

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the June 2005 question paper

0510 ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/03

Paper 3 (Listening – Core), maximum mark 30

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

- CIE will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the June 2005 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses

Grade thresholds for Syllabus 0510 (English as a Second Language) in the June 2005 examination

	maximum mark available	minimum mark required for grade:			
		A	C	E	F
Component 3	30	N/A	24	19	16

The threshold (minimum mark) for D is set halfway between those for Grades C and E.
The threshold (minimum mark) for G is set as many marks below the F threshold as the E threshold is above it.

June 2005

IGCSE

MARK SCHEME Including Tapescript
MAXIMUM MARK: 30
SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0510/03 ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE Paper 3 (Listening – Core)

Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE - JUNE 2005	0510

www.PapaCambridge.com

Part 1

Questions 1-6

- | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----|
| 1 | outside | | [1] |
| 2 | no library card | | [1] |
| 3 | new timetable starts/train now leaves at 7.00 | | [1] |
| 4 | watch stopped | | [1] |
| 5 | birth certificate proof of address/something with her address on | both needed | [1] |
| 6 | 2nd floor tallest building music block | any two needed | [2] |

Total: 7 marks

Part 2

Question 7 Walk for life

Fundraiser: Francoise Joannou

Location of project: GREAT WALL of China [1]

Duration: 1 month

Francoise's aim: to raise money to help research INTO DISEASE(S) [1]

Great Wall facts:

- **Length: 5 000 KM** [1]
- **Can be seen:** from space
- **Built: OVER 2 000 YEARS AGO** [1]

Website: www.walkforlife.net [1]

Total: 5 marks

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE - JUNE 2005	0510

www.PapaCambridge.com

Question 8 Text message poetry competition

Competition began: LAST YEAR

Definition of text messaging: facility to send message anywhere in **SHORT(ENED)** language [1]

Three advantages of text messaging: **SPEED**, keeping in touch and **CHEAP(NESS)** [1]

Maximum length of poems: 160 CHARACTERS [1]

Previous number of entries: 7 500 [1]

Prizes: Cash, winning entries displayed on London **BUSES** and in underground stations [1]

How to enter: text poems to **88801111** [1]

Website for further information: www.textpoetry.com

Total: 7 marks

Part 3

Question 9 Ice-cream

(a) F

(b) F

(c) T

(d) F

(e) T

(f) F

(g) F

(h) T

(i) T

(j) F

Total: 5 marks

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	
	IGCSE - JUNE 2005	0510	

www.PapaCambridge.com

Question 10 Spas

- (a) T
- (b) T
- (c) F
- (d) T
- (e) F
- (f) T
- (g) F
- (h) T
- (i) F
- (j) T
- (k) F
- (l) T

Total: 6 marks

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE - JUNE 2005	0510

www.PapaCambridge.com

R1 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.

R1 Question 1 Where will John eat his lunch?

* V1 Hi there John, are you coming to the canteen for a hot lunch?

V2 No, I've brought some sandwiches with me today. It's stopped raining now, so I'm going to sit outside and eat them and wait for you. Meet me there when you've finished. **

Pause 00'10"

*Repeat from * to ***

Pause 00'05"

R1 Question 2 Alisha wants to borrow books from her college library. What is the problem?

* V1 Can I borrow these three books please? I need them for my assignment.

V2 I'll need your library card then please.

V1 Oh dear... I don't have one yet, but here's my college identity card. Will that do?

V2 No. I'm going to have to ask you to fill out your library application form and then ...**

Pause 00'10"

*Repeat from * to ***

Pause 00'05"

R1 Question 3 Why has Omar missed his train?

* V1 Excuse me, I usually catch the 7.07 train but it hasn't arrived and it's not showing up on the display board. What's happening?

V2 Well, you see our new train timetable starts today and the 7.07 leaves at 7 o'clock now... I'm sorry, you've missed it! **

Pause 00'10"

*Repeat from * to ***

Pause 00'05"

R1 Question 4 Why is Nicos late meeting his friends?

* V1 Nicos, at last! Where have you been? We've been waiting ages for you!

V2 What do you mean? I'm on time! Look, it's only 10.15.

V1 No, it's not. Your watch has stopped! It's nearly 11 o'clock! **

Pause 00'10"

*Repeat from * to ***

Pause 00'05"

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE - JUNE 2005	0510

www.PapaCambridge.com

R1 Question 5 Mariam wants to open a student bank account. Apart from her passport, which two things must she take with her to do this?

*V1 Hello, is that the bank?

<telephone>

V2 Yes, madam, how may we help you?

V1 My name is Mariam Al-Noor and I would like to open a student account.

V2 Good morning Ms Al-Noor. You will need to come in and see us in person to do that. Please don't forget to bring your passport, birth certificate and a document which has your address on it to prove where you live.

V1 OK. I'll come in tomorrow at 9.30. **

Pause 00'10"

*Repeat from * to ***

Pause 00'05"

R1 Question 6 Bee Ling doesn't know where to go for a music lesson at her new college. Where exactly is the classroom located? Give two details.

*V1 Please could you help me, I'm late for my class. Where's the music room please?

V2 Oh, it's in a different building. Go out of that door there and you'll be on the field. Turn right, walk for a bit and then look for the tallest building in the row opposite you – that's the music block – and the room you need is on the second floor. Enjoy your class!

V1 Thanks very much.... **

Pause 00'10"

*Repeat from * to ***

Pause 00'05"

R1 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"

R1 Part Two

Part Two Exercise 1 - Question 7

Listen to the following interview about a sponsored walk, and then fill in the details below.

You will hear the interview twice.

[f/x short lead-in theme music...]

*V1 Good evening, I'm Ken Malone. Welcome to "Your Voice Counts", our weekly look at how what you do helps make life better for other people. Tonight we have the story of two sisters – one of whom, Françoise Joannou, is here to talk to us. Ms Joannou...

V2 Please... call me Françoise..

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE - JUNE 2005	0510

www.PapaCambridge.com

- V1 Francoise, you and your sister have just returned from an exhausting experience.
- V2 Yes, we have spent a month walking the Great Wall of China. It was all to raise money for a charity which supports research into diseases. We hope our little contribution goes towards saving some lives.
- V1 Tell us more about your trip. Why did you decide to carry out this expedition?
- V2 My sister became very ill. Thankfully, she recovered and we were all so grateful for her restored health that we decided to do something to raise money to help medical research.
- V1 Why did you choose to go to the Great Wall of China?
- V2 Actually, it was already arranged – a large fund-raising event was to take place there – it was called “Walk for Life”, and all we had to do was start collecting sponsors.
- V1 What do you mean by ‘sponsors’?
- V2 We asked people and businesses, local shops, schools, libraries and churches – everyone who knew us in fact – to promise us a little money for each kilometre we walked.
- V1 I understand. How far did you walk then?
- V2 Well, the Great Wall is 5,000 km long. It’s endless, you can see it going on ahead of you over huge mountain ranges. Did you know it can be seen from space? We thought we’d try 100 km, which sounded easy.
- V1 Yeah, that sounds a reasonable goal ...
- V2 Remember that the Great Wall was built over 2,000 years ago as a protection against hostile tribes. It’s as strong as a fortress and because of that it’s often necessary to climb straight up for 1,500 metres. In one place, we had to clamber up 2,000 huge steps. At one point, we had to be pulled across a section above a reservoir on a harness, quite terrifying.
- V1 And did you achieve your aim of 100 km?
- V2 Yes, we did, and it’s wonderful to know that the money raised will now be put towards research which will help others to live longer.
- V1 Well done. Would you encourage our listeners to take part in another “Walk for Life”?
- V2 Oh certainly, there are treks planned all over the world. Have a look at this website: www.walkforlife.net **

Pause 00’30”

R1 Now you will hear the interview again.

*Repeat from * to **
Pause 00’30”*

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE - JUNE 2005	0510

R1 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"

R1 Part Two Exercise 2 – Question 8

Listen to the following interview with the winner of a telephone ‘text messaging’ poetry competition, and then fill in the details below. You will hear the interview twice.

- *V1 Welcome to “Writer’s World”. Text messaging is becoming increasingly popular all around the world. Today we focus on the annual Text Message Poetry Competition, which was started last year by some people in London, England. Tim Kirambi won last year’s competition and is here in the studio to talk to us. It’s nice to meet you Tim, and thanks for coming in.
- V2 My pleasure.
- V1 To help anyone out there who doesn’t know, perhaps you could tell us briefly what text messaging actually is?
- V2 Sure, it means sending a message anywhere in the world from a mobile phone. Sometimes it’s referred to as ‘texting’. We use a special sort of shortened language for this, lots of abbreviations and so on. It’s a bit like an email in some ways but it has loads of advantages over that.
- V1 What is the advantage of text messages in your opinion then?
- V2 Speed. You can communicate instantly with someone and it needn’t make any sound or disturbance. It’s an easy way of keeping in touch – perhaps even with people you normally wouldn’t have telephoned or written to because of shortage of time or of cash – it’s very quick to do and doesn’t cost much.
- V1 So how did you hear about the competition?
- V2 Completely by chance! I just happened to read about it in a newspaper I found left on the train. Competition entries were invited from people to send poems by text message. The poems could use no more than 160 characters...
- V2 ‘Characters’?
- V1 You know, letters or words or punctuation marks.
- V1 160. That’s not much for a proper poem is it?
- V2 Well, why not? Some of the best poems can say a lot in very little space. And that is the whole art of text messaging, isn’t it? And texting means you can be really brief! For example, instead of writing Y-O-U for the word “you”, we put just the letter “u”.
- V1 Hmm... I’m not sure what my old English teacher would have to say about *that!* So, Tim, did many people enter?

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE - JUNE 2005	0510

www.PapaCambridge.com

- V2 About 7,500 actually. Most of them were from people like me who'd never tried writing a text poem before. They composed their poems on the train, in traffic jams, on buses, on buses, anywhere, in fact. A shortlist of favourite entries was drawn up and these poems were texted to each entrant. We all awarded each poem marks out of 10, so the final judges were the text poets themselves!
- V1 It sounds great fun! And the second competition is just being started, isn't it?
- V2 Yes, and there are really good cash prizes for winners, plus the chance to see your entry displayed on posters on 7,000 London buses and in the underground stations.
- V1 So how do we enter?
- V2 Just text your poem to 88801111 [treble eight-o-double one-double one]. Oh ... and you can find more information about the competition and can read last year's winning entries for inspiration on the internet at www.textpoetry.com It's great fun and you've got nothing to lose. Good luck!**

Pause 00'30"

R1 Now you will hear the interview again.

Repeat from * to **
Pause 00'30"

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"

R1 Part Three.

Part Three Exercise 1 – Question 9

Listen to the following interview about ice-cream, and then indicate whether each statement is true or false by putting a tick in the appropriate box. You will hear the interview twice.

[f/x - Bar of intro theme tune]

- *V1 Do you enjoy eating ice-cream? Antonio Ponti from Italy is here today to tell us all about the history of one of the world's favourite treats. Hello Antonio, welcome to the show!
- V2 Hello.
- V1 Tell us... how was ice cream invented?
- V2 Well, there are lots of theories. Being an Italian, I like to think it was invented in Italy. One theory is that the Grand Duke of Toledo was probably the first person to create and eat ice-cream, something like the sort we eat now. He had an ice-house built in the grounds of his Italian estate in 1576. This was meant to keep his drink cool with snow, you see, that was the only way in which they kept drinks cool in the sixteenth century in places like that.
- V1 I see. How does this link with ice-cream as we know it today?

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE - JUNE 2005	0510

- V2 The Grand Duke invented a mixture of boiling grape juice, which he poured over
– from his ice-house – and drank in the middle of the night to get rid of his indigestion.
- V1 Really?
- V2 Yes ! It's written about in historical documents. He then tried mixing frozen milk and egg
yolk, and there was the first ice-cream.
- V1 Ice-cream couldn't have been invented without snow then? I always think of sun when I
think of Italy, strange it got invented there!
- V2 Well, Italy luckily has plenty of snow as well as sun. Ideal conditions for making and
enjoying ice-cream, of course. So the Italians experimented with different ingredients
such as lemon and orange peel and the spices; coriander and cinnamon.
- V1 I have to admit I'd always thought ice-cream was an English invention.
- V2 Nonsense, but it's true that you British have liked it for almost as long as us. There's
evidence that in England ice-cream was served to the King in the year 1671. Ice-cream
was a really fashionable food in 17th century England, you see; only fit for royalty and the
very rich. Then in 1856, an Englishman called William Fuller invented an ice-cream-
making tub and published a book of ice-cream recipes. And in the 20th century,
refrigerators made it possible for ordinary households in England to make and store ice-
cream for themselves.
- V1 So that's some of its history. Can ice-cream 'evolve' any more do you think?
- V2 Well, there's a trend for unexpected flavours, like, oh, cheese and onion ice-cream,
tomato and egg ice-cream, or tuna fish ice-cream... I've even heard of an American
burger ice-cream.
- V1 Yuk, that sounds really dreadful. I'll stick with my favourite vanilla and fruit flavours, I
think.
- V2 Yes, you can't go wrong with those traditional flavours. Vanilla has been the world's
favourite flavour since 1850. I also like chocolate. But my personal favourite has to be a
delicious ice-cream flavoured with a spice called sumac that I ate in both Kuwait and
Egypt last year. The best I had ever tasted.
- V1 Oh, I'm going to Cairo next month, so I'll have to see if I can find some! Is ice-cream good
for us, do you think?
- V2 Yes, nutritionally, it's wonderful for the elderly and young children because of its vitamins
and fat content, but in moderation of course.
- V1 I really like blueberries. What should I do to make a blueberry ice cream?
- V2 Easy. Why not try with just blueberry jam and cream to start with. Just pour it all into a
shallow dish, freeze it, turn it out and whip it up and then re-freeze; delicious! **

Pause 00'30"

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE - JUNE 2005	0510

www.PapaCambridge.com

R1 Now you will hear the interview again.

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

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"

R1 Part Three Exercise 2 – Question 10

Listen to the following talk about healing waters, called spas, in Hungary, and then indicate whether each statement is true or false by putting a tick in the appropriate box.

You will hear the talk twice.

* Do you ever feel that your day has been very long? Do you fill your days with activities and very little sleep? Our fast lifestyle in the 21st century means that often we're completely worn out by the pace of our lives. One way to combat this is to take time for yourself and to sample the waters in a spa town.

I decided to travel to Budapest in Hungary, named 'Spa City of the World' in 1934. Hungary's philosophy has always been "health by water". The city of Budapest is built above many winding channels of healing spa waters and natural hot springs. This water flows underneath the city at a warm temperature of 30 degrees Celsius. Indeed, the ancient name for Budapest in Hungarian meant "abundant waters". Hungary itself has over 1,000 hot springs, and at least a dozen of these are in the city of Budapest.

Thousands of years ago, the bubbling Hungarian waters were known to increase energy, by Celts, Romans and Turks. Ever since then, these salty, steaming pools have been world-famous for their medicinal and restorative properties. Modern-day Hungarians will testify how by drinking spring water or by bathing in thermal baths, their aches and pains are banished and their vitality is restored.

The actual bathhouses above the springs are beautiful, too. The Turks began this tradition here about 400 years ago. High-domed glass ceilings let lots of natural light into the baths, which are still in use and as popular today as when they were originally built. The two largest thermal pools are a popular meeting place, where people can play games such as floating chess at the weekend. They are visited by 2.3 million people each year.

Most thermal baths have indoor and outdoor pools, steam sections and mineral areas where visitors can immerse themselves in rich volcanic mud; it sounds terrible but it makes your skin soft. You leave the thermal spa feeling invigorated and brighter. Try it for yourself, or take a drink of the salty spring water and feel its health-giving effects. **

Pause 00'30"

R1 Now you will hear the talk again.

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

R1 That is the end of Part Three and of the test.

Page 11	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE - JUNE 2005	0510

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

Pause 00'10"

R1 Teacher, the tape should now be stopped and all the papers collected.

Thank you everyone.

[BLEEP]