

FOR OFFICIAL USE

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Total Mark
(A + B + C)

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X222/301

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2007

FRIDAY, 11 MAY
9.00 AM – 9.30 AM

ENGLISH FOR
SPEAKERS OF OTHER
LANGUAGES
HIGHER

Affix label here

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

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Town

--

Forename(s)

--

Surname

--

Date of birth

Day Month Year

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Scottish candidate number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Number of seat

--

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 make notes, on the separate sheet provided.



Section A Recording 1

Marks

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

1. John thinks strawberries should be bought

- A from local markets.
- B in season.
- C at supermarkets.
- D from Spain.

1

2. John prefers buying food at the farmer's market because

- A it's cheaper.
- B he doesn't travel so far.
- C he likes cooking.
- D it's better for you.

1

3. John says "food miles" affect

- A global warming.
- B 33% of all food transported by road.
- C how long it takes to produce food.
- D the quality of the food.

1

4. According to John, supermarkets

- A sell no local produce.
- B don't package their own food.
- C operate in city centres.
- D have centralised packaging.

1

Marks

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

5. The Scottish fish farm sends the fish to China for processing because

_____ are _____ .

1

6. Waste being transported to landfill sites means additional _____

_____ .

1

7. A local farm delivers _____ to John's
mum.

1

8. Mike says the best way to cut down on food miles is to _____

_____ fruit and vegetables.

1

[Turn over

Section A Recording 2*Marks*

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

9. The overhead racks must not be used for _____
_____.

1

10. Mobile phones must not be used in _____
_____.

1**Questions 11–12**

Which other **two** things are mentioned in the announcement?

Tick (✓) the **two** correct boxes.

- A Smokers may smoke on the platform during stops.
- B Passengers can buy a copy of Rail-Life magazine.
- C The restaurant car is next to coach E.
- D In half an hour no food or drink will be available.
- E The train will arrive at the next stop within half an hour.

2

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

Marks

13. The passenger is annoyed because

- A her ticket did not work at the barrier.
- B this is the first time she's been asked for her ticket.
- C she has already shown her ticket.
- D she couldn't get a seat on the train.

1

14. The ticket inspector explains to the passenger that

- A she should read the rules.
- B she must show him her concession card.
- C the rules state she cannot have a reduced fare.
- D she needn't show her concession card.

1

15. The passenger thinks the rules are

- A annoying but fair.
- B incomprehensible.
- C ridiculous.
- D obviously ageist.

1

16. The passenger says that senior citizens

- A are entitled to free rail travel.
- B should be entitled to free rail travel.
- C should be entitled to free bus travel.
- D are entitled to reduced bus travel.

1

[Turn over

Section A Recording 3*Marks***Questions 17–19**

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

There are three stages to the talk on nordic walking. The speaker will talk about . . .

17. First: _____ in nordic walking. **1**

18. Then: who it's _____ . **1**

19. Finally: _____ . **1**

Questions 20–25

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

20. Poles are used to help push you along while walking and encourage movement in the _____ . **1**

21. Nordic walking is suitable for all ages and _____ . **1**

22. Nordic walking is also good for people with _____ . **1**

23. Nordic walking is cheaper than the gym: no special equipment is required, except a _____ . **1**

24. From a health perspective, there is more gain but it seems to require _____ . **1**

25. Finally, it is a sociable activity: nordic walkers can chat with others while keeping fit, making it _____ that they will follow their exercise regime. **1**

[END OF SECTION A—LISTENING]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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X222/302

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2007

FRIDAY, 11 MAY
9.00 AM – 9.30 AM

ENGLISH FOR
SPEAKERS OF OTHER
LANGUAGES
HIGHER

Listening Transcript

This paper may 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 dialogue 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 dialogue 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 female and two male speakers.

Listen to the conversation between 3 friends about shopping for food, and food miles, and answer the questions which follow. You now have 1 minute to read the questions in Section A Recording 1 before you hear the recording.

(1 minute pause)

John: Hey Laura, are those strawberries you're eating? At this time of year?!

Laura: Hi John. Yes, . . . and? You can get them at the supermarket all year round. These are Spanish.

John: Yeah, but they're nothing like the strawberries freshly picked in the summer, juicy and full of flavour!

Laura: You're right, John. These are pretty tasteless, but I just fancied some strawberries.

John: They're not as nutritious as seasonal ones, you know.

Laura: Better than chocolate though . . . look, here comes Mike, eating a Mars bar (laughs). Hi Mike.

Mike: Hi you two. What's up, Laura?

Laura: Oh, John was just giving me a lecture about buying fruit in season.

Mike: I bet it's to do with that talk he went to, isn't it, John?

John: Well, actually it is. It's got me thinking about the way I shop. I'm trying to do most of my shopping in farmers' markets and avoid the supermarkets as much as possible.

Laura: That must be expensive.

John: It's not much more actually. I just buy what I need. I've started to do more cooking with the fresh ingredients I buy. It's much healthier than supermarket fruit and veg 'cos it's grown in season and reaches your plate far quicker, so it's more nutritious. And I'm taking one small step towards saving the planet 'cos my food doesn't travel as many food miles.

Mike: What are “food miles”?

John: It’s basically the number of miles your food travels from where it’s produced until it reaches your dinner plate. Apparently food accounts for about a third of all goods transported on our roads. Just imagine the amount of carbon dioxide emissions involved in getting that chocolate to you!

Mike: So, it’s to do with global warming then?

John: That’s it exactly. It has a huge impact on our planet.

Laura: That’s all very well, but I don’t see how supermarkets come into the equation. You can get some local produce at the supermarket too.

John: Sure, but because our supermarkets operate a centralised system, even local food is first transported to a central depot, where it’s packaged and then sent out to different stores all around the country. It just doesn’t make sense to me.

Mike: I heard there’s a fish farm in Scotland that sends the fish to China to get processed, then flies it back to Scotland.

Laura: Why?

Mike: Labour costs are lower.

John: (Tut, tut.) All those CO₂ emissions. Then there’s the issue of waste. All that packaging has to be transported from your home to a landfill site. That produces even more food miles.

Laura: It all seems hopeless . . .

John: You could start by getting a food box delivered from a local farm—that’s what my mum does. Everything’s fresh and it only travels 2 miles.

Mike: No, growing your own food is the best solution. You don’t even need a garden. My neighbour grows lettuce in a window-box.

(10 second pause after first reading)

(1 minute pause after second reading)

[Turn Over

Instruction to reader(s):

Recording 2

The dialogue 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 dialogue 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 a train announcement followed by a conversation between a ticket inspector and an elderly passenger. Answer the questions that follow. You now have 1 minute to read the questions in Section A Recording 2 before you hear the recording.

(1 minute pause)

Announcement Good evening. You have joined the Northern Rail service from London to Inverness. Could all passengers boarding at Perth please have their tickets ready for inspection.

Passengers may place their luggage in the racks provided at the end of each carriage. Do not place heavy bags on the overhead racks. Please keep the aisles and exits free from all luggage.

Coach B has been designated a silent area: please switch any electronic equipment to silent mode and do not use mobile phones in this coach.

We remind the passengers that smoking is strictly forbidden in **all** parts of the train. Passengers should not leave the train during stops to smoke on the platform as this may cause delays.

You can find free copies of our Rail-Life magazine in the magazine holders at the end of each carriage.

Dinner is now being served in the restaurant car. This is the last call for the restaurant this evening: it will close in half an hour. The restaurant car can be found towards the middle of the train, between the first class coach and coach E. There is also a trolley service on tonight's train: drinks, sandwiches, and cakes are for sale. The trolley service will continue to operate throughout the journey.

We will be arriving in Pitlochry in approximately 25 minutes time. Thank you for your attention.

(10 second pause)

Ticket Inspector: Good evening, madam. May I see your ticket please?
(male)

Passenger: The man just checked it at the barrier. Surely you don't need to see it
(elderly female) again?

Ticket Inspector: Yes, I'm afraid so.

Passenger: Well, I had it a minute ago (pause). Look, I really don't understand
why you have to see it again. I couldn't have got on the train in the first
place without it.

Ticket Inspector: It's my responsibility to check all tickets, madam. If you like, I'll come
back in five minutes.

Passenger: Ahh, no need. Here it is in my pocket! Here you are.

Ticket Inspector: Thank you, madam. I see you're a senior railcard holder. May I see
your concession card as well?

Passenger: I don't have it with me. I used it to buy the ticket at the station last
week and there was no problem there. I couldn't have bought the ticket
without it.

Ticket Inspector: I'm afraid that it should be carried with you during the journey and
presented on request. The rules clearly state that you must show your
concession card when travelling on all journeys with a reduced fare
ticket.

Passenger: That's preposterous! I'm obviously over 60 and entitled to reduced rate
travel. Not that it's much of a reduction—only a third off the full fare.

Ticket Inspector: Yes, but I still have to see your travel pass. Otherwise I'm afraid you're
going to have to pay the difference between the reduced ticket price **and**
the full fare.

Passenger: But that's unbelievable! I'm a pensioner! I'm entitled to a reduction.
In any case, it should be free for senior citizens such as myself. I get
free travel on the bus you know.

Ticket Inspector: So let's see. A full price return ticket from Perth to Inverness costs
£22.50 . . . that means you have to pay a surcharge of £7.

Passenger: Seven pounds? I can't afford an extra seven pounds. Do you think I'm
made of money? Anyway, I refuse to pay!

(10 second pause after first reading)

(1 minute pause after second reading)

[Turn Over

Instruction to reader:

Recording 3

The passage 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 passage 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 may be read by a male or a female speaker.

Listen to a talk about nordic walking and answer the questions that follow. You now have 1 minute to read the questions in Section A Recording 3 before you hear the recording.

(1 minute pause)

Good afternoon, everyone. You have perhaps seen groups of people or individuals striding around your local park with two long poles attached to their wrists. It may look like they're cross-country skiing, but without the snow. Well, today I'm going to talk to you about this new fitness activity, which is called "nordic walking". To start off, I'm going to talk about what is involved in nordic walking. Secondly, I'd like to tell you who it's suitable for: could it be suitable for you for example? Finally, I'll move on to talk about the health benefits.

So what does nordic walking involve? Well, we all know that normal walking is good for you, but when the average person walks, their hands may remain in their pockets. In nordic walking, you hold a pole in each hand and plant it firmly in the ground at your side. This helps to push you along. The resulting movement encourages you to fully swing through to the upper body—your arms and shoulders, while walking. As you get used to the technique, you can walk at a faster pace, stride out in other words, and you can go as far and as fast as you wish.

So, who is nordic walking for? Well, nordic walking can be enjoyed by everyone, all ages and all levels of fitness: from the social walker enjoying the outdoors while chatting to others, to the elite athlete needing sports specific cross-training. It's also suitable for people recovering from minor injuries. For example, people with minor knee problems often find that using the poles takes some of the load and strain off their knees.

Do any of you spend time working out in gyms? I'm sure you feel good afterwards, but do you feel that you really benefit from being **indoors**? Nordic walking is done **outside** in the open air. So getting fresh air into your lungs, as well as doing an extensive workout makes you feel completely invigorated. The other advantage of nordic walking over the gym is that it's inexpensive. All you need to buy is a set of poles. The best poles are made from carbon fibre, a strong, flexible material, which is light to carry. They come in different lengths to suit your body and height. No other equipment or special clothing is required.

Now, let's talk about the health benefits. Nordic walking helps strengthen your back, legs and arms, and loosens up your neck and shoulder muscles. Although you are using more muscles and doing more exercise, the effort is spread across your whole body and, therefore, nordic walking can actually feel easier and less tiring than normal walking. In brief, there is more gain in terms of body fitness, but it actually feels like you're making less effort.

So, if you're the kind of person who starts an exercise programme with all the best intentions in the world, but find you're giving up after a month or two, then you might want to try nordic walking. With nordic walking, you can walk and talk with your family and friends, while working to your own fitness level. Enjoying being able to exercise with others makes you more likely to stick to your exercise programme. And you get all the fresh air benefits of being outdoors as well.

(10 second pause after first reading)

(1 minute pause after second reading)

You now have 1 minute to check your answers.

(1 minute pause)

This is the end of the listening test.

[END OF TRANSCRIPT]

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X222/303

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2007

FRIDAY, 11 MAY
9.50 AM – 12.00 NOON

ENGLISH FOR
SPEAKERS OF OTHER
LANGUAGES
HIGHER

Affix label here

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

Scottish candidate number

Number of seat

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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 three parts in this section.

25 marks are allocated to this section.



SECTION B—READING

Recommended Time: 40 minutes

Text 1

Read the newspaper article and answer the questions that follow.

Office Hours

- 1 Far from simplifying communications between the genders, the advent of remote communications has simply widened the chasm, says Monica Seeley, who believes that, when it comes to email, men and women really are opposites.
- 2 Dr Seeley, founder of the Mesmo Consultancy, which helps senior executives with the tricky world of IT and e-commerce, is also the Visiting Fellow at Imperial College Management School in London. Brainwashed into believing that touch-typing is for women, most men are unable to type using more than two fingers. As a result, emails from men tend to be short and are often abrupt one-liners. In contrast, women take more care with their outbox, writing and rewriting and agonising over the impact of messages on the people they are writing to, before committing them to cyberspace.
- 3 Seeley says that the quantity of emails received in any one day has, for men, become important. The more you receive, as with the more meetings you have to attend, the more important you are considered inside your organisation and, in turn, the more status you are accorded by colleagues. More than 150 emails a day equals rising star or senior manager, while fewer than ten signifies failure. The same is true of texting. The average-to-heavy male text user sends 45 messages a day but some of them are unintelligible, according to research from Orange. The sender of the highest number of text messages in one day—300—was also male.
- 4 Like meetings, most emails are a waste of time, with only a few containing critical business information. And, adds Seeley, practically all of the messages sent to men will be junked within minutes of receipt. “While women hoard the ‘nice-to-receive’ mail, and file anything else remotely useful, men just get rid of everything; including the stuff they really need. Senior managers pleading with technical staff to help them recapture inadvertently deleted data, is a common occurrence among men, but the problem is far rarer with women.” Furthermore, while men’s emails are seen as efficient and concise, women who adopt a more time-efficient, male style are dismissed as cold and even authoritarian, according to Seeley’s research. “Although most women are naturally more chatty in email, I am meeting many senior women who prefer to ape men’s more staccato e-messaging style. The problem is that when women send off minimalist messages they are seen as authoritarian rather than efficient.”
- 5 Brian Sutton, ICT Director at Learn Direct, says that women’s emails tend to take longer to construct, but denote far greater emotional intelligence. “Like their management style, a woman’s email persona will be less confrontational, less point-scoring and less nakedly ambitious than a man’s; it will also be more human and communicative.” Dr Sutton admits to adopting a different email approach if his recipient is female (“I take more care when I’m sending to a woman in case I hurt her feelings”) and castigates the brutality of male-to-male message styles: “Men shoot from the hip and

send ridiculously confrontational emails before thinking through the impact they may have.”

6 Ruth Bishop, Human Resources Director of Securitas Security Services says, although she encourages staff to sort out their differences face-to-face, they continue to squabble and fight electronically. “Part of the problem is that people expect things to magically happen or be resolved just because an email has been sent telling someone to do something. While emailing may make the sender feel efficient, the recipient often fails to be moved.”

7 Although few workers would wish to dispense with the convenience of email, Sutton detects a return to face-to-face communication, or letter, in many workplaces—especially among women. “Men are lazier and therefore like the

time they save with email, but women often prefer to use the telephone or see people’s reactions to things face-to-face. They also appreciate personal notes and letters when they have excelled themselves.” Ruth Bishop agrees with Sutton that men are “lazier” senders and users than women. “Some men abbreviate in emails too much and are skim-readers, while others may fail to read to the end of their messages. This means that you are forced to add to the email mountain by sending the whole thing again.”

8 Emails are a useful tool for routine work and office gossip, but totally inappropriate for praising or disciplining a colleague. And, adds Seeley, “email really is no substitute for real life.”

[Turn over

QUESTIONS

Part 1

Marks

Questions 1–7

*Read the summary of the article and complete the text by putting **one** word only in each gap so that the meaning in the summary is the same as the article.*

In business, men and women use electronic communication very

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (1) _____ . Emails from men are usually abrupt | 1 |
| while those from women are more (2) _____ | 1 |
| written. Women worry about what their recipients will | |
| (3) _____, whereas men worry more about the | 1 |
| number of emails they receive. In addition, women save anything that is useful | |
| while men often delete their emails by (4) _____, | 1 |
| meaning that technical staff are often called in to recover | |
| (5) _____ that should have been filed. Emails | 1 |
| from men and women are also different in style. A man tries to be concise | |
| and efficient, while a woman wants to be more (6) _____. | 1 |
| In general, men are “lazier”; more women take the time to telephone or to | |
| communicate in (7) _____ . | 1 |

Part 2

Questions 8–11

Provide short answers to the following questions about the article.

8. Give **two** reasons why the daily number of emails is important for men. (Paragraph 3)

_____	2

9. How are women described when they use a more “male style” in their emails? (Paragraph 4)

_____	1

Marks

10. Apart from deleting data, which **two** reasons are given for men missing important information in an email? (Paragraph 7)

1

11. Who is the most critical of men's e-mailing style, Monica Seeley, Brian Sutton or Ruth Bishop?

1

12 Marks

[Turn over

Text 2

Read the novel extract below and answer the questions that follow.

- 1 There were crowds. He held her hand tightly as they moved towards the entrance. Amid voices, shouts, the electro-mechanical rattle at the checkout counters, they found a trolley. Kate was smiling hugely to herself as she made herself comfortable in her seat.
- 2 What did he buy? Salmon, toothpaste, tissues, washing-up liquid, best bacon, a leg of lamb, steak, green and red peppers, radice, potatoes, tin foil, a litre of Scotch. And who was there when his hand reached for these items? Someone who followed him as he pushed Kate along the stacked aisles, who stood a few paces off when he stopped, who pretended to be interested in a label and then continued when he did? He had been back a thousand times, seen his own hand, a shelf, the goods accumulate, heard Kate chattering on, and tried to move his eyes, lift them against the weight of time, to find that shrouded figure at the periphery of vision, the one who was always to the side and slightly behind, who, filled with a strange desire, was calculating odds, or simply waiting.
- 3 Fifteen minutes later they were at the checkout. There were eight parallel counters. He joined a small queue nearest the door because he knew the girl at the till worked fast. There were three people ahead of him when he stopped the trolley and there was no-one behind him when he turned to lift Kate from her seat. She was enjoying herself and was reluctant to be disturbed. She whined and hooked her foot into her seat. He had to lift her high to get her clear. He noted her irritability with absent-minded satisfaction—it was a sure sign of her tiredness. By the time this little struggle was over, there were two people ahead of him, one of whom was about to leave. He came round to the front of the trolley to unload it onto the conveyor belt. Kate was holding onto the wide bar at the other end of the trolley, pretending to push. There was no-one behind her. Now the person immediately ahead of Stephen, a man with a curved back, was about to pay for several tins of dog food. Stephen lifted the first items onto the belt. When he straightened he might have been conscious of a figure in a dark coat behind Kate. But it was hardly an awareness at all, it was the weakest suspicion brought to life by a desperate memory.
- 4 The man with the dog food was leaving. The checkout girl was already at work, the fingers of one hand flickering over the keypad while the other drew Stephen's items towards her. As he took the salmon from the trolley he glanced down at Kate and winked. She copied him, but clumsily, wrinkling her nose and closing both eyes. He set the fish down and asked the girl for a carrier bag. She reached under a shelf and pulled one out. He took it and turned. Kate was gone. There was no-one in the queue behind him. Unhurriedly he pushed the trolley clear, thinking she had ducked down behind the end of the counter. Then he took a few paces and glanced down the only aisle she would have had time to reach. He stepped back and looked to his left and right. On one side there were lines of shoppers, on the other a clear space, then the chrome turnstile, then the automatic doors onto the pavement. There may have

been a figure in a coat hurrying away from him, but at that time Stephen was looking for a three-year-old child, and his immediate worry was the traffic.

5 This was a theoretical, precautionary anxiety. As he shouldered past shoppers and emerged onto the broad pavement he knew he would not see her there. Kate was not adventurous in this way. She was not a strayer. She was too sociable, she preferred the company of the one she was with. She was also terrified of the road. He turned back and relaxed. She had to be in the shop, and she could come to no real harm there. He expected to see her emerging from behind the lines of shoppers at the

checkouts. It was easy enough to overlook a child in the first flash of concern, to look too hard, too quickly. Still, a tightening at the base of the throat, an unpleasant lightness in the feet, were with him as he went back. When he walked past all the tills, ignoring the girl at his checkout who was irritably trying to attract his attention, a chill rose to the top of his stomach. At a controlled run—he was not yet past caring how foolish he looked—he went down all the aisles, past mountains of oranges, toilet rolls, soup. It was not until he was back at his starting point that he abandoned all propriety, filled his constricted lungs and shouted Kate’s name.

QUESTIONS

Part 3

Questions 12–14

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

12. How would you **best** summarise this extract?

- A. Stephen returns to the scene of his daughter’s disappearance.
- B. Stephen is thinking about the details of Kate’s disappearance.
- C. Stephen’s daughter is lost in a busy supermarket.
- D. Stephen’s daughter is taken away by a man in a dark coat.

1

13. Why does Stephen not panic immediately he notices his daughter is missing?

- A. He is sure she must be nearby.
- B. He thinks he sees her in the distance.
- C. There is a clear space for him to see the shop.
- D. Kate is too small to leave the shop alone.

1

14. Why is Stephen sure Kate will **not** be out on the pavement?

- A. Kate would not be able to walk through the turnstile.
- B. Kate was nowhere near the main door.
- C. Kate did not have time to leave the supermarket.
- D. Kate was not the kind of child to wander away alone.

1

DO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

Marks

Part 4

Marks

Questions 15–21

Provide short answers to the following questions about the article.

15. Give **two** reasons why Kate becomes bad-tempered. (Paragraph 3)

2

16. What is “the weakest suspicion” referred to in Paragraph 3?

1

17. Choose **one word** from Paragraph 4 and **one word** from Paragraph 5 which show that Stephen does **not** panic immediately he notices Kate is gone.

1

1

18. Give **two** examples of the signs of Stephen’s growing fear.

2

19. Why do you think the girl at Stephen’s checkout is trying to attract his attention?

1

20. Which word in Paragraph 5 has this dictionary entry?

“_____ (verb, present participle) becoming visible.”

1

21. Which word in Paragraph 5 has this dictionary entry?

“_____ (noun) acceptable behaviour.”

1

13 Marks

[END OF SECTION B—READING]

SECTION C—WRITING

Part 1

Recommended Time: 10 minutes

Read the following text. Look carefully at each line. There is a maximum of **one** error in each line of the text. The errors in the text are either spelling or grammar mistakes.

Underline each error and write the extra, correct or missing word in the space.

Mark correct lines with a (✓) in the space. The task begins with four examples (a) to (d).

Over the past two or three years there has been a continual debate	a. <u>✓</u>
over whether or not boxing should be <u>ban</u> . This discussion arose	b. <u>banned</u>
after several <u>of</u> boxers started to get serious injuries and brain	c. <u>of</u>
damage as _ result of boxing.	d. <u>a</u>
Boxing is, since it always has been, a popular spectator sport.	e. _____
However, nowadays, it is also big business. Fighters on the top get	f. _____
paid millions of pounds to fight. The fighters themselves, the	g. _____
managers, the sponsors and the betting shop do not want the sport	h. _____
to be banned. People who opposes the sport say that it is not right	i. _____
for people to fight, and there is too high risk of serious injury and	j. _____
brain damage caused by the severely beating that the head takes	k. _____
during a boxing match. They say that boxing should be banned	l. _____
because the only way to stop these accidents happening it is to stop	m. _____
boxing and the only way to stop people boxing is to make illegal.	n. _____

5 Marks

[Turn over

Part 2

Everyday Communication

Recommended Time: 30 minutes

Minimum length: 140 words (*you do not need to write any addresses*)

A national magazine in Scotland is planning to dedicate one of its issues to festivals/celebrations in the different communities that now live in Scotland. They are asking for suggestions from readers.

Write a letter to the editor of the magazine and:

- offer to contribute
- give a summary of the festival/celebration
- say why you would like it included in the magazine
- request any relevant information for submission.

Write your letter on the lined answer sheets on pages 11 and 12.

8 Marks

Part 3

Recommended Time: 50 minutes

Minimum length: 240 words (*you do not need to write any addresses*)

Read the two tasks below. One is work-related and the other is study-related.

*Answer **one** task only on the lined answer sheets on pages 14 and 15.*

Write the task number selected in the box provided on page 14.

Task 1 Work

You work for a private fitness centre, which has its own swimming pool. Every year, the centre has normally closed for one weekend to allow a local charity to hold their annual swimming gala at the centre.

However, a lot of members were very unhappy last year because the pool was closed and the management team have decided that the charity can't use the swimming pool this year.

Write a formal letter to the charity:

- outlining the management team's decision
- suggesting possible alternatives.

12 Marks

OR

Task 2 Study

Write an essay giving your opinions on the following statement:

“People at university or college should study Engineering or Computing rather than subjects related to the Arts, such as History or Languages.”

In answering the question, include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

12 Marks

[Turn over

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Section B: Reading Text 1 – Article is adapted from “Office Hours: Men shoot from the hip. Women agonise,” by Virginia Matthews, taken from The Guardian (Manchester), 12 August 2002. Reproduced by permission of Virginia Andrews.

Section B: Reading Text 2 – Extract is adapted from “A Child in Time” by Ian McEwan, published by Jonathan Cape. Reprinted by permission of The Random House Group Ltd. Also reproduced by permission of Rogerts, Coleridge & White Ltd.

Section A	25
Section B	25
Section C	25
Total	75