Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER			

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE **0510/22**

Paper 2 Reading and Writing (Extended) **May/June 2015**

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.

© UCLES 2015

CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

Exercise 1

Read the following article about birthday celebrations, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

Happy Birthday!



People around the world celebrate their birthdays in many different ways. Here are some examples of customs from different countries:

United Kingdom:
A special cake is made and small candles are put on the top. The person celebrating their birthday has to blow out all the candles at the same time if their wishes are to come true. Then all their family and friends sing a song wishing them a happy birthday. Some people also like to give the birthday boy or girl 'the bumps'. This means that one person holds their legs, another person holds their arms, and then they lift them up and down, bumping them each time they touch the ground. The number of bumps is the same as the person's age, and then one extra bump is given for good luck.

Germany:
Small candles are placed in a special birthday candle holder and put on the dining table. Then a large, beautifully decorated candle is placed in the centre. The candles are lit early in the morning and kept burning until the evening, when the birthday boy or girl has to try and blow out all the candles with one breath. One interesting custom involves single men celebrating their 30th birthday. They have to take a brush and sweep the steps of the city hall. At the same time, some friends throw rubbish onto the steps, making them more difficult to clean. In this way, all the women can see which man is still single at 30, and they can find out whether he is good at cleaning.

Brazil:
On their birthday, Brazilian children usually enjoy eating sweets which are in the shape of fruit and vegetables. Their homes are decorated with banners and brightly coloured flowers. Adults and older children pull the ears of the birthday boy or girl, one pull for every year of their age. There is a cake and the birthday boy or girl has to give the first slice to their most special friend or relative.

Mexico:
A model of an animal is made out of papier-mâché. It is filled with sweets and good things to eat, and then hung from the ceiling. The birthday boy's or girl's eyes are then covered up, and they try to hit the animal shape until it breaks open and the sweets fall out. Then they share the contents with family and friends and they all sing a birthday song.

Canada:
In Canada, it is traditional for Canadians to cover the birthday boy's or girl's nose with butter. The idea is that the greasy nose makes it too slippery for bad luck to stick to them. They hope that only good luck will follow them for a year.

© UCLES 2015

(a) In the UK, why do people try to blow out all their birthday candles at the same time?

View solution

.....[1]

(b) How many bumps are given to someone on their birthday in the UK?

View solution

.....[1]

(c) In Germany, when are the candles lit on a person's birthday?

View solution

.....[1]

(d) What can women discover about men on their 30th birthday in Germany? Give **two** details.

.....

.....[2]

(e) What sort of sweets do Brazilian children have on their birthday?

View solution

.....[1]

(f) In Brazil, how do you benefit when your best friend has a birthday?

View solution

.....[1]

(g) What do Mexicans do to get sweets on their birthday?

View solution

.....[1]

(h) What do Canadians do to people on their birthdays?

.....[1]

[Total: 9]

View solution

© UCLES 2015

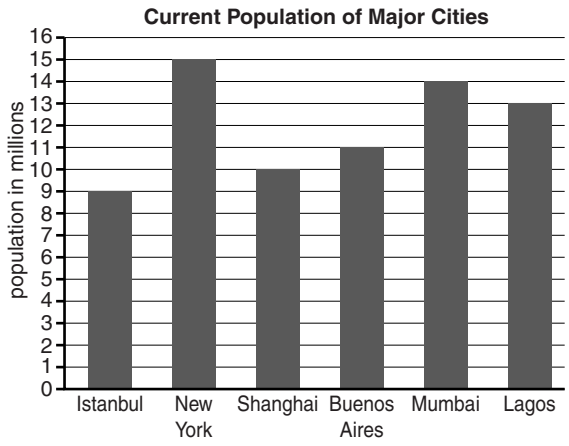
Exercise 2

Read the following article about cities of the future, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

Cities for tomorrow

Imagine a city of the future. Do you see clean streets, flying cars and robots doing all the work? No-one really knows what the future holds, but the reality now is that our urban spaces are overcrowded and polluted.

Almost 50% of the world's population currently lives in cities, and by 2050 that is expected to increase to 75%, which will put pressure on resources. Experts say that it is time to start designing better urban environments. We need new cities to sustain an ever-growing population, and we have to redesign the ones that we have lived in for centuries.



There seem to be two main opinions about how cities should look in the future. There are some planners who believe that we need to go back to a simpler life, and others who think that advanced technology will solve all the problems.

On one hand, sustainability experts predict carbon-neutral cities full of electric vehicles and bike-sharing schemes. People are already starting to use these forms of transport in many cities of the world. Some skyscrapers combine living and office space and have vegetable gardens on their roofs. Many people are attracted to growing their own food, and we may need to combine urbanisation with a more rural lifestyle.

On the other hand, computer experts believe that the answer may lie with the use of electronic technology. "The use of this technology will bring a wide range of new services to citizens," says Professor James. "Many of the big technology companies believe that the most efficient cities will be those that are connected to networks. One company already has 2,000 projects in cities around the world. These projects include crime prevention, recording water usage and smarter public transport systems. This company's most important project is in Rio de Janeiro, where it has built an operations centre which controls the city. This centre was first built to help manage the floods that regularly threaten Rio de Janeiro. It now co-ordinates 30 government agencies and provides mobile applications to inform people about traffic problems, and to give other city updates. There is clear evidence that the number of accidents has fallen because drivers take greater care if they have advance warning of incidents."

However, critics such as Fatima Khan question how quickly this kind of city may become outdated, just like the computer systems they rely on. Professor James responds to such concerns by explaining that developers are constantly updating systems. He also says, "In our experience, although some people are worried about loss of privacy, most people are happy for us to collect data, as long as they are informed." He explains about a project his company completed, where households were given information about their water consumption. Most people quickly changed their habits and saved water when they realised how much they were using. Those who also had access to their neighbours' information saved twice as much.

Ms Khan is concerned that ordinary citizens will no longer have a voice in the development of their cities. She is convinced that successful cities will be able to provide something for everybody, but only if everyone is involved in planning and creating them. The developers building the cities of the future would be advised to take notice of her views.

© UCLES 2015

(a) What is true about today's cities?

View solution

.....[1]

(b) According to the graph, which city has the second highest population? How many people live there?

.....[1]

(c) What are the **two** different views about how to plan future cities?

View solution

.....

.....[2]

(d) How will people travel in an environmentally-friendly city? Give **two** details.

View solution

.....[1]

(e) What traditional activity is likely to continue in future cities?

View solution

.....[1]

(f) What practical benefits could internet networks bring to cities of the future? Give **two** details.

.....

.....[2]

(g) What proof is there in Rio de Janeiro that shows that internet networks are effective?

.....[1]

(h) In Professor James's project, which group of people saved the most water?

View solution

.....[1]

(i) What does Ms Khan believe is necessary for cities to be successful?

View solution

.....[1]

(j) Give four concerns that people have about life in future cities.

View solution

.....

.....

.....

.....[4]

[Total: 15]

© UCLES 2015

Exercise 3

View solution

Emergency Loan

Robert Harley is a 19-year-old British student who is nearly at the end of his second year at university. He is studying World Literature at the University of Portsmouth and hopes to get a Bachelor of Arts degree when he finishes his three-year course. It had always been his dream to go to university but he has been worried about the cost of it. His mother, who is a widow, has worked very hard to support him and his two sisters, and he does not want to ask her for any money. He applied for a student loan to pay his fees and accommodation costs, and he was awarded the maximum amount available. He managed the first year very well, without having to ask for any help. He had hoped to get a job in the holidays after his first year, but he found it impossible.

During term time, he shares a house with three other students at 48, Hook Lane, Portsmouth PO13 7AG. Last year, he was in a hall of residence, and he preferred living there because the cost was very straightforward and included all the bills. This year, Robert has found it quite difficult to manage his money in a sensible way, and now he is very worried because he is starting to fall into debt. When he started to share a house, he forgot to calculate how much he would have to pay for heating and water.

Robert also had a very big expense when he went to France for three days to attend a conference on European Literature. He had to borrow £100 from one of his friends when they were in France, because everything was much more expensive than he had expected. He now owes £300 in rent, and he knows that he does not have enough money to pay his share of the electricity bill, which is £40. He has just had a bill for £50 for his phone, number 07358469654, and he does not know how he will pay that. His bank account, number 975300 at The National Bank in Portsmouth, is practically empty, and he will not get his next student loan payment until September.

Robert hopes that he will be able to find a job this summer, but he knows that he will not be able to make enough money to pay off his debts and support himself. He refuses to tell his mother about his problems because he does not want to worry her. Last week, he went to the Student Advice Centre and explained that he was £490 in debt. The advisor there was very helpful. He gave Robert some information about a special scheme that the university has, to help students who are in financial difficulty. Robert discovered that he can apply for an emergency loan from the university, and so he has decided to see if he can get £1,000 to help sort himself out before next term.

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

© UCLES 2015

Emergency Loan Application Form

Section A: Personal details

Full name: .....

Nationality: .....

Term-time address: .....

Phone number: .....

Section B: University details

Course title: .....

Current year of course: .....

Type of accommodation: (please circle)

Hall of residence Family home Shared student house Other

Section C: Finances

Name of bank and account number: .....

Current debt: .....

What financial support do you receive? .....

Are you currently employed? (please delete) YES / NO

How much money do you want to borrow? .....

Section D

In the space below, write **one** sentence of between 12 and 20 words, explaining the main reasons why you are in debt.

[Total: 8]

© UCLES 2015

Exercise 4

Read the following article about second-hand markets in the UK, and then complete the notes on the opposite page.

View solution

Second-hand Markets



The second-hand market has now become a very popular British event. It is not complicated; you load your car with things you no longer want, drive to a field and park next to other people doing the same thing. Then open the back of your car, take out the goods you want to sell and put them on a table.

As these second-hand markets have developed, they have become more sophisticated, but it is still inexpensive items that most shoppers are looking for. Buyers know that the starting price will probably not be the final price they have to pay, and for many buyers, half the fun is bargaining over the price. If you are a seller, it is very important to be friendly to your customers, because if you can engage a customer in conversation, it is amazing what they will buy. For example, at a sale a few weeks ago, an old chess set, with some pieces missing, was sold to a very happy customer. One seller happily reported he had made an impressive £118 profit, even though he had to pay £6 to park his car, and another £3 for the hot chocolate that he bought to warm himself up. It was a bitterly cold day and he had forgotten to bring along a piece of cardboard to stand on, a well-known trick of the regular sellers to keep their feet warm.

There are some amazing stories, such as the one about a valuable vase which was sold at a market for £1 in 2008, and which later sold for £32,450 at an antiques auction. Jane Smith, a regular visitor to second-hand markets, has her own story to tell. “It is a good idea to arrive early to try to get the best goods. Once I bought a ring for £2 and I later discovered it was real gold and diamonds, valued at £1,200. I didn’t sell it; I now wear it as a good luck charm!” Sellers are always advised to check that they are not selling something at a give-away price which is actually very valuable.

If a seller asks for too much money, customers will move on. However, if you ask for too little, they might still move on. Once, a woman had some nicely packaged soap. Several women stopped and asked, “What scent is it?” When the woman could not tell them, they walked away. Even at a second-hand market, customers want to be sure that the people who are selling items have some knowledge of their goods.

There is a great sense of fun at second-hand markets. Buyers should enjoy looking at the variety of goods without feeling disappointed if they do not actually purchase anything. Sellers also enjoy doing something different for a few hours, and they know it is best to go for the fun rather than with a serious intention to make a lot of money. There are no rules and regulations, buyers must understand they have no rights to return faulty goods. Moreover, you can always be sure of finding someone stretching the idea of the second-hand market to its limit. Recently there was a man who was not only selling the contents of the back of his car, but also the car itself.

© UCLES 2015

You are going to give a talk to your business class about second-hand markets. Prepare some notes to use as the basis of your talk.

Make short notes under each heading.

Advice for sellers

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

Advice for buyers

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

[Total: 9]

Exercise 5

Read the following article about exams and revision. On the opposite page, write a summary about the different things that students can do to ensure exam success.

View solution

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.

EXAM SUCCESS

Some people read textbooks in the bath when revising for exams, while others surround themselves with notelets covered in facts. There are many ways to revise, but there is no magic formula guaranteeing exam success. There are a few shortcuts that can make a big difference, but the exact approach can only be decided by the person who is sitting the exam.

According to Dr. Viv Harman, a specialist in educational assessment from a local university, the first and most basic point is to make a solid revision plan. She explains, “Research on undergraduates shows that those who have a working style based on breaking down tasks into small, manageable parts end up with better degrees.”

Revision should never simply be seen as soaking up knowledge. Pupils should try to get involved in what they are studying so that they become genuinely interested in the topics. If you are interested in something, you are more likely to remember it. The number of subjects that students have to study nowadays is considerable. It is a lot to expect that a young person should find every topic of every subject fascinating. Some students say that they struggle to find even half the subjects that they have to learn of any interest at all.

Parents often worry when their children say that they want to revise with a friend. They fear that when the friends get together, they will start talking about anything other than their studies. But parents should not necessarily stop their children from revising with a friend, if they are explaining concepts to one another. This can be one of the best ways to understand a complicated subject. Explaining something to someone else can often help to clarify your own thinking. If parents try to intervene too strongly, they may end up turning revision into a battleground. The best way for mothers and fathers to help is by being supportive. During the final few hours before an exam, they should do everything to help students to feel relaxed.

Thirty years ago, teachers often complained that they did not have much information about how examinations were marked, and so they found it difficult to help students do the right thing in an examination. Nowadays, exam boards publish a lot of information about what they expect. They even publish their mark schemes, and so everyone knows exactly what the examiners want to see. Anyone who is sitting an exam needs to have a good knowledge of the mark schemes. Teachers should pass these on to students because they help to show exactly what the difference is between an A and a C grade.

Students regularly ask their teachers how much revision they should do. Geoffrey Till, author of the booklet ‘How to Succeed in Exams’, advises students to start revising early. “For most students, the hardest thing is getting started. It’s best to study about 10 minutes a night and build up to doing more revision later,” he says. Many students find that it is advisable to have an intensive study period followed by a short break. Different people can concentrate for different lengths of time, but it is important that each student knows what works best for them.

Most students try their best, but they can also take some comfort in remembering that history is full of famous people who did not do well in exams, but who achieved great things in later life.

© UCLES 2015

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

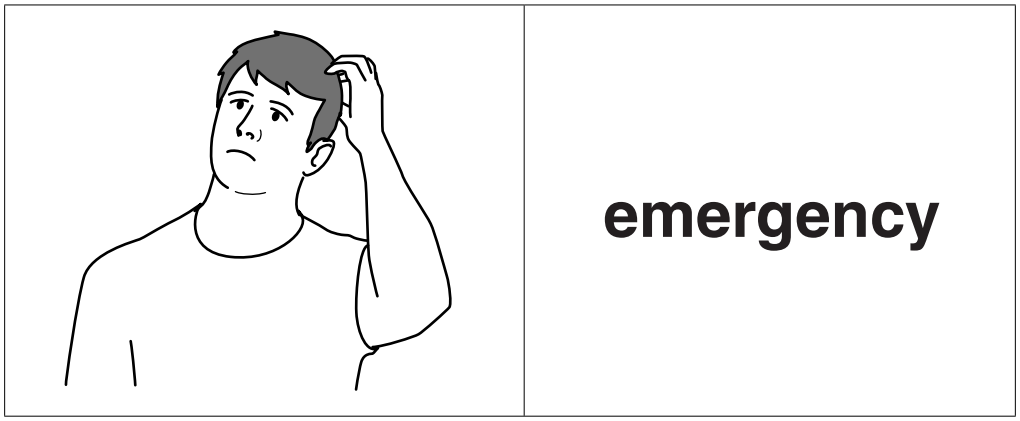
.....

.....

[Total: 11]

Exercise 6

View solution



You recently helped someone in trouble.

Write an email to a friend, explaining what happened.

In your email you should:

- describe where you were and what happened
- explain what you did to help
- say what you learnt from this 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 150 and 200 words long.

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

© UCLES 2015

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

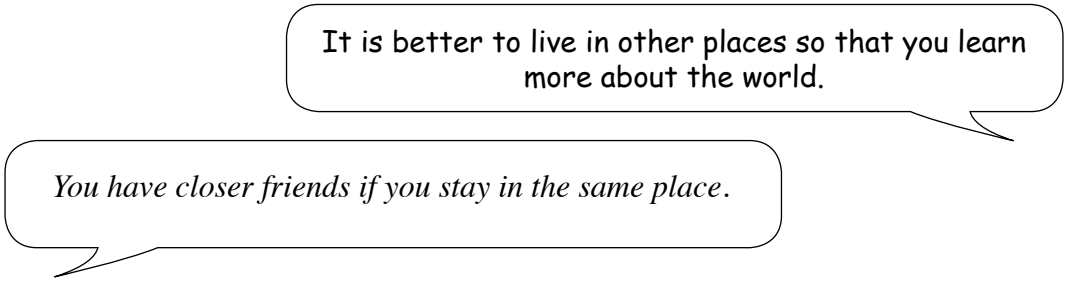
[Total: 19]

Exercise 7

Some people think that it is better to live in one place all your life, but others think that it is better to experience life in different places.

View solution

Here are two comments from young people about this idea:



Write an article for your school magazine, giving your views on this issue.

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.

© UCLES 2015

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[Total: 19]

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2015