



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE  
NAME

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NUMBER

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**ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE**

**0510/11**

Paper 1 Reading and Writing (Core)

**October/November 2013**

**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.

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



## Exercise 1

Read the following article about an unusual race in India, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

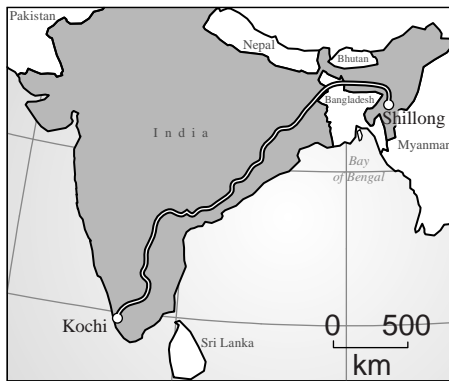
### RICKSHAW RACE IN INDIA

*The autorickshaw is the three-wheeled form of public transport that you can see being driven through crowded cities in India. Normally you would expect these small vehicles with a 150cc engine to travel only a few kilometres.*

#### **The race**

The annual international autorickshaw race is something totally different. It is a two-week journey along India's highways, over mountains and through valleys. Driving such long distances in this kind of vehicle could certainly be described not only as a sport but also as an adventure.

The race starts in Kochi, in the southern state of Kerala and ends in Shillong, in the northeast. It is a very real challenge for the 180 drivers who come from 19 different countries to take part in the 5,000-kilometre race. "We are risking our lives or at least serious injury," says Jenny Lucas, part of a team of three women from the USA.



The autorickshaw race first took place in 2006. In addition to an autorickshaw vehicle, teams need to obtain a permit to race, and they also receive an official starting time. The international competitors who are unfamiliar with autorickshaws have to teach themselves to drive their vehicles a couple of days before the event. After that, participants are on their own and are expected to arrive at their destination within a certain number of days.

Each team must raise at least 1,600 US dollars for Indian charities. "Online application to take part starts a year in advance of the race, and all the

permits are sold in one minute," says James Austen, a spokesman for the company that organises the event.

#### **Colourful vehicles**



All of the contestants in the race have their autorickshaws painted – sometimes they have pictures of animals, such as tigers or elephants, on the sides of the vehicles. One team has even painted its autorickshaw in the colours of a police car, in the hope that it will make it easier to get through the traffic.

#### **Difficult conditions**

The intense heat means that every year the race is a great test of endurance. For the participants, even more stressful than the heat, is the amount of traffic on the Indian roads and driving uphill in the autorickshaw. Despite the difficulties, it is a great opportunity for the drivers to see the parts of India that tourists rarely visit. Sometimes good experiences have resulted from something going wrong. For example, some people have broken an arm or a leg and others have sometimes lost their way in isolated areas. On these occasions, however, the local people have always been friendly and helpful, and the participants have come away with pleasant memories.

(a) Where in India would you be most likely to see the autorickshaws?  
..... [1]

(b) How far do autorickshaws usually travel?  
..... [1]

(c) How long does the race last?  
..... [1]

(d) What must some participants do two days before the race?  
..... [1]

(e) Who benefits from the money raised?  
..... [1]

(f) Why must participants register quickly?  
..... [1]

(g) How have some drivers decorated their autorickshaws? Give **two** details.  
.....  
..... [1]

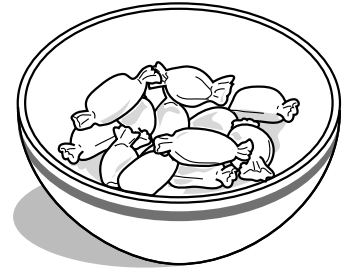
[Total: 7]

## Exercise 2

Read the following article about a businessman who makes and sells traditional sweets in Malaysia, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

### THE MALAYSIAN TING-TING MAN

Leo Chia is standing behind his stall on a hot afternoon, smiling warmly as he serves his customers. Three generations of his family have been selling ting-ting sweets in Malaysia since his grandfather started the business. "It's hot," complains Leo, moving his stall into the shade. "But I enjoy what I do and want as many people as possible to try these traditional sweets."



Ting-ting sweets are small and hard and traditionally handmade by mixing white sugar, maple syrup and sticky rice. But Leo's family recipe uses maltose and honey instead of white sugar. Leo learnt the trade at the age of 13 by helping his father to measure the ingredients. In those days he often used to pop a few sweets into his mouth, which explains why now that he is an adult, some of his front teeth are missing. "That's only part of the reason," he laughs. "Maybe I didn't brush my teeth properly when I was younger."

Last year, Leo's father finally gave his son permission to run the business. When making the sweets, Leo needs containers of different sizes to measure the ingredients accurately. On most days, he uses enough to make about two kilos of sweets. It is essential to make the sweets when the temperature is not too cold, so Leo makes his ting-ting between midday and 6pm.

It is equally important to have the right tools when breaking the solid sweets into small pieces. Only a traditional metal chisel and a small hammer will do the task properly. The 60-year-old chisel that Leo uses has been passed down from generation to generation and is of great importance to him. Finally, he needs to have good storage space for both the ingredients and the freshly-made sweets.

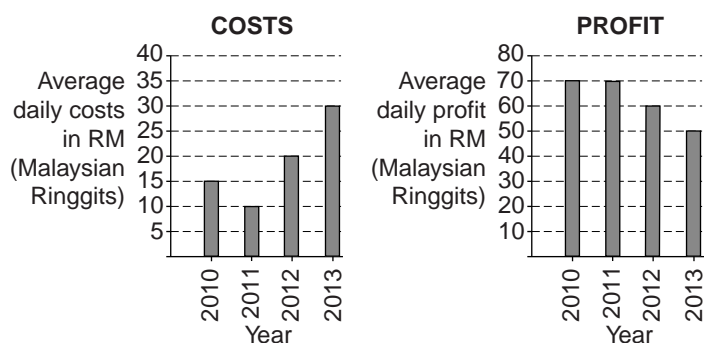
In the old days, his grandfather used to sell and deliver the sweets from a basket on his bicycle. His father uses his motorbike to sell ting-ting, but Leo prefers to use his car. He says, "The more places I go to, the more customers I can find. I go wherever I think I can sell the most!"

Sundays are always the busiest because that is the day when most families go out together, and Leo enjoys meeting old and new customers. When there are big orders for a children's party, for example, Leo makes the ting-ting three days before the delivery. Although the sweets do not have any preservatives, and they are best eaten within three months, they can be stored for up to half a year. Refrigeration is not necessary, but they must always be kept away from sunlight.

All the sweets are sold at 2RM a packet, and if business is good, Leo can make 100RM a day. But on bad days, he might only sell one packet. However, he is a very determined person and always looks on the bright side. He says, "My father and grandfather supported their families by selling ting-ting and I hope to continue this tradition. We haven't raised the price of the sweets for the past eight years even though the cost of basic ingredients has increased tremendously. So the profits are less and I don't make much money, but it is enough to make a living."

Realising the importance of education, the enterprising Leo has also enrolled for a college course in accountancy. He continues, "Eventually, I hope to have a shop with a demonstration area to show children how ting-ting is made and then maybe they will become interested in the process. It is a long-term plan, but hopefully it will happen."

LEO'S PROFIT AND COSTS 2010-2013



(a) How many generations of Leo's family have made ting-ting?  
..... [1]

(b) Apart from syrup and rice, what ingredients does Leo use to make ting-ting?  
..... [1]

(c) What was Leo's first job in the family business?  
..... [1]

(d) Give **two** reasons why Leo's teeth might be in such bad condition now.  
.....  
..... [2]

(e) What **three** methods of transport has the Chia family used since the business started?  
..... [1]

(f) When would Leo need to prepare the ting-ting well in advance?  
..... [1]

(g) What is the maximum length of time the sweets can be kept?  
..... [1]

(h) According to the charts, in which year were the business costs at their lowest **and** what was the average daily profit in 2012?  
.....  
..... [1]

(i) Why have Leo's profits fallen? Give **two** details.  
.....  
..... [1]

(j) In addition to selling ting-ting, what does Leo intend to do in his shop?  
..... [1]

[Total: 11]

**Exercise 3**

The largest sports competition for secondary schools and colleges in northern Germany takes place every year in June in the city of Bremen. Many of the schools in the region send teams to compete in this tournament, and the Schiller International School enters a large number of boys and girls each year. The school's address is Hauptweg 62, Hamburg, and the sports department can be contacted directly by email at **sissport@inter.de**. The Head of the Sports Department at the school, Karl Anton, is responsible for the student teams taking part in the next competition, and he will complete the entry form.

The captain of the girls' team is 17-year-old Sonja Borsch and the boys' captain is 18-year-old Manfred Hefner. They are both very talented basketball players and were selected at the beginning of the year by the teachers because they were the most suitable students to lead the teams in this tournament.

In addition to basketball for both teams, the school is taking part in athletics and football for the boys, and gymnastics and swimming for the girls. The school is sending a total of 65 students to compete, and just under half of them are girls.

The tournament will begin on 5<sup>th</sup> June 2014 and end on 8<sup>th</sup> June 2014. The teachers and students from the Schiller International School will arrive two days before the starting date in order to get used to the facilities and make their final preparations for the events. They will return home on the day after the competition finishes. They have decided that travelling by bus is the most practical means of transport.

There is a choice of accommodation during their time in Bremen. In previous years, the school teams have always stayed in the local youth hostel, about 5 miles from the main stadium and sports centre where the events take place. During the past twelve months, however, a new sports village complex has been built right next to the stadium. The school teams would like to stay there because it is more convenient. It has been built in order to accommodate the sports teams that will come from all over the world to compete in a major international tournament later in 2014.

**Imagine you are Karl. Fill in the entry form on the opposite page, using the information above.**



## Exercise 4

Read the following article about the construction of a powerful radio telescope, and then complete the notes on the opposite page.

### RADIO TELESCOPE COULD DETECT ALIENS IN SPACE

Astronomers are planning to build an amazing radio telescope to discover whether there is alien life in outer space. It will be powerful enough to detect transmissions from any planet up to fifty light years away from Earth. This telescope will have 3,000 separate radio dishes and antennae all linked together, making it extremely powerful. British astronomers have been appointed to oversee its design and construction, and they predict that it will be thousands of times more sensitive than any radio telescope already in existence.

"We know that the universe is incredibly vast and contains hundreds of billions of stars," says Robert Samford, the director of the radio telescope project. "However, at present we can only see a fraction of what is out there. We would like to explore the furthest and most inaccessible regions of space."

More than twenty countries will share the estimated £1.4 billion cost of the building of the radio telescope. Two possible sites have been chosen, one in Western Australia and one in South Africa. Both sites have to be in the southern hemisphere because this will give a direct line of sight into the heart of the Milky Way, our home galaxy.

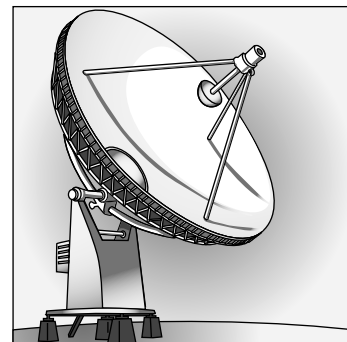
The primary purpose of the radio telescope will be to detect any alien civilisation advanced enough to have radio. Such a sophisticated civilisation would have powerful radar and radio stations, and the signals from these stations would automatically be detected by the new telescope. However, this is just one of several key tasks that the radio telescope will perform. It will also try to create a map of the entire universe, showing the positions of more than a billion galaxies. Robert Samford adds, "This will be the most comprehensive mapping exercise ever conducted, and we are confident

that the result will show us precisely where in the universe all these galaxies are located".

Astronomers also hope that the project will help them understand "dark energy", the force that makes the universe expand at an ever-increasing rate. The true nature of this "dark energy" is currently a mystery to even the most knowledgeable astronomers. A final task will be to pick up the faint radiation left over from the formation of the first stars, galaxies and black holes. The radio telescope will be used to gather radiation released more than 13 billion years ago.

Astronomers working on the project have established some rules for the construction of the telescope. It must be built on a site completely free from radio interference. In addition, the host country must guarantee that it will prohibit the construction of any other mobile phone, radio or TV masts nearby for up to 50 years. This will reduce the number of suitable locations because there are few areas remaining in the world which are free from such masts. One suggestion is that the radio telescope could possibly be placed in a desert.

The design of the radio telescope will enable it to produce 100 times more data than is currently moving around the internet, and it will need the world's most powerful supercomputer to analyse this information.





You are going to give a talk to your school's science club about the radio telescope.

Prepare some notes to use as the basis for your talk.

Make your notes under each heading.

Technical features of the radio telescope

- *powerful enough to detect distant transmissions*
- .....
- .....

Main tasks of the radio telescope

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

Rules for the construction site

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

[Total: 7]

**Exercise 5**

Imagine that you have made your talk to your school's science club in Exercise 4. Now your teacher wants you to follow this up with a summary for homework.

Look at your notes in Exercise 4. Using the ideas in your notes, write a summary about the main tasks of the radio telescope.

**Your summary should be about 70 words long (and no more than 80 words long). You should use your own words as far as possible.**

.....

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.....

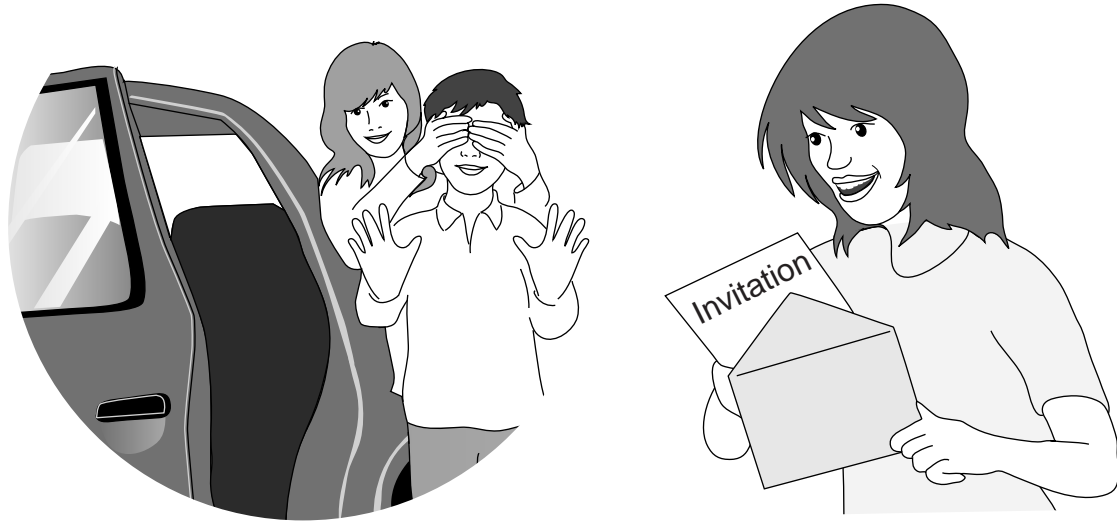
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[Total: 5]

**Exercise 6**

You recently arranged a surprise event for a member of your family.

**Write a letter to a friend about the event.**

In your letter you should:

- say who the event was for, and why
- describe how you arranged the event
- explain how the family member reacted to the surprise.

The pictures above may give you some ideas, and you should try to use some ideas of your own.

**Your letter should be between 100 and 150 words long. Do not write an address.**

You will receive up to 7 marks for the content of your letter, and up to 6 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

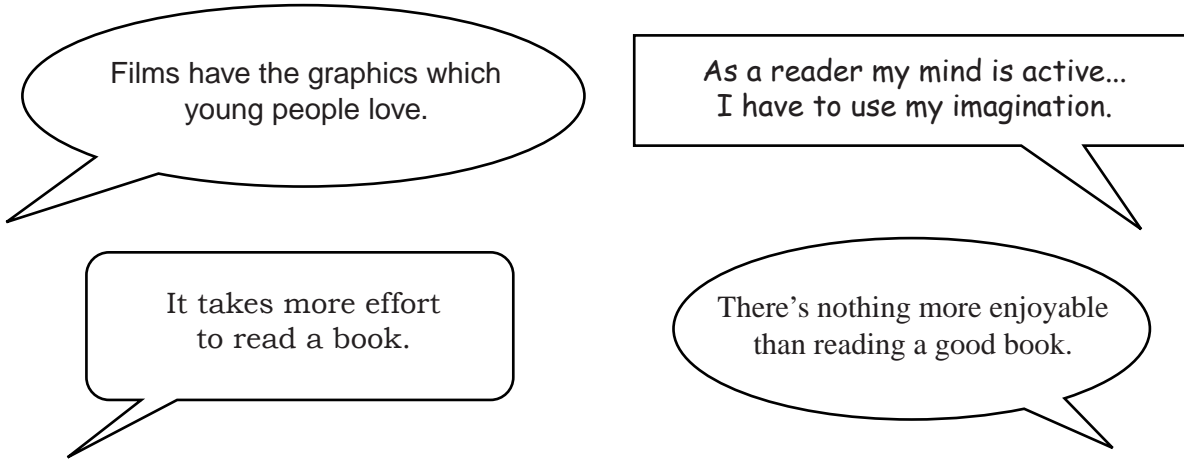


**Exercise 7**

Many books have been made into films.

Some people say that it is better to watch the film rather than read the original book.

Here are some comments from your friends on the subject:



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

**Your article should be between 100 and 150 words long.**

The comments above may give you some ideas, and you should try to use some ideas of your own.

You will receive up to 7 marks for the content of your article, and up to 6 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.







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