

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
Edexcel Functional Skills	Centre Number
	Candidate Number
English	
Level 2	
Component 2: Reading	
15–19 November 2010 Time: 45 minutes	Paper Reference E202/01
You may use a dictionary. You do not need to write in complete sentences.	Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Dictionaries may be used.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 25.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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SECTION A

Read Text A and answer questions 1 – 6.

Text A

You want to find out more about the environmental impact of food. You find the following information on the internet.

Food miles and sustainability

Where does your food come from?

How many miles does your food have to travel before it hits the dinner plate?

Not long ago, for most of humanity, the majority of our food came from areas we could walk to or at least from within our own countries. These days, our food is increasingly from many thousands of miles away.

It's amazing that we can enjoy many foods out of season and at relatively low cost; but the price paid in terms of damage to our environment can be very high.

The environmental impact is mainly related to freight and shipping – more trucks, more planes, more ships, more consumption of oil and more greenhouse gas emissions. Also, food imported from some countries may have been grown in very unsustainable ways: rain forests may have been cleared, toxic waste released into the environment and pesticides used on crops.

The food mile problem is an increasing one in the western world. A report from the UK Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs stated that food miles increased by 15% between 1992 and 2002. In the UK 95% of fruit and 50% of vegetables are imported.

You can take action on your next shopping trip. Try to buy local produce and read the labels on packaging to learn more about foods that are in season within your country. Bear in mind that out of season foods grown locally need huge amounts of resources for production, such as heating for greenhouses. Better still, consider starting a vegetable garden. It will reduce your food mile impact from thousands of miles to a few feet – plus save you money!

Every little bit helps!

(Source adapted from Green Living Tips (2007) by Michael Bloch www.greenlivingtips.com)



1 What is the **main** purpose of Text A?

You do **not** need to write in complete sentences.

.....

.....

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

Answer questions 2 and 3 with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

2 According to Text A, what percentage of vegetables consumed in the UK are grown overseas?

- A 95%
- B 50%
- C 45%
- D 15%

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 According to Text A, which **one** of the following statements is true?

- A Consumers should always avoid buying food grown overseas
- B Locally grown, out of season produce is better for the environment than food grown overseas
- C Growing your own fruit and vegetables will help to reduce the negative environmental impact of your food shopping
- D Food grown overseas is more likely to have been exposed to pesticides than crops grown in the UK

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)



4 Using information from Text A, give **two** ways in which the environment may be damaged by how food is grown in some countries.

You do **not** need to write in complete sentences.

1

.....

2

.....

(Total for Question 4 = 2 marks)

5 Place a tick in the column for **each** of the six statements to show which are presented in Text A as facts and which are opinions.

	Fact	Opinion
Food miles have increased by 15% between 1992 and 2002.		
Starting a vegetable garden will reduce your food mile impact.		
Imported food may have been grown in very unsustainable ways.		
In the UK 95% of fruit and 50% of vegetables are imported.		
It's amazing that we can enjoy many foods out of season.		
The environmental impact is mainly related to freight and shipping.		

(Total for Question 5 = 3 marks)



6 In Text A the writer claims that increases in food miles damage the environment.

Give **two ways** the writer tries to influence the reader.

You do **not** need to write in sentences.

1

.....

2

.....

(Total for Question 6 = 2 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 10 MARKS



SECTION B

Read Text B and answer questions 7-11.

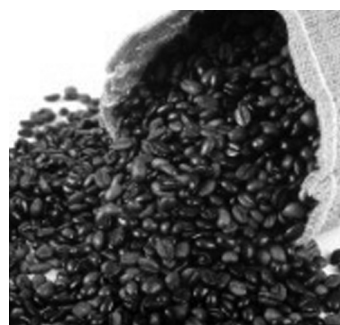
Text B

You find another article on the internet about food miles.

Independent.co.uk

Food miles: Does distance matter?

'Food miles' have become something of a fad just lately. The phrase is used to promote the push for seasonal, regional, British food. It's always mentioned as the primary reason for not buying imported foods – because their global transportation is supposedly destroying the planet. Although I'm a fan of British produce, I do worry that the reality of a national diet based solely on non-imported foods is a dull one indeed.



There'll be no more espressos on your way to work, no more cups of tea in the afternoon and no Irish whiskeys on a winter's day! All these things are brought in from afar, as well as everyday ingredients such as cinnamon, olive oil, avocados and maple syrup.

Every foodstuff has a carbon footprint, which is the only honest way to work out the environmental impact. However, this is often confused with food miles. Food miles are simply the distance the product has travelled to get to you. A carbon footprint is measured by the amount of CO₂ produced, and the total energy used, to get the product to market.

A rose produced in Kenya is grown outside, manually harvested and needs no heating. Even flying it to the UK will use less than one-fifth of the energy required to produce and import it from the Netherlands, where they are mostly grown inside, under heat-lamps.

The livelihood of many small scale farmers in developing nations depends on exporting foodstuffs to wealthy European markets. I'm all for using British strawberries when they're in season, but I have absolutely no problem with drinking coffee from Colombia or tea from India. How about you?

(Source adapted from Food miles: Does distance Matter? by Alastair Plumb Independent.co.uk)



7 What is the **main** purpose of Text B?

You do **not** need to write in sentences.

.....

.....

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 Give **three** ways that the writer conveys his views in Text B.

You do **not** need to write in sentences.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....

(Total for Question 8 = 3 marks)

9 From Text B, name **two** everyday ingredients that are not produced in the UK.

1

2

(Total for Question 9 = 2 marks)



10 According to Text B, how is the carbon footprint of food measured?

You do **not** need to write in complete sentences.

.....
.....

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

11 You are discussing some of the issues around food miles with a friend.

Using Text B, suggest **three** reasons why buying imported food from developing countries might be a good idea.

You do **not** need to write in sentences.

1

2

3

(Total for Question 11 = 3 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 10 MARKS



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9

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SECTION C

Read Text C and answer questions 12–14.

Veg box schemes are a way of buying a regular order of fruit and vegetables, which is then delivered directly to your home.

You find the following veg box schemes advertised in your local area.

Text C

Whitelee Veg Boxes

ADVERT 1

We offer a range of quality seasonal and locally produced vegetables, grown on our cooperative of farms and delivered fresh to your door every week. The box contents will vary according to season. Fruit boxes and free range meat hampers are also available.

Prices from £9.50 for a medium box. **Call 0207 63587**

Fair Deal Fruit and Vegetables

ADVERT 2

Get wholesome fresh fruit, vegetables and free ranged eggs delivered direct to your door. All produce is organically grown from UK farms or from Fair Trade producers overseas. All our profits are re-invested into environmental projects. Prices start from just £12.99 per week. Great value for 4 people!

Tel 0206 359824

Veg Direct to your door!

ADVERT 3

Fruit and / or veg boxes starting at as little as £3.50 per week (serves 1-2 people). Small or large orders catered for. Choose your own items and exclude those you don't want, to avoid waste.

All produce is sourced from UK growers and guaranteed to be organically produced.

Visit **Veg Direct** www.vegdirect.co.uk



12 Your friend is looking to join a scheme but only needs to order enough fruit and vegetables for one person each week. Which of the three schemes would you suggest your friend tries?

Remember to give the number of the advert in your answer.

You do **not** need to write in sentences.

.....
.....

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 A member of your family also expresses an interest in joining a veg box scheme. They are keen to support local farmers in the area. Which of the schemes would you recommend?

Remember to give the number of the advert in your answer.

You do **not** need to write in sentences.

.....
.....

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

QUESTION 14 BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE



14 Consider the information provided about veg box schemes in each of the three adverts within Text C. Based on this information which veg box scheme would you choose?

Give **three** reasons for your choice of scheme.

Remember to give the number of the advert in your answer.

You do **not** need to write in complete sentences.

Scheme chosen

Reason 1:

Reason 2:

Reason 3:

(Total for Question 14 = 3 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 5 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 25 MARKS

