



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CENTRE  
NUMBER

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**ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE**

**0510/23**

Paper 2 Reading and Writing (Extended)

**October/November 2010**

**2 hours**

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         |  |
| <b>Total</b>       |  |

This document consists of **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.




## Exercise 1

Read the following advertisement for WaterAid, a charity that provides clean drinking water for people throughout the world, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

# Get involved

### ... in an event

**London Triathlon**  
WaterAid is proud to be the Official Charity for the London Triathlon. Take part as an individual or as part of a relay team and swim, bike and run for WaterAid in the largest triathlon event in the world.



**Taste for Life**  
WaterAid's new fundraising initiative "Taste for Life" is easy and fun! Get together with friends and family, enjoy good food, and raise funds for WaterAid. Holding a Taste for Life event is simple:

- invite your friends and neighbours over for a feast (a picnic, lunch or barbecue), ask them to make a donation to WaterAid and encourage them to join the Taste for Life group by holding their own event.

### ... in your area

**Put a Spring in your Step**  
A sponsored walk is a great way of raising funds for our work and for creating awareness of world water issues, so get walking for water with your school or youth group. Please email [walkforwater@wateraid.org](mailto:walkforwater@wateraid.org) for your free fundraising booklet.

**Sing for Water**  
Turn your passion for singing into clean water for people in another country. To hold a "Sing for Water" event in your community all you need is a venue and willing singers. WaterAid


has a range of resources to help you, including specially written music and words. Please email [singforwater@wateraid.org](mailto:singforwater@wateraid.org) to find out more.

### ... at work

**Give an Hour**  
Every day many of the world's poorest people are prevented from going to work to earn money because they must spend hours searching all over the countryside in order to find and collect their water. Donate the pay you receive for just one hour of work to WaterAid on World Water Day and make a real difference.

**Play the Lottery**  
If you're looking for a fun way to support WaterAid's vital work, why not promote the WaterAid lottery? It's simple to join and easy to play – each entry costs just £1 and prizes of up to £500 can be won. Email [fionablake@wateraid.org](mailto:fionablake@wateraid.org) or visit [www.wateraid.org/lottery](http://www.wateraid.org/lottery) to find out more.

**Turn Food into Water**  
There are many ways to "Turn Food into Water". For example, invite your work colleagues to a celebratory dinner party. Tell everyone to bring a present, which will be sold to the highest bidder in an auction. Or else, buy a large cream cake and sell a numbered ticket to each guest; the lucky person with the winning number can take the cake home. Our free Food into Water fundraising leaflet contains other ideas to help you plan a successful event.



(a) Which **three** activities must Triathlon competitors do?

..... [1]

(b) How can your friends and neighbours become members of the Taste for Life group?

..... [1]

(c) How much does a WaterAid fundraising booklet cost?

..... [1]

(d) What can WaterAid give you to help run a Sing for Water event?

..... [1]

(e) Why are many of the world's poorest people unable to go to work?

..... [1]

(f) For what purpose are readers advised to contact Fiona Blake?

..... [1]

(g) How can you raise money at a WaterAid dinner party for your workmates? Give **two** possible ways.

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

[Total: 8]

## Exercise 2

Read the following article about the lifestyle of ants, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

# Six Legs Good

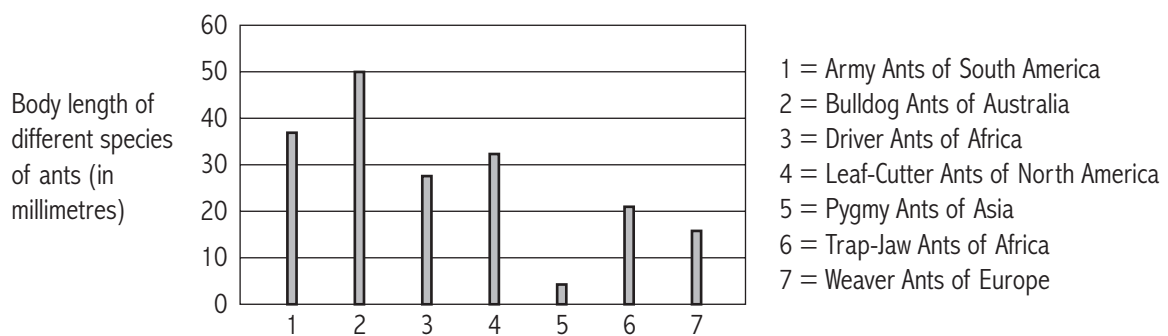
Without ants, the world would be in chaos. Soil would be unable to sustain much life. Dead leaves, insects and small animals would litter the earth's surface. Thousands of species of flowering plants would disappear into extinction, with no creatures to transport their pollen.

Like mobile dots, ants can suddenly appear in sugar bowls, crawl into neat lines over shoes or ruin an otherwise perfect picnic. They are silent, and often annoying, specimens of one of the most successful forms of life on Earth. There are 14,000 species of ants, with probably an equal number yet to be discovered, whose combined weight is more than that of the world's entire human population. They have perfected a life that is more social than anything achieved by humans. Ants were building their own homes and colonies millions of years before humans had even considered walking on two legs.

Ants have fascinated philosophers, writers and naturalists for thousands of years. But in the last decade much new information has been revealed about the natural history of the insects. Scientists have supplied many details of how the insects survive and communicate and, most surprisingly, how the millions of ants make group decisions without having a leader. That study has put ants at the centre of what many leading biologists say is a new phase of biology – understanding how groups of individuals can behave as a single superorganism.

A scientist who has studied social insects for more than 50 years emphasises the importance of ants to life on Earth. "They are more important than earthworms for turning over the top layer of soil. They are also the principal collectors and clearers of waste," he says. "They capture and feed on other small insects and remove dead creatures such as small birds, mice and rats."

Since the first ants emerged more than 150 million years ago, the insects have colonised every continent except Antarctica. They have acted as hunters, scavengers or farmers, and have evolved into thousands of shapes and sizes. The smallest ants are less than 1 mm in length and look like tiny particles of pepper dust; the biggest can grow to 5cm, each one having a deadly sting for its victims.



Ant colonies range from a dozen individuals to millions of insects, mostly consisting of ordinary females with specific jobs, as workers, soldiers or caretakers. There are also one or two other females, called queens, which are responsible for the reproduction of the species. Others serve as scouts, finding essential sources of food or searching out new homes when required. Males, called drones, are kept only long enough to fertilise the queen's eggs, then driven out of the nest or killed quickly afterwards.

This system has worked well for them. Through the process of evolution, the ants have discovered the principles of living and working in harmony. Perhaps we humans have a lot to learn from ants.

(a) How do ants help many species of flowers to survive?  
..... [1]

(b) What can ants sometimes do to irritate us? Give **two** details.  
.....  
..... [1]

(c) How does the weight of the whole human population compare to that of the ant population?  
..... [1]

(d) When did ants start to construct their own homes?  
..... [1]

(e) What is surprising about how so many ants can arrive at the same decision?  
..... [1]

(f) How do ants help to keep the Earth's surface free of waste? Give **two** details.  
.....  
..... [2]

(g) According to the writer, why is Antarctica different from all other continents?  
..... [1]

(h) According to the diagram, which **two** species of ants have bodies between 30 mm and 40 mm long?  
.....  
..... [1]

(i) Why are the largest ants so dangerous to other insects?  
..... [1]

(j) What are the **four** different categories of ants in a colony **and** what does each one do?  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [4]

[Total: 14]

**Exercise 3**

Vikram Nagabhushanam has lived in St George's Children's Hostel at No. 1047 Poonamallee High Road, Chennai 600 030, South India, since he was only three years old. After he left school, the hostel authorities arranged for him to be apprenticed to Mr Krishna Menon, a senior electrical engineer at one of the big city hospitals.

For the past five years, Vikram has worked for Mr Menon, who has been kind to him. He always allows Vikram to use his office email address **krishnamenon@brindavan.vsnl.in** and telephone, number 05923 76618. At the same time, Vikram has trained and studied hard, so that now, at the age of 21, he is a fully qualified electrician. He has continued to live at the hostel alongside one of the house mothers, Miss Jyoti Desai, who looked after him when he was first brought there and has become his lifelong friend. Miss Desai is a keen correspondent and uses her email address **jjodes@hotmail.com** to keep in touch with her friends all around the world.

In his spare time, Vikram makes himself useful by attending to most of the minor repairs to the hostel premises as and when they need doing. Having watched all the other craftsmen at work in the hospital, he has learned how to do a variety of small carpentry, plumbing and decoration jobs.

As soon as he could afford it, Vikram bought himself a metal detector. He regularly searches the nearby Marina Beach, looking for objects that have been washed ashore. At first he only uncovered bits of worthless scrap metal, but eventually his luck changed and he has found, amongst other things, a small brass compass and a sailor's pocket knife with a sharpened steel blade. Then, just over a year ago, on 29 September 2009, he discovered a lady's gold watch buried in the sand.

Vikram handed in the watch at the city police station. It was then passed to an international jewellery expert, who valued it at two thousand dollars. The police advertised for the rightful owner, but so far, more than a year later, nobody has come forward to claim it. Consequently, under local law, Vikram may now be able to keep the watch. If his claim is successful, he intends to sell the watch and use the money raised from the sale to pay for the roof of his hostel to be replaced. This work has now become urgent because the roof is just beginning to leak. Both Mr Menon and Miss Desai have agreed to provide references confirming Vikram's honesty and good character.

**Imagine you are Vikram Nagabhushanam. Fill in the form on the opposite page, using the information above.**

# Treasure Trove Claim Form

## SECTION A: Personal Details of Claimant

Full name: .....

Home address: .....

Telephone number: ..... Home/Work (please delete one)

Occupation: .....

## SECTION B: Details of Claim

Item claimed: ..... Estimated value: .....

Name of place where found: .....

When found: (please tick appropriate box)

6 to 12 months ago       12 to 18 months ago       more than 18 months ago

What did you do with the item when you found it?

.....

Have you ever found any other valuable items? Give full details:

.....

.....

## SECTION C: Supporting Evidence

Give the full names and email addresses of two referees:

(i) .....

Relative      Employer      Colleague      Friend      (please circle one)

(ii) .....

Relative      Employer      Colleague      Friend      (please circle one)

## SECTION D

In the space below write **one sentence** of between 12 and 20 words stating what you would like to do with the item if it is awarded to you **and** why you want to do so.

.....

.....

.....

.....

[Total: 8]

## Exercise 4

Read the following article about "River Books", a charity based in Laos, and then complete the notes on the opposite page.

**Spreading Literacy in Laos**

Anna Dahl is in a race: her aim is to bring books by boat to children in rural Laos before the arrival of television.

A trained anthropologist, Anna developed a specialist interest in how traditional rural communities are affected by modern media. She had previously worked for a couple of years as a volunteer in Laos, and during her time she became aware of the high rates of illiteracy there, particularly in the countryside, where very few people could read or write.

The high rate of illiteracy has been caused by local conditions. To begin with, there are very few authors writing in the Lao language, so books are expensive and hard to obtain, even in schools. A second obstacle is the practical difficulty of getting books into people's hands, as many villages sit on the banks of the Mekong River and can only be reached by boat. "In the larger towns people can go to libraries," says Anna. "But village children, particularly girls, rarely have a chance to own, or even hold, a book."

To tackle the problem, Anna has co-founded a charity called "River Books". The charity's aim is to provide a floating mobile library, in the form of a boat, built by local craftsmen, which will ferry books to the villages. As part

of the fundraising programme, Anna and her partner are undertaking a series of challenges. These began with a sponsored 500-kilometre bike ride across Laos, which took place last February. This was followed by a solo attempt by Anna to sail along the length of the river Thames in England in only a small boat. She plans also to run in next year's London Marathon. By these means she hopes to earn enough money to start the work of delivering books to the remotest parts of Laos.

What encourages her is the knowledge that once television becomes available in the countryside, getting people to read will become much harder. This is starting to happen with the arrival of electricity, which is gradually spreading throughout the country. "It's difficult to convince people of the value of reading when they have a screen that provides entertainment continuously," she says. "But if you can't read and write, it prevents you from doing a lot of things."

"In the modern world, illiteracy is one of the greatest disadvantages that people have to face. If you can't read your school textbooks, you will have many problems. You will be unable to read the signs, notices and instructions which you see all around you. If you are unable even to write your own name, how will you manage to fill in the forms which are required these days in order to obtain almost anything? And although you may never need to write a letter, with the rapid development of technology, everybody will soon need to know how to send an email or text message. That's why I have a duty to provide books for children living in the most distant areas of rural Laos."



You have decided to tell your school fundraising group about the work of this charity and need to make notes in order to prepare your talk.

Make your notes under each heading.

For  
Examiner's  
Use

Reasons for illiteracy in rural Laos

- .....
- .....
- .....

Anna Dahl's fundraising efforts

- .....
- .....

Disadvantages of illiteracy

- .....
- .....
- .....

[Total: 8]

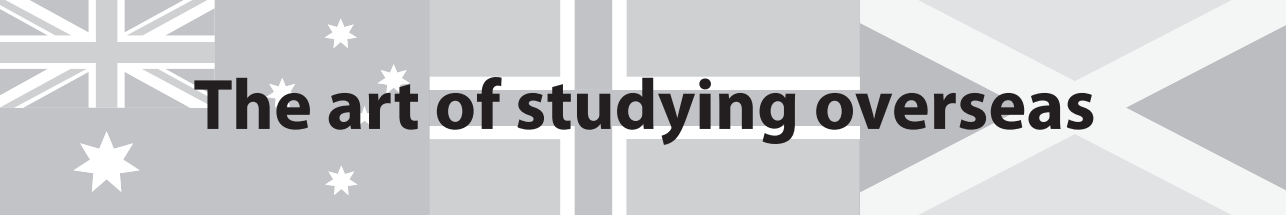
### Exercise 5

Read the following article about going to study abroad. **Write a summary of advice given to students about their behaviour before they go to another country and when they get there.**

**Your summary should be about 100 words (and no more than 120 words).**

**You should use your own words as far as possible.**

You will receive up to 6 marks for the content of your summary, and up to 4 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.



## The art of studying overseas

Going overseas to study is like starting a relationship with a new friend. First, everything about it seems amazing. Then you discover the faults. Then you find these faults charming and, without realising it, you start to adopt them yourself. By the time you get back, your expectations, attitudes and priorities will all have changed. That is one reason why it's so difficult to settle down back home again after you've travelled to another country to study.

Studying abroad can be a lonely experience, especially in the first few weeks. You do therefore need to make the effort to get out and about, and to attend foreign student meetings and parties. You should also get in touch with that stranger from home, who has been recommended by your cousin as a good friend, and who just happens to be living and studying in the same town as yourself.

It definitely helps if you prepare before you go. Contact students in your institution who have been to the country you are going to, and listen to their advice. Get a few of their friends' phone numbers, and don't be shy about calling them. Ask them about packing. Will you need something special for the climate? Or something formal? Remember that you are unlikely to start wearing unusual clothes just because you're in a different country. Also, other countries do actually have shops. You also need to know what the food is like. And it can be useful to find out about eating habits before suggesting dinner at a restaurant with your newly-found friends.

Try to plan what you want to achieve while you are away – in terms of both studying and sightseeing. You should not work so hard that you never leave your study bedroom, and you must try to set aside time for travel. You don't want your experience of the country confined to the college library and cafeteria. On the other hand, don't worry if you don't get to see everything in the tourist brochures, although if you're studying in Paris, by the time you get home you should know where the famous Eiffel Tower is.

No plan made before you arrive in the new country should be too rigid. The key is to go with an open mind and seize opportunities as they arise. Spending hours every morning in a different museum won't necessarily deepen your understanding of the culture. Of course, museums are ideal places to take your visitors from home, but visits from home can be disrupting and can stop you from settling in. It may be comforting to see a familiar face in your first few homesick weeks. However, you don't want your friends to use your presence abroad as an excuse for a holiday, or to think you are there for a holiday.

Above all, don't be discouraged. Learning a language and coping with different ways of doing things is hard work, so don't worry about trying to get the top grade. But don't give up easily either. You can remain self-confident even if your fellow students are more fluent in the local language.

Finally, once you get home, think of ways to keep up the links with wherever you were studying – by joining a relevant student society, for instance. Like any relationship, if you are going to keep it going at a distance, you will need to work at it.

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[Total: 10]

**Exercise 6**

**You are taking part in your school's annual end-of-term performance.**

**Write a letter to a friend telling her/him about the performance.**

In your letter you should:

- tell your friend what the performance is and what part you are playing;
- explain how you are preparing for the performance;
- invite your friend to come to the performance.

**Your letter should be between 150 and 200 words long. Do not write an address.**

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

You will receive up to 9 marks for the content of your letter, and up to 9 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.



**Exercise 7**

Shopkeepers in your area are trying to persuade people only to buy food which is locally produced.

Here are some comments which have been made in letters to the newspapers:



**Write an article for your school magazine giving your views.**

**Your article should be between 150 and 200 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 9 marks for the content of your article, and up to 9 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.



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