

FOR OFFICIAL USE

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Total Mark
(A+B+C)

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NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2013

ENGLISH FOR SPEAKERS OF
OTHER LANGUAGES
INTERMEDIATE 2



* X 2 2 2 1 1 0 1 *

Section A: Listening

X222/11/01

FRIDAY, 31 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 1 0 1 0 1 *

Section A Recording 1*Marks**Choose the correct answer and tick (✓) one box.***1.** A Protected Designation of Origin is

- A a way of labelling the ingredients and calories in food.
- B one of three grades within a European Union scheme.
- C a way of classifying all food sold within the European Union.

1**2.** *Are these statements **true** or **false**? Write **T** (true) or **F** (false) on each line.*

- (i) Arbroath smokies are made from only one type of fish. _____ **1**
- (ii) Arbroath smokies were first made in Arbroath. _____ **1**
- (iii) Arbroath smokies are now made in many other places. _____ **1**

3. *Which **two** of these things does the lecturer say? Tick (✓) **two** boxes.*

- A Coal mining was once common in Cornwall.
- B The Romans wanted tin from Cornwall.
- C Cornish miners had to be careful while eating.
- D It was difficult to keep pasties warm in the mines.
- E Cornish pasties have to be baked in Cornwall.

2

Marks

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

(i) Many _____ Cornish pasties are small bakeries.

1

(ii) Ginsters' products can be found _____ of the country.

1

(iii) _____ written reference to pasties comes from Devon.

1

9 Marks

[Turn over



Section A Recording 2

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

5. Claire thinks that Jim

A is heavier than he used to be.

B is slimmer than he used to be.

C hasn't changed at all.

1

6. How does Roddy feel about coming to meet Jim?

A Angry

B Jealous

C Pleased

1

7. Claire thinks the pub is

A quite high-class.

B rather ordinary.

C unpleasant.

1

8. When Roddy met Claire she

A was in charge of an office in Edinburgh.

B had just joined a company in Brussels.

C was in charge of an office in Brussels.

1



Marks

9. Which **two** of these things are **true** about Claire and Roddy? Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

A Roddy used to be a banker.

B They got married in Glasgow.

C Claire had a baby in Brussels.

D Roddy lost his job in Glasgow.

E Roddy is unemployed.

2

10. Complete the sentence below. Write no more than **three** words.

Jim was _____ in acting than
in directing.

1

11. Which of these is **true** of Jim? Tick (✓) **one** box.

A He is a successful director of plays.

B He has produced a popular play.

C He has produced an unpopular play.

1

8 Marks

[Turn over



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

Section A Recording 3

Marks

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

(i) Nowadays in the UK you are always within _____
_____ Superdry clothing. **1**

(ii) Superdry clothes are described as _____
and _____ . **2**

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

13. The Supergroup company has the reputation of being

A destructive.

B ordinary.

C enduring. **1**

14. Dave Elliot claims Superdry clothes

A are excessively priced.

B are reasonably priced.

C are low priced. **1**

15. How many stores does Superdry have in the UK?

A 18

B 60

C 80 **1**



Marks

16. The popularity of Superdry merchandise is

A very difficult to understand.

B due to its High Street category.

C due to its appeal to sportsmen.

1

17. City financiers are

A impressed by the brand's achievement.

B confused by the brand's success.

C concerned about the brand in the long term.

1

8 Marks

[END OF SECTION A—LISTENING]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS

DO NOT
WRITE
IN THIS
MARGIN

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X222/11/11

NATIONAL FRIDAY, 31 MAY
QUALIFICATIONS 9.00 AM – 9.30 AM
2013

ENGLISH FOR
SPEAKERS OF OTHER
LANGUAGES
INTERMEDIATE 2
Listening Transcript

This paper must not be seen by any candidate.

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



Instruction to reader(s):

Recording 1

The 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 1 before you hear the talk.

(1 minute pause)

TONE

Lecture theatre, sounds of students. Male or female lecturer, any comprehensible accent.

Hi, good morning ... let's all settle down. I must say, you're all pretty lively for a Monday morning. It must be the nice weather. Now, before we start, there's a coach trip going to Hamilton's food factory next Wednesday afternoon. You'll get to see food technology in a real setting so I'd advise you all to sign up for it.

Right, today I want to look at some of the legal aspects of food labelling. We're going to start with an area that has become more important in recent years, and that's the European Union's scheme to protect the origin of some types of food. There are three different grades but the highest one is called Protected Designation of Origin, or PDO. Let's take a Scottish example—Arbroath smokies.

Now, some of you are from overseas so, just to clarify, Arbroath is a town on the east coast of Scotland, a few miles north-east of Dundee. And the smokie is a smoked fish—and one particular kind of fish, a haddock. Very tasty. They started in a village called Auchmithie, not far from Arbroath, then spread to Arbroath itself. Anyway, a few years ago other manufacturers began using the name 'Arbroath smokies' for fish that were smoked elsewhere, so the traditional smokie-makers applied to the European Union for PDO status and that was granted in 2004. So now an Arbroath smokie has to be made in or around Arbroath.

You can see this as a victory for small producers over the big companies, but sometimes the situation isn't that simple. Let's move south, to Cornwall, in the far south-west of England. They make something called a Cornish pasty, which is a semi-circular pastry case filled with beef and vegetables. They have a thick edge where the pastry is folded over, and there's a story that goes with that.

One of the traditional industries in Cornwall was mining—but not for coal, as was common in other parts of Britain, but for tin. Even the Romans came to Cornwall for its tin. Now, a problem with tin mines is that there are a lot of dangerous chemicals in the rocks, like arsenic, and the miners would get this on their hands. So, they would hold the pasties by the edge, eat the rest of it and then throw that part away. Also, because the pastry was so thick, the pasty could stay warm for hours. Anyway, Cornish pasties soon became popular all over Britain, and, after a long campaign they were given protected status in 2011. This

means that a Cornish pasty has to be made in Cornwall—though, strangely enough, it can be baked elsewhere.

However, although there are many producers of Cornish pasties, and a lot of these can be small bakeries, the fact is that most of the pasties sold in Britain are made by one company, Ginsters. You can buy their products in any part of the country. So, when the EU ruling came out, other national chains had to make some changes. Well, most of them did, but one company, based in Devon, the next county to Cornwall, simply said that the EU could go to hell. They may have a point, since the oldest written reference to the pasty, from 1510, comes from Plymouth, which is in Devon, not Cornwall. This was found in an *(begin fade)* old record book in 2006 and the story was picked up by the BBC and the newspapers and went round the world.

(10 second pause after first reading)

TONE

(1 minute pause after second reading)

TONE

[Turn over

Instruction to reader(s):

Recording 2

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

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

Listen to the conversation between a couple—Claire and Roddy, and an old school friend of Claire's. Answer the questions which follow. You now have 1 minute to read the questions in Section A Recording 2 before you hear the conversation.

(1 minute pause)

TONE

(background noise, pub, sound of door opening, footsteps)

Jim *(hesitantly)* Claire ...?

Claire Jim—Jimmy Mac?

Jim That's me—how are you?

Claire I'm fine. Er ... this is Roddy.

Jim Roddy—hi.

Roddy Nice to meet you, Jim *(flat)*.

Jim Sit down, sit down. *(footsteps, sounds of sitting down)* Sorry it's so crowded, but everywhere's like this during the Festival. What do you want to drink? Claire?

Claire Oh ... a diet coke.

Jim OK—and you, Roddy?

Roddy Same for me, Jim.

Jim OK, back in a minute. *(footsteps leaving)*

Claire This is weird. It's been about fifteen years. Mind you, he hasn't changed a lot. Put on a bit of weight, maybe ... but much the same. *(pause)* We were only 17 when we last saw each other. And he left before we finished school - in fifth year, after the exams. *(pause)* You don't look so happy.

Roddy No, but it's strange. You two meeting through the Internet after all this time. Maybe I shouldn't be here ... (*jealously*)

Claire Oh, don't be silly. We were just friends—not even close friends.

Roddy Are you sure? (*jealously*) (*footsteps approaching*)

Jim Here we are—two diet cokes. Back in a minute—I'll just get my drink. (*footsteps leaving*)

Claire Interesting place, this. Not the poshest pub I've been in—it's quite basic really. I wonder why he picked it?

Roddy Probably lives round the corner.

(*footsteps approaching, Jim sits down.*)

Jim Well, cheers.

Claire/
Roddy Cheers. (*They drink.*)

Jim So, Claire, how are you? What have you been up to?

Claire Well ... after school I went to university. I did accountancy. Then I joined a firm here in Edinburgh, and after a couple of years they sent me to Brussels.

Roddy Claire was head of the Brussels office of one of the biggest UK firms, so it was only a matter of time before I met her.

Jim Interesting—so you're in the same line of work?

Roddy I'm in finance, yes.

Claire What Roddy means is that he's a banker—was a banker.

Jim Was?

Roddy (*testily*) Oh, go ahead and tell him the whole story.

Jim Look, if you'd rather not ...

Roddy Well, let me tell it. We got married, then Claire got pregnant ...

Jim You've got a kid—great!

Claire A girl—she's three now.

Roddy So then I was offered a job in Glasgow, and it seemed like a good idea.

Jim So you both moved back to Scotland?

Claire Yes, but unfortunately, the recession hit Roddy's firm badly and he lost his job, I was six months pregnant ... not a good time.

Jim But you're back on your feet now? I mean, you both look ...

Claire Sure. Roddy got another job. It's not banking but it's ... OK.

Roddy Yes ...

Claire So, Jim, what did you do after school? Did you go to university?

Jim No. I went to London for a while, tried various things, then I went to drama school.

Roddy So ... you're an actor?

Jim No, I was never very interested in acting as such. More in directing.

Roddy I see—and have you directed anything since you left?

Jim *(laughs)* Oh yes, lots of things, for a while. But I wasn't very good at it.

Roddy *(unconvincingly)* That's a shame. So what **do** you do?

Jim Well, I decided to have a go at producing, and it worked out quite well. I've got a show on here in Edinburgh.

Claire Wait a minute! Jim ... Jimmy Mac ... McIntyre, wasn't it? James McIntyre? You're not **that** James McIntyre? The producer?

Jim Well, yes.

Claire So you're producing that show across the road ... in the Festival Theatre?

Jim Yes, that's right.

Roddy We were going to go and see it, but the reviews were ... how shall I say ... mixed?

Jim Yes, the critics don't seem to like it, and they may be right. Though, oddly enough, that doesn't stop lots of people buying tickets ... And I can live with that. *(begin fade)* Now, tell me where you're living these days ...

(10 second pause after first reading)

TONE

(1 minute pause after second reading)

TONE

Instruction to reader(s):

Recording 3

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

(1 minute pause)

TONE

Presenter: The Superdry generation ... Everyone from Justin Bieber to Kate Winslet wears it—and sales are booming. But how did an unremarkable UK label become a hit high-street brand? Imogen Fox reports.

Imogen: In London, you are never meant to be more than six feet away from a rat, even if you can't see one. Today in the UK—by my reckoning—you are never more than six feet away from a bit of Superdry. You know the clothes even if you think you don't. Look around. On the bus someone's carrying a rucksack with Japanese writing. On a rush hour train several Suits will be wearing a lightweight jacket with too many zips. Your barista is wearing a T-shirt with a huge number printed on it ... it looks familiar but doesn't seem to mean anything. These are all Superdry clothes: unisex yet anonymous.

This week, Supergroup, the company that owns street wear label Superdry, has, yet again, proved itself the indestructible superhero on the high street. On Wednesday the retailer reported sales up 40%, and its pre-tax profits stand at £50m. At a time when the British public have lost their taste for sugary continental chocolates and designer bedside lamps, the appetite for discreetly logo-ed clothes is growing daily.

Superdry buff Dave Elliot enthused, 'Everything is bold and modern but without being expensive. I really like the style and colours'. And, he claims, it's a more affordable alternative to expensive designer labels, yet the quality of the product is great. He makes sure that he visits the store at least once a week to see what's new.

Superdry was set up in 2003 by Julian Dunkerton, who already owned a brand named Cult Clothing selling vintage clothes and logo T-shirts to students. Since then the label has consistently outperformed the competition. It added 18 UK stores last year, taking the total to 60. A further 44 franchised stores were opened abroad in the same period, taking that total to 80. It is the label most likely to be worn by a papped celebrity carrying a Starbucks. Superdry has been described as a modern sartorial phenomenon.

The appeal of Superdry is hard to explain, in some part owing to the broadness of its reach. It can't be put into a neat fashion category, as other high street labels can. Zara is 'catwalk trends on the cheap' while Cos is just the right side of plain for fashion nerds. It's sporty in a way that appeals to people who like the idea of snowboarding but who don't actually go.

It occupies the same territory as Uniqlo and AllSaints, and yet it trounces them. It's an easy formula to pick apart but it's hard to blend the ingredients. If it were, its peers would surely emulate it stitch for stitch. City financiers are equally puzzled by the brand's success. One of them said that it was hard to believe how the company had remained so fashionable for so long. But it hardly seems to matter how the label is pulling this fashion trick off. The fact remains that it is.

(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]

Acknowledgement of Copyright

Recording 1 Transcript of Recording
Recording 2 Transcript of Recording
Recording 3 Transcript of Recording

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NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2013

ENGLISH FOR SPEAKERS OF
OTHER LANGUAGES
INTERMEDIATE 2



Section B: Reading Section C: Writing

X222/11/02

FRIDAY, 31 MAY 9.50 AM – 11.20 AM

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 text below and answer the questions that follow.

This passage has been removed due to copyright issues.



QUESTIONS

DO NOT
WRITE
IN THIS
MARGIN

Marks

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

1. According to the text, which of the following is **true** about the human sense of smell?

A It will never equal that of animals.

B It is more important than was thought.

C It is not very developed.

1

2. According to the text, which of the following is **true**?
Memories recalled through smell tend to be

A accurate.

B detailed.

C positive.

1

[Turn over



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

Marks

Provide short answers to the following questions.

3. Why is it surprising that smells can help us recall memories very quickly?

1

4. Which word in paragraph 3 means “cause”?

1

5. Which phrase in paragraph 6 means “have an effect”?

1

6. How might companies use smells as they use logos?

1

In the left hand column in the table you can see **four** opinions expressed in the passage, and in the right hand column you can see the name of the person who expressed each opinion. Match the name with the opinion by writing **A – D** in the correct space.

<p>7. Memories related to smells may not be reliable.</p> <p>_____</p>		<p>A. Dr Noam Sobel</p>
<p>8. People’s sense of smell could be as powerful as an animal’s.</p> <p>_____</p>		<p>B. Dr Peter Brennan</p>
<p>9. Smells can be used to influence mood and provoke a memory.</p> <p>_____</p>		<p>C. Dr Alan Hirsch</p>
<p>10. The human sense of smell is very complex .</p> <p>_____</p>		<p>D. Jan Smith</p>

4

10 Marks



Text 2

DO NOT
WRITE
IN THIS
MARGIN

Marks

11. Read the text below and write **one** word for each gap of the text.

This passage has been removed due to copyright issues.

1

1

1

1

1

5 Marks

[Turn over



Marks

12. In the left hand column in the table you can see different areas of interest about ‘The Flying Scotsman’. In the right hand column you can see the information about each topic. Match the text to the topic. **One** has been done for you as an example. There are **two** extra pieces of information that you will not need to use.

Breaking Records <u> K </u>	A. It was retired by British Rail in 1963. By this time, it had undergone several alterations to improve its performance—but it had been pulling trains for 40 years, and steam engines were becoming old-fashioned.	
(i) Public Money <u> </u>	B. It featured novelties such as a hairdressing salon, a “ladies’ retiring room” where perfumes and toiletries were on sale and radio equipment was even fitted to the train so passengers could hear the result of the Derby horse race.	1
(ii) Costs <u> </u>	C. After being sold by British Rail <i>The Flying Scotsman</i> was owned by many different people. However, after a successful campaign, it was returned once more to public ownership in 2004.	1
(iii) Special Features <u> </u>	D. Once <i>The Flying Scotsman’s</i> restoration is complete, it will be back hauling mainline rail tours, steaming proudly into the 21st century.	1
(iv) Route <u> </u>	E. The successful bid to bring the train back to public ownership included £415,000 raised by the public and £365,000 donated by Sir Richard Branson, plus a £1.8m grant from the National Heritage Memorial Fund.	1
(v) Length of Service <u> </u>	F. Different owners tried to run rail tours with <i>The Flying Scotsman</i> but high running costs made this too expensive.	1



12. (continued)

(vi) Changing Hands _____	G. The world famous train has been taken on tours to America and Australia by different owners.	1
(vii) The Beginning _____	H. By 1924 the locomotive had been given the name ' <i>The Flying Scotsman</i> ' after the London to Edinburgh rail service it provided, which started daily at 10am.	1
(viii) Distance Travelled _____	I. The locomotive known as ' <i>The Flying Scotsman</i> ' was originally built in Doncaster for the London and North Eastern Railway (LNER), emerging from the works on 24 February 1923 and initially numbered 1472.	1
(ix) The Future _____	J. Since it started service it has covered approximately 2,500,000 miles (4,000,000km).	1
(x) Widely Travelled _____	K. In 1928 the locomotive hauled the first ever nonstop London to Edinburgh service and, in 1934, it was clocked at 100mph – officially the first locomotive to have reached that speed.	1
	L. It was originally green, but was painted black during the war. After the war it was blue for a brief time before turning green again and remaining that way until it was retired.	
	M. Probably the most famous locomotive in the world, with fans in countries far and wide.	

10 Marks

[END OF SECTION B—READING]



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

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).

How to Enrol on a Course

<p><i>There is \surd huge choice of classes and you should read the information carefully before making it your choice—then it is easy to enrol.</i></p>	<p>a. <u> a </u></p>
<p>You can enrol telephone from 10.00—19.30, Monday to Friday, by post, enclosing a completed enrolment form, or person.</p>	<p>b. <u> it </u></p>
<p>Enrolments which are processed strictly in the order they are received and you will sent a course registration letter as soon as possible. Students who are strongly encouraged to enrol as early as possible. If you enrol late, you may find that the class it is full or that the class has been cancelled due to lack numbers. All students must enrol prior attending the first class. Please check your course registration letter for starting date, time and venue of your class.</p>	<p>1. _____</p>
<p>If you have any questions, please to telephone the number below.</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>

5 Marks



Part 2

Read the three tasks below. Answer **one** task only on the lined answer sheets on Pages 11–12.
Choose your task and write the task number selected in the box provided on Page 11.

Recommended Length: 250 words

Recommended Time: 40 minutes

Task 1: Everyday Communication

A new community centre is being planned for your area and your local councillor wants residents to contribute ideas.

Send an **e-mail** with your views and recommendations. You should include the following areas and you may add any ideas of your own.

- library/resources
- classes
- sports
- cafeteria/refreshments
- crèche/child-minding
- outside space

20 Marks

OR

Task 2: Work

Your company wants to encourage its employees to give something back to the community by becoming involved in a local voluntary organisation.

Having recently volunteered, write **an article** for your company newsletter, detailing the benefits of volunteering.

You should consider the following points and you may add any ideas of your own.

- learning new skills
- training in new areas
- improving your CV
- helping your community
- building your confidence
- making new contacts

20 Marks



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

OR

Task 3: Study

‘Every subject you study should involve a substantial amount of homework’ .

Write an **essay** discussing the advantages and disadvantages of homework. You should consider the following points and you may add any ideas of your own.

Some of the advantages might be:

- consolidation of class work
- development of time management skills
- chance to develop individual interests

Some of the disadvantages might be:

- tiredness/boredom
- lack of free time
- possibility of cheating

20 Marks



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

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWER

DO NOT
WRITE
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ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWER

DO NOT
WRITE
IN THIS
MARGIN

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

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DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE



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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Section C—Writing, Part 1—Text is adapted from University of Glasgow Courses for Adults 2011–2012 (Page 78, Paragraph 1 – Enrolment Procedures). Reproduced by kind permission of DACE, University of Glasgow.



* X 2 2 2 1 1 0 2 1 6 *