

Centre Number	Candidate Number

Candidate Name \_\_\_\_\_

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education**  
**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE**  
**ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE**  
 PAPER 2 Reading and Writing

0510/2

Monday                      **30 OCTOBER 2000**                      a.m.                      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	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

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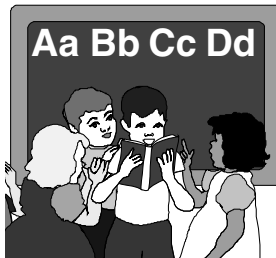
**This question paper consists of 20 printed pages.**

## Part 1

### Part 1: Exercise 1

The leaflet below is directed at the parents of young learners. Read the leaflet, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

#### LOOKING AHEAD



A good standard of English is expected of most people wishing to follow a professional career. At the Language Centre we provide the expert, qualified teaching that your child will need if he/she is to have a successful future.

#### COURSES

Name of course:	Age:
Very Young learners	6–8
Young Learners	9–12
Teenagers	13–16

#### WHAT YOUR CHILD WILL DO IN CLASS

All our courses provide a balance of activities designed to develop the skills of reading, writing, speaking and listening. These skills are practised in group and pair work, discussion, role-play, projects and language games. We also use state-of-the-art computers, CD-Roms and the Internet.

#### OUTSIDE CLASS

The Language Centre has recently opened a Study Centre where students can work alone outside class time, using English language books, audio and video cassettes and readers.

#### HOMEWORK

Students are expected to complete one piece of homework per week.

#### THE LIBRARY

We have a library which students are encouraged to join. Members may borrow a variety of books, graded readers, audio and video cassettes, as well as using CD-Roms and the Internet.

#### HOW YOU CAN HELP

The Language Centre encourages parents to take an active interest in their child's learning. Please contact us by telephone if you wish to speak to the teacher. An appointment will be arranged.

- (a) What is required of most people wishing to follow a professional career?  
.....[1]
  
- (b) How many courses does the Language Centre run?  
.....[1]
  
- (c) What three very modern educational aids are used?  
.....[1]
  
- (d) How do students work in the Study Centre?  
.....[1]
  
- (e) Before borrowing cassettes, what must a student do?  
.....[1]
  
- (f) Who is the leaflet intended for?  
.....[1]

[Total : 6]

**Part 1: Exercise 2**

Below is an extract from a book by a woman who spent much of her life studying gorillas in the wild. After you have read it, answer the questions on the opposite page.

Vatiri's patrol found the fresh footprints of the Batwa poachers along the Suza River. It was then late in the day, but they followed the tracks until it began to get dark and they had to return to camp. Vatiri concluded that the poachers hadn't made any kills yet, so would remain on the mountain. I felt a special effort was needed. I split the available men into two patrols, both armed with pistols. They left camp at 7.30 a.m. While circling Five Hills, they found the fresh trail of one man climbing up the Suza ravine. Vatiri, the senior tracker, sent Nemeye and Sekaryongo to follow this one while he and his partner went off to search for other tracks.

Nemeye and Sekaryongo carefully followed the lone trail across the Rugasa River. Continuing cautiously, they smelled smoke and guessed there was a poacher's camp close by. They split up and closed in on it, pistols in hand, but the poacher saw or heard them coming and fled. Sekaryongo opened fire but missed.

At this point the poacher must have thought he would be killed, and stopped. When the trackers reached him, they were amazed to find it was Sebahutu – the most notorious poacher left in the Virungas. Sebahutu had been reported dead a few months ago, but that had been untrue.

The patrol brought him back to the camp and tied up his hands and ankles so he couldn't run while they packed up his stuff. At this time he told my men it was useless to take him back to the Ruhengeri prison because of his 'connections' there and in the park headquarters. According to Nemeye he wasn't worried because he was in the park to do a job for some of the 'big men'. Probably the 'job' was to set up an attempt to get a young gorilla.

The patrol brought him back to camp, and I kept him in my living room, tied up, of course, for twenty-four hours. Much like a man who was afraid he was going to die, he willingly (I didn't touch him) gave us over sixty poachers' names, and locations where they enter the forest; the names of those with guns; makes of same; where they hide them. Then he gave names and locations of dealers and middlemen that make a living off selling trophies such as elephant tusks and feet, gorilla skulls, hands and feet and infants, and antelope and buffalo meat.

(a) List **three** things which Nemeye and Sekaryongo did after they had been sent off by Vatiri.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

(iii) .....

[3]

(b) Why was it difficult to know what to do with Sebahutu?

.....[1]

(c) Why were the dealers and middlemen important?

.....[1]

[Total : 5]

### Part 1: Exercise 3

The passage below is by a student from Malaysia who visited London to attend a special science course. Read it carefully, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

## EYE-OPENING EXPERIENCE



**It's been months since the London International Youth Science Forum but memories of new friends, shared confidences and experiences linger with secondary school student YEOH LIU YI.**

I remember the night Hafizzul (the other Malaysian participant) and I left for London. We were both very nervous. Imagine, at 17, being away from home for three whole weeks!

The 13-hour flight landed at Heathrow Airport at 6am. It was pretty cold at 17 degrees Celsius. On the bus to Russell Square we caught our first glimpses of London. It was beautiful and very different from anything I had seen before. We later checked into a university residence, International Hall where Hafizzul and I stayed with other participants from all over the world.

The opening ceremony of the forum was a very grand event. All 300 participants gathered at the Engineering Faculty. Just imagine: 300 people from all over the world, gathered in London ... the awesome mix of culture, beliefs, customs and practices. As George McGowen, the forum director, says, the event gives participants the opportunity to meet other science students from other countries and to live in a truly international community.

For the two weeks we had the privilege of a first hand look at the applications of science in industry and scientific research. There were also lectures from some 30 scientists from over 10 countries.

One of the many things I learnt in London was independence – no one was there to take us to the lectures, we had to find our way there. There were no curfews, no rules, no nothing – you didn't even have to attend lectures if you didn't want to! So it all boiled down to being disciplined and responsible.

The best lectures and demonstrations were on chemistry: there would always be bright explosions, colourful liquids and loud bangs! Lectures were presented in an inter-active manner, making them all the more interesting.

There were many field trips. We spent whole days in Cambridge and Oxford, two of the most prestigious universities in the world. In contrast with the crowds and bustle of London, the university towns are serene, with large fields and old trees. There are rivers flowing through them, old stone bridges ... a perfect learning environment.

As lectures usually ended at 5pm and dinner was served at 6pm we had no choice but to spend our nights out exploring London! I guess what I miss most about the trip is not the London scenes or the lectures, but the new friends I met, and the late, late nights in the coffee room, talking and laughing into the small hours of the morning.

(a) Where were the students staying in London?

.....[1]

(b) As well as attending lectures, how did the students increase their knowledge?

(i) .....[1]

(ii) .....[1]

(c) What made the lectures interesting?

.....[1]

(d) Why did the students spend their evenings exploring London?

.....[1]

(e) Give **two** reasons why the writer says that the people she met were the most important thing about her trip.

.....  
.....[2]

[Total : 7]

## Part 2

## Part 2: Exercise 1

Read the passage and chart below, and then answer the questions opposite.

## PROPOSAL TO INCREASE TOLLS ONLY ONCE IN FIVE YEARS

KUALA LUMPUR, Wed. –

In Malaysia, as in many other parts of the world, motorists have to pay tolls to use roads. The Government is still re-negotiating with PLUS, an organisation responsible for setting the level of road tolls, to allow a toll increase only once every five years instead of the agreed annual increase.

The Works Minister said PLUS was in agreement with the new proposals.

According to a government study, if the increase is made in this way, overall it would be less than if there is an annual increase. The overall increase will be 28 per cent compared with 36 per cent if the review is conducted annually.

Under the new proposals, the Works Minister said, the final toll increase would be in 2016, by which time the roads would have been paid for, but the Government might extend the payment period for a further two years so that the increases in tolls could be lower.

He said that the lower toll rates would especially benefit motorists travelling the 848 km North-South Expressway.

Under the existing agreement PLUS is allowed to make increases in tolls each year and so a new agreement will have to be signed. The Government knows that when this happens it will have to pay compensation to PLUS, but the public has been complaining very much about the tolls and so the Government considers that it will be worth it to try and keep everyone happy. The compensation to PLUS will be RM87 million.

NEW TOLL RATES	
(Effective March 1)	
<b>NORTH-SOUTH EXPRESSWAY &amp; NORTH-SOUTH CENTRAL LINK</b> ●	
Close-Toll System	
Cars	11.24 sen per km
Vans	16.85 sen per km
Lorries	22.47 sen per km
Taxis	5.62 sen per km
Buses	8.43 sen per km
<b>SHAH ALAM EXPRESSWAY</b> ●	
Open-Toll System	
Cars	RM1.20
Vans	RM1.80
Lorries	RM2.40
Taxis	60 sen
Buses	90 sen
<b>KULIM—BUTTERWORTH EXPRESSWAY</b> ●	
Open-Toll System	
Kubang Semang toll plaza	
Cars /Buses	RM1.10
Vans	RM2.20
Lorries	RM3.30
Taxis	55 sen
Lunas toll plaza	
Cars /Buses	RM1.00
Vans	RM2.00
Lorries	RM3.00
Taxis	50 sen

PLUS is only one of the companies operating the roads. There are in fact five different companies altogether, and similar arrangements will have to be negotiated with each of them. The Government is confident that there will be no problems and it is planned that all the new rates will come in on 1 March.



(a) Under the original agreement, how often was PLUS allowed to increase road tolls?  
.....[1]

(b) Give **two** reasons why the Government wants to change the arrangement.  
(i) .....[1]  
(ii) .....[1]

(c) Why can toll increases finally come to an end in 2016?  
.....[1]

(d) Different tolls are charged for each category of vehicle. How many categories are there?  
.....[1]

(e) Why must the Government pay compensation to the toll companies?  
.....[1]

(f) Write a paragraph giving the advantages to the motorist of the government proposals regarding road tolls. Write about 60 words.  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[4]

[Total : 10]

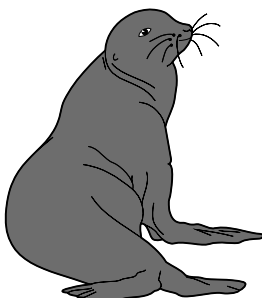
**Part 2: Exercise 2**

Read the following article about the effects of El Nino on sea lions, and then summarise on the opposite page what the passage has to say about:

- the effects of El Nino
- the work of the Sea Lion Marine Mammal Centre.

Your summary should be about 100 words long and you should use your own words as far as possible.

## SEA LIONS SEEK REFUGE FROM EL NINO



In a normal winter, this is the slow season for the Friends of the Sea Lion Marine Mammal Centre at Laguna Beach, California – a time to prepare for the busy weeks of spring and summer, when the bulk of the youngest of the sad-eyed creatures come ashore in need of nurturing, food and rest. But this is an El Nino winter and it seems nothing is as it should be, on land or at sea.

Around this time last year, the Centre had seven sea lions to care for and eventually release. Today there are 73, most of them weak and underweight young pups that have been beached and battered by the storms of El Nino.

Filled to capacity, the Centre stopped taking in new sea lions on Feb 4 and eventually closed its gift shop because it needed the space for its overflowing population. The Centre's office has been converted into a special care unit, housing 13 of the smallest and weakest pups. To answer the telephone, the staff members sometimes have to push a sea lion off it first!

Often when the sea lions come in they have to be wrapped in blankets because they are cold and skinny. Once they begin recovering, they can be moved into the pools.

El Nino, the huge body of warm water in the Pacific that has altered weather conditions

around the world, has harmed the sea lions and their cousins in several different ways. It has made the winds and the waves worse, the ocean currents stronger. And the waters off California are five degrees warmer than normal, so much of the fish population that the sea lions rely on has left the area in search of colder waters.

To feed their pups, the mothers have had to spend more time and energy searching for food. In a normal year about 1500 seals and sea lions end up on the beaches of California. This year the prediction is for at least twice that number.

But last Sunday, El Nino did not seem so big and bad. Last Sunday was a release day. The Centre released four pups back into the ocean, including the first two taken in during this long season of storms. The Centre's staff and volunteers loaded the sea lions into pet carriers and drove them to a beach a little farther away than normal. The beach that the Centre usually uses to release the animals is under water, another victim of El Nino.

The cages were carried across the sand by about a hundred beachgoers and put down a few yards from the roaring surf. As the young sea lions disappeared under a big wave and bobbed up again a few moments later, everyone cheered them from the beach.



**Part 2: Exercise 3**

Read the following passage, and complete the task on the opposite page.

## MACAU

For much of the 1990s, huge areas of Macau have been a building site. Even the sea has not been left alone. Huge land reclamation schemes are happening, which, when they are completed, will have doubled the territory's size.

This is partly to cater for the pressure of population; the northern part of Macau town reputedly has the highest population density in the world, at 120 000 people per square kilometre. But the idea is also to equip Macau with all the resources that will make it successful in the 21st century. Some of the schemes are on a scale that is astounding for a non-oil producing territory with under half a million inhabitants.

A lot of finance has come from private sources, domestic and overseas, adding to the Government's revenue from taxes. The Government is actively involved in several of the major schemes; all have needed its approval, as well as the blessing of the People's Republic of China. Transportation has been a central consideration. Macau is an old city, started over 400 years ago, so the streets are small and narrow. There have been difficulties with traffic, and flyovers are being built. Land is also being reclaimed. Public transport – notably minibuses – is cheap, efficient and encouraged.

One of the most ambitious land-reclamation schemes is the Nam Van Lakes project, which will enclose Praia Grande bay. As well as creating new residential and commercial areas and lakes on which people can sail for recreation, the scheme will draw traffic away from the town centre.

The Macau peninsula is already linked to the island of Taipa by majestic road bridges. And now a scheme is in progress to join Taipa to the island of Coloane by a colossal land reclamation scheme on both sides of the existing causeway.

A new town called Cotai will be built on the site, with residential accommodation at a density well below Macau's norm. Buildings will be limited to six storeys, and will include schools, public amenities such as a library and cinemas, commercial properties and a railway terminal for both passengers and freight, which will be the end of the line for a planned railroad.

You are going to give a talk about Macau to a group of visiting students.

You have decided to use some information from this article in your talk.

Make two short notes under each of the following headings as a basis of your talk.

**(a)** *Macau's basic problems:*

- .....
- .....

**(b)** *Land reclamation:*

- .....
- .....

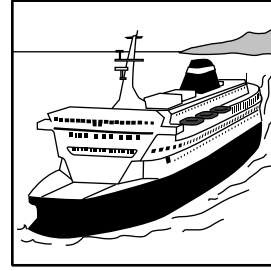
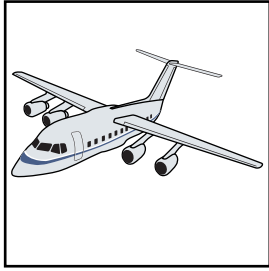
**(c)** *Transport:*

- .....
- .....

**(d)** *Cotai:*

- .....
- .....

[8]

**Part 3****Part 3: Exercise 1**

You have just won first prize in a competition!

The prize is a two-week holiday to anywhere you choose in the world, for you and a friend.

**Write a letter to a friend, in which you:**

- explain what has happened, and why you are excited
- explain why you want to go to the place you have chosen.
- invite your friend to come with you, saying why you think he/she would enjoy the holiday.

Your letter should be about 150 words long.



**Part 3: Exercise 2**

Your school or college was recently visited by a world famous sports star.

He/she spent part of the day coaching some of your sports teams.

He/she then gave a talk to all the students, about how exciting it is to take part in sport, the importance of training, the importance of honesty, and the importance of sport to society.

**Write an article for your school/college magazine reporting on the visit of the sports star.**

Your article should be about 200 words long.



A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing.

[12]

**Part 3: Exercise 3**

**Is advertising on television and in magazines a good or a bad thing?**

**Write an essay, giving your views.**

The comments below may give you some ideas, but you are free to use ideas of your own.

Your essay should be about 200 words long.

**'Advertisements are bad, because they encourage people to want things they can't really afford.'**

*'How would we know what to buy if it wasn't advertised?'*

**'Advertising makes newspapers and magazines colourful and interesting!'**

**'You are a fool if you believe what an advertisement says!'**

A series of 30 horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, intended for handwritten responses.

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