

Candidate Name _____

Centre Number	Candidate Number

International General Certificate of Secondary Education
CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE
PAPER 1 Reading and Writing

0510/1

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 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** permitted.

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

This question paper consists of 17 printed pages and 3 blank pages.

Part 1

Part 1: Exercise 1

Printed below is part of a leaflet advertising a small hotel.

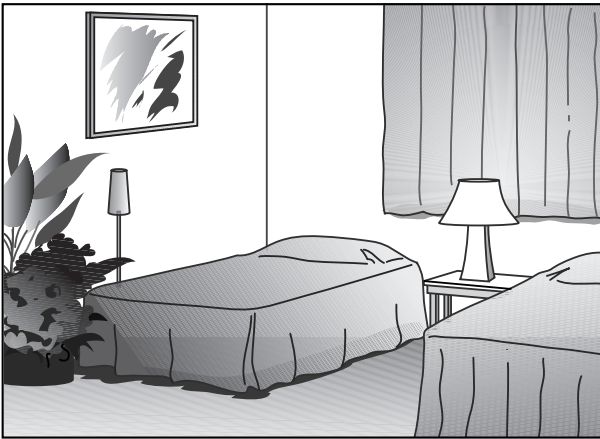
Read the leaflet and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

The Roze Inn

Tel: 613572

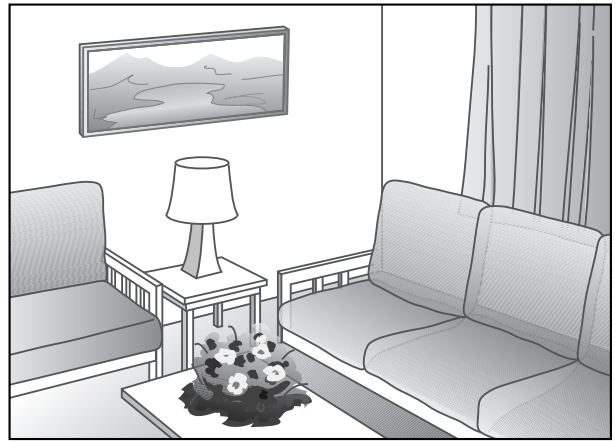
Welcome ...

... to where you can enjoy the convenience of a daily-serviced, two-room suite with your own private kitchenette and bathroom. Located in a quiet residential area in the heart of the business and commercial district of Amman ...



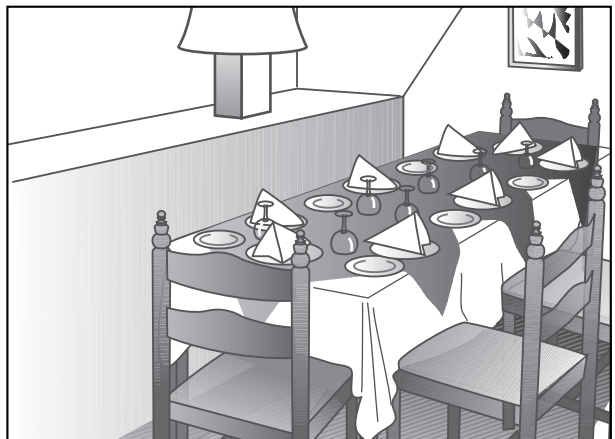
... this luxury hotel is managed by an experienced team of welcoming and friendly staff who will handle all your business, travel and tourism arrangements.

The Roze Inn takes pride in offering our clients the very best of International and Middle Eastern cuisine.



Savour our unique selection of Oriental Mezza or Continental specialities with a wide choice of local and European beverages. Group bookings welcome. For further details of group bookings, please contact the Manager.

Enjoy the fresh Jordanian summers on our open-air terrace or ...



...the intimate atmosphere and charming arabesque decor indoors inspired by the architecture of old Madaba houses.

(a) Why is the hotel convenient for visiting businessmen/businesswomen?

..... [1]

(b) What is good about the people who work in the hotel?

..... [1]

(c) How does the restaurant try to make sure everyone will enjoy the food and drink?

..... [1]

(d) What is it in the leaflet that clearly shows that the owners want to attract parties of guests?

..... [1]

(e) Where would visitors be most likely to eat dinner when the weather is cold?

..... [1]

[Total: 5]

Part 1: Exercise 2

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

Romanian Women Sweep Gymnastics Medal

Andrea Raducan, the famous Romanian athlete, led her team to total victory in the women's gymnastics competition at the Olympic games in Sydney. Romanians won all the medals – Gold, Silver and Bronze – the first time that a single nation has made a clean sweep since the Soviet Union did so in 1960.

However, the triumph was not without its crises and drama. The victorious Romanian team were made to wait for the results to be confirmed, after games officials discovered that the height of the vaulting apparatus was 5cm short. This discovery was made just as they were preparing to announce the final results.

After a hurried conference, officials agreed that in the interests of fairness, some gymnasts would be allowed to repeat their vaults if they felt that the inaccurate height of the apparatus had adversely affected their performance.

In the end, only 5 gymnasts accepted the offer, none of whom made any impact on the final scores, but the Romanian team endured anxious moments whilst they waited for the competition to be concluded.

Eventually, it was possible for the final scores to be confirmed, and the Romanian rejoicing could begin in earnest.

"I'm very excited," said Andrea Raducan. "I was expecting a good result today, but for the team to win all three medals was beyond my dreams."

Before the competition began, Svetlana Khorkina of Russia was the clear favourite to win the competition, but she saw her gold medal hopes disappear when she performed poorly on the vault. She blamed the faulty apparatus, but had fallen so far behind the Romanian women that she turned down the opportunity to try again when the fault had been corrected.

She left the arena in tears after her poor performance, but returned the next day, a picture of stern concentration, determined to get things right in the last competition of the Games.

Wearing a black leotard sprinkled with sparkles, Khorkina dazzled a capacity audience with a breathtaking display of floor exercises, performed to a Spanish flamenco. The performance gained her a very high mark from the judges and wild applause from the audience. She acknowledged the applause without a smile and left the arena without looking back.

But disaster was lying in wait for her again. Performing later on the uneven bars, Khorkina failed to complete a move invented and named after her, and came crashing down onto the mat, all hope of a medal gone.

Russian coaches complained later that the problems with the vaulting apparatus had so disturbed their temperamental star that she was unable to concentrate properly.

(a) Which country did the winner of the all-round women's gymnastics come from?
..... [1]

(b) (i) What steps did officials take to try to make the competition fair for all participants?
..... [1]

(ii) How did the decision affect the Romanian women's team?
..... [1]

(c) What was the problem with the apparatus?
..... [1]

(d) What was the reason given by her coaches for the Russian athlete's difficulties?
..... [1]

[Total: 5]

Part 1: Exercise 3

The passage printed below is about a small tribe in Nepal.

Read the passage, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

Ram Puti sits with her baby and a few of her extended family near the evening fire in her small wooden house. Some of the women smoke, and two men repair fishnets in the corner. A debate arises about an arranged marriage that has turned sour.

When it comes to matters of the heart, the lazy laughter of the women transforms into a spiral of opinion that rises with the smoke. One legend says it was a matter of the heart that brought the Tharu people to their isolated homeland in southern Nepal.

Lal Bahadur, an old man, told me that after the Moguls invaded India in the 16th century, his people found themselves in conflict with a King because he wanted to marry a Rajput girl. To prevent this happening and to avoid the fighting which broke out between the Rajputs and the King's supporters, the Rajput women and children fled east across India while their men stayed behind to fight.

The Tharus, as the refugees came to be known, settled in a forested region called the *tarai*, which spreads across 550 miles of Himalayan foothills along what is now the Nepal-India border. When word arrived that the Rajput men had all been killed, the women began to marry the slaves who had accompanied them to the tarai.

The Tharus remained separate from the outside world – protected, ironically, by malaria-bearing mosquitoes that prompted outsiders to give the region a wide berth. Though not immune, the Tharus developed some resistance to the deadly disease. They carved their homes from the forest, and farmed and fished in swiftly flowing rivers.

The lives of the Tharus have remained simple for four centuries. Except for a few bicycles, tools, and tractors, I see little around them that they have not made with their hands. The walls of their homes are plastered inside and out with mud and cow dung, so smooth that they look and feel like skin. Their clay containers, their embroidered garments, the fishnets they weave – all the things they touch – are works of art.

What touches the Tharus, however – even in the name of progress – is less benign. Foreigners brought DDT to the tarai in the 1950s. Malaria was eradicated, but so too was the barrier to outside encroachment. Borrowing money to pay for goods that outsiders brought them, many Tharus signed documents they could not read – and that ultimately forced them to become tenants on the very land they had owned. Overcutting and poor management of the forestland cast a shadow over the future of the Tharus as well.

Still, the days follow one another. Rain comes in the night. I wake to find the mornings moist and gray. In the evenings I return in the languishing sun to my tent, pitched under a lemon tree. One such evening an old woman named Chanda calls to me and brings me to her house. She wants to thank me for helping her get medicine. Chanda disappears into her garden. I hear the sounds of a scuffle, and she returns with one of her fattest chickens, its feet tied with a rope.

Those who have almost nothing give everything. I do not need the chicken, but Chanda will not listen to my protest and pushes the bird toward my stomach, motioning that it is for eating. For some minutes we push the upside-down chicken back and forth – until it ceases to struggle and closes its eyes.

I must accept something and point to a fishing pot hanging from a ceiling beam. Chanda raises her eyebrows with suspicion over why I would choose an object with no value in place of a hot meal. As she unties the pot, her daughter Kurowa comes out of the house and tells me to take the pot *and* the chicken. I am happy with the pot. I squeeze Chanda's hand and leave mother and daughter standing with the chicken.

(a) Why did the women marry their slaves?

..... [1]

(b) Why were the Tharus quite safe in the region they lived in?

..... [1]

(c) Make one point about the huts of the Tharus.

..... [1]

(d) Why does Chanda want to give the chicken to the writer?

..... [1]

(e) Why does Chanda not consider the fishing pot to be a suitable present?

..... [1]

[Total: 5]

Part 2: Exercise 1

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

Stars throw light on old Egyptian mystery



One of the great puzzles of Egyptology is how the builders of the pyramids lined them up to the north.

Now Kate Spence says she has the exact answer, writes PATRICIA REANEY.

It is a mystery that has worried the world's top scientists for more than a century because no one knows how they did it or exactly when. But a British Egyptologist believes she may have solved the puzzle and figured out how the ancient Egyptians lined the pyramids of Giza up to the north and roughly when they did it.

The heavenly alignment of the pyramids, one of the seven wonders of the world, is precise enough that scientists were convinced that Egyptians had to have a good knowledge of astronomy even though there is no record of it in ancient texts.

The best estimate of the age of the royal tombs, roughly 4,500 years old, is based on histories of the period and the reign of kings, and is only accurate to within 100 years.

Dr Kate Spence, of the University of Cambridge, estimates the building of the pyramids began between 2,485 BC - 2,375 BC and that two stars helped the Egyptians to line them to the north, important to them for religious reasons.

"The exact link between the archaeological information and the astronomical calculations is very precise. It is very rare in archaeology that you get things that match that closely," she said in a telephone interview.

"This is a much more convincing argument than has been put forward in the past," she added.

In addition to solving a long-standing mystery, Spence's findings, reported in the science journal *Nature*, add to our understanding of the history of the ancient Egyptians and the understanding of their technical ability.

The Egyptians were trying to find north but they didn't have a star marking the pole. So they used two stars, Kochab in Ursa Minor (or the 'Little Dipper'), and Mizar in Ursa Major (or the 'Big Dipper') to find the pole.

"The pole is on a line between those two stars. You measure when the two stars are basically on top of one another – and if you line them up with a plumb line that you will give you true north," Spence said.

According to astronomical data, 2,467 BC is the year in which the line that goes between the two stars passes exactly through the north pole.

"If they had started building on that date we would have a pyramid which is absolutely lined up to north. But the fact is they seemed to have started work about 11 years before that, which means it is still a little way from north," Spence said.

(a) In which direction are the pyramids lined up?

..... [1]

(b) Why did the Egyptians want the pyramids lined up in this way?

..... [1]

(c) Which two stars did the Egyptians use to line up the pyramids?

..... [1]

(d) Why were these two stars important to the Egyptians?

..... [1]

(e) What is Kate Spence's job?

..... [1]

(f) In your own words say why 2,467 BC was a very important date.

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 6]

Part 2: Exercise 2

Read the article below about the reduction of the mangrove forests in Thailand.

Write a summary of the article explaining:

- why the mangrove forests are diminishing;
- why this is serious;
- what steps are being taken to solve the problem.

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

Spotlight on....

Aerial Management of Mangrove Forests along the Andaman sea coast, Thailand

A survey was carried out with a small Cessna aircraft flying low (approx. 600 ft) over the coastal mangroves and shrimp farm areas. It was highly successful in identifying major remaining mangrove areas, locating seriously degraded mangrove sites, and getting proof of the existence of recently converted mangrove areas to new shrimp farms.

The survey yielded several hours of perfect video recordings, which indicated that 9 per cent of the mangroves were seriously degraded (mainly from logging activities), and 24 per cent converted to shrimp farms.

It is believed that this analysis is the most accurate and most recent estimate of mangrove loss as a result of logging and shrimp farming along this coastline, which until recently was believed to be largely unaffected by these developments.

The loss of mangroves in Thailand over the past three decades adds up to over 50 per cent of the total mangrove area that covered Thailand's coasts in the early 1970s.

Nearly 70 per cent of the remaining mangroves are located in Southern Thailand. The major threat to these forests now appears to be conversion to intensive shrimp aquaculture ponds.

The director-general of the Fisheries Department recently admitted that over 60 per cent of the shrimp farms in Thailand are operating "illegally" and often have not acquired the appropriate land usage permits and land ownership documents prior to conversion.

The loss of mangrove forests in Southern Thailand is affecting the livelihood of coastal fishing communities, which have been marginalised during the rapid economic developments in Thailand over the past two decades.

Wetlands International is collaborating with the Prince of Songkla University and local communities in Pattani Bay to do something about these problems.

The project includes a programme of replanting mangrove trees in areas where they have been felled. The creeks where the trees formerly grew are also being restored so that more replanting is possible. In addition to this, inhabitants of the region are being helped to develop new means of increasing income, and are being encouraged to set up cooperatives to help with the processing and marketing of the goods they produce.

The project will last three years and is funded by the European Community.

Part 2: Exercise 3

Sergei Iranovsky is entering a race for his school, the Hanerovia Academy, Gregory Road, Georgia. The 5 km race will raise money for the school's library and he expects to be able to encourage his friends and family to help him get just over \$100. If he does manage to do this he will be eligible for a prize which he would really like to have. Other pupils at the Academy will also be in the race and will raise money for the same purpose too.

The race will take place in the local Imperial Park.

Sergei is one of the youngest runners, being only 11 years old, but his fastest time covering 5 kilometres has been 30 minutes. This was a combination of both running and walking. Other older pupils will just run or jog. They are in training for the race now. The nearest relative to contact in an emergency is his mother Anna Iranovsky and her telephone number is 09786 345562.

Imagine you are Sergei, and complete the form on the opposite page.

NAME

AGE

SCHOOL

ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE RAISED

PURPOSE OF MONEY TO BE RAISED

TICK THE BOX IF YOU WISH TO BE ENTERED IN THE PRIZE DRAW:

CIRCLE THE PRIZE FOR WHICH YOU WILL BE ELIGIBLE:

\$100 OR OVER: BRIEFCASE

\$300 OR OVER: A MOBILE PHONE

\$500 OR OVER: A DVD PLAYER

VENUE OF RACE

ESTIMATED TIME TO COMPLETE RACE

TICK THE BOX TO DESCRIBE HOW YOU EXPECT TO COMPLETE THE RACE:

RUN THE 5 KM

RUN AND WALK THE 5 KM

WALK THE 5 KM

IN EMERGENCY CONTACT
(RELATIVE OR SPOUSE)

CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER

[6]

Part 3: Exercise 1

DID YOU SEE A UFO IN THE SKY LAST NIGHT?



For our investigations we need a statement from everyone who thinks that they did.

Please contact: Detective Inspector Smith at the Police Station, Main Street.

Last night you saw an unidentified flying object (UFO) in the sky. You have been to see Detective Inspector Smith, and he has asked you to **write an account of your experience**.

In your account you should:

- say where you were and what you were doing when you saw the UFO
- describe the UFO briefly (and say what you think the object was if it was not a spaceship)
- say how you felt at the time.

Your account should be about 100 words long.

Part 3: Exercise 2

You and your friends are very excited because a famous person from the world of music/film/fashion is coming to visit a local shopping centre.

A number of people from the community, including a student, will be presented to the famous person.

You desperately want to be that student. **Write a letter to the organiser of the event, Ms Smith, to persuade her to select you.**

You should write about 150 words.

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Part 1. Exercise 3 *The National Geographic*, 2000

Part 2. Exercise 1 *New Sunday Times*, 2000

Part 2. Exercise 2 *Sunday Style*, 1998

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