

Candidate Name \_\_\_\_\_

Centre Number	Candidate Number

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education  
CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE**

**0510/1**

PAPER 1 Reading and Writing

**MAY/JUNE SESSION 2002**

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the question paper.  
No additional materials are required.

**TIME** 1 hour 30 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the question paper.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

Dictionaries are **not** allowed.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
<b>Part 1</b>	
<b>Part 2</b>	
<b>Part 3</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

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**This question paper consists of 18 printed pages and 2 blank pages.**



**Part 1: Exercise 1**

Read the advertisement below about 'Skateworld', and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

# SKATEWORLD

17th AVENUE, EDENVALE SPORT CENTRE

## CHILDREN'S BIRTHDAY PARTY VENUE

PROFESSIONAL ENTERTAINMENT, VARIETY OF PARTY PLANS AND DECOR, SUPERVISION



## DISCO PARTIES FOR TEENS

HELD IN EVENINGS,  
ADULT SUPERVISION



## EASTER HOLIDAY CLINICS

6 - 9 APRIL OR 20 - 23 APRIL

INCLUDES FUN ACTIVITIES FOR SKATERS AND NON-SKATERS  
SUPERVISION BY TRAINED MARSHALS



### ROLLER-BLADING DAILY

MON - FRI 3 - 6 pm • SAT & SUN 10 am - 6 pm



### ROLLER HOCKEY COACHING

RUN BY S.A. NATIONAL TEAM COACH



### SPORTS SHOP OPEN DAILY

MOMS & DADS: WE DO THE WORK, WE CLEAN THE MESS,  
YOU HAVE THE FUN



ENTRANCE FEE R5 INCLUDES A FREE COKE ON PRESENTATION  
OF THIS LEAFLET (ONLY ONE PER PERSON)

PLEASE BOOK EARLY BY CALLING YVONNE 453-6503

(a) What does the centre offer for children under 10 in addition to sport?  
.....[1]

(b) What might encourage parents to feel happy that their children would be safe at a disco party?  
.....[1]

(c) Give **two** sports which can be done at Edenvale Sport Centre.  
.....[1]

(d) How does Skateworld try to attract parents to send their children?  
.....[1]

(e) What do visitors have to show to get their free drink?  
.....[1]

[Total: 5]

## Part 1: Exercise 2

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

### *“I’ve been to Morocco in Dubai”*

Visitors to the Dubai Shopping Festival are carrying back with them a novel memento of their trip to Dubai – their own pictures looking like ‘traditional’ Moroccans.

‘It’s an unusual way of saying “I’ve been there”. And it is attracting Arabs from all the Gulf States, and Europeans and Asians,’ says Yasmine Al Basheer, a Moroccan school teacher

resident in Dubai, who hit upon the idea as the best way to spread awareness of this westernmost Arab country.

The traditional attire of men, women and children in Morocco is colourful and exotic, representing the various regions of the country. Yasmine set about acquiring the dresses along with cultural artefacts from different stores in the city –

and even had some flown in to create a truly exotic setting.

Then she got in touch with a professional photo studio to take the pictures. Part of the Moroccan Pavilion at the Global Village, the Seema Studio stall provides the glossy colour prints for \$15 or \$25 depending on the size of the enlargements.



(a) What sort of souvenir is proving popular with visitors to the Dubai Shopping Festival?  
.....[1]

(b) What is Yasmine Al Basheer's main job?  
.....[1]

(c) As well as buying them in Dubai, how were other Moroccan clothes acquired?  
.....[1]

(d) Where in Dubai are the photographs taken?  
.....[1]

(e) Why are there two different prices for the photographs?  
.....[1]

[Total: 5]

**Part 1: Exercise 3**

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

# SPORTS INJURIES

Sports-related injuries occur when sportsmen and sportswomen fail to warm up properly, over-train, use incorrect equipment or adopt a faulty technique. Injuries may also follow an accident or foul play.

Injuries to soft tissues – including muscles and tendons – are very common, and lead to pain and various degrees of immobility. Fortunately, many sports-related injuries can be prevented by observing a few simple measures such as warming up and cooling down properly, and using the proper equipment and techniques.

## Common sports injuries

- **PULLED HAMSTRING:** caused by over-pulling or tearing the muscle fibre at the back of the thigh; often occurs while sprinting or kicking a ball.
- **TENDONITIS:** inflammation of a tendon at the back of the heel. Various causes include long-distance running shoes, wearing running shoes that do not support the heel, and change of normal running surface.
- **TENOSYNOVITIS:** inflammation of tendon linings. Commonly occurs in the wrist caused by the overuse of muscles, e.g. in any racket sport that leads participants to use a vulnerable, powerful grip, or in sports like rowing and weightlifting.
- **SHIN SPLINTS:** caused by strained tendons or muscles in the front of the lower leg when walking or running. This results in pain around the shin area that eases off when resting. Shin splints are associated with unusual or abnormal foot posture.
- **BRUISES (CONTUSIONS):** occur when an injury causes bleeding from blood capillaries beneath the skin. This leads to discoloration under the surface. Bruises arise following a blunt blow such as a punch or kick and may appear hours, or even days, after an injury.
- **BLISTERS:** form on skin that has been damaged by friction or heat. Tissue fluid leaks into the affected area forming a “bubble”. Never deliberately burst a blister as this may lead to infection. Should the blister break, cover it with a dry, non-stick dressing. Otherwise, leave a blister to heal on its own and cover with a special protective plaster.

(a) Using information from the first paragraph, give one way in which sports-related injuries may occur.

.....[1]

(b) Which phrase describes both muscles and tendons?

.....[1]

(c) What is the common name for the muscle fibre at the back of the thigh?

.....[1]

(d) What causes the dark colour of a bruise?

.....[1]

(e) Why must you not burst a blister?

.....[1]

[Total: 5]

## Part 2: Exercise 1

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

# The Chachapoya people and their funeral houses

From a distance the most interesting thing about this centuries-old tomb was its location: a ledge two-thirds of the way up of a thousand-foot cliff in the Peruvian cloud forest. But later, viewed from the end of a thin climbing rope – and after a four day trek through dense forests – the tomb lay tantalisingly close. Just inside the opening, a shaft of sunlight illuminated two basket-like bundles. They looked like mummy coffins. And they were undisturbed.

This funeral house, or *chullapa*, was one of the few that, as an archaeologist, I had seen unrobbed in 20 years of studying the Chachapoya, an ancient culture that built thousands of tombs in this region on the eastern slopes of the Andes.

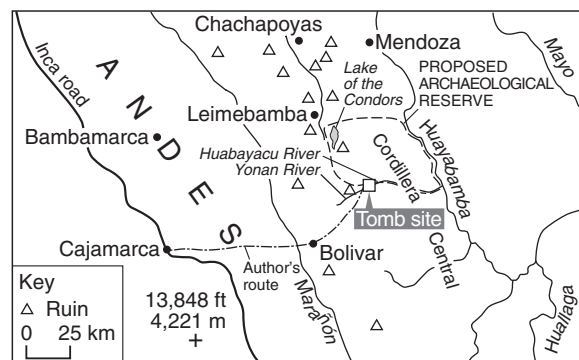
Exciting as the sight was, it was also frustrating. Our team did not have permits from the Peruvian government to take one step inside the tomb or touch a single item. So we swung from ropes, catching glimpses of its contents. Through the shadows, more artefacts became visible. The long wooden shafts or Chachapoya weapons stood in one corner. A green-tinted star shaped object appeared to be the metal head of a mace. This was probably a warrior's tomb.

The Chachapoya built hundreds of settlements on mountaintops and ridges, some with as few as 20 of their trademark circular stone structures, others with more than 400. Chachapoya ruins are so plentiful in the thick forests and steep hills that when we push into the region it is difficult not to stumble upon some structure built by them. The best known site, Cuelap, high above the

Utcubamba River, is one of the most impressive pre-Hispanic settlements in South America.

Here in the *ceja de selva*, eyebrow of the jungle, more than 150 inches of rain can fall in a year. To protect the remains of their respected dead, the Chachapoya chose dry places. In the dry microclimate they built platforms of stone or wood; they also placed mummies in natural caves. Some mummies have been found encased in a coating of plasterlike mud, stones, and grass, decorated with painted faces. Fortunately for us, this reverence for the dead has preserved a part of the Chachapoya past that otherwise would have been long lost to decay.

The Chachapoya buried their lower-class citizens in common graves with little ceremony. But occupants of the cliff tombs were carefully wrapped in layers of woollen and cotton textiles. They were also surrounded by objects associated with daily life: pottery and weapons. Because the Chachapoya left no written record, scholars have long treasured their burial objects. The trouble is, robbers want them too. More often than not, robbers arrive at burial sites long before archaeologists do.





(a) What was special about this funeral house?

.....[1]

(b) Why did the archaeologists have to swing from ropes?

.....[1]

(c) Why did the Chachapoya build their funeral houses high on the cliffs?

.....[1]

(d) Why are the everyday objects found in the funeral houses important?

.....[1]

(e) Which **two** natural obstacles did the author have to cross during his journey from Cajamarca to the tomb site?

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

[Total: 6]

## Part 2: Exercise 2

Read the following article about how perfumes are created.

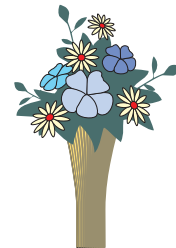
Write a summary on the opposite page explaining:

- how perfumes occur naturally
- how the perfumer works to create perfumes for people to buy

Your summary should be about 100 words long, and you should use your own words as far as possible.



# How perfumes are created



Natural perfumes are a complex mixture of substances. Extracts from the flower jasmine, for example, form part of many commercial perfumes and have more than 200 components. These range from *jasmine lactone*, that has a pleasant smell, to *indole*, which in its pure form smells extremely unpleasant. However, in tiny amounts it actually possesses a floral scent, which, when added into the overall mixture, is extremely pleasant. Natural perfumes are obtained from plants through a separation procedure known as distillation. These perfumes are mostly oily materials, which can be extracted from flowers, fruits, seeds, woods, branches and leaves, bark or roots.

Flower scents are enjoyed by everyone, from every period and culture. The most popular scents are rose, jasmine, lily of the valley, lilac, carnation, tuberose, hyacinth, orange blossom, violet, heliotrope, gardenia, jonquil, narcissus, freesia, ylang ylang and daphne.

Natural extracts from the scent glands of animals such as the musk deer and the civet cat have been used for centuries as perfume components. Musk was once the most important raw perfumery material. It has always been difficult to obtain and is extremely expensive, as the male musk deer from which it is derived live in remote and mountainous regions. The musk deer is now extremely rare while the civet cat is extinct. Nevertheless, the perfume industry has developed chemicals that copy the scents of these animals, which it now mixes in large amounts comparatively cheaply.

Experts who create perfumes for fragrances and cosmetics are called *perfumers*. They make their selection from about 500 natural aromatic raw materials and 1000 aroma chemicals which they blend together to create a perfume that matches the required image. Whereas a simple perfume may contain a blend of 10-30 materials, more complex sophisticated perfumes have at least 50 to 100 substances. In the most extreme case, many hundreds of materials may be blended together to suit a particular purpose.

Different fragrances tend to be used in different types of cosmetics. Generally popular fragrances such as rose, jasmine, lily of the valley and lilac are normally used for lotions and creams. For cosmetics, powdery and sweet fragrances are preferred, but floral fragrances have recently become more popular. There is currently an overall trend towards subtle and sophisticated fragrances.

Men and women have different preferences in terms of the strength of a fragrance. The International Fragrance Association has determined the guidelines for the safe use of perfume ingredients and these are adhered to by the manufacturers of cosmetic fragrances worldwide. In addition, extensive research is being conducted into new and existing perfumery materials to ensure safe marketing for cosmetics.

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[8]

**Part 2: Exercise 3**

Wesley Lablache is a very ambitious young man and wants to gain as many qualifications as possible. He lives in Victoria, the capital of Seychelles, at Flat 12, Main Avenue, with his parents and younger brother and sister. Their telephone number is 9714-2973410. His email address is [weslablache@hotmail.co.sc](mailto:weslablache@hotmail.co.sc). He doesn't own a computer of his own, but his brother who is away studying in the USA has allowed him to borrow his IBM Model 1234 laptop computer whenever he likes, and he is reasonably proficient in using it, although he still has a lot to learn. He is 17, having been born on March 12 1985, and he wants to be able to show future employers that he has a recognised ICT (Information and Communications Technology) qualification.

He has seen an advertisement in his local newspaper, the *Mahe Times*, advertising a course for young people over 16 in preparation for a Cambridge certificate in ICT, and he decides to apply. The course code is ICT999.

**Imagine you are Wesley, and fill in the form on the opposite page, using the information above.**

[6]

# ICT COURSE Application Form

## SECTION A. (Complete this section in Block Capitals)

Full name .....

Sex: Male/Female (delete as appropriate).

Postal address .....

.....

Tel. No .....

Age ..... Date of birth (DD/MM/YY)

Code of course applied for: .....

## SECTION B

Do you have access to a computer? (delete as appropriate) Y\* / N\*\*

(\* if Yes, indicate what type: .....

\*\* if No, are you likely to have access in the next month? Y/N)

In one sentence, say why you want to enrol on this course. ....

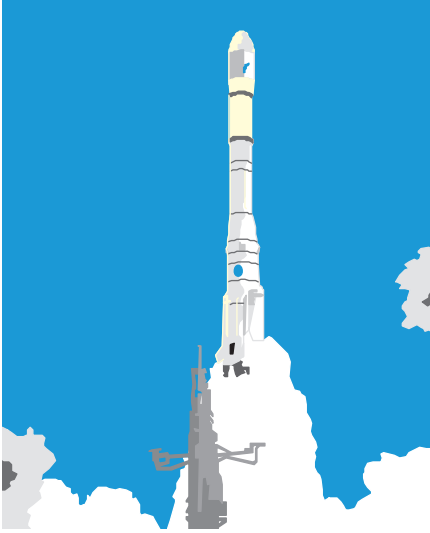
.....

To help us: where did you find out about the course? .....

.....

**Part 3: Exercise 1**

Write an article for your school/college magazine about what you consider to be the most important invention in the past 150 years.



The pictures above may give you some ideas, but you are free to choose something different.

In your article you should include the following:

- the name of the invention, and what it does
- what its benefits to people have been
- why you have chosen it

**Your article should be about 100 words long.**



**Part 3: Exercise 2**

You have been asked by your Principal for ideas about making your school/college buildings and grounds more pleasant for students.

Write a letter to your Principal in which you give your ideas for improvements. Your letter should include the following areas:

- what to do about rubbish (litter)
- encouraging students to keep the school/college tidy and in good order
- creating a leisure/quiet/garden area for students.

Begin your letter 'Dear Principal, ....'. (You do not need to write an address at the top.)

**Your letter should be about 150 words long.**



[12]





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*Copyright acknowledgements:*

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