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Write your name here

Surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International GCSE

Centre Number | | | | | |

Candidate Number | | | | |

English as a Second Language

Paper 1: Reading and Writing

Wednesday 10 June 2015 – 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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PEARSON

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READING

Part 1

Read the web page below on Sleningford Watermill and answer Questions 1–10.

Welcome to Sleningford Watermill Caravan and Camping Park

A Sleningford Watermill opened as a caravan and camping park in 1973. The park sits alongside the banks of the River Ure at the end of a long private driveway. Many people return to us year after year because the park's natural beauty and atmosphere provide a haven for people wanting to get away from it all.

B The watermill itself is no longer in use but provides a focal point for the park which has touring pitches for caravans, motorhomes and tents set among 14 acres of mature riverside meadow in three distinct areas (The Riverside, The Millhouse Field and The Island). The River Ure provides the focus for the majority of activities in the park.

C Canoeists are welcome to paddle within Sleningford Watermill's boundaries throughout the year with the exception of Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day. A daily fee of £4.50 per paddler should be paid at reception before entering the water. No access charges apply when staying at Sleningford.

D Managers may refuse access to visiting canoeists if the park is too busy. Paddler fees include the use of a toilet, shower and the changing room. Any organisations planning to bring a large number of canoeists to the park, particularly on Saturdays and Sundays, must contact the managers prior to arrival to check availability.

E The park is also a popular destination for fly-fishers during the season, which runs from 1st April to 30th September. Full-day fishing tickets can be bought at reception at a cost of £10, or half-day tickets for £5. The catch limit is four fish per day or two fish per half-day ticket.

F The site offers fantastic opportunities for cyclists and hikers, due to the great variety of terrains and trails accessible from within the park. There are popular circular trails through surrounding towns and villages and the information room stocks useful free maps.

G There are many tourist attractions a short drive away from Sleningford Watermill and our information room provides location details, posters and discount vouchers for local venues. There is also a good selection of shops, banks, restaurants and pubs within a comfortable driving distance.

H At Sleningford Watermill we are proud of the number of conservation projects we have in place. There are several wildflower areas around the park where the grass has been allowed to grow providing excellent pollen and nectar sources for many insects. A butterfly garden and a tree identification walk have also been created, which are at their best in June and July.

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I The toilet blocks have recently been updated to have low energy lights with movement sensors which prevent them being left on when the blocks are not in use. The washbasins now have 'push down' taps to save water. Recycling bins for paper, cans and bottles are provided in the park.

J All visitors to the park must report to reception on arrival to register their vehicles and pay the appropriate fee. We hope you decide to visit us soon.

(Source: © Judith and Philip Sleningford Watermill Caravan & Camping Park)

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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 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 web page. Paragraphs may be used more than once or not used at all.

This paragraph refers to…

1 the days that canoeing is not available.

(1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

2 the number of routes for walkers.

(1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

3 an activity available only during certain months.

(1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

4 adaptations to a park facility.

(1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

5 the layout of the park.

(1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

6 something that is free only for guests.

(1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

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7 learning more about nature.

(1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

8 people wanting a relaxing holiday.

(1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

9 the procedure for group bookings.

(1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

10 the possibility of paying less than usual.

(1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

(Total for Questions 1–10 = 10 marks)

(Total for Part 1 = 10 marks)

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Part 2

Read the article below on zoos and answer Questions 11–30.

The History Of Zoos

The origins of zoos can be traced as far back as 10,000 years ago in Ancient Egypt. The pharaohs would sometimes demand that wild animals be captured and kept for their own amusement, intimidation of enemies, or to hunt as sport. However, the main reason for keeping wild animals in this fashion was to exhibit the wealth and power of the ruler. This model continued on a very limited scale until the age of exploration in the 15th century, when western explorers started to collect exotic specimens from their travels around the world, particularly in the tropical regions.

This led to zoos being built in capital cities around the western world, once again to demonstrate the city's status through the size and grandeur of its zoo. Contests began between zoos to display the greatest variety of species. The enclosures used to house the animals were too small and badly equipped. These zoos had no concept of conservation and viewed the natural world as inexhaustible. At the same time however, natural history museums were being founded. The new scientific studies they were conducting, combined with access to a wide range of exotic subject matter, led to a gradual change in zoological thinking.

After World War Two, zoological thinking began to take on its modern form. Zoos started to adopt the role of conservation establishments, setting up research departments and using educational staff to share their new message with the public. Through research, mixed species enclosures are now a familiar sight, creating a more natural experience for both the animals and visitors. This new-found knowledge and attitude towards zoo management have resulted in more suitable habitats for the animals and a much improved life experience on many levels.

Firstly, in many cases, animals living in zoos survive much longer than the same species in the wild. This prolonged longevity in zoos can be attributed to three factors, most notably the medical treatment available there. While under the care of zoologists, animals have access to the best medical treatment available. Even the most basic of infections or illnesses can kill animals in the wild, but when those animals are in zoos, infections and illnesses can be treated to extend their lives. Secondly, zoos do not create habitats that contain predator-prey situations, so animals that are normally the prey in the wild do not have to worry about avoiding predators and stressful situations. This results in longer lifespans and presumably a better quality of life too.

The final contributor to longer life in zoos is the constant and reliable source of food. Zoo animals never go hungry due to lack of food or inability to catch or find anything to eat as they might in the wild. Zoos employ specialised dieticians who carefully construct each species' diet and ensure that the animals are fed at intervals appropriate to their natural eating cycles.

The most important action zoos can take to ensure continued awareness and support for conservation is to provide extensive educational opportunities. While zoos want to educate everyone, they generally target children to get young people interested in conservation early by allowing schools to take a field trip to the zoo and sometimes sending the animals to the classroom.

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The first step towards educating zoo visitors is to make the enclosures realistic and the display boards interactive. Today's enclosures are custom-built for the species they hold.They have flora and terrain typical of the species' native habitat and are large enough to hold a sufficient number of the species to make a natural family group. Outside the habitat created for the animal, enclosures are becoming more visitor-oriented. Interactive displays, large signs and pictures greatly enhance the learning experience offered by modern zoos to their visitors.

(Source: adapted from © whyzoos.com)

Questions 11–20

Answer the following questions. For each question write no more than THREE words taken from one point in the text.

11 Where did zoos first exist?

(1)

.....

12 What did early explorers focus on capturing?

(1)

.....

13 In early western zoos what should have been bigger?

(1)

.....

14 Which institutions first examined information about animals?

(1)

.....

15 Following what did zoos adopt a more progressive approach?

(1)

.....

16 What is the main reason animals live longer in zoos?

(1)

.....

17 Which zoo employees are responsible for the correct feeding of animals?

(1)

.....

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18 What should zoos offer to inform the public about conservation?

(1)

.....

19 Which zoo-based activity is permitted for children?

(1)

.....

20 What is improved by the way information is displayed at zoos?

(1)

.....

(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 Animals were first captured to…

(1)

☒ **A** use in competitions.

☒ **B** entertain the pharaoh.

☒ **C** hunt the enemy.

22 The early zoos in capital cities were…

(1)

☒ **A** used to show importance.

☒ **B** set up to protect animals.

☒ **C** established by explorers.

23 A modern approach to zoo management involves…

(1)

☒ **A** running specialised courses for staff.

☒ **B** regular off-site education sessions.

☒ **C** greater awareness of conservation.

24 Compared to animals in the wild, zoo animals…

(1)

☒ **A** suffer fewer illnesses.

☒ **B** face less aggression.

☒ **C** eat a more varied diet.

25 Modern zoos offer their visitors…

(1)

☒ **A** species-specific habitats.

☒ **B** animal handling sessions.

☒ **C** literature to take home.

(Total for Questions 21–25 = 5 marks)

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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 for the correct answers ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

Choose FIVE answers.

- ☒ **A** Keeping animals used to be a sign of being rich.
- ☒ **B** In the 15th century, zoos were common worldwide.
- ☒ **C** Explorers collected animals from few locations.
- ☒ **D** Early zoos used to compete with each other.
- ☒ **E** Enclosures with more than one species are common.
- ☒ **F** In the wild, animals can die of minor illnesses.
- ☒ **G** There is one fixed feeding time for zoo animals.
- ☒ **H** Animals living in zoo enclosures find it stressful.
- ☒ **I** Educating the young about conservation is a goal.
- ☒ **J** Zoo enclosures usually contain a family of animals.

(Total for Questions 26–30 = 5 marks)

(Total for Part 2 = 20 marks)

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Part 3

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

Plastic bags and the environment



Plastic bags pollute waterways and often end up in the sea where they are a menace to marine life. The marine pollution problem is so great that there is now a floating island of plastic rubbish in the Pacific Ocean, which has a greater impact on the environment than any other man-made problem. However, plastic bags are only a small part of the problem, accounting for 0.03% of marine litter.

In an effort to reduce pollution, charges for plastic bags have already been introduced in Wales and Northern Ireland. The charge is not a tax but is paid into a fund that goes to various charities. Charging for plastic bags demonstrably cuts down their use. In Wales it was recorded that since the country introduced a five pence carrier bag charge, plastic bag use has reduced by up to 56% in some retail sectors and over £4 million has been raised from applying the charge. This money has been passed on to organisations such as environmental charities and children's charities. Charging for bags in England is felt to be overdue and it is hoped that people will accept the proposed charges if they are introduced. A charge of 50 pence has been suggested as this would be more effective in stopping people from using plastic bags.

The packaging that we all come across in day-to-day activities, from buying food in supermarkets to our deliveries from online shopping, has a much greater, though less obvious, effect on pollution. A larger percentage of non-biodegradable litter comes from food packaging such as the wrappers around foodstuffs in supermarkets. Efforts are being made to reduce the amount of packaging used, but it is likely to be a slow process.

Companies and retailers that routinely rely on packaging point out that when food is spoiled due to a lack of preservative wrappings, the environmental cost is much greater than the impact of the wrapping. In developing countries like India, for example, it has been calculated that as little as half of the food quantity produced makes it to market in an edible condition due to spoilage. The lack of cold storage facilities and poor refrigeration are also to blame for this. However, the resulting waste is one of the biggest factors in making it hard for the world to feed itself. This is an increasing problem in the context of a global population, estimated to top ten billion by 2050, and the requirement to increase food production by more than half to meet that rapidly growing need.

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People associate plastic with waste and that is understandable, but what people do not realise is that the role of packaging is to prevent the product from overheating on the dock or in the lorry and to ensure it is delivered in a good condition. For example, cucumber growers need to preserve their fast deteriorating food as soon as it is picked. A cucumber needs only about 1.5 grams of plastic in its wrapper, but that extends the life of the product from about three days to at least 15 days. When the effort and environmental impact of growing a cucumber is considered, including the water and the fertilizer used, resources are actually being preserved.

Big retailers are also taking measures to cut the overall use of packaging. One leading supermarket was the first major UK retailer to offer milk in pouches, reducing packaging by 75%, with pouches easily recycled at stores. The retailer says it has also achieved an estimated 14% reduction in packaging for plastic milk bottles across the range after adopting a new shape. Other products are also in for reduction: last year, the company cut the diameter of the inner cardboard tube on every one of its own-brand toilet rolls by 12mm, and that meant the number of delivery lorries required was reduced by the equivalent of 140,000 kg of CO_2.

Being green is not quite as simple as cutting packaging, however. A further problem is that when companies seek to find alternatives to plastic, these are sometimes incompatible with current recycling techniques. Most local authorities in the UK cannot at present recycle plastic film. People think they are doing the right thing when they try to recycle these new materials. However, it can cause problems for the local authority. When this plastic film is included in general plastic waste, it causes contamination and current recycling technology cannot cope with it. It is geared to one sort of packaging, and it is hard to re-engineer the systems to deal with another.

(Source: adapted from © The Guardian)

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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 Plastic bags are a main source of marine pollution.	☒	☒	☒	**(1)**
32 In Wales people pay a tax on plastic bags.	☒	☒	☒	**(1)**
33 Some forms of packaging are more harmful to the environment than others.	☒	☒	☒	**(1)**
34 The cost to the environment is reduced by using food packaging.	☒	☒	☒	**(1)**
35 New recycling approaches are being considered by local authorities.	☒	☒	☒	**(1)**

(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 Plastic bags threaten ..... as they eventually find their way into the sea.

(1)

37 The money raised from plastic bags goes to a range of ..... .

(1)

38 To prevent food from being ..... some organisations have to use packaging.

(1)

39 Predictions about changes in a ..... make it more important to reduce food waste.

(1)

40 By using a plastic wrapper, ... of a product can be greatly increased.

(1)

41 One retailer is now using ..... instead of more traditional packaging for milk.

(1)

42 By changing the ..... of packaging, retailers can reduce the amount they use.

(1)

43 Making products smaller means fewer ..... on the road.

(1)

44 The ..... used nowadays are not suitable for all plastics.

(1)

45 Mixing plastic waste may lead to ..... of the system.

(1)

(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 is ongoing debate about the amount of litter people are producing and the **(46)** ..... that this is causing to the environment. Plastic bags are one obvious source of environmental litter and **(47)** ..... are being put into place to discourage people from using them.

The impact of other types of plastic litter on the environment is less obvious and it is also less easily **(48)** ..... . Examples include the plastic packaging found on food in supermarkets. However, its use is seen as **(49)** ..... as it contributes to the quality of products.

As **(50)** ..... are being made in the use of other packaging materials, local authorities now have the task of keeping up with the changes.

replaced	necessary	recycled	compulsory	harm
advances	change	controls	measures	choices

(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

Your family is thinking about getting a new pet. Write a letter to your friend.

In your letter you **must**:

- write what kind of pet you would like and why
- ask your friend for his/her opinion
- write how you will look after your new pet.

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 about the benefits of playing sport.

In your article you **must**:

- give **one** reason why sport is important
- give **one** reason why some students might not play a sport
- suggest **two** ways the school could encourage students to play a sport.

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 newspapers and magazines in the UK. Read the texts below and write a summary for your teacher.

The UK Newspaper Industry

For a number of reasons, sales of newspapers are in decline with most papers facing a fall in popularity. The internet, with its rolling 24 hour news, blogs and news stories is a contributory factor, and there is a widespread movement to online newspapers as a response.

Technology is only partly responsible for the public's lack of interest in newspapers, though. Two other events have had a significant impact on the sales of newspapers. First, the ability of supermarkets and petrol stations to sell newspapers has led to a large reduction in newspaper delivery from local stores. As the customer increasingly picks up a paper when he or she is out, this may be a different paper each time, and more importantly, on some days no paper at all. Second, the availability of free newspapers on public transport and around city centres, 24 hour news channels and internet news have combined to create an expectation among the public that news should be free. Despite this, newspapers continue to survive.

The local press relies on its reputation of representing a local community to resist the threats of the internet. In addition, national news is often picked from local stories, with broadcast news following newspapers, so local news has a protected status to some extent. National newspapers do not enjoy such a protected status among the general public, having no equivalent sense of community to hold on to. The development of new media versions of their news provision has, therefore, been far more rapid and substantial.

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The UK Magazine Industry

When it comes to magazines, publishers target a range of audiences and go to great lengths to define as closely as possible the reader of each title so they can provide this information to advertisers and sell space. Advertising is by far the most profitable element of magazine publishing, earning far more money than sales income.

Like all media forms, the internet has had a major impact on magazine publishing. Online magazines already exist, but they are not as portable as hard copy versions. It has been predicted that by 2020 only 10 per cent of magazine reading will be from hard copies on paper. E-paper is the technology which will enable the 'e-zine', having the advantages of being small and portable, similar in looks to the printed version and fairly cheap to run. Another advantage will be the ability for advertisements to change, as on the internet.

The magazine market still remains one of the most traditional and old-fashioned media sectors, as the success of magazines with very clear gender divisions seems to indicate. Statistics show that the publications most negatively affected by the internet appear to be those aimed at the youth, presumably because this is the group most likely to switch to the internet. Another element in the falling appeal of youth magazines is one that is less obvious; the recent Government legislation against junk food advertising has led to a fall in advertising revenue for youth magazines.

(Source: adapted from © OCR Media Studies for AS Third Edition, Julian McDougall, OCR/Hodder Education)

In your summary you **must**:

- give **two** reasons why newspaper sales are falling
- give **one** way in which technology is expected to affect the magazine industry
- give **two** reasons why youth magazines are becoming less popular.

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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