

**Paper Reference(s) 1EN2/01**  
**Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)**

**English Language 2.0**  
**PAPER 1: Non-Fiction Texts**

**Time: 1 hour 55 minutes**

**Source Booklet**

**DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET WITH  
THE QUESTION PAPER.**

## **ADVICE**

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

# Contents

## Page

4–5      Text 1

6–8      Text 2

## SECTION A

### Reading

**Read Text 1 on pages 4 and 5 and answer Questions 1–3 on the Question Paper.**

**This extract is from a newspaper article written in 1877, which is about scientific discoveries and the exciting invention of the telephone.**

#### THE TELEPHONE

The discovery has come happily just at the time when there had arisen a dreary feeling that we had arrived at the end of original discoveries, and had nothing to do but work out our old ones. It is true we have been penetrating continents, sounding<sup>1</sup> the deep sea, hunting matter down to molecules, finding perfume in filth, dyes in dirt, and food in refuse.

5

It is also true that the annual catalogue of new facts in Science has been stated to amount to a thick, closely printed volume. But these are not matters that concern everybody, at least directly. They do not revolutionise the world.

10

(continued on the next page)

What the Telephone promises is hardly short of this.  
 There is no reason why a man should not hold a  
 conversation with a son at the Antipodes<sup>2</sup>, distinguish 15  
 his voice, hear his breathing, and, if the instrument  
 be applied as a stethoscope, hear his heart's throb.  
 Next to seeing—nay, rather than seeing—what would  
 parents give to hear the very voice, the familiar laugh,  
 the favourite song, of the child long separated by a 20  
 solid mass 8,000 miles in diameter?

The telescope is only a prolongation of the eye, and  
 the Telephone is only a second ear.

## GLOSSARY

<sup>1</sup>sounding – the action of measuring the depth of a body  
 of water

<sup>2</sup>Antipodes – Australia and New Zealand

**Read Text 2 on pages 6, 7 and 8 and answer Questions 4–6 on the Question Paper.**

**In this extract adapted from a magazine article written in 1898, the writer presents his ideas about how a new type of telephone (The Pleasure Telephone) could benefit people.**

### **THE PLEASURE TELEPHONE**

It is probable that before the dawn of the twentieth century the telephone will be a quite indispensable element in English social life. But it will be a much more comprehensive and effective instrument than the telephone as we know it at present, and the likelihood is that it will be fitted in our houses just as gas and electricity is now. It will be so cheap that not to have it would be absurd, and it will be so entertaining and useful that it will make life happier all round, and bring the pleasures of society to the doors of the worker's cottage. 5  
10

That, indeed, will be the unique feature of the Pleasure Telephone. It will make millions merry who have never been merry before, and will democratise<sup>1</sup>, if we may so write, many of the social luxuries of the rich. Those who object to the environment of the stage will be able to enjoy the theatre at home, and the fashionable concert will be looked forward to as eagerly by the 15

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

poor as by their wealthy neighbours. The humblest cottage will be in immediate contact with the city, and the 'private wire' will make all classes connected. 20

The new telephone is to be brought to London, and at the present moment arrangements are being made for its installation in the Metropolis. 25

Though the telephone is likely to effect immense changes, and will no doubt create something like a sensation when introduced into this country, its installation is really a very simple thing. Indeed, the whole transmission of the Pleasure Telephone— 30 carrying business and pleasure into the homes of thousands, and making next-door neighbours, as it were, of strangers who have never met—will be conducted in one single room by one single man. The power of the telephone is said to be enormous, 35 and the inventor has declared that it would be possible with its aid for one man's voice to be heard simultaneously by the whole six million inhabitants of London. All that is necessary is a central office, from which the whole of London—if not the whole of 40 England—might be supplied with a constant flow of news and pleasure all day long.

The subscriber has only to put down his receivers and wait a few minutes for the local news, or the theatrical, art, or science notices. Next come the latest 45

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

foreign, provincial, and sporting information, and all kinds of society and political matter. And this news not only comes with extraordinary promptness, but it is brought to one's own fireside, without the trouble of running into the street for the paper.

50

But the name of the telephone—its full description is the 'News and Entertainment Telephone'—implies that the instrument is not monopolised by news. Perhaps the most popular feature of it is its connection with the theatres, concert halls, and the hundred and one other places of amusement in the city.

55

## GLOSSARY

<sup>1</sup>**democratise** – make (something) accessible to everyone



## **SOURCE INFORMATION**

**Total text word count: 692 words**

**Text 1: extract taken from**

**<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0002470/18771124/081/0007>**

**Text 2: extract taken from**

**<https://www.victorianvoices.net/ARTICLES/VT/2015/1507-telephone.pdf>**