Cambridge IGCSE

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) **October/November 2016**

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.

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CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

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.

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(a) Who once used Potala Palace? View solution

..... [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? View solution

..... [1]

(d) When was the original Alexandrina Library built? View solution

..... [1]

(e) Why is the Imam Mosque in a different position from the other buildings on the square?

..... [1]

(f) What is the effect of light on the tiles of the Imam Mosque? View solution

..... [1]

(g) Give **two** details about the appearance of the Winter Palace in Russia. View solution

.....

..... [2]

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

..... [1]

[Total: 9]

View solution

Exercise 2

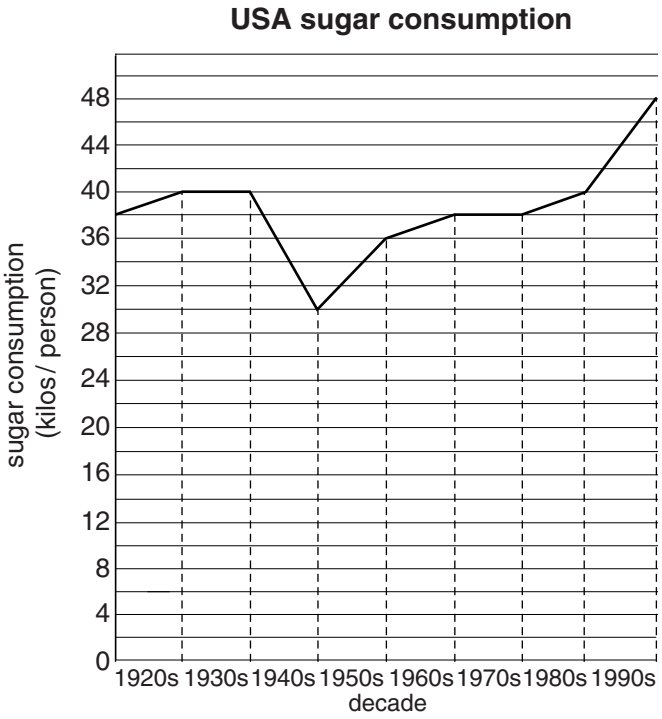
Read the article about keeping teeth clean, and then answer the following questions.

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.

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(a) Why do we rarely stop and think about brushing our teeth? View solution

..... [1]

(b) What evidence is there in the article that Americans care about their teeth? View solution

..... [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? View solution

.....

..... [2]

(e) How does the use of toothbrushes cause an environmental problem? View solution

..... [1]

(f) How have electric toothbrushes improved since they were first invented? Give **two** details. View solution

.....

..... [2]

(g) What happens when people change their eating habits? View solution

..... [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]

(j) What have been the most important developments in modern dental hygiene? Give **four** details.

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

View solution [Total: 15]

Exercise 3

Robert Baines is a British teenager who grew up in a town called Bournemouth in the UK. He and his family now live in Southampton. His address is 47 Powerscroft Road, SO2 8DB Southampton. Robert attended Parkway School until he was sixteen, but is now at Hampshire Sixth Form College. He is in his last year at college, and it is time for him to start applying to university. Robert has always wanted to be a translator, and he is very keen to live abroad while he is studying. He is fluent in French and German but now wants to learn Italian as well. He wants to study in Milan as there are some interesting courses there. He has also discovered that it is much cheaper to study there than in the UK. He likes the look of the modern languages and civilisations course but thinks that the three-year degree course in modern foreign languages and culture would be a better option. Living in Italy will give him the opportunity to visit other European countries more easily, and this will help him to understand the cultures of those countries.

Robert's parents think that his plan is a sensible one, and although Robert looked into getting a grant, his parents have said they'll cover the cost of the course because the fees are not too expensive. They are very glad that Robert will not have to finish university with debts which will take many years to pay off. Robert has already contacted someone from his school who is studying at Milan University. Robert has given her his email – rhbaines@bt.internet.com – and is hoping that she will write back soon.

Robert knows that competition for places is very strong and that he will have to present himself really well when he applies. He was pleased with his GCSE results: he got 2 grade A*s and 6 grade As. He is predicted to get grade As in his A Level English, French and German. In order to get some translating experience, Robert has done some volunteer work at the weekends, translating documents for French-speaking refugees. He has really enjoyed this work and hopes that it will prove to the university how serious he is about becoming a translator.

Robert's parents keep telling him not to get too excited until he is actually accepted by the university, but he cannot help it. He is especially enthusiastic about the fact that the university has its own accommodation. All first-year students are guaranteed accommodation, and the pictures of the housing options look really good. Robert thinks that though living in a student flat would be good for his independence, he prefers the idea of staying in a hall of residence because 400 students are accommodated in each of the three blocks.

Robert does have one concern about going to study abroad, and that is about managing money. He knows that he is not very good at budgeting, and he does not want to get himself into debt and then have to ask his parents for more money. However, he has been told that the university has an excellent student union where students can go for advice on all sorts of issues, including personal finance.

Robert has sent off for the Milan University application form, and he now has to complete it.


View solution

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

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Milan University Application Form

Section A: Personal details

Full name: .....

Address: .....

Email: .....

Current school or college: .....

Qualifications and grades achieved: .....

Section B:

Who will pay your fees? .....

Title of course applied for: .....

All languages spoken: (please circle) Italian German French English

Reasons for wanting to attend this university:

.....

.....

Do you know anyone who has attended the university? YES/NO (please delete)

Accommodation preference: .....

Section C: Further information

In the space below, write **one** sentence of between 12 and 20 words, giving details of any further information/experience that would support your application.

[Total: 8]

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Exercise 4

View solution

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.

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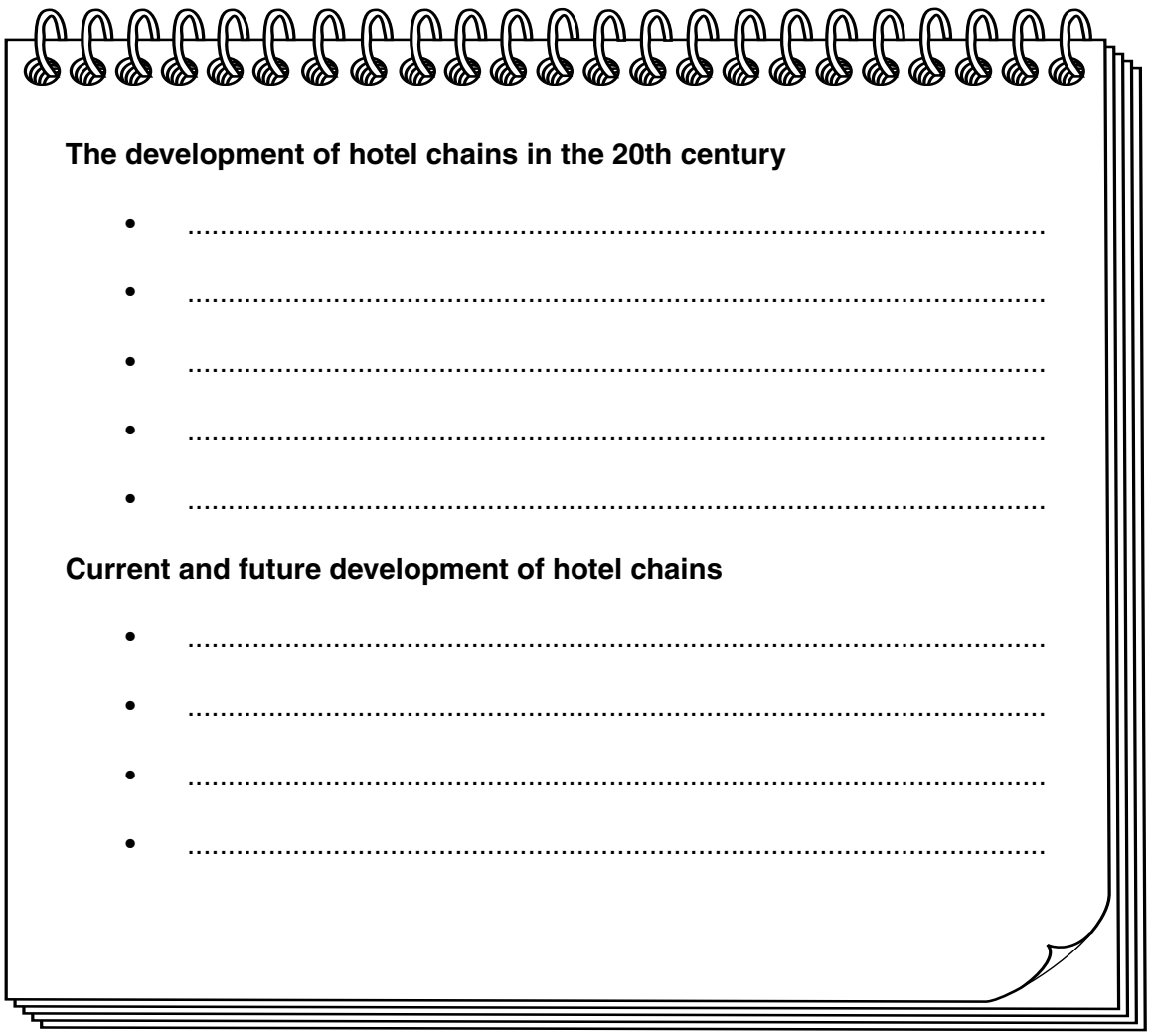
You have been asked to give a talk to your travel and tourism class about hotel chains. Prepare some notes to use as the basis of your talk.

Make short notes under each heading.



The development of hotel chains in the 20th century

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

Current and future development of hotel chains

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

[Total: 9]

Exercise 5

View solution

Read the following article about food.

On the opposite page, write a summary about modern food waste and about the traditional ways that food can be preserved.

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.

Avoid waste – preserve!

Each year, an estimated one third of all food produced – an astonishing 1.3 billion tonnes worth around US$1 trillion – ends up rotting in the bins of consumers and retailers or spoiling due to poor transportation practices. Such wastage cannot be allowed in a world where almost 900 million people go hungry every day. Uneaten food wastes both the energy put into growing it and the fuel spent on transporting produce across vast distances. Added to this, significant amounts of the powerful greenhouse gas, methane, comes from rotting food.

It is strange that at a time when technology makes it very easy to store food for longer, most people make less effort to conserve food than at any other time in history. “Reducing food waste and loss is an economic, ethical and environmental challenge that we must face,” says environmentalist Khadija Khan. “One of the ways everyone can contribute to this challenge is by looking at how less wasteful cultures place such value on every scrap of food and by considering how to copy them.”

The ways that people around the world preserved food are as many and varied as the cultures and countries they came from. The Turkish horsemen of Central Asia had their own solution. They would preserve meat by placing it in pockets on their saddles to be crushed by their legs as they rode. This meat was a direct ancestor of *pastirma*, a term which means ‘being pressed’ in Turkish, and is also believed to be the origin of the Italian pastrami. In Greenland, the Inuit people ate a dish called *kiviak*. This was a traditional wintertime food made from small birds called little auks. Hundreds of whole birds were wrapped in a seal skin, which then had the air removed before being sewn up. The skin was placed in the frozen ground under a stone to help keep the air out. The birds were dug up after several months and eaten, often at celebrations.

Vegetarians need not despair, for there are plenty of ways to preserve non-meat dishes. In many countries of South America, a freeze-dried potato delicacy known as *chuño*, which pre-dates the Inca Empire, is widely eaten. Potatoes are alternately exposed to the freezing night air and hot daytime sun for five days. They are then crushed to squeeze out all moisture. *Chuño* can last for months or years. In Nigeria and several other West-African countries, a dry granular food called *garri* is produced from cassava roots that are peeled, washed and grated. The resultant mash is sieved and roasted for long-term storage. In many European countries, fruit is preserved so that none is wasted and this means people enjoy its taste in the long, cold winters. Fruit is boiled, sugar added, and the mixture is then put in a jar and sealed to produce what we know as jam.

There are many more examples which show just how careful people can be to preserve food. We need to think again about looking after the food that we have, and we need to make sure that nothing is wasted.

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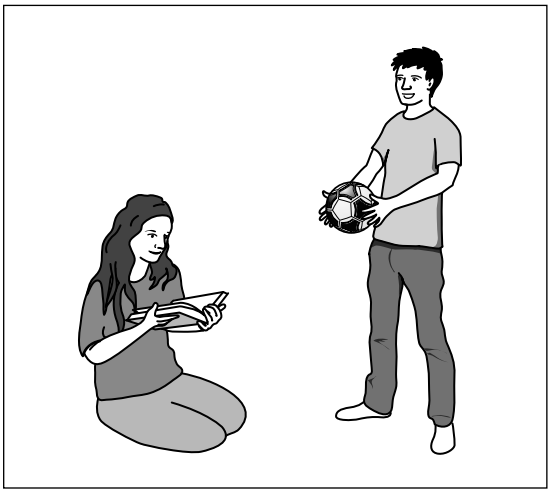
[Total: 11]

Exercise 6

View solution





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 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.

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[Total: 19]

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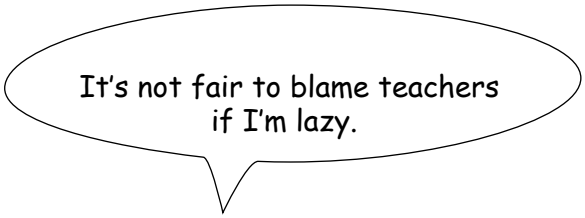
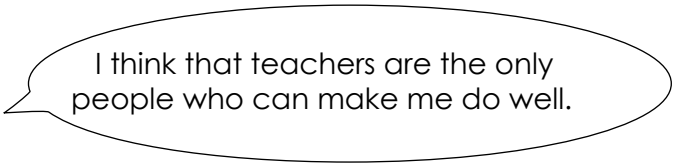
Exercise 7

View solution

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

Here are two comments from young people about this idea:





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.

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[Total: 19]

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