

**Pearson Edexcel International GCSE**

**Thursday 6 June 2019**

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

Paper Reference **4ES1/01R**

**English as a Second Language**

**Paper 1: Reading and Writing**

**Insert for Part 1, Part 2 and Part 3.**

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## READING

### Part 1

#### **A Five Get Into Trouble**

The Famous Five are packing up their tents to go on a cycling holiday and they can't wait. The fun turns to danger when Dick is kidnapped. The others make a plan to find him but their rescue mission goes wrong!

#### **B Five On A Hike Together**

It's half-term and the Five are going walking through the woods and up into the hills. When Anne and Dick take an incorrect turn, it leads them into danger. An escaped prisoner passes a strange message to Dick by mistake. Treasure has been hidden nearby.

#### **C Five Go Off To Camp**

On this holiday, the Five are camping high up on a wild moor which isn't totally deserted; they can hear weird noises, day and night, from the disused railway yard nearby. Even though they are warned to stay away, they plan to investigate!

#### **D Five Run Away Together**

The Five are excited to fill George's boat with food and blankets and spend the week on Kirrin Island. They discover a mysterious trunk has been smuggled onto the island and, when they see strange flashing lights, they realise that an even bigger adventure lies ahead.

#### **E Five Go Adventuring Again**

While George can't seem to keep out of trouble, the others are busy looking for it! When they discover a mysterious clue at the farmhouse, they can't wait to solve it. Then Uncle Quentin's secret papers go missing and a treasure hunt turns into a hunt for a thief.

#### **F Five On A Treasure Island**

Julian, Dick and Anne are spending the holidays at their cousin George's home. One day, they go to explore nearby Kirrin Island, with its rocky coast and old ruined castle. Over on the island, they make a thrilling discovery, which leads them deep into the dungeons of Kirrin Castle.

### **G Five Go To Smuggler's Top**

Work is being done to Kirrin Cottage and the children must go and live with their friends. All is not as it seems at the friends' mysterious old house, with its hidden passages and underground tunnels. Another thrilling adventure begins.

### **H Five On Kirrin Island Again**

Uncle Quentin is busy working on Kirrin Island and doesn't want anyone to visit. However, the island is full of hiding places and he is not alone. Someone wants to steal his ideas. The Five are determined to save him and the island.

### **I Five Go Off In A Caravan**

The Five are on a caravanning holiday without their parents. They head off to Merran Lake, where a circus is camping nearby. Two of the performers start acting suspiciously; they've got something to hide. What could it be and can the Five solve the mystery?

### **J Five Go To Demon's Rocks**

The Five are staying at a lighthouse on Demon's Rocks. A friend tells them about smuggling that used to take place in the area. The children decide to have an adventure and discover hidden treasure in Wreckers' Cave. There is a terrible storm and the children have to be rescued.

Sourced from: The Famous Five books

## Part 2

### Go Solo!

As a travel editor, I spend a lot of time on the road, often by myself, and I've learned that solo travel is easier than you might think, totally liberating, and very rewarding. Before I took this job I never used to go anywhere alone but, after a few life-changing experiences, I'm addicted to solo travel and I'm not the only one.

In recent years, people's interest in solo travel has skyrocketed, and those in the travel industry have come up with ways to cater for this growing segment. I strongly believe that if you've ever wanted to travel alone but been too afraid, now's the time to reconsider. We all have lists of places we want to travel to, but all too often we hold ourselves back from experiences because we have no one to share them with. Everyone has different schedules, budgets, and travel plans, so waiting for the right time to travel or the right person to join you on a trip is a waste of time. Travelling alone, only your needs matter and you can plan something at the last minute if you desire.

In our world filled with digital distractions, I think people find it a challenge to take the time out that is needed to disconnect. Fortunately, solo travel offers the time and space that's necessary for valuable 'alone time'. Even if you're not the type of person who goes to distant places when travelling, being alone on the road will give you the opportunity to enjoy your own company. Some people dislike doing things individually, but giving yourself alone time, especially for extended periods, is a most valuable gift that you will eventually learn to appreciate.

What's more, you'll learn a lot about yourself in a way that's impossible when you're caught up in your normal daily routine. I often surprise myself by the new interests I develop when I'm travelling or the way I interact with strangers differently from how I would when I'm home.

Being an outsider certainly influences your behaviour and these changes are positive when it comes to travel, perhaps making you kinder and more patient, and increasing your curiosity about your surroundings. In my opinion, the chances are you'll learn a lot about others, simply by paying more attention than you would if you were with a travel companion.

Speaking from experience, if you've ever planned a holiday with other people, you know that picking a travel date alone can be hard work, and that's just the beginning. Travelling is supposed to be relaxing, and it's never more so than when you are your own trip planner. I find that you don't even have to plan, as being spontaneous is perfectly acceptable.

Obviously there are benefits to travelling with friends or loved ones, but other people can distract you from the destination you're visiting. For me, when you travel with someone else, the trip is mostly about your shared experiences. If you're really looking to connect with a place and its people, consider going there alone.

Without a doubt, one of the biggest deterrents preventing solo travel is the fear of feeling lonely. The truth, however, despite possible language differences, is that you'll never feel this way if you make the right choices. Want to meet some locals? You can research lively cafes or try busy street food stalls. If you're in a foreign country, try to find spots that are popular with other tourists. Sign up for cooking classes or museum tours to meet people with similar interests.

I still feel a bit nervous when I'm setting off on a solo trip but, in the end, nothing comes close to the feeling of conquering the world on my own. The more you travel alone, the more likely you are to feel the same way, like you can tackle any challenge. The more confident you feel when travelling alone, the more confident you'll feel at home.

If you've never travelled alone because your first thought is, 'What would I even do with myself?' I implore you to plan a solo trip immediately. In fact, there's so much you can do when you travel alone that you'll wonder how you ever managed to travel with someone else in the past.

Sourced from: <https://www.fodors.com/news/travel-tips/10-reasons-to-travel-alone>

## Part 3

### Elephants vs Bees



Elephants naturally travel across large areas of land in their search for food and they cannot easily be contained in national parks. This behaviour means that they come into regular contact with farmers in areas in which they are not protected. It is clear to me that elephant numbers in Africa are increasing due to conservation efforts. This, in turn, means that conflicts between humans and elephants are becoming more common. Crop farms are an easy source of food, and the damage caused by elephants is a serious problem which threatens farmers' incomes.

Elephants can destroy a farm's entire crop. Owing to their size and intelligence, these animals are difficult to stop by using traditional methods such as thorn bushes and ditches. Electric fences are effective but they are too expensive for ordinary farmers to use.

With incomes threatened by the elephants' search for food, cheap and animal-friendly solutions to this problem are needed. Bees have proved surprisingly helpful in this matter. I found that reports shared by local people first suggested that elephants had a clear dislike of bees and that they even avoided feeding on trees that held beehives. Thankfully, this behaviour was then investigated and identified formally. The researchers found that elephants respond negatively to the buzz of angry bees. They quickly move away from the sound and they produce a rumble to warn other elephants in the area to move away too. They also engage in head-shaking and dusting, behaviours that may help to prevent bee stings.

These discoveries encouraged the researchers to develop and test a new system: could fences hung with beehives be used to prevent crop damage by elephants? Surprisingly, field trials helped develop a model for building effective beehive fences. They are simple and cheap, made with no cement, and use only locally-sourced materials. Hives are hung every ten metres and linked together in a specific pattern. If an elephant touches one of the hives, or interconnecting wires, the beehives all along the fence line will swing and release the bees.

The fence trials were carried out on two farms in Kenya, one using beehives and one not. In a six-week period, the one with beehives lost fewer crops and produced more crops than in a similar previous period. The farm that was not protected lost 90 per cent of its crops owing to elephant damage. Promising results from this small pilot study prompted researchers to set up a larger study on 34 Kenyan farms. Over two years, 45 elephant raids were monitored, but only one incident of an elephant crossing a beehive fence was noted.

It comes as no surprise to me that farmers and wildlife managers in Africa have been quick to show interest in this new but simple idea. Building on field trials in several countries, these fences have now been implemented widely across parts of Southern and Eastern Africa. The Kenyan Wildlife Service has included beehive fences in their strategy to help protect elephants and increase their numbers. In Uganda, a well-established project, 'Malaika Honey', supports local farmers in building beehive fences and trains farmers in beekeeping skills. A free, downloadable manual has helped to promote the idea widely. It describes how to build an effective fence using low-tech, straightforward methods and materials that can be obtained locally.

The main benefit to farmers is greater crop production and improved food security through reducing the damage caused by elephants. Beehive fences have also been reported to improve crop yield through increased bee pollination. In 2013, one farmer stated that a beehive fence had helped him to grow more than his family needed for the first time in 18 years. This made it possible for him to consider moving to business farming. There is a second benefit, too, in the sales of elephant-friendly honey and other related products such as beeswax candles.

In most areas the concept of beehive fences has been easily adopted. This is because beekeeping is an age-old activity that the majority of African communities already participate in. Traditional communities commonly harvest wild honey from wild hives and enjoy honey as a natural food source and sweetener. Although modern box hives are new for farmers, they adapt quickly to the simple skills needed to look after them and to harvest honey efficiently.

A simple yet clever solution, beehive fences have helped increase the output of local farming businesses, while also allowing the peaceful co-existence of humans and African elephants. For me, it's great to see how the simple strategy of using one of nature's smaller creatures against its largest has led to real improvements for farmers open to the destructive power of elephants.

Sourced from: <http://www.esrc.ac.uk/news-events-and-publications/impact-case-studies/crop-raidingelephants-stopped-by-beehive-fencing>  
& [http://www.zoo.ox.ac.uk/impact/elephants\\_and\\_bees](http://www.zoo.ox.ac.uk/impact/elephants_and_bees)

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