



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

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ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/12

Paper 1 Reading and Writing (Core)

October/November 2017

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, 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.

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

Exercise 1

Read the leaflet about how different countries celebrate spring, and then answer the following questions.

Spring traditions around the world

The beginning of spring is a time for celebration in many countries. Here are some ways that people in different parts of the world welcome spring.



Iran

In Iran, the festival of Nowruz begins shortly before the start of spring in March. The name Nowruz means 'new day', and this is a New Year celebration. Before the festival, people get their homes ready by cleaning and repainting rooms. Not only does the house need to be well-presented, everyone also has to make sure that they dress in new clothes. During the festival, people visit relatives and eat traditional meals such as *sabzi polo mahi*, a special dish of rice and freshly fried fish. They also have a family picnic outside, which is the highlight of the festival and marks the end of the celebrations. Although younger members of the family enjoy various sweet treats, they are particularly keen on the gifts of money that they receive. It is believed that everyone must behave well during Nowruz to ensure that the following year is a happy and successful one.

Russia

Throughout Russia, the festival of Maslenitsa is celebrated in towns and villages. On the first day of the festival, people make a figure out of straw, known as the Lady of Maslenitsa, which represents the passing of winter and the return of the light. This figure is carried from place to place and people sing songs as it passes by. During this celebration, people also like to cook pancakes that are said to symbolise the arrival of the warm sun. The festival ends on a Sunday when the straw figure of the Lady of Maslenitsa, as well as any uneaten pancakes, are thrown onto fires. When the fires have burned away, the ashes are spread on the fields to encourage the growth of new crops. This is a time when people have fun wearing masks and dress up in unusual, bright clothes.

Japan

In Japan, the ancient festival of Hanami, which means 'looking at cherry blossom', starts in late January in the tropical islands in the south, and stretches into May in the far north. Nowadays, the arrival of the cherry blossom is eagerly awaited, and 24-hour news reports provide updates on exactly where and when the flowers will appear. This festival is of great national importance and the older generation believes that it brings hope for a new start. Traditionally, people meet together under the blossom to listen to music and enjoy food. Japanese students are especially excited at this time because the festival marks the end of the school year. If you feel hungry during Hanami, you can buy a cherry blossom burger or a pink bun.

- (a) How do people in Iran prepare their houses for Nowruz?
.....[1]
- (b) What do children like most about Nowruz?
.....[1]
- (c) What do the pancakes eaten during Maslenitsa represent?
.....[1]
- (d) Where in Japan can you see cherry blossom first?
.....[1]
- (e) How do people in Japan find out when the cherry blossom will appear?
.....[1]
- (f) What is the significance of the Hanami festival to the younger and older generations?
Give **two** details.
Younger generation:
Older generation:[2]

[Total: 7]

Exercise 2

Read the article about plastic toys which have been found on beaches in the UK, and then answer the following questions.

LOST AND FOUND

Cornwall is an area in the south-west of the UK, and it is famous for its beautiful beaches. Many people travel to Cornwall to enjoy a day at the seaside, but for people like Sarah Carter, there is so much more to the coast than just surf and sand.

Sarah is a beachcomber, which means she spends every spare moment walking along her local beaches with her eyes down, hoping to find an item for her collection. Unlike most beachcombers, however, Sarah is not interested in the shells or fossils found on the beaches. For the last ten years, she has been looking for plastic objects which are usually found in a child's toy box. Sarah explores the beaches looking for pieces of the plastic toy Playgo.

Many things found on a beach tell a story, and the lost Playgo pieces are no exception. Twenty years ago, the Singapore Rose was on its way to Canada when the container ship hit an extremely rough wave and turned on its side. The captain of the ship, Dirk Bartrum, feared that the ship would sink, but instead, 57 of the ship's huge containers fell overboard into the sea. One of these containers was filled with nearly 6 million pieces of Playgo.

Not long afterwards, some of these pieces started to appear on beaches in Cornwall. Tourists quickly joined the hunt for the brightly coloured toys. However, it was local schoolchildren who initially discovered them, including life jackets, divers and pirates. The fact that many of the objects had a sea theme was what initially caught Sarah's attention. As time has passed, and more of the pieces wash onto the beaches, it is the rare octopuses, rather than the fishing nets and scuba equipment, that Playgo collectors search for. Many people might think that the pieces are more likely to appear on the beaches after a high tide. However, after a bad storm is when they wash up in greater quantities.

In recent years, collecting these Playgo toys has become very competitive, and because the pieces continue to appear, Sarah has set up a website which allows other collectors to add details of the type of Playgo they have found.

The Playgo pieces are attracting the interest not only of beachcombers, but also of scientists. Steve Newton is a marine scientist who has been following the Playgo story from the beginning. He cannot explain why the pieces of Playgo were only found on beaches in the UK until recently. Although most pieces are still found in Cornwall, Sarah has started to receive reports of discoveries in Ireland, the Netherlands, and

Lost Playgo pieces found in Cornwall

Life jackets	26 600
Diver flippers	418 000
Octopuses	4200
Scuba equipment	97 500
Ship sails	26 600
Dragons	33 941

as far away as Australia. Steve points out that Sarah's website is a valuable resource for recording the location of Playgo discoveries: "If these pieces do all come from the same lost container, these reports are teaching us a great deal about ocean currents."

Not everyone is fascinated by the discoveries, however. Plastic takes centuries to degrade, which is why the Playgo pieces still look nearly as good as new. The fact that plastic in the ocean is a threat to marine wildlife is also a great worry to beach lovers and environmentalists alike. Sarah is very sensitive to this important environmental issue, and is pleased that her website is helping to raise awareness about it. Recently, a local group organised a 30-minute beach-cleaning session, in which 41 volunteers collected 96 sacks full of rubbish. The contents were sorted afterwards, and 53 out of a total of 8763 pieces of plastic were found to be pieces of Playgo.

- (a) What do most beachcombers look for?
.....[1]
- (b) What was the name of the ship carrying the Playgo pieces?
.....[1]
- (c) What happened to the ship which was carrying the Playgo pieces? Give **two** details.
.....
.....[2]
- (d) Who were the first people to find Playgo pieces?
.....[1]
- (e) What type of Playgo piece do most collectors want to find?
.....[1]
- (f) When is the best time to find Playgo pieces on the beaches?
.....[1]
- (g) According to the chart, which **two** Playgo pieces were found in the same quantity?
.....[1]
- (h) Why are environmentalists concerned about the lost Playgo pieces? Give **two** details.
.....
.....[2]
- (i) How many pieces of Playgo were collected during a recent beach-cleaning session?
.....[1]

[Total: 11]

Exercise 3

Agustin Bolivar is a student, and attends Greenwood International School in Spain, where he has been studying for nearly a year. When he was 11, he went to England to study for four years before returning to Spain to live at Avenida de Norvega 15, Elche 0321. The school in England was well-known for its gymnastics coaching. Agustin has always loved gymnastics, and after three years he was doing very well, becoming the national champion in a competition in London. He enjoys reading a monthly gymnastics newsletter that is sent to agbol@mymail.com – his personal email. Unfortunately, his current school does not offer gymnastics, but he has heard that there is a popular gymnastics club in a nearby town. He is very eager to join so that he can continue to make progress and prepare for the Advanced Certificate. Although he is only 16, he wants to become an international gymnast and dreams of competing in the Olympics one day. He plans to go to the National Gymnastics Centre when he leaves school at the age of 18.

Agustin has spoken to the coach at the club, who gave him an application form and told him that students can choose to attend either on a Monday or Wednesday. Agustin always collects his younger brother from primary school on Mondays, so he wants to attend on the other day. There will be a charge to become a member of the club and Agustin's mother, Ramona Sanchez, is happy to pay the fee. It can be paid monthly, but she has said that she prefers to pay once a year. The best way of getting in touch with her is on her mobile, 744891351, in case Agustin has an accident at the club.

Agustin knows that there is a lot of competition for places at the club and he will have to submit his application very quickly. He also needs a reference from the Head of Gymnastics at his previous school in England and he has emailed Mr Brian Rogers at gym4u@hillschool.com to ask him to send the reference as soon as possible. Agustin is confident that it will be a good reference.

Imagine you are Agustin. Fill in the form, using the information above.

Gymnastics Club Application Form

Section A: Personal details

Full name:

Address:

Age:

Email address:

Section B: Experience

If you have done gymnastics before, indicate for how long: (please circle)

less than 1 year

1–2 years

3–4 years

more than 4 years

Give details of any achievements in gymnastics:

.....

Section C: Club details

On which day would you like to attend the club?

How would you like to pay the fees? (please delete) monthly / annually

Full name and contact details of a responsible adult:

.....

Full name and job title of a referee:

.....

Section D

In the space below write **one** sentence explaining what you would like to do in the future, and **one** sentence explaining how you keep up to date with gymnastics.

[Total: 14]

[Turn over

Exercise 4

Read the article about lions, and then complete the notes on the following page.

Lion populations

Lions are famous both for their beauty and their strength. Most children learn to identify lions very early from the many pictures and stories in children's books. There is no shortage of lions in films either, and young children especially are fond of characters based on lions.

Lions can weigh between 100 and 250 kilograms, depending on their age, and can live for as long as 14 years in the wild. They become fully grown after five or six years. Male lions are distinguishable by their impressive manes. This is the thick hair which grows around their face and neck.

Lions are the only social members of the cat family. They live in large groups called prides, consisting of about 15 lions. Related females and their young make up the majority of the pride. Lions within a pride are often affectionate towards each other.

There are about 20 000 lions left in the wild – down from more than 200 000 a century ago. The conservation charity, Lion Guardians, which trains and supports teams of local people to monitor lion populations, states that it is hard to get reliable data. One of the main explanations for the decline in lion numbers is the loss of their natural environment caused by a rise in the human population in many parts of Africa. This means that people need more land, either for building homes or for growing food. The lions therefore lose the areas of land where they have always lived and often approach villages. They are then vulnerable to catching diseases from the village animals. Another reason for the reduction in the lion population is the shortage of food sources in the wild, such as antelope and gazelle, because people are increasingly relying on the same animals for their food.

In Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, where most lions live in reserves that have fences around them, lion populations have been growing. The work done in reserves is most effective when it is combined with more traditional conservation efforts. Outside the fenced reserves, this includes helping communities to tolerate living with lions because they currently see the lions as a threat and may sometimes harm them. Some conservation researchers also fit modern satellite tracking collars on lions in order to study them. These collars are attached to the lions' necks and enable researchers to study lion movements in great detail in areas where it is usually impossible to follow them. The location data is used to guide the work of Lion Guardians.

Occasionally, it is possible to capture lions from one area where there is not enough food for them to survive, and relocate them to a protected reserve. However, this can prove to be very challenging for conservationists, as lions are constantly on the move.

Not only is it encouraging to learn that conservation projects are working to save lions, but also that some lion populations are increasing as a result.

You have been asked to give a talk to your science class about lions. Prepare some notes to use as the basis for your talk.

Make short notes under each heading.

Behaviour of lions

-
-

Threats to the survival of lions

-
-

Work being done by conservationists

-
-
-

[Total: 7]

Exercise 5

Imagine that you have given your talk to your class. Now your teacher has asked you to follow up these notes with a short written report.

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

Your summary should be about 70 words long (and no more than 80 words long). You should use your own words as far as possible.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

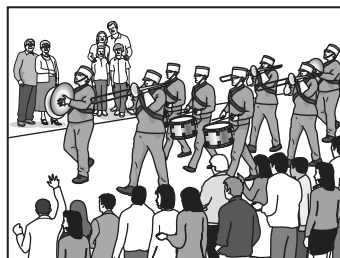
.....

.....

.....

.....

[Total: 5]

Exercise 6

You recently went to the opening day of a new visitor attraction in your town.

Write an email to a friend about the day.

In your email, you should:

- describe the visitor attraction
- explain what happened on the day
- say if you think the attraction will be a success or not.

The pictures above may give you some ideas, and you should try to use some ideas of your own.

Your email should be between 100 and 150 words long.

You will receive up to 7 marks for the content of your email, and up to 6 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

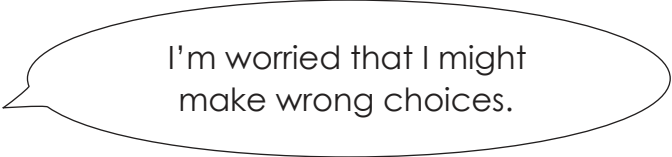
Exercise 7

Some people think that teenagers should be allowed to make important decisions about their lives.

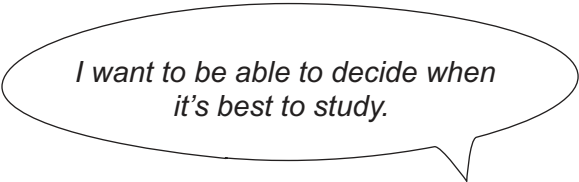
Here are some comments from students in your class:



Our parents must learn to trust us.



I'm worried that I might make wrong choices.



I want to be able to decide when it's best to study.



I think older people always know best.

Write an article for your school magazine giving your views.

The comments above may give you some ideas, and you should try to use some ideas of your own.

Your article should be between 100 and 150 words long.

You will receive up to 7 marks for the content of your article, and up to 6 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

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