# **Pearson Edexcel Functional Skills**

# **English**

Level 2

**Component 2: Reading** 

7 – 11 November 2016

Paper Reference

**Text Booklet** 

E202/01

Return the Text Booklet with the question paper.

# Information

• This Text Booklet contains three texts needed for use with the Level 2 Component 2: Reading examination.

# **Advice**

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

P 5 2 6 1 5 A 0 1 0 4

Turn over ▶



#### **Text A**

# Watch out, there's a thief about!

Did you know that there are over one million burglaries and attempted burglaries every year in the UK? That means one happens every 40 seconds! These are just two of the most startling statistics that provide data on the level of crime in the UK.

Here are some burglary-related facts and figures from a variety of sources that might help you to protect yourself from burglars, by giving you an insight into their despicable activities.

Statistics show that many burglaries occur when someone is at home.
The most stolen items are cash at



17%, then laptops, cameras, jewellery and mobile phones. This is because these items are rarely put somewhere safe or hidden from view.

A survey by a major bank and building society found that 34% of householders with an alarm fitted to their home said they rarely activated it. A further 33% said that they assumed burglar alarms going off in their neighbourhood were false alarms.

73% of burglars use doors, which are sometimes left open! 64% of householders also confessed to occasionally leaving doors unlocked whilst away from home and a further 37% did so while inside the home. Checking important things like this costs nothing but can prevent so much upset!

A British survey found that most burglaries take place after dark, 10% occur in the morning, 20% in the afternoon, 32% in the evening and 38% during the night. 30% of burglaries occur at the weekend. Disappointingly, 25% of homeowners admitted to not always switching on security lighting, despite sensibly having it installed to deter burglars. 10% of burglaries were helped by ladders left unsecured outside properties.

One final statistic is that, in the time it has taken to read this text, three more people will have had their wallets, games consoles or car keys stolen from their homes.

#### **Text B**

# Revealed: What burglars look for when targeting your home

As insurance experts, we've made a list of some things that burglars tend to look out for. If you're aware of what makes you an easy target, hopefully you can help avoid a nasty surprise.

# 1. Open Invitation

Obvious one, but any open windows – particularly at ground level, could encourage an opportunist break-in. You may think that high windows are safe to leave ajar, but don't underestimate the commitment of the criminal. If leaving the property, always lock up before you leave. This only takes a few seconds of your time and costs nothing.

# 2. Perfect Hiding Place

Burglars don't want to be spotted by neighbours, which is why overgrown plants around your home can be the perfect hiding place. Trim back those hedges and invest in security lights to help prevent anyone lurking in the shadows.

## 3. Your Activity

If you're away from home, do you ensure your lights are on timers or that someone draws your curtains and a car is parked in the driveway if possible? Do you ask a neighbour to check in on the property and do you remember to cancel any regular deliveries?

#### 4. Worthwhile

Don't leave any clues to the treasures inside your home. For example, if you buy a new expensive item – like a laptop – don't leave the empty packaging in your recycling for all to see. Equally, don't leave valuable items or cash in full view of windows and doors. Are you guilty of this?

#### 5. Easy Pickings

Don't assume that your bike is safe just because it's in your shed or garage. A recent crime survey has reported that just over two thirds of all bicycles reported stolen (68%) are taken from people's homes. Many homeowners don't lock their bikes to immovable objects when kept in an outbuilding.

So, we hope you find our list helpful. Don't make yourself an easy target for burglars.

(Source from: http://www.policyexpert.co.uk/insurance-blog/house-home/revealed-what-burglars-look-for-when-targeting-your-home/)



#### Text C



# **Neighbourhood Watch**

Neighbourhood Watch is a scheme that offers local residents the opportunity to make their neighbourhood safer and to reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.

The aims of Neighbourhood Watch are to help you protect yourself and your property and to reduce the fear of crime in your community through:

- improved home security
- greater vigilance
- fostering community spirit
- improving your environment.



# **Interested in starting a scheme?**

Use the Neighbourhood Watch **postcode search** to check if there is a scheme in your area. If there isn't, you might like to think about setting one up yourself. Neighbourhood Watch has lots of **free resources** and **toolkits** to help you get a scheme started and keep it running.

The first step is to talk to your neighbours and see who is interested and how they'd like to improve the area. To make things easier, Neighbourhood Watch has some useful letters and flyers in its members' area. These are designed to help you introduce yourself and encourage your neighbours to join you.

You don't have to be a homeowner or permanent resident to start a scheme. You may very well just want to feel safe where you live or meet people in your street or block of flats. Encouraging your neighbours to become involved in Neighbourhood or Home Watch will add to everyone's feeling of security.

Remember, you can start a group with a lot of interest or only a little. Many schemes start very small and then grow once residents see what they are all about. The main thing is to make a start.

#### Find out more with these useful links

You'll find lots more information on starting and running a scheme in the Neighbourhood Watch **toolkits**. You can also contact your **Regional Representative**, who will be able to point you to relevant contacts in your local area.

100 % ▼

(Source from: https://www.ourwatch.org.uk)



Write your name here Surname	Other	names
Pearson Edexcel Functional Skills	Centre Number	Candidate Number
English Level 2 Component 2: Read	ding	
7 – 11 November 2016 Time: 60 minutes		Paper Reference <b>E202/01</b>
You MUST have the correct T You may use a dictionary.	ext Booklet.	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 ▶

PEARSON

P52615A
©2016 Pearson Education Ltd.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

# Context

You are interested in finding out more about burglary and crime prevention in your neighbourhood.

# Instructions

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

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 most burglaries take place:
	☑ A in daylight hours
	■ B over the weekend
	C when it is dark
	☑ D when someone is at home
_	(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)
2	In Text A, what do the following quotations suggest about the writer's view of burglary?
	'startling statistics'
	'despicable activities'
_	(Total for Question 2 = 2 marks)
3	What is the <b>main</b> purpose of Text A?
_	(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

		(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)
ŀ	Answer	questions 5 and 6 with a cross in the box $\boxtimes$ . If you change your mind about an answer put a line through the box $\boxtimes$ and then mark your new answer with a cross $\boxtimes$ .
5	In Tex	t B, the writer implies that:
	<b>⋈</b> A	burglars do not mind being spotted by neighbours
	⊠ B	people do not need to lock items stored in their shed
	⊠ C	burglars do not use high windows that are left open
	⊠ D	people do not do enough to reduce the risk of burglary
		(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)
6	In Tex	t B, 'Are you guilty of this?' is an example of:
	⊠ A	a slogan
	⊠ B	a metaphor
	<b>⋈</b> C	a rhetorical question
	⊠ D	a caption
		(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

7	Identify <b>two</b> language and/or layout features used by the writer of Text C to convince the reader to join a Neighbourhood Watch scheme.	
	Give an example to support each answer.	
1		
		(2)
2		
		(2)
	(Total for Question 7 = 4 mar	ks)
~	Your friend wants to know which items are most likely to be stolen	
8	Your friend wants to know which items are most likely to be stolen.  Using information from Text A and Text B advise your friend on which items are most	
8	Your friend wants to know which items are most likely to be stolen.  Using information from Text A and Text B, advise your friend on which items are most likely to be stolen.	
8	Using information from Text A and Text B, advise your friend on which items are most	
	Using information from Text A and Text B, advise your friend on which items are most	
	Using information from Text A and Text B, advise your friend on which items are most	
	Using information from Text A and Text B, advise your friend on which items are most	
	Using information from Text A and Text B, advise your friend on which items are most	
	Using information from Text A and Text B, advise your friend on which items are most	
	Using information from Text A and Text B, advise your friend on which items are most	
	Using information from Text A and Text B, advise your friend on which items are most	
	Using information from Text A and Text B, advise your friend on which items are most	
	Using information from Text A and Text B, advise your friend on which items are most	
	Using information from Text A and Text B, advise your friend on which items are most	
	Using information from Text A and Text B, advise your friend on which items are most	



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

9	Give <b>one</b> quotation from Text B and <b>one</b> quotation from Text C that indicate how neighbours can help keep your home safe.
	Quotation from Text B
	(1)
	Quotation from Text C
	(1)
	(Total for Question 9 = 2 marks)
	Use Text A and Text B to answer this question.  Explain how these texts have similar ideas about reducing the risk of being burgled.  Give examples from <b>both</b> texts to support your answer.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Which text is the <b>most</b> useful when preparing y	our talk?
Give <b>one</b> reason for your choice and <b>one</b> examp	le to support your answer.
Text	(1)
_	(1)
Reason	
	(1)
Example	
	(1)
	(-)
Identify <b>one</b> piece of evidence from <b>each</b> of the need to be expensive to take precautions agains	(Total for Question 11 = 3 marks)  take precautions against burglary.  three texts that show it does not
Identify <b>one</b> piece of evidence from <b>each</b> of the need to be expensive to take precautions agains	(Total for Question 11 = 3 marks)  take precautions against burglary.  three texts that show it does not st burglary.
Identify <b>one</b> piece of evidence from <b>each</b> of the need to be expensive to take precautions agains	(Total for Question 11 = 3 marks)  take precautions against burglary.  three texts that show it does not st burglary.  (1)
Identify <b>one</b> piece of evidence from <b>each</b> of the need to be expensive to take precautions agains	(Total for Question 11 = 3 marks)  take precautions against burglary.  three texts that show it does not st burglary.  (1)
	(Total for Question 11 = 3 marks)  take precautions against burglary.  three texts that show it does not st burglary.  (1)
Identify <b>one</b> piece of evidence from <b>each</b> of the need to be expensive to take precautions against.  Text A  Text B	(Total for Question 11 = 3 marks)  take precautions against burglary.  three texts that show it does not st burglary.  (1)
Identify <b>one</b> piece of evidence from <b>each</b> of the need to be expensive to take precautions against.  Text A  Text B	(Total for Question 11 = 3 marks)  take precautions against burglary.  three texts that show it does not st burglary.  (1)
Identify <b>one</b> piece of evidence from <b>each</b> of the need to be expensive to take precautions against.  Text A  Text B	(Total for Question 11 = 3 marks)  take precautions against burglary.  three texts that show it does not st burglary.  (1)

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

- 13 Which statement below is an accurate summary of points made in the texts?
  - ☑ A Texts A and C both tell you what burglars like to steal.
  - **B** Texts A and B both give information on the activities of burglars.
  - ☑ **C** Texts B and C both tell you about neighbourhood schemes.
  - D Texts A and B both give information on burglary crime rates.

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 30 MARKS**