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June 2017
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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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Coverage and range</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.2.4</td>
<td>C – sugar will increasingly replace cocoa in chocolate</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.2.4</td>
<td>Award 1 mark for each relevant explanation up to a maximum of 2 marks.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Phrase</strong></td>
<td><strong>Explanations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘pale imitation’</td>
<td>less appetising / inferior / poor copy of the real thing / worse / it will not be as good / it will not taste as nice / cheap copy / poor quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘eye-catching packaging’</td>
<td>grabs / catches your attention / looks appealing / well-presented / attractive / makes it stand out / looks nice / packaging is good to look at / gets you to buy the product / gets you interested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Do not accept</strong> references to the colour of the chocolate, or answers that refer to copies but do not convey the fact that quality will be worse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Do not accept</strong> ‘catches your eye’, ‘attracts the shopper / people’ or references to shapes.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Accept any suitable synonym.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Do not accept</strong> direct lifts from the text, e.g. ‘exciting and completely new’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.2.3</td>
<td>Award 1 mark for a correct answer.</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For example:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• to inform you about chocolate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• information about a shortage of cocoa beans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• to tell you about the change in chocolate / what ingredients will be in chocolate in the future</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• to warn you about chocolate of the future</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Do not accept:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• ‘about’ / ‘talks about’ / ‘persuade’ / ‘encourage’ as writing purposes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• reworkings of the title, e.g. ‘it tells you about the love of chocolate’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4 | 2.2.5 | Award 1 mark for a valid reason based on Text B:

For example:
- it gives advice on / tells you about how to become a chocolatier
- it answers questions about a career as a chocolatier / tells you what a chocolatier does
- it tells you what training you need / jobs are available
- it states the qualities / skills you need
- tells you about voluntary work / work experience / starting your own business

**Do not accept:** quotations from the text without a reason or reworkings of the question, e.g. ‘it tells you how to have a career working with chocolate’.

| 5 | 2.2.4 | A – a career in chocolate should be taken seriously

| 6 | 2.2.3 | C – ‘you should enrol onto chocolate-making classes’ |
| 7  | 2.2.3 | Award 1 mark for each valid method / language or layout 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:  
- subject / (1) ‘A Brilliant Day!’ (1)  
- positive language / adjectives (1) ‘a truly memorable experience’ / ‘whole experience was fun-packed and educational’ / ‘tasting session was mouth-watering’ (1)  
- metaphor (1) e.g. ‘a new wave of would-be chocolatiers’ (1)  
- (rhetorical) question (1) e.g. ‘Could there be a better way to learn?’ (1)  
- quotation (1) e.g. ‘Learning never tasted so good’ (1)  
- own experience / first person (1) e.g. ‘From my own experience...’ (1)  
- rule of three (1) ‘see, touch and smell’ (1)  
- alliteration (1) ‘precision and patience’ (1)  
- direct address (1) e.g. ‘I would like to thank you’ (1)  
- formal language (1) e.g. ‘On behalf of the college...’ (1)  
- repetition (1) of the word ‘chocolate’ (1) | 4 |
| 8  | 2.2.5 | Award marks according to the marking criteria with reference to the indicative content.  
**General guidance**  
Answers should advise your friend on the skills and qualities needed to be a chocolatier using Text B and Text C.  
**Indicative content**  
Answers may refer to:  
- know about history of chocolate / have broad knowledge of chocolate (Text B)  
- be able to make a range of products (Text B)  
- be committed (Text B)  
- be persistent (Text B)  
- understand chocolate (Text B)  
- have hands-on experience / work experience (Text B)  
- be passionate (Text B)  
- be creative (Text B)  
- have work experience (Text C)  
- be enthusiastic (Text C)  
- be precise / patient (Text C)  
- be dedicated / determined (Text C)  
- be hardworking (Text C)  

**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 |

9. 2.2.4 Award 1 mark for one of the following quotations from Text A:

- 'delicious treat'
- 'the nation's best-loved treats'
- 'the chocolate we know and love'

Award 1 mark for one of the following quotations from Text C:

- 'the tasting session was mouth-watering'
- 'Learning never tasted so good'

Accept minor copying errors and quotations without quotation marks.

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 gaining experience in the workplace, with supporting examples.

**Indicative content**

Answers may refer to:

- it is important / useful / valuable
- earn while you learn / be paid
- gives hands-on experience
- develop skills / learn what you need to know
- being able to watch masters at work
- helps to build your career / good for employment options

**Marking criteria**

| 0 | No rewardable material |
| 1 – 2 | Imprecise idea(s), with limited examples(s) or no examples |
| 3 – 4 | Relevant, reasonably precise idea(s) and linked examples |
| 5 | Relevant, precise ideas, with well-selected, linked examples |
2.2.1 Award 1 mark for correctly identifying Text A / For the love of chocolate / Text 1
Award 1 mark for a correct reason.
Award 1 mark for a linked example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| tells you they will change / how sizes and shapes will change | • ‘bars will shrink to around 50g’
• ‘You can snap high quality chocolate...in the future this won’t be possible’
• ‘rounded the corners of their bars’ |
| tells you how they will be different / how ingredients will change | • ‘expensive ingredients...will be replaced with cheaper ingredients’
• ‘more vegetable fat will be used’
• ‘less cocoa powder’
• ‘palm oil’ / ‘raisins and nougat’ |
| tells you how they will vary / the taste will change | • ‘much sweeter’
• ‘nothing like the chocolate we know and love’
• ‘sludgy in texture’ |
| uses statistics / facts and figures (to show increase in prices) | • ‘rocketed in price by 63%’
• ‘whole milk powder has soared by 20%’ |

(3)

2.2.1 Award 1 mark for each correct answer.
Award a maximum of 1 mark for reference to each text.

Text A – ‘cocoa beans have rocketed in price’ / ‘whole milk powder has soared (by 20%)’

Text B – ‘likely to become more expensive’

Text C – ‘rising cost of cocoa beans’

Accept: minor copying errors and quotations without quotation marks.

(3)

2.2.2 C – Texts B and C both suggest that chocolate-making is an art.

(1)
# Mapping to Functional Skills Cover and Range for English Level 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Fixed Marks</th>
<th>Open Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>xx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>xxxxxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>xxxxxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>xx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>xxxxxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total marks:** 6 6 6 6 6 6

**Total percentage:** 20 20 20 20 20

**Mapping to standard**
- (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