

Location Entry Codes

As part of CIE's continual commitment to maintaining best practice in assessment, CIE uses different variants of some question papers for our most popular assessments with large and widespread candidature. The question papers are closely related and the relationships between them have been thoroughly established using our assessment expertise. All versions of the paper give assessment of equal standard.

The content assessed by the examination papers and the type of questions is unchanged.

This change means that for this component there are now two variant Question Papers, Mark Schemes and Principal Examiner's Reports where previously there was only one. For any individual country, it is intended that only one variant is used. This document contains both variants which will give all Centres access to even more past examination material than is usually the case.

The diagram shows the relationship between the Question Papers, Mark Schemes and Principal Examiners' Reports that are available.

Question Paper	Mark Scheme	Principal Examiner's Report
Introduction	Introduction	Introduction
First variant Question Paper	First variant Mark Scheme	First variant Principal Examiner's Report
Second variant Question Paper	Second variant Mark Scheme	Second variant Principal Examiner's Report

Who can I contact for further information on these changes?

Please direct any questions about this to CIE's Customer Services team at:

international@cie.org.uk

The titles for the variant items should correspond with the table above, so that at the top of the first page of the relevant part of the document and on the header, it has the words:

- First variant Question Paper / Mark Scheme / Principal Examiner's Report

or

- Second variant Question Paper / Mark Scheme / Principal Examiner's Report

as appropriate.



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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* 1 6 6 5 4 6 0 2 1 3 *

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/11

Paper 1 Reading and Writing (Core)

October/November 2008

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	
Exercise 3	
Exercise 4	
Exercise 5	
Exercise 6	
Exercise 7	
Total	

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



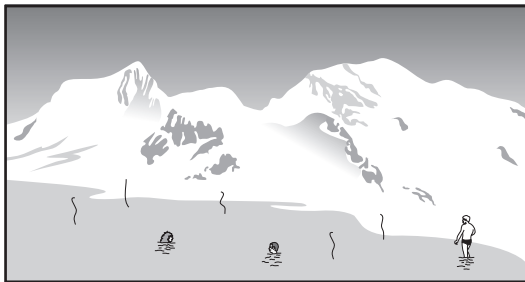
Exercise 1

Read the following article about The Blue Lagoon Spa, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

The Blue Lagoon Spa

The Main Spa

In the heart of the freezing cold lava fields of Iceland lie the wonderfully relaxing, rejuvenating waters of The Blue Lagoon Spa. Surrounded by black sandy beaches are the series of lakes, which contain health-giving minerals and algae: so good for your skin and general health. Bathers come here for the health-giving properties of the warm waters.



Relaxing in the warm lagoon in a fascinating, steamy environment is a unique experience. The water temperature reaches 37 to 39°C, even when the air is several degrees below freezing! The lagoon is famous for its special active ingredients and their effects on body and soul. Mineral salts balance and relax the bather whilst the blue-green algae nourish and soften the skin. The white silica mud cleanses and removes dead skin cells from the surface of the skin.

Other Facilities

In addition to the Main Spa there are other exciting options for the visitor. Try standing under a refreshing waterfall which provides an energising massage, or find the cosy steam bath located in a lava cave. Skin treatments are also available by the lagoon side from our experienced staff.

Restaurant

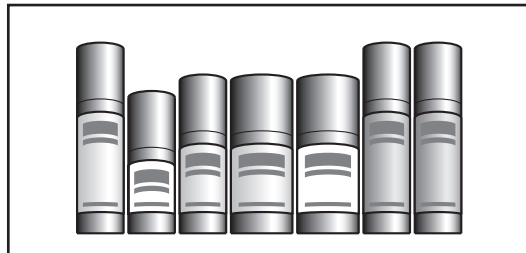
When you have completed your spa experience, why not try the fresh, organic Icelandic food on offer? Our restaurant is rated one of the top fifty in the world.

Conferences

The Blue Lagoon meeting room is equipped with modern furniture as well as all the latest technological innovations, ideal for conferences and meetings. Its view of the lagoon and the surrounding lava field is a delight for visitors.

The Blue Lagoon Shop

The shop offers a selection of our own Blue Lagoon geothermal skincare products based on the lagoon's active ingredients. You can take home a small sample of a skincare product or buy gifts for your friends and family.



Visiting Us

If you want to leave your car behind, there is a bus from the main railway station in Reykjavik to the lagoon every hour until 20.00 hours.

When you return home you can visit us again at the website www.bluelagoon.is or join our Internet Club for news and special offers.

(a) Where is The Blue Lagoon Spa located?

..... [1]

(b) In what ways do the mineral salts help the bather?

..... [1]

(c) Name **one** other ingredient in the Spa waters, and give its effects on the body.

Ingredient: [1]

Effects: [1]

(d) How do we know that the restaurant has a good reputation?

..... [1]

(e) How can you find out about special offers?

..... [1]

[Total: 6]

Exercise 2

Read the following article about bee-keeping, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

BEE-KEEPING IN THE CITY

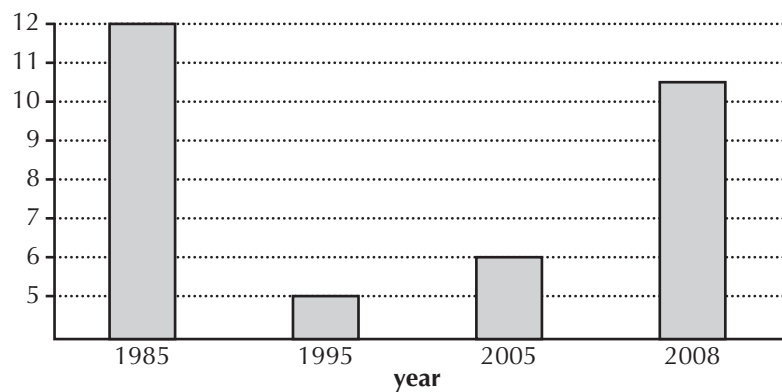
There is a new buzz in towns and cities in Great Britain. Bee-keeping, normally practised by people living in the country, has become the fashionable hobby for those who live and work in the cities. It is now estimated that there are more worker bees in London than there are working people.

Bee-keepers living in the towns have begun to outnumber those in the country because plants growing in towns can offer more exciting nectar (the bee's basic food) than fields in the countryside. These fields have often been treated with pesticides which are harmful to bees.

Membership of the British Bee-keepers' Association has almost doubled to 10,500 over the past three years in the biggest increase since the peak in the 1980s. This was just before a parasitic mite killed off millions of bees. One spokesman for the Association said, "Home-made honey from the towns is an entirely different product. Depending on the time of year, you get the different flavours of whatever the bees have been feeding on. You don't get such variety with honey from the country."

Young people are now queuing to join bee-keeping courses which are often over-subscribed. There are waiting lists to buy expensive beehives, costing around £100 each. Some people keep their beehives on terraces on their roofs, others in small gardens at the back of their houses.

number (in thousands) of members in the Bee-keepers' Association



Aysha Singh, who teaches classes on bee-keeping, said, "Most of those who join the bee-keeping course are young people. It's a rebellion against the lifestyle of the office worker. These young people want to get outside as well as do more physical and manual activities. One man says that he can't eat the honey as he is diabetic but he keeps bees because he needs some variety in his life."

Bee-keeping is not a strenuous activity. Most experts say that hives need to be checked only once every seven to ten days, when the bees are at their most active, between April and July.

There are disadvantages, however. Jane West, who has just started keeping 60,000 bees in a hive near to a city centre, has already been stung a few times. "It didn't hurt as much as I expected," she said. "Bees are not threatening in the same way as wasps are. They are nice little creatures with complex social-structures. They are also good for the garden when they take the nectar from the flowers." Jane restricts the number of bees she keeps because she thinks their humming sound "might frighten the neighbours".

Warmer temperatures in towns and cities mean that the bees keep active longer. In addition, a beehive in the town produces about 20 kilos of honey a year, twice as much as in country areas.

What do the urban bee-keepers do with all that honey? People say that they give much of it away, especially to the neighbours... probably to keep them sweet!

(a) How does the number of bee-keepers living in the country compare with the number in towns?

..... [1]

(b) Why did the number of bees decrease dramatically at the end of the 1980s?

..... [1]

(c) What can influence the taste of home-made honey?

..... [1]

(d) What suggests that bee-keeping courses are very popular?

..... [1]

(e) According to the graph, how many members were in the Bee-keepers' Association in 2005?

..... [1]

(f) Why might bee-keeping be attractive to office workers? Give **two** details.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(g) What are **two** possible disadvantages of keeping bees?

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(h) How much honey is produced per year from a hive in the country compared to a hive in the town?

..... [1]

[Total: 10]

Exercise 3

Abdul Adid is 19 years old and lives in Cairo in Egypt. He is very keen on travelling and recently went to Turkey with a college group and enjoyed it very much. Now he has persuaded his parents to go there with him for a holiday. His parents have asked Abdul to make the arrangements for the holiday and to complete the booking form.

The dates for the holiday are 14th to 28th August 2008. The most convenient means of travel is by plane from Cairo to Istanbul in Turkey. They have a choice of flights, one leaving at 10.15 am and the other at 3.30 pm, arriving in Istanbul two hours later. They would prefer to travel in the morning so that they have time to settle in when they arrive. The return journey is from Istanbul to Cairo but there is only one flight and that is at 11.30 am.

At first, they want to stay a few days with friends, then spend the nights of 21st to 27th in a hotel. They will need a double room (for Abdul's parents) and a single room for Abdul. They would also prefer rooms at the back of the hotel, where it is generally quieter. They want to have breakfast at the hotel every day but would like to eat their lunch and evening meals in local restaurants.

To see more of the country, the family has decided to hire a car but only for seven days starting from their date of arrival. Their preference is for a four-door car.

Abdul's father's name is Ibrahim and his mother is Mariam. The whole family lives at Al Bustan 243 in the centre of Cairo. They would prefer to be contacted by email and their address is **adidibma@yahoo.com** although it is also possible to reach them on their home telephone number 037982 565412.

Imagine you are Abdul. Fill in the booking form on the opposite page, using the information above.

Holiday Booking Form

SECTION A – Details of passengers

First name

Surname

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Full address

Preferred means of contact, with details

SECTION B – Holiday details

Outward journey

From (city) To (city)

Date Departure time

Return journey

From (city) To (city)

Date Departure time

Hotel accommodation

Date of arrival Date of departure

Number of double rooms required (please circle) 1 2 3 4

Number of single rooms required (please circle) 1 2 3 4

Meals required (please tick)

Breakfast Lunch Evening meal

Car hire

Number of days required

Type of car (please tick) 2-door 4-door Jeep

SECTION C

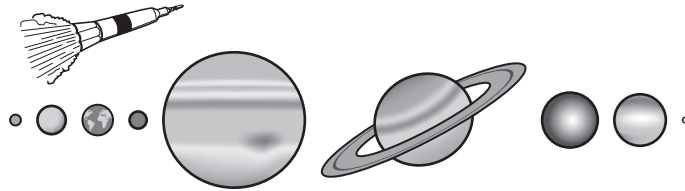
In the space below, write **one sentence** giving a reason for your choice of destination, and **one sentence** giving details of any special hotel room requirements.

[Total: 10]

Exercise 4

Read the following speech from a scientist who predicts what the world will be like in the year 2058, and then complete the notes on the opposite page.

Will life really be like this in 2058?



Think of all the changes that have taken place over the past ten years. Some scientists like myself firmly believe that the next fifty years or so will be fascinating to people of all ages. We will all see and experience things we could never have dreamed about even ten years ago.

Firstly, one prediction is that we will have a limitless supply of spare body parts and organs. There will be farms to produce human organs and the medicine of today will seem primitive and crude. There will be no need to transplant organs because they will be 'available to order' from the farm as long as the patient's medical profile is on record. For example, if someone needs a new kidney, the surgeon will simply contact a commercial organ producer and ask for one. One organ that won't be available, however, is the brain! This is far too complex and we understand so little about it that we don't think it will be as easy to mass-produce as other organs.

Another way forward is to use drugs to re-grow lost limbs like fingers and toes or to regenerate failing organs. Already heart regeneration is a real probability: after all, it is only a muscle. Maybe a whole body replacement will become routine in fifty years' time. It is almost certain that we will all live much longer.

Secondly, although we have not yet found any life beyond Earth, the universe is certainly not lifeless. Some experts believe that we will find neighbours in other galaxies out in space. We may not see 'little green men' but once evidence of life in outer space is found, other discoveries will follow. Some scientists think that tiny extraterrestrial life is already here.

We should also be able to find out exactly how the Earth was formed. We can explain with confidence what happened in the universe after the 'big bang' 14 billion years ago, but what we don't know is whether the big bang which produced the Earth was one of many. Maybe, in the next fifty years, we will find out. As science reveals the mysteries of the universe humans will take their first steps to set up colonies away from Earth. It seems likely that there will be new colonies on other planets like Mars, just in case anything terrible happens to the Earth and the population has to relocate.

Finally, one famous fishery expert has made the wild prediction that a device will be developed which allows us to 'experience the momentary and inarticulate thoughts of animals'. Such a device might help to save the oceans from exploitation by humans. We might even see humans giving up eating meat to become vegetarians if we find out how animals think and feel.

So, as you can see, we have a fascinating period ahead of us. Only time will tell whether all these predictions about the future do come true.

You have been asked by your science teacher to listen to the scientist's speech and make brief notes about what life might be like in the year 2058.

Make **two** notes under each heading.

Medical benefits

-
-

Discoveries in space

-
-

Consequences of animal studies

-
-

[Total: 6]

Exercise 5

Your teacher wants you to follow up these notes with a short summary for the School Science Club newsletter.

Look at your notes in Exercise 4. Using the ideas in your notes, write a summary about what life might be like in 2058.

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

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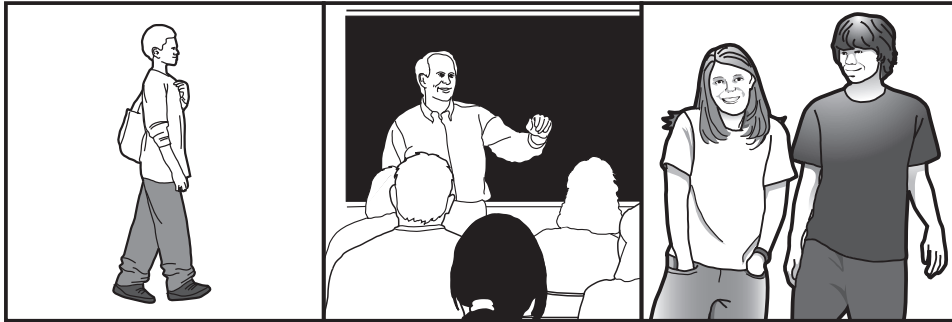
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.....

[Total: 4]

Exercise 6

You recently moved to a different town and have just finished your first week at a new school.

Write a letter to a friend about your new situation.

Don't forget to include:

- how you feel about your new town
- how your new school differs from the old school
- details about a person that you have made friends with.

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

A local newspaper is inviting young people to write an article about the use of mobile/cell phones and their advantages and disadvantages.

Here are some comments your friends made when you were researching the topic:



Write an article for your local newspaper giving your views about the issue.

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.

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Copyright Acknowledgements:

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Exercise 2 © www.timesonline.co.uk/article/0,,2087-2209986,00.html 4 June 2006.
Exercise 4 © James Randerson, Ian Sample; *The Guardian*, 16 November 2006.

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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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* 2 7 2 5 1 7 0 2 4 2 *

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/12

Paper 1 Reading and Writing (Core)

October/November 2008

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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Exercise 7	
Total	

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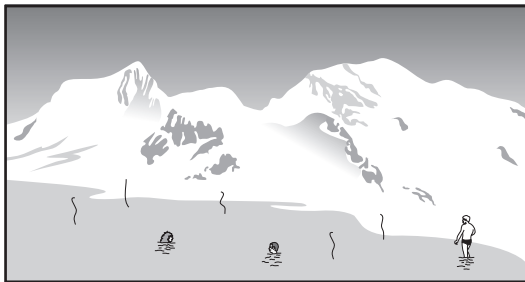
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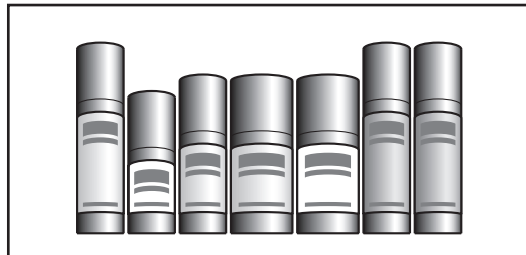
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Effects: [1]

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[Total: 6]

Exercise 2

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BEE-KEEPING IN THE CITY

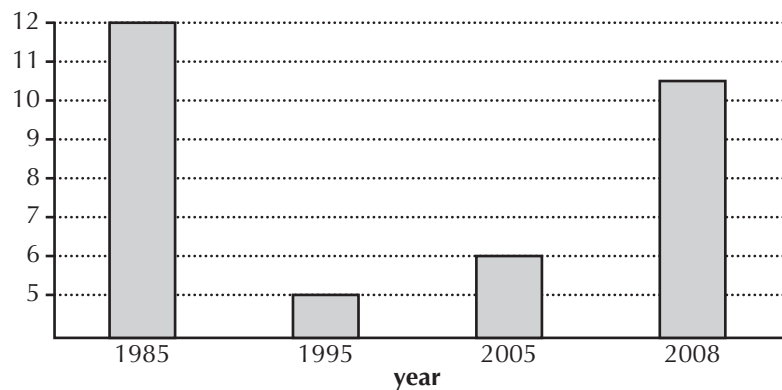
There is a new buzz in towns and cities in Great Britain. Bee-keeping, normally practised by people living in the country, has become the fashionable hobby for those who live and work in the cities. It is now estimated that there are more worker bees in London than there are working people.

Bee-keepers living in the towns have begun to outnumber those in the country because plants growing in towns can offer more exciting nectar (the bee's basic food) than fields in the countryside. These fields have often been treated with pesticides which are harmful to bees.

Membership of the British Bee-keepers' Association has almost doubled to 10,500 over the past three years in the biggest increase since the peak in the 1980s. This was just before a parasitic mite killed off millions of bees. One spokesman for the Association said, "Home-made honey from the towns is an entirely different product. Depending on the time of year, you get the different flavours of whatever the bees have been feeding on. You don't get such variety with honey from the country."

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number (in thousands) of members in the Bee-keepers' Association



Aysa Singh, who teaches classes on bee-keeping, said, "Most of those who join the bee-keeping course are young people. It's a rebellion against the lifestyle of the office worker. These young people want to get outside as well as do more physical and manual activities. One man says that he can't eat the honey as he is diabetic but he keeps bees because he needs some variety in his life."

Bee-keeping is not a strenuous activity. Most experts say that hives need to be checked only once every seven to ten days, when the bees are at their most active, between April and July.

There are disadvantages, however. Jane West, who has just started keeping 60,000 bees in a hive near to a city centre, has already been stung a few times. "It didn't hurt as much as I expected," she said. "Bees are not threatening in the same way as wasps are. They are nice little creatures with complex social-structures. They are also good for the garden when they take the nectar from the flowers." Jane restricts the number of bees she keeps because she thinks their humming sound "might frighten the neighbours".

Warmer temperatures in towns and cities mean that the bees keep active longer. In addition, a beehive in the town produces about 20 kilos of honey a year, twice as much as in country areas.

What do the urban bee-keepers do with all that honey? People say that they give much of it away, especially to the neighbours... probably to keep them sweet!

(a) How does the number of bee-keepers living in the country compare with the number in towns?

..... [1]

(b) Why did the number of bees decrease dramatically at the end of the 1980s?

..... [1]

(c) What can influence the taste of home-made honey?

..... [1]

(d) What suggests that bee-keeping courses are very popular?

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(e) According to the graph, how many members were in the Bee-keepers' Association in 2005?

..... [1]

(f) Why might bee-keeping be attractive to office workers? Give **two** details.

(i)..... [1]

(ii)..... [1]

(g) What are **two** possible disadvantages of keeping bees?

(i)..... [1]

(ii)..... [1]

(h) How much honey is produced per year from a hive in the country compared to a hive in the town?

..... [1]

[Total: 10]

Exercise 3

Abdul Adid is 19 years old and lives in Cairo in Egypt. He is very keen on travelling and recently went to Turkey with a college group and enjoyed it very much. Now he has persuaded his parents to go there with him for a holiday. His parents have asked Abdul to make the arrangements for the holiday and to complete the booking form.

The dates for the holiday are 14th to 28th August 2008. The most convenient means of travel is by plane from Cairo to Istanbul in Turkey. They have a choice of flights, one leaving at 10.15 am and the other at 3.30 pm, arriving in Istanbul two hours later. They would prefer to travel in the morning so that they have time to settle in when they arrive. The return journey is from Istanbul to Cairo but there is only one flight and that is at 11.30 am.

At first, they want to stay a few days with friends, then spend the nights of 21st to 27th in a hotel. They will need a double room (for Abdul's parents) and a single room for Abdul. They would also prefer rooms at the back of the hotel, where it is generally quieter. They want to have breakfast at the hotel every day but would like to eat their lunch and evening meals in local restaurants.

To see more of the country, the family has decided to hire a car but only for seven days starting from their date of arrival. Their preference is for a four-door car.

Abdul's father's name is Ibrahim and his mother is Mariam. The whole family lives at Al Bustan 243 in the centre of Cairo. They would prefer to be contacted by email and their address is **adidibma@yahoo.com** although it is also possible to reach them on their home telephone number 037982 565412.

Imagine you are Abdul. Fill in the booking form on the opposite page, using the information above.

Holiday Booking Form

SECTION A – Details of passengers

First name

Surname

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Full address

Preferred means of contact, with details

SECTION B – Holiday details

Outward journey

From (city) To (city)

Date Departure time

Return journey

From (city) To (city)

Date Departure time

Hotel accommodation

Date of arrival Date of departure

Number of double rooms required (please circle) 1 2 3 4

Number of single rooms required (please circle) 1 2 3 4

Meals required (please tick)

Breakfast Lunch Evening meal

Car hire

Number of days required

Type of car (please tick) 2-door 4-door Jeep

SECTION C

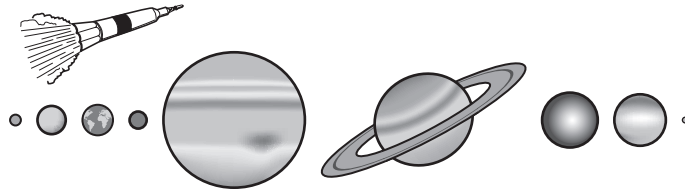
In the space below, write **one sentence** giving a reason for your choice of destination, and **one sentence** giving details of any special hotel room requirements.

[Total: 10]

Exercise 4

Read the following speech from a scientist who predicts what the world will be like in the year 2058, and then complete the notes on the opposite page.

Will life really be like this in 2058?



Think of all the changes that have taken place over the past ten years. Some scientists like myself firmly believe that the next fifty years or so will be fascinating to people of all ages. We will all see and experience things we could never have dreamed about even ten years ago.

Firstly, one prediction is that we will have a limitless supply of spare body parts and organs. There will be farms to produce human organs and the medicine of today will seem primitive and crude. There will be no need to transplant organs because they will be 'available to order' from the farm as long as the patient's medical profile is on record. For example, if someone needs a new kidney, the surgeon will simply contact a commercial organ producer and ask for one. One organ that won't be available, however, is the brain! This is far too complex and we understand so little about it that we don't think it will be as easy to mass-produce as other organs.

Another way forward is to use drugs to re-grow lost limbs like fingers and toes or to regenerate failing organs. Already heart regeneration is a real probability: after all, it is only a muscle. Maybe a whole body replacement will become routine in fifty years' time. It is almost certain that we will all live much longer.

Secondly, although we have not yet found any life beyond Earth, the universe is certainly not lifeless. Some experts believe that we will find neighbours in other galaxies out in space. We may not see 'little green men' but once evidence of life in outer space is found, other discoveries will follow. Some scientists think that tiny extraterrestrial life is already here.

We should also be able to find out exactly how the Earth was formed. We can explain with confidence what happened in the universe after the 'big bang' 14 billion years ago, but what we don't know is whether the big bang which produced the Earth was one of many. Maybe, in the next fifty years, we will find out. As science reveals the mysteries of the universe humans will take their first steps to set up colonies away from Earth. It seems likely that there will be new colonies on other planets like Mars, just in case anything terrible happens to the Earth and the population has to relocate.

Finally, one famous fishery expert has made the wild prediction that a device will be developed which allows us to 'experience the momentary and inarticulate thoughts of animals'. Such a device might help to save the oceans from exploitation by humans. We might even see humans giving up eating meat to become vegetarians if we find out how animals think and feel.

So, as you can see, we have a fascinating period ahead of us. Only time will tell whether all these predictions about the future do come true.

You have been asked by your science teacher to listen to the scientist's speech and make brief notes about what life might be like in the year 2058.

Make **two** notes under each heading.

Medical benefits

-
-

Discoveries in space

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Consequences of animal studies

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[Total: 6]

Exercise 5

Your teacher wants you to follow up these notes with a short summary for the School Science Club newsletter.

Look at your notes in Exercise 4. Using the ideas in your notes, write a summary about what life might be like in 2058.

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

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[Total: 4]

Exercise 6

Your school has the opportunity to send ten students to do a one-term exchange in another school in a different country.

Write a letter to your class teacher, explaining:

- why you believe you should be selected for the school exchange
- what you would like to do during the visit to the other school
- what you might learn or gain from the experience.

You may choose in which country the exchange visit is to take place.

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

People nowadays are always looking for new challenges. Your local newspaper has been doing research into dangerous or risky sports and activities.

Here are some comments received about the subject:

“Sailing alone on the sea gives me such a feeling of peace and tranquillity.”

“People should think about their friends and relatives who are left behind worrying when they do these crazy things.”

“Dangerous sports and activities can cause serious physical injury to people.”

“When I jump out of the aeroplane I get such a buzz of excitement and I know the parachute is safe.”

Write an article for your local newspaper giving your views about the issue.

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.

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