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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

9 – 13 May 2016

Time: 60 minutes

Paper Reference

E202/01

You may use a dictionary.

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.*

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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PEARSON

Context

You are interested in how people use technology today. You decide to find out more.

Instructions

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

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Text A

The Digital Age

Britons are reaching their peak understanding of digital technology at the age of 14 to 15, according to a new report by Ofcom. The study found that six-year-olds have the same understanding of using devices such as mobile phones and tablets as 45-year-olds. The research also shows that the average UK adult now spends more time using media or communicating than sleeping.

Other key findings from the report include evidence that teenagers are turning away from talking on the phone. The vast majority of their time spent communicating (94%) is text-based, such as instant messaging or using social networking sites. In contrast, adults still use the phone for 20% of the time they spend communicating.

While young people have the most expertise in using digital technology, and appreciate the wealth of information it offers, this drops gradually until people reach their late 50s. It then falls rapidly from the age of 60 onwards.

The number of people using smartphones has also increased, with 61% of adults owning one compared to 51% a year ago. 88% of 16 to 24-year-olds have a smartphone, spending an average of three hours and 36 minutes a day glued to them. 'I like being in touch with my friends – and I feel safe with a phone,' said Lee, aged 17.

Amongst more traditional forms of media, TV watching has fallen to below four hours a day since last year. The research showed that music streaming is more popular than CDs with young people. 'You can listen to what you want when you want,' said Ashley, aged 15.

As many as 25% of workers believe technology has improved their work-life balance, with just 15% saying it has made it worse. Ofcom Chief Executive, Ed Richards, said: 'The convenience and simplicity of smartphones and tablets enable us to multitask, helping us cram more activities into our daily lives.'

Although young people are the most digitally-aware, all age groups are benefiting from new technology.

Adapted from: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/pa/article-2718673/>



Text B

Technology – friend or foe?

It's not unusual for young people to sit in front of the TV with their laptop and phone, and message friends while watching a programme, playing a computer game and eating a hasty meal – all at the same time! Can this reliance on technology be good for teenagers?

Looking at the positives

Watching TV is an excellent way of acquiring information. It gives young people a talking point with their friends. On-demand TV and streaming music give teenagers flexibility about what they watch and listen to day and night.

The internet provides access to an incredible mine of information and ideas so that teenagers are often better informed than older people. It also encourages them to find things out for themselves. Mobile phones keep teenagers connected to their friends and family and ensure they're safe when out and about.

Watching out for problems

At the same time, technology can have negative effects and parents and carers need to make sure teenagers remain safe and healthy. For example, having software to prevent access to inappropriate websites is very important. Teenagers also need to be wary of posting too much personal information online. Technology can dominate their lives and prevent them from getting out and interacting with people in person. Hunching over a screen for too long can cause problems like eye strain and headaches.

There are other risks too – 'stranger danger' applies to the virtual world as much as the real world and young people need to be aware of this. Competitiveness, envy and inappropriate comments can all cause problems. Teenagers need to be alert to these risks and feel able to talk to an adult about anything that makes them feel uncomfortable in any way.

Technology is wonderful, and young people know how to get the most out of it, but it has to be used wisely!

Adapted from: <http://www.familylives.org.uk/advice/teenagers/online/teenagers-and-technology/>

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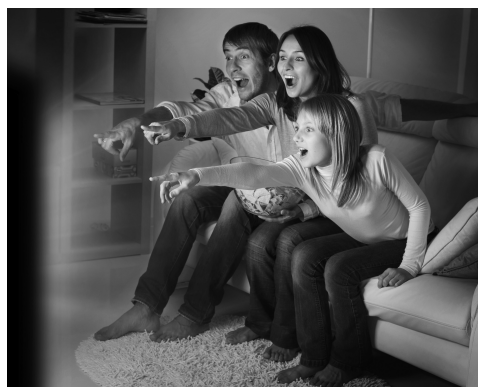
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Text C

Could you unplug for a week?



Technology is part of family life. My kids could use a computer almost before they could walk properly. We had to make sure they learned quickly about internet safety, for example not talking to strangers and being careful which websites they went on. But now they are always connected to something and have way more digital know-how than me. The other week I realised we were hardly talking to each other and I decided it was time to unplug and reconnect as a family. That meant no TV, no computers, no mobile phones and no tablets for a whole week.

The kids were horrified. My husband said it wouldn't bother him. I was sure I would hardly miss any of it. It would be nice – no more letting screens rule our lives. We would sit around in the evening and have quality family time.

How wrong can you be? It was a nightmare! The first obstacle was letting our older daughter go out in the evening without her mobile. It felt totally wrong. Then you forget how often you use the internet for everything, from checking cinema times to ordering trainers or just keeping up with Facebook.

It was my husband who cracked first. I caught him having a sneaky look at the football results on his phone as I was about to check my emails. We hid it from the kids for a day and then confessed, but they had already worked it out. 'You have been looking so guilty, Mum!' said my son.

So, the answer to the question 'Could you unplug for a week?' was a resounding NO, NOT IN A MILLION YEARS! Yes, my back didn't ache so much from leaning over my laptop and my husband said he felt better for being more active, but apart from this, it was a complete failure! Interestingly, the kids did enjoy chatting to each other more – but when we admitted defeat after two days, 5 hours and 43 minutes, they were only too happy to join us.



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 presents a view that:

- A adults spend more time talking on the phone than watching TV
- B six-year-old children are as digitally competent as teenagers
- C adults make more phone calls than young people
- D teenagers spend as much time texting as messaging

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 In Text A, what do the following quotations suggest about the writer's view of young people and technology?

'glued to them'

(1)

'digitally-aware'

(1)

(Total for Question 2 = 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

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4 Give **one** reason why Text A is the most suitable for someone who wants to know how technology can improve social life.

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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 'It's not unusual...' implies that young people:

- A are worse at multitasking than adults
- B may be too dependent on technology
- C should eat proper meals at the table
- D like to use laptops instead of watching TV

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 In Text B, 'Competitiveness, envy and inappropriate comments' is an example of:

- A direct address
- B a command
- C reported speech
- D rule of three

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)



7 Identify **two** methods used by the writer of Text C to emphasise how difficult it is to live without technology.

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 friends spend all of their time using technology.

Using Text B and Text C, advise your friends about the negative effects of using technology all of the time.

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(Total for Question 8 = 5 marks)

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9 Give **one** quotation from Text B and **one** quotation from Text C that suggest how young people can stay safe when using technology.

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 Use Text A and Text B to answer this question.

Explain how these texts have similar ideas about the benefits of technology.

Give examples from both texts to support your answer.

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(Total for Question 10 = 5 marks)

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11 You are preparing a report on how different age groups use technology.

Which text is the most useful when preparing your report?

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 want to know if young people are more skilled at using technology.

Identify **one** piece of evidence from **each** of the three texts that shows young people are more skilled at using technology than older people.

Text A (1)

Text B (1)

Text C (1)

(Total for Question 12 = 3 marks)

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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 claim that teenagers use technology too much.
- B Texts A and B both refer to official reports relating to research.
- C Texts B and C both claim that people are using text messaging less.
- D Texts A and C both refer to how adults use technology in their lives.

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 30 MARKS



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