



National  
Qualifications  
EXEMPLAR PAPER ONLY

**EP14/H/11**

**English  
Reading for Understanding, Analysis  
and Evaluation — Text**

Date — Not applicable

Duration — 1 hour 30 minutes

Due to Copyright reasons, a full version of this question paper is available on SQA's secure site for centres to access and is strictly for classroom use only.

**Total marks — 30**

Read the passages carefully and then attempt ALL questions, which are printed on a separate sheet.



\* EP14H11 \*

The following two passages focus on cities.

### Passage 1

*In the first passage, the journalist Deyan Sudjic, writing in The Observer newspaper, considers the growth of cities in the modern world.*

#### “The Future of the City”

In a world changing faster now than ever before, the dispossessed and the ambitious are flooding into cities swollen out of all recognition. Poor cities are struggling to cope. Rich cities are reconfiguring themselves at breakneck speed. China has created an industrial powerhouse from what were fishing villages in the 1970s. Lagos and Dhaka attract a thousand new arrivals every  
5 day. In Britain, central London’s population has started to grow again after 50 years of decline.

We have more big cities now than at any time in our history. In 1900, only sixteen had a population of one million; now it’s more than 400. Not only are there more of them, they are larger than ever. In 1851, London had two million people. It was the largest city in the world by  
10 a long way, twice the size of Paris, its nearest rival. That version of London would seem like a village now. By the official definition, London has gotten on for eight million people, but in practical terms, it’s a city of 18 million, straggling most of the way from Ipswich to Bournemouth in an unforgiving rash of business parks and designer outlets, gated housing and logistics depots.

Having invented the modern city, 19th century Britain promptly reeled back in horror at what it had done. To the Victorians exploring the cholera-ridden back alleys of London’s East End, the  
15 city was a hideous tumour sucking the life out of the countryside and creating in its place a vast polluted landscape of squalor, disease and crime. In their eyes, the city was a place to be feared, controlled and, if possible, eliminated.

Such attitudes continue to shape thinking about the city. Yet, like it or not, at some point in 2008, the city finally swallowed the world. The number of people living in cities overtook those  
20 left behind in the fields. It’s a statistic that seems to suggest some sort of fundamental species change, like the moment when mankind stopped being hunter gatherers and took up agriculture.

The future of the city has suddenly become the only subject in town. It ranges from tough topics such as managing water resources, economic policy, transport planning, racial tolerance and law enforcement to what is usually presented as the fluffier end of the scale, such as  
25 making public spaces people want to spend time in and deciding the colour of the buses. But it is this diversity which powerfully affirms the city as mankind’s greatest single invention.

For all their agonies, cities must be counted as a positive force. They are an engine of growth, a machine for putting the rural poor onto the first rung of urban prosperity and freedom. Look at London, a city that existed for several centuries before anything approximating England had  
30 been thought of. It has a far stronger sense of itself and its identity than Britain as a whole or England. It has grown, layer on layer, for 2000 years, sustaining generation after generation of newcomers.

You see their traces in the Spitalfields district, where a French Huguenot chapel became, successively, a synagogue and a mosque, tracking the movement of waves of migrants from  
35 poverty to suburban comfort. London’s a place without an apparent structure that has proved extraordinarily successful at growing and changing. Its old residential core, sheltering in the approaches to its Tower of London fortress, has made the transition into the world’s busiest banking centre. Its market halls and power stations have become art galleries and piazzas. Its simple terraced streets, built for the clerks of the Great Western Railway in Southall, have  
40 become home to the largest Sikh community outside India.

And all of these worlds overlap in space and time. London is different for all its people. They make the most of the elements in it that have meaning for them and ignore the rest. A city is an à la carte menu. That is what makes it different from a village, which has little room for tolerance and difference. And a great city is one in which as many people as possible can make  
45 the widest of choices from its menu.

The cities that work best are those that keep their options open, that allow the possibility of change. The ones that are stuck, overwhelmed by rigid, state-owned social housing, or by economic systems that offer the poor no way out of the slums, are in trouble. A successful city is one that makes room for surprises. A city that has been trapped by too much gentrification or  
50 too many shopping malls will have trouble generating the spark that is essential to making a city that works.

Successful cities are the ones that allow people to be what they want; unsuccessful ones try to force them to be what others want them to be. A city of freeways like Houston or Los Angeles forces people to be car drivers or else traps them in poverty. A successful city has a public  
55 transport system that is easy to use; an unsuccessful city tries to ban cars.

A successful city has room for more than the obvious ideas about city life, because, in the end, a city is about the unexpected, about a life shared with strangers and open to new ideas. An unsuccessful city has closed its mind to the future.

## Passage 2

Permission has not yet been received from DEMOS to reproduce *The Dreaming City*, a report about Glasgow's future produced by a political "think tank", in the Higher English Exemplar Question Paper on SQA's open access site. The passage is reproduced in the Exemplar Question Paper held on SQA's secure site which centres can access through their SQA co-ordinator, **strictly for classroom use only**.

The report is readily available in print and online to accompany the questions below.

**[END OF EXEMPLAR TEXT]**



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**EP14/H/21**

**English  
Reading for Understanding, Analysis  
and Evaluation — Questions**

Date — Not applicable

Duration — 1 hour 30 minutes

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**Total marks — 30**

Attempt ALL questions.

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

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

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



\* EP 14 H 2 1 \*

## Passage 1 Questions

1. Re-read lines 1–12
- (a) From the first paragraph, identify two types of people who are attracted to cities. Use your own words in your answer. 2
- (b) By referring to at least two examples from lines 1–12, explain how the writer uses specific places to develop his argument about cities. Use your own words as far as possible. 3
2. Re-read lines 13–17
- By referring to at least two language features, analyse how the writer conveys the Victorians' disgust at the city they created. 4
3. Re-read lines 18–26.
- By referring to at least two language features, analyse how these lines convey the growing importance of cities. 4
4. Re-read lines 27–45
- (a) Explain the function of lines 27–28 (“For all their agonies. . .urban prosperity and freedom.”) in the development of the writer’s argument. You should make close reference to the passage in your answer. 2
- (b) Analyse how sentence structure and imagery are used in lines 27–45 to develop the idea of the city as a ‘positive force’. 4
5. Re-read lines 46–55
- In your own words, summarise the differences between successful and unsuccessful cities. 4
6. Re-read lines 56–58
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the final paragraph as a conclusion to the passage as a whole. 2

## Question on both passages

7. Both writers express their views about cities. Identify key areas on which they agree. In your answer, you should refer in detail to both passages. 5

You may answer this question in continuous prose or in a series of developed bullet points.

[END OF EXEMPLAR QUESTION PAPER]

*Acknowledgement of Copyright*

Passage 1 Article is adapted from “Cities on the Edge of Chaos” by Deyan Sudjic, taken from The Observer, 9 March 2008. © Guardian News and Media Ltd 2008.



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## Marking Instructions

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## General marking principles for Higher English: Reading for Understanding, Analysis and Evaluation

*This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the detailed Marking Instructions, which identify the key features required in candidate responses.*

- (a) Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the detailed Marking Instructions for this assessment.
- (b) Marking should always be positive. This means that, for each candidate response, marks are accumulated for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding: they are not deducted from a maximum on the basis of errors or omissions.
- (c) Candidates should gain credit for their understanding of the ideas of the passage, and their analysis and evaluation of the writer's use of language.
- (d) Candidates should use their own words as far as possible, unless the candidate is discussing or analysing a quotation.
- (e) Other answers can be accepted than those in the Marking Instructions as long as they are relevant and appropriate. We use the term "or any other acceptable answer" to allow for the possible variation in candidate responses. Credit should be given according to the accuracy and relevance of the candidate's answers.
- (f) In the final question on both passages, candidates should be rewarded for their ability to infer and summarise the ideas of both passages.
- (g)
  - i) For questions that ask candidates to "**Identify**. . .", candidates must present in brief form/name.
  - ii) For questions that ask candidates to "**Explain**. . ." or ask "**In what way**. . .", candidates must relate cause and effect and/or make relationships between things clear.
  - iii) For questions that ask candidates to "**Analyse**. . .", candidates must identify features of language and discuss their relationship with the ideas of the passage as a whole. Features of language might include word choice, imagery, tone, sentence structure, punctuation, sound techniques and so on.
  - iv) For questions that ask candidates to "**Evaluate**. . .", candidates must make a judgement on the effect of the language and/or ideas of the passage(s).

The following notes are offered to support markers in making judgements on candidates' evidence.

## Marking Instructions for each question

### Passage 1

Question		Expected response	Max mark	Additional guidance
1	a	<p>Candidates should identify two types of people who are attracted to cities.</p> <p>Candidates must use their own words. No marks for straight lifts from the passage.</p> <p>1 mark for each point from the “Additional guidance” column.</p>	2	<p>Possible answers include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “the dispossessed” – people who are homeless, displaced, driven out from own land, alienated from society, poor people</li> <li>• “the ambitious” – people with strong desire to succeed, to achieve their goals, to make money</li> </ul> <p>Or any other acceptable answer</p>
1	b	<p>Candidates should explain how specific places are used to develop the writer’s argument about cities.</p> <p>At least two examples should be included for full marks.</p> <p>Candidates must attempt to use their own words. No marks for straight lifts from passage.</p> <p>2 marks may be awarded for detailed/insightful comment.</p> <p>1 mark for more basic comment.</p> <p>(Marks may be awarded 2+1 or 1+1+1.)</p>	3	<p>Possible answers include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China – example of small, traditional coastal area transformed into modern, factory-based, thriving community</li> <li>• Lagos/Dhaka – illustrates huge scale of numbers moving in regular stream into cities</li> <li>• London – after decreasing, population has begun to rise – shows current trend: increasing size/importance of cities</li> <li>• London (1851) – even though biggest city in world at the time (and double size of second biggest), London very small then compared to now</li> </ul> <p>Or any other acceptable answer</p>

Question	Expected response	Max mark	Additional guidance
2	<p>Candidates should analyse how the writer’s language conveys the Victorians’ disgust at the city they created.</p> <p>For full marks there should be comments on at least two features, but these do not have to be evenly divided.</p> <p>2 marks may be awarded for reference plus detailed/insightful comment.</p> <p>1 mark for more basic comment.</p> <p>0 marks for reference alone.</p> <p>(Marks may be awarded 2+2, 2+1+1, 1+1+1+1.)</p>	4	<p>Possible answers include:</p> <p><b>Word choice</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “horror” – emphasises deep-seated shock and fear</li> <li>• “cholera-ridden” – disease was dominant, pervasive, deep-seated</li> <li>• “hideous” – suggests London was deeply unpleasant, repellent, ghastly</li> <li>• “polluted” – suggests city was impure, contaminated</li> <li>• “squalor” – emphasises city was sordid, dirty, unhealthy</li> </ul> <p><b>Imagery</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “reeling” – suggests deep-seated, almost physical revulsion at what they had created, sense of shaken to their very foundations</li> <li>• “Tumour” – reference to growth of diseased cells suggests Victorians’ feeling that London was unhealthy, malignant, increasingly invasive and destructive to whole country</li> <li>• “Sucking the life out of” – suggests the parasitic nature of London, likely to damage/destroy the countryside without contributing anything of positive value</li> </ul> <p><b>Sentence structure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• balance of opening sentence (“Having invented. . .Britain promptly reeled back”) emphasises their almost instantaneous rejection of their own creation</li> <li>• accumulation of disturbing adjectives in second sentence (“cholera-ridden”, “hideous”, “polluted”) emphasises their all-consuming, pervasive sense of horror</li> <li>• list at end of second sentence (“squalor, disease and crime”) emphasises scale and diversity of the problems</li> <li>• list at end of final sentence (“feared, controlled and, if possible, eliminated”) brings paragraph to a climax, summing up their revulsion through their desire to take</li> </ul>

Question	Expected response	Max mark	Additional guidance
			<p>action against their creation</p> <p>Or any other acceptable answer</p>
3	<p>Candidates should analyse how the writer’s language conveys the growing importance of cities.</p> <p>For full marks there should be comments on at least two features, but these do not have to be evenly divided.</p> <p>2 marks may be awarded for reference plus detailed/insightful comment.</p> <p>1 mark for more basic comment.</p> <p>0 marks for reference alone.</p> <p>(Marks may be awarded 2+2, 2+1+1, 1+1+1+1.)</p>	4	<p>Possible answers include:</p> <p><b>Word choice</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “finally” suggests this moment was one the world had been waiting for impatiently</li> <li>• “in the fields” associates people living in the country with a basic, primitive way of life</li> <li>• “fundamental” stresses essential, primary nature of the change</li> <li>• “species change” suggests evolutionary shift</li> <li>• “only subject in town” emphasises the unique nature of its importance</li> <li>• “fluffier end” suggests less serious, more “feel-good” factors which nonetheless still matter</li> <li>• “powerfully affirms” suggests emphatic nature of the claim</li> <li>• “man’s greatest single invention” emphasises supreme significance of city</li> </ul> <p><b>Imagery</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “swallowed the world” presents the city as a ravenous, insatiable, unstoppable monster</li> <li>• “overtook” suggests a race in which those in the city are moving forward quickly, leaving their rivals behind</li> <li>• “left behind” suggests a race in which country people are not making as much progress, inferior in achievements</li> </ul>

Question	Expected response	Max mark	Additional guidance
			<p><b>Sentence structure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• listing of the “tough topics”(“managing water resources, economic policy. . .law enforcement”) builds up picture of the range and scale of issues relating to cities</li> <li>• “But it is this. . .” highlights change of direction and puts emphasis on “diversity” as significant, positive element</li> <li>• sentence ending with anti-climax of “colour of the buses” after apparently more important aspects, reinforces idea that such less crucial issues matter too (as all elements of city life have significance)</li> </ul> <p>Or any other acceptable answer</p>

Question		Expected response	Max mark	Additional guidance
4	a	<p>Candidates should explain the function of lines 27–28 in the development of the writer’s argument.</p> <p>For full marks candidates should show understanding of the movement from the challenges/negative aspects of cities to the opportunities/positive aspects/consideration of what makes a ‘successful’ city.</p> <p>2 marks may be awarded for detailed/insightful comment plus reference/quotation.</p> <p>1 mark for more basic comment plus reference/quotation.</p> <p>0 marks for reference/quotation alone.</p> <p>(Marks may be awarded 2 or 1+1.)</p>	2	<p>Possible answers include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>lines 1–26 describe challenges/negative perceptions of cities/and lines 27–28 move to consider the opportunities provided by cities/positive aspect/elements of a ‘successful’ city – for example, “struggling to cope”, “vast polluted landscape”, “feared, controlled and, if possible, eliminated” to “a positive force”, “engine of growth”, “extraordinarily successful at growing and changing”, “widest of choices”, “open to new ideas”</li> </ul> <p>There may be a number of approaches to answering this question and any appropriate reference from elsewhere in the passage is acceptable.</p>

Question		Expected response	Max mark	Additional guidance
4	b	<p>Candidates should analyse how sentence structure and imagery are used to develop the idea of the city as a “positive force”.</p> <p>For full marks, there must be comments on both features, but these do not have to be evenly divided.</p> <p>2 marks may be awarded for reference plus detailed/insightful comment.</p> <p>1 mark for more basic comment.</p> <p>0 marks for reference alone.</p>	4	<p>Possible answers include:</p> <p><b>Sentence structure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• command/direct address to reader (“Look at London”) – confident introduction of example of London as strong and self-aware city</li> <li>• build-up of phrases separated by commas, (layer on layer . . .generation) emphasising the growth of London as place of opportunity for incomers</li> <li>• repetition “generation after generation” emphasises the continuity of London as place of belonging and opportunity</li> <li>• listing of “French Huguenot chapel. . .synagogue. . . mosque to emphasise cultural diversity of city</li> <li>• parallel structures – ‘It’s. . .has made the transition/have become’ emphasises the move towards cultural and multicultural enrichment of cities</li> </ul> <p><b>Imagery</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “engine of growth” suggests cities supply necessary energy/power to allow people to grow and succeed</li> <li>• “waves of migrants” suggests that cities provide power/impetus to “sweep” incomers out of poverty to wealth</li> <li>• “residential core, sheltering” – central area of the city, once hidden/protected by proximity to Tower fortress – now confidently housing world of banking</li> <li>• “à la carte menu” suggests range of choices and freedom to determine own life which exists for people in a city</li> </ul> <p>Or any other acceptable answer</p>

Question	Expected response	Max mark	Additional guidance
5	<p>Candidates should summarise the differences between successful and unsuccessful cities.</p> <p>Candidates must use their own words. No marks are awarded for straight lifts from the passage.</p> <p>For full marks, both successful and unsuccessful cities must be dealt with, but not necessarily equally.</p> <p>1 mark (x4) awarded for appropriate points from the “Additional guidance” column.</p>	4	<p>Possible answers include:</p> <p><b>Successful cities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• are flexible/open to change</li> <li>• offer a lot of choice</li> <li>• are receptive to the needs of their people</li> <li>• encourage the unexpected</li> </ul> <p><b>Unsuccessful cities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• are inflexible/set in their ways</li> <li>• offer little or no choice</li> <li>• treat their citizens in a domineering way</li> <li>• are unadventurous/predictable</li> </ul> <p>Or any other acceptable answer</p>
6	<p>Candidates should evaluate the final paragraph’s effectiveness as a conclusion to the passage as a whole.</p> <p>2 marks may be awarded for reference plus detailed/insightful comment.</p> <p>1 mark for more basic comment.</p> <p>(Marks may be awarded 2 or 1+1.)</p>	2	<p>Possible answers include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the writer stresses positive qualities of the city, many of which have been discussed in the passage – for example change, openness, diversity</li> <li>• the writer sums up the contrast between the “successful” and “unsuccessful” city in terms of attitudes to identity and the future</li> <li>• the writer stresses the need to go beyond “the obvious ideas” about cities, as indeed the passage has done – beginning with size and difficulties and moving towards positive qualities</li> <li>• reference to “in the end, a city is about” suggests a “rounding up”/concluding remark about cities</li> </ul> <p>Or any other acceptable answer</p>

Passage 2

Question	Expected response	Max mark	Additional guidance
7	<p>Candidates should identify key areas of agreement in the two passages by referring in detail to both passages.</p> <p>There may be some overlap among the areas of agreement. Markers will have to judge the extent to which a candidate has covered two points or one.</p> <p>Candidates can use bullet points in this final question, or write a number of linked statements.</p> <p>Evidence from the passage may include quotations, but these should be supported by explanations.</p> <p>Approach to marking shown in the “Additional guidance” column.</p> <p>Key areas of agreement shown in grid below. Other answers are possible.</p>	5	<p>The mark for this question should reflect the quality of response in two areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identification of the key areas of agreement in attitude/ideas</li> <li>• level of detail given in support</li> </ul> <p>The following guidelines should be used:</p> <p><b>five marks</b> – identification of three key areas of agreement with insightful use of supporting evidence</p> <p><b>four marks</b> – identification of three key areas of agreement with appropriate use of supporting evidence</p> <p><b>three marks</b> – identification of three key areas of agreement</p> <p><b>two marks</b> – identification of two key areas of agreement</p> <p><b>one mark</b> – identification of one key area of agreement</p> <p><b>zero marks</b> – failure to identify one key area of agreement and/or misunderstanding of task</p>

	Area of agreement	Passage 1: The Future of the City	Passage 2: The Dreaming City (Glasgow's future)
1	Cities change constantly	multicultural changes shown in different roles of Huguenot chapel	Glasgow – changed from great industrial centre to city of culture and shopping
2	Cities are important	the city “swallowed the world” in 2008 – more people live in cities than not	Glasgow second city of British Empire – sense of “its own importance” today
3	Cities are an international phenomenon	London, Lagos, Dhaka mentioned and growing communities	cities all over the world named Glasgow
4	Wealth and success are found in cities	art galleries, piazzas, world's biggest banking centre	Glasgow is a success in terms of tourism, commercial activity and university presence
5	A city has its own identity	London existed before England or UK – strong “sense of itself”	Glasgow's “sense of style and its own importance”
6	Cities have both rich and poor	attracts both those who have little and those who want to achieve material success	Glasgow is a city of divisions in income, employment, life chances, health
7	Formulaic approach to city development does not lead to success	successful cities are open to change, provide varied opportunities; unsuccessful do not	“à la carte” approach (ie choice of opportunities) more successful than “set menu” (currently offered to people of Glasgow)

[END OF EXEMPLAR MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]