

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

**4ES0/01****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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## READING

## Part 1

Read the webpage below on family-friendly hotels in the UK and answer Questions 1 – 10.

### Ten Of Britain's Best Family-Friendly Hotels

With more of us discovering the joys of holidays in the UK, there is intense demand for family-friendly hotels. Here is our pick of the places where a good time can be had by all.

#### A Bedruthan Hotel

This hotel is set on the cliffs above a sandy beach. It has floor-to-ceiling windows and Scandinavian-style décor. There are several indoor play areas and a room dedicated to teenagers. At night you can book a babysitter and dine in the restaurant, overlooking the sea.

#### B Fowey Hall

Fowey Hall is all things to all ages and even provides baby and toddler facilities. In a nearby estuary you can mess about in boats, or you can take a stroll with Bramble the resident dog and collect eggs while you are out and about.

#### C Tresanton

A cluster of houses converted into a magical hotel, Tresanton is located on a steep hillside. All bedrooms have sea views. There's a children's garden and even a cinema. A short walk down the hill will take you to the beach, which is perfect for exploring rock pools, paddling and swimming.

#### D Moonfleet Manor

Overlooking the sea, Moonfleet Manor has links to smuggling and this history is used to fire young imaginations with pirate pools and play facilities. Older children will enjoy fossil-hunting on Chesil Beach. Adults-only options include sophisticated dinners as well as our popular spa treatments.

#### E Calcot Manor

This manor house is a haven for all ages. There are outdoor play zones, bikes to borrow and a woodland gym with staff on hand to help. There is also an in-house spa to help you relax. You can then enjoy modern cuisine in the Conservatory Restaurant.

#### F Woolley Grange

The grounds of this stone manor house are a veritable adventure playground, with goats and hens running free, an organic garden and a grass maze. We also offer baby-listening and babysitting services, so adults can eat in peace in the fine-dining restaurant.

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**G Congham Hall**

Pretty gardens surround this country house hotel where children up to age 12 sharing your room are charged only for breakfast. You also have the option of a children's lunch and dinner menu. We offer discounted tickets to the very popular sea life sanctuary only a short drive away.

**H The Blakeney Hotel**

This traditional family hotel stands right on the quay, overlooking the estuary, in the heart of a pretty coastal village. Children sharing your room are charged only for breakfast. The best fun here is outdoors with mud sliding, cycling and exploring nearby beaches, both sandy and pebbly.

**I Augill Castle**

The extensive grounds of this Victorian fantasy castle include a treehouse library stocked with books and toys for those children wanting time for themselves. There is also a tennis court, a playground and even a cinema. A fixed-price dinner is served on Fridays and Saturdays.

**J Porthtrecyn Hotel**

This hotel, with views of Cardigan Bay, has been in the same hands since opening in 1948. There's a dedicated children's area with a TV and DVDs, and games room with table tennis. There is no charge for children sharing parents' rooms, even for breakfast.

(Source: adapted from <http://www.independent.co.uk/travel/hotels/family-friendly-hotels-cornwall-uk-england-dorset-a7245701.html>)



**Questions 1 – 10**

Identify which paragraph (A–J) 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 mark 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 free meal for children.
- 2 exercising an animal.
- 3 set costs for a meal.
- 4 an area specifically for older children.
- 5 a quiet place for children.
- 6 being in the middle of a local community.
- 7 changes in buildings' structure.
- 8 a supervised outdoor fitness area.
- 9 help with visiting a nearby attraction.
- 10 themed areas influenced by past events.

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
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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)

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**Part 2**

Read the article on lighthouses and answer Questions 11 – 30.



### The History Of Lighthouses

A lighthouse is a structure from which light is projected at night, or which serves as a landmark by day, to guide ships sailing in coastal waters. They are constructed at potentially problematic points on a coastline: at entrances to harbours, on rocky ledges and islands, and even in the water. They help identify a ship's location, alert the ship's crew of potential dangers, and let them know that land is near. Lighthouses were designed to include a cottage for the keeper and his family.

The first lights used to guide ships were bonfires lit on hilltops, but the earliest recorded lighthouses date back to Roman times. These structures were actually lighthouse towers with beacons\* powered by burning wood or coal. In the 17th century, travel on the high seas increased leading to extensive lighthouse construction. However, it was only in the 18th century that wood and coal were replaced by oil or gas lanterns and not until the early to mid-20th century that electric lights were used instead of these lanterns.

Before the use of electric beacons, the lighthouse keeper had to keep the oil or gas beacons lit and to clean the reflecting mirrors and the tower windows. With the introduction of automated electric beacons, the role of the lighthouse keeper became unnecessary. It is estimated that as many as 50,000 lighthouses exist in the world today. Most of them were automated at the end of the 20th century and where this was not viable they were abandoned.

The power of modern lighthouse beacons varies in candelas from about 10,000 to about 1 million, depending on the weather conditions and the visibility requirements of shipping traffic in the particular area. The candela is the unit used to calculate the amount of light that a source radiates in a given direction. Every automated lighthouse emits a distinctive series of flashes known as its characteristic. These flash sequences allow ship captains to time intervals between flashes so that they can identify a particular lighthouse, using a publication called the Light List. This publication gives a number to each lighted beacon and describes its identifying characteristics.

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Many lighthouses are equipped with a horn to help guide ships sailing in foggy weather and this is audible up to 13 kilometres away. Ship captains can determine their own location by identifying distinctive combinations of long and short horn blasts specific to each lighthouse. Some lighthouses are also equipped with radio beacons that transmit Morse code radio signals. These radio signals, which are distinguished by short (dot) and long (dash) combinations, have a range of up to 320 kilometres.

Since lighthouses often serve as landmarks by day to help ship captains establish their position along a coastline, they vary in shape, colour and size. They can be square, round and even rectangular. A small number have either twin or triple towers. Some are painted with stripes, spirals, or diamond patterns. Most lighthouses range in height from 10 metres to 63 metres. They are built from a range of materials including wood, stone, brick and iron and are constructed to withstand local environmental conditions. Lighthouse designs often reflect the architectural styles of the time in which they were built.

In the 19th century, floating lighthouses known as lightships were stationed in coastal waters where lighthouses could not be built. These ships displayed one or more lights to help with navigation and at one time there were more than 120 of them in coastal waters. By 1985 buoys equipped with an automated beacon and a fog signal took the place of lightships. These massive buoys measure 12 metres in diameter and are among the largest of a variety of navigational aids known as lesser beacons. Such beacons include river lights, fog signals, and numerous other smaller navigational aids used to mark channels in rivers and harbours.

Today, many of these lesser beacons are in use throughout the world alongside those lighthouses which have been automated. Primarily, these historical structures are a backup as modern satellite-based navigational systems are installed on ships of all sizes thereby replacing the lighthouse.

(Source: adapted from <http://www.lighthousepreservation.org/education.php>)

\* beacon a very bright light



**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** Into where might lighthouses guide ships?

.....

**12** What did lighthouses provide for those in residence?

.....

**13** What were initially used to help ships navigate safely?

.....

**14** What happened to lighthouses which did not become automated?

.....

**15** How is the strength of a beacon measured?

.....

**16** From how far can a lighthouse horn be heard?

.....

**17** What does a lighthouse's appearance indicate to ships' captains?

.....

**18** What are lighthouses designed to cope with?

.....

**19** Which aids were first used where lighthouses were not possible?

.....

**20** Nowadays what function do automated lighthouses have?

.....

**(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 mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

**21** The first known lighthouses were...

- A** fuelled by wood or coal.
- B** built in the 17th century.
- C** constructed to be lived in.

**22** The Light List...

- A** times the flashes of lighthouses.
- B** references all lighthouse structures.
- C** links lighthouses to characteristics.

**23** Lighthouses are similar in...

- A** appearance.
- B** function.
- C** construction.

**24** Lightships were...

- A** shown to be as effective as lighthouses.
- B** eventually replaced by lesser beacons.
- C** equipped with more than light resources.

**25** Lesser beacons are...

- A** all of a similar size.
- B** mainly light sources.
- C** used in different ways.

**(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 mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

Choose FIVE answers.

- A Lanterns were still being used in the 20th century.
- B There is no longer the need for lighthouse keepers.
- C Modern lighthouse beacons are equally powerful.
- D A lighthouse can be identified by sound patterns.
- E All lighthouses are able to transmit radio signals.
- F Lighthouses consisting of one tower are most common.
- G The architectural design of lighthouses is variable.
- H Lightships are still in use in coastal waters today.
- I Lighthouses today do not have a practical function.
- J Satellite technology is most beneficial to large ships.

(Total for Questions 26–30 = 5 marks)

(Total for Part 2 = 20 marks)

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## Part 3

Read the article on bikepacking and answer Questions 31 – 50.

### Bikepacking: The Perfect Adventure

Bikepacking, an exciting, new fusion of minimalist wild camping and off-road cycling, is fast becoming a popular way to explore the outdoors and get close to nature. The physical effort of cycling and the simple pleasure of sleeping wild offer the perfect answer to the stresses of modern life and the opportunity to rebalance the senses. An off-road bike ride followed by a night among the trees seems to offer the perfect escape.

I wake to the sun's first rays and my senses are instantly aware of the sound of nearby waves and the smell of salt and wood smoke. I work my way out of my sleeping bag, scatter the stones of last night's campfire and, after a stove-cooked breakfast, pack my bivvy\* away. Once the last of my bags is fixed back on to my bike, I get on and spin away from this sandy bay I came across halfway through my ride. I reached this remote stretch of headland entirely under my own steam, carrying everything on my bike in special waterproof soft bags. It became my free room with a spectacular view last night and my own private beach this morning. I would love to stay, but the trail is calling to me.

Unlike regular cycle touring, for off-road bikepacking you do not need to follow the main roads. Instead, you can go deep into the wild, along forest tracks or moorland paths, climbing rugged mountain trails or dropping down steep, rocky routes to valleys full of trees. Wild camping along the way allows you to strike out further along ancient trackways and to turn each ride into an adventure.

A bike is a uniquely liberating machine and when coupled with a lightweight tent opens up vast areas of our landscape, allowing you to cover much greater distances than on foot. It is not always a blissful experience, mind you. People have been known to fall over their handlebars while heading down steep slopes, have had to walk for hours with a broken bike frame, and have been butted by ill-tempered mountain goats. Bikepacking takes you out of your comfort zone and right into the heart of the wonderfully unpredictable British wilderness and that's exactly why it is so enjoyable. Just remember your mobile phone and first aid kit, and let someone know your whereabouts.

To enjoy a mountain bike trip, you do need to get minimalist. Not being weighed down with heavy bags means your bike will handle more predictably and you will have more control on different terrains. A micro-shelter brings you closer to the elements than a traditional tent. You really do not have to have much equipment, and what little you do need is inexpensive and can often be improvised.

Scotland and much of Dartmoor have no camping restrictions and mountain camping is often allowed for one night in the high hills of Snowdonia and the Lake District. You can also enjoy historic camping rights in some coastal areas and along some waterways, though it is best to ask permission to camp, and to leave no trace of your stay. Also given the countless camping barns, hostels and bothies scattered across Britain, you can go as wild as you like.

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Bothies in particular make for memorable mountain bike adventures as these shelters are found in the most remote places. Although traditionally found in the Scottish Highlands, there are a dozen of these simple huts in Wales and northern England too. The Mountain Bothies Association has restored almost 100 and turned them into destinations in their own right for those with an adventurous spirit. They have few or no facilities; often just a fireplace and simple sleeping platforms. You are not able to book them or make a financial contribution for using them either, so it is first come, first served. It is in the nature of most bothy users to share happily, though. I have never been left to camp outside a crowded one, and more often than not you will find them empty.

Autumn is the perfect time to visit these once-derelict dwellings: not only is there more chance of finding one unoccupied, but also you will enjoy a warm fire all the more as the windows steam up from the chill evening air. In fact, it is a great time to embark on any bikepacking adventure: cooler temperatures, quieter trails and the end of midge season all help. When you set off early in the morning the tracks may well be firmer after having been baked all summer, and you will have a quiet wild landscape all to yourself, as well as the entire day to appreciate the colours of this season.

(Source: adapted from <https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2016/oct/03/bikepacking-adventures-in-wild-britain-off-road-touring>)

\* bivy an extremely small lightweight, waterproof shelter, and an alternative to traditional tent systems

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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 The author woke up early in the morning.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32 It is recommended not to bikepack alone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33 A lot of equipment is required to bikepack successfully.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34 Repairs have been done on accommodation used by bikepackers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
35 Bothies tend to get busy in autumn.	<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** Bikepacking is a ..... of two activities.
- 37** The author spent the night in an isolated ..... he found whilst cycling.
- 38** In contrast to regular cycling, ..... can be avoided when bikepacking.
- 39** Cyclists have been known to have accidents negotiating .....
- 40** When bikepacking, be prepared to leave your ..... as nothing is certain.
- 41** To maximise your ..... of your bike, carry as little as possible.
- 42** It is recommended that in certain locations you have ..... to camp.
- 43** Most commonly associated with the ....., bothies also exist in other places.
- 44** Bothies may be lacking in ..... beyond the basics.
- 45** The ground should be ..... and better for cycling after a hot summer.

**(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.

Bikepacking is increasing in popularity with those wanting to get away from it all. This hobby is best suited to those with a sense of adventure and those who are not afraid of being in (46) ..... situations. The ability to carry everything you need on your bike and to set up camp without any (47) ..... allows you to explore truly wild areas. Bearing this in mind, it is important to be as (48) ..... as possible for when things don't go to plan. As well as camping outdoors, there are many other equally remote (49) ..... options available. One further consideration is when to go bikepacking as conditions vary depending on the (50) .....

dangerous	route	prepared	unfamiliar	careful
accommodation	equipment	season	hotel	constraints

(Total for Questions 46–50 = 5 marks)

(Total for Part 3 = 20 marks)

**TOTAL FOR READING = 50 MARKS**



**WRITING**

**Part 4**

You have just moved to a new school. Write an email to your friend at your old school.

In your email you **must** write:

- how you felt on your first day
- what happened on your first day
- what the facilities are like.

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

(10)

Dotted lines for writing the email response.

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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 about somebody who is important to you.

In your report you **must**:

- state who this person is
- give **two** facts about this person
- give **two** reasons why s/he is important to you.

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

(20)

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(Total for Part 5 = 20 marks)



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**Part 6**

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

**Why You Should Think Small**

Unfortunately, the majority of candidates seeking employment often ignore approaching smaller employers and focus their efforts instead more on large firms which have recognisable names. However, small firms may be better positioned to hire than bigger companies. Smaller companies may have a business plan progressive enough that they are able to succeed regardless of the state of the economy. The company may be finding its niche in a rapidly growing field. Also, the firm may not have the large overheads or the extra employees of bigger companies, making the smaller company well positioned for the future.

**Pros and Cons of Working for a Small Company**

Working for a smaller employer has advantages and disadvantages. Work roles are often less specialised than at larger firms, allowing employees to wear more hats and get a better overview of operations. Since employees and their work results are more visible, it is often easier to advance in a smaller organisation.

Employees often gain experience in a variety of areas, giving them multiple skills and areas of expertise to add to their resumé. These small employers may also have more flexibility to consider alternative work arrangements such as flexi-time or job sharing. Working for a smaller company can also be a good stepping-stone to a larger employer in the same field.

On the downside, smaller employers may have fewer formal training programmes, benefits packages can be more restricted, and opportunities to relocate to other branches may be more limited or non-existent. There may be fewer opportunities for growth and promotion, and the failure rate for small firms is also much higher than for larger ones. Although there could be less job stability than at a bigger company, if the comfort level fits and you enjoy the job, working for a smaller company might be your best career choice.

**Take the Time to Target Companies**

All the information you need is available on the web, and it's easy to find detailed information about potential employers online.

You're wasting time and energy if you just apply for any job opening you find, even though you might feel like you're accomplishing something by sending out lots of resumé. The time you spend upfront investigating companies will benefit you in the long run because you won't be spending time and energy applying to companies that aren't a good fit.

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Instead, you will be applying for jobs at companies where you would like to work. When the company isn't the right fit for your skills, qualifications and goals, there isn't much point in pursuing employment there, even when job opportunities are scarce. In the long run, the job probably isn't going to work out for you or for the company. If the company is a good match, it makes sense to target it as one of your employment possibilities. You'll know that the company has the type of jobs you're looking for. You'll also know that the employer's culture and mission match what you're seeking.

(Source: adapted from <https://www.thebalance.com/pros-and-cons-of-working-for-a-small-company-2058509><https://www.thebalance.com/creating-a-target-list-of-companies-2060032>)

In your summary you **must**:

- give **two** benefits of working for small companies
- give **two** disadvantages of working for small companies
- give **one** reason why 'good fit' is important when job hunting.

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

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(Total for Part 6 = 20 marks)

**TOTAL FOR WRITING = 50 MARKS**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 100 MARKS**



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