

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Award
in Primary

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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Time 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper
reference

JEH11/01

English

Year 6

You must have:

Source 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.
- 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.*

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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Reading

It is recommended that you spend 20 minutes on Text 1 and 30 minutes on Text 2.

Answer ALL questions.

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 ☒.

Read Text 1 in the Source Booklet and answer Questions 1 to 11.

1 *'Running: A Sprint or a Marathon?'*

How does this title **interest** the reader?

It:

- A explains the races
- B describes types of running
- C shows what the text is about
- D describes famous sports stars

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 *'Running has many types of competitive racing. All races test speed, endurance or both.'*

Give the word the writer has used for being persistent.

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 *'...a marathon which is run over 42.195 kilometres (26 miles and 385 yards).'*

Why has the writer given two types of measurement?

To:

- A show how long the marathon race is
- B explain how far marathon runners go
- C emphasise both of the distances given
- D make the distance clearer for readers

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

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4 'Who is your favourite running hero?'

Explain why the writer makes this question a subheading.

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(Total for Question 4 = 2 marks)

5 'Eliud has come dangerously close to finishing the marathon in less than two hours.'

What does the writer mean by the words 'dangerously close'?

That:

- A Eliud has difficulty in beating this time
- B Eliud may suffer if he runs faster
- C Eliud just missed out beating this time
- D Eliud is a fierce running competitor

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 'Or perhaps your breath is taken away...'

This is an example of:

- A personification
- B a simile
- C a metaphor
- D alliteration

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 'In 2012, she dominated other runners in the sprinting events...'

Circle the word from the list below that could replace 'dominated'.

disappointed overshadowed astonished terrified

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)



8 What do long-distance runners and sprinters have in common?

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 'Sprinters are...explosively fast...'

What does the word 'explosively' show about how sprinters run?

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 Tick the type of running that matches the words from the text below. One has been done for you.

Words from the text	Sprinting	Long-distance
...long arms that pump for extra power...		✓
...carry more weight and most of it is muscle.		
...develop long, lean muscles, particularly in the lower body.		

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

11 Through this text, the writer has described sprinting and long-distance running.

Which of these does the writer describe positively?

Circle the correct option from the list below.

sprinting both long-distance running

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

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Read Text 2 in the Source Booklet and answer Questions 12 to 25.

12 *'I'm slumped on the ground...'*

Underline the word closest in meaning to 'slumped'.

exhausted relaxed collapsed settled

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 *'Sand with scratches of dry grass. A wasteland.'*

What does this tell us about the writer's surroundings?

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 *'But I'm not moving.'*

What does this tell us about the writer?

That he is:

- A having a rest
- B unable to move
- C very comfortable
- D refusing to move

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)



15 'My legs are like two bits of rusted machinery I've been dragging along with me for days.'

What does this sentence tell us about how the writer is feeling?

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(Total for Question 15 = 2 marks)

16 '...pleasurable pain.'

Why is it unusual to see these two words together?

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(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 Why can't the writer stay where he is?

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(Total for Question 17 = 2 marks)

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18 'soul-sapping.'

This is an example of:

- A** a synonym
- B** an anagram
- C** a simile
- D** alliteration

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)

19 Put these thoughts in number order 1–5 as they appear in the text. The earliest (1) has been done for you.

- You're going to be fine
- You can do this
- but I got through it
- I got myself pumped up
- but it won't stop you

(Total for Question 19 = 2 marks)

20 'By Day Five, though, the bravado had been replaced by tenderness as I cajoled myself along through the night stage.'

Underline the word that shows the change in feelings of the writer by Day Five.

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)



21 *'The sand...was brutally soft...'*

This is an example of:

- A an antonym
- B an oxymoron
- C assonance
- D a palindrome

(Total for Question 21 = 1 mark)

22 *'But now...my will has run dry.'*

What does the writer mean by these words?

That his will has:

- A disappeared
- B decreased
- C reappeared
- D increased

(Total for Question 22 = 1 mark)

23 *'Come on, get up,' barks the man. 'Follow us.' Before I know it I'm hauling myself up and moving again...'*

Why did the writer find himself getting up again?

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(Total for Question 23 = 2 marks)

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24 'They are nearly as exhausted as I am, but we plough on.'

What does 'plough on' tell us about this part of their journey?

That they:

- A dash onwards
- B press onwards
- C force onwards
- D jog onwards

(Total for Question 24 = 1 mark)

25 Write an appropriate question to ask the writer about what happened after this extract finished.

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(Total for Question 25 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

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SECTION B

Grammar and Punctuation

It is recommended that you spend 15 minutes on these questions.

Answer ALL questions.

26 Underline the prepositions in the sentence below.

'I'm slumped on the ground, my back against a mound of sand, staring out through smudged, yellow sunglasses.'

(Total for Question 26 = 2 marks)

27 Underline the subordinate clause in the sentence below.

When the runner saw the tyre tracks, he knew that civilisation wasn't far away.

(Total for Question 27 = 1 mark)

28 Draw a line to match each sentence to its action.

One has been done for you.

The runner was sprinting.	in progress in the present
The runner sprinted.	in progress in the past
The runner is sprinting.	in the present
The runner sprints.	in the past

(Total for Question 28 = 1 mark)

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29 Circle the subject in the sentence below.

The sun is too hot.

(Total for Question 29 = 1 mark)

30 Complete the sentences below with **there**, **their** or **they're**.

My legs feel like two bits of rusted machinery.
dragging along.

I am looking over at the sand, with scratches of dry
grass.

The thoughts in my head, making sure that I stay
alive.

The couple stands over me. voices surprised me.

(Total for Question 30 = 2 marks)

31 Insert the missing punctuation into this sentence.

Can you help me to carry on Finn asked the couple

(Total for Question 31 = 2 marks)

32 Complete the table by rewriting the contractions in full.

The first one has been done for you.

Contraction	Full form
isn't	is not
they've	
we're	

(Total for Question 32 = 2 marks)



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33 Circle the **three** nouns in this sentence.

The intensity of the heat made me almost melt into the sand.

(Total for Question 33 = 3 marks)

34 Underline a prefix from the list below that can be added to the word 'helpful' to make a new word.

dis re un in

(Total for Question 34 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 15 MARKS

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(Total for Question 35 = 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 15 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel International Award in Primary

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

**Paper
reference**

JEH11/01

English

Year 6

Source Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Text 1

Running: A Sprint or a Marathon?

Running has many types of competitive racing. All races test speed, endurance or both. Track and field races are usually divided into sprints, middle-distance and long-distance. Those held off the track may be called cross-country races. The longest is a marathon which is run over 42.195 kilometres (26 miles and 385 yards).

Who is your favourite running hero?

Maybe it is Kenyan Eliud Kipchoge, winner of the gold in the Berlin Marathon event? Eliud has come dangerously close to finishing the marathon in less than two hours. He set a new world record of 2 hours, 1 minute and 39 seconds and is now in the running to break that mythical time barrier.



(Source: PAL/Shutterstock)

Or perhaps your breath is taken away by the stunning feats of Allyson Felix? In 2012, she dominated other runners in the sprinting events at the London Olympics. She won gold medals in the 200-metre individual, 100-metre relay and 200-metre relay. Four years later she defended her relay gold medals again in Rio.

The top ten runners in the world come from all the different events. Distance runners are masters of keeping pace and using grit to finish a race. The sprinters are powerful and coordinated, and rarely make mistakes. But long-distance runners and sprinters have one thing in common – they try to win!

Physically, they are complete opposites. Long-distance runners are lean, which best suits them for covering ground. Sprinters are powerfully built and explosively fast for shorter stretches. The two runners differ in speed and body type.

Height

Generally, top long-distance runners are tall with long arms that pump for extra power and long legs allowing bigger strides. Sprinters typically are smaller than distance runners. Shorter legs are beneficial for quickly building speed.

Weight

Long-distance runners tend not to weigh much. Carrying weight is a burden for distance runners and slows speed. Sprinters carry more weight and most of it is muscle. Being heavier allows the sprinter to run with more power and cut through wind.

Muscle mass

Long-distance runners develop long, lean muscles, particularly in the lower body. Sprinters have thick muscles. Their strong thighs and calves help them burst from the starting line.

Runners come in all shapes and sizes, but one thing they all have in common is determination.

Text 2

Finn has challenged himself to complete an ultra-marathon in the desert. He has been running for several days.

I'm slumped on the ground, my back against a mound of sand, staring out through smudged, yellow sunglasses. All I can see, as far as the sky, is sand. Sand with scratches of dry grass. A wasteland. A faint trail runs through it. Tyre tracks that suggest civilisation can't be far away. But I'm not moving. My legs are like two bits of rusted machinery I've been dragging along with me for days. It feels good to put them down. My groin, right where the front of my leg fuses on to my body, screeches and grinds with each step when I run, but sitting here, it becomes a faint, almost pleasurable pain.

My thoughts seem to exist outside myself. My essence, my core being, is just sitting here, melting into the sand, too exhausted to think. But the officers in my head, those left in charge of making sure I stay alive, are in frantic discussion.

I can't sit here all day. I'm low on water. The sun is too hot. I've come too far. Think of all that distance you've run. Countless miles across this soul-sapping sand. You can't stop now. The end, the beach, the sea is only a few miles away. You can do it, one small step at a time. You didn't come all this way to quit this close to the finish.

I recall vaguely the various strategies I've used to keep myself going up until now. When things first got tough, around Day Two, I got myself pumped up. 'Come on, tough guy,' I told myself. 'You can do this. You show them. The desert may be tough, but it won't stop you.'

By Day Five, though, the bravado had been replaced by tenderness as I cajoled myself along through the night stage. 'It's OK, don't worry, you'll make it. You're going to be fine, just keep moving.' The night lay dark and still around me. The sand under my feet was brutally soft, but I got through it. Twenty-six miles in seven and a half hours. But I got there.

But now, so close to the end, my will has run dry. The voices in my head are futile. I'm not moving. The really courageous thing to do, I tell myself, would be to listen to me, not everybody else. They will say that nobody quits so close to the end. But I have nothing to prove. If I want to give up, I should just stop.

'Hey, Finn!' I look up. An elderly couple stand over me.

'Come on, get up,' barks the man. 'Follow us.'

Before I know it I'm hauling myself up and moving again, following their commanding footsteps. They are nearly as exhausted as I am, but we plough on. And, eventually, I begin to recover. I begin to feel a tiny spasm of life return to my legs. My head starts to clear. Without even meaning to, I start to trot.

'Ah, good, good,' he says. 'Go. We will see you at the finish.'

And with that, I begin to run.



(Source: PAL/Shutterstock)

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Sources adapted from:

Text 1: adapted from <https://www.livestrong.com/article/550102-the-physical-difference-between-long-distance-runners-sprinters/>, <https://kids.kiddle.co/Running> and <https://www.sportsrec.com/3722010/top-10-runners-in-the-world>

Text 2: adapted from 'The Rise of the Ultra Runners: A Journey To The Edge of Human Endurance' by Adharanand Finn © Guardian Faber Publishing, May 2019