Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE **0510/11**

Paper 1 Reading and Writing (Core) **May/June 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.

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CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

Exercise 1

Read the following visitor information leaflet about the Ulu Temburong National Park in Brunei Darussalam, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

LEAVE NOTHING BUT FOOTPRINTS

Ulu Temburong was the first national park in Brunei Darussalam. Access to the park is not quick or direct, and you must take a riverboat through the mangrove tree forests, but it is a journey full of adventure.

Features of the park

The rivers which have carved their routes through the forest are one of the most exciting features of the park, as although they are dry much of the time, when there is heavy rain, they become deep and fast flowing.

High waterfalls are common throughout the forest, and you can also see the many places where landslides have occurred. They are a vital feature of the park, although it means that paths sometimes have to be repaired, because they create new habitats for plants and animal life.

Travelling quietly up the river gives you the chance to hear and watch exotic birds, many of which feed on the plentiful insects in the park. The most spectacular birds are the hornbills, which are the largest fruit-eating birds in the forest, and can be seen and heard everywhere.

In the forest

Your first stop is at the national park headquarters. Here, you register your name and age so that the authorities know exactly who is in the park. Then you start out on foot along the boardwalk and cross the main river on a suspension bridge. The dense forestation prevents sunlight from penetrating the forest floor. Light is very important to most life forms, and here in the dark rainforest plants have found unusual ways of finding it. Some plants are able to climb more than 30 metres off the forest floor, using the tall trees as support, in order to escape the darkness down below and reach the sunlight above.

What you should bring to the park

Shorts and T-shirts are the normal form of clothing but it is recommended that you also bring a cap and a shirt with long sleeves for protection against sunburn and insects. It is important to wear suitable shoes because the tracks in the forest can be very slippery after rain. A water bottle and a camera are also essential items.

Protecting the environment

There are many rules and regulations to protect the beauty of the forest. For example, nobody is allowed to remove plants or drop litter. A permit has to be obtained from the Forestry Department before entering the park to ensure that the number of visitors is strictly controlled. If you have any questions or would like to apply for a permit to visit the park, the department can be contacted by email on forestrybrunei@hotmail.com

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(a) How do you have to travel to reach Ulu Temburong?

View solution

.....[1]

(b) Why are the rivers one of the most exciting features of the park?

View solution

.....[1]

(c) Why are landslides important?

View solution

.....[1]

(d) What is the main diet of the hornbills?

View solution

.....[1]

(e) Where at the park entrance do you have to give details about yourself?

View solution

.....[1]

(f) What items are visitors advised to carry with them? Give **two** details.

View solution

.....

.....[1]

(g) What is it forbidden to do in the park? Give **two** details.

View solution

.....

.....[1]

[Total: 7]

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Exercise 2

Read the following article about Neil Armstrong, the American astronaut, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF AN ASTRONAUT

Neil Armstrong trained for years to go into space. On 21 July 1969, he became the first man to step onto the moon when he put his left boot on the surface and spoke the memorable words, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

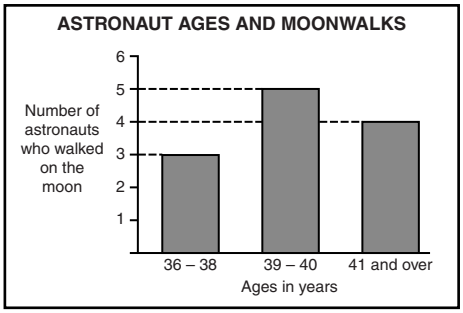
Neil Armstrong was the commander of the *Apollo 11* spacecraft on the most daring space mission of the twentieth century. The early stages of the flight were very stressful and incredibly noisy, and during the launch phase of *Apollo 11,* Armstrong's heart reached a top rate of 110 beats per minute.

Apollo 11 was larger than any spacecraft that had gone before. It consisted of a command module, which the astronauts travelled in; a service module, which provided power; and a lunar landing module, for landing on the surface of the moon. An advantage of travelling in this space module was that the astronauts could move around more easily, and this was probably one reason why none of the *Apollo 11* crew suffered injuries. Armstrong was especially pleased about this because as a child he had suffered from motion sickness, and even during the training for the space flights he had sometimes felt ill after doing aerobatics.

During the final descent onto the moon, Armstrong noticed that they were heading towards a landing area which he believed to be unsafe. He took over manual control of the lunar landing module, which enabled him to find an area to land that was less dangerous. When questioned later about his decision, he said, in his own typically modest way, that he was just doing what his training had taught him.

Armstrong and his co-pilot, Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin, spent nearly three hours on the moon surface collecting samples of rock and moon dust. Armstrong said later, "The sights were simply magnificent, the most incredible that I had ever experienced." The two astronauts also conducted scientific experiments during their walk. The third astronaut on the mission, Michael Collins, circled the moon in the command module, while Armstrong and Aldrin walked on the surface.

Aldrin later said that neither he nor Armstrong were emotional people. He did admit, however, that after the landing there was a brief moment when they looked at each other, slapped each other on the shoulder and said, "We made it!" Aldrin later said that Armstrong was one of the bravest men that he had ever known.



An estimated 600 million people, which in 1969 was one fifth of the world's population, watched or listened to the moon landing.

In total, twelve American astronauts walked on the moon between 1969 and the final moon mission in 1972. Alan Shepard became the oldest man to walk there when, at the age of 47, he commanded the *Apollo 14* mission in 1971. Despite his age, he was a strong man and when he played golf on the moon, he joked that, because of the lack of gravity, he could hit the ball "miles and miles and miles".

Neil Armstrong was born in 1930 and took his first aeroplane ride at the age of six. He became fascinated with aviation and he built model aeroplanes and conducted experiments in the mechanics of flying. He joined the military as a pilot and then became an astronaut on the space programme before teaching aviation at university. He finally bought a farm in the 1970s and raised cattle.

He was a private person, rarely making speeches or giving interviews to the media. People who knew him and worked with him, however, said that he was enormously proud of the achievements of the space programme. He was happiest when flying and said in one rare interview, "Now and then I miss the excitement of being in the cockpit of an aeroplane and doing new things."

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(a) What was Neil Armstrong's role in the space mission?

View solution

.....[1]

(b) When did Armstrong's heart beat fastest?

View solution

.....[1]

(c) What was a benefit of the bigger command module?

View solution

.....[1]

(d) What health problem did Armstrong have when he was young?

View solution

.....[1]

(e) When did Armstrong notice a possible problem during the space mission?

View solution

.....[1]

(f) How did the two astronauts spend their time during the moonwalk? Give **two** details.

View solution

.....

.....[1]

(g) What was the task of Michael Collins?

View solution

.....[1]

(h) According to the graph, which age group had fewest astronauts walking on the moon **and** how many astronauts were in it?

.....[1]

(i) When did the last lunar mission take place?

View solution

.....[1]

(j) Why was Alan Shepard able to hit a golf ball a long way on the moon?

View solution

.....[1]

(k) What was Armstrong's last job connected to flying?

.....[1]

[Total: 11]

View solution

Exercise 3

Recently, Rebecca Phillips went with some friends to a café, The Beach Bistro, that had just opened in her area. It is about ten minutes' walk from where Rebecca lives at 25, North Promenade in Eastbourne, HA28 7RG. The owner of the café had put an advertisement in the local newspaper, and Rebecca was very interested to find out how good it was.

Rebecca and her three friends arrived at about 6.30 on a Wednesday evening and found that there were many people eating, drinking and chatting. The manager was very friendly and greeted them when they arrived. The friends were quickly shown to a table close to the window with a good view across the beach to the sea. They were served by a young man called Darren.

Rebecca is very keen on coffee and there was a large variety to choose from. Some of her friends had really wanted to try the speciality ice cream but it was not available because of an electrical problem with the freezer. So they all decided to have a hot drink and they shared a selection of cakes. The quality of the food and drink was very good.

A criticism that they had was that the place was a little noisy for them. They would have preferred a quieter atmosphere because they wanted to discuss a school project that they were planning. Their overall impression was that the café was very good but needed improvement in some areas and was not quite of an excellent standard.

At the end of their stay, Darren gave the group a form and asked the friends to fill it in with their comments on the café. One of the group was asked to give birthday details so that the café could be in contact about a special offer to celebrate the occasion. Rebecca's birthday was very soon, in less than two weeks' time on 19 October, so they all suggested that she should give her details. She was very happy to give her email address, becci3@weynet.co.uk. All the friends agreed that they would like to try the café again, but they would prefer to go there earlier in the day when it was quieter.

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



View solution

BEACH BISTRO COMMENTS FORM

SECTION A: Your details

Full name: .....

Address: .....

Email: .....

Birthday: .....

SECTION B: Comments on your visit

Number in group: .....

Day and time of visit: .....

Waiter's name: .....

Overall opinion of the café: (please circle)

Excellent Very good Good Satisfactory Poor

How did you hear about us? (please tick)

website ☐ newspaper ☐ friends ☐

Would you visit the café again? Delete YES / NO

SECTION C

In the space below, write **one** sentence about what you chose to eat and drink, and **one** sentence about what you didn't like about the café.

[Total: 14]

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Exercise 4

Read the following article about areas of the world where living to 90 years of age is common, and then complete the notes on the opposite page.

LIVING LONGER WITH LOVE AND BEANS

There is something really interesting about Ikaria, a Greek island in the Aegean sea, 50 kilometres off the coast of Turkey. It has the highest percentage of inhabitants over the age of 90 in the world. Among these inhabitants are a 95-year-old man who still plays the violin, a 98-year-old woman who runs a hotel, and a 102-year-old man who can beat almost anyone in an arm-wrestling competition.

Since 2008, Donald Brueckner, a writer and explorer, has been studying the island to discover its secrets. He has also tried to identify other areas of the world where there is a higher proportion of people who live considerably longer than is normal. He analysed the lifestyles of each place in order to find out if there were similarities which might explain such long lives, and named these places 'blue zones'.

In addition to Ikaria, there are other areas in the 'blue zone' category. They include Okinawa in Japan, where the population lives on average seven years longer than people in America. Another is the mountainous Barbagia region on the island of Sardinia, where a large number of people have reached 100 years of age. Finally, the Nicoya peninsula in Costa Rica in Central America has the lowest rate of middle age death in the world.

So what is the secret?

Brueckner believes that long life is not all related to genetic factors. Scientific studies have suggested that only about 25 per cent of long life is determined by genes. The remaining 75 per cent is to do with lifestyle, and this is the aspect which particularly interests Brueckner.

Although these 'blue zones' are spread around the world, the daily routines of the oldest living people are in fact very similar, and there are several features which they have in common. These 'blue zones' are all places which preserve tradition and where modernisation is not so advanced. The people living there also appreciate and celebrate age, rather than youth. There is no single secret to a long and healthy life, but it is more a combination of factors. Brueckner has also found that in these communities there is a strong connection to the land and nature. They also have a healthy diet which includes a lot of beans.

It is possible to try and encourage these habits and customs in other countries in the world. Brueckner has been working with the authorities in a city of 18 thousand people in Minnesota, USA, where the average life expectancy was 78 years until 2009. The city now has public gardens and a nature trail around its lake, and people who were semi-isolated are coming together to start exercise programmes. The results of Brueckner's trial are impressive: life expectancy has increased by 3.1 years.

"We have encouraged them to become healthy citizens," says Brueckner. "We haven't forced it upon them."

Now, more and more city authorities are taking note of these findings and are trying to follow this example. The big problem is that inevitably, globalisation will reach all these 'blue zone' communities and start to change their centuries-old traditions. This will have huge implications for the lives of the inhabitants.

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You are going to give a talk about 'blue zones' to your Global Studies group at school. Prepare some notes to use as the basis for your talk.

View solution

Make short notes under each heading.

Examples of 'blue zone' areas and the people who live in them

- *Barbagia – many people of 100 years of age.*
- .....
- .....

Similar lifestyle characteristics of 'blue zone' areas

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

Ideas introduced in Minnesota

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

[Total: 7]

Exercise 5

View solution

Imagine that you have given your talk to the Global Studies group.

Look at your notes in Exercise 4. Write a summary on the topic using your notes to help you.

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.

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[Total: 5]

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Exercise 6

View solution





You were recently on a school trip when something unusual happened.

Write an email to a friend about what happened.

In your email you should:

- explain where you were going and why
- describe what happened
- say how you felt about what happened

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.

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[Total: 13]

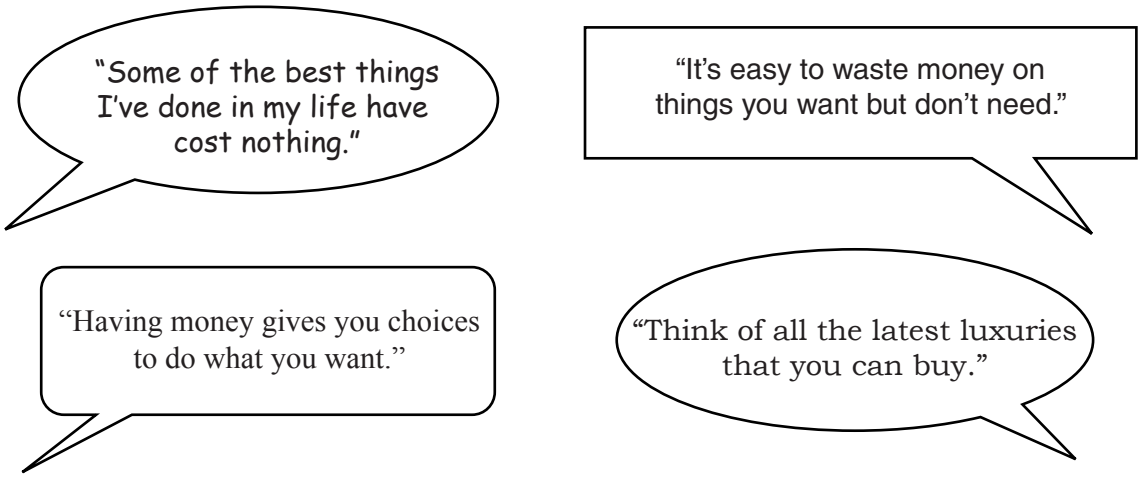
Exercise 7

View solution

Your school magazine is looking for articles on the following topic:

'Your life can only be good if you have a lot of money.'

Here are some comments from your friends on the topic:



Write an article for the 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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