

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Edexcel

International GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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English as a Second Language

Paper 1: Reading and Writing

Tuesday 22 May 2012 – Morning

Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference

4ES0/01

You must have:

Insert for Part 1, Part 2 and Part 3 (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 all the instructions carefully and keep to the word limit given.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

READING

Part 1

Read the leaflet below and answer questions 1–10.

Popular Theme Parks Of The World

A. Walt Disney World

Four world-famous theme parks where you can meet your favourite Disney characters, experience fun-filled water parks and visit two of the best entertainment, shopping and dining districts in Orlando. Instead of buying a one day pass, why not get a Disney Ultimate Pass which allows unlimited entry into the attraction? Great value hotels are also available.

B. Disneyland

Enjoy two theme parks plus three resort hotels, and an entertainment, dining and shopping district. You are invited to the 'Year of a Million Dreams' – a first-of-its-kind celebration of your Disney dreams and the way Disney cast members can make them come true. There are amazing attractions as well as exciting, limited-time special events.

C. Thorpe Park

While this theme park is popular with those seeking extreme thrills, there is also plenty of fun to be had by the younger ones too. Since 1999, a new ride has been added every year and the park now contains the world's only 10 looping roller coaster, plus Europe's fastest roller coaster.

D. Chessington

Chessington offers 9 fantasy lands to explore from Wild Asia to Transylvania. Each land has a unique theme with rides and attractions. The zoo houses over 1,000 animals and there are visitor-led feeding sessions; the Sea Life Centre offers rock pools and daily talks. If you want a short break, stay a night or two at the safari-themed hotel.

E. PortAventura Park

Experience a roller coaster with 8 inverted loops, try out the two-track roller coaster made entirely of wood and get soaked on Tutuki Splash. Every night at midnight, there is a fireworks extravaganza. The shows are spectacular, in particular the Polynesian dancing show, which comes alive at night. Evenings are recommended during the hotter season.



F. Universal Studios

This working film and TV studio has full-scale movie production sets you can actually walk through and experience. It features attractions that reflect not only current films, but also classic films of our time. Characters from all your favourite movies wander around the park all day long. Best for those aged 10+.

G. Seaworld

For sea-loving kids there is a naturalistic coral reef which is home to a community of dolphins. You can also check out whales, polar bears and walruses. The animal community at this world premier marine adventure park sets it apart from other venues, making it a unique experience.

H. Legoland

This is the ultimate destination for all Lego* fans. Admire world-famous figureheads and landmarks built out of Lego, and test drive life-sized Lego vehicles. The kids can build Lego structures, or vehicles of their own, and attend workshops. The puppet show and the stunt show are fantastic.

I. Monterey Bay Aquarium

Watch aquarium staff feed penguins, and observe other creatures in realistic underwater environments. Kids love the interactive touch pool filled with ocean creatures. An educational tour lets you follow a staff member on morning rounds, so that you can learn more about how the site works.

* Lego = plastic bricks and working parts that fix together



Questions 1–10

Identify which paragraphs (A–I) contain the information listed in questions 1–10 by marking a cross for the correct answer ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new answer with a cross ☒.

You must choose answers only from the information given in the leaflet. Paragraphs may be used more than once or not used at all.

1 This park is not recommended for the very young. (1)

A B C D E F G H I

2 It is sometimes better to visit this place late in the day. (1)

A B C D E F G H I

3 You have a choice of different tickets here. (1)

A B C D E F G H I

4 You have the opportunity to feed the animals here. (1)

A B C D E F G H I

5 You can handle underwater life at this site. (1)

A B C D E F G H I

6 Some of the entertainment at this park is only temporary. (1)

A B C D E F G H I

7 There are models of well-known people at this attraction. (1)

A B C D E F G H I



8 At this site, new entertainment is added on a regular basis.

(1)

A **B** **C** **D** **E** **F** **G** **H** **I**

9 This attraction offers two record-breaking rides.

(1)

A **B** **C** **D** **E** **F** **G** **H** **I**

10 This attraction has a ride where you are guaranteed to get wet.

(1)

A **B** **C** **D** **E** **F** **G** **H** **I**

(Total for Questions 1–10 = 10 marks)

(Total for Part 1 = 10 marks)



Part 2

Read the article below about Distance Learning and answer questions 11–30.

Is Distance Learning Right For You?

Distance learning is a term used to describe education that is received at an off-site location. In the past, students who participated in a distance learning programme received their education through correspondence courses alone, but new technology has brought about many other options, especially for degree courses.

The first of these options is internet-based courses. Online courses require an internet connection. Students of online distance learning programmes often receive instruction through websites, e-mail, electronic bulletin boards, and messaging systems. These courses offer the same curriculum as on-site courses and come with a discounted price tag. Perhaps this is why internet-based distance learning courses are becoming so popular.

Other options include audio and video-based courses. Audio-based distance learning courses utilise both one-way and two-way communication. This includes everything from radio broadcasting and phone conferences to pre-recorded audio CDs. There are two basic types of video-based distance learning courses: pre-recorded DVDs and interactive online meetings. In the first, students view DVDs at an off-site location. In the second, computers allow lecturers and/or students on one site to interact with lecturers and/or students at another site.

Before you enrol to take classes through an online school, check to make sure that distance learning does suit your learning style. Earning a degree online can be an enjoyable and rewarding experience. However, distance education is not for everyone. While some people thrive on the independence and freedom offered through such classes, others find they regret their decision and wish they had enrolled at a traditional university instead. Successful and happy distance learners do have a few characteristics in common.

Successful distance learners

- do just as well, if not better, without people looking over their shoulder. While some people need lecturers to keep them motivated and on-task, distance learners are able to do this for themselves. They realise that they will never be face-to-face with the people who give them assignments and mark their work, but they do not need encouragement from them. The most successful students are self-motivated and set their own goals.
- never (or at least rarely) put off assignments or wait until the last moment to complete them. These students enjoy the freedom of working at their own pace and appreciate being able to complete assignments in as much time as it takes them. However, they understand that putting them off too often can end up adding months, if not years, to their studies.
- have good reading comprehension skills. While most people learn by listening to lectures and taking notes, the majority of distance learners are expected to rely on reading skills alone. Although some distance learning courses offer DVD recordings and audio clips, most programmes require students to understand a large amount of information that is available only through written text. These students are able to comprehend texts at university level without the direct guidance of a lecturer.



- can resist constant distractions. Whether it is the phone ringing, family members making noise in other rooms of the house, or the temptation of the TV, everyone faces distractions. Successful students know how to filter out the constant disturbances that threaten their progress. They feel comfortable turning down an invitation or putting on the answerphone when they know there is work to be done.
- feel comfortable about missing the social elements of traditional universities. They are convinced that independence is more important. Whether they are learners who are not interested in this aspect of student life, or students who find other ways of socialising, they are comfortable with their current social circumstances. Instead of classroom discussion, they explore issues with their peers through email and message boards or discuss what they are learning with family or friends.

Online learning is not for everyone and, while it is an excellent choice for some, others will always struggle with learning independently. However, if, after comparing your personality to those of successful distance learners, you have discovered that you have a lot in common, online classes may be the perfect option for you.

Questions 11–15

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, put a line through the box and then indicate your new answer with a cross .

	True	False	Not Given	
11 Distance learners need to have modern computers.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(1)
12 Studying online is more popular than by video or audio.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(1)
13 Audio-based courses allow learners to interact.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(1)
14 Some distance learners have the opportunity to meet their lecturers.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(1)
15 Successful distance learners are content with their social situations.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(1)

(Total for Questions 11–15 = 5 marks)



Questions 16–25

Complete the following sentences using no more than TWO words taken from the text.

- 16** Until recently, distance learners were limited to taking
..... (1)
- 17** Online courses have a lower than
traditional courses. (1)
- 18** Distance courses do not all types
of learner. (1)
- 19** Sadly some learners choosing
distance learning. (1)
- 20** Certain are shared by able
distance learners. (1)
- 21** Receiving from lecturers is not seen
as necessary. (1)
- 22** Students have to work at a speed
of their choosing. (1)
- 23** Learners mainly use to master
course material. (1)
- 24** In order to ensure, distractions
have to be ignored. (1)
- 25** Distance learners substitute with
other forms of communication. (1)

(Total for Questions 16 – 25 = 10 marks)



Questions 26–30

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

Distance learning courses are becoming more popular due to the increasing number of study (26) available. Nowadays, potential students are able to choose from courses (27) online, by video or by audio. These courses attract a (28) type of learner, and therefore not everybody would enjoy studying in this way. Distance learning is geared towards those students who are capable of (29) themselves, and those who enjoy the (30) of studying around their current life routines.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| particular | funds | delivered | pushing | one |
| options | maintaining | availability | freedom | founded |

(Total for Questions 26–30 = 5 marks)
(Total for Part 2 = 20 marks)



Part 3

Read the article below about children's feet and answer questions 31–50.

Why Barefoot Is Best For Children

Some experts now believe that all shoes are best avoided in childhood and that going barefoot has many benefits. There is a growing belief among experts that when it comes to children's footwear, the best shoe may be no shoe at all.

It is believed that wearing shoes at too young an age can hinder a child's walking development. When learning how to walk, toddlers keep their heads up more when they are walking barefoot. The feedback they get from the ground means there is not as much need to look down, which is what puts them off balance and causes them to fall over. Walking barefoot develops the muscles and ligaments of the foot, increases the strength of the foot's arch, improves awareness of position in relation to the surrounding area and contributes to good posture.

The more parents know about the structure of children's feet, the more can be done to prevent footwear-related damage. Research published in 'The Foot', in 2007, suggests that structural and functional changes can result from the foot having to conform to the shape and constriction of a shoe, rather than being allowed to develop naturally.

The human foot at birth is not a miniature version of an adult foot. In fact, it contains no bones at all and consists of a mass of cartilage, which, over a period of years, hardens to become the 28 bones that exist in the adult human foot. This process is not completed until the late teens, so it is crucial that footwear, when worn, is well chosen. Most children's shoes are too stiff, with no flexibility at the sole and too much heel raise. This is of particular concern with toddlers learning to walk, because it causes them to bounce and tip forward.

Experts believe that too many parents choose shoes based on their attractiveness rather than on their design. However, both parents and manufacturers have a responsibility for looking after children's feet. People see particular shoe styles on sale in the shops, whether it is a high heel for toddlers, or a 'Crawler' (a shoe for babies not yet walking) and think that if it is on the shelf, it must be suitable to wear.

Some experts also believe that for babies who are learning how to crawl*, the primary function of shoes is to provide warmth, not protection. In fact, learning how to crawl is an essential skill to master, but it is very difficult when wearing shoes. Not mastering this skill successfully may lead to difficulties in reading and writing as children.

With the recent trend for barefoot running, and the associated questioning of the need for highly cushioned, supportive running shoes, some parents may now be thinking a little more about their children's footwear or, indeed, whether they should encourage them to go barefoot.

It is thought by some that from a functional perspective, shoes should not be necessary and that there are likely to be more disadvantages and problems from wearing shoes than from not wearing them. However, the surroundings the child is in have to be taken into account. It might not be feasible for a child to be walking on the streets or in the park barefoot, where there might be dirt and possible hazards like glass.

This is precisely why a company has launched a new range of children's 'barefoot shoes'. With these shoes, children benefit from the health gains of going barefoot with the protection of normal shoes. The shoes are available in sizes suitable for those aged 18 months (the age at



which most babies are walking) to twelve years. The 'barefoot shoes' tick all the boxes in the list of 'good shoe' requirements: a completely flexible 3mm puncture-resistant sole, a wide and deep toe box, and they are lighter than traditional forms of footwear.

The range was launched in South Africa last year. Research conducted there over a two-month period found that replacing 7 to 12-year-old children's 'normal' school shoes with the 'barefoot shoes' resulted in improvements in:

- foot strength
- mobility
- ankle function
- balance.

These are the same benefits normally attributed to walking barefoot.

As more and more evidence comes to light regarding the importance of going barefoot and the potential dangers of bad footwear, the 'barefoot model' will hopefully become more widely adopted by shoe manufacturers.

* crawl = to move on your hands and knees

Questions 31–40

Answer the following questions. For each question write no more than THREE words taken from the text.

31 According to experts, what has advantages for children? (1)

.....

32 What is slowed down by the use of footwear in early life? (1)

.....

33 When not wearing shoes, what do toddlers have to do less often? (1)

.....

34 What could parents avoid with a better understanding of children's feet? (1)

.....

35 What are feet not able to do in traditional types of footwear? (1)

.....



36 What do the feet of a new born child not have? (1)

37 When are feet fully formed? (1)

38 What do some people tend to focus on when buying children's shoes? (1)

39 Which skills are linked to problems in learning to crawl? (1)

40 Who needs to pay more attention to the 'barefoot model'? (1)

(Total for Questions 31–40 = 10 marks)



Questions 41–45

Indicate your answer to the questions below by marking a cross for the correct answer ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new answer with a cross ☒.

41 Babies learning to crawl need shoes to

(1)

- A stop their feet getting cold.
- B prevent their feet from being hurt.
- C support their crawling development.

42 Children are less likely to go without shoes because of

(1)

- A current approaches to running.
- B debates about footwear design.
- C environmental considerations.

43 The new 'barefoot shoes' range is aimed at those

(1)

- A who are very active.
- B learning how to crawl.
- C in their pre-teen years.

44 Compared to normal shoes, 'barefoot shoes' provide more

(1)

- A protection for the feet.
- B freedom of movement.
- C value for money.

45 The study conducted in South Africa

(1)

- A focused on a specific age group.
- B took longer than first expected.
- C required children to go barefoot.

(Total for Questions 41–45 = 5 marks)



Question 46

According to the text, which of the following statements are correct?

Indicate your answers to the question below by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new answer with a cross .

Choose FIVE answers.

- A Not wearing shoes helps you stand and move correctly.
- B Walking without shoes builds physical strength.
- C The 'barefoot model' has been criticised by some.
- D An adult human foot has 28 bones inside it.
- E Sales of 'barefoot shoes' are increasing rapidly.
- F Normal shoe design creates specific problems for toddlers.
- G More children are playing outdoors without shoes on.
- H 'Barefoot shoes' were first sold in South Africa.
- I Manufacturers are starting to redesign running shoes.
- J The 'barefoot shoes' range was developed ten years ago.

(Total for Question 46 = 5 marks)

(Total for Part 3 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR READING = 50 MARKS



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(Total for Part 5 = 20 marks)



Part 6

You are doing a project on tap water and bottled water. Read the **two** texts below and write a summary.

Bottled Water or Tap Water?

In the United Kingdom an unbelievable £1.85 billion a year is spent on bottled water. In spite of the high cost of bottled water compared to ordinary tap water, analysts are predicting that the market for bottled water will continue to grow. However, tap water does have a number of advantages over bottled water in the UK.

Firstly, it is extremely cheap and plentiful. Secondly, the regulations about water purity are even stricter for tap water than for bottled, so it is highly likely that the water from the tap is cleaner than the bottled water you can buy. There is little evidence that bottled waters are substantially healthier to drink than ordinary tap water, and flavoured waters that contain artificial sweeteners and chemical flavourings are certainly not a healthy alternative.

Consumers also need to think about the cultural and environmental impacts of choosing to drink bottled waters. Some large multinational companies are busy purchasing water supplies throughout the world. This market activity means that local people can sometimes lose access to vital water supplies.

Then there is the plastic problem. Chemicals from the plastic container may leak into the water during storage and especially with reuse. While plastic bottles may show little arrows suggesting they can be recycled, ecologists have claimed that, in reality, we do not recycle plastic successfully. Even if we did, most plastics can be usefully recycled once, after which time they are suitable only for landfill or burning, both of which are environmental disasters.

Banning Bottled Water in Universities

Leeds University is the first university in the UK to ban the sale of still bottled water on campus after students requested that it should be possible for them to access water for free. It demonstrates that students are taking a stand against the big issues affecting the world today: climate change and scarce water resources. Others are concerned that 'freedom of choice' has been compromised by removing students' rights to buy still bottled water on campus.

In light of the ban, the university has installed two free water coolers in convenient places and started selling a wide range of re-usable water bottles, which has proved very successful. The university shop now stocks high-quality, low-cost plastic bottles made in the UK, which can be bought for as little as £1.50. Alongside the cheaper bottles is the Hydropol bottle with an inbuilt filtration system, costing £7.99. The filters need to be replaced every six months, so the bottle costs around £12 in the first year, which is roughly equivalent to 12 bottles of still water.

Banning still bottled water makes a lot of sense. As well as being better for the environment, it also benefits students. Faced with the ever increasing cost of education, students are at least able to get an essential natural resource for free. In this way, both the environment and the students feel the positive effects.



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(Total for Part 6 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR WRITING = 50 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 100 MARKS



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