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Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Time 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper reference **4EA1/01R**

English Language A

PAPER 1: Non-fiction Texts and Transactional Writing

You must have:
Extracts Booklet (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 in Section A and **ONE** question from Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Quality of written communication, including vocabulary, spelling, punctuation and grammar, will be taken into account in your response to Section B.
- Copies of the *Pearson Edexcel International GCSE English Anthology* may **not** be brought into the examination.
- Dictionaries may **not** be used in this examination.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- You are reminded of the importance of clear English and careful presentation in your answers.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A: Reading

Answer ALL questions in this section.

You should spend about 1 hour and 30 minutes on this section.

The following questions are based on Text One and Text Two in the Extracts Booklet.

Text One: *How do you stop a rhino?*

1 From lines 8–10, select **two** words or phrases that describe what the writer can hear or feel.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

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(Total for Question 1 = 2 marks)

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2 Look again at lines 19–31.

In your own words, explain what we learn about the people and animals of Nepal's Chitwan National Park.

(Total for Question 2 = 4 marks)

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3 From lines 39–51, describe the encounter with the rhinoceros.

You may support your points with **brief** quotations.

(Total for Question 3 = 5 marks)

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Text Two: From *The Explorer's Daughter*

Remind yourself of the extract from *The Explorer's Daughter* (Text Two in the Extracts Booklet).

4 How does the writer, Kari Herbert, use language and structure **in Text Two** to create tension and suspense?

You should support your answer with close reference to the extract, including **brief** quotations.

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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

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Question 5 is based on both Text One and Text Two from the Extracts Booklet.

5 Compare how the writers present their ideas and perspectives about their experiences.

Support your answer with detailed examples from both texts, including **brief** quotations.

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(Total for Question 5 = 22 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 45 MARKS

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SECTION B: Transactional Writing

Answer ONE question in this section.

You should spend about 45 minutes on your chosen question.

Begin your answer on page 15.

EITHER

6 'The finest quality a person can have is a love for all living creatures.'

You have been asked to give a speech in which you express your views on what you consider to be the best qualities that a person can have.

Your speech may include:

- the different qualities that you admire in a person
- examples of people who possess some or all of these qualities
- any other points you wish to make.

Your response will be marked for the accurate and appropriate use of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation and grammar.

(Total for Question 6 = 45 marks)

OR

7 'If you never take a risk, then you will never know what you might achieve.'

'Taking risks is dangerous and should be discouraged.'

Write a magazine article with the title 'Taking a risk'.

Your article may include:

- times when taking a risk might be considered a good idea
- occasions when taking a risk would be inadvisable
- any other points you wish to make.

Your response will be marked for the accurate and appropriate use of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation and grammar.

(Total for Question 7 = 45 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If y hange your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a ss ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 6** ☐ **Question 7** ☐

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 45 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Time 2 hour 15 minutes

Paper reference **4EA1/01R**

English Language A

PAPER 1: Non-fiction Texts and Transactional Writing

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Extracts Booklet with the Question Paper.

Total Marks

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A: READING

Read the following extracts carefully and then answer Section A in the Questi aper.

Text One: *How do you stop a rhino?*

In this extract, the writer, Adrian Phillips, describes his experience of visiting Chitwan National Park in Ne

How do you stop a rhino with a stick? This isn't a joke — I really want to know. Do you jab it on the nose? Throw the stick and hope the rhino bounds off after it like a puppy? I've been amusing myself with the question ever since we clambered out of the wooden canoe and made our way into the park. But suddenly the correct answer seems important, because a snort has just come from the elephant grass to my left. The sort of snort made by something very big and very close. And now the bamboo hiking sticks clutched by our guide, Hemanta, look flimsier than they did before.



The grass cracks and swishes a few short metres away, and my chest vibrates with the rumble of heavy feet moving fast over the earth. "Quickly, quickly!" Hemanta whispers, ushering my friend Bob and I along the trail.

After 30 seconds, we stop and Hemanta raises a hand for silence as he cocks an ear at the 12ft wall of grass. But there's a thrashing in some branches, and we're off again, almost into full stride before Hemanta calls us back. Just macaques[1] in the mid-canopy. Heartbeats fill my head. Our second guide, Bissow, returns from scouting and announces the all-clear. This time, the rhino has bolted in the other direction. This time.

"We call it 'adrenalin grass' when it's tall like this after the monsoon," says Hemanta, leaning on his stick. "It hides everything, so you can get near a rhino without realising. And a startled rhino will charge."

Hemanta has been guiding in Nepal's Chitwan National Park for over 20 years — we couldn't be in better hands — but he doesn't pretend walking here is risk-free. Fourteen villagers were killed by wild animals in 2017, and one notorious elephant nicknamed

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Ronaldo is alone responsible for the deaths of 15 locals. In other countries, an elep like this would have been shot, but not here. In fact, Hemanta speaks of Ronaldo with certain fondness, chuckling over a recent incident when he dismantled the wall of a hot kitchen.

It's rare, such tolerance of threat, such restraint in the face of repeated grief and destruction. Perhaps it stems from a belief in karma and the cycle of life; perhaps it's a manifestation of the fatalistic Nepalese expression '*ke garne*?' ('what can you do?'). Whatever the reason, the will of man seems less forcefully imposed on this landscape. Guides carry sticks, not guns. A sign at the entrance to the park reads 'Do not intimidate the animals!' Fat chance. We're on foot, and the wild is around us in tooth and hoof.

I've not often felt so thoroughly put in my place, so conscious of being an outsider in the domain of another. We turn onto a trail through a forest, a passage hemmed in by straight-trunked *sal* trees. Somewhere, a jungle fowl crows like a cockerel, but there's no mistaking this for a farmer's track. A deer barks and woodpeckers beat their drums. You're in our territory, nature seems to say. We skirt a midden of dung, knee-high and warm, and I imagine the rhino recently passing along this narrow corridor, its bulk pressing against the same trees I'm now touching with my fingers.

The sun is fading when we turn a corner and come face to face with it. A male greater one-horned rhinoceros. He'd been crossing the track, from one stand of trees to the other, but is stock still now, his head turned pointedly in our direction.

He weighs more than a jeep, stands over 6ft at the shoulder and can reach speeds of up to 30mph. And he's only 50 metres away.

Hemanta inches backwards towards a spindly tree, and we do the same, until the four of us are all lined up like cartoon burglars behind a lamppost. The rhino stares us down. His body is extraordinary; segmented, as though a sculptor has built him up from overlapping layers of clay. Ribs show like hoops in a wooden barrel. He lifts his horn and sniffs hard, opening his mouth to take gummy gulps of air, tasting the scent of us, contemplating his next move. Behind the tree, we wait and try to make ourselves thinner. Then, an eternity later, he swings that vast head back around and continues across the path and into the undergrowth.

We've just been eyeballed by one of only 2,500 single-horned rhinos on the planet. Chitwan was declared a national park in 1970 specifically to conserve this species, and since then numbers here have grown from 95 to over 600, a quarter of the world's population. Nepalese army units guard against poaching, and local communities are rewarded financially for protecting the wildlife. The result is an uncommon conservation success story. Between 2014 and 2017, only one rhino was lost to poachers in Chitwan. By contrast, poachers slaughtered 1,028 of South Africa's rhinos in 2017 alone.

Tonight we sleep in a wooden watchtower beside a curve of still, black water. The tower is akin to something from a prison-camp film, but inside are bedrooms with electric lights and fans. There's even a flushing loo. I rise early, leaning on the balustrade as the darkness is slowly replaced by the grey light of dawn. We're outside the national park now, in the so-called community forest, or buffer zone, but it feels no less nature's patch. Crows start to caw and a fish eagle cackles like Mr Punch[2]. Something twitches in the gloom at the edge of the oxbow lake below. An ear. A rhino is wallowing, silent and hippo-like, with only its ears and horn above the surface.

Later, as we leave, back along the path we'd followed yesterday, I ask about a small plaque I'd noticed on the wall of the tower, dedicated to a nature guide called Basu

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Mahat. "He was my friend," comes the reply. "A rhino killed him." Hemanta pauses, I thought. "Being a guide is dangerous," he smiles, "but also fun." Then, with immaculate timing, as though everything has been building up to this moment, he halts, crouches and says: "Tiger!" 70

1 *macaques*: Asian monkeys

2 *Mr Punch*: a character from a traditional British puppet show

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Text Two: From *The Explorer's Daughter*

In this article, Kari Herbert describes her experiences of watching a hunt for narwhal.

Two hours after the last of the hunters had returned and eaten, narwhal were spotted again, this time very close. Within an hour even those of us on shore could with the naked eye see the plumes of spray from the narwhal catching the light in a spectral play of colour. Two large pods[1] of narwhal circled in the fjord[2], often looking as if they were going to merge, but always slowly, methodically passing each other by. Scrambling back up to the lookout I looked across the glittering kingdom in front of me and took a sharp intake of breath. The hunters were dotted all around the fjord. The evening light was turning butter-gold, glinting off man and whale and catching the soft billows of smoke from a lone hunter's pipe. From where we sat at the lookout it looked as though the hunters were close enough to touch the narwhal with their bare hands and yet they never moved. Distances are always deceptive in the Arctic, and I fell to wondering if the narwhal existed at all or were instead mischievous tricks of the shifting light. …

The narwhal rarely stray from High Arctic waters, escaping only to the slightly more temperate waters towards the Arctic Circle in the dead of winter, but never entering the warmer southern seas. In summer the hunters of Thule are fortunate to witness the annual return of the narwhal to the Inglefield Fjord, on the side of which we now sat.

The narwhal … is an essential contributor to the survival of the hunters in the High Arctic. The mattak or blubber[3] of the whale is rich in necessary minerals and vitamins, and in a place where the climate prohibits the growth of vegetables or fruit, this rich source of vitamin C was the one reason that the Eskimos have never suffered from scurvy[4]. … For centuries the blubber of the whales was also the only source of light and heat, and the dark rich meat is still a valuable part of the diet for both man and dogs (a single narwhal can feed a team of dogs for an entire month). Its single ivory tusk, which can grow up to six feet in length, was used for harpoon tips and handles for other hunting implements (although the ivory was found to be brittle and not hugely satisfactory as a weapon), for carving protective tupilaks[5], and even as a central beam for their small ancient dwellings. Strangely, the tusk seems to have little use for the narwhal itself; they do not use the tusk to break through ice as a breathing hole, nor will they use it to catch or attack prey, but rather the primary use seems to be to disturb the top of the sea bed in order to catch Arctic halibut for which they have a particular predilection[6]. Often the ends of their tusks are worn down or even broken from such usage.

The women clustered on the knoll of the lookout, binoculars pointing in every direction, each woman focusing on her husband or family member, occasionally spinning round at a small gasp or jump as one of the women saw a hunter near a narwhal. … Each wife knew her husband instinctively and watched their progress intently; it was crucial to her that her husband catch a narwhal — it was part of their staple diet, and some of the mattak and meat could be sold to other hunters who hadn't been so lucky, bringing in some much-needed extra income. Every hunter was on the water. It was like watching a vast, waterborne game with the hunters spread like a net around the sound.

The narwhal … are intelligent creatures, their senses are keen and they talk to one another under the water. Their hearing is particularly developed and they can hear the sound of a paddling kayak from a great distance. That … was why the hunters had to sit so very still in the water.

One hunter was almost on top of a pair of narwhal, and they were huge. He gently picked up his harpoon and aimed — in that split second my heart leapt for both hunter

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and narwhal. I urged the man on in my head; he was so close, and so brave to atte what he was about to do — he was miles from land in a flimsy kayak, and could easil capsized and drowned. The hunter had no rifle, only one harpoon with two heads and one bladder. It was a foolhardy exercise and one that could only inspire respect. And yet at the same time my heart also urged the narwhal to dive, to leave, to survive.

This dilemma stayed with me the whole time that I was in Greenland. I understand the harshness of life in the Arctic and the needs of the hunters and their families to hunt and live on animals and sea mammals that we demand to be protected because of their beauty. And I know that one cannot afford to be sentimental in the Arctic. 'How can you possibly eat seal?' I have been asked over and over again. True, the images that bombarded us several years ago of men battering seals for their fur hasn't helped the issue of polar hunting, but the Inughuit do not kill seals using this method, nor do they kill for sport. They use every part of the animals they kill, and most of the food in Thule is still brought in by the hunter-gatherers and fishermen. Imported goods can only ever account for part of the food supply; there is still only one annual supply ship that makes it through the ice to Qaanaaq, and the small twice-weekly plane from West Greenland can only carry a certain amount of goods. Hunting is still an absolute necessity in Thule.

1 *pods*: small groups of whales

2 *fjord*: a long, narrow inlet of the sea with steep sides

3 *mattak or blubber*: the fatty skin of the whale

4 *scurvy*: a painful, weakening disease caused by a lack of vitamin C

5 *tupilaks*: figures with magical powers, charms

6 *predilection*: liking

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Source information:

Text One adapted from 'Land of the Brave' (published in National Geographic Traveller magazine) by Adrian Phillips.

Image One: Sam D Cruz. 123rf.com

Text Two adapted from *The Explorer's Daughter*, Kari Herbert. Copyright Kari Herbert.