



Cambridge IGCSE™

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0511/42

Paper 4 Listening (Extended)

October/November 2023

TRANSCRIPT

Approximately 50 minutes

This document has **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

TRACK 1

R1 This is the Cambridge Assessment International Education, Cambridge IGCSE, November 2023 examination in English as a Second Language.

Paper 4, Listening.

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 exam.

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 exam.

Teacher: please give out the question papers, and when all the candidates are ready to start the test, please turn the recording back on.

[BEEP]

TRACK 2

R1 Now you are all ready, here is the exam.

Exercise 1

You will hear four short recordings. Answer each question on the line provided. Write no more than three words, or a number, for each answer.

You will hear each recording twice.

R1 Question 1

(a) What time did the boy catch the bus?

(b) What did the boy leave on the bus?

M: male, 16 years old, UK accent. FX: phone message

M: * Hi, I'm calling to report a lost item on one of your buses. I was taking the number fifty-two from Silver Street to the college this morning. It was due at Silver Street at 8.15, but it was a bit late and didn't turn up until 8.20. It arrived at the college, where I got off, at 9 o'clock. Anyway, my phone rang just before we reached my stop, and I was so busy answering that I completely forgot about my backpack, which was under my seat. It's blue, by the way. Luckily, my college ID card wasn't in it! My number is 0721 966589. **

Pause 00'10"

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'05"

R1 Question 2

(a) Where will the girl go after school?

(b) What is the girl going to take with her?

F: female, 16 years old, light US accent

M: male, 16 years old, light US accent

M: * Are you still OK to play tennis after school?

F: Oh, I completely forgot we were supposed to be going to the tennis club. Actually, can we postpone it 'til tomorrow? Cos I've got to be at the hospital this afternoon. My cousin's had a baby, a little boy.

M: Sure, no problem. And that's great news! Have you got something for the baby?

F: I have – a soft toy – but my cousin said we should save giving things like that 'til they're both back at home. She was desperate for some chocolate, though, so I picked some up for her yesterday.

M: Well, pass on my best wishes to her.

F: Will do. **

Pause 00'10"

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'05"

R1 Question 3

(a) Who did the boy go to the museum with?

(b) How many hours did the boy spend at the museum?

M: male, 16 years old, UK accent

F: female, 16 years old, UK accent

F: * How was your weekend?

M: Great! I went to a new museum that's all about the earth.

F: Sounds interesting!

M: It was, and my stepfather thought so too. I'm so glad my little brother had something else to do – he'd have hated it and would've wanted to leave as soon as we'd arrived. There were sections on how the earth was formed, how and when life appeared, and all sorts of other stuff.

F: Right.

M: We ended up spending seven hours in the city centre – five of them looking at the wonderful exhibitions and two more afterwards at a restaurant near the museum getting something to eat.

F: What a great day out! **

Pause 00'10"

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'05"

R1 Question 4

(a) What must the woman do before leaving home for her business trip?

(b) How is the woman going to travel to the airport?

M: male, c.35 years old, UK accent

F: female, c.35 years old, UK accent

M: * So are you all ready for the trip to New York?

F: More or less. I've never travelled so far on business before, or for so long. Anyway, I managed to pack my suitcase first thing this morning, so all that's left to do is lock the windows and then off I go.

M: How are you getting to the airport?

F: Well, taking a taxi seemed by far the best option, when I considered all the things that can go wrong on public transport. I mean, the train's really fast, but I'm not sure it's actually that reliable.

M: Well, have a safe trip!

F: Thanks! **

Pause 00'10"

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'05"

R1 That is the end of the four short recordings. In a moment you will hear Exercise 2. Now look at the questions for this part of the exam.

Pause 00'20"

TRACK 3

R1 Exercise 2

You will hear a marine biologist called Ruth Harper giving a talk about an unusual fish called a seahorse. Listen to the talk and complete the details below. Write one or two words, or a number, in each gap.

You will hear the talk twice.

F: female, c.30 years old, Australian accent

F: * Hi everyone, I've come to talk to you today about a small and unusual-looking type of fish called a seahorse. As you probably know, they're called this because their heads resemble those of a horse.

I've found various figures on the internet for how many different species of seahorse there are. Fifty-four is mentioned on several sites, while on others, numbers range from forty-six, which is the correct one, to a hundred.

Part of the problem in identifying different types of seahorse comes from one of their cleverest abilities, which they use to escape from animals that want to eat them. Unlike many sea creatures, which can swim fast to avoid danger, seahorses have to rely on their ability to change colour to do this.

So, where do seahorses live? Well, they're found in many places worldwide. They're restricted to the shallow areas of the seas where they live though, rather than making their homes in deeper water.

Unusually, the roles of male and female seahorses are the opposite to many other animals. For example, it's actually male seahorses that give birth to young. Although using body size to tell the difference between females and males is pointless, as neither is larger than the other, watching how far they move around where they live **does** provide a clue. While the territory of a male seahorse is typically just half a square metre, that of the female can be two hundred times bigger.

So, what do seahorses eat? Well, their diet consists mainly of tiny sea creatures called shrimps. While the hearts of seahorses and their other internal body parts are similar to those of many small fish, they don't have stomachs, which means they have to eat small quantities constantly during the day.

I've learned so much about these fascinating animals since I started studying them. I knew that they have excellent eyesight, so they can identify their food without a problem, but I was totally unaware that it's impossible for seahorses to chew it once they catch it. They actually swallow it whole!

In common with many sea creatures, seahorse numbers are falling and they need our protection. Unfortunately, this reduction is mainly being caused by people. Every year, we're responsible for the deaths of about fifty-eight million of them. Even if we assume that around thirty million young seahorses are born each year, and that there's a worldwide population of perhaps three hundred million, it means many seahorse species will soon be in danger of dying out.

Many people find seahorses' unique appearance attractive, so they buy live seahorses to keep in their homes in large glass containers called aquariums. About as many are dried and end up as souvenirs in tourist shops in many regions. The biggest problem, though, is fishing. Although we don't eat seahorses, they're accidentally caught in nets designed to trap other kinds of fish. The use of seahorses in traditional medicine also reduces their numbers greatly. So there are many reasons why these beautiful creatures need our help.

Anyway, I hope you enjoyed my talk. Does anyone have any questions? **

Pause 00'30"

R1 Now you will hear the talk again.

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'30"

R1 That is the end of the talk. In a moment you will hear Exercise 3. Now look at the questions for this part of the exam.

Pause 00'25"

TRACK 4**R1 Exercise 3**

You will hear six people talking about studying in another country. For each of speakers 1 to 6, choose from the list, A to G, which opinion each speaker expresses. Write the letter in the appropriate box. Use each letter only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

You will hear the recordings twice.

R1 Speaker 1

F: female, c.20 years old, light Australian accent

* I'm spending a year at a university in Brazil. The way of life here's just as lively as I'd heard it'd be – it's certainly not like where I'm from in Australia! The fact there are so many interesting things to discover has kept me too busy to phone my parents very often. If I could go back in time, I'd have decided on political rather than social science, but otherwise everything's great, and I've already made almost as many friends here as I've got back home.

Pause 00'10"

R1 Speaker 2

M: male, c.20 years old, UK accent

I get to study at a university in France for a year as part of my degree. The courses are all taught in French, which I've found fairly challenging, even though my French is reasonably good. The others on the course have helped out whenever I've needed it, though, which has been pretty often, to be honest. The university's accommodation's largely as you'd expect – simple, but comfortable enough. I haven't spent that much time there, actually, as I've been out lots enjoying the amazing atmosphere here and making new friends.

Pause 00'10"

R1 Speaker 3

F: female, c.20 years old, light US accent

I'm studying environmental science for three years in New Zealand. Some people regret their choice of subject, but it's what I've always wanted to do, and I can't think of a better place to do it, even though I'm thousands of miles away from my mom, dad and two brothers. The description of the university apartment I live in sounded much too good to be true, but it was actually amazingly accurate. My roommates are cool, and it very soon felt as though we'd known each other for years.

Pause 00'10"

R1 Speaker 4

M: male, c.20 years old, UK accent

I'm studying engineering in Japan at the moment. My mum's from here, and my Japanese is just as good as my English, so keeping up with what the teachers say has never been an issue. My tutors have been great – they've spent loads of time checking that I'm settling in OK and

not missing my family too much. Many visitors to Japan get a shock when they arrive, as it's so different to where they're from. I've been here so many times, though, that it feels like a second home.

Pause 00'10"

R1 Speaker 5

F: female, c.20 years old, UK accent

I'm doing part of my psychology degree course here in Sweden. I have no problems understanding course content delivered in English, of course, but when it's in Swedish, well, that's a different matter. Before I came, I thought I'd be desperate to fly back home to the UK every few weeks to see my parents, but I've hardly had time to think about them at all. I'm in a shared house, which is great, as I haven't had to put a great deal of effort into finding new friends.

Pause 00'10"

R1 Speaker 6

M: male, c.20 years old, light US accent

I'm lucky enough to be studying archaeology in Egypt right now. I guess I should've known better, but I assumed that the food and the stores here, and the way of doing stuff'd be pretty similar to the US – how mistaken I was, but I love it! I don't think I've ever met more welcoming people, and the university staff have been so helpful with day-to-day living problems as well as course-related concerns. We get to live in a really great quarter of the city too! **

Pause 00'10"

R1 Now you will hear the six speakers again.

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'30"

R1 That is the end of Exercise 3. In a moment you will hear Exercise 4. Now look at the questions for this part of the exam.

Pause 00'25"

TRACK 5

R1 Exercise 4

You will hear an interview with a man called Michael Pearson, who is talking about his favourite sport, kitesurfing. Listen to the interview and look at the questions. For each question, choose the correct answer, A, B or C, and put a tick in the appropriate box.

You will hear the interview twice.

F: female, interviewer, thirties, UK accent

M: male, late twenties, UK accent

- F:** * I'm delighted to have kitesurfer Michael Pearson with me today. For those who don't know, kitesurfing involves being pulled across the water on a board by a huge kite. How did you first get into it, Michael?
- M:** It all started during a holiday I went on with my cousin. We met someone who did something called **powerkiting**, where you ride along the beach on the sand on what looks like a large skateboard, pulled by a big kite. I'd seen powerkiting in various videos on the internet and it looked fun, so I tried it and loved it. I carried on doing it, but after two years, I decided to use the kite on the water instead, with a board I'd made myself. I didn't even realise at that point that it was called kitesurfing.
- F:** Great! So was it easy for you to begin with?
- M:** It was really hard, so I decided to dedicate all the free time I had to improving my skills. The board moved around much more than I was used to, so control was a real issue – I ended up tearing several kites and cracking a couple of boards after crashing into things. At least the coast closest to home turned out to be ideal for kitesurfing, though.
- F:** But you eventually became good enough to enter competitions ...
- M:** Yes, but the first one was a disaster. You score points based on successfully doing different tricks, like jumping and turning. I'd only learned how to do three, and couldn't even do them very well, so felt like a complete fool. I picked up lots by watching the other competitors, though, especially the guy who won. He was amazing, and I understood then why the public had come out in their hundreds to watch him perform.
- F:** I believe you took a break from kitesurfing at one point ...
- M:** Yeah, it wasn't as though I'd lost interest or got into some other sport – I just went too far out to sea one day and had a bit of a panic. I was never really in danger, but it left me shaken enough to avoid the water for a while. I actually told my kitesurfing buddies I'd hurt my back, cos I didn't want to tell them the truth, but I don't mind admitting it now.
- F:** So what benefits do you get from kitesurfing?
- M:** Well, the obvious ones like physical fitness, but when I'm doing it, it's like I'm in my own world. I'm not saying my concerns about money and relationships and so on disappear, but ideas for sorting them out just seem to appear in my head, as if from nowhere. It's just fantastic this all happens while I'm having fun too!
- F:** And you teach kitesurfing as well these days ...

M: Yeah. I've noticed that I analyse my own technique much more because of it, which leads to improvements for me as well as my students. The more difficult course members remind me what I used to be like, so working out what to say to them isn't too tricky. Fortunately, the school I work for deals with filling out forms and registers, and so on – I hate that stuff!

F: Why do you think kitesurfing's become more popular recently?

M: There are certainly lots more interest groups online related to kitesurfing, but I think that's a result rather than the cause. It's actually fairly inexpensive, though, as once you've bought the kit, the wind's free, and there's no need to invest in extra equipment for your car, to carry the gear, so that's a major factor. Kitesurfing's making its first appearance at the Olympics soon, so that'll hopefully get even more people doing it.

F: Any advice for those new kitesurfers, Michael?

M: You'll probably be surprised how good you get in a relatively short space of time, especially with good coaching. And watching videos of yourself kitesurfing can help to identify problems, but perhaps that's more for intermediate level kitesurfers. Having the appropriate helmet and vest are a must, however good you are, but especially so for people just starting out.

F: Thanks, Michael. **

Pause 00'20"

R1 Now you will hear the interview again.

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'30"

R1 That is the end of the interview. In a moment you will hear Exercise 5. Now look at the questions for this part of the exam.

Pause 00'30"

TRACK 6

R1 Exercise 5 Part (a)

You will hear a man giving a talk to a museum guide giving a talk about the history of the type of engine found in most cars, known as the internal combustion engine. Listen to the talk and complete the notes in Part (a). Write one or two words only in each gap.

You will hear the talk twice.

F: female, museum guide, forties, UK accent

* Welcome to the museum. My talk today is about the history of the internal combustion engine, which is the rather complicated name given to the type of engine that's still used in many forms of transport, such as cars. They work by burning petrol or diesel inside the engine, which is what provides the power. The very first internal combustion engines appeared in the 17th century, and were created not to provide power for vehicles, however, but rather for water pumps, which were required to maintain the huge gardens at the palace of Versailles in France.

Many years later, in 1823, an English engineer called Samuel Brown invented the first internal combustion engine for industrial use. He proved how well his machine worked to potential buyers

and investors by powering a boat with it, so the engine was actually used in transport before ever being installed in a factory.

But the use of internal combustion engines didn't really take off until the 1860s, when a French inventor developed an improved design for them. These were used to give power to the large machines which produced things like newspapers (which were extremely popular at the time) and material needed to make clothing. Previously, steam engines had been used for these purposes.

Around this time, the same inventor also tried installing his engine to create a very early form of car, which he named the 'Hippomobile'. He drove this vehicle for nine kilometres from the centre of Paris to its outskirts, and back. While earlier engines had all used a gas of some sort as fuel, his invention was powered by a liquid, which is of course what the majority of internal combustion engines use today.

The final improvement that turned these early internal combustion engines into ones similar to what we see today was provided by the German engineer, Nicolaus Otto, in 1872. He spent 12 years testing and experimenting with the engine, in an attempt to increase its efficiency, and finally succeeded after a huge amount of hard work, including many failures! Any developments since then have really just been improvements on his original ideas.

So I hope you enjoyed my talk. Does anyone have any questions before we go and look at some of the models we have in the museum? **

Pause 00'25"

R1 Now you will hear the talk again.

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'30"

R1 Part (b)

Now listen to a conversation between two students called Ben and Anna about transport of the future and complete the sentences in Part (b). Write one or two words only, or a number, in each gap.

You will hear the conversation twice.

M: male, c.16 years old, UK accent

F: female, c.16 years old, UK accent

M: * I enjoyed that talk about internal combustion engines, Anna.

F: Me too, Ben.

M: Personally, I can't wait to see self-driving cars.

F: Yeah, imagine being able to watch a movie while your car takes care of getting you to your destination. There've been loads of predictions saying there'd be millions of them on the roads by now, but even though there've been massive advances in computer power, there are still very few.

M: From what I've read, they've become just as capable of spotting dangers as people but humans still have the advantage when it comes to making decisions, so that's probably part of the problem.

F: Yeah – I certainly wouldn't feel safe in a car that couldn't do that very well. I read an article about flying cars recently – the first ones have already been built.

- M:** So why aren't there more of them around then?
- F:** It's more to do with the huge number of regulations involved in their use than any technological problems – it's only legal to fly them in a few places.
- M:** Oh, I see. Perhaps personal jet packs are the way to go, then.
- F:** What, the things you wear on your back that allow you to fly?
- M:** Yeah, those! Their weight is much less of an issue than previously and lots of work's gone into improving their safety, but it's the expense that puts me off – they're close to half a million dollars each!
- F:** No! I think trains'll get a lot better in the future – I saw a documentary that showed how engineers are hoping to design and install long-distance ones which can travel at well over 600 kilometres per hour.
- M:** Wow!
- F:** It seems that the majority of existing tunnels would have to be made wider, but most of the current tracks would be acceptable, so high-speed rail's a real possibility.
- M:** Right. I suppose the other big advance in transport relates to space travel.
- F:** Yeah, there are more and more reusable spacecraft being developed so space tourism's possibly going to be the next big thing.
- M:** I can't help thinking there are better things to spend money on, though, like dealing with housing shortages, for example.
- F:** Well, to my mind, sorting out environmental challenges is far more of a priority.
- M:** I guess tackling those first wouldn't be such a bad idea, especially given that space tourism's only likely to add to them. **

Pause 00'25"

R1 Now you will hear the conversation again.

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'30"

That is the end of Exercise 5, and of the exam.

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.

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