



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

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**ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE**

**0510/31**

Paper 3 Listening (Core)

**October/November 2014**

**Approx. 30–40 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: As listed in Instructions to Supervisors.

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

Answer **all** questions.

Dictionaries are **not** permitted.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

**Questions 1–6**

For questions 1–6 you will hear a series of short sentences. Answer each question on the line provided. Your answers should be as brief as possible.

You will hear each item twice.

1 What **two** things does Jay’s mother want from the supermarket?  
.....[1]

2 What is the boy going to have in his sandwich?  
.....[1]

3 What can the tourists do while they are travelling? Give **two** details.  
.....  
.....[1]

4 What is the weather going to be like in the morning?  
.....[1]

5 What does Gemma want her friend to lend her?  
.....[1]

6 (a) What does the customer want to buy?  
.....[1]

(b) How does the manager offer to put things right?  
.....[1]

[Total: 7]

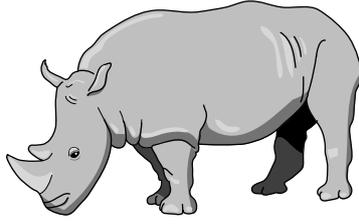
**Question 7**

Listen to the following interview with a scientist from Nepal about a national park and the conservation work done there. Then complete the notes below.

You will hear the interview twice.



## Royal Chitwan National Park in Nepal



**Nepal**

land area: 148,000 square kilometres

population: about .....

highest point: 8,000 metres above sea level

variety of weather conditions

**History of park**

area was a safe place for rhinos in mid-20<sup>th</sup> century

first ever national park was created in Nepal in year .....

eventually, the park was listed as a World Heritage Site

**Plants**

elephant grass – keeps animals dry and safe

– used by people for building .....

**Wildlife in park**

birds, e.g. giant hornbill

mammals that are safe from extinction, e.g. leopards

endangered species, e.g. river dolphins

**Tigers**

after last count, tiger population has increased by ..... per cent

technology currently used to carry out the survey:

..... help with recognising individual tigers

people want to use tigers' habitat as farmland

[1]

[1]

[1]

[1]

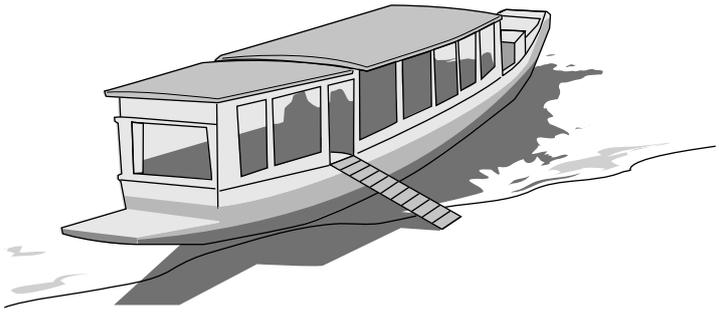
[1]

[Total: 5]

**Question 8**

Listen to the following talk about taking books to children in Laos. Then complete the following details.

You will hear the talk twice.



**Book boats**

**Aim:** to help improve children's opportunities

**Best slogan:** "....."

**What we do:** build or improve schools and train teachers

**Difficulties faced by inhabitants**

most people live in remote places, in the countryside

because of heavy rain, ..... is difficult for six months of the year

type of work done during dry periods: construction work

**Latest project**

location: villages near the Mekong River

two boats have been made into .....

typical day:

- boat arrives early in the morning
- children choose books
- children use ..... to read at night
- departs early next morning

**Other activities**

games to teach literacy and ....., e.g. keeping yourself clean

children learn about their ....., through singing and dancing

organisation hopes to have enough ..... to expand in future

[1]

[1]

[1]

[1]

[1]

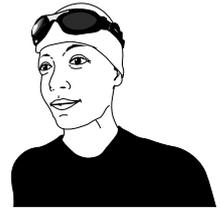
[1]

[1]

[Total: 7]

**Question 9**

Listen to the following interview with Anita Price, a long-distance swimmer, and then show whether each statement is true or false by putting a tick in the appropriate box.



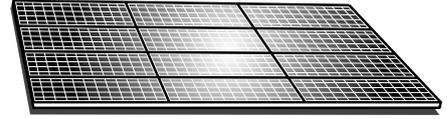
You will hear the interview twice.

	<b>True</b>	<b>False</b>
<b>(a)</b> Anita was the first person to swim between Cuba and Florida.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>(b)</b> Anita achieved a world record before she was 30.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>(c)</b> In 1978, Anita gave up her swim because of stormy seas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>(d)</b> At the age of 60, Anita felt that her mind was getting weaker.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>(e)</b> To prepare for the swim, Anita had to have some first aid training.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>(f)</b> When Anita was training in the pool, she used the time to learn words in other languages.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>(g)</b> Anita sings when she is in open water.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>(h)</b> Anita's attempt in 2012 failed because of injury.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>(i)</b> Anita advises people to fulfil their ambitions before they get too old.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>(j)</b> Anita thinks long distance swimming depends on teamwork.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[5 marks]

### Question 10

Listen to a woman called Rose Mwangi talking about solar power in Kenya, and then indicate which statement – A, B or C – best completes the sentence, by putting a tick in the appropriate box.



You will hear the talk twice.

(a) Rose's village does not have electricity because

- |                          |          |  |
|--------------------------|----------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>A</b> | all the electricity power lines in the area have been cut.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>B</b> | the country is not able to produce any electricity at all.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>C</b> | it is not worth supplying electricity to such a small place. |

(b) Rose says that, in the past, kerosene

- |                          |          |                         |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>A</b> | was very expensive.     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>B</b> | had many medical uses.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>C</b> | was used to heat homes. |

(c) Some women in the village have

- |                          |          |   |
|--------------------------|----------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>A</b> | become engineering teachers.                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>B</b> | gained high level qualifications in electrical engineering. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>C</b> | received training in the engineering skills they need.      |

(d) If people in a village want solar equipment,

- |                          |          |  |
|--------------------------|----------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>A</b> | the village energy committee members pay for it all. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>B</b> | the villagers pay what they are able to afford.      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>C</b> | the solar engineers pay a small sum for it.          |

(e) According to Rose, life has become more

- |                          |          |              |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>A</b> | expensive.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>B</b> | convenient.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>C</b> | complicated. |

(f) Rose gives an example of one man who

**A** charges villagers to watch television.

**B** installs televisions for the villagers.

**C** sells televisions to the villagers.

[Total: 6]

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