

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Monday 1 June 2026

Morning (Time: 2 hours)

Paper reference **WEN03/01**

English Language

International Advanced Level

UNIT 3: Crafting Language (Writing)

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.

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SECTION A

Read texts A, B and C in the Source Booklet before answering Question 1.

Write your answer in the space provided.

- 1 Using the texts in the Source Booklet, write the script for a spoken presentation on the topic of floods.
- You **must** use appropriate information from the Source Booklet to create your script.
- You may include additional material drawn from your own knowledge and experience.
- Choose your own audience, purpose and context and complete the grid below.

(20)

Genre	Audience	Purpose	Context
Script for a spoken presentation			

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(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

Write your answer in the space provided.

2 Write a commentary on your new text.

In your commentary you should:

- analyse and evaluate the language choices you have made
- show how you have reshaped the source material to meet the new genre, audience and purpose
- comment on how contextual factors have influenced your language choices.

You should support your analysis with evidence.

(30)

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(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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Paper
reference

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Source Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Topic: Floods

The following texts all deal with the topic of floods: how climate change has affected the frequency and intensity of flooding; the impact on communities affected by floods and the innovative solutions combatting flood risks around the world.

Text A is an edited page from the website of an international charity that works with women and girls living in poverty in areas affected by humanitarian disasters.

Climate change and flooding

Climate change has increased the frequency and intensity of floods and other natural weather-related events that we are witnessing around the world.

Find out how countries can experience both droughts and floods, and how they affect people's resilience and capacity to adapt to disasters.

How is climate change connected to flooding?

As climate change warms up the atmosphere, the air can hold 7% more water vapour for every one-degree Celsius rise in temperature. When this air rapidly cools, water vapour turns into droplets which join together to form heavy rainfall.

Heavy rainfall over a short period of time can cause flash floods, and moderate rainfall over several days can overflow rivers or dams.

Countries that have been dealing with high water levels for many years have had the time to adapt – for example, the Netherlands, which has created the world's most sophisticated flood barriers.

But historically, regions that haven't had to deal with such heavy rains may not have adapted, making them more vulnerable to dangerous flooding.

Low-income countries with poor infrastructures may be less equipped to prepare for and prevent flooding, like Bangladesh, Haiti and Vietnam.

Increasing temperatures are also melting polar ice caps. This poses a significant threat to coastal towns and cities.

Antarctica has lost about 3 trillion tonnes of ice in the last 25 years, causing global seas to rise by 8mm. In the future sea levels could rise as much as 5 meters.

What are floods?

Floods are defined as sudden onset events where normally dry land is inundated with an overflow of accumulated water that it is unable to absorb.

There are several types of floods with differing speeds, such as flash floods caused by heavy rain, river floods which are seasonal, and coastal floods associated with cyclones and tsunamis.

What causes flooding?

The frequency and intensity of floods that we are witnessing globally have numerous causes.

For example, degradation of soils and the ecosystem due to unsustainable development makes it increasingly difficult for lands to absorb the waters from heavy rains.

The combination of erratic and increasingly intense rainfall – which is increasingly difficult to plan for – with poor ongoing land management and degradation, makes certain regions and communities particularly vulnerable to flooding.

Communities based in coastal regions are particularly at risk because they also face a threat from sea-level rise and storm surges. All of this is exacerbated by little or poor flood planning and management.

How does flooding affect women and girls?

Climate change disproportionately affects women and girls because it exacerbates inequalities that women and girls already face.

Women and girls are more likely to live in poverty than men and face more discrimination and violence, which can heighten during crises or periods of instability.

Women and girls are particularly vulnerable to a climate-change-related event like flooding in the following ways:

- When disasters like flooding strike, women and children are more likely to die from drowning than men due to lack of resources, communication and, in some instances, being less likely to be able to swim than men.
- Flooding can result in displacement and migration. Women and girls may have to leave their homes and move into displacement camps while men move away to look for work.
- Girls are forced to drop out of school as unpaid care and domestic responsibilities at home may increase.

Text B is the edited written record of an interview, conducted by a journalist and published on an environmental news website.

Surviving Kenya's Deadly Floods: An Interview With Washington Mboya

BY JENNIFER KWAO

At 4am on April 24, 2024, Nairobi-based environmentalist Washington Mboya was called onto scenes in his neighbourhood, which he describes as “painful” and “never seen before.” By the latest count, devastating torrential rains, floods, and landslides in Kenya have killed over 200 people since March and displaced nearly 200,000 people.

Jennifer Kwao spoke to Mboya in the wake of floods for a closeup look at how vulnerable communities have been impacted.

Jennifer Kwao: I know this week has been tough. Could you walk me through your experience of the floods and what is happening now?

Washington Mboya: Around 4:35 am on Wednesday 24 April, I received a call to come and witness what was happening in the areas around the Nairobi River. I thought it was just raining lightly – not flooding – as it has since the beginning of April. But when I went down to the Mathare River, I was really shocked. I have never seen something like it before. The river had crossed its banks and was moving really fast. The waterfall was flowing so fast and forcefully that some people were caught in the current. It was impossible to see where or what it landed on. Even vehicles were not spared.

Many people have lost everything. Those who have been farming and pig rearing along the river have lost everything. People couldn't sleep because they were losing all their belongings. Some were missing relatives.

As soon as the water began subsiding, I saw people going back to their houses, cleaning and trying to salvage their belongings as they had nowhere else to go. I have always been critical of settlements in the riparian* areas and helped educate people about the dangers of residing there. But I also know that many of these families did not have the option of living on high ground and many of them never thought they would experience such a disaster. I see shock and trauma all around.

The flood is worse in downstream areas, especially in Lucky Summer area where the rivers Mathare, Nairobi, and Ruaraka meet. We hear the devastation there is severe.

Jennifer Kwao: How has the government responded so far?

Washington Mboya: Other parts of the country have also been hit by floods so the government's resources are probably stretched and overwhelmed. They were running around in the other areas but they avoided the slums.

I don't think they understand how big of a catastrophe this is here. For us who have been to the slums, we know the pain. Even as the water is subsiding, some houses lie in the middle of the river with families stuck on their roofs with no way out.

I am currently part of a group of environmentalists called the Blue Angels; we are trying to record the number of casualties and affected areas in the slums. We are gathering this data to share with the government and other relevant stakeholders so that when they start working, they know the risk areas and the extent of the devastation in those places. There should be cooperation between communities and the government to reach marginalised areas like the slums. Community groups know their situation best.

We are now asking the government to create a good environment for us to operate. We hope to have a good rapport with them so we can actively prepare for future disasters.

Jennifer Kwao: In your awareness-raising campaigns within the community, how do you connect the experiences in Kenya to climate change? And how do communities react to this information?

Washington Mboya: What is happening is definitely linked to climate change because Kenya has never seen something on this scale – at least I haven't seen it growing up here. But things are changing quickly.

Last year, we experienced high temperatures and now we are seeing another extreme in terms of heavy rains. So we make these connections in our community outreach but in a language they can understand. It's important to use the right language so that people understand the impact of climate change on their lives.

At the shelters, I know they are providing mental health services to help people cope with this traumatic experience. Interestingly those spaces are also being used to educate people on climate change, why this is happening, and how they can see early warnings as an opportunity to prepare for what is to come.

Glossary

*riparian – living or located on the banks of a river

Text C is an edited online article published on the website of the World Economic Forum, an independent international organisation that brings together leaders in society to improve the state of the world.

5 technologies that are combatting flood risks around the world

Flooding is becoming an inevitable part of life in many regions around the world.

From severe floods in Gulf countries and the United States to unexpected deluges in the United Kingdom, Libya and northern Italy, the rise in extreme weather events is impossible to ignore. Two-thirds of respondents to the latest World Economic Forum Global Risks Report identified extreme weather, including flooding, as the top risk for 2024.

Floods are not only the most common type of natural disaster worldwide, but studies also suggest that the proportion of the global population exposed to them is increasing.

This trend is expected to accelerate as sea levels climb. Many of the world's largest cities, including Tokyo, New York and Mumbai, are located near coastlines, putting large numbers of people at risk.

As flooding becomes more frequent, innovative solutions and technological advancements are trying to mitigate the risks and protect both people and infrastructure. From smarter city planning to cutting-edge technologies, here are five ways communities are managing the increasing threat of floods.

1 Floating houses in the Netherlands

Floating dwellings are the result of a collaboration between the British architecture firm Grimshaw and Dutch manufacturer Concrete Valley. Designed to address the growing threat of floods in low-lying areas, the homes sit on a floating pontoon* structure.

When water levels rise, the dwellings float, minimizing the risk of water entering the living spaces. Built with long-lasting, non-corrosive materials like concrete and glass, the dwellings are designed to withstand flood conditions. Equipped with solar panels and heat exchangers, they can generate and maintain power even during floods.

2 Vienna's flood protection system

In 1969, the city of Vienna created the New Danube, a 21-kilometre-long flood relief channel that was designed to protect the city from flooding.

The New Danube runs parallel to the existing Danube River and was designed to handle excess water during flood events, helping to safeguard Vienna from the rising risks of water-related disasters. During normal weather conditions, the channel remains inactive and when floodwaters rise, weirs* are activated, allowing the New Danube to absorb excess water and relieve pressure on the main river.

3 China's sponge cities

China originated the concept of the "sponge city" — an urban design approach that uses nature-based solutions, including permeable surfaces, restored wetlands and water channels to absorb and store rainwater and mitigate flood risks.

The concept draws inspiration from the natural world and seeks to mimic the Earth's ability to absorb water — in contrast to traditional urban design, which often relies on hard surfaces and drainage systems that quickly channel water away.

4 Denmark's Green Climate Screen

In Denmark, a rainwater management system known as a "Green Climate Screen" is designed to handle water runoff from neighbouring buildings using natural processes.

Rainwater is directed from the gutter to the top of the screen, where it is distributed across the structure and absorbed by mineral wool behind willow panels. Most of the water can then evaporate and any excess water is directed into a planter beneath the screen or diverted to other green areas nearby during heavy rainfall.

In times of very heavy rainfall, water is redirected to areas designed to hold large volumes of water, helping mitigate flood risks.

The Green Climate Screen handles rainwater above ground, avoiding the need for adding costly and carbon-intensive infrastructure like tunnels. By relying on gravity rather than pumps, the system also eliminates the need for energy-consuming equipment.

5 Harnessing AI* and satellite imagery in Texas

New technology and machine learning can also be harnessed to increase preparedness and understand what geographical areas are most likely to be affected by flooding.

Beth Tellman, an assistant professor at the University of Arizona, will use machine learning and satellite data to create detailed flood maps and a database to support flood justice lawsuits and promote adaptation in the Rio Grande Valley, Texas, a region disproportionately affected by floods. Her team uses high-resolution satellite data to improve their AI models by 10%, ensuring the maps accurately reflect real-life flood conditions.

Glossary

*pontoon – a flat-bottomed boat or metal structure used to support a temporary floating bridge

*weirs – barriers built under the water in a river, over which the water flows from one level to another in a controlled way

*AI – Artificial Intelligence

Source information:

Text A <https://www.actionaid.org.uk/our-work/emergencies-disasters-humanitarian-response/climate-change-and-flooding> 16/04/2025

Text B <https://earth.org/> on 8 May 2024. Reprinted with permission.

Text C <https://www.weforum.org/stories/2024/10/flood-risk-initiatives-globally/>