

FOR OFFICIAL USE



National  
Qualifications  
2017

Mark

**X727/75/02**

**ESOL  
Reading and Writing**

THURSDAY, 18 MAY

1:00 PM – 2:35 PM



\* X 7 2 7 7 5 0 2 \*

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

**Total marks — 50**

**SECTION 1 — READING — 25 marks**

Read BOTH texts and attempt ALL questions.

**SECTION 2 — WRITING — 25 marks**

Attempt Part 1 and Part 2. In Part 2 attempt EITHER Task 1 OR Task 2.

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

Write your answers clearly in the spaces provided in this booklet. Additional space for answers is provided at the end of this booklet. If you use this space you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give this booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



\* X 7 2 7 7 5 0 2 0 1 \*

## SECTION 1 — READING — 25 MARKS

Read BOTH texts and attempt ALL questions

Recommended time: 35 minutes

## Text 1

Read the article below and attempt the questions that follow.

- 1 It may sound like an urban legend, but there was a time not too long ago when people left their front doors open so those living next door could pop in and see them. Today, there is significantly less chance of you calling round to your neighbour's home to ask to borrow some sugar than of you interacting with someone you follow on Twitter who you have never met. This is the way of the modern world: why have a real, physical conversation with someone who lives 10 metres away when you can be "friends" with a picture on Facebook which belongs to some unknown individual on the other side of the world?
- 2 While Facebook and Twitter cater for worldwide acquaintances, a new social network is attempting to bring individual neighbourhoods closer together. Instead of concentrating on making new friends in far-away places, Nextdoor.com aims to put you in touch with those living in the same area. The free service allows neighbours to swap information on everything from traffic disruption in their street to the best local dentist. Posts about lost dogs, babysitter recommendations and warnings about suspicious looking vehicles are also common. Nextdoor.com users can leave updates for their entire neighbourhood, which can contain more than 700 people, or send private messages to just one other neighbour.
- 3 Nextdoor, which is based in San Francisco, launched in the US at the end of 2011. Within its first year, 176 different neighbourhoods across 26 states had signed up. In the last few months, however, interest in the site has exploded, fuelled by a combination of online word-of-mouth and financial support. There are now almost 13,000 registered neighbourhoods on Nextdoor across 50 states and things aren't going to stop there. The site has just launched an iPhone app and an app for Android devices will follow in the next few months. It also hopes to launch in Britain next year.
- 4 Nextdoor's co-founder and chief executive, Nirav Tolia, explained what makes it stand out in the current social networking market. "Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter – these are amazing websites and they do amazing things, but it's primarily technology that's being used to connect people that are geographically distant," he said. "In contrast, we were looking for an idea that would bring local people together. We enjoyed the experience of growing up and being close to our neighbourhoods, but all of us felt like in adulthood we had lost contact with that sense of community."



\* X 7 2 7 7 5 0 2 0 2 \*

- 5 While Nextdoor specialises in everyday occurrences such as house cats running away, it also deals with the extraordinary. One Nextdoor user in Oklahoma asked for neighbours to come forward with food and clothing for a friend whose home had been destroyed in a devastating storm. People also used Nextdoor to alert one another during recent wildfires in California. The site has also caught the eye of the police. More than 100 police departments, including those in Dallas, San Jose and San Diego, have partnered with Nextdoor and more than 1,000 officers have been trained to use the site so they can warn users of any criminal activity in their area, although they cannot read neighbours' private posts.
- 6 But if they live just across the street, why do we need an online network to connect with our neighbours? Why don't we just walk over with a batch of freshly-baked cookies and knock on their door? Unfortunately, it would appear we are all quite shy — surveys indicate millions of Britons have never even met their neighbours, let alone spoken to them. Nextdoor aims to change that. "We don't want neighbours to simply communicate with their neighbourhoods using our service," said Tolia. "We want them to use our service to get to know their neighbours and then to meet them in the real world. We hope people can get back the feeling that they know the people around them and that they use those connections to create a stronger and better place to live."

**Questions**

**Questions 1–6: Complete each gap with NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS from the text (refer to paragraphs 1–3).**

1. People are more likely to be in contact with people they \_\_\_\_\_  
than their neighbours. 1
2. Nextdoor.com is different from other social networks because it focuses on connecting people \_\_\_\_\_ . 1
3. Users of Nextdoor.com can choose whether to share information with everyone in their local area or \_\_\_\_\_ . 1
4. Which word in paragraph 3 means increased dramatically? 1
- \_\_\_\_\_



**Text 1 Questions (continued)**

5. Which phrase in paragraph 3 means informal sharing of information? 1

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Nextdoor plans to release \_\_\_\_\_very soon. 1

**Questions 7–10: Choose the correct answer for each question and tick (✓) one box (refer to paragraphs 4 and 5).**

7. Nirav Tolia believes his website is 1

A different from other social networks.

B the same as other social networks.

C more profitable than other social networks.

8. The creators of Nextdoor.com believe most people 1

A don't know their neighbours nowadays.

B are no longer in contact with old friends.

C find it hard to stay in contact.

9. One unusual use of Nextdoor involved 1

A finding lost pets.

B helping after storm damage.

C communicating after fire damage.



## Text 1 Questions (continued)

10. The police are able to use Nextdoor.com to

1

A train people to stop criminals.

B read criminals' private messages.

C tell users about local crimes.

Questions 11 and 12: Give short answers for each question — NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS (refer to paragraph 6).

11. What reason does the writer give for poor communication between neighbours?

1

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12. Where does Tolia want neighbours to communicate?

1

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[Turn over



\* X 7 2 7 7 5 0 2 0 5 \*

**Text 2**

Read the article below and attempt the questions that follow.

**Inside the schools that dare to break with traditional teaching**

- 1 Many things have changed in the last fifteen years but what about education? We have yet to see a radical change in teaching styles. There are schools, however, that are making changes and giving teachers more freedom in how and what they teach. They are encouraging students and educators to become responsible for their own learning.
- 2 The Quest to Learn school in New York has a mission to make schools fit for the 21st century. Teachers at the school believe using games to teach the curriculum increases pupil interest and better prepares young people to cope with the complexities of the modern world. In Quest to Learn lessons, play involves imaginative inquiry by students, ranging from group storytelling activities to a computer simulated exercise with a microscopic doctor journeying through the patient's body to teach biology.
- 3 The co-director of the school, Arana Shapiro, says the best games are those that can be used in multiple classrooms at all levels. The curriculum is taught using the principles of a game, with the teacher starting a new school year by presenting an initial challenge. They then design lessons and activities that give students the knowledge and tools to meet the challenge. Shapiro explains that the games played during the year have to be adapted to suit the age of the students. The older they get, the less willing they are to engage with some of the more creative activities. Instead, the students are challenged to design solutions to real-world problems, such as bullying.
- 4 A school, though, is only as good as its teachers, says Shapiro. She adds: "In other schools there is an emphasis on making courses which teachers can just follow. However, for us it has always been about helping teachers become designers of the curriculum. They are encouraged to create resources that will engage kids and help them become 21st century citizens."
- 5 Another school using non-traditional methods is The Liger Learning Centre in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. It uses project-based learning to help its students succeed in education and their careers and to create future leaders who will help to lead change in their country. The English-language boarding school, which offers free scholarships for gifted children from disadvantaged backgrounds, encourages students to explore core subjects such as maths and science through projects that are designed to deepen knowledge and understanding of their own country.



\* X 7 2 7 7 5 0 2 0 6 \*

- 6 “The aim is that these children will become better citizens than if they had stayed in their villages,” explains Dominic Sharpe, Liger’s National Director. “They will have more knowledge of the opportunities and challenges facing their country.” The school’s learning coordinator, Jeffrey Holte, says the model of teaching is based on the idea of learning about the world through experiencing the world. He adds: “Entrepreneurship\* is a big part of the curriculum because a lot of change in Cambodia will be economic. It’s important that our students learn the necessary business skills.”
- 7 Orestad Gymnasium in Copenhagen, Denmark, is famously known as the school without separate classrooms. The 1,000 plus students, aged 16 to 19, study in the open plan building’s numerous “learning zones”. The architects designed the school to enable a mix of 50% teacher-led learning with 50% independent learning. The school claims to be 100% digital. Lessons are taught entirely using computers and iPads with Google apps. “There are many reasons for the use of ICT,” explains Headteacher Allan Andersen. “When you have an open-plan school like this, you have to develop new ways of leading a lesson. We learn in our virtual world, so students log on and everything is online.” The emphasis on digital learning is also one of the key ideas of the school, adds Andersen. Teachers want to encourage technological innovation among students and transform them into active participants, not just consumers.
- 8 This particular Danish model of learning is not without fault. Andersen says that it can favour the stronger, more independent students over those who require more individual support. They are therefore looking at better ways to meet the needs of all pupils.
- 9 Digital technology has been responsible for much of the change in how societies work and live in the 21st century. The way we learn must be adapted to ensure that students are equipped with the skills needed to succeed now and in the future. Thankfully, many schools are rising to that challenge. But what impact will their examples of innovation have? Only time will tell.

\*Glossary: entrepreneurship: the creation of new businesses

Questions 13–17: Complete each gap with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the text (refer to paragraphs 1–4).

13. There has not been a \_\_\_\_\_  
in education methods recently. 1
14. The Quest to Learn school gets young people ready for the 21st  
century by \_\_\_\_\_ . 1
15. As students get older they are less interested in  
\_\_\_\_\_. 1



**Text 2 Questions (continued)**

16. Students need to produce answers to \_\_\_\_\_ . 1

17. Teachers at Quest to Learn \_\_\_\_\_  
to design the materials. 1

**Question 18:** Choose two correct statements about the Liger Learning Centre.  
Tick (✓) two boxes (refer to paragraphs 5–6). 2

A There’s a focus on project work.

B It is preparing leaders of the future.

C Classes are free for everyone.

D Maths and science are taught traditionally.

E Students study in their own villages.

F Travelling the world is important.

**Questions 19–21:** Give short answers (refer to paragraphs 6–7).

19. What needs to be taught to help develop the Cambodian economy? 1

\_\_\_\_\_

20. What is unusual about the Orestad Gymnasium? 1

\_\_\_\_\_

21. How often do Orestad Gymnasium students use paper materials? 1

\_\_\_\_\_





Text 2 Questions (continued)

Question 22: Choose the correct answer and tick (✓) one box (refer to paragraph 9).

22. How does the author feel about the impact of technology on education? 1

- A It is entirely successful.
- B It is worrying.
- C It is decreasing.
- D It is too early to know.

Questions 23–24: Choose the correct answer and tick (✓) one box (refer to the whole text).

23. Who emphasises the creative role of teachers? 1

- A Shapiro
- B Sharpe
- C Holte
- D Andersen

24. Who admits that the new methods of learning have their problems? 1

- A Shapiro
- B Sharpe
- C Holte
- D Andersen



**SECTION 2 — WRITING — 25 MARKS**

*Read the writing tasks below. You should attempt Part 1 and Part 2 and ensure you have time to complete both Parts.*

*As a guide, you may wish to spend about 20 minutes on Part 1 and about 40 minutes on Part 2.*

**Part 1 — Everyday Life**

*Write your answer on the lined answer sheets below and on Page 11.*

You are looking for a language exchange partner to help you improve your English in return for help with your first language. You see an advert from someone who wants to learn your language. Write an **e-mail** to the person who posted the advert.

**In your e-mail:**

- explain why you are contacting him/her
- describe your English language level and the areas you want to improve
- include information about your availability to meet
- ask for a variety of information about them and the language skills they want to improve.

Recommended length: 90–120 words.

**10**



**Part 2 — Work OR Study**

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

Attempt **ONE** task only on the lined answer sheets on Pages 13 to 15.

Write the task number selected in the box provided on Page 13.

**Task 1 — Work**

**Report**

The company you work for is concerned about low staff morale\*.

Write a **report** for your manager suggesting activities the company could offer at lunch time to make staff happier. Give reasons why they are suitable. Use some or all of the following points. You may also use your own ideas.

- Walking / running club
- Games room
- Leisure classes eg languages / cooking / sports
- Book club
- Meditation / yoga

\*Morale: happiness and enthusiasm for work

Recommended length: 200–220 words.

15

**OR**

**Task 2 — Study**

**Essay**

Write a formal **essay** discussing statements A and B, saying which statement you prefer and giving reasons.

**A:** Schools should concentrate on the basic skills of English, Maths, IT and other academic subjects; preparation for the workplace should only come after these are established.

**B:** Pupils should be prepared for the workplace throughout their time at school by taking part in leadership and teamwork training, work experience and employability workshops.

Recommended length: 200–220 words.

15







A large rectangular area with horizontal lines, resembling a writing space or a table.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



MARKS

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS AND ROUGH WORK



\* X 7 2 7 7 5 0 2 1 6 \*



MARKS

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS AND ROUGH WORK



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DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE



\* X 7 2 7 7 5 0 2 1 8 \*

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\* X 7 2 7 7 5 0 2 1 9 \*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Section 1 Text 1 – Article is adapted from “Forget Facebook... Have you tried the social network Nextdoor?” by Ross McGuinness, taken from *Metro*, 29th May 2013. Reproduced by permission of Solo Syndication.

Section 1 Text 2 – Article is adapted from “Inside the schools that dare to break with traditional teaching” by Matthew Jenkin, taken from *The Guardian*, 11th February 2015. Reproduced by permission of The Guardian. © Guardian News and Media Ltd 2017.



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FOR OFFICIAL USE



National  
Qualifications  
2017

Mark

**X727/75/01**

**ESOL  
Listening**

THURSDAY, 18 MAY

2:55 PM – 3:20 PM (approx.)



\* X 7 2 7 7 5 0 1 \*

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

**Total marks — 20**

Attempt ALL questions.

You will hear two different recordings. **Before you hear each recording, you will have one minute to read the questions.** You will hear each recording twice, with a gap between each playing. After you hear the second playing of each recording you will have one minute to finish answering the questions.

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

You may NOT use a dictionary.

Write your answers clearly in the spaces provided in this booklet. Additional space for answers is provided at the end of this booklet. If you use this space you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

You are not allowed to leave the examination room until the end of the test.

Before leaving the examination room you must give this booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



\* X 7 2 7 7 5 0 1 0 1 \*

Total marks — 20  
Attempt ALL questions

Recording 1

Listen to the recording and attempt the questions which follow. You will hear the recording twice. You now have one minute to read the questions in Recording 1 before the recording begins.

Questions 1–3: Choose the correct answer for each question and tick (✓) one box.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Kath’s guest, Janet Younger  | 1 |
| A used to be a politician and is now a journalist. <input type="checkbox"/>     |   |
| B used to be a journalist and is now a politician. <input type="checkbox"/>     |   |
| C used to be a journalist and a politician. <input type="checkbox"/>            |   |
| 2. Who died on the hills this weekend?  | 1 |
| A Two walkers. <input type="checkbox"/>   |   |
| B Three walkers. <input type="checkbox"/>                                       |   |
| C Two climbers. <input type="checkbox"/>  |   |
| 3. What does Janet want the Scottish Mountaineering Association to do?          | 1 |
| A Put better weather forecasts on their website. <input type="checkbox"/>       |   |
| B List all hill accidents on their website. <input type="checkbox"/>            |   |
| C Warn people not to go to some places in bad weather. <input type="checkbox"/> |   |



Recording 1 Questions (continued)

4. What reasons does Gavin give for the number of accidents in the hills?  
Tick (✓) **three** boxes.

3

- A Not enough equipment.
- B Poor-quality equipment.
- C Lack of training.
- D Bad weather.
- E Poor choices.
- F Bad luck.

5. Complete each sentence below with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.

(i) Gavin thinks that hillwalking helps prevent \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ .

1

(ii) Kath says that it's safer on the hills than \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ .

1

(iii) Gavin doesn't like to be called complacent because he brings  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
people down from the hills.

1

(iv) Kath wants listeners to give their opinion about \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the hills.

1

[Turn over



## Recording 2

Listen to the recording and attempt the questions which follow. You will hear the recording twice. You now have one minute to read the questions in Recording 2 before the recording begins.

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

6. This talk is 1

- A the introduction to a new course.
- B an open lecture to interested students.
- C part of a course which has already started.

7. Which **two** of these does the speaker say about early railways? Tick (✓) **two** boxes. 2

- A Some people were killed by the first trains.
- B Most landowners objected to railways on their land.
- C The Liverpool and Manchester railway opened in 1825.
- D Cows were very frightened by the first trains.
- E At first, people thought travelling fast might kill them.





Recording 2 Questions (continued)

8. Which of these does the speaker **NOT** say was true of the 1960s? Tick (✓) **one** box. 1

A Diesel locomotives began to be used in Britain.

B Diesel locomotives were introduced in many European countries.

C Many people bought cars for the first time.

D The government closed many railway lines.

9. Complete each sentence below with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.

(i) At first the steam train met with both resistance and \_\_\_\_\_ 1  
\_\_\_\_\_ .

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ are usually the first to adopt new types of communication. 1

(iii) Social networking sites began to lose popularity when \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ to use them. 1

(iv) You can now \_\_\_\_\_ to a friend and they will quickly disappear. 1

[Turn over



Recording 2 Questions (continued)

Questions 10 and 11: Choose the correct answer and tick (✓) one box.

10. How does the speaker feel about social media?

1

A Enthusiastic.

B Amused.

C Critical.

D Regretful.

11. Which of these would be the best title for this talk?

1

A The golden age of the train.

B Changing attitudes to technologies.

C Britain's love affair with the railways.

D The past, present and future of technology.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



MARKS

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS



\* X 7 2 7 7 5 0 1 0 7 \*

MARKS

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS



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