



National
Qualifications
2018

X827/75/02

**ESOL
Reading**

WEDNESDAY, 23 MAY

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Candidates should enter their surname, forename(s), date of birth, Scottish candidate number and the name and Level of the subject at the top of their first answer sheet.

Total marks — 35

Read the THREE texts and attempt ALL questions.

You may NOT use a dictionary.

Write your answers clearly on your answer sheet.

Questions marked with an asterisk differ in some respects from those in the printed paper.

Marks are shown in square brackets at the end of each question or part question.

An OW in the margin indicates a new question.

Text 1

Read the article below and attempt the questions that follow.

- 1 The carpet is filthy. Guests are about to arrive. You have several choices: buy a carpet cleaning machine (around £130 upwards), pay for a professional cleaning company (about £40), or rent a machine from a private hire firm (around £29 for two days). Or, if you live in West Norwood, just pop down the road and borrow one for £9. It isn't only domestic cleaning equipment that is available for knock-down rates in this area of south London. The Library of Things, a new "borrowing space" social enterprise, stocks everything from DIY equipment and camping gear to kitchenware and wetsuits.
- 2 "The concept is simple", says 26 year-old co-founder Rebecca Trevalyan. Anyone can become a member, it's free to join, and up to five items can be borrowed per week. The carpet cleaner is one of the more expensive items but most are hired out at somewhere between £2 (for a garden fork) and £4 (for a bread maker). All are listed in its online catalogue.
- 3 "The way the Library of Things works is that we own all the things . . . and people come to borrow them," says Trevalyan. "All the items are priced depending on their value and how much people want to borrow them."
- 4 Launched last month, the initiative has attracted only about 150 members so far but has big ambitions. Trevalyan and her two co-founders covered the start-up costs of The Library of Things with a successful online fundraising campaign. In addition, a local branch of DIY retailer B&Q donated £1,000-worth of stock, while outdoor brands Berghaus and Patagonia gave backpacks, travel duffle bags and other goods. "We wanted the items to be firstly of high quality, so not previously used where possible, and we had to know that they were safe, particularly where they were electrical," says Derek Smith, one of the founders.
- 5 In addition to revenue from borrowing fees, the founders hope to make a profit through the sale of branded merchandise and additional products such as screws and cleaning fluids. They have also won an award from the Royal Society of Arts (RSA) which they plan on using to fund the writing of a guide for other organisations looking to copy their business model. Trevalyan and her colleagues organise information sessions to train others to set up their own libraries. "We're hoping these will be in all sorts of different contexts, such as libraries, housing estates, community centres and shops," says Trevalyan.
- 6 "Starting projects such as these is always a challenge," says Ben Kellard, head of sustainable business at the specialist advisory organisation, Forum for the Future. What social entrepreneurs such as Trevalyan have in terms of great ideas and innovation, they lack in capital and business connections, he says. Big business, in contrast, lacks the first but has plenty of the second. "It should be a perfect marriage between the two in theory," he says, "but you rarely see that in practice."
- 7 Another hurdle is low public demand. At present, it's just too easy to click online and "blindly buy more stuff", says Sam Stephens, founder of the neighbourhood-based sharing website Streetbank. In his darker moments, Stephens fears it will need a cataclysmic economic shock to make the average consumer think seriously about sharing rather than buying.
- 8 He hopes, however, that democratically-run, community-owned sharing enterprises like The Library of Things can turn the tables on this. If everyone shared everything, GDP* would collapse, he admits. But, he says, "our resources would be used much more efficiently."

*GDP: Gross Domestic Product, the total value of all goods and services produced in a country in a year.

Questions

Questions 1 to 4: Complete each sentence with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the text (refer to paragraphs 1 to 3).

1. You can get someone else to clean your carpet for approximately — . [1 mark]
2. The Library of Things lends a variety of equipment for — prices. [1 mark]
3. The — contains all the details of the equipment. [1 mark]
4. The cost of each item is based on demand and the item's — . [1 mark]

Questions 5 to 6: Choose the correct answer for each question (refer to paragraphs 4 to 5).

5. The money to start the Library of Things came from
 - A the founders.
 - B Internet donors.
 - C local retailers. [1 mark]
6. The money to pay for a new business handbook will come from
 - A selling branded goods.
 - B a grant from the RSA.
 - C similar organisations. [1 mark]

Questions 7 to 8: Give short answers to the questions.

7. How does the Library of Things help people wanting to start similar projects? [1 mark]
8. Which word in paragraph 7 means a problem or challenge that you need to overcome before you can do something successfully? [1 mark]

* 9. Match each of the following people with an opinion by writing the correct letter A, B, C or D. There is one opinion that you do NOT need.

(i) Derek Smith [1 mark]

(ii) Ben Kellard [1 mark]

(iii) Sam Stephens [1 mark]

A Most people just buy things on the Internet without thinking.

B Beginning schemes like the Library of Things is difficult.

C It's important to use items that are in good condition.

D The Library of Things is too expensive for poor people.

Text 2

Read the article below and attempt the questions that follow.

- 1 According to a report by the community interest group Active Working Office, workers should spend a minimum of two hours on their feet at work — building up to an ideal four hours. Research has long linked excessive time spent sitting to increased risk of illness or premature death. The new advice, however, represents the first time British workers have been provided with definite targets for getting out of their seats.
- 2 The report's author, Gavin Bradley, calls for a revolution in the workplace through the use of sit-stand desks, standing-based work and regular walkabouts. He also suggests that facilities such as toilets should be moved further away from staff, some e-mails could be replaced by hand-delivered messages and employees could have alarms on computers or personal motion assessment devices prompting them to move.
- 3 Bradley said: "We are creatures of habit and we have come to the conclusion that sitting is the best way of doing office work. We need an environment where people feel much more liberated to stand at their desks. The benefits of four hours standing far outweigh the minor risks."
- 4 Looking at existing scientific evidence Bradley found that compared with those who sit the least, those who sit most are more than twice as likely to develop type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease. This group also have a 13% and 17% increased risk of cancer and death respectively. Office workers spend 65% to 75% of their working hours sitting according to the study, published in the British Journal of Sports Medicine.
- 5 British people sit for 8–9 hours each day on average and one study suggested that, for those sitting more than seven hours a day, there is a 5% increased risk of premature death with each additional hour off their feet. Bradley said some tasks, such as writing a report or analysing numbers, were better done sitting but others such as meetings or checking your inbox were actually more productive when standing.
- 6 Therefore the report is strongly in favour of adjustable desks, which only 1% of office workers in the UK have access to, compared with 90% in Scandinavia. They typically cost hundreds of pounds each but the report says benefits come through improved productivity, less absenteeism and reduced healthcare costs. However, the report does admit that standing still for long periods of time also carries health risks. It warns that people who start standing more "could expect some fatigue as part of the process of change".
- 7 John Cridland of the Confederation of British Industry commented, "Firms will generally take a common-sense approach, and we are sure that they will consider encouraging different ways of working, but ultimately firms will seek to balance the practicalities of time spent away from desks with the needs of the business, rather than following all the advice from Active Working Office."
- 8 Professor Maureen Baker, chair of the Royal College of GPs, said doctors tended to move about a lot anyway, particularly when consulting patients, but that the report "provides food for thought". She added: "In many cases — particularly for smaller organisations — the adjustments necessary to allow employees to stand for a significant proportion of the day might be unrealistic. It is, however, important that employers recognise the responsibility they have to maintain their employees' health."
- 9 One office blogger, however, was less cautious in his reaction. Joel Goby said: "Have these people ever worked in an office before? There's often one of these irritating bits of so-called "science" going around. We're meant to spend 20 seconds every 20 minutes having an eye break. We're not meant to inhale toxic fumes from out of the openings at the back of printers. We're meant to sit up exactly straight for eight hours without slumping. Yeah, right."

Questions

Questions 10 to 12: Choose the correct answer for each question (refer to paragraphs 1 to 3).

10. The Active Working report recommends that companies should

- A change work practices so that workers stand more.
- B check how long their workers spend sitting down.
- C research the problems linked to long standing hours.
- D encourage standing for all office tasks. [1 mark]

11. One suggestion to make workers more active involves

- A taking people's chairs away.
- B starting exercise classes.
- C providing fewer toilets.
- D changing communication methods. [1 mark]

12. Bradley mainly associates standing with

- A habit.
- B hard work.
- C freedom.
- D risk. [1 mark]

Questions 13 to 17: Give short answers to the questions (refer to paragraphs 4 to 8).

13. Among those who sit the most, what is the increased percentage risk of death? [1 mark]
14. What does Bradley think you should do when you are reading your e-mails? [1 mark]
15. What equipment will help workers alternate between sitting and standing? [1 mark]
16. Which word in paragraph 6 means “tiredness”? [1 mark]
17. Which word in paragraph 8 means “part”? [1 mark]
- *18. Match each of the following people with an opinion by writing the correct letter A, B, C D or E.

There is one opinion that you do NOT need.

- (i) Gavin Bradley [1 mark]
- (ii) John Cridland [1 mark]
- (iii) Maureen Baker [1 mark]
- (iv) Joel Goby [1 mark]

- A Companies will not be told what to do.
- B This report will annoy office workers.
- C Ordinary office workers will welcome this report.
- D My colleagues don't spend much time sitting down.
- E Office workers think sitting is best for them.

Text 3

Read the text below and attempt the questions that follow.

- 1 It has been quite a week for Year 5 from Middlesbrough's Macmillan Academy. Yesterday, they were struggling in a gale force wind to reach the summit of Scafell Pike in the Lake District. Today, they are gathered around a classroom table in the Lakes' Outward Bound centre, looking exhausted as their group leader, Martin Barratt, guides them through a discussion of an argument two of them had high on Scafell. Why did they feel so strongly at that point, he wonders, and what lessons can be learned to avoid future confrontation?
- 2 Sally, lazing in her chair with an expression of perfect sourness on her face, has no doubts. "Don't climb a mountain," she says, to much laughter. Then something rather amazing starts to happen. Despite everything, the youngsters in the group rouse themselves to analyse with surprising emotional maturity the dramas of the previous day.
- 3 As part of the process, each of the nine students in Barratt's group takes turns to leave the room while the others discuss his or her strengths and how to improve them. "Big" Tom (as opposed to a fellow student called "Good" Tom) is admired for taking the contents of strugglers' rucksacks and putting them in his own, without being told to do this by a teacher or instructor. But the group feels Big Tom could be braver in articulating his ideas, rather than going along with the majority. Big Tom is called back and told these observations. He smiles shyly.
- 4 Slogging up mountains in the rain in a bright red jacket may seem old-fashioned in an age of electronic entertainment and fear about the safety of children, but times seem to be changing once again. Outdoor learning initiatives (such as the Forest Schools) are growing in popularity. And the runaway success of *The Dangerous Book for Boys* shows how many of us wish for a more natural upbringing for our children. Television, too, has been quick to cash in on this interest, with shows such as *Boot Camp* and even *I'm a Celebrity*.
- 5 Kurt Hahn, the educationalist who co-founded the Outward Bound movement in the 1940s, once said: "We are all better than we know. If only we can be brought to realise this, we may never be prepared to settle for anything less." His vision still endures. It has been a bumpy ride for the organisation since then, and in Britain the organisation has even faced financial collapse, but experiential learning of the kind Outward Bound pioneered is firmly back in fashion.
- 6 The Macmillan Academy is certainly convinced of its value. The inner-city secondary school draws children from more than 50 primaries, including from the most disadvantaged areas. Despite that, it is one of the most successful state schools in the country and was recently awarded High Performing School status by the Government. Part of that success, says the Head, Phil Latham, comes from its commitment to adventurous experiences.
- 7 It is the only school in the country with a "specialism" in outdoor learning. It is not about just a bit of canoeing as part of a PE course; it's woven into the fabric of school life for every student. But the week-long residential courses at Outward Bound taken by different year groups are a highlight. "You bring kids here and you notice the improvement in their self-belief and self-esteem," says the Academy's director of programmes, David Exeter. "It creates a can-do atmosphere that you capitalise on in the classroom."
- 8 The Year 5 students seem inspired. "You learn about your limits and are stretched beyond your comfort zone," says Michelle Dabbs. "Working in new teams improves your tolerance of others," adds Zehnab Hussain, "and leading others is a tricky business." She continues: "People don't always do what you want them to do, but you learn that encouraging others is one of the best ways to make them achieve."

Questions

Questions 19 to 21: Complete each sentence with **NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS** from the text (refer to paragraphs 1 to 2).

19. — made it more difficult for the pupils to reach the top of the mountain. [1 mark]
20. After their climb, the pupils seem to be — . [1 mark]
21. The writer is impressed with the pupils' — when they review the recent expedition. [1 mark]

Questions 22 to 24: Choose the correct answer for each question (refer to paragraphs 3 to 5).

22. Eight pupils discuss Big Tom's behaviour
- A in his absence.
 - B entirely positively.
 - C in a negative way.
 - D in a shy, hesitant way. [1 mark]
23. Interest in outdoor experiences is increasing because we
- A are inspired to do it by video games.
 - B are worried about the safety of children.
 - C think our children don't get outdoors enough.
 - D are inspired to do it by the TV. [1 mark]
24. Kurt Hahn's educational vision involved
- A setting ambitious goals.
 - B settling for realistic goals.
 - C bumpy rides in the wild.
 - D making money for Outward Bound. [1 mark]
25. Which word in paragraph 6 means "poor"? [1 mark]

- *26.** Match each of the following people with an attitude or opinion by writing the correct letter A, B, C, D or E (refer to paragraphs 6–8).

There is one opinion that you do NOT need.

- (i) Phil Latham **[1 mark]**
(ii) David Exeter **[1 mark]**
(iii) Michelle Dabbs **[1 mark]**
(iv) Zehrab Hussain **[1 mark]**

- A Canoeing is a key part of it.
B It helps participants improve their people skills.
C It helped the school win government approval.
D The confidence it developed means confidence in class.
E It enables pupils to do things they expected to struggle with.

- 27.** Choose the correct answer for this question.

Overall, the text suggests that Outward Bound courses

- A work in an entirely positive way.
B are necessary for pupils' fitness.
C may be too old-fashioned for today's pupils.
D may not work for every school. **[1 mark]**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



National
Qualifications
2018

X827/75/03

**ESOL
Writing**

WEDNESDAY, 23 MAY

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Candidates should enter their surname, forename(s), date of birth, Scottish candidate number and the name and Level of the subject at the top of their first answer sheet.

Total marks — 30

Attempt BOTH parts.

In Part 2 attempt EITHER Task 1 OR Task 2.

You may NOT use a dictionary.

Write your answers clearly on your answer sheet.

Marks are shown in square brackets at the end of each question or part question.

An OW in the margin indicates a new question.

Total marks — 30
Attempt BOTH parts

Part 1 — Everyday Life

Read the task below and write your answer on your answer sheet. [15 marks]

The local council is running a competition for the best ideas to increase environmental awareness amongst students in schools and colleges. Your school or college is not very environmentally friendly but you would like to enter the competition.

Write a formal e-mail to your school head or college principal. In your e-mail you should include some or all of the following:

- reasons for entering the competition
- suggestions about recycling
- energy saving ideas
- making the local area more wildlife friendly
- raising awareness in the school/college
- how students could get involved

You should write between 140 to 160 words.

Part 2 — Work OR Study

Read the two tasks below. Task 1 is work-related and Task 2 is study-related.

Attempt **ONE** task only.

Write the task number you have selected and your answer on your answer sheet. [15 marks]

Task 1 — Work

Report

Your company cafeteria is unpopular. The manager has asked for suggestions to encourage more staff to eat there.

Write a report for the manager giving your colleagues' suggestions. You may use some or all of the following as well as your own ideas.

- local produce
- international food
- meal deals/prices
- healthy drinks and snacks
- staff suggestions for recipes/sandwich fillings
- canteen environment

You should write between 200 to 220 words.

OR

Task 2 — Study

Essay

One quarter of students in the UK are studying at college or university while living at home with their families. Write an essay on the advantages and disadvantages of this choice.

You may use some or all of the following as well as your own ideas.

- cost
- commuting time
- academic/family support
- concentration on study
- independence
- social life

You should write between 200 to 220 words.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



National
Qualifications
2018

X827/75/01

**ESOL
Listening**

WEDNESDAY, 23 MAY

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Candidates should enter their surname, forename(s), date of birth, Scottish candidate number and the name and Level of the subject at the top of their first answer sheet.

Total marks — 25

Attempt ALL questions.

You will hear three different recordings. **Before you hear each recording, you will have two minutes 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 two minutes 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 on your answer sheet.

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

Questions marked with an asterisk differ in some respects from those in the printed paper.

Marks are shown in square brackets at the end of each question or part question.

An OW in the margin indicates a new question.

Total marks — 25

Attempt ALL questions

Recording 1

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

Questions 1 to 3: Complete each sentence with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.

1. You generally find allotments in — . [1 mark]

2. You have to go on a — before you get an allotment. [1 mark]

3. The cost of an allotment is — . [1 mark]

- * 4. Which **two** of these things does Lorraine say about allotments? Choose the **two** correct answers from the following. [2 marks]
 - A People focus on making their allotments look good.
 - B You can cut costs by growing things in allotments.
 - C You can grow vegetables with a lot of flavour.
 - D You can buy fresh, locally-grown vegetables there.
 - E Allotments can help people to deal with stress.
 - F All kinds of wildlife are encouraged in allotments.

Questions 5 to 7: Choose the correct answer for each question.

5. According to Lorraine, demand for allotments
- A has risen steadily since the 1950s.
 - B fell after the 1950s but is now rising.
 - C started to fall in the 1950s and is still falling.
 - D has remained stable since the 1950s. **[1 mark]**
6. According to Lorraine, which **one** of these is true?
- A Towns and cities are buying more land for allotments.
 - B There isn't as much land for allotments as there used to be.
 - C Allotments are often bigger than they used to be.
 - D People today want bigger allotments. **[1 mark]**
7. The purpose of the podcast is to
- A encourage people to apply for allotments.
 - B describe an aspect of British life.
 - C argue in favour of organic food.
 - D describe the drawbacks of allotments. **[1 mark]**

Recording 2

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

8. Complete the sentences below with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.

- (i) The original idea for Alex's business was formed while he was — . [1 mark]
- (ii) Young Enterprise helped Alex and his friends develop the — they required. [1 mark]
- (iii) Alex thinks the British are bad language learners due to old fashioned — . [1 mark]

Questions 9 to 12: Choose the correct answer for each question.

9. Alex's big idea involved

- A producing a children's book.
- B seeking new learning opportunities.
- C entering local competitions.
- D creating stories about animals. [1 mark]

10. According to Alex, the novel *A Clockwork Orange*

- A encourages violence and oppression.
- B is a surprisingly popular book for children.
- C is difficult for non-linguists to understand.
- D inspired their approach to writing stories. [1 mark]

***11.** Which **two** of the following achievements does Alex mention? Choose the correct answers. [2 marks]

- A Teaching others about real life business.
- B Undertaking relevant market research.
- C Advising other business managers.
- D Raising funds for their project.
- E Working for international organisations.

***12.** Which of the following statements does **NOT** represent Alex's attitude towards his business? Choose the correct answer. [1 mark]

- A He's excited about the prospect of changing language learning.
- B He's passionate about what he does.
- C He's eager to take on new challenges.
- D He's enjoying every part of his work.

Recording 3

Listen to the recording and attempt the questions which follow. You will hear the recording twice. You now have two minutes to read the questions in Recording 3 before the recording begins.

Questions 13 to 16: Choose the correct answer for each question.

13. According to Professor Duff, which of these is **NOT** true about sharks?

- A They are even older than the dinosaurs.
- B They are easy to understand.
- C They vary enormously in size.
- D They live in unexplored parts of the oceans. [1 mark]

14. The mapping of the Earth's ocean floors

- A is done from outer space.
- B has been done by geologists.
- C reveals tiny structures.
- D has seen technological progress. [1 mark]

15. What is the professor's attitude towards "Shark Week"?

- A It is extremely popular and rightly so.
- B It has a lot to teach us about sharks.
- C It could send the wrong message about sharks.
- D It gives a completely negative image of sharks. [1 mark]

16. Which of these is the most likely?

- A To be bitten by the same shark twice.
- B To be bitten by another sea creature.
- C To be bitten by a person.
- D To die from a shark bite. [1 mark]

17. Complete the sentences below with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.

- (i) After the film *Jaws* was released, the shark population dropped because fishermen hunted them as a — . [1 mark]
- (ii) The biggest problem for sharks today is that they end up being eaten or — . [1 mark]
- (iii) Sharks may become extinct due to — . [1 mark]
- (iv) To protect sharks there have to be strict rules in — . [1 mark]

* Choose the best answer from the following.

18. The best title for this talk would be:

- A Changing our view of sharks.
- B The threat from sharks.
- C Popular ocean creatures.
- D The effects of overfishing. [1 mark]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]