

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 GCSE

Time 2 hours

Paper reference **4ES1/01R**

English as a Second Language

PAPER 1: Reading and Writing

You must have:
Insert Booklet for Part 1, Part 2, Part 3 and Part 6 (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.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Dictionaries may **not** be used in this examination.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- 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 every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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READING

Answer ALL questions in this section.

Part 1

Read '10 Outdoor Activities' in the Insert Booklet, Part 1, pages 2–3 and answer Questions 1–10.

Questions 1–10

Identify which paragraphs (A – J) contain information listed in Questions 1–10 by marking a cross for the correct answer ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

You must choose answers only from the information given.

Paragraphs may be used more than once or not at all.

- 1 Which paragraph refers to finding a nearby project online? (1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 2 Which paragraph refers to not dropping litter? (1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 3 Which paragraph refers to taking time to learn an activity? (1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 4 Which paragraph refers to being visible? (1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 5 Which paragraph refers to using technology to help you improve? (1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 6 Which paragraph refers to taking pictures? (1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



7 Which paragraph refers to having a drink ready?

(1)

A B C D E F G H I J

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

8 Which paragraph refers to a change in your usual routine?

(1)

A B C D E F G H I J

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

9 Which paragraph refers to setting up your own group?

(1)

A B C D E F G H I J

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

10 Which paragraph refers to saving money?

(1)

A B C D E F G H I J

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

(Total for Questions 1–10 = 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR PART 1 = 10 MARKS



P 6 9 6 8 6 A 0 3 2 0

Part 2

Read Colin Drury's article on e-scooters in the Insert Booklet, Part 2, pages 4–5 and answer Questions 11–25.

Questions 11–20

Answer the following questions. For each question write no more than **THREE** words that must be taken from one point in the text. **DO NOT** write full sentences.

11 Where in Britain is it now legal to ride e-scooters?

(1)

12 According to Colin Drury, what would become less busy with the introduction of e-scooters?

(1)

13 According to Colin, what would e-scooters be used for in the countryside?

(1)

14 How does Colin describe the feeling of being on an e-scooter?

(1)

15 What could Colin gain by going to work on an e-scooter?

(1)

16 What do people want e-scooters to replace in the future?

(1)

17 What important information does the trial hope to highlight?

(1)

18 How does Colin feel about the measures planned for not parking e-scooters correctly?

(1)

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19 Who collects the e-scooters when they need charging?

(1)

20 According to Colin, where do trials usually take place?

(1)

(Total for Questions 11–20 = 10 marks)



Questions 21–25

Identify which of the options (A–D) is correct for Questions 21–25 by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

21 According to the text, which of the following is true?

(1)

- ☐ **A** An e-scooter trial is being held in a large city.
- ☐ **B** E-scooters are only available for adults to use.
- ☐ **C** E-scooters can be booked via the website.
- ☐ **D** Interest in further e-scooter trials is limited.

22 It is thought that e-scooters will be

(1)

- ☐ **A** most popular with those in large cities in Britain.
- ☐ **B** widely available in Britain within the next year.
- ☐ **C** trialled in some large cities in other countries.
- ☐ **D** useful for those in less populated areas in Britain.

23 Those using e-scooters

(1)

- ☐ **A** can ride up to 12 miles per hour.
- ☐ **B** must pay weekly for their use.
- ☐ **C** can ride slowly on pavements.
- ☐ **D** must wear a helmet at all times.

24 The e-scooter trial will be considered successful if

(1)

- ☐ **A** e-scooters are more popular than bicycles.
- ☐ **B** each e-scooter is used three times a day.
- ☐ **C** e-scooters are used for everyday travel.
- ☐ **D** people use e-scooters in their leisure time.



25 According to the text, which of the following is true?

(1)

- ☐ A E-scooters can only be parked at train stations.
- ☐ B It is impossible for anybody to steal an e-scooter.
- ☐ C E-scooter batteries are easily charged by users.
- ☐ D The charge on an e-scooter lasts about an hour.

(Total for Questions 21–25 = 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PART 2 = 15 MARKS



Part 3

Read Jon Henley's article on the changing face of farming in the Insert Booklet, Part 3, pages 6–7 and answer Questions 26–45.

Questions 26–30

Read the statements below. Decide whether they are TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN according to the text.

Mark a cross ☐ for the correct answer. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☐.

	True	False	Not Given	
26 According to Jon Henley, soil-free rooftop farming does not have a future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
27 The soil-free rooftop farm supplies businesses based in other cities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
28 Jon is surprised by the flavour of the produce from the soil-free rooftop farm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
29 Pascal Hardy has plans to open soil-free rooftop farms in other countries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)
30 A soil-free farming project is cost effective to run.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)

(Total for Questions 26–30 = 5 marks)



Questions 31–40

Complete the following sentences using no more than THREE words that must be taken from one point in the text.

- 31 Produce grows out of at the soil-free rooftop farm in Paris. (1)
- 32 Pascal Hardy initially used his to investigate a new way of farming. (1)
- 33 It is possible for to place orders for produce online. (1)
- 34 With traditional farming methods, are usually used on fruit and vegetables. (1)
- 35 Pascal's rooftop farm grows produce for its as it does not travel far. (1)
- 36 A soil-free farm occupies than a traditional farm but still grows more produce. (1)
- 37 In Shanghai, are being used to grow vegetables. (1)
- 38 Produce grown using soil-free farming is to buy than traditionally grown produce. (1)
- 39 It is now possible for to be programmed to plant and look after crops. (1)
- 40 Farmers are making use of to help them with pollination. (1)

(Total for Questions 31–40 = 10 marks)



Questions 41–45

Complete this summary of the text using words from the box below. Each word may be used once or not used at all.

Soil-free rooftop farming is being considered as a possible alternative to traditional farming. According to Jon Henley, highly populated

(41) would benefit the most from this farming approach.

At his rooftop farm in Paris, Pascal Hardy can focus on how his produce

(42) as he does not have to consider other factors. This method of farming works particularly well in

(43) weather.

At the same time, traditional farming methods are also changing because

of the availability of new (44) Jon Henley is

(45) that there are more changes to come in the world of farming.

certain	chemicals	warmer	technology	cities
sells	countries	tastes	unhappy	cooler

(Total for Questions 41–45 = 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PART 3 = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR READING = 45 MARKS



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TOTAL FOR PART 4 = 10 MARKS



Part 5

Your local restaurant needs staff to serve customers. Write a letter to Mr Patel, the manager, applying for the job.

In your letter you **must**:

- state why you are writing to him
- give **two** reasons why you would be good at the job
- explain on which days and at what times you would be available to work.

You **must** write between **100 and 150 words only**.

(20)

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TOTAL FOR PART 5 = 20 MARKS



Part 6

You are doing a project on how workplaces may change in the future. Read the text in the **Insert Booklet, Part 6, page 8** and write a summary for your teacher.

In your summary you **must**:

- give **two** benefits of going to a place of work
- state **three** things that make working from home easier
- give **your predictions** on how workplaces may change in the future.

You **must** write between **100 and 150 words only**. You **must** use your own words where possible.

(25)

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TOTAL FOR PART 6 = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR WRITING = 55 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 100 MARKS



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Time 2 hours

Paper
reference

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English as a Second Language

PAPER 1: Reading and Writing

Insert Booklet

For Part 1, Part 2, Part 3 and Part 6

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Part 1

10 Outdoor Activities

A Cycling

A bicycle ride can be enjoyed at any time of the year. Plan a route, make sure you take water with you and that you are dressed for the weather. Choose between a gentle ride around the park or a more exciting trip on a mountain bike racing through the countryside.

B Horse Riding

As a beginner, it's really important you find a local riding school that can teach you how to ride safely. Be patient, as you may need lots of lessons to become a skilled and confident rider. This activity requires dedication but you will find it rewarding.

C Running

For this activity, you need a good pair of running shoes and motivation to keep going. There are plenty of apps available to guide you on how to safely increase the distance you run. Running is very convenient as you can set off from home and run locally.

D Workout Camp

This activity is suitable for those who enjoy a challenging and varied exercise routine. It is great for those who need the company of others to keep going, and those who need a leader to tell them what to do. You could even think about starting your own sessions with friends.

E Hiking

There are lots of beautiful walking paths to choose from. You can admire nature, make the most of fantastic photo opportunities and get fit at the same time. This activity is great for mental health. Nothing beats a day in the fresh air and spending time in nature.

F Volunteering

Find out what's happening in your local area by checking websites, then choose from the activities available. You can dig, plant flowers, build and paint fences and clear woodland. Whatever you do, you will help your community and have a rewarding experience at the same time.

G Yoga

If you normally do this activity indoors, what about taking your yoga mat outside instead? When the weather is good, choose a spot where you won't be distracted, and enjoy the added benefits of fresh air and sunshine. Being in a natural environment will add to your feelings of peace and relaxation.



H Walking

Whether you're walking to work or school, or taking the dog for a walk, this is the perfect time to do some brisk walking. This activity fits easily into everybody's daily schedule and could reduce your travel costs. The good news is you don't need expensive kit.

I Canoeing

A typical day at a canoeing club will begin with the instructor quickly showing you some basics before taking you out to a nearby canal or river. Canoeing is the perfect family activity as it suits all ages and levels of fitness. Remember to keep noise to a minimum and to take your rubbish home with you.

J Swimming

If you're confident in the water, nothing beats swimming outdoors, although you should never swim alone. Find a local spot that is popular with other swimmers and join a local swimming club. Don't forget your wetsuit and a brightly coloured swim hat so others can always see where you are.

Part 2

E-scooters are here

Today is day one of the first ever trial of pay-as-you-go e-scooters in Britain. It was launched less than a week after the law was changed to make it official for such vehicles to be on public roads.

For this 12-month trial, 100 e-scooters are being made available in a small town for anyone over the age of 18 to jump on, swipe an app and zip away. While this is the first place in Britain to pilot them, at least 50 other towns and cities are already considering launching similar schemes. I'm sure they could ease the pressure on public transport.

If all goes well, we could see 10000 e-scooters on British roads in two years. Even rural locations could see their arrival, with the aim being to connect villages. Supporters of e-scooters believe this could transform the way we travel, much as they already have done in cities like Copenhagen, Madrid and Brisbane. E-scooters have been in use for a couple of years. Although they do not encourage the use of public transport, they are environmentally friendly and can be a cost-effective way of travelling.

You cannot argue with the fact that e-scooters are a cleaner mode of transport. Believe me, they are also hugely enjoyable to ride, with a top speed of 12 miles per hour, which is faster than it sounds. They are such a good idea and at £2 for 20 minutes, they are inexpensive to hire. Riders cannot take them on the pavement and they are advised to wear a helmet. There is debate about whether they would be used regularly. However, if it's a 15-minute walk from the bus station to your place of work, by using an e-scooter, you could be there much quicker. I'd probably end up going a long way to work just for extra e-scooter time.

The success of the current trial will not just be judged on the number of journeys being made, although about five rides per day per scooter is desirable, but by the kind of travel being undertaken. That is to say, it needs people to use them for commuting in order to make this a viable long-term proposition. It is hoped by many that they will become an alternative to the car. Not only can people ride them for pleasure but, more importantly, they could help commuters to get to the office or to university. Isn't that great?

As an e-scooter fan, I'm delighted this is being explored and they may even be more popular than hire bicycles ever were. I think riding a scooter can appeal to people in shirts and suits doing that last mile to work in a way that riding a bicycle perhaps just doesn't. Crucially, the e-scooter trial, which will eventually see 500 vehicles rolled out for public use, aims to draw attention to any negative issues, for example people damaging the e-scooters or parking them in inconsiderate places.

After people have finished using an e-scooter, it will have to be returned to one of a limited number of hubs, such as at the train station or other prime locations. Users who do not leave the vehicles at such a spot will continue to be charged £2 every 20 minutes indefinitely. I am not convinced that this will deter people from keeping the e-scooters or not returning them to the hubs.

I don't envisage people here going to work on e-scooters where they would usually go by car. The only journeys these will replace are those where people would otherwise walk. For now, there are no central charging points for their batteries. Each time a scooter runs out of power, after about an hour's travel, it must be picked up by a van driver and driven to a central charging point.



The purpose of having trials is to identify any issues as they emerge. If e-scooters are successful at this stage, they could be introduced across Britain. I know it's common for bigger cities to get such trials, but the results are not necessarily representative of much of the rest of the country. If e-scooters are to be used beyond urban centres, they need to be tested in other places too.

Part 3

The Changing Face of Farming

On top of a new exhibition hall in Paris, the world's largest soil-free rooftop farm has started to bear fruit. Strawberries sprout from vertical columns. Pull one of the plants out to take a look inside and you will see that the column is completely hollow; the roots of dozens of strawberry plants hanging in thin air. Grown in exactly the same way, lettuces and herbs are bursting out in rows nearby.

As the man responsible for this soil-free growing project, Pascal Hardy believes it is a clean, productive and sustainable model of agriculture. I agree with him. I think it really works and that in time it will make a real contribution to the big cities where most people now live. Pascal first began experimenting with this method of growing produce on his apartment roof five years ago.

He is aware that this project alone is not going to produce enough to feed the whole city. However, if enough unused spaces such as rooftops, walls and small patches of land can be developed, then between 5% and 10% of what people need could eventually be targeted. This rooftop farm is already supplying residents and businesses in and around the city, who can request fruit and vegetable boxes on the website.

The way this project operates has many advantages compared to traditional farming methods. Firstly, the farming techniques that usually produce our food are huge generators of greenhouse gases and most of the fruit and vegetables we eat have been treated with different chemicals. In addition, there is the fact that food travels an average of 2000 refrigerated kilometres to reach our plates. Food quality is therefore poor because the varieties of food grown using traditional farming methods are chosen for their ability to withstand long journeys.

The produce from the urban rooftop farm is grown and sold locally, so it hardly travels at all. This means that crop varieties can be grown based on their flavour and not whether they are suitable to be transported for long distances and stored for long periods. The fruit and vegetables can be picked when they are really at their best, and not before. I couldn't believe how good the fruit was when I tried it.

No chemicals are needed and no soil is exhausted. The water that gently showers the plants' roots every 12 minutes is recycled so, for the same yield, the method uses much less water than a traditional farm. The water is enriched with organic nutrients, minerals and bacteria and is pumped around a closed circuit of pipes and towers. This method also uses less space, for example where a traditional farm grows nine salad items per square metre of soil, the soil-free method grows 50 in a single tower. The whole automated process can be monitored and controlled, on-site or remotely.

Urban farming is not, of course, a new phenomenon. Inner-city agriculture is booming from Shanghai to Detroit and Tokyo to Bangkok. In Shanghai, fruit is being grown in disused shipping containers and mushrooms and carrots in underground car parks. However, not all techniques are environmentally friendly: some ultra-intensive indoor farms rely on LED lighting and are major consumers of energy.



With soil-free farming, the equipment weighs little, can be installed on almost any flat surface, and is cheap to buy. It is cheap to run too, consuming a tiny fraction of the electricity used by some other techniques. Produce grown using this farming method is typically more expensive than produce grown using traditional techniques, but costs less than soil-based organically grown produce. There are limits to what soil-free farmers can grow this way, of course, and much of the produce is suited to the summer months. With root vegetables, such as carrots and potatoes, the roots are simply too long and fruit trees are obviously not an option.

Urban agriculture is not the only development changing the face of farming. Artificial intelligence and the internet are having a huge impact. Driverless, fully automated farm machinery can sow seeds, fertilise and water soil with maximum precision. Other artificial intelligence systems can analyse data, for example, to monitor plant health and soil condition and even to spot possible crop diseases. As we all know, the world's bee population is in decline due to global warming, chemicals, and other factors. For this reason, drones are increasingly being used to pollinate crop fields and fruit orchards.

Urban farming of the kind being practised in Paris is, without doubt, one part of a bigger and fast-changing picture. Over time, inner-city agriculture can prompt us to think differently about cities and agriculture, by bringing food production closer to where we live.

Part 6

Workplace or Home?

One of the trends predicted for the future is for people to spend more time working from home and less time in the workplace. For many this is a dream come true, but a balance between the two is important, as both environments have something to offer employees.

Workplace

Firstly, going to a place of work helps us to learn important work and social skills, and to grow in confidence. We learn by working alongside different team members, watching how they handle situations and by asking questions when we don't understand.

In addition to all this informal training that workers receive in the workplace, employers also deliver face-to-face training programmes to develop the skills of their employees. New employees receive the face-to-face support they need to become part of the team and to be productive in their roles.

For many people, going to a workplace has an important social role. Relationships with work colleagues develop naturally over time, making interactions in meetings, for example, more comfortable. Work relationships develop into friendships and time spent with colleagues, outside of work, is an enjoyable aspect of being part of a team.

Home

The most commonly mentioned positive of working from home is the fact that you do not have to face the rush hour traffic before you start your working day. This is a bonus, not only for employees but also for the environment.

The technology available today, if fully exploited, can replace some of the informal contact that employees have in the workplace. It's convenient to connect online and have regular informal contact with team members and managers. In addition, regular formal online meetings ensure that contact is maintained, and performance is monitored.

New employees can still access the support they need, either through sessions run online or at the workplace. It may be a good idea for more experienced employees to take responsibility for the professional development of their less experienced colleagues.

Working from home is ideal if employees are given the opportunity to attend face-to-face meetings and training events with colleagues at the workplace. In addition, the workplace can simply be a base for those employees who want to meet others in person. Interacting with colleagues in this way maintains social contact.

What's the Answer?

If the trend is for more people to work from home, then it must be recognised that not everybody who works from home shares the same experience. This depends very much on your immediate surroundings and how busy or quiet your home is and the type of person you are. Some people are not disciplined enough to remain focused on their work at home without supervision. Constant distractions in the home are a problem for some people, while others simply miss being around their colleagues.

The best solution would be for employees to have the choice of either working from home or in the workplace. In the future, workplaces may become smaller and there may be fewer of them, but their role is still crucial in serving the needs of employees.



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Source information

Part 1

Source: <https://www.independent.co.uk/extras/indybest/outdoor-activity>

Part 3

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2020/jul/08/the-future-of-food-inside-the-worlds-largest-urban-farm-built-on-a-rooftop>

