

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 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**

- 1 main school hall
- 2 (student) names next to lessons (they want to attend) NOT: names on a list [1]
- 3 hasn't played much tennis/recently practise (tennis) now "tennis" must be mentioned at least once in the whole answer. No "tennis" = 0 [2 points for 2 marks, 1 point for 1 mark.] [2]
- 4 end of lane Accept: narrow road/narrow street [1]
- 5 for matches/has no matches [1]
- 6 bus: (it only goes) every 2 hours [1]  
taxi: (very) expensive OR double train fare NOT: fair [1]

**[Total: 8]**

**Question 7: Songbirds**

- Singing doves:** a global symbol of PEACE and good FORTUNE NOT: piece [1]
- Traditions of songbird ownership:** in Europe doves were kept in GARDEN(S) [1]  
in SOUTHERN/SOUTH (EAST) Thailand the zebra-striped dove is popular [1]
- Training of doves:** always with MASTER/OWNER of house NOT: trainer taught to sing when COMMANDED/TOLD/ON BICYCLE/ CYCLING/RIDING [1]
- Special diet for songbirds:** VITAMIN supplements and tasty food to improve appearance and SINGING/VOICE [1]
- During competitions:** songbird cages hung on bamboo POLES, judges assess, compare and SELECT/ANNOUNCE the winner NOT: polls NOT: listen to [1]
- Bird owners:** win huge PRIZE/AMOUNTS (OF) money - one egg can bring more income than farming for TEN YEARS. NOT: price Do accept: "lot" but not "a lot" [1]

**[Total: 7]**

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**Question 8: St Gotthard Tunnel**

<b>Length of road tunnel:</b>	SEVENTEEN KM	
<b>Width of tunnel:</b>	one lane in EACH DIRECTION	[1]
<b>Lorries allowed:</b>	from MONDAY to FRIDAY	[1]
<b>Emergency precautions:</b>	emergency tunnel for rescue VEHICLES, stopping BAYS/AREAS/PLACES, exit STEPS. NOT: base	[1]
<b>Common causes of delay:</b>	lack of FUEL/PETROL, breakdown	[1]
<b>Advice to motorists:</b>	observe the SPEED LIMIT, stay away from the car in front, don't turn around or reverse, listen out for TUNNEL NEWS on the car radio	[1]
<b>Hours to avoid:</b>	SEVEN to TEN in the morning FIVE to SEVEN in the evening	[1]
<b>Toll:</b>	local YEAR(LY)/MOTORWAY pass	[1]
<b>Benefits of using mountain pass rather than tunnel:</b>	lovely scenery, LAKE, MUSEUM at top, freedom to stop.	[1]

**[Total: 9]**

**Question 9: Prime Numbers**

- (a) (discovery of the) first 10 million digit prime number [1]
- (b) only divides by itself and 1 [1]
- (c) Geometry [1]
- (d) no end to the list/infinite number (of prime numbers)  
OR as numbers increase prime numbers become more rare  
OR multiply all known prime numbers together and add 1 [1]
- (e) keys for codes  
(keys/codes) to protect privacy  
internet transactions/payments (NOT: e-mail)  
global security [any 2 for 1 mark each] [2]

**[Total: 6]**

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**Question 10: Librarian**

- (a) International  
OR saving historical sites (NOT: sights)  
OR care of old libraries  
OR preserve old books/historical information [any 2 for 1 mark] [1]
- (b) 230,000 [1]
- (c) Who: (former) world leaders [2 for 2 marks, 1 for 1 mark]  
(NOT: formal world leaders)  
Why: donated them [2]
- (d) online catalogue/put them online  
(NOT: website) [1]
- (e) brings houses to life (accept: live) [both for 1 mark]  
AND brings in visitors [1]

**[Total: 6]**

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**TAPESCRIPT**

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

**November 2009**

**TRACK 1**

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

**November 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 Where will the tour meeting take place?**

\*V1 This letter says that all parents are requested to attend a meeting about the sports tour on the 21<sup>st</sup> of the month.

V2 Where dad, in the sports hall?

V1 No, in the main school hall at 6.30pm. We have to supply a photocopy of your passport and medical details too.\*\*

*Pause 00'10"*

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 00'05"*

#### **R1 Question 2 How will teachers know who wants to attend their revision class?**

\*V1 Have a look at the revision timetable for the coming three weeks; it's on the wall by the door. Write your name next to the lessons you want to attend, please. There are workshops during lunch breaks, for all science subjects this week, extra classes for languages next week and others the week after that – all between twelve and two o'clock each school day.\*\*

*Pause 00'10"*

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 00'05"*

#### **R1 Question 3 What is Lili's problem, and how might this be resolved?**

\*V1 What are you going to do during the holidays Lili? Are you free from the fifth to the seventh of January? If so you can be my partner in the doubles tennis tournament.

V2 Well, Shania, I'm going to stay with a friend but I'll be back in the evening of the fourth so, yes, I'll do that. I haven't played much tennis recently though, the weather has been so bad.

V1 Let's do some tennis practice now then to prepare ourselves.\*\*

*Pause 00'10"*

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 00'05"*

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**R1    Question 4    Where exactly is the computer shop located?**

- \*V1    Excuse me, I need some parts for the computer. Is there a computer spares shop anywhere near here?
- V2    Yes, go round the corner and you'll see a narrow lane. Go to the end and you'll see the shop. I think it might be shut for lunch at the moment but it probably opens again at about 3 o'clock.

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

**R1    Question 5    Why does Javid have to go to the shop?**

- \*V1    Have we got everything for the party in the picnic bag, Javid?
- V2    Let's see; balloons, cake, candles, knife.
- V1    What about matches to light the candles?
- V2    Oh dear, I don't think I've brought any with me. I'll just go and buy some now.\*\*

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

**R1    Question 6    What are the disadvantages of taking the bus or a taxi into the city centre? Give one detail for each.**

- \*V1    Which is the best way to the city centre please?
- V2    Take bus number 12A. It's very cheap but it only goes every two hours. It might be better to take the train. The station is just over there. There are trains every 20 minutes and it's only two stops into the centre.
- V1    Ok, but a taxi would only take a couple of minutes, wouldn't it? How much would that cost?
- V2    At least double the train fare. It is actually quite far away. \*\*

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

**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"*



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### TRACK 3

**R1** **Question 7** Listen to the following interview about songbirds in Thailand, and complete the details below. You will hear the interview twice.

[short intro theme music]

\*V1 Welcome to our weekly programme which looks at nature around the world. Today we are going to hear about singing doves. Here is our expert, Mrs. Toom, to tell us more.

V2 Well, ever since a dove brought an olive branch back to Noah, this bird has become a symbol of peace and good fortune all over the world. Households in Europe traditionally used to keep doves in their gardens. In the Far East, a turtledove singing sweetly is still an essential feature of family life.

V1 That sounds lovely.

V2 Yes, in southern Thailand one particular bird is very famous for its song. It's called the "zebra-striped dove".

V1 Are there lots of them?

V2 Yes, and their breeders always try to get a perfect bird that will get its song just right. You see, the birds are trained to sing by their owners and there are even competitions and festivals for this.

V1 Who are the breeders?

V2 They're farmers living mainly in the south-east of the country.

V1 How do they teach the birds to sing?

V2 Each family has a dove which accompanies the master of the house all day. He even takes it on trips to the market. He attaches the cage with the bird in it to the handlebars of the delivery bicycle and then sings to it as he rides.

V1 So they have intensive singing tuition really.

V2 Exactly that. They learn to sing and they are given vitamin supplements and tasty food in return. This is to ensure that they look good and sing well - but only when commanded to do so.

V1 So that they can win singing competitions or festivals?

V2 Yes, every year there are huge competitions. If you visit you'll see hundreds of birds with their cages held up in the air on bamboo poles, being assessed for the quality of their song. Judges move from pole to pole, listening and comparing, before announcing the winners. Often the result and the winning prize, which carries a lot of money, can bring a complete change of lifestyle for the lucky bird's owner.

V1 Because of the win?

V2 Exactly. Wealthy people will pay hundreds of thousands of dollars for winning birds with previous success in competitions. A single egg from one of these birds might be worth more than the owner would earn from his farming in ten years.

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V1 So, it's not enough for these birds just to sing melodiously is it? The birds have to sing in a very particular, well-trained way.

V2 Yes, and only when told to do so by their owners.\*\*

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 the manager of a road tunnel, and then complete the details below. You will hear the interview twice.

\*V1 Hello, and welcome to "Safety First". Today, Mr. Kimani, the manager of the St Gotthard road tunnel, is here to tell us about safety procedures in his tunnel.

V2 Yes. I look after the longest road tunnel in Europe. It's the St Gotthard tunnel which runs under the Swiss Alps. It's seventeen kilometres long and takes the traffic through the south of Switzerland, to and from the North of Italy.

V1 Is yours the only tunnel or are there other ways of driving across the Alps?

V2 There are many tunnels and, of course, many mountain roads or passes which are open in the summer months. We also have a very picturesque mountain pass above our tunnel. The pass is seven kilometres longer than the tunnel route but there are no delays there, better, perhaps, than queuing for the tunnel beneath.

V1 Queueing?

V2 Oh yes. Think how much traffic pours off a three-lane motorway. The tunnel has only one lane in each direction so there can be a wait from the motorway to get into it. We can't allow too much traffic inside at once as it would be unsafe, so we use a traffic light system.

V1 Can lorries go through the tunnel as well as cars?

V2 Yes, from Monday to Friday we allow lorries through. There is also an emergency tunnel for rescue vehicles and there are many emergency stopping bays and exit steps in case of accident or fire.

V1 And do you have to evacuate the tunnel very often?

V2 Now and then, but the most common cause of delays within the tunnel is people running out of fuel. We do warn people to get extra petrol at the service station just before the tunnel. Also sometimes cars break down, but generally the tunnel traffic runs well.

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- V1 You must have all kinds of safety measures in place?
- V2 Yes, but most are obvious. We insist that motorists observe the speed limit and keep a safe distance away from the vehicle in front. We remind drivers not to try to turn round or drive backwards. We also broadcast "Tunnel News" on the radio to keep travellers up-to-date with the current situation.
- V1 What are the busiest times to travel then?
- V2 During rush hour, of course, as a lot of people commute using the tunnel. So it's best to avoid using it between seven and ten in the morning and between five and seven in the evening.
- V1 Do you have to pay to use the tunnel? Is there a toll?
- V2 Motorists buy a yearly pass to use all the local motorways, and the tunnel is included in these roads, so it isn't expensive to use.
- V1 What are the advantages of using the mountain road pass instead?
- V2 Well, the scenery, the lake, and museum at the top, the freedom to stop when you wish. In the tunnel you must drive for seventeen kilometres without stopping and with nothing but the tunnel walls to look at.
- V1 So how can the motorist decide which route to choose?
- V2 You can see all this for yourself on our website at [www.tunnel.tcs.ch](http://www.tunnel.tcs.ch), and then decide which route to use – over or under the mountains!

Pause 00'30"

**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"

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## TRACK 5

**R1** **Question 9** Listen to the following interview about prime numbers, and answer the questions below. You will hear the interview twice.

- \*V1 Welcome to "Mathematics for you". Today we're going to discuss the discovery of new prime numbers. Our expert, Pritam Singh, is here in the studio with us to explain more.
- V2 Yes, recently you may have heard reports on the radio or television news or even read in the newspapers about the search for and discovery of huge new prime numbers?
- V1 Well no, not really.
- V2 And the internet-based search with a \$100,000 prize for the discovery of the first 10 million digit prime number?
- V1 No, tell us what a prime number is first.
- V2 It's a number which only divides by itself and 1. No other number will divide into a prime number – only 1 and the number itself.
- V1 So numbers like 2 and 3 are prime?
- V2 Yes, and then 5, 7 and 11, 13, 17 and 19.
- V1 Oh they sound easy to find.
- V2 Yes, between zero and 20 they are – there are 4 prime numbers between 10 and 20 as we have just said.
- V1 Don't they keep that same sort of pattern?
- V2 Oh no, between 110 and 120 for example there is only one prime number.
- V1 113 at a guess.
- V2 Absolutely right. Over 2,000 years ago in Alexandria a man called Euclid, a mathematician known as the father of geometry, looked at prime numbers just as we have been doing today. His question was - as numbers increase into thousands and millions do prime numbers become ever more rare?
- V1 And do they ?
- V2 Yes, but Euclid also wondered this – do the gaps between prime numbers become eventually so huge that the list stops or do they go on forever?
- V1 You mean he wondered if there really is a "biggest prime number"?
- V2 Yes. Actually Euclid went on from there to prove that there is no end to the possible list of prime numbers.
- V1 How did he do that?
- V2 Well, very roughly he said that we can multiply all our known prime numbers together and add 1 and we get the next prime number. And so on, forever.

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- V1 Well why is this all so important?
- V2 Prime numbers are used as keys for codes to protect privacy. For example prime numbers are used when you send payment details on the Internet. They are also used by governments on global security issues.
- V1 Very complicated. So they do actually have a practical application in our everyday lives then – they're not just theory.
- V2 Certainly not, every time you do a transaction on the Internet you're unknowingly being protected by prime number codes.
- V1 Hmm, interesting. What's all this about new discoveries then?
- V2 Since Euclid's time, mathematicians have searched for the next prime number and the one after that. The most recent prime number has 9.8 million digits.
- V1 Wow!
- V2 There's prize money offered for the first 10 million digit prime number. So, don't forget to log onto [www.primenumbers.com](http://www.primenumbers.com) if you find it.
- V1 Good luck with the search!\*\*

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 by a librarian, and then answer the questions below. You will hear the talk twice.**

\*V1 I work with books, I'm a librarian. Yes, I work in libraries as you would expect but not the type of public lending library you find in your city, town or village; although I've enjoyed many years of working in such places. I am now employed by an international organisation which is dedicated to saving historical sites. I take care of a range of libraries in old houses. I help to look after these libraries and to preserve the wealth of old books and information. The most fascinating aspect of these book collections is really the stories of the people who once owned them.

I am responsible for one hundred and sixty libraries comprising two hundred and thirty thousand books and manuscripts. Some of the books date from the 7th century and some are right up-to-date. I look after books written on palm leaves, pamphlets on rat-catching which date from the 17th century, and even early editions of masters such as Shakespeare.

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Former world leaders are among the original owners of some of these volumes. They have now donated them to the public for research and interest, along with their houses.

The largest library under my care has twelve thousand five hundred books, and the smallest has just three books; all of which have to be carefully catalogued, protected and regularly cleaned. Reading any of our collections informs you about people and places, interests and everyday life at various times in history.

I read through everything, and I'm eventually going to establish an online catalogue to make these collections available to the whole world. Apart from general care and cataloguing, I also sift through the books to see what they reveal about the people who owned them. Often there is a loving inscription just inside the front cover of a book, which may have been, for example, a birthday present. People that we have never heard about in history books can become living characters through their own collections.

Before the seventeenth century, books were displayed with the spine out of view. The spine is the edge where the pages are bound together. These were known as "front edge" books and their titles were written by hand over the front edge which faced outwards. Some of these books even have pictures painted on the edge in view.

I have just supervised the cleaning of one of our smaller collections of old books; it took 425 hours! It's worth it though, because having the libraries in a usable state helps to bring the old houses to life too. That, in turn, brings visitors to the old houses to find out more about their history and to study them. However, it's becoming very difficult to add to these collections now because a book which cost less than one pound in 1930 could now cost us up to £15,000.

Some people think that we don't need books any more, as we move into a digital age, but how else are we really going to find out first hand about historical and social life in former times, or about the people who once owned the collections. Books and people go together; you won't find one without the other. \*\*

*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.**