

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names



PiAcademy

Centre Number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--

Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Time 2 hour 5 minutes

**Paper
reference**

PA-1EN0/2-SET2

English Language Set 2

Paper 2: Non-fiction and Transactional Writing

You must have: Reading Text Insert (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 **all** questions in Section A and **ONE** in Section B.
- You should spend about 1 hour and 20 minutes on Section A.
- You should spend about 45 minutes on Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
- *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 96.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
- *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk (*)** are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
- *you should take particular care on these questions with your use of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

SECTION A: Reading

Read Text 1 in the source booklet. Then answer Questions 1–3.

You should spend about 1 hour 20 minutes on the WHOLE of Section A (Questions 1–7).

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 1** From lines 1–5, identify **two** things we are told about the size of Romulus and Remus.

(2)

(Total for Question 1 = 2 marks)

- 2** From lines 5–9, give **two** ways the writer shows that the wolves do not behave like domestic dogs.

You may use your own words or quotations from the text.

(2)

- 1
- 2

(Total for Question 2 = 2 marks)

3 Analyse how the writer uses language and structure to interest and engage the reader.

In your answer you should write about:

- language features and techniques
- structural techniques
- the effect on the reader.

Support your views with detailed reference to the text.

(15)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

A large rectangular area with rounded corners, containing 25 horizontal dotted lines for writing.

Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 3 = 15 marks)

Read Text 2. Then answer Questions 4–6.

Write your answer in the spaces provided.

- 4** From lines 1–4, identify **one** thing we are told about the term ‘rewilding’ in Britain.

(1)

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 4 = 1 marks)

- 5** From lines 6–12, identify **one** natural process that can shape the landscape.

(1)

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 5 = 1 marks)

6 In this extract, the writer attempts to persuade the reader that rewilding is beneficial.

Evaluate how successfully this is achieved.

Support your views with detailed reference to the text.

(15)

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting or typing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom) for writing practice.

(Total for Question 6 = 15 marks)

Question 7 is about Text 1 and Text 2. Answer both parts of the question.

Refer to both texts in your answers.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

7 (a) The two texts show how humans are trying to restore lost or threatened wildlife.

What similarities do these attempts share in these extracts?

Use evidence from **both** texts to support your answer.

(6)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Compare how the writers of Text 1 and Text 2 present ideas and perspectives about restoring the natural world.

You should write about:

- the ideas and perspectives
- how they are presented
- how they are similar/different.

Support your answer with detailed references to the texts.

(14)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of horizontal dotted lines.

A large rectangular area with rounded corners, containing 25 horizontal dotted lines for writing.

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 56 marks)

BLANK PAGE

SECTION B: BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE

SECTION B: Transactional Writing

Answer ONE question. You should spend about 45 minutes on this section.

Write your answer in the space provided.

EITHER

***8** Write a speech to be delivered to young people in which you argue your views about how humans should treat wild animals.

You could write about:

- the ways humans affect wild animals
- whether humans have a responsibility to protect them
- what you think should change

as well as any other ideas you might have.

**Your response will be marked for the accurate and appropriate use of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation and grammar.*

(Total for Question 8 = 40 marks)

OR

***9** Write an article for a magazine with the title 'Living Alongside Nature'.

You could write about:

- your own experiences of the natural world
- why nature matters to people today
- how our relationship with nature could be improved

as well as any other ideas you might have.

**Your response will be marked for the accurate and appropriate use of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation and grammar.*

(Total for Question 9 = 40 marks)

BEGIN YOUR ANSWER ON PAGE 18.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 8**  **Question 9** 

Write your answer to Section B here:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of dotted lines for writing.

A large rectangular area with rounded corners, containing numerous horizontal dotted lines for writing.

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 96 MARKS

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Time 1 hour 45 minutes

**Paper
reference**

PA-1EN0/2-SET2

English Language

PAPER 2 : Non-fiction and Transactional Writing

Section A: Reading Text Insert

Do not return this Reading Text Insert with the Question Paper.

Advice

- Read the texts before answering the questions in Section A of the question paper

Read the text below and answer Questions 1–3 on the question paper.

This is an extract from a non-fiction article published in TIME magazine. It describes how a biotechnology company claims to have brought the long-extinct dire wolf back to life.

Extract from ‘The Return of the Dire Wolf’ by Jeffrey Kluger (2025).

Romulus and Remus are doing what puppies do: chasing, tussling, nipping, nuzzling. But there’s something very un-puppylike about the snowy white 6-month olds—their size, for starters. At their young age they already measure nearly 4 ft. long, tip the scales at 80 lb., and could grow to 6 ft. and 150 lb. Then there’s their behavior: the angelic exuberance puppies exhibit in the presence of humans—trotting up for hugs, belly rubs, kisses—is completely absent. They keep their distance, retreating if a person approaches. Even one of the handlers who raised them from birth can get only so close before Romulus and Remus flinch and retreat. This isn’t domestic canine behavior, this is wild lupine behavior: the pups are wolves. Not only that, they’re dire wolves—which means they have cause to be lonely.

5

The dire wolf once roamed an American range that extended as far south as Venezuela and as far north as Canada, but not a single one has been seen in over 10,000 years, when the species went extinct. Plenty of dire wolf remains have been discovered across the Americas, however, and that presented an opportunity for a company named Colossal Biosciences.

10

Relying on deft genetic engineering and ancient, preserved DNA, Colossal scientists deciphered the dire wolf genome, rewrote the genetic code of the common gray wolf to match it, and, using domestic dogs as surrogate mothers, brought Romulus, Remus, and their sister, 2-month-old Khaleesi, into the world during three separate births last fall and this winter—effectively for the first time de-extincting a line of beasts whose live gene pool long ago vanished. TIME met the males (Khaleesi was not present due to her young age) at a fenced field in a U.S. wildlife facility on March 24, on the condition that their location remain a secret to protect the animals from prying eyes. The dire wolf isn’t the only animal that Colossal, which was founded in 2021 and currently employs 130 scientists, wants to bring back. Also on their de-extinction wish list is the woolly mammoth, the dodo, and the thylacine, or Tasmanian tiger. Already, in March, the company surprised the science community with the news that it had copied mammoth DNA to create a woolly mouse, a chimeric critter with the long, golden coat and the accelerated fat metabolism of the mammoth.

15

If all this seems to smack of P.T. Barnum, the company has a reply. Colossal claims that the same techniques it uses to summon back species from the dead could prevent existing but endangered animals from slipping into extinction themselves. What they learn restoring the mammoth, they say, could help them engineer more robust elephants that can better survive the climatic ravages of a warming world. Bring back the thylacine and you might help preserve the related marsupial known as the quoll. Techniques learned restoring the dire wolf can similarly be used to support the endangered red wolf.

20

25

30

"We are an evolutionary force at this point," says Beth Shapiro, Colossal's chief science officer, speaking of humanity as a whole. "We are deciding what the future of these species will be." The Center for Biological Diversity suggests that 30% of the planet's genetic diversity will be lost by 2050, and Shapiro and Colossal CEO Ben Lamm insist that genetic engineering is a vital tool to reverse this. Company executives often frame the technology not just as a moral good, but a moral imperative—a way for humans, who have driven so many species to the brink of extinction, to get square with nature. "If we want a future that is both bionumerous and filled with people," Shapiro says, "we should be giving ourselves the opportunity to see what our big brains can do to reverse some of the bad things that we've done to the world already."

35

Glossary

de-extincting – bringing an extinct species back into existence

chimeric – containing genetic material from more than one species

Read the text below and answer Questions 4–7 on the question paper.

This is an extract from a non-fiction article published online by the conservation organisation Mossy Earth. It explains what rewilding means and argues for its benefits.

Text 2

Extract from 'Rewilding in Britain' by Mossy Earth (2023).

Rewilding has become a popular term in Britain, although not all conservation organizations are using it. It's politically controversial and often misunderstood. Nevertheless, much of the landscape-scale restoration work underway looks a lot like rewilding, even if it's not referred to as such. Here we discuss what rewilding in Britain means, the misconceptions and the benefits.

What is Rewilding?

5

Rewilding basically means returning the landscape to a wilder state, not necessarily to a pristine state of wilderness. This usually means that natural ecosystems are able to once again shape the landscape in the absence of human intervention. These processes could be predation, grazing, regeneration, decomposition and more. In severely altered landscapes, as in Britain, significant intervention might be needed to kick things off, whether that's planting or fencing out herbivores, but the idea is to one day step back and let nature take care of itself for a healthier, more resilient natural world.

10

What would a rewilded Britain look like?

Like much of Europe, Britain's landscapes have been drastically changed, denuded and degraded. Large swathes of native forest have been cleared for agriculture and timber, large carnivores have been wiped out, ocean fish populations depleted, and rivers and streams rerouted. We, therefore, have an idea where we've gone wrong, and how to undo some of that damage, but it's not really about restoring nature with a fixed set of goals in mind or towards a specific snapshot of the past. Instead, a rewilded Britain will be one where natural processes are working to recreate woodlands in some areas and peatlands and meadows in others. Further up the scale of wilderness, it might one day mean carnivores are once again controlling herbivores and mesopredators, enabling woodland regeneration and providing habitat for a rich diversity of woodland wildlife.

15

20

It can be easy to see these initiatives as being damaging, scary and not good for people's livelihoods, but something we must understand is that there is a reason why conservationists, scientists and so much of the public are calling out for these projects. For centuries native wildlife have been persecuted, take the Eurasian Lynx. The plan for its reintroduction has been overshadowed by claims that it will hunt sheep and be a menace to the human population, when, in reality, lynx don't hunt sheep and in fact, they would hunt foxes, who are more of a threat to sheep and their lambs. In addition, there has never been a recorded lynx attack on a human. But still, even with facts, misinformation still spreads. Dialogue, communication, initiatives and workgroups are paramount to these projects succeeding. The biggest killer of false-truths is education, and the more effort government puts into educating and getting local communities on board as well as making sure their

25

30

livelihoods are protected, rewilding has a real chance of working.

Do you want to have a direct impact on climate change? Sir David Attenborough said the best thing we can do is to rewild the planet. So we run reforestation and rewilding programs across the globe to restore wild ecosystems and capture carbon. 35

The benefits accrued from a rewilded landscape can be felt by us, as well as nature itself. When nature is healthy, it can provide us with abundant products and services, from food and medicine to flood defences and cool air. Greater woodland cover in Britain will help fight global climate change, stabilise soils and prevent flooding. Restored peatlands will also capture carbon and store water. 40

Richer landscapes could provide rural communities economic opportunities through things like wildlife-based tourism. It might also makes us feel better too. Connecting with nature is good for our mental and physical health. Of course, it's good for the non-human animals that inhabit our earth too. There is an ever increasing list of ambitious rewilding projects. Large-scale habitat restoration is being driven by the likes of Cairngorms Connect, Trees for Life and the John Muir Trust. Pine 45
martens are returning to England at the hands of the Vincent Wildlife Trust, while the Roy Dennis Wildlife Foundation has helped red squirrels, ospreys, white-tailed eagles and more reclaim former haunts.

Things do not always go to plan of course. Several unsuccessful applications have been made to reintroduce lynx to Britain, with little progress. Among criticisms was a lack of consultation with 50
important stakeholders, not least the local communities of the proposed release sites. The success of rewilding projects often hinges upon social factors as much as ecological ones. Without proper consultation with those who are likely to be affected, negative attitudes towards rewilding are likely to pose significant challenges to ambitious potentially controversial projects.

BLANK PAGE

Sources:

Text 1: The Return of the Dire Wolf, Jeffrey Kluger, 2025; TIME.

Text 2: Rewilding in Britain, Mossy Earth, 2023; mossy.earth.