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| Paper 2 Mini Mock: Charity Housing | |
| Question 1: | |
| Question 2: | |
| Question 3: | |
| Question 4: | |
| Question 5: | |
| *An extract from ‘How the Poor Live’ written in 1883 by George R Sims. The writer describes a charity organisation which houses young women.*  One good work, however, which I do not care to leave hiding its light under a bushel, is the home for factory-girls, managed by the Sisters of St. John the Baptist, Clewer, and situated in Southwark.  Here, girls employed in the many factories of the neighbourhood during the day can, if they are willing to submit to the rules, find a real home for a small weekly payment, and escape the wretched and too often vicious surroundings of the places in which their parents live.  With a full knowledge of all the temptation which besets the work-girls who have to spend their leisure in these slums none can doubt the good work such institutions may do.  On the night of our visit we were conducted from basement to roof by one of the Sisters; we saw the girls and heard their histories from their own lips, and learnt how terrible was the sin and misery which had forced them to look upon their vile homes with loathing, and how fierce the temptation which beset them when left to themselves.  These girls are of the class which most deserve help; they work hard at dangerous trades for their living, and they pay for their food and board. What the charity does is to throw a certain home influence around them, give them cleanliness and godliness, and preserve them to some extent from the contamination of the streets - streets here which are thronged at night with the worst types of humanity the great city can show. | *The following article from 2018 describes the building of a shelter designed to house pets and the domestic abuse victims.*  From easy-to-clean floors to a grooming room to a color palette toned for dog and cat eyes, a building rising in New York is clearly a place for pets.  But it's not an animal hospital or a doggy daycare. Rather, it's what organizers say is the nation's first large domestic violence shelter custom-built for victims to keep their pets in their apartments.  Expected to open in October and house up to 100 people, it builds on a growing roster of shelters that accommodate animals so their owners won't hesitate to leave abusive homes. Organizers say it's the first of its size specifically designed for every apartment to house people with pets.  "By doing so from the ground up, with not only humans in mind but pets in mind, it's going to allow for a fuller recovery for pets and the entire family," says Dr. Kurt Venator, chief veterinary officer of Nestle Purina PetCare Co., which is contributing supplies and expertise to the $20 million project.  The Urban Resource Institute, a shelter operator, is running the facility, financed through private donations and some government support.  Studies have documented links between domestic violence and animal cruelty and have noted some victims' reluctance to leave without their pets. Some fear their abusers will retaliate by harming the animals. |
| 2. Write a summary of the differences between the two charities. | |
| 3. In source A how does the writer use language to describe the girls’ lives? | |
| 4. Compare the writers’ attitudes to the charities and the victims of abuse. | |
| 5. “Charity begins at home. We should not donate money to people abroad”. Write an article giving your views on this statement. | |
| Paper 2 Mini Mock: Kids’ Bedrooms | |
| Question 1: | |
| Question 2: | |
| Question 3: | |
| Question 4: | |
| Question 5: | |
| *An extract from ‘Cassells Household Guide’ published in the 1880, from the chapter on “The rearing and management of children”.*  THE aspect of a day-nursery should be light, airy, and, if attainable, exposed to the south. It is impossible to over-estimate the worth of this situation in the attempt to rear children in full health and buoyancy of spirit. Children immured in gloomy apartments never wear this look.  Doctors agree that the best place for children is the upper part of a house, where the air circulates more freely, and the odours of the basement are less penetrating. Not that nurseries should be in what is termed the "roof of the house. What children require is, a cheerful prospect without, and an airy, roomy space to romp in.  In case of an outbreak of any infectious complaint such as fever, measles, whooping-cough, &c., the sick child should retain possession of the nursery, or some room on that upper floor (as infection always ascends), and the other children should be given a temporary nursery on a lower floor, every article of clothing, bedding curtains, and carpets being removed at the same time It should always be remembered that children are more susceptible of infection than grown people. The maid in attendance on the sick child should never attend in the nursery of the other children.  The furniture of nurseries requires a few words of comment. The bare necessaries of comfortable 1iving are all that should be admitted into apartments where space and cleanliness are indispensable. A large room full of furniture is less healthy than a small one scantily fitted up. | *An extract from an article published in 2018, about a new children’s TV programme.*  Now there’s a new home renovation show hitting the small screen that’s specifically created with kids in mind.  Dubbed Get Out of My Room, this new show premieres June 11 at 6 p.m./5 p.m.  The premise is simple: Two siblings (between 6 and 14 years old) have always shared a room but are preparing to have their own bedrooms for the first time.  Host Claire Zinnecker, an Austin, Texas–based interior designer, and her team arrive on the scene to help the kids get their dream bedrooms, but with a twist: Each one helps design the other’s bedroom with the help of Zinnecker or construction guru JBJ, who each guide a child through the process. Each child is kept out of his or her room-to-be until it’s completed, for a final reveal with total wow-factor. “The fun part about each sibling designing each other’s room is the surprise reveal,” host Zinnecker told Real Simple. “But also, the siblings being able to design the other’s room is sort of a bonding step and a way for them to be proud [of what they’ve done.”  The show also has a hands-on component reminiscent of Trading Spaces. The kids themselves are able to take on DIY projects such as working with a staple gun or painting a wall, skills Zinnecker is proud to teach them. Of course, she’s careful to emphasize safety. The kids are always supervised, either by Zinnecker or JBJ, and their parents help out, as well. |
| 2. Write a summary of the differences between the rooms described. | |
| 3. In source A how does the writer use language to describe the nursery? | |
| 4. Compare the writers’ attitudes to children’s rooms and raising children. | |
| 5. “It is really important to raise children properly from a young age. They should always be given independence”. Write a speech giving your views… | |

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| Paper 2 Mini Mock: Sleeping Rough | |
| Question 1: | |
| Question 2: | |
| Question 3: | |
| Question 4: | |
| Question 5: | |
| *An extract from ‘In Darkest England’ from 1890, written be W.Booth. In it the writer describes the experience of the homeless in Victorian England, specifically sleeping rough at night.*  'There are still a large number of Londoners and a considerable percentage of wanderers from the country in search of work, who find themselves at nightfall destitute. These now betake themselves to the seats under the plane trees on the Embankment. Formerly they endeavoured to occupy all the seats, but the lynx-eyed Metropolitan Police declined to allow any such proceedings, and the dossers, knowing the invariable kindness of the City Police, made tracks for that portion of the Embankment which, lying east of the Temple, comes under the control of the Civic Fathers. Here between the Temple and Blackfriars, I found the poor wretches by the score; almost every seat contained its full complement of six - some men, some women - all reclining in various postures and nearly all fast asleep ... Here on the stone abutments, which afford a slight protection from the biting wind, are scores of men lying side by side, huddled together for warmth, and of course, without any other covering than their ordinary clothing ... Some have laid down a few pieces of waste paper, by way of taking the chill off the stones, but the majority are too tired, even for that, and the nightly toilet of most consists of first removing the hat, swathing the head in whatever old rag may be doing duty as a handkerchief, and then replacing the hat.  . | *An extract from an article published in 2018. In Australia groups try to look at why people are sleeping rough and how they can prevent it.*  Learning what people sleeping rough need from government and charities isn’t easy — especially when even their name is unknown.  When a coalition of government, not-for-profit and commercial organisations joined to tackle homelessness in the City of Adelaide last year, aiming to be the first Australian city to achieve and sustain ‘functional zero’ street homelessness, it was in the path to the state government election.  People sleeping rough were asked a range of questions to help service providers meet the supports each rough sleeper needs for a successful transition to long-term housing.  They found 143 people sleeping rough in the inner city. Some were new and unknown to authorities; 35% had been sleeping rough for less than a year. More worryingly, 29% had been out there for more than two years.  Over two-thirds of people sleeping rough were aged between 26-54 years old; split roughly evenly between those aged 26—34 (22.4%), aged 35—44 (21.7%), and aged 45—54 (24.5%).74% of rough sleepers were male.  Indigenous Australians were vastly overrepresented.  “Instead of telling rough sleepers what they need, we are engaging with them and then working with not-for-profits, communities, the business sector and government to provide a sustainable solution,” Sandeman says |
| 2. Write a summary of the differences between the people described. | |
| 3. In source A how does the writer use language to describe sleeping rough? | |
| 4. Compare the writers’ attitudes to homelessness and sleeping rough. | |
| 5. “People who are homeless should be encouraged to move off the streets. It’s their fault and they shouldn’t be making the city look bad.” Write a letter to your local MP about homelessness in your city. | |