

CONFIDENTIAL
0510/0

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October/November session 2002

IGCSE ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

PAPER 3: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Mark scheme and tape transcript

Part 1 **MARK SCHEME**

- 1 eggs and chocolate / eggs, chocolate / chocolate (and) eggs) (1 mark)
- 2. £4.85 (1 mark)
- 3. thunderstorms and (gale force) winds (1 mark)
- 4. 9 C (1 mark)
- 5. follow arrow /follow (diversion) sign (1 mark)

- 6. renew/keep them longer (1 mark)
December 19th/ 19 December
(accept 19/12; 12/19) (1 mark)

[Max total: 7]

Part 2: Exercise One Question 7 (On the trail of the tiger)

- from extinction [1]
- hunting [and] destruction of habitat [1; both needed]
- central [and] southern Asia [1; both needed]
- 300 Kg [1]
- night [1]

[Max TOTAL: 5]

Part 2: Exercise Two Question 8 : The North West Passage

- (across) top (of) North America/USA [1]
- 1576 (allow 1602 /400 years ago) [1]
- (almost) 1600 km [1]
- Greenland [1]
- less than/under one month [1]
- climate change, icecaps melting [1; both needed, either order]
- supply(ing) (outposts) [1]

[Max total: 7]

Part 3: Exercise One Question 9 (Tour De France)

	true	false
(a)		✓
(b)		✓
(c)	✓	
(d)		✓
(e)	✓	
(f)	✓	
(g)		✓
(h)		✓
(i)	✓	
(j)	✓	

Award 1 mark per correct tick and halve total. In a case where the candidate has ticked both boxes against an answer, no mark can be awarded. If a candidate has used a cross (or similar symbol) instead of a tick, marks can still be awarded.

[Max Total: 5]

Part 3: Exercise Two Question 10 (Mountain rescue)

	true	false
(a)		✓
(b)	✓	
(c)		✓
(d)		✓
(e)	✓	
(f)	✓	
(g)	✓	
(h)		✓
(i)		✓
(j)	✓	
(k)	✓	
(l)		✓

[Max Total: 6]

Award half-mark per correct tick. In a case where the candidate has ticked both boxes against an answer no mark can be awarded. If a candidate has used a cross (or similar symbol) instead of a tick, marks can still be awarded.

IGCSE ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE (0510/3)

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TAPE SCRIPT OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2002

- V1** This is the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate International General Certificate of Secondary Education November Session 2002 Examination in English as a Second Language. Paper Three - Listening Comprehension.

Welcome to the exam.

In a moment, your teacher is going to give out the question papers. When you get your paper, fill in your name, Centre number and candidate number on the front page. Do not talk to anyone during the test.

If you would like the tape to be louder, tell your teacher NOW. The tape will not be stopped while you are doing the test.

Teacher: please give out the question papers, and when all the candidates are ready to start the test, please turn the tape back on.

[BLEEP]

- V1** Now you are all ready, here is the test.

Look at the questions for Part One. There are six questions in this part of the exam. For each question you will hear the situation described as it is on your exam paper. You will hear each item twice.

Pause 00'05"

V1 Part 1 Questions 1 - 6

For questions 1-6 you will hear a series of short sentences. Answer each question on the line provided. Your answer should be as brief as possible. You will hear each item twice.

V1 Question 1.

Matthew is baking a birthday cake for a friend. Which two ingredients does he still have to buy?

P1 *I've got flour and butter but still need eggs. What can I put on top of the cake? I know, I'll buy some chocolate and melt that, then spread it over the cake and put in the candles before it sets too hard.**

Pause 00'10"
*Repeat from * to ***
Pause 00'05

V1 Question 2.

Jan is going to a meeting by taxi. What does the fare cost?

*P1 Where would you like me to stop?

P2 Just here on the right. Good, it's only 4.03, I have a few minutes spare as my meeting begins at 4.15. Thank you.

P1 You're welcome. That will be £4.85 please.**

Pause 00'10"
*Repeat from * to ***
Pause 00'05

V1 Question 3

You and your friends have arranged a barbecue on the beach for tomorrow evening. Give two reasons why you might have to postpone it.

*P1 [Radio announcement]

"Here is the weather forecast for tomorrow. Beginning mild and sunny but becoming cloudy and showery during the course of the afternoon with a threat of thunderstorms following. Winds light to moderate in the morning increasing to gale force by the early evening."**

Pause 00'10"
*Repeat from * to ***
Pause 00'05

V1 **Question 4**

Which platform will Lara need to go to in order to meet her friend from Newcastle?

*P1. Excuse me. Has the 5.23 from Newcastle arrived yet? It was due to come in on this platform - 11b - that's right, isn't it?

P2. No I'm sorry. It's delayed and has been diverted to platform 9c, it should be there in five minutes.**

Pause 00'10"
*Repeat from * to ***
Pause 00'05

V1 **Question 5.**

How will Thandie and her friend find their way around the closed road?

*P1 The road ahead is shut.

P2 Yes, Thandie, I forgot. It's the regional marathon running race today and it begins here. We'll have to find another route.

P1 Oh - there's a yellow diversion sign over there, follow the black arrow.**

Pause 00'10"
*Repeat from * to ***
Pause 00'05

V1 **Question 6.**

Atta telephones the library. What does he want to do about his books and what is the new date given to him by the librarian?

*P1 <telephone> Hello, I haven't finished reading my library books. Could I have them for a bit longer please?

P2 Yes, what is your ticket number please?

P1 B63429800Z

P2 They are renewed until December 19th now. **

Pause 00'10"
*Repeat from * to ***
Pause 00'05

V1 That is the last question in Part 1. In a moment you will hear Part 2. Now look at the questions for Part 2, Exercise 1.

Pause 00'20"

V1 **Part Two**
Part 2 Exercise 1 Question 7

Listen to the following interview about tigers in India, and then fill in the details below.

You will hear the interview twice.

- P1 Good evening and welcome to "On the trail of the Tiger", our special nature programme about this endangered species. Soumitra Raj, you're going to tell us about tigers in India and about how we can see them in their natural habitat...
- P2 Yes. India has always had a strong association with animals, and tigers feature strongly in its history and culture. Recently the association "Project Tiger" was formed, to try and protect this beautiful animal from extinction....
- P1 Is that true, are they really a threatened species?
- P2 Yes, they're dying out as a result of hunting and irresponsible destruction of their habitat by humans. Originally tigers were to be found in much of central and southern Asia but now their numbers and locations are much fewer.
- P1 Could you tell us about tigers themselves?
- P2 Well, as you probably know, they're the largest of the cat family. They can grow to 3.6m long – that's pretty big – with a tail length of nearly a metre. Fully grown tigers can weigh as much as 300kg. The tiger's coat is a yellowy-orange with black stripes and Indian Tigers tend to be darker in colour than the paler Siberian Tiger.
- P1 Do they live in groups?
- P2. No, tigers are solitary animals. They live on their own and mark the edge of their territory with scent and scrape marks. Then they roar to keep other tigers away – you can hear the roars up to 3 km away, you know.
- P1 And their prey?
- P2 They come out at night to hunt for wild boar, deer and other forest animals.....
- P1 So can we go and see tigers without disturbing them?
- P2 Oh yes, most parks and sanctuaries throughout India are now well set up for visitors and can provide everything from accommodation and trained guides to restaurants...
- P1 When's the best time of year to do this?
- P2 The best time to visit is between October and April. You could go to Ranthambhore National Park, for example. This park was originally a fort and now has a special area designated for "Project Tiger" where a safe natural habitat is provided. The centre of the park is ringed by two mountain ranges which form the perfect surroundings for the tigers which live and hunt in the low hills and valleys. Often you would have to wait a while to actually see a tiger though....
- P1 With a guide?

P2. Oh yes, of course.. The guides know where to look for the tigers – if you spot a group of deer at the water's edge for example, a guide would know that this would be a prime prey target for a hungry tiger..**

Pause 00'30"

VI Now you will hear the interview again.

*Repeat from * to ***

Pause 00'30"

VI That is the end of Part 2 Exercise 1. In a moment you will hear Part 2 Exercise 2. Now look at the questions for Exercise 2.

Pause 00'25"

V1 Part 2 Exercise 2 Question 8

V1

Listen to the following interview about the recent navigation of the North West Passage, a route across the top of North America, and then fill in the details below.

You will hear the interview twice.

- *P1 After 400 years of trying, an ice-free route has been found across the top of North America! Captain Burton piloted the ship called the St Roch II on its voyage through this short cut. Captain, surely ice has always been the problem on this route?
- P2 Yes, but where was the ice during our journey? We travelled almost 1,600 km from the Beaufort Sea which is to the North west of Alaska, through the Western arctic to Greenland – that is we sailed from West to East around the very top of the world. We sailed through open water – we didn't get stuck in any ice.
- P1. So what are the implications of your journey?
- P2. Since 1576 explorers have been trying to find a short cut to China across the top of Alaska. Well for trade this would be a wonderful route. A normal route from the Netherlands to Japan for example, would be 10,000 km - our route would cut thousands of kilometres off the journey. Really our Arctic Circle short cut has raised hopes of exploiting the commercial potential of this far north coast. Do you know it took us less than a month to complete our voyage through these normally frozen waters.!
- P1 Where was the ice then?
- P2 Going back to your question about the implications of the voyage, we're actually very worried that we saw no ice.
- P1. Why? Oh, global warming perhaps?
- P2 Yes. Some ecologists say the fact that the Arctic passage was ice-free as we sailed through it is a result of the world warming up and the ice-caps melting. It could be climate change though – or perhaps we were just lucky. Until other boats try this route we won't know. Certainly scientists have recorded the reduction in the ice-caps as 6% since 1980 – that's a lot!
- P1 Is your route to be used by shipping at once?
- P2 Oh no. There are still two places along the route – one off Alaska and another further on – where the opening and closing of the "ice-gates" depends on the wind – not just global warming. We were definitely lucky at both these places!
- P1. Before you go, tell us about your boat. Is it huge and well-equipped?
- P2. No. It's a small police boat, just a patrol boat really . But our journey was inspired by and based upon an expedition made in 1944 by the St. Roch 1 and that boat was made of wood. That journey- with the mission of supplying very remote outposts- lasted 27 months
- P1 Captain Burton, many congratulations on your successful, pioneering journey.**

Pause 30"

V1 Now you will hear the interview again.

*Repeat from * to **
Pause 30"*

That is the end of Part Two.

In a moment you will hear Part Three. Now look at the questions for Part Three, Exercise 1.

Pause 00'40"

V1 Part Three.

Part Three : Exercise One: Question 9

Listen to the following interview about a famous cycle race in France, and then indicate whether each statement is true or false by putting a tick in the appropriate box.

You will hear the interview twice.

- *P1.** Good evening and welcome to "Sports Report". Tonight we welcome Alain Muller, an experienced "Tour de France" cyclist who's going to tell us about this famous race. Alain, is the "Tour de France" a new cycle race?
- P2.** No, it was started 99 years ago in 1903. The idea was that the race would cover much of the French countryside – nearly 4,000 km in fact – beginning in the West and working anti-clockwise around the country, ending in Paris. It was planned to last a total of 5 weeks in the summer months. Only 15 people entered for this first race, so eventually the time schedule was cut to 19 days and a large list of competitors was very soon compiled.
- P1.** Nearly 4,000km.....you must have to be very fit!
- P2.** Oh yes. The "Tour de France" has been likened to running 19 marathons in 3 weeks. We ride up to 160km each day - and that's quite a lot –and it includes some of the toughest regions in France for a cyclist, the Alps and the Pyrenees, for example, which means riding through mountain terrain.
- P1.** So how is the race organised?
- P2.** Well it's broken down into stages. The winner is the cyclist who finishes the race in the shortest overall time. That's not necessarily the rider who wins the most stages.
- P1.** So the times are all added together as the riders finish each stage of the race.

- P2. Well yes, and the overall race leader gets to wear the famous yellow jersey. The leader of the mountain stages has the honour of wearing a red and white dotted jersey, and there's also a green jersey which the fastest sprinter wears.
- P1 And everyone rides together?
- P2 The participants race as teams, each with a team leader, and the function of the team is to help the team leader to keep up to speed, to shelter him from wind and to supply him with a bottle of water if he's thirsty. Usually these cyclists are sponsored by way of financing their preparation time and race costs.
- P1 So you're sponsored to cover costs only?
- P2 Yes, but remember there's the equivalent of £1.1 million prize money involved in the "Tour de France". The overall winner gets a massive £196,600. Several of the individual stages also have cash prizes.
- P1 So how many people take part?
- P2 About 200, but only half of those would be expected to complete the whole race.
- P1 Do you get a lot of support from spectators?
- P2 Oh yes, about a million people a day come and watch us cycle past and we also have a worldwide TV audience!
- P1 What a wonderful atmosphere the race must have. Alain, thank you for telling us about the "Tour de France" and best wishes for your next competition!***

Pause 00'30"

VI Now you will hear the interview again.

*Repeat from * to **
Pause 00'30"*

M1 That is the end of Part Three Exercise 1. In a moment you will hear Exercise 2. Now look at the questions for Exercise 2.

Pause 00'35"

V1 Part Three Exercise Two Question 10

Listen to the following interview about mountain rescue teams, and then indicate whether each statement is true or false by putting a tick in the appropriate box.

You will hear the interview twice.

- *P1. When summer's good weather arrives many tourists, rambblers and walkers go into the hills and mountains to appreciate the beauty of the landscape. Mountain rescue teams are kept busy then by emergency call-outs for help. Maria Gallo, a mountain rescue team leader is with us in the studio today. Maria, aren't you called out more in the middle of winter than in the summer tourist season?
- P2 No, not really, because only experienced walkers and climbers go into the hills and mountains in winter and they are equipped and prepared for the bad weather. Our call-outs are mainly to tourists who have attempted an ambitious climb, are wearing only light clothing and are carrying no survival equipment.
- P1 How often are you called out?
- P2 Well, we're all volunteers so we all have our full-time jobs to do too, but often we're called out up to 15 times in one month. Last year for example we were called out 14 times in September – 6 of those calls were on one day. Our particular district covers 200 sq km and we were called out 67 times in total last year.
- P1 Can you give us some examples of what can go wrong and why people call you out?
- P2 Well, a runner fell 50 m into a gully, a child had a badly sprained ankle, one walker had a heart attack, and a paraglider fell off a cliff on take-off. Sixty per cent of our call-outs are to climbers who have slipped on wet grass or rocks and who have broken their ankles or legs.
- P1 Are you always successful in your rescue attempts?
- P2 Usually. As long as we know roughly where the emergency has happened and we can reach the victim.
- P1 How are the emergencies reported to you?
- P2 Either a member of the group comes to tell us, or nowadays we would recommend taking mobile phones.
- P1 It must be very expensive to run a service like this.
- P2 Well, it costs the Mountain Rescue Services all over the world thousands of pounds each year to run, but we give our services for free, 365 days a year.
- P1 Why do you do it?
- P2 We do it because we love the mountains, enjoy working as a team and like a challenge. We like to help people, besides it could be us needing the help – even an experienced mountaineer can break a leg on slippery rocks!**

P1 Thank you Maria Gallo.

V1 Now you will hear the interview again.

*Repeat from * to **
Pause 00'30"*

V1 That is the end of Part Three and of the test.

In a moment your teacher will stop the tape and collect your papers. Please check that you have written your name, Centre number and candidate number on the front of your question paper. Remember, you must not talk until all the papers have been collected.

Pause 00'10"

V1 Teacher, the tape should now be stopped and all the papers collected.

Thank you everyone.

[BLEEP]