

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 12 May 2025

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes) **Paper reference** **8EL0/01**

English Language and Literature
Advanced Subsidiary
PAPER 1: Voices in Speech and Writing

You must have:
Source Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer the question in Section A and the question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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Answer BOTH questions.

SECTION A

Creation of Voice

Read Text A on pages 4–5 of the source booklet before answering Question 1 in the space below.

- 1** You have been invited to speak at a United Nations conference on this year's International Day of Persons with Disabilities. Using information provided in Text A, write the text for a short speech which you would deliver to an audience of young people from around the world.

The purpose of your speech would be to educate your audience about some of the issues faced by British people with disabilities.

You may develop points included in Text A but you must draw only on the factual information in the text.

You should:

- develop the content of your speech using the conventions of public speaking
- craft your speech appropriately to the given context
- write to engage your audience.

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

Comparing Voices

Read Text B on pages 6–7 and Text C on page 8 of the source booklet before answering Question 2 in the space below.

- 2** Compare how the speakers in Text B and writer in Text C craft voices to convey attitudes and ideas.

You must consider:

- the use of linguistic and literary features
- the influence of audience and purpose
- the contexts of the texts.

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



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SECTION A: Creation of Voice

Text A

This is an article from The i newspaper by Ian Birrell, the former deputy editor of The Independent newspaper. He is a columnist, foreign correspondent, campaigner, and co-founder of Africa Express.

As gay people celebrate, the treatment of the disabled just gets worse

With more spending cuts looming, are we content to leave one minority locked out of society as second-class citizens?

They were clearing up the confetti, nursing hangovers and disappearing on honeymoons yesterday after the first batch of gay marriages in Britain. It was a remarkable moment as the contented couples celebrated their unions with the traditional kiss. Within my lifetime, homosexuality has been first legalised, then embraced into everyday normality. ...

The ceremonies mark a milestone in the bumpy march towards tolerance and equality. We should rejoice at the speed with which people who were once jailed, mocked and used as a political football have taken their correct place at the heart of society. Politicians of all hues deserve praise for displaying courage in confronting the misanthropes who sought to stop lesbian and gay people from enjoying rights that the rest take for granted.

Problems remain with homophobic bullying in schools and bigotry abroad. But the reform shows how quickly attitudes can change. ...

We have seen a similar rapid shift in attitudes on gender and race, for all the hurdles that still exist for both women and ethnic minorities. Yet, amid all the discussion of diversity and self-congratulatory talk of tolerance, one minority remains stuck in the shadows of society. Indeed, many members would argue that their life is getting worse, with hostility growing.

These are people with disabilities, a group growing fast in our ageing society. ...

Not only are people with disabilities far less likely to be in work despite being the most loyal employees, but almost two-thirds of those who develop a disability have lost their job within two years. ...

Reported hate crime is rising, with stories of awful abuse commonplace... You can multiply all these damning statistics – the terrible stories of routine harassment – for people with learning difficulties. Just imagine the rightful outcry if this was happening to people because of their gender, sexuality or skin colour.

So why is this happening in the wake of the Paralympics, with all that optimistic talk of transforming attitudes? ...

One reason is the lack of social and workplace interaction, such a crucial motor in changing attitudes. So instead of invitations to drinks after work and weekend dinner parties, there is befuddled British embarrassment at best, coldness at worst, towards people with disabilities. As a consequence comes a failure to understand their hopes, fears and desires.

Then there is the lack of political power – one more legacy of the poverty and woeful support endured by many disabled people. Digital technology has helped but the idea of seeking a seat in Parliament is a joke for people who struggle to obtain a seat on the

bus. At the last general election, more than two-thirds of polling stations had significant barriers to accessibility. ...

It is great to see Britain become more tolerant. But, with more spending cuts looming, are we content to leave one minority locked out of society as second-class citizens? Just as with gay and lesbian people, disabled people want only the same rights as everyone else. And remember that only one in six people with disabilities was born with them; one day this minority might include you, whatever your colour, gender or sexuality.

SECTION B: Comparing Voices

Text B

This is an edited extract from a written record of a podcast produced by the BBC World Service, focusing on 'history as told by the people who were there.' This episode explores the collapse due to structural failure of the Sampoong Department Store in Seoul, South Korea, in 1995, which killed more than 500 people. Ben Henderson, the podcast's presenter, speaks via a translator to Sun Minh Lee, who had been working at the shop that day.

Witness History: Sampoong Department Store disaster

BH: Ben Henderson (presenter)

N: Newsreader (recording from the original news story)

SML: Sun Minh Lee (interviewee)

BH: This is the BBC World Service. And now it's *Witness History* with me, Ben Henderson. It's June 1995 and we're in Seoul, the capital of South Korea. Sun Minh Lee, who's 18 years old, is working her final shift at a glitzy shopping mall called the Sampoong Department Store. She's daydreaming, looking forward to going off to college that summer, then suddenly...

N: *Hundreds of people are believed to have been killed or injured when a department store collapsed in South Korea. According to some reports, there was an explosion before the collapse.*

SML: I can't remember how long I was there. Some falling debris had cut a deep gash in my head, so it was covered in blood. When I eventually escaped from the building, there were buses outside taking injured people to hospitals. I got on one of them and looked at the passengers. It was packed with people with serious injuries. It was like a scene from a zombie movie.

BH: It may have seemed like the Sampoong Department Store collapse came out of nowhere, but it wasn't an isolated incident.

N: *There's been a series of man-made disasters in South Korea in recent months. In April, more than 100 people were killed by a gas explosion at a subway construction site in a southern city. Last October, the central section of a major river bridge in Seoul collapsed during the morning rush hour, killing 32 people. This latest disaster will be an embarrassment for the South Korean government, with shortcuts in safety standards being blamed in the rush for economic development.*

SML: I didn't really want to go into work that morning because it was my final day. I was looking forward to being done with it. I work in the morning. We could hear creaking noises. My colleagues kept chatting about the rumours that it was unsafe, but we were told not to talk about it.

There was a bridge that collapsed, not long before the Sampoong Department Store collapsed, called the Seongsu Bridge. That morning I was joking with my friend that maybe this building could collapse too so that we wouldn't have to go to work anymore.

BH: What Sun Minh didn't know was 10-centimetre cracks had opened up under heavy air conditioning units on the roof. Joon Lee, the building owner, was made aware of this on the day but didn't evacuate the entire building.



SML: In the afternoon I was sitting in the basement, but someone called me on my phone and asked me to come to a different part of the department store.

BH: She'd be thankful for that call for the rest of her life.

SML: I began to walk over and, as I was walking, I suddenly heard huge explosions and the building was collapsing behind me.

N: A large section of the five-storey building collapsed at 6 o'clock in the evening, one of the busiest times of the day. The building fell in on itself, crashing through the basement, which is used as a supermarket.

SML: When the building collapsed, the electricity ran out and I couldn't see anything in front of me. It was pitch black and there was dust everywhere, filling in the room. I could hear people screaming though, and slowly I began to smell this awful scent of blood. Smell the blood everywhere. But as time went on my eyes adjusted, and I could see some shadows. So I followed the shadows and ended up finding my way to the building exit. My colleagues in the building, some of whom were my friends, were all killed.

N: It's now a race against time to save the lives of those buried below. Cries for help have been heard.

BH: 502 people died in the Sampoong disaster and almost a thousand were injured.

SML: Last year I went to the memorial and saw the names of people who died in the disaster. I recognise the names there. Some of them were my colleagues and friends. I couldn't stop myself crying.

Text C

This is a first-person account, published in The National Geographic News, of the photographer Chris Rainier's experiences of a tsunami in Indonesia in 2005.

Tsunami Eyewitness Account by Nat Geo Photographer

The best way to describe this—because we grew up with the images and we all know what it looked like—is that Banda Aceh looks like Hiroshima after the atomic bomb. It's totally destroyed. The buildings have been flattened for miles and entire communities—probably something like a hundred thousand people—have been swept out to sea.

It's day 15 [January 10, 2005] since the disaster, and still there are vast areas where exposed bodies can be seen lying around, decaying. Just cleaning up, picking up the bodies, remains the biggest challenge.

The medical situation is just as daunting. Hundreds of thousands of survivors are refugees, squatting in makeshift camps wherever you go. A lot of relief agencies are trying to get in here to set things up. But the logistics remain a nightmare.

Everyone is very impressed with the U.S. military relief effort and the UN's coordination of some 200 different [charity organizations] setting up here. The urgent challenge is to make sure that another hundred thousand people don't die from disease.

The horror of this place reminds me of something from a biblical disaster story or the sketches of Hieronymus Bosch [a painter of monstrous scenes of hell]. Everywhere I go I have to be careful I don't step on a corpse.

The magnitude of this thing is that this goes on for hundreds of miles in both directions. In one area some 10 square miles [25 square kilometers] of the city was completely flattened. It is feared that something like 30,000 bodies are still in there.

The government has confirmed 95,000 dead and 77,000 missing. They are likely soon to convert that 77,000 missing into confirmed dead.

Are the emergency supplies of food and medicine getting through to the people?

Food and medical aid is arriving, and it is getting to the survivors. An infrastructure is being set up here in Banda Aceh—but the needs are huge. We still see a lot of people with broken bones that have not received treatment. We see people with deep lacerations that have been covered with a dirty rag.

The U.S. military works here from dawn to dusk, and cruise ships have arrived from Singapore with relief workers and supplies. People are very, very appreciative that we are here. They appreciate America's help. People come up to me all the time to say thanks, give me a hug, or start crying in appreciation. The U.S. military is being well received.

It's going to be interesting to see how the massive amount of money raised in the U.S. and other countries will translate into help on the ground. The bottleneck is a challenge. So many people are here and so much assistance is coming in. Getting it out to all the outlying places and all the people who need it is a problem.

Picking up the bodies is a priority. Then the medical assistance needs to move beyond the most urgent triage to treating broken limbs and deep wounds. People are dying because they are unable to get this basic medical attention.



A huge number of people are displaced. The challenge is to stabilize their communities and set up new places for them to live.

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Source information:

Text A: from 'As gay people celebrate, the treatment of the disabled just gets worse', *The Independent*, 31/03/2014 (Ian Birrell), copyright © *The Independent*, in *Voices in Speech and Writing: An Anthology*, Pearson Education Limited 2014

Text B: from BBC Sounds <https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/w3ct4xjk>

Text C: "Tsunami Eyewitness Account", *National Geographic News*, 11/01/2005 (Chris Rainier and David Braun), © David Braun/National Geographic Creative, in *Voices in Speech and Writing: An Anthology*, Pearson Education Limited 2014

