

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

Thursday 8 May 2025

Morning (Time: 2 hours)

Paper
reference

4ES1/01

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 Tips For Learning How To Drive' in the Insert Booklet, Part 1, page 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 changing to a different instructor? (1)

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

2 Which paragraph refers to saving money when booking lessons? (1)

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

3 Which paragraph refers to studying the theory of driving? (1)

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

4 Which paragraph refers to learning about a car before starting lessons? (1)

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

5 Which paragraph refers to taking time to practise driving? (1)

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

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6 Which paragraph refers to not passing your driving test? (1)

- A B C D E F G H I J

7 Which paragraph refers to choosing a driving instructor? (1)

- A B C D E F G H I J

8 Which paragraph refers to choosing the best car to take lessons in? (1)

- A B C D E F G H I J

9 Which paragraph refers to listening to your driving instructor? (1)

- A B C D E F G H I J

10 Which paragraph refers to a short course of driving lessons? (1)

- A B C D E F G H I J

(Total for Questions 1–10 = 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR PART 1 = 10 MARKS



Part 2

Read the article 'Beating My Fear of Solo Travel in the Loneliest Place on Earth' by Ally Wybrew 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 What did Ally Wybrew put on to avoid talking to people? (1)

.....

12 What buildings do not exist in Antarctica? (1)

.....

13 How did Ally feel about taking the journey from South America to Antarctica? (1)

.....

14 What did Ally take with her to breakfast? (1)

.....

15 How does Ally describe her arrival in Antarctica? (1)

.....

16 Which island in Antarctica did the group visit first? (1)

.....

17 According to Ally, which animals are noisier than she thought they would be? (1)

.....

18 What was the challenge on the last day? (1)

.....

19 According to Ally, who did she enter the water with? (1)

.....

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20 How does Ally describe herself at the end of the trip?

(1)

(Total for Questions 11–20 = 10 marks)

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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 Ally Wybrew took the trip to Antarctica because she (1)
- A wanted to travel alone.
 - B had a research project.
 - C wanted to make friends.
 - D enjoys natural places.
- 22 Which of the following is true about Ally's trip? (1)
- A Ally travelled to Argentina with a friend.
 - B The expedition ship set off from Argentina.
 - C Ally explored the ship as soon as she arrived.
 - D The sea journey was expected to be calm.
- 23 At breakfast time on the ship (1)
- A Ally was keen to meet the other guests.
 - B the guests were quiet with each other.
 - C Ally chose not to look out of the window.
 - D the guests enjoyed the choice of food.
- 24 Which of the following is true about Winter Island? (1)
- A It was a long way from the expedition ship.
 - B The group disliked the boat trip to the island.
 - C It was a place the group appreciated quietly.
 - D The group stayed together while on the island.



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25 Which of the following is true about the last day of the trip?

(1)

- A The group spent time on an active volcano.
- B The group completed a difficult short walk.
- C The group went for a long swim in Antarctica.
- D The group entered the water all together.

(Total for Questions 21–25 = 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PART 2 = 15 MARKS



Part 3

Read the article 'The Great Bottled Water Scandal' by Tomé Morrissy-Swan 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 The showing of a nature programme led to concerns about the environment.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(1)
27 Tomé Morrissy-Swan believes that athletes benefit from drinking some bottled waters.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(1)
28 Bottled waters are becoming cheaper.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(1)
29 Tomé has always thought that plastic is easy to produce and recycle.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(1)
30 People are unhappy about supermarkets introducing deposit return schemes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(1)

(Total for Questions 26–30 = 5 marks)

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Questions 31–40

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

- 31 People became more aware of how dangerous is after watching a nature programme. (1)
- 32 Bottled water companies use clever to sell the benefits of their products. (1)
- 33 People can gain more minerals from following a than from drinking bottled water. (1)
- 34 Drinking bottled water is better for you than choosing instead. (1)
- 35 Britain has enough for the country not to import bottled water. (1)
- 36 Making drinks containers out of , as opposed to plastic, has some disadvantages. (1)
- 37 Some companies have already started a so that bottles can be reused. (1)
- 38 The tap water in Britain has added to it. (1)
- 39 According to a study, bottled waters create more than tap water. (1)
- 40 Bottled waters will remain popular as people look for in their lives. (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.

The global bottled water industry is big business and the growth in this sector is set to continue. Companies are very good at promoting the
(41) qualities of their products.

According to Tomé Morrissy-Swan, tap water provides us with all the same
(42) as bottled water. In Britain, even though tap water is **(43)** and easily available, many people still choose to drink bottled water. Unfortunately, in some situations, this may be the only **(44)** we have.

Moving forward, Tomé is **(45)** that sales of bottled water will decrease.

problems doubtful issue confident benefits
 health green option safe dangerous

(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



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TOTAL FOR PART 5 = 20 MARKS



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



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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Thursday 8 May 2025

Morning (Time: 2 hours)

Paper
reference

4ES1/01

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 Insert Booklet with the Question Paper.

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Part 1

10 Tips For Learning How To Drive

Here's a list of tips that will help you with learning how to drive.

- A** Ask somebody you know who owns a car to show you around their vehicle, name the different parts and tell you what each part does. Having this knowledge before your first lesson might make it easier for you when your instructor starts teaching you how to drive a car.
- B** Although people usually learn to drive in a manual car, this is not suitable for everybody. The other alternative is to learn in an automatic car. This can be more convenient and cheaper on fuel. If your driving licence is for automatic cars, you cannot drive manual cars.
- C** Some people want to pass their driving tests quickly and they choose an intensive driving course. These courses offer a full week of lessons every day followed by the test. Before deciding on this type of course, you should ask yourself whether it is important for you to pass quickly.
- D** The more time you take learning how to drive, the more regular practice you will have. Driving lessons are built around your abilities. There is no pressure to be a perfect driver in a short time. You can learn at your own pace and learn more along the way.
- E** You can book a block of lessons with at least one or two lessons per week for weeks in advance. This way, you'll remember more going into each lesson and you won't have to worry about your driving instructor being available. Some instructors may also offer a discount for block booking.
- F** Call big driving schools and local driving instructors to ask them about their prices, qualifications and experience. Getting recommendations from people you trust is usually a good way of picking an instructor. Don't go with the first instructor you find as choosing the right one is very important.
- G** Professional driving instructors know exactly what driving examiners look for during a practical driving test. Therefore, their advice and methods on aspects of driving, such as mirror checks and safe speed, are extremely useful. Their advice may be different to what you have seen as a passenger with other drivers.
- H** If you feel you are not making good progress and you're really not happy with your instructor, don't be afraid to switch to another one. This could save you time and money in the long term. The sooner you switch, the better it will be for you.
- I** Learner drivers are unable to take their practical driving test until they have passed their driving theory test. It's a good idea to start learning the theory as soon as possible. It can help with knowledge about being on the road and increase your chances of passing.
- J** The driving examiner will give you feedback if you fail your driving test. It is important to book your next test straight away. Too much time between tests may result in you forgetting some of what you've learned. If this happens, you might have to spend more on lessons.

Part 2

Read the article by Ally Wybrew.

Beating My Fear of Solo Travel in the Loneliest Place on Earth

I had never wanted to travel alone and if asked for reasons why, I would explain it was because I thought memories were better shared. While that is true, a bigger factor is that the idea of socialising with strangers terrified me. Whenever I went out alone, I would always wear my headphones. It's not that I didn't like people; I just struggled with being shy.

So why was I now on the trip of a lifetime in the company of people I had never met before? In a word: Antarctica. I have always been fascinated by the wilderness; the places on the planet with the fewest people and the most nature. Antarctica topped my list of dream destinations. With no hotels or houses, only research stations, penguins and snow, it felt like the last place on the planet relatively untouched by humans.

I had travelled alone almost 10,000 miles from London to the world's southernmost city, Ushuaia, at the tip of Argentina, to reach the dock where our expedition ship was waiting. I stepped onto the new vessel, which was to be my home for the next 11 days, and immediately headed for my cabin, feeling anxious about the two-day sea crossing ahead of us. The waters between South America and Antarctica are known for being rough and unpredictable. To be completely honest, I was hiding, too, from my fellow passengers.

At breakfast the following morning, I wanted to give a clear message to the other passengers that I did not want to talk, so I carried a book. I stared at the pages but couldn't help listening to the friendly chatter around me. The breakfast buffet was a great success and everyone liked it. Suddenly somebody shouted; 'Whale!' Everybody jumped up and rushed to the windows to catch a first glimpse. Without thinking, I hurried with them, forgetting my shyness.

The sea crossing just passed by, until at last, land came into view on the third day and we were in Antarctica. What a heart-stopping moment that was. We headed out on our first excursion, taking a short trip on an inflatable boat to reach our destination. I found myself sitting on the edge of the boat with icy seawater biting at my face. I couldn't stop laughing and nor could the other 11 passengers I was travelling with. Our crossing to Winter Island to visit an old British base was bumpy and we were all getting wet.

Stepping onto the snow-covered island for the first time was unbelievable, made even better by the sight of two enormous seals. Amazed by what we were seeing, the group members wandered off separately to stare silently at this majestic place. The silence was broken only by the crunching of snow beneath human feet and, for me, the unexpectedly loud honking sounds produced by the penguins perched around us. I appreciated the space these moments gave me. There was no pressure to talk to others, just a silence observed by all, and the power to choose if I wanted to connect or not.

Before I knew it, our final day had arrived. We landed on Deception Island, so named because the explorer who found it believed it to be an island, only to discover that it was, in fact, an active volcano. We went on a gentle two-mile walk and then, for those who were brave enough, wearing our swimsuits we faced the 'Polar Plunge', a leap into the freezing waters of Antarctica, followed by a quick exit from the water.



I watched my courageous shipmates take part one by one and I was tempted to admit defeat. I took a step backwards, then felt a hand suddenly grab mine and a voice say, "I don't want to do it alone. Will you go in with me?" And we did. Nervous and shivering, I stepped forwards with a near stranger and we threw ourselves into the icy waters to make the memory of a lifetime.

Back on the expedition ship, heading home, when I left the protection of my cabin, my headphones remained firmly in my pocket. Instead, I was part of the community that had experienced something unforgettable both together and apart. I was definitely going home feeling like a different person.

(Source: <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/solo-holidays/fear-solo-travel-antarctica-cruise/>)

Part 3

Read the article by Tomé Morrissy-Swan.

The Great Bottled Water Scandal

When a very popular nature programme was shown on our TV screens in 2017, it shared magnificent scenes of whales hunting and sharks chasing turtles. However, the main talking point for people turned out to be about plastic and the terrible impact it is having on our oceans. As a result of the programme, there was a significant rise in the sale of reusable water bottles. Yet, according to a recent report, 2.8 billion bottles of water, with the majority being plastic, will be sold in Britain in 2026. This is an increase of 90 per cent since 2021.

The global bottled water industry is booming and millennials have been cited as the most frequent buyers. Many bottled water brands are owned by huge international companies, who are experts at marketing. They advertise the health benefits of bottled water, which can contain electrolytes and minerals like potassium, magnesium and calcium. These are key elements the body needs. A bottle of water can provide a boost but only contains a very small amount of electrolytes and minerals, which would not make an impact on general health.

My understanding is that tap water also contains most of these minerals, plus fluoride, vital for oral health. A healthy diet, containing a range of fruit and vegetables, would provide you with much larger amounts of potassium or calcium than those found in any bottled water. I think that bottled waters with added electrolytes might help professional athletes to keep hydrated, but most active people would be fine with tap water.

For bottled water lovers, choice is crucial, not only between waters, but between water and soft drinks. After all, when faced with a line-up of sugary drinks, water is the healthy choice. In a survey, buyers of bottled mineral water in Britain were asked for the key reasons why they purchased it. They did so because of it being natural, healthy, pure and tasty. Choice is wonderful, but do we really need this much, especially bottled waters shipped from around the world? We've got plenty of water sources in Britain to meet our demand. Imported bottled water just creates additional issues in terms of packaging being shipped all over the globe.

The creation and recycling of all types of cans and bottles is also of concern. However, to my surprise, plastic is not actually that big a problem in terms of production and recycling. In Britain, nearly every local authority recycles plastic bottles, which can be fully recycled. There is a recycling rate of around 75 per cent but even if just a quarter of plastic bottles are thrown away, that is still alarmingly high, considering the well-documented impact on wildlife. However, the energy used to create aluminium cans and glass bottles is far greater, and the final products are heavier to transport.

Globally, only 9 per cent of plastic gets recycled, while three quarters of the aluminium ever produced is still in use, which is why canned water is increasing in popularity. Aluminium is infinitely recyclable, though requires a high energy input. For some, glass is the future. It can be reused thousands of times. Some organisations have introduced a refill service where bottles are collected, cleaned and refilled. In terms of supermarkets, many people support the idea of a deposit return scheme, where customers pay a small deposit on each bottle and get their money back on returning it to a supermarket. It is hoped that this system will be launched in Britain in the near future.



Many parts of the world don't have access to safe tap water, but that isn't the case in Britain. While treated with chlorine, it is completely safe to drink, and it is inspected daily. A recent study has found that 54 per cent of bottled water is consumed where a tap is readily available. In a country where tap water is some of the best quality and safest to drink in the world, it's ridiculous that so much environmental damage is being caused by a product you can literally get on tap. The study also confirmed that bottled water's impact on the environment is up to 3,500 times greater than tap water.

There are times when bottled water is the only option available. It's a far healthier alternative to soft drinks, and has a lower environmental impact than they do. Sparkling water, also rising in popularity, is harder to get from a tap. However, refilling a reusable bottle from a tap is the most sustainable way to hydrate. Even though we know what is best for the environment, nature programmes clearly show that we are not doing enough. Our need for convenience is growing, and for now, that means people's use of bottled waters will continue.

(Source: <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/food-and-drink/drinks/the-great-bottled-water-scandal/>)

Part 6

Living and Working in a Different Country

These days, the world is a more connected place. It is easy to work online and earn money whilst living anywhere in the world. However, moving to a different country to live and work comes with both advantages and disadvantages.

Positives of moving to a different country

One of the greatest benefits of moving to a foreign country is all the new places you will be able to explore. Depending on where you move abroad, you may have the opportunity to easily visit nearby countries. Just living in a new neighbourhood means that everything is new, even the shops and restaurants.

Wherever you decide to move, the amount of knowledge and real-world experience you will gain is priceless. You can learn through visiting museums, attending classes and going on tours. Knowledge is also gained through merely taking a walk to the nearest grocery store and having a meaningful conversation with a local person. These types of experiences are something that can't be learned by reading a book, or even by searching online.

When you first arrive, you will be surrounded by new faces and have no idea how to find your way around. Introducing yourself and starting conversations with strangers is one of the easiest strategies for quickly adjusting to your new environment. As time goes on, you will eventually get to know people. In addition to creating personal friendships, you will also make professional connections through your work. These international connections will help with your future career.

Negatives of moving to a different country

When you first arrive in the new country, the culture shock you experience may cause you to be homesick and you will miss what is familiar to you. Initially, you will feel overwhelmed and frustrated; however, this is only temporary. The best way to adjust to culture shock as quickly as possible, is to immerse yourself in the new culture and your new routines. The more you do this, the more familiar it will become.

If you are moving to a country that has a language different to the one you speak, you will most certainly experience communication barriers. It's a good idea to take language classes before you move and find some classes when you arrive. Learning a new language is not easy, but with some practice you will be able to communicate with local people.

Balancing your finances and expenses before and after moving to a new country is a challenge, especially when you first arrive. It may take time to find work and achieve a steady income, so be financially prepared for this. It's a good idea to save some money before you move overseas in case you have any unexpected expenses, such as buying new items of furniture.

Moving to live and work in another country requires a lot of thought and planning. However, with changing lifestyle choices and the popularity of online working, it is a realistic option for many people these days. Is it an option for you?

