

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
International GCSE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Thursday 4 June 2020

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

Paper Reference **4ES1/01**

**English as a Second Language
Paper 1: Reading and Writing**

You must have:

Insert Booklet for Part 1, Part 2, Part 3 and Part 6 (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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READING

Answer ALL questions in this section.

Part 1

Read the text from a web page in the Insert Booklet, Part 1, Page 2 and answer Questions 1–10.

Questions 1–10

Identify which paragraphs (A–J) contain 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 at all.

1 Which paragraph refers to the types of holidays available? (1)

A B C D E F G H I J

2 Which paragraph refers to a flexible start to holidays? (1)

A B C D E F G H I J

3 Which paragraph refers to the amazing views while you travel? (1)

A B C D E F G H I J

4 Which paragraph refers to telephoning for information? (1)

A B C D E F G H I J

5 Which paragraph refers to who you might go on holiday with? (1)

A B C D E F G H I J

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6 Which paragraph refers to having time to make a decision? (1)

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

7 Which paragraph refers to the stress of holiday planning? (1)

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

8 Which paragraph refers to booking accommodation? (1)

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

9 Which paragraph refers to help with advertising? (1)

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

10 Which paragraph refers to using electronic devices? (1)

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

(Total for Questions 1–10 = 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR PART 1 = 10 MARKS



Part 2

Read Coco Khan's article on working a four-day week in the Insert Booklet, Part 2, Page 3 and answer Questions 11–25.

Questions 11–20

Answer the following questions. For each question write no more than THREE words that must be taken from one point in the text. DO NOT write full sentences.

11 How many companies in Britain currently have a four-day week? (1)

.....

12 At Radioactive, what was there a sign of after the six-week trial? (1)

.....

13 What do experts feel that the four-day week will help with? (1)

.....

14 What do French workers not have to do unless they are at work? (1)

.....

15 What do supporters of a four-day week claim should be shared with workers? (1)

.....

16 How does Rich Leigh describe the process of moving to a four-day week? (1)

.....

17 What did the Director of Administrative hope to improve with a four-day week? (1)

.....

18 Give **one** of the groups that, according to Aidan Harper, is becoming larger in Britain. (1)

.....

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19 What is the economy currently failing to give us?

(1)

20 In the past, what did unions achieve for workers?

(1)

(Total for Questions 11–20 = 10 marks)



Questions 21–25

Identify which of the options given for Questions 21–25 accurately completes the given statements by marking a cross . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box and then mark your new answer with a cross .

- 21** According to the text, which of the following statements is true about British workers? (1)
- A** They are competing against European workers.
 - B** They are using their working hours effectively.
 - C** They are stopping for a shorter rest at lunchtime.
 - D** They are being paid for all the hours they work.
- 22** What effect has a four-day week had at Radioactive? (1)
- A** Workers are expected to take longer for lunch.
 - B** A shift system has been introduced for workers.
 - C** Workers are paid based on the hours they work.
 - D** Changes have been made to holiday entitlement.
- 23** What change has Administrate made in the workplace? (1)
- A** Teams spend time together frequently.
 - B** Workers are paid productivity bonuses.
 - C** Near the end of the day workers relax.
 - D** The office is closed for one day a week.
- 24** Which of the following is true about the 4 Day Week campaign? (1)
- A** It claims working fewer hours should be optional.
 - B** It wants to see companies produce more goods.
 - C** It believes the economy should support workers.
 - D** It wants to see new jobs being created for people.



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25 Why should we think about making the working week shorter?

(1)

- A Unions have been asking for this for a long time now.
- B The way that people work is different from in the past.
- C Factories rely on technology more than they used to.
- D Businesses have generally become more competitive.

(Total for Questions 21–25 = 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PART 2 = 15 MARKS



Part 3

Read Gary Fuller's article on reducing pollution in cities in the Insert Booklet, Part 3, Pages 4–5 and answer Questions 26–45.

Questions 26–30

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	
26 Gary Fuller believes active travel is better for the environment than forms of electric transport.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
27 According to Gary Fuller, critics were proven correct over the road closure in Seoul.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
28 According to Gary Fuller, the idea of riverside parks is becoming more popular globally.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
29 Gary Fuller feels businesses have been slow to react to the problem of pollution.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
30 According to Gary Fuller, the British government is planning to end the use of diesel lorries soon.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)

(Total for Questions 26–30 = 5 marks)

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Questions 31–40

Complete the following sentences using no more than THREE words that must be taken from one point in the text.

- 31 The global population is expected to grow by
in the coming years. (1)
- 32 To reduce pollution, there is a global plan to
certain types of vehicles. (1)
- 33 The thinking of is thought to be less progressive
than that of researchers. (1)
- 34 When a main road in Seoul was no longer available, people
..... to another form of transport. (1)
- 35 The creation of a new park in Seoul has encouraged the
..... to come back. (1)
- 36 In England, a significant number of are for a short
distance only. (1)
- 37 With good city planning, residents would be able to buy
..... close to home. (1)
- 38 Companies are paying more attention to pollution to help with the
..... of new employees. (1)
- 39 At some point in the future, companies will have to look at the
..... they use for goods in cities. (1)
- 40 A pollution-free environment requires co-operation between all cities and
..... to make a real difference. (1)

(Total for Questions 31–40 = 10 marks)



Questions 41–45

Complete this summary of the text using words from the box below. Each word may be used once or not used at all.

With the urban population set to rise globally, consideration needs to be given to city planning and managing the impact of pollution. More environmentally-friendly **(41)** options are therefore being considered. However, Gary Fuller does not believe this is the **(42)** solution to the problems we are facing.

There is evidence to show that car use is falling, and people can respond **(43)** to road closures. Businesses also need to think about their **(44)** as they are under scrutiny too.

Gary Fuller believes a **(45)** effort is required to create a pollution-free environment for all.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| politely | combined | positively | location | only |
| lorry | cheapest | transport | new | policies |

(Total for Questions 41–45 = 5 marks)

**TOTAL FOR PART 3 = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR READING = 45 MARKS**



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TOTAL FOR PART 4 = 10 MARKS



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TOTAL FOR PART 5 = 20 MARKS



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(TOTAL FOR PART 6 = 25 MARKS)
TOTAL FOR WRITING = 55 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 100 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Thursday 4 June 2020

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

Paper Reference **4ES1/01**

English as a Second Language

Paper 1: Reading and Writing

Insert Booklet

For Part 1, Part 2, Part 3 and Part 6

Do not return this Insert Booklet with the Question Paper.

Turn over ►

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P 6 2 5 1 2 A



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Part 1

Group holidays with a difference

- A** Are you part of a group of friends or family members looking to go away together? Have you thought about a coach holiday? They provide excellent value for money, as all of your accommodation and travel is included in the holiday price. Coach holidays are convenient and problem-free.
- B** With a group holiday, there can be a lot of pressure on whoever is the organiser. However, arranging a group holiday has never been easier, as we are here to do it for you. Our small and professional team of group travel organisers has over 50 years of experience in the travel industry.
- C** You can choose from any of our coach holiday tours: interesting short breaks to longer Grand Explorer adventures. Alternatively, choose where and when you want to go, how long you want to go for and how much you want to spend, and we'll do the planning for you.
- D** If there are 20 or more of you looking for a coach tour, we can offer you four free places so you can all save some money or simply take people for free. To help you reach that magic number, we'll create and print leaflets and posters to help promote your group holiday.
- E** We have lots of pick-up points so you can choose where you'd like your group tour to set off from. We aim to make things as convenient as possible for you and your group. You will travel on one of our standard coaches or you can upgrade to one of our luxury coaches.
- F** Our experienced coach crew will ensure you are comfortable and have everything you need. All vehicles are fitted with seat belts, have a washroom, TV and air conditioning. There are plenty of sockets for those who want to plug in their gadgets. Hot and cold drinks are also available.
- G** You won't miss a thing as you drive through spectacular mountain scenery, along coastal roads and through miles of countryside. Coach holidays offer you a more relaxed way to travel. Once you step on board one of our coaches, we'll take care of the rest of your holiday for you.
- H** Get in touch if you're interested and we will produce a free travel plan for you to discuss with your group. We will give you a few weeks to do this and then contact you to make final arrangements, including any changes that you would like to make.
- I** When you're ready to book your tour, contact us, and we'll reserve rooms with your chosen hotel(s) while you collect deposits from your group. You will each then receive a holiday pack containing all the information and forms you need to be prepared before you set off on your trip.
- J** If you have any questions leading up to your trip, our helpline is open 8am – 10pm, and we will be happy to help. One of our agents will contact you to confirm final details before you go, and we would really appreciate feedback from your group once you get back.

Part 2

Is shorter better

I meet Rich Leigh for lunch on a Friday, his day off. In fact, his entire company has the day off, because Radioactive, the firm led by Leigh, has adopted a four-day week. It is one of a handful of British businesses that now operate like this: staff still get paid their previous five-day salary, but they work a day less. The company began with a six-week trial and found that staff achieved just as much – and there was even evidence of growth. Another clear indicator of the scheme's success is how happy his employees now are.

The four-day working week is being claimed by experts as the answer to Britain's productivity problem. British people work some of the longest hours in Europe: the average British worker now takes only a 34-minute lunch break and works 10 hours overtime each week (more often than not, this is unpaid). Yet productivity falls seriously behind our European neighbours, who tend to work fewer hours. France recently made it illegal to expect workers to answer emails out of hours, and the average French worker produces more by the end of Thursday than British workers do in a full week.

Most European countries set a limit of 48 working hours a week. Britain is possibly the only European country that allows workers to opt out of this and work longer hours. For campaigners, now is the time for a change. There is both opportunity and need, on health, happiness and business grounds. Those who have called for a four-day week argue that, where businesses have done well as a result of automation, this success should be shared with workers in the form of reduced hours.

At Radioactive, Leigh says the switch to the four-day working week was surprisingly straightforward, although there have been some sacrifices: lunchtimes have been reduced to 45 minutes and annual leave by 20%. The four-day week doesn't mean working 40 hours over four days, nor is it about shift patterns. Rather it is about working a 28 to 32-hour week but being paid for the hours worked in a traditional full-time job.

In Edinburgh, workers at the tech firm Administrate are also working four days a week, although the office is open five – some people work Monday to Thursday others Tuesday to Friday. Administrate introduced the four-day week in 2015. It was an experiment as the Director wanted to see if the financial outcome for the company would be better if he invested in the employees. Indeed, efficiency has made up for the loss of working hours. In a lot of companies, time is lost to overly long meetings, or having drinks in the last hour. Administrate now has rules on keeping meetings short and encourages team bonding to take place away from workers' desks (regular team lunches, for example).

Aidan Harper is the founder of the 4 Day Week campaign. He wants to ensure that a shorter working week is guaranteed for all workers. He believes that, in Britain, we have growing numbers of overworked people, but we also have a growing number of underworked people. So, one question is whether the redistribution of time or workload might help this. And there is a more important question about what the economy is for. Surely the purpose of the economy is to create a good life for those who contribute to it, so, for example, people are housed or have an education. But something our economy is not providing for us is time, which we need. The next stage should not be to generate more goods, but to create the conditions in which we can live less hectic lives.

Campaigners and workers have had a role in pushing for positive change. In the early 20th century, after observing technological advances in factories, unions negotiated for two-day weekends, as we know them, rather than just a single day off. The time is right to reassess. Business is different today from 30 years ago, when we couldn't send an email, couldn't shop online, and had to use a fax machine. So why are we working the same way?

Part 3

What would a pollution-free city look like?

Globally, urban populations are expected to double in the next 40 years. An extra 2 billion people will need homes, services and transport. The decisions that we make now about the design of our cities will influence the everyday lives and health of the next generations. So what makes a pollution-free, or at least low-pollution, city?

Traffic has become synonymous with air pollution, and many countries worldwide intend to ban the sale of new petrol and diesel cars in the next two decades. But simply switching to electric cars will not mean pollution-free cities. The level of emissions they cause will depend on how the electricity to run them is generated, while brakes, tyres and roads all create tiny airborne particles as they wear out. We can do better than simply switching fossil fuel-powered cars for battery, electric or hydrogen vehicles by prioritising more active forms of transport such as walking or cycling – a change that is already under way.

Across the developed world, car use is in decline as more people move to city centres, while the younger generation especially are opting for other means of travel. Researchers are already asking if we have reached peak car use, but transport planners have yet to catch up with this trend, instead laying new roads to tackle congestion. But new roads rapidly fill with more traffic. Studies show that doubling the size of a road can simply double the amount of traffic, taking us back to the original problem.

Fortunately, the opposite happens too: motorists adapt when roads are taken away. A four-lane elevated motorway took thousands of vehicles per day into the heart of Seoul in South Korea. It was frequently congested. Instead of building more lanes, city authorities demolished the whole thing. Critics predicted chaos, but many of the residents of Seoul simply swapped to using the subway, and traffic in the centre decreased.

Part of the vision behind the move was to restore a lost river, long buried under the road. The former busy motorway is now a long riverside park with trees. Wildlife has returned, and it is a hugely popular place for residents as well as tourists, with thriving businesses, a festival venue and a cycle route. We need to go further by increasing today's low-pollution walking routes, cycle lanes and 'quiet ways', creating traffic-free areas with green corridors that radiate away from the centres and business districts.

Cycle-share schemes are increasing throughout the world. Though cyclists breathe more polluted air in cities than people in cars and have a greater risk of accidents, the benefits of such schemes still far outweigh the harm. But you don't need to cycle to see these gains: walking is nearly as good. With a quarter of car trips in England being less than two miles, there is a massive potential for people to increase their active travel.

Reducing our dependence on road transport gives a number of benefits: improving our health, tackling air and noise pollution and reducing emissions. Our pollution-free city therefore needs to be designed to reduce the need to travel for work and everyday household essentials, and to make walking, cycling and taking electrically-powered public transport the easiest options for getting about.

Poorly controlled industry is one of the main sources of air pollution. The image of smoke pouring from factory chimneys is a familiar one, but the heating of offices and shops also causes air pollution. Businesses are, at last, starting to recognise the problem. There is a tremendous desire among firms for improved air quality, both for the benefit of their workforce and in terms of recruitment. People increasingly want to work for companies that put their environmental impact at the top of the agenda.

The impact of business goes further. Diesel lorries are excluded, for now, from British government plans to end the sale of new petrol and diesel vehicles, but in the long term, businesses will need to reconsider their delivery systems. Although rail freight works well for long distances, urban deliveries remain a challenge. At the moment, competing delivery vehicles criss-cross our cities and are often largely empty. The pollution-free city of the future needs to manage deliveries just as it needs an integrated public transport system. Already, some retailers are using shared delivery points and last-mile distribution with bikes or electric vehicles.

Pollutants can stay in the air for many days and spread, which means creating a pollution-free environment is not just a challenge for individual cities. The air Londoners breathe today might have been in Paris yesterday and could be in Amsterdam tomorrow. Our pollution-free city would have to work with its neighbouring cities too. There is also the need to work with surrounding farmers to protect the air we all share.

Part 6

Why hiking is becoming popular

There are many reasons to go hiking: it's free and can be a great workout. Hiking is good for your mind, too. Outdoor exercises can be a great way to improve mental health and wellbeing, and evidence supports this. In fact, eco-therapy, or activities that take place in nature, can make you feel great.

It is nature itself, as well as the exercise, that makes hiking different from other types of workout. Unlike working out in the gym or other indoor activities, the colours, sounds and smells we find outdoors stimulate our senses in a different way and can boost our mood.

For people who live in cities, hiking offers an escape from the pressures of urban life too, and if you are going somewhere without phone reception, it is a good opportunity to escape technology for a while. It is sociable, too. Hiking groups have been popular for a long time, and now specialist companies are leading hikes all over the world. These companies select routes that are safe for hikers and that best preserve the local environment.

Tips for hiking

- Preparation begins before you get outdoors. Familiarise yourself with the ground, by looking at maps, and with well-known routes. Always check the local weather, so you can dress suitably; it is important to wear warm waterproof clothing, and take a whistle, map and torch with you if you plan to hike in the dark.
- Online maps will not help when you are up in the hills or in the middle of woodlands and have no idea of how to get out again. Knowing how to read a map is the most important thing for hikers. They give detailed information about the land, paths, roads, points of interest and distances.
- Be mindful of disturbing wildlife and entering areas containing farm animals. Follow the recommended paths where you can.
- Walking for any amount of time across rough ground, especially when hills are involved, uses muscles you may not even know you have. Start by hiking in a local park to build stamina. Include walking uphill in your gym workout and build up leg muscles with exercises and the step machine.
- You need a pair of lightweight, waterproof gloves. Hiking with cold hands is uncomfortable. Once they get cold, it is hard to warm them up again.
- The most common problem for people new to hiking is not carrying enough water, and it is also important to carry plenty of snacks. Sometimes walks become longer or you have wrongly judged how difficult they are. Remember to take empty bottles and wrappers home with you.

With the growing interest in outdoor activities such as hiking, comes the responsibility of looking after the natural areas that bring us so much pleasure. This is a global issue as hiking holidays to other countries are becoming more popular too. What then can hikers do to minimise their impact on the areas they walk in?

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Source information

Part 1

Sourced from; <https://www.leger.co.uk/groups/overview>

Part 2

'Miserable staff don't make money': the firms that have switched to a four-day week
By Coco Khan © The Guardian & Media Ltd – November 2018

Part 3

What would a smog-free city look like? By Gary Fuller © Guardian News & Media Ltd – November 2018

Part 6

Why you need to make 2019 the year you start hiking By Rosie Fitzmaurice © Evening Standard – January 2019