UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER | | | | | |

CANDIDATE NUMBER | | | | |

7703265034

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE **0510/11**

Paper 1 Reading and Writing (Core) **May/June 2009**

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

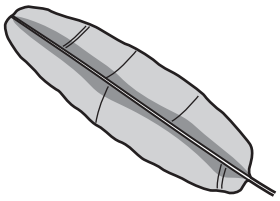
Read the following article about banana leaves, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

Fantastic Leaves

We all know about bananas. They are rich in vitamin A, B6, C and potassium, and humans eat large numbers of them. Only rice, wheat and maize are consumed in greater quantities. Bananas are grown in about 130 countries, which is more than any other fruit crop.

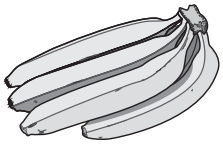
But what about the banana leaf itself? It is valued in many parts of the world for its beauty and fragrance and it has many additional uses.

Eating Naturally



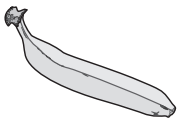
The banana leaf may have been the original equivalent of the modern paper plate. Eating food served on a banana leaf is more hygienic than eating food off plastic, steel or ceramic plates. Also, when the meal is finished, the leaf can be disposed of in an environmentally-friendly way.

Non-stick

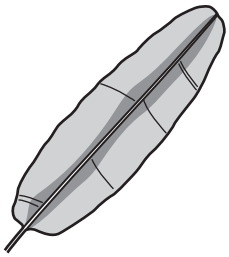


A banana leaf can also serve as a non-stick frying pan. This means that you don't have to use oil and it is a healthy way of cooking food. The many uses of banana leaves make them a vital part of traditional life in countries such as Sri Lanka and they are a perfect example of the human ability to find a purpose for even the most ordinary items. When banana leaves are used to wrap packets of rice and curry, they add a distinct flavour to the food.

And When It Rains...



On rainy days, villagers in many parts of the world hold banana leaves over their heads to keep them from getting wet! In addition, not only people but also plants such as cocoa, coffee and black pepper benefit from the leaf as a means of shade.

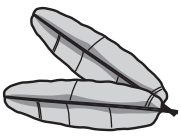


Get Packing

In Sri Lanka, when delicate fruits are being transported by lorry, banana leaves serve as packing materials to prevent them from getting squashed. In this way they are far more eco-friendly than plastic wrapping material. Another benefit is that when banana leaves are used, they help to retain the freshness of the fruits.

Decorative Uses

Banana leaves are sometimes used as wedding decorations, where they are thought to bring good luck and prosperity to the couple getting married. In places such as Haiti, when the leaves are dried, they are woven to make attractive hampers and salad bowls.



The banana and its leaf together form one of nature's truly versatile creations.

For Examiner's Use

(a) Which three foods do people eat most in the world?

.....

[1]

(b) Which ingredient is not required if you use banana leaves when frying food?

.....

[1]

(c) What is one benefit of wrapping rice and curry in banana leaves?

.....

[1]

(d) How do the leaves help other crops when they are growing?

.....

[1]

(e) What are the advantages of using banana leaves as packaging? Give **two** details.

.....

.....

[1]

(f) Why are banana leaves popular as wedding decorations?

.....

[1]

[Total: 6]

Exercise 2

Read the following article about research into people living longer, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

SOON WE MAY LIVE FOR 200 YEARS

The day may come when people will celebrate the start of middle age on their l00th birthday. Some of the world's most eminent experts on ageing have made predictions about average life expectancy – that is the age that you can hope to live to. Those experts say that by the end of this century in some parts of the world people may live to 200 years of age.

From the late 1800s to the present day, the average life span has almost doubled. Some scientists predict a jump of even greater proportions over the next 100 years, thanks to advances in medical science.

Scientists are researching many interesting possibilities at the present time. For example, within the next ten years, they may be able to grow new teeth from stem cells in the laboratory. They are also hoping to develop drugs which can imitate the effects of eating less so that people reduce their calorie intake. This means that people should stay healthier because fewer will be overweight. These scientists are attempting to increase life span by up to 50 per cent. If such changes happen, the world will be dominated by people over 100 years old.

Life expectancy in Europe

At the present time, the longest recorded human lifespan is of a Frenchwoman, Jeanne-Louise Calment, who was born in 1875 and died in 1997 at the age of 122 years and 164 days. This is, of course, a real exception, but who knows whether it will be so rare in the future?

In the last century, cleaner living conditions and the discovery of life-saving medicines led to longer life expectancy. A Professor of Medicine at an American University stated: "People haven't realised it but with the developments in medical science, we are in a similar position now to increase life expectancy dramatically. At present, as you get older, your cells slowly stop repairing themselves, but with new medical discoveries I think we are going to be able to reverse that process."

However, other scientists are less convinced. They believe that the human body has a fixed limit on life span that it will not be possible to exceed. One of this group said: "Living for 200 years is unrealistic. To do that we would have to wipe out things like cancer, heart disease and other major health problems. Despite the huge amount of money being spent on research into these diseases, their complete removal is frustratingly slow."

Many scientists, however, are excited by the possibilities of a longer life. One expert said: "How many of us have wanted to do something else with our lives, such as be a novelist, but have not had the time? So much human potential is undiscovered. Perhaps with longer lives, we could start to achieve more of our dreams."

For Examiner's Use

(a) How has the average life span changed from the late 1800s to the present day?

..... [1]

(b) What areas of research are scientists undertaking at the moment? Give **two** examples.

(i) ..... [1]

(ii) ..... [1]

(c) What was unusual about Jeanne-Louise Calment?

..... [1]

(d) What contributed to longer life expectancy in the last century? Give **two** details.

(i) ..... [1]

(ii) ..... [1]

(e) What is the effect of ageing on our body cells?

..... [1]

(f) According to the graph, what was the difference in life expectancy between men and women in 1930?

..... [1]

(g) Why do some scientists believe that the human body has a fixed age limit?

..... [1]

(h) What benefit could we receive from living longer?

..... [1]

[Total: 10]

[Turn over

Exercise 3

Zohreh Bramo is nearly 18 and studies music at Greenhead Music College. She lives at Apartment 4, Rose Street, Bellefontaine. All members of her family are musical. Her mother Zinat plays the piano accordion and she often encourages Zohreh's two brothers, 13 year-old Farzan and 16 year-old Alojz, to sing folk songs in the evenings.

Zohreh is hoping to go on a four week music course to improve her singing and clarinet playing. She would also like to try composing music during the course since she is not yet confident in her ability at this. At home she uses a specialised computer program to help her practise, though the main use of the computer is to keep in touch with her friends by email. The computer also enables her to keep up to date with musical information from her family and internet friends. Her personal email address is **zohsing.music@linea.ac.cr** but she can also be reached at **bramo.z@greenhead.ac.cr** on the college intranet.

She would prefer to attend the course during October or November when it is likely to be holiday time. She likes to play tennis in the summer so she couldn't attend then.

Zohreh hopes to become a teacher of music to young children when she is older and perhaps train to sing professionally as her grandmother did.

She is often at concerts or practising somewhere, usually in college or a concert hall, so her mobile phone is a useful gadget. Zohreh can be reached on 07798 664398.

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

For Examiner's Use

Short Music Course Application Form

SECTION A: PERSONAL DETAILS

Please complete Section A in BLOCK CAPITALS.

NAME: .....

ADDRESS: .....

AGE: .....

COLLEGE ATTENDING: .....

SECTION B: COURSE DETAILS

INSTRUMENT(S) PLAYED: .....

PREFERRED MONTHS: (Please circle as many as required)

January February March April May June

July August September October November December

MAIN AREAS OF INTEREST: (Please tick)

composing ☐ singing ☐ conducting ☐

SECTION C: FURTHER CONTACT INFORMATION

MOBILE / CELL PHONE NUMBER: .....

PARENT(S) NAME(S): .....

PERSONAL EMAIL ADDRESS: .....

SCHOOL / COLLEGE CONTACT DETAILS: .....

In the space below, write **one** sentence about your musical life outside college and **one** sentence about your hopes for the future.

.....

.....

.....

.....

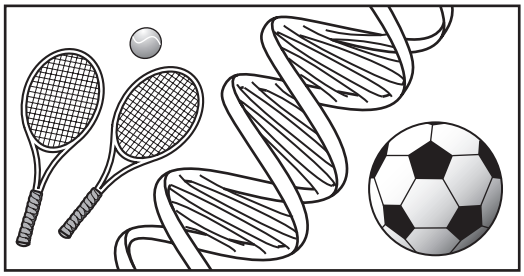
[Total: 10]

[Turn over

Exercise 4

Read the article below about research into the performance of sportsmen and sportswomen, and then complete the notes on the opposite page.

SPORTS STARS HAVE A NATURAL ADVANTAGE



Scientists have identified the clear biological advantages that give the world's sporting champions a head start in life before they have even begun their rigorous training programmes.

Scientists working with official sports organisations have begun to examine hundreds of teenagers to see if they have any genetic advantages that could be vital in a range of sporting events. Those young people who match up will be fast-tracked into training programmes designed to make them future champions.

The coach for the French Olympic team says: "We measure special attributes between the ages of 16 and 18. But only one in 10,000 people has the physical aspects needed to compete at the very top level in sporting events. The biological make-up of an individual is now a huge factor in determining our choice of an athlete. We take into account the height, strength and endurance of a person. We also regard mental application as important, how an individual reacts when the competition gets really tough."

Scientists say that medical evidence is playing an increasingly important role in the selection of athletes. A study of the 40-year dominance of Kenyan runners in long distance athletic events has revealed that 45 per cent of them come from the Nandi tribe. What is remarkable is that this tribe makes up only 3 per cent of the Kenyan population. There must be something in their genes which gives them such endurance. Athletic organisations consider these genetic factors a good indicator when selecting athletes to produce superior running performances.

Scientists say that in order to be dominant in a sport, an athlete now needs to possess at least one unusual physical quality. For example, David Beckham's bandy legs have been partly credited with helping to put a spin on the football when he takes a free kick for England. Other biological characteristics are more measurable. The American tennis player, Andy Roddick, has the fastest serve in the game. He is able to arch his back so much that it increases the rotation of his arm to 130 degrees. This is 44 per cent better than the average professional player and this allows him to drive the ball over the net at 240 kilometres per hour. Michael Phelps, the fourteen-times Olympic swimming champion, has over-size feet which act like flippers to propel him through the water.

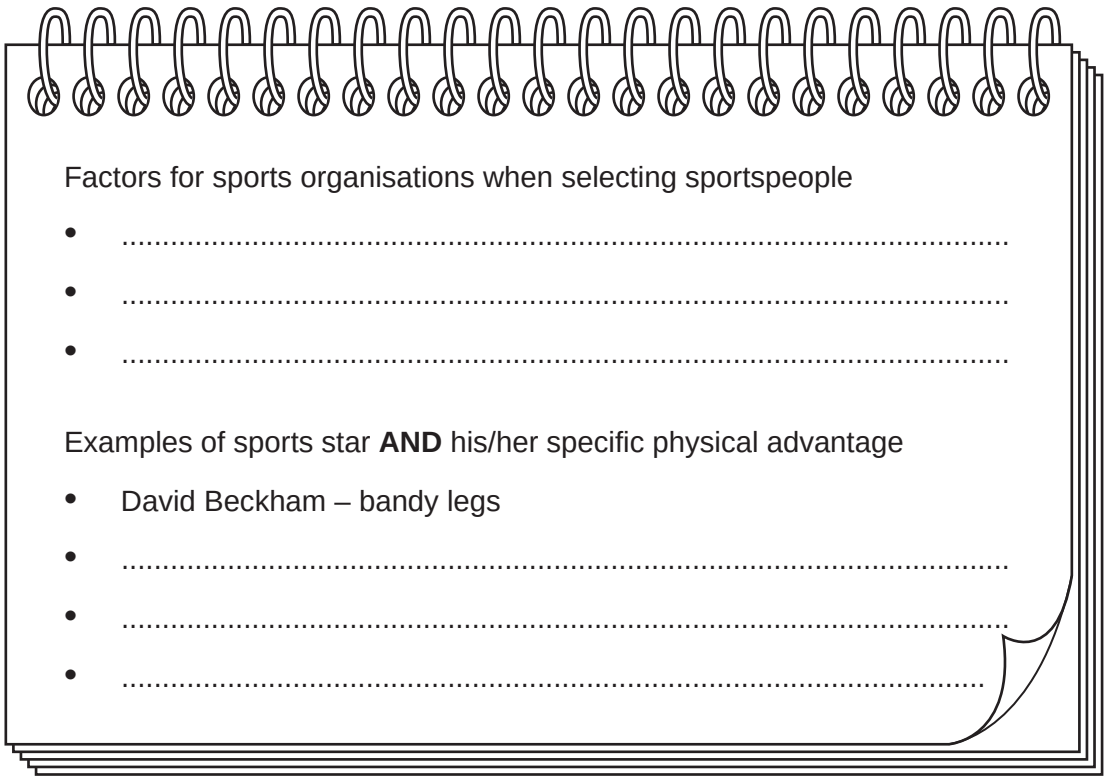
These special biological features are not restricted to men. Mia Hamm, probably the best all-round woman footballer in the world, produces less than one litre of sweat an hour when doing vigorous exercise, which is half the human average. When it comes to speed, take the example of woman racing driver, Liz Halliday. A normal person would take 300 milliseconds to make a reactive decision. She can do it in 260 milliseconds. It may not sound much quicker but at top race speeds this makes a difference of three car lengths.

The difference between success and failure is very small and all these biological factors are crucial in finding future champions.

You are preparing to give a presentation to your year group about the recent research into sporting performance. Prepare some notes to use as the basis of your talk.

For Examiner's Use

Make **three** points under each heading.



Factors for sports organisations when selecting sportspeople

- .....
- .....
- .....

Examples of sports star **AND** his/her specific physical advantage

- David Beckham – bandy legs
- .....
- .....
- .....

[Total: 6]

Exercise 5

Imagine that you have made your presentation to the year group in Exercise 4. Now your teacher wants you to follow this up with a summary for the school magazine.

Look at your notes in Exercise 4 above. Using the ideas in your notes, write a summary of the recent research into the performance of top sports stars.

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[Total: 4]

Exercise 6

Your school has been invited to send a team of students to take part in the Association of World Youth Groups.

Write a letter to your year group, inviting students to become part of the team.

In the letter you need to tell them:

- for which activity you are sending a team
- what kind of experience or special skills are needed
- how members of the team will be selected.

Your letter should be between 100 and 150 words long.

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 answer.

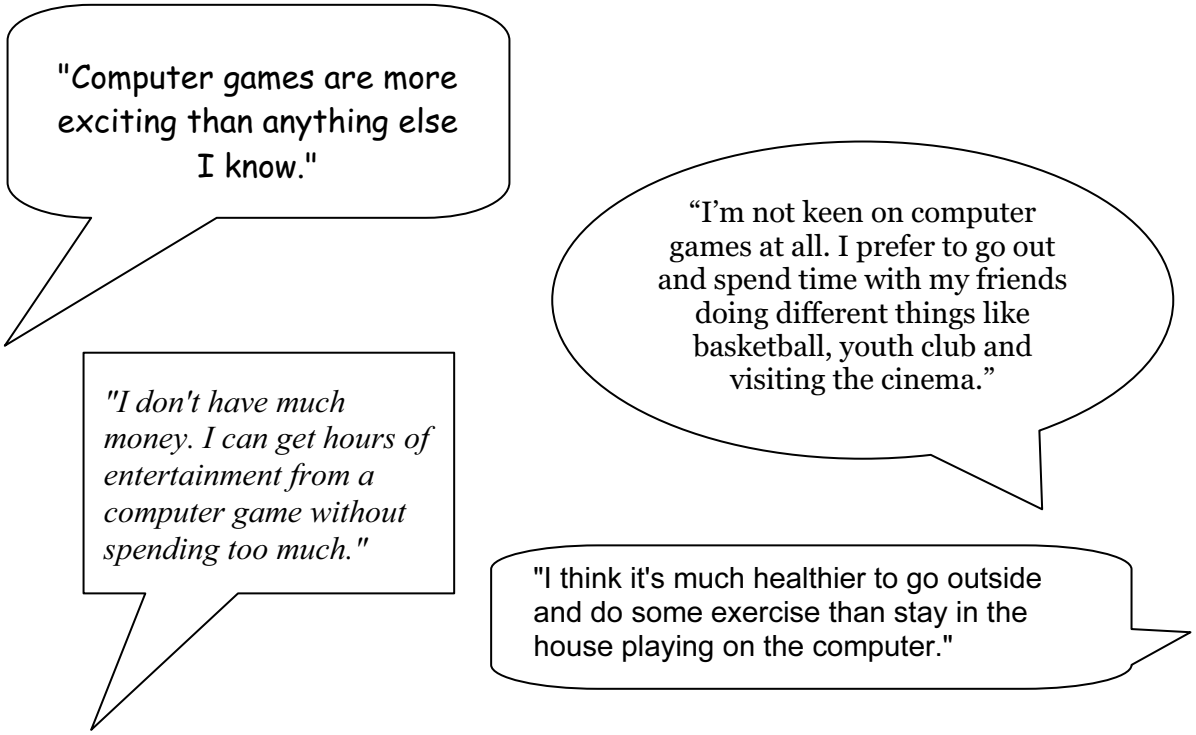
For Examiner's Use

[Total: 10]

Exercise 7

Many people believe that young people spend too much time playing computer games. Others view computer games as just another form of relaxation or hobby.

Here are some comments from your friends on this topic:



Your teacher has asked you to write an article for the school magazine 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.

For Examiner's Use

[Total: 10]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE