AQA

Functional Skills Level 1
ENGLISH
(8720R)

Paper 1 Reading

Mark scheme

January 2020

Version: V1 Final Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the learners' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of learners' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of learners' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from aqa.org.uk

Level of response marking instructions

Level of response mark schemes are broken down into levels, each of which has a descriptor. The descriptor for the level shows the average performance for the level. There are marks in each level.

Before you apply the mark scheme to a learner's answer, read through the answer and annotate it (as instructed) to show the qualities that are being looked for. You can then apply the mark scheme.

Step 1 Determine a level

Start by reading the whole of the learner's response and then, using the mark scheme level descriptors and the standardisation scripts, place the response in the level which it matches or best fits.

When assigning a level you should look at the overall quality of the answer and not look to pick holes in small and specific parts of the answer where the learner has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different levels of the mark scheme you should use a best fit approach for defining the level.

Step 2 Determine a mark

Once you have assigned a level you need to decide on the mark. The exemplar materials used during standardisation will help. There will be an answer in the standardising materials which will correspond with each level of the mark scheme. This answer will have been awarded a mark by the Lead Examiner. You can compare the learner's answer with the example to determine if it is the same standard, better or worse than the example. You can then use this to allocate a mark for the answer based on the Lead Examiner's mark on the example.

You may well need to read back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the level and the mark are appropriate.

Content descriptors in the mark scheme are provided as a guide for examiners in exemplifying the skills descriptors for the particular task.

An answer which contains nothing of relevance to the question must be awarded no marks.

IMPORTANT GUIDANCE

Use ticks to identify accurate points and the Related Parts Comment Bank for specific comments where needed.

Use the Component Comment bank for general comments which could apply to any question.

For tick box questions, tick each correct tick and leave incorrect ticks unannotated. If there are no correct ticks, annotate with SEEN at end of response. If you wish to annotate an incorrect response, use NR (not relevant) rather than the cross.

Section A

0 1   Using the information in **Source A**, put a tick (✓) in the correct box to show whether each statement about Mrs Barkley is **true** or **false**.

	True	False
She thinks there is nothing worse than standing in cat mess.		✓
She has more than one grandchild.	✓	
She grows her own fruit.	✓	
Her neighbours don't speak to her.		✓

NB: Tick correct responses; leave incorrect responses blank.
Put SEEN at end of response if no correct ticks present.

[2 marks]

2 marks for all four correct
1 mark for three correct

Scope of study: 3.1.1

Question	Key	Scope of Study
02	C – put up with.	3.1.5
03	A – Cats like to hide.	3.1.7

0 4   Using the information in **Source A**, put a tick (✓) in the correct box to show whether each statement about cats is **true** or **false.**

	True	False
There are 11.1 billion cats in the UK.		✓
Cats dig in gardens.	✓	
Cats can cause an asthma attack.	✓	
Cats like vegetables.		✓

NB: Tick correct responses; leave incorrect responses blank.
Put SEEN at end of response if no correct ticks present.

[2 marks]

2 marks for all four correct
1 mark for three correct

Scope of study: 3.1.1

Question	Key	Scope of Study
05	D – keen.	3.1.5
06	C – persuades the Council to help Mrs Barkley.	3.1.8

0 7 In **Source B**, identify **one** positive thing and **one** negative thing about owning a cat.

NB: emphasis is on the owner, ie positive / negative aspect for the owner rather than the cat.

0 7 . 1 Identification of any valid positive thing.

[1 mark]

Accept	Do Not Accept
Positive, for example: • you can cuddle it / have it sit on your lap • companionship / good companion • you will get love and joy from it • a cat can keep rats /rodents/mice away • independent / does not need a lot of attention	Anything from the bullet point list**, other than companionship** • You can keep it inside / in the house.

0 7 . 2 Identification of any valid negative thing

[1 mark]

Accept	Do Not Accept
Negative, for example: • cats hunt • cats kill birds/mice • it might bring in a dead mouse • cats need meat / you can't have a cat if you are vegetarian / cats cannot be fed a vegetarian diet •	Anything from the bullet point list. • It might be lazy. • There are risks for an outdoors cat.

Scope of study: 3.1.1

Question	Key	Scope of Study
08	B – They need a variety of activities.	3.1.9

09	D – To make the text seem like a conversation.	3.1.10

1 0   Identify **two** similarities between **Source A** and **Source B**.

[2 marks]

1 mark awarded for each valid similarity up to a maximum of 2 marks.

NB: Do not accept generic comments context / content or context needed

Accept	**Do Not Accept**
For example: • both contain a photograph of cats / containing cats • both are fairly informal • both use a form of direct address / sound as though they are speaking directly to the reader • both are about cats. ***Accept "It" rather than "Both" if meaning clear***	• both contain pictures/images/ photographs • both contain paragraphs.

Scope of study: 3.1.2, 3.1.4

1 1   Identify **two** differences between **Source A** and **Source B**.

[2 marks]

1 mark awarded for each valid difference up to a maximum of 2 marks.

NB: If only one source referred to, award zero marks. Be lenient with naming of text types – do not penalise for incorrect designation as long as meaning is clear

Accept	**Do Not Accept**
For example: • **Source A / one** is a letter, **Source B / one leaflet / information text** • **Source A** uses paragraphs; **Source B** is a Q&A format (and uses bullet points) • **Source A / one** sounds very angry, **Source B /one** is detached/impersonal • the writer of **Source A / one** does not like cats, the writer of **Source B / one** just gives information about cats/seems more positive about cats • **Source A** is mainly opinions whereas **Source B** is largely factual. **Do not accept "one" in this bullet point**	• **Source A** is written by a woman; we don't know who wrote **Source B**/ **Source B** was written by a man • **Source B**'s photo has a man in it; **Source A**'s doesn't / has no humans in it • The writer of **Source B** loves cats. ***Responses which identify only one Source eg "The writer of Source A is angry and the writer of Source B / the other one isn't"***

Scope of study: 3.1.2, 3.1.4

Section B

Question	Key	Scope of Study
12	B – persuade cat owners to use Cranborne Cattery.	3.1.4
13	D – giving.	3.1.5
14	A – You must pay at least £38.	3.1.1

1 5   Using the information in **Source C**, put a tick (✓) in the correct box to show whether each statement is **true** or **false.**

	True	False
There is no charge for cats to be collected in the local area.	✓	
David Simpson runs the business on his own.		✓
The cats are provided with a warm place to sleep.	✓	
No more than three cats can stay in the same run.	✓	

NB: Tick correct responses; leave incorrect responses blank.
Put SEEN at end of response if no correct ticks present.

[2 marks]

2 marks for all four correct
1 mark for three correct

Scope of study: 3.1.1, 3.1.6

1 6   Using the information in **Source C**, put a tick (✓) in the correct box to show whether each statement is **fact** or **opinion.**

	Fact	Opinion
Our service is top-class and personal.		✓
The pens are 2.1 metres by 1.8 metres.	✓	
A variety of different menu choices is available.	✓	
Debit and credit card payments cannot be processed.	✓	

NB: Tick correct responses; leave incorrect responses blank.
Put SEEN at end of response if no correct ticks present.

[2 marks]

2 marks for all four correct
1 mark for three correct   Scope of study: 3.1.3

| 1 | 7 | An elderly relative needs a place to look after her cat while she is away for a week. She has asked you to help her find somewhere suitable.

Make a list of the **important points** your relative would need to know about placing a cat in Cranborne Cattery.

[3 marks]

Marks	Descriptor
3 marks	Appropriate information located and transcribed accurately.
2 marks	Some appropriate information located, but insufficient and/or non-essential and/or inaccurately transcribed.
1 mark	Limited information located, relevance is unclear.
0 marks	Nothing written worthy of credit.

Indicative content

Answers must be specifically taken from the source text and may mention the following:

Accept	Do No Accept
• £12.50 per day for one cat • minimum charge of £38 • free collection from local area • plenty of space • heated sleeping area • varied menu • owner/David Simpson can give medicines if necessary • Debit/credit cards cannot be processed / payment cannot be made by debit/credit card.	• the prices • the minimum charge • where they can collect from • the accommodation/facilities/size of the pens etc • who owns it • where it is.

*Indicative content only – accept other valid responses but note that not everything in the text can be classed as "**important points**" for this task.*

Scope of study: 3.1,1, 3.1.6