



GCSE

C700U20-1



A22-C700U20-1



WEDNESDAY, 2 NOVEMBER 2022 – MORNING

ENGLISH LANGUAGE – Component 2
19th and 21st Century Non-Fiction Reading
and Transactional/Persuasive Writing

2 hours

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Resource Material for use with Section A.

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions in Sections A and B.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided, following the instructions on the front of the answer booklet.

Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the booklet.

Write the question number in the two boxes in the left-hand margin at the start of each answer,

for example

1	1
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 .

Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.

You are advised to spend your time as follows:

- Section A - about 10 minutes reading
 - about 50 minutes answering the questions
- Section B - spend 30 minutes on each question
 - about 5 minutes planning
 - about 25 minutes writing

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Section A (Reading): 40 marks

Section B (Writing): 40 marks

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

SECTION A: 40 marks

Answer **all** the following questions.

The **separate Resource Material for use with Section A** is a newspaper article, 'Revealed: new evidence about the life and death of Jumbo, the giant Victorian sensation'.

The extract on the opposite page is from Matthew Scott's autobiography, written in 1885.

Read the newspaper article in the separate Resource Material.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 1 |
|---|---|
- a) Where is the skeleton of Jumbo kept? [1]
- b) Why was Jumbo sold to the Barnum Circus? [1]
- c) Give **one** piece of evidence that showed people did not want Jumbo to go to America. [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
- How does the writer, Alan Lee, try to show that Jumbo was a much-loved 'Victorian sensation'?
- You should comment on:
- what he says
 - his use of language, tone and structure
 - other ways he tries to show Jumbo was a much-loved elephant. [10]
- You must refer to the text to support your comments, using relevant subject terminology where appropriate.

To answer the following questions you will need to read the passage on the opposite page, taken from Matthew Scott's autobiography.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 3 |
|---|---|
- a) How much did Jumbo weigh? [1]
- b) How long had Jumbo been giving children rides in London Zoo? [1]
- c) Give the detail from the text that shows Jumbo would usually do what Matthew Scott asked him. [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 4 |
|---|---|
- "Matthew Scott writes about Jumbo in a way that shows feelings of pride and affection for the elephant."
- To what extent do you agree with this view?
- You should comment on:
- what the writer says
 - how the writer says it. [10]
- You must refer to the text to support your comments.

To answer the following questions you must use both texts.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 5 |
|---|---|
- Using information from both texts, explain briefly what the two writers tell readers about Jumbo's food and drink. [4]

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 6 |
|---|---|
- Both of these texts are about Jumbo the elephant and his life in London Zoo.
- Compare:
- what the two writers tell readers about Jumbo's life in London Zoo
 - how the writers get their views about Jumbo's life across to their readers. [10]
- You must use the text to support your answers and make it clear which text you are referring to.

When Jumbo the elephant was brought to England and to London Zoo in 1865, he was looked after by Matthew Scott, his keeper. The passage below is taken from Scott's autobiography, published in 1885.

When I first saw Jumbo and he was given into my care, the poor thing was full of disease, and his whole hide covered with sores. However, I undertook to be his doctor, his nurse and general servant. I watched and nursed him night and day with all the care and affection of a mother and I am now rewarded by having a fine-looking creature in a perfectly sound state of mind and body. He is the largest, most intelligent and certainly the most powerful living creature in creation. Jumbo's daily diet is composed of hay, oats and bread; his drink is chiefly water but as a treat he can cope with a big dram of whisky. He weighs nearly eight tons and he stands today over twelve feet high. All the experience I share with him is a pleasure to me and is a great reward, which I am thankful for in these, my older days but so long as I am permitted the company of dear old Jumbo, I shall be quite contented. I am happy in his company and do not wish to leave it.

Jumbo has been a busy, industrious creature all his life, especially since I brought him from his sick bed. He has no idle days for 'loafing' or otherwise wasting his time. He has been engaged in carrying around children almost daily for twenty years, and I suppose no animal has ever carried so many on his back as Jumbo. Certainly, I can claim for him that no animal ever did his work more affectionately or tenderly, and without accident. Once when I was riding him around in the Zoological Gardens, sitting on his neck with about a dozen children on his broad back, we were proceeding down the path when all at once Jumbo came to a standstill. I shouted to him to go along but for once he did not obey the order. As I turned round to see what was the matter, there was a lady running on to the path screaming and shouting, "Oh, my poor child! Oh, he will be killed, he will be killed!" When I looked down, I saw Jumbo deliberately and coolly putting his trunk around the body of an infant that had escaped its mother's apron-strings and had run and fallen in front of him. He just stopped right there, gently picked up the child by the waist with his trunk and laid it beside its screaming mother, more tenderly than the mother afterward took up the frightened child in her excitement.

Jumbo never gets excited when he is attending to children, who love to see him eat the cakes they give him. He might get mad once in a while when provoked by some drunken fool but I want you to think of Jumbo as a kind, affectionate creature and remember, when you see anyone in trouble, you should go instantly to the rescue, and remember that Jumbo did the same thing.

SECTION B: 40 marks

Answer Question

2	1
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 and Question

2	2
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In this section you will be assessed for the quality of your writing skills.

For each question, 12 marks are awarded for communication and organisation; 8 marks are awarded for vocabulary, sentence structure, punctuation and spelling.

Think about the purpose and audience for your writing.

You should aim to write about 300–400 words for each task.

2	1
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You are asked to give a lively talk to younger students in which you give advice about how best to prepare for and cope with the demands of GCSE exams.

Write what you would say in your talk.

[20]

2	2
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This is part of a letter that has appeared in a newspaper:

‘It’s about time teenagers thought about their responsibilities and contributed more to their communities.’

Write a letter to the newspaper responding to this view.

[20]

The space below can be used to plan your work.

END OF PAPER



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ENGLISH LANGUAGE – Component 2
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RESOURCE MATERIAL FOR USE WITH SECTION A

Revealed: new evidence about the life and death of Jumbo, the giant Victorian sensation.

During his time as the greatest animal celebrity of the Victorian age, Jumbo the elephant outshone the biggest names of music hall and theatre. Now Alan Lee reports on the latest research on this remarkable animal, including Sir David Attenborough's work for his documentary about the elephant.



Jumbo the elephant drew millions of visitors, became a firm favourite of Queen Victoria's children and much later even inspired Walt Disney's classic cartoon film, 'Dumbo'. Yet behind all the adoration, Jumbo lived a sad, often painful existence.

Now Sir David Attenborough has become the latest researcher to try to uncover the truth about

Jumbo, the "gentle giant". Jumbo stood four metres tall and weighed more than seven tons. The skeleton of the elephant is kept at the American Museum of Natural History in New York and Sir David was given unique access to it during the making of a BBC documentary.

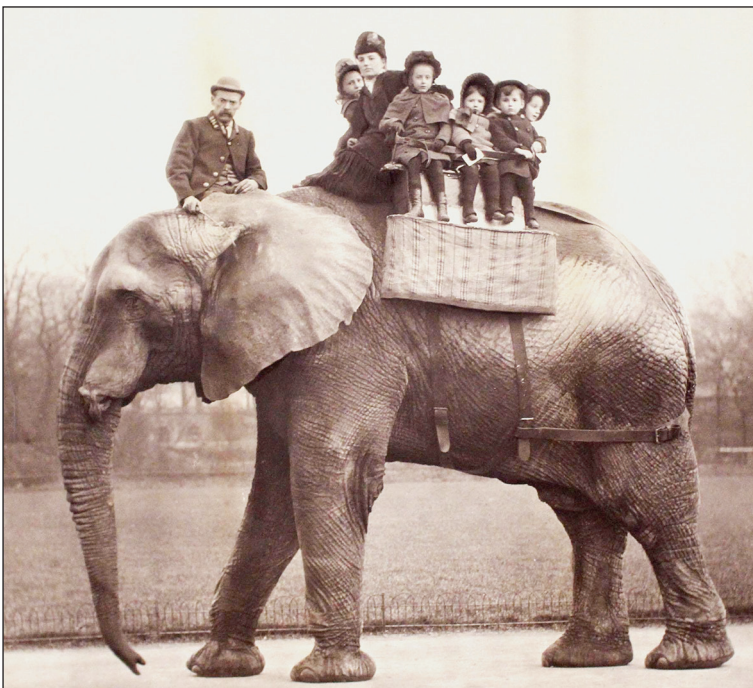
Using the latest techniques, Attenborough and a team of scientists painstakingly examined Jumbo's bones. And they have come to some fascinating conclusions about Jumbo's medical condition and diet.

The elephant arrived at London Zoo in 1865. "Hardly anyone in Europe had seen a living African elephant 150 years ago," Sir David points out. Jumbo became an instant hit, attracting crowds of awe-struck Victorians who came to marvel at his growing size, take rides on his back and take photos using early cameras. Among those who are said to have adored Jumbo were Queen Victoria's children and a young Winston Churchill.

His keeper was Matthew Scott, who developed a strong bond with Jumbo. It was even claimed he discovered a way of communicating with the animal. The young elephant was disease-ridden when he arrived in London, but Scott nursed him back to health and did his best to treat him well. He even slept in the elephant's pen to keep him company. Yet Scott knew little about elephant behaviour and away from the crowds there was a darker side to Jumbo. He would have terrifyingly violent rages, where he would smash the wooden frame of his enclosure. "He did it so often that carpenters had to be called again and again to make repairs," says Sir David.

He even broke his tusks in his frustration. Scientists now believe the reason for his rages was bad toothache caused by his monotonous diet, largely of sticky buns and hay. They found clear signs of damage to his teeth and indications of infection. Matthew Scott was also said to feed Jumbo whisky and beer to keep him calm, adding to his health problems. It is also known that 300 coins were discovered in Jumbo's stomach after his death – probably payment for rides which the elephant scooped up and swallowed.

Photographs from the time show as many as a dozen people on his back and the rides also caused some injury. Jumbo suffered joint problems. His bones were shown to be like those of an animal in its 50s, rather than in his mid-20s as he was when he died.



There's no evidence that he ever attacked anyone but zoo officials became increasingly worried. They feared that he would turn on Scott, or even worse, a child, causing a scandal, so when, in 1882, the Barnum Circus in America offered £2,000 for Jumbo, an enormous sum at the time, they found London Zoo in a mood to accept.

"It was an opportunity for the zoo to get rid of its problematic elephant," says Sir David. "A shocking decision was made to sell."

There was an outcry – 100,000 children wrote to Queen Victoria begging her to intervene, adults protested at the zoo – but there was no reprieve. Jumbo was put in a crate and shipped across the Atlantic with his loyal keeper. Huge crowds were waiting and Jumbo-mania erupted.

His popularity never faded but he died just three years later. While exercising at a railway yard in Canada, during a circus tour, Jumbo was struck by a train and killed. He was aged just 24, a tragically young age for an animal that can live to 70 in the wild. Matthew Scott is said to have wept uncontrollably as his best friend took his last breath.