Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Thursday 1 June 2023

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

Paper reference **WEN03/01**

English Language

International Advanced Level

UNIT 3: Crafting Language (Writing)

You must have:
Source Booklet (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 **BOTH** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- 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 both questions.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A

Read texts A, B and C in the Source Booklet before answering Question 1.

Write your answer in the space provided.

1 Using the texts in the Source Booklet, write a blog post exploring the important functions of trees in urban environments.

You **must** use appropriate information in the Source Booklet to create your blog post.

You may include additional material drawn from your own knowledge and experience.

Choose your own audience, purpose and context and complete the grid below.

(20)

Genre	Audience	Purpose	Context
Blog post			

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(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

SECTION B

Write your answer in the space provided.

2 Write a commentary on your new text.

In your commentary you should:

- analyse and evaluate the language choices you have made
- show how you have reshaped the source material to meet the new genre, audience and purpose
- comment on how contextual factors have influenced your language choices.

You should support your analysis with evidence.

(30)

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(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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Source Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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CONTENTS

Topic: Trees in urban environments

The following texts all deal with the social, environmental and economic impact of trees in cities and towns around the world.

Text A: An edited webpage from the website of a non-profit organisation managing 5,000 acres of parkland in London.

Why are trees so important?

Trees are vital. As the biggest plants on the planet, they give us oxygen, store carbon, stabilise the soil and give life to the world's wildlife. They also provide us with the materials for tools and shelter.

Not only are trees essential for life, but as the longest living species on earth, they give us a link between the past, present and future.

It's critical that woodlands, rainforests and trees in urban settings, such as parks, are preserved and sustainably managed across the world.

Trees benefit health

The canopies of trees act as a physical filter, trapping dust and absorbing pollutants from the air. Each individual tree removes up to 1.7 kilos every year. They also provide shade from solar radiation and reduce noise.

Over 20 species of British trees and shrubs are known to have medicinal properties. The oil from birch bark, for example, has antiseptic properties.

Research shows that within minutes of being surrounded by trees and green space, your blood pressure drops, your heart rate slows and your stress levels come down.

Trees benefit the environment

Trees absorb carbon dioxide as they grow and the carbon that they store in their wood helps slow the rate of global warming.

They reduce wind speeds and cool the air as they lose moisture and reflect heat upwards from their leaves. It's estimated that trees can reduce the temperature in a city by up to 7°C.

Trees also help prevent flooding and soil erosion, absorbing thousands of litres of stormwater.

Trees boost wildlife

Trees host complex microhabitats. When young, they offer habitation and food to amazing communities of birds, insects, lichen and fungi. When ancient, their trunks also provide the hollow cover needed by species such as bats, woodboring beetles, tawny owls and woodpeckers.

One mature oak can be home to as many as 500 different species.

Trees strengthen communities

Trees strengthen the distinctive character of a place and encourage local pride. Urban woodland can be used as an educational resource and to bring groups together for activities like walking and bird-watching. Trees are also invaluable for children to play in and discover their sense of adventure.

Trees grow the economy

People are attracted to live, work and invest in green surroundings. Research shows that average house prices are 5–18% higher when properties are close to mature trees. Companies benefit from a healthier, happier workforce if there are parks and trees nearby.

Trees protect the future

Soon, for the first time in history, the number of people with homes in cities will outstrip those living in the countryside. Parks and trees will become an even more vital component of urban life. We must respect them and protect them for the future.

Text B: The voiceover script of an animated educational video produced by the youth and education initiative of TED, the non-profit media group.

What happens if you cut down all of a city's trees?

We may think of nature as being unconnected to our urban spaces, but trees have always been an essential part of successful cities. Trees act like a natural sponge, absorbing storm water runoff before releasing it back into the atmosphere. The webs of their roots protect against mudslides while allowing soil to retain water and filter out toxins. Roots help prevent floods, while reducing the need for storm drains and water treatment plants. Their porous leaves purify the air by trapping carbon and other pollutants, making them essential in the fight against climate change.

Humanity has been uncovering these arboreal* benefits for centuries. But trees aren't just crucial to the health of a city's infrastructure; they play a vital role in the health of its citizens as well. In the 1870s, Manhattan had few trees outside the island's parks. Without trees to provide shade, buildings absorbed up to nine times more solar radiation during deadly summer heat waves. Combined with the period's poor sanitation standards, the oppressive heat made the city a breeding ground for bacteria like cholera*.

In modern day Hong Kong, tall skyscrapers and underground infrastructure make it difficult for trees to grow. This contributes to the city's dangerously poor air quality, which can cause bronchitis and diminished lung function. Trees affect our mental health as well. Research indicates that the presence of green foliage increases attention spans and decreases stress levels. It's even been shown that hospital patients with views of brick walls recover more slowly than those with views of trees.

Fortunately, many cities are full of views like this—and that's no accident. As early as the 18th century, city planners began to embrace the importance of urban trees. In 1733, Colonel James Oglethorpe planned the city of Savannah, Georgia to ensure that no neighbourhood was more than a two-minute walk from a park. After World War II, Copenhagen directed all new development along five arteries; each sandwiched between a park. This layout increased the city's resilience to pollution and natural disasters. And urban trees don't just benefit people. Portland's Forest Park preserves the region's natural biodiversity, making the city home to various local plants, 112 bird species, and 62 species of mammals.

No city is more committed to trees than Singapore. Since 1967, Singapore's government has planted over 1.2 million trees, including those within 50-metre tall vertical gardens called 'supertrees'. These structures sustain themselves and nearby conservatories with solar energy and collected rainwater. Trees and vegetation currently cover over 50% of Singapore's land mass, reducing the need for air conditioning and encouraging low-pollution transportation.

By 2050, it's estimated that over 65% of the world will be living in cities. City planners can lay an eco-friendly foundation, but it's up to the people who live in these urban forests to make them homes for more than humans.

Glossary
*arboreal – relating to trees
*cholera – a bacterial infection causing diarrhoea, spread through contaminated water

Text C: An edited extract from the news section of the website of an American charitable organisation focused on global reforestation.

We're thrilled to announce the planting of 15,000 trees of 185 native species across 4,700 square meters to create 5 urban forests around the world. Each of these pockets of biodiversity has been carefully selected to maximize our collective impact.

WHAT IS THE MIYAWAKI METHOD?

Before we dive into the project details, let's explore what the Miyawaki Method is all about — and why it's such an impactful way to plant trees. Pioneered by Japanese botanist Akira Miyawaki, the Miyawaki method is a unique way to transform public and private spaces big and small into vibrant native forests that are self-sustaining within 2–3 years.

To achieve this, native tree species are planted more densely than a typical planting so that the growing trees receive sunlight only from the top, forcing them to focus most of their energy on growing tall rather than wide. When done correctly, research has shown that Miyawaki forests can become approximately 30x denser, grow 10x faster and become virtually maintenance-free after around 3 years.

LEARN MORE ABOUT OUR PROJECTS:

PIRQUE FOREST — CHILE

An unofficial parking lot in a small town in the countryside, close to Santiago de Chile, this project is in a high traffic area and has been heavily degraded over time. We recently planted a forest here with 3,000 trees from 30 native species across 1,000 square meters to restore biodiversity by uniting fragmented habitat, restoring damaged soils, reducing surface temperatures, improving water filtration, and more!

The trees will also provide shade for the hundreds of people that visit every week, become an educational platform and hub for area students, and give the local community an opportunity to connect with nature.

KOSWIK LAW — UK

At St. Columb Major Academy on Cornwall's Atlantic coastline, we'll be using the Miyawaki method to densely plant 1800 trees from 18 native species across 600 square meters in partnership with academy students and community volunteers who will ensure long-term stewardship of this forest.

A mini temperate rainforest, this planting will be filled with unique species of lichen, algae, moss, ferns and more! Today, there are only 1% of these special spaces left — and they're classified as one of the most endangered forest ecosystems in the world. Situated along the gulf stream, the Cornwall region's climate provides mild, damp conditions that are ideal for rainforest biodiversity to flourish.

PAUL JOLY FOREST — FRANCE

Paul Joly's Forest is an ambitious project in a suburban city south of Metz, France: 7200 trees of 24 native species planted across 2,400 square meters will bring charm & soul back to a newly built park and protect the residents from intense heat and heavy traffic nearby. They'll also boost biodiversity, reduce the harmful effects of air pollution, noise and excessive heat, bring the community together, and more!

The project was originally initiated by a group of citizens formed after the first global climate protests. Their hope is to inspire other cities nearby Metz to create similar projects in the years to come.

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Source information

Text A taken from https://www.royalparks.org.uk/parks/the-regents-park/things-to-see-and-do/gardens-and-landscapes/tree-map/why-trees-are-important Copyright © The Royal Parks 2016–2022

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