

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				
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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Thursday 22 January 2026

Morning (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper reference **WEN02/01**

English Language

International Advanced Subsidiary

UNIT 2: Language in Transition

You must have:
Source Booklet (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 **both** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Plan your answers in the spaces provided. Plans will not be marked unless no other response is provided.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

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

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Read Text A in the Source Booklet before answering Question 1.

Write your answer in the space provided.

- 1** Text A contains an example of New Zealand English. Explore the connections between this variety and standard forms of English.

You should refer to any of the following language frameworks and levels as appropriate:

- phonology
- morphology
- lexis
- syntax
- discourse.

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



SECTION B

Read Texts A, B and C in the Source Booklet before answering Question 2.

Write your answer in the space provided.

- 2 Discuss how New Zealand English reflects the development of English across the world.

You should consider:

- the contexts in which this variety of English is used
- other influences on this variety of language
- how the role of English as an international language is reflected in the texts.

You must refer closely to the texts in the Source Booklet in your response.

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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Source Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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CONTENTS

Page

English Phonemic Reference Sheet	3
Text A – transcription from a speaker of New Zealand English	4
Text B – an article from a newspaper article about 'Kiwinglish'	5
Text C – a post to the networking site LinkedIn about English in New Zealand	6



English Phonemic Reference Sheet

Vowels

kit	dress	trap	lot	strut	foot
ɪ	e	æ	ɒ	ʌ	ʊ
letter	fleece	cart	thought	goose	nurse
ə	i:	a:	ɔ:	u:	ɜ:

Diacritics /:/ = length mark. These vowels may be shorter in some accents and will be transcribed without the length mark /:/ in this case.

Diphthongs

face	goat	price	mouth	choice	near	square	cure
eɪ	əʊ	aɪ	aʊ	ɔɪ	ɪə	eə	ʊə

Consonants

pip	bid	tack	door	cake	good
p	b	t	d	k	g
chain	jam	fly	vase	thing	this
tʃ	dʒ	f	v	θ	ð
say	zoo	shoe	treasure	house	mark
s	z	ʃ	ʒ	h	m
not	sing	lot	rose	yet	witch
n	ŋ	l	r	j	w
Glottal stop		Syllabic /l/ bottle		Syllabic /n/ fatten	
ʔ		ɫ		ŋ	

Text A is a transcription from a YouTube video posted in 2017. Rosie, the presenter, defines slang terms which she says are used in New Zealand. Several of these words are taken from Te Reo Māori, the language native to New Zealand.

Key

(.) micro pause timed pause	{ } paralinguistic feature
/_ / phonemic transcription	Bold = stressed word or syllable

Rosie {speaking to camera}: kia ora YouTube it's Rosie and I am back with part two of the video of one **hundred** and ten Kiwi slang words in just five minutes (.) if you haven't /hevnt/ seen the first video I definitely /dɪfɪnɪtli:/ recommend you watch that first so you've got the **base** level of Kiwi slang and **now** we're gonna take it next level (.) please share this video with anyone you know who's going to be **travelling** to New Zealand soon or is in New Zealand at the moment and needs a little bit of help with the Kiwi lingo **or** if you're just a big fan of New Zealand English like I am (.) don't forget to subscribe and give this video a big **thumbs up** {gives thumbs up sign with both hands} (.) ka pai /ka://paɪ/ if you're having a good time (.) alright /praɪt/ (.) let's roll /rəʊ:l/ {New Zealand flag wipes in, accompanied by music and followed by an onscreen countdown} haere mai /hæreɪ/ /maɪ/ welcome (.) {starts to define words and phrases from New Zealand English} gap /gep/ it to leave or exit the situation (.) **piker** someone who backs out of doing something /sʊmθɪŋ/ (.) back in the day an undetermined amount of time in the past /pa:st/ (.) **tucker** /tʌkə/ food (.) to the **days** to a very high level like she's dressed up to the days /deɪ:z/ (.) **fairy** bread a special treat made out of **white** bread **butter** and **sprinkles** (.) **scroggin** some **nuts** and raisins to take when you go **tramping** (.) **dunny** toilet (.) **durrie** cigarette (.) **chook** /tʃʊk/ chicken a term of endearment (.) **crook** to feel **sick** or unwell like ah I feel so **crook** after eating all those **pineapple** lumps {slide of packet of pineapple lumps appears} (.) hard yakka hard work (.) **rapt** /ræpt/ to be very pleased with something oh I'm just **rapt** with my new boots (.) **whanau** /fa:nəʊ/ family (.) pash a french kiss (.) **big bikkies** a lot of money like houses in **Devonport** cost **big bikkies** (.) **bung** not working anymore (.) **box** of **budgies** in a very good mood (.) **bust** a gut work very hard (.) **Nigel** no mates someone with no friends (.) **twink** whiteout or correction fluid (.) **ropeable** very worked up or angry like your father was **ropeable** (.) **drongo** **idiot** (.) **dropkick** **loser** (.) **dummy** the thing that a baby sucks on I think it's called a **pacifier** elsewhere (.) **rubber** eraser (.) **flattie** someone you flat with (.) **fortnight** for my American friends once every two weeks (.) **muppet** an **idiot** (.) **full tit** go very fast ah he was driving down the street /streɪt/ **full tit** this morning

Glossary

kia ora – a greeting from the indigenous Te Reo Māori language meaning 'be well'

Kiwi – an informal name for a person from New Zealand

ka pai – an exclamation from Te Reo Māori meaning 'good'

Devonport – a wealthy area in the New Zealand city of Auckland



Text B is an edited version of an online article posted in 2015 about Kiwilinglish, a variety of English language which the writer claims is used in New Zealand.

Do you speak Kiwilinglish? New Zealand's distinct linguistic identity

There are other nations speaking English out there. It is the official language in 58 sovereign states and recognised, if not spoken, almost everywhere else. One such place is New Zealand, where we speak a special language. Let's call it 'Kiwilinglish'.

In the UK it's arse, in the USA it's ass. And in New Zealand, it's *kumu*. Well, maybe not just yet. You might not hear this Maori word all the time in New Zealand right now, but I'd be willing to bet the William Webb-Ellis Cup you'll hear it, and other words like it, a lot more frequently in the future. My point being: the Maori language is not only the biggest difference between Kiwilinglish and British and American English, it's also the most significant driver of linguistic and cultural differentiation. And most importantly, its use in everyday language is on the up.

To put it into perspective, the Maori language was actively suppressed for many years after colonisation. It was banned in schools and pupils were even punished for speaking it. Compare that with today, where by recent accounts there are as many as 1,000 Maori words used regularly by non-native speakers. Words like *waka* (technically canoe, but often used to describe any motor vehicle), *kia ora* (hello), *kai* (food), *puku* (belly, stomach), and *whanau* (family) can now be heard interspersed in everyday Kiwi conversation.

The Maori language is evident in more than just spoken, colloquial language. It is becoming part of the language of NZ officialdom. Take *tangata whenua* (people of the land) and *iwi* (tribe) for example. They're now commonly used in the press and, importantly, in legislation, without an accompanying English translation.

The development of Kiwi in this direction is *tumeke!* (awesome)! The use of Maori words and phrases is representative of increased recognition (and revival) of Maori culture and of demographic and social changes. It's not just a distancing from British heritage (intentional or otherwise), it's an expression of a unique identity.

Finally, let's look at what is perhaps the most obvious difference between Kiwis and Brits: the accent. The way that Kiwis flatten vowels into an unrecognisable monotone is all to do with phonemes, those perceptually distinct units of sound that make up a language. Officially, New Zealand English (NZE) has the same 20-vowel phoneme system as British received pronunciation. However, since the millennium, there are only 19 phonemes evident in spoken NZE.

So keep a *taringa* (ear) out for what's happening with our common language down under. It'll be a big help if you make the epic journey to our shores. It may also help to explain why what was once considered the most British of the colonies is drifting away.

Glossary

William Webb-Ellis Cup – the trophy awarded to the winners of the men's Rugby Union World Cup

Text C is adapted from a 2024 post to the networking site LinkedIn.

What does NZ English sound like?

All living languages evolve, and NZ English is no different. In a university linguistics class led by Professor Laurie Bauer, I remember learning about what he termed the Great New Zealand Vowel Shift. This grand name describes a phenomenon whereby NZ English speakers are beginning to change the pronunciation of certain vowels. Instead of pronouncing 'beer' 'bare' and 'bear' differently, they are now frequently being pronounced exactly the same.

This change is visible – or should I say audible – in my own family. My parents make the distinction, while my siblings and I don't.

With a population of 5 million, there's not a huge amount of accent variation across the country, with one notable exception.

Those from the south of the South Island, particularly Invercargill, roll their 'r's, a trait that's said to originate from the many Scottish settlers in the area.

The influence of Te Reo Māori on New Zealand English

New Zealand English also includes many loanwords from Te Reo Māori, the Māori language – often referred to simply as 'te reo'.

Te Reo Māori has undergone somewhat of a revival in recent years, with many non-Māori keen to learn the language. And organisations small and large are often keen to capitalise on this phenomenon, often translating words without great success. There was the Coca-Cola vending machine which greeted people with "Hello, death". And there was the Canadian brewery which named a beer 'pubic hair'. Though perhaps well-intentioned, they have often had disastrous results, not only causing embarrassment but also veering into the icky territory of cultural appropriation and ultimately alienating their target audience. The very opposite of what they intended, I'm sure.



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Sources taken/adapted from:

Text A: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zGWiNAgEbHs>

Text B: <https://www.theguardian.com/media/mind-your-language/2015/mar/10/do-you-speak-kiwinglish-new-zealands-distinct-linguistic-identity>

Text C: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/what-new-zealand-english-hannah-lawrence-ptnic/>

