

# GCSE English Language

## Paper 2

### AQA

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## Exam Paper 1

## Source A

This is an extract from an article on *The Conversation* website, published in 2018, that describes the similarities in the levels of poverty between 1900 and the present day.

Our society is much wealthier now than in 1900. The definition of poverty is less stringent, defined by the internationally agreed standard of income below 60% of national median income, since the life chances of those living so far below the average standards of modern society are severely restricted.

5 But these official figures exclude the large and growing numbers of homeless people living rough on the streets or in hostels – tens of thousands certainly, though exact figures are uncertain. And the growing use of food banks – unheard of in Britain until recently – should prompt us to ask how many people truly are living in absolute poverty comparable with the 1900s.

10 The welfare state led to improved living standards and the gradual reduction of wealth and income inequality, reaching its narrowest point in the 1970s when (in contrast to the denigration the decade so often receives) welfare services and benefits were also at their peak, and affordable council housing was still being built. But in part due to the erosion of the welfare state and the sale of council housing without being replaced, poverty and inequality have grown since 1979, although the shifts were more gradual under the New Labour governments of 1997-2010 than before or since. Today we see a return of the stigmatisation of supposed ‘shirkers’ on benefits, despite many of them being in underpaid work.

15 Surveys that revealed poverty and inequality in the early 20th century brought the welfare state into being. A century later, similar levels of poverty with similar causes now follow its decline. After all the change and hope, and all the wealth generated in the 20th century, too often it was short-lived, and century-old problems remain or have now returned.

## Source B

This is an extract from *London Labour and the London Poor*, published in 1851, that provides an eye-witness account of the conditions endured by working class Londoners.

There is another class who may be termed river-finders, although their occupation is connected only with the shore; they are commonly known by the name of 'mud-larks', from being compelled, in order to obtain the articles they seek, to wade sometimes up to their middle through the mud left on the shore by the retiring tide. These poor creatures are certainly about the most deplorable in their appearance of any I have met with in the course of my inquiries. They may be seen of all ages, from mere childhood to positive decrepitude, crawling among the barges at the various wharfs along the river; it cannot be said that they are clad in rags, for they are scarcely half covered by the tattered indescribable things that serve them for clothing; their bodies are grimed with the foul soil of the river, and their torn garments stiffened up like boards with dirt of every possible description.

The mud-larks generally live in some court alley in the neighbourhood of the river, and, as the tide recedes, crowds of boys and little girls, some old men, and many old women, may be observed loitering about the various stairs, watching eagerly for the opportunity to commence their labours. When the tide is sufficiently low they scatter themselves along the shore, separating from each other, and soon disappear among the craft lying about in every direction. This is the case on both sides of the river, as high up as there is anything to be found, extending as far as Vauxhall-bridge, and as low down as Woolwich. The mud-larks themselves, however, know only those who reside near them, and whom they are accustomed to meet in their daily pursuits; indeed, with but few exceptions, these people are dull and apparently stupid; this is observable particularly among the boys and girls, who, when engaged in searching the mud, hold but little converse one with another. The men and women may be passed and repassed, but they notice no one; they never speak, but with a stolid look of wretchedness they plash their way through the mire, their bodies bent down while they peer anxiously about, and occasionally stoop to pick up some paltry treasure that falls their way.

Read again the first part of Source **A** from lines 1 to 14

**Choose four statements below which are true**

[4 marks]

- A. Our society is much wealthier now than it was in 1900
- B. The definition of poverty is based on income below 65% of national median income
- C. Official figures on poverty include people who are homeless
- D. The number of homeless people living in Britain is uncertain
- E. The use of foodbanks is rising
- F. The welfare state led to a decline in living standards
- G. Poverty and inequality have grown since 1979
- H. The Conservative Party was in government between 1997 - 2010

You need to refer to Source **A** and Source **B** for this question

Both sources describe the challenges of living in poverty

**Use details from both sources to write a summary of what you understand about the similarities of the challenges presented by living in poverty**

[8 marks]

You now need to refer only to Source **B** from lines 1 to 21

**How does the writer use language to describe the daily routine of the mud-larks?**

[12 marks]

For this question, you need to refer to the whole of Source **A**, together with the box whole of Source **B**

**Compare how the writers convey their similar perspectives on how people living in poverty are treated**

In your answer, you could:

- compare their different perspectives on how people living in poverty are treated
- compare the methods the writers use to convey their perspectives
- support your response with references to both texts

[16 marks]

‘We have too many people struggling to get by. It is the role of the government, not charities, to help them.’

**Write a speech for a school assembly to explain your point of view on this statement**

(24 marks for content and organisation

16 marks for technical accuracy)

[40 marks]

## Exam Paper 2

## Source A

This is an extract from an article on the *BBC News* website, published in 2010, that describes the increasing popularity of chimney-sweeping as a career.

Associated with a bygone age of child labour and smoke-filled skies, chimney sweeps are reporting a mini-revival. Why? They might be considered lucky, they might – thanks to a certain 1964 Walt Disney movie – be portrayed as nifty dancers, but there is little about the popular conception of chimney sweeps that evokes modern Britain. Mention the trade, and the associations conjured up are of a distant, Victorian, pre-radiator era: grim, soot-filled skies; small urchins compelled to spend long days toiling up chimneys; Dick Van Dyke’s abysmal cockney accent. Yet as autumn dawns and householders across the country prepare to have their flues swept, one unintended consequence of the credit crunch has been a resurgence in demand for the service.

The 1956 Clean Air Act, which enforced the use of smokeless fuels in many areas, may have been good for the environment and the quality of life of millions, but it proved devastating to a centuries-old occupation often passed down from father to son. However, according to the National Association of Chimney Sweeps (Nacs), recent years have seen their members having to juggle extra demand and an ‘influx’ of new trainees. Thanks to soaring gas prices, sales of wood-burning and multi-fuel stoves rose 40% in 2008 as homeowners attempted to cut their bills. This, in turn, has meant more chimneys needing to be regularly cleaned and more business for the small, self-employed army of sweeps across the country.

All of this is a welcome surprise for Martin Glynn, who as president of Nacs represents its 250 members. On the one hand, Mr Glynn, 54, who runs BG Wright Master Sweep Services in Orpington, Kent, talks wistfully of the trade’s traditions and customs: he is, he announces with audible pride, a third-generation sweep. Yet he also talks sombrely of the Nacs’s strict accreditation scheme, the NVQ in chimney engineering typically undertaken by its members, the £4,000 worth of CCTV equipment used by modern sweeps such as himself. ‘These days, we aren’t the men with a stick and a brush that you saw in *Mary Poppins*,’ he says. ‘It’s not easy – it’s hard, physical work, which is why so many sweeps are ex-services. You have to be careful because the soot is carcinogenic. But, I tell you, you never need to go to the gym, and when you’re up there on the roof among all the chimney pots there’s nothing like it. I don’t mind getting dirty. Now I can identify all the different types of soot – coal soot, wood soot, oil soot. It’s a fascinating job.’

Lashman Singh, 60, has been a sweep for 30 years in Bradford, West Yorkshire, and is old enough to remember the days before the Clean Air Act. Although the trade has been good to him, he has no desire to return to its heyday. ‘As a child, growing up, everything in Bradford was dark, dismal and black,’ he says. ‘We wouldn’t want to go back to that. To me it’s a job, a way of making a living. What I like is the variety of people you meet. Everyone has different ornaments and decorations on their mantelpiece.’

## Source B

This is a transcript of a speech by William Digby Seymour, delivered to Parliament in 1864, that describes the exploitation of young chimney-sweeps.

According to the Report of a local association there were in Birmingham fourteen boys employed, two being under twelve years of age, two under ten, one under nine, and one only seven years old. In 1863, the same association reported that twenty-two children of tender age were employed in Birmingham as climbing boys. In Nottingham, according to the evidence of a chimney-sweeper, the law against climbing boys was a dead letter. The coroner, Mr Brown, had given evidence of having held inquests on two boys who had died from injuries they had received in their attempts to go up a chimney.

In Stalybridge it was found that boys were plied with beer, and that two boys had swept seventy-eight chimneys in two days. In a prosecution at the latter place the prisoner said to one of the sitting magistrates, 'You know my boy sweeps your chimneys.' At Wolverhampton, according to the evidence, the system was encouraged by the local officials, and the Act of Parliament was a dead letter, for the chimneys of the Town Hall were swept by boys. At Sheffield twenty-two, in Chester fourteen, and in Newcastle ten climbing boys were employed; and at Walthamstow the flue of the parish church had to be swept by a boy, who, owing to its peculiar formation, had to go into it head downwards. The barbarous practice was on the increase; and at Buckingham, in particular, it was reported that boys were preferred by most of the tradespeople, the gentry, and particularly by one of the Members for the town, though the other Member had used all the appliances of the law to put down the system.

A master sweep at Nottingham described the manner in which the limbs of the poor children were hardened for their work. They were rubbed with the strongest brine, the master compelling them, by coaxing or by blows, to submit to the process a little longer. When the little sufferers first went out to work they returned with their flesh bruised and bleeding; but their wounds were again rubbed with the brine. Some children did not become hardened for years; and it was stated that four or four years and a half was a very good age to begin with them. By that fearful training, their bodies were deformed and their backs often covered all over with sores. The 'sooty cancer' also prevailed among these children, who had to sleep nine and twelve in a bed in the most fetid atmosphere.



Read again the first part of Source **A** from lines 1 to 15

**Choose four statements below which are true**

[4 marks]

- A. Chimney-sweeping is associated with child labour
- B. Chimney-sweeps are reporting that fewer people are joining the profession
- C. Chimney-sweeping evokes images from Victorian Britain
- D. Dick Van Dyke (the actor who played a chimney-sweep in the film *Mary Poppins*) has a convincing cockney accent
- E. The increased demand for chimney-sweeps is the result of a recession
- F. The Clean Air Act was passed on 1965
- G. 'Nacs' stands for the National Association of Chimney Sweepers
- H. Nacs has 250 members

You need to refer to Source **A** and Source **B** for this question

Both sources describe the conditions in which chimney-sweeps work

**Use details from both sources to write a summary of what you understand about the differences between the conditions in which the chimney-sweeps work**

[8 marks]

You now need to refer only to Source **B** from lines 17 to 24

**How does the writer use language to describe the hardships endured by chimney-sweeps?**

[12 marks]

For this question, you need to refer to the whole of Source **A**, together with the box whole of Source **B**

**Compare how the writers convey their different perspectives on the job of chimney-sweeping**

In your answer, you could:

- compare their different perspectives on the job of chimney-sweeping
- compare the methods the writers use to convey their perspectives
- support your response with references to both texts

[16 marks]

'Opportunities don't happen. In order to succeed, you have to make them.'

**Write an article for a broadsheet newspaper in which you argue for or against this statement**

(24 marks for content and organisation

16 marks for technical accuracy)

[40 marks]

## Exam Paper 3

## Source A

This is an extract from *The Guardian* newspaper, published in 2020, that explores the benefits of greater levels of equality between men and women.

5 The idea that women's rights are gained at the expense of men's is actually the opposite of the truth: there's now a stack of evidence that men benefit from living in more gender-equal societies and that policies promoting gender equality improve the quality of life of everyone, not just for women. A recent WHO report comparing 41 European countries found that men's health was poorer in more gender-unequal societies – the sexual division of labour harms men as well as women. When the sexes are more equal, men say they're more satisfied with life. In more gender-equal societies such as the Nordic countries, apparently both men and women sleep better. The latter, a finding from a recent European study, suggests that this isn't just because waking obligations and stresses affect our sleep but also because men in more equal societies take better care of themselves.

10 In more gender-equal societies men are half as likely to be depressed, less likely to commit suicide, have around a 40% smaller risk of dying a violent death and even suffer less from chronic back pain. Adolescent boys in those countries have fewer psychosomatic complaints and are more likely to use contraceptives. Before we hurtle into a gender-equal nirvana, though, we need to factor in some other truths. Like the fact that most men benefit from male privilege and are unlikely to relinquish it voluntarily for some promised future gain. What's more, just as women don't form a single homogeneous group, neither do men: it's hard to see what privileges an unemployed BME man with a disability could trade in for a good night's sleep.

20 Some women will also respond to all this with a dismissive 'who cares?'. Why should change only get enacted if it benefits men? Isn't improving the lives of women a good enough reason for gender equality? We spend so much of our lives thinking about men's needs, can't we get time off for good behaviour? I have some sympathy for this view, and the one that voices concern that men will muscle their way into gender equality and make it all about them. What gives me a smidgen of hope, though, are those men's organisations and groups that, instead of blaming women, examine the ways in which traditional masculinities often harm men and women and try to develop alternatives. Bodies like White Ribbon (working with men to end violence against women), MenEngage Alliance and Promundo focus on changing the social norms of male behaviour, supporting men's mental health and advancing gender equality.

25

## Source B

This is an extract from a book called *The Daughters of England*, published in 1845, that provides women with guidance on how to behave virtuously as wives, mothers and daughters.

Whether you are rich, or poor, an orphan, or the child of watchful parents – one of a numerous family, or comparatively alone – filling an exalted or a humble position – of highly-gifted mind, or otherwise – all these points must be clearly ascertained before you can properly understand the kind of duty required of you. How these questions might be answered, is of no importance to the writer, in the present stage of this work. The importance of their being clearly and faithfully answered to yourselves, is all she would enforce.

For my own purpose, it is not necessary to go further into your particular history or circumstances, than to regard you as women, and, as I hope, Christian women. As Christian women, then I address you. This is placing you on high ground; yet surely there are few of my young countrywomen who would be willing to take lower.

As women, then, the first thing of importance is to be content to be inferior to men – inferior in mental power, in the same proportion that you are inferior in bodily strength. Facility of movement, aptitude, and grace, the bodily frame of woman may possess in a higher degree than that of man, just as in the softer touches of mental and spiritual beauty, her character may present a lovelier page than his. Yet, as the great attribute of power must still be wanting there, it becomes more immediately her business to inquire how this want may be supplied.

An able and eloquent writer on 'Woman's Mission', has justly observed, that woman's strength is in her influence. And, in order to render this influence more complete, you will find, on examination, that you are by nature endowed with peculiar faculties – with a quickness of perception, facility of adaptation, and acuteness of feeling, which fit you especially for the part you have to act in life; and which, at the same time, render you, in a higher degree than men, susceptible both of pain and pleasure...

Read again the first part of Source **A** from lines 1 to 15

**Choose four statements below which are true**

[4 marks]

- A. There is evidence to suggest that men benefit from living in more gender-equal societies
- B. A recent WHO report on men's health focused on 40 European countries
- C. The WHO report found that men's health was poorer in more gender-unequal societies
- D. Men who live in more gender-equal societies claim to be unhappier
- E. Men who live in more gender-equal societies claim to be more satisfied with life
- F. Men and women who live in more gender-equal societies claim to sleep better
- G. Men who live in Nordic counties claim to suffer from disturbed sleep
- H. A European study suggests that men who live in more equal societies take better care of themselves

You need to refer to Source **A** and Source **B** for this question

Both sources describe the differences in equality between men and women

**Use details from both sources to write a summary of what you understand about the differences in equality between men and women**

[8 marks]

You now need to refer only to Source **B** from lines 6 to 15

**How does the writer use language to describe the importance of women behaving dutifully?**

[12 marks]

For this question, you need to refer to the whole of Source **A**, together with the whole of Source **B**

**Compare how the writers convey their different perspectives on the lack of equality between men and women**

In your answer, you could:

- compare their different perspectives on the lack of equality between men and women
- compare the methods the writers use to convey their perspectives
- support your response with references to both texts

[16 marks]

'Both men and women should feel free to be sensitive. Both men and women should feel free to be strong.'

**Write an article for a broadsheet newspaper in which you explain your point of view on this statement**

(24 marks for content and organisation

16 marks for technical accuracy)

[40 marks]

## Exam Paper 4

## Source A

This is an extract from *The Guardian* newspaper, published in 2020, that emphasises the importance of doing more to prevent air pollution risks .

Air pollution in British cities must urgently be reduced. The public, and particularly people who have asthma – or other conditions that place them at increased risk from breathing particulate matter or gases including nitrogen dioxide – must be much better informed about the threat to their health. These are the only rational and humane conclusions to be drawn from dramatic events at a London coroner’s court this week, where it was recorded that exposure to air pollution was among the causes of nine-year-old Ella Kissi-Debrah’s death from asthma in February 2013 – a finding that has never before been recorded by a coroner with regard to the death of an individual.

Public understanding of the dangers has moved on as the issue of air pollution has risen up the political and environmental agenda; so have the government’s ambitions. In 2018 Michael Gove, who was then environment secretary, produced a clean air strategy that promised ‘comprehensive action’, after the government’s air pollution policy was ruled illegal for the third time, in a series of cases brought by the activist organisation ClientEarth.

But ministers’ words, in this case, spoke louder than actions. Responsibility for new clean air zones was delegated to cash-strapped councils, which have deferred implementation. Deaths linked to air pollution in the UK are estimated to be as high as 36,000 a year, while current limits for particulate matter are two and a half times higher than the World Health Organization recommends. And while the greenhouse gases produced by air traffic have a much more diffuse environmental impact than the localised effects of road traffic, the government’s anti-pollution credentials are diminished by their refusal – so far – to rule out either a third runway at Heathrow (whose backers this week won a victory at the supreme court) or numerous regional airport expansion plans.

The government must now go further. Supporting schemes to make the roads outside schools car-free is one thing; confronting the motor industry and getting serious about the kinds of shifts in behaviour, culture and technology that are needed to substantially reduce congestion and pollution is another. Increasing the cost of driving relative to other forms of transport, and giving more space to people on foot and on bicycles, is not universally popular. But, as the photographs shared by Ella Kissi-Debrah’s family of their smiling, bright-eyed girl remind us, air pollution kills.

## Source B

This is an extract from *The Medical Times and Gazette* magazine, published in 1856, that highlights the damaging effects of pollution and the need for more green spaces in urban areas.

5 Man may be regarded as living at the bottom of an immense ocean of air, which, like the ocean of water, has its tides and currents, and is liable to vary in its properties through its power of dissolving or of being intermixed with substances with which it comes in contact, and the purity of which is restored partly by the influence of vegetation, and partly by its ceaseless circulation, whereby all foreign substances suspended in it are diluted and decomposed in the course of the incessant chemical and electric changes which take place in it. Of the various sources of impurity, the presence of man and animals may be considered as the most important, and it is that to which nature seems to have provided an antidote in the powers of the vegetable world. Plants, under light and sunshine, renovate the air with fresh streams of oxygen, and deprive it of the rank vapours with which animal bodies have contaminated it.

10 Two circumstances there must be, then, in all town air, which render it comparatively impure: the abundant presence of animals, and the absence of vegetation. Heaven forbid that grass should grow in our streets! If there were anything like a wise foresight or economy displayed in the laying out of streets, we should have large spaces reserved for shrubs and gardens, in order to promote freer circulation and greater purity of air, as well as for the comfort of the eye. Yet the tendencies of the changes which are taking place are quite in the opposite direction. The New Road, that extends from Kensington Gardens into the heart of the City, might have been a magnificent boulevard, with gardens, or at least a row of trees on each side. But the gardens which once existed in front of the houses are rapidly being built over, and broad, healthy avenue converted into a close and narrow street.

20 The same kind of deterioration is taking place in all the suburban thoroughfares. May we add, that even Hyde Park is being changed for the worse? Broad gravel paths, or rather roads fenced in with rails, are being multiplied over it in every direction; huge strips of the 'living turf' are being removed, and the staid and formal aspect of a 'trim garden' is being substituted for that natural wildness which was once the happy characteristic of this most important breathing space.

25 We confess that we begrudge the loss of one particle of green vegetation, with its air purifying powers, and still more the loss of that freedom of space and untutored beauty so refreshing to the brick-and-mortar-sated spirit. What if the people do trample on the turf, and wear it away? Let them enjoy this cheap luxury for their toil-worn feet. A broad gravel walk has no such charm in it.



Read again the first part of Source **A** from lines 1 to 15

**Choose four statements below which are true**

[4 marks]

- A. People who suffer from asthma are particularly vulnerable to the effects of air pollution
- B. Nitrogen dioxide is not a toxic chemical
- C. Air pollution can be a significant factor in causing death
- D. Public understanding about the effects of pollution have decreased
- E. The issue of pollution has become less politically prominent
- F. Michael Gove was the Environment Secretary in 2018
- G. An organisation called ClientEarth took the government to court over their air pollution policy
- H. The government's air pollution policy at the time was judged to be legal

You need to refer to Source **A** and Source **B** for this question

Both sources describe the effects of air pollution in urban environments

**Use details from both sources to write a summary of what you understand about the similar effects of air pollution in urban environments**

[8 marks]

You now need to refer only to Source **B** from lines 10 to 18

**How does the writer use language to describe the importance of green spaces?**

[12 marks]

For this question, you need to refer to the whole of Source **A**, together with the whole of Source **B**

**Compare how the writers convey their similar perspectives on the importance of reducing air pollution**

In your answer, you could:

- compare their different perspectives on the lack of equality between men and women
- compare the methods the writers use to convey their perspectives
- support your response with references to both texts

[16 marks]

'The environment will continue to deteriorate until all cars are banned from the road.'

**Write a letter to your local MP to explain your point of view on this statement**

(24 marks for content and organisation

16 marks for technical accuracy)

[40 marks]

## Exam Paper 5

## Source A

This is an extract from *The New Yorker* magazine, published in 2021, that describes the long hours that many Americans work in return for low pay and poor conditions of service.

5 Maria Fernandes died at the age of thirty-two while sleeping in her car in a Wawa parking lot in New Jersey. It was the summer of 2014, and she worked low-wage jobs at three different Dunkin' Donuts, and slept in her Kia in between shifts, with the engine running and a container of gasoline in the back, in case she ran out. In the locked car, still wearing her white-and-brown Dunkin' Donuts uniform, she died from gasoline and exhaust fumes. A Rutgers professor called her 'the real face of the recession.' Fernandes had been trying to sleep between shifts, but all kinds of workers were spending hours in their cars, waiting for shifts. Within a year of Fernandes's death, Elizabeth Warren and other Senate and House Democrats reintroduced a bill called the Schedules That Work Act; it would have required food service, retail, and warehouse companies to let employees know about changes to their schedules at least two weeks in advance and barred them from firing  
10 employees for asking for regular hours. 'A single mom should know if her hours have been cancelled before she arranges for day care and drives halfway across town,' Warren said, of the bill. 'Someone who wants to go to school to try to get an education should be able to request more predictable hours without getting fired, just for asking. And a worker who is told to wait around on call for hours, with no guarantee of actual work, should get something for his time.' The bill never had any chance of passing. It was reintroduced again in 2017  
15 and in 2019. It has never even come up for a vote.

Americans work more hours than their counterparts in peer nations, including France and Germany, and many work more than fifty hours a week. Real wages declined for the rank and file in the nineteen-seventies, as did the percentage of Americans who belong to unions, which may be a related development. One can argue that these post-industrial developments mark a return to a pre-industrial order. The gig economy is a  
20 form of vassalage. And even workers who don't work for gig companies like Uber or TaskRabbit now work like gig workers. Most jobs created between 2005 and 2015 were temporary jobs. Four in five hourly retail workers in the United States have no reliable schedule from one week to another. Instead, their schedules are often set by algorithms that aim to maximize profits for investors by reducing breaks and pauses in service – the labour equivalent of the just-in-time manufacturing system that was developed in the nineteen-  
25 seventies in Japan, a country that coined a word for 'death by overwork' but whose average employee today works fewer hours than his American counterpart.

## Source B

This is an extract from *Reynolds Newspaper*, published in 1888, that describes a strike that took place at a matchstick factory in London. 1,500 workers were involved.

The girls employed in the match-making works of Bryant and May, Fairfield Road, Bow, to the number of 1,500 ceased work on Thursday, and marched out of the factory in two batches. A variety of explanations has been given for the strike. One version is that the girls were arbitrarily fined for trivial offences. Another that it was a protest against the dismissal of two girls who were said to have given information to Mrs Besant about the firm's method of conducting their business. The manager of the works now states that the strike was brought about by the summary dismissal of one girl. She had been instructed by the overseer to fill boxes of matches in a particular way, according as the machine cut them. He says there is nothing unusual in the order, and that it is rendered necessary whenever the atmosphere is charged with electricity. The girl refused to obey, and she was dismissed. Shortly afterwards, the whole of her comrades in the wood match-making department, to the number of about twelve hundred, walked out of the factory. In the afternoon about three hundred more girls who are engaged in the wax match factory, altogether independent of the other 'shop', also left their employment and joined the rest. The girls say that this order to fill the boxes in a particular manner has nothing to do with the elements, but is, in fact, an attempt on the part of their employers to extract more work out of them by requiring two boxes to be filled instead of one at each stroke of the cutting machine. The firm attributes it to outside influence. Nearly all are paid by the piece. The Social Democratic Federal Association have taken up the women's cause warmly.

On Friday the girls on strike assembled early in the morning outside the gates, picketed those who went in, and attempted to hold a series of meetings, but were dispersed by about twenty policemen. Two men attempted to deliver addresses, but were prevented by the police, and one was arrested and taken to Worship-street. Attempts were also made to hold meetings on Mille-end-waste, but the crowds were dispersed by the downpour of rain. In the evening, a meeting convened by the Social Democratic Federation was held.

Read again the first part of Source **A** from lines 1 to 15

**Choose four statements below which are true**

[4 marks]

- A. Maria Fernandes died at the age of 32
- B. Maria Fernandes has four different jobs
- C. Maria Fernandes had been trying to sleep between shifts
- D. Elizabeth Warren reintroduced a bill called the Schedules That Work Act
- E. The Schedules That Work Act would require employers to pay an increased minimum wage
- F. The Schedules That Work Act was 'passed' by the Senate in 2017
- G. The Schedules That Work Act was 'reintroduced' in 2019
- H. The Schedules That Work Act is now enshrined in law

You need to refer to Source **A** and Source **B** for this question

Both sources describe the ways in which of workers are treated

**Use details from both sources to write a summary of what you understand about the similar treatment of workers**

[8 marks]

You now need to refer only to Source **B** from lines 1 to 16

**How does the writer use language to describe the organised nature of the strike?**

[12 marks]

For this question, you need to refer to the whole of Source **A**, together with the box whole of Source **B**

**Compare how the writers convey their different perspectives on working conditions**

In your answer, you could:

- compare their different perspectives on working conditions
- compare the methods the writers use to convey their perspectives
- support your response with references to both texts

[16 marks]

'If the government is serious about social mobility, they must provide more protection our lowest paid workers.'

**Write a letter to your local MP in which you explain your point of view on this statement**

(24 marks for content and organisation

16 marks for technical accuracy)

[40 marks]

## Writing Frames and Advice

## Question 2

Write: 'Source A clearly shows...' and refer to the focus word of the question and embed a quotation

Write: 'We can infer from this...' and make at least one inference based on the quotation you just used

Write: 'Similarly / however / contrastingly in Source B...' and then write about a difference and embed a quotation

Write: 'We can infer from this...' and then make at least one inference about the difference you just identified

→ Repeat the process one more time

## Question 3

Write: 'A method that helps to convey...' and refer to the focus word of the question and embed a quotation

Write: 'This has the effect of...' and make a point based on the quotation you just used

Write: 'Another effect of...' and make another point based on the same quotation

→ Repeat the process at least two more times

## Question 4

Write: 'The writer of Source A shows...' and then refer to the focus word of the question and embed a quotation

Write: 'We can infer from this...' and make at least one inference based on the quotation you just used

Write: 'A method that helps to convey / emphasise the writer's view is...' and then write about the effect

Write: 'In comparison, the writer of Source B shows...' and then make a link, supported by a short quotation

Write: 'A method that helps to convey / emphasise the writer's view is...' and then write about the effect

→ Repeat the process at least two more times

Implies	Furthermore	Arguably
Shows	Similarly	Forcefully
Emphasises	However	Perhaps
Highlights	Contrastingly	Possibly

## Question 5

**Don't** link random ideas in a simple series of unsequenced points

**Don't** use unnecessarily 'complex' or 'sophisticated' words

**Don't** conflate quality with quantity

**Do** aim to produce a concentrated, crafted and concise response and adopt an appropriate form and register

**Do** make use of clear discourse markers

**Do** vary your sentence forms and use of punctuation marks (but don't overuse semi-colons and colons)