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NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS 2009

FRIDAY, 15 MAY
9.00 AM - 9.30 AM

## ENGLISH FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES HIGHER

Do not open this paper until you are told to do so.

Section A: Listening

Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.
$\square$


Forename(s)
Surname


Scottish candidate number


Number of seat


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.


## Section A Recording 1

Marks

1. Complete the sentences below. Write no more than three words for each answer.
(i) The European Commission has decided that British greengrocers won't have to $\qquad$ weights.
(ii) Americans may not want to $\qquad$ that use only metric weights and measures.
(iii) The Weights and Measures Society has been fighting
$\qquad$ metric system.
(iv) Steve Thoburn was taken to court for using $\qquad$

Choose the correct answer for each question and tick ( $\checkmark$ ) one box.
2. What does Simon say?

A The British system is traditional and should continue.
B People should be forced to change to the metric system.
C People should be free to use either system.
D Using two systems makes life difficult for people.


D Using
3. According to Lisa, carpets in Britain are

A sold in metric sizes.
B sold in British sizes.
C sold using both metric and British sizes.
D often exported to Ireland.
4. According to Lisa, which of these statements is true?

A Ireland changed to the metric system in 2005.
B Ireland now uses the metric system on its roads.
C Britain uses the metric system on its roads.
D Britain is the last country in the world to use miles.


1
5. The best description of this recording would be:

A Britain refuses to adopt the metric system.
B A change in policy by the European Commission.
C Compulsory metrication of Britain.
D Britain's determination to use the metric system.

## Section A Recording 2

Choose the correct answer for each question and tick ( $\sqrt{ }$ ) one box.
6. This is a

A TV phone-in programme.
B soap opera programme.
C radio documentary.
D lighthearted radio show.


Marks MARGIN
7. The programme is about

A future inventions to make life easier.
B a newly invented microwave oven.
C how to invent a new gadget.
D recent life-improving gadgets.

8. Complete the sentences below. Write no more than three words for each answer.
(i) Eric's oven calculates how long food needs to be cooked, by reading the $\qquad$ .
(ii) Kirsty would like to find a device to $\qquad$
$\qquad$ .
(iii) Naima would like something to help her $\qquad$
$\qquad$ .
(iv) The 'Sleep Chamber' helps you get a good night's sleep in $\qquad$
$\qquad$ .
(v) Luke wants an invention that will change $\qquad$
$\qquad$ .
(vi) In the future you may have to use $\qquad$
$\qquad$ to prove your
age or identity.

## Section A Recording 3

9. Complete the sentences below. Write no more than three words for each answer.
(i) Richard Reed talks about the history of his company and their $\qquad$
$\qquad$ .
(ii) Richard Reed founded the company with $\qquad$
$\qquad$ .
(iii) Richard Reed was advised that he should understand his $\qquad$
$\qquad$ .
(iv) In August 1998 the first Innocent smoothies were made and sold at a
$\qquad$ .
(v) Customers were asked whether they thought Richard and friends should give up $\qquad$ to produce smoothies.
(vi) Now $\qquad$ drinks are sold every day.
10. Which three of the following show Innocent's approach to business?

Tick ( $\sqrt{ }$ ) three boxes.

A The company should be full of noble intentions.
B The most important thing is price.
C The packaging needs to be environmentally friendly.
D Energy used should be renewable. $\square$
E Most of the profits should go back into the community.
F Good employees are the reason for Innocent's success.

[END OF SECTION A—LISTENING]
[END OF QUESTION PAPER]
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## X222/303

NATIONAL<br>QUALIFICATIONS 2009

## FRIDAY, 15 MAY <br> 9.50 AM - 12.00 NOON

# ENGLISH FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES HIGHER 

Section B: Reading<br>Section C: Writing

Do not open this paper until you are told to do so.
Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre
$\square$

Town


Surname


Date of birth


Scottish candidate number


Number of seat


For this examination you must use blue or black ink.

## Section B Reading

25 marks are allocated to this section.
Read the two texts and answer the questions which follow.
Use of a dictionary is not permitted.

## Section C Writing

There are three parts in this section
25 marks are allocated to this section.


SQA

## SECTION B—READING

## Recommended Time: 40 minutes

## Text 1

Read the newspaper article, adapted from The Sunday Times, and answer the questions that follow.

Firms text sweet ads to children

1 Manufacturers are using text messages to target children's mobile phones with advertisements for sweets and snacks in a move that will enrage anti-obesity campaigners.

2 The news comes just days after the Commons Health Select Committee criticised the food industry's promotional "onslaught" on children in a damning report that castigates the government's failure to tackle obesity.

3 Children are encouraged to text a number or a word to see if they have won prizes under campaigns that have been run by companies such as Masterfoods, the maker of Mars Bars, Walkers Snacks, Coca-Cola and McDonald's. The companies can then send back promotional information and retain the sender's number.

4 Healthy eating campaigners are outraged by this use of mobile phone technology. Debra Shipley, Labour MP for Stourbridge, said: "I'm shocked to hear of this cynical targeting of young people. It's outrageous."

5 Shipley is trying to pass a children's food bill that calls on the Food Standards Agency (FSA) to regulate the advertising of food based on its nutritional quality.

6 She added: "If the government fails to act, it is clear it is working hand in glove with the vested interests of the food industry rather than for the best interest of children."

7 Ian Tokelove, spokesman for the Food Standards Agency, said: "Companies are using text messaging as a way of influencing children while keeping parents out of the loop. They can apply direct pressure on children and the majority of it is for unhealthy foods."

8 The leading firm in the field is 12snap, a specialist mobile phone marketing company. Matt Jones, its business development manager, said texting is becoming an increasingly effective way of contacting potential customers. "Brands build up a relationship with the person texting in. It's the easiest and most convincing way to talk to a teenage audience," he said.

9 "I understand concerns about marketing snack foods but if companies can get in the minds of a teenage audience like this then maybe their healthy competitors should look at using the same medium."

10 The FSA published evidence last year that there was a clear link between the types of food promoted to children and what they ate. The food industry refuses to admit there is a direct link but continues to invest heavily in advertising.

11 Walkers used texts in its Txt2 Win campaign, which was advertised on 270 million packets of crisps and offered children the chance to win free credit for their phone. The McDonald's txt-amonster campaign was also aimed at children.

12 Last year it was revealed that the snack industry had drawn up a plan for
using mobile phones to increase sales to children. The report provided firms with information on how to get their message to youngsters and protect their profits in the face of growing fears about obesity.

13 It contains controversial suggestions such as increasing the use of text messaging in snack promotions as a way of bypassing parents, and targeting poorer children on the grounds that they spend more on crisps and treats.

14 The report by Mintel, the market research firm, described after-school snacking as an enormous opportunity to generate profits. It says there are 9 million children aged seven to 16 who can buy food on their way home.

15 The report also says that companies should consider changing their techniques to counter possible curbs on advertising during children's television programmes. It adds: "In the future, young consumers may find themselves under closer scrutiny and be steered towards a healthier eating regime where crisps and sweets are limited in favour of items such as sandwiches, fruit and yogurt."

16 Last week's report by the Health Select Committee blamed government inaction for the fact that three-quarters of the population is now overweight or obese, and criticised ministers for allowing the fast-food industry to subsidise sport to the tune of $£ 40$ million a year.

17 On Tuesday the government will face further criticism when it receives reports from the advisory taskforce it set up to advise on the contents of the public health white paper, which will suggest how to tackle the obesity problem.

18 The taskforce will attack government inertia and call on ministers to curb sports promotions by snack companies. The fast-food industry is now the third largest contributor to British sport after financial services and alcohol manufacturers.

19 "We are going in pretty strong," said Paul Ennals, chief executive of the National Children's Bureau and leader of the advisory taskforce on better health for young people. "These promotions are not about health or sport; they are about securing market share and promoting products that increase the obesity problem."
[Turn over

## QUESTIONS

## Part 1

1. Write no more than three words for each sentence.
(i) Food manufacturers are sending texts to children for
$\qquad$ purposes.
(ii) In a recent report the Commons Health Select Committee (CHSC) is $\qquad$ of the food
industry's campaign targeted at children.
(iii) Mars and Coca Cola are giving $\qquad$ to get children texting.
(iv) Debra Shipley suspects the government cares less about $\qquad$
$\qquad$ than about food manufacturers.
(v) Companies like to text advertisements as it helps to $\qquad$
$\qquad$ with their customers.
(vi) The Foods Standards Agency (FSA) says there is a connection between
$\qquad$ and what children eat.
(vii) The government has been criticised for letting food companies
$\qquad$ with millions
of pounds.

## Part 2

Marks
2. Match each name with one of the statements below, by writing the correct letter ( $A-G$ ) in the box beside the name. There are two extra statements that you do not need to use.

Debra Shipley


Ian Tokelove


Matt Jones


Mintel


Paul Ennals


A New broadcasting rules may have a negative effect on junk food marketing.
B The government should recognise that sport plays an important part in promoting healthy eating.
C Companies are implying that their primary concern is health when it is not.

D The actions of the food industry are scandalous and immoral.
E Companies are texting parents in order to indirectly influence their children.

F Irresponsible companies are using texting to influence children because this system excludes adults.
G Health campaigners should also target teenagers, via their mobiles.

## Text 2

Read the travel writing extract below and answer the questions that follow.

1 McCarthy is a couple of hundred miles east of Anchorage, on the way to the border with the Yukon territory of Canada. It is surrounded by one of the largest areas of wilderness in the world, where four of the great mountain ranges of North America collide. Nine of the highest peaks in the USA are there, surrounded by enormous glaciers, rivers and canyons, and teeming with seriously wild wildlife. McCarthy, old by Alaskan standards, dates from the first decade of the twentieth century, when it developed as a social hub for the copper mines at Kennicott, five miles away. When the mines closed it went into decline, and for a while became a ghost town. The current year-round population, depending on which source you consult, is somewhere between fourteen and twenty. There seems a good chance I'll be able to meet them all, if only I can get there.

2 Unlike the other places I have been visiting, McCarthy has no known Irish connection. Something about it, though, is calling out. Hidden at the end of one of the loneliest roads on earth, the town seems the right place to end a journey that has been driven as much by instinct as by design, and which has paid me back with many happy accidents. So I'm going there because we share a name; and because, like most people, I've always fancied going to Alaska, because it's big, scary and far away. But as well as all this, I also have a hunch. I didn't have it when I first set out, but now I want to pursue it all the way to the end of the road.

3 "Aviation in itself is not dangerous, but like the sea, it is terribly unforgiving of any carelessness, incapacity or
neglect," says a sign on the wall of the hut. Outside on the airstrip a tiny red and yellow plane sits on its skis among the piles of snow, looking like a toy. This is how I will get to McCarthy, if the pilot ever comes back.

4 The guy in the hut says he's gone into town to pick up some shopping. I've had a look inside the plane. There are two seats and sixteen cases of beer! I've hopped between tropical islands on these little bush planes, but I've never been on one in the kind of landscape we'll be going through today. My afternoon departure time has already been put back twice when:

5 "Hi. I'm Kelly," says a big, bearded, genial man who's just walked into the hut. It's straight out to the plane, door shut, headphones and seatbelt on, taxi what seems about fifteen yards along the runway, then we're up in the air and heading directly towards those enormous snowy mountains. "This is real flying, eh?" says Kelly, as I nod and smile and try to come to terms with the worrying sensation of being airborne in this tiny machine.

6 We fly to the left of the mountain range that faces the airstrip, then on through a dreamscape of white peaks we can almost reach out and touch. Far below are frozen rivers and crystal glaciers glinting turquoise and emerald in the brilliant afternoon sun. Kelly's skilful hand on the controls inspires confidence. We talk using headsets with microphones attached, looking like singers in a boy band. He's good company and points out the different mountain ranges. As he sees me relax, however, his stories start to stray from
what you want to be hearing when you're hovering at this height:

7 "There was a forecast for some turbulence on the way back today, but looks like we might have missed it. My wife and I stopped overnight along the coast one time and we meant to carry on home the next day. The forecast was for extreme turbulence, but we thought we'd try anyway because sometimes those predictions are way out. Well, it was so wild up there . . ."

8 There's a little electronic sign on the dashboard that says it's only fifty miles to our destination, and now Kelly is pointing out of my wide window and tilting the plane, not to push me out, but to show me the McCarthy road. I can see where it skirts the edge of the glacier
and the melting ice has made it impassable. As we're rounding the glacier, hugging the side of the mountain, the winds suddenly hit. It's seriously bumpy for the first time-but, like the man said, this is real flying, and he seems to be in control-and, against all my better instincts, I find myself wanting it to bump a little bit more as we swoop low over the first buildings we've seen since the hut at the airfield in Anchorage. McCarthy is just a handful of wooden houses. A little further on we sweep low past the deserted structures of the Kennicott mine. We bank steeply to our left over the glacier, and make a perfect landing on the McCarthy airstrip. Kelly turns off the engine, and I get out and listen to the most silent place I have ever heard.

## QUESTIONS

## Part 3

Choose the correct answer for each question and tick ( $\checkmark$ ) one box.
3. What is the best summary of this extract?

A The writer is trying to reach the town of McCarthy to meet his Irish relatives. $\square$
B The writer begins the last part of a long journey as he heads for McCarthy.


C The writer has a terrifying flight over one of the loneliest roads on earth.


D The writer completes his planned tour of North America.

4. What is the best description of the town of McCarthy?

A It used to be a busy place because of the nearby mines.


B Although the nearby mines are closed, it is still a busy town.
C It was abandoned because people thought the mines were haunted.


D It is a very old town in Alaska, famous for its copper mines.

5. Why does the writer want to visit McCarthy?

A He has always wanted to visit the distant, wild parts of Canada.


B He wants to visit the mountains, rivers and glaciers of this wild area.


C He wants to see where the four great American mountain ranges meet.


D He wants to visit this town because it has the same name as his own.


## Part 4

(i) Choose two words or phrases from paragraph 2 that suggest an inner feeling is pushing the writer towards McCarthy.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(ii) What do you think is the purpose of the sign on the wall of the hut? (Paragraph 3)
$\qquad$
(iii) Why does the writer say that his plane looks "like a toy"? (Paragraph 3)
$\qquad$
(iv) How does the pilot, Kelly, feel as they start the journey? (Paragraph 5)
$\qquad$
(v) Which word in paragraph 6 shows that the writer thinks this is particularly beautiful scenery?
$\qquad$
(vi) Why do Kelly's stories worry the writer? (Paragraph 6 and Paragraph 7)
$\qquad$
(vii) What surprises the writer as the plane rounds the glacier? (Paragraph 8)
$\qquad$
(viii) Give two reasons why this might be "the most silent place" the writer has ever visited.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## 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).


5 Marks

## Part 2

## Everyday Communication

Recommended Time: 30 minutes
Recommended Length: 140 words (you do not need to write any addresses)

Local politicians have decided to ban private vehicles from your city centre, saying that the change will mean:

- greater safety
- less pollution
- better quality of life for pedestrians.

However, critics of the plan say:

- it limits personal freedom
- it will be bad for city centre shops
- there are not enough parking spaces outside the city centre.

Write a letter to your local newspaper, giving your opinion on this subject. Use the lined answer sheets on pages 12 and 13.

## 8 Marks

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## Part 3

Recommended Time: 50 minutes
Recommended Length: 240 words (you do not need to write any addresses)
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 15 and 16.
Write the task number selected in the box provided on page 15.

## Task 1: Work

You work for a company which has just announced a big change of policy. Up until now, personal use of the Internet, e-mail and phones has been allowed in lunch breaks and tea/coffee breaks. Now, no personal use of these facilities is allowed at any time. You disagree with this change. Write a formal letter to your manager:

Ask why these changes are necessary.

Make the following points about what happened under the old system:

- no one wasted work time
- no one accessed inappropriate Web material
- surfing the Web helped people relax
- company phones were needed for family emergencies.

Ask for a meeting to discuss this.
12 Marks

## OR

## Task 2: Study

Write a formal essay on the following topic:
Many young people leaving school think that going to university will give them higher wages, superior career prospects and greater job satisfaction. However, they would do better to get a job and start earning as soon as possible.

Do you agree or disagree?
In answering the question, include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

12 Marks

Task Number


[Turn over
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[END OF SECTION C—WRITING]
[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Section B Reading Text 1—Article is adapted from, "Food firms text sweet ads to children" by Lois Rogers and Jonathon Carr-Brown, taken from The Sunday Times, 30 May 2004. Permission is being sought from The Sunday Times.

Section B Reading Text 2-Extract is taken from The Road to McCarthy by Pete McCarthy. ISBN 034076607 7. Published by Hodder \& Stoughton. Permission is being sought from Hodder Headline Ltd.

