evidence - no gravestones or official notices bearing names or dates. But, during the years I spent there, I heard enough anecdotal evidence to convince me that it was true. The most compelling testimony came from Sister Jean, an elderly woman who had worked as an unpaid assistant to the chaplain for more than 30 years and knew all there was to know about the place.

I had been in the jail just a couple of years when I was given a job keeping the yards tidy. One February afternoon I was sweeping near the steps of the chapel when Sister Jean stopped to chat. After exchanging pleasantries for a few minutes, I decided to ask her if there was any truth in the rumours. She told me without hesitation.

"They're buried over there where the old outside wall used to be," she said, pointing to a secluded corner six feet or so within the new perimeter wall. "Opposite the topping shed."

The topping shed. There was nothing mythical about the small stone former death house, accessed through a tunnel-shaped annexe a short walk from the main prison wing. Since being decommissioned as a place of execution, the shed had been used as a store for "victuals". When the outside doors were opened for deliveries you could see high up inside. Two robust parallel cross beams stood out from the rest, for no apparent purpose - until you were told. Then it was obvious.

The bulky construction of the beams ensured that they could regularly withstand the sudden jerking weight of a hanged man as he fell through the trap on the platform below. The trap had long since gone, but the platform remained and served admirably as a robust shelf loaded with sacks of oats, flour, and other assorted provisions with which to sustain human life - a typical barb of prison irony.

Once I had learned about the secret burial ground, I used to take extra care to keep it neat. There was little to see, just a couple of rows of flower beds that had been defeated by the wind, and some shrub borders divided by rarely used earth paths. But it was a beautiful place to spend time thinking and getting my own situation into perspective. However demanding life in prison was, at least I was alive and could still dream about a future.

The funny thing about "the future" when you are serving a life sentence is that you are less sure than most people that it will ever become a reality. You attend review boards where targets are set and checked at the end of a two- or three-year knock-back.

The official perception of your "progress" is set down in reports, and for a while it feels as if you have moved forward. You know the time is passing by the changing of the dates and the seasons, and by the coming and going of fellow prisoners.
In the Victorian era, children who were convicted of a crime could find themselves sent to adult prisons. The following extract is taken from a letter the author Oscar Wilde wrote to The Daily Chronicle newspaper in 1897 after his own release from Reading Prison and shows his concern about the treatment of children in prison.

Sir, I learn with great regret, through an extract from the columns of your paper, that the warder Martin, of Reading Prison, has been dismissed by the Prison Commissioners for having given some sweet biscuits to a little hungry child. I saw the three children myself on the Monday preceding my release. They had just been convicted, and were standing in a row in the central hall in their prison dress, carrying their sheets under the arms previous to their being sent to the cells allotted to them.

I happened to passing along one of the galleries on my way to the reception room, where I was to have an interview with a friend. They were quite small children, the youngest - the one to whom the warder gave the biscuits - being a tiny little chap, for whom they had evidently been unable to find clothes small enough to fit. I had, of course, seen many children in prison during the two years during which I myself was confined. Wandsworth Prison, especially, contained always a large number of children. But the little child I saw on the afternoon of Monday, the 17th at Reading, was tinier than any one of them. I need not say how utterly distressed I was to see these children at Reading, for I knew the treatment in store for them. The cruelty that is practiced by day and night on children in English prisons is incredible, except to those who have witnessed it and are aware of the brutality of the system.

The terror of a child in prison is quite limitless. I remember once, in Reading, as I was going out to exercise, seeing in the dimly-lit cell right opposite my own, a small boy. Two warders – not unkindly men – were talking to him with some sternness apparently, or perhaps giving him some useful advice about his conduct. One was in the cell with him, the other was standing outside. The child’s face was like a white wedge of sheer terror. There was in his eyes the terror of a hunted animal.

The next morning I hear him cry at breakfast time crying and calling to be let out. His cry was for his parents. From time to time I could hear the deep voice of the warder on duty telling him to keep quiet. Yet he was not even convicted of whatever little offence he had been charged with. He was simply on remand. That I knew by his wearing his own clothes, which seemed neat enough. He was, however, wearing prison socks and shoes. This showed that he was a very poor boy, whose own shoes, if he had any, were in a bad state. Justices and magistrates, an entirely ignorant class as a rule, often remand children, for a week, and then perhaps remit whatever sentence they are entitled to pass. They call this “not sending a child to prison”. It is, of course, a stupid view on their part. To a little child whether he is in prison on remand, or after conviction is not subtlety of a social position he can comprehend. To him the horrible thing is to be there at all. In the eyes of humanity it should be a horrible thing for him to be there at all.
SECTION B: TRANSACTIONAL WRITING - 1 HOUR, 40 MARKS

In this section, you are advised to spend 30 minutes on each task, with 5 minutes planning time.

1) There has been recent media coverage of young people in your local area getting into trouble with the police. Write a report to your local council, detailing what can be done to further prevent youth crime. In your report, you could include:
   - the current situation
   - ways to further prevent youth crime
   - the long term benefits of making changes

2) ‘Community service alone is not a worthy punishment for convicts.’ Write a magazine article arguing for or against this statement.
Read Extract 1 and answer the following questions:

1a. Where did the head on collision happen? (1)
1b. How many people were on board? (1)
1c. What is an automatic breaking system? (1)

2. In the article, the reader may feel emotionally affected by the details of the crash. How might the writer achieve? In your response, you should comment on:
- what the writer says
- how the writer uses language, structure and tone (10)

Read Extract 2 and answer the following questions:

3a. Why had the engine stopped? (2)
3b. What does the writer mean by the sentence: ‘poor Mr. Huskisson, less active from the effects of age and ill-health, bewildered, too, by the frantic cries of ‘Stop the engine! Clear the track!’ that resounded on all sides, completely lost his head’ (1)

4. What do you think and feel about the accident in the extract? In your response, you should comment on:
- what the writer says
- how the writer use language, structure and tone (10)
Now use both texts to answer the following questions:

5. According to both texts, what consequences and damages can occur from a train crash? (4)

6. Both of these texts talk about rail accidents. Compare how the writers talk about these accidents. In your response, you should comment on:
   - the writers’ views
   - how the writers use language, structure and tone (10)

Extract 1: Extract from the BBC website about a train crash which took place in Germany.

Evidence of Human Error in Germany Train Crash

Investigators have blamed a signal controller for the crash of two German commuter trains that killed 11 people and injured more than 80 on 9 February, south-east of Munich.

Their conclusion came after hearing from 71 crash survivors, including 19 seriously injured.

The head-on collision happened near Bad Aibling, a spa town near the Austrian border, about 60km (37 miles) from the Bavarian capital.

How did the crash happen?
A week after the crash, prosecutors said it appeared to be human error but "not with intent".

An area controller mistakenly opened the track to the two trains.
Investigators say the controller also gave a signal to one of the trains that "should not have been given". It disabled the automatic safety systems.

Realising his mistake, he then issued two emergency signals, the investigators said, but "they were not picked up" as it was too late.
The trains collided at about 100km/h (60mph), at 06:48 local time (05:48 GMT) during the rush hour.

One derailed, ripped apart by the impact, and many carriages were tipped over.

Both drivers were among the 11 who died in the crash.

There were about 150 people on board - fewer than normal, because schools were closed for carnival holidays and many people had the day off work.

Both the drivers were employed by the same company, Meridian, a private firm with the contract for short-distance train services in the area.

What will happen to the controller?
The controller, a 39-year-old with several years' experience in the job, is likely to be charged with involuntary manslaughter and could face five years in jail.

He has been moved to a "safe location" and is "not feeling well", the prosecutors said.

But he is not in preventive detention, because he is not suspected of malicious intent.

He underwent a blood test on the day of the crash and did not test positive for alcohol or drugs.

Why did the safety systems fail?
Investigators say they still need to determine who might have been able to prevent the crash, and at what time.

The track was fitted with an automatic braking system. The system is meant to alert the driver when a train is approaching a red light. If the driver does not respond quickly enough, or if the train goes through the red light, the brakes are activated.

Officials say the system had passed safety checks and the investigation did not find evidence of any technical malfunction, pointing to the actions of the controller.
Trains are equipped with layers and layers of safety features. But even the very last available precaution seems to have failed in this case.

Officials say they assume both train drivers also had no visual contact before the crash, as the site is on a bend, so they did not apply the brakes manually.

Analysts say there now appears to be a case for making restrictions on manual overrides to the automatic safety systems tighter.

Extract 2: Extract from Recollections of a Girlhood by Frances Ann Kemble

The following extract from Frances Ann Kemble’s memoir Recollections of a Girlhood, first published in 1879, gives an eyewitness account of an accident that marred the opening of the Liverpool-Manchester Railway on 15th September 1830.

The engine had stopped to take in a supply of water, and several of the gentlemen in the directors’ carriage had jumped out to look about them. Lord Wilton, Count Batthyany, Count Matuscenitz, and Mr. Huskisson among the rest were standing talking in the middle of the road, when an engine on the other line, which was parading up and down merely to show its speed, was seen coming down upon them like lightning. The most active of those in peril sprang back into their seats; Lord Wilton saved his life only by rushing behind the Duke’s carriage, and Count Matuscenitz had but just leaped into it, with the engine all but touching his heels as he did so; while poor Mr. Huskisson, less active from the effects of age and ill-health, bewildered, too, by the frantic cries of ‘Stop the engine! Clear the track!’ that resounded on all sides, completely lost his head, looked helplessly to the right and left, and was instantaneously prostrated by the fatal machine, which dashed down like a thunderbolt upon him, and passed over his leg, smashing and mangling it in the most horrible way. (Lady Wilton said she distinctly heard the crushing of the bone.) So terrible was the effect of the appalling accident that, except that ghastly ‘crushing’ and poor Mrs. Huskisson’s piercing shriek, not a sound was heard or a word uttered among the immediate spectators of the catastrophe.
Answer both questions below:

B1.
With the education funding cuts, the use of school buses has been heavily reduced. Write a letter to your local MP about the impact of this change, and reasons why school buses should be protected.

AND

B2.
Your school magazine is focusing on public transport. Write a ‘Local Guide to Public Transport’ to help students use public transport successfully and safely around your city. In your guide, you could include:

- the different methods of public transport
- how to keep safe on public transport
- the benefits of public transport
English Language Component 2: Practice paper

Read Source A and answer the following questions:

1a. How many children does Halima have? (1)
1b. What age of child are the monthly rations given to? (1)
1c. How many mothers are given ‘Plump’ Sup rations’ in Mogadishu? (1)

2. The article is trying to persuade the reader to support the World Food Programme. How does the article try to do this? (10)
   You should comment on:
   - What the article says to influence the reader
   - The use of language and tone
   - The way it presents its argument

Read Source B and answer the following questions:

3a. What does Florence Nightingale mean when she says in the first paragraph, the first crusade has been fought and won’? (1)

3b. What does Florence Nightingale suggest in the final paragraph that the public should do? (1)

4. What do you think and feel about the views that Florence Nightingale is expressing in this letter? (10)
   You should comment on:
   - What is said
   - How it is said

Now refer to both Source A and Source B and answering the following questions:

5. According to these two extracts, why should people support the sick and needy? (4)

6. Both of these passages are about supporting the sick and needy. Compare the following:
   - the writers’ attitudes to the sick and needy
   - how they put across their arguments
Mogadishu Mothers Get a Hand in Fight To Keep Kids Nourished

*Fatia and Halima are fighting to protect their children from malnutrition.*

Despite their age, the two young women are mothers of considerable experience. Halima is 24 years old and has seven children while Fatia, a year older, is a mother of six. Both are firm believers in the value of the specialized food packets they are receiving every month from the World Food Programme to keep their children healthy.

“I don’t want my babies to become weak and malnourished,” says Fatia.

“It’s important to keep the little ones strong, especially now,” adds Halima, cradling her youngest, eight-month-old Hashim, on her knee.

The two women are sitting side by side on the doorstep of a health and nutrition clinic in an impoverished district of central Mogadishu. Almost every day the clinic give out monthly rations of Plumpy’Sup, a peanut butter-based ready-to-eat paste packed with vitamins, minerals and other nutrients specifically designed to treat children under five who may be suffering from being undernourished – speeding up the recovery of those affected as well as preventing the problem among those threatened.

“That’s why we come here,” says Fatia as she waits for her monthly ration. “I don’t have to cook it and the children like it.” Halima points to the coming rainy season, when the danger mounts from water-borne diseases and infections, especially cholera and watery diarrhoea. “The children need to be strong when the rains come,” she says.

Neither Fatia nor Halima are among those displaced by the famine that is ravaging much of southern Somalia not far beyond Mogadishu’s boundaries. But, like most in the district, both are poor and vulnerable to the same dangers as those facing their fellow Somalis in fight from war and famine. To help encounter the threat, the World Food Programme has been dispensing Plump’Sup rations to the mothers of tens of thousands of young children across Mogadishu.
Source B: This extract from 1876 is Florence Nightingale’s letter to The Times on ‘Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor’

The beginning has been made, the first crusade has been fought and won, to bring real nursing, trained nursing to the bedsides of cases wanting real nursing among the London sick poor, in the only way in which real nurses can be so brought to the sick poor, and this by providing a real home within reach of their work for the nurses to live in—a home which gives what real family homes are supposed to give:—materially, a bedroom for each, dining and sitting rooms in common, all meals prepared and eaten in the home; morally, direction, support, sympathy in a common work, further training and instruction in it, proper rest and recreation, and a head of the home, who is also and pre-eminently trained and skilled head of the nursing.

Nursing requires the most undivided attention of anything I know, and all the health and strength both of mind and body. The very thing that we find in these poor sick is that they lose the feeling of what it is to be clean. The district nurse has to show them their room clean for once—in other words, to do it herself; to sweep and dust away, to empty and wash out all the appalling dirt and foulness; to air and disinfect; rub the windows, sweep the fireplace, carry out and shake the bits of old sacking and carpet, and lay them down again; fetch fresh water and fill the kettle; wash the patient and the children, and make the bed.

Every home she has thus cleaned has always been kept so. She found it a pigsty, she left it a tidy, airy room. The present Association wants to foster the spirit of work (not relief) in the district nurse, and for her to foster the same in her sick poor. If a hospital must first of all be a place which shall do the sick no harm, how much more must the sick poor’s room be made a place not to render impossible recovery from the sickness which it has probably bred? This is what the London District Nurses do; they nurse the room as well as the patient, and teach the family to nurse the room.

Hospitals are but an intermediate stage of civilization. At present, hospitals are the only place where the sick poor can be nursed, or, indeed, often the sick rich. But the ultimate object is to nurse all sick at home. The district nurse costs money, and the district homes cost money. Each district nurse must have, before she is qualified—1, a month’s trial in district work; 2, a year’s training in hospital nursing; 3, three months’ training in district nursing, under the Superintendent-General.

For anything like a “National,” or even a “Metropolitan” concern, a capital of £20,000 and an income of £5,000 a year are wanted. Of this a great part is wanted at once, to set on foot three district homes; to pay and maintain their superintendents, nurses, and probationers; to create a hospital training school in which to train.

What has been done at present is to establish one district home (which it is hoped will be the central home of many other districts) under the charge and training of Miss Florence Lees, as Superintendent-General, with five hospital
trained nurses and three nurse candidates, and to carry on the previously existing work of the East London Nursing Society with six nurses. The Central Home was opened at 23, Bloomsbury-square, in December last, the nursing work having been begun in the neighbourhood from a temporary abode, in July. The Nightingale Training School at St Thomas’s Hospital is at present giving the year’s hospital training to six, to be increased to 12, admitted candidates.

I ask the public not to add one more charity or relief agency to the many that are already, but to support a charity—truly “metropolitan” in its scope, and truly “national” if carried out—which never has been before. [...]  

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

SECTION B – 1 HOUR

You should answer both of the following questions below:

B1. Write a speech to be delivered to your fellow peers at school, encouraging them to take part in more charity events and activities. Your response could include:

- Reasons why they should take an interest
- Ways in which they can get involved

AND

B2. ‘We will always live in a society were poverty exists’. Write a lively article for a magazine, arguing for or against the statement.
**English Language Component 2**

**Using Source A**

1)  
   a) How many teenage girls are dangerously low on iron, magnesium and selenium? (1)  
   b) Where does Emma Berbyshire work as a nutritionist? (1)  
   c) How many studies of diets did the nutritionists use for their journal article? (1)

2)  
His article is trying to bring to the attention of the reader the issues of teenage obesity and diets. How does the article try to do this? (10)

You should comment on:  
   • What the article says to inform the reader  
   • The use of language and tone  
   • The way it presents its information

**Using Source B**

3)  
   a) What does the poster mean when it says in the first section ‘a slight delay may be followed by serious consequences’? (1)  
   b) What does the poster suggest people should do if Cholera does break out? (2)

4) What do you think and feel about the recommendations that are to be found in this poster? (10)

You should comment on:  
   • What is said  
   • How it is said  
   • You must refer to the text to support your answer

**Using Source A and B**

5) According to these two extracts, why should people take note of the advice being given to them? (4)

6) Both of these passages are about the importance of a suitable lifestyle to ensure healthy living. (10)

Compare the following:  
   • The writers’ attitudes to the importance of a healthy lifestyle  
   • How they get across their arguments
A ticking time bomb: Teenage girls’ junk food diet leaves them starved of vitamins

A typical teenager probably thinks nothing of a diet packed with pizza, sweets and sugary drinks.

But by that age what they eat is already taking a severe toll on their health, research shows.

Millions of teenagers are dangerously low in key vitamins and minerals, experts have warned – with girls faring worst. An appetite for junk food is feeding a ‘ticking timebomb’ of disease and ill health, researchers have concluded. They found teenagers of both sexes were among the biggest guzzlers of salt, alcohol and sugar-laden soft drinks.

At the same time, they shun fruit, vegetables and oily fish. Almost half of teenage girls are dangerously low in iron, magnesium and selenium. The researchers believe teenagers’ diets are particularly bad because they are starting to feed themselves for the first time, often skip meals and many are starting to experiment with cigarettes, which cut appetite.

In addition, many girls will be on spurious diets which advise cutting out certain foods to keep them slim. Carrie Ruxton, an independent nutritionist, and Emma Derbyshire, a nutritionist at Manchester Metropolitan University, crunched together the results of 38 studies into diets and their consequences for health.

They conclude in the journal Complete Nutrition: ‘The diet quality of teenagers and young adults is fundamentally important. During this life-phase, dietary requirements may be high due to rapid physical and mental development.

‘Unfortunately, this is often hampered by social factors, body image concerns and the fact that many young people “live for the minute”, being unaware of how current diets can affect later health.'
Any disorder of the Bowels ought to be carefully attended to; a slight delay may be followed by serious consequences. In the early stage of the complaint simple means are found to arrest its progress, and it becomes indispensable to have suitable remedies at hand for administration, without loss of time. Let diet be a solid rather than fluid kind, and moderate in quantity. Avoid every kind of food likely to relax the bowels – bread insufficiently baked – unripe fruit – meat or fish not perfectly fresh or pickled fish. Drink no acid beverage; guard against intoxication. Do not lie upon the bare ground, or sleep at night in the open air; and after hard labour, when in perspiration, drink no water or other beverage cold. Keep the feet warm and dry, and wear flannel next to the skin. Keep the person and dwelling clean; allow no sinks near the house, and let the rooms be well ventilated. Above all, guard against depression of spirits, depending under Providence on the use of means for it is well known that those easily alarmed are more subject to an attack than those who live in confidence, and are of good courage.

If not withstanding these precautions, Chorea does break out, send for medical aid, and in the meantime adopt the following treatment; -

- Place the patient in a warm bed in a horizontal position, wrapped up closely in a hot blanket; Place bags half filled with hot sand under the arm pits, and close to the soles of the feel.
- Give a teaspoonful of Ammonia or Salvolatile in hot water every 20 minutes until perspiration flows, and then let the patient drink freely of toast and hot water.
- If bags of sand are not to be had, make use of hot bricks, or vessels filled with hot water.
- A poultice of vinegar and mustard may be applied, to the pit of the stomach if the symptoms do not abate, but it is taken for granted that by this time medical aid is at hand.

THOMAS AND HENRY BLUNT

Shrewsbury, July 27th, 1849.
Section B (1 hour)

Answer both of the tasks below:

B1. Write a lively article for a magazine, encouraging young people to eat healthily and to exercise more.

AND

B2. Write a report to your school council about the food and hygiene in your school. In your report, you could include:

- The conditions in your school
- Ways to improve