

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

Candidate number

Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

I declare this is my own work.

GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Predicted Paper 2 Writers' viewpoints and perspectives

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- **Source A** and **Source B** – provided as a separate Insert.

Instructions

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.
- Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- You must refer to the Insert booklet provided.
- You must **not** use a dictionary.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- There are 40 marks for **Section A** and 40 marks for **Section B**.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.
- You will be assessed on the quality of your **reading** in **Section A**.
- You will be assessed on the quality of your **writing** in **Section B**.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 15 minutes reading through the sources and all five questions you have to answer.
- You are advised to plan your answer to **Question 5** before you start to write.
- You should make sure you leave sufficient time to check your answers.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
TOTAL	

Section A: Reading

Answer **all** questions in this section.
You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

0	1
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Read again the first part of the source, from **lines 1 to 7**.

Choose four statements below which are true.

- Shade the circles in the boxes of the ones that you think are true.
- Choose a maximum of four statements.
- If you make an error cross out the whole box.
- If you change your mind and require a statement that has been crossed out then draw a circle around the box.

[4 marks]

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| A | A new convenience store was opened by Amazon in 2016 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | A new store has opened in the Amazon headquarters | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Customers are allowed to take items from the store and pay for them later | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Some cashiers supervise the machines in the store | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | After customers leave, they are sent a receipt to their phone for their purchases | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | The machines in the store can sense which customer is which | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | Visitors to the store scan their phone when they walk in visitors are happy about the new Amazon store | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H | visitors are happy about the new Amazon store | <input type="checkbox"/> |

<hr/> 4

Turn over ►

0 2

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

Both sources describe jobs that machines have learned to do.

Use details from both sources to write a summary of what you understand about the differences between these machines and the work that they can do.

[8 marks]

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Lined writing area with 25 horizontal lines.

8

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Extra space _____

Turn over for the next question

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Extra space _____

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0	4
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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 different perspectives on the increased use of machinery.

Compare how the writers convey their different perspectives on the increased use of machinery.

In your answer, you could:

- compare their different perspectives on the increased use of machinery
- compare the methods the writers use to convey their perspectives
- support your response with references to both texts.

[16 marks]

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Handwriting practice area consisting of a large rectangular box with 20 horizontal lines.

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Lined writing area with 20 horizontal lines.

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Section B: Writing

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

Write in full sentences.

You are reminded of the need to plan your answer.

You should leave enough time to check your work at the end.

0	5
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'Museums are boring relics of a bygone era. They need to do more to bring themselves into the 21st century.'

Write an article for a newspaper in which you explain your point of view on this statement.

(24 marks for content and organisation
16 marks for technical accuracy)

[40 marks]

You are advised to plan your answer to Question 5 before you start to write.

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Turn over ►

Extra space _____

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There are no questions printed on this page

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**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

There are no questions printed on this page

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**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Predicted Paper 2 Writers' viewpoint and perspectives

Insert

The source that follows is:

Source A: 21st century prose fiction

Robots will take our jobs. We'd better plan now, before it's too late

An article published in The Guardian newspaper in 2018

Source B: 19th century non-fiction essay

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

A non-fiction essay published in The Edinburgh Review in 1829.

Please turn the page over to see the source

Source A

Source A was published in *The Guardian* newspaper in 2018. In this article the writer, Larry Elliot, explores how advancements in technology mean robots and automated services are replacing human workers.

Robots will take our jobs. We'd better plan now, before it's too late

- 1 A new sort of convenience store opened in the basement of the headquarters of Amazon in Seattle in January. Customers walk in, scan their phones, pick what they want off the shelves and walk out again. At Amazon Go there are no checkouts and no cashiers. Instead, it is what the tech giant calls "just walk out" shopping, made possible by a new generation of machines that
- 5 can sense which customer is which and what they are picking off the shelves. Within a minute or two of the shopper leaving the store, a receipt pops up on their phone for items they have bought.

- This is the shape of things to come in food retailing. Technological change is happening fast and it has economic, social and ethical ramifications. There is a downside to Amazon Go, even though
- 10 consumers benefit from lower prices and don't waste time in queues. The store is only open to shoppers who can download an app on their smartphone, which rules out those who rely on welfare food stamps. Constant surveillance means there's no shoplifting, but it has a whiff of Big Brother about it.

- Change is always disruptive but the upheaval likely as a result of the next wave of automation
- 15 will be especially marked. Driverless cars, for instance, are possible because intelligent machines can sense and have conversations with each other. They can do things – or will eventually be able to do things – that were once the exclusive preserve of humans. That means higher growth but also the risk that the owners of the machines get richer and richer while those displaced get angrier and angrier.

- 20 The experience of past industrial revolutions suggests that resisting technological change is futile. Nor, given that automation offers some tangible benefits – in mobility for the elderly and in healthcare, for instance – is it the cleverest of responses. The issue is not one of production but of distribution, of whether there is a Scandinavian-style solution to the challenges of the machine age.

- 25 Writing in the recent McKinsey quarterly, W Brian Arthur put it this way: "Offshoring in the last few decades has eaten up physical jobs and whole industries, jobs that were not replaced. The current transfer of jobs from the physical to the virtual economy is a different sort of offshoring, not to a foreign country but to a virtual one. If we follow recent history we can't assume these jobs will be replaced either."

- 30 The Centre for Cities suggests that the areas hardest hit by the hollowing out of manufacturing are going to be hardest hit by the next wave of automation as well. That's because the factories and the pits were replaced by call centres and warehouses, where the scope for humans to be replaced by machines is most obvious.

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- 35 But there are going to be middle-class casualties too: machines can replace radiologists, lawyers and journalists just as they have already replaced bank cashiers and will soon be replacing lorry drivers. Clearly, it is important to avoid repeating the mistakes of the past. Any response to the challenge posed by smart machines must be to invest more in education, training and skills. One suggestion made in Davos was that governments should consider tax incentives for investment in human, as well as physical, capital.
- 40 Still this won't be sufficient. As the Institute for Public Policy Research has noted, new models of ownership are needed to ensure that the dividends of automation are broadly shared. One of its suggestions is a citizens' wealth fund that would own a broad portfolio of assets on behalf of the public and would pay out a universal capital dividend. This could be financed either from the proceeds of asset sales or by companies paying corporation tax in the form of shares that would become more valuable due to the higher profits generated by automation.
- 45 But the dislocation will be considerable, and comes at a time when social fabrics are already frayed. To ensure that, as in the past, technological change leads to a net increase in jobs, the benefits will have to be spread around and the concept of what constitutes work rethought. That's why one of the hardest working academics in Davos last week was Guy Standing of Soas
- 50 University of London, who was on panel after panel making the case for a universal basic income, an idea that has its critics on both left and right, but whose time may well have come.

Source B

In this early 19th century extract, writer Thomas Carlyle offers us his view of the time he lived in, which he sees as being characterised by a rising use of machinery. This, he believes, will fundamentally alter the role of man in his “modern” society.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

1 Were we required to characterise this age of ours by any single epithet, we should be tempted
to call it, not an Heroical, Devotional, Philosophical, or Moral Age, but, above all others, the
Mechanical Age. It is the Age of Machinery, in every outward and inward sense of that word;
the age which, with its whole undivided might, forwards, teaches and practises the great
5 art of adapting means to ends. Nothing is now done directly, or by hand; all is by rule and
calculated contrivance. For the simplest operation, some helps and accompaniments, some
cunning abbreviating process is in readiness. Our old modes of exertion are all discredited,
and thrown aside. On every hand, the living artisan is driven from his workshop, to make room
for a speedier, inanimate one. The shuttle drops from the fingers of the weaver, and falls into
10 iron fingers that ply it faster. The sailor furls his sail, and lays down his oar; and bids a strong,
unwearied servant, on vaporous wings, bear him through the waters. Men have crossed oceans
by steam; the Birmingham Fire-king has visited the fabulous East; and the genius of the Cape
were there any Camoens now to sing it, has again been alarmed, and with far stranger thunders
than Gamas. There is no end to machinery. Even the horse is stripped of his harness, and finds a
15 fleet fire-horse invoked in his stead. Nay, we have an artist that hatches chickens by steam; the
very brood-hen is to be superseded! For all earthly, and for some unearthly purposes, we have
machines and mechanic furtherances; for mincing our cabbages; for casting us into magnetic
sleep. We remove mountains, and make seas our smooth highways; nothing can resist us. We
20 war with rude Nature; and, by our resistless engines, come off always victorious, and loaded with
spoils.

What wonderful accessions have thus been made, and are still making, to the physical power
of mankind; how much better fed, clothed, lodged and, in all outward respects, accommodated
men now are, or might be, by a given quantity of labour, is a grateful reflection which forces
itself on every one. What changes, too, this addition of power is introducing into the Social
25 System; how wealth has more and more increased, and at the same time gathered itself more
and more into masses, strangely altering the old relations, and increasing the distance between
the rich and the poor, will be a question for Political Economists, and a much more complex and
important one than any they have yet engaged with.

To us who live in the midst of all this, and see continually the faith, hope and, practice of every
30 one founded on Mechanism of one kind or other, it is apt to seem quite natural, and as if it could
never have been otherwise. Nevertheless, if we recollect or reflect a little, we shall find both
that it has been, and might again be otherwise. The domain of Mechanism, meaning thereby
political, ecclesiastical or other outward establishments, was once considered as embracing, and
we are persuaded can at any time embrace, but a limited portion of man’s interests, and by no
35 means the highest portion.

If we look deeper, we shall find that this faith in Mechanism has now struck its roots down into
man’s most intimate, primary sources of conviction; and is thence sending up, over his whole

38 life and activity, innumerable stems, — fruitbearing and poison-bearing. The truth is, men have
lost their belief in the Invisible, and believe, and hope, and work only in the Visible; or, to speak
it in other words: This is not a Religious age. Only the material, the immediately practical, not the
divine and spiritual, is important to us. The infinite, absolute character of Virtue has passed into
40 a finite, conditional one; it is no longer a worship of the Beautiful and Good; but a calculation
of the Profitable. Worship, indeed, in any sense, is not recognised among us, or is mechanically
explained into Fear of pain, or Hope of pleasure. Our true Deity is Mechanism. It has subdued
external Nature for us, and we think it will do all other things. We are Giants in physical power: in
a deeper than metaphorical sense, we are Titans, that strive, by heaping mountain on mountain,
to conquer Heaven also.

45 On the whole, as this wondrous planet, Earth, is journeying with its fellows through infinite
Space, so are the wondrous destinies embarked on it journeying through infinite Time, under a
higher guidance than ours. For the present, as our astronomy informs us, its path lies towards
Hercules, the constellation of Physical Power: but that is not our most pressing concern. Go
where it will, the deep HEAVEN will be around it. Therein let us have hope and sure faith. To
reform a world, to reform a nation, no wise man will undertake; and all but foolish men know,
50 that the only solid, though a far slower reformation, is what each begins and perfects on himself.

END OF SOURCE