

Candidate Name _____

Centre Number	Candidate Number

International General Certificate of Secondary Education
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE **0510/1**
PAPER 1 Reading and Writing
MAY/JUNE SESSION 2000 1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the question paper.
No additional materials are required.

TIME 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the question paper.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Dictionaries are **not** allowed.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
Part 1	
Part 2	
Part 3	
TOTAL	

This question paper consists of 16 printed pages.

Part 1**Part 1: Exercise 1**

Read the advertisement below for a mobile phone service, and then answer the questions which follow.

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH CALLBACK!

Introducing our special CALLBACK answering service for mobile phones.



The useful thing about a mobile phone is that it keeps you in touch even when you're out and about. But what if you have to turn your mobile off, and an important call comes through? Well, from now on you won't have to miss it with our special **CALLBACK** answering service, which offers an **answerphone for your mobile**. So now you can keep in touch even when you're on the move.

This is how it works. If the call comes through when your mobile phone is switched off or engaged, **CALLBACK** answers for you and records the message – 24 hours a day. **CALLBACK** lets you know there's a message waiting automatically the next time you switch on your phone. You can leave your personal announcement for callers to hear, too.

It's really easy to set up **CALLBACK** right away. Just dial 123ABC on your mobile, listen to the information, and then press **END**. It's as simple as that. Then dial 321XYZ to listen to your messages: they'll play back automatically. Up to 50 one-minute messages can be stored for up to 21 days. **CALLBACK** mobile answering is really good value. There's no monthly subscription charge to pay – and you don't have to pay a deposit either. You only pay for the messages you pick up – just 25 pence per minute.

Call us on Freefone 111-222-333 if you would like more information.

(a) According to the advertisement, why are mobile phones useful?

.....[1]

(b) When might the phone owner miss an important call?

.....[1]

(c) Three actions are required to set up CALLBACK. Complete the list below:

(i) *dial 123ABC*

(ii)[1]

(iii)[1]

(d) To find out more about CALLBACK what do you need to do?

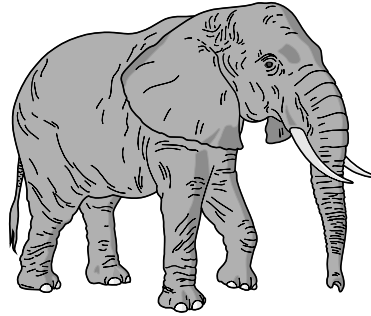
.....[1]

[Total : 5]

Part 1: Exercise 2

Read the leaflet below about holidays in Zambia, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

ZAMBIA



Zambia lies at the heart of the great continent of Africa, and boasts some of the most breathtaking natural attractions in the world.

What could compare with the magnificent Victoria Falls, known locally as 'the Smoke that thunders'?

Zambia is famed for its huge protected wilderness areas - the South Luangwa National Park is home to arguably the most diverse range of game in Africa. Birds are to be found in rich profusion; one park, Lochinvar, is believed to contain the widest variety of species in the world.

While the country is land-locked, it has many lakes with beaches for those who wish to swim, sunbathe and enjoy watersports in uncrowded surroundings. It is also criss-crossed by numerous rivers, providing the opportunity for canoeing, rafting and other boating activities through some stunning scenery and unspoilt wilderness areas. Fishing is also popular.

Tourism is playing an ever greater role in the Zambian economy and top priority is being put on ensuring the transport and accommodation meet the demands of the international traveller.

The authorities are sharply aware of the risk tourism can pose to the environment.

Zambia has many wildlife experts who run safari operations. This fact, together with rigorous standards of training for guides, rangers and trackers, ensures wildlife enthusiasts are provided with an in-depth exploration of the country.

Indeed, the concept of safaris on foot - enabling visitors to enjoy a unique insight into the natural world - was born in Zambia, and the country is still widely acknowledged as the best place for this very rewarding activity. The warmth of the welcome given to tourists by the Zambian people is also legendary and their ceremonies and festivals provide an added dimension to an unforgettable holiday.

- (a) What is the Victoria Falls called by the people who live near it?
.....[1]
- (b) Which National Park would especially appeal to people who enjoy bird-watching?
.....[1]
- (c) Why are transport facilities and places where visitors will stay in Zambia being improved?
.....[1]
- (d) Why will people taking part in wildlife tours have confidence in their guides?
.....[1]
- (e) What particular kind of safari was first developed in Zambia?
.....[1]

[Total : 5]

Part 1: Exercise 3

Read the article below about the famous painting *The Mona Lisa*, and then answer the questions which follow.

Mona Lisa needs a facelift, say experts

By Susannah Herbert in Paris

The *Mona Lisa* is in need of a facelift to strip away her yellowed layers of varnish and restore her jaundiced complexion to its original flesh tones.

A Turin laboratory has produced a 'virtual' computerised restoration of Leonardo's portrait.

The new-look *Mona Lisa*, freed from her murky coat of varnish, has a pale pearly skin, lightly tinged with pink, and chestnut hair with golden highlights.

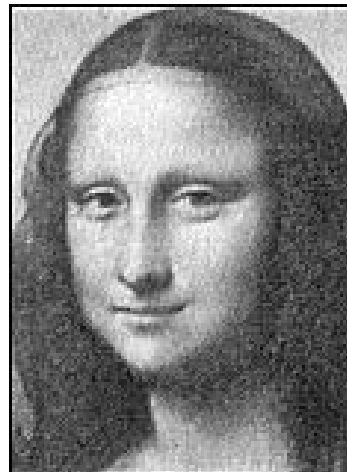
"The yellowy fog of long-deteriorated varnish prevents us from seeing and appreciating the enchanted landscape in the background," said Neil McGregor, the director of the National Gallery in London.

His view was supported by Mark Leonard, curator at the Getty Museum in Los Angeles, who said restoration would "transform our understanding of the picture".

Since entering the French royal collection in the early 16th century, the portrait has been a "victim of its own success".

Protective layers of varnish, applied over the years, have now oxidised, although some say this adds to the painting's charm.

"There's no question of



undertaking any kind of restoration of the *Mona Lisa*," said Jean-Pierre Cuzin, chief curator of paintings at the Louvre museum, where the painting draws millions of visitors each year.

"Do I have to point out that the picture is universally celebrated in its current state?"

Currently the picture is shown behind a thick sheet of tinted glass and badly lit, but there are plans to re-hang it in its own room, at a cost of £2.5 million.

The technical difficulties involved in restoring the work would be huge.

"If you want to make a restorer very worried ask him to restore the *Mona Lisa*," said Jean-Gabriel Goulinat, former head of the Louvre's restoration workshop.

- (a) Why do some people think *The Mona Lisa* needs restoring?
.....[1]
- (b) How would the face in the restored painting look?
.....[1]
- (c) What other aspects of the painting needs to be seen properly, according to some experts?
.....[1]
- (d) How is the painting exhibited at the moment?
.....[1]
- (e) Why does Jean-Gabriel Goulinat think that restorers would not want to work on *The Mona Lisa*?
.....[1]

[Total : 5]

Part 2

Part 2: Exercise 1

Read the following article and then answer the questions on the opposite page.



The director of Istanbul's archaeology museum shows one of the bright frescoes, described as masterpieces.

Important discovery made in Istanbul

Archaeologists in Istanbul, the capital of Turkey, believe they have discovered a long-lost part of history – the Grand Palace of the Byzantine Empire which ruled much of the known world for more than a thousand years.

The archaeological team has discovered vaulted corridors, a series of magnificent frescoes, and later additions to the palace made during the Ottoman era.

The entrance is a lovely example of Ottoman architecture. A narrow aisle then leads into the Byzantine section, where the walls are covered with coloured frescoes. The frescoes show vegetables and floral patterns in vivid greens, reds and yellows. Experts describe them as masterpieces in technique and use of material.

The small portion of the palace excavated so far apparently dates from the 9th century, but construction is thought to have started 500 years earlier, when Emperor Constantine the Great inaugurated the new capital of the Roman Empire in AD330.

For more than 1000 years Constantinople was one of the most powerful cities in the world. The seat of early Christianity, it was also decorated with classical monuments from across the region.

Historians believe the palace complex once covered a huge triangular area stretching from the square next to Aya Sofya to the shores of the Sea of Marmara. It contained churches, gardens and ceremonial rooms now buried beneath a bustling 20th-century metropolis.

'Thousands of amazing sites are waiting to be discovered underneath the modern city,' said an expert in Byzantine history. 'We never know exactly what will turn up next.'

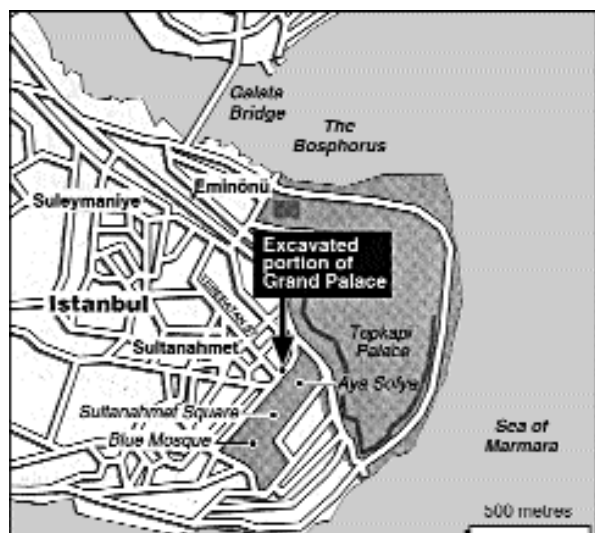
Some archaeologists complain it is too difficult for them to excavate properly in the centre of Istanbul, because of overcrowding and the presence of restricted military sites.

'I'm glad they took this opportunity quickly when it came up,' said one expert.

Critics of the way the modern city has been planned believe that ancient sites could be given much greater prominence, allowing Istanbul to compete with cities like Rome as important archaeological centres.

Although it is too soon for visitors to be allowed access to the new excavations, city officials are already relishing the prospect of a boom in tourism if Istanbul adds another attraction to its current display of historical sites. That would be good news for Turkey's tourism industry.

The archaeological team expects to find more hidden in intricate layers beneath the surface. Experts knew that the Grand Palace had once existed, but they were not able to begin excavations for many years, because a prison had occupied the site.



(a) Which site do archaeologists think they have found in Istanbul?
.....[1]

(b) What items of special interest have been found at the site? (Give **two** things.)
.....
.....[1]

(c) What other buildings do experts believe were in the area of the Grand Palace originally?
(Give **two** things.)
.....
.....[1]

(d) Name two places close to the Grand Palace which tourists could visit.
.....
.....[1]

(e) Why were excavations delayed for several years?
.....
.....[2]

[Total : 6]

Reinventing the wheel

In some parts of the world you will see more and more white marks, indicating special routes reserved for bikes, placed at the edge of the road, protecting cyclists from fume-pumping, power-driven motor vehicles. Or that's the theory. In reality these safe havens for cyclists are often littered with parked cars...

"Cycling five miles four times per week can reduce the risk of heart disease by up to 50 per cent," says Stuart Reid, campaigns manager for the Cyclists' Touring Club. "It is recognised as the best form of exercise available to the population at large."

As for the risk of accidents, Department of Transport figures confirm that regular cycling is more likely to extend your life than to shorten it. Only once in every 300,000 cycling kilometres is a cyclist seriously injured, while there is only one bike death for every 17 million biked kilometres. Often quoted as a drawback to cycling, pollution is, in fact, less of a hazard on a bike than it is in a car. "Cyclists are in a dynamic air column and they are higher than car drivers, who are at the level where most of the fumes hang," explains a Department of Transport representative.

"The crucial thing about cycling is that it is a form of transport as well as exercise, so it easily fits into a daily routine, unlike most other forms of activity," points out Adrian Davis, an independent consultant on transport and health.

"Cycling is a protection against cardiovascular disease, the number one cause of death and premature death in the UK," says Davis.



"Unfortunately the population is spending far too much time sitting down. As a muscle, the heart is made stronger by exercise. You can cope with stress better if the heart is stronger."

Cycling rates well compared with other forms of physical activity. According to a study in Finland by the UKK Institute, cycling is better than walking because it takes higher intensity effort, using 60 to 85 per cent of a person's maximum capacity rather than walking's 45 to 50 per cent. Pushing your way round on two wheels is also better than pounding your way through the streets on foot because it puts minimal weight on the limbs, so reducing the risk of damage to bones or injury.

But the benefits of getting on your bike don't stop at physical health. Cycling helps you feel good as well as look good. 'It promotes psychological well-being,' says Davis. 'Research shows there is a chemical reaction in the brain and a release of endorphins that enhances mood.' As for effects on one's weight, at a moderate speed the pedaller will burn off roughly seven calories per minute, or 200 calories in half an hour.

Part 2: Exercise 3

Your name is Toby Cheung and you are seventeen. You live at 5678 Beech Road, Oakville, Ontario, Canada, OK1 1AA. You have access to email and your email address is tcheung@bumblebee.com. You have recently started subscribing to a magazine for teenagers entitled *Lifestyles Magazine*. You think that it is good value for money and you plan to tell your friends at school that it is worth buying. In your opinion the best parts in it are the Letters to the Editor page and the film reviews; by contrast you think coverage of fashion and sport is poor. You feel that the magazine would be more enjoyable if it included a regular music feature. You have decided to submit a competition entry to win a personal CD player.

Lifestyles Magazine has asked you for information about your views. **Use the information above to complete the questionnaire opposite.**

[6]

QUESTIONNAIRE

Lifestyles Magazine wants to hear from YOU...

Personal Details

Name:

Address:

.....

Do you have email? YES / NO*

(If Yes, please give your email address))

Age group (please circle): Under 13 13 – 15 16 – 18 Over 18

Please tick (✓) any articles/sections that you have especially liked or disliked in recent issues.

	LIKED	DISLIKED
cinema section		
poem of the month		
letters to the Editor		
crossword puzzle		
cruelty to animals feature		
mobile phones feature		
'Sports Today'		
fashion page		

Will you be taking part in any of these *Lifestyles Magazine* competitions?

(please tick (✓) box(es) if so)

- win a holiday
- win a life subscription to *Lifestyles Magazine*
- win a personal CD player

What are your views about the cost of the magazine? (please tick)

- about right
- far too expensive

Would you recommend *Lifestyles Magazine* to other people? YES / NO*

Are there any articles which you would like to see included in *Lifestyles Magazine*? YES / NO*

If you answered YES to the last question, please complete the following sentence:

Lifestyles Magazine could be improved by

.....

(*delete as appropriate)

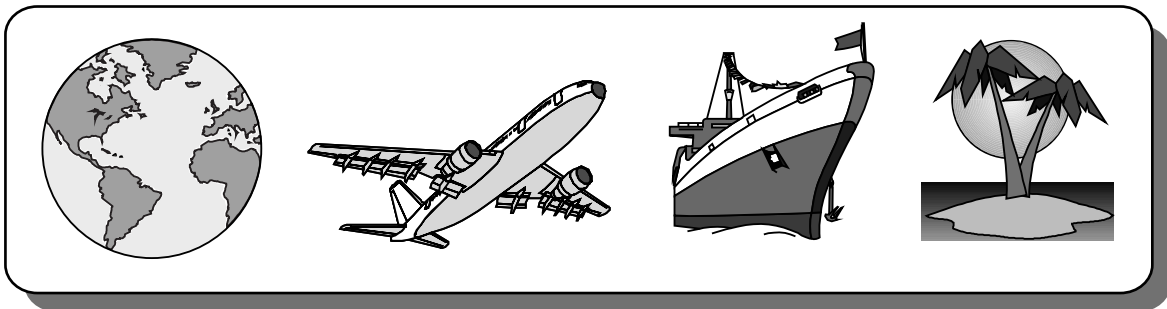
Thank you for completing this questionnaire.

Part 3: Exercise 1

TRAVEL COMPETITION

FIRST PRIZE:

FREE travel and accommodation for a special holiday -
... anywhere you like in the world!!!



To enter the competition:

Write an article telling us

WHERE you want to go... and **WHY** you want to go there.

Send your entry to 'Competition', World Travel Magazine, 99 Bellevue Road, London SE1, UK
Competition closing date: 31 December

You have seen this poster for a Travel Competition and have decided to enter the competition.

Write an article on the opposite page. In your article you should:

- **describe where you want to go**
- **give your reasons for wanting to go there**
- **say why you deserve to win the prize.**

Your article should be about 100 words long.

