

Centre Number	Candidate Number	Name
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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/02

Paper 2 Reading and Writing (Extended)

October/November 2006

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.

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.

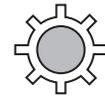
For Examiner's Use	
Exercise 1	
Exercise 2	
Exercise 3	
Exercise 4	
Exercise 5	
Exercise 6	
Exercise 7	
Total	

Exercise 1

Read the following advice leaflet about how to maintain a car, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.



Keep your car Alive



✓ **DO** consider buying a pressure washer to get that salt and dirt off the underside of the car before it starts to eat away your metal. Cars are more at risk underneath than on top.

✓ **DO** wax your car regularly – not only does it make your car shine, it also forms a strong barrier between the paintwork and elements that can destroy it.

✓ **DO** look out for areas where water can collect and keep them clear, especially if your car is left standing outside for any length of time. This will help prevent rust forming.

✓ **DO** brake gently when you are driving your car, and use the gears to slow the car down. This will help look after the engine and will extend the life of your brake pads and discs.

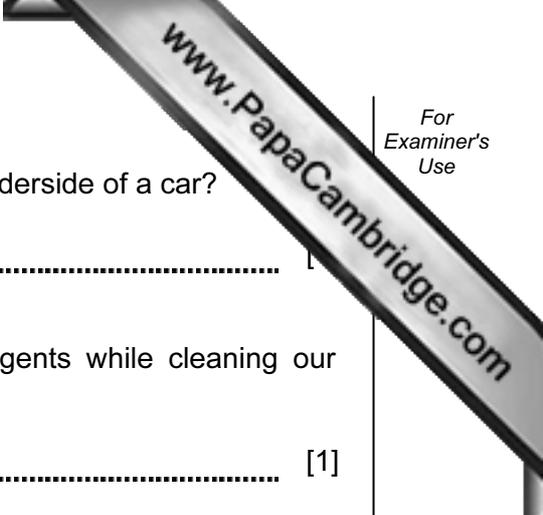


✗ **DON'T** just look after the outside. Repair holes in the seats before they grow and split. If your car has leather seats, you'll need to treat the leather with a moisturiser to prevent it cracking.

✗ **DON'T** use strong household detergents when cleaning paintwork, as these will actually eat into the layers you are trying to protect.

✗ **DON'T** forget to check your tyres regularly. Tyres in bad condition can be dangerous and can cost you money by increasing fuel usage.

✗ **DON'T** leave your car standing for a long time without starting the engine. While the oil is sitting at the bottom of the engine, it isn't doing much to protect it. So start your car once a week and get it warm to make sure that all its moving parts are oiled.



(a) What would be useful to help remove salt and dirt from the underside of a car?

.....

(b) Why are we advised never to use strong household detergents while cleaning our cars?

..... [1]

(c) Why is it important to repair holes in seats and leather at an early stage?

..... [1]

(d) Give one example of how to make your brake pads and discs last longer.

..... [1]

(e) Why is it a good idea to start a car once a week?

..... [1]

(f) What may happen if your car is left standing outside for long periods?

..... [1]

(g) Give **two** reasons why it is essential to monitor the condition of tyres regularly.

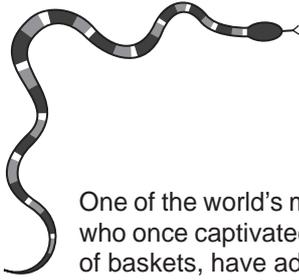
(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

[Total: 8]

Exercise 2

Read this article carefully, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.



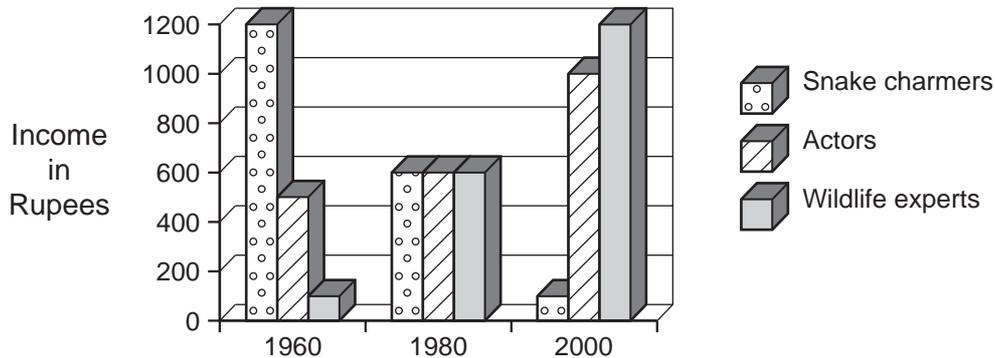
India's Snake Charmers

One of the world's most fascinating and individual traditions is under threat. India's snake charmers, who once captivated generations of small children by playing music to cobras to make them rise out of baskets, have admitted that they have fallen on hard times.

The Sapera people, India's traditional snake charmers, no longer manage to attract big crowds and are finding it difficult to earn enough money to live. They fear that their community might disappear forever if their income from snake charming continues to go down or if they cannot find an alternative means of making a living.

Most of India's snake charmers come from one small northern village, Salenagar, about an hour from the ancient city of Lucknow. The villagers have been in the snake charming business ever since their ancestors migrated there from Bengal. Snake charming is one of the main things which characterise the Sapera and they have been working with snakes for hundreds of years.

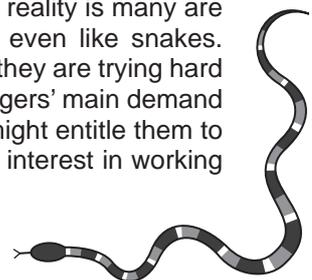
But now the Sapera's livelihood is being threatened. As the chart indicates, the income earned by snake charmers has decreased significantly over the last forty years. In 1960, a snake charmer earned 1200 rupees a day; actors were earning only 500 rupees and wildlife experts barely made 100 rupees for working for one day. Twenty years later, India's snake charmers were earning only 600 rupees daily.



Snake charmers are blaming the decline of their profession on the increasing popularity of wildlife television programmes and films, a particular attraction for younger people. The traditional snake charming act involves playing a traditional wailing tune on a *bean*, an instrument that sounds a bit like a pipe. "The new generation is not listening to the old songs and melodies, they only want modern songs or pop music, with its high tech' instruments. They are no longer interested in traditional *bean* music," says a representative of the village.

The world has changed and now younger people are more interested in the latest technology; their mobile phones, computers and DVD players. Many older people just do not understand these developments and regrettably the new generation takes no interest in many traditional ways of life.

While snake charmers may seem exotic to much of the rest of the world, the reality is many are suffering financially. Many snake charmers have admitted that they don't even like snakes. However, they are very proud of their ancestral profession, to the extent that they are trying hard to make sure that snake charming maintains a role in modern India. The villagers' main demand is that they are properly recognised by the government. Under the law this might entitle them to government aid and certain privileges. Any such help may even revive their interest in working with snakes.



(a) What did the Sapera do to captivate hundreds of small children?

.....

(b) Give the **two** factors that the Sapera believe may lead to the loss of their community.

(i)

(ii) [2]

(c) Where did India's snake charmers originally come from?

..... [1]

(d) Which profession doubled its income in the last twenty years of the twentieth century?

..... [1]

(e) Compare the earnings of a snake charmer in 1960 to those of a snake charmer in 1980.

..... [1]

(f) Give **two** reasons why the Sapera think that young people are responsible for the declining interest in snake charming.

(i)

(ii) [2]

(g) How would proper government recognition help the Sapera people?

..... [1]

(h) What do you think is the attitude of the snake charmers to the younger generation?

..... [1]

(i) Give **four** details of the Sapera snake charmers.

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

Total: [14]

Exercise 3

Emile Sanchez is a young man of 18 years of age who lives in Cuba – at 2 Rodeo Drive, Boulevard, Havana 20203. He has just left school and will be attending Havana University after this year off to do some charity work. He has always wanted to ride his bicycle across the length of Cuba, which is around 1000 kilometres. He imagines that it will take him two to three weeks to complete the trip. He will lodge with friends and stay in youth hostels on his way across the island, so that he spends as little money as possible on accommodation. Emile has the full support of his family and friends, and he is currently trying to attract sponsors for his ride.

The charity that Emile is trying to help is the Young Diabetes Trust. Emile's younger brother was diagnosed with diabetes a year ago, at only 9 years of age. Emile has already helped the Trust to raise money by helping to sell products at local markets in Cuba and also by taking part in a sponsored swim at school. Emile hopes that his charity ride will attract money to help treat the illness, but also he hopes that his endeavour will interest the newspapers and possibly even gain some television coverage.

Emile intends to study medicine at university and he wants to become a doctor. He would like to work in a hospital as soon as possible to gain general medical experience but later wants to specialise in diabetic care and treatment.

There is more information about Emile and his ride at www.emile-sanchez.com

Emile has to complete an application before he can begin his charity work.

Imagine you are Emile. Fill in the charity work application form on the opposite page, using the information above.

APPLICATION FOR CHARITY WORK

Full name: Male / Female (Delete)

Age group (please circle): under 20 20-30 30-40 over 40

Home address:

Occupation:

If you are in full-time education, what stage of your course are you at? (please tick)

gap year first year graduating this year post-graduate

Course of study

Proposed Charity Event

Charity:

Previous experience of charity work:

i)

ii)

Length of time event is expected to last (please indicate):

1-7 days 8-30 days several months unsure

Additional information about yourself we might find useful:

.....

In the space below, write one sentence of between 12 and 20 words explaining why you want to do your proposed charity event.

.....

.....

.....

.....

[Total: 8]

Exercise 4

Read the article below about a gorilla named Koko, and then complete the notes on the page.



Gorillas have a word for it

Koko is the first gorilla to have been taught sign language (a way of communicating by using hands and fingers rather than speech). With a vocabulary of more than 1000 words, she is the first to prove we share a world with other intelligent beings who feel emotions, look forward to celebrations and also have a sense of humour.

The 30-year study of Koko has redefined science's concept of gorilla intelligence. According to some scientists, genetically there is only a 2% difference between gorillas and humans: we share the same blood type, have the same number of hairs per square inch and also the same temperament. But what had not been recognised by the scientific community was that gorillas have the ability to learn a language and have complex emotions.

Koko lives in the Santa Cruz mountains in North America, in a wooded spot overlooking a valley. She has her own home, with curtains, and a nest of blankets, which is her bed, in one corner. She has a barrel on which she likes to sit when 'talking' to humans – gorillas feel more secure when they can look down on others – while her toys are spread everywhere. In addition she has an outside enclosure where she spends her days when it is not raining.

It is her conversations with her teacher, Dr. Penny Patterson, that are inspiring. Penny explains: "The reality of my discovery is that our abilities as humans, our skills, sensibilities and emotions are very similar to the great apes. What we have learnt is that gorillas are more complex than we ever imagined."

When she began teaching Koko sign language, placing the little fingers of the one year old gorilla into the correct positions for 'drink', 'eat', 'more', and rewarding her with food, Dr. Patterson had no idea how quickly Koko would learn. "At first, it seemed Koko was using sign language as a tool to get something," says Patterson. "It became the kind of reward system that you could expect of a cat or a dog. But early in her training, she began to combine signs that made me think she was capable of more." Now Koko is so proficient in sign language that if she doesn't know a word she invents one. For example, she didn't know the word for 'ring', so she combined the signs for 'finger' and 'bracelet' to express it.

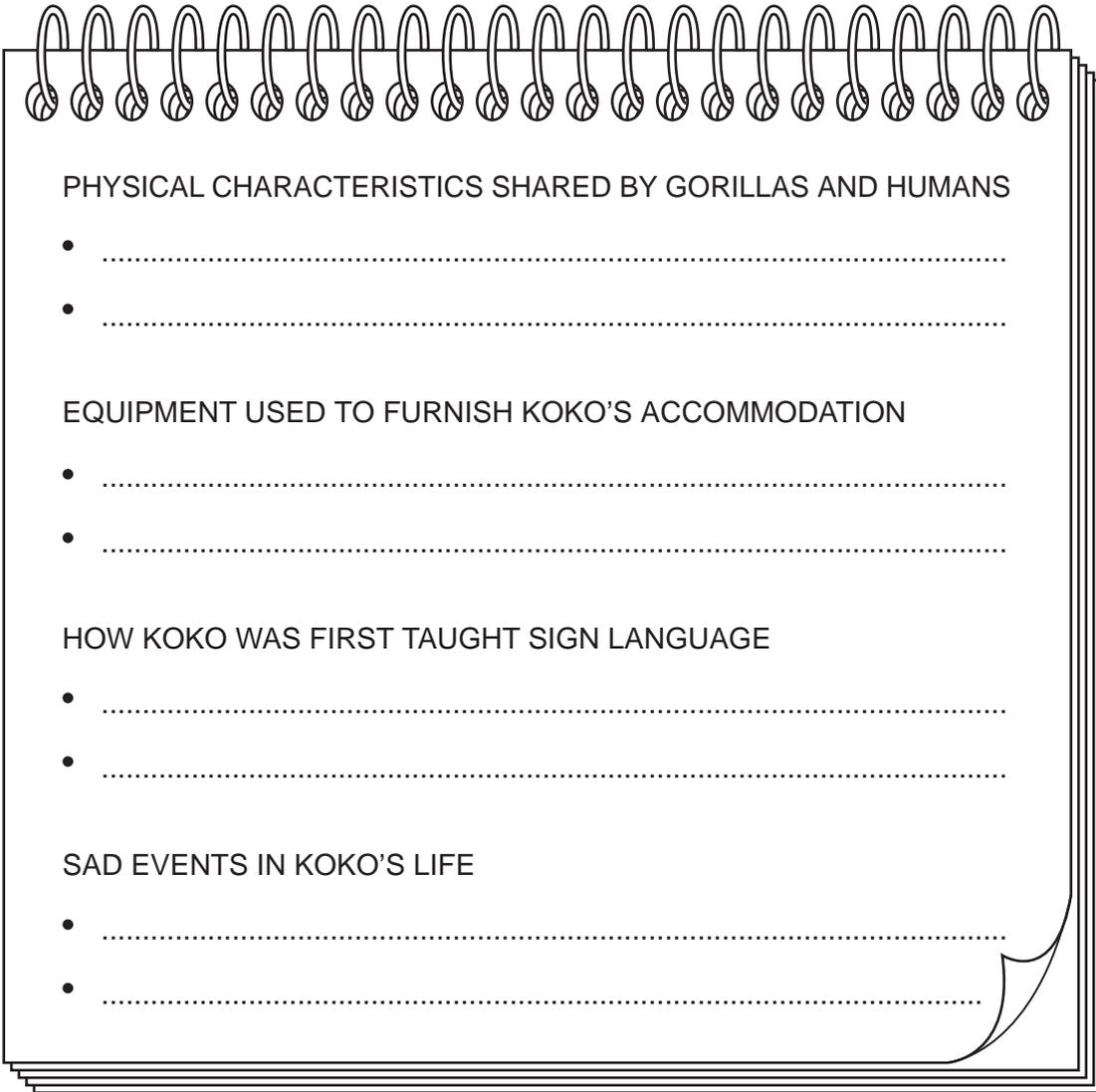
Dr. Patterson continues: "Koko loves babies and young people. And when she is asked what gorillas like best, she always says 'Gorilla love eat, good!'" One of Patterson's favourite stories demonstrates Koko's sense of humour. When a visitor asked her to show him something scary, she held up a mirror to his face!

When Patterson asked her what she would like for her 11th birthday, Koko signed that she wanted a cat. The story of Koko's cat enabled Patterson to learn more about her student: the cat was hit by a car and Patterson had to break the news to Koko, who signed "Cry, sad, frown". Then, once alone, Patterson heard Koko make the gorilla's distress call: a loud series of hoots.

From the age of three, Koko shared her accommodation with Michael who was intended as a mate. However, Michael died suddenly two years ago of a heart attack. "Koko went into a depression following Michael's death," says Patterson. "She would sit for hours with her head hung low looking upset."

Dr. Patterson asked her if she was looking forward to moving to Hawaii, where Patterson is raising money to build a gorilla refuge. Koko signed 'Yes', provided she could have curtains in her new home!

You are going to give a speech to a group about Koko the gorilla. Using the information in the article, write notes for your speech. Make **two** short notes under each heading.



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS SHARED BY GORILLAS AND HUMANS

-
-

EQUIPMENT USED TO FURNISH KOKO'S ACCOMMODATION

-
-

HOW KOKO WAS FIRST TAUGHT SIGN LANGUAGE

-
-

SAD EVENTS IN KOKO'S LIFE

-
-

[Total: 8]

Exercise 5

Read the following article about the increasing problem of noise in our society. Write a summary about what we can do to reduce the stress caused by noise.

You should write about 100 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.

The Sound of Silence

How much noise are we subjected to in our normal daily lives without noticing it? How much does this noise affect our body and senses?

Whether it's a dog barking or the banging of a door, if it's a sound that disturbs or annoys us, then it's a sound that is unwanted. Consciously we may not take today's noise seriously, but unconsciously our bodies still have an automatic response that makes us remember when sudden or loud sounds meant danger. Our blood pressure rises, our heart rate and breathing speed up and subsequently we become hot and sweaty.

Previously, medical science was mostly concerned with noise levels powerful enough to cause hearing damage. But in the 21st century, where everyday noise is a rule rather than an exception, it is thought that the effects leave us in a state of almost constant agitation. Experts have researched many ways in which we can counteract this problem. Let's consider some of their ideas and suggestions.

Firstly, you should try to start the day with some silence. This means you should get up a little earlier because it could be the most important bit of relaxation you get all day. For a few minutes, sit completely still with a straight back and empty your mind. This is not as easy as it sounds, but take a deep breath and quietly repeat to yourself, "My body is released and relaxed, my heartbeat is normal, my mind is calm and peaceful." Keep repeating this until any remaining tension is gone and you will feel much more at ease. Imagine yourself looking up at a blue sky full of soft, white clouds.



It would also help to stop talking so much and start thinking instead! Although it may sound rude and unsociable, disciplining yourself to remain silent is a great way to refresh your mind and put things into perspective. As Professor Stephen Palmer, Director of the Centre for Stress Management, explains, "Peace really does come from within. To escape unwanted noise and thoughts, I advise my clients to take their minds through a series of relaxing images. It could be anything from sitting under a cool, shady tree to looking at the stars at night. The great thing about this exercise is that you can find peace for yourself even when you seem to be completely surrounded by noise."

Apart from hearing, we have senses of touch, smell, taste and sight – so use them! Here's an idea... switch off all of the noise in your house. Turn off the TV and computer, throw away your mobile phone. Take some time to appreciate your environment by breaking up your day with quiet periods, at least once every couple of hours. Try to seek out somewhere quiet to get away from noisy situations and make the most of the chances for peace that you have. Eat your lunch outside on a park bench and not in the office or classroom.

Finding your own moments of peace and quiet is becoming an increasingly important part of maintaining all-round health. So take a moment to listen to nothing; your body will thank you for it.

Exercise 6



You are president of your school's Social Club which organises various after-school activities and visits.

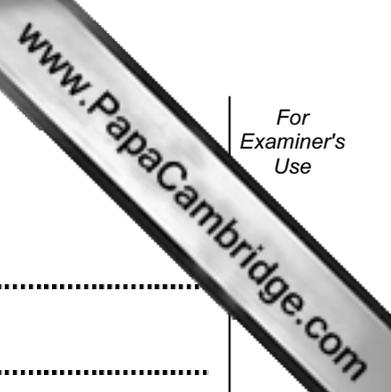
The club needs more members.

Write an article for your school magazine about your club. Your article should be about 150-200 words long.

In your article you should

- say what the club does
- describe a recent activity or visit and say why it was successful
- explain how students can join the club, and say why they should do so.

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.



A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, spanning most of the page width.

Exercise 7

Your government recently announced that it plans to hold a major sporting event in your country, asking people's views about the plan.

Here are some comments from your friends and family:

"This event is going to make our country really famous throughout the world."

"I'm worried about the huge security problems."

"It's great because more of our young people will be encouraged to take up sport."

"The money we spend on this could be better spent on providing new schools and hospitals for the people."

Write a letter to the Minister for Sport giving *your* feelings about the plan.

Your letter should be about 150-200 words long.

Begin your letter 'Dear Minister' (do not write an address).

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 letter, and up to 9 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

