

Centre Number	Candidate Number

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

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education**  
**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE**  
**ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE** **0510/2**  
**PAPER 2** Reading and Writing

Monday **1 NOVEMBER 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.

<b>FOR EXAMINER'S USE</b>	
<b>Part 1</b>	
<b>Part 2</b>	
<b>Part 3</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

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

Part 1

Exercise 1 Questions 1–7

Read the leaflet on page 3 and answer questions 1–7.

- 1 Where does the exhibition come from originally?  
.....[1]
  
- 2 What is the aim of the exhibition?  
.....[1]
  
- 3 Name **two** practical demonstrations visitors will be able to see at the exhibition.  
..... and .....[1]
  
- 4 You are interested in food. What could you see at the exhibition which would be of special interest to you?  
.....[1]
  
- 5 You wish to find out the cost of taking 12 classmates to the exhibition. Which number should you ring?  
.....[1]
  
- 6 You are hoping to get into the exhibition at the concessionary rate. What do you need to show in order to do this?  
.....[1]
  
- 7 What are the advantages of a season ticket to the museum?  
.....[1]

[Total: 7]

C

THE MUSEUM  
OF SCIENCE &  
INDUSTRY • VIN  
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.*

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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.



**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

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

## Exercise 2 Questions 8–11

Read the following article about illiteracy (not being able to read and write) and answer questions 8–11.

# Illiteracy spells misery for 2 million

**Donald MacLeod**  
Education Correspondent

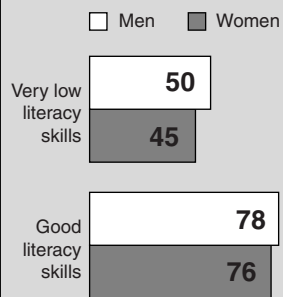
**M**ORE than 2 million people who left school with a poor grasp of reading have since sunk into poverty, ill health and depression, according to a recent study.

Financial incentives were needed to get this potential underclass back into basic education and training, said Alan Wells, director of the study. These people were not only more likely to be out of work or on low wages, but were less likely to vote or belong to community organisations. Women with very low literacy were five times as likely to be classified as depressed as those with good basic skills.

Educational prospects for their children, being brought up in "stressful conditions", were bleak – parents were less likely to show a positive attitude to education or get involved with school. A third of the adults said they had

## Feelgood factor

Percentage of 37-year-olds satisfied with life so far



Source: Basic Skills Agency, 1995

difficulty reading aloud from a child's book. Adult literacy programmes must be expanded to prevent large numbers being excluded, the report said.

Mr Wells said the Government had made improving basic skills a priority in its employment programme for young people. "This report emphasises the dangers we face in developing an underclass of excluded people – out of jobs, not participating, increasingly depressed, and often labelled as failures."

Using the National Child Development Survey of more than 17,000 people born in 1958, two researchers interviewed a 10 per cent sample from England and Wales about their literacy and numeracy skills, jobs, health, and mental outlook.

One in five had low or very low literacy, said the report. This is almost certainly an underestimate.

When these men and women left school in 1974 there were jobs available, but, without qualifications, their chances of employment have declined steadily. They started work younger, but from the age of 23 were more likely to be unemployed and by the age of 37 when they were interviewed had more "lost years" of full-time work.

A standard psychological test revealed men and, especially, women with very low literacy were much more likely to show the symptoms of depression than those with average or good skills.

8 What has happened to many people who left school with a low standard of literacy?  
.....[1]

9 Illiterate people are often unemployed or poorly paid. Give **one** other way in which they may not be able to play a full part in society.  
.....[1]

10 What kind of attitude did parents with a low standard of reading have to their children's education?  
.....[1]

11 What was the situation with regard to employment for the people with low literacy skills who were interviewed in the survey?  
.....[2]

[Total: 5]

## Exercise 3 Questions 12–16

Read the following article about the discovery of a species of tiny deer in Vietnam and answer questions 12–16.

**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.

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

.....[1]

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

.....[1]

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

.....[1]

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

.....[1]

16 What makes the Vu Quang rainforest a good place for the survival of many species, according to scientists? Give **two** reasons.

.....

.....[2]

[Total: 6]

## Exercise 1 Questions 17–22

Read the following article about cigarette smoking and answer questions 17–22.

# 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 cigarette 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.

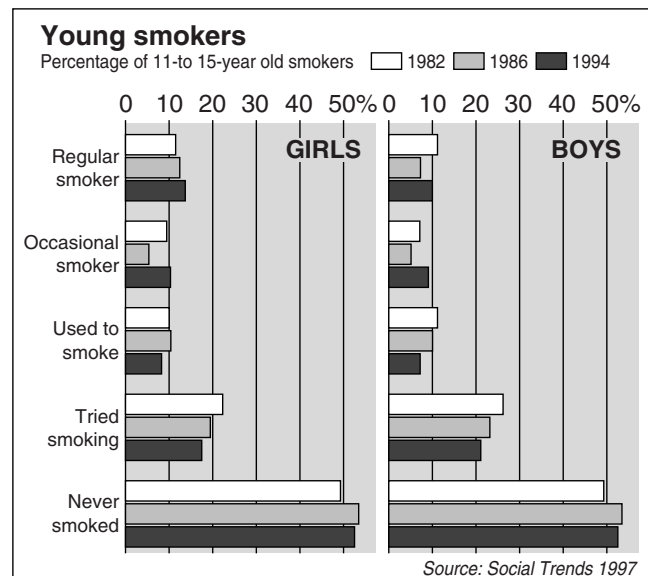
There is also substantial evidence to suggest that a ban could be effective in reducing the prevalence of smoking among teenagers. In Norway, smoking of at

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.





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

.....[1]

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

.....[1]

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

.....[1]

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

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

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

.....[1]

22 Using information from the article, write a paragraph of about 75 words giving advice on the best ways of discouraging young people from taking up smoking.

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.....[4]

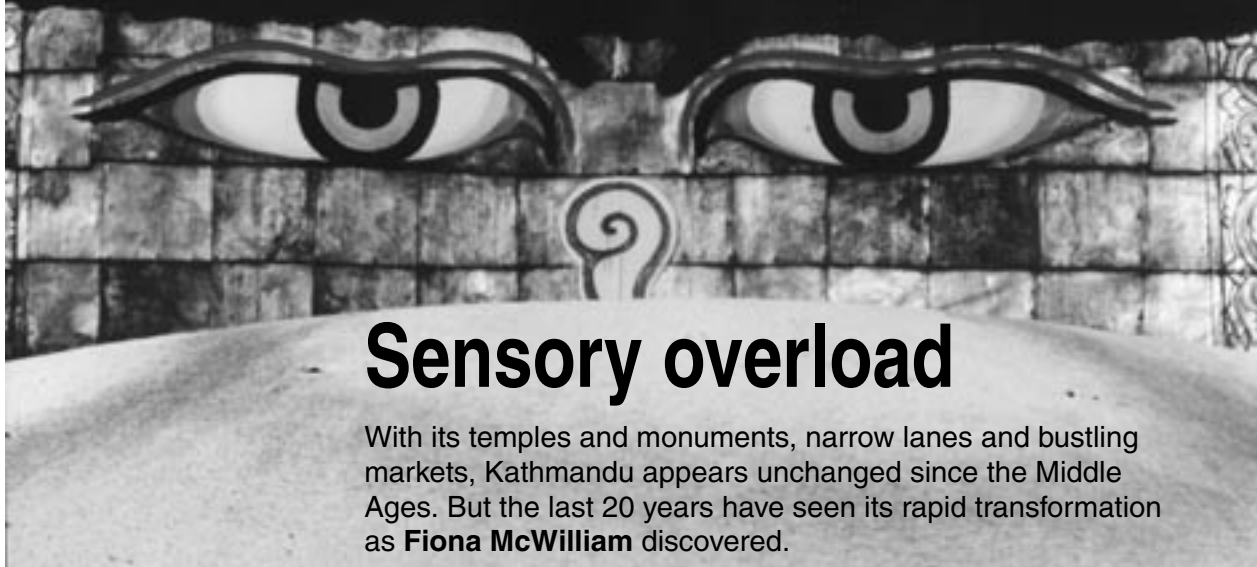
[Total: 10]

## Exercise 2 Question 23

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.

**M**en 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 24

Read the following article about a flying eye hospital. Then write a set of notes explaining the work of the hospital and its role in education and training.



**B**EFORE the operation, Nila, just six years old, had been almost totally blind, the innocent victim of a terrorist bomb. Now, only moments after removal of the bandages and stitches, the little girl's cry of delight confirmed what her mother, waiting anxiously nearby, was praying for: Nila could see again.

Nila's operation was carried out in the flying eye hospital of ORBIS, a charity dedicated to reducing unnecessary blindness through education and training. Converted into a state-of-the-art surgery and teaching facility, the ORBIS aircraft circles the globe to treat the world's blind people and to demonstrate the latest techniques to doctors, nurses and health care workers in many countries.

In the last 10 years, the flying eye hospital has touched down in over 70 countries. It has helped 20,000 people to see and, in all, an astonishing six million people have benefited in some way from the organisation's work.

Cataracts are the commonest cause of blindness, yet in most cases sight can be restored by simple and inexpensive surgery.

So 400 of the best eye specialists in the world volunteer to join the charity's programme of sight-saving missions. As specialists in the three main causes of blindness – trachoma, glaucoma and cataracts – they give their services free of charge, often foregoing holidays to share their skills with colleagues, from Peru to Nepal, and from Nigeria to Nicaragua.

Wherever the multi-national team travels, activities centre on the unique airborne eye hospital. In its superb operating theatre, local doctors and theatre nurses watch, assess and assist the visiting experts as they insert new lenses, repair corneal damage and

perform transplants or complex reconstructions after birth deformities, tumours and trauma.

While the surgeons operate or perform laser treatments they provide a running commentary, and the procedures are transmitted live on to screens in the audio-visual classroom in the front section of the aircraft. The watching audience there can ask questions at each stage. More often than not, to fit everybody in, extra video links have to be set up within the airport building itself.

Both preliminary examination and diagnosis and post-operative care in the DC-10's own recovery room are also

part of the intensive training course and volunteer specialists give follow-up seminars in hospitals, universities and community centres.

Maintaining and repairing sight-saving equipment is another crucial element in updating eye care. Each ORBIS team includes engineers to advise on maintaining and repairing sight-saving equipment. Sometimes all the technicians need do is to buy inexpensive tools from a hardware shop and show how they can be adapted for use on medical equipment.





## Part 3

## Exercise 1 Question 25

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 150 words long.

25 Dear .....

Dotted lines for writing the answer.

[12]

**Exercise 2 Question 26**

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 200 words long.





**Exercise 3 Question 27**

Your town has received a large sum of money to improve facilities for young people. Write an article for your local newspaper saying what you think the money should be used for and why. The comments below may give you some ideas but you are free to make up ideas of your own.

*'A new sports centre is needed – definitely!'*

*'We need a study centre for homework and to research our projects.'*

**'A club to meet our friends after school would be great.'**

*'We'd like a place to go to get help and careers advice about our future education and training prospects.'*

*'This town needs more culture – an arts centre would be nice.'*

*'We have no theatre in town. Let's form a drama club.'*



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中國知識的搖籃

THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY MANCHESTER

**CHINA - Cradle of Knowledge**  
7 February - 8 June 1997



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