

FOR OFFICIAL USE

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**X222/201**



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NATIONAL  
QUALIFICATIONS  
2011

MONDAY, 6 JUNE  
9.00 AM – 9.30 AM

ENGLISH FOR  
SPEAKERS OF OTHER  
LANGUAGES  
INTERMEDIATE 2  
Section A: Listening

**Do not open this paper until you are told to do so.**

**Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.**

Full name of centre

Town

Forename(s)

Surname

Date of birth

Day      Month      Year

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Scottish candidate number

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Number of seat

For this examination you must use **blue** or **black ink**.

**Section A Listening**

25 marks are allocated to this paper.

You will hear 3 different recordings played twice. There will be a gap before each recording is repeated. You will have 1 minute to finish answering the questions after you hear the second playing of each recording.

There will also be 1 minute at the end to check your answers.

You will have 1 minute to read the questions before you hear each recording.

Use of a dictionary is **not** permitted.

As you listen to the recordings, you may take notes on the separate sheet provided.



**Section A Recording 1**

*Marks*

*Choose the correct answer for each question and tick (✓) **one** box.*

1. According to the presenter, by 2050 we will

- A start to see fewer people going hungry.
- B need to produce twice as much food.
- C all need to produce our own food.

☐  
☐  
☐

**1**

2. Growing your own food is popular in Britain because people

- A like to use their own backyard.
- B buy fewer expensive imports.
- C grow food to sell in markets.

☐  
☐  
☐

**1**

3. Pam Warhurst describes how she

- A sells fruit at the local schools.
- B grows food in the usual places.
- C uses every space to grow food.

☐  
☐  
☐

**1**

4. Within ten years, Pam's movement aims to make the town

- A self-sufficient in vegetables.
- B a more beautiful place to live.
- C attractive to new businesses.

☐  
☐  
☐

**1**

Marks

Complete the sentences below. Write no more than **three** words for each answer.

5. In Havana many people depend on \_\_\_\_\_  
for their supply of fruit and vegetables.

1

6. In the past Cuba imported most of its food from \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

1

7. Which **two** of the following are **true** about Cuba? Tick **two** (✓) boxes.

- A Every spare bit of land in Havana is used for growing food. ☐
- B The cooperatives provide free food only for farm workers. ☐
- C Cuba has found its own sustainable solution to the global food crisis. ☐
- D Cuba's self-centred approach is making the global food crisis worse. ☐

2

[Turn over

# Section A Recording 2

Marks

Choose the correct answer for each question and tick (✓) **one** box.

8. According to the presenter, holidays abroad can involve

- A nightmarish journeys.
- B having a good time.
- C eating too many cakes.

☐  
☐  
☐

1

9. Bob Carter

- A is walking towards Summerland Beach.
- B is imagining walking towards a beach.
- C wishes he were on Summerland Beach.

☐  
☐  
☐

1

10. Clare Wade

- A offers virtual holidays.
- B won the National Lottery.
- C is writing a guide book.

☐  
☐  
☐

1

11. Clare Wade

- A suffers from an illness, so can't travel.
- B was abandoned by her family aged 18.
- C enjoys going to Greece with her mother.

☐  
☐  
☐

1

Marks

Complete the sentences below. Write no more than **three** words for each answer.

12. Clare decided to try to recreate a holiday in her \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 1

13. Clare's friends lent her Greek \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 1

14. Clare created her first holiday for friends who \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 1

Choose the correct answer and tick (✓) **one** box.

15. The programme is about

A a new and successful type of travel agency.

☐

B the problems with Internet travel bookings.

☐

C virtual trips for people who can't travel.

☐

1

[Turn over

### Section A Recording 3

Marks

16. Mark the following statements **True** or **False**.

- (i) Marcia says that large parts of Britain are unaffected by humans.
- (ii) Many of the original types of animals in Britain were killed off by humans.
- (iii) Wild boar were reintroduced into the south of England.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1  
\_\_\_\_\_ 1  
\_\_\_\_\_ 1

Choose the correct answer for each question and tick (✓) **one** box.

17. Marcia thinks that

- A there is no proof of wolves killing humans.
- B wolves never attack humans.
- C wolves often attack sheep.

☐  
☐  
☐

1

18. Peter thinks that

- A wolves are too dangerous to be reintroduced.
- B wolf attacks on other animals can be managed.
- C farmers should be paid when wolves attack their animals.

☐  
☐  
☐

1

Marks

19. Complete the sentences below. Write no more than **three** words for each answer.

(i) Marcia says that the deer population in Britain needs

\_\_\_\_\_

1

(ii) Marcia says that bears are a problem for campers because they

\_\_\_\_\_

1

(iii) Peter thinks that wolves shouldn't be

\_\_\_\_\_

1

20. Choose the correct answer for the question and tick (✓) **one** box.

This recording comes from

A a conversation between friends.

☐

B a television programme.

☐

C a radio programme.

☐

1

[END OF SECTION A—LISTENING]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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**X222/202**

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NATIONAL  
QUALIFICATIONS  
2011

MONDAY, 6 JUNE  
9.00 AM – 9.30 AM

ENGLISH FOR  
SPEAKERS OF OTHER  
LANGUAGES  
INTERMEDIATE 2  
Listening Transcript

**This paper must not be seen by any candidate.**

The material overleaf is provided for use in an emergency only (eg the recording or equipment proving faulty) or where permission has been given in advance by SQA for the material to be read to candidates with additional support needs. The material must be read exactly as printed.



**Instruction to reader(s):**

**Recording 1**

The discussion below should be read clearly and naturally. After reading the introduction you should pause for 1 minute to allow candidates to read the questions. On completion of the first reading pause for 10 seconds, then read the discussion a second time. On completion of the second reading pause for 1 minute to allow candidates to write their answers.

Where special arrangements have been agreed in advance to allow the reading of the material, it should be read by one male and one female speaker.

Listen to the discussion between two people and answer the questions that follow. You now have 1 minute to read the questions in Section A Recording 1 before you start.

*(1 minute pause)*

**TONE**

- George: In the past few years, we have seen food riots on three continents, food inflation has rocketed and experts predict that by 2050, if things don't change, we will see mass starvation across the globe. By the middle of the century the world population will have reached 9 billion and food production will need to be doubled. What needs to happen to prevent planet Earth from going hungry? Perhaps the best solution would be for all of us to grow food in our own backyards, frankly in any spare bit of land available.
- Around the world people are looking for new ways to produce their own food. Here in Britain the "grow your own" food movement has flourished as people turn away from expensive imports. In West Yorkshire Pam Warhurst and her team have done just that: they've been planting fruit and vegetables all over their small market town.
- Pam: Vegetables and fruit are springing up everywhere. We're transforming public flower beds into community herb gardens and vegetable patches. We've got herbs at the station, we've got a lovely gooseberry walk, apples and pears around the school playing field. We've got carrots outside the old surgery, beans and strawberries growing in boats in every school-yard. We've got a potato bed just down by the station.
- George: And it's not just for show. Pam is part of a movement called "Incredible Edible Todmorden". They want their town to produce all their own vegetables within the next decade.
- Pam: We've got big dreams—in 10 years we want to make our town self-sufficient in food. There's the potential for us to look after ourselves in our town and encourage people, especially children, to eat more healthy food. Businesses, schools, farmers and the community are all involved. We grow and campaign for local food.

George: And they're not alone. Home grown may just be catching on in Britain, but in Havana, Cuba, nearly 2 million people rely on urban farms to grow their own fruit and vegetables. For decades Cuba used to import nearly all of its food because trade with Russia, known then as the Soviet Union, was heavily subsidised. When the Soviet Union collapsed Cuba had to change. In order to do that it had to grow its own food and use every tiny bit of space. More than 200 urban farms have sprung up all over the bustling city of Havana. Cooperatives produce tons of food for local people: it's healthy, free, and the project provides jobs. It's very important for Cuba to produce its own food when there are such high prices for food globally. This is a sustainable solution and it gives the country a sense of security. Cuba is now 90% self-sufficient in fruit and vegetables. This may not seem the answer to a global food crisis, but it's the principle that's important. The principle that local people are taking responsibility for their own food needs.

*(10 second pause after first reading)*

TONE

*(1 minute pause after second reading)*

TONE

**[Turn over**

**Instruction to reader(s):**

**Recording 2**

The conversation below should be read clearly and naturally. After reading the introduction you should pause for 1 minute to allow candidates to read the questions. On completion of the first reading pause for 10 seconds, then read the conversation a second time. On completion of the second reading pause for 1 minute to allow candidates to write their answers.

Where special arrangements have been agreed in advance to allow the reading of the material, it should be read by one male and one female speaker, plus one male/female presenter.

Listen to the presenter and the conversation between two people and answer the questions that follow. You now have 1 minute to read the questions in Section A Recording 2 before you start.

*(1 minute pause)*

**TONE**

- Presenter: Holidays abroad can be a mixed blessing. Yes, of course there's the sun, if that's what you like; the exotic food; the broadening of your horizons. There is also airport hell—delays and lost luggage, financial overstretch and the strain, and perhaps this is worst of all, of having to enjoy yourself when you've spent so much money. But what if you could have your holiday cake and eat it? All of the former and none of the latter. Well, driven by necessity, Clare Wade thinks she's found an answer and Bob Carter has been to visit her at home in Norfolk.
- Bob: We're sitting here in front of the computer screen watching the sun beginning to dip low in the sky and we see a group of people walking along some wooden walkways. We follow them, hearing the wood creak beneath us. The walkways stretch through the dunes until you reach a floodlit beach. This is Summerland Beach.
- Clare: . . . so this is the Australia virtual holiday. You've got Day 1—they end up in Melbourne. And then Day 2—they're going to go to the set for Neighbours and Ramsay Street.
- Bob: Clare Wade's taking me on holiday without leaving her sofa. She's behind Holidays From Home; its intention is to give people who can't travel a taste of foreign climes. Supported by the National Lottery, it aims to bring the travel experience to you.
- Clare: We've got two holidays at the moment—one to New York and one to Australia. And basically the holiday allows them to virtually experience a different destination. It's a specially written guide which describes the holiday as if they're really there, so what it is like to get on the plane, and arrive, and we've got web cameras, so you can actually watch things in real time. It's the next best thing to travel.

Bob: I've taken a real rather than virtual trip to meet Clare at home in a village near Norwich because she can't get out much. She's had ME since the age of 10, and she's now 25. She was 18 when she and her mum were left behind while the rest of the family went to Greece on holiday.

Clare: I was so upset, I didn't know how I was going to get through a week with them away and me being stuck in bed. I thought, well if I can't take a normal holiday then maybe I could bring a holiday to me. I got some books about Greece from the library and mum put pictures up round the room and we had food like Greek yoghurt and feta. We borrowed Greek pottery from friends—and we also got cups and plates. We even paddled our feet in a foot spa and pretended it was the sea. It was completely surreal—we just had the most amazing week and created some fantastic memories.

I decided then that I would like to start doing virtual holidays and I wrote the Australia one for some friends with ME, who were also bed bound, and then I went on to do the New York one for a friend's 21st birthday. And so I decided that I would then use those holidays to help out other people.

Bob: There's now a Norfolk wide trial of Holidays From Home. So I've done Australia, I've been to New York, now where do I fancy? How about a trip down to South America—virtual South America?

*(10 second pause after first reading)*

TONE

*(1 minute pause after second reading)*

TONE

**[Turn over**

**Instruction to reader(s):**

**Recording 3**

The discussion below should be read clearly and naturally. After reading the introduction you should pause for 1 minute to allow candidates to read the questions. On completion of the first reading pause for 10 seconds, then read the discussion a second time. On completion of the second reading pause for 1 minute to allow candidates to write their answers.

Where special arrangements have been agreed in advance to allow the reading of the material, it should be read by two male and two female speakers.

Listen to the discussion and answer the questions that follow. You now have 1 minute to read the questions in Section A Recording 3 before you start.

*(1 minute pause)*

**TONE**

- Nadia: . . . so it looks like the next few days are going to be wet and windy, especially in the north, though the north of England and south-eastern Scotland will escape the worst of it. Elsewhere, fairly dull and dismal and I certainly wouldn't plan any picnics or barbecues. Back to you, Craig.
- Craig: OK, thanks Nadia. Now, just a reminder that you're listening to The 11 o'clock Show with me, Craig Lawson, on Capital Two FM and now I'd like all of you listeners to meet today's guests. There's been a lot of talk recently about reintroducing species of wild animals to the countryside, so I thought we'd have a look at that. With me in the studio is Marcia Chisholm, of the Wild Nature Trust—morning, Marcia.
- Marcia: Hi—good to be here.
- Craig: And Peter Johnson of the National Farmers' Forum.
- Peter: Morning, Craig.
- Craig: OK, Marcia, could you tell the listeners what the Wild Nature Trust is all about?
- Marcia: Well, Craig, let's start with this idea of wilderness. Large parts of Britain—especially in Scotland, northern England and Wales—are fairly empty, and there's a popular belief that they represent natural land, untouched by human hands. In fact, that's rubbish. People have been affecting them for hundreds, thousands of years.
- Craig: Sure—what sort of things are you talking about?
- Marcia: For a start, a lot of types of animals were hunted out—the bears, the wild boar, then the wolves. Other species were killed for food—like the reindeer. And others just died out, because of the change in the habitat.

Craig: OK Marcia, so what are you proposing?

Marcia: Well, what we are mainly interested in at the moment is the reintroduction of mammals.

Craig: Hmm—have any mammals been reintroduced?

Marcia: One or two. And others have reintroduced themselves. Wild boar . . . they're like wild pigs . . . are now living free in the south of England after some escaped from farms.

Craig: So what's the next animal on your list?

Marcia: (laughs) Well, it isn't quite like that, but there's been a lot of debate recently about reintroducing the wolf.

Craig: Ah, yes, controversial.

Marcia: Uh-huh. A lot of people are frightened by the idea. But in fact, wolf attacks on humans are extremely rare. None of the countries with wolves have any authenticated accounts of a wolf killing a human being.

Craig: But they do attack sheep, don't they?

Marcia: Yes, they do, sometimes . . .

Craig: Peter, how do you feel about this?

Peter: Well, like any other farmer, I'm concerned. Wolves certainly kill sheep, but it's not just that. They're likely to kill any other animal they come across—cattle, ponies, pigs—even dogs and cats.

Marcia: Yes, they do, sometimes, and there's obviously a management issue there . . .

Peter: I don't think a farmer who's had a calf or a lamb killed by wolves is going to call it a "management issue".

Craig: Yes, Peter, I can understand that. But, tell me, Marcia, what do you see as the advantage of reintroducing wolves?

Marcia: Well, I take Peter's point about farm and domestic animals, but wolves are much more likely to hunt deer—and Britain is overpopulated with deer.

Craig: Can't they be controlled in other ways?

Marcia: That's done already. About 160,000 deer are shot every year in Britain, but it isn't nearly enough. Wolves would reduce deer numbers to their natural balance.

Craig: OK, but this is just a personal thing—I go camping sometimes and I don't know if I'd sleep easily with wolves howling in the hills.

- Marcia: Sure, I understand, but you have to remember that many countries in Europe have wolves, not to mention North America, and they don't put people off camping. Bears are much more of a problem because they come looking for food. Wolves are quite shy really.
- Craig: Well, it's a complex issue, and I can't see any easy answers.
- Peter: There's a very easy answer. Don't bring back wolves.
- Craig: Well, thanks to both of you. Now, if any of the listeners would like to get involved in this debate you can send us an e-mail at . . . *(fade)*

*(10 second pause after first reading)*

TONE

*(1 minute pause after second reading)*

You now have 1 minute to check your answers.

*(1 minute pause)*

TONE

This is the end of the listening test.

*[END OF TRANSCRIPT]*



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**X222/203**



\* X 2 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 \*

NATIONAL  
QUALIFICATIONS  
2011

MONDAY, 6 JUNE  
9.50 AM – 11.20 AM

ENGLISH FOR  
SPEAKERS OF OTHER  
LANGUAGES  
INTERMEDIATE 2

Section B: Reading

Section C: Writing

**Do not open this paper until you are told to do so.**

**Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.**

Full name of centre

Town

Forename(s)

Surname

Date of birth

Day      Month      Year

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Scottish candidate number

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Number of seat

For this examination you must use **blue** or **black ink**.

**Section B Reading**

25 marks are allocated to this section.

Read the two texts and answer the questions which follow.

Use of a dictionary is **not** permitted.

**Section C Writing**

There are two parts in this section

25 marks are allocated to this section.



## SECTION B—READING

Recommended Time: 40 minutes

### Text 1

*Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.*

- 1 The nationwide smoking ban triggered the biggest fall in smoking ever seen in England, a report says. More than two billion fewer cigarettes were smoked and 400,000 people quit the habit since the ban was introduced, and this, researchers say, will prevent 40,000 deaths over the next 10 years.
- 2 Smoking was outlawed in all enclosed public spaces in England, including pubs and restaurants, on 1 July 2007 after a prolonged political battle that split the Government and angered critics of “nanny-state Britain”. But longer term opposition to the ban never materialised: more than three out of four people support the law, and compliance was virtually 100 per cent.
- 3 Doctors said they were astonished by the numbers quitting. Professor Robert West, director of tobacco studies at the Health Behaviour Research Unit, University College London, who carried out the study, said “These figures show the largest fall in the number of smokers on record. The effect has been as large in all social groups—poor as well as rich. I never expected such a dramatic impact.” There was no guarantee that smoking rates would not start to rise again, after falling, and it was crucial to maintain the downward pressure, Professor West said. “If the Department of Health can keep up the momentum this has created, there is a realistic prospect of achieving a target of less than 15 per cent of the population smoking within 10 years,” he added.
- 4 The survey of 32,000 people in England interviewed before and after the ban took effect found the decline in smoking had accelerated. In the nine months before the ban it fell 1·6 per cent, compared with 5·5 per cent in the nine months after the ban. Researchers estimate, on the basis of these figures, that 400,000 people quit smoking as a result of the ban. The study, by Cancer Research UK and its partners, is the first in the world to examine the impact of a smoking ban in isolation from other tobacco control measures.
- 5 Jean King, Cancer Research UK’s director of tobacco control, said “The smoke-free law was introduced to protect the health of workers from the harmful effects of second-hand smoke. The results show it has also encouraged smokers to quit. These laws are saving lives and we mustn’t forget that half of all smokers die from tobacco-related illness. We must do everything possible to continue this success—we now need a national tobacco control plan for the future.”
- 6 Jake Shepherd, the marketing director at market research company Neilson, said smoking had been hit by a triple whammy, which accounted for the dramatic effect. “In addition to the smoking ban, sales have been hit by the outlawing of the sale of tobacco to under-18s and the increase of duty on tobacco, which is pricing cash-strapped smokers out of the market,” he said.
- 7 Pubs also suffered from the ban, with 175 million fewer pints sold as smokers were driven outside. Total sales of alcohol fell 8 per cent, compared to a steady 3 per cent fall in previous years, just under half of

which was attributable to the smoking ban, according to Neilson. Mr Shepherd said “The wet summers added to the downturn. And the winter months were particularly bad—sales fell 9·3 per cent from November to January, when smokers would have been reluctant to stand outside in the cold to have a cigarette.”

8 Deborah Arnott, the director of ASH (Action on Smoking and Health), said “The smoke-free legislation has been a fantastic success and is hugely popular. But what it also shows is a hunger for more action. There is still much more that needs to be done. The

Government should focus on measures to shield children from tobacco industry marketing while parents and carers can do much more to protect children from exposure to second-hand smoke.”

9 Dame Helena Shovelton, the chief executive of ASH, said “The smoking ban has helped to save the lives of people with breathing problems by cutting down their exposure to passive smoke. People with smoking-related lung conditions know how devastating it is to be struggling for breath. A smoke-free atmosphere gives our lungs a new lease of life.”

## QUESTIONS

Choose the correct answer for each question and tick (✓) **one** box.

1. Which of the following is true?

- A Initially most people were against the ban.
- B Hardly anyone has broken the new law.
- C Smoking rates are likely to rise again.

☐  
☐  
☐

1

2. Which of the following is true?

- A Most people who gave up smoking did so before the ban.
- B The ban wasn’t intended to make people give up smoking.
- C 50% of the population die from smoking related diseases.

☐  
☐  
☐

1

[Turn over

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

Marks

*Marks**Provide short answers to the following questions.*

3. Give two other reasons for the fall in tobacco sales apart from the smoking ban.

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1

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1

4. Give two other effects of the smoking ban, apart from fewer smokers.

---

1

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1

5. Which word in paragraph 3 means “very important”?

---

1

6. Which word in paragraph 7 means “unwilling”?

---

1

*Choose the correct answer for each question and tick (✓) **one** box.*

7. Which person in the article is most enthusiastic about the ban?

A Robert West

☐

B Jean King

☐

C Deborah Arnott

☐

1

8. Which of the following gives the best summary of the text?

A The effects of the smoking ban.

☐

B The consequences of smoking.

☐

C The future of smoking.

☐

1

**10 marks**

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WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

*Marks*

## 1

1

1

1

1

**5 Marks**

Marks

10. In the left hand column in the table you can see the different tips for a good night's sleep. In the right hand column you can see further information on these tips. Match the information on the right with the tips on the left. **One** has been done for you as an example. There is **one** extra piece of information in the right hand column that you will not use.

Keep regular hours D		A. Carbohydrates can trigger sleep as they contain serotonin. Bread and cereal are good for late night snacks.	
(i) Watch what you drink _____		B. Do this earlier in the day, as it can raise the metabolic rate and overstimulate the body too close to bedtime.	1
(ii) Watch what you eat _____		C. These can help to calm the body and still the mind. These take a bit of practice, but if you consciously relax the body and focus, then sleep is easier to achieve.	1
(iii) Exercise daily _____		D. If possible, go to bed and get up at the same time, even at the weekend. Boring though it sounds, we respond well to this when it comes to sleep.	1
(iv) The right equipment _____		E. If you wake every morning with a crick in your neck, or a stiff back, chances are the mattress is either too soft or too hard.	1
(v) Breathing exercises _____		F. Alcohol can be soporific, but in excess can cause a "rebound" effect, disturbing normal sleep patterns.	1
(vi) Trips to the bathroom _____		G. Your bedroom should be for sleep only. Avoid turning it into an entertainment centre with televisions, computers and stereos.	1
(vii) Add natural oils _____		H. Use ear plugs, especially if your partner snores or there is environmental noise outside.	1

**Question 10 (continued)**

*Marks*

(viii) Reduce noise _____	I. Relaxing music can help to lull you off to sleep.	1
(ix) Natural tiredness _____	J. If you need to go to the toilet in the night and can't get back to sleep afterwards, try to avoid drinking any fluids for a couple of hours before bedtime.	1
(x) Your bedroom environment _____	K. Most of us have a natural dip in alertness between 2–4 pm. A 15 minute nap when you're tired can be a very effective way of staying alert throughout the day.	1
	L. A nice warm bath with lavender or camomile oil can relax you before bedtime.	

**10 Marks**

[END OF SECTION B—READING]

**[Turn over**

## SECTION C—WRITING

### Part 1

Recommended Time: 10 minutes

*Read the following text. Look carefully at each line. In each line of the text there is either **one** extra word or **one** missing word. Write the extra or missing word in the spaces 1–10. The task begins with two examples (a) and (b).*

Being earth-friendly <del>do</del> not require going solar or growing all your own	<b>a.</b> <u>does</u>
food. There are plenty of <u>the</u> easy ways to make a big difference. When	<b>b.</b> <u>the</u>
it comes to the environment, being good citizen starts at home. From	<b>1.</b> _____
recycling to using of alternative cleaning materials, minor changes at	<b>2.</b> _____
home can result in real benefits for the planet, well as for your own	<b>3.</b> _____
health happiness. It may sound obvious, but the best way to be earth-	<b>4.</b> _____
friendly is that to consume less and recycle whenever you can. The	<b>5.</b> _____
United States generates for about 208 million tonnes of rubbish a	<b>6.</b> _____
year. This is according the American National Institute of Health.	<b>7.</b> _____
That's have more than two kilos per person per day. Every little bit	<b>8.</b> _____
helps: recycling just one glass bottle it saves enough electricity to light	<b>9.</b> _____
a 100-watt bulb for four hours. It also useful to throw away old	<b>10.</b> _____
appliances. New ones will be far more energy-efficient.	

**5 Marks**



## Part 2

Read the three tasks below. Answer **one** task only on the lined answer sheets on pages 11–12.

Choose your task and write the task number selected in the box provided on page 11.

Recommended Length: 250 words

Recommended Time: 40 minutes

### Task 1: Everyday Communication

You and another student are organising an end-of-term party at your school/college. Write an e-mail to him/her, giving your suggestions about the following aspects of the party. You can also add your own ideas.

- Location
- Time and length of party
- Food and drink
- Who to invite
- Entertainment
- Publicity

**20 Marks**

**OR**

### Task 2: Work

You are the trade union representative at work. Your company is going to build new offices. Write a report for your manager about the kind of office your colleagues want. Use the following points. You can also add your own ideas.

- Facilities, eg kitchen.
- Air-conditioning or windows that can open.
- A set of small offices or one large open-plan office.
- Storage of files in a separate storeroom or in filing cabinets near your workspace.
- Secure entry system or open access.
- Décor, eg plants.

**20 Marks**

**[Turn over**

OR

**Task 3: Study**

Write an essay agreeing or disagreeing with the following statement.

“School uniform should be compulsory for every school pupil up to the age of 18.”

You may wish to consider the following:

- Smartness
- Fashion
- School image
- Sense of identity
- Cost of uniform
- Pupils’ freedom to choose.

**20 Marks**

11

[illegible]



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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