

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
International GCSE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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English Language A

Paper 1

Tuesday 2 June 2015 – Morning
Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference

4EA0/01R

You must have:

Source Booklet - Extract from the Edexcel Anthology (enclosed)

Total Marks

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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 in English Language and Literature may **not** be brought into the examination.
- Dictionaries may **not** be used in the 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 of this passage is an American who sets off from Moscow for a remote region of Siberia.

Siberia!



The plane was half empty, the air inside muggy and rank, reminiscent of sweat and toilets. I was a couple of hours into the all-night flight from Moscow to Siberia, where I hoped to find a car or truck to take me three hundred miles northeast through the deep forest to Ust-Kut in Siberia. I wiped away the condensation and peered groggily through the plane's window. Below the plane a darkly verdant¹ carpet of forest laced with silver-grey rivers – Siberia – swept away to the horizon under a pale sky. It was midnight.

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My distress had begun at the airport in Moscow, earlier that hot, humid evening. I was jostled by red-faced travellers dragging chequered vinyl sacks and plastic-wrapped suitcases for flights to Siberia. I stood, together with my wife, on the dusty flooring near security control. Her eyes watering and wide open, she pressed her cheeks to mine. We had rushed from our apartment and had not managed to sit for a few moments of silence, hands clasped and eyes locked, as Russian custom required for good luck on such a journey. Being Russian, and knowing her country, Tatyana distrusted everything Russian. I knew her fears. She felt she might be touching me for the last time before releasing me into the semi-barbarous hinterland² beginning just outside Moscow and stretching into infinity. She imagined it to be all forest, bog and low mountain, peopled with drunks and thugs who would love to get their hands on an American. Her fears were exaggerated, I knew, but I no longer argued with her. To make positive predictions before an activity in Russia is to tempt fate.

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They called my flight. I pulled away from her, shouldering my bag. She stood at the guardrail and watched me pass through security, alarm washing over her face as an airport security guard pointed to my bag and asked me to open it. He pulled out my maps of Siberia. What would a foreigner need them for, if not for spying, he asked? Expedition? What exactly was I planning to do in Siberia?

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Finally free, I just made it to the bus that took me on a rattling ride over the heat-warped tarmac and out to the plane.

Now, gazing through the plane's window, I started to doze off. But soon the sky shaded into sapphire blue and swords of sunlight from a point on the Earth's sharp rim stabbed my eyes. Before I knew it I was in a dank airport terminal in Siberia, swatting mosquitoes. Dazed by the lack of sleep I waited next to a derelict luggage conveyor for my backpack and other gear to appear. Luggage retrieved, I then found myself haggling outside in the sun with the sole taxi driver: a shaven-headed, pug-nosed paunchy man in his late forties. With his crude face and scarred hands, he looked like a criminal, but then out here

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driving was a serious business; vehicle repairs in Siberia often involved getting your bare hands frozen to steel and losing strips of skin. He had a peasant frankness about him that I found reassuring. His taxi was an ancient grey model that I had only seen in old Soviet movies. 40

“You want to go to Ust-Kut?” he said. “We’ve had rain and the road’s all mucked up. But, well ... well, okay, hop in.” 45

He introduced himself as Volodya. We drove off, rocking onto a narrow, beat-up highway running like an alley through the deep forest. The violent ascending road, a swerving track of gravel in parts and mud in others, cut through a looming landscape of scraggly larch and majestic spruce trees, lucent with light flooding through broadly-spaced boughs. Now and then we passed rushing streams blue with the sky, glittering with the sun. 50

“Look at this mud!” said Volodya, wrestling with his steering wheel. “They dare call it a government highway! Just this winter, wolves tore a woman to pieces out here.” He was smiling with pride. “Siberia! I like the peace and quiet here. You can’t leave Siberia once you learn to live here. Here I have my peace and quiet.” 55

A minor explosion sounded from the front of the car. A tyre had blown out. We stopped. Volodya continued to talk as he wrestled the spare tyre free from the debris in the back of the car. After we had finished changing tyres, I stepped away from the road and walked to the edge of the forest. Here it was all birch trees, leaves so green they seemed to glow, and trunks gleaming white as if freshly painted. Bumblebees buzzed around my ankles; a giant fly sailed out of the foliage and took to circling me. Soon I was standing in a cloud of fat insects, all swirling slowly as if drunk from the heat and the sun. 60

“Hey, get away from the woods!” Volodya shouted. “You can get a disease from the grass and catch encephalitis³! You could be dead in a day out here! Siberia!”

¹ *verdant* – covered with green plant growth

² *hinterland* – the remote or less-developed part of a country

³ *encephalitis* – a disease of the brain



1 What makes the airport security guard suspect that the writer may be a spy?

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.....

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 Look again at lines 15 to 25. Give **two** reasons why the writer's wife was upset and frightened.

(i)

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.....
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(ii)

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(Total for Question 2 = 2 marks)



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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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Sources taken/adapted from:

Climate Change: The Facts by Kate Ravilious, Guardian News and Media Limited

River of White Nights, A Siberian River Odyssey, Jeffrey Tayler, published by Robson Books

Image from:

http://www.berro.com/nature/forests_mystery_pictures_beautiful_and_powerful.htm

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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

English Language A

**Paper 1: Source Booklet – Extract from the
Edexcel Anthology**

Tuesday 2 June 2015 – Morning

Paper Reference

4EA0/01R

Do not return this Source Booklet with the question paper.

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Climate Change: The Facts

Adapted from an article published in *The Guardian* newspaper supplement –
Science Course Part III: The Earth (in association with the Science Museum)

The subject of global warming has become impossible to ignore. But what are its implications? And is mankind really to blame?

Twenty years ago global warming was a fringe subject – it seemed absurd that we could be having an effect on the Earth's climate. Today global warming has become a political hot potato and the majority of scientists agree that it is a reality and here to stay.

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What is global warming?

Extra carbon dioxide [CO₂] in the atmosphere enhances a natural process known as the greenhouse effect. Greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, absorb heat and release it slowly. Without this process, Earth would be too cold for life to survive.

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Over the past 200 years mankind has increased the proportion of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere, primarily by burning fossil fuels. The higher levels of greenhouse gases are causing our planet to warm – global warming.

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Is global warming really caused by humans?

Since 1958 scientists at the Mauna Loa Observatory in Hawaii have taken continuous measurements of atmospheric carbon dioxide. The levels go up and down with the seasons, but overall they demonstrate a relentless rise.

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Bubbles of gas from ice cores and the chemical composition of fossil shells provide us with a record of atmospheric carbon dioxide going back millions of years. There have been warm periods in the past where carbon dioxide was at levels similar to those seen today. However, the rate of change that we see today is exceptional: carbon dioxide levels have never risen so fast. By 2000 they were 17% higher than in 1959.

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Accompanying this rapid increase in carbon dioxide we see a rise in average global temperatures. Warming in the past 100 years has caused about a 0.8C increase in global average temperature. Eleven of the 12 years in the period 1995–2006 rank among the top 12 warmest years since 1850.

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There is little doubt that humanity is responsible for the rapid rise in carbon dioxide levels. The rise in temperatures that has accompanied our fossil fuel addiction seem too much of a coincidence to be just chance. Most people now agree that our actions are having an effect on Earth's climate.

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How hot will it get?

Estimates from some of the world's best climate scientists – the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) – suggest that the average global temperature will have risen between 2.5C and 10.4C by 2100.

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Whether it will be the lower or upper end of this estimate is unclear. Currently, oceans and trees are helping to mop up some of the heat by absorbing carbon dioxide, but eventually they will reach capacity and be unable to absorb more. At this point the atmosphere will take the full load, potentially pushing temperatures sky high.

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Is it just carbon dioxide we need to worry about?

No. Carbon dioxide is just one of a number of greenhouse gases, which include water vapour, methane, nitrous oxide and ozone. Livestock farming (farting cows) and rice paddy farming (rotting vegetation) have contributed to higher levels of methane in the atmosphere. 70

What is more, methane has a nasty sting in its tail. Although it only hangs around in the atmosphere for about 10 years, it is far more potent as a greenhouse gas, trapping about 20 times as much heat as carbon dioxide. 75

What are tipping points?

A steady rise in greenhouse gases won't necessarily cause a steady rise in global temperatures. Earth's climate is highly complicated and scientists fear that many delicate thresholds exist, which once passed could trigger a dramatic change. These thresholds have become known as "tipping points". 80

One potential trigger could be the release of methane from methane clathrate compounds buried on the sea floor. Currently these deposits are frozen, but if the oceans warm sufficiently they could melt, burping vast quantities of methane into the atmosphere. Scientists fear that this sudden release may cause a runaway greenhouse effect. 90

How will global warming affect us?

Although average global temperatures are predicted to rise, this doesn't necessarily mean that we'll be sitting in our deckchairs all year round. The extra energy from the added warmth in the Earth's atmosphere will need to find a release, and the result is likely to be more extreme weather. 100

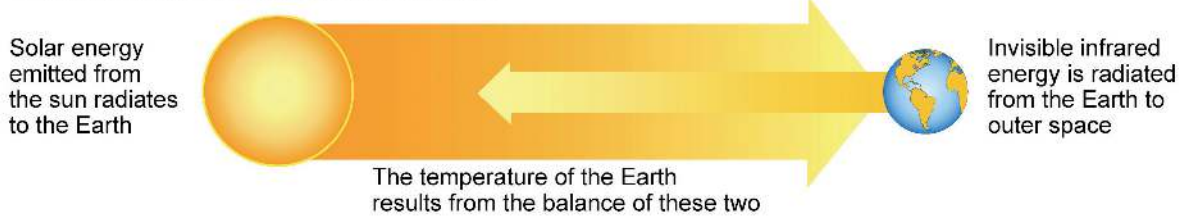
If we stop emitting CO2 now will it get better straight away?

Unfortunately not. Research shows that we are already committed to an average global temperature rise of nearly 1C, lasting for at least the next 500 years. 105

Kate Ravilious

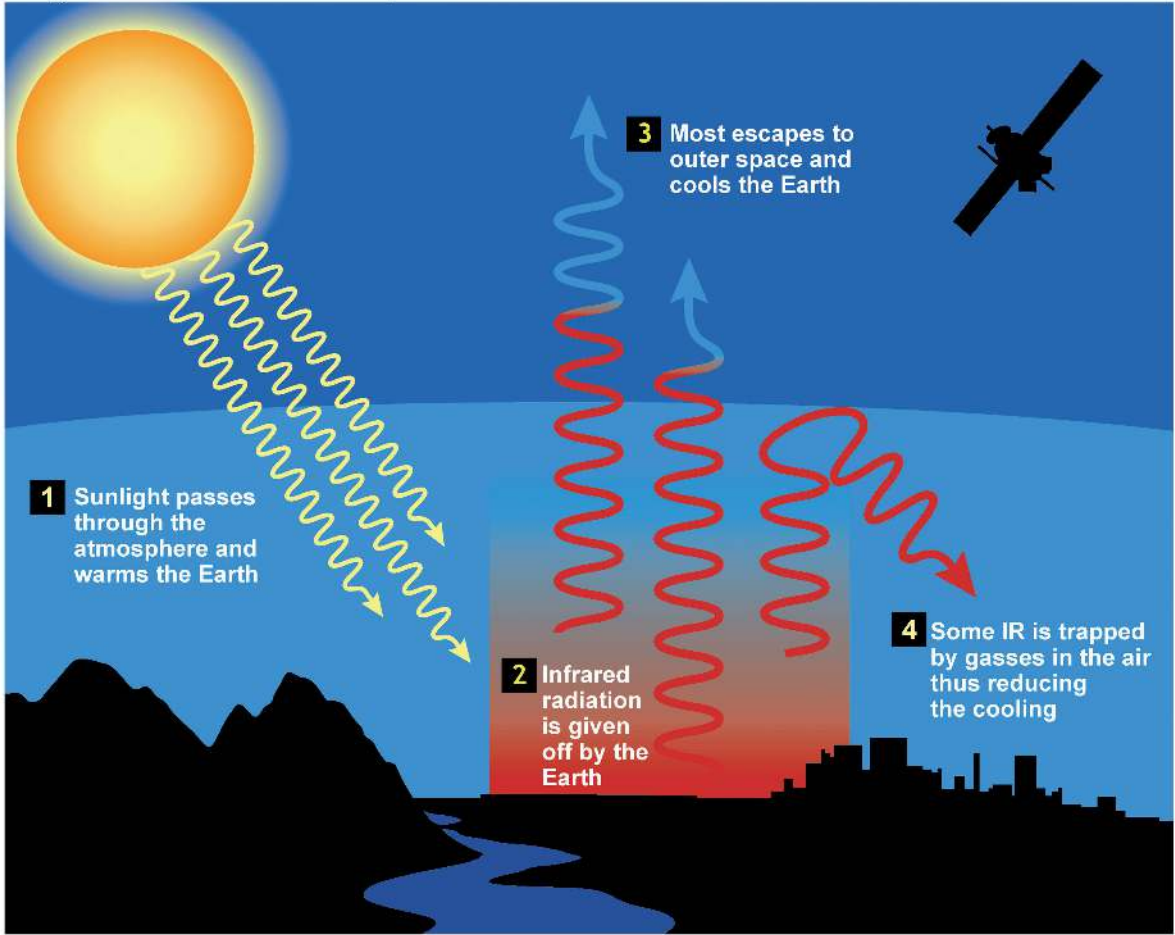
What is global warming?

What determines the temperature of the earth?



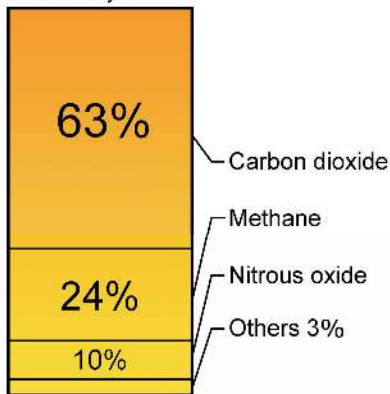
The greenhouse effect on the atmosphere

SOURCE: HADLEY CENTRE



CO₂ is the major contributor to global warming

Current emissions effect over next 100 years



Projection of global average temperature 2100

IPCC estimate — Low — Medium — High

