

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 2 Reading and Writing  
**MAY/JUNE SESSION 2000**

**0510/2**

2 hours

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

**TIME** 2 hours

**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	

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**This question paper consists of 19 printed pages and 1 blank page.**

**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) Four actions are required to set up CALLBACK and listen to the messages. Complete the list below:

(i) *dial 123ABC* .....

(ii) .....

(iii) .....

(iv) .....

[2]

(d) What is the capacity of CALLBACK for storing one-minute messages?

.....[1]

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

.....[1]

[Total : 6]

## Part 1: Exercise 2

Read the leaflet below about tea and then answer the questions which follow.

### *Make time for tea...*



### *... it's a long established tradition*

**More than 200 million tea bushes are grown throughout the world to meet demand**

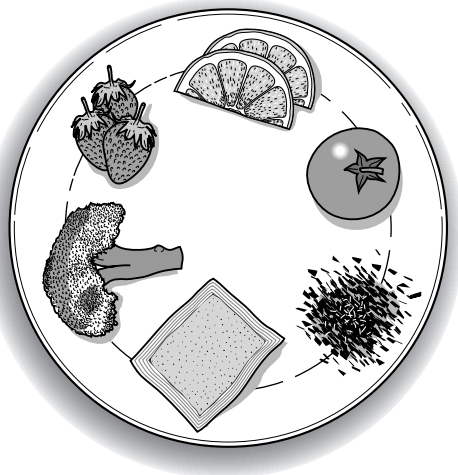


Since its discovery in China over 5000 years ago, tea has been associated with health-giving qualities. Legend has it that the Emperor Shen-Nung, who lived in about 2,700 BC drank a cup of boiled water into which some tea leaves had accidentally fallen. After drinking the tea, his pains disappeared and it is believed that this is when the beneficial effects of tea on health were first discovered.

Most black tea comes from the hill plantations of Africa, India and Sri Lanka. The average person in the UK will drink over three cups of tea per day.

### *... it's a natural part of your diet*

We all know that tea is a wonderful pick-me-up, a welcome drink in the morning, or a great way to wind down at the end of a long day. Modern science is also beginning to understand some of the other benefits of tea:



**Antioxidants can be sliced or brewed!**

- Just like fruit and vegetables, tea contains naturally occurring antioxidants. The antioxidants in tea are called flavonoids. Increasing evidence shows that these antioxidants, along with fruit and vegetables, form an important part of a healthy diet, which is good news for a nation of tea drinkers.
- Tea contains a number of minerals. In particular it contains reasonable quantities of zinc and manganese.
- Tea contains no calories.
- Tea is a plant food, and all varieties of tea (with the exception of herbal tea) are made from an infusion of the leaves of the plant *camellia sinensis*. It contains no other ingredients, so is a completely natural addition to your diet.



**Kenya Broken Pekoe**



**Tippy Golden Flowery Orange Pekoe (Darjeeling)**



**Orange Pekoe (Darjeeling)**

#### Tea and fluid intake:

Tea is a great fluid provider, helping us to meet the recommended intake of 6–8 cups of fluid per day especially when taken as a refreshing thirst quencher after taking exercise. Over half our body weight is water and it is important that any fluid losses are replenished as soon as possible.

### *... it's a healthy way to start the day*

(a) How do tea growers satisfy world consumption of tea?

.....[1]

(b) What was significant about Emperor Shen-Nung's cup of tea?

.....[1]

(c) Why was the discovery of flavonoids in tea good news for many people in the UK?

.....[1]

(d) Give **four** facts about tea which make it a healthy drink.

.....

.....

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.....[2]

[Total : 5]

### Part 1: Exercise 3

Read the article below about the famous painting *The Mona Lisa*, 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 aspect of the painting needs to be seen properly, according to some experts?  
.....[1]
- (d) Why do some people think that the oxidised layers of varnish are not a problem?  
.....[1]
- (e) It is said that the painting has been a 'victim of its own success'. What is the evidence for this success?  
.....[1]
- (f) How is the painting exhibited at the moment?  
.....[1]
- (g) Why does Jean-Gabriel Goulinat think that restorers would not want to work on *The Mona Lisa*?  
.....[1]

[Total : 7]

## 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.’

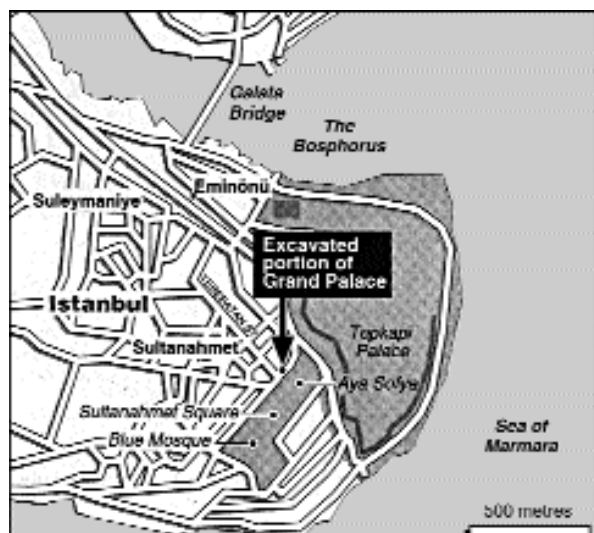
Some archaeologists complain it is too difficult for them to excavate properly in the centre of Istanbul, because of overcrowding and the presence of restricted military sites.

‘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 complex 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 and what still makes them difficult?  
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.....[2]
- (f) Write a paragraph of about 60 words explaining the importance of the discovery and the ways Istanbul could benefit from it in the future.  
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[Total : 10]



# 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**

Read the article on the opposite page about forests. Then **write some notes below, giving eight reasons why forests and their trees are important.**

*Reasons why forests are important:*

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[8]

## **Devastating floods in northern China have brought the vital importance of forests to world attention. Tim Radford reports.**

When rain falls on a forest, it splashes on the leaves, drips from twig to twig, runs down the limbs, soaks into mosses, dribbles down the trunk, swells into the undergrowth and soaks about the roots to become absorbed by the tree. On a hot day the tree will 'drink' 50 gallons of water an hour to keep cool and keep growing: most of this finds its way back into the atmosphere. Multiply the process by a million, and you can see why ecologists say that a forest acts as a huge sponge, holding rainwater and slowing its release into the valleys.

A forest also acts as a *rainmaker*; leaves are dark, to absorb sunlight, which means that rain is more likely to fall. And some of that rain will be stuff freshly transpired by the trees themselves. So a forest is quite literally a reservoir. It saves water where it matters most. But when heavy rain hits open fields and bare landscapes, there is nothing to break the force. The huge droplets rip away huge quantities of topsoil and carry it away in sheets as silt into the rivers. These run through floodplains which are homes to hundreds of millions of people, so the Yangtse, the Yellow and other rivers such as the Mississippi are banked with dykes to contain their floods. But the silt has to go somewhere, so it settles on the river bed, raising the river levels and making flooding ever more likely.

The government of China announced that the catastrophic floods, which took thousands of lives, destroyed millions of homes, and wiped out tens of millions of hectares of crops, happened because China's forests had been cut down. According to the Worldwatch institute in Washington, 85 per cent of the forests of China's Yangtse river basin have now vanished. But forests do more than prevent floods. They also lessen drought. It takes 1,000 tons of water to grow one ton of grain. When a forest 'holds' water it slowly releases water in the dry season. This means that farmers have more water in those baking months before the harvest.

Around 70 per cent of China's grain is now grown on irrigated land. So farmers have to take more water from the rivers. Lately they have been taking the lot. Since 1985, the Yellow River has been dry for at least one period every year. In 1996 it was dry for 133 days. The following year, no water reached the sea for 226 days. So China – in fact any agricultural country – has good reasons for wanting to keep its forests.

A further reason is that by breaking the force of the rains, forest trees – as shelter belts, hedges, coppices and spinneys or farm woodlands – also slow soil erosion. This is now at dangerous levels world-wide. It takes 200 years or more to create an inch of topsoil – the crumbly, fertile mix of loam, decaying vegetation, fungi, bacteria and earthworms which plants need in order to grow. It can blow away in a summer's drought, or be swept away in a night's floods. This is bad news, even in rich lands: the greater the depth of topsoil, the greater the fertility and the better the yield of each crop. As soil depth falls, so does yield, sometimes dramatically. Farmers in the milder climates of Europe and the US now lose 17 tons of topsoil per hectare every year. This is at least 17 times faster than it can possibly form. In Africa, Asia and South America, the figure is nearer 40 tons per hectare. This is 40 times faster than topsoil can possibly form.

Trees are the planet's only free lunch, providing fruits, nuts, seeds and oils. Where there are trees there are also bees to provide pollination. Leave them around long enough and trees will even turn to coal.

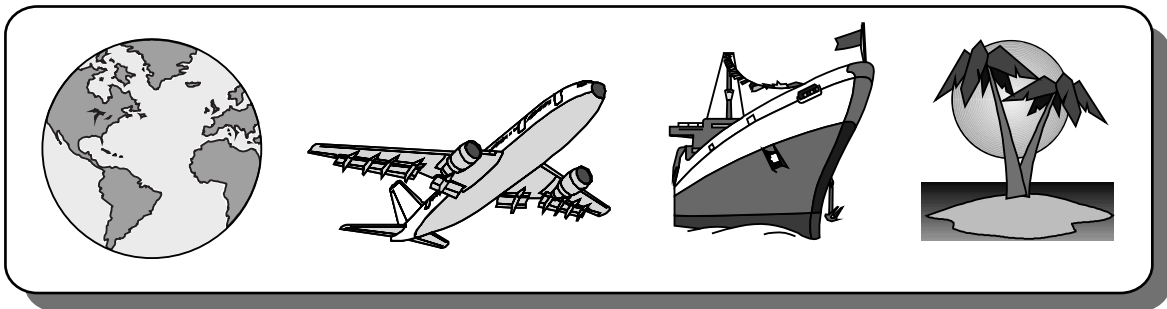
The Chinese have now banned logging in the upper Yangtsee. Meanwhile, almost half of Bangladesh has been under water, and there have been floods in India: in both cases, the clearing of forests in the Himalayas has been partly to blame.

## 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 150 words long.

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[12]

**Part 3: Exercise 2**

You have a friend who lives in another part of the world, who is coming to stay with you for a month and will be attending your school. Write a letter to her/him describing a day in the life of your school. Your letter should be about 200 words long.

Dear .....

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[12]



**Part 3: Exercise 3**

Here are some views about smoking expressed by students you know:

‘Children need to be taught about the dangers of cigarettes as early as possible.’  
‘Smoking looks grown-up and sophisticated.’  
*‘People who smoke in public are harming others.’*  
‘I smoke because all my friends do.’

**Write an article for a newspaper or magazine aimed at young people (e.g. your school newspaper), giving your opinion about smoking.**

**The comments above may give you some ideas, but you are free to use any ideas of your own. Your article should be about 150–200 words long.**

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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

- Part 1 Exercise 3: *Daily Telegraph*, 29 August 1998  
Part 2 Exercise 1: Chris Morris *Turks find hub of Byzantine* first published in The Guardian  
Part 2 Exercise 2: Danny Lee *Reinventing the Wheel* first published in The Guardian  
Part 2 Exercise 3: Tim Radford *Political Watershed* first published in The Guardian