Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname | Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
International GCSE**

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Tuesday 14 January 2020

Morning (Time: 3 hours) | Paper Reference **4EB1/01R**

English Language B
Paper 1

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, 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.

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.

Turn over ▶

Pearson

SECTION A: Reading

Answer ALL questions in this section.

You should spend 1 hour on this section.

Read Text One in the Extracts Booklet, adapted from an article called *Are friends really that important?*

1   In lines 14-19, the writer explains some ways that friends are essential in one's life.

   Name **one** of them.

....

....

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2   Using lines 31-39, identify **one** of the points the writer makes about friendship between countries and societies.

....

....

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 Explain how the writer shows the reader that friendship is important.

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

(10)

(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

Read Text Two in the Extracts Booklet, adapted from an article called *Aristotle said there are three types of friendship.*

4 Using the first paragraph, name **one** of the things the writer mentions about Aristotle.

....

....

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 In the section 'The friendship of the good', the writer comments on the positive aspects of this type of friendship.

Identify **two** of the points the writer makes.

1 ....

....

2 ....

....

(Total for Question 5 = 2 marks)

6 How does the writer present what Aristotle wrote about friendship?

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

(10)

(Total for Question 6 = 10 marks)

Refer to BOTH Text One and Text Two to answer the following question.

7 Compare how the writers of Text One and Text Two present ideas and perspectives about friendship.

Support your answer with examples from **both** texts.

(15)

P 6 0 3 2 0 A 0 1 0 2 8

P60320A01128

P60320A01328

(Total for Question 7 = 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 40 MARKS

P 6 0 3 2 0 A 0 1 4 2 8

SECTION B: Reading and Writing

Answer the question in this section.

You should spend 1 hour on this section.

Use ideas from BOTH Text One and Text Two in the Extracts Booklet to answer this question.

8 Write an article for a school or college website with the title 'Friendship'.

You should include:

• the different types of friends

• where you can make friends

• how having friends can make your life better.

Think carefully about the purpose of your article and the audience for whom it is intended.

(30)

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

P60320A01628

P60320A01728

P60320A01928

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(Total for Question 8 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS

SECTION C: Writing

Answer ONE question from this section.

You should spend 1 hour on your chosen question.

Do not re-tell events from Text One or Text Two in the Extracts Booklet.

Write approximately 400 words on one of the following:

EITHER

9 'People need each other.' To what extent do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 9 = 30 marks)

OR

10 Write a story (true or imaginary) entitled 'The Promise'.

(Total for Question 10 = 30 marks)

OR

11 Describe a memorable person.

(Total for Question 11 = 30 marks)

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 9** ☒   **Question 10** ☒   **Question 11** ☒

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

P60320A02228

P 6 0 3 2 0 A 0 2 3 2 8

P 6 0 3 2 0 A 0 2 5 2 8

P60320A02628

P 6 0 3 2 0 A 0 2 7 2 8

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

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Tuesday 14 January 2020

Morning (Time: 3 hours) | Paper Reference **4EB1/01R**

English Language B
Paper 1

Extracts Booklet
Do not return this Extracts Booklet with the Question Paper.

Turn over ▶

P60320A

Pearson

Text One

Are friends really that important?

adapted from an article by Aasha Mehreen Amin

In this passage, the writer discusses friendship.

While there may be many people who will dismiss or pooh-pooh the idea of having a day
dedicated to friendship, you have to admit that life is a bleak, dusty desert if you have
no friends. Friends are what turned Thursday nights into 'the most exciting day of the
week' – otherwise they would just be a night for some extra hours of television watching
or doing undesirable chores like the laundry or cleaning out the greasy streaks from the   5
overused microwave.

Friendships are the informal learning centres through which humans gain all kinds of
information and experience - acquiring wall-climbing skills needed in order to steal the
neighbour's fruit, analysing behaviourial patterns of the opposite sex and speculating
on what they really mean (when he says he likes me does he really mean he likes me?),   10
sharing and revelling in bizarre similarities and engaging in hours of 'chilling' - chatting,
criticising real or perceived enemies and going into violent fits of hysterical laughter at
jokes no one else gets.

And that is just scratching the surface of how crucial a part friends play in one's life.
Often, they are closer than family members. They are the shoulders you unashamedly   15
cry on, the cushioning you need when the whole world is against you, the calming voice
when you have fights with your significant other or your mother, the pool of optimism
when things go wrong, the saviours in moments of complete despair. Sometimes they
are the reason why you are alive.

The best part is that friends come in so many shapes and forms. They may come to you completely unexpectedly – they may be that shy little girl who took the Class III entrance exam with you, the precocious eight-year-old who claimed to have two boyfriends, your kid's class teacher, work colleagues, or someone you just met at the bus stop. While you may have a core group of very close buddies, there are other less intense friendships that serve the sole purpose of making parties or group trips more lively and fun. These guys are also the ones who encourage you to be adventurous, daring and slightly crazy, but manage to make you feel you are having the time of your life. Remember who dared you to repeatedly call up your girlfriend's dad and sound like an annoying marketing recorded message in a female voice? Or the ones who insisted that another half hour with them would not get you into trouble?

But in a larger context, friendships actually allow societies to function and this includes countries that may turn them into formal unions or agreements. In other words, friendship is the key ingredient that keeps the world going and prevents us humans from tearing each other apart. Hence the disastrous effects when friendships sour – you get hostile neighbours, ruthless aggressors and, worst of all, you get wars. Thus having 'friendly relations' or 'diplomatic ties' are crucial for a nation. These could make the difference in whether a country will be bombed into smithereens, with tacit approval of the international community, or become the darling of the globalised world with golden opportunities of trade and business bestowed upon it.

On a personal level, the ability to make friends easily and keep them is possibly one of the most rewarding and important survival skills a human being can hope to have. Just look at Winnie the Pooh (a fictional character from a children's story) who was named the world's Ambassador of Friendship at the United Nations (UN) in honour of Friendship Day in 1998 by Nane Annan, wife of UN Secretary General Kofi Annan. Who better can represent the philosophy of friendship than that adorable, charming, potbellied, honey-eating bear, who has won the hearts of millions of children and grown ups refusing to let go of their childhood, all over the world? With Winnie the Pooh's desire to see all that is good in everyone, his friends, who include a tiger, a pig, a donkey, an owl, a kangaroo, a rabbit and a human, are as diverse as any United Colours of Benetton advertisement. So whether we like to make formal declarations of our friendship or prefer to just honour it through acts of generosity, there is no denying that friendships constitute the emotional safety net from which we draw strength, regain hope in life and derive hours of unadulterated happiness. Try pooh-poohing that.

Text Two

Aristotle said there are three types of friendship

adapted from an article By Zat Rana

In this passage, the writer describes the different types of friendship identified by Aristotle, an ancient Greek philosopher.

At age 17, Aristotle (an ancient Greek philosopher who made significant and lasting contributions to every aspect of human knowledge) enrolled in the Platonic Academy, founded by the Greek philosopher, Plato. He would stay there for 20 years. Aristotle was the most promising student around. He asked many questions and answered even more. For more than 2,000 years after his death, he has remained one of the most widely-read and quoted thinkers in the history of our species.

5

While his impact can still be felt in the many different subjects today, maybe the most accurate of his observations relate to friendship. He saw it as one of the true joys of life, and he felt that a life well lived needed to be built around such companionship.

The accidental friendships

10

Aristotle outlined two kinds of common friendships that are more accidental than intentional.

The first is a friendship of utility. In this kind of relationship, the two people are not in it for the affection of one another, but more so because each person receives a benefit in exchange. It's not permanent in nature, and whenever the benefit ends, so does the relationship that brought the parties together. Aristotle observed this to be more common in older people. An example of this would be a business or a work relationship. You may enjoy the time you spend together, but once the situation changes, so does the nature of your connection.

15

The second kind of accidental friendship is one based on pleasure. This one, however, is more common in people who are younger. It's the kind of relationship frequently seen among college friends or people who participate on the same sports team. Many young people go through different phases in their life and, quite often, the people in their lives tend to change as the phase they're in alters over time.

20

Most of the friendships that many of us have fall into these two categories, and while Aristotle didn't necessarily see them as bad, he did feel that their lack of depth limited their quality. It's fine, and even necessary, to have accidental friendships, but there is far more out there.

25

The friendship of the good

The final form of friendship that Aristotle outlined is also the most desirable out of the three.

30

Rather than utility or pleasure, this kind of relationship is based on a mutual appreciation of the virtues that the other party cherishes. It's the people themselves and the qualities that they represent that provide the incentive for the two parties to be in each other's lives. Rather than being short-lived, such a relationship often lasts until the end, and there is quite generally a basic level of goodness required in each person for it to exist in the first place. You're a lot more likely to connect at this level with people when you've seen them at their worst and watched them grow from that or if you've both endured mutual hardship together.

35

The beauty of such relationships is that they automatically include the rewards of the other two kinds of friendship. They're pleasurable and beneficial. When you respect people and care for them, you gain joy from being with them. These relationships require time and intention, but when they do blossom, they do so with trust, admiration, and awe. They bring with them some of the sweeter joys that life has to offer. Friendships of virtue take time and trust to build.
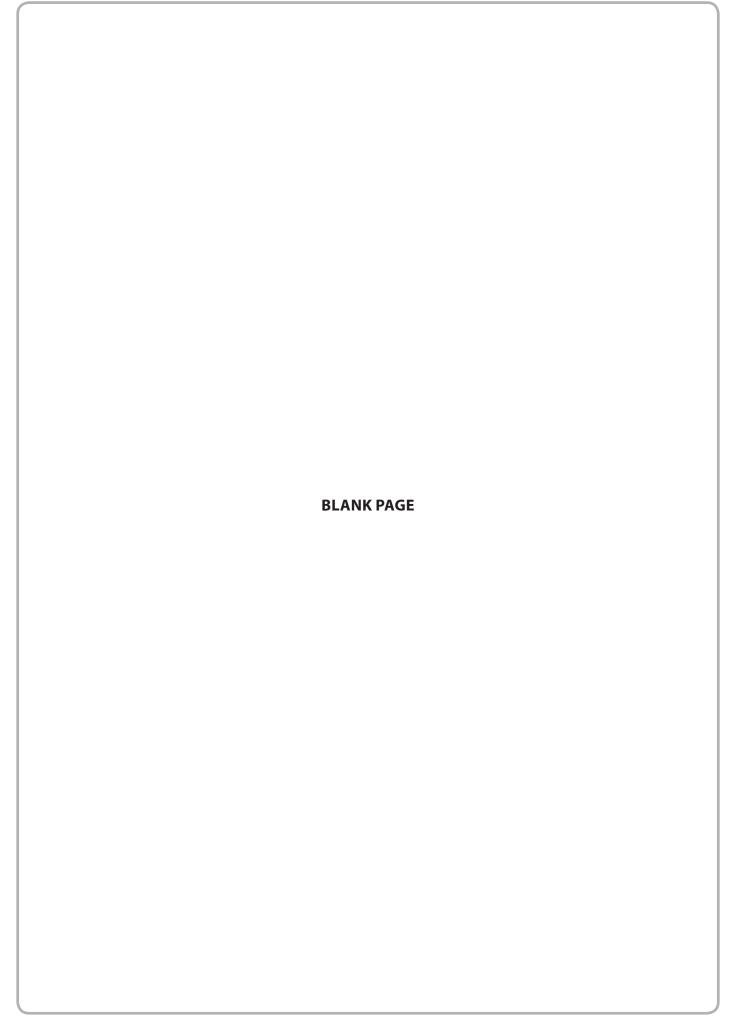
40

45

All you need to know

If you're someone who has been read for over 2,000 years, there is usually a good reason. For the average person, however, the most relevant of Aristotle's ideas relate to the importance of good relationships. While he saw the value in accidental friendships based on pleasure and utility, he felt that their impermanence diminished their potential. They lacked depth and a solid foundation. Instead, he argued for the cultivation of virtuous friendships built with intention and based on a mutual appreciation of character and goodness. He knew that such a friendship could only be strengthened over time and that, if it did thrive, it would last for life. To Aristotle, few things came close to the value of such a relationship.

50

55

It makes sense. At the end of the day, the bonds we forge with those close to us directly shape the quality of our lives. We are, and we live through, the people we spend time with. For most things, life is long enough. It is, however, too short for the wrong kinds of friendship.

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE