



Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

Functional Skills Certificate

FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

Component 1 Reading Level 1

Friday 20 May 2016

Morning

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Materials

- You will need no other materials.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in all the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 18. There are 6 marks for Section A and 12 marks for Section B.
- You may use a dictionary.

Advice

- You are advised to check your work carefully.



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IB/M/Jun16/E4

47201
QAN 500/8701/0

For this exam you are going to read two texts about taking care in the sun.

Answer **all** questions.

Section A

Read **Source A**. You have been asked to find out how successful this factsheet is in getting information across by answering the questions that follow.

Source A

This factsheet cannot be reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.



For **Questions 1 to 6**, write the letter for each answer in the box given.

1 The main point of the factsheet is to

- A** persuade people not to sunbathe.
- B** tell people how the sun damages skin.
- C** explain how to avoid getting sunburned.
- D** advertise brands of suncream.

Answer
[1 mark]

2 The factsheet says that

- A** the worst thing about sun damage is strap marks.
- B** skin cancer is found only on the face.
- C** young skin burns more easily than older skin.
- D** black skin is more at risk of burning than white skin.

Answer
[1 mark]

3 The factsheet explains that

- A** brown patches on the skin lead to skin cancer.
- B** lying in the sun for hours is a sensible thing to do.
- C** getting a sunbed tan is safer than lying in the sun.
- D** damage to skin from sunburn cannot be repaired.

Answer
[1 mark]

4 The main point being made about sunburn is that it

- A** increases the risk of skin cancer.
- B** is very hard to avoid.
- C** happens after two to three hours in the sun.
- D** keeps skin looking young.

Answer
[1 mark]

5 The factsheet informs us that

- A** you have to be under 18 to use a sunbed.
- B** there are 2,000 deaths per year from malignant melanoma.
- C** 20-39 year olds have more chance of getting malignant melanoma.
- D** factor 15 suncream should be applied every 10 minutes.

Answer
[1 mark]

6 After reading this factsheet, the most sensible thing to do would be to

- A** send an email to your MP to get all sunbeds banned.
- B** ask your doctor to check that you haven't got skin cancer.
- C** buy some factor 15 suncream with UVA and UVB protection.
- D** cancel any foreign holidays and refuse to go out on sunny days.

Answer
[1 mark]

6



Section B

Read **Source B** then answer the questions that follow.

Source B

Hot Stuff

The heat can affect anyone, but some people are at greater risk of serious harm. These include people over 75, babies and young children.

If you start to feel unwell:

Try to get help if you feel dizzy, weak or anxious. Intense thirst and headache are also signs of overheating. Drink water or fruit juice to rehydrate. Move to a cool place as soon as possible and measure your body temperature. Painful muscular cramps can be caused by dehydration. Medical attention is needed if they last more than one hour.

Seek medical advice if the symptoms get worse or don't go away.

Keep Your Cool!

Heatstroke can kill – it can develop very suddenly and rapidly lead to unconsciousness. It is best for your health to avoid getting too hot in the first place.

If you have to go out in the heat, walk in the shade. Applying sunscreen won't keep you cool but is important even if you're in the shade. Wearing light, loose fitting cotton clothing and a hat is a good idea.

Strenuous outdoor activity, like sport, makes you hot even on cold days. Keep it for cooler parts of the day like early in the morning or evening.

What you eat and drink is important too. Plenty of cold drinks will help but caffeine, hot drinks and excess alcohol should be avoided. Eat cold foods, particularly salads and fruit with a high water content.

Water is your best friend in the heat! Take a cool shower, bath or body wash. Sprinkle water over the skin or clothing, or keep a damp cloth on the back of your neck.

Remember – the sun is at its strongest between 11.00 am and 3.00 pm.



Write your answers in the spaces provided. The questions in this section are testing what you have understood about the text. The questions are **not** testing your writing.

7 You have been asked to help write an advice sheet about how to deal with the sun and heat.

Use **Source B** to help you choose what to put in your advice sheet.

You should include:

7 (a) **four** instructions on what to do if you feel unwell in the sun.

[4 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

7 (b) **four** ways to keep cool in hot weather.

[4 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____



8 Look at the way **Source B** has been presented.

List **two** ways it has been presented and say why each one would make it easy for people to understand.

[4 marks]

First way presented: _____

This makes it easy to understand because _____

Second way presented: _____

This makes it easy to understand because _____

4

END OF QUESTIONS



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