

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname		Other names	
Pearson Edexcel International GCSE		Centre Number 	Candidate Number
Monday 14 January 2019			
Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)		Paper Reference 4EA1/01	
English Language A Paper 1: Non-fiction Texts and Transactional Writing			
You must have: Extracts 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 Section A and **ONE** question from Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Quality of written communication, including vocabulary, spelling, punctuation and grammar, will be taken into account in your response to Section B.
- Copies of the *Pearson Edexcel International GCSE English Anthology* may **not** be brought into the examination.
- Dictionaries may **not** be used in this examination.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- You are reminded of the importance of clear English and careful presentation in your answers.

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SECTION A: Reading**Answer ALL questions in this section.****You should spend about 1 hour and 30 minutes on this section.****The following questions are based on Text One and Text Two in the Extracts Booklet.****Text One: *The Capture of the Manatee*****1** From lines 8–11, select **two** words or phrases that describe the people.

1

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2

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(Total for Question 1 = 2 marks)

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3 From lines 41–51, explain what we learn about Narian.

You may support your points with **brief** quotations.

(Total for Question 3 = 5 marks)



Remind yourself of the extract From *The Explorer's Daughter* (Text Two in the Extracts Booklet).

- 4 How does the writer use language and structure to show her thoughts and feelings about watching the hunt?

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

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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



Question 5 is based on both Text One and Text Two from the Extracts Booklet.

- 5** Compare how the writers present their ideas and perspectives about their experiences.

Support your answer with detailed examples from both texts including **brief** quotations.

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(Total for Question 5 = 22 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 45 MARKS



SECTION B: Transactional Writing**Answer ONE question in this section.****You should spend about 45 minutes on your chosen question.****Begin your answer on page 15.****EITHER****6** 'Zoos protect endangered species from all around the world.'

'No wild animal should lose its freedom and be kept in captivity.'

Write an article for a magazine in which you express your views on zoos.

Your article may include:

- the advantages of zoos
- the disadvantages of zoos
- any other points you wish to make.

*Your response will be marked for the accurate and appropriate use of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation and grammar.***(Total for Question 6 = 45 marks)****OR****7** Write a review of an exciting or interesting event that you have seen.

Your review may include:

- where and when you saw the event
- your thoughts and opinions about the event
- any other points you wish to make.

*Your response will be marked for the accurate and appropriate use of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation and grammar.***(Total for Question 7 = 45 marks)**

Chosen question number: **Question 6** ☒ **Question 7** ☐

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 45 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Monday 14 January 2019

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper Reference **4EA1/01**

English Language A

Paper 1: Non-fiction Texts and Transactional Writing

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Extracts Booklet with the Question Paper.

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SECTION A: READING

Read the following extracts carefully and then answer Section A in the Question Paper.

Text One: *The Capture of the Manatee*

In this extract, the writer describes how he travelled to South America in the 1950s to find animals that could be brought back safely to London Zoo.



As we walked along the jetty, Narian, an East Indian fisherman, ran up to us.

'You the men that want a water-mamma¹?' he asked. 'I got one three days ago.'

'What did you do with her?' we asked excitedly.

'I put her in a small lake just outside the town. I can easily catch, if you want.'

'We most certainly do,' said Jack. 'Let's go and catch her now.'

5

Narian ran back along the jetty, loaded his net on to a hand-truck and collected three friends to assist him.

As our little procession wended its way through the crowded streets, I heard the word 'water-mamma' being passed excitedly from person to person and by the time we reached the outskirts of the town and approached the meadow in which the lake lay, we had a large shouting crowd trailing behind us.

10

The lake was wide and muddy, but fortunately it was not deep. Everyone squatted on the banks and silently stared at the water, searching for a sign of the manatee's position. Suddenly someone pointed to a mysteriously moving lotus leaf. It crumpled and vanished beneath the surface, and a few seconds later a brown muzzle appeared above the water, emitted a blast of air from two large circular nostrils and disappeared.

15

'She there. She there,' everyone shouted.

Narian marshalled his forces. With his three assistants, he jumped into the water. Holding the long net stretched between them, he arranged them in a long line across the small bay where the manatee had been seen. Slowly, chest deep in the water, they advanced towards the bank. Now thoroughly disturbed, the manatee rose closer to the surface and rolled over. 20

A gasp of astonishment and pleasure rose from the crowd. 'She big thing! Man, she monstrous!'

Excitement gripped Narian's assistants on the bank and, enthusiastically aided by some of the onlookers, they began feverishly to haul in the net hand over hand. Narian, still wading in the lake, shouted furiously above the hubbub. 25

'Stop pullin', he yelled. 'Not so fast.'

No one took the slightest notice.

'Hundred dollar, the net,' Narian screamed. 'He go bust if you not stop pulling.' 30

But the crowd, having seen the manatee once again, were obsessed by the desire to land her as quickly as possible and they continued to haul in the net until the manatee lay enmeshed in the water just below the bank.

She was obviously a very big one, but there was no time to see more for she suddenly arched her body and thrashed with her enormous tail, soaking everyone in the muddy water. The net broke and she disappeared. 35

Narian's fury exceeded all bounds and he scrambled on to the bank and wrathfully demanded payment from everyone standing nearby for repairs to his net.

At last the noise subsided, Jack called to Narian and pointed to where he had last seen the manatee. 40

Narian walked over, grumbling loudly, with a long rope in his hand.

'Those mad men,' he said contemptuously. 'They bust my net and he worth a hundred dollar. *This* time I going in the water an' tie a rope round her tail so she *can't* escape.'

He jumped into the lake again and waded to and fro, feeling for the manatee with his feet. At last he found her lying sluggishly on the bottom, and with the rope in his hands he bent down until his chin was just above the surface. He remained in this position for a few minutes as he groped in the water. Then he straightened and began to say something when the rope whipped tight in his hands, and pulled him flat on his face. He struggled to his feet, spat out the muddy water and happily brandished the end of the rope. 45 50

'I still got her,' he called.

The manatee, having passively allowed the rope to be tied round her tail, now realised her danger, and she reared to the surface, splashed and tried to bolt. This time Narian was ready for her and skilfully he managed to lead her towards the bank. His chastened assistants once more encircled the manatee with the net and Narian scrambled up on the bank with the rope still in his hand. The men on the net pulled, Narian heaved, and slowly, tail first, the manatee was hauled ashore. 55

On land she was not a pretty sight. Her head was little more than a blunt stump, garnished with an extensive but sparse moustache on her huge blubbery upper-lip. Her minute eyes were buried deep in the flesh of her cheek. From her nose to the end of her great spatulate² tail she was just over seven feet long. She had two paddle-shaped front flippers, but no rear limbs, and where she kept her bones was a mystery for, robbed of the support of the water, her great body slumped like a sack of wet sand. 60

As she lay motionless on her back, her flippers fallen outwards, I became worried that she had been injured during her capture, and asked Narian if she was all right. He laughed. 'This t'ing *can't* die,' he said, and splashed some water on her, whereupon she arched her body, slapped her tail on the ground and then returned to immobility. 65

¹*water-mamma* – the locals' nickname for a manatee, a large marine mammal

²*spatulate* – having a broad, rounded end

Text Two: *From The Explorer's Daughter*

In this extract, the writer describes her experience of watching a hunt for narwhal.

Two hours after the last of the hunters had returned and eaten, narwhal were spotted again, this time very close. Within an hour even those of us on shore could with the naked eye see the plumes of spray from the narwhal catching the light in a spectral play of colour. Two large pods¹ of narwhal circled in the fjord², often looking as if they were going to merge, but always slowly, methodically passing each other by. Scrambling back up to the lookout I looked across the glittering kingdom in front of me and took a sharp intake of breath. The hunters were dotted all around the fjord. The evening light was turning butter-gold, glinting off man and whale and catching the soft billows of smoke from a lone hunter's pipe. From where we sat at the lookout it looked as though the hunters were close enough to touch the narwhal with their bare hands and yet they never moved. Distances are always deceptive in the Arctic, and I fell to wondering if the narwhal existed at all or were instead mischievous tricks of the shifting light. ...

The narwhal rarely stray from High Arctic waters, escaping only to the slightly more temperate waters towards the Arctic Circle in the dead of winter, but never entering the warmer southern seas. In summer the hunters of Thule are fortunate to witness the annual return of the narwhal to the Inglefield Fjord, on the side of which we now sat.

The narwhal ... is an essential contributor to the survival of the hunters in the High Arctic. The mattak or blubber³ of the whale is rich in necessary minerals and vitamins, and in a place where the climate prohibits the growth of vegetables or fruit, this rich source of vitamin C was the one reason that the Eskimos have never suffered from scurvy⁴. ... For centuries the blubber of the whales was also the only source of light and heat, and the dark rich meat is still a valuable part of the diet for both man and dogs (a single narwhal can feed a team of dogs for an entire month). Its single ivory tusk, which can grow up to six feet in length, was used for harpoon tips and handles for other hunting implements (although the ivory was found to be brittle and not hugely satisfactory as a weapon), for carving protective tupilaks⁵, and even as a central beam for their small ancient dwellings. Strangely, the tusk seems to have little use for the narwhal itself; they do not use the tusk to break through ice as a breathing hole, nor will they use it to catch or attack prey, but rather the primary use seems to be to disturb the top of the sea bed in order to catch Arctic halibut for which they have a particular predilection⁶. Often the ends of their tusks are worn down or even broken from such usage.

The women clustered on the knoll of the lookout, binoculars pointing in every direction, each woman focusing on her husband or family member, occasionally spinning round at a small gasp or jump as one of the women saw a hunter near a narwhal. ... Each wife knew her husband instinctively and watched their progress intently; it was crucial to her that her husband catch a narwhal — it was part of their staple diet, and some of the mattak and meat could be sold to other hunters who hadn't been so lucky, bringing in some much-needed extra income. Every hunter was on the water. It was like watching a vast, waterborne game with the hunters spread like a net around the sound.

The narwhal ... are intelligent creatures, their senses are keen and they talk to one another under the water. Their hearing is particularly developed and they can hear the sound of a paddling kayak from a great distance. That ... was why the hunters had to sit so very still in the water.

One hunter was almost on top of a pair of narwhal, and they were huge. He gently picked up his harpoon and aimed — in that split second my heart leapt for both hunter and narwhal. I urged the man on in my head; he was so close, and so brave to attempt what he was about to do — he was miles from land in a flimsy kayak, and could easily be capsized and drowned. The hunter had no rifle, only one harpoon with two heads and one bladder. It was a foolhardy exercise and one that could only inspire respect. And yet at the same time my heart also urged the narwhal to dive, to leave, to survive.

This dilemma stayed with me the whole time that I was in Greenland. I understand the harshness of life in the Arctic and the needs of the hunters and their families to hunt and live on animals and sea mammals that we demand to be protected because of their beauty. And I know that one cannot afford to be sentimental in the Arctic. 'How can you possibly eat seal?' I have been asked over and over again. True, the images that bombarded us several years ago of men battering seals for their fur hasn't helped the issue of polar hunting, but the Inughuit do not kill seals using this method, nor do they kill for sport. They use every part of the animals they kill, and most of the food in Thule is still brought in by the hunter-gatherers and fishermen. Imported goods can only ever account for part of the food supply; there is still only one annual supply ship that makes it through the ice to Qaanaaq, and the small twice-weekly plane from West Greenland can only carry a certain amount of goods. Hunting is still an absolute necessity in Thule.

¹ *Pods*: small groups of whales

² *Fjord*: a long, narrow inlet of the sea with steep sides

³ *Mattak or blubber*: the fatty skin of the whale

⁴ *Scurvy*: a painful, weakening disease caused by a lack of vitamin C

⁵ *Tupilaks*: figures with magical powers, charms

⁶ *Predilection*: liking

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Source information:

Text One adapted from *Adventures of a Young Naturalist: The Zoo Quest Expeditions*, David Attenborough

Text Two adapted from *The Explorer's Daughter*, Kari Herbert

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