

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.**

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4–6 Text 1

7–10 Text 2

SECTION A

Reading

Read Text 1 on pages 4 to 6 and then 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, sounding¹ the deep sea, hunting matter down to molecules, finding perfume in filth, dyes in dirt, and food in refuse.

5

(continued on the next page)

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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.

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 Antipodes², distinguish 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 solid mass 8,000 miles in diameter?

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

(continued on the next page)

GLOSSARY

¹sounding – the action of measuring the depth of a body of water

²Antipodes – Australia and New Zealand

Read Text 2 on pages 7 to 10 and then 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 5 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 10 will be so entertaining and useful that

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it will make life happier all round, and bring the pleasures of society to the doors of the worker's cottage.

That, indeed, will be the unique feature of the Pleasure Telephone. It will make millions merry who have never been merry before, and will democratise¹, 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 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.

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

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Though the telephone is likely to effect
immense changes, and will no doubt
create something like a sensation 35
when introduced into this country,
its installation is really a very simple
thing. Indeed, the whole transmission
of the Pleasure Telephone—carrying
business and pleasure into the homes 40
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 45
be enormous, 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 50
necessary is a central office, from which
the whole of London—if not the whole
of England—might be supplied with a
constant flow of news and pleasure all
day long. 55

(continued on the next page)

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 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. 60 65

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. 70

GLOSSARY

¹democratise – 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](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](https://www.victorianvoices.net/ARTICLES/VT/2015/1507-telephone.pdf)**