



Pearson

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2020

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
In English as a Second Language (4ES1)
Paper 2 Listening

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Publications Code 4ES1_02_2001_MS

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Assessment Objective 3 (AO3): Understand a wide range of recorded material spoken at normal speed.

AO3a	Understand the overall message of a spoken passage.
AO3b	Identify essential and finer points of detail in spoken material.
AO3c	Understand a conversation where information is being negotiated and exchanged.
AO3d	Identify a speaker's viewpoint and attitude, stated and Implied.

Part 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1	B (Mountain Gorilla)	(1) (AO3a)
2	D (African Lion)	(1) (AO3a)
3	E (Polar Bear)	(1) (AO3a)

4	C (Emperor Penguin)	(1) (AO3a)
5	G (Giant Panda)	(1) (AO3a)
6	ape(s)	(1) (AO3b)
7	film crews / people making films / people filming	(1) (AO3b)
8	(British) trekker / tracker	(1) (AO3b)
9	German scientists / Germans	(1) (AO3b)
10	Tibetan Blue Bear /rare (bear) / endangered (bear) / mysterious (bear)	(1) (AO3b)

Part 2

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
Any comprehensible spelling of the correct answer will be acceptable.			
11	major role / major part / important part		(1) (AO3b)
12	dishonest / corrupt		(1) (AO3b)
13	fighting / battles	war	(1) (AO3b)
14	(Emperor) Nero		(1) (AO3b)
15	win / be victorious / fame / honour		(1) (AO3b)
16	pay tax / taxes		(1) (AO3b)
17	exhibition (in Paris)		(1) (AO3b)
18	(special) conference		(1) (AO3b)
19	C		(1) (AO3d)
20	B		(1) (AO3d)

Part 3

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Reject	Mark
21	(they were) full of joy / relieved / Joyful		(1) (AO3c)
22	it was impossible to climb / impossible to reach the top / it was very challenging		(1) (AO3c)
23	(he was) amazed / they were Amazing		(1) (AO3c)
24	(he was) too tired / exhausted		(1) (AO3c)
25	take a safer route / find a safer way / maximise safety	different way	(1) (AO3c)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
26	A	(1)(AO3d)
27	C	(1)(AO3d)
28	B	(1)(AO3d)
29	B	(1)(AO3d)
30	C	(1)(AO3d)

Part 4

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
Any comprehensible spelling of the correct answer will be acceptable.		
31	urbanisation / cities	(1)(AO3b)
32	industrialised / built-up / modern / dynamic	(1)(AO3b)
33	vast / beautiful / breathtaking	(1)(AO3d)
34	remote / isolated / rural	(1)(AO3d)
35	prosperous / wealthy / rich	(1)(AO3d)
36	motorcycles / motorbikes	(1)(AO3d)
37	contemporary fashionable clothing / fashionable clothes / (contemporary) clothes	(1)(AO3d)
38	hunters / humans	(1)(AO3b)
39	(their) animals	(1)(AO3b)
40	urbanised lives / city lives / urbanised (city) lifestyles	(1)(AO3d)



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Publications Code 4ES1_02_2001_TS

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Part 1

Section A

In this section, you will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about wild animals.

Read the list of animals below, then listen to the extracts.

For each question, 1-5, identify which animal (A-H) is being described by each speaker by putting a cross for the correct answer (x). If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box (✗) and then mark your new answer with a cross (x).

Not all animals are described and each animal may be used more than once.

One mark will be awarded for each correct answer.

Speaker 1

These large and fur-coated animals live in mountainous forests where they eat mainly shoots and leaves. They live in large family groups of several females with their young and there is one male head of the family who is called a silver-back because of a white patch on his back and hips. There are very few left in the wild.

Speaker 2

Often called the king of the beasts, this magnificent animal is a top predator in its environment. The most sociable of their kind, these animals live in groups called prides, which consist of related females and their cubs. The head of the family has a beautiful flowing mane that marks him out from the rest of the pride.

Speaker 3

These animals are the earth's biggest carnivores, although they spend most of their lives around water and ice. They usually live and hunt alone. The adults are very strong swimmers and can swim for several hours from one piece of ice to another. Their thick coat and a layer of fat keep them warm in the harsh winter environment.

Speaker 4

This is the largest of its species. It has a beautiful black and white coat with gold patches on its chest. Once one has found a partner, the pair stays together for life and works together to bring up their young in one of the coldest places on earth. Although it looks clumsy on land, it is a brilliant swimmer.

Speaker 5

Once almost extinct, this black and white animal has now become a worldwide symbol for all animals in danger. It lives a solitary life in isolated forests. It is an excellent tree climber but spends most of its time feeding. It eats mainly bamboo, which makes up for 99% of its diet, although it sometimes likes to eat eggs too.

Section B

In this section, you will hear an extract from a radio programme about a creature called a yeti.

For Questions 6-10, listen and answer the questions below. Write no more than THREE words for each answer.

One mark will be awarded for each correct answer.

Scientists believe they have definitely proved that the yeti does not exist.

For many years people have thought that a group of apes called yetis live in the snowy wilderness of the Himalayas in Asia. However, a new study has concluded that yetis are bears, which have inhabited this area for centuries.

Professor Charlotte Lindqvist is the expert scientist responsible for ending the myth that has been passed down by generations of people in Nepal. "Our findings strongly suggest that the origins of the yeti legend can be found in local bears," says Professor Lindqvist.

Professor Lindqvist and her team looked at samples of yeti evidence gathered by crews making films about the creature. However, tests proved they were looking at remains of old bears, casting into doubt more than a century of yeti sightings.

The first official record came in 1832: a British trekker said he saw a creature covered in long, dark hair and he thought it looked like an orangutan.

About a century later, a photographer recorded his experience, spotting a tall and hairy figure tugging at bushes and trees not far from the village he was staying in. A few years later, German scientists took an interest in the yeti and sent out an expedition to Nepal to investigate. The leader of the expedition concluded that the yeti was just a bear.

In 1953 a British newspaper sent an expedition to Nepal. They printed an article about finding a yeti scalp. An expert looked at the evidence and concluded that the piece of fur was neither a scalp nor from an ape.

An Italian mountaineer claimed that the mysterious creature he saw in 1985 was a rare, endangered bear called the Tibetan Blue Bear, which can walk around on its hind legs.

Nevertheless, yeti fans and explorers have continued to look for evidence of the elusive creature, but have found no new evidence. In spite of the setbacks of the latest research, believers have not been deterred and still think the yeti is out there somewhere waiting to be discovered.

Part 2

In this part, you will hear a sports historian talking about the Olympic Games.

For Questions 11-18, listen and complete the notes. Write no more than THREE words for each answer.

Questions 19 and 20 must be answered with a cross in a box (x). If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box (x) and then mark your new answer with a cross (x).

One mark will be awarded for each correct answer.

The Olympic Games were the wonder of the ancient sporting world. Athletics played a major role in the religious festivals of the ancient Greeks, who believed that competitive sports pleased the spirits of their ancestors, and so what better way to gain the gods' approval than by arranging a showcase of the finest sporting talent? Staged every four years in the valley of Olympia in south-west Greece, the Olympics ran for more than one thousand one hundred years until eventually banned by the Roman Emperor Theodosius in an attempt to stamp out dishonest competitors and organisers.

At their height, the games drew competitors not only from Greece itself but also across the Roman and Macedonian Empires and were first considered so sacred that all battles stopped while they lasted. When Sparta attacked a rival city during an Olympic truce, it was fined the equivalent of one million dollars. One of the most famous and legendary entrants was none other than the Emperor Nero who was, predictably perhaps, declared the winner in every event in which he took part.

For the first thirteen Olympiads the sole event was a 200-metre race on foot, but soon the programme included events over a longer distance. Aside from these traditional races on foot and in chariots, there were competitions in the javelin, the discus, the long jump and wrestling. The fame and honour associated with winning an Olympic victory was enormous and desired by everybody. All competitors wanted to win. With Olympia considered holy ground, winners gave public thanks to the gods. It was a very exciting time for both competitors and spectators. Three-time winners had statues erected in their honour and did not have to pay tax ever again. However, these rewards ultimately spoiled the Games and the amateur competitors gave way to people from other countries who were paid by rich Greeks to take part.

Following their cancellation, the Olympics were not held for one thousand five hundred years until a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin, saw a model of ancient Olympia at an exhibition in Paris in 1889. The model inspired Pierre de Coubertin to attempt to revive the Games, but few seemed to share his enthusiasm. However, he persisted and in June 1894 he arranged for twelve countries to attend a special conference dedicated to relaunching the Olympics. As president of the International Olympic Committee, Pierre de Coubertin, decided that the first modern Olympics would be in his home city of Paris in 1900, but the Greeks were so excited by the prospect of bringing back the Games that the first modern Olympics were held in Athens in 1896.

The Greeks raised sufficient money to recreate the city's famous ancient stadium. On the afternoon of 6th April 1896, the first modern Olympics were officially opened

by King George I of Greece. A total of 245 athletes took part, from 14 different nations.

There were no great prizes for the winners, just crowns made of olive branches and laurel leaves. The Games were conducted in a friendly manner in keeping with Pierre de Coubertin's vision for nations and people to be united by sport and for the idea of taking part to be more important than winning.

The first modern Olympics proved a great success. At the closing banquet, the Greek King expressed the hope that the games would be held permanently in Greece, but Pierre de Coubertin stuck to his plan of awarding the 1900 Olympics to Paris. In the course of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, the Olympic torch has travelled from Montreal to Melbourne, Stockholm to Seoul, Berlin to Beijing. It was in 2004, one hundred and eight years after they had started again, that the Olympics returned to their spiritual home in Greece.

Part 3

In this part, you will hear an interview with a mountaineer.

For Questions 21-25, listen and answer the questions. You do not need to write in full sentences.

Questions 26-30 must be answered with a cross in a box (x). If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box (x) and then mark your new answer with a cross (x).

One mark will be awarded for each correct answer.

Speaker 1. Hi. Ashlyn Stoner here, reporting on a daring achievement described as 'possibly the climb of the generation'. I am at the base camp of the latest expedition to attempt one of the most challenging mountain peaks in the Himalayas. The atmosphere over the last few days has been one of great joy, linked with relief that Tom Livingstone and his two companions have succeeded where others have failed: they conquered the north face of the peak known as Latok 1. Tom, congratulations and what were your first feelings once you reached the summit?

Speaker 2. Hi Ashlyn, and thanks. Yeah, the northerly route to Pakistan's Karakoram mountain range has earned special status among us mountaineers, defeating more than 30 expeditions with some of the best climbers in the world. The problem with the unclimbed face of the mountain was made even clearer by the fact that two climbers attempted the ridge just a couple of weeks ago and failed. They had to be rescued by helicopter after being trapped for six days in freezing conditions. We actually watched the repeated attempts by the Pakistan military to rescue the stranded climbers. I tell you these airmen were amazing, going in again and again until their rescue mission was successful. We were just preparing to leave our base camp to start on the first lap of our ascent.

Speaker 1. Was the climb to the summit as difficult as people had said it was?

Speaker 2. Well, let's put it this way, the seven-day climb had left all three of us physically and emotionally exhausted. We were too exhausted at first even to celebrate!

Speaker 1. I have heard that the north face has held a special respect among climbers since the first attempt in 1978 when the expedition had to be abandoned because of awful weather conditions.

Speaker 2. Yes. One of the mountaineers on that first expedition called the climb 'the great unfinished business and the challenge of our generation'.

Speaker 1. I can see how mountaineers around the globe have widely praised your achievement. I am a high-altitude climber myself, but to attempt this is just amazing!

Speaker 2. Thank you. Yeah ...the ridge running up the north side of Latok 1 has become known as 'impossible ridge' because of the number of top-class climbers it has defeated. Me and my companions climbed three quarters of the way up the ridge, before we decided to find a safer route to the summit. We kept thinking about the earlier rescue so we tried to maximise our safety as much as possible.

Speaker 1. I've always thought of it as one of the last great Himalayan climbs. I have a friend who, as a professional mountain guide, has scaled Everest 13 times. He told me that so many of the very best had been defeated by the ridge, either by technical difficulties, the route's challenging conditions or by the notoriously bad weather. When he heard that you boys had climbed the route he couldn't believe it at first because he didn't think it could be done.

Speaker 2. Well, we limited the risk as much as possible. For example, we stopped early in the day, so that as the sun hit the walls above us, we could watch the rockfalls thundering and smashing down, thinking, oh good, we've stopped in a safe place. We saw avalanches a dozen times a day. In situations like that you are constantly worried about the weather, stressing about where to camp, about getting down safely and trying not to think of anything else like what's happening back home.

Speaker 1. Have you always wanted to be a mountaineer?

Speaker 2. Since being introduced to climbing at the age of 14 by my father, that's all I ever wanted to do. I progressed from climbing on British soil to taking part in even more difficult climbs in the French Alps and exploring unclimbed routes in Alaska and the Canadian Rockies.

Speaker 1. Apart from conquering this peak, I think what makes this successful expedition even more remarkable is the fact that this was your first time ever climbing in the Himalayas. Am I right?

Speaker 2. Yeah! The ridge was such a big prize I just had to do it. It was a 10-year ambition. I have always thought and imagined what it would be like if I could climb that ridge and then actually to do it was such an amazing experience. And for it to have been my very first Himalayan expedition makes it an even sweeter success.

Speaker 1. You obviously love what you're doing, don't you?

Speaker 2. You bet! For me high-altitude climbing is the most intense, the most 'out there' feeling and the most satisfying experience I can ever think of. Climbing often has these moments where one day, as a beginner, you read about an expedition and then, five years later, you are actually part of such a team who climb and conquer the peak.

Speaker 1. I spoke to your dad who said he was full of pride about your achievement and understood your passion for climbing. However, he told me and other reporters that he had been naturally anxious and would be very relieved to have you safely home. Now that you have completed this historic climb do you have plans for a relaxing summer?

Speaker 2. Well, no, not really. I'm off soon to attempt another unclimbed route in the Indian Himalayas. And who knows, one day I might go back and attempt the whole of the north ridge.

Part 4

In this part, you will hear an extract from a podcast about a professional photographer's experiences in Mongolia.

For Questions 31-33 and 38-40, listen and complete the sentences below. Write no more than THREE words for each answer.

For Questions 34-37, complete the table. Write no more than THREE words for each answer.

One mark will be awarded for each correct answer.

As a cultural researcher and photographer, my travels take me to some of the more remote parts of the globe. On my journeys to faraway regions, I look for stories of real people and lives lived in remote environments. With these in mind I travelled to Mongolia, a country which, like many in central Asia, is facing challenges to its traditional way of life in the form of urbanisation.

Ulaanbaatar took me by surprise. I thought the Mongolian capital would be a small, rural kind of place but it is quite modern and much larger than I expected, more industrialised and built-up. There are pockets of green spaces but it is mostly urbanised and developed with lots of restaurants, bars, high-rise apartments and office buildings. It is in fact a dynamic city of just over one million and a third inhabitants. At the same time, there are some areas with grand old buildings, like the Chinese-style Winter Palace of the Khan. From the air, you can see how the whole city stretches across an enormous plateau, rising up to the mountains in the distance.

The splendour and vastness of the landscape is simply breathtaking. I flew across the country, a three-hour flight from Ulaanbaatar to Olgii, in the extreme West of Mongolia. I could see down to the grasslands and the mountains, which were both vast and beautiful. From the plane, you could see a community of traditional round-shaped Mongolian tents called gers. Then, half an hour later, you would see another and then another dotted among the landscape. They would be hundreds of miles apart with nothing but empty grassland between them. It was the furthest I have ever felt from home.

This remote corner of Mongolia still has a very traditional way of life. The people are open, warm and friendly, eager to inform you about their culture, as well as for you to try their customs, their food and their milk. They are very welcoming, generous to travellers and proud of their country.

Their customs are very different from those I have encountered in Britain. Observing their life-style is a fascinating experience; you have to be open-minded and respectful. Women are at the centre of life in the ger: they work from dawn until dusk, preparing food for the whole family, milking cows, cooking and looking after the children. The men will be out tending to the cattle, working with other animals such as herding sheep and hunting. Horse riding is a way of life for the men who would have used the animals to herd flocks of sheep or goats.

The nation's annual Naadam Festival is known as 'The Three Games of Men', which are: wrestling, archery and horse riding. Mongolian riders are rated the best and most fearless in the world. The modern-day festival is held in a sports stadium in Ulaanbaatar. Around its perimeter, you will come across a variety of stalls selling

traditional food such as plates of meat, cheese and sour milk. Everyone congregates in the outer ring. The whole area is bustling. Visitors and participants come from all corners of the country. Some people are in traditional costume; while some arrive on horseback, which is a sign of prosperity, and all meander through the large crowds. When the sporting events are about to start people enter the stadium to watch.

Out on the Mongolian grasslands the culture is very much like it has always been. It is about retaining family traditions, heritage and home.

The food, rich in meat and dairy products, is created the same, the gers are made out of felt and animal skins much as they always have been and the communities live nomadic lives, moving with their herds from winter to summer pastures, as they have always done. For convenience, motorcycles are being used increasingly instead of horses, but it is the horse that remains the traditional status symbol not the motorcycle. While there may be a touch of modern influence here and there, such as a shop in each community selling everything from essential motorcycle parts, to contemporary, more 'fashionable' clothing, on the whole traditions endure.

There is so much history in what from the plane appeared to be empty swathes of land. We came across three-thousand-year-old standing stones and rocks from much earlier that depicted stories of hunters and animals, carved into the flat polished rock faces. These ancient markings were a testament to a life lived a long time ago. In some of the places you can travel to, you get a visceral sense of how life was lived, of the environment and the people.

I did not get a chance to do any hunting on horseback with eagles myself, but I am 100 per cent sure I am going back to try. I struck up a friendly relationship with the last family I stayed with, helping out with the animals and riding out with the men each morning. As I was leaving, they said they would like me to come again and assist them with the move to the winter pasture. That is something I shall seriously consider in the not too distant future. I can understand why so many urbanised Mongolians, in spite of the draw of the city, return to their roots, even if for relatively short periods of time to preserve an ancient and traditional way of life.

