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Total Mark
(A + B + C)

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NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2014

ENGLISH FOR SPEAKERS OF
OTHER LANGUAGES
HIGHER



* X 2 2 2 1 2 0 1 *

Section A: Listening

X222/12/01

TUESDAY, 27 MAY 1.00 PM – 1.30 PM

Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre

Town

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Forename(s)

Surname

Number of seat

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Date of birth

Day

Month

Year

Scottish candidate number

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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.



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

Marks

Section A Recording 1

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

1. The man near the café was
- A acting suspiciously
 - B playing an instrument
 - C hiding behind a plant pot
 - D out walking with a friend.

1

2. Jane thought the man
- A was a policeman
 - B had planted a bomb
 - C was stealing something
 - D had called the police.

1

3. Jane was annoyed because
- A the café was far too busy
 - B the man was a nuisance
 - C she had to shut her café
 - D she was under suspicion.

1



Marks

4. Which **two** of the following does the presenter say geocaching involves?
Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

- A A virtual search for treasure
- B An old-fashioned outdoor game
- C Looking for hidden containers
- D Using a GPS-enabled device
- E A competition to hide boxes
- F Sophisticated navigation skills

2

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

(i) Jane is critical of geocachers who don't use _____

_____ .

1

(ii) Jane thinks caches should only be left in _____

_____ .

1

(iii) Jane thinks the person who hid the cache should have told

_____ .

1

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

The discussion is about

- A how urban geocachers take risks
- B a police investigation into geocaching
- C an unintended result of geocaching
- D the social effects of geocaching.

1

9 marks



* X 2 2 2 1 2 0 1 0 3 *

Section A Recording 2

DO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

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

Marks

7. According to the presenter, IBM's "Next Five in Five" predictions are generally
- A incorrect
- B exaggerated
- C insignificant
- D accurate.
8. The first innovation involves batteries that
- A cost nothing to produce
- B can charge themselves
- C run on the air we exhale
- D are almost invisible.
9. The second prediction is that the energy from data centres will provide
- A lighting for all cities of the world
- B year-round energy for cities
- C seasonal power supplies
- D hot water for all public buildings.
10. Which **two** of the following will the "Smarter Traveller" research initiative result in? Tick (✓) **two** boxes.
- A Far fewer vehicles on the roads
- B Better planning by transport companies
- C Personalised commuter plans
- D A better grasp of environmental issues
- E Greater ability to predict rail accidents
- F Guaranteed shorter travel times

1

1

1

2



* X 2 2 2 1 2 0 1 0 4 *

Marks

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

(i) The fourth prediction will enable us to connect with others in

_____ . 1

(ii) The last prediction is that we will all act as scientists by

_____ . 1

(iii) "Citizen scientists" will carry out basic observations in their

_____ . 1

8 marks

[Turn over



Marks

Section A Recording 3

12. Which **two** of these does Sue say about identity fraud? Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

- A Most thieves steal money from others' bank accounts.
- B Criminals who operate from abroad can be stopped.
- C The crime may go undetected by the victim.
- D Greater awareness of identity fraud is needed.
- E Criminals collect all their data from social networking sites.
- F Children are starting to become the victims of this crime.

2

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

13. What advice does Sue give to avoid identity theft?

- A Rename all documents on your computer.
- B Keep your private files in a safe place.
- C Use a different password for each account.
- D Use a mix of names and dates for passwords.

1

14. Sue believes that

- A social networking settings can be made secure
- B it's best not to mention your interests on Facebook
- C there are ways of catching the criminals off guard
- D criminals exploit people's tendency to be trusting.

1



Marks

15. Sue implies that

A you should always let others know where you are

B it's risky to always inform others of your location

C thieves will ask your friends when you're away

D house burglaries are becoming much more common.

1

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

(i) When you're on your computer it's not just friends who can

_____ .

1

(ii) Identity theft criminals also use _____

_____ to access personal details.

1

(iii) Suspicious e-mails can be checked in _____

_____ .

1

8 marks

[END OF SECTION A—LISTENING]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



* X 2 2 2 1 2 0 1 0 7 *

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS

DO NOT
WRITE IN
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MARGIN

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ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS

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X222/12/11

NATIONAL TUESDAY, 27 MAY
QUALIFICATIONS 1.00 PM – 1.30 PM
2014

ENGLISH FOR
SPEAKERS OF OTHER
LANGUAGES
HIGHER
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 interview 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 interview 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 interview. 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)

TONE

Magnus: Hello and welcome to Local Witness. I'm Magnus Malone and we'll be discussing recent local events until ten. Let's start with an unexpected chain of events that led to chaos in Wetherby last Friday.

It was a normal busy Friday morning in the small market town when a café owner spotted a shifty-looking man on the street. He appeared to have a small plastic box in his hand and after fiddling with the container, he bent down and hid it under a flower box on the pavement. He then hurried off, talking on his mobile.

This was witnessed by Jane, whose café is right next to where the container was left. Jane is with us in the studio today. Can you tell us what happened?

Jane: Good morning. Yes, well of course my first thought was that it was an explosive device and I called the emergency services. The police came immediately and sealed off the whole area.

Magnus: And an army bomb disposal unit was called in?

Jane: That's right. They moved the planter to expose the box and they sent in a robot to carry out a controlled explosion. We were closed down and it was a disaster for us really, because we had been very busy that morning and it was a beautiful day and we probably would have done a roaring trade.

Magnus: So businesses were evacuated after police cordoned off the area?

Jane: Shops were closed for nearly three hours and business owners lost thousands of pounds.

Magnus: And what did it turn out to be?

Jane: It wasn't a bomb—the suspicious device turned out to be a geocache! I'd never heard of geocaching before this.

Magnus: If you're not familiar with "geocaching", it's basically an internet-based treasure hunt. Here in the UK it's grown in popularity over the last decade and thousands of people are involved. Geocachers leave a box containing a logsheet and some goodies at an outdoor location of their choice. They then put the GPS co-ordinates online and these are used by other geocachers to find it. It can take a bit of cunning to locate the box, because the cache is nearly always well hidden and can be tiny. They use a device fitted with GPS—Global Positioning System. It's all part of the challenge, but it's also why the centre of Wetherby was brought to a standstill.

Jane: (*scornful*) I can't believe how anyone could leave something that could be mistaken for a bomb in a busy street! I don't want to spoil people's fun and if adults feel the urge to do treasure hunts, that's great. But when placing the caches, they should apply some basic common sense.

Magnus: So you think caches shouldn't be left in urban areas?

Jane: Absolutely! They should get out into the country if they want to do that kind of thing. Away from people trying to run businesses!

Magnus: This geocacher was arrested, but not charged. Do you think that's right? After all, he was only taking part in a game.

Jane: If we'd known what was going on, we wouldn't have been so concerned.

Magnus: It's now recommended that geocachers who hide caches in urban areas let the police know where the containers are. But couldn't they just check the geocaching website?

Jane: Not many people know about geocaching. If he had at least informed nearby businesses, it would've saved a lot of trouble.

Magnus: The upshot of all this is an estimated emergency services bill of £35,000. But I'm afraid we'll have to leave it there. Thanks for joining us today, Jane. (*fade*)

(10 second pause after first reading)

TONE

(1 minute pause after second reading)

TONE

[Turn over

Instruction to reader(s):

Recording 2

The talk 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 talk 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 or one female speaker.

Listen to the talk. Answer the questions which follow. You now have 1 minute to read the questions in Section A Recording 2 before you hear the recording.

(1 minute pause)

TONE

The American technology corporation, IBM, produce an annual report called “Next Five in Five”. It’s based on five innovations that could change the way people work, live and play over the next five years.

The forecast has had some misses in the past, such as the 2007 prediction that doctors would develop super-senses to smell illness; but on the whole, the lists have been fairly true to life.

In 2010 IBM predicted that by 2015 technology innovations will have changed our lives in five ways—now we’re in 2014, it’s interesting to consider how likely these predictions are.

The first innovation involves batteries: ever wish you could make your laptop battery last all day without needing a charge? Wouldn’t it be great if your mobile phone charged itself while being carried in your pocket? Well, by 2015, scientific advances in transistors and battery technology could allow this to happen. There’s even the chance that your devices could “breathe” the air around them to power themselves. The batteries should last about 10 times longer than in 2010—or better still, batteries may disappear altogether in smaller devices.

The second prediction is that computers will help energise our cities. Can you imagine if the energy used by the world’s data centres could in turn be recycled for a city’s use? Innovation in computers will enable the excess heat and energy that they give off to heat buildings in the winter and power air conditioning in the summer. The Swiss Federal Institute of Technology already has a supercomputer which uses water to keep its chips cool. The output heat, which is 65 °C, gets pumped into the Institute building to provide warmth.

Next, the “Smarter Traveller” research initiative. Wherever you live traffic congestion is an issue, especially during rush hour. Today there are more than one billion cars on the road and that number will double by 2020.

This initiative will lead to customised, congestion-free travel routes for commuters. It also aims to help transportation agencies better understand and manage traffic. The aim is to create safer roads and less gridlock and this should help reduce carbon emissions. Researchers have developed a Traffic Prediction Tool that analyses lots of possible scenarios, such as traffic accidents, commuter locations and expected travel start times that can affect commuters on motorways, rail lines and urban roads. The tool offers future traffic forecasts for up to 60 minutes in advance, giving transportation operators the ability to respond quickly to potential traffic problems.

Prediction number four: you'll be able to beam up to your friends! Science fiction is becoming a reality, as 3-D interfaces let you interact with holograms of your friends. This technology will fit into your mobile phones and for work, fun and chat we'll be able to interact in entirely new ways.

The final prediction is you won't need to be a scientist to save the planet. You will all be walking sensors. You'll collect data through sensors in your phone, car, wallet and even your tweets, and that data will give scientists a real-time picture of your environment. You'll be able to volunteer this information to help fight global warming, save endangered species or track invasive plants or animals that threaten ecosystems. A whole class of "citizen scientists" will emerge and create massive data sets for research. So, by observing simple things in your local area, such as when the first freeze occurs in your town or when the mosquitoes first appear, you, the citizen scientist, will play a vital role.

(10 second pause after first reading)

TONE

(1 minute pause after second reading)

TONE

[Turn over

Instruction to reader(s):

Recording 3

The interview 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 interview 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 interview. Answer the questions which follow. You now have 1 minute to read the questions in Section A Recording 3 before you hear the recording.

(1 minute pause)

TONE

Presenter: Good afternoon. Today's programme is about identity theft and with us is Sue Daniels, an identity theft educator. Sue, welcome to the show.

Sue: Thank you.

Presenter: How would you define identity theft?

Sue: It's basically a form of fraud—a criminal pretends to be someone else by taking on that person's identity. It can be to gain access to their finances or to obtain other benefits in that person's name, but there are many other scams emerging.

Presenter: Who does it affect?

Sue: It touches everyone in this country and worldwide. A lot of it originates from outside the country, making it tough to stop and to hold criminals accountable.

Presenter: So, what do the general public need to know about identity theft?

Sue: Victims often say that they didn't know this could happen to them. You wouldn't know if someone's hijacked your tax return or is committing crimes in your name. So, to me, the number one thing is more education on today's identity theft trends and the type of risks there are.

Presenter: So it's not just credit cards or national insurance numbers?

Sue: No, it's more than that. Identity thieves are sophisticated. They sit on Facebook or Twitter and hack into large databases. They take small bits of information on your profile and put it together with other information that's public. They then use that information or sell it to others.

Presenter: And I suppose you wouldn't even know it.

Sue: That's right. Your kids might be using your home computer to share music, leaving the files open for sharing, and anyone can get your information.

Presenter: Okay, do you have any tips for avoiding this?

Sue: Well, it's important to re-label confidential computer files—you could change a name like "tax return" to "holiday plans", so that if you're hacked your confidential documents will be safe. Anyway, why keep all your sensitive documents on your computer when you don't access them regularly? Put them on a flash drive and lock them up in a box.

Presenter: On a related note, research shows that people tend to use the same passwords for all their accounts.

Sue: Yes, that's unfortunately true. They also tend to use something easy to guess. In a recent training session I asked how many use the name of their pet or their birth date in their password. Over 75 percent raised their hands. Not a good idea.

Presenter: And social networking settings aren't always secure either?

Sue: You might have so-called privacy settings, but the settings can be changed or hacked. People can use the information you put in your profile. For example, you love horse-riding and they pretend to have the same interest and ask you, "Hey, what school did you go to?" And your guard is down. We're inclined to trust, and criminals know that, so they take advantage of that trust.

Presenter: What do you suggest?

Sue: I always say, stop telling people where you are every minute of the day—people have been robbed because of this. If thieves know where you live and see a picture of you, sitting miles away on a sunny beach, they'll soon work out you're not at home. There was recently a story in the news where the teenage daughter texted "We're at the airport. We're getting on a plane." Her friend posted it on Facebook and a friend of that friend robbed their house.

Presenter: Oh dear!

Sue: So you shouldn't put too much information on your profile. We tend to hide behind computers thinking it's just our friends that can see the screens. And that's not the case.

Presenter: And it's not just computers either, is it?

Sue: No, you should never give your information to anyone who asks for it by phone and you shouldn't blindly trust anyone who calls in person either. Find out about the latest scams. There's information out there, and the best you can do is be informed. If you're ever in doubt, if you get an email that you think might be a scam, look it up in your browser. Chances are people have already written about it.

Presenter: Well thank you very much for joining us today. *(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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NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2014

ENGLISH FOR SPEAKERS OF
OTHER LANGUAGES
HIGHER



Section B: Reading Section C: Writing

X222/12/02

TUESDAY, 27 MAY 1.50 PM – 4.00 PM

Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre

Town

Forename(s)

Surname

Number of seat

Date of birth

Day

Month

Year

Scottish candidate number

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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 three parts in this section.

25 marks are allocated to this section.



SECTION B—READING

Recommended Time: 40 minutes

Text 1

Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.

- 1 There's rarely a moment when we don't have a chance to see our own reflection, whether it's in a TV screen, a train window, or the back of a spoon. Yet, says a new band of bloggers, our fixation on monitoring our appearance in the reflective surfaces around us has become unhealthy. Some have started 'mirror fasting'—abstaining from looking at their reflection for anything from a month to a year.
- 2 The trend started in the US when Autumn Whitefield-Madrano, a 36-year-old freelance writer based in New York, launched her blog. "I'd become aware that I had a 'mirror face'," she says. "Whenever I saw my reflection I'd open my eyes a little wider, pout my lips and tip my chin down in an effort to make myself look more like I wanted to. It made me feel really vain."
- 3 She embarked on her first month-long 'mirror fast' in May 2011, in an effort to become less self-conscious about her face. "I didn't want to do it because I felt bad about myself per se—I was just concerned about how often I was thinking about my appearance. I wanted to see how much my mood was affected by the way I perceived my looks." At the end of the experiment, she reported feeling calmer although she admits her second month-long fast in July 2011 was more challenging. She now makes mirror-fasting an annual event: "It's my way of checking in with myself, to remind myself that I don't need to know how I look every minute to be a fully functional, capable human being."
- 4 Her fellow blogger, Kjerstin Gruys, a 29-year-old sociology graduate in San Francisco, mirror-fasted for 12 months in the runup to her wedding. She says shopping for her wedding dress "triggered a renewed—and very unwelcome—sense of vain insecurity" about her appearance. She wrote: "I felt ill at ease when reflecting on the dress situation. Was all that really necessary? Did my happiness over the dress outweigh the self-centred obsessing I had gone through to get it?"
- 5 As a result she avoided all reflective surfaces except for driving mirrors, and banned viewing photographs of herself. At the end of the experiment, she wrote: "I've managed to better separate my looks from my self-esteem. This is probably the most powerful secret to feeling beautiful." She is now writing a book about the experience, to be published by Penguin.
- 6 Dr Phillipa Diedrichs, a research psychologist at the Centre for Appearance Research in Bristol, has written both on male hang-ups about beer bellies and lack of muscularity and women's anxieties about their looks. She pinpoints an increased pressure in our society to look a certain way as the reason why people go to extreme measures to avoid their own reflections. "The appearance ideals we have today are unachievable for most people, so when people compare themselves to them they fall short and feel dissatisfied with the way they look."
- 7 She believes, however, that 'mirror fasting' would not be good for how people perceive themselves. "When working with people who have issues around body image we actually encourage what we call 'mirror exposure technique'—the direct opposite of fasting," she



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says. “We encourage people to look in the mirror and take a less critical approach to what they see and focus on the things they like.”

8 Kate Fox, a social anthropologist at the Social Issues Research Centre in Oxford, agrees the concept is not constructive: “It’s true that avoiding something in such a dramatic and drastic manner can only be temporarily liberating. It’s throwing the issue of appearance into sharp relief in the same way that crash dieting often serves to make people obsess even more about food. To me, it smacks of narcissism more than looking in the mirror like a normal person.”

9 She also suggests that blogging about mirror fasting is just another form of fixating on the issue of appearance.

Whitefield-Madrano agrees: “I suppose I became hyperaware of how I was feeling and I started to attribute every feeling to the experiment. When I did it the second time around and had a much harder time with it, I felt like, oh wait, even the mirror fast itself is a reflection of how I’m feeling. But overall, I associate a mirror fast with serenity and liberation.”

[Turn over



QUESTIONS

1. Complete the sentences below.

Write **one** word from the text for each answer.

- (i) Even small surfaces such as that of a _____ can contribute to an obsession with image. 1
- (ii) For some people, _____ how they look has become a habit which needs to stop. 1
- (iii) In front of the mirror, Whitefield-Madrano used to try to make her _____ less prominent. 1
- (iv) Her first 'mirror fast' made her _____. 1
- (v) She now only avoids mirrors on a(n) _____ basis. 1

2. Give a short answer to this question.

Which **one** word in paragraph 4 means 'activated'?

_____ 1

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

3. Kjerstin Gruys . . .

- A blames her unhealthy state of mind on a search for a wedding dress. 1
- B started to be self-obsessional because of problems with her weight.
- C decided that she would stop looking at herself in driving mirrors.
- D used her negative experiences to become a successful author.



Marks

4. Philippa Diedrichs . . .

A specialises in male problems of self-image.

B feels pressure from society to look glamorous.

C says some people perceive themselves as too short.

D suggests only a minority can live up to an appearance ideal.

1

Match the opinions about 'mirror fasting' **A-E**. to the names **5-8**.

Write **A, B, C, D** or **E** in each space.

There is one extra opinion in the right hand column that you will not use.

5. Gruys _____	A. It can be bad for self-image	1
6. Diedrichs _____	B. It encourages dangerous forms of dieting.	1
7. Fox _____	C. It's just another form of adoring oneself.	1
8. Whitefield-Madrano _____	D. It helps you feel peaceful and free.	1
	E. It helps differentiate appearance from confidence.	

12 Marks



Text 2

Read the short story extract below and answer the questions that follow.

- 1 Kay was almost finished. She was catching up on the twice-a-year jobs, the washing and buffing of glassware that was never used. To her certain knowledge Mrs Thalaine hadn't touched these wee red vases for years. But she'd been given them by one of the kids, and she liked them. Kay pressed them into the hot water and watched the grease lift and the sheen return to the glass. Her hands were pink to the wrists. She smiled at the steam settling on her face like artificial perspiration, cooling her down before her body had time to respond to the need.
- 2 The doorbell rang all the way across the house. Kay turned to see who it was. The kitchen window looked out onto the courtyard and the front door. A man and a woman stood looking at the door. Both in suits, but not sorry the way salesmen were. They looked confident, weren't swinging their briefcases nervously or letting off weak practice-smiles. Mrs Thalaine's lady-trot clip-clop hurried to the hall followed by the sound of her unlocking and opening the door. Kay turned back to the sink and the washing, taking the vases out, putting them on the draining board, her meditation broken by curiosity. She craned to hear the muted conversation in the hall.
- 3 The man and woman introduced themselves. Kay couldn't hear the details but Mrs Thalaine mumbled some questions and then she heard footsteps coming this way. She resented it because she still had bits to do and then she'd promised herself a smoke and a sit on the bench before she moved onto the Campbells'. Margery Thalaine sounded nervous, her voice high and a little shaky. If they were hassly salesmen, she would surely know to bring them into Kay so she could tell them to get lost. They came into this area so often because of all the money and the polite old people. It took the staff to tell them where to go.
- 4 Sure enough, steps through the hall, low voices making conversation but now Mrs Thalaine quite chatty, not sounding irritated the way she did when she was being made to do something she didn't want to. A pause outside the door and then it opened. Mrs Thalaine stood there for a moment, the suits behind her, and Kay read her face for clues. Calm. A little excited. She wasn't supposed to get excited. "Kay? These are the police." At that Kay turned towards them, looked them up and down. The man looked back at her arrogantly, tipping his nose up, squaring up to her. The woman leaned forward and held her hand out. "I'm DC Leonard."
- 5 Kay would not shake hands with a police officer. She held her hands up, wet. The female dropped her hand. Kay didn't respect many people and police were low on her count. Her wet hands dripped suds onto the wet floor she had just cleaned. "You want me to leave?" She sounded cross, she knew she did, and she didn't want to upset Mrs Thalaine. Mrs Thalaine smiled weakly. "If you wouldn't mind."



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- 6 Kay dried her hands, knowing she looked cross and promising herself she'd come back and explain on her way to the bus stop, that she didn't like the police or trust them, that she'd had trouble with them. She softened her voice. "Well, I'll just leave it there today, if that's all right with you." Mrs Thalaine's chin twitched anxiously so Kay touched her forearm as she passed on her way to the door, letting her know she wasn't angry with her. "Actually," said Mrs Thalaine, "could you take the recycling with you?" Kay turned back at the sound of her voice and saw that she had been comforted.
- 7 Suddenly angry, Kay pinched her mouth. "Can't you take it round yourself, Margery?" Mrs Thalaine pinched her mouth back. She didn't like Kay calling her by her first name in front of visitors. They looked hard at each other for a moment until she broke off and sat down on one of the kitchen chairs. "I'd rather you took it."
- 8 As the police stood there and talked to Mrs Thalaine, Kay left the room and slammed the door behind her. She stomped through the long living room. Bright sun streamed in the long wall of small windows, hitting her pupils like a series of slaps. Kay always arrived half an hour early, thirty minutes that she insisted that she didn't get paid for, just to listen to Mrs Thalaine moan and weep because she was lonely and so much had gone wrong and she couldn't talk about her worries to her clubhouse ladies because none of them ever admitted to having troubles. And this moaning over those stupid wee cups of tea that wouldn't wet a mouse's tongue, it took her twenty minutes to get Mrs Thalaine to promise that she would leave the house at least once a day, and today's expedition was to the recycling bins a hundred yards away.
- 9 Kay felt foolish and tricked, as if all the intimacy they had shared meant nothing, as if she had been kicked back into her place. But her sadness was too deep and she knew it was really about Joy. Kay didn't love Mrs Thalaine. Kay was trying to replace Joy. Joy: that soft, kind intimacy, sometimes mother, sometimes child. Who had asked for things to be done rather than gave orders, and had never tried to put her in her place. Looking at the bag of recycling, she remembered a tiny withered hand touching her forearm. She had to clear her throat to chase the tears.
- 10 She glared at the bottles in the dark cupboard, called them bastards under her breath, cursed herself for being a mug. She turned and looked out of a living room window into the kitchen. Through the French windows she could see the policewoman filling out a form on a clipboard. It'd be some neighbourhood snoop scheme. Mrs Thalaine could run it, she could invite all her phoney pals into her house and feed them Marks and Spencer's biscuits and daft wee sandwiches and pretend she wasn't flat and stony broke.

[Turn over



* X 2 2 2 1 2 0 2 0 7 *

Marks

QUESTIONS

9. Which **one** word in paragraph 1 means 'glossiness'?

_____ 1

10. Which **one** word in paragraph 1 means 'sweat'?

_____ 1

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

11. Kay decides the man and woman at the door are not salespeople because of their:

A suits

B confidence

C smiles

D briefcases.

1

12. In paragraph 3, we are told that Kay is useful to her employer because of her:

A work ethic

B efficiency

C politeness

D assertiveness.

1



* X 2 2 2 1 2 0 2 0 8 *

Marks

13. Give short answers to these questions.

- (i) Give **two** phrases in paragraph 4, which could indicate Kay's curiosity about the man and woman.

2

- (ii) Why doesn't Kay shake hands with the policewoman?

1

- (iii) What **two** things does Kay do to make peace with Mrs Thalaine?

2

- (iv) In paragraph 8, which **one** verb describes how Kay walks?

1

[Turn over



Marks

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

14. Kay regularly tries to get Mrs Thalaine to leave the house because:

- A it does Mrs Thalaine good
- B Kay can then get some peace
- C it's easier for Kay to clean the house
- D she can meet the clubhouse ladies.

1

15. Joy is most likely to have been Kay's:

- A daughter
- B friend
- C employer
- D sister.

1

16. In paragraph 10, Kay's feeling about Mrs Thalaine could best be described as:

- A amusement
- B hatred
- C contempt
- D envy.

1

13 Marks



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).

<p><i>There are about 15 million gardens / Britain. Gardens provide important habitats (living spaces) for wildlife and help provide the refuge for animals natural homes in the countryside are being lost. Garden ponds, for an instance, have helped to conserve aquatic and amphibian life, like fish and frogs. Trees provide food shelter for many types of wildlife, from insects birds and bats. You don't have to have a big garden to plant it a tree. Trees, like apple or hazel, will thrive in small spaces. You can even grow up a tree in a large container if you don't have garden. Creating spaces for wildlife to live and nest in is one way of making animals feel at your home in your garden. In creating variety helps provide habitats for different animals. Insects in particular they help keep your garden healthy; they pollinate plants, eat other insects and provide food for birds.</i></p>	<p>a. <u>in</u></p> <p>b. <u>the</u></p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p> <p>5. _____</p> <p>6. _____</p> <p>7. _____</p> <p>8. _____</p> <p>9. _____</p> <p>10. _____</p>
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5 Marks

[Turn over



Part 2

Everyday Communication

Recommended Time: 30 minutes
Recommended Length: 140 words

Community Action Group. Do you have a good idea for improving your community? We can help get you—and your friends—started.

Write an **e-mail** to the Community Action Group with your ideas, for example, community garden, skate park, cleaning the local canal/stream/beach.

8 Marks



Lined writing area with 25 horizontal lines.



Part 3

Recommended Time: 50 minutes
Recommended Length: 240 words

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 16, 17 and 18.*

Write the task number selected in the box provided on Page 16.

Task 1: Work

Your company will undergo a Health and Safety check in a few weeks.

Write a **report** for your manager, expressing any concerns you have about your workplace, for example:

- safety
- the area where you sit/work
- temperature and lighting
- noise
- stress and support.

You may add any ideas of your own.

12 Marks

OR

Task 2: Study

In Scotland, a large number of children are home-schooled by their parents rather than going to a local school.

Write a **formal essay**, giving your views on home-schooling.

You should include the following points and you may add any ideas of your own:

- parents' qualifications and skills
- timetabling
- subjects and subject content to be studied
- social skills
- cost.

12 Marks



* X 2 2 2 1 2 0 2 1 5 *

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS

DO NOT
WRITE
IN THIS
MARGIN

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ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS

DO NOT
WRITE
IN THIS
MARGIN

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Section B Text 1 – Article is adapted from “Don’t look now: US bloggers claim avoiding the mirror can improve your image” by Megan Conner, taken from *The Observer*, Sunday 19 August 2012. Reproduced by permission of Guardian News and Media Ltd. © Guardian News & Media Ltd 2012.

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