Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE **0510/12**

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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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Exercise 1

Read the article about the Man Booker Prize for Fiction, and then answer the following questions.

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction

When did you last read a novel that you thought was really good? And what does 'a good book' mean to you? Well, this is what the judges for the Man Booker Prize for Fiction have to decide each year, when they are faced with a large pile of books and have to choose which one should win the prize.

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction, previously known as the Booker-McConnell Prize and commonly known as the Booker Prize, is awarded annually. The prize was established in 1968, and the first novel chosen for the prize was announced in 1969. Originally, the prize was given for books published before the year in which the prize was awarded, but in 1971 the rules changed. A book now has to be published in the same year as the prize is awarded in order to be considered as a possible winner.

Despite several other changes, the objectives have remained the same since the prize began. One is to encourage people to read more quality fiction, and many in the industry believe that the interest in the prize means this is achieved. Another intention is to significantly increase the sales of the winning book. This benefits not only the author but the book-selling trade as well.

The annual process of choosing a winning book, which must be a full-length novel, takes the best part of a year. It starts in November, when the names of the judges are announced. Then, any author who wants their book to be considered for the prize has to submit an application form by the following March. Judges then have until July to identify 12 or 13 books, all of which must have been published in the UK, from which the winning book will eventually be chosen. This selection of titles is known as the longlist, and it is reduced to a shortlist of six books by September. Finally, the winner is revealed at a formal dinner, one of the highlights of the publishing year. This ceremony, held in October, is even broadcast live on television and radio. In the first few years, each of the winners of the Booker Prize was awarded £5000. The prize money was doubled in 1978 to £10 000, and currently it is £50 000. Each of the authors on the shortlist receives £2500 and a specially produced edition of their book.

There is always a great deal of interest in the authors, as well as in the winning books. When Ben Okri won in 1991, he became the youngest winner at the age of 32, but then Eleanor Catton replaced him in 2013 with her novel, 'The Luminaries'. In contrast with the 132 pages of the shortest winning novel, 'Offshore', hers was the longest novel to win, at 832 pages. The first woman to receive the prize was Bernice Rubens, in 1970, for her novel, 'The Elected Member'. Although authors come from different backgrounds and have different nationalities, they all fulfil the requirement that their books are in English, and in addition, none of them have been translated from another language.

In addition to the annual Booker Prize, several other special prizes have been awarded including the Booker of Bookers Prize in 1993, and The Best of the Booker, in 2008. The former was for the 25th anniversary of the prize, and the latter was to celebrate the 40th anniversary. For this special occasion, the public were asked to vote for the winner.

So, if you were asked to choose the next prize-winning novel, which one would it be?

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1 In which year was the first Man Booker Prize awarded?

View solution

..... [1]

2 What are the two aims of the prize? Give **two** details.

View solution

.....

..... [2]

3 What is the name for the first group of books which are chosen as possible prizewinners?

View solution

..... [1]

4 When is the winner of the prize announced each year?

View solution

..... [1]

5 How much does the prizewinner receive?

View solution

..... [1]

6 Why is Eleanor Catton special in the history of the prize? Give **two** details.

View solution

.....

..... [2]

7 Why was The Best of the Booker Prize awarded?

..... [1]

[Total: 9]

View solution

Exercise 2

Read the reviews written by three people (**A** – **C**) who went on a group holiday in Iceland. Then answer Question **8 (a)** – **(h)**.

Iceland Adventures

Three people review the holiday

A Lise Janssen
What an amazing place to visit! There were twelve of us in the group, plus our tour guide and driver. We all got along really well, which helped to make the trip so enjoyable. I had wondered beforehand whether ten days might be too long, but I needn't have worried. The sights were incredible, and in particular I enjoyed seeing a lake full of icebergs, and walking on black sand beaches. We had one free day, when some of the group went on a boat trip and saw whales. Their photos were incredible. I went to a huge waterfall instead, which was stunning, though I think the others probably made the better choice. We stayed in different hotels each night because we travelled around the island. The standard varied, and some of the rooms were really small, but I didn't mind that. And breakfasts and dinners couldn't have been better – we all agreed on that.

B Ed Marshall
Our group ranged in age from 19 to 73 – I'd imagined this type of trip wouldn't appeal to older travellers, but everyone thought it was great. We travelled around the island by bus and stayed in different places each night, apart from the first and last nights when we were in the same hotel in the capital. If you get a room at the back on the first night, as I did, try asking the staff nicely for a room which has a sea view for the final night. It worked for me! Even though I knew the trip would be expensive, I really didn't expect to be charged more for a sandwich than I'd pay for a three-course meal at home. It was all great though – including the optional glacier walk, which several people didn't do but wished they had afterwards. My only real criticism was the free day at the end of the trip, when there weren't any group activities organised. I'd actually have preferred to leave a day earlier.

C Maki Takahashi
I'd wanted to go to Iceland for ages, but had been put off by the cost – hotels, meals and transport are all really expensive. When I found out about this trip, I spent quite a while looking at the information, to make sure it'd be worth it. It was – I was delighted to see so much in the short space of time. Anyone who wants to spend longer in each place should perhaps consider a different trip instead. I'd heard that driving in Iceland can be a bit scary, so I was unsure about having to spend hours on the bus. But our driver made us feel totally safe, so I could enjoy looking at the views and listening to the guide telling us all about the places we were visiting. He also tried teaching us a few words of Icelandic. Most of the words seemed to have three times as many syllables as in my language! At least I managed to say 'thank you' a few times.

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

Which person…

(a) makes a suggestion regarding accommodation? View solution ..... [1]

(b) mentions having confidence in the bus driver's ability? View solution ..... [1]

(c) admits to being surprised about costs in Iceland? View solution ..... [1]

(d) was particularly impressed by the meals included in the trip? View solution ..... [1]

(e) feels that the length of the trip should be altered? View solution ..... [1]

(f) suggests that the language was difficult to cope with? View solution ..... [1]

(g) regrets not taking part in one activity during the trip? View solution ..... [1]

(h) suggests that the holiday might be unsuitable for certain people? ..... [1]

[Total: 8]

View solution

Exercise 3

Read the article about a man who invented an early version of the selfie stick, and then complete the notes.

Who invented the selfie stick?



Nowadays, selfie sticks are cheap and widely available, and it's common to see people using them all around the world to take photographs of themselves, which are known as 'selfies'. But two or three decades ago, people were much less likely to take pictures of themselves. So it might come as a bit of a surprise to discover that the selfie stick is not a recent invention.

Canadian inventor Wayne Fromm got the idea for an early version of the selfie stick during a European holiday in 2002. Unfortunately for him, however, it seems that his invention came too early to become a best-seller. He was with his daughter in Florence, Italy, when he experienced that typical tourist's difficulty: it was hard to get photographs of them together. On one famous bridge in the city, they wanted a photograph of the two of them together, but it was very crowded, and he also felt awkward asking people to take their picture. Fromm, who was a keen photographer, also had quite a complicated digital camera. 'Many people didn't know how to use it,' he pointed out. 'We were just taking it in turns to take pictures of each other,' he explained. Sometimes he managed to get successful pictures of them both by using the timer function on his camera. However, Fromm found that occasionally their heads wouldn't be in the middle of the picture. And sometimes, when he wanted to use the timer, there was nowhere safe to put the camera down.

When Fromm got back to Canada, he started thinking about how he could create something that would hold a camera far away enough to get a good picture. 'I spent a couple of years examining umbrellas, taking them apart, and trying to use the same technology to create something strong enough to support a traditional, heavy camera.' Finally, in 2005, he came up with a device he called the Quik Pod (as in a 'quick tripod'). He worked hard to promote his product. It got some attention, and he made some money, but it didn't become as popular as he would have liked. One issue was that the device was too large for most tourists to carry around with them. Nowadays, of course, most people use their mobile phones as cameras. These tend to be light, and therefore much easier to attach to a modern selfie stick. However, mobile phones have been known to fall out of modern selfie sticks. Fromm's invention enabled a camera to be held very securely in place, making it more attractive to professional photographers.

If you look online for a selfie stick, thousands are now sold each day, but very few of them are Fromm's. The Quik Pod was more suitable for serious photographers than for tourists. However, there was some interest from people in the extreme sport community – it was really popular with skiers, paragliders and divers. Sales grew gradually, but unfortunately for Fromm, there are now many cheaper versions available. Fromm, however, is far from disappointed. 'Money was never my main motivation. I'm far more interested in creating a world where families have good photos in which everyone is present.'

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You are going to give a talk to your class at school about the invention of the Quik Pod, an early version of the selfie stick. Prepare some notes to use as the basis for your talk.

Make short notes under each heading.

9 Problems that Wayne Fromm had when taking family photographs on holiday:

- .....
- .....
- .....
- ..... [4]

10 Why the Quik Pod failed to be a great success with the general public:

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

[Total: 7]

View solution

Exercise 4

View solution

11 Read the article about the Galapagos Islands.

Write a summary about the negative effects of tourism in the Galapagos Islands.

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.

The Galapagos Islands

The Galapagos Islands lie nearly 1000 kilometres off the coast of Ecuador in South America. They are home to a great variety of birds and animals, and are therefore a popular tourist destination. Over 220 000 people visit Galapagos every year, causing environmentalists to worry that natural resources such as fresh water could start to run out. When tourism to Galapagos began, the only way to visit was on a cruise ship. Although ships can cause pollution in the sea, they cause few problems on land. In more recent times, however, the number of places to stay on the islands has increased. There are fears that constructing hotels is destroying the habitat of many species. Nevertheless, tourism is popular with local people as it brings the chance of employment in hotels or as tourist guides.

Observing wildlife is easy on Galapagos as the animals which live there have no natural predators. Having no fear of humans, the animals are happy to come close. However, by touching them, visitors can pass on diseases to the wildlife. Therefore, although it's tempting, tourists are asked by their guides not to do it. Some scientists also fear that the presence of humans may cause animals to change their natural behaviour. However, as long as visitors keep a short distance away, they can enjoy the islands on foot, or from the water while swimming or kayaking.

Something that visitors also need to be aware of is the possibility of accidentally bringing seeds from other countries to Galapagos, which could be damaging to the native plants. Seeds can easily be carried on clothing, therefore tourist guides tell visitors to check their belongings carefully. Another rule is not to leave rubbish behind, as it may be eaten by animals. Rubbish is also a problem in the sea, as marine creatures can become trapped in it. However, the Galapagos Islands and the seas around them are a national conservation area, which means that the number of visitors can be controlled, helping to protect this precious environment.

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[Total: 12]

Exercise 5





12 Your school recently organised a 'work experience week', when each student in your class spent the week working in a local business of their choice.

View solution

Write an email to your friend about your work experience week.

In your email, you should:

- explain which type of business you worked in
- describe what you had to do each day
- say how this has helped you with your career plans.

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

13 Students at your school have been arriving late to classes recently. Your teacher has asked you to write a report about this, explaining how this affects your lessons **and** suggesting what you think can be done about it.

View solution

Here are some comments from your classmates:

Our teacher has to repeat everything.

It would be good if our lessons started later.

If I miss something, I just look at my friend's notes.

If you're late, the teacher shouldn't let you in.

Write a report for your teacher, giving your views.

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

Your report should be between 100 and 150 words long.

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

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