Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

1738783530

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE **0510/23**

Paper 2 Reading and Writing (Extended) **October/November 2014**

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, 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 **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.

CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

Exercise 1

Read the following article about different varieties of tea, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

TIME FOR TEA

Black Teas

Black teas are perhaps the best known and most popular teas. Like old friends, they are dependable and comforting. Drinking a cup of black tea as soon as you wake up helps to make you fully alive before you begin the new day's activities. Drinking one again at the end of the day helps to relax your mind and body before you go to bed. Black tea has many health benefits. It also contains less caffeine than coffee so does not disturb your sleep at night.

Assam Tea

This is a north Indian tea which grows on the hot, steamy banks of the Brahmaputra river. It has a strong and malty flavour, and is excellent when you drink it with a little milk at breakfast time.

Nilgiri Tea

This tea is grown in the Blue Mountains of south India. It has a pleasant, fresh flavour together with an extra slight taste of sweetness.

Ceylon Teas

These teas are slow-growing, and are found high up in the cool air of the hills of Sri Lanka. You can use either hot or cold water to make the tea, which has an unusual light brown colour when it is poured into the cup. They produce a most fragrant flavour, which you can appreciate even better if you add a slice of lemon.

Teas from Kenya

Kenyan black teas have a distinctive, bright colour. They produce a good, refreshing flavour, often with a hint of orange or lemon, and you will be full of energy when you have finished your drink.

Flavoured Black Teas

Plain black teas can sometimes taste rather dull, especially if you are expecting a more exciting drink. These teas can be made more interesting by adding natural ingredients, which give a variety of fruity and floral tastes. You may enjoy these teas either hot or iced.

Earl Grey Tea

The recipe for this tea came originally from China many centuries ago, and was passed down through generations. It became a favourite drink among wealthy people in Britain in the 19th century, and was named after the British prime minister at that time. It is a tea flavoured with oil from a citrus fruit, now known as a 'bergamot'. At present, this fruit is grown in Italy.

Green Teas

These are the earliest types of tea. Their history dates back over 5000 years. Most are still found in China, although some varieties are increasingly cultivated in other countries. Green teas produce a light, refreshing drink that rarely requires milk or sugar. The same leaves can be used again and again, producing several cups of tea. This makes them particularly good value to buy.

(a) What is the benefit to you of drinking black tea at the start of the day?

.....[1]

(b) Why is drinking black tea less likely to keep you awake at night than coffee?

.....[1]

(c) What might you add to your Assam tea?

.....[1]

(d) What is special about the appearance of tea from Sri Lanka?

.....[1]

(e) How will you feel after drinking a cup of tea from Kenya?

.....[1]

(f) How do you create a variety of tastes from plain black tea?

.....[1]

(g) When did the recipe for Earl Grey tea become popular outside China?

.....[1]

(h) What kind of fruit is a bergamot **and** where does it come from?

.....[1]

(i) Why can you save money if you buy green instead of black tea?

.....[1]

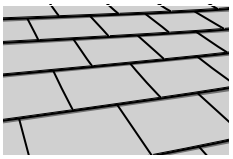
[Total: 9]

[Turn over

Exercise 2

Read the following article about the slate industry of north Wales, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

SLATE AND ROOF SLATES



Slate is a very hard substance. It was formed originally from mud, a mixture of earth and water. About 500 million years ago, movement of the Earth's crust formed mountains high above the surface. This movement generated high pressure and intense heat, which, over many years, caused the mud to rise to the surface and become hard and solid, just like rock.

The mountains of north Wales have produced excellent quality slate because of the purity of the mud in that area. This slate is composed of many different mineral elements. Small variations in the amount of each mineral create a range of colours, from shades of green through grey and blue to a deep, rich red.

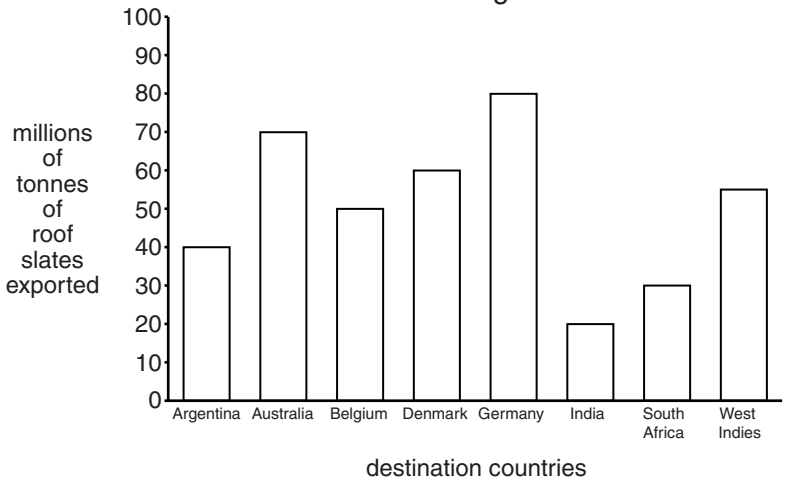
For nearly 2000 years, slate has been cut from the sides of the mountains by a process known as 'quarrying'. The hollow pits formed after the slate was removed were called 'quarries'. The first step in the more recent quarrying process was to remove a large section of rock by blasting the side of the mountain with a powerful explosion. Next, the workers in the quarries used hammers and chisels to cut up the rock into smaller blocks of slate. They always preferred to cut the blocks by hand, even when, later on, electrically-powered machines became available. One of the workers split the blocks into different thicknesses, depending on the quality of the slate, and another cut the blocks into flat, rectangular shapes. We call these 'roof slates' and they usually measure about 30 centimetres in length and 20 centimetres in width. They are particularly suitable for covering the roofs of buildings because they are very strong and water and ice do not damage them.

Slate can also be used to cover laboratory tables and electrical switchboards, because it is impossible to set on fire and does not conduct electricity. Slate is sometimes made into beautiful decorative ornaments. In addition, cosmetic products such as make-up and talcum powder are made from the huge amount of waste left over from quarrying.

Quarrying as an industry in north Wales began in the 18th century at the start of the Industrial Revolution. When mills and factories were opened and small villages expanded into large towns, there was an increasing demand for slates, to cover the roofs of the industrial buildings and of the many new homes built for workers and their families. In 1787, the 'Great New Quarry of Dinorwig' was opened on the slopes of a nearby mountain. About a hundred years later, in 1882, quarrying had become a major industry in north Wales, and the number of workers employed at Dinorwig had risen to 3000. By 1898, there were 17 000 workers producing 485 000 tonnes of slates, many of which were exported all over the world.

During the 20th century, however, other roofing materials, such as baked clay tiles, were developed. Demand for roof slates declined, and in 1969, Dinorwig Quarry finally closed down. Today, the story of the quarry and an account of the slate quarrying industry may be seen at the foot of the mountains in the National Slate Museum of Wales.

Quantities of roof slates exported to various countries during the life of the mine



(a) What happened 500 million years ago to create mountains?

.....[1]

(b) Why does slate come in many different colours?

.....[1]

(c) For what purpose did the workers use explosives in the quarrying process?

.....[1]

(d) What might workers have used instead of their hammers and chisels?

.....[1]

(e) What is the shape of a 'roof slate' AND what is its normal size?

.....

.....[2]

(f) Why can slate be safely used in science labs? Give **two** details.

.....[1]

(g) What caused a greater need for slates to cover roofs during the Industrial Revolution? Give **two** details.

.....

.....[2]

(h) According to the chart, which part of the world received the greatest quantity of roof slates from north Wales AND what quantity was sent there?

.....[1]

(i) Where can visitors discover everything about Dinorwig Quarry?

.....[1]

(j) The slate industry in North Wales grew and declined between the 18th and 20th centuries. Give **four** details of this growth and decline, with dates.

.....

.....

.....

.....[4]

[Total: 15]

[Turn over

Exercise 3

Since leaving school this year, Heinrich Dortmann, aged 19, has found a temporary job as a motor mechanic in a vehicle repair workshop near his home at Frankelstrasse 171, Hamburg, Germany. His home telephone number is 40276 1388. Heinrich did well at school, gaining three Grade 1s in his final school exams. He is constantly looking for a chance to have a career with a major engineering firm. To help in his search, he has opened a personal email account at **heinidor@skynet.de**

The workshop manager, Gunter Eckhart, has shown Heinrich an advertisement in the newspaper. It informs people that the European Aerospace Company (EAC) is offering training programmes to suitably qualified school leavers. The company runs factories which manufacture a wide range of military and civilian aircraft in Britain, France and Italy, as well as in Germany. Opportunities are available for young people to join the company, starting as trainees, in any one of the assembly, maintenance or marketing departments.

The German factory is located in Essen, some distance from where Heinrich lives. He notes, however, that EAC can provide its trainees with paid accommodation for their first three years of employment in a company hostel, a local hotel or guest house, or in the private home of one of the senior staff.

Unsurprisingly, Heinrich is excited at the prospect of joining such a successful company, and is determined to apply for a training programme, in the hope that he may be invited to remain with EAC afterwards as a permanent employee. Gunter Eckhart supports his decision and offers to give him a good reference if required.

Heinrich has to decide which department he wants to work in. One of his ambitions is to travel to other parts of the world, but he would prefer to do his training in Germany. He has been told that staff in the marketing department attend international exhibitions in many different countries, where they demonstrate the company's products. If he works in maintenance, however, he will also have opportunities to go to any country where EAC aircraft need spare parts or specialist repairs. In addition, he will be able to get a professional engineering qualification, which is another of his personal ambitions. So, he decides to apply to be a trainee in the maintenance department.

The principal at Heinrich's school, Dr Tomas Richter, has agreed to provide his academic reference. He has told Heinrich that his brother, Bernhard Richter, works as a supervisor on the assembly line at EAC in Essen. Bernhard lives with his wife and children just outside the town, a short drive from the factory. Dr Tomas Richter has already spoken to his brother, who will let Heinrich have a room in his house and will be happy to drive him to work each day until he has passed his driving test and has his own transport.

Heinrich is delighted with this news and completes the application without delay.

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

EAC TRAINING PROGRAMME:
APPLICATION FORM

SECTION A: Personal details

Full name: .....

Address: .....

Age: ..... Telephone number: .....

Email: .....

Educational results: .....

.....

Present employment: .....

Do you hold a full driving licence? (please delete) YES / NO

SECTION B: Training programme details

Which country do you wish to train in? .....

Which EAC department do you wish to join? .....

Where will you live if you are accepted on the training programme? (please tick box)

company hostel ☐ local hotel ☐ guest house ☐ private home ☐

Full names and occupations of **two** referees:

.....

.....

SECTION C

In the space below, write **one** sentence of between 12 and 20 words, describing your main ambition if you are offered long-term employment with EAC.

[Total: 8]

[Turn over

Exercise 4

Read the following article about the design and production of super-submarines, which can reach the deepest parts of the ocean, and then complete the notes on the opposite page.

VOYAGE TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA

New underwater vehicles capable of resisting huge water pressure may soon help to increase our understanding of the mysteries of the oceans. Shipbuilding companies are now able to design, manufacture and sell new models of super-submarines, made with extra-strong materials and containing advanced guidance systems. Soon, the deepest parts of the world's great oceans will be filled with these vehicles, driven by people rich enough to buy them.

According to the head of a company that makes the submarines, ninety percent of the sea floor has not yet been explored. "There are so many wonders down there," he says. "These vehicles will be able to reach even the deepest parts of the ocean. The passengers in our submarines can visit areas in the mid-Atlantic where volcanic heated gases bubble up from the Earth's core. They can dive down to the wreck of the Titanic, a passenger ship that hit an iceberg and sank on its very first voyage in 1912."

Submarines that can take two or three passengers on dives of 300 metres have already been built and sold, and one has appeared in a James Bond film. Although 300 metres might sound very deep, new underwater vehicles are now being produced which are strong enough to survive the water pressure of dives down to 1000 metres. However, even submarines like these do not satisfy some people. They require vehicles that will take them down to the deepest parts of the oceans,11 000 metres below the surface, where there is poor visibility due to the lack of light and the water pressure is a thousand times more than on the surface of the sea. Temperatures reach just above zero degrees.

Several companies are now designing super-submarines, which will resist these huge water pressures. One manufacturer plans to build a circular cabin, made of special glass that is more than ten centimetres thick, for the main part of the submarine. It will give its passengers an all-round view of life at the bottom of the sea, and will include powerful lamps to illuminate the scene.

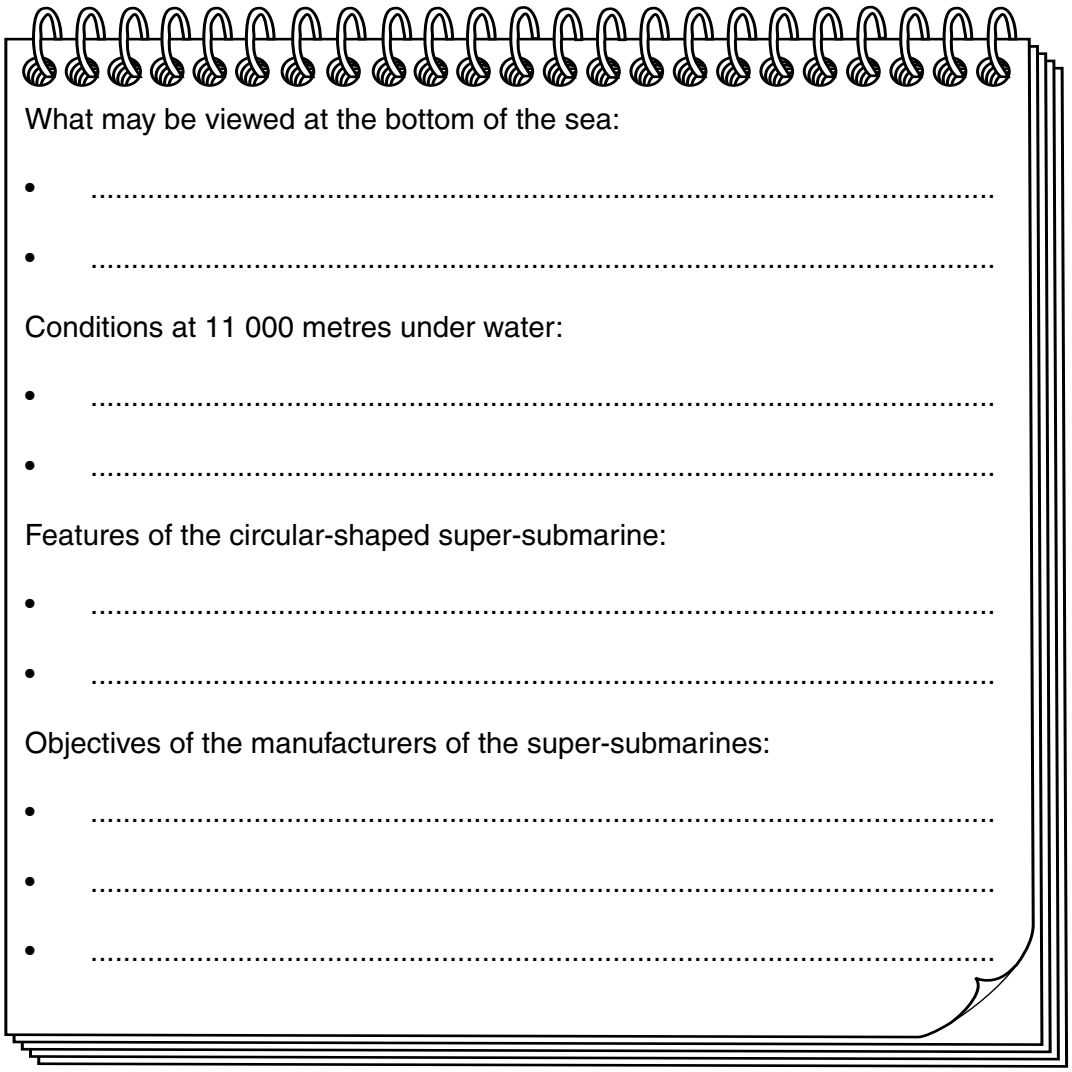
Another experimental vehicle, designed to take a single person down to a depth of 11 000 metres, will have a structure made of carbon fibre, with very thick walls, wings like those of an aeroplane and a big window in the front with an extra-tough plastic cover. Inside, there will be an artificial atmosphere, so that the person inside will not feel any change of pressure.

A third design will have a shape which looks more like a normal submarine. It will hold up to three people sitting inside a toughened glass compartment and should be able to reach the deepest ocean floor in less than 60 minutes.

All the companies inventing these underwater vehicles aim to sell their products for about 40 million dollars each. In addition to providing leisure activities, they claim that these inventions will provide opportunities for scientists to study the deepest parts of the oceans. Scientists hope to learn more about the many extraordinary plants and creatures that exist on the sea floor, in the most mysterious areas of the world.

You are going to give a short talk to your school's technology club about voyages to the deepest parts of the world's oceans. Prepare some notes to use as the basis for your talk.

Make short notes under each heading.



What may be viewed at the bottom of the sea:

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

Conditions at 11 000 metres under water:

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

Features of the circular-shaped super-submarine:

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

Objectives of the manufacturers of the super-submarines:

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

[Total: 9]

Exercise 5

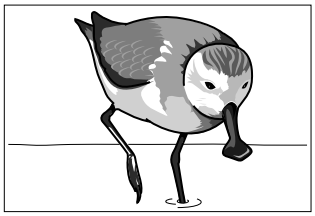
Read the following article about a small migratory bird and the attempt made to save it from extinction.

Write a summary of the threats to the survival of the bird in the wild and of the measures taken to preserve it.

Your summary should be about 100 words long (and no more than 120 words long). 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 5 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

NEARLY DEAD AS A DODO



If prizes were awarded for the world's unluckiest bird, the spoon-billed sandpiper would probably be the winner. It breeds along the eastern coast of Russia, where snow, floods and predators may combine to prevent it from raising a family.

If any baby birds do survive, they must undertake one of the longest and most dangerous journeys of any migratory bird. They fly 8000 kilometres to Bangladesh where they spend their winter. On the way, the birds would normally rest on the coastal wetlands in Japan, China and South Korea, but nowadays these traditional resting places are disappearing due to industrial development. Even worse, if the birds do reach their destination, local people may trap them for food.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the spoon-billed sandpiper is heading for extinction. In 1979, there were estimated to be 2400 breeding pairs. By 1999, the number of pairs had declined to 1000, and by now it may have dropped to below 100. Unless something is done soon, the bird will be extinct in the wild within the next decade.

For this reason, the Wildfowl Trust, in partnership with Birds Russia, set up a project to save spoon-billed sandpipers from extinction. This was a challenging project. It is much harder to protect small, migratory, wading birds than larger species such as ducks and geese. Nevertheless, this bird, with its extraordinarily shaped beak, is unique among wetland birds, and so it has to be saved from extinction.

The team of experts sent by the Trust had to reach the breeding grounds by a dangerous helicopter flight into the sub-Arctic wilderness on the eastern coast of Russia. When they arrived, they found that a thick layer of snow still covered the places where the birds usually built their nests. A few pairs of birds soon landed, but as the snow melted, the whole area flooded. Two weeks later, the female birds began to lay their eggs, and the team finally collected 20, from which 17 baby birds were hatched.

The exhausted team boarded a dinghy with their precious collection of young birds. As they did, a group of whales surfaced alongside and accompanied them to the place where they had arranged to meet up with a passing cruise ship. After the sea voyage and two long flights across Siberia, the young birds had to be kept in isolation for three months in Moscow Zoo.

Unfortunately, three of them failed to survive. The remaining 14 were taken to their new home at the Trust's Bird Sanctuary in England. The Trust now has the task of caring for these delicate survivors. They also have to find ways of conserving the species in the wild. Fortunately, a millionaire from the eastern coast of Russia offered to help the Trust. He has paid local people to save the nesting birds from predators, and has also promised to provide funds to protect the places in Bangladesh where they stop for the winter.

If all these actions prove unsuccessful, the spoon-billed sandpiper will soon join the dodo and dinosaur on the list of extinct species. The Director of Conservation of the Wildfowl Trust said: "This tiny bird is representative of hundreds of waterbird species that travel the same migratory route, and are equally threatened. We simply cannot afford to lose any species, least of all one as special as the spoon-billed sandpiper."

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[Total: 11]

Exercise 6

You recently attended your cousin's wedding.

Write a letter to tell a friend about it.

In your letter you should:

- say when and where the wedding took place
- describe what happened at the wedding
- explain how you felt about the event.

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

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

You will receive up to 10 marks for the content of your letter, and up to 9 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

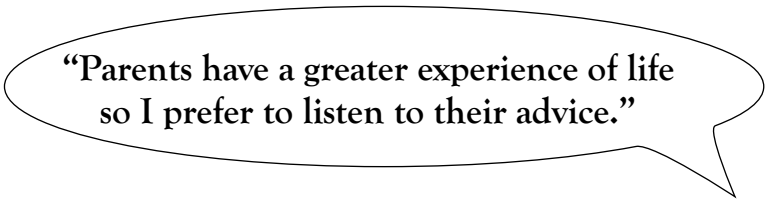
.....

[Total: 19]

Exercise 7

Who has the greatest influence on 16- to 18-year-olds – their parents or their friends?

Here are some comments from other students about this question:



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.

Your article should be between 150 and 200 words long.

You will receive up to 10 marks for the content of your article, and up to 9 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[Total: 19]

BLANK PAGE