



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

* 1 7 2 0 0 1 9 5 2 9 *

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/12

Paper 1 Reading and Writing (Core)

October/November 2010

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

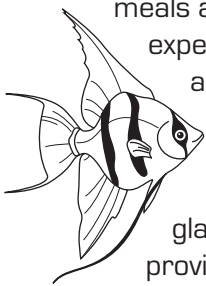
Read the following article about the Great Barrier Reef, and then answer the questions opposite page.

The Great Barrier Reef

Australia's Great Barrier Reef is one of the world's most outstanding natural wonders. The main part of the Barrier Reef lies some 60 kilometres off the eastern coast of Australia, and it takes 90 minutes by speed boat to reach it.

The open sea

Many cruise companies offer trips to the Reef, and the cost generally includes meals and talks from marine experts as well as snorkelling and scuba diving equipment.



For an extra charge, larger tour operators also offer small glass-bottom boats, which provide you with a magnificent glimpse of underwater life without having to get your feet wet.

You can easily learn the basic skills of snorkelling, especially if you are accompanied on a "snorkelling safari" by experts in marine biology. They will give you fascinating insights into coral life. Coral needs plenty of sunlight and grows near the surface, so you may just be satisfied with snorkelling on, or just below, the surface, if you don't want to scuba-dive.

But scuba-diving is an exciting experience and well worth the effort. Once you are underwater, you can see around 400 varieties of coral as well as thousands of fish species, and larger creatures such as

turtles or dolphins. Reef sharks are also a common sight – they are the size of a human but relatively harmless.

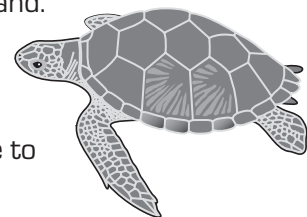
Shallow waters

If you are not a strong swimmer, take a tour that brings you to a coral island rather than the open sea. There you can float on the sparkling blue sea and look down on orange and white striped clownfish that swim slowly over the top of the coral.

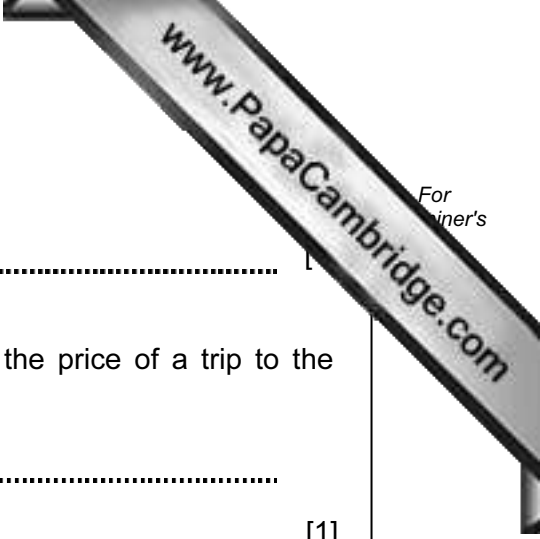
On land

Most of the islands that form the Barrier Reef are covered in rainforest, and many are now national parks. Here you will find colourful butterflies and lizards. Heron Island is particularly well-known for its migrating green turtles, which arrive between November and March and lay their eggs in the sand.

They are quite happy to do this even though the beach is very close to human habitation.



Finally, 26 of the islands offer accommodation and provide a good alternative to staying on the mainland. It means that you are closer to the Reef itself (although it is still a boat journey away), and the islands offer a full range of activities for those wanting to be entertained on land as well as under water.



(a) Where exactly is the Great Barrier Reef?

..... [1]

(b) Apart from equipment for water sports, what is included in the price of a trip to the Reef? Give **two** details.

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

(c) How can you watch underwater life and still remain dry?

..... [1]

(d) What is essential for the growth of coral?

..... [1]

(e) Why might people prefer to visit a coral island rather than the open sea?

..... [1]

(f) What is an advantage of staying on one of the islands?

..... [1]

[Total: 6]

Exercise 2

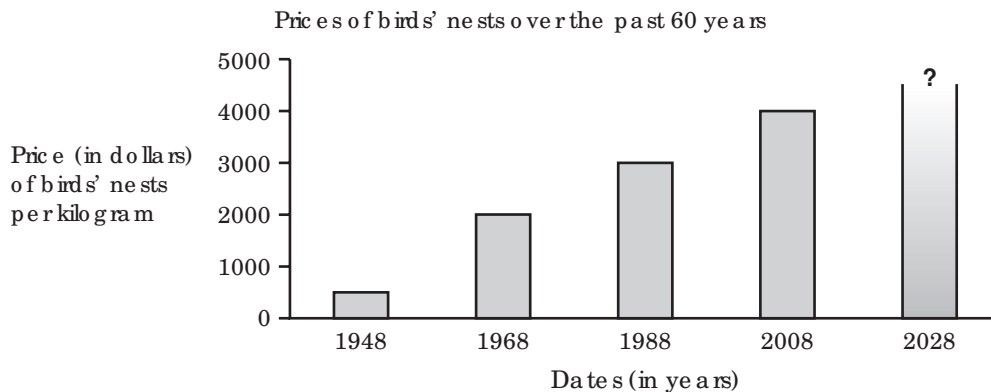
Read the following article about men who hunt for birds' nests in caves in Thailand, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

The nest hunters of Tam Yai

Swiftlets are shy birds that make their nests in the remotest corners of deep caves. They have the ability to fly fast and straight like arrows around the interior of the cave walls. Like some other birds, they build their nests with their saliva, the juicy liquid from their own mouths. This juice hardens quickly to make a small nest, shaped like a cup. These nests are called "white gold", because they can be sold for thousands of dollars in the Chinese food markets. It is these nests for which the hunters of Tam Yai are prepared to risk their lives.

Tam Yai cave in southern Thailand is the largest network of caves inside a limestone mountain, known as Suwan Kuha, meaning "cave temple". It has been given this name because it contains a large area decorated with statues of Buddhas. High above the statues, in the far corners of the cave complex, is where the nests are to be found.

The nest hunters climb barefoot up dangerous bamboo poles hundreds of metres above the ground to collect these valuable nests. They rarely use safety equipment, and if they fall, they will die instantly. These nests can only be reached by the bravest and most skilled climbers, and they are often only able to reach the highest nests with the aid of a stick and a net.

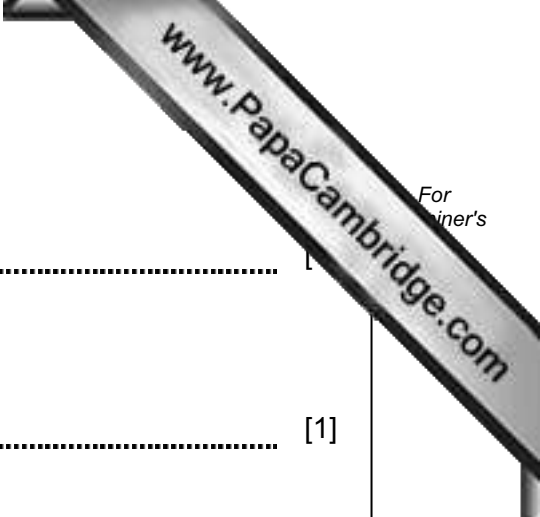


Nest hunting is a skill passed down in families from father to son. Because of the profits that can be made, the competition among rival climbers is fierce. There are armed guards at the entrance to the cave to protect the nests from thieves. In Tam Yai, there are also strict laws to prevent illegal hunting and to ensure proper collecting, or "harvesting", of the nests. As a result, the birds are a protected species and the number of swiftlets is growing. Nest harvesting begins in March and if the harvest is collected at the correct time of year, each swiftlet will lay eggs three times a season. Once the young birds have hatched and flown, the nests can be collected and sold to the Chinese food industry as the vital ingredient in bird's nest soup.

The recipe for the highly valued bird's nest soup is centuries old, and the soup is said to have a value in prolonging life. Chinese doctors often prescribe it for people who are suffering from skin conditions, lung disease and breathing problems.

It is important to prepare the nests thoroughly when they arrive in the restaurant kitchens. Firstly they are washed, soaked and boiled until they have a soft, rubber-like texture. Then they are mixed with meat and coconut and all the ingredients are cooked together. The nest itself is not delicious, in fact it has hardly any taste. As one Chinese chef says: "It is the other ingredients which give the soup its flavour. The nest is soft and crunchy, and when you prepare it you must be careful to remove all traces of the bird, such as bones or feathers. This is because Chinese people appreciate the way it feels in their mouth rather than the taste and smell."

It is an exotic dish in a multi-million dollar market. The nests themselves are small; they weigh less than 10 grams and measure just a few centimetres. But for the nest hunters the risks are great indeed.



(a) What happens to the saliva when the birds build their nests?

.....

(b) Why do the hunters take such great risks to collect the nests?

.....

[1]

(c) Which country buys most of the birds' nests?

.....

[1]

(d) Why is Suwan Kuha regarded as a temple?

.....

[1]

(e) What makes the job of nest hunting particularly dangerous? Give **two** details.

.....

.....

[1]

(f) According to the graph, how does the price of birds' nests in 2008 compare to that of 1968?

.....

[1]

(g) How is the business of nest hunting in Tam Yai controlled? Give **two** details.

.....

.....

[2]

(h) How is bird's nest soup important for health?

.....

[1]

(i) How does the soup get its taste?

.....

[1]

[Total: 10]

Exercise 3

Ling Pan is a student at Shenzhen Public School in China and has just completed his examinations. He recently went on an end-of-term visit with his class to the local zoo where he saw a leaflet at the visitors' centre.

The leaflet was inviting young people between 14 and 18 to enter a competition. Ling will soon be 17, so he is able to take part. The requirements of the competition are to produce a piece of work on the theme of animals and conservation. This is a perfect topic for Ling because he has gained a great deal of knowledge of wildlife as the president of the school's Zoological Club. He believes strongly that it is important for everybody to try to save the natural world because so many animals are becoming extinct. He works at a local bookshop during the school holidays and gives about 20 per cent of the money he earns to a project for the protection of wild cats.

His other hobbies are photography and oil painting. He first became interested in them when he was very young and was encouraged by his father who is a professional artist. He is particularly interested in photographing people but painting is his real passion. He loves to paint all aspects of nature, especially wildlife, so this competition is ideal for him.

He would like to complete his entry for the competition before the end of January 2011 because he is starting a new course of study in February. He also needs a letter from a teacher to support his entry form and confirm that all his details are correct. His school principal, Helen Chen, has kindly agreed to act as a referee for him and the School Council will pay his full entry fee. It is quite expensive to enter but the first prize is a fantastic trip to Borneo to see orang-utans in their natural environment.

Ling lives with his parents at 172, Dongshan Plaza in Shenzhen. He can be contacted either by email panlin@shenps.com or on his mobile/cell phone, number 546733699.

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

Animals and conservation: competition entry form

SECTION A: PERSONAL DETAILS

Full name:

Address:

Age:

Email address: Phone number:

Place of work/study:

Membership of clubs/societies:

SECTION B: COMPETITION DETAILS

There are two entry periods for the competition. Please circle your preferred dates:

November 2010-January 2011

February 2011-April 2011

How would you present your entry? (please tick one)

- photograph
- drawing
- painting
- poster

Name of referee:

Position of referee:

Entry fee to be paid by: (please tick one)

- Self
- Parent(s)
- Company
- School

Where did you see details of this competition?

SECTION C

In the space below write **one** sentence about why you believe animal conservation is important, and **one** sentence about what you do to support it.

.....

.....

.....

.....

[Total: 10]

Exercise 4

Read the article below about multi-tasking, the skill of doing many different tasks at the same time, and then complete the notes on the opposite page.



HOW WE SQUEEZE 31 HOURS INTO A DAY



You may think that 24 hours in a day is not enough for everything that you want to do... and many people would agree with you.



Fortunately, researchers have found that there are many time-saving machines and gadgets in the home and at work nowadays. A decade ago, it would have taken 31 hours to do all the tasks that now take only 24 hours to complete.



For many people the rush starts at breakfast time, when they read text messages on a mobile / cell phone while making toast. It continues in the car where the driver makes a phone call with a hands-free set while listening with one ear to the radio and checking the satellite navigation system.



This doesn't stop when we get to work. There is a blizzard of emails, phone calls and meetings often happening simultaneously throughout the day. However, researchers have found that the busiest period of multi-tasking is still to come, at home in the evening.



"People will be operating the television remote control while surfing on the computer, texting their friends on their mobile phone and having a conversation with their family," says Calvin Bilten, one of the authors of a report on multi-tasking. "They may be far more mentally engaged at home than at work."



According to the report, television remains the main focus of attention in the evening, but an increasing number of people use computers to update their social network sites or download and listen to music. Even eating takes second place to internet activities in many homes.



Bilten's team of researchers calculated that the tasks carried out in a typical day ten years ago would have taken 31 hours, with the old-fashioned email systems and mobile phones in use at that time. He adds, "On one hand, it's good because you get more done. On the other hand, life was much simpler a decade ago. There was more talking face-to-face and more time spent over dinner or just doing nothing. Now there is the feeling that you have to be using one gadget or more all the time."



However, the limits of present-day technology may mean that multi-tasking is nearing its peak for this generation. This is good news for many researchers and advisers on human behaviour. Zac Miller, a psychology professor, says that the thought of a 31-hour day is extremely depressing. He states, "Observations of the brain made during multi-tasking show that completing several tasks together takes longer than if they were done one at a time. Forty per cent of people cannot remember the previous task they were doing, so they become confused. This can be fatal on the roads."



Moreover, there are signs of a revolt against multi-tasking. Many students and workers are feeling too much pressure and are deleting thousands of unread emails and no longer using social network sites.



You are going to give a presentation to your year group about multi-tasking. Make brief notes on each heading and use as the basis for your talk.

Make **three** points under each heading.

Examples of multi-tasking activities at home

- *using television remote control*
-
-
-

What was different ten years ago

-
-
-

[Total: 6]

Exercise 5

Imagine that you have made your presentation to your year group 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 multi-tasking.

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

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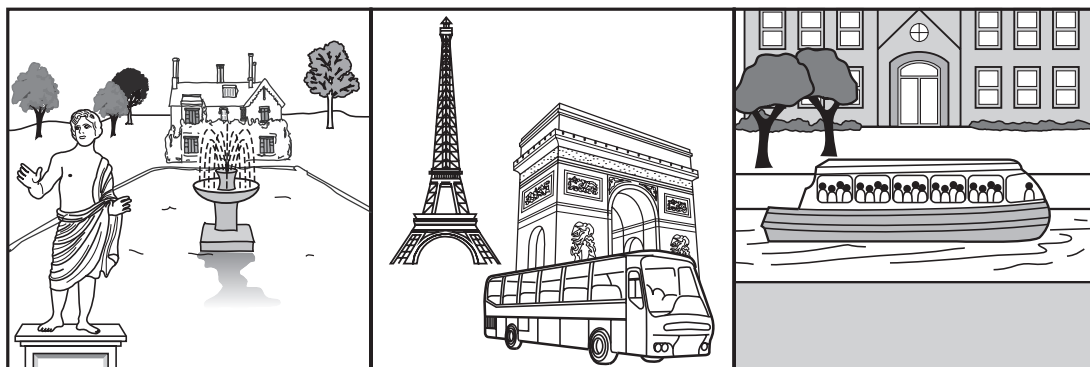
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.....

[Total: 4]

Exercise 6



Last month you entered a competition and won the first prize, which was a visit to a city of your choice for a weekend.

You have now returned, and decide to write a letter to a friend about the visit.

In your letter you should explain:

- which city you chose and why;
- the best event of the weekend;
- how you felt about the visit.

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

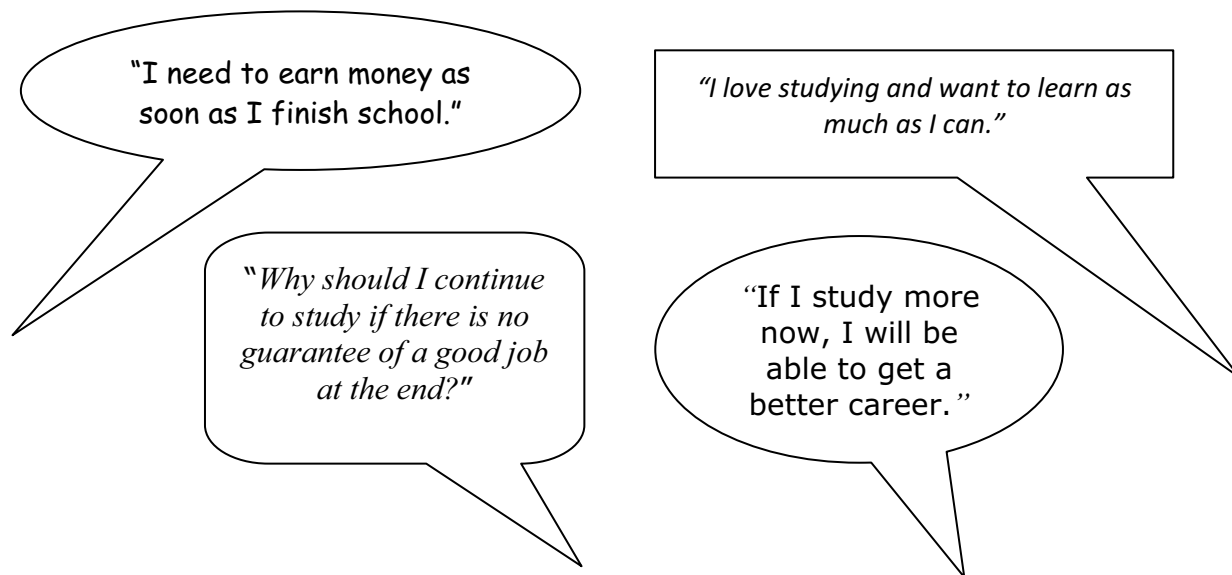
Your letter should be between 100 and 150 words long. Do not write an address.

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.

Exercise 7

Some young people consider it better to start full-time work immediately after finishing school than to continue their studies.

Here are some comments from your friends on this issue:



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.

