

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel  
International GCSE**

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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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.
- Good luck with your examination.

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 alternatives to using a car? (1)

A B C D E F G H I J

2 Which paragraph refers to getting advice on what to buy? (1)

A B C D E F G H I J

3 Which paragraph refers to checking what can be recycled? (1)

A B C D E F G H I J

4 Which paragraph refers to alternatives to plastic? (1)

A B C D E F G H I J

5 Which paragraph refers to using less water? (1)

A B C D E F G H I J

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6 Which paragraph refers to joining an environmental group? (1)

A B C D E F G H I J

7 Which paragraph refers to others benefiting from what you no longer use? (1)

A B C D E F G H I J

8 Which paragraph refers to a useful device for saving electricity? (1)

A B C D E F G H I J

9 Which paragraph refers to getting creative with items? (1)

A B C D E F G H I J

10 Which paragraph refers to appliances that are economical to run? (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 David Griffin’s article on kitchens in the Insert Booklet, Part 2, pages 3–4 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** What type of business did Tom Howley establish? (1)

.....

**12** How does David Griffin describe Tom’s career? (1)

.....

**13** How would David describe Tom’s decision to start a business? (1)

.....

**14** What do some companies make in large numbers? (1)

.....

**15** What did Tom most enjoy about his school days? (1)

.....

**16** According to David, how should Tom feel about his achievements? (1)

.....

**17** How does David describe Tom’s introduction to technology? (1)

.....

**18** Who was Tom working for when he first started using technology? (1)

.....

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19 How does David feel about ovens being able to recognise different types of food? (1)

20 Over what period of time will smart appliances become more common? (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 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 ☒.

- 21 According to the text, which of the following statements is true about Tom Howley? (1)
- A He would like to grow his business.
  - B He has offices in several countries.
  - C He is surprised at his own success.
  - D He works mainly for famous people.
- 22 How does Tom explain his decision to set up a business? (1)
- A His close friends went into business so he did the same.
  - B He risked everything he owned to set up the company.
  - C He would be happy to do it all again if he had the choice.
  - D He felt he knew enough about how to set up a company.
- 23 In Tom's opinion, what makes his company different to all others? (1)
- A The kitchens it designs are made in large numbers.
  - B Customers do not have to wait long for their kitchens.
  - C The kitchens are known to have complicated designs.
  - D The company prides itself on always being thorough.
- 24 Which of the following is true about Tom's early life? (1)
- A He enjoyed his first job as a designer.
  - B His parents were both office workers.
  - C He spent his childhood in a busy town.
  - D He had a short break after his first job.



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25 According to the text, which of the following is true about kitchen appliances?

(1)

- A Appliances with integrated Wi-Fi are at the design stage.
- B Smart ovens can be fixed without a visit to the home.
- C People are going to struggle to accept smart appliances.
- D All smart appliances come with mobile phone apps.

(Total for Questions 21–25 = 5 marks)

**TOTAL FOR PART 2 = 15 MARKS**



### Part 3

Read Emily Hill's article on music festivals in the Insert Booklet, Part 3, pages 5–6 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 According to Emily Hill, social media is having a negative effect on the number of people going to festivals.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(1)
27 Emily Hill expected companies to be using new marketing approaches.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(1)
28 Emily Hill feels positive about how the millennial generation views life.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(1)
29 According to Emily Hill, the number of overseas visitors to British music festivals is on the rise.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(1)
30 According to Emily Hill, it is common for people to be unaware of music events.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 Music festivals offer much more these days as .....  
have made improvements. (1)
- 32 You are likely to spend about the same on .....  
for concerts and festivals. (1)
- 33 Due to fewer ....., more music artists are playing at  
music festivals. (1)
- 34 Companies benefit from spending some of their .....  
on sponsoring music festivals. (1)
- 35 It is important for businesses to connect with .....  
when it comes to marketing. (1)
- 36 At one festival, a company set up a ..... for people  
to use and to raise the company profile. (1)
- 37 Millennials get satisfaction from helping ..... at the  
same time as enjoying themselves. (1)
- 38 Young adults generate the most .....  
about Glastonbury. (1)
- 39 People usually have at least ..... to change their minds  
about going to a festival. (1)
- 40 Social media ensures news about ..... and their  
performances reaches all fans. (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.

Music festivals are increasing in number with more and more people attending.

There are a number of **(41)** ..... that have contributed to this growth.

The way millennials think and how they approach

**(42)** ..... in general is very different to previous

generations. According to Emily Hill, people now attend music festivals mainly

for the **(43)** ..... . Music festivals have also become big

**(44)** .....

opportunities as companies have realised their potential.

Emily Hill believes that the popularity of music festivals will

**(45)** ..... with each passing year.

life	fall	advertising	ways	grow
festival	experience	food	work	factors

**(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

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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## Part 1

### 10 Ways to Help the Planet

- A** Nowadays, with homes having so many electric items, it can be difficult to remember to switch them all off. One way around this is to buy a timer. At least you know then that all your appliances will switch off at a certain time each day.
- B** If you want to save some money and reduce your use of a natural resource, the bathroom is a good place to start. Think about taking only five-minute showers instead of longer ones, not filling the bathtub as much as you normally would and turning off the tap while you are brushing your teeth.
- C** Avoid buying items you don't need and when you do buy something make sure it is going to last a long time. If you're not sure about an item, check online to see what other people have to say before you make a purchase. Remember to avoid buying items with excess packaging.
- D** When you go out, take your own reusable bags so you don't have to ask for plastic bags while shopping. You can take a glass or metal bottle instead of a plastic one for your water. If possible, use your own reusable cup or mug instead of a disposable one.
- E** You can donate most items to charities and other organisations as long as they are in good condition. If you have items that you don't want any more, think about passing them on to others who may be able to use them. There are useful websites to help you do this.
- F** Tumble dryers use huge amounts of energy. If possible, dry your clothes outside as this is more environmentally friendly than running your tumble dryer and leaves your clothes smelling fresh. When replacing household appliances, such as washing machines, you should look for models that are energy efficient.
- G** Always try to recycle as many materials as you can, such as glass, paper and plastic. You can do this by finding out what the rules are where you live and following them. For example, in some places, glass is not accepted and in others, items have to be separated.
- H** Coordinate with work colleagues to set up a car share scheme. You can take it in turns to drive and less petrol is used. If you live near enough to school, organise a 'walking school bus' instead of driving so that children walk to school in groups, supervised by adults.
- I** You could think about using an item in a different way before throwing it away, for example, turning glass jars into colourful containers or an old pair of jeans into a bag. Upcycling, as it is known, is fun for the family and good for the planet.
- J** Whether it is planting trees or picking up litter, the planet benefits. Check out the groups in your local area and find one that you would like to join. Volunteer with your friends or as a class. If joining a group isn't for you, do it on your own.

## Part 2

### The Changing Face of Kitchens

Kitchens have become the heart within the family home, and nobody understands that more than designer Tom Howley who set up his own luxury kitchen company in 2004. His company now fits over a hundred kitchens a month, has 17 branches in Britain and a number of high-profile clients. So just how did he come so far? If asked, he would honestly say he doesn't know.

Fifty-year-old Tom is a husband and a father who appreciates a simple life. He puts his success down to difficult decisions he made in his early career, such as deciding to remortgage his house, sell the car and risk everything for the business. It sounds as though it's been a remarkable journey for him. Tom recalls that everyone used to talk about taking such risks but nobody he knew ever did, only him.

When Tom looks back it was the maddest thing he has ever done, never to be repeated. He was planning on opening a factory and employing people when he had no money, no business, financial or marketing knowledge. All he could do was design and make kitchens. I would have to agree that it was a brave move on his part.

Tom believes kitchens have a universal appeal in how ordinary they are as kitchens bring normality to the home. While that may be true, not everyone wants the same thing. So what is his secret to appealing to a wide audience?

Large companies produce cabinets in bulk, with 600 units at a time. However, Tom's company, like other small companies, makes one unique kitchen at a time and offers great flexibility of choice to the customer. Tom says it is his company's attention to detail that really makes them stand out in the kitchen market, creating kitchens that are both functional and uncomplicated.

Having grown up on a family-run farm in a little village in Ireland, Tom says, with some surprise, that he has no idea where his talents came from. He always really liked the practical side of school life and soon found himself a fantastic job as a kitchen designer when he moved to England in his late teens.

He then worked for a small kitchen company before creating his own. He really should be very proud of every element of his business. The brand attempts to stay ahead of the market, sticking to its trademark traditional furniture while keeping up with more subtle changes in style.

Tradition may still be pulling in the clients, but technology has absolutely revolutionised kitchens over the last few decades, and promises to continue to do so in the future.

When Tom used a computer for the first time, it seemed to have been a nightmare for him and that was when it was a really primitive type of computer. Thirty years ago there was no internet or mobile phones, and if people had told him how we would behave with our smartphones now, he probably wouldn't have believed them. In his first job with a well-known company, he had to work hard seven days a week to understand this new technology until eventually he did.

Tom has just returned from the launch of a new range of smart appliances that have integrated Wi-Fi. One example is a bread oven; an app on your phone tells you when the bread is ready. There's even a smart oven that knows what food is being put into it and cooks it correctly. Personally, I'm not convinced about that. How would that be possible?

However, an oven with Wi-Fi does mean people can log onto your oven, identify a problem and then repair it remotely. That aspect is going to be a huge benefit to the kitchen industry as smart appliances grow in popularity over the next decade.

With all these options to move the kitchen world forward and greatly change the most important room in the house, who am I to say what is going to happen in the future with the kitchen industry?



## Part 3

### Music Festivals

Music festivals around the world continue to become more popular with each passing year. But what is causing this growth in popularity when music is so easy to find on the internet?

It is simple and cheap to listen to a huge range of music on everyday devices. However, I'm of the opinion that people choose to attend music festivals for the experience more than anything else. Organisers have responded to this. They have learned to improve the experience of live performances with more stalls, activities and other added extras.

Compared to other events, such as concerts, festivals have adapted much more successfully to changes in people's demand for live music. Even tickets for the biggest, most expensive music festivals cost roughly as much as one might spend on a typical one-artist concert. Although festival prices are on the increase, a ticket for a live music festival in Britain currently costs, on average, £150.

The improved quality of festivals has played its part in the high numbers of ticket sales. In addition, as you and I would expect, social media campaigns have helped in promoting these events. Many artists now find it hard to earn the same amount they might once have had from traditional album sales. Therefore, artists have moved towards taking part in a greater number of live performances.

In recent years, the amount of money companies have spent on sponsoring music festivals has reached billions. It's easy to see why companies would think it's a good idea to use part of their budget to support public events. This helps to raise their profile and increase brand awareness. Sponsorship of live music events is on the rise, with the power to change festivals from local to international events.

Businesses have always known the value of interacting with their target markets. Social media and other marketing tools have turned every event into a clear opportunity to advertise. The importance of brand loyalty and social media has grown rapidly, or at least, the understanding of its role and importance has. It comes as no surprise to me that the way businesses market themselves and their brands has therefore changed.

One example is the use of a photo booth at Chicago-based festival Lollapalooza. Those who attended the festival were able to create an animated photo, or GIF, that could be shared on social media using hashtag #BestLollaEver. This brought added value to the user as well as spreading awareness of the company sponsoring the photo booth.

There's also a strong argument to be made that the increase in music festival attendance is very much linked to how this generation enjoy themselves. Definitely, for me, their approach to life is exciting and different. Millennials\* enjoy sharing rather than having individual ownership. They love having new and unique experiences to share on social media and enjoy being the first to experience a band that no one has ever heard of or seen before. They also like knowing they're making a contribution to local communities.

Millennial trends have been very influential in increasing the number of music festivals over the last decade. Glastonbury, a British festival, averaged 100,000 attendees in the early 2000s but today hosts over 200,000 people. Most of those who attend are under 30 years old. Those aged 18–24 are responsible for creating the biggest online buzz about the event.

Mobile device users are lucky enough to be able to capture whatever they are doing in real-time. They can then share their festival experience as it happens on social media. As most festivals last a minimum of three days, people do have the chance to see what they're missing and rush to get in. This in turn means even more people talking about the event and more people making sure they attend because of the fear of missing out.

Before social media, sadly, it was possible for people who would love to attend an event never to hear about it, or only hear about it long after it happened. Today, thankfully, even the most reclusive fans hear all about their favourite bands performing the very day that the line-up goes public via social media. Other fans then mention their attendance, drawing in more of their family and friends. It's great that nobody has to miss out any more.

There's money to be made from festivals and more people are hearing about them. The perfect combination of millennial trends and technology has made music festivals boom in attendance, visibility and overall quality. It's anyone's guess how long this might last or when it might fade – for now, I think you should expect to see each year being better than the last.

\* *Millennials* – people reaching young adulthood in the early 21st century.

## Part 6

### The Future of Work

Working fixed hours is becoming less common and flexible working is slowly taking over. Working long hours has a negative impact on our lives. This affects all types of worker from lorry drivers to office workers. Flexible working offers people the chance to balance home, family and work. There are a number of reasons why flexible working is becoming more possible.

Firstly, a growing number of employers are introducing more flexible working patterns. For example, some banks already allow branch managers to job-share and offer men and women unpaid career breaks of up to two years after the birth of a child.

Secondly, technology, once viewed as a job-stealer, is now seen in a more positive light and more people are taking advantage of it. They are setting up computer-based businesses, often for just a few hundred pounds, from their bedrooms and garages. They often find themselves providing services to the organisations they previously worked for. Many others are moving into the booming service-sector industries, such as tourism, leisure and complementary health.

In addition, the number of women who make up the workforce is growing rapidly. They are causing a huge shift in attitudes to working flexible hours. They want flexible working to help them achieve a better balance between career and family.

Lastly, the idea of retirement is quickly fading. A growing number of healthy older people are looking to continue working. This may be part-time, but they are working well beyond the current retirement age of 65. Older workers will soon be the fastest-growing group in the national workforce as the population ages. Some major retail organisations are actually looking for, and choosing to employ, older staff. They are valued for their experience and because customers trust them.

Already, as a result of these trends, many people have found ways of working outside the traditional company structure. They work from home, job-share, work part-time or are self-employed. Then there are those who divide their time between different types of jobs. These people are helping to create a new concept of work, one that is better suited to our fast-developing technological age.

The boundary between home and work life is blurring. New technology makes where we live less relevant to our working lives. Not having to go to the office every day means less traffic on the roads and less pollution. People are not wasting time sitting in traffic jams.

In tomorrow's world of work the traditional career path will no longer exist. A job for life will be the exception rather than the rule. If we get it right, the future of flexible working is likely to benefit us. It could offer us an escape route into a healthier and less stressful way of living.

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**Source information**

Sources adapted from:

**Part 2**

<https://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/tom-howley-luxury-kitchen-design-a9011391.html>

**Part 3**

By Permission of 'Digital Music News'

**Part 6**

<https://www.independent.co.uk/arts-entertainment/the-future-of-work-revealed-1241678.html>