



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

* 5 8 4 5 3 0 8 9 0 7 *

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/11

Paper 1 Reading and Writing (Core)

October/November 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	
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Exercise 4	
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Exercise 6	
Exercise 7	
Total	

This document consists of **13** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

Exercise 1

Read the following article about the benefits of taking exercise, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

Taking exercise: the Golden Rules



Exercise is essential if we are to remain fit and healthy. Exercise is also important as a way of increasing energy and making us feel happier. In the modern world there are many ways in which we can choose to exercise. We can go to a gym or to exercise classes, or we can choose to do our favourite exercise on our own, or with friends, outdoors. However, if you don't exercise properly, you risk injuring yourself and this can lead to many problems later in life.

Exercise should be safe and enjoyable, otherwise there is little point in doing it. You are very lucky if you have a personal trainer who can tell you all of the guidelines that you should follow. However, not many of us can afford such a luxury and we must make sure that we know the following rules.

Don't do too much

Exercise in moderation and don't push yourself too hard. Before beginning any programme, consult your doctor to make sure it is safe and appropriate for you.

Wear proper clothes

It is essential that you wear shoes that not only fit properly but are also designed for the sort of exercise you want to do. Running shoes, for example, are very different from dancing shoes. Clothes should also be considered, because wearing

the wrong clothes can make you feel very uncomfortable. In addition, it is recommended that you remove all jewellery.

Warm up before exercising

Warming up prepares your body for physical activity. It increases your heart rate and blood flow while also loosening up your muscles, tendons, ligaments and joints. This is important in reducing the risk of many types of injury.

Stretch with care

Learn how to stretch by watching cats! They stretch slowly and carefully. You should stretch just until you reach the point of tension in your muscle, hold it for 20-30 seconds, and then slowly release it. Never stretch to the point of pain; always stay within your limits.

Drink plenty of water

You must not exercise without drinking plenty of water. You need it to make sure that you don't dehydrate or suffer from heat exhaustion. It is particularly important to drink water if you are exercising outdoors when it is hot. It is also well known that drinking water helps to improve performance.



Plan to have rest days

Days of rest will allow the muscles, tendons, and joints in your body to recover before engaging in any further exercise. It is also good to give your mind a rest.

(a) What should we do if we want to keep well?

.....

(b) Why don't many people have a personal trainer?

.....

(c) Why is it recommended that you see a doctor before you start exercising?

.....

(d) If you plan to do a particular exercise, what will you have to wear? Give **two** details.

.....

.....

(e) What can be learnt from cats?

.....

(f) What are the advantages of having days without exercise? Give **two** details.

(i)

(ii)

[Total 6]

Exercise 2

Read the following article about the history of perfume, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

The History of Perfume

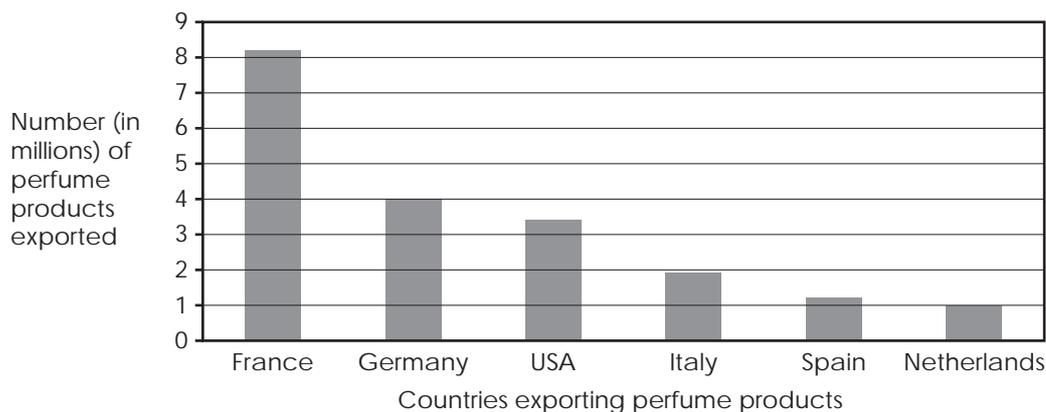
The history of perfume dates back to the ancient world. The Egyptians were the first to use it, as part of their religious ceremonies, believing that they could communicate with the gods by raising scented smoke from incense. In fact, the word 'perfume' comes from the Latin, 'per fumum,' which means 'through smoke'. Later, creams and ointments were used to make the body look and smell more beautiful or to improve and maintain health. Natural ingredients such as peppermint and rose were common in early perfumes. The Egyptians invented glass and used glass perfume bottles to store their perfumes. They also used gold, hard stones and other materials to make their perfume containers.

The Persians perfected the art of preserving scents. The Greeks classified perfumes according to the part of the plant they came from and kept records of their ingredients. Alexander the Great brought perfume to Greece after invading Egypt, and the Romans adopted the Greek love of perfume when they invaded Greece. Historians have also confirmed that Islamic, Chinese and Indian cultures had been using perfume as part of their religious ceremonies and social activities as well.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, people stopped using so much perfume in the West. It was not until the twelfth century, when trade became international, that this changed again. Routes between the East and West were opened up and new scents and spices arrived in Europe. Many people often tried to make their own scents by mixing flowers, herbs, spices and oils at home.

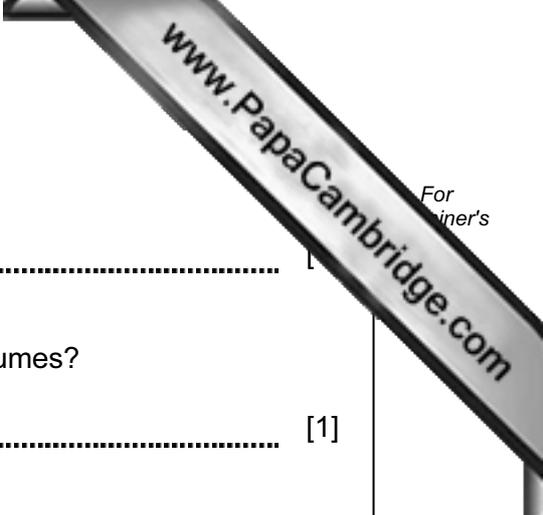
The 18th century brought a revolutionary advance in perfumery with the invention of eau de Cologne – "water from Cologne". A young Italian invented it in the city of Cologne, Germany. This was a blend of various herbs and flowers and it was very refreshing.

In the 19th century there were many changes in Europe as industry developed and machinery started to become more and more important. Modern chemistry and advanced technology made it possible to create new ways of extracting perfumes from flowers. The biggest of all technological advances was the ability to create artificial ingredients in the place of natural perfume ingredients that were hard to find or very expensive. This resulted in perfume and cologne becoming cheaper and available to everybody. Perfume was no longer something which only the wealthy used to show how important they were in society. However, there were still only a few brand names available until the 20th century when the mass production of perfume began.



Both men and women continue to enjoy wearing perfume and cologne. Perfume is marketed to make people feel as if they are buying a luxury product and this makes them feel good.

We now live in a global society, where technology has made the production of perfume a comparatively cheap process. Today, you may be in countries thousands of kilometres apart, and yet you can still expect to be able to buy the same brands of perfume. Nowadays perfume is cleverly advertised, attractively bottled and sold at a price that many can afford.



(a) How did the Egyptians try to communicate with the gods?

..... [1]

(b) Which important Egyptian invention helped them to keep perfumes?

..... [1]

(c) Who introduced perfume to Greece thousands of years ago?

..... [1]

(d) When did people in the West stop using so much perfume?

..... [1]

(e) What were the main ingredients of eau de Cologne?

..... [1]

(f) What made the extraction of perfume easier in the 19th century? Give **two** details.

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

(g) Give **two** advantages of using artificial ingredients instead of natural ingredients.

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

(h) According to the graph, how many perfume products are sold abroad by the country which is the second largest exporter?

..... [1]

(i) What became possible in the perfume industry in the 20th century?

..... [1]

[Total: 10]

Exercise 3

Gatimu Ogola, who lives in Embu in Kenya, was 16 years old on 14th September 2010. He is a very hard-working pupil and his hobbies include listening to music, reading, going to the cinema and acting. He is not very keen on sport. He has already become well-known locally as a talented young actor because of his success in playing the role of Romeo in a school production of *Romeo and Juliet*. Gatimu hopes to go to university to study Drama when he finishes school. Although he has not had the opportunity to appear in any films, his real ambition is to become a film actor.

Gatimu regularly reads the *National Film-makers' Monthly* magazine. He recently saw an advertisement in the magazine for a new club which is opening for 16 to 20 year olds who are interested in film making. Places in the club are limited and so early applications are encouraged. His mother, Angauu, and his father, Feruzi, are happy for Gatimu to apply to join the club as it only takes five minutes to walk from their house, which is at 54 Odinga Street in Embu. Gatimu knows that there will be a lot of competition for acting roles but he is prepared to work behind the scenes in the technical areas if he can't have an acting role because he also has an interest in sound production.

The club will run two separate groups. Group A will have to attend on Tuesdays and Thursdays and Group B on Mondays and Wednesdays. Gatimu cannot attend on Tuesdays because he has Homework Club that evening. Mr and Mrs Ogola have agreed to pay the club fees for their son and they have given Gatimu their bank details. The club can take the money directly from their account, which is with the Bank of Africa, account number 002436481.

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

Young film-makers' club: application for membership

SECTION A: PERSONAL DETAILS

Full name:

Age:

Address:

Mother's full name:

Father's full name:

Hobbies:

SECTION B: CLUB DETAILS

Preferred activity in the club: (please select **two** activities only, and indicate your first choice with **(1)** and your second choice with **(2)**)

Acting Camera Directing

Lighting Music Sound

Previous relevant experience:

.....

Will you require transport to the club? (please delete as necessary) YES/NO

Which group would you like to join? (please circle one) Group A Group B

SECTION C: PAYMENT DETAILS

Who will pay your fees? (please tick)

Self Parent(s) School Other

If fees are to be paid through a bank, please give bank name and account number:

.....

SECTION D

In the space below, write **one** sentence stating how you found out about the club, and **one** sentence describing your future plans.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Exercise 4

Read the following speech from a scientist who is talking about the effects of being bilingual and then complete the notes on the opposite page.

hola

bonjour

adiós

vaarwel

au revoir

ciao

hola

If you speak another language and you also speak English (or any other language), your brain may have developed some distinct advantages over your friends who only speak one language. New research into bilingualism has found that being fluent in two languages, particularly from early childhood, increases a person's ability to concentrate, and might also protect against diseases of the brain in old age.

adiós

adiós

Until fairly recently, parents and teachers feared that introducing children to a second language when they were very young could not only delay their language skills but also harm their intellectual growth. In addition, there were fears that bilingual children would become confused in their use of language. New research, however, has found that bilingual children speak their first word, and their first fifty words and so on, at the same age as children who only speak one language. Furthermore, there is no evidence that children confuse the two languages.

bonjour

bonjour

Bilingual children may have an advantage at school. In fact, even before they start school they have been found to be better than others at focusing on a task and ignoring distractions. School age bilingual children have been found to have an above average ability to concentrate. They also find it easier to interact and make friends with a wide group of other children. It may be that managing two languages helps the brain to focus and ignore irrelevant information.

vaarwel

vaarwel

At the other end of the age scale, one of the difficulties which can affect old people is known as 'dementia'. This is a condition that causes the brain to stop working normally. People with dementia are often confused and their memories no longer function properly. Research suggests that bilingualism may slow down the beginning of age-related dementia, by up to four years. Although scientists don't know why bilingualism does this, some suggest that speaking two languages may increase the blood and oxygen flow to the brain and keep nerve connections healthy.

ciao

ciao

More recently, scientists have discovered that the brains of bilingual adults are different, especially in the brain's left side, where most language and communication skills are controlled. The effect is strongest in people who learnt a second language before the age of five. This discovery suggests that being bilingual from an early age significantly changes the brain's structure.

au revoir

au revoir

For many years now, scientists have been arguing about exactly how the brains of bilingual people organise language. However, thanks to technological advances, scientists have recently discovered that the processing of different languages mostly happens in the same area of the brain. On the other hand, when bilinguals are rapidly switching backwards and forwards between their two languages, they show significantly more activity in the right side of the brain than people who speak only one language.

hola

bonjour

adiós

vaarwel

au revoir

ciao

hola

It really does seem that speaking two languages gives the brain an excellent workout!

You have been asked by your languages teacher to give a presentation to your year group about what has been discovered about bilingualism. Prepare some notes to use as the basis for your presentation.

Make **two** short notes under each heading.

Fears about encouraging young children to be bilingual

-
-

Advantages for children of being bilingual

-
-

Effects of bilingualism on the brain

-
-

[Total: 6]

Exercise 5

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

Look at your notes in Exercise 4. Using the ideas in your notes, write a summary about bilingualism.

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[Total: 4]

Exercise 6

Your close friend went away three months ago to study in another country.

Write a letter to your friend giving news about home.

In your letter you should:

- explain how you are feeling now that your friend has left;
- tell your friend about one or two particularly interesting things you have done recently;
- ask about your friend's life.

Any of the pictures above may give you some 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

Many adults say that life for teenagers today is easier than when they were young.

Here are some comments from your friends on this subject:

"Our lives are definitely harder because we have so much pressure on us to succeed at school."

"We have so much technology available nowadays that life must be easier."

"We have far greater opportunities than our parents ever did."

"Everything is more expensive nowadays so life can be tough."

Write an article for your school magazine giving your views on the subject.

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.

