

CANDIDATE  
NAME

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CENTRE  
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE  
NUMBER

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**ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE**

## Paper 1 Reading and Usage

**1110/01**

**April 2019**

**50 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 work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

You should pay attention to punctuation, spelling and handwriting.

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.

The total number of marks for this paper is 45.

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

## Part 1

## Questions 1–10

Read the text below, and for each number, circle the correct word on the next page.

---

**Exploring**

The wish to explore unknown places is **(0)** of human beings. People have always **(1)** about what they might find on the other side of a mountain, river or ocean, and explorers have always enjoyed the **(2)** of looking for new places. However, past explorers often couldn't **(3)** to pay for all the equipment they needed, so most of them asked rich traders for help. Traders hoped that the explorers **(4)** discover new goods to buy and sell, or new partners to do business with. Another **(5)** reason for exploring was to reduce the cost of transporting goods, **(6)** the discovery of new, shorter routes. If transport was less expensive, goods could be sold at cheaper prices. In **(7)** way, sellers could win more customers than their **(8)**. Nowadays, people tend to explore in **(9)** to discover new plants and animals, or because they want to be the first person to **(10)** a particular goal.

**Example:**



0	typical	normal	usual	general	
1	considered	supposed	wondered	imagined	[1]
2	challenge	occasion	attempt	event	[1]
3	afford	spend	allow	spare	[1]
4	will	may	would	should	[1]
5	ordinary	common	average	plain	[1]
6	along	within	among	through	[1]
7	the	some	this	a	[1]
8	enemies	competitors	contacts	colleagues	[1]
9	addition	case	fact	order	[1]
10	achieve	succeed	gain	perform	[1]

## Part 2

## Questions 11–20

Complete the emails. For questions **11–20**, write ONE word for each space.



Example: (0) ..... *done* .....

	To:	<input type="text" value="Penny"/>
	From:	<input type="text" value="Sam"/>

Hi Penny,

Guess what – I've (0) ..... *done* ..... something silly! I forgot to bring my notebook home (11) ..... school today. I think it might still (12) ..... in the classroom. It's where I wrote down all the details (13) ..... the homework we need to do by tomorrow. I remember (14) ..... were some maths exercises, but can you let (15) ..... know what the page numbers were?

Sam

	To:	<input type="text" value="Sam"/>
	From:	<input type="text" value="Penny"/>

Hi Sam,

No problem! Mr Scott said we (16) ..... read pages 20–25. We (17) ..... doing a quiz tomorrow, so make (18) ..... you read them carefully! And (19) ..... you forget the science homework too? Mrs Hinton wants (20) ..... all to complete exercise 4 by Friday. Good luck!

Penny

[Total: 10 marks]

## Part 3

## Questions 21–25

Complete the conversation between two friends.  
 What does Tracy say to Sam?  
 For questions **21–25**, write the correct letter **A–H**.

## Example:

*Sam:* Hi Tracy. Did you go to Wallington Castle last weekend?

*Tracy:* **0** .....**H**.....

*Sam:* What did you enjoy about it?

*Tracy:* **21** ..... [1]

*Sam:* Yeah, it is a long way. So, what did you see there?

*Tracy:* **22** ..... [1]

*Sam:* This one's amazing. Where did you take it?

*Tracy:* **23** ..... [1]

*Sam:* Do you think you'll go there again some time?

*Tracy:* **24** ..... [1]

*Sam:* I'd love to come too if you do.

*Tracy:* **25** ..... [1]

*Sam:* OK, thanks.

- A** Well, the tour was interesting – but the journey took ages!
- B** Great, I'll tell you when we're planning another trip.
- C** I've seen paintings and read about the past.
- D** I'll show you – here are some pictures.
- E** I took my camera there.
- F** Well, I hope so – we didn't manage to see everything.
- G** Through a window in the castle – you could see for miles!
- H** Yes, it was brilliant!

## Part 4

## Questions 26–35

Look at the text in each question.

What does it say?

For questions **26–35**, circle the correct letter **A**, **B** or **C**.

## Example:

**0**

New Message

Send To: Julia From: Andy

Hello Julia

I can't have Friday off to go sailing. I'm still available on both Saturday and Sunday, but Saturday is better. Let me know what's best for you.

Andy

- A** Andy would prefer to go sailing with Julia on Saturday rather than on Sunday.
- B** Andy can go sailing with Julia on Friday if she's not free on Saturday.
- C** Andy wants to go sailing with Julia on both Saturday and Sunday if possible.

26

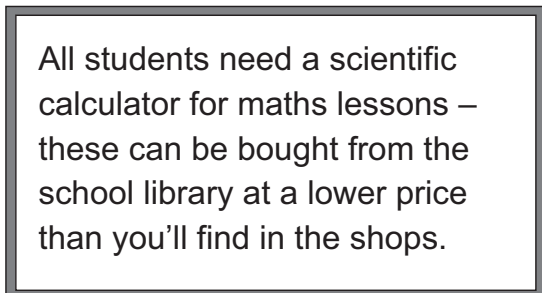


If you buy any poster today

- A** it will be cheaper than usual.
- B** you will get a discount on another.
- C** you will receive free gifts.

[1]

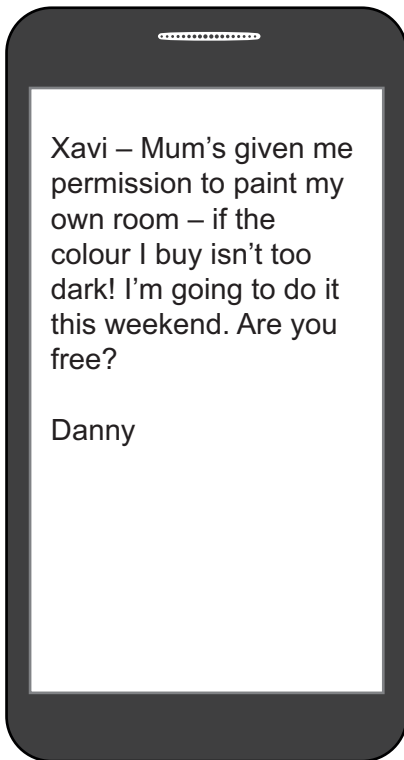
27



- A** Unless students borrow the right calculator they won't be allowed into maths lessons.
- B** There's information in the library about where to get cheap calculators.
- C** Students can get an essential piece of equipment at a discount.

[1]

28



- A** Danny is reminding Xavi that they have arranged to paint his room.
- B** Danny is asking Xavi to help him to choose a colour for his room.
- C** Danny is inviting Xavi to help him paint his room.

[1]

29

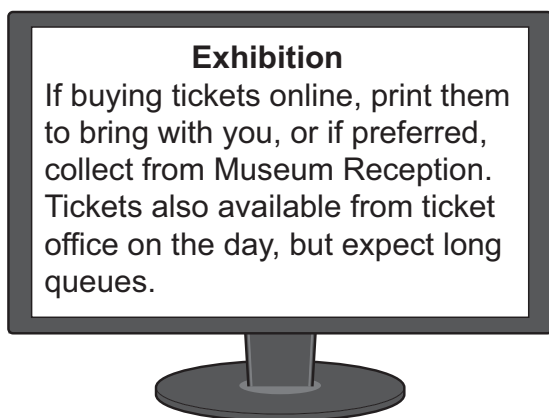
New Message	
	<b>To:</b> Steve
<b>Send</b>	<b>From:</b> Mike
<p>Hi Steve,</p> <p>Can you send me the link to that cheap games site you’ve used? I want to get the new football game – it looks brilliant!</p> <p>Thanks,</p> <p>Mike</p>	

**Mike is emailing Steve to**

- A** recommend a new website.
- B** suggest an online game that’s fun to play.
- C** ask him for some information about a website.

[1]

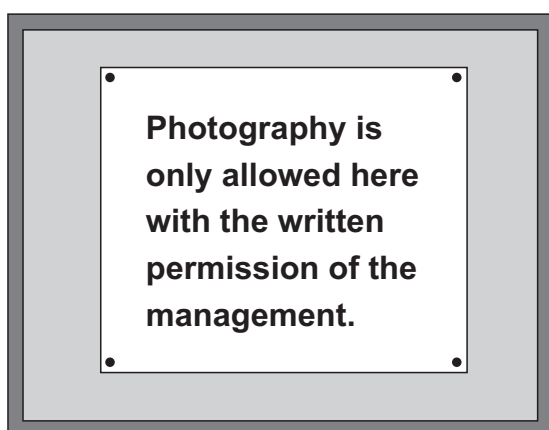
30



- A** Tickets for the exhibition are only available at the museum.
- B** Reception staff will sell tickets to people waiting to see the exhibition.
- C** People buying tickets before visiting the museum can collect them from Reception.

[1]

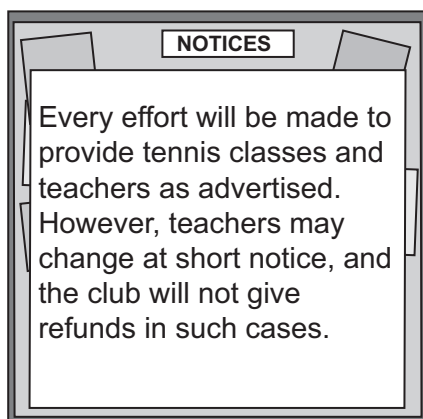
31



- A** You must have a letter from the management if you want to take photographs.
- B** You can take photographs if you are with someone from management.
- C** You need to write to the management if you want to take photographs.

[1]

32



- A** The price the club charges may be different from the advertised price.
- B** If the club changes your teacher you cannot ask for your money back.
- C** If you want to change your teacher you must tell the club in advance.

[1]



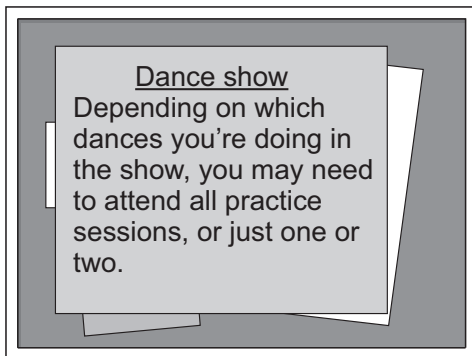
33

Mum – I know you paid the deposit for the school trip, but my teacher says the rest is due this week, otherwise I can't go. I can't miss it!  
Daisy

- A** Daisy is persuading her mother to give permission for the school trip.
- B** Daisy is giving her mother information about the date of the school trip.
- C** Daisy is reminding her mother about payment for the school trip.

[1]

34



- A** Dancers can choose which of the practice sessions they want to go to.
- B** These practice sessions are to decide which dances to include in the show.
- C** Some of the dancers will have to go to more practice sessions than others.

[1]

35

Rianna – your violin teacher called, offering you an extra class tomorrow. He apologised for the short notice, but someone cancelled – he thought you'd like the opportunity to do more practice. Mum

#### The violin teacher

- A** phoned to apologise for cancelling Rianna's lesson.
- B** wants to know whether Rianna would like an extra lesson.
- C** told Rianna's mother that Rianna doesn't practise enough.

[1]

## Part 5

## Questions 36–40

The young people below all want to find a bookshop to visit in the town of Chesterton.

On the opposite page there are descriptions of eight bookshops.

Decide which bookshop would be the most suitable for the following people.

For questions 36–40, write the correct letter (A–H) in the box.

36

[1]



Maria wants help choosing a special book on painting for her father's birthday. She can only visit the shop on Sunday, and wants to buy a card for her father while she's there.

37

[1]



Patrick wants to read some exciting science-fiction stories. He'd like to go to the shop one evening, and hopes to find books at low prices.

38

[1]



Amelia is interested in reading a book set in the local area. She'd also love to ask a writer questions about their books, and hopes to visit the shop on Saturday.

39

[1]



Steven likes reading about history, and would also like to find a book of folk stories. He needs a shop that's open before he starts college at 9 a.m.

40

[1]



Ben wants to find a selection of modern fiction. He likes discussing novels with other people, and listening to writers reading from their own books.

## Bookshops in Chesterton

### A Bathwicks of Chesterton

*Bathwicks of Chesterton* is a wonderful place to spend an hour or so. The owner supports local talent, and invites writers to discuss their work with customers. This Saturday and Sunday, you can meet author Paul Weeks, who based his latest bestseller right here in Chesterton. Paintings by new artists are also for sale.

### B Carpenters

This bookshop is great for those interested in the creative arts – like writing, drawing or painting – with a great selection of posters and cards to buy. The shop's owner recently had her first book published – a true story based on her experiences as a history teacher. Open daily from 9 a.m. – 8 p.m. except Sunday.

### C Willow Books

This central bookshop is a great choice for people interested in reading stories about life in the future and adventures set on other planets. It has a section selling cheap second-hand books. It's busy from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. seven days a week, and a nice idea is the noticeboard – you can put up a note asking for recommendations on different books.

### D Sitwells

*Sitwells* have a great range of poetry, as well as recent novels and short stories by new authors, all at excellent prices. The shop organises afternoons where authors read their poems or stories aloud. *Sitwells* also has a weekly book group where people can talk together about books they've enjoyed.

### E Malloys

A great place for people wanting books on a range of subjects from chemistry to comedy. There's even a small section with traditional short stories from around the world, and people with an interest in the past will find plenty of books to enjoy. The 8 a.m. opening time is convenient for busy people.

### F Longley Books

This modern bookshop has a great range of books. There's a particularly good selection of biographies, covering important people from the last hundred years. You'll often hear customers discussing history, music and art in the shop, which is open Monday to Saturday.

### G Blackwall Books

This shop, popular with college students, sells science and maths books at good prices. You can order online, and the staff are always available with helpful advice. It's open until 9 p.m., so it's great for visiting after college or work.

### H Greens

*Greens* is a good choice if you're shopping late. It's open until 8 p.m. every day except Sunday, when it closes at 4 p.m. There's a great selection of international art books at a range of prices, and staff to advise you if needed. In addition, the shop sells cards and reasonably-priced novels.

## Part 6

## Questions 41–45

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, circle the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

---

### Prizes for school sport

You're on the school team. You're not the star player, but you usually try to come to practice sessions, and play in matches when you can. Do you deserve a prize?

If the decision was up to sports teacher Mary Brock, the answer would probably be no. Mary says although a player doesn't have to be the best to get a prize, those who receive one should really have to work hard for it. She suggests prizes for the most improved player, or the one who gets the team working together, as well as the most talented. 'A prize has to stand for something,' says Mary. 'If you give one to everyone, it has no value.' She argues that giving prizes for particular reasons, such as improving, teaches kids that adults value hard work and trying your best.

However, others have no problem with giving prizes to all those who play. 'We're trying to encourage kids to take part in sports,' says Paul Delton, a professional sports coach. 'A prize is one way to do that. When we give prizes only to the best players, or even when we include the most improved players, we are teaching kids the wrong lesson – sending the message that doing well is everything, when in fact it's only part of what's important.'

'Playing sports also teaches kids about teamwork and the importance of exercise,' Paul continues. 'There'll be plenty of opportunity for them to learn about competition as they get older. They'll soon realise that only one team wins the soccer World Cup and only one person wins the 100-metres race.'

I think I agree with Paul Delton. While kids are still at school, there's nothing wrong with letting everyone who plays a sport feel like a winner!

**41** What is the writer doing in this text?

- A** explaining how school sports teams are run
- B** asking why some children don't like school sport
- C** considering both sides of an argument about school sport
- D** complaining about school sport being harder for particular children

[1]

42 What does Mary Brock say about school sports prizes?

- A Prizes which are given to everyone are worth little.
- B The best players do not need to get prizes.
- C Prizes can cause arguments between children.
- D She prefers not to give prizes if possible.

[1]

43 Paul Delton believes that giving a prize to everyone in the team

- A can help the players improve their results.
- B shows that winning and losing do not matter.
- C is a way of showing children that sport is fair.
- D helps to get more children interested in sport.

[1]

44 Paul Delton mentions some famous sporting events as examples of

- A people working in a team.
- B how real competitions work.
- C how sport should be organised in schools.
- D what children should aim for in sport.

[1]

45 What would the writer say to Mary Brock?

A

'I know you agree with Paul about the fact that sport encourages children to work together. He gives prizes for that too.'

B

'Some children will never be the best or the most improved – if they never get a prize, they'll start to dislike sport.'

C

'You and Paul are not so different. You both only give prizes to children who do their best every time they play.'

D

'I agree with what you say about giving prizes – it's important to show that those who work hardest will achieve the most.'

[1]

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