

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**ENGLISH AS A
SECOND LANGUAGE**



Paper 1 Reading and Writing

0510/01

October/November 2005

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.
No Additional Materials required.

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidate
Name

Centre
Number

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Candidate
Number

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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 in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.
- Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.
- DO **NOT** WRITE IN THE BARCODE.
- DO **NOT** WRITE IN THE GREY AREAS BETWEEN THE PAGES.

- Answer **all** questions.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
- Dictionaries are **not** allowed.


FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
Part 1	
Part 2	
Part 3	
Total	

This document consists of **17** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

Part 1

Part 1: Exercise 1

Read the following advertisement about a new type of outdoor activity, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.



GO APE!

"Go Ape!" invites you to come and trek through the treetops using our new high wire course. Bring a friend or bring your whole youth group and experience our spectacular treetop trail of 35 rope bridges, Tarzan swings and slides – all at 10m above the forest floor. Our assault course in the sky is an exhilarating test of courage and determination. It is so unique that it has even been shortlisted for a tourism award in 2005.

Our "Go Ape" treetop trail has been designed with environmental protection in mind. It is carefully hidden among the trees, constructed from natural materials and continually checked so that no harm is caused to the natural surroundings.

In fact, participants learn much about flora and fauna, as well as tree and animal species, during the 2½ hour duration of our challenging course. We don't even stop for rain.

When above the ground, participants are attached to the different parts of the course by a safety line and climbing harness, and they receive safety training from specialist instructors.

Family and friends can walk beneath you on the forest floor whilst they enjoy cycle paths, walks and play trails. There really is something for everyone in our forest now.

You need to book, as we are always full even though we are open every day from 1 March until the end of October. Arrive 30 minutes before the start for your safety briefing. Entry costs £14.50 for adults and £9.50 for those under 18 years of age. To book, or to obtain further information, dial 0870 4445562, or visit our website to book on-line: www.goape.cc

(a) What is special about Go Ape’s Tarzan swings and slides?

..... [1]

(b) Which **two** qualities does a participant need in order to use the course?

..... [1]

(c) The course is monitored and well hidden. How else is it environmentally friendly?

..... [1]

(d) How is the safety of participants ensured? Give **two** details.

..... [1]

(e) How might the rest of the family enjoy a visit to the forest?

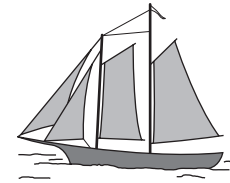
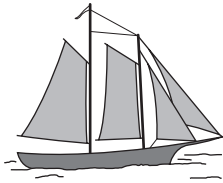
..... [1]

[Total: 5]

Part 1: Exercise 2

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

AROUND THE WORLD ALONE RACE



Emma Richards has had the most eventful experience of her sailing life. Emma, aged 28, from the south of England in the UK, set off on the 29,000-mile *Around the World Alone Race* to prove she could do the race by herself. She is the youngest competitor, as well as the only woman amongst the seven competitors in the race.

In September, as Emma set out to sail around the world solo, she was well aware of the huge challenge that lay ahead, but she did not know that she would encounter a very frightening experience. In the second stage of the race, when she was 1,000 miles from land in the South Atlantic, Emma was in second place. She suddenly discovered that she would have to climb her 80-foot-high mast in very high winds to make essential repairs. However, it would have been too risky to do the repair at night as it was completely dark and there were very high winds up to 25 knots. She had to wait until daylight to do the repairs.

Emma told reporters that it was horrible and the most terrifying experience of her life. The mast was swinging backwards and forwards, as much as 20 feet either side. As a result, she was blown upside down and thrown all over the place, and she was bruised all over. Her head was smashed against the boat. She was thankful to have been wearing a crash helmet, which had protected her head.

She said she felt very tearful and shaky, but was glad to have got over the ordeal more or less in one piece. Afterwards, Emma described herself as completely emotionally and physically drained.

There was now a big gap between her and the race leader. However, she was only 13 miles away from the competitor who eventually overtook her when she was trying to repair her boat.

All of the competitors are now in the middle of the South Atlantic on their way to the finish in Cape Town, South Africa.

(a) What makes Emma different from the other competitors? Give **two** details.

(i)

..... [1]

(ii)

..... [1]

(b) What problem did she have with the weather?

..... [1]

(c) Emma sustained physical injuries during the storm. Give **one** example.

..... [1]

(d) Where are the rest of the competitors?

..... [1]

[Total:5]

Part 1: Exercise 3

Read the following article about life on underwater mountains, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.



Undersea lost worlds threatened



A group of marine scientists is becoming increasingly concerned at the threat that deep-water fishing poses to life on deep-sea mountains. Deep-sea mountains are commonly known as 'seamounts', and are fully submerged mountains rising 1,000 or more metres from the ocean floor. They are found throughout the world and are home to many unusual sea creatures. Recent studies suggest that up to 40% of all species found on seamounts are new to science. Some of these sea creatures are living fossils from groups believed to have been extinct since the time of the dinosaurs.



Seamounts support fragile creatures, which live for a very long time but can be harmed by even the slightest disturbance in habitat. Included here are coral communities and species of fish such as the "orange roughy", which can live for over 100 years. Unfortunately, this type of fish, as well as the "deep water red", are sought after and fished far too much by deep-sea fishing boats.



Seamounts have become threatened habitats which support unique communities of sea-life. Seamounts have always been credited with the role of acting as stepping stones for the dispersal of species throughout the world's oceans. Certainly, new species are often discovered in these regions.



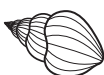
The Pacific Ocean is home to most seamounts because of the high level of volcanic activity in the area. This is not the case in the Atlantic Ocean, which has a quantity of its own seamounts yet to be researched.



Species which live on seamounts survive on food carried by currents. Nutrient-rich water is pushed upwards by the seamount, picking up speed as it races over the summit. Sea creatures which live near the summit of a seamount, such as corals and sponges, filter organic matter from this water as it passes. Orange roughy, for example, feed on prawns, shrimps, squid and other small fish that drift by. Also, lobsters and sea spiders live among the coral outcrops. Whales and tuna fish also visit these undersea mountains on their migratory routes.



Scientists warn that many species of sea creature may become extinct before being even identified if relentless deep-sea fishing continues.



(a) Where is the base of a deep-sea mountain?

..... [1]

(b) What is surprising about the proportion of species discovered on seamounts?

..... [1]

(c) Why are the living fossils found on seamounts historically interesting?

..... [1]

(d) How are the seamount fish being threatened?

..... [1]

(e) Why are scientists so worried about the future of life on the seamounts?

..... [1]

[Total:5]

Part 2

Part 2: Exercise 1

Read the following information about the world's largest balloon, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

QinetiQ 1

MISSION POSSIBLE?

QinetiQ 1

Last year, two pilots were hoping to make an attempt to reach a record-breaking altitude of 132,000 feet (height above the earth). They were using the world's biggest balloon called the QinetiQ 1. They aimed to break the 40-year-old world altitude record.

However, they were unable to make their attempt that year because the winds at 66,000 feet were too strong and would have pushed the QinetiQ 1 balloon too far west into the Atlantic Ocean.

Next summer, when the weather conditions are right, a 72-hour countdown will begin, and the balloon will set off from the southernmost part of the UK to the edge of space. The flight will last about 12 hours. The team and pilots will start to fill the balloon with helium, which will enable it to reach its expected height. They will start at 5am and then launch the balloon from the sea two hours later. The balloon will then rapidly climb to 82,500 feet; the ascent will then be more gradual.

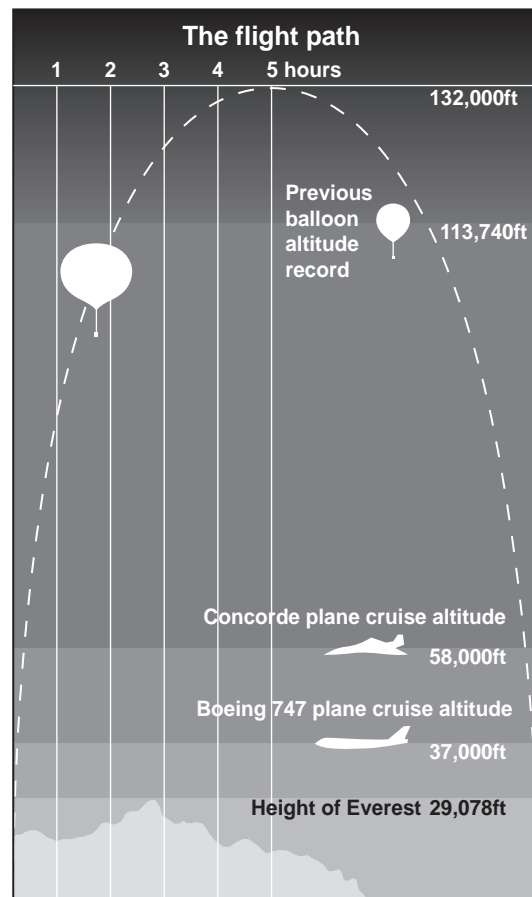
From around 600 miles, people on the earth below will be able to see the enormous balloon rising up into the sky. This means that the whole of the UK and much of France will be able to view the flight with the naked eye.

Once the pilots reach their hoped-for altitude of 132,000 feet, they will let off some flares to celebrate, carry out some experiments and collect more information about this area of the stratosphere. After one or two hours, they will begin their descent back to earth, which should take them about three to four hours before they splash down in the Atlantic.

Temperatures

will drop to: -70°C at 40,000 feet
and rise to: -25°C at 132,000 feet

The pilots have to train very hard to enable them to take part in this daring attempt, including a rigorous fitness programme and a course in repairing their pressurised suits. They have to perfect and practise emergency procedures inside the balloon itself. One of these is an 'avoidance action' to prevent accidents or collisions. Another task is to try and deflate the balloon over the sea. The pilots have been successful at their 'mock' emergency attempt and feel confident that their flight will be safe, successful and free of serious problems. Now there is just the wait for favourable weather conditions.



(a) Why did the two pilots want to reach a height of 132,000 feet?

..... [1]

(b) Why was it not possible to start their journey last year?

..... [1]

(c) Why will the launch begin two hours after 5am?

..... [1]

(d) How will the pilots celebrate when they finally reach 132,000 feet?

..... [1]

(e) According to the chart, what is the highest an aeroplane has reached in flight?

..... [1]

(f) What will happen to the temperature when the balloon reaches 132,000 feet?

..... [1]

[Total: 6]

Part 2: Exercise 2

Read the following article about the jaguar, and then write a summary about why the jaguar needs help and how the species has been preserved in Belize.

Your summary should be about 100 words.

You should use your own words as far as possible.

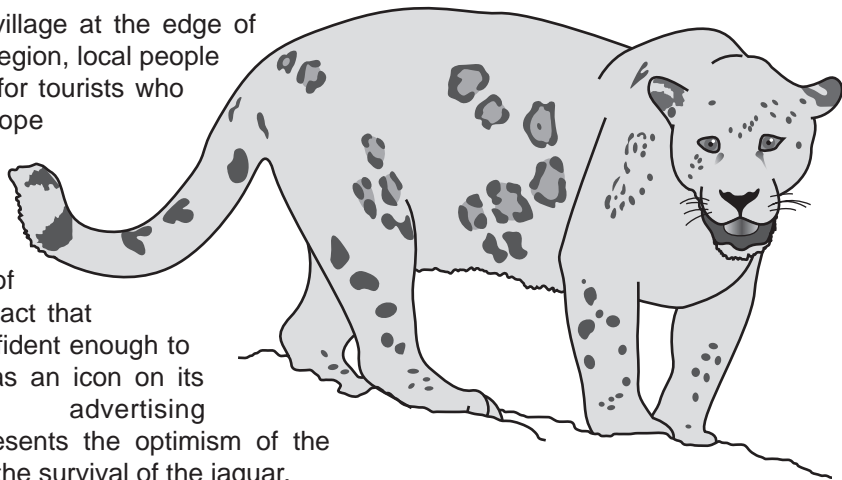
BIG CAT RESCUE

Belize is Central America's tiniest country. Its rainforest on the Yucatan Peninsula was once rapidly disappearing due to human interference. Here live some of the most beautiful and most deadly flora and fauna of the world. This area is known locally as Cockscomb because of a tuft of vegetation clinging to the 1,200-metre-high Victoria Peak. It is the world's most densely populated home of the jaguar, the largest cat in the Americas. The chances of seeing a jaguar are rare, as it is nocturnal. It is not aggressive unless provoked, although local farmers don't believe that – jaguars often eat their pigs and goats on night attacks.

Historically, the jaguar has been threatened with extinction. Around the beginning of the 20th century, jaguars moved through Central America to the northern provinces of Argentina. Within 50 years, however, the jaguars' range was limited to two areas as a result of hunting – Central America and parts of the Brazilian Amazon Basin. Indeed, in 1990, the World Wildlife Fund predicted that the jaguar would become extinct by the year 2000.

Thanks to Melanie Watts, the species is still thriving in Cockscomb. Melanie dreamed of setting up a jaguar reserve with the aim of securing a future for the jaguar. At first, she needed to gain publicity and sponsors for the project, so Cockscomb Forest Wildlife Sanctuary was eventually formed. Then Melanie set about raising money by participating in a local bicycle race, which won her interviews and publicity for the jaguar reserve. Then she approached Jaguar cars – an obvious link – who generously funded her project. The jaguar population was tracked for protection with infra-red night cameras, and gradually the number of jaguars increased – from about 30 in 1984 to about 75 today. This is good news, but the work of the jaguar sanctuary has to continue or the jaguar will once again become endangered; its existence still remains fragile.

Nowadays in a village at the edge of the Cockscomb region, local people make souvenirs for tourists who visit in the hope of seeing a jaguar. This large cat has now become the symbol of Belize, and the fact that the nation is confident enough to use the jaguar as an icon on its tourism and advertising information represents the optimism of the nation's belief in the survival of the jaguar.



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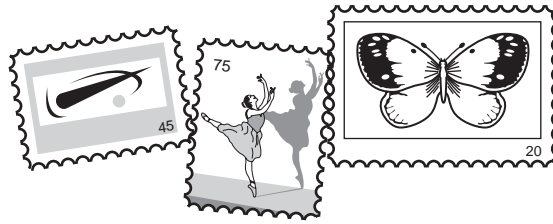
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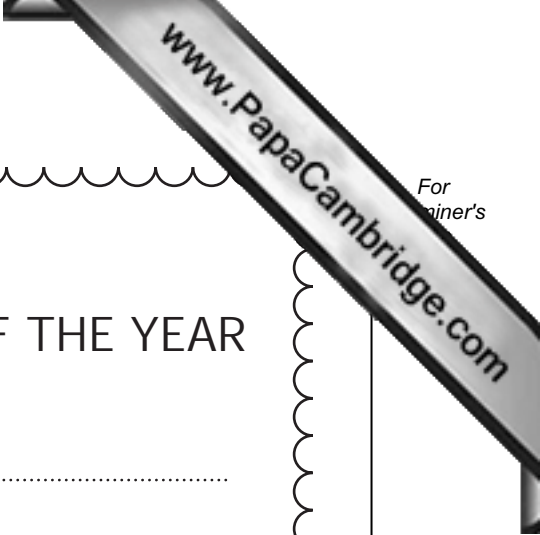
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Part 2: Exercise 3

Andreas Blickling has been collecting stamps from all over the world since he was a young child – for about ten years now. His collection is based on flowers and animals, and he has collected over 2,000 different stamps showing these pictures. He is now 18 and attends the Second School in Primrose Street, Hong Kong. Apart from stamps, he is very interested in history and geography.

Andreas would like to enter the Young Stamp Collector of the Year competition next month and needs to fill in the application form. He lives with his mother, Lily Blickling, at No. 16, Building 4, Water Street, Kowloon, Hong Kong. His mother is very keen to help him and will drive him to any local venues or pay for his transport. However, they will not be able to afford to travel to other places outside Hong Kong. She has given Andreas a mobile phone so he can always keep in touch with her on 07765 349876.

Imagine that you are Andreas and fill in the form on the opposite page.



APPLICATION FOR THE YOUNG STAMP COLLECTOR OF THE YEAR

NAME

AGE

ADDRESS

.....

SCHOOL ADDRESS

.....

GIVE TWO MAIN INTERESTS APART FROM STAMPS:

.....

INTERESTED IN STAMP COLLECTING FOR YEARS

NUMBER OF STAMPS IN COLLECTION (please circle)

500+ 1000+ 1500+ 2000+ Other

CATEGORY OF STAMPS (please circle as many as you need)

Animals Flags Scenery Famous people Flowers Other

NAME OF SUPERVISING ADULT

TELEPHONE NUMBER OF SUPERVISING ADULT

PREFERRED VENUE (please tick)

Local Within Asia Outside Asia

[Total: 6]

Part 3: Exercise 1



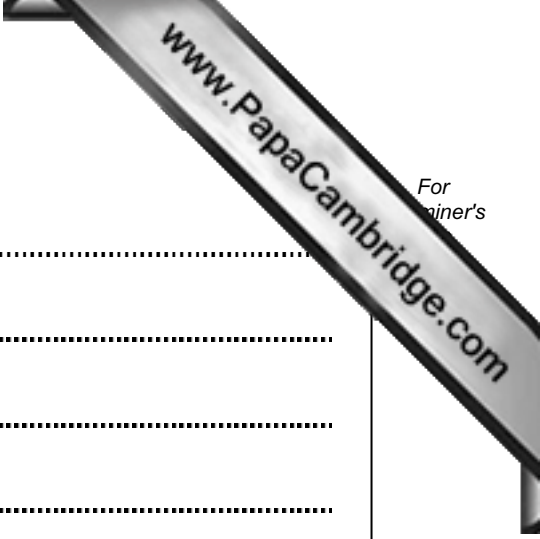
You and your class have been asked to organise a summer playgroup for young children in your local area.

Write a letter to parents and tell them what kinds of things you plan to provide.

Your letter should be about 100 words long.

Your letter should include:

- where you plan to run the group
- what activities you intend to provide
- how the children and the activities will be supervised.



For
Trainer's

Dear Parents,

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, starting below "Dear Parents," and extending across the page.

Part 3: Exercise 2

Your class recently took part in a one-day activity to raise money for a charity or other good cause.

Write an article for your local newspaper about your day.

In your article you should say:

- exactly what you did to raise the money
- what was enjoyable (or not enjoyable) about the day, and how much money you raised
- what the money was used for.

Your article should be about 150 words long.

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

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