



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/21

Paper 2 Reading and Writing (Extended)

May/June 2010

2 hours

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 **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Exercise 1

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

THE VARIETY OF SINGAPORE

SITUATION

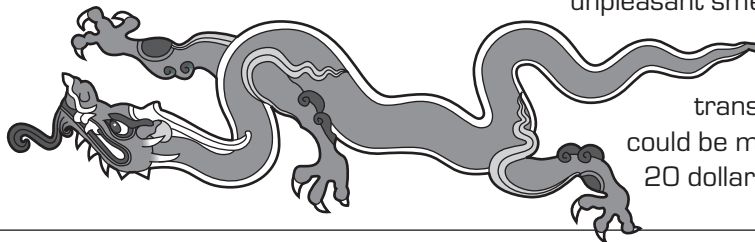
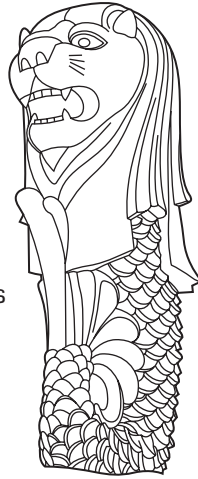
Singapore has a road link to the southern tip of the Malay peninsula. It has a population of 4.1 million people and is 682 square kilometres in size. Singapore has been in existence since 1965 when it became independent of the Federation of Malaysia.

WHAT TO DO IN SINGAPORE

You must visit the Chinatown Heritage Centre (www.chinatownheritage.com.sg) on Pagoda Street. This carefully renovated Heritage Centre shows how people lived in the past two centuries of Singapore's history and it also contains models of street scenes.

You can also spend an afternoon shopping in the many boutiques, and eating in the restaurants and cafés on Ann Siang Road. This is very close to Chinatown, which has narrow lanes full of traditional shops selling antiques and medicinal herbs.

If you are feeling especially brave and adventurous, take a cable car instead of the bus. The cable car ride gives you a superb view across the harbour, and you arrive in the island resort of Sentosa, where there are sandy beaches and fantastic opportunities for swimming.

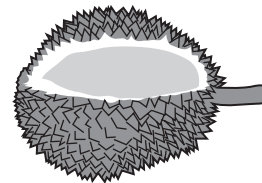


IF YOU HAVE MORE THAN 48 HOURS...

In addition to Sentosa, you can go to other island paradises. Pulau Ubin is probably Singapore's best kept secret and it is only a 15-minute boat ride from the mainland. It is a lush, tropical island with dense forests and it makes the perfect day out. Alternatively, join many of the local Singaporeans and head for Bintan with its famous beaches and gentle waves.

WHAT TO PACK FOR SINGAPORE

Sightseeing throughout Singapore can be a delight if you are inside one of the many air-conditioned buildings, but if you step outside then you experience the full force of the powerful heat. So, it is best to take only light, cotton clothes and plan for several changes of clothes a day, especially if you are not used to heavy tropical humidity. You should also take comfortable shoes as well as sun protection cream, an umbrella and an extra foldaway bag for all the shopping that you will certainly do.



FINALLY... A WORD OF ADVICE...

The durian fruit is found everywhere in Singapore. It is spiky and has a very strong, unpleasant smell. It is against the law to take the fruit on public transport. If you do, you could be made to pay a fine of 20 dollars on the spot!

(a) When did Singapore become independent?

..... [1]

(b) What can you see at the Chinatown Heritage Centre? Give **two** details.

.....
..... [1]

(c) What can you buy in Chinatown? Give **two** details.

.....
..... [1]

(d) Why is it better to go to Sentosa Island by cable car?

..... [1]

(e) Why is Pulau Ubin recommended for a visit? Give **two** details.

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

(f) What types of clothing and footwear are recommended when sightseeing in Singapore? Give **two** details.

.....
..... [1]

(g) What could happen if you ate the durian fruit on a train?

..... [1]

[Total: 8]

Exercise 2

Read the following article about a unique lunch delivery business, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.



The Dabbawallahs of Mumbai, India



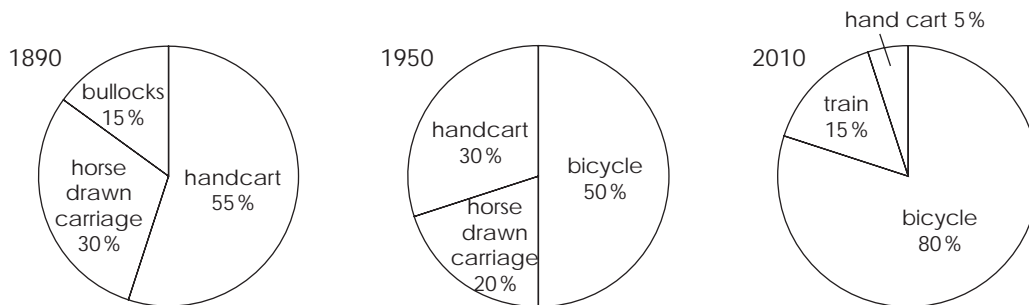
Babu Paravkar, aged 63, of Mumbai in India is a professional *dabbawallah*. He earns a living by cycling over 48 kilometres a day delivering *dabbas* (metallic lunch boxes) to office workers.

These lunch boxes are collected from the female occupants of homes all round the city and delivered to their relatives at their workplace. The tradition of carrying lunch boxes from private homes to workplaces dates from 1890. In those days delivery was by hand cart, horse-drawn carriage or by other animals, such as bullocks.

Today the main method of transporting the lunch boxes is by 4000 *dabbawallahs* on bicycles. The distances can be great and many *dabbawallahs* take their bikes with them on the train. Incredibly, the system works without a single document because in the past most *dabbawallahs* could not read or write. This meal service is very labour-intensive and low-tech, but there is some evidence that it is changing. The people who coordinate the service have started text messaging and have introduced the facility for ordering the delivery online. It is planned that the business will soon have its own website with information about prices and services. They also hope to establish an internet shop which will sell coffee mugs, T-shirts and other items.

Technically, *dabbawallahs* are independent, small-scale businessmen. When they first join the business they must pay 30 000 rupees, which guarantees them a monthly salary of 5000 rupees as well as some health care and education for their children. "It is a good job which makes you think on your feet and lasts as long as you remain physically strong," says Babu. "I have 4000 kilometres on my body clock already this year," he adds.

How methods of distribution have changed over the past 120 years



Most *dabbawallahs* are Hindus, but their customers can also be Muslim, Sikh, Jain or Parsi, religions that each observe different and strict dietary rules, so it is essential that each lunch box is delivered to the right person.

"We deliver about 180 000 lunches every day and we charge 7 dollars a month for the service," says Raghunath Medge, President of the Association. "Only one box goes missing every two months, that is one in six million."

This is an impressive statistic and their business is so efficient that some of the *dabbawallahs* have been invited to business conferences and to give lectures at business schools.

This unique food distribution service has so far successfully resisted competition from fast food outlets and giant food corporations. People still want traditional home-made food. In addition, it is cheaper for the customers to pay for food to be collected from their homes and have it delivered at work than to go to a restaurant or street stall every day.

Babu delivers his last lunch box right on time at an office block. He has about an hour before he starts collecting the empty containers. As he sits exhausted on his delivery bicycle, he says, "The old ways are the best. It is a privilege to be part of the finest and most famous meals-on-wheels service in the world."

(a) What exactly do *dabbawallahs* do?

..... [1]

(b) Who prepares the boxes for the office workers?

..... [1]

(c) Which **two** means of transport are most commonly used for delivery of the lunches nowadays?

..... [1]

(d) How does a *dabbawallah's* family benefit from his employment? Give **two** details.

.....
..... [1]

(e) According to the charts, what percentages of lunches were delivered by bicycle in 1950, and in 2010?

1950
2010 [1]

(f) Why is it important that lunch boxes are delivered to the right person?

..... [1]

(g) Why have some *dabbawallahs* been invited to lecture at business schools?

..... [1]

(h) How is the *dabbawallah* business able to compete against cafés and food stalls? Give **two** details.

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

(i) What is Babu's next task after delivering the lunch boxes?

..... [1]

(j) Give **four** details to describe the modernisation of the lunch delivery business.

.....
.....
.....
..... [4]

[Total: 14]

Exercise 3

Antonia Bartolomeo, who currently lives in Auckland, New Zealand, works for an airline company and has to spend a great deal of time travelling to other countries. She is married and for the past two years has lived in an apartment at 265 Hauraki Avenue. Because she is such a busy person, she has little time for shopping. She prefers to spend her free time meeting friends, going to restaurants and doing water sports.

It is her mother's birthday in two weeks' time and she has to buy a present for her. The big problem is that her mother lives in Australia, and so Antonia will not be able to give it to her personally. She has decided to select a suitable present from the catalogue of a company called *Delightful Interiors*, which specialises in delivering to different countries. Antonia used this company once before, about 6 months ago, and she found the service excellent and easy to use.

Her mother, Barbara Jackson, is 45 years old and lives in the suburbs of Sydney at 16 Beach Drive. The house has a large garden with a beautiful view over the harbour and the sea. Barbara loves her garden and has a passion for growing exotic plants. At most times of the year, the house is filled with the scent from the flowers she has picked and arranged herself. She needs vases for all these flowers, so Antonia has decided to buy her one from the catalogue.

Antonia has looked through all the possibilities and now needs to make a choice between two. One is a ceramic vase, 25 centimetres tall and available in either brown or white. The catalogue number is C672V and the vase costs 65 Australian dollars. The other is a little taller at 29 centimetres and is made of glass. This one is a bit more expensive at 74 Australian dollars and the catalogue number is G673V. Both are within Antonia's price range and she originally thought that the glass vase would be the perfect gift. However, she remembered that her mother already has a good collection of glass ornaments so she has decided that the one in white ceramic would be a nice surprise. The company charges extra for packing and delivery and this will be 10 Australian dollars, which makes the total cost 75 Australian dollars.

She wants the present to be delivered directly to her mother's address in Sydney. She would like to pay with her customer account card and will use the account number which she already has. This is 8735910. In case there is a problem with the order she can be contacted on her mobile/cell phone 830418677.

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

Delightful Interiors – ORDER FORM

SECTION A: CUSTOMER AND DELIVERY DETAILS

Customer name:

Contact telephone number:

Customer account number

If you have changed your address since your last order, please mark X in this box

Delivery details

Full name:

Full address (including country):

SECTION B: CATALOGUE AND PAYMENT DETAILS

Description of item: Colour:

Catalogue number:

Price per item:

How many required (please circle) 1 2 3 4 5 6

Total price (including packaging and delivery):

How do you wish to pay?

SECTION C

In the space below, write **one** sentence of between 12 and 20 words, giving reasons for your choice of item(s).

.....

.....

.....

[Total: 8]

Exercise 4

Read the article below about the problems that astronauts have with food in space, and then complete the notes on the opposite page.

Space Cuisine

Most people rarely consider what the three astronauts who live on the International Space Station are going to have for dinner. However, food scientists working with the project spend a good deal of time worrying about the astronauts' diet. When you spend 190 days on the Space Station, food can become the highlight of the day. There is nothing like the crunch of a fresh apple to lift the mood of the astronauts.

However, the food scientists need to consider some basic facts about the lack of gravity in space before they decide on how best to prepare the diet. Firstly, the astronauts' sense of smell is reduced in space. Moreover, weightlessness makes liquids move from the lower part of the body to the upper; sometimes blocking the nasal passages. Similarly, an atmosphere without gravity and with only re-circulated air tends to take away the pleasant odour of the food.

All these details give particular problems to the food scientists. The first rule about cooking for astronauts is never to prepare any food that breaks up too easily. No-one wants to chase a tiny piece of food around a space station. Scientists have developed a special dough-based sandwich which is useful in space because it does not break into little bits as easily as normal bread.

Because of the reduction of food odours, astronauts long for food which has a nice, sharp flavour. Salt and pepper can help to achieve this, but they must be in liquid form. Where there is a lack of gravity, grains of salt and pepper can damage equipment or become stuck in an astronaut's nose or eyes. Even a fresh tomato can cause problems. If a little tomato juice squirts out when they bite it, it has to be found, so the astronauts have to eat pre-sliced tomatoes. In addition, all the food has to be moist enough to stick together.

The astronauts eat almost all their meals together at a common table. Of course, they are not sitting. They are floating. They use a foothold to stay in place, and attach utensils to the table with straps and sticky tape.

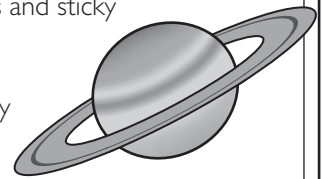
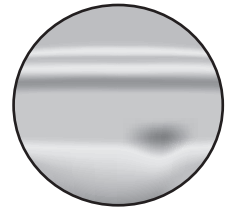
The astronauts are careful not to waste anything, even if they do not like a dish. "We try not to throw food away because you never know what the future might hold," said astronaut William McArthur.

The astronauts on the shuttles, who are in space for only 10 to 15 days, have to be content to end their meal with a vitamin tablet. But astronauts orbiting the earth for months need something a little special, so warm desserts like chocolate pudding cake have been developed.

The latest challenge is how to prepare food for the planned expedition to Mars. The timeline for the whole voyage is long because of the great distances. The food will need a 5-year shelf life, because it will be launched into space before the astronauts. In addition, allowances have to be made for unpredictable weather and mechanical problems that could add more time.

For these expeditions, scientists also have to research new kinds of packaging that help lessen a problem called "water activity", which can promote the growth of unwanted bacteria.

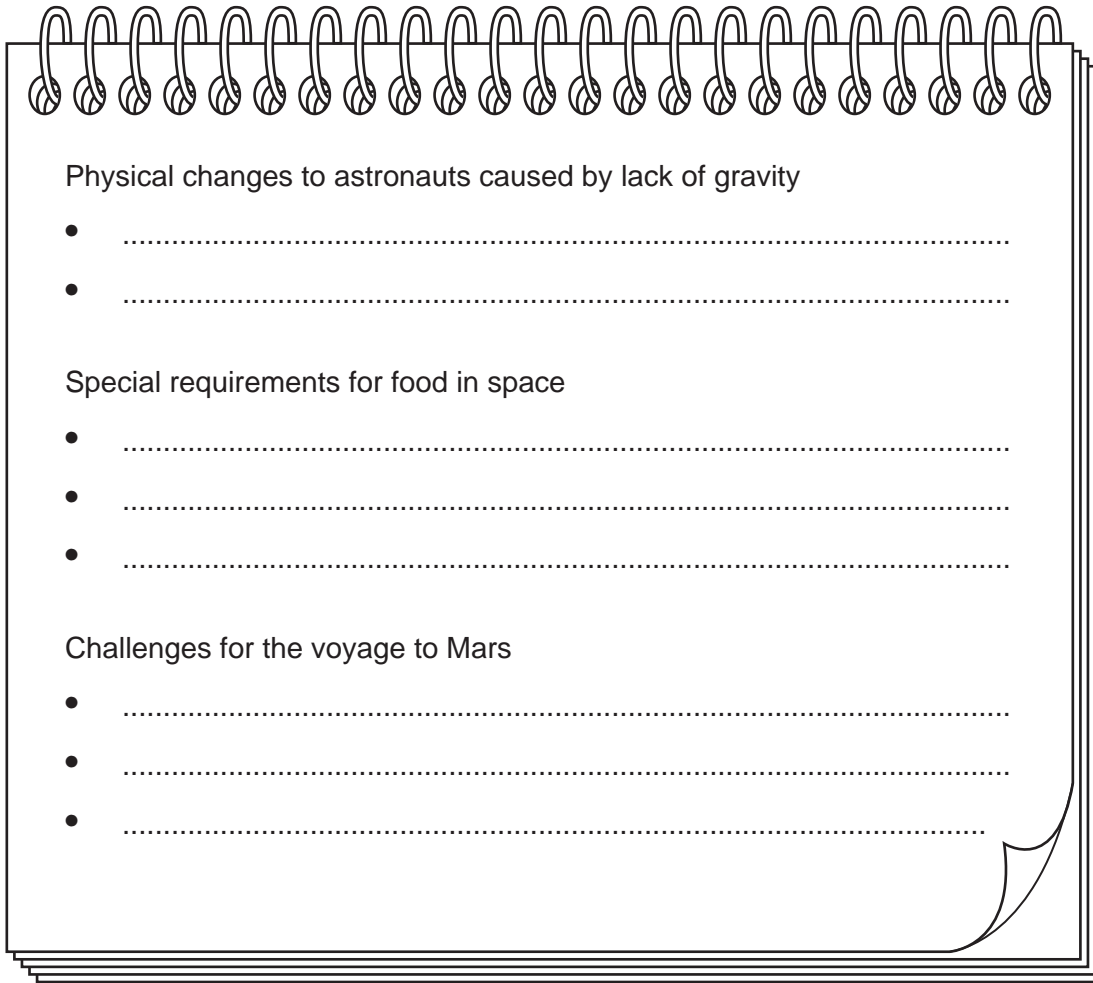
Astronaut McArthur commented, "The spread of bacteria in space is definitely not a good idea."



You are going to give a presentation to your class about the problems of food in space. Prepare some notes to use as the basis of your talk.

For
Examiner's
Use

Make your notes under each heading.



Physical changes to astronauts caused by lack of gravity

-
-

Special requirements for food in space

-
-
-

Challenges for the voyage to Mars

-
-
-

[Total: 8]

Exercise 5

Read the following article about using social networking internet sites. **On the opposite page, write a summary of the main criticisms of social networking sites.**

Your summary should be about 100 words (and no more than 120 words). You should use your own words as far as possible.

You will receive up to 6 marks for the content of your summary, and up to 4 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

Social networking : our new best friend?

**Social networks have millions of people signed up to their sites.
How are they changing our lives?**

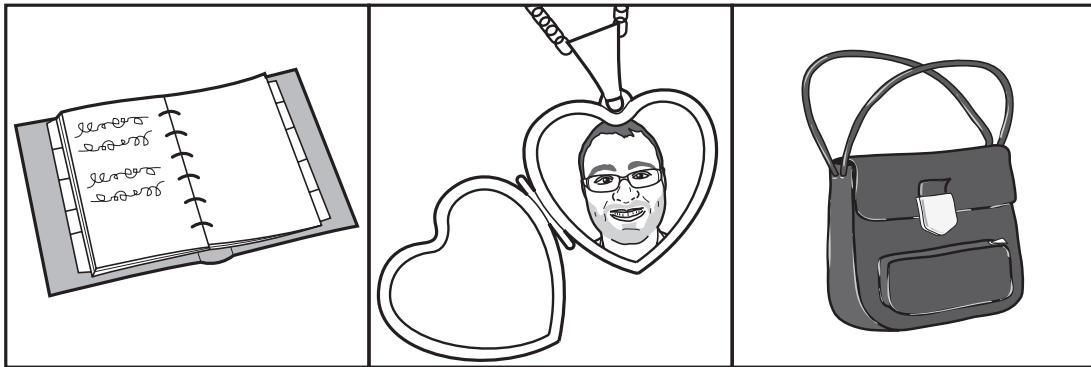
All over the world, millions of users have signed up to social networking sites, spending an average of an hour every day communicating online. Social networking sites are the internet equivalent of a continuous video-conference call between friends, in which users present their “face” to the world, sharing as much detail as they want – with photographs, personal information, diaries and opinions. Letters, phone calls and emails were once the normal methods of communication, but social networking sites have now become the personal news service. People exchange ideas, invitations and social chat with unlimited audiences.

Sociologists say that networking is changing our lives forever. We are in the middle of a social revolution that is moving so rapidly that nobody can predict its impact in the years to come. *Facebook*, for example, started as a college network for students at Harvard in the USA. It spread quickly to other universities, and students swapped photographs, formed clubs and exchanged gossip. When the students finished their studies, they carried their social networks with them to their places of work and increased their circle of friends even more. It is very simple to join. You register for free online, post a picture of yourself with some information (as little or as much as you want), then look for friends.

The system is hugely popular but there are many critics, especially from the business world. Many bosses and managers are frustrated at the amount of office time that is wasted by their staff, who spend too much time on the networking sites. However, supporters of these sites insist that there is no reduction in effort and productivity, that it is no different from people taking breaks or making cups of coffee. There is also the prediction by certain researchers that before long there will be people who find it almost impossible to break away from these sites. They will suffer from a form of social networking addiction. On a wider scale, many believe that social networking will reduce real life relationships, because we will exchange handshakes and hugs for the keyboard. This could also mean that our physical health will suffer as a result of sitting for long periods in front of the screen.

One of the big advantages is that links are not cut if people move home or change jobs. You don't have to be sitting opposite each other in order to exchange information. As one 40-year-old woman said, “I lost contact with my school friends, but today's generation won't.” The disadvantage of this, as some people see it, is that personal links and close communities might disappear.

Critics are very forceful in their opposition. With so many millions of people posting personal information on their social networking pages, there is the problem of not knowing exactly who they are inviting into their lives. They are in effect offering private details to complete strangers. How long will these social networking sites last? The experience of recent years has shown us that we soon become bored with new technologies and move on to the next trend. Anyway, once you have accumulated all of the friends you can manage, what do you do next?

Exercise 6

You were recently out walking when you found a very interesting item.

You decide to write a letter to your friend, explaining what happened.

In your letter you should:

- say where you were when you found the item;
- describe the item that you found;
- explain what you did next.

Any one of the pictures above may give you ideas, but you are free to use any ideas of your own.

Your letter should be between 150 and 200 words long. Do not write an address.

You will receive up to 9 marks for the content of your letter, and up to 9 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

Exercise 7

It is widely believed that people attach too much importance to buying and wearing fashionable clothes.

Here are some comments from your school friends on this topic:

"I like to be different and stand out in the crowd, so I don't follow fashion."

"It costs too much money to keep up with fashion."

"I think if you wear the latest fashions people respect you more."

"Wearing fashionable clothes makes me feel good when I am out with my friends."

Write an article for your school magazine giving *your* views.

Your article should be between 150 and 200 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 9 marks for the content of your article, and up to 9 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

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