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Total Mark
(A + B + C)

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NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2012

ENGLISH FOR SPEAKERS OF
OTHER LANGUAGES
HIGHER



* X 2 2 2 1 2 0 1 *

Section A: Listening

X222/12/01

MONDAY, 28 MAY 9.00 AM – 9.30 AM

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 best answer for each question and tick (✓) **one** box.

1. Currently the car industry is doing research into how

A people listen to instructions

B we communicate when driving

C electronic voices affect driving

D driving skills can be improved.

1

2. One lab experiment involved

A using animals instead of humans

B driving in heavy traffic conditions

C driving in unusual conditions

D measuring a driver's stress levels.

1



Marks

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) The research shows that unhappy drivers have a worse response to _____ . | 1 |
| (ii) Professor Ross aims to find a voice that appears to make a car _____ . | 1 |
| (iii) A Japanese experiment using a critical voice resulted in _____ . | 1 |
| (iv) Professor Ross's most innovative development is a car voice that copies _____ . | 1 |
| (v) The car industry worried that Professor Ross's development would make people unwilling to _____ . | 1 |
| (vi) The car industry is keen on a development that allows drivers to transfer the "personality" of _____ . | 1 |

[Turn over



Section A Recording 2

DO NOT
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Choose the best answer for each question and tick (✓) **one** box.

Marks

4. Michael Lister has written a book about
- A office and manual work
 - B mechanical repairs
 - C Western philosophy
 - D the Industrial Revolution.
5. According to Michael, the assembly line was designed to
- A enable craftsmen to think for themselves
 - B stop workers from thinking for themselves
 - C force craftsmen to make greater effort
 - D divide workers into skilled and unskilled.
6. Henry Ford had to
- A give up soon after the first experiment
 - B hire far more workers than he needed
 - C visit repair shops to find enough workers
 - D persuade the workers to do simple tasks.
7. Which **two** of the following statements reflect Michael Lister's views?
- A In an effort to cut costs the modern economy is deskilling office workers.
 - B The modern economy has progressed thanks to Ford's early assembly lines.
 - C There is no economic sense in sending people to university.
 - D Manual trades are always more challenging than "knowledge" jobs.
 - E It is possible to earn more in a manual trade than as a graduate.

1

1

1

2



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

Marks

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

(i) According to Michael, some physical jobs offer more _____

_____ . 1

(ii) With manual work, it is evident when _____

_____ . 1

(iii) Our society places less value on knowledge that comes from

_____ . 1

(iv) According to Michael, it is rare to witness a _____

of what you do in modern life. 1

[Turn over



Marks

Section A Recording 3

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

9. The narrator compares Drioli to an animal because of the way Drioli

A moves along the street

B shivers in the extreme cold

C protects himself from the weather.

1

10. Drioli looked at the picture again because he recognised

A the painting

B the painting style

C the artist's name.

1

11. Drioli remembered the boy as being

A cheerful

B miserable

C untalented.

1

12. How does Drioli feel about the boy now?

A Proud

B Jealous

C Annoyed

1

13. Drioli recalled the street as being

A dangerous

B unpleasant

C agreeable.

1



Marks

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) During the time the boy lived in the studio he slept on a _____ . | 1 |
| (ii) The boy suggested the reason for the celebration was that Drioli was going to _____ . | 1 |
| (iii) Drioli was surprised that most of the soldiers had _____ . | 1 |

[END OF SECTION A—LISTENING]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS

DO NOT
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ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS

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NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2012

ENGLISH FOR SPEAKERS OF
OTHER LANGUAGES
HIGHER



Section B: Reading Section C: Writing

X222/12/02

MONDAY, 28 MAY 9.50 AM – 12.00 NOON

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 two 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.

Fair Trade is a slow process

Safia Minney, founder of fair trade fashion pioneers People Tree, writes here about producing, campaigning and trying to change trade policy.

1 What is ethical fashion? It's a confusing term. Sometimes it's easier to define by what it isn't—and unfortunately that is most of what can be found on the high street. Unethical fashion means very little transparency, accountability and knowledge of the supply chain. It means demands of very quick lead times and production turnaround. It means producers being played off against each other. It means a wage that doesn't even afford the worker an adequate salary for two meals a day.

2 In spite of this, I'm a bit sceptical about the term ethical fashion. There's a tendency for people to include brands that are doing small initiatives but haven't necessarily embraced transparency or meeting genuine ethical standards and environment standards across their supply base. A company might be a member of the ETI—the Ethical Trading Initiative—but the ETI really lacks the teeth to ensure clothing for the high street is made in decent working conditions.

3 At People Tree we position ourselves as a fair trade fashion pioneer brand. I've always wanted to wear fair trade fashion, but when I started work at 17 everything was horrible! I used to buy pieces and try and make them beautiful on my sewing machine but it really was difficult. So I started working with a designer in Tokyo, and gradually built up skills from different women's

organisations in Bangladesh, India, Zimbabwe, Nepal and Kenya.

4 It was when I started trying to produce clothing that was made in a 100% fair trade way that I started asking the question—what is fair trade fairer than? Through working with activists who were looking at labour rights issues for garment factory workers in India, Bangladesh and Nepal, we realised just how awful the working conditions really were. Consequently, we joined the activists in campaigning for change, looking for solutions and trying to create a voice for those people whose rights were being undermined by the fashion industry.

5 It's a slow process. We work on building a supply chain through incredibly small disadvantaged groups. These are people with fantastic traditional skills like weaving or block printing, but no access to the market. They deserve that access, and they deserve a living wage. So we give them technical assistance and support to bring their products to the market.

6 Working in a truly fair trade way means no short turnarounds – it takes a minimum of six months to bring a product from design to market. In mainstream fashion, producers don't get paid until they deliver. Small groups just don't have the financial resources to work like this – and in larger factories the producers will be exploited, working at a lower wage to create the working capital for that particular factory. Paying a fair trade wage means paying half up front, and paying more for the product itself.

7 Fair trade production isn't easy.



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

The biggest problem is cash flow—although we're held up as a very successful model it took us eight years to break even in Japan and we haven't yet in Britain. Because we make advance payments there is a huge financial burden on the company, and despite lots of talk, there just isn't yet the "patient capital" (investors looking for a long-term return—both morally and financially) to invest in companies like People Tree. The technical assistance and training we provide is also a financial burden. It's an integral part of what we do, but we have to pay those people a salary!

8 One of our proudest projects is Swallows in North Bangladesh. This is a women's group of 200 artisans ranging from weavers to tailors. The last eighteen months have seen an

increase in their incomes by 50% due to expanded product development and design using their traditional skills. We've taken them to visit other tailoring units and even brought some of their producers to the UK to meet customers. In rural Bangladesh it's hard for people to understand fully what the average 32-year-old in London wants to wear and how she lives. They've learned why fitted clothes are important, and seen how fashion retail looks in London.

9 It has given them the tools to really become part of the fashion industry and to feel that they are very much in control of the traditional process. That is what's really important.

[Turn over



QUESTIONS

1. Complete the sentences below.

Write no more than **three** words **from the text** for each answer.

(i) A fashion company is _____
_____ if it lacks honesty and fails
to show interest in where its clothes come from.

1

(ii) Safia Minney thinks that _____
_____ are not enough
if a company does not have a comprehensive look at the
business it does.

1

(iii) Early on, Safia Minney used her _____
_____ to try
to improve fair trade goods.

1

(iv) Safia Minney judged _____
_____ in some countries
to be completely unacceptable.

1

(v) Some people cannot sell what they make, despite having
_____ .

1



Marks

2. Which **three** of the following does Safia Minney say? Tick (✓) **three** boxes.

- A She originally found it hard to find good fair trade fashion.
- B The fashion industry in the West supports the rights of its overseas workers.
- C It's patronising to offer overseas workers technical help.
- D Small producers are paid in full by People Tree before they deliver the product.
- E People Tree is losing money in Britain.
- F There is a lack of people to finance People Tree.
- G Producers from Bangladesh need to live the lives of fashionable Londoners.

3

3. Which word in paragraph 7 means "essential" (adjective)?

1

4. Which word in paragraph 8 means "skilled workers" (noun)?

1

[Turn over



Marks

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

5. Which **one** of the following is true about Safia Minney's attitude towards her producers?

A She has a lot to learn from them.

B They are very demanding of time and money.

C They need to be heavily invested in.

D She is proud of their knowledge of the marketing process.

1

6. For Safia Minney, ethical fashion . . .

A is inevitably going to improve standards around the world

B involves a long battle against a variety of problems

C is only a convenient label for cynical companies to use

D puts all the power in the hands of the producer.

1

12 Marks



Text 2

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

- 1 The sky was sprinkled with gay clouds that sailed and shone as if there were no unemployment and slums in the world. At least Regan could smile at the sky! Perhaps the sea was like that today, limitless, deep azure, with ships roaming about it like those clouds. He saw a cloud shaped like a swimming man with arms stretched in the breast-stroke. It sailed to a good wind, and he watched it awhile, wondering how long it would keep its form, till the wind tore it and bundled it into another shape. He laughed, and his heart stood up in him cheerful and fearless, his shoulders squared and he walked with a manlier step.
- 2 From every by-street the sounds of the hordes of tenement children, on holiday these times, came back to him; laughing and calling, each day they marvellously discovered happiness, like some lovely jewel, in the gutters and back courts of the big city. His soul joined with them as they sported and ran, and he was lightened with belief that war and poverty would somehow vanish away like an evil dream and that wakened Man would stand amazed at his blundering and turn to find happiness as simply and innocently as those ragged children were finding it now.
- 3 So exalted, he realised he had walked, without tiring, the four miles from his home to the docks. He entered the wide gates and strolled through crowds of idle dockers, vigorously discussing football, religion or politics in the assertive Scottish manner. Small chance of his getting work here! And even if he did, he would have to quit if the union delegate demanded to see his membership badge and card. But he was not saddened. The dazzled waters of the harbour immediately foiled his disappointment, and he inhaled the breath of travel and the smell of merchandise from the abounding light and heat. He smiled at the pigeons crooning their passion and quarrelling on the warehouse roofs, or seeking spilled grain and Indian corn among the very feet of the men.
- 4 He watched a big tramp steamship manoeuvring into the first great basin. He recalled the prosperous days of the port, when every basin was so crowded with masts and funnels that it was hardly possible to row a dinghy between the herded ships. He sauntered around and, lifting his head to watch a wheeling gull, saw the towering masts and cross-trees of a sailing ship peering over the stern of the steamship. It was ten years since he had beheld a sailing ship and one of such a size as the height of those masts hinted she must be, and he almost ran towards her in delighted excitement.
- 5 He stood close and contemplated her with amazement as though she was a phantom which had sailed out of the past of buccaneers and pirates and which might at any moment fade from sight. She was a long, slim three-master, newly painted a pale blue, with the name *France* glittering in solid brass letters on her prow that pointed proudly at the bluff stern of the steamship like an upheld spear. She looked all too slender for her great calling; her spars were crowded white with resting gulls, still as sculptured birds. And as Regan gazed past them at the sky he was taken by desire to get a job on her.



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

6 He walked smartly up the gangway. There was apparently no one aboard, and he was elated by his solitary experience as he looked along the clean, bare decks where every hatch was battened down and everything stowed away. If only he might get work on her! That would be a manly break with a life of unemployment in the tenements. If he were to face the seas with her, he could never return to that life again. There was hardly a part of the ship he could have named, but he placed his hand fondly on her hot rail as though he had sailed with her for many years and knew her intimately.

7 He leant over her side and saw hundreds of monkey-nuts floating, bright in the narrow space between the quay and the ship. He had not noticed them when he hurried forward, with all his eyes for her, but now he saw them plentifully scattered about the dock, like nuggets of gold on the coal-dust lying where a vessel had been coaled. Monkey-nuts! They must have fallen from the hoisted sacks; they must have been her cargo; she had come from the tropics! His fancy wandered into passionate depths of tropical forests, he heard the chattering screams of monkeys, saw small bodies swing and little eyes flash in the green gloom; and he felt convinced that the tropical heat, soaked deep in her planks, was mounting from her decks through the soles of his feet into his body.

8 He turned to see an immensely tall, broad man in sea-going uniform stepping out of a cabin away forward. His heart bounded. Here was his chance! He walked towards him, summoning all his spirit to ask for a job, without the vaguest idea of what to say. Tanned and handsome, with blond hair gleaming under his cap, the officer stopped and looked dumbly at Regan, who felt most painfully at that moment the absence of breakfast in his belly. Trembling, he removed his cap and said shakily: "Good morning, sir! Do you need any sailors?" while he felt his blood scald his cheeks and seemed to himself the utterest fool alive. The officer stared a moment, then took a long, twisted black cheroot from his mouth and waved it vaguely about, as if taking in the whole harbour. "All my crew is here" he said. It was a Scandinavian voice. "I have no jobs. You have been a sailor? Ya? No?" He replaced his cigar and stared stonily, then removed it and burst out with an uproarious laugh, pointing at the dizzy masts: "You could jump up there, ya? No, I think you are just too small!"

9 Regan wanted to run off the ship. What a bloody fool he was! Fancy the likes of him trying to get a place, with hundreds of seasoned seamen unemployed! He felt mortified by the officer's scorn of his physique. He was the last and slightest of eight brothers, but he had never been regarded as a weakling.



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

Marks

QUESTIONS

7. Which word in paragraph 1 means “bad housing” (noun)?

1

8. Which word in paragraph 2 means “mistakes” (noun)?

1

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

The answers can be found in paragraphs 1–6.

9. Regan walks all the way to the docks because . . .

- A he has experienced a surge of positive emotion
- B he has joined a group of children going that way
- C he wants to experience the sights and smells of the sea
- D he is interested in getting a job there.

1

10. At the docks he sees

- A one ship
- B two ships
- C three ships
- D many ships.

1

11. One reason that he finds the sailing ship interesting is that . . .

- A it used to be used by pirates
- B the name “France” is painted on it
- C it doesn’t look substantial enough to do its job
- D there are so many birds flying around it.

1



* X 2 2 2 1 2 0 2 0 9 *

12. His knowledge of ships . . .

A is extensive

B comes from work

C is limited

D comes from books.

Marks

1

13. Provide short answers to the following questions.

The answers can be found in paragraphs 7–9.

(i) What does he see that makes him think of faraway places?

1

(ii) Which phrase shows the physical extent of his embarrassment when talking to the sailor?

1

(iii) Which two things undermine Regan's confidence?

1

1

(iv) Which two contrasting phrases indicate a change in the sailor's attitude?

1

1

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

14. The best title for this passage would be:

A A chance not taken

B The job of a sailor

C The call of the sea

D Socialising at the docks.

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).

With exams in full swing at this time \setminus year, it is worth looking into	a. <u>of</u>
the many ways that stress <u>which</u> can be managed with herbal tonics,	b. <u>which</u>
and how brain power can boosted with food. Old theories that herbs	1. _____
can improve memory they are being proven by modern research.	2. _____
Scientists at University of Newcastle recently found that people	3. _____
given sage-oil tablets performed much in a word recall test.	4. _____
In addition, oats are one of the best foods for treating as nerves.	5. _____
So make sure you eat your porridge, and with some of honey.	6. _____
Honey contains more 75 different types of sugar and will help your	7. _____
brain to perform on the day of the exam. A poor concentration is a	8. _____
symptom of low blood-sugar levels. To keep alert, it important to	9. _____
feed the brain; after it all, it uses 20% of all the calories we consume.	10. _____

5 Marks

[Turn over



Part 2

Everyday Communication

Recommended Time: 30 minutes

Recommended Length: 140 words (*you do not need to write any addresses*)

The Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games

23 July — 3 August 2014

Scotland's biggest ever sporting event!

Thousands of volunteers needed!

Can you help?

Write a letter/e-mail to the organisers expressing interest in volunteering. Describe your suitability and ask for more information about:

- jobs available
- training
- accommodation
- working hours.

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

You have just completed a week of work experience in a place of your choice. You must now complete a **report** for the work experience organiser, using the following headings.

- Job description
- Training
- Support
- Skills learned
- Evaluation

12 Marks

OR

Task 2: Study

The Scottish education system encourages a broad curriculum where students study many different subjects. Other education systems prefer a more limited curriculum where students study fewer subjects in more depth.

Write a **formal essay** on this topic, using the following points and any other relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

- Range of subjects
- Depth of study
- Assessment
- Career choice
- Life skills

12 Marks



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

Lined writing area consisting of 20 horizontal lines within a rectangular border.



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

Blank writing area with horizontal lines.

[END OF SECTION C—WRITING]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



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ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Section B Reading Text 1—Article is adapted from “Fair Trade is a slow process” by Safia Minney, taken from the *Guardian*, 22 July 2008. Reproduced by permission of Guardian News & Media Ltd. © Guardian News & Media Ltd 2008.

Section B Reading Text 2—Extract is adapted from “*The Devil and the Giro*” by Edward Gaitens, ISBN 0 86241 3591. Taken from *The Scots Magazine*, 1939. Permission is being sought from The Scots Magazine.



X222/12/11

NATIONAL MONDAY, 28 MAY
QUALIFICATIONS 9.00 AM – 9.30 AM
2012

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 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 and 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 1 before you hear the recording.

(1 minute pause)

TONE

Announcer: Few of us appreciate back-seat drivers, but more and more of us are now relying on voices in our cars to tell us what to do. Sat-navs have replaced maps . . . and new cars are crammed with technology all too willing to give us advice or instructions. Something that has been exercising the car industry is what kind of voice would make you listen? Stewart Edwards has been finding out.

Stewart Edward: . . . I've been to the Communication between Humans and Interactive Media Lab at Stanford University, which does much of the work for the world's big car companies. So the question is, how should your car talk to you so it doesn't make you angry and so, the research shows, a worse driver? . . .

When I was at the lab a human guinea pig was in a car seat. Ahead of her was a screen with a road and a lot of traffic coming towards her. The driving conditions can be changed so it feels to the driver in the simulator that it's windy or the road is slippery. The driver was wired with sensors to detect heartbeat and perspiration and all the signs of calmness or tension.

So, what can we learn from this? The first thing we discover is that the drivers who are feeling down react best to a depressed, boring car voice. They drive much worse with a cheerful voice. Professor Ross, whose laboratory this is, concludes that the proverb "misery loves company" is wrong. It should be "misery loves miserable company".

In his spare time, Professor Ross is a magician. The magic he's working for the car companies is to devise a voice that makes driving safer, but also a voice to give the car a character that you like, so it seems like your friend. . . . Professor Ross told me that a Japanese car company developed voices that warned drivers when they were driving badly. In laboratory tests the first voice said, for example, "You are not driving well. Please try to drive carefully", which annoyed drivers and their driving worsened. So it's important that the car gets its soothing words right.

His star turn, though, is his work on voice mimicry. He's done experiments that show that we like it when people copy us, but hate it if the copy is so close that it's mimicry. So he's developed a way for the car's voice to change as you, the driver, talk to it. And that, he says, is what humans do unconsciously. Imagine if the voice of your car morphed by mimicking you and got to seem familiar, like your trusted friend, your buddy. The companies, though, initially got worried by this development. They feared that people would be loath to sell their cars. It would be like relinquishing an old, frayed but faithful friend.

But what if the character of your old car could just be transferred to your new one, simply by moving a cheap computer chip? That, the companies thought, would be simply brilliant. They could then say, "If you buy my brand, your old buddy will be with you. Buy from another company and you're starting from scratch. So with this development, the car companies went "ching".

(10 second pause after first reading)

TONE

(1 minute pause after second reading)

TONE

[Turn over

Instruction to reader(s):

Recording 2

The radio 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 radio 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 radio interview. 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

Interviewer: Good morning and welcome to “Start the Week”. Our first topic today is “why office work is bad for us and fixing things feels good”. This is the long title of a short book by Michael Lister, who is a philosopher who runs a motorbike repair shop and thinks Western culture is accelerating dangerously down the wrong road. Michael, let’s start with a bit of history. You begin the book with the arrival of what industrialisation did to work and the way time management experts broke up work into tiny segments.

Michael Lister: Essentially it was an effort to separate thinking from doing. By gathering all the craft knowledge that was scattered in the heads of craftsmen and installing it in a process — the assembly line, which, once it’s designed, requires no on-going deliberate effort on the part of those who man it . . . the point being of course to replace skilled workers with unskilled workers.

Interviewer: Yes, cheaper, rule-based. I hadn’t realised that when Henry Ford famously tried this out, a huge proportion of people loathed it so much they walked away very early on.

Michael Lister: That’s right. When he wanted to add a hundred workers to the line it was necessary to hire 963 — such was the attrition rate. And it was because these were people recruited initially from bicycle shops, carriage shops — they were all-round mechanics who knew what they were doing . . . and to be reduced to pulling the lever on a machine was repugnant to them . . . and this is a logic that you see throughout the modern economy. In an effort to dumb jobs down . . . again for the sake of labour costs . . . and you see it now in the office where there’s the electronic sweat shop phenomenon, which can be every bit as stultifying as the assembly line.

Interviewer: And we’re taught in this country by our politicians that a sign of our advance is having an ever greater percentage of people going to university and then doing white-collar jobs of one kind or another. You would argue this is not only dehumanising for a lot of people, but it’s actually economically barmy.

- Michael Lister: Yeah. The book began with a reflection on my own work experience. I worked as an electrician and as a mechanic and I often felt more challenged intellectually doing that work than in other white collared jobs that were officially designated as knowledge work (*laughs*). A further irony is that I also earned more money as an unlicensed electrician than as a college graduate.
- Interviewer: And your argument is partly that all the jobs that can be done electronically are being outsourced anyway, so you're going to lose your job eventually.
- Michael Lister: Well, that seems to have happened to a lot of accountants, programmers, even editors, but by contrast you can't fix a leaking toilet over the Internet, so there's a certain job security that comes from that.
- Interviewer: But the core of your argument is that . . . intellectually, and almost morally, it's superior to do something that involves hand work. Explain to us why.
- Michael Lister: I think I would state it not quite as strongly as that, but I think there is an ethical dimension. Anytime you're dealing with a concrete reality that lets you know right away when you've got something wrong . . . for example when repairing a motorbike, it either starts and it runs right or it doesn't. And if it doesn't, there's no getting away from it. When using your hands you end up relying on the kind of judgement that comes from experience. We put a great emphasis on a certain type of knowledge in our society, namely knowledge that something is the case, as opposed to knowing how — “know-how” as we say. It's a different kind of knowledge that can only come from experience.
- Interviewer: And in terms of living a good life there is something about the direct hands-on business of fixing things and being in charge of your own stuff.
- Michael Lister: I think the experience of seeing a direct effect of your own actions has become somewhat elusive in modern life — partly because of efforts in the workplace to remove elements of judgement.

(10 second pause after first reading)

TONE

(1 minute pause after second reading)

TONE

[Turn over

Instruction to reader(s):

Recording 3

The short story extract 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 short story extract 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 short story extract. 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

Announcer: Thanks for listening. That's all from me today but as usual, before the eleven o'clock news, we have the short story of the day, which today is set in 1940s Paris.

Narrator: That year—1946—winter was a long time going. Although it was April, a freezing wind blew through the streets of the city, and overhead the snow clouds moved across the sky.

The old man, who was called Drioli, shuffled painfully along the pavement. He was cold and miserable, huddled up like a hedgehog in a filthy black coat, only his eyes and the top of his head visible above the turned up collar. He continued to walk until he reached a picture gallery, where there was a single canvas on display in the window. He stopped briefly to look at it. Then, just as he turned to go on, he noticed that, attached to the frame, there was a little plaque, and on this the name: Pierre Duval (1897–1943). Drioli stared at the picture, wondering vaguely what there was about it that seemed familiar. Pierre . . . he cried suddenly. That's who it is. Drioli pressed his face closer to the window. He could remember the boy . . . but when? Yes it was the year before the war, the first war, 1913. He remembered Pierre, that sullen, brooding boy whom he had liked for no reason at all that he could think of, except that he could paint. He allowed his mind to run back over the years. How could he have forgotten him? *My little apprentice with a picture in the finest shop in Paris!*

Such a long time had passed but it was all coming back more clearly now. Where was it the boy had lived? Of course it was in the north west of the city. Ah, yes he remembered it now. But which street? Yes he remembered that now as well. It was all the boy could afford at that time.

Drioli could almost see the street. The line of dustbins along the length of it, the rotten smell, the brown cats walking delicately over the refuse, and then the women, moist, fat women sitting on the doorsteps with their feet upon the cobblestones of the street. Drioli then began to picture the studio with the chair in it, and the filthy red couch that the boy had used for sleeping; the

drunken parties and the cheap, white wine and always, always the bitter, sullen face of the boy brooding over his work.

Yes, and there was all that nonsense with the tattoos, for instance, on that one day that Drioli had got rich. He could see himself now as he entered the studio where his wife was standing in the centre of the room, posing for her picture.

“Tonight we shall celebrate,” Drioli had said.

“What are we celebrating?” the boy asked. “Is it that you’ve decided to divorce your wife so she can marry me?”

“No,” Drioli said. “We celebrate because today I have made a great sum of money with my work.”

It was true he had never tattooed as many as nine arms before in one day. Nine boozy soldiers—and the remarkable thing was that no fewer than seven of them had been able to pay in cash. This had made him suddenly and extremely rich. But the work was terrible on his eyes and he . . .

(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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