



Cambridge IGCSE™ (9–1)

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0993/41

Paper 4 Listening (Extended)

May/June 2023

Approximately 50 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- Dictionaries are **not** allowed.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

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

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.

- 1 (a) How much does the girl pay for the cinema tickets?

..... [1]

- (b) What does the girl buy to eat during the film?

..... [1]

- 2 (a) Who is the boy going to the concert with?

..... [1]

- (b) What is the boy hoping to do in town after the concert?

..... [1]

- 3 (a) Where did the girl work as a volunteer for the charity most recently?

..... [1]

- (b) When will the girl next work as a volunteer for the charity?

..... [1]

- 4 (a) What did the man buy on the website?

..... [1]

- (b) What does the man like most about the website?

..... [1]

[Total: 8]

Exercise 2

- 5 You will hear a university lecturer giving a talk about a country called New Zealand. 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.

New Zealand

General information

New Zealand consists of two large islands and over smaller islands.

People first arrived in New Zealand in around or just after.

New Zealand is known as *Aotearoa* in the Maori language, which experts believe means 'long

Geography

..... per cent of New Zealand was covered in trees before humans arrived.

The first Europeans to visit New Zealand thought it was part of

The section of South Island is the wettest part of New Zealand.

Modern-day New Zealand

..... is New Zealand's largest trading partner.

More adults play in New Zealand than any other sport.

[8]

Exercise 3

- 6 You will hear six people talking about part-time courses they are doing. 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.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|---|
| Speaker 1 | <input type="text"/> | A A friend persuaded me to do the course. |
| Speaker 2 | <input type="text"/> | B I found it difficult to choose the right course. |
| Speaker 3 | <input type="text"/> | C I'm hoping the course will be useful for my future career. |
| Speaker 4 | <input type="text"/> | D I only joined the course to make friends. |
| Speaker 5 | <input type="text"/> | E The course is much better than I expected. |
| Speaker 6 | <input type="text"/> | F The other course members are lots of fun. |
| | | G I'm actually thinking of giving up the course. |

[6]

Please turn over for Exercise 4.

Exercise 4

- 7 You will hear an interview with a chocolate maker called Edward Yardley. 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.

- (a) Edward came to believe that chocolate is special thanks to

- A** a programme he saw.
B a museum he knew well.
C a collection he was given.

☐
☐
☐

[1]

- (b) What does Edward say about the subject of his university degree?

- A** It still has an influence on his work.
B He's unsure why he did it.
C It involved little practical work.

☐
☐
☐

[1]

- (c) Edward says that his typical working day

- A** involves working with a range of clients.
B has become more demanding recently.
C would be boring for the majority of people.

☐
☐
☐

[1]

- (d) What does Edward say is most difficult about developing new flavours of chocolate?

- A** getting the quantities of each of the ingredients right
B finding the best-quality ingredients to create them
C thinking of original combinations of ingredients

☐
☐
☐

[1]

- (e) When tasting luxury chocolate, Edward suggests that people should

- A** use all of their senses to enjoy it.
B select a suitable drink to go with it.
C avoid eating other food beforehand.

☐
☐
☐

[1]

(f) How does Edward feel about chocolate-making competitions?

A dissatisfied with how they're judged

☐

B astonished at their popularity

☐

C unwilling to take part in them

☐

[1]

(g) In the future, Edward is planning to

A create his own brand of chocolate.

☐

B write a book of recipes involving chocolate.

☐

C make beauty products containing chocolate.

☐

[1]

(h) What advice does Edward give to anyone wanting to become a chocolate maker?

A do general chef training first

☐

B experiment as much as possible

☐

C work with well-known professionals

☐

[1]

[Total: 8]

Exercise 5

- 8 (a) You will hear a climate scientist called Marion Fordham giving a talk about the history of weather forecasting. Listen to the talk and complete the notes in Part (a). Write **one or two words, or a number**, in each gap.

You will hear the talk twice.

The history of weather forecasting

People in ancient China thought that weather was connected to different

..... throughout the year.

In the 17th century, the invention of a device for measuring made weather forecasting more accurate.

In the early 1900s, were used for the first time to make weather predictions.

In the 1920s, were used to carry equipment for weather forecasting.

Satellites were used to monitor and predict weather from onwards.

[5]

- 8 (b) Now listen to a conversation between two environmental science students called Sally and James about how clouds can affect global warming, and complete the sentences in Part (b). Write **one or two words only** in each gap.

You will hear the conversation twice.

Clouds and global warming

Sally uses the word '.....' to describe the methods for predicting global warming, because scientists disagree on the effect of clouds.

James says that the effect clouds have on temperature is most obvious in the

Sally says that thick clouds particularly well.

James uses the term 'cloud' to describe the effect changing cloud patterns and global warming have on each other.

Sally says that many predictions for temperature rises are based on air having the amount of carbon in it compared to today.

[5]

[Total: 10]

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