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) **October/November 2018**

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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Exercise 1

Read the article about surfing, and then answer the following questions.

Surfing



Brief history of surfing

When we think of surfing, we think of the sunny beaches of California. However, it is widely believed that surfing originated in Hawaii, hundreds of years ago. The first surfboards were enormous. They were made of solid wood, were around four metres long and weighed almost 70 kilograms. It was not until the sport began to take off and become more widespread in the early 20th century that boards became lighter. Then in the late 1960s, these lighter boards became shorter and were known as shortboards. With these boards, surfers were able to do quicker turns and a wider range of moves.

The modern history of competitive surfing began with the International Surfing Association. In 1964, they introduced the World Surfing Championships, which were held at Manly Beach, Australia. It was not until 1980 that they introduced a junior category, and this competition took place in Durban, South Africa.

The best places to surf

It is possible to surf in many places around the world – and different beaches have different characteristics. A few examples of popular places include Sennen Cove, in the UK, which is known for its peaceful atmosphere and consistent waves; Nosara, in Costa Rica, which is ideal for those who are new to surfing; and Canggu, in Bali, which is fantastic for intermediate surfers who want to take their skills to the next level. To be a good surfer requires a lot of practice and above all, excellent balance. A deep understanding of the ocean and nature is important too.

Surfing safety

The seas around many of the world's great surfing beaches are also habitats for sharks. One local surfer, who teaches young people to surf, recommends that they listen to the shark news before they get in the water. Although shark attacks are rare, he adds: "You should also avoid places where sharks have been seen." A number of beaches have protected surfing areas. However, even in these locations, surfers cannot be protected from jellyfish, which are the greatest threat because they are difficult to spot in the water. Surfers also need to be very careful in case there are large rocks hidden under the surface of the sea.

Alternative working life

Professional surfers don't have a regular work routine, and no two days are the same. Some professionals travel around promoting the sport, while others earn money from being filmed. But one thing that they never fail to do is check the weather before setting off with their surfboard. It's not a hard life!

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(a) Where in the world did surfing first take place?

View solution

.....[1]

(b) What was the name of the first ever international surfing competition?

View solution

.....[1]

(c) Which beach is suitable for beginners?

View solution

.....[1]

(d) What advice does the local surfing teacher give? Give **two** details.

View solution

.....

.....[2]

(e) What is the biggest danger to surfers when they are in the sea?

View solution

.....[1]

(f) What do professional surfers always do before they go surfing?

.....[1]

[Total: 7]

View solution

Exercise 2

Read the article about a writer, and then answer the following questions.

Sally Buchanan – my life in words

I always loved studying English literature, though when it came to choosing a degree course, I decided to go for something more practical. I got a place on a course in journalism, but during the course I realised I was more interested in creative writing, so I enrolled on an online course to study that after I graduated.

I started writing my first novel, *Moonlight*, during this course. Feeling optimistic, I sent it off to several publishers, but soon learned that a downside to being a writer is receiving rejection letters. However, my next novel, *Standing Still*, was accepted, and was printed seven years ago. It's always interesting meeting readers to hear what they think of my books, but giving talks at literary events is what gives me the greatest satisfaction. People often ask questions at these events about being a writer, and I'm always careful to emphasise disadvantages, such as having no regular income, as well as the advantages.

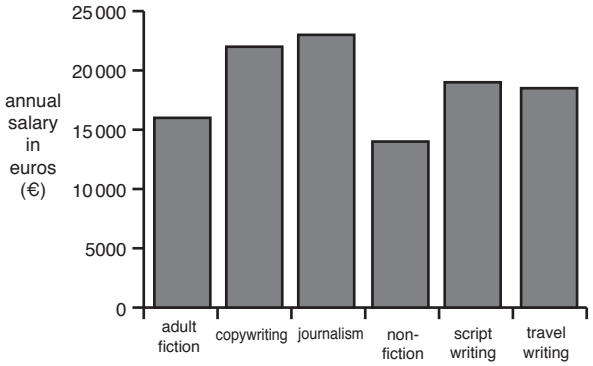
Besides writing novels, I've also worked as a ghost writer. This means writing an autobiography on behalf of someone, for example a famous footballer, who doesn't have the skills or time to write their own book. I wrote for a fashion designer, although the contract I signed states that I can't name the actual person. I don't mind that, because the book ended up being one I wouldn't enjoy reading. Writers have to accept that editors can change their scripts – which is what happened in this case.

I also love writing poetry. I've just published a collection of poems called *Fever Tree*, for which I was awarded the Fish Poetry Prize. I'm also a judge on this year's Young Poet of the Year competition, and we'll announce the winner next month. Working with aspiring young writers is something I find very rewarding. I try to guide them to write the type of book they'd like to read, and am very happy to discuss ideas with them or check a draft of their work. The key is to make the characters believable – that's what I think makes a really good read. It can be difficult having to rewrite your work, but every writer, myself included, knows that this is an essential part of the process.

I frequently get asked about writer's block – the feeling that you can't write, or don't know what to write. Luckily it's not something I've experienced, though there are all sorts of claims as to what causes it. Some say it's because the writer is worried about the quality of their writing, others that the writer doesn't set aside a specific time of day for writing. I'd go along with the first of these. I'd also argue that publishers giving you strict deadlines isn't a factor, although this is definitely something I've found difficult as an author. But I do think that a barrier for some writers is when they run out of inspiration.

More and more people want to write for a living. There seem to be almost as many different forms of writing as there are authors, from writing a blog, which anyone can do, to copywriting – writing the text for adverts and publicity – which is such a skilled job and I'm sure I'd find impossible. Fiction writing, travel writing and script writing all have their own challenges too. I would encourage anyone who loves words to consider a career in writing.

Average earnings for writers



(a) What subject did Sally study at university?

.....[1]

(b) What was the title of Sally's first published book?

.....[1]

(c) What does Sally enjoy most about being an author?

.....[1]

(d) Who was Sally a ghost writer for?

.....[1]

(e) Which poetry competition did Sally win?

.....[1]

(f) What advice does Sally give to young people who want to become writers? Give **two** details.

.....

.....[2]

(g) Why does Sally think that some writers experience 'writer's block'? Give **two** details.

.....

.....[2]

(h) What type of writing does Sally consider to be most difficult?

.....[1]

(i) According to the chart, which type of writing gives the lowest average earnings?

.....[1]

[Total: 11]

Exercise 3

The Mason Library is the oldest building on Wide Road, in Sheldon. Three months ago, it re-opened after being closed for six months for major repairs. This week, the library manager has asked members to give feedback on the new library and he has produced a survey form for members to complete.

Nineteen-year-old university student, Tom Hales, is a member. He lives nearby, at 34 Greenwich Avenue, Sheldon. In the evenings, Tom has a part-time job as a waiter, which helps him pay for his studies. He has earned enough to buy a new phone and his number is 07984 586510. While the Mason Library was closed, Tom went to another library further away from his home twice a month. Since the Mason Library re-opened, he has been going there four times a week.

Tom has enjoyed going to libraries since he was a small boy, but joined the library in Sheldon in 2016 after his friend told him about it. Tom loves music, and the reason he went to see what the library was like for the first time wasn't to take out books, but CDs. He had previously read on the library website about their amazing collection. He really enjoyed discovering music by unfamiliar artists at the library. These days, however, Tom streams music from the internet at home because it's easier for him. He is also disappointed because the music section of the library was reduced during the building work. Nowadays, Tom mainly uses the library for research to help him with his university studies, and he has always found the library assistants very knowledgeable and keen to offer advice. The library provides spaces called Study Hubs, where people can work quietly, and Tom spends hours in them. He also often takes advantage of the free WiFi, which is available throughout the building.

The new library building also has a café. When the library re-opened, the café was nice and clean and Tom went there a couple of times. However, he soon noticed that there were lots of used cups and plates left on the tables. It also seemed to run out of sandwiches in the afternoon, so after a while, he stopped going there.

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



View solution

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Mason Library
Survey form

Section A: Personal details

Full name: .....

Home address: .....

.....

Phone number: .....

Age group: (please circle)

13 or under 14–17 18–65 over 65

Section B: Membership details

When did you become a member? .....

Why did you decide to become a member? (please tick)

use the internet ☐ meet friends ☐ borrow CDs ☐ read books ☐

How often do you visit the library? .....

Section C: Library services and facilities

Which library facilities do you frequently use now? (please list all below)

.....

.....

Have our staff been helpful when you needed information? (please delete) YES / NO

Section D

In the space below, write **one** sentence saying how you found out about the library and **one** sentence about how you would like us to improve the library.

[Total: 14]

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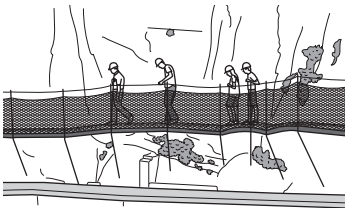
Exercise 4

Read the article about a famous footpath in southern Spain called 'El Caminito del Rey', and then complete the notes.

Walking 100 metres up



'El Caminito del Rey' translates from Spanish as 'the King's little pathway'. The original footpath was built in 1905, in southern Spain, and over time it became known as the most dangerous footpath in the world.

It was built along the steep wall of one side of a valley and was 100 metres above a river in an area of outstanding beauty. The footpath was used by workmen to walk between two hydroelectric power plants which supplied electricity to the local area.

With the increase in the demand for electricity, a dam was built across the river. The footpath was extended to include a bridge that reached across to the other side of the valley. In 1921, the King of Spain walked along the newly extended footpath to put in place the final stone of the new dam, and gave the footpath its name. Local people then started to use the footpath to walk to each other's homes.

The footpath was constructed from concrete and steel. Over time, the fierce sun, wind and rain made holes in the concrete and large chunks fell into the river below. The steel became rusty and broke into pieces. Despite the condition of the footpath, local people continued to walk along it, risking their lives. It also attracted climbers and walkers from all over the world who had heard about its dangerous reputation. They carefully climbed along the side of the valley, attached by ropes to the remaining sections of the footpath. Such was the danger that the footpath was officially closed.

However, even this didn't stop people. As a result, the local council got together with the people in the villages that the footpath connected. With the help of the government, a plan for a safer footpath was produced, and in March 2015 it was opened.

'The King's little pathway' is now a different experience for locals as well as tourists. The new footpath is just above the original one. It still offers the same spectacular views, but without the previous danger. However, local advice is not to go on the footpath if you are scared of heights.

"I used to need climbing equipment to walk along the footpath, and wear special sandals so that I didn't slip," said one local man. Now tourists are simply advised to take plenty of water and, of course, not to forget their cameras. Some tourists want to walk from one end to the other just to say that they have done it, but this is a shame because it's best to take time to enjoy the scenery. It gets very busy in the summer so it's a good idea to arrive early in the morning to avoid the queues.

It's not only tourists who benefit from the new footpath. There are several advantages for local people too. Tourists now have to pay to walk along the footpath, and the money raised from ticket sales is used to improve local facilities. There are also more jobs in the area because of the increase in numbers of tourists. And after many years of being unable to visit their neighbours on foot, local people can once again walk to each other's homes along the new footpath. Let's hope 'the King's little pathway' continues to be enjoyed for years to come.

View solution

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You are going to give a talk to your class about 'the King's little pathway'.
Prepare some notes to use as the basis for your talk.

Make short notes under each heading.

Reasons why the original footpath was unsafe:

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

Recommendations to tourists:

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

How the new footpath has helped local people:

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

[Total: 7]

View solution

Exercise 5

Imagine that you have given your talk to your class. Now your teacher has asked you to follow this up with a summary for homework.

Look at your notes in Exercise 4. Using the ideas in your notes, write a summary about 'the King's little pathway'.

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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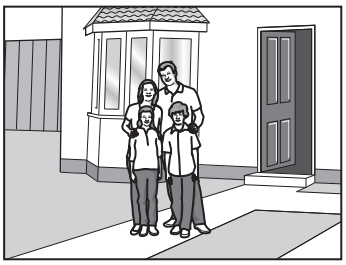
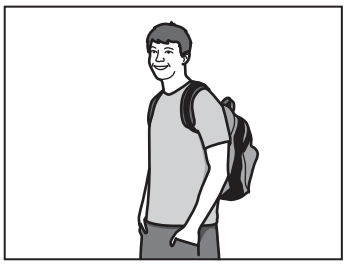
Exercise 6

View solution





Recently, you spent a week with your English friend and their family to improve your English.

Write an email to your cousin about your visit.

In your email, you should:

- describe the family you stayed with
- explain what you enjoyed doing during your visit
- say how your English has improved.

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]

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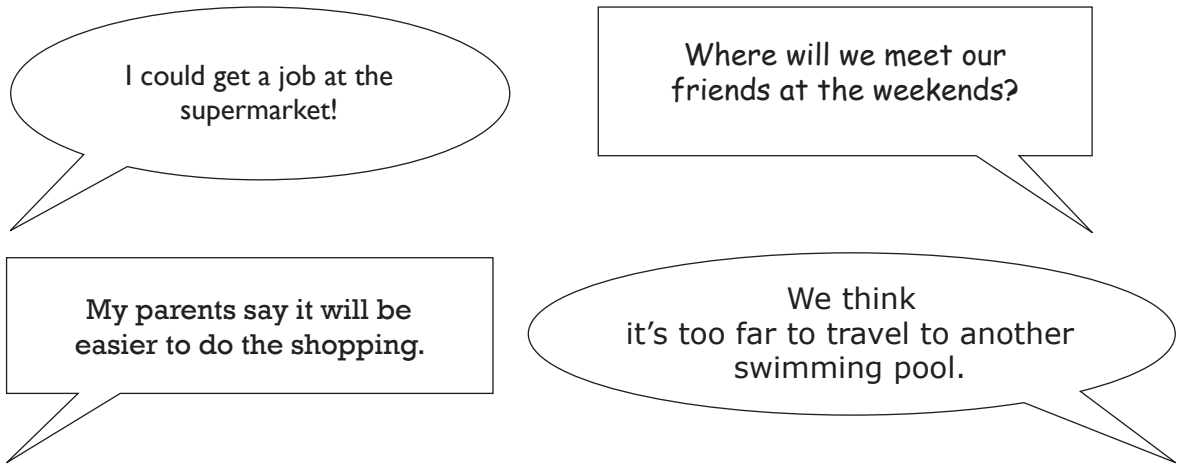
Exercise 7

View solution

There is a proposal to close the swimming pool in your town and build a supermarket there instead.

Here are some comments from young people in your town:



Write an article for the local newspaper, 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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[Total: 13]

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