

Mark Scheme

February 2018

Functional Skills English

Reading Level 2 E202

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme, not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification / indicative content will not be exhaustive.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, a senior examiner must be consulted before a mark is given.
- Crossed out work should be marked unless the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Coverage and	Answer				
4	range					
1	L2.2.4	C - emojis make communication more efficient				
2	L2.2.4	C - emojis make communication more efficient Award 1 mark for each relevant explanation, up to a maximum of 2				
		marks.				
		Phrase Explanations				
		'universally everyone understands it / everyone is				
		understood' familiar with it / everyone gets the meaning / grasped by all / perceived				
			by everybody / meaning shared by all			
			people / known all over the world			
			Accept answers that show			
			understanding of 'universally' even if			
		76 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	`understood' is repeated.			
		`fast-paced world'	everything moves / happens quickly /			
			develops rapidly / speed of change / have to do things speedily / people are			
			in a rush / always busy			
		in a rash / always basy				
		Accept other explanations provided they show an understanding of				
		the target phrases.				
		Do not accept quotations from the text.				
3	L2.2.3	Award 1 mark for a correct answer.				
		For example:				
		For example: • to tell people about emoticons / emojis				
		 to describe the purpose / positives / negatives of emoticons / 				
		emojis				
		to highlight the popularity of emoticons / emojis				
		to explain the effect of emoticons / emojis on written language				
		Do not accept 'talks about' or 'norsuade' as writing numbers				
		Do not accept 'talks about' or 'persuade' as writing purposes.				
4	L2.2.5	Award 1 mark for a valid reason, based on Text B.				
		For example:				
		tells you about playlists				
		 tells you about playlists tells you how to find the music you want when you want it 				
		explains about sharing music online				
		invites you to share playlists				
		because it mentions different types of music / music for different situations				
		Do not accept answers that do no more than reword the question				
		e.g. 'it tells you about organising and sharing music'.				
5	L2.2.4	B - emotion is important in music around the world				
6	L2.2.3	D - rule of three				

7	L2.2.3	Award 1 mark for each valid language feature, up to a maximum of 2 marks. Award 1 mark for each valid and linked example, up to a maximum of 2 marks. For example: • emotive / positive / negative language (1) e.g. 'love', 'hate 'amazing', 'wonderful' (1) • informal language (1) e.g. 'total flop' / 'just won't get it' / 'I'm trying' / 'grab the listeners' attention' (1) • (rhetorical) questions (1) e.g. 'Have you ever listened to a piece of music and wondered why people love it or hate it? / 'So, how do I start writing my songs?' • use of first person / use of 'I'm' / 'I' / 'my' / 'we' (1) e.g. 'I'm always trying' / 'we can enjoy music' / 'walking out of my gigs' (1) • direct address (1) e.g. 'Have you' / 'When you write a song (1)				
		 commands (1) 'Now think about' (1) 				
		 rule of three (1) 'person, place or emotion' (1) alliteration (1) 'Despite this diversity' (1) speech conventions / introduction / conclusion (1) 'Thank you for inviting me' / 'Thank you for listening' (1) presents opinion as fact (1) e.g. 'music is a universal language' (1) 				
8	L2.2.5	simile (1) 'it's like starting a conversation' (1) Award marks according to the marking criteria with reference to				
		General guidance Answers should give different types of emoji and music that link to emotion, using Text A and Text B. Indicative content Answers may refer to: • smiley / happy faces (Text A) • crying / sad faces (Text A) • hearts / love emojis (Text A) • red / angry faces (Text A) • clapping hands / appreciation emoji (Text A) • catchy tune (Text B) • sad ballad (Text B) • classical music (Text B) • dance music (Text B) • favourite music / songs (Text B) • music you don't understand (Text B) Marking criteria 0 No rewardable material 1 - 2 Imprecise idea(s) from the text(s) showing limited or no awareness of audience needs 3 - 4 Relevant, reasonably precise idea(s) from both texts, showing awareness of audience needs				
		5 Relevant, precise idea(s) from both texts, showing consistent awareness of audience needs				

L2.2.4	Award 1 mark for one of the following quotations from Text B:			
	 'you don't have to speak German to enjoy a symphony by Beethoven' 			
	`we can all appreciate music from around the world'			
	Award 1 mark for the following quotation from Text C:			
	Accept minor copying errors and quotations without quotation marks.			
L2.2.2	Award marks according to the marking criteria with reference to the indicative content.			
	General guidance			
	Answers should explain relevant similar ideas, from Text B			
	and Text C, about music, with supporting examples.			
	Indicative content			
	Answers may refer to:			
	people love it / hate it / respond to it differently			
	lots of different types of music			
	it's universal / happens all over the world			
	11 ,			
	examples			
	3 – 4 Relevant, reasonably precise idea(s) and linked example(s)			
	Relevant, precise ideas, with well-selected, linked examples	(5)		
	L2.2.2	'you don't have to speak German to enjoy a symphony by Beethoven' 'we can all appreciate music from around the world' Award 1 mark for the following quotation from Text C: 'We can enjoy music no matter which country it comes from' Accept minor copying errors and quotations without quotation marks. L2.2.2 Award marks according to the marking criteria with reference to the indicative content. General guidance Answers should explain relevant similar ideas, from Text B and Text C, about music, with supporting examples. Indicative content Answers may refer to: people love it / hate it / respond to it differently lots of different types of music it's universal / happens all over the world a way of communicating / communication tool / method a way of sharing / feeling emotions people can enjoy music from other cultures Marking criteria No rewardable material 1 - 2 Imprecise idea(s), with limited example(s) or no examples 3 - 4 Relevant, reasonably precise idea(s) and linked example(s)		

11	L2.2.1	Award 1 mark for correctly identifying Text A / `What does a smiley face mean to you?' / Text 1 Award 1 mark for the correct reason. Award 1 mark for a linked example. Reasons Examples tells you about emoticons / emojis / new methods of communication			
12	L2.2.1	emojis men use emojis regularly' Award 1 mark for each correct answer. Award a maximum of 1 mark for reference to each text. Text A			
13	L2.2.2	Accept appropriate quotation and / or paraphrase. B - Texts A and B both suggest that you can communicate without words.			
		words.	(1)		

Mapping to Functional Skills Cover and Range for English Level 2

			Mapping to standard Select, read, understand and compare texts and use them to ga information, ideas, arguments and opinions.				
Question	Fixed Marks	Open Marks	(L2.2.1) Select and use different types of texts to obtain and utilise relevant information	(L2.2.2) Read and summarise, succinctly, information /ideas from different sources	(L2.2.3) Identify the purposes of texts and comment on how meaning is conveyed	of view, implicit	Analyse texts in relation to audience needs and consider suitable responses
1	1					X	
2		2				XX	
3		1			x		
4		1					X
5	1					X	
6	1				x		
7		4			xxxx		
8		5					XXXXX
9	2					xx	
10		5		XXXXX			
11		3	xxx				
12		3	xxx				_
13	1			X		-	
	Total marks:			6	6	6	6
Total percentage:			20	20	20	20	20