

# Answers

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE

### Fiction: Reading

#### AO1

##### Do it! (p.11)

Answer 2 is wrong because the boy's fair hair is not caused by the heat, and therefore it is not relevant.

Answer 3 is wrong because 'smashed' and 'anger' might often be connected to heat, but they are not necessarily connected here.

##### Check it! (p.12)

- 1 Finding the information.
- 2 Explicit information is information that is right there in front of us. Implicit information is information that is suggested or implied.

#### AO2

##### Do it! (p.14)

Answers could include:

Shorter sentences give a sort of punchline effect. This is most apparent at the end: the final sentence is not even a whole sentence because it has no verb and only means something in the context of the previous sentence. It seems to sum up the narrator's disgust and disappointment in a very direct way.

##### Do it! (p.16)

Answer	How it compares with the mark scheme descriptors	Mark band
A	The student chooses one relevant quotation and gives a very brief explanation of what it tells us about the narrator, although nothing is said about how it affects the mood of the extract, and not much detail is offered in the explanation. However, there is some understanding of language choice and how this conveys meaning.	2
B	The student's answer is perceptive: they infer intelligently from precise details in the text. The analysis is deft and takes account of nuances, vocabulary and sentence forms. The answer uses a range of relevant terminology – impression, swear word, sentence – to precisely identify methods and their effects on the reader.	4

##### Do it! (p.16)

Example of a simple sentence:

'Miguel was there already.'

Example of compound sentence:

'I left the 'welcome' desk and dragged my bags angrily for the next half hour up to my room.'

Example of complex sentence:

'There were two flights of steep steps to negotiate before I could reach my assigned hovel on the third storey of the dilapidated building.'

The effect the sentence forms on the reader shows the narrator was unhappy with his new accommodation:

- Sarcastic inverted commas around 'welcome' (to show he did not find the hotel welcoming).
- He is angry.
- He chooses to include the detail of how far up and inconvenient his room is.
- He calls his room a 'hovel'.
- The room is cramped.
- He has a roommate who takes more than his fair share of space in the room.
- His roommate is covering the narrator's part of the room with germs.

##### Do it! (p.17)

Answer will be a personal response.

##### Do it! (p.18)

A bike – e.g. chain, two wheels, spokes, handlebars.

A school – e.g. timetable, teachers, rules, lessons.

A film – e.g. characters, plot, climax, shots.

An extract from a novel – e.g. paragraphs, dialogue, descriptions, characters, an event, tone of writing.

##### Do it! (p.20)

- Briony is controlling and very neat and precise. She leaves nothing to chance. She likes order. She likes to be in charge.
- Lists, long sentences, precise details, very precise adjective choices.
- Smaller structural features help the writer to build that impression of Briony. For example, the linking phrase 'in fact' shows the narrator is going to emphasise something they have already explained – her tidiness. 'in fact' links the first and second halves of the paragraphs.

##### Do it! (p.21)

Answer A: Band 3; Answer B: Band 4; Answer C: Band 2.

##### Check it! (p.22)

- 1 See page 14 for the key words.
- 2 See page 19 for a list of structural features.
- 3 Repetitions, although almost anything could be a structural feature if it is deliberately used to give the text shape and meaning.
- 4 Any three from: change of topic, place, time or speaker.
- 5 A man as a duck.
- 6 The attitude of the writer or narrator to what is being written about: for example, mocking, serious, sympathetic.
- 7 The features that hold it together, make it 'work', and make it recognisable as narrative fiction.