



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/12

Paper 1 Reading and Writing (Core)

October/November 2016

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 article about beautiful buildings around the world, and then answer the following questions.

Beautiful buildings around the world**Potala Palace, Tibet**

High above the city of Lhasa is Potala Palace where, in the past, the Tibetan government worked. This huge construction is 13 floors high and contains thousands of rooms. It was designed like a traditional Buddhist temple, but is much more decorative. More than 7000 workers were involved in building it in the 7th century CE. Potala Palace has now been placed on the UNESCO World Heritage List because it is a building of great significance.

Alexandrina Library, Egypt

The Alexandrina Library, situated next to the sea in the city of Alexandria, was the first great design of the new millennium. Many people feel the design of the library makes it look like a giant plate which has landed at an angle, or even an enormous light switch. However, the architect of this modern building intended the design to symbolise a second sun rising beside the Mediterranean. The building was completed in 2002. It was inspired by the first Alexandrina Library, which was constructed in the 3rd century BCE, and was regarded as the greatest of all libraries in the world. The vast interior space of this 21st-century building can hold eight million books.

Imam Mosque, Iran

The Imam Mosque in Esfahan, Iran, is an impressive 17th-century building in the main square. The mosque was not built in line with the other buildings on the square, but at an angle, so that it faced Mecca. It is completely covered, inside and out, with pale blue and yellow ceramic tiles. These tiles appear to change colour depending on the light conditions. The main dome is 54 metres high and is covered in a detailed floral-patterned mosaic.

Winter Palace, Russia

The Winter Palace was originally the home of the Russian royal family, but is now best known as the State Hermitage Museum. Visitors come to admire the many famous paintings which are on display in the State Rooms. This pale green building on the banks of the Neva River in St Petersburg was designed by Francesco Rastrelli. It is highly decorated, with statues which line the edges of its roof. It is the showpiece of the city and is very popular with tourists.

Aya Sofya, Turkey

Aya Sofya is a great architectural landmark at the heart of Istanbul. It has four towers, known as minarets, which point up to the sky. It was constructed in the 6th century CE as a church and later became a mosque. Since 1935, it has been a museum. The enormous structure was built in just five years, and its magnificent dome can be seen from a great distance. The base of the dome has windows all around it, so that when you are inside the dome and look up, the top of the dome seems to hover above the building.

(a) Who once used Potala Palace?

..... [1]

(b) How do we know that Potala Palace is considered to be an important building today?

..... [1]

(c) What did the designer of the Alexandrina Library want the building to represent?

..... [1]

(d) When was the original Alexandrina Library built?

..... [1]

(e) Give **two** details about the appearance of the Winter Palace in Russia.

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

(f) What was Aya Sofya before it became a mosque?

..... [1]

[Total: 7]

Exercise 2

Read the article about keeping teeth clean, and then answer the following questions.

Cleaning teeth

The first thing that most of us do in the morning and the last thing we do at night is clean our teeth. For most of us, cleaning our teeth is such a familiar routine that we hardly ever consider it. Some people also clean their teeth after every meal. Have you ever asked yourself if everyone around the world does it in the same way as you do? It was not so long ago that toothpaste was invented. Have you ever looked at a tube of toothpaste and wondered what people did before it was invented?

The first toothbrushes, which were made from animal hair, are believed to have come from China around 1600 BCE and were brought back to Europe by traders, but they were not used by many people. However, since the invention of nylon toothbrushes in 1938, enormous amounts of money have been spent on these products; Americans alone invested \$9.1 billion on teeth-cleaning products in just one year. This is quickly becoming a multi-million dollar industry.

Although dental hygiene has become a profitable business in some countries, most of the world's population still uses traditional techniques to keep their teeth in good condition. In many regions of the world, people clean their teeth with small pieces of wood from locally found trees. A stick is broken in half, one end is softened and that end is rubbed on the teeth to clean them. It is traditional in some countries to use a teeth-cleaning stick called miswak which is made from the arak tree and contains antiseptic. It can be argued that using such natural resources is considerably more environmentally friendly than using toothbrushes and toothpaste containers which are not easily recycled. It is interesting to consider whether the more traditional sticks that are used in many countries today are better than toothbrushes and toothpaste.

We can see that even the ordinary toothbrush has changed. The electric toothbrush was first developed in 1954, but it was not until the 1960s that a portable electric toothbrush first became available. However, they were not as popular as they are nowadays because they were not rechargeable.

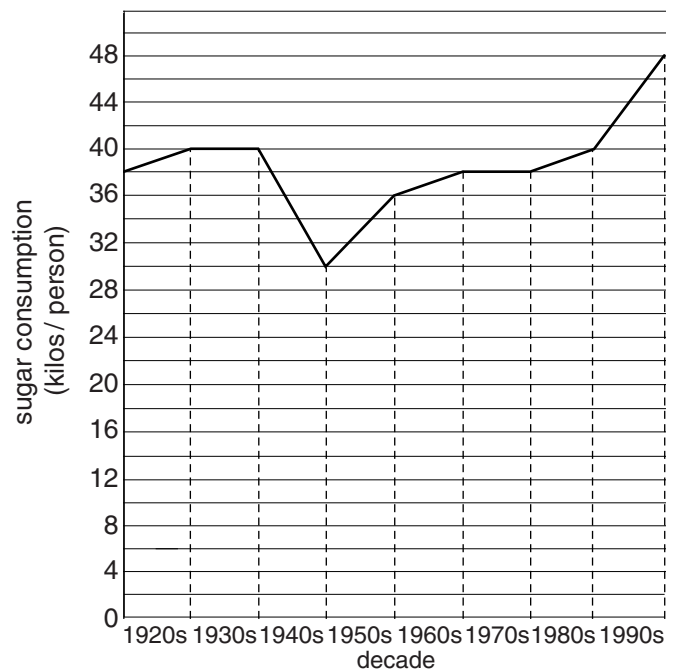
The idea of using a silk thread to clean between your teeth started to catch on just before the beginning of the twentieth century. This process, known as flossing, has become widespread.

However, no matter which method we use to clean our teeth, it is the food that we eat which is more important for healthy teeth. Ambreen Hussein, a nutrition expert, explains: "In societies that have diets which do not include processed sugars, many people have healthy teeth even though tooth brushing is rare. However, tooth decay becomes evident very quickly when people adopt a more western-style diet, and consume more processed food."

Dentists report that it is fashionable to make teeth appear whiter. Generally, dentists will whiten a patient's teeth to match or be slightly lighter than the white's of a patient's eyes. This ensures that the teeth look more natural.

Clean teeth are essential to our overall health so make sure you look after them.

USA sugar consumption



- (a) Why do we rarely stop and think about brushing our teeth?
..... [1]
- (b) What evidence is there in the article that Americans care about their teeth?
..... [1]
- (c) How is a teeth-cleaning stick prepared in some areas of the world? Give **two** details.
..... [1]
- (d) Which type of tree is commonly used for teeth-cleaning sticks, and why is it used?
.....
..... [2]
- (e) How does the use of toothbrushes cause an environmental problem?
..... [1]
- (f) How have electric toothbrushes improved since they were first invented? Give **two** details.
.....
..... [2]
- (g) What happens when people change their eating habits?
..... [1]
- (h) Why do dentists use the whites of a patient's eyes as a guide when whitening teeth?
..... [1]
- (i) According to the graph, which decade showed a significant fall in sugar consumption in the twentieth century?
..... [1]

[Total: 11]

Exercise 3

Daphna Adamou lives at 194 Byzantiou Road, 1409 Nicosia, Cyprus. She is a student at the nearby school, and she has been asked by her class to buy a leaving present for one of the teachers. Mrs Galatas is leaving the school because she has got a post as headteacher at a school in Paphos. Daphna and her friends are really sorry that she is leaving because she is one of the best teachers they have ever had.

Daphna has collected money from all of her classmates, and they have enough to buy something special. After much discussion, it was decided that Daphna should buy Mrs Galatas a smart pen set. Mrs Galatas has beautiful handwriting and always uses good quality pens. Unfortunately, Daphna could not find anything suitable either in Nicosia or in the neighbouring town and so she decided to look online and found a site which specialises in pens. She found two sets. The Glide set, made by a company called Paperline, was very stylish. In the end, she settled on the Sleek pen set made by Prestige. The pen set includes a slim black ink pen and matching pencil. There were also some coloured leather cases to choose from, and Daphna had no trouble in deciding on a red one because this is Mrs Galatas' favourite colour, though Daphna really liked the blue one.

Daphna does not really like shopping online and she worries about putting details like her phone number 22145644 and card number 3388409 on the internet in case something goes wrong. However, this online shop had some very good security settings which made her feel more comfortable. Daphna was pleased that there was enough money left to pay for the gift wrapping service offered by the company. She usually just uses standard delivery, but decided that special delivery would be safer; her mother is always at home and would be able to accept the parcel. If the parcel was sent to the school address, Mrs Galatas might suspect something.

Daphna was delighted when the parcel arrived, on time and in perfect condition. Everyone was really excited to see what Mrs Galatas would say when she opened the beautifully wrapped parcel. In fact, she could hardly say a word as she was overcome with happiness.

Imagine you are Daphna. Fill in the form, using the information above.

Pen Order Form

Section A: Personal details

Full name:

Address:

Telephone number:

Card number:

Section B: Purchase details

Name of pen:

Brand of pen:

Do you wish to purchase a matching pencil? (please delete) YES/NO

Leather case: (please circle)

not wanted blue red yellow

Delivery method: (please underline)

first class special delivery standard delivery

Any other instructions:

.....

Section C

In the space below write **one** sentence about why you chose to shop online, and **one** sentence telling us what you thought of our online ordering service.

[Total: 14]

Exercise 4

Read the article about hotel chains, and then complete the notes on the following page.

Hotel chains – past and present

People who travel always need somewhere to stay. In the past, not many people travelled so there was not a huge need for hotels. However, in the 20th century, flying became more affordable, and globalisation meant that many people travelled for work and leisure. As a result, big hotel companies developed chains of hotels across the world to meet this increased demand for accommodation. It was essential for these hotels to offer their guests a high quality of service with an emphasis on comfort.

In order to maintain the same standard across the whole chain, hotel owners developed contracts with local managers which outlined specific requirements. These contracts stated that the food must be of good quality and the rooms properly cleaned. Before these contracts were introduced, standards of service and hygiene varied from hotel to hotel, and depended on the personality and experience of the hotel manager and the staff. As a way of improving quality, the hotel companies employed secret inspectors to stay in their hotels to check that these standards were met. The rules were very detailed and had to be followed precisely. A manager in Dubai remembers, "There were more than 2000 rules to follow, including a list of phrases that we had to use to greet guests. We even had to put three pieces of fruit in exactly the same place in each guest's room." The interior design of the hotels also had to be exactly the same. It was usual for hotel companies to have the same furniture, whether the hotel was in Europe, Asia or Africa. Many of these large hotel companies became easily recognisable and familiar global brands.

Large hotel chains may have been economically successful, but in the 21st century their lack of individuality has made staying in one an impersonal experience. There are signs that nowadays many travellers are rebelling. In fact, of the 100 leading hotels in the world, only around a third now belong to one of the big companies.

Can these large hotel chains create a more personal identity for their guests? Nowadays the world's most luxurious hotels are certainly trying to compete with each other to make staying in them a more memorable experience. Many hotel companies think that one way to achieve this is to offer a personalised service by contacting the guests in advance to welcome them and find out if they are coming for a special occasion.

More recently, there has been evidence of another solution to the problem of the impersonal nature of hotels by providing a wider range of individual experiences. Some hotel companies target their customers according to their interests. For example, hotels offer painting courses and sports competitions, and there are even some that organise events for pop music fans and fashion enthusiasts. Others are engaging their guests with the local culture by offering traditional food in their restaurants and entertainment in the evenings.

Hotels cannot hope to satisfy everybody, but many are trying to appeal to a wider public. However, the popularity of these new-style hotels may be short-lived, and they might in the end become just as uniform as the hotels they were designed to replace.

You have been asked to give a talk to your travel and tourism class about hotel chains. Prepare some notes to use as the basis of your talk.

The development of hotel chains in the 20th century

-
-
-
-

Current and future development of hotel chains

-
-
-

[Total: 7]

Exercise 5

Imagine that you have given your talk to your class. Your teacher has asked you to follow up these notes with a short written report.

Look at your notes in Exercise 4. Using the ideas in your notes, write a summary about the development of hotel chains in the 20th century and ideas for future hotels.

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 a difficult family member came to stay with you for a few days.

Write an email to a friend about your experience.

In your email, you should:

- describe the person who came to stay
- tell your friend about one or two problems that occurred
- explain how you felt at the end of the visit.

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

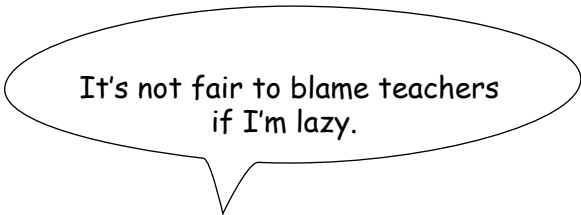
Your email should be between 100 and 150 words long.

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.

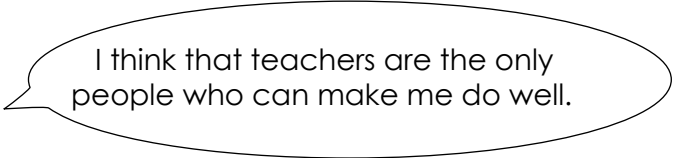
Exercise 7

Some learners think that it is only their teachers who are responsible for their success at school.

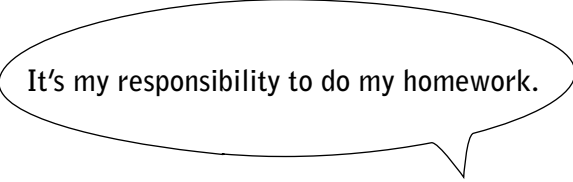
Here are some comments from young people about this idea:



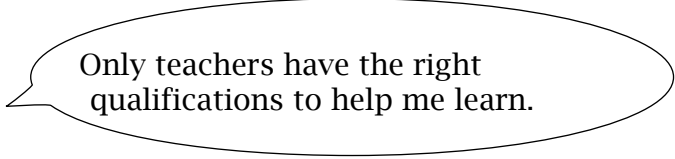
It's not fair to blame teachers
if I'm lazy.



I think that teachers are the only
people who can make me do well.



It's my responsibility to do my homework.



Only teachers have the right
qualifications to help me learn.

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 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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