

General Marking Guidance

- If a learner has crossed out a response to a question, the work should still be marked unless the learner has replaced it with an alternative answer.
- Markers should apply the mark scheme consistently across all papers marked. Standardisation will take place to ensure this takes place.
- Markers should mark according to the mark scheme and should apply it positively awarding full marks where the answer meets the mark scheme.
- Where the answers do not meet the mark scheme, markers should be prepared to award zero marks.
- The mark scheme gives guidance as to how to allocate marks where an answer is graded according to candidate performance. Where the response does not meet the requirements of the minimum mark, zero marks should be awarded.
- Where the mark scheme allows a mark for 'any (other) valid response', the marker should judge the response's merits based on the information provided in the assessment materials.
- Where the marker is unsure of how to apply the mark scheme, guidance from the PE must be sought.



Total:

35

Task Skill Scope of study **Standards** 5 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 15 14 Total Reading 11. Identify the different Text: this situations when the main points are sufficient and when should 2 1 3 include a it is important to have specific range of details. 12. Compare information, straightforw ard texts on ideas and opinions in different 4 4 a range of texts, including how they are topics and conveyed. of varying 13. Identify implicit and 3 1 4 lengths that inferred meaning in texts. instruct, 14. Understand the describe, relationship between textual explain and features and devices, and how persuade. 2 2 4 they can be used to shape meaning for different audiences and purposes. 15. Use a range of reference materials and appropriate resources (e.g. glossaries, legends/keys) for different 1 3 4 purposes, including to find the meanings of words in straightforward and complex sources. 16. Understand organisational features and use them to locate relevant information in 3 1 4 a range of straightforward and complex sources. 17. Analyse texts, of different levels of complexity, recognising their use of 2 2 4 vocabulary and identifying levels of formality and bias. 18. Follow an argument, identifying different points of view and distinguishing fact 4 4 from opinion. 19. Identify different styles of writing and writer's voice. 4 4



Assessment Mark Sheet - Reading

	Reading Tasks		
Q	Acceptable Responses	Mark Available	sos
1	You are writing a report for a company that is considering developing a number of new, small music venues. What information from Document One would help that company decide on whether to make that investment? Learner identifies the specific details. • there was a sharp fall in the amount of money being spent • rising costs • pressures from property developers • strict health and safety laws	1 mark each to max 2	11
2	Accept similar wording. Give two reasons why the writer of Document One includes	1 mark	14
	 quotations from Michael Dugher and Juliette Carter. Learner identifies two reasons why the writer of Document One includes quotations from Michael Dugher and Juliette Carter, e.g. because Michael Dugher is the Chief Executive of UK Music because Juliette Carter is a venue/music manager to provide an expert opinion they are experts in the music industry allow/enable the writer to support their argument with convincing evidence (about the growing popularity of live music festivals) allow/enable the writer to make comparisons (between larger and smaller venues) help to prove what the writer is saying add factual weight/authority to the writer's argument. Accept similar wording.	each to max 2	
3	Document One states that without smaller venues 'the whole music industry will be less diverse.' The word 'diverse' means: Multiple choice Learner identifies the meaning of the given word.	1 mark	15
	C – varied		

4	Compare the ideas and opinions of the writers of Document One	4 marks	12
	and Document Two on the subject of music festivals. Explain	max	
	how these views are conveyed.		
	Comparison of one idea/opinion (1 mark) Comparison of two or more ideas/opinions (2 marks)		



	 says increasingly popular e.g. (Doc 1) / says are tired and lack freshness (Doc 2) believes people willing to pay high prices e.g. (Doc 1) / believes ticket prices too expensive (Doc 2) claims they make a massive contribution to culture, general wellbeing, economy e.g. (Doc 1) / believes they fail to promote new music musicians (Doc 2) Accept other valid answers based on the text. Accept similar wording. Comparison of one way ideas/opinions are conveyed (1 mark) Comparison of two or more ways ideas/opinions are conveyed (2 marks) e.g uses evidence from a (UK Music) report (Doc 1)/uses personal experience, anecdote (Doc 2) uses evidence from music industry experts (Doc 1)/speaks directly as Y-Festival founder about the Y-family (Doc 2) talks about music festivals in general (Doc 1)/concentrates on one specific festival (Doc 2) Accept other valid answers based on the text.		
	Accept similar wording.		
5	Identify and give examples of two language features used in Document Two. Learner identifies and gives examples of language features used by the writer of Document Two, e.g. • personal address - 'You have all heard' • exclamations - 'So much for the once in a lifetime unforgettable experience promised on the ticket!' • examples - 'Glastonbury and Reading' • questions - 'Would you like to get involved?' • quotation - 'The last time I went' • power/list of three - 'They were free, they were fun and just maybe you would hear a band that would really rock your world' • polite request - 'Please click here', 'Please email' • inclusion - 'Most of us but we at' • exaggeration - 'miles away'.	1 mark each to max 2	14

6	Identify three organisational features used by the writer of	1 mark	16
	Document Two . Explain how these make it easier to understand	each to	
	the text.	max 3	
	Learner identifies organisational features used by the writer of		
	Document Two and explains how these make it easier to		
	understand the text, e.g.		



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	 bold text – draws reader's attention to important words and phrases tabs – allows reader access to other related documents/information paragraphs – helps organise the text into main idea/cause/effect italics – give emphasis to writer's experience/quote sub-headings – give the reader an idea of what to expect/what information they will learn about in that section text boxes – shows the reader that the information contained therein is important/interesting. Accept similar wording.		
7	What organisational feature in Document Two identifies information given by the founder of Y-festival? Italics/Italicised text	1 mark max	16
8	Give three reasons why the writer of Document Two is so enthusiastic about Y Festival. Learner identifies why the writer of Document Two is so enthusiastic about Y Festival, e.g. • he is the founder • believes it is the most exciting new festival idea • able to keep prices down • promotes exciting new musicians • believes it will bring new music to new audiences • first year was a great success • environment was relaxed and friendly • being able to see important artists at the start of their careers – before they are famous. Accept similar wording.	1 mark each to max 3	13
9	Using Document Two, identify two examples of bias. Learner identifies and gives examples of bias from Document Two. • without doubt, the most exciting new festival idea to hit the music scene in a generation • Sad to say, they also come with ticket prices that can only be described as outrageous. • rather than just recycle 60+ fading rock stars and their tired music. • they weren't manufactured by money-grabbing promoters. • so much for the once in a lifetime unforgettable experience promised on the ticket!	1 mark each to max 2	17



Document Two implies that: 1 mark 13 Multiple choice Learner identifies implicit meaning in the text. A – some music festival organisers are only interested in making a profit Which two words in **Document Three** does the writer use to tell 1 mark 17 11 each to us that people are likely to remember their festival experiences? max 2 Learner recognises the writer's use of vocabulary: memories recollections 12 Identify two facts and two opinions in **Document Three**. 18 4 marks max Learner identifies two facts in Document Three, (max 2) e.g. there are over 700 festival events held annually the average festival goer spends almost £400 I've been to festivals all over the United Kingdom Hay Festival of Literature and Arts - an annual festival held there's also a variety of accommodation from glamping to a tent Learner identifies two opinions in Document Three, (max 2) e.g. there's a festival for every occasion and every interest today's festival calendar really does have something for evervone it's easy to see how important festivals are to both local and the national economies the experience can be life-changing The festival experience brings people together Accept other valid answers based on the text. Accept similar wording. Identify the different styles of writing used in **Document One** and 19 13 4 marks **Document Three**. Give one example from each text which max suggests that style of writing. Learner identifies the style of writing in Document One as: formal/factual/impersonal e.g. 'Almost 1 million people travelled to the UK from abroad especially to attend concerts and festivals, a rise of 20% on previous years.' (1 mark) Learner identifies the style of writing in Document Three as: persuasive/informal/personal/chatty

Total marks for Reading Activities – 35 Pass mark 20



	e.g. 'Music, right? Well, let me set you straight right away!' (1 mark)		
	marky		
	Accept other valid examples based on the text. Accept similar wording.		
14	a) What does the writer of Document Three mean by the word 'festival'?	1 mark	15
	Learner identifies that the writer means (1 mark) • a gathering of people/an event to celebrate/enjoy any occasion/interest, not just music. Accept similar wording.		
	b) Find the meaning of the word 'blog' in Document Three .	1 mark	
	Learner has identified the meaning of the word, e.g. regularly updated website or web page article that is written in an informal or conversational style occasion Accept similar wording.		
	c) Give one word that could replace the word 'keen' to describe readers in Document Three .	1 mark	
	Learner identifies a suitable replacement to the word 'keen' that keeps the meaning of the original e.g. • eager • enthusiastic		
	avid Accept similar wording.	(3 marks max)	
15	Your friend is a keen reader and is researching festival blogs. According to Document Three , which festival would be most suited to their needs?	1 mark	11
	Multiple choice		
	Learner identifies the specific details.		
	D – Hay Festival of Literature and Arts		