

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.

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.

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. 20  
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 25  
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 30  
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 30  
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 35  
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 40  
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 40  
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 45  
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 50  
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.



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 .....

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3 .....

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(Total for Question 2 = 3 marks)

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

Dotted lines for writing.

**(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)**



4 How does the writer try to create interest in this passage?

In your answer you should write about:

- the description of what happens at the station
- the reactions of the crowd and the soldiers
- particular words, phrases and techniques.

You may include **brief** quotations from the passage to support your answer.

(12)

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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS**





**SECTION B: Reading and Writing**

**You should spend about 45 minutes on this section.**

**You must answer both questions, 5 and 6.**

Remind yourself of *Your Guide to Beach Safety* from the Edexcel Anthology. A copy of this has been provided for you as an insert.

**5** How does the writer present information and advice in this guide?

You should refer closely to the text to support your answer. You may include **brief** quotations.

(10)

Dotted lines for writing the answer to question 5.



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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)

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(Total for Question 6 = 10 marks for writing)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS**



**SECTION C: Writing**

**You should spend about 45 minutes on this section.**

**7** 'Keeping any sort of animal as a pet is cruel and unnatural and should be banned.'

'Keeping pets teaches children how to be responsible and gives homes to poor, defenceless animals.'

Give your views about keeping pets.

You may choose to write about:

- the advantages and disadvantages for animals
- the advantages and disadvantages for people
- any other points you wish to make.

(20)

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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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**Pearson Edexcel Certificate**  
**Pearson Edexcel International GCSE**

# **English Language A**

## **Paper 1**

Tuesday 6 June 2017 – Morning

**Insert**

Paper Reference

**4EA0/01**

**KEA0/01**

**Do not return the insert with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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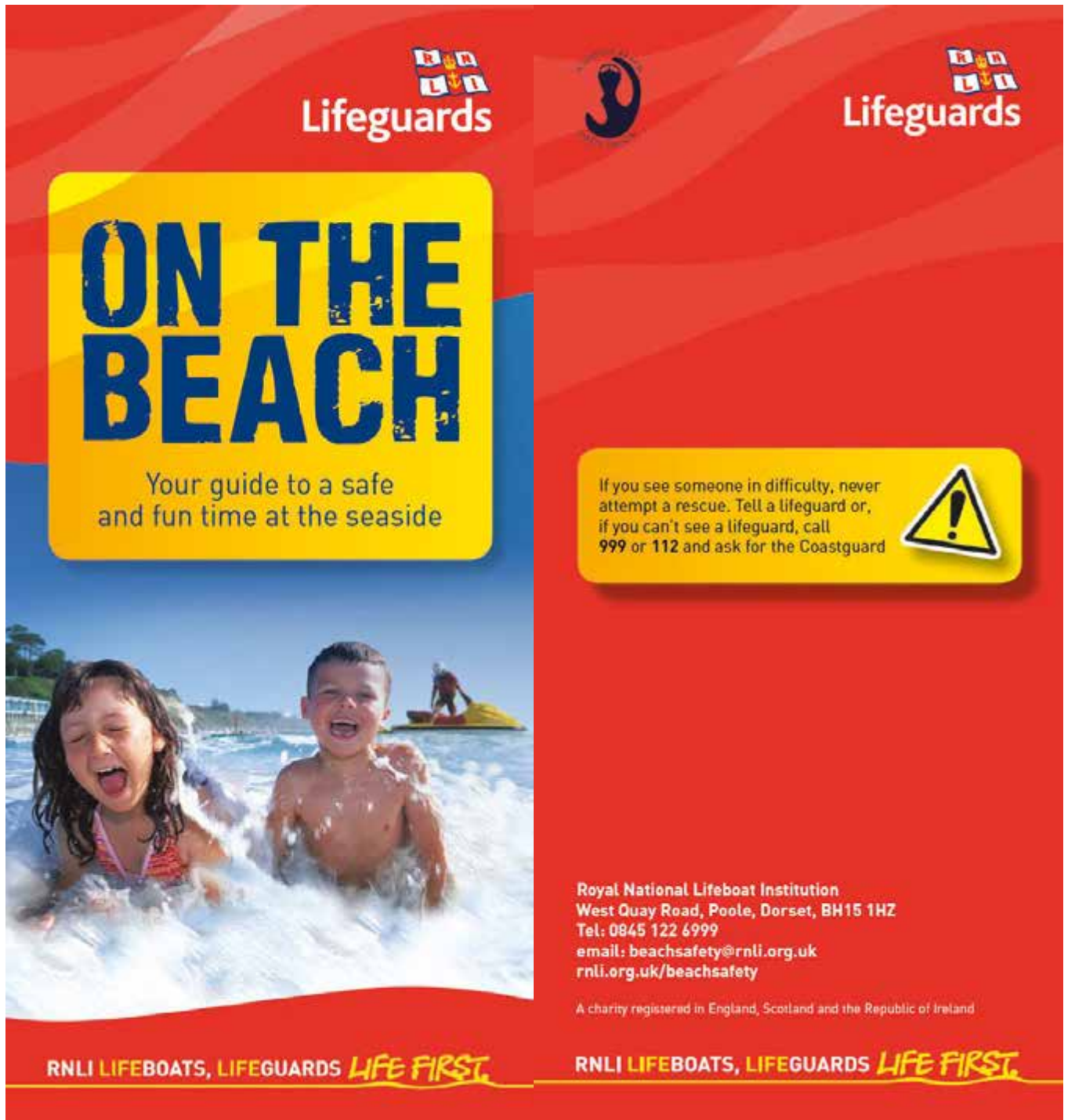


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## Your Guide to Beach Safety

### 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](http://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 blue wave graphic at the bottom. At the top left, the RNLI logo (a red cross on a white background) is above the word 'Lifeguards' in white. In the center, a large yellow box contains the title 'ON THE BEACH' in bold blue letters, with the subtitle 'Your guide to a safe and fun time at the seaside' below it. On the right side, there is a yellow box with a warning sign (a black triangle with an exclamation mark) and the text: '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'. Below this, contact information for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution is provided: 'Royal National Lifeboat Institution, West Quay Road, Poole, Dorset, BH15 1HZ, Tel: 0845 122 6999, email: beachsafety@rnli.org.uk, rnli.org.uk/beachsafety'. At the bottom, the slogan 'RNLI LIFEBOATS, LIFEGUARDS LIFE FIRST.' is written in yellow. A photograph of two children playing in the surf is visible on the left side of the cover.

**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



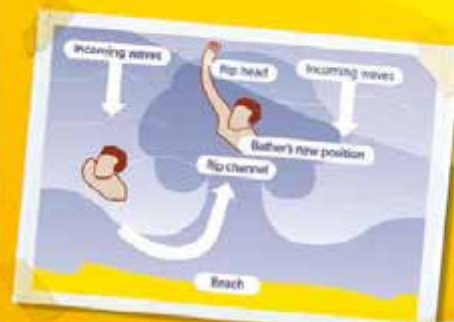
## RIPS



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](http://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](http://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](http://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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