



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--



ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/12

Paper 1 Reading and Writing (Core)

May/June 2013

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.

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



Exercise 1

Read the following leaflet about diving holidays, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

Diving Holidays

DIIVIA HOIQA2



Rangiroa, Polynesia

Rangiroa means 'long sky' and it is an enormous coral reef enclosing a lagoon. Two channels allow the Pacific waters into and out of the lagoon twice daily when the tides turn. Divers can be carried through the channels by the incoming tide and swim in with many reef sharks, dolphins and manta rays. It is highly exciting diving!

Dive details: dive with *The Six Professionals* and stay in a locally run hotel such as the *Blue Lagoon* for around £60 a night.



Sulawesi, Indonesia

Everyone will be fascinated by the greatest variety of marine life on Earth that can only be found in the dive sites around the small islands off Sulawesi. Here you can find tiny seahorses, flatworms, healthy coral and more fish than anyone can name. Staying with Ann Rose and her team at *Diver's Dream* is unforgettable. Particularly memorable are the evening meals, when everyone talks about the fish and sharks and where they plan to dive the next day.

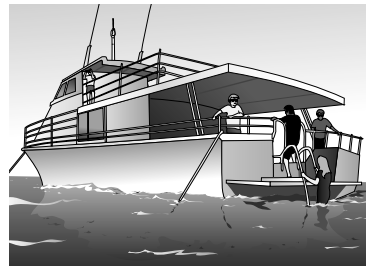
Dive details: accommodation at *Diver's Dream* is £20 a night. Diving costs £50 for a dive with a maximum of two divers per guide.

The Maldives

The best way to see the Maldives is on a boat: you can make as many as four dives a day and it works out as good

value for money. The Maldives still has the best all-round diving in the Indian Ocean, and the adventure begins the minute you are picked up from the airport for a speedboat ride to the dive boat. Manta rays live around the islands all the year, but you are only guaranteed to see them between May and September, when they come closer to the shore.

Dive details: *Maldives Scuba Experiences* run two excellent boats – *Mermaid* and *Sea Queen*. Special expeditions are offered where divers can help with manta ray research. £1,450 for a week's all-inclusive diving.



Little Cayman, British West Indies

Little Cayman is small – about 15 kilometres long – with a population of just 200 permanent residents, although this number doubles during the diving season. On the northern shore there are amazing sheer coral reefs, which reach down 2,000 metres. The view from the reef wall makes your head spin the first time you swim over the edge because the water is so incredibly clear. It is not a place to go to see big fish or many sharks, but it is wonderfully relaxing; you can dive in warm water and the conditions are not dangerous.

Dive details: Expect to pay £400 for a week's diving. Accommodation costs between £1,000 and £2,000 per week. At the top of this range is the *Coral Hotel*, the most luxurious place to stay on Little Cayman.



(a) According to the leaflet, which **three** sea creatures are carried into the Rangiroa lagoon on the tide?

..... [1]

(b) How much does it cost to stay at the *Blue Lagoon* for one night?

..... [1]

(c) What is unique about the dive sites around Sulawesi?

..... [1]

(d) What do guests discuss during meals at *Diver's Dream*?

..... [1]

(e) How do you travel from the airport to the dive boat in the Maldives?

..... [1]

(f) When can you be sure of seeing manta rays in the Maldives?

..... [1]

(g) When does the population of Little Cayman increase?

..... [1]

[Total: 7]

Exercise 2

Read the following article about children and play, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

CHILDREN AND PLAY

Children used to be able to play freely, exploring and interacting with the natural world with little or no supervision by adults. Children from around the world were free to invent games of their own. Nowadays, however, we control the lives of our children much more, giving them fewer opportunities for free play.

Today, some parents are afraid for their children's safety when they leave the house on their own. Many children in England used to spend hours playing on their bikes, having all sorts of adventures, but this is now considered too dangerous. Some working families can't care for their children after school, so the children have to stay indoors or attend supervised after-school activities. Children's lives have become more closely organised by adults, who believe that participation in a sport or some extra lessons will make their children more successful when they grow up.



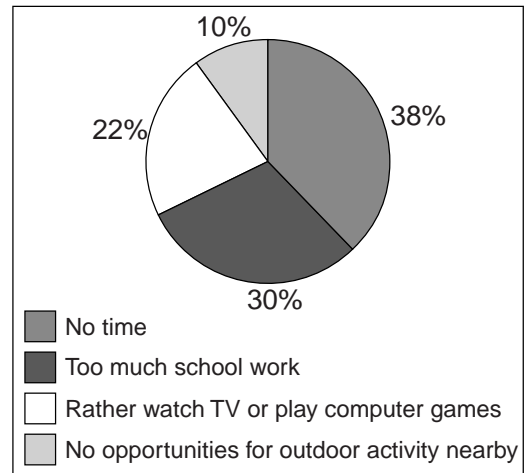
The result is that some children have little time for play any more and when they do it's often spent in front of the television or computer. In the past, children in Brazil played a game which involves spinning a large seed with a hole in it to create a scream-like noise. They rarely play this game nowadays.

Studies show that outdoor environments help all people by reducing stress and creating a general feeling of well-being. The natural world is essential for the emotional health of children. Just as children need positive contact with adults, they also need positive contact with nature and the chance to experience the sense of wonder that it offers. When children play in the open air, they are more likely to have positive feelings about each other and their surroundings. They are able to use elements of the natural environment to create games with each other. In Korea, for example, children can be found using something as simple as stones to play a great game called 'jacks'.

Outdoor environments are also important for children's development of independence. When playing outside, children can gradually increase the distance from the adult who is looking after them. Although they can develop some independence indoors, children are more able to experiment with independence in the open air. Adults are then more willing to trust their children, an essential element in confidence-building which improves the relationship between child and parent.

Outdoors, children have more opportunities to use all their senses. They have greater freedom not only to run and shout, but also to interact with the environment. Spanish children, for example, enjoy a very active game known as 'colour, little colour', in which a leader names a colour, and then the other children have to rush to look for something of that colour. Activities which may not be allowed indoors are perfectly acceptable outdoors; children are free to play messy games out in the open air that just wouldn't be permitted in the home.

Reasons why children don't play outdoors



Children experience the natural environment differently from adults. Adults typically see nature as background to what they are doing, whereas for children it is a hands-on experience. One researcher says, "All the manufactured equipment and all the indoor instructional games cannot substitute for the experience of direct interaction with nature."

As a parent concludes, "These expensive toys cannot replace the sensation where a child's attention is suddenly captured by the sparkle of sunlight through leaves, the sound and motion of plants in the wind, or the gentle noise of water flowing by."

(a) Why could children play freely in the past?
..... [1]

(b) What must some children do after school if both parents work?
..... [1]

(c) What do adults believe will help their children to achieve more in later life?
..... [1]

(d) According to the article, why is it good for everybody to spend time outdoors?
..... [1]

(e) What are the emotional benefits that children experience when spending time outdoors?
Give **two** details.
.....
..... [2]

(f) How do adults react when their children become more independent?
..... [1]

(g) What can children do outdoors that wouldn't be permitted indoors? Give **two** details.
.....
..... [1]

(h) According to the chart, what is the second most common reason why children do not play outdoors?
..... [1]

(i) What is the difference in the way that adults and children experience nature?
.....
..... [1]

(j) What is the researcher's view of educational games?
..... [1]

[Total: 11]

Exercise 3

Nanami Hokkaido is planning to do some voluntary work in her community. This will involve helping a local project without being paid for it. She lives in a very nice part of Japan at 431 Akasaka, Minato Ku, Tokyo 107. Nanami has always felt very lucky to live in a comfortable home with all sorts of facilities close by. She would like to get involved in activities that offer opportunities to people who do not have all of the advantages that she enjoys. Nanami is 18 and still at school, taking her A Levels. She attends the Cambridge International School, but will be leaving soon and so the best time for her to work on a project will be during the summer holidays.

Nanami wants to become a child psychiatrist. She is very interested in having the chance to work on a drama project with children who live in a very disadvantaged part of town. She read about the volunteer projects in the local newspaper and asked for further details to be sent to her email address, **azuredesk@ezweb.com**. Nanami is studying drama at A Level and she directed the last school play, an experience which she found exhausting but fascinating. She was amazed to see all of the different behaviours of people when they were under stress, preparing for the performance. However, she was equally delighted to see how team-work could really bring out the best in people. She noticed that even very shy students became more confident.

Nanami has never volunteered to do anything outside school before. She got all of the information about the project so that she could discuss it with her parents and make sure that they were happy with her applying to be a volunteer. Her mother was a little concerned that she would have no time to rest after her exams and before starting university, but her father said that it is better to be busy than not have enough to do. Nanami also thinks that it will be very good for her to gain more experience of working with children.

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

Student volunteer application form

Section A: Personal details

Full name:

Address:

Email address:

Age:

Name of school:

Which exams are you currently studying for? (please tick **one** option)

IGCSE A Level Degree

Section B: Volunteering details

What kind of volunteering project do you want to be involved in? (please circle)

conservation childcare arts and crafts drama group work

Have you been a volunteer before? (please delete) YES/NO

Where did you hear about the volunteering projects? (please underline)

internet newspaper school radio

When would you be available to work on the project?

.....

Section C: Further details

In the space below, write **one** sentence giving details of any experience you have had that will be useful in your voluntary work, and **one** sentence explaining how you hope to benefit from volunteering.

[Total: 14]

Exercise 4

Read the following article about the eyesight of birds, and then complete the notes on the opposite page.



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

Birds have an amazing view of the world, but that's not just because they fly above it. Birds have truly astonishing eyesight. In fact, the clarity with which they see the world is similar to that of humans. But birds actually process the information they see much faster than humans and they can spot movement much better.

A bird's eyeballs may seem tiny, but a large part of the eye is hidden by the bird's eyelid and skull. The eye is one of the largest parts of a bird's head and can sometimes even weigh more than a bird's brain. It is estimated that a bird's eyeballs account for about 15% of the weight of the head. In contrast, a human's eyes account for only about 1% of the total weight of the head.

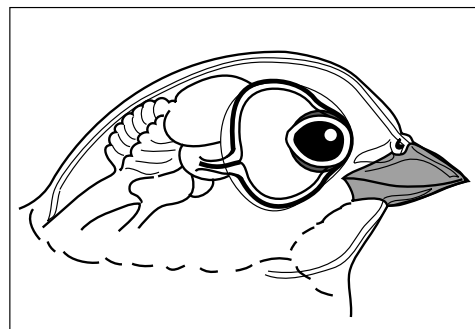
Birds' sight is specially adapted for their own individual needs. Human eyes work together as a pair to see straight ahead, but with birds, each eye can also see independently of the other eye. This is the reason why different bird species have eyes in different positions. The pigeon has eyes on the side of its head. This means it is capable of seeing almost everywhere around it apart from directly above the head. The woodcock's eyes are situated closer to the top of the head and the bird can therefore see what's behind it. It can still see what is in front and above the head as well.

Birds that catch fish sometimes have eyes set lower on the head so that they can see what's below them. This helps birds such as cormorants to skim the water and see the fish below the surface.

Of course the eagle is famous for its vision, and the bald eagle has astounding visual capabilities. An eagle's eye is almost as large as a human eye, but it has perfect vision that is four times sharper than a human's. This majestic bird can see both forward and to the side, *and* focus on both at the same time. A hawk can see a mouse on the ground from a distance of over two kilometres.

Even more impressive is the fact that birds can see in colour. Scientists believe that birds see colour in much the same way as humans do, but a bird's eyeball is more complex than ours. They have a special area in the eye which contains coloured droplets of oil. The quantity of oil and the location and colour of the droplets of oil vary from species to species. This indicates that even colour vision for birds is specially designed for their individual needs. For example, a kingfisher has more oil droplets than most birds. Scientists think the extra droplets help kingfishers block some of the bright glare from the water when they are fishing for food. A pigeon has drops of bright yellow oil in the bottom portion of its eyeball. Scientists believe this might help to dull the brightness of the blue sky during flight.

We often speak of having 'a bird's-eye view'. This can take on new meaning when we realise just how sophisticated their vision really is. It's easy to understand how even the smallest human movement can cause birds feeding nearby to fly away. Bird-watching humans will still keep spying and birds will still spot us. After all, they do have the advantage of a bird's-eye view.



You have been asked to give a short talk to your school science club about the eyesight of birds. Prepare some notes to use as the basis of your talk.

For
Examiner's
Use

Make your notes under each heading.

Facts about birds' eyeballs

-
-
-
-

Visual skills of specific birds

- *Pigeons can see all around them.*
-
-
-

[Total: 7]

Exercise 5

Imagine that you have given your talk to your school science club in Exercise 4. Now your teacher wants you to follow this up with a summary for the school magazine.

Look at your notes in Exercise 4 above. Using the ideas in your notes, write a summary about the way in which birds see.

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[Total: 5]

Exercise 6



You need to borrow something from a friend for a special purpose.

Write a letter to your friend asking if you can borrow this item.

In your letter you should:

- say what you need to borrow and how long you need it for
- explain how you will use it
- offer to do something for them in return.

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

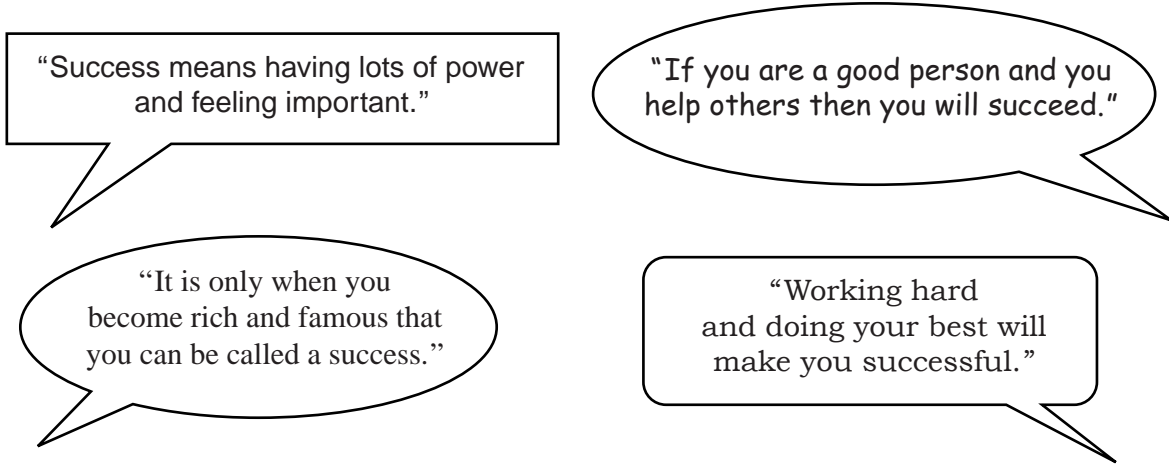
Your letter should be between 100 and 150 words long. Do not write an address.

You will receive up to 7 marks for the content of your letter, and up to 6 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

Exercise 7

Your school magazine is inviting students to write an article about success and what it means to you.

Here are some comments from your friends on this subject:



Write an article for your school magazine giving your views about the issue.

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

Your article should be between 100 and 150 words long.

You will receive up to 7 marks for the content of your article, and up to 6 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

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.