N5

# English Reading for Understanding, Analysis and Evaluation 2019

# Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

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| Full name of centre | Town |
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| Forename(s) | Surname | Number of seat |
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| Date of birth | Scottish candidate number |
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Total marks — 30

Attempt ALL questions.

Type your answers clearly in the spaces provided in this booklet.

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

# Total marks – 30.

# Attempt ALL questions.

## Look at lines 1–5.

By referring to two examples of word choice, explain how the writer gives a clear impression of the fast food experience.

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| ‘over thirty years’ suggests fast food has been part of our lives for a long time.  ‘drive-thru’ suggests the experience is convenient and quick. | 4 |  |

## Look at lines 6–8.

By referring to **one** example of language, explain how the writer makes it clear that McDonald’s was unfamiliar when it first came to the UK.

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| The use of inverted commas (e.g. “golden arches”) indicates that the term was unfamiliar.  The writer says ‘“golden arches” means nothing’ which makes it clear it was unfamiliar. | 2 |  |

## Look at lines 12–20.

Summarise, **using your own words** as far as possible, how McDonald’s developed in Britain in the 1980s.

You should make **four** key points in your answer.

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| By 1983 there were still only 100 McDonald’s restaurants in the UK, so the rate of expansion in the 1980’s was slow.  But in 1986, the writer says that three things happened to change this. First, franchises were given out so that individuals could run their own restaurants. Then new products were introduced such as the Happy Meal, which gave the brand a new image. The biggest development was the drive-thru which at the time seemed strange and new but which proved to be a great success. | 4 |  |

## Look at lines 21–27.

By referring to two examples of language, explain how the writer makes it clear that a visit to McDonald’s could have seemed strange.

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| The writer uses “wacky” to show that it was strange.  The writer described ordering food via a “disembodied dialogue” which was quite different to ordering in a traditional restaurant. | 4 |  |

## By referring to any part of the sentence in line 28 (‘The futuristic nature . . . , he says’), explain how it helps to provide a link between the writer’s ideas at this point in the passage.

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| The writer says the futuristic nature meant we didn’t understand what was supposed to happen – in the previous paragraphs he talks about how the visit was “space age” and then in the next sentence he says people didn’t know whether to eat in the car park or take the food home. | 2 |  |

## Look at lines 32–50.

**Using your own words** as far as possible, identify **six** ways in which fast food affected people’s eating habits.

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| 1. People were not sure about what they should do and where they should eat which meant it was strange and exciting – “uncertainty mixed with a thrill now difficult to imagine.” 2. It introduced people to American eating styles and habits (and portion sizes?) – “created a cultural shift towards American eating habits.” 3. It opened up new and more flexible ways for eating out which were quite different to traditional restaurants – “ 4. It was a much more informal experience – “Yet here was a restaurant where they did not have to keep their legs still”. 5. The restaurants were more appealing for young people and could be used for children’s parties - “recalling colourful, plastic toadstools for seats, “McDonald’s seemed to be only about children’s parties” 6. The visit was more important than the food – “Customers thought the once-a-year visit to McDonald’s “exotic”, the Filet-O-Fish “posh”, and the taste secondary to going at all.” | 6 |  |

## Look at lines 51–54.

**Using your own words** as far as possible, explain what the writer means when he describes the 80s as a time of ‘formality and convenience’.

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| The experience was convenient in that it could be quick and with drive thru you didn’t even need to go in, but people still felt they had to behave in an older more formal way – Chris says “it was the opposite of fast food and we hung around. You wanted it to feel like it was a thing you’d set out to do.” | 2 |  |

## Look at lines 55–62.

By referring to **two** examples of language, explain how the writer makes it clear that there have been different reactions to the Big Mac over time.

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| Back in 1967 when the Big Mac was invented it was new and exciting - the writer says “the Big Mac drew kids’ gasps” but now he says it’s commonplace – “rarely resulting in a second glance”. | 4 |  |

## Look at line 63–66.

Select any expression from these lines and explain how it contributes to the passage’s effective conclusion.

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| The passage concludes by underlining how habits and attitudes have changed since the 1980s, reminding us that we are “now in a different century” and are more aware of how and what we eat. | 2 |  |

# [END OF QUESTION PAPER]