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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE	
<h1 style="margin: 0;">English Language B</h1> <h2 style="margin: 0;">Paper 1</h2>	
Sample assessment material for first teaching September 2016 Time: 3 hours	Paper Reference 4EB1/01
You must have: Extracts Booklet (enclosed)	Total Marks <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>

Instructions

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Information

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PEARSON

SECTION A: Reading

Answer ALL questions in this section.

You should spend 1 hour on this section.

Read Text One in the Extracts Booklet, from *First Impressions – an Englishman in New York*, which is about a man's first experience of New York.

- 1** In lines 16–20 the writer describes the immigration process.

Identify **one** point the writer makes about the experience.

He found it unusual to be both photographed
and finger-printed

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

- 2** In lines 21–30, the writer leaves the airport and travels into the city.

State **one** thing the writer sees.

Starbucks

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

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3 Explain how the writer presents his impressions of New York.

You should support your answer with close reference to the passage, including brief quotations.

(10)

The writer finds it strange when people walk and don't care what other think about them. ~~They~~ For example "It's also amazing how people just do not care who hears their conversations". This way the writer represents the character of the city by describing the personality ~~that lives~~ of people that live in New York. He tells us his impressions but also tell us about the city.

Also the writer uses descriptive detail ~~to help~~ For ~~his~~ example "a few big jeeps, a couple of stretch limousines". This helps us to create an image as well as understand how the streets of New York City are full of cars. He wants us to see what he sees.

In addition the writer uses ~~adverbs~~ adverbs to shows his impressions. For example "The views when circling the city and coming in to land at JFK airport are spectacular". This makes us understand how impressed he is from the views of New York City before even ~~arriving~~ going in the center. This show us how amazing New York is.

Also The writer ~~shows the character of~~ talk about the services of New York. For example "There was little to do except wait". This way the writer shows us how good the services are and that they listen

to your demands immediately.

Something else I noticed is that the writer tell us about the architecture. For example "The view from the living room was certainly not quite what I was used to, being 89 floors up as opposed to one". This shows us that the buildings are very high, where a lot of effort was needed.

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(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

Read Text Two in the Extracts Booklet, from *Notes from a Small Island*, which is about a journey the writer makes to Dover in England.

- 4 In lines 1–19, the writer describes his journey to the ferry terminal.

State **one** of the difficulties the writer experienced.

He found himself squeezing through holes
in chainlink

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

- 5 In lines 20–28, the writer describes the ferry crossing.

Name **two** things the writer finds unpleasant.

1 That the boat was crammed with people

2 That it was cold, the weather was bad

(Total for Question 5 = 2 marks)

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6 How does the writer describe his thoughts and feelings about his trip to Dover?

You should support your answer with close reference to the passage, including **brief** quotations.

(10)

The writer shows how impressed he was from the views of the trip. ~~For example~~ For example "I was eager to see Dover again after all these years". This shows how excited the writer ~~is~~ is for his trip and how much he enjoys it ~~without~~ and that he does not regret about that trip.

Also the writer uses ^{an emotional} ~~the same~~ tone to show us how emotional he is about seeing again parts of his past - for example "and with a small cry of pleasure spied the shelter I'd slept in those many years ago". This shows the writer's experiences in the past and how much he loved them. This trip was important for him.

In addition he uses descriptive ~~used~~ language (10:47) to show how old the place was. For example "it was covered in about eleven more layers of blue-green paint but otherwise unchanged". This shows how ~~the~~ the writer sees the details of ~~sp~~ places. Also ~~the~~ when he says that is "unchanged" it shows how the writer ~~is~~ still loves that place even if it's very old, for him is the same.

Also the writer uses advanced vocabulary to ~~to~~ describe the sea. For example "though the water was bluer and more glittery than when I'd last seen it." This shows that the writer sees the place more beautiful than before and makes us ~~understand~~ create an image of

the sea.

Lastly the writer describes the architecture. For example "there being a row of elegant Georgian terraces, there was now a vast and unbecoming brick apartment block". This shows to us that the writer was sad that the old architecture was now changed and that it turned into something ordinary then something different.

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(Total for Question 6 = 10 marks)

Refer to BOTH Text One AND Text Two to answer the following question.

- 7 Compare how the writers of Text One and Text Two convey their ideas and experiences.

Support your answer with examples from **both** texts.

(15)

Both passages talk about experiences of travelling. Both are narratives ~~that~~ ~~to~~ in an entertaining tone.

The writer of text one writes more about the people of the country he visited. For example "It's also amazing how people just do not care who hears their conversations. This show that he is interested in the culture of the countries and what people live in it.

On the other hand the writer of text two talks about his experiences and the places he has visited. For example "I was eager to see Dover again ~~after~~ after all these years". This shows that the writer is more interested in having his own experiences to remember in the future.

The writer on text one uses descriptive detail to ~~of~~ ~~to~~

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SECTION A: Reading

Answer ALL questions in this section.

You should spend 1 hour on this section.

Read Text One in the Extracts Booklet, from *First Impressions – an Englishman in New York*, which is about a man's first experience of New York.

- 1** In lines 16–20 the writer describes the immigration process.

Identify **one** point the writer makes about the experience.

They were photographed and finger-printed.

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

- 2** In lines 21–30, the writer leaves the airport and travels into the city.

State **one** thing the writer sees.

The writer saw the iconic Manhattan skyline

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

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3 Explain how the writer presents his impressions of New York.

You should support your answer with close reference to the passage, including brief quotations.

(10)

The writer presents his impressions of New York by including that everyone can understand someone that is new, just came in New York as "they keep looking up all the time". We can understand how fascinated the writer is, as he never saw such a huge, ^{tall} buildings before, an image of how tall a building is, is created.

Moreover the writer ~~uses~~ by the use of metaphor presents his impression about the architecture, which calls "mind-blowing", we can see how impressive buildings and skyscrapers are! It makes the reader create an image of how they may be like and wonder what makes them such out of this world. Metaphors are used in order to make the reader not bored, ~~keep them read~~ create them a clearer image and ~~at the same~~ understand better what the reader tries to say, for example how magnificent walls, buildings were.

In addition the reader uses sensory language, "in fact exceeded my expectations"

the reader can "walk into the writer's shoes" and feel the excitement ~~the~~ New York gave him. Not only he was surprised, not only it was as good as he expected, but it was even better! It gives to the reader and writer the feeling that New York for sure worths the struggle and worths visiting.

The writer also separates the passage into categories by the use of subheadings, the style in which the passage is ~~reader~~ written is more eye catching, "The skyscrapers" "The feeling of being on the film sets" it shows how impressed the writer was about the specific topics, and also wants to emphasise how ~~see~~ skyscrapers were, what feelings are the feelings ~~of~~ ⁱⁿ being on a film set, interesting things that will never leave his memory!

To sum up, the reader uses positive tone, with the right description to show how impressed he was and at the same time ~~show~~ ~~how~~ make the reader be impressed to! "...you'll find something that you recognise or which looks familiar

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round". Imagine walking in a street
and in every corner find a well known
person or even your raw model? or
~~people~~ actors from your favourite
TV show. If this isn't impressive
then what is it?

(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

Read Text Two in the Extracts Booklet, from *Notes from a Small Island*, which is about a journey the writer makes to Dover in England.

- 4 In lines 1–19, the writer describes his journey to the ferry terminal.

State **one** of the difficulties the writer experienced.

"I arrived ~~late~~ breathless and late"

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

- 5 In lines 20–28, the writer describes the ferry crossing.

Name **two** things the writer finds unpleasant.

- 1 "~~The boat was crammed with people,~~
~~all of them English~~" ~~Dementedly lively~~
- 2 "dementedly lively children" ~~children~~

(Total for Question 5 = 2 marks)

→ "~~the~~ The boat was crammed with people"

6 How does the writer describe his thoughts and feelings about his trip to Dover?

You should support your answer with close reference to the passage, including brief quotations.

(10)

The writer describes his thoughts and feelings about his trip by the use of first person narration "I found myself squeezing through holes..." the reader can see his feelings and thoughts clearer, crystal clear, and ~~easy~~ in this way is easier. ~~We can see from first hand~~ Moreover, he uses "sensory, descriptive language, for instance "a small cry of pleasure spied the shelter..." a better image is created, the writer can see how happy and excited the writer was that his eyes were filled with tears of joy ~~we can imagine~~ ~~him~~ Thirdly, his interesting plot ~~was~~ with long understandable, easy vocabulary sentences like "cheered by this thought, I strolled up the Folkestone Road to the station and bought a ticket for the next train to London". ~~Makes the~~ Doesn't make the reader get bored by struggling to understand what

he is trying to say but he actually
tries to make it as easy and as
understandable as possible for us not
to get bored and continue reading
and understand his thoughts and
feelings at the specific point.

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(Total for Question 6 = 10 marks)

Refer to BOTH Text One AND Text Two to answer the following question.

- 7 Compare how the writers of Text One and Text Two convey their ideas and experiences.

Support your answer with examples from **both** texts.

(15)

Passage A and passage B are about trips the one in New York and the other in a small island. Passage A is written to inform whereas passage B is written to entertain.

To begin with passage A tries to pass his ideas and experiences by writing in first person narration. "I was already thinking about coming back". We can see that his first thought when he first left from New York was when he will return back again, by this thought we can understand that he had ~~an~~ fun and some nice experiences that wants to live again.

Secondly passage A uses a positive and efficient positive tone to show his ideas and experiences.

"It's also (to my ears) amazing how people..." We can see how surprised ~~and~~ he was by the people of New York that didn't care to

~~she~~ make their private life, not private at all. We can imagine walking on a street and hear everyone talking about a different personal person.

~~the~~ On the other hand, passage B achieves to pass his ideas and experiences by his descriptive sentences. "The whole town centre seen uncomfortably squeezed by busy roads..." we can see how annoyed but at the same time surprised the writer was by the population and the busy streets that people couldn't - even move.

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SECTION A: Reading

Answer ALL questions in this section.

You should spend 1 hour on this section.

Read Text One in the Extracts Booklet, from *First Impressions – an Englishman in New York*, which is about a man's first experience of New York.

- 1** In lines 16–20 the writer describes the immigration process.

Identify **one** point the writer makes

The experience ~~was~~ of the ~~check~~ passport was
painless and quick.

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

- 2** In lines 21–30, the writer leaves the airport and travels into the city.

State ~~something~~ the writer ~~says~~

The writer saw a starbucks

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

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3 Explain how the writer presents [redacted]

You should support your answer with close reference to the passage, including brief quotations.

(10)

The writer presents his impressions of New York with the use of long sentences. For example "the first sight to greet... and a McDonalds." Using this long sentence it made me comprehend just how exciting New York was. The first thing he came into was due of the world's biggest tertiary sector firms, emphasising just how developed, and serviced-based economy ~~was~~ New York had.

Furthermore, the writer uses descriptive writing to show us his impressions of New York. For example "On the way I noticed how most Americans drive... running surveillance." With this way, it made me visualize the roads of New York. I felt I was really standing there and staring at the amazing limousines and big jeeps.

Additionally, the writer uses powerful words. For example "wow" moment. It made the passage come to life. I felt just how excited the writer ~~was~~ when he saw the iconic Manhattan ^{skyline}. It emphasised just how beautiful and amazing place New

York is, by the reaction of this tourist/writer. Also, the writer uses elipsis. for example "I had arrived..." With this technique it made me, the reader take part in his story and think about what will happen next. It left it upon my mind to visualize just how amazing his experience was when he crossed the Queensboro Bridge.

In ^{narration} ~~addition~~ ~~lastly~~, the writer uses punctuation to help him describe his journey. ~~for example "New York - that they & for example "it's also (to my ears) amazing... person or on the phone"~~ Using brackets, it gave me the inside thoughts of the writer. He had seen amazing just how people not care who hears their conversations.

lastly, it uses first person narration. For example "I could see". Using this it made the passage and the feelings of the writer come to life and visualise his actions.

Read Text Two in the Extracts Booklet, from *Notes from a Small Island*, which is about a journey the writer makes to Dover in England.

- 4 In lines 1–19, the writer describes his journey to the [REDACTED]

State [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] the writer experienced.

He ^{was} squeezed in through holes in chainlink fences.

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

- 5 In lines 20–28, the writer describes the [REDACTED]

Name [REDACTED] the writer finds [REDACTED]

1

2

(Total for Question 5 = 2 marks)

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(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

6 How does the writer describe his thoughts and feelings about his trip to Dover?

You should support your answer with close reference to the passage, including brief quotations.

(10)

The writer describes his thoughts and feelings about his trip to Dover using long sentences. For example "In the morning... promising day." Giving me this statement it gave me his program. It emphasised just how fast he was acting in order to catch his daily program.

Additionally, he uses descriptive writing. For example "I arrived breathless and hot". Giving me this sentence, it was like being there, visualizing his tired face. How ~~con~~used he was and anxious. He was standing ~~at~~ there maybe even sweating. It emphasises just how he felt.

Furthermore, it uses ~~strong~~, ~~loud~~ words indicating action. For example "I strolled". Giving me such words in made me feel like I was actually ~~a~~ there and staring him, and his movement. It described with precision his movements, as here, he was strolling up the Folkestone Road to the station.

in front of the ship

Also it uses ~~to~~ alliteration. For example "shopping street". Using this words, it made the phrase more memorable. As I was reading, it 'popped out' of the paper and stucked into my mind. In this way, the writer described the shopping centre, and made me memorise this phrase.

10:47 It used first person narration. For example "I boarded the ship". ~~Using this~~ By this way, it gave me an inside of how he acted and felt throughout the passage. It showed me his movement onto the ship.

Refer to BOTH Text One AND Text Two to answer the following question.

- 7 Compare how the writers of Text One and Text Two ^{give} their ideas and experiences.

Support your answer with examples from **both** texts.

(15)

Both passages are about travelling experiences. Both aiming to inform and entertain.

The Text one had an array of techniques like subtitles. For example "The view on the way from the airport". Using this subtitles throughout the passage, it was more organized and I knew what was about to follow in each of the paragraphs. I knew from beforehand that ~~it~~ in that paragraph he would speak about his first impressions on the way from the airport.

Additionally, ~~he~~ uses the writer used similes. For example "as high as the skyscrapers poked through the clouds as we descended". Using this technique it emphasised the height at which they were, as high as the skyscrapers but also the height of this hulking buildings, they were as high, as planes flew.

Furthermore, it used alliteration. For example 'circling the city and coming'. Using these phrase, three continuous words being spelled heard the same, it made it more memorable to me (the phrase) and stood out as I

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(Total for Question 6 = 10 marks)

Q7

was reading the text.

~~Pass~~ Text two used figures. for example "2 miles". Using this figures it made it more interesting since it emphasised just how further the ferry terminal was in reality, in comparison with the map.

In addition, it used personification. for example "dancing hair". The hair cannot actually dance, so by giving them life, human movement, it made me visualise their rhythmical movement & due to the air.

lastly, it used image. The image shown on page 10 made the text more interesting. It made me feel like I was there too, staring at that ferry.

Also, it used his memory & as a help to make the text more personal. for example "with traffic than I remembered". Using this sentence it emphasised & the writer's confusion as to whether the roads differ to the west.

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SECTION A: Reading

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You should spend 1 hour on this section.

Read Text One in the Extracts Booklet, from *First Impressions – an Englishman in New York*, which is about a man's first experience of New York.

- 1 In lines 16–20 the writer describes the immigration process.

Identify **one** point the writer makes about the experience.

One point the writer makes about the experience is that "it could see that it was going to take time as the entire human content of our jet was waiting in line in front of me."

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

- 2 In lines 21–30, the writer leaves the airport and travels into the city.

State **one** thing the writer sees.

The writer sees a seabus.

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

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3 Explain how the writer presents his impressions of New York.

You should support your answer with close reference to the passage, including brief quotations.

(10)

Passage one is a good passage for the writer to present his impressions of New York. In passage one the audience that adores and the purpose is to inform.

Passage one is good since the writer provides a transportation and actual distribution of what is actually going to happen and his position to the whole situation with the use of short sentences. For example "There was little to do except wait". The writer reflects his position to the reader providing an idea to the reader of what is actually going to happen. Transportation and a difficult idea of a hard situation of life is passing through the mind of the reader.

Also passage one is good to see the writer's situation as with the use of short sentences and clypsis. For example "I had arrived". The idea of the following example gives transportation and makes the reader question the emotions, the ideas and the difficult situation the writer is actually involved. With the following example a variety of sad feelings it is drifting through the mind of the reader as it shows that it is life is horrendous to go to another place to experience the each audience of New York and what his actual impressions were.

Also the writer gives his impressions of New York through the one-inspiring and detail experience of what he is actually facing. For example "You'll see those yellow five hydromes, newspapers vending machine and Hake/Don't Hake signs" the writer reflects a crystal clear idea of what a person is going to face if it visits New York. Moving the writer to create an idea of how actually New York is as it presents a buzzing city with a lot of noise and buzzing through the services.

Also the writer gives his impressions of New York through the use of the second person. For example "You'll see those yellow five hydromes, newspapers vending machines and Hake/Don't Hake signs". The writer with the following example can give an idea for the reader to become part of the story and develop the idea of what it looks like to be there and as if it was there the writer offers him a crystal

clear view.

Also the view preserves the impressions of New York with the use of alliteration. For example

"With the sun setting" The view here gives the writer the idea of how it looks like and what an amazing view it is actually see it someone is in New York and sees the sunset along with the beautiful skylines across it shows how lucky a person actually is.

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(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

Read Text Two in the Extracts Booklet, from *Notes from a Small Island*, which is about a journey the writer makes to Dover in England.

- 4 In lines 1–19, the writer describes his journey to the ferry terminal.

State **one** of the difficulties the writer experienced.

The writer found it difficult to be squeezing through holes in chainlink fences and piles blocking his way between unsealing railway carriages with broken windows.

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

- 5 In lines 20–28, the writer describes the ferry crossing.

Name **two** things the writer finds unpleasant.

1 The writer finds unpleasant the fact that the boat was crammed with people.

2 The writer finds also unpleasant is also that when people with blue lips and shaking hair were trying to convince themselves that because the sun was shining they couldn't possibly be cold.

(Total for Question 5 = 2 marks)

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6 How does the writer describe his thoughts and feelings about his trip to Dover?

You should support your answer with close reference to the passage, including brief quotations.

(10)

The writer uses the use of his experience describes his feelings about his trip to Dover. The audience in the passage is adults and the main idea is to inform and describe.

The writer describes his thoughts and feelings about his trip with the use of the first person. For example "In the morning, I breakfasted early, settled my bill and stepped out to another promising day. With the following example the writer offers a directional view about getting ready and settled to be ready for his trip. It provides the idea of getting ready for the trip giving the sense of a directional link of the things that the reader believes that it is actually going to follow. Giving the reader a cozy link and impression to continue.

The writer describes his thoughts and feelings about his trip with the use of short sentences. For example "I got sick on leaving home." With the following example the writer provides an emotional and descriptive idea of how well his true feelings were about the situation and about the trip that his taking. Repeating the readers who don't like home to don't take the following trip.

The writer describes his thoughts and feelings through the use of long sentences. For example "I strolled into the Centre along Marine Parade and with a small air of pleasure spied the shelter I had slept in those many years ago." The description of the following sentence gives an idea for temptation and attracting the reader to continue reading also an idea of a crystal clear view of how the place actually looks like and the feelings that the writer actually has as he is strolling through the Marine.

The writer describes his thoughts and feelings through the use of a descriptive writing. For example "Tamarisk Street, the main thoroughfare used to rise, was wide and more increasing with traffic that I remembered and there was now a subway to the town centre, which itself was unrecognizable." The writer with the following point of view gives an idea what the writer actually spots and what the writer actually recalls as he travels through the small island and what pieces of the island were not able to get recognised through his mind and through his trip. As in the following example we are

old to see what it is actually scared on the writer's mind.

Also the writer expresses his feelings and thoughts with the use of the second person. For example "You could be anywhere really" The writer gives an idea for the reader to become part of it and to be summarised through his whole experience and what what his overall idea of being in a place like that it is. Also it offers the opportunity to become part of the reader of the story and try to avoid any further description for the situations that it is going to be followed.

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(Total for Question 6 = 10 marks)

Refer to BOTH Text One AND Text Two to answer the following question.

- 7 Compare how the writers of Text One and Text Two convey their ideas and experiences.

Support your answer with examples from **both** texts.

(15)

In my opinion both passages are well developed according to ideas and experiences. Both passage is to describe and inform and the audience are actually adults.

In text two the writer gives an idea through its experience with the use of first person writing. For example "I didn't recognise anything" the following example provides an idea and situation of what actual position the writer is and

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