



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

* 2 2 4 4 4 4 1 7 8 5 0 *

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/11

Paper 1 Reading and Writing (Core)

May/June 2010

1 hour 30 minutes

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 **13** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



Exercise 1

Read the following article about Singapore, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

THE VARIETY OF SINGAPORE

SITUATION

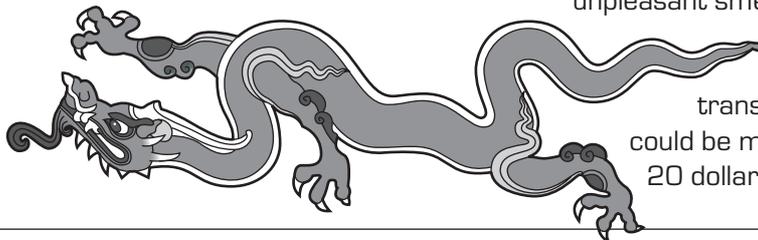
Singapore has a road link to the southern tip of the Malay peninsula. It has a population of 4.1 million people and is 682 square kilometres in size. Singapore has been in existence since 1965 when it became independent of the Federation of Malaysia.

WHAT TO DO IN SINGAPORE

You must visit the Chinatown Heritage Centre (www.chinatownheritage.com.sg) on Pagoda Street. This carefully renovated Heritage Centre shows how people lived in the past two centuries of Singapore's history and it also contains models of street scenes.

You can also spend an afternoon shopping in the many boutiques, and eating in the restaurants and cafés on Ann Siang Road. This is very close to Chinatown, which has narrow lanes full of traditional shops selling antiques and medicinal herbs.

If you are feeling especially brave and adventurous, take a cable car instead of the bus. The cable car ride gives you a superb view across the harbour, and you arrive in the island resort of Sentosa, where there are sandy beaches and fantastic opportunities for swimming.

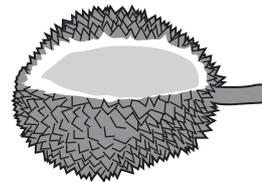


IF YOU HAVE MORE THAN 48 HOURS...

In addition to Sentosa, you can go to other island paradises. Pulau Ubin is probably Singapore's best kept secret and it is only a 15-minute boat ride from the mainland. It is a lush, tropical island with dense forests and it makes the perfect day out. Alternatively, join many of the local Singaporeans and head for Bintan with its famous beaches and gentle waves.

WHAT TO PACK FOR SINGAPORE

Sightseeing throughout Singapore can be a delight if you are inside one of the many air-conditioned buildings, but if you step outside then you experience the full force of the powerful heat. So, it is best to take only light, cotton clothes and plan for several changes of clothes a day, especially if you are not used to heavy tropical humidity. You should also take comfortable shoes as well as sun protection cream, an umbrella and an extra foldaway bag for all the shopping that you will certainly do.



FINALLY... A WORD OF ADVICE...

The durian fruit is found everywhere in Singapore. It is spiky and has a very strong, unpleasant smell. It is against the law to take the fruit on public transport. If you do, you could be made to pay a fine of 20 dollars on the spot!

(a) When did Singapore become independent?

.....

[1]

(b) What can you see at the Chinatown Heritage Centre? Give **two** details.

.....

.....

[1]

(c) What can you buy in Chinatown? Give **two** details.

.....

[1]

(d) Why is it better to go to Sentosa Island by cable car?

.....

.....

[1]

(e) What types of clothing and footwear are recommended when sightseeing in Singapore? Give **two** details.

.....

.....

[1]

(f) What could happen if you ate the durian fruit on a train?

.....

[1]

[Total: 6]

Exercise 2

Read the following article about a unique lunch delivery business, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.



The Dabbawallahs of Mumbai, India



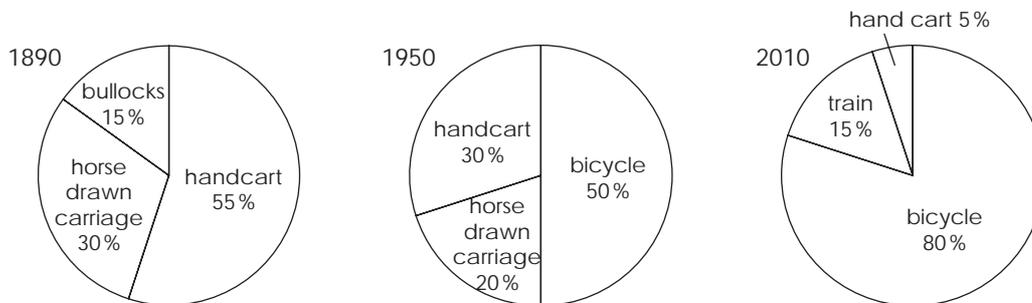
Babu Paravkar, aged 63, of Mumbai in India is a professional *dabbawallah*. He earns a living by cycling over 48 kilometres a day delivering *dabbas* (metallic lunch boxes) to office workers.

These lunch boxes are collected from the female occupants of homes all round the city and delivered to their relatives at their workplace. The tradition of carrying lunch boxes from private homes to workplaces dates from 1890. In those days delivery was by hand cart, horse-drawn carriage or by other animals, such as bullocks.

Today the main method of transporting the lunch boxes is by 4000 *dabbawallahs* on bicycles. The distances can be great and many *dabbawallahs* take their bikes with them on the train. Incredibly, the system works without a single document because in the past most *dabbawallahs* could not read or write. This meal service is very labour-intensive and low-tech, but there is some evidence that it is changing. The people who coordinate the service have started text messaging and have introduced the facility for ordering the delivery online. It is planned that the business will soon have its own website with information about prices and services. They also hope to establish an internet shop which will sell coffee mugs, T-shirts and other items.

Technically, *dabbawallahs* are independent, small-scale businessmen. When they first join the business they must pay 30 000 rupees, which guarantees them a monthly salary of 5000 rupees as well as some health care and education for their children. "It is a good job which makes you think on your feet and lasts as long as you remain physically strong," says Babu. "I have 4000 kilometres on my body clock already this year," he adds.

How methods of distribution have changed over the past 120 years



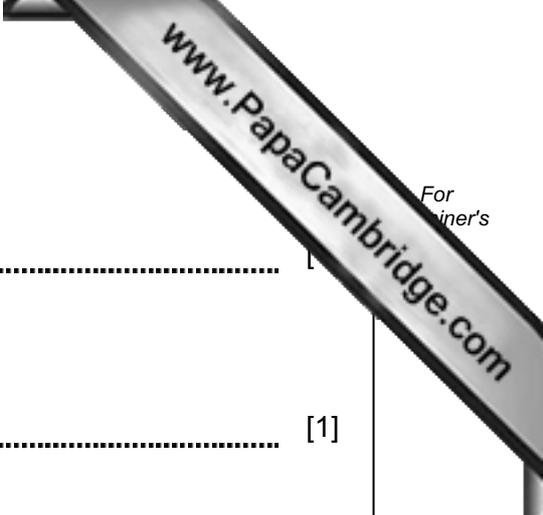
Most *dabbawallahs* are Hindus, but their customers can also be Muslim, Sikh, Jain or Parsi, religions that each observe different and strict dietary rules, so it is essential that each lunch box is delivered to the right person.

"We deliver about 180 000 lunches every day and we charge 7 dollars a month for the service," says Raghunath Medge, President of the Association. "Only one box goes missing every two months, that is one in six million."

This is an impressive statistic and their business is so efficient that some of the *dabbawallahs* have been invited to business conferences and to give lectures at business schools.

This unique food distribution service has so far successfully resisted competition from fast food outlets and giant food corporations. People still want traditional home-made food. In addition, it is cheaper for the customers to pay for food to be collected from their homes and have it delivered at work than to go to a restaurant or street stall every day.

Babu delivers his last lunch box right on time at an office block. He has about an hour before he starts collecting the empty containers. As he sits exhausted on his delivery bicycle, he says, "The old ways are the best. It is a privilege to be part of the finest and most famous meals-on-wheels service in the world."



(a) What exactly do *dabbawallahs* do?

..... [1]

(b) Who prepares the boxes for the office workers?

..... [1]

(c) Which **two** means of transport are most commonly used for delivery of the lunches nowadays?

..... [1]

(d) How does a *dabbawallah's* family benefit from his employment? Give **two** details.

.....
..... [1]

(e) According to the charts, what percentages of lunches were delivered by bicycle in 1950, and in 2010?

1950
2010 [1]

(f) Why is it important that lunch boxes are delivered to the right person?

..... [1]

(g) Why have some *dabbawallahs* been invited to lecture at business schools?

..... [1]

(h) How is the *dabbawallah* business able to compete against cafés and food stalls? Give **two** details.

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

(i) What is Babu's next task after delivering the lunch boxes?

..... [1]

[Total: 10]

Exercise 3

Musa Osman has seen an advertisement in his local newspaper for a special offer on a subscription to a computer magazine. If he decides to subscribe to the *Computer Features* magazine for 6 months, he will receive a 25 per cent discount on the normal price. If he decides to take the yearly subscription, he will save 50 per cent. Unfortunately, he does not have enough money to pay for the whole year so he wants to apply for the shorter period and to pay all the subscription immediately. The company reference number for this offer is CF8VX.

Musa first became interested in computers in his first year at school and he has been a member of the team which produces the school website since 2008. He has to stay at school for six months more and then he wants to join his uncle's technology research company as a trainee computer technician. He is very keen to learn as much as possible about new developments in technology and would like to receive details of other special offers from the magazine publishing company.

Musa is paying for the subscription from the money he received recently for his 16th birthday on the 23rd April 2010. In addition to the special offer on the subscription price, the magazine company is offering a book as a free gift. Everybody who subscribes can choose either "*Computer Games for Beginners*" or "*An Advanced Guide to Websites*". Musa is not a big fan of computer games and prefers to spend his time going out with his friends, so he has decided to choose the second option.

Musa lives with his parents in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, at 32C Jalan Pinang. He has his own email address **musos@klnet.my** and he can also be contacted on his parents' home telephone 3789046. However, his parents spend a great deal of time on the telephone at home, so it is easier to call him direct on his mobile/cell phone, 649042685.

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

Exercise 4

Read the article below about the problems that astronauts have with food in space, and complete the notes on the opposite page.

Space Cuisine

Most people rarely consider what the three astronauts who live on the International Space Station are going to have for dinner. However, food scientists working with the project spend a good deal of time worrying about the astronauts' diet. When you spend 190 days on the Space Station, food can become the highlight of the day. There is nothing like the crunch of a fresh apple to lift the mood of the astronauts.

However, the food scientists need to consider some basic facts about the lack of gravity in space before they decide on how best to prepare the diet. Firstly, the astronauts' sense of smell is reduced in space. Moreover, weightlessness makes liquids move from the lower part of the body to the upper, sometimes blocking the nasal passages. Similarly, an atmosphere without gravity and with only re-circulated air tends to take away the pleasant odour of the food.

All these details give particular problems to the food scientists. The first rule about cooking for astronauts is never to prepare any food that breaks up too easily. No-one wants to chase a tiny piece of food around a space station. Scientists have developed a special dough-based sandwich which is useful in space because it does not break into little bits as easily as normal bread.

Because of the reduction of food odours, astronauts long for food which has a nice, sharp flavour. Salt and pepper can help to achieve this, but they must be in liquid form. Where there is a lack of gravity, grains of salt and pepper can damage equipment or become stuck in an astronaut's nose or eyes. Even a fresh tomato can cause problems. If a little tomato juice squirts out when they bite it, it has to be found, so the astronauts have to eat pre-sliced tomatoes. In addition, all the food has to be moist enough to stick together.

The astronauts eat almost all their meals together at a common table. Of course, they are not sitting. They are floating. They use a foothold to stay in place, and attach utensils to the table with straps and sticky tape.

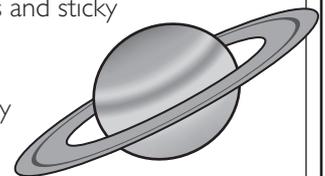
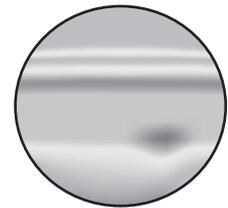
The astronauts are careful not to waste anything, even if they do not like a dish. "We try not to throw food away because you never know what the future might hold," said astronaut William McArthur.

The astronauts on the shuttles, who are in space for only 10 to 15 days, have to be content to end their meal with a vitamin tablet. But astronauts orbiting the earth for months need something a little special, so warm desserts like chocolate pudding cake have been developed.

The latest challenge is how to prepare food for the planned expedition to Mars. The timeline for the whole voyage is long because of the great distances. The food will need a 5-year shelf life, because it will be launched into space before the astronauts. In addition, allowances have to be made for unpredictable weather and mechanical problems that could add more time.

For these expeditions, scientists also have to research new kinds of packaging that help lessen a problem called "water activity", which can promote the growth of unwanted bacteria.

Astronaut McArthur commented, "The spread of bacteria in space is definitely not a good idea."



You are going to give a presentation to your class about the problems of food in space. Prepare some notes to use as the basis of your talk.

Make **three** notes under each heading.

Special requirements for food in space

-
-
-

Challenges for the voyage to Mars

-
-
-

[Total: 6]

Exercise 5

Imagine that you have made your presentation to your class in Exercise 4. Now your teacher wants you to follow this up with a summary for the school magazine.

Look at your notes in Exercise 4 above. Using the ideas in your notes, write a summary of the problems scientists have when preparing food for space astronauts.

Your summary should be no more than 70 words. You should use your own words as far as possible.

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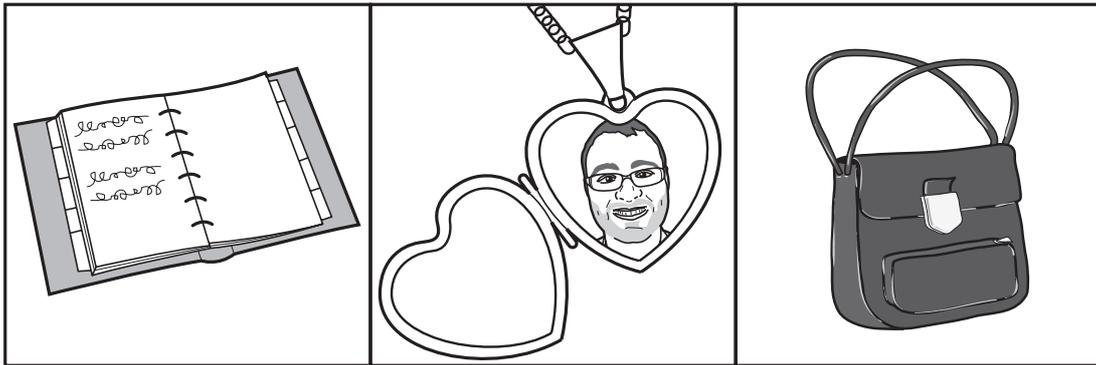
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.....

[Total: 4]

Exercise 6

You were recently out walking when you found a very interesting item.

You decide to write a letter to your friend, explaining what happened.

In your letter you should:

- say where you were when you found the item;
- describe the item that you found;
- explain what you did next.

Any one of the pictures above may give you ideas, but you are free to use any ideas of your own.

Your letter should be between 100 and 150 words long. Do not write an address.

You will receive up to 5 marks for the content of your letter, and up to 5 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

Exercise 7

It is widely believed that people attach too much importance to buying and wearing fashionable clothes.

Here are some comments from your school friends on this topic:

"I like to be different and stand out in the crowd, so I don't follow fashion."

"It costs too much money to keep up with fashion."

"I think if you wear the latest fashions people respect you more."

"Wearing fashionable clothes makes me feel good when I am out with my friends."

Write an article for your school magazine giving *your* views.

Your article should be between 100 and 150 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 5 marks for the content of your article, and up to 5 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

