

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

Thursday 9 June 2016 – 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 listing events throughout the year at Castle Gardens and answer Questions 1–10.

A Easter egg hunt

Come and explore the gardens, solve the clues on our Easter egg trail and receive a chocolate Easter egg prize. All completed forms will be entered into a draw to win a family ticket to see 'George's Marvellous Medicine', an open air theatre performance at the gardens.

B Woodland scavenger hunt

Our garden ranger is running April's adventure 'Woodlands' theme. Search for different animals and find out about their rich habitat as you follow a woodland trail to uncover all sorts of natural treasures. This leads onto a range of related activities in the barn.

C Safari and photo competition

Practise taking great photographs whilst navigating the gardens with your GPS-enabled smartphone or with a map and a compass. Enter your best picture in our online photography competition to win a great prize. You can attend this event in either the morning or the afternoon. Bring your own photographic equipment.

D Build a bird feeder

This event is planned for half term fun. Identify the different types of birds you see on the organised, ranger-led walk in the gardens and discover what the birds like to eat. Then build your very own bird feeder and take it home to attract birds into your garden.

E Animal safari

Explore the gardens looking for all kinds of different animal life. If it wriggles, crawls or walks, we'll be looking for it. Prepare to discover what lives alongside the plants and flowers in the gardens and then take part in arts and crafts in the ranger hut.

F Design a flowerbed

Children aged 4–16 are invited to design a flowerbed. The six winning entries will have their designs planted in the gardens. Winners will be invited to an awards evening where they will be presented with their prizes and they will also receive gardening equipment for their schools.

G The barn

This is a great place for all the family to have some indoor fun. There are plenty of activities for all age ranges. Enjoy home-cooked hot food or coffee and cake with friends in the café. Weekly and monthly events are scheduled to keep children entertained.

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H Design a bird mask

Join our staff in the summer at the lakeside bird hide and surrounding area. Count the different breeds of birds you spot on a lakeside adventure walk and learn about their habits and habitats. Then design and make your own bird mask to take home.

I Wintering wildfowl

Join our garden ranger for October's 'Wintering wildfowl' theme. Meet at the barn and bring waterproofs. As autumn approaches we visit a lakeside bird hide to watch our winter migrant ducks and geese. This activity finishes with arts and crafts in the ranger hut.

J Charity Christmas fair

Find that unique Christmas present from the wide range of stalls situated in the grand hall. From hand-crafted cards to main gifts, you'll find the perfect purchase from carefully selected stalls. Enjoy festive music and hot food as well as a fancy dress competition for children on Saturday 8 December.

(Source: adapted from 'Castle Kennedy Gardens 2014 Events Guide')



Questions 1–10

Identify which paragraphs (A–J) contain the information listed in Questions 1–10 by marking 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 .

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 a guided tour.
- 2 a permanent location to eat.
- 3 the opportunity to win a second prize.
- 4 a selection of seasonal items to buy.
- 5 a choice of two sessions.
- 6 specific clothing requirements.
- 7 a follow-on session in the barn.
- 8 winners formally receiving prizes.
- 9 working out a route.
- 10 learning about bird behaviour.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Question 1	<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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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"/>	<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"/>	<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"/>	<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"/>	<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"/>	<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"/>	<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"/>	<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"/>	<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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Total for Questions 1–10 = 10 marks)

(Total for Part 1 = 10 marks)



Part 2

Read the article below on an ageing population and answer Questions 11–30.

Britain – An Ageing Population

In the UK the lengthening lives of baby boomers* and falling birth rates combine to produce an extraordinary statistic. Based on current trends, in a decade the number of over 65s in the UK will be ten times greater than the number of those aged 15 to 64. For the first time in history, by the middle of this century the number of people worldwide aged 65+ will outnumber children aged five and under.

Currently one quarter of the UK population is aged over 65. Some are financially very secure, while others are living in poverty. However, all share needs, interests and challenges that are already changing the shape of society. Scientific evidence shows that people become less like one another as they grow older – a challenge for those who consider ageing affects everyone in the same way. The differences in how people age are based on a range of factors relating to education and social class. The better educated and more affluent generally have a more positive experience of ageing, whilst those facing poverty, harsh working conditions and long-term stress have a negative experience. In order for everyone to enjoy ageing in a fair and equitable manner, it is necessary to invest in good education and skills from an early age.

As they age, many of today's baby boomers remain fitter than their predecessors. They also wish to carry on working until this is no longer possible. They may be part of an inter-generational household living with children and grandchildren and are able to spend more on holidays, cars and entertainment than they ever could in their youth. Others are living in poverty, are isolated and in need of intensive support for illnesses. Although 80% of the UK population lives in towns and cities, more than 75% of people aged over 65 reside in rural areas. For those in bad health living in isolated communities or remote areas, telemedicine is an option. Care can be delivered by doctors or specialists from far away without the patient having to travel to visit them, thus improving medical services to rural areas.

Action by central government is still in its early stages. It is considering housing which can be extended to take in a dependent relative, tax incentives to encourage an older person to opt for a smaller home and public spaces geared to accommodate the older as well as the younger generations. In contrast, research shows that many people moving into their 60s prefer to avoid looking into the future. However, this is the time when it might be wise to prepare for this major transition in life, when long-term health conditions could become an issue and voluntary work and hobbies more important.



Three-quarters of over-65s own their own home, compared with less than a third of those aged 25 to 34. Many older people are moving to smaller properties in order to provide their children with the money they need to buy a house. In response to this, Britain's biggest house builders have announced they are altering how they design, locate and market some of their homes to tap into the baby boomer market. Other products and services are also being adapted to suit an older population with a wider benefit to all. Amazon, for example, has spent heavily on redesigning packaging which is easier to open and Google has increased the size of its search box. Oxo, a cooking utensil company, has created tools that are easier to grip. They are aesthetically pleasing enough to appeal to all. One UK coffee shop chain now has sturdier chairs, wider aisles, lower tables and bigger print on the menus.

It is recommended that more attention be paid to low cost products that can transform lives. It is known that bath rails reduce falls, yet they are not in people's homes as a matter of course. A bath plug that changes colour when the water is too hot and empties the bath to avoid flooding costs less than five pounds. Although these types of products make commercial and practical sense, there are still questions about how best to market them as people don't want to think about getting older.

(Source: adapted from www.theguardian.com/science/2014/nov/09/ageing-britain-time-to-cater-peoplesneeds)

* baby boomer someone born at a time when a lot of babies were born particularly between 1946 and 1964



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 are decreasing at the same time as people are living longer?

.....

12 In ten years' time, which age group will be the largest in the UK?

.....

13 What should be focused on in childhood to improve the ageing experience for all?

.....

14 What do some baby boomers want to continue doing for as long as they can?

.....

15 In the UK, where do the majority of over 65s live?

.....

16 What might be offered to help older people move to smaller houses?

.....

17 Which group is reviewing where they situate their properties?

.....

18 Which type of business has made changes to its premises?

.....

19 Which household addition helps people stay on their feet?

.....

20 What does the recommended plug do if there is too much water?

.....

(Total for Questions 11–20 = 10 marks)



Questions 21–25

Indicate your answers to the questions below by marking 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 ☒.

21 In the UK, those aged 65+...

- A** have enough money to live comfortably.
- B** place predictable demands on society.
- C** become more individual as they age.

22 People's experience of ageing is influenced by the...

- A** type of places they have worked in.
- B** extent to which they enjoyed school.
- C** geographical area they grew up in.

23 Baby boomers today are most likely to...

- A** have a better social life than when younger.
- B** live as part of a wealthy family household.
- C** receive home visits from health professionals.

24 The government is working towards...

- A** increasing awareness of life changes.
- B** more flexible accommodation options.
- C** amenities specifically for older people.

25 Some products and services are being made more...

- A** affordable.
- B** practical.
- C** colourful.

(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 question below by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new answer with a cross .

Choose FIVE answers.

- A Globally there will be relatively fewer younger people.
- B Society has yet to start responding to the needs of over 65s.
- C Extended periods of stress can affect how people age.
- D Changes are being made to how children are schooled.
- E The number of people buying city homes is increasing.
- F People reaching 60 may not enjoy planning for the future.
- G Baby boomers are being targeted in the housing market.
- H Research shows that children are living at home longer.
- I Changes being made to products are good for all ages.
- J Cheap safety products are being installed in new homes.

(Total for Questions 26–30 = 5 marks)

(Total for Part 2 = 20 marks)



Part 3

Read the article below on Venice and answer Questions 31–50.

The Sinking of Venice

The historic Italian city of Venice is at the point of collapse both structurally and socially. The city, which is made up of 118 small islands situated in the Venetian Lagoon, is sinking and its population has decreased by more than half since the middle of the 20th century.

For the past century, the famous “Floating City” has consistently subsided due to natural processes and the constant removal of water from below ground. Recent studies have found that Venice is not only sinking but also tilting eastwards. This in combination with the Adriatic Sea rising in the Venetian Lagoon has resulted in an average yearly increase in sea levels of four millimetres. One study found that the northern part of the city is sinking at a rate of two to three millimetres, and the southern part at a greater rate of three to four millimetres per year. This trend is expected to continue long into the future. Within the next two decades, Venice could subside by as much as 80 millimetres.

For local Venetians floods are common. Approximately four to five times a year, residents have to walk on wooden planks in order to stay above the floodwaters in large open areas. To contain these floods, a new system of barriers consisting of rows of gates has been constructed. These barriers are installed at three of the city’s inlets and are able to isolate the Venetian Lagoon temporarily from rising tides. The system is designed to protect Venice from tides as high as almost ten feet. Local researchers are also currently working on a potential means of raising Venice by pumping seawater into the city’s subsoil.

In the 1500s, Venice was one of the most populated cities in the world. After World War II, the city housed over 175,000 residents. Today, native Venetians number in the 50,000s only. This massive departure is due to high property taxes, high cost of living, ageing population and overwhelming tourism.

Geographical isolation is a major problem for Venice. With no cars, everything must be brought in and out by boat. In addition, the cost of property has tripled from a decade ago and many Venetians have relocated to nearby towns on the mainland where homes, food, and utilities cost a quarter of what they do in Venice. The dramatic rise in house prices in ‘The City of Canals’ is stimulated by wealthy foreigners who are purchasing property. Moreover, due to the location of the city, with its high humidity and rising waters, homes require constant maintenance and improvements. Now, the only people who occupy homes here are the rich or elderly who have inherited property. One quarter of the population is over the age of 64 and the young are leaving quickly. The latest estimate is that the number of locals leaving Venice will increase to as many as 2,500 a year. This decline will be offset by incoming foreigners purchasing property.

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Tourism also contributes to the massive increase in the cost of living and the population changes. Taxes are high because Venice requires an enormous amount of maintenance – from the cleaning of canals to the repair of buildings, the disposal of waste and the raising of foundations. In 1999 relaxed regulations on the conversion of residential buildings to tourist accommodation worsened the ongoing housing shortage further. Since then, the number of hotels and guesthouses has increased dramatically. For the locals living in Venice it is nearly impossible to get from one part of the city to another without encountering hordes of tourists. Over 20 million people go to Venice each year. This figure is expected to increase as travellers with growing disposable incomes from successful economies such as China, India and Brazil are starting to find their way there.

Tighter regulations on tourism will be unlikely in the foreseeable future since the industry generates over €2 billion a year. The cruise ship industry alone brings in an estimated €150 million annually from its two million passengers. The cruise lines themselves also purchase supplies from local contractors, and this business represents 20 percent of the city's economy. Cruise ship traffic to Venice has increased from 200 ships in 1997 to over 655 today. Unfortunately, as more ships arrive, more Venetians are leaving. Critics claim the ships emit air pollution, damage local structures and have converted the entire economy into a tourism-based industry with no other forms of employment available.

At its current rate of population decline, by the mid-21st century there will be no more native Venetians left in Venice. The city, which once ruled an empire, will essentially become an amusement park.

(Source: adapted from <http://geography.about.com/od/globalproblemsandissues/fl/The-Sinking-of-Venice.htm>)

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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 about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

	True	False	Not Given
31 Venice has started to sink more rapidly in recent years.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32 Measures have been put into place to save the city from flooding.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33 The cost of living is cheaper on the mainland than in Venice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34 Venetians lose nearly half of their income to tax.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
35 Venice is home to a number of different industries.	<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 THREE words taken from one point in the text.

- 36 Rising in the Venetian Lagoon are contributing to Venice sinking.
- 37 The of the city is sinking at a faster rate.
- 38 The idea behind having is to hold back the tides.
- 39 Goods arrive in Venice due to the city's location.
- 40 Property in Venice is becoming more expensive as are buying houses there.
- 41 A change in has enabled more hotels and guesthouses to be created in Venice.
- 42 As for some are rising, the number of people visiting Venice is expected to grow.
- 43 Placing tighter controls on is not expected to happen anytime soon.
- 44 The in Venice benefit from the cruise ship industry by selling to them.
- 45 In the future, the number of is expected to fall to zero.

(Total for Questions 36–45 = 10 marks)



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.

Venice is currently facing two disasters. The first is that the city is sinking and the second is that of a changing population. Venice is sinking due to the impact of [46]..... changes and the actions of man.

Flooding is an accepted norm in Venice and the [47]..... have to take precautions when it occurs.

There are a number of factors contributing to a [48]..... in the local population of Venice.

Those that tend to now reside in the city are the [49]..... generation along with newcomers to the city who can afford the property.

High levels of tourism have contributed to the expense of living in the city and have led to a shortage of [50]..... property.

- | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| living | residential | sea | older | residents |
| rise | visitors | environmental | younger | decline |

(Total for Questions 46–50 = 5 marks)
(Total for Part 3 = 20 marks)
TOTAL FOR READING = 50 MARKS



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WRITING

Part 4

You are thinking of looking for part-time work. Write a letter to your friend.

In your letter you **must** state:

- what type of work you would like and why
- how often you would like to work
- what you will do with the money you earn.

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

(10)

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(Total for Part 4 = 10 marks)



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Part 5

You have been asked to write an article for the school magazine on learning about other countries.

In your article you **must**:

- give **two** benefits of visiting a country to learn about it
- give **two** benefits of watching TV to learn about a country
- state which method you prefer and why.

You **must** write between **100 and 150 words only**.

(20)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the article.



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(Total for Part 5 = 20 marks)



Part 6

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

Canine Senses

Dogs experience the world in a very different way to humans. Understanding how they perceive their surroundings helps to interpret their behaviour and makes training them easier.

Dogs live in a world of scent, while human beings inhabit a world of sight. Humans see the world, but dogs smell it. Dogs are intensely interested in sniffing, whether it is a smell on the grass, a new object, or the head of another dog. This is because they can detect scent on a level we can only imagine. Sniffing a clump of grass can tell them which other dogs inhabit the area, their age, state of health and how long ago they passed by. The part of a dog's brain responsible for scent detection is four times larger and more complex than in humans.

Dogs can track humans and animals using both the trail of skin cells shed from the body and the smells caused by disturbance of any vegetation. They are also used to detect explosives, food and cancer cells and do this better than any human invention. The ability to detect scent has been heightened through selective breeding in dogs involved in those jobs such as tracking or scenting game. The bloodhound is probably the breed that is best at scent detection.

The sense of hearing is also much better developed in dogs than in humans and they can hear noises at a much greater distance from the source than we can. Sounds that we can only just hear can be detected by dogs from four times as far away. In addition, they can hear higher frequencies of sound such as the ultrasonic squeaks made by small prey animals. In the past it was advantageous for dogs bred to herd livestock to be able to hear well so that they could respond to instructions shouted or whistled from some distance away. For this reason, many of the modern descendants of these dogs have extremely sensitive hearing.

Dogs see less well than humans. Although they see in colour, the colours they can detect are limited to blues and yellows and they cannot see reds and greens. This is why they find it difficult to see a red ball on green grass and will often use their sense of smell to search for it instead. Similarly, dogs cannot distinguish textures and details as well as we do but they are better at seeing in the dark. Dogs are also able to detect movement better than we can and many breeds have better long-distance vision.

Humans have nearly 9,000 taste buds in the mouth, whereas dogs have fewer than 2,000 so their taste is less sophisticated than ours. Scent is more important than taste to dogs. The taste buds of these carnivores are designed to favour meat and fat rather than the sweet and salty foods that humans prefer.

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In your summary you **must** give:

- **two** ways in which the sense of smell differs between dogs and humans
- **two** ways in which dogs have better hearing than humans
- **one** way in which the sense of sight differs between dogs and humans.

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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