



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/22

Paper 2 Reading and Writing (Extended)

May/June 2013

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, highlighters, 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.



Exercise 1

Read the following leaflet about diving holidays, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

Diving Holidays

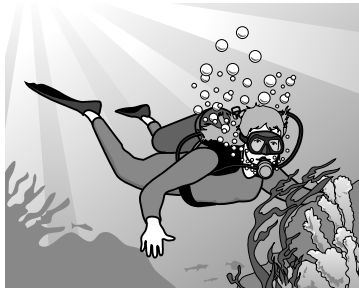
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Rangiroa, Polynesia

Rangiroa means 'long sky' and it is an enormous coral reef enclosing a lagoon. Two channels allow the Pacific waters into and out of the lagoon twice daily when the tides turn. Divers can be carried through the channels by the incoming tide and swim in with many reef sharks, dolphins and manta rays. It is highly exciting diving!

Dive details: dive with *The Six Professionals* and stay in a locally run hotel such as the *Blue Lagoon* for around £60 a night.



Sulawesi, Indonesia

Everyone will be fascinated by the greatest variety of marine life on Earth that can only be found in the dive sites around the small islands off Sulawesi. Here you can find tiny seahorses, flatworms, healthy coral and more fish than anyone can name. Staying with Ann Rose and her team at *Diver's Dream* is unforgettable. Particularly memorable are the evening meals, when everyone talks about the fish and sharks and where they plan to dive the next day.

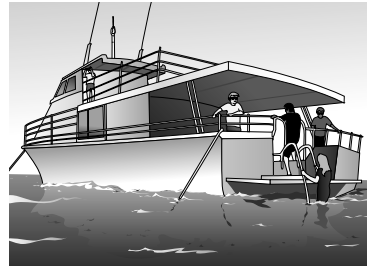
Dive details: accommodation at *Diver's Dream* is £20 a night. Diving costs £50 for a dive with a maximum of two divers per guide.

The Maldives

The best way to see the Maldives is on a boat: you can make as many as four dives a day and it works out as good

value for money. The Maldives still has the best all-round diving in the Indian Ocean, and the adventure begins the minute you are picked up from the airport for a speedboat ride to the dive boat. Manta rays live around the islands all the year, but you are only guaranteed to see them between May and September, when they come closer to the shore.

Dive details: *Maldives Scuba Experiences* run two excellent boats – *Mermaid* and *Sea Queen*. Special expeditions are offered where divers can help with manta ray research. £1,450 for a week's all-inclusive diving.



Little Cayman, British West Indies

Little Cayman is small – about 15 kilometres long – with a population of just 200 permanent residents, although this number doubles during the diving season. On the northern shore there are amazing sheer coral reefs, which reach down 2,000 metres. The view from the reef wall makes your head spin the first time you swim over the edge because the water is so incredibly clear. It is not a place to go to see big fish or many sharks, but it is wonderfully relaxing; you can dive in warm water and the conditions are not dangerous.

Dive details: Expect to pay £400 for a week's diving. Accommodation costs between £1,000 and £2,000 per week. At the top of this range is the *Coral Hotel*, the most luxurious place to stay on Little Cayman.



(a) According to the leaflet, which **three** sea creatures are carried into the Rangiroa lagoon on the tide?

..... [1]

(b) How much does it cost to stay at the *Blue Lagoon* for one night?

..... [1]

(c) What is unique about the dive sites around Sulawesi?

..... [1]

(d) What do guests discuss during meals at *Diver's Dream*?

..... [1]

(e) How do you travel from the airport to the dive boat in the Maldives?

..... [1]

(f) When can you be sure of seeing manta rays in the Maldives?

..... [1]

(g) Why might you feel light-headed when swimming over the coral reefs near Little Cayman?

..... [1]

(h) When does the population of Little Cayman increase?

..... [1]

(i) Why is the Coral Hotel the most expensive place to stay?

..... [1]

[Total: 9]

Exercise 2

Read the following article about children and play, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

CHILDREN AND PLAY

Children used to be able to play freely, exploring and interacting with the natural world with little or no supervision by adults. Children from around the world were free to invent games of their own. Nowadays, however, we control the lives of our children much more, giving them fewer opportunities for free play.

Today, some parents are afraid for their children's safety when they leave the house on their own. Many children in England used to spend hours playing on their bikes, having all sorts of adventures, but this is now considered too dangerous. Some working families can't care for their children after school, so the children have to stay indoors or attend supervised after-school activities. Children's lives have become more closely organised by adults, who believe that participation in a sport or some extra lessons will make their children more successful when they grow up.



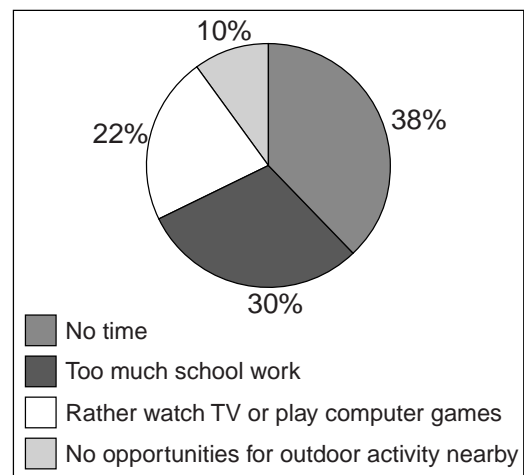
The result is that some children have little time for play any more and when they do it's often spent in front of the television or computer. In the past, children in Brazil played a game which involves spinning a large seed with a hole in it to create a scream-like noise. They rarely play this game nowadays.

Studies show that outdoor environments help all people by reducing stress and creating a general feeling of well-being. The natural world is essential for the emotional health of children. Just as children need positive contact with adults, they also need positive contact with nature and the chance to experience the sense of wonder that it offers. When children play in the open air, they are more likely to have positive feelings about each other and their surroundings. They are able to use elements of the natural environment to create games with each other. In Korea, for example, children can be found using something as simple as stones to play a great game called 'jacks'.

Outdoor environments are also important for children's development of independence. When playing outside, children can gradually increase the distance from the adult who is looking after them. Although they can develop some independence indoors, children are more able to experiment with independence in the open air. Adults are then more willing to trust their children, an essential element in confidence-building which improves the relationship between child and parent.

Outdoors, children have more opportunities to use all their senses. They have greater freedom not only to run and shout, but also to interact with the environment. Spanish children, for example, enjoy a very active game known as 'colour, little colour', in which a leader names a colour, and then the other children have to rush to look for something of that colour. Activities which may not be allowed indoors are perfectly acceptable outdoors; children are free to play messy games out in the open air that just wouldn't be permitted in the home.

Reasons why children don't play outdoors



Children experience the natural environment differently from adults. Adults typically see nature as background to what they are doing, whereas for children it is a hands-on experience. One researcher says, "All the manufactured equipment and all the indoor instructional games cannot substitute for the experience of direct interaction with nature."

As a parent concludes, "These expensive toys cannot replace the sensation where a child's attention is suddenly captured by the sparkle of sunlight through leaves, the sound and motion of plants in the wind, or the gentle noise of water flowing by."

- (a) Why could children play freely in the past?
..... [1]
- (b) What must some children do after school if both parents work?
..... [1]
- (c) What do adults believe will help their children to achieve more in later life?
..... [1]
- (d) According to the article, why is it good for everybody to spend time outdoors?
..... [1]
- (e) What are the emotional benefits that children experience when spending time outdoors?
Give **two** details.
.....
..... [2]
- (f) How do adults react when their children become more independent?
..... [1]
- (g) What can children do outdoors that wouldn't be permitted indoors? Give **two** details.
.....
..... [1]
- (h) According to the chart, what is the second most common reason why children do not
play outdoors?
..... [1]
- (i) What is the difference in the way that adults and children experience nature?
.....
..... [1]
- (j) What is the researcher's view of educational games?
..... [1]
- (k) Children around the world have always been creative in finding ways to play outside.
Give **four** different countries AND details of the activities.
.....
.....
.....
..... [4]

[Total: 15]

[Turn over

Exercise 3

Agung Alatas lives at Jalan Bandra No. 15, Bandung 40265, in Indonesia. However, he will soon be leaving home to go to Eastern University which is just over 200 kilometres away. He hopes to begin his studies in archaeology in January 2014. Naturally he is excited, but he is also quite nervous because he is the first person in his family to go to university. He was therefore pleased to accept an invitation to attend a one-day course, designed to give information about university life.

The course was held at the university itself, and Agung's aunt offered to drive him there. She had always wanted to see the city where the university is located. Agung made sure that his aunt had his mobile phone number, 0832472411, so that she could contact him easily. The course was held in a large room to accommodate the many prospective students who were attending. Unfortunately, it was quite difficult to hear some of the things that were being said, and the room was rather cold.

The tutor gave a presentation about a typical day at the university, and Agung found this really interesting. He would have liked to know whether any efforts were made to prepare vegetarian food, but he didn't get a chance to ask because there wasn't really an opportunity for questions during the presentation. By the time the question session came at the end, he had forgotten.

Pictures were shown of the student rooms and they looked very comfortable. However, Agung was a little concerned; it seemed that the heating was controlled centrally and students could not set the temperature that they wanted in their own rooms. Agung hates being cold, and he hoped that the temperature would be set at a high level. He made a note to himself that maybe he should bring some warm clothes and blankets.

After the presentation, everyone was given the opportunity to get together in smaller groups for a short tour of the main teaching areas of the university. This was a great idea and Agung felt really excited when he saw the well-equipped lecture halls. Further details about the layout of the university were included in the useful and informative handouts. After the tour, course participants were given further information about academic requirements and Agung wasn't so happy to hear that if work was not handed in exactly on time, then it would not be marked. He always seemed to have a problem with meeting deadlines.

After the course finished, Agung was met by his aunt, who had enjoyed herself in the city. She was pleased to hear that the course had been a success for Agung, although he did say that he had found it rather long and that it could have been done in a shorter space of time. His aunt was very glad that it had been quite long as that had given her plenty of time to do lots of shopping.

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

'Introduction to university life': course evaluation form**Section A: Personal details**

Full name:

Address:

Mobile/cell number:

How far have you travelled to attend this course? (please circle)

under 100 kilometres 100–150 kilometres 151–200 kilometres more than 200 kilometres

How did you travel to the course? (please tick)

bus	<input type="checkbox"/>	car	<input type="checkbox"/>	plane	<input type="checkbox"/>	train	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Have any other members of your family attended this university? (please delete) YES/NO

Proposed date of entry to the university:

Proposed course of study:

Section B: Course details

Please comment briefly on:

(i) the room in which your course was delivered

.....

(ii) the handouts

.....

(iii) the length of the course

.....

Would you recommend this course to others? (please underline)

Yes, without hesitation

Yes, but with some reservations

No

Section CIn the space below, write **one** sentence of between 12 and 20 words explaining any academic worries that you still have after attending the course.

[Total: 8]

[Turn over

Exercise 4

Read the following article about the eyesight of birds, and then complete the notes on the opposite page.



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

Birds have an amazing view of the world, but that's not just because they fly above it. Birds have truly astonishing eyesight. In fact, the clarity with which they see the world is similar to that of humans. But birds actually process the information they see much faster than humans and they can spot movement much better.

A bird's eyeballs may seem tiny, but a large part of the eye is hidden by the bird's eyelid and skull. The eye is one of the largest parts of a bird's head and can sometimes even weigh more than a bird's brain. It is estimated that a bird's eyeballs account for about 15% of the weight of the head. In contrast, a human's eyes account for only about 1% of the total weight of the head.

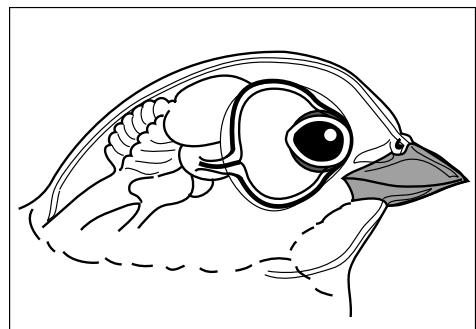
Birds' sight is specially adapted for their own individual needs. Human eyes work together as a pair to see straight ahead, but with birds, each eye can also see independently of the other eye. This is the reason why different bird species have eyes in different positions. The pigeon has eyes on the side of its head. This means it is capable of seeing almost everywhere around it apart from directly above the head. The woodcock's eyes are situated closer to the top of the head and the bird can therefore see what's behind it. It can still see what is in front and above the head as well.

Birds that catch fish sometimes have eyes set lower on the head so that they can see what's below them. This helps birds such as cormorants to skim the water and see the fish below the surface.

Of course the eagle is famous for its vision, and the bald eagle has astounding visual capabilities. An eagle's eye is almost as large as a human eye, but it has perfect vision that is four times sharper than a human's. This majestic bird can see both forward and to the side, *and* focus on both at the same time. A hawk can see a mouse on the ground from a distance of over two kilometres.

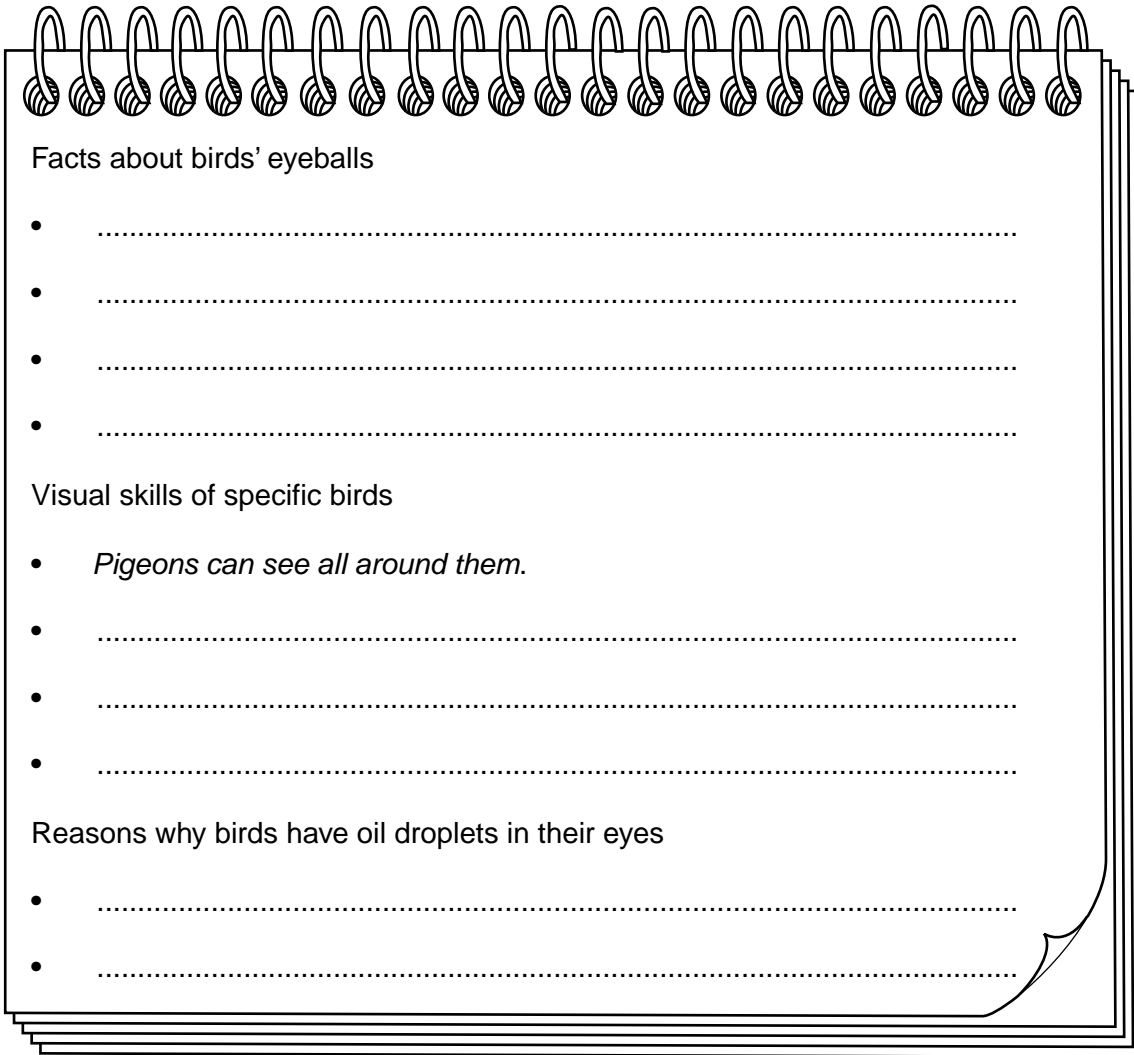
Even more impressive is the fact that birds can see in colour. Scientists believe that birds see colour in much the same way as humans do, but a bird's eyeball is more complex than ours. They have a special area in the eye which contains coloured droplets of oil. The quantity of oil and the location and colour of the droplets of oil vary from species to species. This indicates that even colour vision for birds is specially designed for their individual needs. For example, a kingfisher has more oil droplets than most birds. Scientists think the extra droplets help kingfishers block some of the bright glare from the water when they are fishing for food. A pigeon has drops of bright yellow oil in the bottom portion of its eyeball. Scientists believe this might help to dull the brightness of the blue sky during flight.

We often speak of having 'a bird's-eye view'. This can take on new meaning when we realise just how sophisticated their vision really is. It's easy to understand how even the smallest human movement can cause birds feeding nearby to fly away. Bird-watching humans will still keep spying and birds will still spot us. After all, they do have the advantage of a bird's-eye view.



You have been asked to give a short talk to your school science club about the eyesight of birds. Prepare some notes to use as the basis of your talk.

Make your notes under each heading.



Facts about birds' eyeballs

-
-
-
-

Visual skills of specific birds

- *Pigeons can see all around them.*
-
-
-

Reasons why birds have oil droplets in their eyes

-
-

[Total: 9]

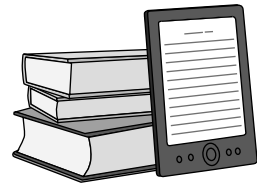
Exercise 5

Read the following article about ebooks, which are electronic versions of printed books. **On the opposite page, write a summary about the advantages AND disadvantages of ebooks.**

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.

EBOOKS



As with any newly available technological product, the ebook is causing plenty of excitement around the globe. Ebooks can be stored and read on a variety of electronic devices including laptop computers, mobile phones and specialist handheld devices. What was once a thing of science fiction is now widely available to the general public in a variety of styles, and sales of electronic devices are rocketing. The ebook has both advantages and disadvantages in comparison to the printed book, and whether you love it or hate it, the ebook is here to stay.

One of the main advantages of buying an ebook to read is that it is inexpensive. There are no printing costs, storage fees or postage involved. Therefore, prices can remain low, which is always an attractive proposition for both the consumer and the publisher. The device which stores ebooks is also quite small, which makes it very easy to carry. A standard device can hold literally thousands of ebooks. This means a wealth of information and entertainment can be stored in an economical way.

One of the reasons that regular readers give for buying ebooks is that they are so useful when travelling. There is no need to worry about the weight of books in luggage or the space they occupy. The problem of not having enough to read when in a foreign country disappears because any ebook can be chosen and as soon as the payment is processed the ebook can be downloaded in an instant. Ebooks can also be read in poor light as many devices have a built-in light, which makes them fantastic for travelling and night-time reading.

It is also worth noting that ebooks can be written in a special code which means that any ebook can be translated into one of many languages by using simple commands. This has made them popular prizes in online competitions.

Many students enjoy using screens more than using pen and paper, and so ebooks can be a particularly good way of attracting reluctant readers. Such students may also enjoy the 'scripting opportunities', which give the reader the chance to choose their own ending to the story. Of course, no forests need to be chopped down to provide paper for ebooks; the ebook is proving to be beneficial environmentally as well.

However, not everything is better in the world of ebooks. They cannot be shared as easily as printed books. Once downloaded to the device, they are yours to keep but cannot legally be transferred.

For people who enjoy the printed page, the ebook may feel strange to read. Reading from a screen might not feel as familiar and comfortable as reading from a book. A paper book can be opened and the pages flicked through; no technical knowledge is needed. However, it may take some time to learn how to find your way around an ebook device.

In addition, ebook devices have an uncertain life span. Paper lasts much longer than most digital forms of storage. Technology is constantly changing and so it is difficult to judge whether the software or hardware will become outdated, and the reader could then be left with a collection of books that is no longer accessible. For the enthusiastic reader and collector of books, this thought may be just enough for them to decide to continue buying paper books and resist the idea of the ebook.

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, spanning most of the page width.

[Total: 11]

Exercise 6



You need to borrow something from a friend for a special purpose.

Write a letter to your friend asking if you can borrow this item.

In your letter you should:

- say what you need to borrow and how long you need it for
- explain how you will use it
- offer to do something for them in return.

The pictures above may give you some ideas, but you are free to use any ideas of your own.

Your letter should be between 150 and 200 words long. Do not write an address.

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

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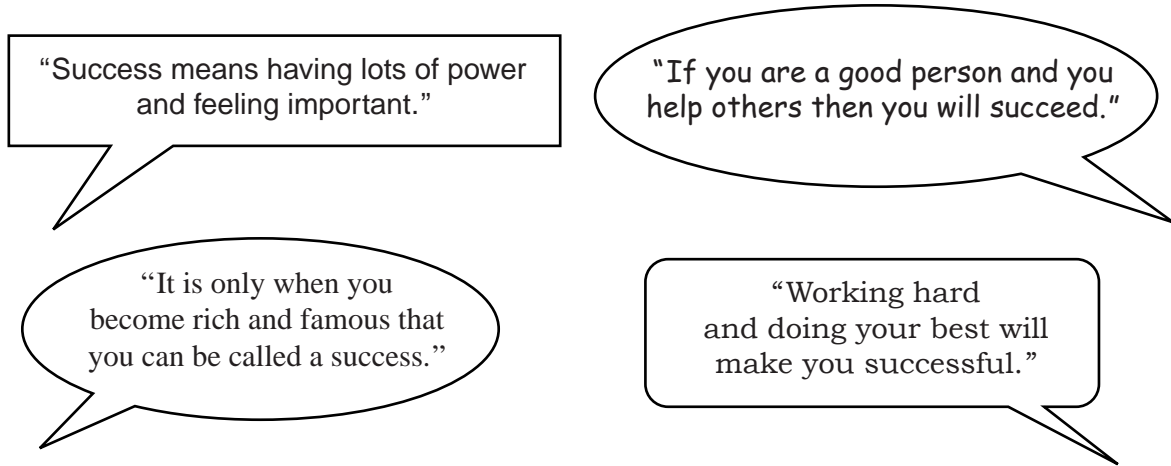
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[Total: 19]

Exercise 7

Your school magazine is inviting students to write an article about success and what it means to you.

Here are some comments from your friends on this subject:



Write an article for your school magazine giving your views about the issue.

The comments above may give you some ideas, but you are free to use any 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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