

ENGLISH SECOND LANGUAGE

0510 P2

2020 - 2025

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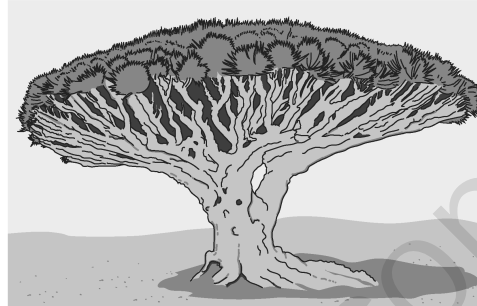
For Chapters 3 & 4 there is no answer

1 - (0510/21_Summer_2020_Q1) - Reading

Read the article about the Socotra dragon tree, and then answer the following questions.

The Socotra dragon tree

The Socotra dragon tree is an unusual tree, as it looks rather like an open umbrella. It is found on the island of Socotra, off the coast of Africa. Although the island is nearer to Somalia than Yemen, it actually belongs to the latter.



The island of Socotra has been separated from the mainland for 34 million years, and this has led to its unique flora. Of the 825 different plant species found there, 37% do not occur anywhere else in the world, and the same is true of 90% of its reptiles. Because of these factors, there is increased tourism to the area. While this is improving the island's economy, it has also resulted in more building work, which has had an impact on the areas where the trees live.

Reaching an average height of ten metres, the trees are commonly found in the Haggeher mountains and the flat areas in the centre and east of the island. These regions experience frequent low clouds at certain times of the year, which provide the trees with the moisture they need. However, because of climate change, the amount of rain is decreasing, which scientists think will have an effect on the trees.

The dragon tree has been important for centuries. The tree produces a sticky liquid called resin, and this is taken as a medicine by people on the island, and in many parts of the world. As early as 60 CE, people referred to this resin as cinnabar, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it was used to give a rich colour to the world-famous violins made by the Stradivarius family.

The design of the tree's leaves is important. They measure up to sixty centimetres long and only three centimetres wide. When rain falls on the surface of each leaf, the long narrow shape allows the tiny drops of water to run down to the roots of the tree. The leaves are densely-packed, and provide shade for young trees growing beneath the adult tree. Socotra dragon tree leaves have traditionally been harvested and used to make ropes. If there is increased demand for ropes, the effect on the trees could be a concern.

Like the leaves, the flowers appear at the ends of the branches. They are small and greenish-white in colour, and produce green berries which gradually turn black as they ripen. They become orange when they are fully ripe. Farmers on the island feed the berries to their animals as they are thought to be good for them. Eating too many though can cause sickness, which is why they are only given in small quantities. If animals are allowed to feed in areas where there are Socotra trees, there is a danger that any young trees could be eaten before they have the chance to develop.

The importance of the island of Socotra, and the smaller islands nearby, is recognised internationally because of their unique plant and animal life. International commercial trade in the various species found there is controlled and new nature zones have been created. Researchers are working on projects to grow young trees, but widespread efforts are needed in order to ensure that the Socotra dragon tree will survive for future generations.

- 1 Which country is the island of Socotra part of?
..... [1]
- 2 What percentage of Socotra's plants can only be found on the island?
..... [1]
- 3 How tall do Socotra dragon trees typically grow?
..... [1]
- 4 What enables the Socotra dragon trees to grow well in particular locations on the island?
..... [1]
- 5 How is the substance that the Socotra dragon trees produce used today?
..... [1]
- 6 How do the trees' leaves benefit Socotra dragon trees? Give **two** details.
.....
..... [2]
- 7 What colour are the Socotra dragon trees' mature berries?
..... [1]
- 8 What problem must people be aware of when feeding berries to their animals?
..... [1]
- 9 What factors can negatively affect the future of the Socotra dragon trees? Give **four** details.
.....
.....
.....
..... [4]

2 - (0510/21_Summer_2020_Q2) - Reading

Read the article about four people (A–D) who are describing an activity they enjoy. Then answer Question 10 (a)–(j).

My favourite activity

A Tanya

I enjoy different sports, but skateboarding is my absolute favourite. To me, it's my sport, my hobby, and even my daily mode of transport! I don't even own a bicycle any more! Skateboarding has shaped me into the person I am today. It's taught me to always get up after I fall, to never give up, to stick with something until I get it right and to be proud of what I have achieved. When I was little, I used to go to the skate park near my home and practise simple things like turns and small jumps. I was this little kid skating around and accidentally getting in the way of all the bigger kids. But they never yelled at me to get out of the way or said anything rude to me at all. In fact, some of these kids even gave me tips and showed me how to do certain tricks.

B Patricia

When I was five, my parents enrolled me in a gymnastics programme. I remember being really nervous before the class, but my cousin decided to start with me, and that gave me confidence. I began by learning the basics – like how to walk across the balance beam, and how to do forward rolls for the floor exercise. After two years, I was good enough to join the team, and I had classes with the older, more advanced gymnasts. They were good role models, as I could see how hard they worked. Soon I was competing nationally, even winning some individual medals. As competitions got harder, I had to learn new skills, including something called a back handspring. I had difficulty getting it right, although I practised a lot. Then I fell and damaged my shoulder, so I didn't enter anything for a year. I considered quitting, but actually, having a break for that year was good, and I decided to continue, which I know was the right move – I'm so happy I carried on.

C Danni

When I was about 11, I had no idea what sports I wanted to do. My sister did cross-country running at school and didn't like it because she always came last, but I decided to have a go. So I joined the school cross-country running club. Running in the heat was really hard, but I kept going, and got picked for the team. This took a lot of commitment, as I had to get up very early to go on training runs. Strange as it may seem, though, I've always liked early mornings! I remember my first competition. I was anxious about finishing in last place. Once the race started, I felt better and managed to stay in 8th place almost the whole time and I was able to move up to finish in 6th place. After that, I was determined to keep improving, and even when I'm not training for a particular event, I still go running.

D Eleanor

Parkour, also known as Free Running, is my favourite activity. It's the art of going over, under and around objects and obstacles as fast as possible for fun. That means leaping from rail to rail, climbing buildings, jumping over fences, and much more. Some people are worried that it's dangerous, or only for those who are extremely athletic. But when I do Parkour, I practise each part of a jump, checking each landing point for safety before doing it for real. Anyone can do it, and everyone progresses at a different rate and gets to different levels. Over time, it becomes easier and much more fun. A lot of people will also include some gymnastics, mixing in flips and flashy moves. This makes it really fun to watch – there are loads of videos online of people doing Parkour in incredible places. In Parkour, the world is my playground.

For each question, write the correct letter A, B, C or D on the line.

Which person ...

- (a) gives a reason for not participating in competitions? [1]
- (b) explains that people can combine skills from another sport in the activity? [1]
- (c) describes how she got advice from other people? [1]
- (d) explains that she wasn't put off doing an activity by someone else's bad experience? [1]
- (e) mentions positive characteristics she's developed through her interest? [1]
- (f) explains what she learned from watching other people? [1]
- (g) mentions having a lack of confidence before a competition? [1]
- (h) explains that the activity has a practical use in everyday life? [1]
- (i) says how people have to prepare well to avoid accidents? [1]
- (j) mentions that sharing a difficult experience was helpful? [1]

3 - (0510/21_Summer_2020_Q3) - Reading

Read the article about a new method of farming called vertical farming, and then complete the notes.

Vertical farming

In some cities around the world, people are growing food in tall buildings, in a process known as 'vertical farming'. Vertical farms are tall city blocks made of concrete and glass, and fitted with platforms where fruit and vegetables can be grown in a closed environment. With an ever-increasing world population, and water and land being limited resources, the question of how we are going to feed and house everyone is a serious one. If we need more land for housing, then farmlands and forests will shrink. But farmland is required to feed the population, and the forests are needed to produce oxygen and to support the life forms that are part of the ecology. Vertical farms are seen as one possible alternative to more traditional farming methods.



Vertical farms are designed to be built in cities, with the result that food is grown in the area where it will be eaten as cities are the places where most people live. Land for building these farms is more expensive, which is a fact that people who want to set up a vertical farm need to take into account.

And of course, growing the food is only the first stage. The next part is preparing and packaging the food, as in fact, much of what we eat is processed in some way. In order to have truly local food, there also need to be processing factories nearby. This presents its own set of problems, such as the pollution that these processing factories create.

Those people who support the idea of vertical farms point out that there are no insects to attack the plants. This is an increasingly important consideration for the many people nowadays who are concerned about the substances that are often sprayed onto the plants in open-field farms to prevent insect damage. In vertical farms, there is no need for chemicals, meaning the plants are organic. It is true, however, that insects are vital to the process of crop pollination, which is needed if plants are to produce fruit. This means that if vertical farms are completely insect-free environments, pollination needs to be done by hand, which takes time and labour.

The closed structure of a vertical farm means that the crops will be protected from extreme weather conditions. Global weather patterns are more and more unpredictable, and global warming is such a recognised problem that vertical farming is becoming increasingly attractive. Furthermore, the plants can grow all year round with the use of special lights. Of course, although the extra cost of this lighting is passed on to consumers, this is balanced by the fact that during the year a larger number of plants can be grown.

While we might not see vertical farms in every city for some years, there are a number of projects already under construction around the world, and some completed vertical farms are already producing food.

You are going to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of vertical farming to your class at school. Prepare some notes to use as the basis for your talk.

Make short notes under each heading.

11 Advantages of vertical farming:

-
-
-
-
-
- [6]

12 Disadvantages of vertical farming:

-
-
- [3]

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4 - (0510/22_Summer_2020_Q1) - Reading

Read the article about a woman who discovered an old message inside a bottle, and then answer the following questions.

A message from the past



The idea of throwing a message in a bottle into the sea and hoping someone far away will read it one day is exciting. Where will it land? Who will find it? When? One Australian family found the answers to these questions while on a day out on a remote beach near the city of Perth.

Tonya Illman and her family had all been swimming. While her husband was packing the car, she was picking up some rubbish when she saw an old bottle sticking out of the sand. She thought it would look nice on her bookshelf so she showed it to her son, who commented that it looked like one they had in their living room. They noticed something inside that looked like an old cigarette. Tonya shook it out and realised it was a rolled-up piece of paper, tied with string for protection. Although not much water had got in, the paper was still damp. Tonya was tempted to unroll it and let it dry in the hot sun, but decided to take it home and put it in a cool oven instead.

Later, when she opened up the paper, Tonya was astonished to see that it was a form printed in German. The bottle's thick glass meant the form had avoided exposure to the weather. She was really excited when she saw the date that had been filled in – 12 June 1886! The family looked online and found that the oldest message in a bottle dated from 1906 and was found in 2015. Tonya's message was 20 years older, which was a new world record!

The information on the form stated that the bottle had been thrown from a ship called *Paula* that was originally from Germany. It was heading from Wales to its destination in Indonesia. The form requested that anyone finding the bottle should contact the nearest German embassy with details of their discovery. Tonya's family weren't sure whether the form was genuine so they decided to take the bottle and its contents to the Western Australian Museum.

After carefully examining the form, the museum staff told the family that it was in good condition for its age. They believed it had been buried in the sand for over a century, which had kept it safe, until a huge storm had most likely uncovered it.

The museum contacted experts in Germany, who were able to check the captain's diary from the ship *Paula*. The diary described the ship's location when the bottle was thrown into the sea. Amazingly, this corresponded exactly with the location given on the form from the bottle! The diary had been handwritten by the captain, who gave his name as Captain O. Diekmann. Even more exciting was the fact that although there was no name given, the captain's handwriting in the diary was identical to the handwriting on the form. This was final proof that the message in the bottle was indeed genuine.

The museum explained that in the nineteenth century, German ships were conducting tests to study the movement of ocean currents. In order to do this, hundreds of bottles were thrown into the ocean. Each bottle contained a form with the ship's name, the date, and the place where the bottle was dropped, with the hope that someone would report where it was found. The experiment lasted 69 years, and 662 bottles have been returned so far. Tonya's bottle is the oldest – at least until the next one is discovered...

- 1 What was Tonya Illman doing when she found the bottle?
 [1]

- 2 Where did Tonya plan to display the bottle when she got home?
 [1]

- 3 How did Tonya dry the piece of paper?
 [1]

- 4 What year was written on the form?
 [1]

- 5 Where was the ship travelling to?
 [1]

- 6 What was the person who found the form asked to do?
 [1]

- 7 Which **two** details in the ship's diary matched those on the form?

 [2]

- 8 What was the purpose of the German experiment?
 [1]

- 9 Why was the form so well preserved? Give **four** reasons.

 [4]

ANSWERS

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1 - (0510/21_Summer_2020_Q1) - Reading

1	Yemen	1
2	37(%) / thirty seven (%) / 37 per cent	1
3	10 metres / ten metres	1
4	frequent low cloud / moisture / rain	1
5	medicine	1
6	Award 1 mark for each detail up to a maximum 2 marks: (shape) allows the (tiny drops of) water to run down to the roots (of the tree) provides shade for young trees	2
7	orange	1
8	(eating too many can cause) sickness	1
9	Award 1 mark for each detail up to a maximum of 4 marks: increased tourism/more building work climate change/amount of rain is decreasing increased demand for ropes young trees could be eaten	4

2 - (0510/21_Summer_2020_Q2) - Reading

(a)	B	1
(b)	D	1
(c)	A	1
(d)	C	1
(e)	A	1
(f)	B	1
(g)	C	1
(h)	A	1
(i)	D	1

3 - (0510/21_Summer_2020_Q3) - Reading

11	<p><i>Award 1 mark for each acceptable response, up to a maximum of 6 marks.</i> <i>Acceptable responses are:</i></p> <p>Advantages of vertical farming:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 an alternative to traditional farming methods 2 food is grown in the area where it will be eaten 3 no insects (to attack the plants) 4 no need for chemicals / no need to spray substances on plants / plants are organic 5 crops protected from extreme weather / plants not affected by global warming 6 plants can grow all year round 7 larger number of plants can be grown during the year 	6
12	<p><i>Award 1 mark for each acceptable response, up to a maximum of 3 marks.</i> <i>Acceptable responses are:</i></p> <p>Disadvantages of vertical farming:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 land for (building these) farms is more expensive 2 pollution (that these) processing factories create 3 pollination done by hand / pollination takes time / pollination takes labour 4 extra cost of lighting (is passed on to consumers) / (special) lights are expensive 	3

4 - (0510/22_Summer_2020_Q1) - Reading

1	picking up rubbish	1
2	(on her) bookshelf	1
3	(put it) in (cool) oven	1
4	1886	1
5	Indonesia	1
6	contact (nearest) German embassy	1
7	<p>Award 1 mark for each detail up to a maximum 2 marks:</p> <p>(ship's) location / place where the bottle was dropped</p> <p>(captain's / author's) handwriting</p>	2
8	study (movement of) ocean currents	1
9	<p>Award 1 mark for each detail up to a maximum 4 marks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 buried in sand 2 tied with string 3 not much water had got in 4 bottle's thick glass 5 avoided exposure to weather 	4