



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--



ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/21

Paper 2 Reading and Writing (Extended)

October/November 2012

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

Dictionaries are **not** allowed.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

For Examiner's Use	
Exercise 1	
Exercise 2	
Exercise 3	
Exercise 4	
Exercise 5	
Exercise 6	
Exercise 7	
Total	

This document consists of **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Exercise 1

Read the following article about walking in the desert in Namibia, south-west Africa, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

AN AFRICAN WALK

There is nothing like walking to give you an experience of a country. A fine landscape is like a piece of music... it must be enjoyed at the right speed. Walking at a slow pace on one of the trails in Namibia allows you to learn about the desert animals, trees and plants that exist together in this unique environment. Apart from giving you a real view of the landscape, walking is the best way to relax your mind. Who wants to see such a beautiful landscape by car? Walking is the best way to travel, with your feet firmly on the ground.

The Tok Tokkie Trail

On the Tok Tokkie Trail you will experience various aspects of the desert – from mountainous paths and sand dunes to patches of grass. Walking with a guide is conducted at a slow pace. It is 'luxury' hiking because everything is done for you. You are woken up with a cup of coffee or tea just as the sun rises. At the end of the day, you can relax with a cool, refreshing drink before enjoying the evening meal at the camp. All you need to carry are your camera, binoculars and water.

Your guide

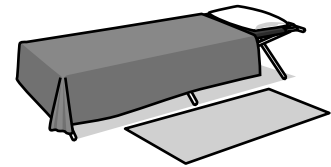
Your guide, Domingo, carries a mobile refreshment pack on his back, so you can sit back against a rock and take a break with tea and cake. He says, "I walk



almost every day. Walking is good for the body and also for the mind. The desert is my natural gym."

At the camp

Your 'bedroom' consists of a camp bed with a blanket, a bedside mat, a



chair and a wash bowl... all outside in the open air. The wind cools you down as you wait your turn for the bucket shower to wash off the dust of the day. Kick off your shoes and sink your feet into the soft sand; it will give you a feeling of being part of nature. You will soon fall asleep under the clear, star-covered sky. With this view, you could truly call it a thousand-star hotel!

In the morning, you wake up to the sounds of wildlife, early enough to see the sun set the sky on fire.

Choose your route

The starting point for the Tok Tokkie Trail is about 450 kilometres from the Namibian capital, Windhoek. To reach the starting point by car from the city, one option is to take the C19 road, which passes through the magnificent scenery of the Zaris Pass and where you can see slow-moving donkey carts along the way. Alternatively, if you are driving from the direction of Sesriem, you turn right about 110 kilometres along the C27.

(a) How is walking in a fine landscape compared to a piece of music?
..... [1]

(b) Apart from learning about your surroundings, what other advantage does walking have?
..... [1]

(c) What different features of the landscape will you see on the walk? Give **two** details.
.....
..... [1]

(d) What indication is there that the day's walking starts early?
..... [1]

(e) What items should you take with you on the walk? Give **two** details.
..... [1]

(f) How does the guide look after his walking group?
..... [1]

(g) Why might the camp be described as a thousand-star hotel?
..... [1]

(h) What are the advantages of taking the C19 road to the start of the trail? Give **two** details.
.....
..... [1]

[Total: 8]

Exercise 2

Read the following article about mankind's efforts to cool the Earth's climate, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

MAN-MADE EFFORTS TO COOL THE EARTH

In an attempt to slow down climate change, scientists are studying various aspects of 'geo-engineering' – the name given to mankind's efforts to change the Earth's climate in order to reduce global warming.

One of the main areas of research is the idea of creating artificial volcanic eruptions, which would blow out millions of kilograms of dust into the air. The scientists suggest that sending sulfur-based particles into the upper atmosphere could be one of the most effective ways available to humanity to keep the world cool. An Earth scientist at the University of Copenhagen says, "Dust which is forced into the sky when a volcano erupts is known to cool the Earth by reducing the amount of sunlight that reaches it, and by reflecting light back into space."

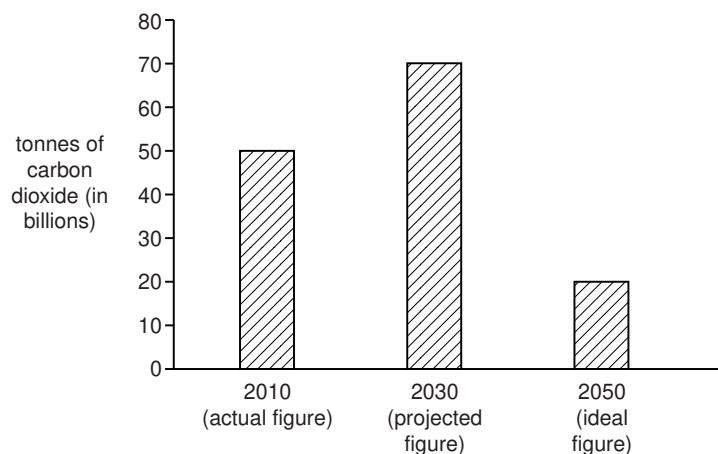
The interest in this area of research is linked to the eruption of Mount Pinatubo, in the Philippines, in 1991, the second largest eruption of the 20th Century. The explosion blew millions of tiny sulfur-based particles into the air, cooling the planet by about half a degree Celsius before they fell back to Earth.

It is estimated that millions of kilograms of sulfur-based particles would have to be released artificially into the upper atmosphere year after year. This seems a great deal but in fact it is a small amount in global terms. However, this could reduce the rise in global temperature by up to 2 degrees Celsius.

Are there any other ways in which these sulfur-based particles could be delivered into the atmosphere? There are two other main areas of research. Firstly, aeroplanes could be equipped with systems that release these particles as they fly around the world from destination to destination. A second idea is to use guns to fire shells containing sulfur-based particles into the atmosphere.

Research is also being carried out into other possibilities for reducing the amount of sunlight to make the Earth cooler. It has been suggested that sunlight reaching the Earth could be reduced by a process known as 'cloud whitening'. This is where salt water is sprayed into the air from thousands of ships, producing brighter clouds. One of the main disadvantages of this approach is that it would cut rainfall in areas such as the Amazon and Africa. As one climate change expert states, "If humans start interfering with the world's cloud systems there will certainly be major consequences, some of which will be dangerous."

PRODUCTION OF CARBON DIOXIDE BY WORLD'S POPULATION



Scientists tell us that a major source of global warming is over-production of carbon dioxide. Another possible method of cooling the Earth, therefore, is to try to speed up the rate at which carbon dioxide is removed from the air. This might be done by increasing the amount of plankton, a tiny form of animal and plant life which drifts in the oceans.

Plankton absorbs carbon dioxide as it grows and then carries the carbon dioxide down to the bottom of the ocean when it dies.

The disadvantage of such a technique is that it would take too long to make significant reductions in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. The same criticism applies to another idea which involves using giant artificial filters driven by nuclear power to remove the carbon dioxide from the air.

One fact is certain. Any measures which are taken may have to be kept going for decades or even centuries.

- (a) Why are scientists researching 'geo-engineering'?
..... [1]
- (b) What does a volcanic eruption send into the air?
..... [1]
- (c) How do volcanic eruptions help to cool the Earth? Give **two** details.
.....
..... [2]
- (d) When **and** where was the second largest eruption of the last century?
..... [1]
- (e) How often would sulfur-based particles need to be sent into the atmosphere?
..... [1]
- (f) What is one possible danger of spraying salt water into the air?
..... [1]
- (g) According to the graph, how much carbon dioxide do scientists predict will be produced in 2030?
..... [1]
- (h) How can plankton help the atmosphere? Give **two** details.
.....
..... [1]
- (i) What is a disadvantage of removing carbon dioxide by filters?
..... [1]
- (j) Give **four** examples of geo-engineering techniques described in the passage.
.....
.....
.....
..... [4]

[Total: 14]

Exercise 3

Aisyah Musa is a full-time student at the New World College in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. She has just completed her IGCSE examinations and so she has some spare time before she starts the next stage of her studies. She is hoping to do some part-time work during the holidays to earn some money for a trip to see some friends in the north of the country.

She is trying to catch up on many of the activities that she enjoys but has not been able to do recently because of her studies. One of her favourite hobbies is going to the cinema and watching the latest films. In fact, she is seriously considering a career in film or television.

Her family recently bought a DVD player and so this means that she can now watch films at home as an alternative to going to the cinema. She wouldn't want to do this all the time because the screen is much smaller at home and she enjoys going to the cinema with her friends and eating at a café afterwards. However, it will allow her to watch films more cheaply. At the moment she watches about three films per month at the cinema, always in the evenings. This is not ideal because she is sometimes tired at the end of the day and would occasionally like to have the chance to watch at home in the afternoon.

Aisyah has seen an advertisement in a magazine for membership of a DVD film club. If she joined she would have to pay a subscription fee and then, as a member, she could choose an unlimited number of films per month. She wants to subscribe to the club so she can watch films whenever she wishes as well as saving money on travel and cinema tickets. Her brother, Mohammed, who is 17 years of age and one year older than Aisyah, is also interested because the club has electronic games for rent as well. Aisyah is not keen on the games option and her favourites are comedies and science-fiction films.

She lives with her parents at 106, Jalan Raja Chulan, 502000 Kuala Lumpur. They have a family email address which is **musateam@kl.my** but Aisyah would like correspondence, especially the monthly newsletter, to be sent directly to her own email **ais.mus@klnet.my**. Alternatively, she can be contacted on her mobile/cell phone on 386341096.

She has decided to complete the application form for the subscription, taking advantage of the special offer available at the moment. That is, if she chooses the one year membership period she will receive the first thirty days free of charge. She needs to quote reference number SP6 on the application form.

Imagine you are Aisyah. Fill in the form on the opposite page, using the information above.

DVD Film Club Application Form

SECTION A Personal details

Full name:

MALE / FEMALE (please delete)

Age:

Address:

Present situation: (please tick)

student full-time employment part-time employment self-employed

Contact details: email

mobile/cell

SECTION B Application details

Subscription period required: (please tick)

three months six months one year

Reference number:

How did you find out about our club?

Would you like to receive our newsletter? (please delete) YES / NO

How often do you go to the cinema?

Which films do you most enjoy?

SECTION C

In the space below, write **one** sentence of between 12 and 20 words, giving your reasons for joining the club.

[Total: 8]

Exercise 4

Read the following article about some Masai tribesmen from Tanzania who ran the London Marathon, and then complete the notes on the opposite page.

MASAI RUNNERS GO THE DISTANCE

When Isaya O'Leporu and five other Masai tribesmen completed the London Marathon, arriving at the finishing line was only one of their achievements. They were, in fact, the first members of their village to leave the region. They became very popular with the British public when they made a successful appearance on television, showing their enthusiasm and determination to succeed. Most importantly, however, they raised over £100,000 while they were there to pay for the cost of bringing clean water to their isolated village.

The need for clean water was very obvious. Many Masai people were getting seriously ill. A number of children in the village were missing school in order to make the exhausting ten-kilometre walk to the nearest water source, where they often faced dangerous animals. The men were forced to drive the village's precious cows far onto neighbouring land in search of watering holes, at the risk of angering rival tribes.

It is hard for most Masai to imagine travelling to a place that cannot be reached on foot. When the plan to run the marathon was first suggested, many villagers tried to stop them leaving because they were convinced that they would not return. For Isaya and his fellow tribesmen, however, the trip provided many new experiences. It was the first time they had seen snow, which was very cold and painful to touch. They noticed the crowds in London who, they said, walked very fast and looked very serious.

After successful completion of the marathon, Isaya and his fellow runners were welcomed home as heroes, with their remarkable stories. They also brought with them enough money to cover the cost of searching and drilling for water.

But it soon became clear that the essential water would not appear overnight. It took some time for the authorities in Tanzania to collect the tax on the money that they had earned from the run. There was the long process of searching, with experts continually failing to find evidence of water beneath the earth. The villagers were frustrated by the length of time taken by the surveyors to locate the sources of water.

Isaya found himself trapped between the villagers, who were impatient for water to start flowing, and the surveyors, who faced the challenge of finding water in one of the driest regions on Earth. As Isaya said, "I had to explain to my people that sometimes you can drill many times and not find water. They were concerned that so much money was being spent and no water was being found."

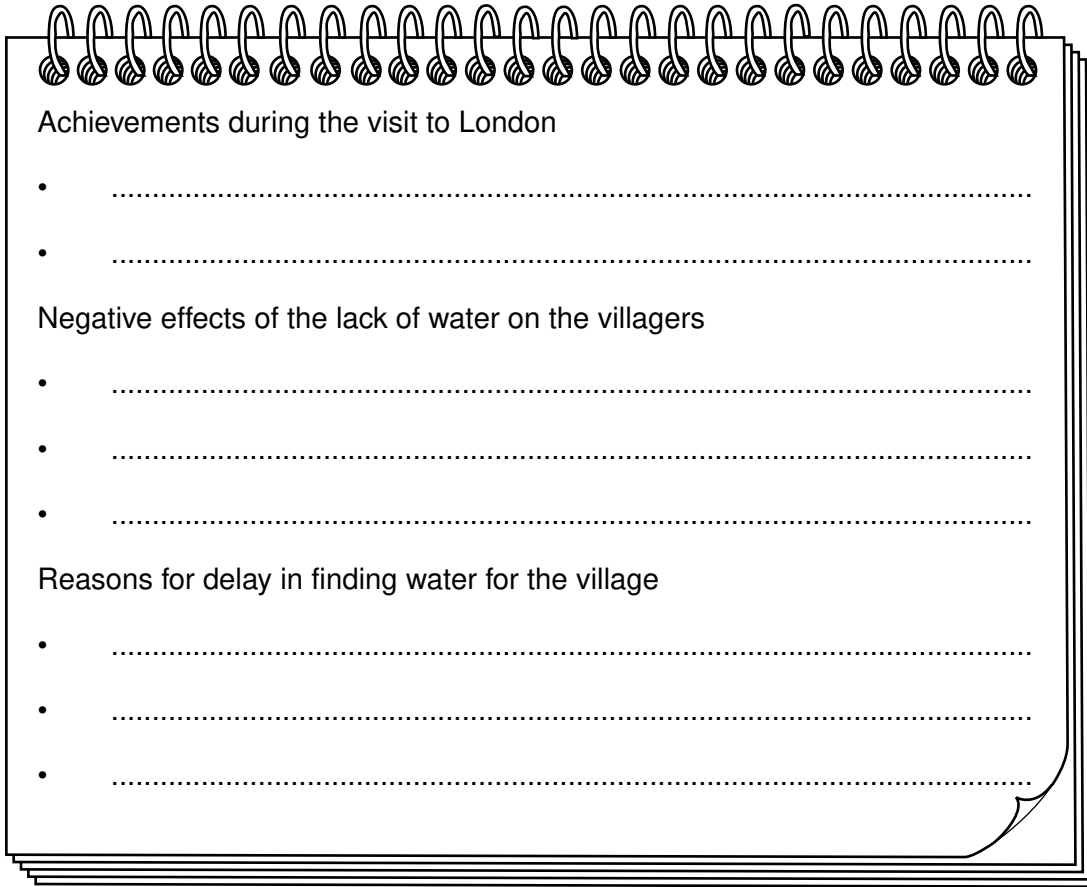
Finally, a surveyor confirmed that water had indeed been found some distance from the village. The entire village worked for days to clear a route so that the trucks of the drilling company were able to reach the site. One day later, water trickled slowly to the surface, to the great excitement and delight of all the village people.

For Isaya and his companions, the success of this project – almost exactly one year after they had completed the marathon – was a huge reward for their efforts.

You are going to give a presentation to your school's Geography Club about the Masai tribesmen and the marathon run. Make brief notes to use as the basis for your talk.

*For
Examiner's
Use*

Make your notes under each heading.



Achievements during the visit to London

-
-

Negative effects of the lack of water on the villagers

-
-
-

Reasons for delay in finding water for the village

-
-
-

[Total: 8]

Exercise 5

Read the following article about the changes in whales' behaviour as a result of increased noise in the oceans.

On the opposite page, write a summary about the main causes of the noise problems AND how the whales have had to adapt their behaviour. Your summary should be about 100 words (and no more than 120 words). You should use your own words as far as possible.

You will receive up to 6 marks for the content of your summary, and up to 4 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

WHALES LEARN TO SHOUT ABOVE THE NOISE

Whales are having to shout to make themselves heard. Scientists have found that their calls have become ten times louder over the past fifty years as they compete with the roar of ships' engines and propellers.

These findings come as the seas around the world have become noisier and more crowded with ships of all types. Some experts fear that the constant noise of ships will drive many whales away from the open seas for ever. Other areas have been affected by the construction of oil rigs and the sound of the equipment searching and drilling for oil.

A marine biologist states, "The rumbling noises from ships have similar frequencies or sound levels to those used by whales. Another problem is the increasing number of wind farms which also make constant low-frequency sounds. As a result, whales are trying to adapt either by making much louder noises or by calling at higher frequencies."

Whales are well known for their ability to communicate using low-frequency noises. Sound waves in the oceans are hardly deadened at all by the water and so larger species such as blue whales, which call at the lowest frequencies, might communicate over hundreds of miles. Large whale species, already endangered, now find it difficult to communicate over long distances to find mates. The fear is that noise created by human activity could easily ruin the mating calls and songs and the species could die out.

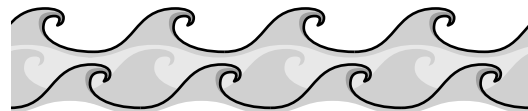
The whales are not just getting louder; their messages are getting simpler. This is similar to the way that humans react when they are forced to shout. Whales also now spend more time and energy on communicating because they often have to repeat their messages.

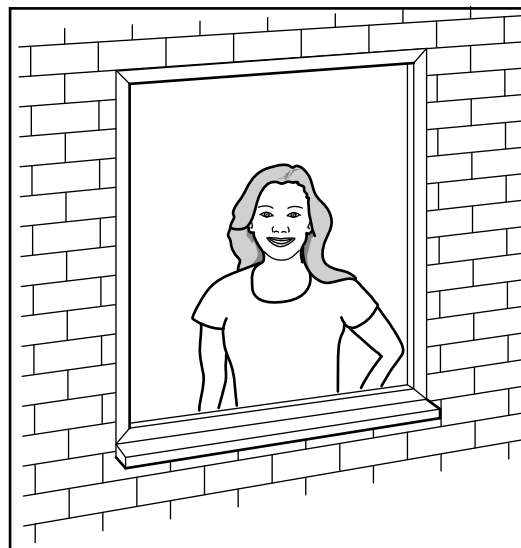
Scientists have attached temporary recording devices to the backs of whales. These instruments have recorded the calls of the whales and the background noise as well as the animals' depth and direction of travel. The researchers have analysed the sounds made by the whales against the different levels of background noise. All the whales have had to make calls up to twelve times louder than the surrounding noise in order to be heard. In the research, two whales that were recorded in very high-noise surroundings were shouting all the time, sometimes reaching 150 decibels. Sounds in the ocean are not directly comparable to those in the air, but a jet aircraft taking off would register about 140 decibels.

The need to call out more loudly means that whales are no longer calling as often as in the past. Similarly, when you are in a noisy room, you talk louder to be heard – but if it is too noisy you just stop trying.

The sea is a naturally noisy place, with wind, currents, rain and thunderstorms all contributing. There is a large amount of natural noise, but it varies with loud and quiet periods, whereas shipping noise is more constant. As the marine biologist confirms, "There are so few whales remaining that finding each other above the noise could be crucial to keeping the species alive. Human noise is doubling every decade so we could soon be seeing a very severe impact on the whale population."

There is one slightly embarrassing finding for research scientists; their ships are responsible for some of the greatest noises in the ocean. Ironically, the sonar devices used on these ships are among the loudest sounds that whales might hear.



Exercise 6

Yesterday you were looking out of the window when you saw something strange.

You decide to write a letter about it to a friend.

In your letter you should:

- explain why you were looking out of the window;
- describe what you saw and how you felt;
- say what you did next.

The pictures above may give you some ideas, but you are free to use any ideas of your own.

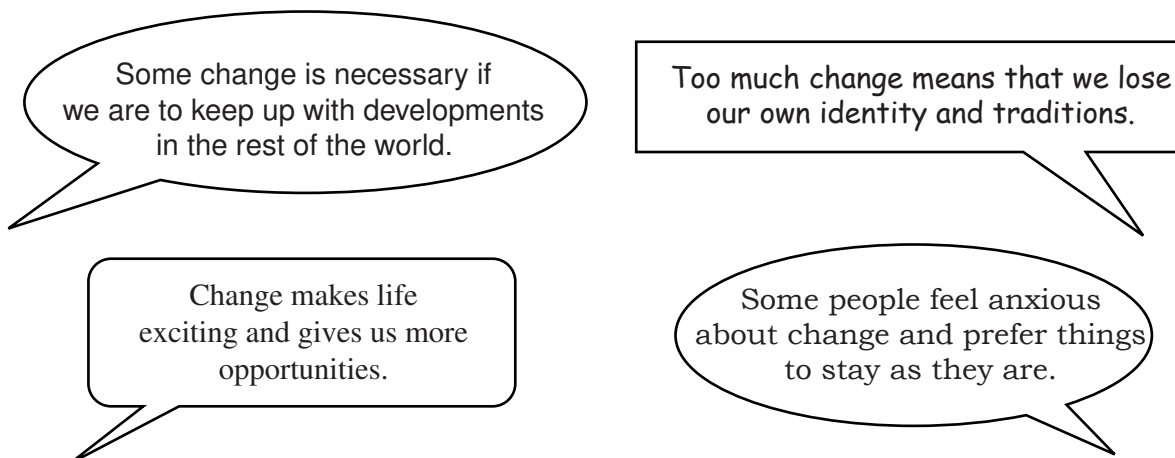
Your letter should be between 150 and 200 words long. Do not write an address.

You will receive up to 9 marks for the content of your letter, and up to 9 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

Exercise 7

Your school magazine is inviting students to write an article about change in your country.

Here are some comments from your friends on this subject:



Write an article for your school magazine giving your views about the issue.

Your article should be between 150 and 200 words long.

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

You will receive up to 9 marks for the content of your article, and up to 9 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.