

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

0510/2

Thursday

27 MAY 1999

Morning

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.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

TOTAL

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

Part 1

Exercise 1 Questions 1-6

Read the advertisement 'University Gifts' on page 3, then answer the questions below.

- 1 Name one article which does **not** have the University logo on it.
.....[1]

- 2 Name **one** article for which there is an extra charge to have it packed and sent to you by post.
.....[1]

- 3 Which university is selling these gifts?
.....[1]

- 4 You live in Hong Kong and order a University print. How long will it take to arrive?
.....[1]

- 5 If you want something sent to you by airmail, what must you do?
.....[1]

- 6 If you want to pay by credit card, what must you do?
.....[1]

[Total : 6]

University Gifts

The University is pleased to offer the following range of quality leisurewear and gifts.
Items are available by mail order.

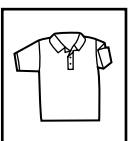


Lambswool pullovers

100% machine washable

lambswool pullover embroidered with the University crest. Available in University red, University green, navy, black and light grey, sizes 36"–50". Please note the sizes are exact measurements.

Price £29.99 plus p&p

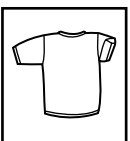


Polo shirts

100% heavyweight cotton polo shirt embroidered with

the University logo. Available in University red, white, athletic grey and navy, sizes M(42"), L(47"), XL(49"), XXL(52").

Price £16.99 plus p&p



T-shirts

100% heavyweight cotton T-shirt printed with the

University logo. Available in University green, University red, white, athletic grey, black and navy, sizes S(40"), M(42"), L(44"), XL(49"), XXL(52").

Price £9.99 plus p&p



Sweatshirts

80% cotton / 20% polyester heavyweight

sweatshirt embroidered with the University logo. Available

in University red, white, athletic grey, navy and black, sizes M(44"), L(47"), XL(49"), XXL(52").

Price £24.99 plus p&p

Silk tie

100% pure silk tie in University red and green. 3½" blade, 54" length.

Price £12.99 inclusive of p&p.

University pen

Quality ballpoint pen, slimline design in green and gold, bearing the University's name and logo.

Price £3.50 inclusive of p&p

University print

Original architect's drawing of the south elevation of the University reproduced on 120 gms antique laid paper, c.7" x 20.5", unframed.

Price £4.75 inclusive of p&p

Golfing umbrella

Quality De Luxe golf umbrella, British made, guaranteed windproof, Hoyland frame, 100% proofed nylon cover.

Price £17 plus £3 p&p in the UK, £5 outside the UK.

Please note that the outside UK rate is for surface mail, with estimated delivery times of 14 days Europe and 12 weeks rest of the world. Airmail prices on application.

How to pay

There are three methods of payment:

- cheque in sterling made payable to the University of Leeds, UK;
- sterling Banker's Draft made payable to the University of Leeds;
- Access/Visa/Mastercard. Credit card orders can be telephoned to the Alumni Office, Tel: 0113 233 6025.

Delivery times

Please allow 28 days for delivery to UK addresses and 42 days to overseas addresses. Please see above for umbrella delivery times. ■

Exercise 2 Questions 7-16

Read the following article about telephone calls and answer questions 7-16 by putting a tick [✓] in the correct box.

ON THE LINE

Writer Lynda La Plante explains that she has always had a love-hate relationship with telephones.



As a child, I can remember dialling numbers and saying hello to anyone who answered, so my parents had to put the phone out of my reach. I had quite a strict upbringing and we weren't just allowed to make calls whenever we wanted. We always asked permission first because it was my parents' phone. So it still never ceases to amaze me when someone comes into my house now and says they're just going to make a call – and then they pick up the phone and dial the number without asking.

Most people seem to call at an inconvenient moment at whatever hour of the day or night. So, if I reach for the phone to make a call, I always wonder if I'll be interrupting anything important at the other end. I like the idea of telephones with screens, so you'd know straight away if you were interrupting someone – because they'd be on screen in the middle of a meal or dripping wet with a towel wrapped round them.

Because I write at home I get these calls ... 'Hello, are you working? Yes? Oh, well anyway ...' You wouldn't call your dentist in the middle of the day but people always seem to call me. Then I get told I'm difficult to get hold of because I generally leave the answering machine on! If I answered every single call that came in I'd be working until midnight every night. So the fax machine has been an absolute marvel because people can fax without disturbing me, while a call always means an interruption. I get up early, usually about 5.30am, and go to bed reasonably early. There's nothing worse than the phone ringing just at the moment you begin to nod off. I have the technology to shut the phones off in all the different rooms in my house – but no idea how to use it!

The phone can bring people close, but I've also had some very unpleasant calls. I've had to have my number changed about five times, usually because the media have got hold of it. Friends had to get used to ringing around to find out my new number.

Bad news can be heart stoppers. You can tell what's coming in someone's voice. That's why I sometimes think the phone is so impersonal. You need to be face to face to hear tragic news.

On the other hand, a call that came to me in Australia once was wonderful – I was told that one of my television programmes had won an award. So I really have enjoyed the best possible news by phone.

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 7 The writer's parents set rules about using the phone. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 The writer doesn't mind people using her phone without asking. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 The writer likes to be interrupted by phone calls. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 Callers regularly get the writer's answering machine. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11 The writer leaves early for her office. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12 The writer does not like working late at night. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13 The writer knows how to stop all the phones in her house from ringing. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14 The writer changes her number to prevent her friends from interrupting her. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15 The writer thinks that it is better to hear bad news on the phone. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16 The writer heard by phone that one of her programmes had won an award. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[5]

Exercise 3 Questions 17-21

Another side of Japan can be found only when you live there

Three years in London was good preparation for Tokyo. Big cities have a certain sameness about them, and long commutes on crowded trains or traffic-clogged roads are a universal feature of the urban landscape. So too are small apartments.

Somebody gave me a very good piece of advice about how to survive in London, and it stood me in good stead for the first few months in Tokyo, when my views of Japan moved rapidly between love, hate and bewilderment: 'Here you have to work at creating a social life and making friends.' Even in Japan, where it is easy for a foreigner to strike up a conversation on the strength of simply being a different nationality, you can be totally alone and isolated.

I have known people who could not tolerate the country any longer, but in at least one case, they came to terms with Japan on a second visit. Others have gone to almost comical lengths to blend in and be more Japanese than the Japanese. I don't want, and have never tried, to do so. You can be yourself without being a perpetual flag-bearer for your country or an over-earnest imitation of the Japanese.

Why do I stay? Truth be told, I plan to leave within a year or two, but I will have many happy memories of good times in Japan and good friends, of all nationalities. One nice thing is that you can feel very relaxed here without the social pressures of home, the feeling that you have been neatly dropped into a convenient pigeonhole. You can be what you want. The other side of this coin is that Tokyo is home to a number of drifters, dreamers and poseurs, but at least they are harmless. Japan is a remarkably safe and secure country.

Somebody once described it as a country where mummy always looks after you and holds you by the hand. Endlessly sweet-voiced and patient, mummy speaks to you all day long from pre-recorded announcements everywhere.

What do I like best about Japan? The cities tend to be similar, the temples and castles range over a narrow gamut of styles, and there are few really striking regional variations. But in which other capital city can you get out into hills and forests with a two-hour train ride? The mountains are the true glory of Japan, covering most of its surface and showing a different face with each season. Lushly green in summer, erupting in a pyrotechnic display of red and orange in autumn, russet and brown in winter or covered in a white veil of snow, the seasons are sharply marked off by changes in the weather and the countryside.

Coming from the UK, which has very little woodland left, I was enthralled to be able to walk for hours along mountain paths under the trees. Later I discovered the Japanese sport of sawanobori, or stream climbing, which gives you access to unspoilt valleys with moss-covered rocks, dramatic gorges and green water meadows in the forest. The mountains offer year-round challenges to the mountaineer and hiker alike, and in winter there is ski-ing of all kinds. Originally I had intended to travel around the Far East, using Japan as a base, but after some initial forays I now stay in Japan. This is partly because of the cost and partly because I can do a number of mountain sports regularly and with relative ease. I will miss all that when I go back to the UK.

17 Give **one** reason why living in London made the writer able to settle down quickly in Tokyo.

.....[1]

18 Why is it easy to find people to talk to in Tokyo?

.....[1]

19 Some visitors to Japan show an attitude that the writer doesn't like. What is this attitude?

.....[1]

20 Explain why the writer thinks Japan is a safe country.

.....

.....[2]

21 What will the writer miss most when he has to leave Japan?

.....

.....[2]

[Total : 7]

Part 2

Exercise 1 Questions 22-27

Read the following article about the value of many different languages and answer questions 22-27.

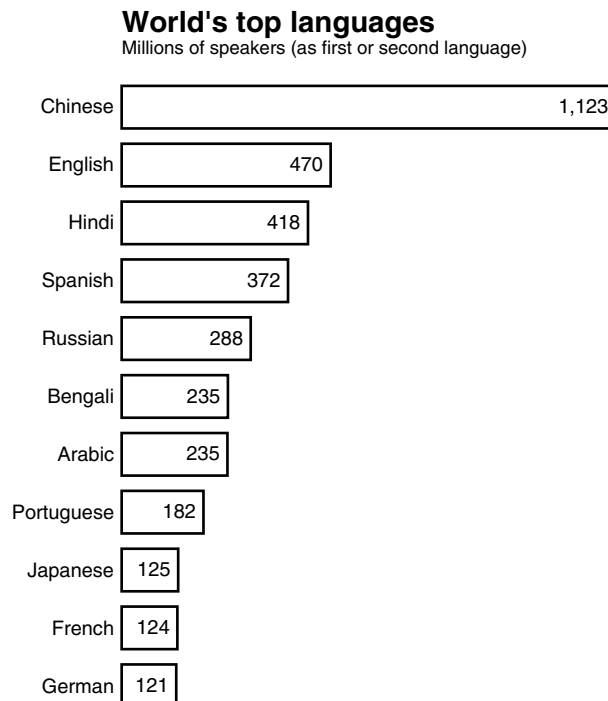
Global study finds the world speaking in 10,000 tongues

AFTER years of research, an international network of scholars has established that the world's stock of languages is richer than ever imagined despite the spread of English as the global *lingua franca*.

David Dalby, director of the Observatoire Linguistique, said his team – which yesterday announced the completion of the first register of world languages and dialects – had identified more than 10,000 living languages, some 50 per cent more than previous estimates.

'Because of the way human society is organised, we need a diversity of language. Language is a means of personal and group identity, but groups need to be able to communicate with one another.

'One or more languages may develop as a world language, but it should be developed alongside multilingualism. You can see from examination results of



children in bilingual schools how learning in two languages sharpens the mind.

'Monolingualism is a disadvantage. Bilingualism should be regarded as an educational norm.'

The register will form the basis of a computerised map of the world's linguistic communities which Unesco plans to complete by 2001. Dr Dalby said the work has

begun with a language map of Africa he has produced with colleagues.

Full details of the number of world languages are being withheld until publication of the register later this year, but Dr Dalby said it showed the linguistic complexity of the world was much greater than supposed. Reports that a third of spoken tongues would become extinct in

the next few years were 'absolute rubbish', he said.

There was a threat to small languages spoken by fragile hunter-gatherer communities in the Arctic, Amazonia, south-west Africa and Australia. Without artificial help, they could follow the pygmy languages of central Africa into extinction.

But the majority of languages were not being driven out by the growth of English as an international communications medium. They could gain confidence from the example of Welsh, which has the longest experience of standing up to English, he said.

Dr Dalby, whose linguistic roots are Welsh and Portuguese, started mapping African languages some 35 years ago. He said Unesco's global computerised map would be developed through an international network of schools, using teachers and senior pupils to collect data.

22 Which are the world's three most widely spoken languages?

.....[1]

23 10,000 languages have been identified in the study. Why is this number important?

.....[1]

24 Why, according to Dr Dalby, do we need a large number of different languages? Give two reasons.

1.

2.

[2]

25 What does the example of bilingual schooling show, according to Dr Dalby?

.....[1]

26 Which languages are most likely to die out in the future?

.....[1]

27 Write a paragraph explaining why the register is important for our understanding of the world's languages and how it will be used in the future. Write no more than 75 words.

.....[4]

[Total : 10]

[Turn over

Exercise 2 Question 28

Read the following article about a visit to Central America. Then write a summary of the writer's account of her trip to Irazú. Your summary should not be longer than 100 words, and **you should use your own words as far as possible.**

A TRIP TO THE INTERIOR OF A VOLCANO

by Kathy Loretto



I recently had the good fortune to spend three wonderful days in Costa Rica. I have to say that Costa Rica is everything anyone says it is: it truly is a marvel of nature.

One of the natural wonders in Costa Rica is the volcanoes. Volcanoes are 'in' right now with films being made of volcanic eruptions, and real life ones spewing out ash and lava around the world. We see volcanoes from afar and on the evening news. We may even be able to climb one, but can never see inside the crater.*

In Costa Rica that is possible. As a matter of fact, you can walk inside a crater, and believe me it's an eerie feeling. We were taken to the Irazú volcano, which has three craters.

The trip to Irazú was a spectacular adventure in itself. Leaving the capital city, San José, we went through kilometres and kilometres of coffee plantations, and fields sown with onions, beans, pineapples and other wonderful tropical fruit. We descended into the Valley of Orosi, a lush green area with an enormous lake surrounded by tall pine trees. The road then takes a steep turn towards the clouds, and before you know it you are above the clouds.

Even in these high mountain areas the ground is green with crops. A light drizzle fell as we ascended the skirts of Irazú, 3432 metres high. Unfortunately the weather had turned and we couldn't see the volcano from our windows in the bus.

We climbed and climbed until we finally reached

the craters. The wind was strong and cold as we got out of the bus, and the fog rolled in like a blanket. Our guide said that maybe we shouldn't walk to the observation point, but we said that as we were already there, we had to. Oddly enough, the clouds and fog rolled by so quickly that we were able to distinguish the craters.

The crater called 'Playa Bonita' is the one where tourists are allowed to walk. Dark ash and sulphuric rocks cover the area, and in the distance there is a small pool of green water. I felt like an astronaut walking on the moon. With every step I took the ash blew up around my feet like powder. As we walked to the main crater the clouds began to lift and the drizzle stopped. It actually felt warm.

We reached the mountain crater, which has a depth of 300 metres. Way down there, as I bent over the guard rail, I could see the large lake of green water made up of minerals from the inside of the volcano. I had the sensation of being on another planet. It just didn't look like anything I had ever seen anywhere. I guess this is why I am fascinated by volcanoes. I find them to be the most majestic of our planet's living mountains because they actually talk to us. Some may disagree, but I think that when a volcano erupts it is a message from nature.

* *crater – the interior of a volcano.*

Exercise 3 Question 29

Read the following article and then write short notes in the spaces provided on the origins and development of caravans and caravanning in the U.K.

LIFE ON THE OPEN ROAD

Going caravanning this year? Wendy Clemson and David Clemson ride into the past.

A glance at the magazines in a newsagent or at the nearest campsite shows how many people are willing to go holidaying with a caravan – a home on wheels. A character in a children's book declared that this is ... 'real life ... Here today, up and off to somewhere else tomorrow ... The whole world before you and a horizon that's always changing.' Though the appeal was short-lived for him, it is a lifelong passion for some.

Home from home

Caravans nowadays are very sophisticated in design and have access to all the modern amenities. In fact, people leave very little of their home life behind. With an electrical hook-up, you can take along a television, a portable computer and, with a mobile telephone, even surf the net!

The word 'caravan' has nothing to do with being pulled by a car. Its ancient root comes from the Persian word 'karwan' meaning a group of desert travellers. Early in the 17th century the word started to be used in England to describe a vehicle, and at that time meant a covered cart which carried either passengers or goods.

Living room

The first live-in caravans were probably those of the travelling showmen. They were horse-drawn and became brightly painted and decorated over time. A well-known Victorian novelist described one such caravan as 'a smart little house upon wheels, with white cotton curtains over the windows, and wind-shutters of green picked out with staring red'. Not until the late 19th century did the carved and decorated gypsy caravan become a common sight on the highways.

Caravanning as a pastime

Dr Gordon Stables, the author of many boys' adventure tales, designed the first holiday caravan. It was built in about 1884 by the Bristol Wagon Company. Dr Stables toured the country in it, covering about 1300 miles. His caravan had two rooms, a kitchen with a cooking-range and a living room with bunk bed, sofa, rugs and a portable

piano. He was accompanied by his manservant, who slept on the floor, and his coachman, who slept in a tent. It was the job of the servant to travel in front of the caravan on a tricycle and warn people of its coming.

The first caravan to be pulled by a motor vehicle was designed and built in Paris for the uncle of the Tsar of Russia, Prince Oldenburg. It was the most luxurious caravan of its time and was pulled by steam-tractor. The caravan had running water, a toilet and a deck on the roof for sitting out in fine weather. It was painted pale green and the inside was lined with mahogany. At that time it cost £1,200, which is a small fortune even today.

Following a travel exhibition in 1907, J. Harris Stone met with a group of friends and founded what is now known as The Caravan Club, 'to bring together those interested in van-life as a pastime'. Dr Stables became its first vice-president, and his caravan, *The Wanderer*, is on view at the Bristol Industrial Museum. There was early opposition to the idea that a 'motor van' should be considered true caravanning, for it was thought that speed and distance travelled prevented an appreciation of the countryside. Mr Stone scorned the man who boasted he could 'do' 90 miles a day in a vehicle that had both a cook and a wine cellar.

Family holidays

After the First World War the first dealer in caravans appeared – G J Hay-Moulder of Chelsea. Specially designed caravans began to be built around 1919, and by the 1930s there were holiday caravans to let cheaply enough for family holidays. Despite the Second World War, caravans, both mobile and static, grew more popular, and by the 1960s mobile caravans had become common on the roads. Indeed, moves to develop a motorway system arose partly because of traffic jams and hold-ups caused by slow vehicles including caravans.

Such is the enthusiasm for caravanning that the Caravan Club is now Europe's premier and largest touring club, consisting of more than 285,000 members and serving the interests of around 750,000 people.

Before 1884

-
-
-

After 1884

-
-
-
-
-

[8]

Part 3

Exercise 1 Question 30



A member of your family (aunt, cousin or elder sister) has just given birth to a baby. Write a letter of approximately 150 words telling your pen-friend what has happened.

In your letter you should:

- explain why everybody will be pleased with the news;
- describe your own feelings about it;
- comment on the name which will be given to the baby;
- give an account of any planned celebrations.

30 Dear

[A series of 30 horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.]

[12]

Exercise 2 Question 32

Here are some arguments expressed by students either for or against the wearing of school uniforms.

'Wearing a uniform helps us to identify with our school friends.'
'Uniforms are dull. We don't think that we look good wearing them.'
'Uniforms can be expensive and some families may not be able to afford them.'
'A uniform is the most practical kind of clothing to wear at school.'
'Wearing the uniform encourages students to take a pride in their school.'

'Young people are different from one another. Why should they all have to dress alike?'

Write an article for your school newspaper stating your opinion. These comments may give you some ideas but you are free to use ideas of your own. You should write in your own words as far as possible. Your answer should be about 200 words long.

32

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Examiner's
Use*