



# **MODULE 3 ANSWERS**

## **Comprehension and Using Textual Detail**

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# LESSON 1

## Identifying and Interpreting Explicit and Implicit Information and Ideas

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### Quiz

1. d
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. b and c
7. b and d
8. d
9. a and b
10. a

# PRACTISE

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1. You could draw upon the following points:
  - a. Emma is handsome.
  - b. Emma is young.
  - c. Emma is clever.
  - d. Emma is rich.
  - e. Emma has a comfortable home.
  - f. Emma has a happy disposition.
  - g. Emma is nearly twenty-one.
  - h. Very little distresses or vexes Emma.

You wouldn't get any marks for suggesting Emma is spoilt or has an easy life. Although these things can be **inferred**, the writer does not say them **explicitly** in the text.

2. You could draw upon the following points:
  - a. People damage the swings.
  - b. People are aware of the problems in the park.
  - c. People vandalise the swings and play area.
  - d. Fires are started in the bins.
  - e. There's nowhere for older children or teens to meet.
  - f. Older children and teenagers congregate in areas that aren't meant for them.

You wouldn't get any marks for suggesting that teenagers vandalise the play park, set fire to the bins or stop other people from using the park. Although all these things are implied in the text, they aren't explicitly stated.

3. You could draw upon the following points:
- a. The garden has greenhouses.
  - b. It is quiet.
  - c. It is far away from the city.
  - d. There are no neighbours.
  - e. The garden disappears in trees as far as he can see.

You wouldn't get any marks for suggesting that the garden belongs to Aunt Sarah, as this is in the question and not the extract. You'd also not get any marks for pointing out that it's a garden, that the gardener was working hard, or that it's summer.

# APPLY

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You could draw upon the following points:

- a. Lisa is late for work / should have been at work 15 minutes ago.
- b. Lisa has a manager who looks at the clock pointedly.
- c. Lisa's job involves talking to people about insurance / Lisa works in insurance.
- d. Lisa has children / Lisa's children are in bed asleep rather than at school / Lisa's children are school age.
- e. Lisa has had a gulp of instant coffee / Lisa has had coffee for breakfast.

You wouldn't get any marks for suggesting that Lisa is angry with the other couple, that she doesn't have air-conditioning, that she hates her job or manager, that her manager isn't particularly nice to her, that she's unhappy with her children, hungry, or wishing she'd eaten more breakfast. All of this can be inferred but is not explicitly stated.

# LESSON 2

## Implicit Meaning and Inference Skills

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### Quiz

1. a
2. d
3. b
4. b and c
5. a and c
6. d
7. a
8. c
9. d
10. a

# PRACTISE

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1. Look at the scenarios below and, for each one, try to say what is being implied or suggested.

## Scenario 1

Person A doesn't really want to go to the cinema with Person B. We know this because they've given an unconvincing excuse.

## Scenario 2

He was always happy as a child. This has been implied by saying the opposite. It could also imply that he is sad as an adult.

## Scenario 3

The bedroom is small. In this scenario, they are hinting rather than explicitly saying "the bedroom is small". After all, being 'big enough' for a small bed and a thin lamp isn't particularly big.

2. The following answers are prompts / suggestions only.

The old woman who sat blanketed on the terrace despite the warmth of the day.

This could imply that the old woman is ill, because she is cold on a warm day. It's possible she needs some form of comfort, or maybe her old age means she feels cold more than others. We could also infer that she is a cold-hearted person shut off from 'warmth', though this is harder to explore without further text as evidence.

He watched her now, picturing the slow blink of her papery eyelids, and shivered, despite the warmth.

What he sees could be triggering an uncomfortable memory, which causes a physical reaction with him shivering.

It was his favourite one of the tin soldiers that Father had given him, before he didn't come back.

Perhaps he had a good relationship with his father because he gave him toys that he liked. The fact that the father hasn't come back may suggest that he himself is a soldier who has been killed in battle.

3. The following answers are suggestive only, to give you an indication of what to look for and how to approach the question. You may have selected other quotations to work with.

a.

Pleased at her interest, Sam brightened

not the colour of Father's old uniform that Mother had hidden in her wardrobe back home

Sam bit his lip

He managed to avoid crossing paths with his aunt for the rest of the afternoon.

b.

Pleased at her interest, Sam brightened

This suggests that Sam is hopeful of a better relationship with his aunt. 'Brightened' implies that he was not as happy to see her before she expressed this interest in him. This could suggest that he is not used to his aunt taking an interest in what he is doing.

Sam bit his lip

Here, Sam is disappointed in his aunt's reaction. We tend to bite our lips when we're anxious or to stop ourselves from crying, so it's likely Sam is feeling nervous and upset. If he is trying to stop himself from crying, this suggests that he feels he can't do this in front of his aunt.

He managed to avoid crossing paths with his aunt for the rest of the afternoon.

This could make the reader feel sorry for Sam, as he actively has to avoid the person who is taking care of him. It could also suggest he is lonely as he doesn't have anybody he can talk to for the rest of the day.

- c. It is implied that Sam's father is dead, because Aunt Sarah says: 'They all end up in the same place'. As soldiers fight all over the world, the only logical place they could all end up together is in death. Sam's mother hiding his father's uniform could also suggest that he died in conflict - perhaps she is angry that he went to war, and hides the uniform so she doesn't have to be reminded of his time there.

### P-E-E Examples

The following examples are suggested to give you a good reference point - you do not need to have made the same points.

<b>POINT</b>	Sam is seeking Aunt Sarah's approval.
<b>EVIDENCE</b>	'Sam brightened: "Yes, for my birthday. D'you like them?"'
<b>EXPLAIN</b>	The fact that Sam brightens tells us he may have been a little gloomy before, and that the opportunity to share something with Aunt Sarah is initially something that cheers him up. He asks her if she likes them because he may want her approval or for her to be involved in his game. He might also be using them as an opportunity to talk about his father to her, as his father gave him the toys that he is showing her.

<b>POINT</b>	Sam is disappointed and hurt by his Aunt's words.
<b>EVIDENCE</b>	'Sam bit his lip'.
<b>EXPLAIN</b>	Sometimes, when people are trying not to cry, they bite their lip to stop themselves. Sam had initially brightened as the prospect of some interaction with Aunt Sarah, but she has clearly upset him. He feels like he is unable to share his negative emotions with his aunt. This implies the relationship between them is not an open or supportive one.

# APPLY

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The following examples are suggested to give you a good reference point - you do not need to have made the same points.

2.
  - a. We can see clues that Sam is about to have an adventure in his 'curious' nature. People with curious natures are more likely to go on adventures. He is constantly 'wondering' about what is past the door to the attic. The fact that he has been told not to go there makes it even more tempting to him. At the end of the extract, we're told that 'Sam reached out his hand'. This implies he is about to break the rule about going into the attic and finally touch the door.
  - b. Aunt Sarah's behaviour is unusual because she puts a ban on the attic but doesn't prevent Sam from going ahead, which she knows he will do. She seems to know something that she won't share with Sam but acknowledges that 'he would find out soon enough'.
  - c. It's possible that Aunt Sarah chooses not to explain to Sam why he shouldn't go into the attic because she knows it is pointless - he is always 'wondering' about the attic and she understands it's only a matter of time before he ends up there.

3.
 

<b>Point</b>	
<b>Evidence</b>	
<b>Explanation</b>	

Sam has a difficult relationship with Aunt Sarah. He has to reassure himself with 'I am not afraid of her'. The fact he has to say this out loud to his toy soldiers suggests that he is trying to convince himself this is the case and in reality, he might be a little afraid of her. He knows he is about to do something she has told him not to do, but he has a curious nature and is in need of an adventure. The reader might feel some sympathy for him as he doesn't have a friend to say this to or to share his adventures with.

Curiosity gets the better of Sam as Aunt Sarah knew that 'each time he passed, he would hesitate, draw closer, gaze up at the door, wondering'. Although Sam knows he should not go through the door, his hesitation suggests some kind of inner conflict - he knows that he shouldn't, but he wants to. His 'wondering' means that eventually, despite trying to follow the rules, his curiosity will win.

Despite everything, Sam does eventually decide to head to the attic - he is described as having 'reached out his hand'. This action helps to build tension in the narrative and is more effective than him just opening the door. His quiet reach for the door implies he is still conflicted because he knows his aunt has told him not to.