



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--



ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0511/13

Paper 1 Reading and Writing (Core)

October/November 2012

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

Dictionaries are **not** allowed.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
Exercise 1	
Exercise 2	
Exercise 3	
Exercise 4	
Exercise 5	
Exercise 6	
Exercise 7	
Total	

This document consists of **13** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



Exercise 1

Read the following article about eating out in Kuala Lumpur, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

Eating out in Kuala Lumpur

It is generally agreed that when it comes to eating out, no city in Asia can compare to Kuala Lumpur. It is famous for the variety of dishes on offer and the quality of the food. Malaysian food reflects the ethnic mix of the local population. Food seems to bring people together here. It seems that everywhere you look people are enjoying each other's company and their food. Here are a few places that you must visit if you are ever in Kuala Lumpur.



Hakka Restaurant

Hakka cooking from south-east China may not be as famous as Sichuan, Cantonese or Beijing food, but it is a firm favourite with Malaysians for its simple dishes full of flavour rather than sauces and chilli. Nowhere is Hakka food better presented than at this restaurant, which can serve an incredible 1,000 customers a night. Remarkably, the restaurant has been open for 54 years, and offers an extensive menu, including sizzling tofu with fermented beans, delicate potato leaves and herbal chicken slow-cooked in a clay pot. Dishes start at around \$3 each.

Precious Restaurant

You will find some of the most interesting dishes come from Nyonya cooking. This dates back centuries to the ports of Malacca and Penang, where intermarriage between Chinese and Malays created a unique way of cooking. Nyonya food takes a great deal of preparation, so this is not something you buy on street stalls. If you want to try this food then you should book a table at Precious, a very popular but small restaurant on the first floor of the Central Market building. The place is luxurious but not as expensive as it looks, and dinner should not be more than \$15.

Soo Kee's Restaurant

Soo Kee opened his first restaurant in the 1950s and his 13 children have all become cooks and restaurant owners. The father's original stall is now managed by his eldest daughter, but the best food is served across the road by his son, Stanley, who cooks over the hot ovens in the restaurant for 10 hours a day. The cooking at this restaurant is all about noodles, and there is one dish that has to be tried. It is called 'sang har mee'. This is a plate of giant freshwater prawns on a bed of crispy noodles. At about \$7 it is not cheap by local standards, but it is well worth the expense and you will never forget the special taste.

(a) What is Kuala Lumpur famous for?

..... [1]

(b) What evidence is there that food brings people together?

..... [1]

(c) Why is Hakka food popular with Malaysians?

..... [1]

(d) What is unusual about the Hakka restaurant? Give **two** details.

.....
..... [1]

(e) Why won't you find Nyonya food on street stalls?

..... [1]

(f) What does Soo Kee's eldest daughter do?

..... [1]

[Total: 6]

Exercise 2

Read the following article about the many uses of gold, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

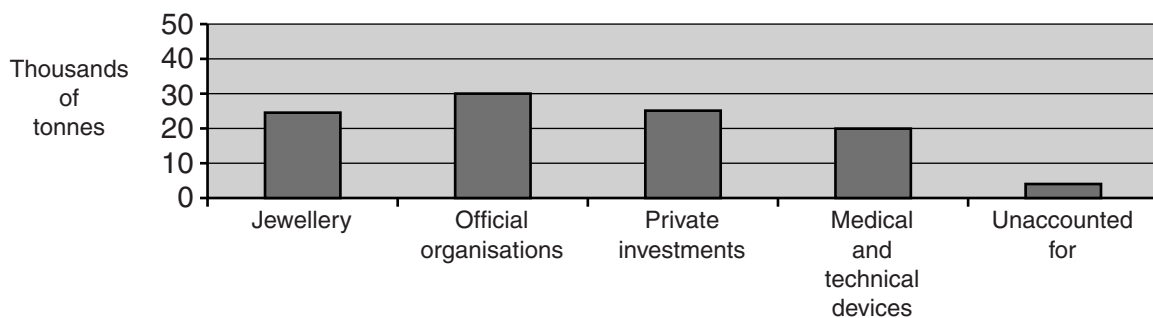
The Many Uses of Gold

In many parts of the world, when people think of gold they connect it with jewellery and wealth. Yet, for many poor people, gold coins, gold bars and gold jewellery are essential as financial security or insurance.

India is the world's largest market for gold jewellery, accounting for about one fifth of the global total. In much of Asia, the Middle East and India, around two-thirds of the jewellery purchased is used as a way of saving money as well as being worn as a decorative item. The use of jewellery as a way of saving money is often important in rural areas where finding a bank is difficult or even impossible. People buy gold because its value stays strong even when the value of money goes down.

Gold jewellery has often been a woman's only valuable possession, and in some families this is still true. A woman's gold can therefore be her only protection against personal misfortune. Today, all around the world, sales of gold jewellery have grown by over 20% per year, because everyone is confident that gold won't lose its value. Demand for gold is so high that gold mines cannot supply enough.

Global Distribution of Gold



Gold's function as a decoration, as jewellery, has been evident for thousands of years. Since the earliest times, the beauty and richness of gold, along with the fact that it does not change its colour, has meant that it has always been the favourite metal of jewellers. The earliest gold jewellery dates from the Sumerian civilisation that was at its most powerful around 6,000 years ago. In the Middle Ages, alchemists attempted to make gold from other metals. They believed that gold was a source of eternal life and so it was used in medicines designed to fight old age and prolong life.

Gold also performs important functions in many aspects of everyday life. It does not react when it comes into contact with other substances and this, along with other unique properties, makes it useful in medicine and many other areas that we consider essential to our modern lives.

During heart surgery, gold-covered 'stents' are put into blocked arteries to help the flow of blood. These gadgets need to be carefully positioned. Gold is ideal for this because it shows up clearly on X-rays and can easily be located by doctors. A pacemaker, a device inserted in the body to keep the heartbeat regular, also contains gold. Gold is used in all of these applications because of its high level of reliability. Gold also helps doctors to deliver precise doses of powerful drugs to the parts of the body where they are required.

Gold has many other applications in modern life as it conducts electricity very efficiently. The standard touch-tone telephone contains 33 contacts made from gold. Air-bag systems fitted in more than 30 million cars around the world rely on gold-coated electrical contacts. And every time you touch a key on your computer it strikes a gold circuit that sends your command to the computer's microprocessor. In fact, you have probably never realised how much gold there is in your everyday life.

(a) Why is gold important to poor people?

..... [1]

(b) Why do many people in Asia, the Middle East and India use gold as a way of saving? Give **two** reasons.

.....
..... [2]

(c) Why is gold particularly important to many women?

..... [1]

(d) Why can't mines produce enough gold for everyone who wants it?

..... [1]

(e) According to the bar chart, how much gold is used in the manufacture of medical and technical devices?

..... [1]

(f) What did people in the past use gold for? Give **two** examples.

..... [1]

(g) How is gold used in modern healthcare? Give **two** examples.

.....
..... [2]

(h) How does gold help to protect drivers?

..... [1]

[Total: 10]

Exercise 3

Hong Thi Nguyen lives at 12 Quan Su Street, Dong Da District, which is in Hanoi, Vietnam. Her family has never lived anywhere other than Vietnam but they are soon moving to London. Of course, Hong has to continue her studies when she gets to London because she is still only 16 and her ambition is to become a dentist, like her father. She has two years of study ahead of her before she can apply to university. Although her first language is Vietnamese, Hong's parents want her to be fluent in English and so she has attended the Bridge International School in Hanoi, where all lessons are taught in English. She has already got her IGCSE results and achieved nine overall: three subjects at grade A*, three at grade A, two at grade B and one at grade D. She knows that she has to follow a science course and she hopes that she can follow the Cambridge Pre-University course, but if there are no places left on that, then she will be happy to do A Levels instead.

It has proved to be very difficult to find a suitable college in London. Of course, whichever college she chooses must have an excellent academic reputation. Hong has looked at many colleges but not many of them offered exactly what she wanted. In Hanoi, she excelled in gymnastics and was the city champion in her age group. She has discovered that although many colleges offer sports programmes together with the academic studies, there are not very many that offer gymnastics at the level she has achieved. However, she finally identified The Meadows College in London, which has a highly qualified teacher running a gymnastics club for students who are very serious about this sport.

Hong's parents are anxious for her to secure a place at a college so that they do not have to worry about her education when they get to London. They were used to paying fees termly at the International School, but they are very fortunate because her father's company will now be paying the fees for Hong in London on an annual basis.

It is now very important that Hong finds a place so that they can all get on with the other jobs that have to be done before the family moves to London.

Imagine you are Hong. Fill in the application form on the opposite page, using the information above.

The Meadows College Application Form

Section A: Personal details

Full name:

Age:

Gender: (please tick) Male Female

Address:

Nationality:

Language(s) spoken in addition to first language:

Have you ever lived outside the UK? (please delete) Yes/No

Section B: Educational details

Last school attended:

Number of IGCSEs passed at grade C and above: (please circle)

0–3 4–6 7–8 9 or more

Preferred course:

Future career:

Section C: Financial details

Please indicate how fees will be paid: (please underline)

monthly termly annually

Section D

In the space below, write **one** sentence giving the main reason why you want to attend this college, and **one** sentence about yourself which is relevant to your application.

[Total: 10]

Exercise 4

Read the following talk given by a teacher of English at a careers evening, and then complete the notes on the opposite page.

Teaching English Abroad

My teaching career has taken me to many countries and in each one I have heard a different variety of English. The English language exists in many forms, with regional variations and many different accents. This is wonderful, and as an English teacher I will always be motivated by the beauty of our language.



People often ask me what keeps me motivated. I don't find it difficult to answer that question. The real motivation for teaching English in different countries is the opportunity it gives you to discover other cultures and to find common ground through language.

One of the greatest joys of teaching English is when a student is able to say something to you that is not a simple repetition of a learnt phrase. For many months, a student has been in my class, unable to speak to me in any meaningful way, just repeating what I say. However, one day, the same student will say something of her own, in English, and that is a fantastic moment. It is also a great pleasure when a student passes an exam. The sense of shared achievement is priceless. All of the hard work seems to have been worth it.

Of course, there can be difficult times as well. A teacher always has to be organised. I remember once doing a warm-up exercise that I had used many times with classes and the students simply didn't respond – there was complete silence. The worst fear that a teacher can have in a speaking class is silence. You have to be able to switch quickly to another activity, which I did. That also failed. I was terrified. I tried for fifteen minutes to get one single word from this intermediate group. Then a member of staff appeared at the door. It was the correct teacher and I was in the wrong class. Eight absolute beginners had been looking at me for fifteen minutes in total confusion.

My experiences as an English teacher have taught me many things. I certainly appreciate how difficult it is to learn another language. I have realised that students need structure and goals to work towards. I have also found that it helps to have a good sense of humour!

Something I try to avoid is boredom. I have been teaching for twenty years and when you've used every textbook there is, it can become a little tedious. The challenge then is to find inspiration in other ways.

I am now planning to open a small language school in Slovakia. This has been an ambition of mine for many years. It will give me the opportunity to teach English courses in my own way. I will have the freedom to try new methods with new materials, and that is a really exciting thought.

You have been asked by your careers adviser to listen to the talk given by the teacher and make brief notes about it.

For
Examiner's
Use

Make **two** notes under each heading.

What motivates the teacher

-
-

The joys of teaching

-
-

What the teacher has learnt

-
-

[Total: 6]

Exercise 5

Imagine your careers adviser has asked you to follow up these notes with a short written report.

Look at your notes in Exercise 4 above. Using the ideas in your notes, write a summary about the teacher's views on teaching English abroad.

Your summary should be no more than 70 words. You should use your own words as far as possible.

.....

.....

.....

.....

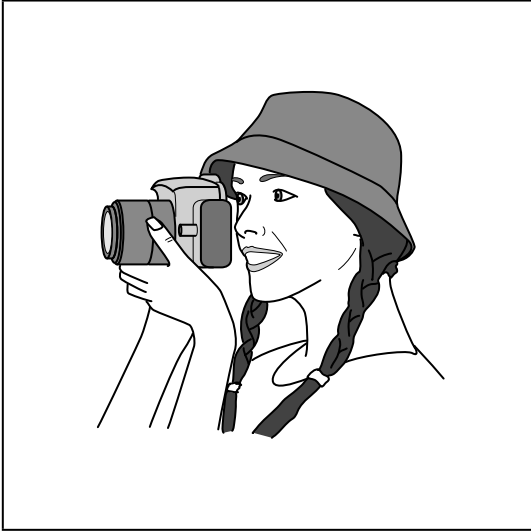
.....

.....

.....

.....

[Total: 4]

Exercise 6

Your penfriend has asked you to enclose two photos that are important to you when you next write.

Write a letter to your penfriend.

In your letter you should:

- describe what can be seen in each photo;
- explain why each photo is special to you;
- ask your friend to send you two of his/her favourite photos.

The pictures above may give you some ideas, but you are free to use any ideas of your own.

Your letter should be between 100 and 150 words long. Do not write an address.

You will receive up to 5 marks for the content of your letter, and up to 5 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

Dotted lines for writing.

[Total: 10]

Exercise 7

'It is better to work long hours for a high salary than to work shorter hours for less money.'

Here are some comments from your friends on this subject:

"It is better to earn a high salary so that you can have a good lifestyle."

"I want to have time to spend with my family and friends. I do not want to spend all of my time at work."

"A high salary gives you so many benefits; it is worth giving up other things to earn more."

"People who work long hours for high salaries are wasting their lives."

Write an article for your school magazine giving your views.

Your article should be between 100 and 150 words long.

The comments above may give you some ideas, but you are free to use any ideas of your own.

You will receive up to 5 marks for the content of your article, and up to 5 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

[Dotted lines for writing]

[Total: 10]

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.