Mark Scheme

October 2017

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 range	Answer	Mark
1	2.2.4	B – it is not necessary to drink bottled water in the UK	**(1)**
2	2.2.4	Award 1 mark for each relevant explanation to a maximum of 2 marks. | Phrase	Explanations
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'almost limitless access'	more than enough / plenty / lots / loads / abundant (access) / more than is needed / plentiful supply / huge amount available / widely available / will last forever **Do not accept:** 'No limit' / 'without limit'
'a modern day wonder'	a great achievement / a brilliant feat / a (modern day) marvel / something amazing / to be proud of / a recent invention / something we are very lucky to have / a privilege	 Accept any suitable alternative explanation.	**(2)**
3	2.2.3	Award 1 mark for a correct answer. For example: • to inform people about a bottled water ban (in Bundanoon) • to argue that people should drink less bottled water • highlighting the problems caused by bottled water / positives of drinking tap water • to persuade the reader not to buy bottled water / to drink tap water **Do not accept:** 'talks about' or 'it's about' as valid purposes.	**(1)**
4	2.2.5	Award 1 mark for a valid piece of advice, based on Text B. For example: • drink water • go running (in the park) • take your bike for a ride / cycle	**(1)**
5	2.2.4	A – buying plastic bags is a waste of money	**(1)**

6	2.2.3	D – rule of three	**(1)**

| 7 | 2.2.3 | 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:
• (rhetorical) question (1) e.g. 'Don't they realise how simple it is to save money?' (1)
• sarcasm / irony (1) e.g. 'as it is obviously impossible to go half an hour without a cappuccino', 'as if they were running a marathon' (1)
• informal language / colloquialisms (1) e.g. 'feeling the pinch', 'make a beeline' (1)
• statistics (1) e.g. '£60 a month' (1)
• first person / use of 'I', 'my' (1) e.g. 'I hear a lot of talk', 'my fellow shoppers' (1)
• presents opinions as facts (1) e.g. 'I have no doubt that much of this food ends up in the bin', 'Most people just seem to weave randomly' (1)
• exaggeration (1) e.g. 'massive coffees', 'save a fortune', 'running a marathon' (1)
• alliteration (1) e.g. 'peel their own potatoes' (1)
• rule of three (1) e.g. 'take some bags for life with them, peel their own potatoes and cook their own food' (1)
• gives tips / examples of how to save money (1) e.g. 'budgeting and shopping carefully', 'make a list of everything I need', 'I look carefully at which brands offer the best value' (1)
• descriptive language (1) e.g. 'weave randomly around the store' (1)

Do not accept: 'uses facts / opinions' without further explanation or 'uses persuasive / emotive language'. | |
| | | | **(4)** |

8	2.2.5	Award marks according to the marking criteria with reference to the indicative content.	
		General guidance	
		Answers should tell a friend about environmental problems caused by people's shopping habits, using Text A and Text B.	
		Indicative content	
		Answers may refer to: • negative impact on local water supplies (Text A) • greenhouse gases caused by transporting water (Text A) • environmental damage caused by plastic bottles (Text A) • resource wastage (Text A) • resources used to make plastic bottles (Text B) • plastic bags take a long time to biodegrade (Text B) • food waste going to landfill (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

(5)

9	2.2.4	Award 1 mark for one of the following quotations from Text A: • '(British) people spend £2 billion a year on it' • 'huge amount of money we spend on bottled water' • 'bottled water costs 10,000 times more than tap water' Award 1 mark for the following quotation from Text C: • 'expensive bottled water' **Accept** minor copying errors and quotations without quotation marks.	**(2)**
10	2.2.2	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 ways people waste money, with supporting examples. **Indicative content** Answers may refer to: • buying bottled water / expensive / unnecessary drinks • buying plastic bags • buying too much food / wasting food • buying the wrong type of food **Marking criteria** 0 — 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) 5 — Relevant, precise ideas, with well-selected, linked examples	**(5)**

11	2.2.1	Award 1 mark for correctly identifying Text A / 'Bottled water blues?' / Text 1. Award 1 mark for the correct reason. Award 1 mark for a linked example.	

<table>
<tr><th>Reasons</th><th>Examples</th></tr>
<tr><td>tells you about bottled water ban / campaign in Bundadoon / Australia</td><td>• 'it banned the sale of bottled water in 2009'
• 'Bundanoon was the first town to introduce such a ban'
• 'Bundanoon's stance against bottled water'</td></tr>
<tr><td>tells you about campaigns / (partial) bottled water bans in other countries / Canada / USA / Toronto / San Francisco</td><td>• 'similar action in other countries'
• Toronto / Canada / San Francisco / USA 'have introduced (partial) bans of their own.'</td></tr>
</table>

(3)

12	2.2.1	Award 1 mark for each correct answer. Award a maximum of 1 mark for reference to each text. Text A – 'fill up a bottle before you go' / 'look for water fountains when you need a top up' Text B – 'fill a bottle from a tap at home (and carry it with you)' / 'Buy a (canvas) bag for life / take a bag for life with you / 'plan what to cook / only buy what you need' Text C – 'take some bags for life with them' / 'the importance of budgeting' / 'make a list of everything I need' **Accept**: Accept appropriate quotation and / or paraphrase.	**(3)**

13	2.2.2	D - Texts B and C both give ideas on how to help the environment.	**(1)**

Mapping to Functional Skills Cover and Range for English Level 2

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	(L2.2.4) Detect point of view, implicit meaning and/or bias	(L2.2.5) Analyse texts in relation to audience needs and consider suitable responses
			Mapping to standard Select, read, understand and compare texts and use them to gather information, ideas, arguments and opinions.				
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**	**6**
Total percentage:			**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**