

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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**Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

**Thursday 16 January 2025**

Morning (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper  
reference

**WEN02/01**

**English Language**  
**International Advanced Subsidiary**  
**UNIT 2: Language in Transition**

**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 **both** questions.
- 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.

Turn over ►

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS**





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(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS**



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# Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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Paper  
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**WEN02/01**

## **English Language**

**International Advanced Subsidiary**

**UNIT 2: Language in Transition**

### **Source Booklet**

**Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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## English Phonemic Reference Sheet

### Vowels

kit	dress	trap	lot	strut	foot
ɪ	e	æ	ɒ	ʌ	ʊ
letter	fleece	cart	thought	goose	nurse
ə	i:	ɑ:	ɔ:	u:	ɜ:

Diacritics /:/ = length mark. These vowels may be shorter in some accents and will be transcribed without the length mark /:/ in this case.

### Diphthongs

face	goat	price	mouth	choice	near	square	cure
eɪ	əʊ	aɪ	aʊ	ɔɪ	ɪə	eə	ʊə

### Consonants

<b>pip</b>	<b>bid</b>	<b>tack</b>	<b>door</b>	<b>cake</b>	<b>good</b>
p	b	t	d	k	g
<b>chain</b>	<b>jam</b>	<b>fly</b>	<b>vase</b>	<b>thing</b>	<b>this</b>
tʃ	dʒ	f	v	θ	ð
<b>say</b>	<b>zoo</b>	<b>shoe</b>	<b>treasure</b>	<b>house</b>	<b>mark</b>
s	z	ʃ	ʒ	h	m
<b>not</b>	<b>sing</b>	<b>lot</b>	<b>rose</b>	<b>yet</b>	<b>witch</b>
n	ŋ	l	r	j	w
Glottal stop		Syllabic /l/ bottle		Syllabic /n/ fatten	
ʔ		l̩		n̩	



**Text A is a transcription from a news report in 2023. A journalist is interviewing people from Hong Kong who have just moved to London to start a new life after experiencing unrest in Hong Kong.**

**Key**

(.) micro pause timed pause	{ } paralinguistic feature
/_ / phonemic transcription	

**Speaker 1:** we just /dʒʌs/ moved in (.) er England about /æbʌʊ/ one month ago hopefully (.) um (.) our daughters they can start a new future here it's tough (.) to be honest (.) it's um (.) um we didn't think about to move out our homeland Hong Kong we didn't think about it but um since (.) since the circumstances is getting worse recently we we we make a big sacrifice (.) I don't feel comfortable to be honest er I (.) I (.) I'm not sure the people (.) especially /ɛʃpeɪi:/ the local how (.) they think of (.) us (.) a lot of Hong Kong people come here to to raise up um the prices of the housing and er the place for for for um living (.) you know it's difficult to find place to rent er recently (.) also /ɔ:səʊ/ for us as well so um

**Interviewer:** it's so many sacrifices leaving your home (.) your family um spending you know a lot of money like (.) do you regret it (.) is it worth it

**Speaker 1:** {laughs} um (.) sometimes I wish I I I have a feeling that um (.) yeah what for (.) I think in a in a in a difficult time I will I will have a (.) flash to think think about it what for but as soon as I can see my children they I always see they have a big smile happy face then /ðæn/ here I think it's worth it

**Interviewer:** would you consider going back to Hong Kong

**Speaker 1:** not really not really

**Interviewer:** why not

**Speaker 1:** because I (.) it's (.) the main the main reason why I'm here is for (.) is for the children and if I go back there (.) I cannot see they have future over there (.) I I (.) I don't want them to to to go back there yeah yeah

**Speaker 2:** when I see my kids are very /vewi:/ happy here I I didn't feel any regret (.) but I just think worrying about how to adapt to the environment especially for our adults and finding a job and learning to drive driving and get the driving licence this is much more I worry about that more than other things (.) I didn't feel regret about that especially if you keep on receiving the news of Hong Kong yeah /jɑ:/ so we I don't think /fɪŋk/ any people /pi:pɒl/ coming to United Kingdom will feel too much regret about that (.) but if Hong Kong really (.) getting better and it is safe for us we we we are really want to back to Hong Kong



**Text B is taken from an online article posted in 2022 about Chinglish, a variety of English language used among people from Hong Kong.**

Hong Kong is home to over seven million people, of which over 88 per cent speak Cantonese. The former fishing village has seen the blossoming of commerce and trade, with Cantonese and English taking root as the two official languages. But there's another hue that's silently taking shape on the city's bilingual palette – Chinglish.

Like the singsong Singlish brandished by the Singaporeans, Hong Kong people have carved out their own language, with terms only the locals understand. Although it started off as a substitute for Chinese characters, over the years, Chinglish has flourished into something of its own – but what is it really all about? Read on as we decipher this unique code of language that's humorous, provocative, and reflective of the Hong Kong and Cantonese spirit.

Chinglish is a unique patchwork of Cantonese and English. In essence, Chinglish translates Cantonese words and expressions into English while retaining its Cantonese pronunciation and syntax – but it's so much more than just mixing two languages together.

Chinglish expressions can be literal or phonological translations, which often sound like gibberish to native English speakers. If someone says 'laugh die me', it means they're laughing so hard that they'll pass out. 'Add oil' is telling you to 'cheer up' or 'keep it up', not that your car engine requires lubrication. And when you are 'blowing water', you are not blowing air bubbles into the liquid for fun; it just means having small talk.

In recent years, Chinglish has been lifted from just being poor English to being a hip, local language that Hong Kong people identify with, as no other language has a better grasp of Cantonese sensibilities. Its vocabulary flouts the conventional spellings to bring out a certain attitude known to Cantonese speakers. Deviating from the standard English code and the communicative customs, Chinglish is about being playful, unconcerned, and creative.

Chinglish retains the sparkle of Hong Kong's colloquial culture through various lenses and forms. Phrases such as 'eat jor mud' (what have you eaten) and 'no leung heart' (immoral and corrupt) mix both English and Cantonese into the same sentence, while sayings like 'people mountain people sea' is a literal translation of a Cantonese idiom into English. This blend of the Cantonese tongue and the English alphabet showcases the creativity and adaptability of Hong Kong's bilingual twist of mind.

**Text C is an extract from a research article about the use of English words in Hong Kong. It was published in 2010 in the *Asian Journal of Marketing*.**

There are different Chinese dialects. Cantonese is the most popular in Hong Kong because Hong Kong is geographically close to Guangdong Province where the native dialect is Cantonese. However, traditionally English is used by educated people and also commonly used in the business sector and the government. In Hong Kong, Cantonese and English are used in formal and informal daily communication. These two languages are with different social values and roles. Cantonese as the native language binds the local people in Hong Kong together and English is related with high social position and identification of elite group and modernization. Thus, Cantonese is the language of solidarity and English is the language of power. Since, these two languages are used closely together for a long time in Hong Kong, English terms are often mixed with Cantonese.

In a Chinese society like Hong Kong, Chinese is the mother tongue for most of the people whereas English can be considered as their second language. The mainstream code-mixing pattern is restricted to insertion of English into Cantonese, the dominant language. Gibbons (1983, 1987) studied language attitudes and code mixing in Hong Kong between Cantonese and English and observed that people in Hong Kong switch between Cantonese and English in their speech ranging from tutorial discussion in tertiary institutions, formal and informal conversational, television and radio broadcasting. The most common pattern is a single English word surrounded by other Cantonese constituents.

### **Glossary**

*tertiary institutions* – universities and colleges



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**Sources taken/adapted from:**

Text A: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NSLRle3qv9g>

Text B: <https://www.timeout.com/hong-kong/art/a-look-into-chinglish-the-english-language-among-hongkongers>

Text C: Leung, C. (2010) 'An Empirical Study on Code Mixing in Print Advertisements in Hong Kong', *Asian Journal of Marketing*, 4(2), pp. 49–69. doi: 10.3923/ajm.2010.49.61

