

Write your name here

Surname	Other names
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Centre Number	Candidate Number										
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**Pearson Edexcel International
Primary Curriculum**

English

Year 6

Wednesday 30 May 2018 – Morning Time: 1 hour 30 minutes	Paper Reference JEH01/01
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You must have: Resources Booklet (enclosed)	Total Marks <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
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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 70.
- 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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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions.

These questions are about Text A.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box and then mark your new answer with a cross .

- 1 Why are the words '**Corals**', '**animals**' and '**coral**' written in bold letters at the start of this text?

Put a cross in **one** box.

- A they have unusual spellings
- B they are the main subject of this text
- C they are the words that need explaining
- D they are the nouns in these sentences

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

- 2 Write the word from paragraph 1 that tells the reader how the polyps get their food.

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

- 3 Put a cross in **one** box.

Coral reefs develop

- A slowly
- B rapidly
- C cautiously
- D abruptly

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

- 4 Write the word from paragraph 1 that shows the size of coral reefs.

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

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5 Explain how the reader knows that the writer is addressing them personally.

.....

.....

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)



6 Put a cross ☒ in **one** box to show what has caused the damage to the reefs.

- A** huge numbers of sea creatures
- B** the polyps protecting themselves
- C** the tourists who visit them
- D** people mistreating the planet

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 What has happened to endanger the planet’s oceans, and the plants and animals living in them?

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 Give **two** examples of how the writer has made the information easy to read.

- 1
- 2

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 Match each of the words below with its antonym. One has been done for you.

protect	safe
outer	old
recent	attack
harmful	inner

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)



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10 'From the smallest shrimp to the largest shark...'

Why are the words 'smallest' and 'largest' used in this sentence?

.....
 (Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

11 According to the writer each statement below is a result of either the actions of nature or the actions of humans.

Put a cross in the correct box to show this.

One has been done for you.

Writer's statements	Results of actions of nature	Results of actions of humans
Gradually produce new environments	x	
Pollute the environment		
Provide food and shelter		
Safeguard the beaches		
Rely on the sea for a living		

(Total for Question 11 = 2 marks)

12 In points 1 and 2 the writer explains what would happen without coral reefs.

(a) Give **two** examples of these.

(2)

-
-

(b) Why does the writer do this?

(1)

.....
 (Total for Question 12 = 3 marks)



These questions are about Text B.

- 16** Underline the word in the sentence below which tells the reader that the sea is moving powerfully.

'At last they reached the end of the reef and looked down at the heaving sea. The tide was still going out, and the water was pouring off of the exposed coral ...'

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

- 17** Select the word from this extract which shows that Mick entered the sea effortlessly.

'With hardly a ripple, he slipped into the nearest pool, not even looking back to see if Jonnie was following him.'

- A** hardly
- B** ripple
- C** slipped
- D** even

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)

- 18** *'lowered himself gingerly over the brittle coral.'*

What is meant by the word 'gingerly'?

.....

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)

- 19** *'quite abruptly the bottom fell away'*

Underline the word that could be used to replace '**abruptly**' in this extract.

rudely roughly suddenly dangerously

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)



20 *'For a moment he was really frightened...Then he looked ahead once more. Ahead and downward.'*

Why has the writer used a series of short sentences at this point in the story?

- A** to emphasise fear
- B** to show determination
- C** to create tension
- D** to describe danger

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)

21 Write a number (1-5) against each of these phrases to show the order they are in the text.

	A	Jonnie follows Mick into the sea
	B	brightness is replaced by shadows
	C	the big fish avoid Mick
	D	the tide is going out
	E	the water gets deeper

(Total for Question 21 = 2 marks)

22 Why does Jonnie look behind him before he swims out to sea?

- A** to check where Mick is
- B** to see where the fish are
- C** to look out into the open sea
- D** to see how far away the reef is

(Total for Question 22 = 1 mark)



23 'He became smaller and smaller as he approached those moving shapes.' Why has the writer described Jonnie as becoming smaller?

Put a cross ☒ in **one** box.

- A to show Jonnie is growing
- B to show Jonnie is shrinking
- C to show the sea animals are really small
- D to show the sea animals are really large

(Total for Question 23 = 1 mark)

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24 How does the reader know that Mick is more familiar with the reef than Jonnie?
Give **two** ways.

1

2

(Total for Question 24 = 2 marks)

25 What impression is the reader given of Jonnie?

Tick **two** boxes.

He is excited	
He is anxious	
He is brave	
He is protective	
He is emotional	

(Total for Question 25 = 2 marks)

26 Why was Jonnie relieved when Mick swam back to the surface?

Put a cross in **one** box.

- A** because he had taken six breaths
- B** because the big fish were elusive
- C** because he had been underwater so long
- D** because he waved to the big fish

(Total for Question 26 = 1 mark)

27 Give **two** reasons why a reader might want to carry on reading this story.

1

.....

2

.....

(Total for Question 27 = 2 marks)



SECTION B

Grammar and punctuation

Answer ALL questions.

30 Tick the box that tells whether the underlined word is spelt correctly.

	Correct spelling	Incorrect spelling
The boys could <u>here</u> the waves.		
The fish were <u>right</u> beneath Mick.		
The <u>too</u> boys swam away from the reef.		
Jonnie didn't <u>know</u> how deep the sea was.		
<u>Their</u> were dark shapes swimming below them.		

(Total for Question 30 = 3 marks)

31 Complete the sentences below with **me** or **I**.

- (a) Mick and waited until the tide was going out.
- (b) The huge fish swam below
- (c) We will return to the reef though am both curious and frightened.

(Total for Question 31 = 1 mark)

32 Insert all the missing punctuation in the sentence below.

Where are we going I asked Mick as we walked carefully across the sharp reef

(Total for Question 32 = 2 marks)

33 Put a circle around the words in this sentence that show it is written in the past tense.

Very slowly he followed Mick between coral reefs that grew further and further apart as they approached the sea.

(Total for Question 33 = 1 mark)

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34 Put a pronoun in the gap in each sentence.

- (a) Jonnie followed Mick across the reef although
was feeling anxious.
- (b) The large fish were deep in the water and
appeared to be huge.
- (c) swam together till Mick dived beneath the water.

(Total for Question 34 = 3 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 10 MARKS



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TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel International Primary Curriculum

English

Year 6

Wednesday 30 May 2018 – Morning

Resources Booklet

Paper Reference

JEH01/01

Do not return this Resources Booklet with the question paper.

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Text A - What is a coral reef?

Corals are among the most important **animals** in the ocean. The living part of a **coral** is made up of tiny creatures. These are called polyps. Polyps often live together in large groups, snatching food from the water with their tentacles. The polyps protect themselves by building hard outer cases. Over millions of years these gradually form giant coral reefs, which provide food and homes to huge numbers of sea creatures.

You may already know that coral reefs are beautiful, but did you know that they also play an important part in keeping the oceans healthy? In recent years many of the world's coral reefs have been badly damaged. The main causes are global warming, pollution and other harmful human actions (such as over-fishing).

Coral reefs help to keep planet Earth, and everything on it, healthy. Here are six ways coral reefs are really important.

1. Coral reefs provide protection and shelter for many species of fish and sea life.

From the smallest shrimp to the largest shark, and everything in between, sea creatures find both food and protection in coral reefs. Without these important habitats in which to live, some fish and sea life would no longer survive.

2. Coral reefs protect the coasts from strong currents and waves.

Coral reefs slow down the flow of water. It is interesting that coral reefs are most likely to be where an ocean's currents and waves are the most powerful. Reefs help to protect beaches and coastlines from erosion. Without coral reefs many of the world's most fragile coasts would be unable to thrive, and could even be lost.

3. Coral reefs are nature's very own water filter system.

Reefs cannot exist in murky or polluted waters. Many individual corals and sponges eat tiny particles found in the ocean. In turn, this helps to keep the water clean and pure, making our beaches more beautiful and allowing our coral reefs to continue to thrive.

4. Coral reefs control how much carbon dioxide is in the ocean water.

Coral's limestone shell is formed by the ocean's processing of carbon dioxide. Without coral the amount of carbon dioxide in the ocean would rise, which, in turn, would affect all living things on Earth.

5. Coral reefs are an important source of food for humans.

Humans eat fish; fish is high in protein, which helps humans to stay healthy. The huge amount of edible sea life in the coral reefs is therefore important to human nutrition. Fisheries, both large and small, depend on coral reefs to make money.

6. Tourism.

Coral reefs are vital to the tourism industry. They make, and look after, many of the world's most beautiful beaches. Without clear waters and the opportunities for diving and snorkelling, tourists would not visit and the local people would not be able to make a living.

Text B - Dolphin Island

At last they reached the end of the reef and looked down at the heaving sea. The tide was still going out, and the water was pouring off of the exposed coral, down hundreds of little valleys it had carved in the living rock. There were large, deep pools here, open to the sea. In them swam fish much bigger than Jonnie had ever seen before.

'Come along,' said Mick, adjusting his face mask. With hardly a ripple, he slipped into the nearest pool, not even looking back to see if Jonnie was following him.

Jonnie hesitated for a moment, decided he did not want to appear a coward, and lowered himself gingerly over the brittle coral. As soon as the water rose above his face mask he forgot all his fears. The world he had looked into from above was even more beautiful now he was actually floating face down on the surface. He felt like a fish himself, swimming in a giant tank, and able to see everything clearly through the window of his mask.

Very slowly he followed Mick between coral reefs that grew further and further apart as they approached the sea. At first the water was less than a metre deep, then quite abruptly the bottom fell away and Jonnie was in much deeper water. He had swum off the reef and was heading for the open sea.

For a moment he was really frightened. He stopped swimming, looking back over his shoulder to check that safety was only just behind him. Then he looked ahead once more. Ahead and downward.

It was impossible to tell how far he could see into the depths. He was looking down into a world completely different from the pools he had just left. From a world sparkling with sunlight, he was staring into a mysterious gloom. And far down in that gloom, huge shapes were moving back and forth.

'What are they?' he whispered.

He became smaller and smaller as he approached those moving shapes.

'Groupers,' said Mick. 'Watch.' Then to Jonnie's alarm, he slipped beneath the water and dived down as swiftly as any fish. When he stopped, he was floating just above them. He reached out, trying to touch one of the huge fish, but it gave a flick of its tail and eluded him.

Mick seemed to be in no hurry to return to the surface but Jonnie had taken at least half a dozen breaths while he was watching. At last, to his great relief, Mick began to swim slowly upward, waving goodbye to the groupers as he did so.

As they swam back to the edge of the reef, Jonnie glanced once more into the blue depths with their coral borders and the shapes swimming slowly among them. It was a world as alien as another planet, even though it was here on his own earth. And it was a world which filled him with both curiosity and fear.

There was only one way of dealing with these emotions. Sooner or later, he would have to follow Mick down that blue, mysterious slope.

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Sources taken/adapted from:

Text A: Coral reefs - www.dkfindout.com

Text B: Dolphin Island. Arthur C. Clarke

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