

**Pearson Edexcel  
Functional Skills**

**English**

**Level 2**

**Component 2: Reading**

5 – 9 February 2018

**Text Booklet**

Paper Reference

**E202/01**

**Do not return this Text Booklet with the question paper.**

**Information**

- This Text Booklet contains the three texts required for the Level 2 Component 2: Reading examination.
- This Text Booklet must be securely destroyed by the centre immediately after the exam has been completed.
- Learners must not therefore write any responses to questions in this Text Booklet.
- Only answers given in the answer paper booklet will be marked.

**Advice**

- Read all three texts before you attempt to answer the questions.

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*Turn over* ►



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## Text A

### What does a smiley face mean to you?

Today, communication is often rapid and perhaps nothing indicates this better than the emoticon and the emoji. These pictures form a language that is universally understood. You don't need to know the other person's language or even how to read.



In 1982, Scott Fahlman hit three keys on his keyboard :-)) and the emoticon was born – a sideways happy face. Soon these emoticons made out of punctuation marks turned into emojis, or actual pictures that represent emotions – bright yellow smiley faces for happiness, crying faces for sadness and hearts for love. There are also some quirky emojis that are not about emotion, such as a slice of pizza or a football.

A recent report found that 92% of the online population use emojis frequently. If their popularity continues to grow, and if more classic books are translated into emojis, as the novel *Moby Dick* has been, what does that mean for the future of our language and literature?

Many people become enraged at the sight of an emoji. "I am deeply offended by them," Maria McErlane, a British actor and presenter, told *The New York Times*. "I find it lazy. Are your words not enough?"

An emoji can be a more comfortable way to express ourselves or can help when words fail us and we can't easily share our feelings. 84% of women and 75% of men use emojis regularly. These frequent users believe emojis convey their feelings more accurately than words, for example a red face for anger or clapping hands to say well done.

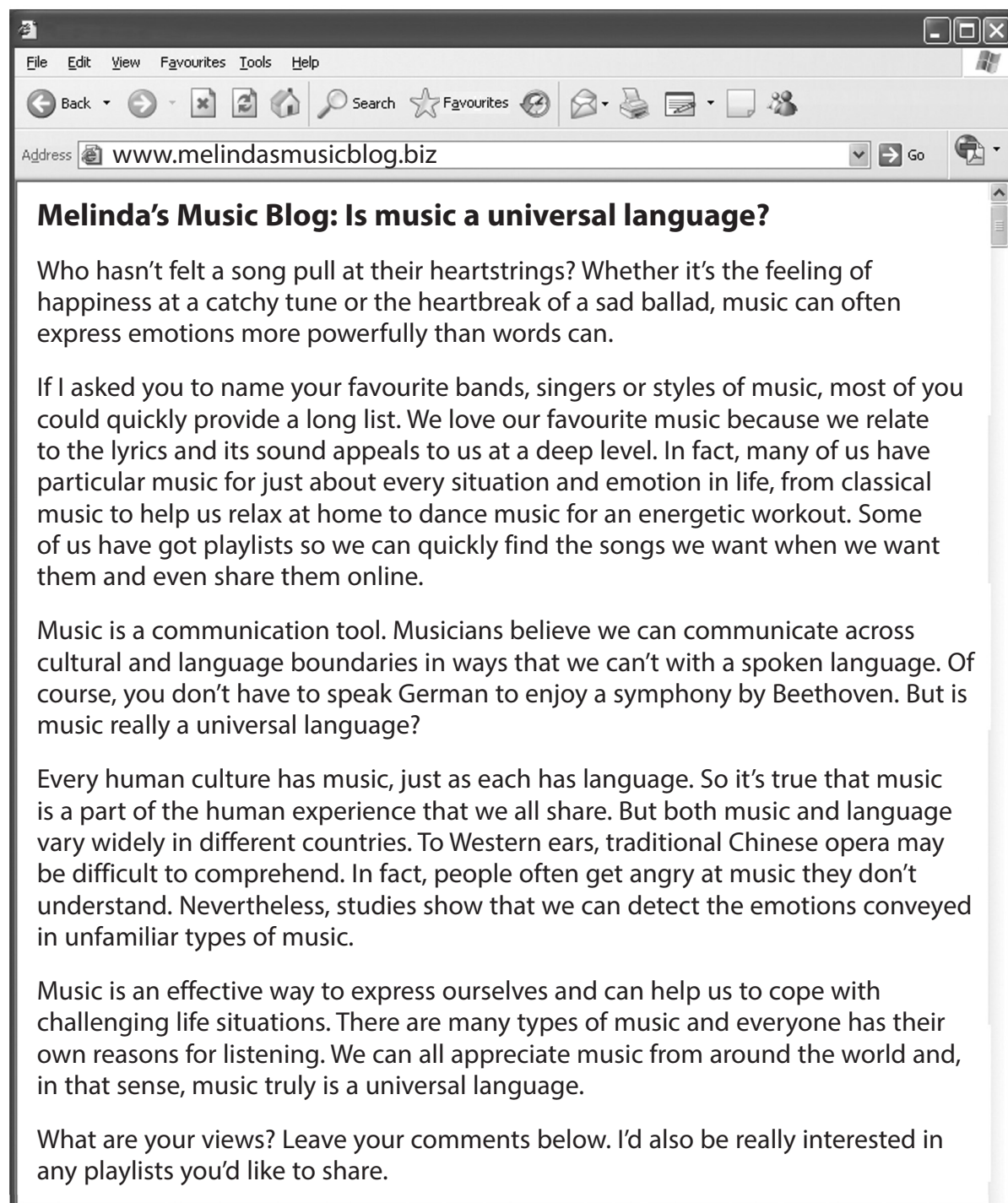
Sometimes a picture is worth a thousand words. Far from destroying language, emojis show how people can now communicate complex feelings efficiently across cultures and borders – perfect for our modern, fast-paced world.

Source: Adapted from: [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/joan-gage/emoticons-and-emojis-destroying-our-language\\_b\\_7950460.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/joan-gage/emoticons-and-emojis-destroying-our-language_b_7950460.html)

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## Text B



The image shows a screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar contains the URL [www.melindasmusicblog.biz](http://www.melindasmusicblog.biz). The page title is "Melinda's Music Blog: Is music a universal language?". The main content of the page consists of several paragraphs of text discussing the role of music in human culture and its ability to transcend language barriers.

**Melinda's Music Blog: Is music a universal language?**

Who hasn't felt a song pull at their heartstrings? Whether it's the feeling of happiness at a catchy tune or the heartbreak of a sad ballad, music can often express emotions more powerfully than words can.

If I asked you to name your favourite bands, singers or styles of music, most of you could quickly provide a long list. We love our favourite music because we relate to the lyrics and its sound appeals to us at a deep level. In fact, many of us have particular music for just about every situation and emotion in life, from classical music to help us relax at home to dance music for an energetic workout. Some of us have got playlists so we can quickly find the songs we want when we want them and even share them online.

Music is a communication tool. Musicians believe we can communicate across cultural and language boundaries in ways that we can't with a spoken language. Of course, you don't have to speak German to enjoy a symphony by Beethoven. But is music really a universal language?

Every human culture has music, just as each has language. So it's true that music is a part of the human experience that we all share. But both music and language vary widely in different countries. To Western ears, traditional Chinese opera may be difficult to comprehend. In fact, people often get angry at music they don't understand. Nevertheless, studies show that we can detect the emotions conveyed in unfamiliar types of music.

Music is an effective way to express ourselves and can help us to cope with challenging life situations. There are many types of music and everyone has their own reasons for listening. We can all appreciate music from around the world and, in that sense, music truly is a universal language.

What are your views? Leave your comments below. I'd also be really interested in any playlists you'd like to share.



## Text C

Thank you for inviting me to your college today as a guest speaker to talk about my passion for music.

Have you ever listened to a piece of music and wondered why people love it or hate it? As a singer/songwriter, I'm always trying to work out why some songs go down really well and others are a total flop. When you write a song, it's like starting a conversation with people you don't know; it's a method of communication that everyone is familiar with. However, you have to accept that some people will appreciate what you have created and others just won't get it.

Now think about all of the amazing musicians in the world, with diverse backgrounds and playing lots of different instruments. Many of us are songwriters and each of us approaches this differently to write a wonderful variety of songs. Despite this diversity, music conveys emotions that everyone recognises and we can enjoy music no matter which country it comes from.

When I write and perform songs, I'm trying to communicate at a powerful emotional level, and to people beyond my own culture. I want to speak directly to everyone. It's wonderful when people tell me how much they love my music after a gig. On the other hand, I have to cope with seeing people looking bored or even walking out of my gigs. Everyone responds to music in a completely different way; music is a universal language but each person has their own individual response.

So, how do I start writing my songs? I think about how to communicate with the audience and consider what will grab the listeners' attention. Do my songs have meaningful lyrics that will resonate with the audience? Is there a person, place or emotion that inspired my work? This helps me to create music that I'm proud of and that other people enjoy.

Thank you for listening to me today and I hope this has given you an insight into the process of music-making.

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Write your name below.

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel  
Functional Skills**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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**English**

**Level 2**

**Component 2: Reading**

5 – 9 February 2018

**Time: 60 minutes**

Paper Reference

**E202/01**

**You MUST have the correct Text Booklet.  
You may use a dictionary.**

Total Marks

**My signature confirms that I will not discuss the content of the test with anyone until the end of the 5 day test window.**

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

### 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.
- Sign the declaration.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 30.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- This question paper assesses your reading skills, not your writing skills.

### Advice

- Read all three texts before you attempt to answer the questions.
- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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**Context**

You watch a television programme about people communicating in different ways.

You decide to find out more.

**Instructions**

Read Text A, Text B and Text C in the Text Booklet, then answer questions 1–13.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



Answer question 1 with a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

- 1 The writer of Text A believes that:
- A emojis are helpful for improving literacy
  - B emojis were first used in classic books
  - C emojis make communication more efficient
  - D emojis can be helpful when ordering pizza

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 In Text A, what do the following phrases suggest about the writer's view of language?  
'universally understood':

.....

.....

(1)

'fast-paced world':

.....

.....

(1)

(Total for Question 2 = 2 marks)

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

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(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



4 Give **one** reason why Text B is suitable for someone who is interested in ways of organising and sharing music.

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(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

Answer questions 5 and 6 with a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

5 In Text B, the paragraph beginning 'Every human culture has music ...' implies that:

- A opera was performed for the first time in China
- B emotion is important in music around the world
- C music is similar in every culture around the world
- D musicians are often very emotional people

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 In Text B, 'favourite bands, singers or styles of music' is an example of:

- A rhetorical question
- B metaphor
- C hyperbole
- D rule of three

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA





**7** Identify **two** language features used in Text C to present views about music.  
Give an example to support each answer.

1 .....  
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.....  
..... (2)

2 .....  
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..... (2)

**(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)**

**8** Your friend is interested in the different types of emojis and music that link to emotions.

Using Text A and Text B, tell your friend about the different types of emojis and music that link to emotions.

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**(Total for Question 8 = 5 marks)**

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



9 Give **one** quotation from Text B and **one** quotation from Text C that suggest that people can enjoy music from different countries.

Quotation from Text B

.....

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(1)

Quotation from Text C

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(1)

(Total for Question 9 = 2 marks)

10 Text B and Text C have similar ideas about music.

Explain what these similar ideas are.

Give examples from **both** texts to support your answer.

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(Total for Question 10 = 5 marks)



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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

**11** You are writing a blog post on how communication has changed in the modern age.

Which text is the **most** useful when writing your post?

Give **one** reason for your choice and **one** example to support your answer.

Text ..... (1)

Reason ..... (1)

Example ..... (1)

**(Total for Question 11 = 3 marks)**

**12** You are interested in how people react negatively to different types of communication.

Identify **one** piece of evidence from **each** of the three texts that tells you about these negative reactions.

Text A ..... (1)

Text B ..... (1)

Text C ..... (1)

**(Total for Question 12 = 3 marks)**



Answer question 13 with a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

13 Which statement below is an accurate summary of points made in the texts?

- A Texts A and B both say that using a keyboard affects communication.
- B Texts A and B both suggest that you can communicate without words.
- C Texts B and C both suggest that music does not help communication.
- D Texts A and C both claim that spoken communication is in decline.

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 30 MARKS**

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

