

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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English as a Second Language

Paper 1: Reading and Writing

Wednesday 6 June 2018 – Afternoon
Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference

4ES0/01R**You must have:**

Insert for Part 1, Part 2 and Part 3 (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.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Dictionaries may **not** be used in this examination.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- 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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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Pearson

READING

Part 1

Read the webpage below on the National Coal Mining Museum for England and answer Questions 1 – 10.

The Adventure Begins Here...

A trip to The National Coal Mining Museum for England is a unique day out; rain or shine, there is always something exciting to see and do.

- A** Our 'Meet a Miner' tour will take you on a journey through time to discover the different ages of mining. Get kitted out with your hard hat and switch on your battery lamp, then journey 140 metres underground to experience a working coal mine. Book in for an underground tour at Reception on arrival.
- B** The museum is home to original buildings, some of which are over 130 years old. Visit the pithead baths to see where the miners cleaned up and got changed at the end of a shift so they didn't have to travel home filthy. You can also see how those hurt in accidents were treated in the medical centre.
- C** Visit the museum's ponies in the Stable Yard from 10am to 3pm to find out more about the role they played in coal mining through the centuries. Outside these times they can be found in the fields of the museum site, grazing and stretching their legs.
- D** Why not adopt one of the ponies at the museum for a yearly fee of just £15? You will initially receive an adoption pack and then a newsletter twice a year. It costs over £3,000 per year to care for each of our ponies. Your donations can help to pay for food, bedding, shelter and veterinary bills.
- E** Enjoy the museum's countryside setting by exploring the half-mile long Nature Trail. Pick up a route map along with the reusable, ring-bound activity cards from Reception and follow the path, enjoying the games and puzzles along the way (£2 per pack).
- F** The café has been refurbished and is now open 9am to 5pm every day. Why not call in for locally-sourced food, cakes and a drink? Free Wi-Fi in the café makes this an ideal venue for meeting colleagues or catching up with friends. Download our sample menu to see what delicious dishes we have on offer.
- G** The gift shop stocks intricate models made from coal. From under £4 for the smaller animals to £25 for the larger models of miners in action, there is something for all budgets. A large collection of books including those published by the museum is also available.
- H** Join us on Wednesdays during term-time (10.15 – 11.15am) with your under 5s for storytelling, crafts and singing. Doors open early at 9.30am, so come and enjoy a coffee, juice and cake before the fun starts! You could make a day of it and stay for lunch, explore the surrounding countryside and visit the ponies.

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- I Nurseries and playgroups can bring preschoolers along at 10.15am on a Monday (term-time only) for an hour of interactive activities. The Mini Miners team can work with group sizes between 16 – 24 people including adults. Places should be reserved in advance. The cost is £2 per child and there is no charge for adult helpers.

(Source: adapted from <https://www.ncm.org.uk/>)

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Questions 1 – 10

Identify which paragraph (A–I) contains the information listed in Questions 1–10 by marking a cross for the correct answer ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new answer with a cross ☒.

You must choose answers only from the information given in the webpage.
Paragraphs may be used more than once or not used at all.

This paragraph refers to...

- 1 how injuries were dealt with.
- 2 a session to which a parent takes a child.
- 3 a self-guided walk.
- 4 items produced by the museum.
- 5 an attraction which changes location.
- 6 a place where visitors can work.
- 7 an annual payment.
- 8 required safety equipment.
- 9 materials which have to be paid for.
- 10 booking an activity before visiting.

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
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Question 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Question 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Question 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Question 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Question 6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Question 7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Question 8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Question 9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Question 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Total for Questions 1-10 = 10 marks)
(Total for Part 1 = 10 marks)



Part 2

Read the article on The Real Junk Food Project and answer Questions 11 – 30.

The Real Junk Food Project

Adam Smith, founder of The Real Junk Food Project in Leeds, feeds his café customers on goods which would otherwise have been thrown away by supermarkets and independent grocers and also by food banks (which supply basic provisions free of charge to those in need). The 29-year-old trained chef uses this unwanted food to cook up stews, casseroles, soups and cakes, allowing customers to pay what they feel they can, and if that is nothing, they can tackle the washing up instead.

The café has had such an impact in a world with high food wastage and high hunger levels that it has inspired 47 other “pay as you feel” cafés to spring up in the past few months in the UK, with the concept even being considered as far away as Los Angeles. Mr Smith says The Real Junk Food Project, which is in the process of being registered as an official charity, is about more than simply feeding those who might otherwise go hungry. It’s about bringing people from different demographics together in a way that doesn’t involve money. People are opening similar enterprises because they are tired of what is going on in society and they care about what is happening to other human beings.

As the inspiration for a quietly-growing network of social cafés, Mr Smith thinks that by changing legislation you could prevent supermarkets throwing so much food away. He also wants more pressure put on supermarkets so that they are more likely to work with organisations like his. Currently, a retailer will be prosecuted if it sells food after the use-by date as there is a health risk to consumers in doing this. However, there is no issue with retailers selling food right up to the best-before date. Despite this, many supermarket managers regularly throw food out before this date and are very reluctant to link up with enterprises like his which would happily take the food. Mr Smith said his café regularly obtains its food from some rather unorthodox places. They frequently take food from supermarket bins if they have to. They watch supermarket staff throw food away, then they go and take it back out again ten minutes later. Over 90% of the goods are perfectly fine.

It is doubtful that redistributing surplus food from shops will help significantly to alleviate poverty, nor will it solve the issue of hunger in the UK. Clearly there is food poverty, yet there are food surpluses in the country. Whereas supermarkets have proven very willing to work with charities and redistribution organisations such as food banks across the UK, these same supermarkets appear to be more resistant to working with social cafés.

The publication of a recent government report into hunger revealed four million people in the UK were at risk of going hungry, while three and a half million adults could not afford to feed themselves properly. In response to this, 272 food banks have sprung up across the UK. In addition, the advisory body Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) has been urged to set food retailers targets to double the amount of surplus food they redistribute to food assistance providers.

There has also been some controversy around the idea that hunger in Britain is caused in part by people not knowing how to cook. Mr Smith agrees more needs to be done to teach young people cooking basics whilst they are still in education.

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His team has realised there is a serious lack of education in the UK about food awareness, what to make and where food comes from. Consequently, only simple foods are cooked in his café.

A recently opened “pay as you feel café” hopes to address this issue by providing free cookery workshops for single men run by volunteers. It also hopes to strengthen the community and help people understand those who need to use food banks and enterprises such as social cafés. It doesn’t take much to get to a place where you end up losing your job and then realise your social network wasn’t as strong as you thought. As a result you could fall into a food crisis – it can happen very suddenly and to anybody. However, help is very clearly at hand.

(Source: adapted from <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/real-junk-food-project-the-leeds-cafe-that-has-fed-10000-people-using-20-tonnes-of-unwanted-food-and-9926579.html>)

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P 5 3 3 7 1 A 0 7 2 4

Questions 11 – 20

Answer the following questions. For each question write no more than THREE words taken from one point in the text. You must not answer in complete sentences.

11 What is Mr Smith’s profession?

.....

12 What can those without money do in exchange for food?

.....

13 Which type of organisation will The Project soon become?

.....

14 How can supermarkets be forced to waste less food?

.....

15 How do supermarket managers feel about working with social cafés?

.....

16 From which unusual place does The Project source goods?

.....

17 Based on research findings, what have become more widespread?

.....

18 What could schools help students master?

.....

19 Who is being targeted for help with life skills?

.....

20 Which support system might you overestimate?

.....

(Total for Questions 11–20 = 10 marks)

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Questions 21 – 25

Indicate your answers to the questions below by marking a cross for the correct answer ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new answer with a cross ☒.

21 The Real Junk Food Project...

- A relies mostly on supermarkets.
- B helps only those people in trouble.
- C operates a non-traditional policy.

22 The “pay as you feel” concept has...

- A become more recognised in the UK.
- B been established in other countries.
- C generated instant worldwide interest.

23 Mr Smith would like to see...

- A products with longer best-before dates on them.
- B better links between social cafés and retailers.
- C more social cafés being opened in areas of need.

24 The report into hunger has...

- A prompted more guidance for the food industry.
- B encouraged supermarkets to waste less food.
- C revealed single men are most likely to go hungry.

25 “Pay as you feel” cafés aim to...

- A provide jobs for locals.
- B make a business profit.
- C educate local residents.

(Total for Questions 21–25 = 5 marks)



Questions 26 – 30

According to the text, which of the following statements are correct?

Indicate your answers to the questions below by marking a cross for the correct answers ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new answer with a cross ☒.

Choose FIVE answers.

- A Adam Smith has opened several social cafés.
- B Food banks supply only essential food to people.
- C “Pay as you feel” cafés aim to connect communities.
- D All the food which The Project uses is freely donated.
- E Social cafés will help solve the UK hunger problem.
- F Retailers are more likely to work with only certain bodies.
- G The number of people going hungry in the UK has doubled.
- H Hunger has been linked to levels of knowledge.
- I The Project serves a range of complex dishes.
- J Social cafés support people of all social classes.

(Total for Questions 26–30 = 5 marks)

(Total for Part 2 = 20 marks)

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Part 3

Read the article on gorilla safaris and answer Questions 31 – 50.

Gorilla Safaris In Africa

With only around 900 mountain gorillas left in the world, seeing them in the wild is something only a few people will ever have the chance to experience. There are two parks in Uganda, the Mgahinga Gorilla National Park and Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, where you are able to go gorilla tracking.

Mgahinga is situated in the extreme southwest corner of Uganda on the slopes of the Virunga Mountains. The park covers only 28 square miles so it is quite small, but besides gorillas you can also see leopards, buffaloes, bushbucks and golden monkeys. Bwindi is also in south-western Uganda and is home to about half of all mountain gorillas. The park covers about 200 square miles of lush rainforest and is a proclaimed World Heritage site. Part of the fun of tracking gorillas here is trying to follow them through the dense foliage. You can also get to see chimpanzees as well as some spectacular bird life. Getting to see gorillas is not easy, nor are you guaranteed to see them.

The trek to where the gorilla groups live takes you through very dense vegetation, up steep slopes and can last several hours. This vegetation is filled with stinging nettles so wearing gloves is a good idea. Red ants are also common, therefore wearing long socks to tuck your trousers into is recommended. As gorillas move around, they aren't all that easy to track. The gorillas you will be meeting are habituated to humans, which is why you are able to get quite close to them.

There are some basic rules when tracking gorillas. Firstly, to take part in a trek, you have to be over 15 years of age and free of any illnesses or infectious diseases. All trekkers must be fit and fully equipped, which includes warm clothing for the wet cool climate high in the mountains. Only one hour is allowed with the gorillas and you have to keep a distance of at least five metres. Flash photography and eating or drinking in the vicinity of the gorillas are not allowed and neither is pointing at the gorillas. Trekkers are not permitted to touch the gorillas even if they decide to touch you. There is only one trek per day, with 6 – 12 people in the group.

Tracking mountain gorillas is possible all year round. However, due to the effects of the damp seasons on the national parks in which these gorillas live, the majority of tourists prefer visiting in high season from June to September or from December to February. During these months it costs \$750 per person per day for an official gorilla tracking permit. The rainy seasons – March to April and October to November – tend to make the paths a little more difficult to navigate. During these low seasons gorilla tracking permits are cheaper (\$500). You can get the permits in Kampala at the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) headquarters. It is also possible to make an international booking for permits using email directly with UWA, but they do not accept credit cards so it gets a bit complicated. To make it simple, you can purchase your whole gorilla tour through a specialised company.

You need a permit for the national park you intend to visit which you usually have to obtain several months in advance. If you are going with a tour company, it will be arranged for you and we strongly advise you to book your entire gorilla safari experience with them.

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The most common mistake when making your own arrangements is to book to see a gorilla family which is far away from your choice of accommodation. The routes to both national parks are often tricky; they are in remote areas. If you want to limit your spending and you try to organise the gorilla trek on your own in order to save costs, you might end up incurring more.

Once you have decided on a tour company and a safari, choosing the best safari accommodation is the next step and will depend on how much you want to pay. Some providers charge as much as \$900 per night while budget accommodation can be as little as \$70 for a double room per night. It's all about the facilities, location, food and services provided.

Most mountain gorilla safaris are scheduled well in advance because permits to see the gorillas are very restricted. However, there are plenty of tour operators in Kampala who offer private gorilla safaris and will have pre-booked permits available. Most hotels and even some of the backpacker accommodation in the city will offer gorilla tours. Gorilla safaris are often combined with chimpanzee safaris in Uganda for those wishing to widen their holiday adventure.

(Source: adapted from <http://goafrica.about.com/od/africasafariguide/a/gorilasafari.htm>)



Questions 31 – 35

Read the statements below. Decide whether they are TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN according to the text.

Mark a cross for the correct answer. If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new answer with a cross .

	True	False	Not Given
31 The interest in gorilla tracking is increasing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32 You may not see any gorillas when you go tracking.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33 The tracking organisers provide any equipment that is needed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34 You can go gorilla tracking at any time during the year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
35 You can obtain gorilla permits only from the UWA directly.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Total for Questions 31–35 = 5 marks)

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Questions 36 – 45

Complete the following sentences using no more than TWO words taken from one point in the text.

- 36 You are able to go gorilla tracking in only in Uganda.
- 37 It is known that of all surviving gorillas live in one national park.
- 38 It is recommended you wear to increase protection against insect bites.
- 39 There are that have to be followed when gorilla tracking.
- 40 Gorillas may sometimes trackers.
- 41 At certain times of the year, trackers find more challenging to negotiate.
- 42 Using to obtain gorilla tracking permits is not possible.
- 43 Even though people may be concerned about, they are advised to use a safari company.
- 44 The amount you pay for varies greatly reflecting the choice available.
- 45 Different types of safaris can be to broaden the holiday experience.

(Total for Questions 36–45 = 10 marks)

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Questions 46 – 50

Complete this summary of the text using words from the box below. Each word may be used once or not used at all.

There are not many gorillas remaining in the world. For those who want to

(46) these wonderful animals, there are different trek options available. In order to participate in a gorilla trek you must be

(47) and over a certain age.

When booking, you need to think about your (48) as this will dictate what is included in your trip. It is also important to obtain

(49) in good time to avoid disappointment.

For those who feel more comfortable with others making the

(50), there is plenty of help available.

flexibility

arrangements

lodgings

stroke

healthy

permits

strong

see

choices

budget

(Total for Questions 46–50 = 5 marks)

(Total for Part 3 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR READING = 50 MARKS



P 5 3 3 7 1 A 0 1 5 2 4

WRITING

Part 4

A new family has just moved into your neighbourhood. Write an email to your friend.

In your email you **must**:

- write how you first met the family
- describe the family
- state whether you think they will be new friends.

You **must** write between **75 and 100 words only**.

(10)

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(Total for Part 4 = 10 marks)



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(Total for Part 5 = 20 marks)



P 5 3 3 7 1 A 0 1 9 2 4

Part 6

You are doing a project on studying overseas. Read the text below and write a summary for your teacher.

Expand Your Horizons By Going To University Abroad

A growing number of UK students are heading overseas to study and finding that there's much to love about the international university experience.

Perhaps one of the biggest practical draws is cost, as in many European countries (including Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) UK students pay no fees at all. Costs in France or Germany are a few hundred pounds, and even the slightly higher £1,500 charged by Dutch institutions is comparatively low. Living costs vary, but these are often lower than at home as well.

Teaching methods also vary widely across the world, making overseas study a chance to explore a new learning style. In the Netherlands, the emphasis is on group work and problem-based learning whereas in Hungary, the focus is on smaller class sizes where students can always get individual attention. Furthermore, there is lots of emphasis on student activity in class, with presentations and debates.

The personal and professional benefits of overseas study can help students once they graduate. Students studying outside the UK will need to adapt to a new environment and new teaching methods. They will also need to develop their interpersonal skills. All of these will benefit them once they graduate. Learning to adapt in this way gives people confidence in their own abilities. They have to deal with situations outside their own experience and everything is a major achievement, from getting a bank account to finding somewhere to live.

Dealing with these practicalities often depends on learning new language skills which will naturally serve students well in the international job market – but that's not the only benefit to overseas study from an employer's point of view. It's having experience abroad which makes employers think you'll cope with being sent overseas, for example. Intercultural experience will also help students work with colleagues from other nations once they begin work.

With so many countries to choose from, how should students go about deciding where to study? There are several useful websites which provide general information on studying in countries in the EU and beyond and, if language is a concern, www.studyportals.eu has a list of courses throughout Europe taught in English.

It's usually helpful to visit universities, but this isn't always financially viable for those planning to study abroad. However, there are a few UK-based student events – such as the Student World Fair – which allow candidates to meet staff and students face-to-face. These are free to attend and universities from all over the world take part to inform attendees all about their campuses, English-taught programmes and city life.

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Speaking to people who have studied abroad is another good way of finding out about the reality of overseas study, as it's the little things that can create the biggest culture shocks. It can help to hear other students' tales and get some tips. In addition, many universities have an international office. If there is one, find it and see what information they have for foreign students.

(Source: adapted from <http://www.independent.co.uk/student/study-abroad/news/expand-your-horizons-by-going-to-university-abroad-8052813.html>)

In your summary you **must** give:

- **one** practical benefit of studying overseas
- **two** ways in which overseas study benefits you in the workplace
- **two** sources of information about overseas study options.

You **must** write between **100 and 150 words only**. You **must** use your own words where possible.

(20)

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(Total for Part 6 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR WRITING = 50 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 100 MARKS



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