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Write your name here

Surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel Certificate
Pearson Edexcel
International GCSE

Centre Number | Candidate Number

English Language A

Paper 1

Tuesday 13 January 2015 – Afternoon
Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference
4EA0/01
KEA0/01

You do not need any other materials.

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.*

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.*
- The quality of written communication will be assessed in your responses to Questions 6 and 7
  – *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*
- Copies of the Edexcel Anthology for International GCSE and Certificate Qualifications in English Language and Literature 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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A: Reading

You should spend about 45 minutes on this section.

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

Mallory and Irvine were mountaineers who died whilst climbing Mount Everest. For a long time their bodies were never found and what had happened to them remained a mystery for many years.

What Happened to Mallory and Irvine?

On 6th June 1924, George Mallory and Andrew Irvine attempted to make history by setting out to reach the summit of Everest and be the first men ever to stand on the peak of the world's highest mountain. When last seen they seemed to be within 800 feet of the summit. They were never seen again. Their story is one of the great romantic tragedies of Everest. But what really happened in the cold, thin air at 28,000 feet?

For three-quarters of a century, this is all that has been known with any certainty.

Just after dawn on the morning of June 6th 1924, Mallory and Irvine crawled out of their simple canvas tent on a wind-ravaged saddle of snow, ice and rock and took the first steps in what would become a climb into history.

The men said little to each other. There was little need. They knew the situation was critical. They were running out of supplies and support. In a matter of days, perhaps even hours, the monsoon would sweep up from the south and bury the mountain under wave upon wave of snow.



Now, on this promising June morning, Mallory and Irvine struggled into their primitive, unreliable, and brutally heavy oxygen equipment. Irvine, a strapping young man only twenty-two years old, stands calmly with his hands in his pockets, his head twisted slightly as he watches Mallory fuss with his oxygen mask. Mallory, while certainly the finest mountaineer of his day, is, at the age of thirty-eight, getting "a bit long in the tooth" for these expeditions. Yet he is driven, almost to the point of obsession, by this mountain and is determined to conquer it. If he fusses with the oxygen device, it is understandable: everything must be perfect. They have run out of chances. If they are to become the first human beings to reach the highest point on earth, they must succeed in this attempt. It is do or die.

* *

Seventy-five years later the Mallory and Irvine Research Expedition set off to retrace the steps of the 1924 expedition. On May 1st 1999, to the astonishment of the world, they made a dramatic discovery when they came across the remains of George Mallory.

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This is what seems to have happened. The two mountaineers were in the final stretch of a historic day. Whether they actually reached the summit or not, they had climbed higher on Mount Everest than had anyone before them, much higher. Now, exhausted, dehydrated and oxygenless, they groped down in the dark, with neither moonlight nor their own lanterns or torches to light the way.

Suddenly a misstep: Mallory loses his footing and, in seconds, is plummeting down the rock face past Irvine's position. Or perhaps Irvine slips and pulls Mallory down after him. The extra coils of rope in Mallory's hand unravel and then, after what seems like an eternity but is only a matter of seconds, there is a sharp jerk. The rope catches on an outcropping[1], Mallory smashes into the cliff with his right side, and the jolt breaks his ribs. For a millisecond, Mallory thinks he is saved. But the moment ends in a heartbeat as the shock-loaded rope snaps and he continues to fall. Almost immediately, he lands on one foot on a section of steep slope. His right leg snaps just above the top of his boot.

But he does not stop. The slope is too steep, his momentum already too great. He is sliding into the darkness, plummeting towards the final drop-off to the glacier thousands of feet below. He is in agony, but he is not dead and he has not given up. He digs his fingers into the frozen ground and scrabbles at each passing rock. But he is sliding so fast and the ground is so rough that it rips off his gloves. It is as if he is being dragged behind a runaway locomotive and he is trying to brake the speeding engine by the sheer strength of his arms and fingers. Just at the point at which he thinks he may be slowing, however, he hits a tilted slab, flies up, and hits the slope hard, his forehead smashing into a viciously sharp shard of rock. Slowing now, he slides off another ledge and finally stops.

His fingers still claw the slope. He is face down in the rock. His head injury is severe. He is losing consciousness. In his last act – it may not even be conscious – he crosses the good leg over the broken one protectively. Then almost immediately his agony, and his life, end.

He can no longer hear Irvine, who, also injured but alive, is calling to him in the darkness. After a while, Irvine stops calling and begins, instinctively, to drag himself toward camp, which is some 400 yards away. He doesn't make it. At some point exhaustion, his injuries, or some combination of the two, stop him thirty minutes from his camp. He sits down and, in the desperate cold at 27,000 feet, Andrew Irvine, twenty-two years old, yields to the mountain, closes his eyes and slips into a darkness for which there will be no dawn.

[1] *outcropping* – a projecting piece of rock

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1 Give **two** words to describe the oxygen equipment that the men used.

.....

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 Look again at lines 2 to 10.

Give **two** phrases that the writer uses to show that this climb is amazing.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(Total for Question 2 = 2 marks)

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3 **In your own words**, explain what we learn about the characters of Irvine and Mallory.

(Total for Question 3 = 5 marks)

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4 How does the writer try to interest the reader in the events in this passage?

In your answer you should write about:

- the weather and conditions on the mountain
- the deaths of the two men
- particular words, phrases and techniques.

You may include **brief** quotations from the passage to support your answer.

(12)

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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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SECTION B: Reading and Writing

You should spend about 45 minutes on this section.

You must answer both questions, 5 and 6.

Remind yourself of the passage *Explorers, or boys messing about? Either way, taxpayer gets rescue bill* from the Edexcel Anthology.

Explorers, or boys messing about? Either way, taxpayer gets rescue bill

Adapted from an article published in *The Guardian* newspaper, Tuesday January 28 2003

Helicopter duo plucked from liferaft after Antarctic crash

Their last expedition ended in farce when the Russians threatened to send in military planes to intercept them as they tried to cross into Siberia via the icebound Bering Strait.

Yesterday a new adventure undertaken by British explorers Steve Brooks and Quentin Smith almost led to tragedy when their helicopter plunged into the sea off Antarctica.

The men were plucked from the icy water by a Chilean naval ship after a nine-hour rescue which began when Mr Brooks contacted his wife, Jo Vestey, on his satellite phone asking for assistance. The rescue involved the Royal Navy, the RAF and British coastguards.

Last night there was resentment in some quarters that the men's adventure had cost the taxpayers of Britain and Chile tens of thousands of pounds.

Experts questioned the wisdom of taking a small helicopter — the four-seater Robinson R44 has a single engine — into such a hostile environment.

There was also confusion about what exactly the men were trying to achieve. A website set up to promote the Bering Strait expedition claims the team were planning to fly from the north to south pole in their "trusty helicopter".

But Ms Vestey claimed she did not know what the pair were up to, describing them as "boys messing about with a helicopter".

The drama began at around 1am British time when Mr Brooks, 42, and 40-year-old Mr Smith, also known as Q, ditched into the sea 100 miles off Antarctica, about 36 miles north of Smith Island, and scrambled into their liferaft.

Mr Brooks called his wife in London on his satellite phone. She said: "He said they were both in the liferaft but were okay and could I call the emergency people?"

Meanwhile, distress signals were being beamed from the ditched helicopter and from Mr Brooks' Breitling emergency watch, a wedding present.

The signals from the aircraft were deciphered by Falmouth* coastguard and passed on to the rescue coordination centre at RAF Kinloss in Scotland.

The Royal Navy's ice patrol ship, HMS Endurance, which was 180 miles away surveying uncharted waters, began steaming towards the scene and dispatched its two Lynx helicopters.

One was driven back because of poor visibility but the second was on its way when the men were picked up by a Chilean naval vessel at about 10.20am British time.

Though the pair wore survival suits and the weather at the spot where they ditched was clear, one Antarctic explorer told Mr Brooks' wife it was "nothing short of a miracle" that they had survived.

Both men are experienced adventurers. Mr Brooks, a property developer from

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London, has taken part in expeditions to 70 countries in 15 years. He has trekked solo to Everest base camp and walked barefoot for three days in the Himalayas. He has negotiated the white water rapids of the Zambezi river by kayak and survived a charge by a silver back gorilla in the Congo. He is also a qualified mechanical engineer and pilot.

He and his wife spent their honeymoon flying the helicopter from Alaska to Chile. The 16,000-mile trip took three months.

Mr Smith, also from London, claims to have been flying since the age of five. He has twice flown a helicopter around the globe and won the world freestyle helicopter flying championship.

Despite their experience, it is not the first time they have hit the headlines for the wrong reasons.

In April, Mr Brooks and another explorer, Graham Stratford, were poised to become the first to complete a crossing of the 56-mile wide frozen Bering Strait between the US and Russia in an amphibious vehicle, Snowbird VI, which could carve its way through ice floes and float in the water in between.

But they were forced to call a halt after the Russian authorities told them they would scramble military helicopters to lift them off the ice if they crossed the border.

Ironically, one of the aims of the expedition, for which Mr Smith provided air back-up, was to demonstrate how good relations between east and west had become.

The wisdom of the team's latest adventure was questioned by, among others, Günter Endres, editor of Jane's Helicopter Markets and Systems, said: "I'm surprised they used the R44. I wouldn't use a helicopter like that to go so far over the sea. It sounds as if they were pushing it to the maximum".

A spokesman for the pair said it was not known what had gone wrong. The flying conditions had been "excellent".

The Ministry of Defence said the taxpayer would pick up the bill, as was normal in rescues in the UK and abroad. The spokesperson said it was "highly unlikely" it would recover any of the money.

Last night the men were on their way to the Chilean naval base Eduardo Frei, where HMS Endurance was to pick them up. Ms Vestey said: "They have been checked and appear to be well. I don't know what will happen to them once they have been picked up by HMS Endurance — they'll probably have their bottoms kicked and be sent home the long way".

Steven Morris

*Falmouth**: coastal town in Cornwall, England

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5 How does the writer bring out his thoughts and feelings about the actions of the two explorers?

You should refer closely to the passage to support your answer. You may include **brief** quotations.

(10)

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(Total for Question 5 = 10 marks for reading)

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6 Your local newspaper is worried about the number of young people who are injured on the roads.

Write a letter to the newspaper giving your views on how to improve road safety for young people.

(10)

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(Total for Question 6 = 10 marks for writing)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

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SECTION C: Writing

You should spend about 45 minutes on this section.

7 A magazine is publishing an article entitled 'Happiness!'.

Write a contribution for the magazine explaining what makes you happy.

You may choose to write about:
- your hobbies, activities and interests
- the importance of friends, family and relationships
- any other points you wish to make.

(20)

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(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

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