

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 by 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. What can you infer about 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.