Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge Assessment International Education
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 2019**

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 by a journalist about some ancient rock paintings that were found in a cave in France, and then answer the following questions.

Ancient cave art

In December 1994, three climbers were climbing a cliff in southern France when they came across a small opening. They made the opening wider, and then crawled along a narrow passage into a large cave. To their amazement, they saw hundreds of beautiful images of animals on the cave walls. As they walked through the cave, they realised they were stepping on animal bones. Later tests showed that these were thousands of years old.

The climbers told the local authorities about the cave, and experts were sent to study it. The experts realised it was a very important discovery. They identified more than 400 drawings and paintings of 15 different animal species. Some were between 28 000 and 31 000 years old. The majority, however, dated back 35 000 years. Experts also worked out that there had been a 4000-year interval when no art was created in the cave.

They also concluded there had been a rock fall about 27 000 years ago. The entrance became blocked and remained so until 1994. The cave was therefore frozen in time, which helped to preserve the images, and as a result, they look fresher than prehistoric cave paintings found elsewhere. Exposing the rock paintings to normal air and people for any length of time would damage them. So since the cave was discovered, very few people have been allowed inside, and only for a limited time. Various studies have been carried out, however. Scientists established that the walls had been cleaned before they were painted, meaning that the background colour is lighter than in other caves. They also identified the materials the artists used: pieces of iron, brushes created from horsehair and pointed stones for scratching lines. Experts also noted that the images seem more alive than cave paintings anywhere else.

Soon after the cave was found, the authorities named it Chauvet. People often assume this is the name of the local town, but in fact it's the surname of one of its discoverers. In 2007, the French government decided to show the world what Chauvet was like by building an exact copy of it a few kilometres away from the real cave. This reconstruction, named Caverne du Pont D'Arc, finally opened in 2015, and I visited it one summer's day. The group I was with walked down a concrete tunnel towards a large door. I knew it was a new building, but as I went through the door, I had the sense of going into a genuine cave. The temperature was suddenly very cool, so I was glad I had brought a jacket. Also, I immediately noticed that the atmosphere was damper than outside.

As we went further inside, our guide pointed out different features of the 'cave'. The images, exactly like the originals, include rhinos, panthers, hyenas, lions and birds, as well as other now extinct species, and are stunning. The Chauvet cave paintings also show animals like deer and bison, which humans hunted for food. However, unlike in other caves, many of the Chauvet animals are much more aggressive. There are also some scenes of animals interacting – something not found elsewhere. Like all the other images, the lions are beautifully painted, but the thing that stood out for me was the fact that their faces are human-like.

At one point during the visit, I asked the guide why people didn't feature in the paintings on the walls. She said this wasn't uncommon in ancient cave art and it revealed what the world was like when the artists were alive: dominated by large and dangerous animals. Very different from today.

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1 What did the climbers notice on the floor of the cave?

View solution

..... [1]

2 How many years ago was most of the art in the cave made?

View solution

..... [1]

3 Why were people unable to enter the cave for thousands of years?

View solution

..... [1]

4 What material did the cave artists use to make their brushes?

View solution

..... [1]

5 Why was the cave named Chauvet?

View solution

..... [1]

6 What gave the writer the impression that he was in a real cave when he entered the Caverne du Pont D'Arc? Give **two** details.

.....

..... [2]

7 What did the writer particularly admire about the lion paintings?

View solution

..... [1]

8 What images was the writer unable to see in the cave?

..... [1]

[Total: 9]

View solution

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Exercise 2

Read the article about three people (**A**–**C**) who are the children of top sports people. Then answer Question **9 (a)**–**(h)**.

SPORT IN THE FAMILY

Three sports people talk about having a famous parent

A Ben Givens

I must have been about six when I heard someone call Dad a champion. I didn't understand it fully, but it made me happy to know I was the son of someone special. Dad retired from motor racing when I was eleven and started a business. He never encouraged me to do motor sports, but when I got into motorbikes and started to enter competitions, he didn't stand in the way. At some point, the newspapers found out I was John Givens' son and published lots of stories about me. To be honest, the publicity was useful. Teams invited me to race for them because of who I was rather than my motorbike skills. I've been racing professionally for five years now and my results have been fine, but I often hear racing fans make comments like: 'He's not like his father'. Dad tells me to ignore them, which makes sense, but I do think it's unfair. How many people achieve what he did?

B Yvonne Taylor

At school I loved doing gymnastics and swimming. Now that I'm a full-time long-distance runner, however, I can't do them, which is a great pity. I decided to focus on running when I was fifteen. My mum, having been a top athlete herself, made it absolutely clear to me what I'd have to go through to compete with the best. It was almost as if she was trying to stop me doing athletics, though I think she just wanted me to understand how tough it would be. I appreciate what she did, but it only made me more determined. I remember thinking: 'Maybe you don't believe I can be as good as you. I'll show you I can.' I still have that attitude. Apart from that, my mum being an Olympic athlete hasn't made much difference to my own career. TV commentators sometimes mention I'm her daughter, but that's understandable. Right now, my focus is on the future: getting myself ready for next year's world championships.

C Charles Fournier

When I was growing up, my dad was always away from home, training or racing. He was a top-class cyclist, which can be a tough life. He wanted me to do something different: study and do other sports like badminton and basketball – anything but cycling. Though once I'd decided I wanted to be a cyclist, he couldn't stop me. I may not be as good as he was, but I'm strong-minded. My dad's fame does sometimes put pressure on me, however. When my races are on television, reporters always refer to my father and suggest that I get the best bikes because I'm a Fournier, which is untrue. I've learned not to let it upset me, but I can't avoid thinking about certain things. I'm still young enough to continue cycling professionally for a few years, but my wife and I recently had a baby and the idea that I might not spend much time with my little girl as she grows up makes me very uncomfortable.

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9 For each question, write the correct letter A, B or C on the line.

Which person …

(a) mentions rebelling against their parent's wishes? View solution ..... [1]

(b) regrets having to give up certain sports? View solution ..... [1]

(c) expresses concern about the future? View solution ..... [1]

(d) admits their family name was an advantage? View solution ..... [1]

(e) aims to match their parent's level of success? View solution ..... [1]

(f) gets annoyed when people compare them with their parent? View solution ..... [1]

(g) is grateful for a warning they were given? View solution ..... [1]

(h) remembers feeling proud of their parent? ..... [1]

[Total: 8]

View solution

Exercise 3

Read the article about migrating birds, which fly between different parts of the world, and then complete the notes.

Bird migration

With their green-brown backs and pale yellow chests, willow warblers are fairly ordinary-looking birds. Yet every year they do something extraordinary. Between August and October, they leave northern Europe and fly over 8000 kilometres to the central, tropical regions of Africa. Then, between March and May they fly all the way back to where they came from in order to breed, and, at the same time, to feed on the insects that are available during the summer months in northern Europe.

Like all birds which migrate over long distances, willow warblers are born knowing which route they need to take, but the journeys they make are often extremely difficult. Getting from Europe to central Africa, for example, involves flying across deserts, in particular the Sahara. Many other birds that migrate face similar problems. They also have to deal with crossing seas: the Mediterranean, in the case of the willow warbler.

Scientists estimate that about 40 per cent of all bird species in the world migrate annually. There are many different migration routes in different parts of the world. In the Americas, for example, many birds fly from Canada and the USA in the north to the tropical regions of Central and South America. Other birds move between the southernmost part of South America and the warmer countries further north like Colombia, Venezuela and Costa Rica. These birds in the Americas, like birds in other parts of the world, often follow coastlines to help them reach their destinations.

In some ways, migrating birds are incredibly sophisticated. They are able to judge the direction they should be travelling in from the position of the sun during daylight hours; at night, they use the stars to do the same. They also have an amazing ability to save energy by making use of winds which blow them along. However, migrating birds still have a lot of problems to overcome. One of the most serious of these is that, on the routes they follow, many natural feeding places have been destroyed because humans have built on them.

In northern Europe, when autumn comes and the days get shorter and temperatures drop, many birds like the willow warbler move south to places where there is plenty of food for them. Food is available for birds in the tropical regions of Africa all year round. But if Africa is so good for birds, wouldn't it make sense for them to stay there all the time?

The fact is that fewer birds live in northern Europe generally. Therefore, in spring and summer, it is easier for migrating birds to find good places for building nests for their babies. This is important when birds have their young. Europe is also safer for young birds than it would be in Africa, where there are lots of other animals that might attack them. The problem with northern Europe for many birds like the willow warbler is that they can't survive there in winter. The long days during the summer are very good for them, however.

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You are going to give a talk about bird migration to your class at school. Prepare some notes to use as the basis for your talk.

Make short notes under each heading.

10 Reasons why some birds fly from Africa to northern Europe at certain times of the year:

View solution 

Example: to breed

- .....
- .....
- ..... [3]

11 How birds find their way when they are migrating:

View solution 

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

12 Challenges for birds when they are migrating:

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

[Total: 7]


View solution

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Exercise 4

13 Read the article about trams – electric vehicles that transport people along metal tracks in the road.

Write a summary about the advantages AND disadvantages of having a tram system in a city.

Your summary should be about 80 words long (and no more than 90 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 6 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

Trams



If you live in a city, you're likely to spend many hours each year sitting in traffic jams. This can be a major problem, and one way of tackling it is to encourage people to use cars less by improving public transport. Cities worldwide are trying to provide better bus and train services, but many also want to extend their tram systems or introduce new ones. However, as with railways, constructing a tram system takes considerable time. So, why build a tram system?

One important point is that trams cause very little pollution because they run on electricity. At a time when environmental damage and climate change are serious issues, this is a major consideration. Another clear benefit is that tram tracks are cheaper to build than railway lines, although most experts agree that towns and cities need railways and underground systems as well.

Many cities around the world have had trams since the 19th century. In the Australian city of Melbourne, for example, they were first introduced in 1884, and there are now 24 tram routes and over 250 kilometres of track in the city. Robert Clayton, a Melbourne transport expert, says that the city council considered closing the system in the 1980s. 'But fortunately they dropped those plans,' says Clayton. 'We're lucky. Melbourne streets are mostly wide and we don't have the problem which some cities with narrow streets have. In those places, other traffic gets stuck behind trams – there's not enough space to drive around them.'

Clayton explains that because tram tracks are fixed, people know that a tram route will never change. 'It's not the same with buses,' he says. 'Their routes get changed from time to time for various reasons. And although trams are noisier than buses, people here say they're more comfortable for passengers to ride in. After all, isn't that one of the most important things?'

View solution

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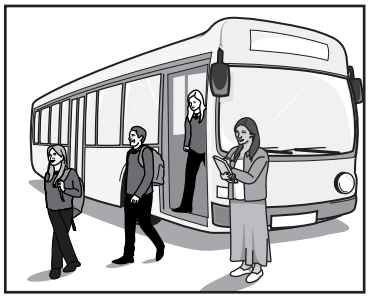
[Total: 12]

Exercise 5





View solution

14 You recently went on a school trip with your class.

Write an email to a friend about the school trip.

In your email, you should:

- describe where you went
- say why you enjoyed the trip
- explain what you did in your lesson to show what you learned on the trip.

The pictures above may give you some ideas, and you can also use some ideas of your own.

Your email should be between 100 and 150 words long.

You will receive up to 6 marks for the content of your email, and up to 6 marks for the language used.

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[Total: 12]

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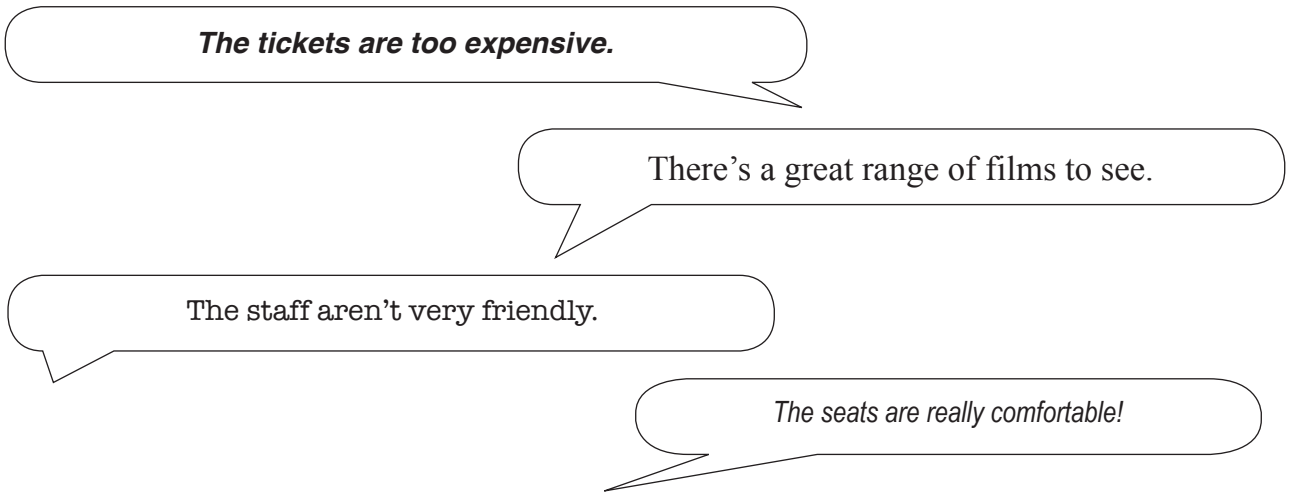
Exercise 6

15 A new cinema has recently opened in your town. You have decided to write a review of the cinema for your school magazine.

View solution

Here are some comments from other people who have been to the new cinema:



Write a review for the school magazine.

The comments above may give you some ideas, and you can also use some ideas of your own.

Your review should be between 100 and 150 words long.

You will receive up to 6 marks for the content of your review, and up to 6 marks for the language used.

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[Total: 12]

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