



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/11

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 walking in the desert in Namibia, south-west Africa, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

AN AFRICAN WALK

There is nothing like walking to give you an experience of a country. A fine landscape is like a piece of music... it must be enjoyed at the right speed. Walking at a slow pace on one of the trails in Namibia allows you to learn about the desert animals, trees and plants that exist together in this unique environment. Apart from giving you a real view of the landscape, walking is the best way to relax your mind. Who wants to see such a beautiful landscape by car? Walking is the best way to travel, with your feet firmly on the ground.

The Tok Tokkie Trail

On the Tok Tokkie Trail you will experience various aspects of the desert – from mountainous paths and sand dunes to patches of grass. Walking with a guide is conducted at a slow pace. It is 'luxury' hiking because everything is done for you. You are woken up with a cup of coffee or tea just as the sun rises. At the end of the day, you can relax with a cool, refreshing drink before enjoying the evening meal at the camp. All you need to carry are your camera, binoculars and water.

Your guide

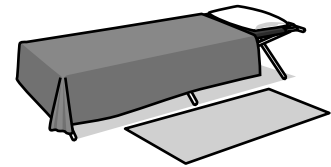
Your guide, Domingo, carries a mobile refreshment pack on his back, so you can sit back against a rock and take a break with tea and cake. He says, "I walk



almost every day. Walking is good for the body and also for the mind. The desert is my natural gym."

At the camp

Your 'bedroom' consists of a camp bed with a blanket, a bedside mat, a chair and a wash bowl... all outside in the open air. The wind cools you down as you wait your turn for the bucket shower to wash off the dust of the day. Kick off your shoes and sink your feet into the soft sand; it will give you a feeling of being part of nature. You will soon fall asleep under the clear, star-covered sky. With this view, you could truly call it a thousand-star hotel!



In the morning, you wake up to the sounds of wildlife, early enough to see the sun set the sky on fire.

Choose your route

The starting point for the Tok Tokkie Trail is about 450 kilometres from the Namibian capital, Windhoek. To reach the starting point by car from the city, one option is to take the C19 road, which passes through the magnificent scenery of the Zaris Pass and where you can see slow-moving donkey carts along the way. Alternatively, if you are driving from the direction of Sesriem, you turn right about 110 kilometres along the C27.

- (a) How is walking in a fine landscape compared to a piece of music?
..... [1]
- (b) Apart from learning about your surroundings, what other advantage does walking have?
..... [1]
- (c) What different features of the landscape will you see on the walk? Give **two** details.
.....
..... [1]
- (d) What items should you take with you on the walk? Give **two** details.
..... [1]
- (e) How does the guide look after his walking group?
..... [1]
- (f) Why might the camp be described as a thousand-star hotel?
..... [1]

[Total: 6]

Exercise 2

Read the following article about mankind's efforts to cool the Earth's climate, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

MAN-MADE EFFORTS TO COOL THE EARTH

In an attempt to slow down climate change, scientists are studying various aspects of 'geo-engineering' – the name given to mankind's efforts to change the Earth's climate in order to reduce global warming.

One of the main areas of research is the idea of creating artificial volcanic eruptions, which would blow out millions of kilograms of dust into the air. The scientists suggest that sending sulfur-based particles into the upper atmosphere could be one of the most effective ways available to humanity to keep the world cool. An Earth scientist at the University of Copenhagen says, "Dust which is forced into the sky when a volcano erupts is known to cool the Earth by reducing the amount of sunlight that reaches it, and by reflecting light back into space."

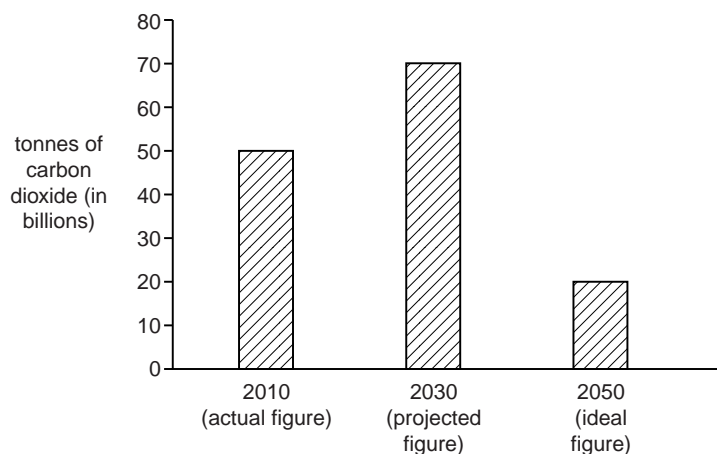
The interest in this area of research is linked to the eruption of Mount Pinatubo, in the Philippines, in 1991, the second largest eruption of the 20th Century. The explosion blew millions of tiny sulfur-based particles into the air, cooling the planet by about half a degree Celsius before they fell back to Earth.

It is estimated that millions of kilograms of sulfur-based particles would have to be released artificially into the upper atmosphere year after year. This seems a great deal but in fact it is a small amount in global terms. However, this could reduce the rise in global temperature by up to 2 degrees Celsius.

Are there any other ways in which these sulfur-based particles could be delivered into the atmosphere? There are two other main areas of research. Firstly, aeroplanes could be equipped with systems that release these particles as they fly around the world from destination to destination. A second idea is to use guns to fire shells containing sulfur-based particles into the atmosphere.

Research is also being carried out into other possibilities for reducing the amount of sunlight to make the Earth cooler. It has been suggested that sunlight reaching the Earth could be reduced by a process known as 'cloud whitening'. This is where salt water is sprayed into the air from thousands of ships, producing brighter clouds. One of the main disadvantages of this approach is that it would cut rainfall in areas such as the Amazon and Africa. As one climate change expert states, "If humans start interfering with the world's cloud systems there will certainly be major consequences, some of which will be dangerous."

PRODUCTION OF CARBON DIOXIDE BY WORLD'S POPULATION



Scientists tell us that a major source of global warming is over-production of carbon dioxide. Another possible method of cooling the Earth, therefore, is to try to speed up the rate at which carbon dioxide is removed from the air. This might be done by increasing the amount of plankton, a tiny form of animal and plant life which drifts in the oceans.

Plankton absorbs carbon dioxide as it grows and then carries the carbon dioxide down to the bottom of the ocean when it dies.

The disadvantage of such a technique is that it would take too long to make significant reductions in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. The same criticism applies to another idea which involves using giant artificial filters driven by nuclear power to remove the carbon dioxide from the air.

One fact is certain. Any measures which are taken may have to be kept going for decades or even centuries.

(a) Why are scientists researching 'geo-engineering'?
..... [1]

(b) What does a volcanic eruption send into the air?
..... [1]

(c) How do volcanic eruptions help to cool the Earth? Give **two** details.
.....
..... [2]

(d) When **and** where was the second largest eruption of the last century?
..... [1]

(e) How often would sulfur-based particles need to be sent into the atmosphere?
..... [1]

(f) What is one possible danger of spraying salt water into the air?
..... [1]

(g) According to the graph, how much carbon dioxide do scientists predict will be produced in 2030?
..... [1]

(h) How can plankton help the atmosphere? Give **two** details.
.....
..... [1]

(i) What is a disadvantage of removing carbon dioxide by filters?
..... [1]

[Total: 10]

Exercise 3

Valeriya Petrova is a student at Moscow High School in Russia. She has already successfully completed several IGCSE examinations in a range of subjects. She has achieved especially good grades in languages and wants to study these further so that later she can apply for jobs in foreign countries.

She has heard that there are opportunities for employment in China. She already has a good knowledge of Russian, her first language, and English. She would like to learn Mandarin in order to improve her chances of finding a job in China. She would consider herself to be a beginner in that language although her school accepted an exchange visit from Chinese students recently and she has learnt some basic words.

The careers teacher at her school has received a brochure from the School of Eastern Languages in Moscow advertising their courses. Valeriya read the brochure and decided to apply for a course. She would not be able to attend there in the morning or afternoon because she is a full-time student at Moscow High School. However, the language school offers classes in Mandarin for beginners which start at 6pm and 8pm. She would prefer the later class in the evening because she needs to return home, have a meal and complete her homework before going out again.

She lives at Building 3, 14 Zeleny Prospekt in Moscow. This is very close to the language school, and she would be able to catch the bus just outside her home for the five-minute journey. She has chosen a course which begins on 10th January because she will not be 18 years old until two months later in March, which means that she can apply for a 30 per cent discount on the fees. Her parents have agreed to pay in advance for the tuition for a whole year of study.

Valeriya can be contacted either by email at **valepeta@mail.ru** or on her mobile/cell phone 640173932.

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

School of Eastern Languages Application Form

SECTION A Personal details

Full name:

MALE / FEMALE (please delete)

Age at start of course:

Address:

Present situation: (please tick)

school student university student full-time employment self-employed

Name of school/workplace:

Contact details: email

mobile/cell.....

SECTION B Application details

Which language do you wish to study? (please tick)

Japanese Cantonese Mandarin Korean

What is your level in that language? (please underline)

BEGINNER INTERMEDIATE ADVANCED

Do you have a knowledge of other languages (do not include your first language)? If yes, please state which language(s):

.....

SECTION C Course details

Preferred start date: Preferred start time:

How did you find out about our school? (please circle)

INTERNET RADIO / TV BROCHURE FROM A FRIEND

SECTION D

In the space below, write **one** sentence giving your reason for wanting to learn your chosen language, and **one** sentence giving details of any experience you have of this language.

[Total: 10]

Exercise 4

Read the following article about some Masai tribesmen from Tanzania who ran the London Marathon, and then complete the notes on the opposite page.

MASAI RUNNERS GO THE DISTANCE

When Isaya O'Leporu and five other Masai tribesmen completed the London Marathon, arriving at the finishing line was only one of their achievements. They were, in fact, the first members of their village to leave the region. They became very popular with the British public when they made a successful appearance on television, showing their enthusiasm and determination to succeed. Most importantly, however, they raised over £100,000 while they were there to pay for the cost of bringing clean water to their isolated village.

The need for clean water was very obvious. Many Masai people were getting seriously ill. A number of children in the village were missing school in order to make the exhausting ten-kilometre walk to the nearest water source, where they often faced dangerous animals. The men were forced to drive the village's precious cows far onto neighbouring land in search of watering holes, at the risk of angering rival tribes.

It is hard for most Masai to imagine travelling to a place that cannot be reached on foot. When the plan to run the marathon was first suggested, many villagers tried to stop them leaving because they were convinced that they would not return. For Isaya and his fellow tribesmen, however, the trip provided many new experiences. It was the first time they had seen snow, which was very cold and painful to touch. They noticed the crowds in London who, they said, walked very fast and looked very serious.

After successful completion of the marathon, Isaya and his fellow runners were welcomed home as heroes, with their remarkable stories. They also brought with them enough money to cover the cost of searching and drilling for water.

But it soon became clear that the essential water would not appear overnight. It took some time for the authorities in Tanzania to collect the tax on the money that they had earned from the run. There was the long process of searching, with experts continually failing to find evidence of water beneath the earth. The villagers were frustrated by the length of time taken by the surveyors to locate the sources of water.

Isaya found himself trapped between the villagers, who were impatient for water to start flowing, and the surveyors, who faced the challenge of finding water in one of the driest regions on Earth. As Isaya said, "I had to explain to my people that sometimes you can drill many times and not find water. They were concerned that so much money was being spent and no water was being found."

Finally, a surveyor confirmed that water had indeed been found some distance from the village. The entire village worked for days to clear a route so that the trucks of the drilling company were able to reach the site. One day later, water trickled slowly to the surface, to the great excitement and delight of all the village people.

For Isaya and his companions, the success of this project – almost exactly one year after they had completed the marathon – was a huge reward for their efforts.

You are going to give a presentation to your school's Geography Club about the Masai tribesmen and the marathon run. Make brief notes to use as the basis for your talk.

For
Examiner's
Use

Make **two** notes under each heading.

Achievements during the visit to London

-
-

Negative effects of lack of water on the villagers

-
-

Reasons for delay in finding water for the village

-
-

[Total: 6]

Exercise 5

Imagine that you have made your presentation to your school's Geography Club. Now your teacher wants you to follow this up with a summary for homework.

Look at your notes in Exercise 4. Using the ideas in your notes, write a summary about the efforts of the Masai tribesmen to bring clean water to their village.

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

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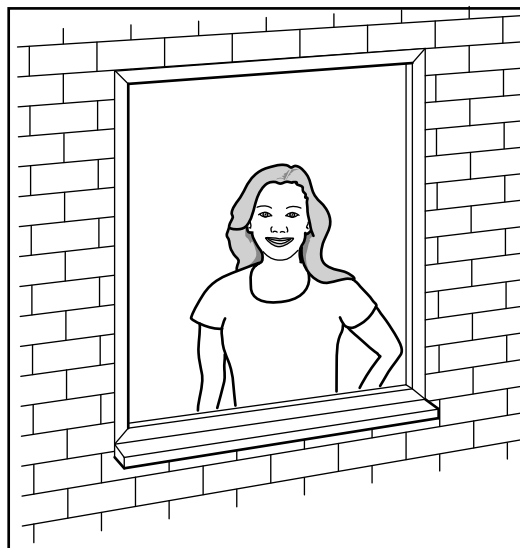
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[Total: 4]

Exercise 6

Yesterday you were looking out of the window when you saw something strange.

You decide to write a letter about it to a friend.

In your letter you should:

- explain why you were looking out of the window;
- describe what you saw and how you felt;
- say what you did next.

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.

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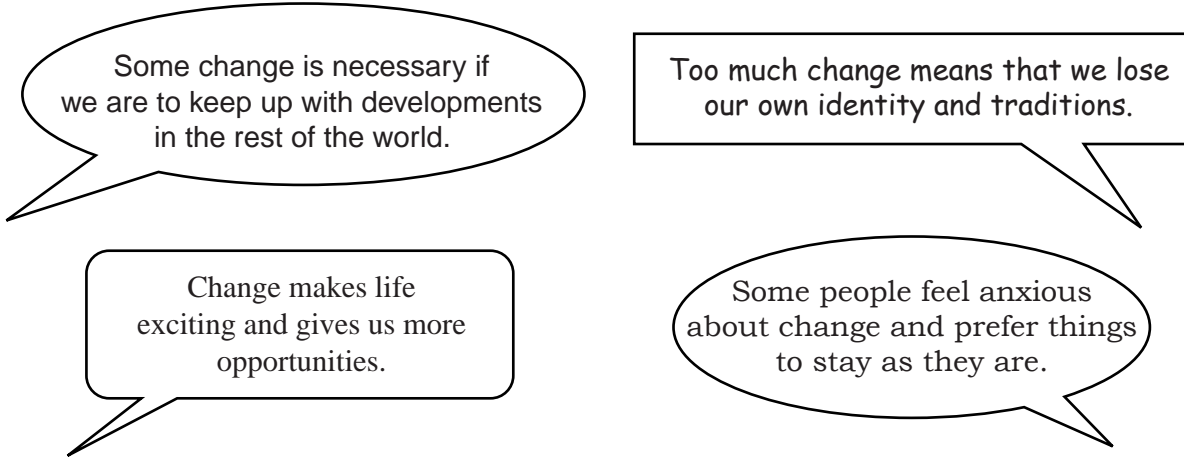
.....

[Total: 10]

Exercise 7

Your school magazine is inviting students to write an article about change in your country.

Here are some comments from your friends on this subject:



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

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.

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