

Candidate Name _____

Centre Number

Candidate
Number

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International General Certificate of Secondary Education
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE
PAPER 1 Reading and Writing

0510/1

Monday **1 NOVEMBER 1999** Morning 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.

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

This question paper consists of 18 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

Part 1

Exercise 1 Questions 1–5

Read the leaflet on page 3 and answer questions **1–5**.

1 Where does the exhibition come from originally?

.....[1]

2 Name **two** practical demonstrations visitors will be able to see at the exhibition.

..... and[1]

3 You are interested in food. What could you see at the exhibition which would be of special interest to you?

.....[1]

4 You wish to find out the cost of taking 12 classmates to the exhibition. Which number should you ring?

.....[1]

5 What are the advantages of a season ticket to the museum?

.....[1]

[Total: 5]

THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY ● IN MANCHESTER

CHINA - Cradle of Knowledge

7 February - 8 June 1997

中國
知識的搖籃



During weekends and school holidays you can also enjoy our Chinese Festival with events and activities celebrating Chinese traditions. You can get to grips with Tai Chi, relax with massage demonstrations and be creative with calligraphy, mask making and ribbon crafts. Get a taste for the Orient by trying noodle making or enjoy the drama of our spectacular lion dances and acrobatic displays.

OPEN EVERY DAY
10am to 5pm.

A stunning blockbuster exhibition exploring 7000 years of Chinese discoveries and inventions.

Supported by:



The exhibition, from the National Museum of Science and Technology in Beijing, has been an enormous success in Berlin and Lucerne. It reveals the secrets of China's ancient discoveries and inventions which helped to shape the modern world.



Journey through displays that span 7000 years and see how ancient Chinese traditions are brought to life by captivating demonstrations including calligraphy, paper making and weaving.



» Buy a Season Ticket: unlimited access to the «
Museum for a full year - includes free entry
to all Chinese Festival events.



ADMISSION

to CHINA - CRADLE OF KNOWLEDGE
and the whole Museum:

Adults £5.00

*Concessions £3.00

Under 5s Free

Group Rate (min 10 people):

Adults £4.00

*Concessions £2.00

For Education and Group bookings please
telephone 0161 833 0027 during office hours.

Season Tickets (valid for 1 year)

from 1st January 1997:

Family £28.00

Adult £12.00

*Concessions £6.00

*Concessions include: Children 5 - 18,
students, people receiving income support
and unemployment benefits, disabled people
and the over 60s. (Proof required)

Telephone

24hr. Info. line 0161 832 1830

Museum enquiries 0161 832 2244

Education and Group visit enquiries
0161 833 0027

Exercise 2 Questions 6–10

Read the following article about 'eco-tourism' and answer questions 6–10.

Close encounters

Imagine going to a country where you can almost guarantee seeing dolphins and whales, Louise Pemble heads to New Zealand for a look at the latest eco-tours.



In New Zealand, eco-tours have been around for a long time. But what exactly is an eco-tour? Basically, it means you can see animals in their natural habitats without disturbing their day-to-day lives. Definitely no performing dolphins in small tanks here!

New Zealand's two islands are bursting with wildlife and natural settings ranging from volcanoes and alps to rainforests and beaches. But the real beauty of New Zealand is that the animals share their home with very few people.

This means tourists can get close to wild animals in their natural surroundings without intruding on their way of life. And eco-tourism in New Zealand is booming. The New Zealand tourism industry knows too well that its reputation as a 'clean and green' country is what

attracts more than one million tourists each year.

Keep it green

New Zealand has always been keen on conservation. Most of the wilderness areas are managed by the Department of Conservation which supplies maps and weather updates whenever you go into a national park or wilderness reserve. Visitors are told it's OK to look but not touch any animal seen in the wild. Their leaflets also point out interesting flowers and creatures you may see along the way. The tracks are very well kept – important in a country with a high rainfall – and huts are spaced out along the longer tracks for tired travellers to stay overnight.

Whale watching

I went whale watching off

Kaikoura in New Zealand's South Island. Here, there is a 95 per cent chance of seeing a sperm whale on every tour. The meeting of two opposing water currents means plenty of food for whales passing through New Zealand waters, some of which will be on their way to Antarctica.

It was awesome to see three whales about 15 metres long lying on top of the ocean before they gave a spectacular flip of their tail and dived underwater in search of squid – their main food item.

And it's not just whales I saw off Kaikoura. A school of dolphins played nearby for several minutes. Two dolphins somersaulted together in perfect time as if they were putting on a specially-rehearsed show just for me.

6 What is so special about an eco-tour, according to the writer?
.....[1]

7 How does the Department of Conservation help tourists? Give **one** way.
.....[1]

8 What kind of accommodation is provided for tourists exploring national parks or wilderness reserves?
.....[1]

9 Why do sea conditions off Kaikoura attract a large number of whales?
.....[1]

10 What was particularly noticeable about the movement of the pair of dolphins which the writer saw?
.....[1]

[Total: 5]

Exercise 3 Questions 11–15

Read the following article about the discovery of a species of tiny deer in Vietnam and answer questions 11–15.

Forest yields yet another unknown mammal. Tim Radford reports.

Tiny deer discovered in Vietnamese jungle

A DISTANT corner of Vietnam has done it again. For the third time in five years, scientists have discovered a hitherto unknown mammal lurking in the Vu Quang forest.

Evidence was first collected in April by scientists from the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Danang University, and the Vietnamese ministry of agriculture, but DNA tests in Copenhagen have only now confirmed the species, which is new to scientists.

It is a dwarf muntjac deer, weighing about 35lbs, half the size of the common muntjac. It has very short antlers – about the length of a thumbnail – and it lives at altitudes of between 1,500ft and 3,000ft, in a landscape with dense undergrowth.



Nguyen Thi Dao of Hanoi WWF with skulls of the tiny muntjac recently discovered by scientists.

The scientists have not, so far, found a live specimen. But they have collected 18 skulls from local hunters who call it *sam soi caoong*, “the deer that lives in the deep thick forest”. Vu Quang is half a day’s journey from Hanoi, in the Truong Son mountains which separate Vietnam from Laos.

For 30 years, the region was torn by war, yet wild creatures survived in the mountains. In 1992, Vietnamese scientists found the bones of a large goatlike animal with long spiral horns; in 1994, they captured the real thing. In the same year, WWF announced the

discovery of a giant muntjac deer of more than 100lb.

The region has produced two species of fish in its rivers, again previously unknown to scientists. A species of pheasant believed to have been extinct for 50 years was found last year in central Vietnam, and in March zoologists found the skull of a wild boar in the mountains on the border of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia: a wild boar no Western scientist has ever seen alive.

The midget muntjac brings the total of “new” mammals discovered worldwide in the past 60

years to about 17. But almost everywhere wild animals are in retreat. Biologists estimate that, in the tropical forest, three species are being extinguished every hour.

For three large new species of mammal to pop up in one forest in one decade is unprecedented. But the Vu Quang rainforest is unusual. There are very few roads leading to it and very few people. The forest was probably a refuge for many species which became isolated there during the ice ages.

11 What did scientists require before they were certain that a new species of deer had been discovered?

.....[1]

12 Give **one** way in which the newly discovered variety of muntjac deer is different from the previously known kind.

.....[1]

13 Why is the survival of wild creatures in the region particularly surprising?

.....[1]

14 Four other species have been found in that area of Vietnam. Give **one** example.

.....[1]

15 What makes the Vu Quang rainforest a good place for the survival of many species, according to scientists? Give **one** reason.

.....[1]

[Total: 5]

Exercise 1 Questions 16–20

Read the following article about cigarette smoking and answer questions 16–20.

Dying for a cigarette



Dead cool? At the age of 15, more girls than boys are regular smokers. Anxiety about weight control, low self-esteem and advertisements promoting smoking as a feminine habit may be key factors in this.

Last week the Government announced proposals to ban tobacco advertising. **John Grace** lifts the smokescreen on the industry that claims 300 lives every day in this country.

THERE are just over 10 million smokers in England – 26 per cent of the adult population. While smoking among adults is falling, the prevalence of children smoking is close to that for 1982, and the habit remains a major health risk.

It is estimated that some 110,000 people are killed prematurely by smoking every year, accounting for one fifth of all deaths in England. Half of all teenagers who are currently smoking will die from diseases caused by tobacco if they continue to smoke. One quarter will die after reaching 70 and one quarter before, with those dying before 70 losing on average 23 years of life. Between 1950 and 2000 it is calculated that six million Britons and 60 million people worldwide will die from tobacco related diseases.

Each year the tobacco industry spends £100

million on advertising to safeguard its market. As almost no one starts smoking as an adult – even among 15 year-olds the prevalence of regular smoking (one or more cigarettes a week) is already 23 per cent, close to the adult rate of 28 per cent – much of the advertising is aimed as much at the young as at the older, established smoker.

Tobacco advertising

Tobacco companies claim that advertising does not increase total sales, but merely persuades smokers to switch brands. Many advertising insiders say this is nonsense, and surveys have shown that advertising predisposes children to smoking.

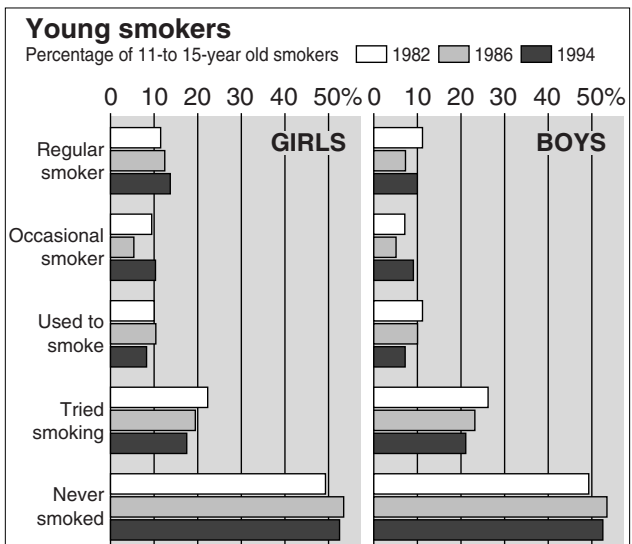
There is also substantial evidence to suggest that a ban could be effective in reducing the prevalence of smoking among teenagers. In Norway, smoking of at

least one cigarette a day was rising alarmingly, reaching 17 per cent by 1975 when the ban came into effect. Since then there has been a steady drop to 10 per cent in 1990.

Children and smoking

THREE out of four children are aware of cigarettes before they reach the age of five, regardless of whether their parents smoke or not. In Great Britain about 450 children start smoking every day; by the age of 16 two-thirds of children will have experimented with smoking. In 1982, the government commissioned the first national survey of smoking among children which found that 11 per cent of 11-16 year-olds smoked regularly; latest research shows that this figure has risen to 12 per cent.

Although children whose parents smoke are more likely to smoke themselves, numerous studies have shown that most young smokers are influenced by their friends' and older siblings' smoking habits. Surveys also show that children tend to smoke the brands that are most heavily promoted, either through the televising of sponsored sports events or advertising.



16 What will happen to 50% of teenage smokers if they continue to smoke throughout their adult lives?

.....[1]

17 How do tobacco companies defend their decision to advertise cigarettes?

.....[1]

18 What has been the effect of a ban on tobacco advertising in Norway?

.....[1]

19 Apart from having friends who smoke, what other factors may encourage children to smoke? Name **two**.

..... **and**[2]

20 In which years did the percentage of boys becoming regular smokers fall below that of girls?

.....[1]

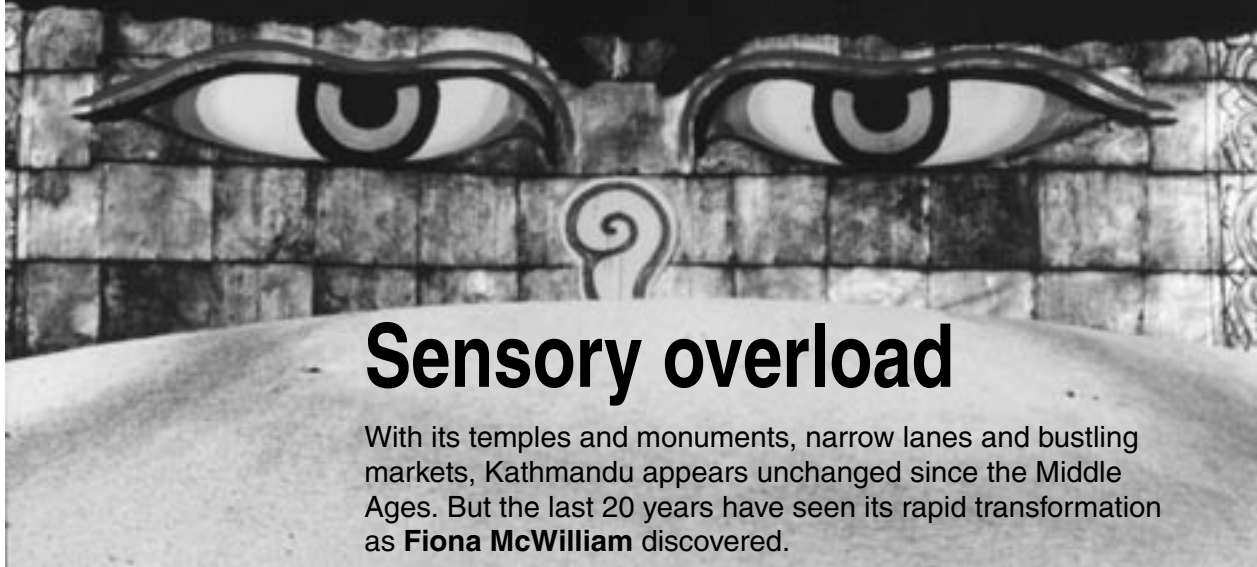
[Total: 6]

Exercise 2 Question 21

Read the following article about a visit to Kathmandu. Write a summary of the writer's impressions of Kathmandu. Use your own words as far as possible. You should write not more than 100 words.

TRAVELOGUE

City Life



Sensory overload

With its temples and monuments, narrow lanes and bustling markets, Kathmandu appears unchanged since the Middle Ages. But the last 20 years have seen its rapid transformation as **Fiona McWilliam** discovered.

Men huddle on street corners, their heads bundled in woolly scarves, and their breath visible in the morning cold. Women sport Western-style anoraks, worn over brightly-coloured traditional saris.

This is Kathmandu in winter and it is cold. When the sun breaks through the morning haze, the city's stray dogs bask at road junctions, oblivious to the traffic and the noxious fumes.

Step from the aeroplane at Kathmandu's Tribhuvan Airport and your eyes are immediately drawn upwards to what must be the most spectacular backdrop to a city anywhere in the world. But the splendour of the white-tipped Himalayas is rivalled by the wealth of intricately-carved temples and palaces in the city below.

Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal, is a city that has expanded rapidly in the last 10 years. Kathmandu bombards the senses. Taxi horns compete with *puja* (prayer) bells and cymbal-clanging; incense with

traffic fumes, choking dust and sewage; and the vivid colours of traditional open-fronted shops and market stalls, located on narrow streets lined with delicately-carved wooden buildings, fight for survival against the grey of modern urban development.

Kathmandu is a sprawling city, with new buildings of all shapes and sizes springing up haphazardly on land formerly occupied by paddy fields. Lisa Choegyal, a British writer and tourism consultant, has lived in Nepal for 22 years. Things have changed a great deal, she says, since she first settled in the Kathmandu valley in 1978. She used to travel to and from her first house, which was situated along a dirt track, by horse. She laments the fact that traditional Nepalese building techniques are being abandoned in favour of concrete and corrugated steel roofing. Now married to a Tibetan, whose family, like many Tibetans in Nepal, run a carpet business, Choegyal lives in a house

that has been built using traditional Nepalese construction methods.

"It's really a Nepali house adapted for western living," she explains. It has mud walls and the roof is made from traditional tiles set in mud. "There's no concrete apart from in the foundations, and at one point, after the monsoon, we had grass growing on the walls." Nevertheless, the house is a great success, so much so that the Nepalese royal family have paid the Choegyals a visit.

Despite her wish to preserve traditional building methods, Choegyal says of progress in Kathmandu, "More people certainly means more cars and houses and more pollution. But the other side of the coin is that more Nepalis are now able to afford things that were once the preserve of foreigners and diplomats."

Plans are afoot to help pollution problems in Kathmandu city. Nepal's Government has introduced a minimum standard

for vehicle emissions. It has also banned the import of reconditioned vehicles and supports a US aid-sponsored programme to build a battery-powered *tenpo* – the three-wheeled 'autorickshaws' powered by motorcycle engines.

The Bagmati river, which separates Kathmandu from Patan, is a tributary of the Ganges. Sacred to the Nepalese, many families live among the rubbish tips that line its banks.

The Hindu god Shiva is believed to have lived on the banks of the Bagmati at Pashupatinath, on the east side of the city. This is now the site of the most important Hindu temple in Nepal, and one that is often used for cremations.

In all, Kathmandu has a great deal to offer. It is one of the few capital cities where visitors feel that they are really stepping back in time – as long as they ignore the growing number of satellite dishes, evident even on some of the most ancient of carved buildings.

Exercise 3 Question 22

Read the following information about a Maria Johnson who attended a sports training course. Then fill in the form opposite as if you were Maria.



Maria Johnson, who attends St George's School, Norwich High Road, Norwich, NN1 4QN, was sponsored on a three-day sports training course held at a sports club on the edge of a town twenty miles away by an organisation called ACE. She chose to train in athletics and javelin as she is going to represent her school in these sports in league games.

She thoroughly enjoyed the course and feels it gave her confidence and new skills. She found the standard of the instructors very high. The equipment was kept in very good condition and the lunches were delicious. However,

she would have liked more information about the treatment for sports injuries.

Maria would have preferred to attend a course which was nearer home as she found transport difficult. In spite of this, she would be keen to find out about courses in the future.

After the sports training, Maria was asked to fill out an evaluation form giving her views on the course.

Maria is sixteen years old.

ACE SPORTS TRAINING COURSE EVALUATION FORM

Please help us to make our future courses successful by telling us your opinion of the course you attended. Block capitals only for name and address.

Name

Address of School

.....

Age group (please circle)

12 - 15

16 - 18

Over 18

Type of sport participated in (please tick)

athletics football swimming

rugby gymnastics javelin

basketball discus weight-training

Number of days' training

What did you feel about the standard of tuition on the course? (please tick)

Excellent Average Poor

How would you rate the equipment available?

Good Average The equipment was not up to standard (please specify)

Did you think the location of the site

Very convenient Convenient Inconvenient?

Did you receive sponsorship for the course? (please circle)

Yes / No

What did you think of the meals?

Very good Satisfactory Poor (please specify)

How do you feel the instruction on the course could be improved?

.....

Are you interested in information about future sports training courses? (please circle)

Yes / No

[6]

Part 3

Exercise 1 Question 23

You recently visited a craft market.



*Between the Market Place and the Lion Yard car park
Every Saturday 9.30 till 5pm*

Write a letter to a friend about your visit.

In your letter you should

- describe the market
- explain what you did there
- say why you think your friend would enjoy visiting it too.

Your letter should be about 100 words long.

Exercise 2 Question 24

You recently attended a concert performance. Write a review of the performance, to be published as an article in a magazine for teenagers.

- Say what kind of performance it was.
- Describe the audience and their reaction.
- Give your own opinion of the performance.
- Say whether you think other people should try to see the performance and why.

Your article should be about 150 words long.

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