



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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ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/21

Paper 2 Reading and Writing (Extended)

May/June 2008

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.



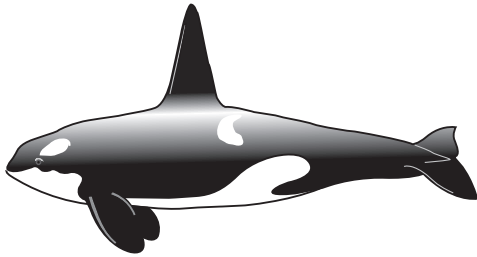
Exercise 1

Read the following information about whale safaris, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

Whale Wildlife Safari

Where?

Our destination is the coastal inlets in the far north of Norway. There is one special deep water area where every year, around October time, large numbers of orca whales can be found. They are visible from the main ship but if you want to see the whales at close quarters, you can either get into a small inflatable raft or even swim with the creatures.



The Experience

In one of the most fantastic experiences you will ever have, you become part of the arctic wildlife. Once inside the Arctic circle you see the whales, up to 700 of them, following the vast quantities of herring fish shoals which they love to feed on. You can see the White-Tailed Sea Eagles which also feed on fish shoals with the whales.

In addition, the scientists and students working on different aspects of the orca whale's behaviour give workshops and lectures on board ship.

The Environment

In October the days are short and the nights long, dark and cold, but these can be spectacular since the Northern Lights, also known as the Aurora Borealis, literally light up the night sky with their fantastic colours. The whole area has wild and beautiful scenery including huge and

majestic mountains where eagles rest before swooping down to eat the fish below them in the lakes.

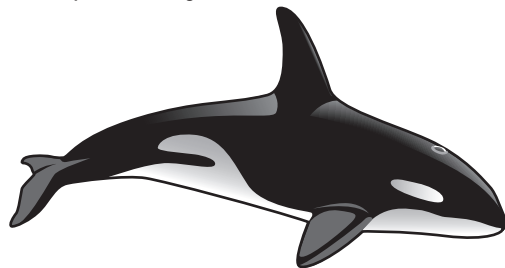
Safari Options

Basic Safari

This includes your flight to Norway and a trip on a large whale-watching boat in a group of up to 90 people. Often the curiosity of the whales brings them to the surface and close to the boat where you may see whole families of whales. This is a five to six hour safari. A light lunch is served on board.

Zodiac Safari

Here you get a closer view of the whales on a smaller boat. The boats are among the safest in the world so there is no need to worry even though you get very close to the water. You have three wonderful hours of whale watching, almost at the same level as the whales themselves. Children must be at least ten years old and accompanied by an adult.



Snorkelling Safari

This is only for the most adventurous and only available if weather conditions are suitable. You are equipped with a warm waterproof suit so that you can swim and meet the whales in their own environment, the sea! You have to be 16 years or older for this adventure.

(a) At what time of year can the whales be seen?

..... [1]

(b) What other kinds of wildlife apart from whales will you be able to see? Give **two** details.

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

(c) How can you get more information about the whales?

..... [1]

(d) What is sometimes special about nights in the Arctic?

..... [1]

(e) On the Basic Safari:

(i) what brings whales to the surface?

..... [1]

(ii) what might tourists see?

..... [1]

(f) On the Zodiac Safari, what restrictions are there for children? Give **two** details.

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

(g) In what way is the Snorkelling Safari only for the adventurous?

..... [1]

[Total: 8]

Exercise 2

Read the article below about an amazing underground cave, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

A visit to the underworld

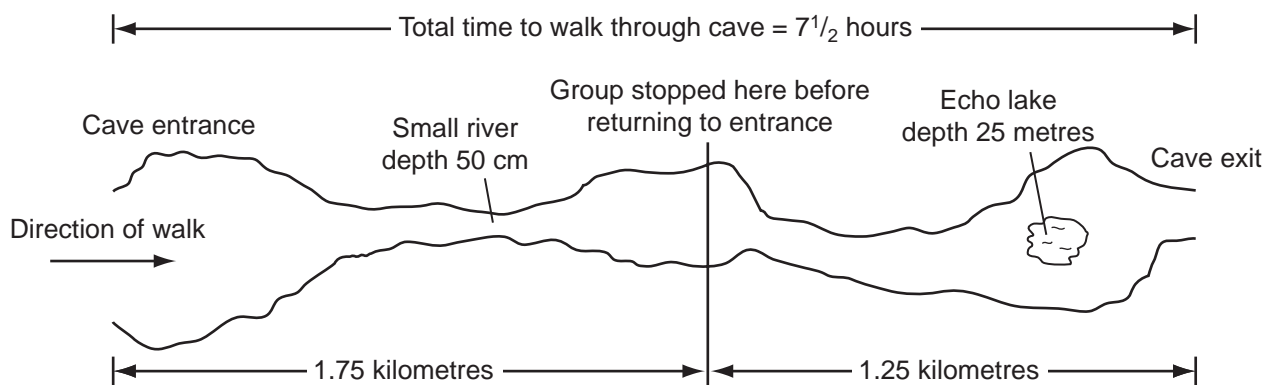
When professional photographer, Kusmatiya Sharakya, descended into the underground world of the Goa Cerme cave near Yogyakarta in Indonesia, he encountered a beautiful subterranean environment. Here he describes his visit:

“People often imagine that the world beneath the earth is scary and in total darkness, but this is not always true. The Goa Cerme cave has a spectacular beauty and many unusual features.

Our group entered the cave and our fears disappeared immediately when the lights from our lanterns revealed the interior filled with a huge variety of incredible forms and shapes. We listened to the soft sound of water slowly running at the bottom of the cave, the echo of water droplets and the gusts of wind rushing from the cave entrance. They all encouraged us to venture deeper and explore the secrets of this mysterious underworld.

We walked through the knee-deep water of a small river at the bottom of the cave, sometimes jumping from stone to stone, admiring a new and amazing sight at every corner. The tunnels were very narrow in places and we always had to keep a look-out for sharp stone formations hanging low from the ceiling which could have easily hurt our heads.

Under the guidance of the Department of Geology at the local university, we proceeded deep into the cave and took photographs of every attractive sight. The Department also provided us with caving equipment such as head lamps, rubber boots, safety helmets and ropes.



We could hardly believe that four-and-a-half hours had passed since we entered the cave. Unfortunately there was not enough time to explore the remainder of the cave up to the exit, which, according to our guides, would have taken another three hours of gentle walking.

This three-kilometre long Cerme cave is located to the south of Yogyakarta. The local people know it as a tranquil place to seek divine guidance. However, the area has lately become popular as a tourist destination and commercial buildings and food stalls have started to appear. The quiet atmosphere has gradually disappeared. The entrance to the cave now has concrete walkways which destroy the natural and unspoiled appearance of the place.

In addition, the great numbers of people going through the cave have caused some damage to the inside – like the black soot from the visitors' oil lamps that now covers much of the cave's walls and ceiling. Undisciplined tourists have left their rubbish behind and removed stones from the walls of the cave as souvenirs. Hopefully these bad habits will disappear soon so that we can all enjoy the rare beauty of this natural wonder for many years to come.”

(a) What negative ideas do people often have about the world underground? Give **two** details.

..... [1]

(b) What did the lanterns show the photographers?

..... [1]

(c) What were the obstacles that members of the group encountered:

(i) above them? [1]

(ii) below them? [1]

(d) In what ways did the local university help the photographers? Give **two** details.

(i)..... [1]

(ii)..... [1]

(e) According to the diagram, how far was the group from the exit when it stopped?

..... [1]

(f) How have visitors damaged the walls of the cave? Give **two** details.

(i)..... [1]

(ii)..... [1]

(g) What is the photographer's main hope for the future of the caves?

..... [1]

(h) Apart from damaging the interior of the cave, how has the area changed as a result of tourism? Give **four** details.

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

[Total: 14]

Exercise 3

The Sciapoulos family has won a holiday to Croatia and is interested in visiting Dubrovnik, a region that seems to have all the facilities and attractions the family want.

The Dubrovnik Tourist Office offers a free service to holiday-makers who want to visit the region. If Nina's family completes a questionnaire before the holiday, the Tourist Office can suggest where to stay and what to do in the area. They can also organise travel arrangements.

19-year-old Nina lives near the capital city of Athens at number 47 Koronis in a suburb called Chalandrion. She lives with her parents and twin brothers, Costas and Demis, who will soon be 17 years old. Her father Dimitris is a professional musician and is often away from home. Since he usually spends so much time rushing from place to place, he would prefer a relaxing holiday with as much swimming as possible. He enjoys staying in hotels. Nina's mother Maria works five days a week in a hospital. She prefers to be more active on holiday and loves walking or playing games on the beach. She does not enjoy sitting and sunbathing.

The three children have just started playing tennis at school and are keen to practise as much as possible on holiday. They would like to meet some people of a similar age and think that the best way to do this is to go to discotheques in the evening.

With regard to accommodation, they are happy with their father's choice. They don't like to eat in local restaurants and would prefer to take all their meals at the hotel. Nina's mother is allergic to milk products but the other members of the family are happy to eat all types of food.

The family's preferred method of travel is by train. They would like the Tourist Office to suggest an itinerary where they travel through the night. They wish to start their holiday in the middle of the week, certainly not at the weekends when it is too crowded. All of them want to return about two weeks later, again overnight. They do not intend to leave the hotel very often and will not need to hire a car or reserve any excursions in advance. They do want to have a local guide in the region in order to do some sightseeing.

The whole family can be contacted by phone at home on 143769045 but the only time when the family can definitely be reached is in the evening after 19:00 hours. Being contacted by e-mail at sciapo2@systema.gr is preferable for the family.

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

Holiday Trip Questionnaire

SECTION A PERSONAL DETAILS

Family name:

Parent(s): first name(s):

Children: first name(s): Age:

..... Age:

..... Age:

..... Age:

Family address:

Email: Telephone:

SECTION B HOLIDAY DETAILS

Destination:

Preferred activities: (please circle as many as required)

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------|
| Sports | Sightseeing | Discos |
| Swimming | Restaurants | Shopping |

Accommodation: (please tick your preference)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel | <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment | <input type="checkbox"/> Camping |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|

Travel: (please tick your preference)

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Car | <input type="checkbox"/> Aeroplane | <input type="checkbox"/> Train |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|

Preferred departure day: (please circle)

- | | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|
| Sunday | Wednesday | Saturday |
|--------|-----------|----------|

Preferred departure time: (please circle)

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|
| Morning | Afternoon | Evening |
|---------|-----------|---------|

Other requirements: (please delete) **Note:** these must be booked in advance

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Car Hire | Yes/No | Guide Services | Yes/No |
|----------|--------|----------------|--------|

SECTION C

In the space below, write **one** sentence of between 12 and 20 words giving details of any dietary requirements.

.....

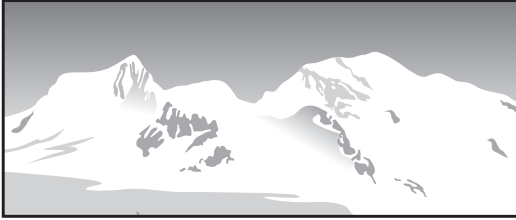
.....

.....

[Total: 8]

Exercise 4

Read the following passage about a young mountaineer, and then complete the notes on the opposite page.



The past few days have seen another mountaineering record smashed by 22-year-old Jake Meyer. Last year, 2007, he became the youngest Briton to stand on Everest's summit. In the process he became the youngest man in the world to climb the Seven Summits, the highest mountains in each of the seven continents. He is one of the fastest in the world at reaching the top of every mountain he climbs.

His training programme is rather unusual because he relies very heavily on his youth and 'feeling good' when out in the hills and mountains. He explained, "I know what it's like to walk until my legs feel like they are on fire, but I have to keep going so that the pain will subside. It isn't about the speed you go, but rather about minimising the number of stops you take," he said. "If you stop for only one minute it can easily turn into fifteen minutes which could lose you a kilometre." Jake added, "I constantly set myself targets of a little bit further each time I go out training. Also I've had to fit this in around my exams. I'm studying environmental geo-science at university and I need to make sure I pass!"

Jake Meyer attempted Everest after only ten years of climbing which included five years of what he describes as 'proper mountaineering'. He said, "When climbing Everest, it's possible to take your time moving up and down between camps, gradually building up to the summit. That way you acclimatise to the altitude. I took what is considered to be an easier route up the North Col and North East Ridge which is thought to be more of a slow 'plod' than a speedy race. Nevertheless you have to keep going as fast as you can."

In his latest challenge, he beat the existing speed record for climbing the highest peak in each of the 48 continental states of America. He drove to each peak by motorhome, travelling from the east coast to the west. He managed all these climbs, the preparation, the organisation, the drive and the climbs in only 23 days, 19 hours and 31 minutes. This is more than five days faster than the existing record holder.

This latest record-breaking challenge, however, was a lot tougher than he had imagined. He faced not only the dangers of altitude, but the very real threat of attack by bears or snakes and, of course, in driving from coast to coast, the worry of road accidents. For this challenge, speed was vital.

As he continued, his lead increased and his record-breaking attempt became a certainty. It is suggested that the time for a round trip up Mount Hood (4,000 metres) is about 12 hours. Jake Meyer did it in only 6 hours, in spite of going through snow fields without specialist footwear. He got stronger and stronger as he progressed, and sometimes managed to climb as many as four smaller peaks in a single day even though he occasionally got lost.

He feels he still has challenges to meet and would like to reach the summit of the highest peak in each country in Europe. He would enjoy going up K2, the second highest mountain in the world, as well as taking an alternative route up to the top of Everest.

You are preparing to give a short talk to your hill-walking group about Jake Meyer. Prepare some notes to use as the basis of your talk.

Make your notes under each heading.

Jake's achievements

-
-
-

Jake's training details

-
-
-

Dangers encountered on his latest challenge

-
-

[Total: 8]

Exercise 5

Read the following research into people's effect on dolphins. **On the opposite page, write a summary of what the 'swim-with-dolphins' tourist industry should be doing to minimise the effect on dolphins.**

Your summary should be about 100 words (and no longer 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.

Dolphins

Humans have always been fascinated by dolphins and there has been a long history of association between the two. Over time this has turned into a rapidly expanding world-wide tourist activity – swimming with dolphins. The chance to see dolphins in the wild is often a lifetime dream for many people, but few consider the implications of actually swimming with these animals.

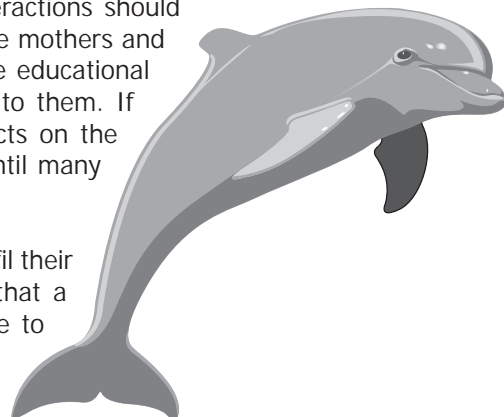
The 'swim-with-dolphins' tourist industry is becoming more popular every year and tour operators are always on the lookout to give their tourist swimmers the best experience they can. After all, it can cost a large amount of money to have this kind of holiday experience. So tour operators try to place eager swimmers as near as possible to the dolphins by trying to predict where the dolphins will be. The swimmers usually enter the water from the back of a stationary boat and swim freely in the water.

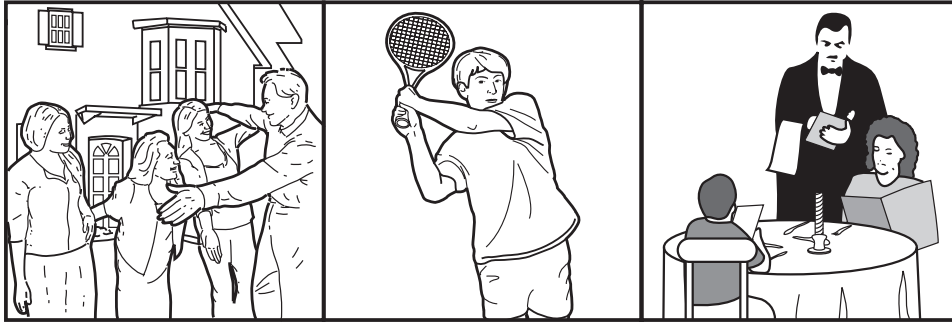
Research has shown that while dolphins can move away if they do not want to interact with human swimmers, they do not like it at all if the swimmers slip into the water directly on top of them or if humans are in their path of travel. However, if swimmers enter the water to one side of them, the dolphins do not avoid the swimmers to the same extent. This possibly seems like less threatening behaviour to them.

In all cases, the dolphins seem to have become more sensitised to the presence of the swimmers. For dolphins, swimming amongst or with humans is not necessarily a high priority. This research has shown that only 19% of any group of dolphins will participate in interaction. Young dolphins are the most likely to interact; they do seem curious about being with humans. It is believed that they see humans as 'entertainment' and that the interaction is a new and unusual experience for them.

It is frequently asked whether 'swim-with-dolphins' tourism should be discontinued. The advice is that dolphins should be given substantial periods of time throughout the day when they are not exposed to tourism. Permitted interactions should not be too intrusive to the dolphins since there could be mothers and calves present in dolphin groups. There should also be educational campaigns about the creatures and the likely threats to them. If not, in the long term there could be detrimental effects on the dolphins' well-being which may not become evident until many years later.

It is not easy to explain to someone that they cannot fulfil their lifelong dreams because the dolphins are resting, or that a mother dolphin and calf are in the area. But if we are to enjoy these remarkable animals and not just use them for our entertainment, then we must carefully monitor the 'swim-with-dolphins' industry worldwide.



Exercise 6

You are being reunited with a family member you haven't seen for a long time.

Write a letter to this family member, explaining:

- how much and why you are looking forward to seeing him/her again
- what new activities you have become interested in
- what you would like to do together when you meet again

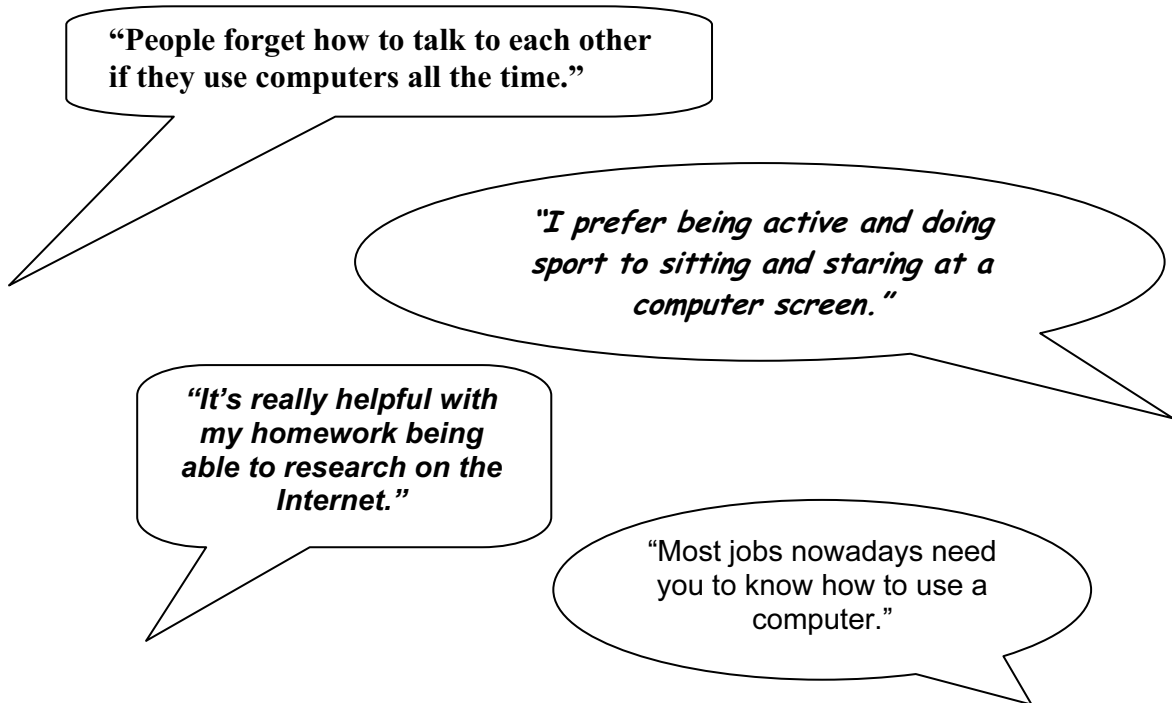
Your letter should be between 150 and 200 words long. Do not write an address.

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

In the twenty-first century, more and more people rely on new technology and computers.

Here are some comments from your friends on this subject:



Write an article for your school magazine giving your views about the issue.

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.

A series of horizontal dotted lines providing a ruled space for writing answers.

[Total: 18]

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