



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2015

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
in English as a Second Language
(4ES0/02)

Set A

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Part - I

Question Number	Answer ACCEPT	Reject	Mark
1	(the) half term (break) half-term (break) (the) halfterm (break)	the half term break the half-term brake the half time Christmas next month	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2	working skills Working Skills (MUST HAVE BOTH WORDS)	working skills programme working skill walking skills (Year) 10 and 11	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
3	College Road college road college road entrance college road enterance	collage road Collage Road entrance college road central courtyard central door new entrance castle road	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
4	colour printing color printing (MUST HAVE BOTH WORDS)	the colour printing printing print colour/color painting current printing	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
5	(your) blazer pocket (your) blazer pockets a blazer pocket the blazer pocket blazer poket blazer's pocket	pocket poket their blazer pocket (your) plazer pocket blazer or pocket plaser pocket plastic wallet	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
6	rooms	room new rooms allocation(s) of room(s) rooms allocation classes timetable	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
7	brothers and sisters siblings	brother and sister brothers and sister brother and sisters	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
8	Management Office management office manishment office	manager office management manage office reception	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
9	sports pitch a sports pitch sport pitch	sport(s) centre/center sports field sport sport bitch sports beach sports peach	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
10	buses and taxis buses and taxies busses and taxies	buses and taxes bases and taxis bus and taxi buses and taxi	(1)

Part - II

Question Number	Answer		Mark
11	B		(1)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
12	A		(1)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
13	C		(1)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
14	A		(1)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
15	C		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
16	traditional	traditional country biscuits traditional sweet sweet traditional biscuits (or jam)	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
17	boat	river cruise cruise bike(s) bus sightseeing	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
18	heights hights	height hight high stand hights stay high	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
19	international cuisine (MUST HAVE BOTH WORDS) international cuisines international food	cuisine local food local dishes coffee and cakes fruit (and) (vegetables)	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
20	glass ornaments glas ornaments glas orniments glass ornements	glass ornament glass glass monuments	(1)

Part - III

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
21	(high) transportation costs (high) transportation cost (high) transport costs	(high) transportation high importation costs high transportation fee high transport tax	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
22	controlled environment controled environment	control environment controlled cycle (glass) skyscraper(s) glass	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
23	roofs (of buildings) roof (of buildings) roofes rooves	roofs and buildings roofs of cities building(s) water and liquid	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
24	herbs	herb plant(s) fruit(s)	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
25	artificial lighting artificial light	light lighting artificial lightning natural sunlight	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
26	boat	single storey greenhouse greenhouse city centre	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
27	limited water resources (MUST HAVE ALL THREE WORDS) limited water resource	limited resource(s) water resources lack of water limited water source	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
28	glass glas	grass gloss	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
29	water wheel (MUST HAVE BOTH WORDS) waterwheel waterweel waterweal	water wheels waterwheels wheel system of trays tray	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
30	(single) light bulb	light bar light bomb light balp light bug light bulk line bar	(1)

Transcript of Listening Test

F1: Hello.

This is the Pearson Edexcel International GCSE English as a Second Language, Paper 2 Listening Test, Summer 2015.

This test is in three parts. You will hear three extracts and will have to answer questions on what you hear. At the beginning of each extract there will be a pause to give you time to read the questions. You will hear all three parts twice. Write your answers in the spaces in your question booklet as you listen.

F1: Part 1

F1: In this part, you will hear the principal of a school talking about the arrangements for moving to new school buildings. Listen and complete the notes. Write no more than three words for each answer. One mark will be awarded for each completed answer.

First you have one minute to read the questions.

Pause for reading

F1: Now listen and answer the questions.

M1: Good morning everyone. As you're aware we move into our new school buildings shortly and I'd like to take this opportunity to give you an update on the arrangements for the next few weeks and months, so please note down the details that follow.

There have been rumours that the move has been postponed until after Christmas however, I want to confirm that we will start moving into the new buildings after the half-term break. Any other information you've heard about the date of the move is completely false.

So, on the first day of the second half of term, all students are expected to attend school as normal. The only people this does not apply to are Years 10 and 11 students who are doing the Working Skills programme. You'll be given separate instructions about attendance by your Heads of Year, Mrs Stiles and Mr Johnson.

On that day, can everyone else please use the entrance on College Road and go directly to the central courtyard. This'll be the only point of access from then on. There'll be no route available through the old entrance on Bank Street as this area of the school grounds will be a construction site.

The usual breakfast provision will be available in the dining room from 8 a.m. The current method of payment, fingerprint recognition, won't operate in the new buildings. Instead, you'll each be issued with a plastic smart card which holds all your personal details. This'll give you access to the catering and library services, although for the time being, all colour printing will need to be paid for in cash. The card will also carry information about your lunchtime arrangements and any medical condition, where relevant. We'll start issuing these cards in the

next few weeks. They'll come with a plastic wallet and must be kept in your blazer pocket at all times. We'll be sending your parents, guardians and carers details of how to top up these new cards in next week's newsletter.

Moving into the new buildings means that there'll be some changes as just mentioned. However, we intend to maintain continuity as much as possible. For example, the timetable won't change apart from the allocation of new rooms and you won't change class sets or teachers and the times of lessons won't change either. The start and finish times for the school day will also remain the same.

At the very start of the rebuilding programme we asked you for your thoughts and many of you emphasised the need for lockers. These have been installed, but unfortunately we don't have enough to allow one for each student. We've therefore decided to have a scheme where brothers and sisters use the same locker. If this applies to you, you'll each be given a key and if one of you leaves yours at home you'll still be able to gain access to your locker. Locker numbers and keys will be allocated next Thursday and can be collected from the Management Office next to Reception. You'll need to bring along a £5 deposit which will *not* be returned if the key is lost.

When we move into the new buildings next month this will be the end of *stage one* of the building programme. The project won't actually be finished until next April. So let me tell you a bit about *stage two*. As soon as we've moved into the new buildings, the old buildings will be pulled down. Construction will start on new parking facilities and the development of a sports pitch with an all-weather surface as well as floodlights. In the *final stage*, we intend to build a sports centre on the site, but this hasn't been finalised and won't happen for a few years yet.

Stage two will have an effect on drop-off and pick-up at the start and end of school. We're in the process of organising a few more visitor parking spaces but in the event that these are unavailable we will ask all visitors to the school, including parents, to park on Castle Street. During busy times please do not ask your parents to drop you off at the turning circle as this will be restricted to buses and taxis. In fact, it would ease congestion a lot if they dropped you off at the bottom end of Castle Street until *stage two* is finished.

This is certainly an exciting time for all of us as we move (fade)....

F1: Now listen a second time and check your answers.

(Part 1 recording is repeated)

F1: That's the end of Part 1. Now turn to Part 2.

F1: Part 2

F1: In this part, you will hear a conversation between two friends, Jamie and Emma, discussing their next holiday. Listen and answer the questions.

For Questions 11 – 15, indicate your answer by marking a cross (X) in the box. If you change your mind, put a line through the box (X) and then indicate your answer with a cross (X).

For Questions 16 – 20, complete the sentences. Write no more than two words. One mark will be awarded for each answer.

First you have one minute to read the questions.

Pause for reading

F1: Now listen and answer the questions.

F2: Hi Jamie, thanks for waiting.

M2: That's OK Emma. How are you?

F2: Not bad, thanks. So, how far have we got with this holiday next August?

M2: We still have loads to sort out, which is why we needed to get together today. Let's see: there are four of us going to Austria, you, me, your brother Mike, and my cousin Jane. Those two are good friends so it should work well.

F2: Yeah. I think that's a good number; there were too many of us on our last holiday.

M2: I agree. It was full-on and I came back exhausted. So, as discussed, we'll spend a week visiting the south followed by a week with some Austrian family friends of mine in Vienna.

F2: That all sounds good. What about getting there?

M2: Well, I think we should fly to Vienna, hire a car and drive to the lakes in the south, drive back to the airport and fly home.

F2: Yeah, or we could take a coach all the way. That would be the cheapest option.

M2: And the slowest, and the least convenient.

F2: Sure, but we need to consider keeping costs down. What about taking our own car?

M2: Now that's an idea. I'll do some costing on that and get back to you.

F2: OK. So let's think about our stay in the south. The others have mentioned staying on one of the campsites by the lakes.

M2: Well, I'm all for that if the weather's good, but I'd rather be somewhere more comfortable. The hotels are expensive in Austria and so are apartments, but the hostels are reasonable. They often have larger rooms for small groups.

F2: But the campsites are usually right on the lake and I'm sure we could find ones with cabins. They might fit the bill.

M2: That's worth considering, especially if the location is good. OK, we'll need to think about this more.

F2: So what do we want to do at the lakes? Jane's a bit of a fitness freak and I don't think she'll be into lazing around. I know she's planning to hire a bike.

M2: That's fine with me. I certainly want to get some hiking in as the mountains are beautiful at that time of the year.

F2: And I'd like to do some sailing and windsurfing. And Mike wants to do a bit of cultural stuff such as castles and museums.

M2: Well, I'm sure we can cater for everyone. Although I know that Jane isn't one for castles.

F2: Unless we can combine them with a long walk.

- M2: That would be OK. So, is there anything else about this first week?
F2: Don't forget we need to do some research on food and restaurants. Three of the group are vegetarian and Mike is also a bit picky about where he eats.
M2: Tell me about it! So I'm the only meat-eater on the trip, but that's not a problem – I'm fairly easy about all that.
F2: Good. Well that's about as far as we can go on this first week of the trip. What about the second week?
M2: We'll be staying with my friends in Vienna. They live right in the centre of the city, so it's really convenient.
F2: I'd like to take them something. Any ideas?
M2: That would be nice. Let me think. Um... You could get something for their house I suppose or something for the children.
F2: I was thinking more in terms of something edible. Something traditional that tourists to this country often take home with them? What about biscuits or some jam?
M2: Yeah. That would go down well. They have quite a sweet tooth, particularly the children. As for our visit, I've got to know Vienna quite well.
F2: So what do you have in mind? It'll be my first time there.
M2: I think we should take a sightseeing tour early on to get an idea of the place. We can take a tram, boat or bike trip. Oh, or a bus tour. No, actually I think a river cruise would be the one to go for as I've heard it's really good.
F2: OK, then. I'll go along with that.
M2: I know Jane won't be thrilled, but we absolutely must visit one of the palaces. The architecture is fantastic and well worth spending a day on.
F2: I'm sure she won't mind.
M2: There's also a really famous amusement park where we could go one day. As well as a big wheel, it's got roller coasters and there's a huge nature park in the middle of it. And there's also a planetarium.
F2: Just don't expect me to go on any of the rides. As you know, I can't stand heights or anything like that. I'll be keeping my feet firmly on the ground.
M2: Oh yes, I'd forgotten about that. But you still want to go?
F2: Sure, no problem. Don't worry about it. I'll just watch you.
M2: OK. About food, we really should try some of the local food during our time in Vienna. Coffee and cakes of course. We could invite my friends along for that.
F2: Yes, that's definitely a good idea.
M2: And I've heard that there's this really great market. It originally sold flowers, fruit and vegetables, but it's getting a name for its international cuisine which I really think we should try out whilst we're there. You can find local dishes there as well of course, but that's not what it's well-known for.
F2: Now that sounds a great place to go. Let's definitely do that.
M2: Fine.
F2: Oh yes, I just want to find out something. A friend of mine has asked me to bring her something back from Austria. I'm at a bit of a loss as to what to get her.
M2: I tend to get wafer biscuits or chocolates – they usually go down well. Perhaps we could look for something when we are in Vienna.
F2: Not sure about them – I don't think she likes sweet stuff. She never eats anything remotely unhealthy.
M2: Well how about those glass ornaments the country is famous for?
F2: Now that's a good idea. OK let's.. (fade) ...

F1: Now listen a second time and check your answers.

(Part 2 recording is repeated)

F1: That's the end of Part 2. Now turn to Part 3.

F1: Part 3

F1: In this part, you will hear an extract from a radio programme about farms of the future.

Listen and complete the sentences. Write no more than three words for each answer.

One mark will be awarded for each answer.

First you have one minute to read the questions.

Pause for reading

F1: Now listen and answer the questions.

M1: Half the world's population lives in urban areas – towns and cities, in other words. They occupy only 2% of the world's land but use 75% of the world's resources. That's a lot of people in a small space consuming a great deal. It also means that the places where food is produced to feed city dwellers are usually located far away from where they live. High transportation costs are leading to ever increasing food prices, and specialists are now thinking about how to move farms closer to the city and grow food where it is needed.

One initiative is vertical farming. The idea is to build huge glass skyscrapers in the heart of the city where different fruits and vegetables are grown on each floor. The plants are not grown in soil but in a controlled environment which uses only water and liquid minerals. Both of these are recycled and the only thing to leave the building is the food. These recycling techniques mean that very little water is needed compared to conventional farming, and the problems associated with agricultural waste products are kept to a minimum. The idea of farming in cities is not new. Experts are already looking at something called urban farming. This is where the roofs of buildings in cities are utilised to grow food. However, the area available for this is small and some scientists believe that we urgently need to scale up production, in order to be able to feed the billions of people who will soon be living in cities.

The concept of indoor farming is not new either. Certain vegetables such as peppers, as well as a wide variety of herbs, have been produced in hothouses for more than a century. And in certain parts of the world, plants are grown using only liquids. One such place is Antarctica, where a system has been in operation since 2004. Here food is grown in a large chamber which provides the 65 staff of the South Pole station with at least one bowl of salad a day during the winter months, when extreme weather makes it impossible to supply the base with fresh food. The growing system is efficient but it does require artificial lighting because the station is without natural daylight for most of the winter. And this can be one of the problems of vertical farming. If the system does not have access to natural sunlight, the food becomes incredibly expensive.

This was highlighted in an experiment which was conducted in New York over a period of three years. It aimed to find out how economical it was to grow large quantities of food in the centre of the city. Plants were grown in a single-storey

greenhouse which was placed on a boat on the Hudson River. It was generally found that it was an efficient system until they started to build more levels on top of the greenhouse. Then the plants grew unevenly because the ones nearest the windows were exposed to more light and grew more quickly. This means that light has to be very tightly controlled in order to produce high-quality food.

Although there are drawbacks to vertical farming there are some parts of the world where it may seem attractive: for example, regions that have limited water resources such as certain countries in the Middle East. This type of farming would allow them to be more self-sufficient in food production.

Other places where there is very little land for agriculture, such as Singapore, would also see the benefits of vertical farming, and it is here that you can find a successful example of it in action. Singapore has one of the highest population densities in the world. More than 5 million people are crowded into this island city. Located near the equator, it has high levels of sunlight throughout the year. Land is expensive and this has forced people to expand upwards rather than outwards. With just 250 acres of farmland left, the city grows only 7% of its own vegetables and the rest has to be imported.

One company, City Greens, was set up three years ago. It has built 120 towers of aluminium and glass which are all four storeys high. Each tower can grow up to 500 kilos of vegetables at a time. Its director, David Chan, is an engineer who has created a highly efficient internal system with very little waste. He has also been able to overcome the problem of uneven plant growth, by placing the plants on a system of trays which go round and round in a circle, much like a water wheel. Throughout the day the plants move from the liquid at the bottom to the sun above. In this way all the plants are exposed to similar amounts of sunlight and grow at the same rate.

He also uses a very cheap method to move these trays around which costs about the same as the amount of electricity used in a single light bulb. This has helped to reduce production costs, but his vegetables are still a bit more expensive than imported ones. In Singapore it is a monumental task supplying food to the nation. Hundreds of trucks arrive in the city each day, providing more than 90% of the country's food. This makes City Greens' products a novelty for some people, but they are willing to pay a bit more for these home-grown organic products.

F1: Now listen a second time and check your answers.

(Part 3 recording is repeated.)

F1: That's the end of the test. Please wait for your question booklets to be collected.

Thank you and good luck.

