

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel Certificate
Pearson Edexcel
International GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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English Language A

Paper 1

Tuesday 6 June 2017 – Morning

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference

4EA0/01**KEA0/01****You must have:**

Insert (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.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The quality of written communication will be assessed in your responses to Questions 6 and 7
– *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*
- Copies of the Edexcel Anthology for International GCSE and Certificate Qualifications in English Language and Literature 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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A: Reading

You should spend about 45 minutes on this section.

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

The writer is a young boy who is taken to the railway station to see soldiers departing for the Second World War.

A Sad Farewell



It was still early in the morning when I left the house with my mother and grandmother. The sky was just beginning to grow light. It was cold with white frost covering the roads and pavements, and I stuck my hands in the pockets of my coat to keep warm.

"Where are we going?" I asked my mother.

"You'll see soon enough," was all the reply I received.

5

Still curious, I asked my grandmother the same question.

"We're going to the railway station to see the soldiers off."

"But where are the soldiers going?" I persisted.

"They're going across the sea to fight," my grandmother answered.

As we drew near the railway station we became part of a large crowd queuing to go inside. Everybody was trying to get to the front of the barriers the police had put on the platforms. The soldiers were now lining up on the other side of the barriers awaiting the arrival of the trains. We were pushed about and I held on tight to my grandmother's hand as the crowd shoved their way around us. Then by a stroke of luck we found ourselves on the bridge that spanned the railtracks and joined the two platforms. I felt a little bit crushed but now I had an excellent view of everything that was happening.

10

15

By this stage both platforms were packed with soldiers milling around, waving and sometimes calling to someone they knew in the crowd. I gripped the cold iron railings so I wouldn't lose my place. I passed the time by watching people's breath making small

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clouds of steam in the freezing air. It wasn't long before there was a tremendous rumbling. The earth shook and the bridge trembled in protest at the roaring blast of a monstrous steam-powered railway engine as it thundered into view. It belched clouds of steam and groaned and hissed its way into the station like a giant living thing. Then a hush descended over the crowd of public onlookers and soldiers alike. Next, there came the sound of many carriage doors slamming as the soldiers began to embark. Somewhere in the midst of all the noise a baby could be heard crying.

As the hush of expectancy was broken there was a feverish onset of talking again within the crowd. Some people on the platform started shouting messages to loved ones they thought they might never see again and the station was filled with an anguish that was tangible: the air itself seemed to vibrate with emotions of imminent separation and desperation at the going of the soldiers. Tension wracked the atmosphere of the station and impassioned the crowd.

One soldier was suddenly singled out for everyone's attention. I could see him talking to some of the officers who nodded at him and then I knew that something special was about to happen.

Suddenly he drew himself up, standing alone on the platform and in a clear tenor voice that carried all over the station he began to sing. At the sound of his voice all the other sounds slowly stopped and all talking was hushed. A wave of emotion swept through the assembled throng. Then the waiting crowd gradually began to join in. The songs they sang seemed to be cheerful and yet had a deep and pervading sadness about them as mothers, wives and children became aware what it would be like to lose a loved one in this hateful war.

Finally all the soldiers had boarded the train. Some of them leant out of the carriage windows, still singing, whilst the train, in contrast to its noisy arrival, started to pull away almost in silence as if in deference to the heartache of the sad situation. The tune they sang rang out loudly through the station in a defiant as well as hopeful tone: "We'll meet again, don't know where, don't know when, but I know we'll meet again some sunny day ..."

As the train gathered momentum and finally disappeared into the grey light of a bleak winter's day, the singing gradually petered out. Handkerchiefs that had been used to wave goodbye were now pressed into service to wipe away tears as the crowd slowly and quietly left the station in a kind of reverential calm. Gone was the excited babble of the last two hours replaced by looks of grim-faced reality as, alone with their thoughts, everyone made their way home.

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1 What time of day does the young boy leave the house?

.....

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 Look again at lines 1 to 20. Give **three** words or phrases that the writer uses to show it is very cold.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....

(Total for Question 2 = 3 marks)

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3 In your own words, explain what we learn about the writer.

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(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)



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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS





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(Total for Question 5 = 10 marks for reading)



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6 A travel magazine is collecting contributions for a series called 'Holiday Memories'.

Write your contribution for the magazine.

(10)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the contribution.

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(Total for Question 6 = 10 marks for writing)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS





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(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks for writing)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

Source taken/adapted from:

Paw Tracks: A Childhood Memoir by Denis O'Connor, published by Constable (2012)

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Insert

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Do not return the insert with the question paper.

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Your Guide to Beach Safety

Adapted from the RNLI leaflet – On the Beach.

The sections of the RNLI leaflet that need to be studied are reproduced here. To see the leaflet in full visit the Edexcel website (www.edexcel.com/internationalgcse2009).

The image shows the front cover of an RNLI leaflet titled 'ON THE BEACH'. The cover has a red background with a yellow banner at the top containing the title and a subtitle. Below the banner is a photograph of two children playing in the ocean waves. The RNLI logo is visible in the top right corner. A yellow warning box on the right side contains text about reporting emergencies. At the bottom, there is contact information for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution and the slogan 'RNLI LIFEBOATS, LIFEGUARDS LIFE FIRST.'.

Lifeguards

ON THE BEACH

Your guide to a safe and fun time at the seaside

If you see someone in difficulty, never attempt a rescue. Tell a lifeguard or, if you can't see a lifeguard, call 999 or 112 and ask for the Coastguard

Royal National Lifeboat Institution
West Quay Road, Poole, Dorset, BH15 1HZ
Tel: 0845 122 6999
email: beachsafety@rnli.org.uk
rnli.org.uk/beachsafety

A charity registered in England, Scotland and the Republic of Ireland

RNLI LIFEBOATS, LIFEGUARDS LIFE FIRST.

TRUE STORY

Carolyn Yard will never forget her holiday in June 2007

'It was our last day and I was relaxing on the beach with my daughter and friend Mark. My sons, Angus and Will, were swimming in the sea. But Mark noticed that the boys had been swept towards some rocks, and they started shouting for help. They're big teenagers who don't usually call for their mum so I knew something was seriously wrong.

They were caught in a strong rip current, and they couldn't swim back to shore. The water was like a whirlpool. They were so close, and yet in so much trouble.

Mark and a surfer called Mike got in the water to help while I dialled 999 for the Coastguard on my mobile phone. They called the RNLI lifeguards from the neighbouring beach. It only took minutes for the rescue boat to arrive, but when you think your boys are going to drown, it seems to take a lifetime. I lost sight of them, which was terrifying.

One of the lifeguards, Bernadette, jumped into the water. Mike had helped Angus to get to one side of the current, and Bernadette helped them both up onto a rock. Then she guided Mark and Will out of the current and between the rocks.

Angus and Will were shaking with shock. I was crying, and just so relieved that we were all back together safely. It still makes me cry when I think about it.

I'll certainly always go to a lifeguard-patrolled beach in future, and I know the boys will too. I will be eternally grateful to the lifeguards - if they hadn't been there that day, my boys would have drowned.'

WILL AND
HIS MUM
REUNITED



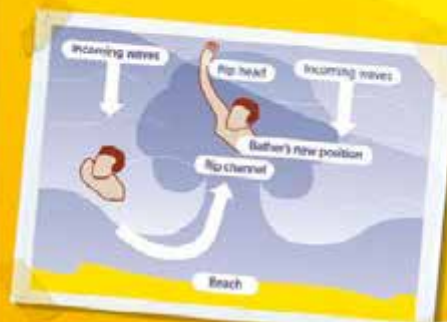
RIPS



Rips are strong currents that can quickly take swimmers from the shallows out beyond their depth.

Lifeguards will show you where you can avoid rips but if you do get caught in one:

- ★ Stay calm - don't panic.
- ★ If you can stand, wade don't swim.
- ★ Keep hold of your board or inflatable to help you float.
- ★ Raise your hand and shout for help.
- ★ Never try to swim directly against the rip or you'll get exhausted.
- ★ Swim parallel to the beach until free of the rip, then make for shore.
- ★ If you see anyone else in trouble, alert the lifeguards or call **999** or **112** and ask for the Coastguard.



CAUGHT
IN A RIP



ESCAPING
A RIP

KNOW YOUR FLAGS



RED AND YELLOW FLAGS

These show the lifeguarded area, the safest place to swim, bodyboard and use inflatables.



BLACK AND WHITE CHEQUERED FLAGS

For surfboards, kayaks and other non-powered craft. Never swim or bodyboard here.



ORANGE WINDSOCK

Shows offshore winds so never use an inflatable when the sock is flying.



RED FLAG

Danger! Never go in the water when the red flag is up, under any circumstances.

If you see anyone else in trouble, alert the lifeguards or call 999 or 112 and ask for the Coastguard.



SWIMMING, SURFING & BODYBOARDING

Swimming is one of the best all-round activities you can do, but the sea is very different from being in a pool – even small waves can take you by surprise and disorientate you.

Surfing and bodyboarding are the most fantastic fun, but are very demanding, so you need to be a good swimmer. Experience of swimming at surf beaches is a great start, as it will help you develop an understanding of the behaviour of waves.

If you're new to the sport, we suggest you get some proper training from an approved British Surf Association school. Visit britsurf.co.uk for further information.

ALL BOARDERS

Always:

- follow the advice of the lifeguards
- check your board for damage before use
- wear your leash
- stay with your board and shout for help if in difficulty

Never:

- go alone
- ditch your board as it will keep you afloat.

SURFBOARDERS ONLY

Always:

- surf between the black and white flags (if present)

Never:

- surf between the red and yellow flags
- never drop in on another surfer

BODYBOARDERS ONLY

Always:

- bodyboard between the red and yellow flags
- wear short fins

If you get into difficulties, stick up your hand and shout for help – but never abandon your board.



THE RNLI

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution is the charity that saves lives at sea.

LIFEBOATS AND LIFEGUARDS

We operate over 230 lifeboat stations in the UK and RoI and have over 330 lifeboats in service, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Since the RNLI was founded in 1824, our volunteer lifeboat crews have saved more than 137,000 lives – rescuing around 8,000 people every year.

Our seasonal lifeguard service now operates on more than 100 beaches in the UK. It responds to more than 9,000 incidents a year and is planned to double its coverage by 2010.



FUNDED BY YOU

As a charity, the RNLI relies on voluntary financial support including legacies, which help fund 6 out of 10 launches. With more people using our beaches and seas, the demand on our services is greater than ever and our running costs average over £335,000 a day.

LIFESAVING ADVICE AND INFORMATION

A range of free resources and practical advice is available to promote sea, beach and commercial fishing safety and to support primary and secondary school teachers. For further information call 0800 543210 or visit rnli.org.uk.

ORDINARY PEOPLE, EXTRAORDINARY ACTS

People from all walks of life help the RNLI to save lives at sea. Thousands of volunteer crew members, shorehelpers, committee members and fundraisers give their time, skill and commitment. They are strongly supported by specialist staff.

Training is vital – it turns volunteers into lifesavers. Every year the RNLI delivers the highest quality of training at The Lifeboat College in Poole and at its lifeboat stations.

BEACHES NEED LIFEGUARDS

Our lifeguards work with lifeboat crews to provide a seamless rescue service from the beach to the open sea.

When someone is drowning in the surf seconds count, so we need expert lifesavers on the beach ready to act.

As much as 95% of our lifeguards' work is preventative – that is, they look out for potential problems before they develop into something worse, and give proactive advice and information to beachgoers.

The RNLI aims to continue expanding its lifeguard service across the whole country – but we can't achieve this without support from the public.

Every year it costs at least £450 to equip and £900 to train each lifeguard – will you help us meet that need?

Phone 0800 543210 or go to rnli.org.uk to donate now and help save lives at sea. Thank you.

Whether we're rescuing an offshore fisherman or a child swept out to sea, the RNLI exists to save Life first.

RNLI LIFEBOATS,
LIFEGUARDS
LIFE FIRST



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