

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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Pearson Edexcel International Award in Primary

Wednesday 31 May 2023

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper
reference

JEH11/01

English Achievement test

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 **all** questions in Sections A, B and C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Dictionaries may **not** be used in this test.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- It is recommended that you spend:
– 20 minutes on the Text 1 questions and 30 minutes on the Text 2 questions in Section A
– 15 minutes on the questions in Section B
– 25 minutes on the task in Section C.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A: READING

Answer ALL questions.

It is recommended that you spend 20 minutes on the Text 1 and 30 minutes on the Text 2.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

Read Text 1 in the Source Booklet and answer Questions 1 to 10.

1 *'A Gem of a Tree'*

This title shows that the tree is:

- A** massive
- B** sparkly
- C** ancient
- D** special

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 *'... lies at the heart of ...'*

Circle the word from the list below that could replace 'heart'.

charity edge centre fringe

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 *'It is a positive icon in a landscape where little else can thrive.'*

What does this tell us about the habitat?

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 3 = 2 marks)

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4 Match **each** fact to what it describes.

One has been done for you.

Fact	What it describes
buhibab	appearance
10 – 22 metres	Arabic name
Up to 5000 years	age
Upside-down tree	height

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 'The baobab tree's trunk can have a circumference of more than 25 metres ...'

Underline the word which shows possibility.

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 Why is the reader told how many people can stand inside the tree?

.....

.....

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 How is the strong glue made?

.....

.....

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 '*... become known as "The Tree of Life"*.

The writer tells us this to show the tree is:

- A bountiful
- B unusual
- C generous
- D lively

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)



9 'Let's remember ...'

The writer uses these words to:

- A conclude
- B demonstrate
- C summarise
- D persuade

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 'Baobab trees are truly like mothers!'

Give **two** reasons why the writer says this.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 10 = 2 marks)



Read Text 2 in the Source Booklet and answer Questions 11 to 23.

11 '... with a crooked index finger.'

Which word is closest in meaning to crooked in this phrase?

- A straight
- B curved
- C chunky
- D enlarged

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

12 How does the writer make the trees seem lifelike?

.....

.....

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 (a) 'Goosebumps formed on her skin ...'

Simi is feeling:

- A chilly
- B excited
- C brave
- D afraid

(1)

(b) Why do you think this is?

(2)

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 13 = 3 marks)



P 7 0 6 8 3 A 0 5 1 6

14 *'The car hardly budged.'*

This short paragraph is effective because it creates:

- A** humour
- B** mystery
- C** suspense
- D** surprise

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 *'... they had not driven past a single village or town, or seen a single person.'*

Why has the writer repeated the word 'single'?

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 15 = 2 marks)

16 Find and copy **one** phrase to show how hard it was to move the car.

.....

.....

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 *'... used it as a fan.'*

This shows Simi was:

- A** boiling
- B** dizzy
- C** parched
- D** faint

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)

6

18 '*... despite the risk of her braids smelling of goat ...*'

How do we know Simi is exhausted?

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 18 = 2 marks)

19 '*...rusty roofs seemed to want to blend in.*'

This phrase has examples of both:

- A metaphor and alliteration
- B alliteration and personification
- C personification and assonance
- D alliteration and simile

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)

20 '*Zero signal! She sighed.*'

How do these words show that Simi's life has changed?

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 20 = 2 marks)



21 *'They had arrived.'*

What impression does the writer give us about how Simi is feeling at this point?

Put a tick in the correct boxes.

One has been done for you.

Impression	True	False
optimistic		✓
ecstatic		
isolated		
pessimistic		

(Total for Question 21 = 1 mark)

22 What genre is this extract?

- A** historical
- B** science fiction
- C** biographical
- D** adventure

(Total for Question 22 = 1 mark)

23 Give **one** reason why a reader would want to keep reading this story.

.....

.....

(Total for Question 23 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS



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SECTION B: GRAMMAR AND PUNCTUATION

Answer ALL questions.

It is recommended that you spend 15 minutes on these questions.

24 Underline the preposition in the sentence below.

A sudden rustling sound beside her made her look around nervously.

(Total for Question 24 = 1 mark)

25 (a) Underline the words in the sentence below that are written in the past tense.

The huge iroko trees on both sides of the road trembled in the breeze and seemed to arch over her like agitated giants.

(1)

(b) Rewrite the sentence in the present tense.

(1)

.....
.....
.....

(Total for Question 25 = 2 marks)

26 Complete the table by showing which type of noun is given.

One has been done for you.

Noun type	Common	Proper	Collective	Abstract
car	✓			
fear				
flock				
hope				
Simi				

(Total for Question 26 = 2 marks)

.....
.....



P 7 0 6 8 3 A 0 9 1 6

27 Complete the table by using the full form or contraction.

The first one has been done for you.

Full form	Contraction
they had	they'd
	we've
should have	

(Total for Question 27 = 2 marks)

28 Draw a line to match **each** underlined word to the correct word class.

One has been done for you.

Underlined word

Word class

Next to the road, she saw red houses.

noun

Next to the road, she saw red houses.

determiner

Next to the road, she saw red houses.

adjective

Next to the road, she saw red houses.

verb

(Total for Question 28 = 3 marks)

29 Insert the missing punctuation into this sentence.

What is the Wi-Fi code, grandmother Simi asked

(Total for Question 29 = 2 marks)

30 Change the sentence below from the active to the passive voice.

The driver parked the car.

(Total for Question 30 = 1 mark)



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31 When Simi woke up, the car was slowing down.

Underline the subordinate clause in the sentence.

(Total for Question 31 = 1 mark)

32 Underline a suffix from the list below that can be added to the word 'survive' to make a new word.

eble ible ule able

(Total for Question 32 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 15 MARKS



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Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 33 = 15 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 15 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS**



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TEXT 1

A Gem of a Tree

The majestic baobab tree lies at the heart of many traditional African remedies and folklore, yet it also grows in other places. There are species, or types, of baobab trees in India, Sri Lanka and Australia.

It is a positive icon in a landscape where little else can thrive.

- In South Africa baobab trees grow in the drier parts of the country.
- Its name comes from the Arabic word *buhibab*. This means 'fruit with many seeds'.
- Baobab trees grow to be between 10 and 22 metres high.
- They can live for up to 5,000 years.
- After losing leaves in winter, the branches look like roots growing into the air. It reminds many of an upside-down tree!



Key Facts

The baobab tree's trunk can have a circumference of more than 25 metres and a diameter of 9 metres. The tree can store thousands of litres of water in its trunk. The baobab tree is hollow inside. In fact, as many as 50 people can stand within the trunk!

The baobabs have large white flowers that open in the evening. When the pollen from these flowers is mixed with water, it forms a strong glue. The fruit of the baobab contains vitamin C. The leaves taste a little like spinach and are enjoyed by humans and animals such as elephants, kudu and impala.

Over time, the baobab has adapted to its environment. During the rainy season the water it stores in its vast trunk enables it to produce fruit in the dry season when all around is dry and arid. This is how it has become known as 'The Tree of Life'.

Let's remember...



Every part of the baobab tree is valuable:

- the bark can be turned into rope and clothing
- the seeds can be used to make cosmetic oils
- the trunks can store water.

Baobab trees are truly like mothers. They provide shelter, food and water for animals and humans, which is why many communities have made their homes near these wonderful nurturers.



TEXT 2

Simi, a girl from the city, is sent to stay with her grandmother in a remote Nigerian village.

Children of the Quicksand

'Quick!' He pointed to the back of the car with a crooked index finger. 'Push!' Simi stumbled quickly to the rear. A sudden rustling sound in the bushes beside her made her look around nervously. The huge iroko trees on both sides of the road trembled in the breeze and seemed to arch over her like agitated giants. Goosebumps formed on her skin as she remembered the driver's words. 'Push!' the driver called again.

Simi's head jerked up.

The rustling from the bushes came again and she tried to put away all thoughts of snakes and other animals that might be lurking in the forest. She began to push the car with all the energy she could muster.

The car hardly budged.

What if they did not get the car out? she thought as she looked around fearfully. In the last half hour they had not driven past a single village or town, or seen a single person. Simi pushed again with all possible force, sweat breaking out in her armpits. The driver heaved against the car at the same time and this time the car clattered briefly. 'More!' he shouted. He twisted the steering wheel through the open driver's door and pushed the car at the same time. Simi pushed with enough strength to burst her veins. She wanted to get out of this place as quickly as possible. After three attempts, it worked. The car jerked out of the pothole. 'Kiakia!' the driver called again.

Simi jumped into the car, dusted off her dirty hands and breathed out in relief. As the car began to move again, she pulled a book from her rucksack and used it as a fan. The old man's driving was more cautious now, and gradually she became tired. She leant her head against the seat, despite the risk of her braids smelling of goat, and closed her eyes.

When Simi woke up, the car was slowing down and they were driving into a village. She sat up and looked out of the open window. Everything was the colour of dark red clay – the houses, the compounds and the road. Even the rusty roofs seemed to want to blend in. On either side of this one red road Simi counted ten houses, which were not much more than little huts. She saw goats, chickens and toddlers running around. Under a tall mango tree two elderly men faced each other on a bench, playing Ayo. And as Simi watched the round seeds drop into the pits of the wooden game board, she groaned. No TV, no internet or phone to chat with friends, just a board game with seeds. How was she ever going to survive eight weeks here?



She glanced at her phone. Zero signal! She sighed. What had she expected? At the end of the village, just before the road disappeared into the forest, was a tiny house made of the



same reddish-brown clay as all the others. Two wooden shutters framed a single window beside an open front door. The driver parked the car in front of it.

They had arrived.



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Source information

Text 1: <https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/baobab/601923>

Image 1: Tuul & Bruno Morandi/Getty Images

Text 2: 'Children of the Quicksands', Edua Traore, Chicken House Publishing

Image 2: wg photo / Alamy Stock Photo

