Pearson Edexcel

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

Candidate Barcode Area
P72408A0124

Candidate Surname:	Centre Number:	Candidate Number:
Other Names:		

English Language B

4EB1/01R

Paper 1: Reading and Writing

Thursday 23 May 2024 — Morning / Afternoon
Time: **3 hours** • Total Marks: **100**

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, the question in Section B, and **ONE** question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided — *there may be more space than you need*.

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.*
- Dictionaries may **not** be used in this examination.

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SECTION A: READING (40 MARKS)

*You should spend about **1 hour and 15 minutes** on this section. Answer ALL questions in this section.*

TEXT ONE: ADAPTED FROM *MY GOOSE, WILLY*

When Willy first arrived on our farm, he was nothing more than a tiny, damp smudge of grey down, no bigger than a teacup. His mother had fallen victim to a prowling fox the previous night, leaving him cold and shivering on the muddy fringe of the pond. We warmed him beneath an old woollen jumper by the kitchen stove, spoon-feeding him lukewarm milk and mashed chick-crumbs.

Within forty-eight hours, an extraordinary transformation occurred: Willy had imprinted upon me. To this tiny bird, I was not a tall, gangling teenager; I was his mother, his protector, and the centre of his universe.

Every morning at dawn, as I unbolted the scullery door, I was greeted by an ecstatic symphony of shrill peeps and frantic wing-flapping. Wherever my boots trudged, Willy waddled faithfully behind. If I sat on the garden bench to complete my homework, he would clamber clumsily onto my lap, tuck his rubbery black beak under his wing, and emit a soft, vibrating purr of utter contentment.

He became my shadow, greeting every visitor with fierce, protective hisses and accompanying me down to the orchard gate like a devoted guard dog.

Yet raising an orphaned wild creature is never an unclouded joy. As Willy grew, developing gleaming white feathers and powerful wings spanning nearly four feet, his innate instincts began to awaken. He would gaze skywards at the high, vee-shaped skeins of migrating geese, craning his neck and honking with a piercing, resonant ache that broke my heart.

Teaching him to forage, to fear predators, and ultimately encouraging him to trust his own wings was agonizing. The day he finally launched himself into the autumn breeze—circling our farmhouse once before disappearing into the pale northern sky—I wept not with grief, but with the profound, exhausting privilege of having guided a wild spirit back to where it truly belonged.

1. From lines 1–4, state two details that show Willy was vulnerable when he was first discovered. (2 marks)

2. In lines 10–18, what three actions show Willy's deep affection and attachment to the writer? (3 marks)

3. In lines 20–34, how does the writer use language and structure to present the emotional challenge of releasing Willy? **(10 marks)**

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

TEXT TWO: ADAPTED FROM *RESCUING THE GENTLE GIANTS OF TSAVO*

At the Sheldrick Wildlife Sanctuary in Kenya, the nursery operates around an unrelenting, 24-hour cycle of compassionate vigilance. When an orphaned infant elephant arrives—often dehydrated, terrified, and grieving beside the fallen body of a mother slain by poachers or felled by severe drought—the rescue team enters an intense race against despair.

Elephants possess sophisticated emotional architecture; like human children, infant calves can literally die of broken hearts if left in isolation.

Each rescued calf is assigned a dedicated human keeper who becomes their surrogate mother. At night, keepers sleep on raised bunks directly inside the stable boxes, tucking the calves beneath heavy woollen blankets and offering warm bottles of specialised milk formula every three hours.

If a keeper rolls over or shifts, the little trunk will stretch out into the darkness, questing anxiously to ensure their guardian is still there. This sensory reassurance is vital for their survival.

The rehabilitation process is a monumental, decade-long commitment. Over years of mud-baths, browsing through the thorny acacia scrub, and gentle socialisation with older herds, the calves gradually rediscover their resilience.

The human reward is beyond measure: watching an animal that once stood trembling on the brink of death walk freely into the savannah, welcomed by a wild herd, is a triumphant testament to patience, empathy, and the enduring restorative power of dedicated care.

4. In lines 1–5, identify two causes of infant elephants becoming orphaned in Tsavo. **(2 marks)**

5. From lines 7–16, explain three ways the sanctuary keepers support the emotional needs of the calves. **(3 marks)**

6. In lines 17–28, how does the writer convey the long-term dedication required and the ultimate triumph of release? **(10 marks)**

7. Compare how the writers present their ideas and experiences of looking after orphaned geese and elephants. **(10 marks)**

You should refer to **BOTH** texts in your answer. You should consider:
• the vulnerability and emotional needs of the orphaned creatures
• the methods of care and daily commitment provided by humans
• the emotions and rewards experienced by the carers when releasing them back to the wild.
Support your answer with examples and quotations from both texts.

SECTION B: DIRECTED WRITING (30 MARKS)

*You should spend about **50 minutes** on this section.*

8. Deliver a talk for your peers about looking after orphaned young animals and birds. (30 marks)

You have been asked to deliver a presentation to your school peers during an assembly on the importance and challenges of wildlife rehabilitation.

In your talk, you should:

- explain how orphaned animals and birds can be rescued and supported
- discuss the benefits of rehabilitation for the animals
- explore the rewards and emotional challenges experienced by the human carers.

You must use ideas and evidence from **BOTH Text One and Text Two** in Section A.
Think carefully about the purpose, register, and audience for your talk.

SECTION C: CONTINUOUS WRITING (30 MARKS)

*You should spend about **55 minutes** on this section. Answer **ONE** question from this section.*

9. Discursive Writing: **(30 marks)**

'Human beings have a moral responsibility to protect and nurture vulnerable animals, regardless of the financial cost.'

Write an article for a magazine discussing this statement, presenting arguments for and against.

10. Descriptive Writing: **(30 marks)**

Describe a wildlife sanctuary, nature reserve, or outdoor sanctuary at the break of dawn as the animals begin their daily routines.

11. Narrative Writing: **(30 marks)**

Write a story that begins with the sentence: *'I never expected that caring for something so small and fragile would end up teaching me so much about myself.'*

INDICATE WHICH QUESTION YOU ARE ANSWERING BY MARKING A CROSS IN THE BOX: [ ] Q9 [ ] Q10 [ ] Q11

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 100 MARKS

END OF QUESTION PAPER