

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2006 question paper**

**0510 ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE**

**0510/03** Paper 3 (Listening – Core), maximum raw 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 instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began.

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.

The grade thresholds for various grades are published in the report on the examination for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses.

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

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2006 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

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**Questions 1-6**

1. (on the) second floor
2. take (plenty of) rest
3. 10:35/ten thirty-five [1]
4. a free lesson [1]
5. library cards [1]  
passports [1]
6. needs to use the subway to cross the busy road  
/she has to cross 8 lanes of busy traffic  
/it's on the other side of a busy road ANY ONE [1]

[Total: 7 marks]

**Question 7 Rug-making**

**Rug length:** up to TWO METRES [1]

**Named after** \*\*TRIBE/FAMILY/MAKER and PLACE/ORIGIN [1]

\*\*must be in this order

**Quality of wool:** best is SOFT/SMOOTH/SHINY  
cheaper is COARSE(R)/ROUGH(ER) [BOTH for 1mk]

Persian or Turkish knots can be used and show that rug is handmade but loops mean machine-made.

**Colour production:** warm red PLANT dye, but crimson means chineal, an insect dye. [1]

**Rug-maker:** leaves date and signature on rug

**Sign of a great rug:** has PATTERN on reverse as well as front. [1]

[Total: 5 marks]

**Question 8 Profile of Luigi Rigoletti**

**Singer, aged:** 39 (YEARS) [1]

**Current success:** top of INTERNATIONAL CLASSICAL music charts [1]

**Sales career:** Luigi had been a salesman for 15 YEARS until LAST YEAR [BOTH for 1mk]

**Motivation to become a singer:** boredom at work, need for a CHALLENGE, and luckily finding a (SINGING) TUTOR/TEACHER [BOTH for 1mk]

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**Amateur singing career:** entered competitions, won year 2000 millennium festival contest.

**Combined careers:** daytime as a SALESMAN, evening and WEEKENDS as singer.

[BOTH for

**Professional singing career:** sings at FOOTBALL MATCHES

[1]

**Aim:** to make classics accessible to everyone.

**Forthcoming engagements:** singing at sports fixtures, recording CD with national orchestra.

**Luigi's family:** offers him SUPPORT and UNDERSTANDING

[BOTH for 1mk]

[Total: 7 marks]

### Question 9 Benefits of sunlight to our health

- a) Light is a healer T
- b) Humans need vitamins more than they need light F
- c) Bright light on our skin and in our eyes can have bad effects on us T
- d) Nerve message carriers will not work in bright light F
- e) A vitamin can be produced from a non-food source T
- f) The body needs hours of sunlight in order to make Vitamin D F
- g) We must wear protective clothes when going out in the light F
- h) Some lamps recreate the light of day T
- i) We can feel better by changing the colour of a light bulb T
- j) A light box harms our health F

[Total: 5 marks]

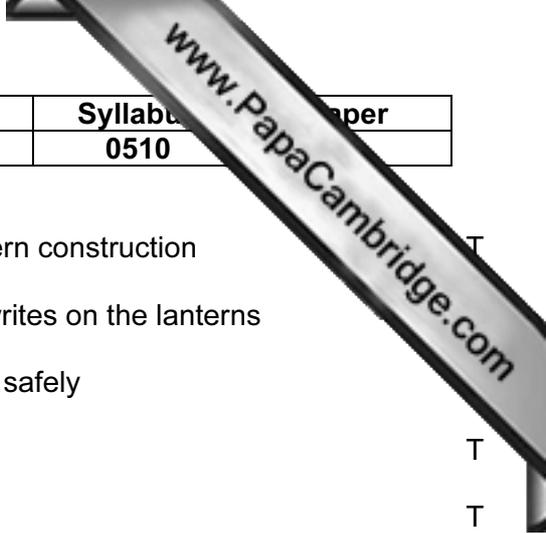
### Question 10 Lantern-making in Taiwan

- a) Lukang is a modern, bustling city F
- b) National Living Treasures are displayed in Taiwan's museums F
- c) Wu Tunkhou has a lantern workshop on a boat in the old harbour F
- d) Wu is a baker as well as a lantern-maker by trade T
- e) Wu's sons are master craftsmen lantern-makers F
- f) First Wu makes the lantern framework and then he paints it F

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- g) Lantern-makers often use bamboo, silk and oil in their lantern construction T
- h) Wu's preferred decorations are Chinese poems which he writes on the lanterns T
- i) It is simple to transport one of Wu's delicate lanterns home safely T
- j) Wu supplies lanterns for local people and festivities T
- k) Lanterns are positive symbols for people in Taiwan T
- l) Lantern-making is a dying trade in Taiwan F

**[Total: 6 marks]**



**TAPESCRIPT PAPER 3**

**November session  
Year 2006**

**R1 University of Cambridge International Examinations.**

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education  
November Examination Session 2006**

**English as a Second Language. Paper 3 - 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 Centre number, candidate number and name 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]**

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

**Look at the questions for Part 1. 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 question twice.**

***Pause 00'05"***

**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 do customers go for sale items?**

**\*V1** Customer announcement: bargain items in our Special Sale can be found on the second floor. You can get three shirts for the price of one! \*\*

*Pause 00'10"*

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 00'05"*

**R1 Question 2. What does the doctor tell Darrel he should do?**

**\*V1** So, I see you've been playing football again, Darrel! This is a very bad leg injury and you must make sure you take plenty of rest. If you do that, then the healing process won't take long and you'll be back in the team very soon. \*\*

*Pause 00'10"*

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 00'05"*

**R1 Question 3. When do students need to meet for the study trip?**

**\*V1** Please listen everyone to this notice about the science study trip. Make sure that you are ready for 10.35 and wait across the street, just outside the supermarket. \*\*

*Pause 00'10"*

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 00'05"*

**R1 Question 4. Aysha wants to improve her computer skills. What special offer is available to her at the college?**

**\*V1** I've been told that you offer computer training in the college here.

**V2** That's right, you can come in and have a free lesson for up to 3 hours at any time convenient to you.\*

*Pause 00'10"*

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 00'05"*

**R1 Question 5. How does Hammad obtain a reduction on the tickets? Give two details.**

**\*V1** Two special price student tickets please.

- V2** I'm afraid I can't give you the 20% reduction unless you prove that you are student.
- V1** Here are our library cards, which show the name of our college.
- V2** Yes, but I also need something showing your photos.
- V1** Fine, here are our passports too.
- V2** Thank you. That will be £5.00 please. \*\*

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

**R1** **Question 6. Why is it difficult for Thandie to reach the bank?**

- \*V1** Excuse me, I need to change some money. Where's the nearest bank please?
- V2** There's one over there on the other side of the main road, but there are eight lanes of busy traffic, so you need to cross by the subway. It's over there, look, it goes under the road. \*\*

*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 2**

**Part 2 Exercise 1 (Question 7)**

**Listen to the following interview with a rug-maker, and then fill in the details below.**

**You will hear the interview twice.**

\*[f/x] *Short intro music*

- V1** Good evening. Tonight we are at the Bakhtiyar Carpet Gallery in Turkey where rug-maker Saeed Asadi is going to tell us all about rugs and their history. Welcome to the programme.
- V2** Thank you. Welcome to our gallery. We have rooms and rooms of carpets and rugs; some are new, and some are antiques. Our most valuable items are over a hundred years old.
- V1** A hundred years! That sounds like a very long time for a rug to last. My carpets at home wear out after just a few years and I have to buy new ones.
- V2** Ah, that's because you buy cheaper carpets which are produced for the mass market. The rugs we sell here are quite different.
- V1** Tell us about your fine rugs; well, before you do, let's start with the difference between a carpet and a rug.
- V2** The only real difference is size. Rugs are usually small enough to hang on the wall, up to 2 metres long, while anything larger is usually referred to as a carpet.
- V1** I see. So how do we tell the difference between the types of rug available? How could I find out the history of a particular rug?
- V2** Most rugs can be identified by their place of origin or by the family or tribe that made them.
- V1** So they're named after their makers then?
- V2** Yes that's right. You've heard of Kazakh rugs from Kazakhstan? To recognise one of them for example, we need to consider the colours, patterns and way of weaving used in the making of the rug.
- V1** So how is a rug made?
- V2** Well, first comes the basic material of a rug. This is called the *warp and weft*, and is usually made of wool, cotton or silk. The best quality wool used in the best rugs is smooth, soft and shiny. Cheaper wool is rougher to the touch. The type of knot used to put all this together identifies where the rug was made and reflects its quality: the more fine the knots, the better the rug. Two types of knots are commonly used in good quality rug-making: what we often call *Turkish knots* and *Persian knots*. You can tell if the rug has been made by hand or machine by looking carefully at the knots. Machining produces loops on the back of the rug, but actual knots prove that the rug was hand-made.

- V1** I see. What else is important in identifying the history of a particular rug?
- V2** Colour: the best colours for a good quality rug are made from natural dyes. These will be made from vegetables or from insects.
- V1** I think of traditional rugs as being mainly blue and red.
- V2** Quite so. Warm red colours are usually produced from plant dyes, but crimson, that very bright red, comes from *chineal*. *Chineal* is an insect dye and this means that the rug was made after 1850, as that was when that dye was introduced to the places in the world where rug-making is most important.
- V1** I suppose chemical dyes are modern?
- V2** Yes, any chemically-produced colour means the rug would be made in the 20th or 21st century.
- V1** I think it's really interesting to be able to find out so much about the rug you are buying.
- V2** It certainly is. Did you know that many old rugs have a date and signature to show which family made them?
- V1** Like an artist's signature on a painting?
- V2** Yes, and a really top quality rug has its pattern on the reverse as well as on the front.
- V1** So now I have a checklist of details helping me to identify rugs. Many thanks, Saeed Asadi, for talking to me. \*\*

*Pause 00'30"*

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

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

**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 2**

**Part 2 Exercise 2 (Question 8)**

**Listen to the following interview with a former salesman who has recently become a famous singer and then fill in the details below.**

**You will hear the interview twice.**

- \*V1** Good evening and welcome to *Arts Hour*. In the studio with me today is Luigi Rigoletti: the new voice who has reached the top of the international classical music charts with his own version of the famous piece *Nessun Dorma*. Luigi, before we review some of your music, could you tell us what is so unusual about your singing career?
- V2** Certainly. I'm 39 years old and until last year I was a travelling salesman. In fact, that was my job for 15 years.
- V1** So, how have you suddenly become a singer; a household name?
- V2** Well, I knew I had a good voice. When I was a child, people always commented how well I was able to sing. My relatives always said, "You should *do* something with your lovely voice." I loved singing and enjoyed opera as my parents always listened to it at home, so it was always on in the background when I was growing up.
- V1** Did you know you were going to be a singer?
- V2** Oh no, I just thought I had been blessed with a good voice, and the opportunity did not arise for me to have any voice training as a young person.
- V1** So why did you change from salesman to singer?
- V2** I was bored with my job and needed a challenge. By complete chance, I found a singing tutor.
- V1** Did your teacher give you self-confidence?
- V2** Absolutely! She was amazed when I first sang, and praised my tenor voice and told me to use it. I still can't believe it really.
- V1** How did you become famous, then?
- V2** Well, I simply entered amateur singing competitions and won everything. Then, in the year 2000, I entered a millennium festival event and won my class; that was the biggest international contest of the year. I knew then that I could sing professionally.
- V1** So did you sing and sell at the same time?

**V2** Actually I lost my salesman's job last year. Yes, I had been doing both jobs, selling during the day and singing engagements in the evening and at weekends. When I was made redundant I was given some compensation money and that has helped me become a full-time singer. I am, of course, selling my singing talent now, so it is the same skill as being a salesman. Also I travel even more extensively now than I ever did when I was a salesman!

**V1** So how did you begin as a full-time singer?

**V2** I sang at minor football matches and gradually progressed to national and international matches.

**V1** What sort of music do you prefer to sing?

**V2** A mixture: 'easy listening' really. I try to make classics more accessible for the average person, like myself.

**V1** Have you got lots of future bookings?

**V2** Yes, for the whole of the next football season, and I am going to record a CD with our national orchestra too. I'm also booked for some big concerts in Johannesburg, London, New Delhi and Tokyo.

**V1** And how about your family? What do they think about your sudden rise to fame?

**V2** They are really proud of me, and I couldn't do it without their support and understanding. It's a dream come true. \*\*

*Pause 00'30"*

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

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 00'30"*

**That is the end of Part 2.**

**In a moment you will hear Part 3. Now look at the questions for Part 3 Exercise 1.**

*Pause 00'40"*

R1 Part 3

Part 3 Exercise 1 (Question 9)

Listen to the following interview about the benefits of sunlight to our health, 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 Short intro music]

- V1** Good evening and welcome to our weekly programme, *Your Health*. Our subject tonight is light. Many people agree that light relieves a number of illnesses and that it's as vital to us as are vitamins derived from food sources. Our expert, Dr Velma Gilbert, is here to explain this to us. Good evening, Dr Gilbert.
- V2** Good evening. Yes it's true that more exposure to sunlight can make us feel better. Light on our skin and in our eyes helps our bodies to function better.
- V1** Often people are too worried about the adverse effects of sunlight though, you know: skin cancer, sunstroke, migraine, headaches, eye problems.
- V2** Yes, but we need sunlight for our health as well. Enough hours of bright light will help to activate our hormones and neurotransmitters.
- V1** Er, what are they?
- V2** The nerve message carriers in our bodies. Also, of course, the ultra-violet light in sunlight enables our skin to produce vitamin D.
- V1** Vitamin D, that's good for strengthening teeth and bones, isn't it?
- V2** Yes, indeed. So we all need more light in our lives.
- V1** How do we achieve that then?
- V2** Make sure you go outside in bright daylight. If you work in an office or at college all day, make sure you go outside during your breaks. Eat your lunch outside, take your break-time cup of tea out with you, and take a walk in your afternoon break.
- V1** But in some parts of the world, many of us arrive for school or work in the dark and leave in the dark.
- V2** Well, maybe it's not actually *totally* dark. Even if it's overcast or cloudy or raining, go outside, you'll feel much better for it. Half an hour of light, even in winter, is enough for your skin to make the vitamin D necessary for the body, even if you are wrapped up in winter clothes and scarves and only your face is in the sunlight.
- V1** Thank you. That is good practical advice. Do you have any other suggestions for bringing light into our lives?

- V2** You could get some different light bulbs for your house. In some countries you have daylight lamps. These lamps are much brighter than usual household lights and provide the strength and brightness of actual daylight.
- V1** Anything else?
- V2** You could try putting a blue bulb in one of your lamps. It's supposed to make you feel calm and relaxed. And you can even buy what is called a *lightbox* now for therapeutic use, it emits really bright light; really good in countries with few daylight hours.
- V1** Thank you so much for all your advice and suggestions, helping us all to light up our lives. \*\*

*Pause 00'30"*

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

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

**That is the end of Part 3 Exercise 1. In a moment you will hear Exercise 2. Now look at the questions for Exercise 2.**

*Pause 00'35"*

R1 Part 3

Part 3 Exercise 2 (Question 10)

Listen to the following talk about lantern-making in Taiwan, and then indicate whether each statement is true or false by putting a tick in the appropriate box.

You will hear the talk twice.

\*V1 I am in the quiet old Taiwanese port of Lukang to find out how traditional Chinese lanterns are made. People here in Taiwan honour and respect their skilled craftsmen; the best ones are awarded the title *National Living Treasure*.

By the old harbour in Lukang is Chungsan Road and here these craftsmen work and sell their treasures. Here is Wu Tunkhou's lantern shop. It's beautiful just to look at: a sea of pretty lanterns bob in the breeze outside the shop. It looks as if it's part of a fairytale.

Mr Wu is nearly 80 years old and although he has also followed his father's trade as a baker, he has been a lantern-maker for 65 years. Inside his shop he shows us a collection of lanterns which are in various stages of completion. They demonstrate to the visitor how a Chinese lantern is made.

Mr Wu's two sons help him in his trade but he remains the master craftsman, a *National Living Treasure*. Nowadays he mainly does the delicate painting on the lanterns, while his two sons prepare the frameworks for him, ready to be painted. They use woven bamboo sticks to create a lantern frame first. Then they glue light paper or silk onto the frame. This is then made waterproof with oil. Mr Wu himself paints the whole creation pink or red, to provide a background for some detailed pictures, patterns and words. His favourite symbols are dragons but if you ask him he will even inscribe words or a classical Chinese poem on the lantern which you have chosen to buy.

He has even devised an umbrella-style opening and shutting system for his lanterns so that they can be carried home safely and easily. His main customers aren't tourists as you might think; local restaurants and temples are actually his main source of trade. Each year there is also a grand lantern festival and he has to supply local people's orders for that colourful occasion. Then the lanterns are carried through the streets by children and the night sky is filled with lanterns as they are released into the air. Floating lanterns are sent down the river at the same time. For everyone here lanterns are a symbol of warmth, light and family togetherness. A lovely and important tradition is being carried on from generation to generation. \*\*

Pause 00'30"

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

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

**R1 That is the end of Part 3 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"*

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

**Thank you everyone.**

[BLEEP]