



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/13

Paper 1 Reading and Writing (Core)

October/November 2015

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, 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 article about the giraffe, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

CREATURE FEATURE – THE GIRAFFE

The giraffe is the tallest living animal in the world, and is sometimes found in dense forests but mainly on the African grasslands. With its long neck, it can reach higher than any other browsing animal, even the elephant. Despite the length of its neck, the giraffe only has seven bones in that part of its body. Its back legs look shorter than its front legs, but in fact, they are about the same length.

The giraffe family

The giraffe's scientific name is *Giraffa camelopardalis*. People gave the animal this name because in ancient times, they thought it looked like a mixture of a camel and a leopard. However, the truth is that the giraffe is a hooved mammal and is a relative of cattle and antelopes. Its closest family member is the okapi, although this animal is much smaller and looks very different.

Feeding time

The giraffe likes to eat the spiky leaves from the acacia tree, and may chew up to 34 kilograms of leaves a day. The giraffe is not hurt when it eats the pointed spines on the acacia leaves because of the thick saliva and tough skin inside its mouth. It also chews old bones for calcium, and it eats soil to gain other essential minerals. Its long, narrow tongue is ideal for pulling leaves and twigs into its mouth.

Staying safe

There are about 12 giraffes in each herd. Male and female giraffes live in separate herds and the young ones live with the females. The members of the herd guard each other and they watch out for danger even while they are resting. In order to look out for enemies, each giraffe points its head in a different direction from its neighbour.

Male and female giraffes have two distinct hair-covered horns called ossicones. Young male giraffes use their horns for play fighting with one another. Mature males fight seriously by hitting their necks against each other when competing for dominance in the herd. If giraffes are threatened by lions, wild dogs or other predators, they kick their legs and large hooves to protect themselves and their young.

Body markings

Female giraffes give birth to a single baby, which can stand up almost immediately and run away from trouble when it is only a day old. Baby giraffes have the same body shape, colour and markings as adults. Each giraffe has its own individual pattern of markings. Just like a human fingerprint, no patterns are exactly the same. Some giraffes have spots that look like leaves, whereas others have a square-shaped pattern. These markings provide the giraffes with camouflage, making it difficult for predators to see them.

- (a) Where do giraffes usually live?
.....[1]
- (b) In ancient times, which **two** animals did people think giraffes were similar to?
.....[1]
- (c) What protects giraffes from injury when they eat sharp leaves? Give **two** details.
.....
.....[1]
- (d) Why do giraffes look in different directions when they rest?
.....[1]
- (e) How do giraffes defend themselves if they are attacked by a predator?
.....[1]
- (f) What can a young giraffe do straight after being born?
.....[1]
- (g) What helps to camouflage giraffes?
.....[1]

[Total: 7]

Exercise 2

Read the following article about the discovery of eight ancient boats, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

ANCIENT BOATS FOUND

A team of archaeologists in the UK have excavated eight boats from the river Nene, near Peterborough. These boats are thought to be about 3 000 years old and were found at the bottom of the river during an archaeological excavation in 2013. The mud and silt in the riverbed had preserved the boats and stopped the wood from drying out and rotting. The archaeologists are waiting for the results of carbon-dating tests, which will tell them the exact age of the boats.

About 4 000 years ago, rising sea levels flooded the dry land and the area became wetland. People living in the region learned how to adapt to this new and different environment. They altered their way of life from hunting and farming to this. The techniques they used for fishing and boat building are impressive.

“There was huge excitement when we found the first boat, and we could not believe it when we found seven others,” said Daniel Samson, one of the archaeologists. “Although we have found objects in the area before, including a woven wooden path and some tools, this is a first because the team has never before discovered so many ancient boats at one time.” One boat has handles for lifting it out of the water; others have decorative carvings on the outside. Another boat still floats after 3 000 years. The spears that fishermen used have recently been found in the area, and they are the same as those used in more modern times. One of the boats shows traces of the fires that the fishermen lit on deck to cook the fish they had caught.

Some of the boats were made from huge trees, including one from an oak tree which once stood up to 20 metres tall. The boats were designed for fishing, to carry passengers and to transport cargo. The largest boat is 8.5 metres long. Experts are not sure how the boats moved on the water, but they think that paddles were used, although none of them have been found.

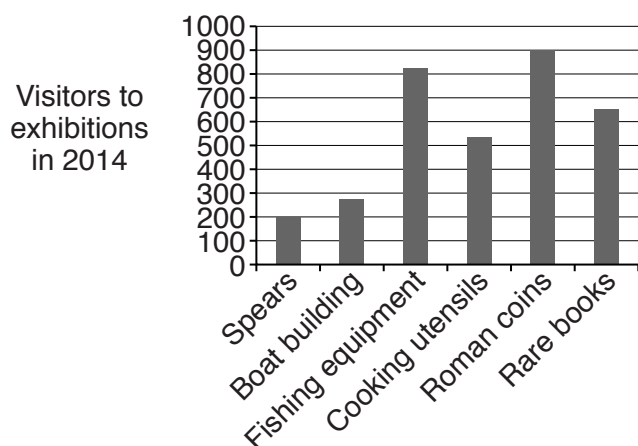
Several boats show signs of careful repairs, including extra wood to block holes. One boat had been patched up with a clay lining to keep it watertight. “The people who originally owned the boats took good care of them,” says Daniel. “They did not let them rot.”

Someone had removed a wooden board from one end of each boat, which made the boats sink. The archaeologists want to find out why people did this. Daniel says, “It may be that the boats were sunk as offerings to spirits or gods, but we do not know for sure.” The team also wonders why the owners left their boats at the bottom of the river. Daniel says, “Perhaps they made new boats and no longer needed the old ones.”

The archaeologists are pleased about the good condition of the boats. Daniel says, “The boats were found during a professional archaeological dig, and we were able to excavate them with the minimum of damage.” The boats were lifted intact and transported to the local Fen museum, where they will eventually be put on display beside other exhibitions there.

At present, the boats are being kept in a cold atmosphere to preserve them. Soon, they will be cleaned to remove any dirt or other impurities which could cause decay. Later, they will be sprayed with wax and gradually dried out. Finally, they will be displayed with other objects of the same age, including the oldest known wheel, which was found in the same locality.

Visitors to the Fen Museum



- (a) When were the boats found?
.....[1]
- (b) What effect did the mud and silt have on the boats?
.....[1]
- (c) What new skills did people learn when their traditional lifestyle changed?
.....[1]
- (d) What was unusual about the discovery of the boats?
.....[1]
- (e) What made some boats look attractive?
.....[1]
- (f) What did the original owners do to mend their boats? Give **two** details.
.....
.....[1]
- (g) What caused the boats to sink?
.....[1]
- (h) What possible reasons were there for sinking the boats? Give **two** details.
.....
.....[2]
- (i) How will the boats be prepared before they are exhibited in the museum? Give **two** details.
.....
.....[1]
- (j) According to the chart, which were the most and least popular exhibitions at the museum **and** how many people visited each one in 2014?

Most popular:

Least popular:[1]

[Total: 11]

Exercise 3

Biju Regli lives with his grandfather in London. The area of the city where he lives has developed in recent years because people have moved there to work in the new office block nearby. The neighbourhood is very lively and has a park and a daily market.

Biju enjoys photography, and goes out on Saturdays with some friends who have formed a photography club called Photos Are Us. They take artistic photographs of scenes which convey the atmosphere of the neighbourhood. Biju finds that people are happy to have their photograph taken if he asks their permission. The group used to meet in the afternoons at a friend's house in Chaucer Street, but they now get together at Bill's Cafe on Market Road at 10 am to plan the day's activities. Recently, some members have left the club because they have gone away to college. Biju and his friends agree that they need new members. If anyone wants more information about the club, Biju has said he is happy to be contacted by phone, 07952002048, or by email, bigli@lambethphotos.com

There is a free local publication, Lambeth Community Newsletter, which gives people information about community activities. By chance, Biju saw a copy of the newsletter when he was at the supermarket buying milk for his grandfather. He was surprised to see how many community groups were advertised in the newsletter. He also noticed information about a theatre group that sounded interesting. He does not want to act, but would like to join this group to help with lighting or scenery.

Biju realised that placing an advertisement in the newsletter would be a good way to attract people to join the Photos Are Us club. If they contact him, he could tell them that the club is not only about developing photographic techniques, but also about making friends. Last month, Biju got a special camera for his sixteenth birthday, but to join the club, people only need a basic camera.

Biju decided that he would like to read the newsletter so he can find out about local events. A convenient way for him to do this is to have it delivered by hand to his home address, 228 Dean Road, London, SW2 1RW, so that his grandfather can read it too.

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

Lambeth Community Newsletter Subscription Form

SECTION A: Personal details

Full name:

Address:

Phone number:

Age: (please tick) 1–15 16–21 22–40 Over 40

SECTION B: Subscriber Information

How would you like the Community Newsletter to be delivered? (please delete)

hand delivered/emailed

Where did you see the newsletter? (please circle)

website supermarket friend's house other

If you wish to advertise a community group or club, please complete the information below.

Name of club:

Meeting place:

Date and time:

Equipment required:

SECTION C

Write **one** sentence giving a reason for advertising your club in the newsletter and **one** sentence saying why people may enjoy being part of the club.

[Total: 14]

Exercise 4

Read the following article about running groups, and then complete the notes on the opposite page.

ROAD RUNNER

Running as a form of exercise is enjoyable and easy to do, because it does not require gym membership or expensive equipment. It is also good for you, and people who run regularly have a longer life expectancy. In addition, runners often benefit from improved heart function. If you are thinking of taking up running, however, you should check with your doctor first, especially if you suffer from any health problems.

Pedro Mendoza, a computer programmer, started running two years ago and now runs twice a week before work. He believes that running has helped him to lose the weight he gained when he was sitting in an office all day. Pedro runs alone. He says, "I prefer to run alone, because then I can get away from everyone and everything, and go where I want."

Despite the advantages, some people find that running by themselves can be a lonely experience. If you are not already a member of a running group, you might like to consider starting your own. Good groups bring people together, and chatting as they run helps them to overcome the isolation of running. These groups also create a safer way of running, which reduces the risk of accidents.

The City Runners Club, which has 30 members, was founded by a musician, Jonathan Davies. He has always loved running and he has learned the skills necessary to be a successful group leader. In order to maintain members' enthusiasm for running, a group leader needs to plan and organise a range of fitness training activities. "Without variety, people will get bored quickly," says Jonathan. A group leader needs to be a good communicator so that everyone knows exactly where they are going and why they are taking a particular route. Jonathan adds, "Some of the members had dropped out of their previous groups because the leader had not explained clearly where they were going on each run."

Other leadership skills are important in enabling a running group to function well. A good leader should give the right kind of encouragement and motivation to the members. Amina, a student at a local college, says, "My neighbour told me about Jonathan's group because she knew that I wanted to improve my fitness. At first, I was very nervous about joining, because last year I tried a running group for students but I did not stay very long. The group leader didn't make me feel welcome and I didn't know anyone. When I joined the City Runners Club, Jonathan supported me and I soon made friends."

Groups which are led by skilled leaders are successful and easily attract new members. Listening to members' suggestions and opinions is important. "I believe that everyone deserves to be heard," says Jonathan. "I also make sure that I learn everyone's names quickly so that they feel valued."

If you would like to start a running group, the website www.groupleader.com offers free advice and training packs for those who are interested.

You are going to give a talk to your school sports club about running. Prepare some notes to use as the basis for your talk.

Make short notes under each heading.

Physical benefits of running:

-
-

Aims of a running group:

-
-

Actions of a successful running group leader:

-
-
-

[Total: 7]

Exercise 5

Imagine you have given your talk to your school sports club. Your teacher has asked you to write a summary of the talk for the students who did not attend. Look at your notes in Exercise 4. Using your notes, write a summary about running groups.

Your summary should be about 70 words long (and no more than 80 words long). You should use your own words as far as possible.

.....

.....

.....

.....

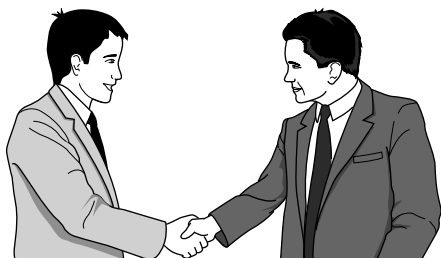
.....

.....

.....

.....

[Total: 5]

Exercise 6

Recently, your school gave you the opportunity to experience work in two different workplaces. You spent one day in each place.

Write an email to a friend about this experience.

In your email, you should:

- describe the work you did in each place
- explain which day you preferred and why
- say what you learned from the experience

The pictures above may give you some ideas, and you should try to use some ideas of your own.

Your email should be between 100 and 150 words long.

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

Exercise 7

Some people think that family meals are important. Other people think that eating together does not matter for the modern family.

Here are some comments on the subject:

I prepare what I want to eat when I feel like it.

Family meals teach us good manners.

We enjoy eating and chatting together.

We are too busy with our own activities to eat together.

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

The comments above may give you some ideas, and you should try to use some ideas of your own.

The 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.

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