

Paper Reference(s) 1EN0/02

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

English Language

**Paper 2: Non-fiction and Transactional
Writing**

Section A: Reading Texts Insert

Wednesday 6 November 2019 – Morning

**Time: 2 hours and 5 minutes plus your
additional time allowance**

READING TEXTS INSERT

**DO NOT RETURN THIS
READING TEXTS INSERT WITH
THE QUESTION PAPER.**

ADVICE TO CANDIDATES

- **Read the texts before answering the questions in Section A of the Question Paper.**

**Read the text below and answer
Questions 1–3 on the Question Paper.**

TEXT 1

Extract from ‘Hidden Figures: The Untold Story of the African American Women Who Helped Win the Space Race’ by Margot Lee Shetterly (2016).

This edited extract describes the experience of African-American female mathematicians who worked at NASA, the American centre for studying space. The women worked in an area known as the ‘West Computers’ from 1943 to 1958.

Thirty minutes and back to work. Just enough time for a hot lunch and a little conversation.

Most groups sat together out of habit. For the West Computers, it was by mandate*. A white cardboard sign

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on a table in the back of the cafeteria beckoned them, its crisply stenciled black letters spelling out the lunchroom hierarchy^{**}: **COLORED COMPUTERS.** 10
 It was the only sign in the West Area cafeteria; no other group needed their seating prescribed in the same fashion. The caretakers, the laborers, the cafeteria workers themselves did 15
 not take lunch in the main cafeteria. The women of West Computing were the only black professionals at the laboratory—not exactly excluded, but not quite 20
 included either. 20

In the hierarchy of racial slights, the sign wasn't unusual or out of the ordinary. It didn't signal the kind of racial violence that could spring out of nowhere, striking even the most economically 25
 secure Negroes like fuel poured on a smouldering ember. This was the kind of garden-variety segregation that over the years blacks had learned to tolerate, if

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not to accept, in order to function in their daily lives. 30

But there in the lofty environment of the laboratory, a place that had selected them for their intellectual talents, the sign seemed especially ridiculous and somehow more offensive. They tried to ignore the sign, push it aside during their lunch hour, pretend it wasn't there. In the office, the women felt equal. 35

But in the cafeteria, and in the bathrooms designated for colored girls, the signs were a reminder that even within the US Civil Service, even after Executive Order 8802, some were more equal than others. Even the group's title was both descriptive and a little deceptive, allowing the laboratory to comply with the Fair Employment Act—West Computing was simply a functional description on the organizational chart—while simultaneously appeasing 40 45 50

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**Virginia's discriminatory
separate-but-equal statutes***.**

**The sign in the cafeteria was evidence
that the law that paved the way for the 55
West Computers to work at Langley was
not allowed to compete with the state laws
that kept them in their separate place. The
front door to the laboratory was open, but
many others remained closed, like Anne 60
Wythe Hall, a dormitory for single white
women working at Langley. While Dorothy
walked several blocks each morning from
the Lucys' house to the bus, the women
at the dormitory enjoyed a special bus 65
service. There was nothing they could
do about that, or the separate "Colored
girls" bathroom. But that sign in the
cafeteria . . .**

**It was Miriam Mann who finally decided it 70
was too much to take. "There's my sign
for today," she would say upon entering
the cafeteria, spying the sign designating**

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their table in the back of the room. Not
 even five feet tall, her feet just grazing 75
 the floor when she sat down, Miriam
 Mann had a personality as outsized
 as she was tiny. The West Computers
 watched their colleague remove the
 sign and banish it to the recesses of 80
 her purse, her small act of defiance
 inspiring both anxiety and a sense of
 empowerment. The ritual played itself
 out with absurd regularity. The sign,
 placed by an unseen hand, made the 85
 unspoken rules of the cafeteria explicit.
 When Miriam snatched the sign, it took
 its leave for a few days, perhaps a week,
 maybe longer, before it was replaced
 with an identical twin, the letters of the 90
 new sign just as blankly menacing...

Note: as this is an American text,
 American spellings are used throughout.

mandate* – order

hierarchy** – order of importance

statutes*** – laws, rules

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**Read the text below and answer
Questions 4–7 on the Question Paper.**

TEXT 2

**Extract from ‘The Diary of a Young Girl’
by Anne Frank (published in 1947).**

**These edited diary entries were written
by Anne Frank during World War II
(1939–1945). At this time, because they
were Jewish, Anne’s family lived in
hiding from the Germans occupying
Holland (the Netherlands).**

Saturday, 20 June, 1942

**My father was thirty-six when he married
my mother, who was then twenty-five. My
sister Margot was born in 1926, I followed
on June 12, 1929, and, as we are Jewish, 5
we emigrated to Holland in 1933.**

**The rest of our family felt the full impact
of Hitler’s anti-Jewish laws, so life was**

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filled with anxiety. In 1938 after the
 riots, my two uncles (my mother's
 brothers) escaped to the U.S.A. My
 old grandmother came to us, she was
 then seventy-three. After May 1940
 good times rapidly fled: first the war,
 then the capitulation*, followed by the
 arrival of the Germans, which is when
 the sufferings of us Jews really began.
 Anti-Jewish decrees** followed each
 other in quick succession. Jews must
 wear a yellow star, Jews must hand in
 their bicycles, Jews are banned from
 trams and are forbidden to drive. Jews
 are only allowed to do their shopping
 between three and five o'clock and then
 only in shops which bear the notice
 "Jewish shop". Jews must be indoors by
 eight o'clock and cannot even sit in their
 own gardens after that hour. Jews are
 forbidden to visit theatres, cinemas, and
 other places of entertainment. Jews may
 not take part in public sports. Swimming
 baths, tennis courts, hockey fields, and

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other sports grounds are all prohibited to them. Jews may not visit Christians. Jews must go to Jewish schools, and many more restrictions of a similar kind. 35

So we could not do this and were forbidden to do that. But life went on in spite of it all. Our freedom was strictly limited. Yet things were still bearable. 40

Friday, 9 October, 1942

Dear Kitty***, I've only got dismal and depressing news for you today. Our many Jewish friends are being taken away by the dozen. These people are treated by the Gestapo without a shred of decency, being loaded into cattle trucks and sent to Westerbork, the big Jewish camp. 45

Westerbork sounds terrible: only one washing cubicle for a hundred people and not nearly enough lavatories. There 50

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is no separate accommodation. Men, women, and children all sleep together...

It is impossible to escape; most of the people in the camp are branded as inmates by their shaven heads and many also by their Jewish appearance. If it is as bad as this in Holland, whatever will it be like in the distant and barbarous regions they are sent to? We assume that most of them are murdered.

capitulation* – surrender

decrees** – rulings

Kitty*** – Kitty was Anne's imaginary friend and she sometimes wrote to her in her diary