

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2009 question paper**  
**for the guidance of teachers**

**0510 ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE**

**0510/04**

Paper 4 (Listening – Extended), maximum raw mark 36

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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### Questions 1–6

- |          |  |                         |     |
|----------|--|-------------------------|-----|
| <b>1</b> | 20 East Road   |                         | [1] |
| <b>2</b> | stay on island (until 5.00 am)/take the (first) boat in the morning (at 5.00 am)/wait for 5.00 am (boat) |                         | [1] |
| <b>3</b> | map/telephone/(get) directions   | [any 2 for 1 mark each] | [2] |
| <b>4</b> | exam tomorrow/can't attend tomorrow  |                         | [1] |
| <b>5</b> | sightseeing  |                         | [1] |
| <b>6</b> | have to use side/different/other entrance<br>a couple of streets/blocks away<br>further to go/far away   | [any 2 for 1 mark each] | [2] |

**[Total: 8]**

### Question 7: Professor Stravinsky's Flying Saucer

- |   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
| <b>Length of time in development:</b>               | 40 YEARS                                       | [1] |
| <b>Height of flight path:</b>                       | THREE METRES (above ground)                    | [1] |
| <b>Comfort features:</b>                            | LEGROOM and passenger seating                  | [1] |
| <b>Benefit at ground level:</b>                     | commuter TRAFFIC reduced by half               |     |
| <b>Useful as:</b>                                   | RESCUE/EMERGENCY vehicle                       | [1] |
| <b>Possible fuels for the saucer:</b>               | diesel, PETROL, ethanol – made from CORN       | [1] |
| <b>Test flights so far:</b>                         | 200  |     |
| <b>Direction of take-off and landing:</b>           | VERTICAL                                       | [1] |
| <b>To be authorised as a means of transport by:</b> | Aviation AUTHORITY<br>or Ministry of TRANSPORT | [1] |

**[Total: 7]**

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**Question 8: How green is your house?**

<b>Role of Environmental Adviser:</b>	help people to save WATER/HEAT/ENVIRONMENT/ENERGY/FUEL/RESOURCES	[1]
<b>Adviser visits:</b>	homes, BUSINESSES, schools, COLLEGES, large organisations	[1]
<b>To avoid wasting water:</b>	TURN OFF taps when cleaning teeth	[1]
<b>To avoid 50% heat loss:</b>	INSULATE/ INSULATION/PADDING attic/roof space	[1]
	close GAPS underneath doors and in badly-fitting curtains and shutters	[1]
	INSERT/INFLATE/PUT/PLACE/PUSH balloon into chimney	[1]
<b>To avoid wasting electricity:</b>	use LOW ENERGY light bulbs	[1]
	DRY CLOTHES in the garden and not in the tumble dryer	[1]
<b>To avoid wasting food:</b>	RECYCLE organic matter by using a compost bin	[1]
		<b>[Total: 9]</b>

**Question 9: Great Wall of China**

<b>(a)</b>	sandstorms OR bad/extreme weather (problems) OR global warming	[1]
<b>(b)</b>	whole chunks of the Wall gone OR Wall swallowed by the desert OR Wall destroyed	[1]
<b>(c)</b>	drained the underground water/made it drier/Wall falling down/reduced height/from 5 metres to 2 metres	[1]
<b>(d)</b>	mud AND sand	[1]
<b>(e)</b>	build barriers (against sandstorms) OR plant trees (at ground level)	[1]
<b>(f)</b>	nomads/nomadic tribes	
	tourists/ten million visitors	
	invasion	[any 2 for 1 mark each] [1]
		<b>[Total: 6]</b>

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**Question 10: Diamond Star**

- (a) biggest diamond in the universe OR 4,000 km across [1]
- (b) after (well-known) song OR song by famous pop group/Beatles OR “Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds” song [1]
- (c) glows OR pulsates [1]
- (d) (it was a) sun [1]
- (e) hot core of a star OR inner part of a star OR part left over after star dies OR made of carbon [1]
- (f) became solid OR crystallised [1]

**[Total: 6]**

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**TAPESCRIPT**

**IGCSE English as a Second Language  
0510/04 Listening Extended**

**June 2009**

**TRACK 1**

**R1 University of Cambridge International Examinations  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education**

**June examination session 2009**

**English as a Second Language  
Paper 4 – 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 recording to be louder or quieter, tell your teacher NOW. The recording 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 recording back on.***

***[BLEEP]***

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## **TRACK 2**

Now you are all ready, here is the test.

Look at Questions 1 to 6. 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"*

### **R1 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.

#### **R1 Question 1 What is grandmother's address?**

\*V1 I'm collecting some medicine for my grandmother. She has signed the form to explain that I am her representative.

V2 Please can you confirm her name and address for me?

V1 Mrs. B. Browne spelled B-R-O-W-N-E and she lives at 20 East Road.\*\*

*Pause 00'10"*

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 00'05"*

#### **R1 Question 2 What will happen if the visitors miss the boat at midnight?**

\*V1 Return tickets for the boat to Monte Grande island please. We are a group of 4 adults and six children.

V2 It's two euros for each adult and the children are half price. So that's 14 euros, please.

V1 Thank you. When is the last boat back to the mainland please?

V2 Midnight. If you miss it you must stay on the island until the first boat at 5.00am.\*\*

*Pause 00'10"*

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 00'05"*

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**R1 Question 3 How might the people in the shop be able to help the friends? Give two details.**

\*V1 Oh dear it's so dark. I'm sure we've missed the turning to Jim's house. The party will be over soon.

V2 OK, let's stop and ask the way at that shop over there. They might have a map of the area.

V1 Yes, or they might let us telephone Jim and ask for directions to his house.\*\*

*Pause 00'10"*

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 00'05"*

**R1 Question 4 Why does Jean want the car race to take place as scheduled?**

\*V1 Paul, it's so foggy that we can't even see the track.

V2 Don't worry, Jean. If the race doesn't take place today it will be timetabled for tomorrow. We can use our tickets again then.

V1 I've got an exam tomorrow.

V2 Let's hope the weather clears then and they hold the race today.\*\*

*Pause 00'10"*

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 00'05"*

**R1 Question 5 Why is the group taking a break?**

\*V1 Listen everyone, please. We have scheduled a one hour break here for you to do some sightseeing. Meet back here in an hour. This is Castle Square. You may wish to have a cool drink – some water or lemonade – as it's so hot.\*\*

*Pause 00'10"*

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 00'05"*

**R1 Question 6 Why might the building work mean that the friends miss their train? Give two details.**

\*V1 According to the map, the station should be here but this looks like a building site.

V2 Look at this sign. The station is being modernised. We have to use the side entrance which is a couple of streets away. Run or we'll miss the train!\*\*

*Pause 00'10"*

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 00'05"*

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**R1 That is the last of Questions 1 to 6. In a moment you will hear Question 7. Now look at the questions for this part of the exam.**

*Pause 00'20".*

### **TRACK 3**

**R1 Question 7 Listen to the following interview about a flying saucer, and then complete the details below. You will hear the interview twice.**

\*V1 No more sitting in traffic jams; now you too can beat the rush hour queues. How? You simply fly over them. The inventor of a new commercial flying saucer is here to tell us how. Professor Stravinsky, welcome to our programme.

V2 Yes, I have been working on a flying saucer. It works like a family car but lifts passengers above the road and then speeds to the required destination.

V1 It sounds as if it's the ultimate way to beat rush hour delays.

V2 Thank you – it could be.

V1 And is it really a flying saucer?

V2 Yes, known as the M200G, my vehicle is shaped just like a flying saucer. We have been building it for 40 years in California and in about six months' time you'll be able to buy one of your own.

V1 Incredible. How much will it cost to own a flying saucer?

V2 75,000 dollars, and you'll have to go on a waiting list because we can only produce 250 per year at the moment.

V1 Is it difficult to drive, or should I say, fly?

V2 No it's easy. The saucer hovers like a helicopter at 3 metres above the ground; any higher than that and the driver would need a pilot's licence, but that's another matter. There is plenty of legroom and you can take a passenger too.

V1 Do you think a lot of people will want to buy this wonderful invention?

V2 Of course. Look at how congested city roads are becoming. I have a vision of a highway in the sky. It would cut our commuter traffic in half at least and at present the area just above our heads isn't used at all.

V1 So what do we put in the fuel tank of our flying saucer?

V2 Petrol, diesel or even ethanol – a fuel made from corn – it's your choice. The saucer is powered by 8 engines. Ethanol, the corn fuel, would be the most economical for the driver.

V1 I suppose your invention would be good as a rescue vehicle too, since it can reach inaccessible places and can easily hover over traffic queues.

V2 Yes I do hope so – we have conducted 200 test flights with this idea in mind.

V1 Do you have to carry out tests at an airport so that there's a runway available for take-off?



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V2 No, the flying saucer uses vertical take-off and landing, so there's no need for a runway or even much space.

V1 So quite soon we'll literally be able to drop in on our friends, or the shops?

V2 Yes, we're currently in talks with two agencies – the Aviation Authority and the Ministry of Transport – and, at the moment, neither can decide which one will authorise the vehicle.

V1 I see. So what's your next invention going to be?

V2 My proper flying car. You'll be able to drive that both on the road and high in the sky. It will be able to climb 2,000 metres per minute and travel up to 400 kilometres per hour – but that's not for another decade at least!

V1 I'll look forward to flying it.\*\*

*Pause 00'30"*

**R1 Now you will hear the interview again.**

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 00'30"*

**R1 That is the end of Question 7. In a moment you will hear Question 8. Now look at the questions for this part of the exam.**

*Pause 00'25"*

#### **TRACK 4**

**R1 Question 8 Listen to the following interview with an expert on environmentally-friendly lifestyles, and then complete the details below. You will hear the interview twice.**

\*V1 Welcome to "How green is your house?" Today, we have some suggestions from Habiba Phillips, an adviser on how to help save the Earth's resources at home. Habiba, can we really do any good just by making our homes more environmentally-friendly?

V2 Yes, of course, and it benefits both you and your family and the world itself.

V1 What is your job then exactly?

V2 Well, people call me to come and advise them how to become more environmentally-friendly in their homes and lifestyles; also this often has another benefit for them in the long run in that their energy and fuel bills become cheaper. Environmentally-friendly housekeeping helps the family finances and also helps nature, I like to think.

V1 That sounds good – do you work only in peoples' homes?

V2 Oh no, that's a small part of my work. I also help businesses, schools and colleges and large organisations – anyone, in fact, who has property which could be made more environmentally-friendly.

V1 What sort of visit do you make to these places?

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V2 I call it a “green audit”. That means I look all over the property and suggest ways of managing it which are more in keeping with the environment. I try to eliminate waste of natural resources – water and heat, for example.

V1 Yes, those are the most obvious examples aren't they? So what do you do first?

V2 I look in the attic or roof space and see if the property is losing heat there. Fifty per cent of the heat from downstairs can be lost through the roof. If it is, I suggest insulation or padding which will help keep the heat in the house and will also reduce heating bills eventually. The entrance to the attic is also another way in which heat is lost, so I advise people to use old blankets to cover up the gaps.

V1 And what next?

V2 Well, the most common cause of water wastage is when people leave the tap running while they clean their teeth or apply shampoo to their hair. I advise them to turn off the tap. This again helps reduce bills in areas where the use of water is measured and charged accordingly.

V1 Anything else?

V2 Yes, I check that the curtains, blinds or shutters are heavy enough or fit closely enough to keep out draughts and to keep in warmth. I check that internal doors don't have huge gaps underneath them. At certain times of the year when the chimney is not in use I recommend a 'chimney balloon'.

V1 Whatever is a 'chimney balloon'?

V2 You push it up the chimney, inflate to the correct size and it stops heat loss when the chimney is not in use. And it stops cold winds blowing down it too.

V1 What about electric light bulbs? What is your policy on them?

V2 That's very important. I suggest low energy bulbs throughout the house and, in fact, some places will provide these free for you, like your local library perhaps. They can be more expensive to buy but they last longer than ordinary bulbs and are well worth the investment.

V1 What about places where all the electrical items are plugged in to the mains overnight?

V2 Oh yes, leaving a television on standby or microwave with the time display on means you often use more electricity than you would in viewing or cooking! So I advise people to turn them off overnight and save money and energy. Also, you can buy 'Sava plugs', which are the equivalent of low energy bulbs. You can use one of these for your fridge, for example.

V1 Would you suggest trying to use as few electrical items as possible?

V2 Yes, of course, if, for example, you can dry your clothes in your garden rather than in a tumble dryer. Also, in the garden I suggest you collect rainwater and use it for watering plants and that you make sure that you use compost bins to recycle organic matter. And don't forget to recycle your rubbish; you shouldn't really need a conventional rubbish bin at all you know!

V1 What a wealth of ideas. Do you have a website where we can check all this out for ourselves?

V2 Yes I do. It's [www.greensolutions.com](http://www.greensolutions.com) \*\*

*Pause 00'30"*

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**R1 Now you will hear the interview again.**

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

**R1 That is the end of Question 8. In a moment you will hear Question 9. Now look at the questions for this part of the exam.**

*Pause 00'35"*

### **TRACK 5**

**R1 Question 9 Listen to the following interview about the famous Great Wall of China, and then answer the questions below. You will hear the interview twice.**

\*V1 I'm here in Beijing to report on the current state of the Great Wall of China. Mr. Zhou, an archaeologist and manager of a local museum is with me. Mr. Zhou, could the Great Wall of China soon disappear into the sands of the desert?

V2 Well, yes, and in several places this is already close to reality.

V1 The Great Wall is considered one of the seven modern wonders of the world isn't it?

V2 Yes, and so far it has survived over two thousand years of varying and sometimes extreme weather conditions. Recently, however, there has been much concern over the Wall's condition.

V1 Do sandstorms contribute to wearing it away?

V2 Yes, they do. Sandstorms in northern China are breaking up large sections of the Wall. Current extreme weather problems are largely claimed to be the result of global warming.

V1 And archaeologists are warning us that in 20 years' time whole chunks of the wall could be gone; swallowed up by the desert. I suppose this is another consequence of humankind upsetting the natural environment, isn't it?

V2 Yes, about 300 kilometres into the north west section of the wall, a portion 37 kilometres long is rapidly disappearing.

V1 Do you mean it's falling down or crumbling away?

V2 Both; the Wall was originally 5 metres high and in this portion it is only 2 metres tall in places now. This condition is thought to have been caused by farming in the region.

V1 What effect did that have?

V2 Farming drained any underground water and disturbed the local ecological balance.

V1 So it has become a very dry area. I can see that would not be good for the maintenance of the Wall.

V2 Over the years, this area has become drier and drier. In fact, the Qingtu Lake has dried up and has been swallowed by the world's fourth largest desert.

V1 Can you do anything to prevent the loss of the Wall?

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V2 Local workers are constantly trying to restore sections of the Wall by covering the remains with mud and sand; almost trying to rebuild it.

V1 What other plans are there to save the Wall?

V2 We need to build barriers against sandstorms and plant trees there at ground level as a line of protection.

V1 That's a huge task. The Great Wall is nearly four thousand kilometres long, isn't it?

V2 It was. It once stretched right through China from the mountains in the north-east to those in the far north-west. Ironically, the Wall was originally built to defend China against invasion by nomadic tribes, which constantly threatened its borders.

V1 And now it's threatened by the weather.

V2 Yes, and also by tourists. About ten million visitors walk along the Wall each year. Actually, nowadays there are only fifteen hundred kilometres of complete Wall left.

V1 I hope that your efforts to restore and protect the Wall are really effective and that the world can enjoy this great historical structure for many years to come.\*\*

*Pause 00'30"*

**R1 Now you will hear the interview again.**

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 00'30"*

**R1 That is the end of Question 9. In a moment you will hear Question 10. Now look at the questions for this part of the exam.**

*Pause 00'35"*

## **TRACK 6**

**R1 Question 10 Listen to the following talk about a diamond star, and then answer the questions below. You will hear the talk twice.**

\*V1 News reports are always telling us that the largest diamond in the world has been discovered. The Koh-I-Noor diamond and the Cullinan diamond are just two examples. Now scientists have discovered the biggest diamond in the universe; a star which has actually become a huge diamond over the course of seven billion years; a real diamond star. Yes, it's true, just like in the children's rhyme *Twinkle, twinkle, little star*, astronomers have actually discovered a diamond in the sky.

They have named it "Lucy" after the well-known song, *Lucy in the sky with diamonds*, by the famous pop group, The Beatles. Its scientific name is BPM 37093. The diamond in the sky is fifty light years away from Earth. Unfortunately, this is too far away for manned space missions but scientists are still able to run tests on the star even at such a distance. Lucy, the diamond star, glows and pulsates and so can easily be studied by means of telescopes and special equipment. It's the compressed heart or core of an old star, which once was just like our sun. Tests have shown it's now a chunk of crystal carbon, a diamond, which is four thousand kilometres across.

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Seven billion years ago this diamond star, Lucy, was a sun, giving out light and heat. When it used up all its nuclear fuel, which had kept it burning as a sun, it became dark and transformed into what is called a “white dwarf”. A “white dwarf” is the hot core or the inner part of a star which is left over after the star dies; at this stage it’s made up mostly of carbon. Lucy was a white dwarf for five billion years after the original star burned out. Then, after another two billion years Lucy crystallised, or became solid, to form an enormous diamond. The faded, compressed centre of the star is now all that’s left – and it’s made of diamond!

This is how stars can eventually become “diamonds in the sky”.

*Pause 00’30”*

**R1 Now you will hear the talk again.**

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 00’30”*

**R1 That is the end of Question 10, and of the test.**

**In a moment your teacher will 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”*

**R1 Teacher, please collect all the papers.**

**Thank you everyone.**