

GCSE English Language

Paper 2

Writers' viewpoints and perspectives



Source A: Nelson Mandela's speech at the Make Poverty History Campaign

Source B: Florence Nightingale's letter to The Times on 'Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor'



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1. How many **marks** are available for the **whole paper**?
2. How much **time** do you get to complete **section A**?
3. Are the **section A** texts **fiction** or **non-fiction**?
4. How much **time** do you get to complete **section B**?
5. How many **marks** are available for **question 1**?
6. How many **marks** are available for **question 2**?
7. How many **marks** are available for **question 3**?
8. How many **marks** are available for **question 4**?
9. How many **marks** are available for **question 5**?
10. How many of the **marks** for **question 5** are awarded for **technical accuracy**?
11. What are you required to **do** for **question 1**?
12. What are you required to **do** for **question 2**?
13. What are you required to **do** for **question 3**?
14. What are you required to **do** for **question 4**?
15. What are you required to **do** for **question 5**?

Source A

Nelson Mandela's speech at the Make Poverty History Campaign in London

Nelson Mandela addressed over 22,000 people who had gathered for the Make Poverty History Campaign in Trafalgar Square.

I am privileged to be here today at the invitation of The Campaign to Make Poverty History.

As you know, I recently formally announced my retirement from public life and should really not be here.

However, as long as poverty, injustice and gross inequality persist in our world, none of us can truly rest. Moreover, the Global Campaign for Action Against Poverty represents such a noble cause that we could not decline the invitation.

Massive poverty and obscene inequality are such terrible scourges of our times – times in which the world boasts breathtaking advances in science, technology, industry and wealth accumulation – that they have to rank alongside slavery and apartheid as social evils.

The Global Campaign for Action Against Poverty can take its place as a public movement alongside the movement to abolish slavery and the international solidarity against apartheid. And I can never thank the people of Britain enough for their support through those days of the struggle against apartheid. Many stood in solidarity with us, just a few yards from this spot.

Through your will and passion, you assisted in consigning that evil system forever to history. But in this new century, millions of people in the world's poorest countries remain imprisoned, enslaved, and in chains.

They are trapped in the prison of poverty. It is time to set them free.

Like slavery and apartheid, poverty is not natural. It is man-made and it can be overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings.

And overcoming poverty is not a gesture of charity. It is an act of justice. It is the protection

of a fundamental human right, the right to dignity and a decent life.

While poverty persists, there is no true freedom. The steps that are needed from the developed nations are clear. The first is ensuring trade justice. I have said before that trade justice is a truly meaningful way for the developed countries to show commitment to bringing about an end to global poverty.

The second is an end to the debt crisis for the poorest countries. The third is to deliver much more aid and make sure it is of the highest quality.

In 2005, there is a unique opportunity for making an impact. In September, world leaders will gather in New York to measure progress since they made the Millennium Declaration in the year 2000. That declaration promised to halve extreme poverty.

But at the moment, the promise is falling tragically behind. Those leaders must now honour their promises to the world's poorest citizens.

Tomorrow, here in London, the G7 finance ministers can make a significant beginning. I am happy to have been invited to meet with them. The G8 leaders, when they meet in Scotland in July, have already promised to focus on the issue of poverty, especially in Africa.

I say to all those leaders: do not look the other way; do not hesitate. Recognise that the world is hungry for action, not words. Act with courage and vision.

I am proud to wear the symbol of this global call to action in 2005. This white band is from my country. In a moment, I want to give this band to you – young people of Britain – and ask you to take it forward along with millions of others to the G8 summit in July. I entrust it to you. I will be watching with anticipation.

We thank you for coming here today. Sometimes it falls upon a generation to be great. You can be that great generation. Let your greatness blossom.

Of course the task will not be easy. But not to do this would be a crime against humanity, against which I ask all humanity now to rise up.

Make Poverty History in 2005. Make History in 2005. Then we can all stand with our heads held high.

Thank you.

Source: AQA GCSE English Language reading resource booklet

Source B

Florence Nightingale's letter to The Times on 'Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor'

Florence Nightingale was a manager and trainer of nurses during the Crimean War, in which she organised care for wounded soldiers.

The beginning has been made, the first crusade has been fought and won, to bring real nursing, trained nursing to the bedsides of cases wanting real nursing among the London sick poor, in the only way in which real nurses can be so brought to the sick poor, and this by providing a real home within reach of their work for the nurses to live in – a home which gives what real family homes are supposed to give:- materially, a bedroom for each, dining and sitting rooms in common, all meals prepared and eaten in the home; morally, direction, support, sympathy in a common work, further training and instruction in it, proper rest and recreation, and a head of the home, who is also and pre-eminently trained and skilled head of the nursing.

Nursing requires the most undivided attention of anything I know, and all the health and strength both of mind and body. The very thing that we find in these poor sick is that they lose the feeling of what it is to be clean. The district nurse has to show them their room clean for once; in other words, to do it herself; to sweep and dust away, to empty and wash out all the appalling dirt and foulness; to air and disinfect; rub the windows, sweep the fireplace, carry out and shake the bits of old sacking and carpet, and lay them down again; fetch fresh water and fill the kettle; wash the patient and the children, and make the bed. Every home she has thus cleaned has always been kept so. She found it a pigsty, she left it a tidy, airy room.

The present Association wants to foster the spirit of work (not relief) in the district nurse, and for her to foster the same in her sick poor.

If a hospital must first of all be a place which shall do the sick no harm, how much more must the sick poor's room be made a place not to render impossible recovery from the sickness which it has probably bred? This is what the London District Nurses do; they nurse the room as well as the patient, and teach the family to nurse the room.

Hospitals are but an intermediate stage of civilization. At present, hospitals are the only place where the sick poor can be nursed, or, indeed, often the sick rich. But the ultimate object is to nurse all sick at home.

The district nurse costs money, and the district homes cost money. Each district nurse must have, before she is qualified:

1. a month's trial in district work;
2. a year's training in hospital nursing;
3. three months' training in district nursing, under the Superintendent-General.

For anything like a "National," or even a "Metropolitan" concern, a capital of £20,000 and an income of £5,000 a year are wanted. Of this a great part is wanted at once, to set on foot three district homes; to pay and maintain their superintendents, nurses, and probationers; to create a hospital training school in which to train.

What has been done at present is to establish one district home under the charge and training of Miss Florence Lees, as Superintendent-General, with five hospital trained nurses and three nurse candidates, and to carry on the previously existing work of the East London Nursing Society with six nurses.

The Central Home was opened at 23, Bloomsbury-Square, in December last, the nursing work having been begun in the neighbourhood from a temporary abode, in July. The Nightingale Training School at St Thomas's Hospital is at present giving the year's hospital training to six, to be increased to 12, admitted candidates.

I ask the public not to add one more charity or relief agency to the many that are already, but to support a charity—truly “metropolitan” in its scope, and truly “national” if carried out—which never has been before.

Source: AQA GCSE English Language reading resource booklet

0 | 1 Read again the opening **five paragraphs** of the source.

Choose **four** statements below which are **true**

[4 marks]

- A Mandela feels privileged to be in attendance at the Make Poverty History Campaign in London
- B Mandela has not yet retired from public life
- C Mandela does not really believe he should be in London
- D Mandela believes that poverty is a relatively small problem
- E Mandela does not believe that inequality is a terrible scourge
- F Mandela does not believe that poverty is as terrible as slavery
- G Mandela feels thankful to the people of Britain
- H Mandela does not believe that the problem of poverty can ever be solved

0 | 2 You need to refer to **Source A** and **Source B** for this question.

Both sources describe the importance of social change.

Use details from both sources to write a summary of what you understand about the similar aims of each speaker.

[8 marks]

0 | 3 You now need to refer only to **Source B** from **paragraph two onwards**.

How does the writer use language to encourage the public to support the Association?

[12 marks]

0 | 4 For this question, you need to refer to the **whole of Source A**, together with the **whole of Source B**.

Compare how the writers convey their similar perspectives on helping those in need.

In your response, you could:

- compare their similar perspectives on helping those in need
- compare the methods the writers use to convey their perspectives
- support your response with references to both texts.

[16 marks]

0 | 5 'Taxes should be raised in order to help more adults and children in need.'

Write a letter to your local MP arguing your point of view on this.

(24 marks for content and organisation

16 marks for technical accuracy)

[40 marks]