Answers to Cloze Tests

Reading Passage 1 page 11
A. 1. Artemis Fowl by Eoin Colfer won ‘Britain’s all-time favourite Puffin book’.
   2. The winner was decided by an online poll. 68% of people voted for Artemis Fowl.
   3. People could choose from seven books.
   4. Puffin have been publishing children’s books for seventy years.
B. Eoin Colfer says that Stig of the Dump was one of his favourite books when he was a child. He remembers getting the book when he was sick and reading it three times. That showed that he really liked it.
C. 1. ‘Beating classics’ means that Artemis Fowl defeated other books that were very popular for many years.
   2. ‘Came a distant second’ means that the book that came in second place was very far behind in the number of votes it received.
   3. ‘You write yourself off’ means that you don’t think you will win.
   4. ‘Criminal mastermind’ is a someone who is brilliant at breaking the law.
D. Eoin Colfer was pleased to have won the competition because his book was voted the favourite Puffin book of all time. His book beat other famous books, such as Charlie and the Chocolate Factory. Colfer said that it was ‘the most important’ prize he had ever won. He was pleased to have won because now he knows now that his book will continue to be popular for a long time.
E. The managing editor of Puffin books said that it was a book for this time, the 21st century. She also said that the book was ‘original, moves along at a quick pace, is humorous and well written.

Reading Passage 3 page 15
A. 1. The festival ran for three days.
   2. The problems of travelling around China with children were friction or fighting, sickness and being uncomfortable. Another problem was mutiny, that is the children would refuse to do what they were told.
   3. The family visited Jinhong for the festival.
   4. There was a lot to see during the festival – water splashing, fireworks, dragon-boat racing, parades and food markets on the streets.
B. People splash each other with water to bring good luck. They believe that they are washing away the demons or bad luck of the previous year and bringing happiness for the new year.
C. Firstly we can see that the children enjoyed the water-splashing festival because they took part in the water splashing. They wanted more water and bigger guns to use to splash other people. Secondly the children were ‘ecstatic’, that means they were very happy and the writer said the children wanted to go back again.
D. The writer means that even though they were soaking wet they felt lucky. At the same time perhaps it was because they were happy together at the festival in China that they felt lucky. Being soaked with water was believed to bring good luck, so maybe that’s why they felt so lucky.
E. 1. This means that the food on sale at the Chinese festival was very different from the kind of food on sale at Irish festivals.
   2. ‘Much anticipated’ means that the family were really looking forward to the water splashing.
   3. ‘Through this mayhem’ means that the writer was trying to see through the chaos and confusion on the street.
   4. The Chinese believed that if you splashed someone with water you were blessing them. Now the family who were on holidays were splashing people too.
Answers to Cloze Tests

Reading Passage 4 page 18
A. The four causes of ill-health are unhealthy eating and drinking, smoking and lack of exercise.
   • Regular exercise benefits people in many ways. It improves their attitude to life and they feel happier. They are better at dealing with everyday problems and get along better with others. They are more confident and are better able to handle problems at work.
   • (i) Start dancing (ii) to be extremely fit (iii) the sound of birds singing at dawn (iv) just as important.
   • A person reaches the peak of physical fitness by taking up exercises to build up his or her suppleness, strength and stamina as much as possible. Bending and stretching exercises help to build suppleness. Strength – extra muscle power – requires exercises that gradually increase the amount of effort required of the muscles. To increase stamina one needs to take up activities such as jogging, swimming, football and cycling.
   • The title I would suggest is – ‘The Benefits of Keeping Fit’. I choose this title because the passage outlines the importance of taking regular exercise as a way of looking after our bodies. It mentions the benefits of being fit and suggests how to set about building up your fitness. It also points out that taking care of our bodies helps us to have a positive outlook towards life.

Reading Passage 11 page 32
B. We discover that people no longer actually prepare and cook their food. Instead they buy instant food from garages and takeaways that comes in a variety of containers, such as plastic bottles and cartoons. We also discover that people do not do the wash-up after meals. Instead they just chuck the leftovers and the food containers out on the road.

D. I think that the main idea of this piece is to amuse us. Many of the points that are made are actually not true. For example, family meals are still commonplace. So I think that the writer is exaggerating to amuse us. Another example of this is that he blames the owners of takeaways for the ruination of decent society – whatever that was – instead of blaming the people who discard the rubbish.

E. I think it was written by an older person because it is critical of modern trends in eating and it praises the way things were in bygone days. He uses phrases such as ‘eating as we once knew and enjoyed’, ‘nowadays’, and finally ‘It doesn’t happen anymore’. All these phrases suggest that he remembers a time when eating habits were very different.

Poetry assignment 1 page 78/79
A. 1. The speaker in this poem is the person whose birthday it is. The speaker sounds like a teenager to me.
   2. The speaker is speaking to his or her mother.
B. What embarrassed the speaker most was that the mother told the waitress it was the speaker’s birthday and that the waitress sang ‘Happy Birthday to You!’ at the top of her voice. The speaker is embarrassed and thinks that the parents ‘do not care if you ruin my reputation’.
C. This poem should be read in an angry tone. The speaker is angry at the beginning when she says: ‘Why did you do it, Mother? I told you – didn’t I . . .’
   All the short phrases sound like the speaker hitting out in anger. She also sounds angry when she says ‘God’ and ‘You and your big mouth.’ The poem ends in anger when the speaker announces that she will never celebrate birthdays with her parents again: ‘Next year I’ll be celebrating by myself.’
D. The speaker is angry that the waitress sang ‘Happy Birthday to You!’ She thinks that the waitress means nothing to her. She is a ‘zero girl’. The speaker hates the song. She calls it a ‘zero song’. The speaker also thinks that the waitress has a poor high-pitched voice.
E. 2. The poem describes a short scene outside an old house in a forest on a moonlit night. A man is knocking at the door – ‘Is there anybody there?’ said the Traveller
   Knocking at the moonlit door.
   However there is no reply from inside. The only sounds are those of his horse ‘champing the grasses’
and a bird flying ‘out of the turret, above the Traveller’s head’.
He knocks again a few times and is ‘perplexed’ when there is still no reply. The listeners in question are the ‘phantom listeners’. I think that this means the ghosts of the people who once lived in the empty house.
The poem ends with the Traveller shouting: ‘Tell them I came and no one answered, That I kept my word’ before riding off into the darkness.
3. I liked the poem because it is very mysterious. The poet leaves it to the reader to imagine the full story. I think that the Traveller once lived in the house with his family and left as a young man, promising to return one day. He loses contact with his family and when he finally returns, he finds his old home dark and empty.
I also liked the sound effects used in the poem as they add to the atmosphere of mystery. ‘The forest’s ferny floor’ and ‘silence surged softly’ are two examples of alliteration that help to create the scene in my imagination.

Poetry Assignment 2 page 81/82
A. 1. The poet feels tired and exhausted. He does not like town and is glad to get home.
    2. He can ‘slump down’ and relax. He can take the cat on his knee and stroke him. This makes him feel warm and gives him energy.
B. The poet does not like the big buildings with many floors and lifts and corridors. He doesn’t like the people who are telling him what he can and cannot do. He also does not like neon lights and the glow from videos.
C. The poet says ‘You need your Cat’, so I think he really likes cats. He likes to come home to his cat after a very stressful day in town. He likes to take his cat on his knee and stroke him. This makes the poet feel relaxed. The cat renews the poet’s energy level. He says he is like a battery giving him energy and power. He likes the fact that his cat ignores ‘These ways of ours’, which is the life in the town.
D. The poet is telling the reader that the sound of the cat purring is like a battery. A battery gives energy, so the cat gives energy to its owner. The power flows from the cat into the owner’s hands.
E. 2. This poem describes a winter scene on ‘the darkest evening of the year’. The poet is travelling by horse and buggy and decides to stop on a country road to watch the snow falling on nearby woods. His horse is puzzled as to why they have stopped and ‘gives this harness bells a shake to ask if there is some mistake’. The poem ends with the poet reluctantly moving on because he has ‘promises to keep and miles to go before I sleep’.
    3. I liked the poem because it helped me imagine a beautiful winter scene like an illustration on a Christmas card.
    4. The lines ‘The only other sound’s the sweep of easy wind and downy flake’ gave me a good sense of the time. The repetition of the ‘s’ sound in the lines emphasises the near silence and calmness of the evening scene for me.

Poetry Assignment 4 page 85
A. 1. The narrator of the poem is the father of John and the new baby.
    2. The new baby’s name is Nessa.
B. In this image the father is talking to John and tells him that tonight he is still the ‘monarch’ or the king of his kingdom – the house. That means he still rules everything at home. But all that will change when the new baby arrives home.
C. The poet thinks that life will change for John because from tomorrow he must ‘share’ and his father must teach him how to do that. John has his ‘Daybo’ all to himself now but he will not be his ‘exclusively’ from now on. The poet thinks that John will feel bad when the new baby ‘captures all attention’.
D. Three pairs of rhyming words:
    1. me and exclusively
    2. thus and fuss
    3. grab and gab.
E. 2. The person – in this case the poet – is happy because he comes across ‘a crowd, a host of golden daffodils’ on a lakeshore while out on a stroll. He describes them as ‘fluttering and dancing’ and while ‘the waves beside them danced’ the daffodils outdid the waves ‘in glee’. Looking at the daffodils made the poet very happy.

3. The poet succeeds in creating the impression of happiness by the use of the word ‘dancing’. He imagines the daffodils and the waves as living beings, ‘dancing in glee’. He also tells us that when he feels bored or ‘vacant’, he recalls the scene in his imagination and ‘his heart with pleasure fills and dances with the daffodils’.

4. I liked the poem because it helps me appreciate the beauty of nature more keenly. It makes me look more closely at nature that surrounds me – flowers, trees, rivers, lakes and so on – and appreciate their beauty.

Poetry Assignment 5 page 87

• The Dad in the poem can ‘Make Mum’s blood boil’. This means he can make her angry when he does things she does not like.

• If I were an artist I would like to illustrate the second stanza. In the first frame I would draw a cartoon strip of a very tall dad with his head in the clouds, while below a small girl is eating something like chips from his outstretched hand. In the second frame I would draw his head with a second pair of protruding eyes on the back. In this picture he would be sitting and holding me as if he was holding a book. These drawings would all be ridiculous and very funny.

• The most amazing thing about the dad is that he can jump down someone’s throat and bite their heads off at the same time. This is a contradiction and adds to the humour.

• This poem is amusing. The poet takes idioms that we use every day and asks us to imagine them actually happening. Images of Mum being driven up a wall and her blood boiling, Dad so tall that his head is covered in clouds, jumping down someone’s throat and then biting their head off – all add up to a very amusing series of pictures.

2. The poem consists of a series of memories of Kavanagh’s mother. He begins by telling us that he does not think of her ‘lying in wet clay’. He then goes on to paint a series of images of her as she was when she was alive. He remembers her walking down the lane by the poplar trees, happily going to Mass, walking in a field in June and walking with her among the stalls and markets on a fair day. His final image is of her smiling up at him as he saved the harvest on a moonlit evening.

3. Clearly the poem reflects Kavanagh’s great love and respect for his mother. Lines like ‘Among your earthiest words the angels stray’ and ‘So full of repose, so rich with life’ paint a picture of a kind, warm, loving mother.

4. I enjoyed the poem as it helped me to appreciate my parents a little more and take note of little things about them. It makes me realise that, one day, I too will recall these little things when they have passed on.

Poetry Assignment 6 page 89

• The two people who speak in the poem are the poet and the blind boy.

• 1. Touch: ‘And yellow is like something soft and warm’

• 2. Hearing: ‘And red is like a trumpet sound’

• 3. Smell: ‘and pink is like the smell of roses’.

• My favourite image is green:

   ‘Why, green,’ said he,
   Is like the rustle when the wind blows through
   The forest’

   I can imagine that the blind boy feels the wind and hears the rustle as the wind blows through the forest. This is how he experiences the green of the trees and nature and I like that.

C. I really like this image because it describes how relaxing the colour white is. There is nothing to distract you in the colour and you can lie still or dream. There is no harsh sound in the words, ‘pleasant stillness when you lie’. They sound very soft and sleepy.
D. 2. This is a short poem that describes the different kind of lights we see in a city at night – street lights, traffic lights, car tail-lights and the light from shop windows.

3. The poet uses some imaginative metaphors and similes to describe the lights. She uses a metaphor to compare the street lights to oranges ‘spilling their juice’ on the pavements. She uses a simile to describe the traffic lights blinking ‘like the eyes of enormous cats’. She uses another simile to describe the car lights ‘sliding and darting like goldfish’. She uses a metaphor to compare the light from the shop windows to ‘pale streams’, where the goldfish swim.

4. I liked the poem because it was simple and yet made me look at a very common scene – a city street at night – in a new way. It also has made me look out for similarities in things that are very different, just as the poet compared the tail-lights to goldfish.

Poetry Assignment 7 page 91
A. 1. The speaker in the poem is a bullet.

2. The speaker is speaking to the killer.

B. The bullet wants to be a coin or a stone.

The bullet would like to be ‘an innocent coin’. It would like to be held in a child’s hand and be put in a ‘bubblegum machine’. This would bring happiness to the child and do no harm. The bullet would like to be ‘some ordinary little stone’. This stone might be made into an earring, which would be something beautiful. The bullet would be happy also to be a stone just lying there, not hurting anyone.

C. The message I take from this poem is that bullets are used by people to bring suffering and death to others. Countries and people must decide to stop wars and killing. On the other hand, such small things bring happiness, a coin, a seed, a stone.

D. The question the bullet asks is, ‘Can you give up being a killer?’ The bullet asks this question as it is the killer who uses the bullet. It is only when the killer decides to stop killing that the bullet can stop doing harm.

E. 2. The poem describes a lady who comes every day to feed a sack of bones to group of stray cats. ‘Shuffling along in her broken shoes from the slums . . . ’ is one image of her that suggests that her life, like the lives of the cats she feeds, is a struggle. The cats are not very cuddly creatures. They are described as ‘outlaws . . . furtive she-cats . . . villainous toms’. The poet compares the cats to soldiers forming a guard of honour for her – ‘Proudly they step to meet her, they march together / With an arching of backs and a waving of plumy tails’.

3. What I particularly like about the poem is how the poet describes the relationship between the lady and the stray cats. They clearly adore each other. The cats regard her as ‘a princess out of a tower’. She is ‘trembling with love and power’ when they surround her.

Poetry Assignment 8 page 94
E. 1. In the poem a battery hen talks about her life. She spends it cooped up in a small cage and her only purpose is to ‘lay eggs for the likes of you and me’. She complains that:
‘I never scratched a farmyard
I never pecked a worm
I never had the sunshine
To warm my feathers through’
She is fed on pellets and a ‘squirt of water’ twice a day while she dreams of wandering around a farmyard with a ‘crowd of chicks’ running after her.

3. I liked the poem because it made me think about the way our food is produced. Although the tone of the poem is lighthearted it highlights the cruel lives that many creatures have to endure in order that you and I can live more comfortably.
**Answers to Cloze Tests**

**Poetry Assignment 9 page 96/7**

- The poet’s Gramp has a **medal** for running in the Senior Boys 100 Yards, First William Green.
- I like the image
  ‘The only running he ever did was after the girls.’
The Gramp is an old man now and I like the image as it shows that he was **young** once and the Gran still **remembers** him running after girls.
I also like the image,
‘legs flying, chest out, breasting the tape.’
I like this image as it comes straight after the **picture** of the grandfather now with his ‘back bent’. The contrast of the grandfather as an old and young man is sad but I like it.
- I think the Gran and Gramp had a **good** relationship. She **joked** with him about running after the girls long ago. When she did this he ‘gave a **chuckle**’, which shows he enjoyed it. Gramp made the **tea** for her which was nice.
- The poet tried to **imagine** his Gramp as a young man winning the race, but he couldn’t. He could not imagine it as his Gramp was so old and his back was bent now. He could not walk properly he could only ‘shuffle’, so the poet cannot imagine him running.
- **Mid-Term Break by Seamus Heaney**
The poem gives a very sad picture of the family. The poet **remembers** the day when he got news that his younger brother had been killed in a road accident. He describes the **scene** when he arrived home, having been **collected** by neighbours from boarding school.
The poem has many sad **images** – his father **crying** in the porch, neighbours **shaking** the poet’s hand and telling him they were ‘sorry for my trouble’, his mother coughing out ‘angry tearless sighs’ and the **arrival** of the ambulance ‘with the corpse ‘stanched and bandaged by the nurses’.
I liked the poem even though it made me sad. I liked the **simple** and straightforward **style** the poet uses to describe the very sad **event** in his life. The **final** part is particularly sad when the poet **views** his brother’s body for the last time and **reveals** his age – ‘He lay in a four foot box, as in his cot …a four foot box, a foot for every year.’

**Fiction Extract 1 page 114**

A. 1. Alex was in the **stable** when the car arrived.
   2. The driver moved his shoulders and **rubbed** his back, as if he had been driving for a long time.

B. The men have come to take the house from Alex and Sonya. They are going to **question** their right to have the house. They are **demanding** to see the will. The men are planning what they will do to the house and they say they will give Sonya and Alex **compensation**.

C. It is a big house with a stable and lawn. The lawn goes down to the **loch** and has a view of the **setting** sun. One of the men thinks the view is ‘nice’ and Sonya thinks it is ‘fantastic’. The house itself is a very large old house. Some work **needs** to be done on it but it is ‘a fine house’.

D. Sonya cries out because she is **afraid** that she will **lose** the house. She is **worried** that these two men will find a way to take it from her brother and herself. She says that Natasha **wanted** them to have the house, so she is upset that these men might take it from them.

**Fiction Extract 2 page 116/7**

A. The dumpsite is a dangerous place because the trash raining down from the crane belts could easily **injure** or kill the boys who stand **underneath** trying to spot something of value. Falling items like a broken mirror or a load of tin cans, which he remembered from that day, would pose a huge **danger** to the boys.
The boys also hunt for **discarded** food in the dump and the **risk** of being poisoned by such food is high.

B. Gardo is very poor because he has to forage in a rubbish dump to **survive**, when he should be at school. His life is **harsh**. We learn that he has been beaten a few times but we don’t know by whom – perhaps by his father or the **guards** on the dump. Raphael is very **loyal** to his friend Gardo and doesn’t mind when Gardo pushes him around as he **looks** up to him.
C. Raphael and Gardo are close and know each other well. We learn that Gardo knows what Raphael is thinking and, even though he pushes Raphael around, Raphael tells us that he would always want him on his side. They work together on the dump and share whatever they find. When the wallet was found, they both almost danced with joy, as both knew the find would be shared equally.

D. 1. In the leather bag was a map, a key and a wallet containing eleven hundred pesos.

2. Obviously the owner of the wallet didn’t intend it to end up in the dump. I imagine that the boys will spend some of the money, or all of it. I think that the map and the key will set them on a quest which will bring them face to face with the wallet’s owner. The owner will not be pleased and could pose a threat to the boys.

E. I studied a short story called The Hitch-Hiker which was written by Roald Dahl. In the story the narrator, who is a rich author, gives a lift to a hitch-hiker. As they drive along they chat about their work, the car, horse racing and generally get along well. The author is open and honest about his work and the hitch-hiker is full of admiration for him. The hitch-hiker tells the author that he too is highly skilled in what he does – but avoids saying exactly what that skill is. The author becomes more and more curious, as I did when I read the story. This mystery made the story interesting. The story becomes even more interesting when the author is stopped by a policeman for speeding and told he will end up in jail. This event leads to the author and the readers finally discovering the hitch-hiker’s special skill. The policeman rides away on his motorbike and the author starts to blame the hitch-hiker for encouraging him to speed. Then the hitch-hiker reveals his special skill when he hands the author the policeman’s notebook. The hitch-hiker was a pickpocket on his way to the races.

**Fiction Extract 3 page 119/10**

A. Sheila is from Limerick. There are six children in her family – three boys, three girls, and her mother and father.

B. Father Fogarty is a kind person because he offered Sheila coffee and asked her about herself and her family. The writer says that he was ‘normally shy’ but he seems friendly to me.

C. Sheila means that her mother was a very good person. She did not have a lot of money but tried to give her children everything they needed, like education and music lessons, and saw that they were taught religion.

D. He asks her ‘kindly’ what she has done and so I don’t think he will be angry with her. I think he will help her to find a way to put back the stuff she has stolen from the shop.

E. 1. Christmas Morning by Frank O’Connor.

2. Larry did something wrong on Christmas morning when he woke first and inspected the presents left by Santa. He sees that he has been left a book, while Sonny, his younger brother and mother’s pet, has been left a gun. Larry decides to switch the presents as he wanted the gun.

3. I felt sorry for Larry. He was caught out when he went to show his parents what Santa had left for him. His mother got very angry and accused him of stealing. It suddenly dawned on him that his friends, the Dohertys were right all along when they told him there was no such thing as Santa.

**Fiction Extract 4 page 122/3**

A. Haoyou joined the Jade Circus in order to make money. He wanted to be rich enough to be able to buy a new house for his mother, like they had before.

B. Haoyou’s mother is very angry and upset that he is joining the circus. She does not speak to him or look at him. She signalled him to leave and would not allow him take his sister in his arms. Then, as he was leaving, his mother threw a bone at him and hit him with it.

C. The writer creates a tense atmosphere by telling us that Haoyou pleaded with his mother and spoke in ‘desperation’. There is tension in this scene as we wait to see if Haoyou and his mother will part on friendly terms. However, they do not – she only gives ‘an inarticulate roar’ and runs from the room without bidding him goodbye.

D. Mipeng is kind and caring as she helps Haoyou on to the cart and asks him how his mother is. I think that Mipeng is clever. When she sees how upset Haoyou is and hears about the bone, she gives a very good explanation to show him that his mother really loves him.
**Answers to Cloze Tests**

**E. The Anniversary** by Bill Davies.

1. Bill, a truck driver, turns into a roadside café to have breakfast. He remembers that, on that very day, twenty-five years ago, he was released from prison. On that day he swore he would never fight again and risk going back to prison.
2. As he eats his breakfast, he is taunted and bullied by a group of Hells Angels. He decides not to react with violence despite being provoked. He decides he will get his revenge later.
3. He leaves the café to the sound of mocking laughter. The Hells Angels hear his lorry starting and moving off. Then the café owner points out to the gang that the truck that just left had driven over their motorbikes and wrecked them. That was how Bill decided to get even.

**Fiction Extract 5 page 125/6**

**A.** 1. Hugh took his feet off the couch and tried to hide his plate.
2. Ma started giving out to Hugh. She complained that he was eating in the drawing room and that he was eating before dinner.

**B.** Hugh seems like a very relaxed person who can enjoy a Tom and Jerry cartoon on children’s television. He seems like someone who can look after himself and doesn’t need anyone to make a meal for him.

**C.** Hugh’s home doesn’t seem to be too happy. He comes home to an empty house. When his mother comes home she says her day was ‘lousy’ and starts giving out to Hugh. Then she starts complaining about Transition Year. She does not try to create a happy atmosphere at home.

**D.** Ma is a very strict mother. She has rules about eating – no eating in the drawing room and no eating before dinner. She says she has to repeat these things ‘one million times’. She orders Hugh to go into the kitchen, to clean up the mess and to peel the potatoes. She also asks him about homework. She sounds very strict to me.

**E. Novel: Goodnight Mister Tom** by Michelle Magorian

1. Tom Oakley and Willie Beech are the characters who have an important relationship.
2. At the outbreak of World War Two, a young boy, Willie Beech, is evacuated from London to a village in the country. He is sent to stay with Tom, an old man with a grumpy manner. Willie has been badly neglected by his mother. Gradually he and Tom become friends. Tom teaches him to read and draw. Throughout the story Tom shows him great kindness. When Willie returns to London, Tom is worried about him. When he does not hear from Willie, he decides to go to London to find him. After a long search he finds Willie, in very sad circumstances and brings him back to the village. The story ends happily when Willie is adopted as Tom’s son.
3. My favourite character was Tom. He was kind, patient, protective and gentle towards Willie. When he went to search for Willie in London he showed great courage and perseverance as he battled to find and rescue Willie. I admire him also for adopting Willie and giving him a real home and a good future.

**Fiction Extract 6 page 128/9**

**A.** Firstly, Otto was shocked to be in a helicopter. He had no idea how he got there. It seemed to be preparing to land in the crater of an active volcano. They descended through boiling black clouds into a floodlit landing bay. There they were met by men in orange jumpsuits. There was a grinding noise and two panels slid over, cutting them off from the outside world. All these details paint a picture of a very strange world.

**B.** Yes the writer convinces me that Dr Nero is a nasty character. He is surrounded by thugs and gazes at the children with a look of ‘cold calculation’. He has kidnapped the children and promises to turn them into villains – ‘to make you the very worst that you can be’.

**C.** I would say that the tone is frightening. Here we have an opening which describes kidnapped children being brought to a frightening place. It is manned by thugs. Otto shudders with fear and, in front of the stage, the children are whispering nervously. Dr Nero looks at the children with a ‘cold smile’.

**D.** I would not be interested in reading the book because the episode is not realistic. It is too far-fetched and I just cannot imagine such a scene happening in real life. Dr Nero is utterly evil and a bit crazy and his plan for the children is ridiculous. I prefer books that reflect the ups and downs of real life rather than science-fiction books, which this one appears to be.
After Twenty Years

persuade** this family to agree to the adventure also.

learn next that Bob turned to a life of family man because he loves to sail with this family and the dog.

B. Then, one night, Wally Maguire, the local bully, comes along and starts to push Jackie around. Jackie’s new friend puts a stop to the bullying by taking a shot at Maguire and hitting him on the nose. Maguire gets angry and he and his gang chase the boy. They follow him to a nearby graveyard, where he stops. He warns them to leave Jackie alone and then reveals his face – a skull – before fading softly into his grave.

2. I would imagine that the event put an end to Maguire’s bullying of Jackie. Also I would imagine that Maguire and his gang would have nightmares for many years and would end their bullying ways.

3. No, I was not convinced that the event could have happened. Ghosts, especially those that can strike a ball with such accuracy do not exist. However, I enjoyed the story and feel that we all could do with a little help from ghosts like the one in the story!

Fiction Extract 7 page 130/1

A. The narrator received a very warm welcome. Dawsey helped her with her luggage. Booker sent her a bouquet of carnations. Amelia gripped her hand tightly and made her welcome. Even the little girl, Kit, who is shy at the start, is very friendly to her by bedtime.

B. I think Kit is about five years old. She is young enough to be fascinated by a ‘severed-thumb trick’. She is old enough to speak properly and knows what she wants to eat. She is young enough to climb onto Dawsey’s lap after dinner. Kit wants a bedtime story and wants to be tucked in by someone so that’s why I think she is about five.

C. I think the tone of the extract is amusing. This can be seen in her comment about Amelia being more beautiful at sixty than she could have been at twenty. The narrator hopes that people someday will say that about her also. Kit adds the most amusement to the story. When she refuses to eat spinach she puts her hand up like a policeman. I thought it was funny when she asked the narrator would she kiss a rat on the lips.

D. Dawsey is the character I find most interesting as he puzzles me. He is quiet and does not say a lot. I wonder where he got his limp. I also wonder what his relationship to Kit is. He is kind to her and makes her a rabbit out of a napkin but I don’t think he is her father. I would be interested to know more about him.

E. 1. After Twenty Years by O. Henry is a story which deals with friendship.

2. The story is about a reunion of two former friends, Bob and Jimmy. They went their separate ways when they were in their twenties – but agreed to meet on a certain date and time, twenty years later. The story is set in New York on a dark and foggy night. Bob, who travelled from Chicago, is at the agreed spot at the agreed time of ten o’clock. He chats to a passing cop, telling him about the agreement between Jimmy and himself. Ten o’clock strikes and the cop moves on. A short time later a man arrives and identifies himself as Jimmy. We learn next that Bob turned to a life of crime and was a wanted man. The man who called himself Jimmy turns out to be a detective and arrests Bob. In the cell, Bob learns that the cop he had chatted to was actually Jimmy, his old ‘friend’, who then arranged to have Bob arrested. Bob was betrayed by his old friend, Jimmy. I think Jimmy treated Bob badly.

Drama Extract 1 page 146/147

• Michael’s father worked in a factory that closed down. He did not want to do the same as everyone else and put his redundancy money in the bank. He wanted to do something special. His dream is to sail around the world.

He is very good at keeping a secret. He has worked on the boat and waits until it is finished to tell his family.

He is a man who can make his dream come true and persuade his family to agree to the adventure also.

He is a good family man because he loves to sail with his family and the dog.
**Answers to Cloze Tests**

- Michael is very **enthusiastic**, he is the first to say, ‘She’s fantastic!’ when they see the yacht. He says ‘Fantastic!’ again when he hears his father’s plan. He loves **adventure** and sailing.
  
  Michael is also **generous** because he got a paper round job and gave his **wages** to his family when his father lost his job. He said he didn’t mind giving them the money.

- Michael’s father wants his mother to be the **skipper** so that she’ll have an **important** job on the boat. He wants her to know she will be able to make **decisions** about their sailing trip and that she’ll be in **charge**. He also wants her to be responsible and study for a Yachtmaster’s **certificate**.
  
  He knows this must be important for her because she checks, ‘I’ll be skipper you say?’ before she agrees to go.

- If I were to direct this scene;

  - Two **props** that have to be on stage are the boat and sheets covering it.

  - The father would be **wearing** the old clothes that he wore to work on the boat. I would get him to wear an old baseball hat, an old sweatshirt with splashes of **paint**, an old pair of jeans with a tear in one knee and old runners with splashes of paint on them.

  - I would instruct the mother to act ‘utterly **stunned**’. She would open her eyes and her mouth very wide. She could look as though she is going to **faint** and hold onto Michael’s arm. She would shake her head when she says that she won’t **leave** home. She would **frown** and listen very carefully to what the father says and finally agree.

- The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas

  - Bruno, an eight-year-old boy is a likeable character. He is **confined** to the front gardens of his new home. He lives on the grounds of a **concentration** camp, where his father is in **charge**. He wants a friend and some **adventure**. He disobeys his parents by sneaking out through the woods to an **isolated** corner of the camp. He makes friends with Shmuel a boy his own age, who is an **inmate**. They meet in the same spot every day. Bruno starts bringing Shmuel food and playing games with him through the **barbed** wire fence. Shmuel **gradually** reveals to Bruno the truth of what is behind the fence, telling him that he and his family have been **imprisoned** and forced to wear the ‘striped pyjamas’ because they are Jews, although Bruno does not understand **why**.

  - It ends when Bruno digs a hole **beneath** the fence, changes into prison **clothing** that Shmuel has stolen for him, and enters the camp to help Shmuel find his father. The boys then get **caught** up in a group of prisoners being taken to the gas chambers. There the boys die together, holding hands. Bruno’s father **arrives** too late to save his son’s life.

  - No, I would not change the ending of it. To have a **happy** ending, where Bruno was saved, would lessen the **horror** of what actually happened. Also, I felt that it was **just** and right that Bruno’s father should **share** the sufferings of the many Jewish parents whose children were killed.

**Drama Extract 2 page 150/1**

**E. To Kill a Mockingbird - Film**

- The ‘mad dog’ **scene** was very exciting. A dog with **rabies** is on the street. The sheriff **arrives** with a gun to shoot the dog. He takes aim as the dog approaches and then **hesitates** before giving the gun to Atticus. Atticus takes aim, drops his **spectacles** and shoots the dog dead with a **single** shot. The children are **stunned** and amazed. They never **knew** that Atticus could shoot. Then the sheriff tells them that their dad was the best **shot** in the county.

- I found the scene **tense** because I was waiting to see how the danger would be **solved** - or if it would be. The excitement **grows** when the sheriff hesitates and hands the gun to Atticus. Up to now I never thought Atticus could shoot - nor did his children. The tension **increases** even more when he adjusts his spectacles and the dog gets closer. I was **relieved** and delighted when he killed the dog.

**Drama Extract 3 page 153/4**

- Yes, Zeus made a **mistake** in creating the Gold People. Zeus wanted people who would **obey** him and build **temples** to him. The Gold People thought that they were ‘**perfect**’, ‘**exquisite**’ and ‘**gorgeous**’. They thought they should **rule** the universe. Orla said to Zeus, ‘You should be **worshipping** us.’ They thought
they were too good to build and get their hands dirty. They were rude to Zeus and said, ‘Look at you, old and wrinkled and grey and pretty stupid too.’ So Zeus made a mistake creating them.

- Queen Hera is wiser. She thinks of things to occupy Zeus when he is bored. She realises that Gold People would not work or obey Zeus and she is right. She reminds Zeus about the last rebellion they had to deal with, but he doesn’t listen to her. When Zeus has other plans for Iron People and Silver People and Clay People, she gives him good advice as she is wiser than he is.

- I would choose to be Orla, The Woman of Gold. Orla is on stage for a short time but has some good lines. She is really boastful when she comes on stage and says, ‘I’m the most perfect work of creation’. I would like to act the part of her sneering at Zeus when she says ‘Me?… Build? You’re joking Zeus.’ I would also like to be so confident and tell Zeus that he should be worshipping us. I think that Orla would need a really beautiful costume and make-up and I would enjoy that.

- Zeus: You are my people, I have created you.
  Clay Man: Yes, o mighty god!
  Zeus: Now go up the mountain and build me a temple.
  Clay Man: Yes, o mighty god!
  Zeus: Build it with the best marble and worship me.
  Clay Man: Yes o mighty god!
  (The Clay People go up the mountain. Zeus is watching them and is happy. Suddenly there is thunder and lightning and it starts to rain.)
  Zeus: Oh, no! It’s raining. All the clay People are being washed away!

E. The Field (Film)

- Bull McCabe, a man who worked a rented field, changing it from barren rock to grassy pasture suitable for grazing cattle, dreams of buying the field at an auction.
- At first it looks like he will fail when an American appears and announces that he intends to bid for the field. Bull and his son plan to frighten the American off and attack him on the night before the auction. However, they murdered him, although they only intended to give him a fright. After that, Bull is the only bidder and buys the field.
- The effect on Bull is terrible. It destroys him. He is questioned by the guards. The local bishop preaches at Mass, asking people to come forward with information. People avoid Bull. Finally, he goes mad and drives all his cattle over a cliff into the sea, before following them himself to his death.
- Yes I would recommend the film. It paints a picture of a different Ireland and how people lived in the fifties. There are some very tense and dramatic moments in the film and the actor playing Bull is excellent. A very enjoyable film!

Drama Extract 4 page 157/8

- Tom has been away from home for two years.
- The father feels annoyed that Tom has arrived without telling him that he was coming. The father says four times, ‘You shoulda told me you were coming.’ He would have liked to have had food in for Tom.
- The relationship between Tom and his father does not seem to be a solid one. His father has kept a photograph of Tom on the sideboard and we hear that he has written to Tom. He is upset because he did not know Tom was coming. He would like to have bought food for him. He is more upset when he learns that Tom has been in town for two days, staying in a friend’s place, and did not contact him. The father likes to talk about Tom to the neighbours.
  Tom seems to make very little effort in his relationship with his father. He does not write to him for two years. He does not tell his father he is coming and he arrives very late at night.
  There seems to be a tension between them because we read that when they begin to speak ‘the dialogue is slow and awkward’. Overall they seem to have a poor relationship.
- Tom: It’s getting late. I better be going now.
  Father: Stay the night here. You can stay in your old room.
  Tom: No thanks, I’m staying in a friend’s place. I’m off to England again in the morning.
  Father: So I won’t see you again?
**Answers to Cloze Tests**

Tom: I’ll write to you.

Father: That’s what you said the last time, and you never did.

Tom: Well, I’ll write this time and come back to see you soon.

Father: The next time you come back it will be to my funeral.

**Drama Extract 5 page 160/1**

1. The two characters Jitterwit and Von Gonktop treat Dully badly. They both call him ‘fool’ and order him about to ‘Get everything ready’. They ask him lots of questions but don’t wait for answers. They behave badly towards Dully.

2. Dully seems to me to be a good person who enjoys nature. He likes the dawn and the birds. He appears to me to be polite and calm. He stays calm when the others are upset. He is clever enough to notice that there is a fungus in the telescope.

Jitterwit’s name suits him. He talks in short, jittery sentences. ‘Where’s the Master? What’s going on?’ He seems very nervous and says things like ‘Aaaaah!’ and ‘Ooooh!’ He seems hysterical and not very intelligent so the name Jitterwit suits him.

I would tell the actor playing the part of the Master that his tone of voice should be serious and he should speak slowly. His voice should be deep to suggest that he is intelligent. His body language should show that he is in charge, his head held high. When he says ‘Out of the question’ he should dismiss the others with a wave of his hand.

His costume should be that of an absentminded professor. He could have his shirt buttons tied incorrectly, a tie pushed over to one side, a jacket with a hole in the sleeve and two odd shoes.

I think the audience would be amused. Jitterwit calls Dully a ‘nitwit’ but he is the most intelligent one. The fungus has a yellow centre and blue ring, just as they described the meteor. They were all ‘deceived by a mushroom’ which was amusing. The others are all scared. They think that they are intelligent but they are wrong. Dully stays calm and is practical. The others think he is a fool but they are wrong about that too, which is amusing.

**School of Rock - Film**

Dewey Finn is a rock singer and guitarist who is kicked out of his band at the start of the film. His flatmate and lifelong friend Ned Schneebly, a substitute teacher, is pressured by his girlfriend to evict Dewey unless he ‘gets a real job’ and pay off the back rent he owes. Dewey gets a phone call intended for Ned from the principal of a very posh school, asking Ned to fill in for a teacher who has broken her leg. Desperate for money to avoid getting evicted, Dewey does the unexpected, pretends to be Ned and takes the job as a substitute teacher for the fifth-grade class. I never expected the plot to take such a twist, as I could never imagine Dewey as a teacher.

Yes the unexpected event adds immensely to the enjoyment of the film. It sets off a series of hilarious scenes in the classroom. Dewey has no real idea how to teach, and instead simply gives his students constant free time. He then decides to turn a classroom full of kids into a rock band to win the upcoming Battle of the Bands competition.

**Drama Extract 6 page 164/5**

I think Judy is a very cheerful person. She begins the day by saying ‘Good morning’ at least three times. She notices that there is sunshine and thinks that the world is smiling on them. She likes music. She seems to be a very happy person.

Judy is also a kind and loving person. She wants to make Tim tea, as she thinks he likes it. She tries to cheer him up when he is being grumpy. She thinks that he is beautiful and calls him ‘dear’ and ‘darling’. She is a very positive person. She is delighted that Tim is going to show his drawings to someone and is very encouraging to him.

I think Tim would use a very cross and rude tone of voice. First of all he answers Judy with one-word answers. Then he complains about things, for example, ‘I can’t stand tea’ and ‘I couldn’t stand the noise’. He is very rude and grumpy when he says to Judy, ‘Oh will you shut up woman’.

Tim: Hi.

Man: Hello Tim. Do you have the drawings?
Tim: Yeah.
Man: May I see them?
Tim: Okay (he takes out the drawings and shows them)
Man: They’re very good. I’d like to buy them. How much do you want for them?
Tim: I don’t know. Whatever you think.
Man: Well what about a hundred euro?
Tim: I can’t stand people who want to rip me off. I won’t bother selling them. Bye!

- I think Judy and Tim have a very bad relationship because they seem to have very little in common. She is cheerful - ‘What a truly pleasant day’ - and he is grumpy. She is a positive person who likes music on the radio, while he thinks it’s just noise. Judy is very nice to Tim. She is planning to get up and make Tim tea as she thinks he likes to start the day with tea. But he says, ‘That was yesterday’. He is just rude to her and does not appreciate what she does for him. He says he doesn’t like tea anymore.

Drama Extract 7 page 168/9
- We learn that Billy has a determined character. He reads the book on falconry even though he finds it difficult. He is ‘struggling with the language’. He is also determined to get and train a kestrel even though his brother mocks him and his mother isn’t interested in what he is doing. We also learn that Billy spends a lot of time in the woods and loves to look at the kestrels. This shows that he is a bit of a loner and loves nature.
- Diary entry.
  I spent hours down in the woods this afternoon. I spotted the kestrels. They were flying about and then they would dive down to catch something. It was brilliant!
  If I could only get a young kestrel and teach him to dive for me, I would love it. I went into the library on the way home and there was a book on falconry. There are photographs in the book and it shows how to train a kestrel. I will wait until the young birds are big enough to live without their mother and then I’ll take one. I have the nest in the shed nearly ready now.
- The boys have a very casual and relaxed relationship with their mother. The mother seems to be concerned for herself only. She does not give out to Jud for hurting Billy. She asked them what they are doing that night but does not listen to the answer. She has no interest in what Billy tells her about the kestrel and the shed. She does not get a proper meal ready but gives Billy money for ‘pop and crisps or something’.
- Billy: I’ve been reading all about how to train a kestrel.
  Jud: A what?
  Billy: A kestrel, a bird.
  Jud: There’s only one kind of bird I’m interested in and she doesn’t fly.
  Billy: I know what to feed them on now.
  Jud: Listen Billy, if you keep going on about kestrels, people will think you’re crazy.
  Billy: But they’re brilliant. You should see them dive.
  Jud: That’s the sort of talk that will make people thinks you’re odd. That and spending all the time down in the woods. Forget about it!
- Our Day Out by Willie Russell - Play
- The play is about a class outing to the seaside. Throughout the play there is disagreement between the two teachers, Mrs Kay and Mr Briggs, on how to treat the kids. Mrs Kay is an easygoing and kind teacher, who has respect for the kids. Mr Briggs is feared by the kids and gets his way by bullying them.
- The disagreement was not really settled as both of the teachers are too set in their ways. Occasionally, throughout the day they get along a little better, but not for long.
- I was not satisfied with the ending. I had hoped that the day spent with the kids would bring out a kinder side in Mr Briggs but that did not happen. He had brought a camera and had taken some pictures, which the kids were looking forward to seeing. In the closing scene he removes the film from the camera and throws it out the window of his car.
Drama Extract 8 page 171/2

• Kamyshev thinks that the Russians have ‘natural intelligence’. He insults the French. He thinks that they have only ‘acquired intelligence’. He thinks they will ‘eat anything’ and he says that France is just a ‘handful of dirt’ and a very small country.
• I do not agree because Kamyshev spends his time insulting the French and boasting about the Russians. He boasts that Russia is so big that you could ‘keep going forever’ in it. He says that if Russians were taught properly they would be the ‘equal of any professor in the world’. He thinks the Russians have very ‘inventive’ minds. He also boasts that Russians do not boast!
• If I were directing I would tell the actor to act as an old person, with a frail voice and a French accent because Champugne is described as an elderly Frenchman. He has to wait very politely while Kamyshev insults him and insults French people. I would instruct him to look down and look as though he is trying to control his temper. When he speaks he speaks ‘diplomatically’ and ‘politely’. I would tell him to do so in an even, slow, low way, to show he is making an effort to be polite. He must raise his voice once to defend himself when he says ‘I have never said that’, but then become quiet again.
• I found this scene funny. It was Kamyshev who created the humour although he did not realise it. At the start of the scene he is crying and blowing his nose because the mustard is so hot. This would look funny on stage. He exaggerates everything. He says that the French would eat ‘frogs, rats and cockroaches’. He says that they would eat a ‘plateful of glass’ and ‘ask for more’. He does say that the French are civilised because they ‘do not spit on the floor’.

Advertisement 2 page 195/6

• I think this is a good slogan because it suggests to me that there is so much to do and to see in Viking and Medieval Dublin. It also suggests that you could lose yourself in the sense that you could imagine that you were living in other times.
• I think the photograph with the people in the stocks would most likely interest tourists. It would catch tourists’ attention as it is the biggest photograph on the poster. It has brighter colours than the other photographs. It looks like the man throwing something at the two in the stocks is having fun.
• I think the text is more useful than the floor plans. The text has good captions in different colours, for example, Experience, Find and Meet. The text also tells you all the things you can do and see, ‘Go back to Viking times in Dublin!’ I find the floor plans too small. The rooms are called ‘The Archive’ and ‘The Wharf’ which I don’t find useful as they are difficult to understand.
• The background colour is black and the colours used on it are yellow, blue and red. These three are the primary colours so they are very dramatic on black and would attract attention. A dull shade of the yellow, blue and red is used to suggest that this is a very old and historical place. The type in the headlines is clear and bold and easy to read. These would attract the reader’s attention. But the type used to give information, especially the prices, is very small and difficult to read.
• 1. Slogan: Walk around the Round Tower in Ardmore!
   2. This is one of the most perfect round towers in Ireland.
   3. You could have a great day out absolutely free for all the family. There is no admission charge to walk around the tower and there is lots of free parking. Then you could enjoy a picnic and a swim on the lovely, long, sandy beach in Ardmore.

Advertisement 4 page 199

A. 1. People can see As You Like It from the 3rd to the 6th of June at 8 p.m.
   2. I expect this play will have a happy ending because there is a photograph of a happy couple on the poster. The poster says ‘A hilarious romantic comedy about love, lost and found’. I think this means that the characters in the play will find love in the end.
B. On one hand there is a photograph of Romeo and Juliet kissing and above them a picture of a heart circled
by roses. This contrasts with the image of men with guns pointing and shooting one another. The men look very angry and full of hatred, which contrasts with the love that Romeo and Juliet have. The slogan shows this contrast also: ‘My only love sprung from my only hate.’

C. Both plays are written by Shakespeare. Both plays tell a love story and each poster shows a picture of a couple who love one another.

D. I think that the poster of Romeo and Juliet looks more interesting. The couple looks younger than the couple in As You Like It. The image of the two gangs shooting at one another looks interesting. I like the fact that the characters in the Romeo and Juliet poster have modern clothes on them.

E. I would design a poster for the end of year school concert.

1. The top of the poster would have the name of the school and ‘The End of Year Concert’. I would put in the date and time of the concert. I would say where and what price the tickets are. I would not include the names of the students taking part as that may change before the concert.

2. The colour of the poster would be yellow and black, our school colours. The lettering would be big and clear, with not too much text. The illustrations would be musical instruments, such as guitars and drums. The black and yellow colours and the guitars and drums would be eye-catching for young people.

Advertisement 6 Page 203/4

• This is a good slogan. The ‘STOP’ is in capital letters and is in red and white, ‘Child labour’ is in large letters and in black and white and ‘School is the best place to work’, is in yellow, so the slogan is eye-catching. It is a good slogan because it emphasises that the only place a child should work is at school.

• I think the photograph that would be most effective would be photograph 4. This shows a very small little girl weaving a mat. She is sitting on a mat on a street facing a wall and making a mat. The photograph highlights how cruel and desperate the child’s life is. It would be a good photograph to show people the sad reality of child labour.

• In the text it says that over 240 million children are working full-time but it doesn’t mean much until you see the pictures of the children. The photographs give a stronger message. It shows what it is really like for children, they are sitting on the ground cooking, making mats, polishing shoes and packing bags. None of them is smiling and it is clear that there is little or no joy in their lives. None of them is at school. The photographs give a clear message to stop child labour and to give the children an education. In this case, the saying ‘A picture paints a thousand words’ is true.

• Picture 3 shows a little girl stirring a pot over a stove or fire. This shows us that this girl has to work hard. It is clear from the expression on her face that it is difficult for her to stir the pot and hold up the lid. She is kneeling on the ground as she does this. There is another girl with her but no adults or parents. She is a young girl but is not going to school and it looks as though she does not have time or energy to play. It looks as though she has a very hard and sad life.

• 1. Caption: Too young to carry the weight of the world!

2. People must petition governments to change the law and ban child labour, as over 240 million children work in full-time employment. These children, some as young as five years old, have no voice. We must do something to protect them. People should sign the petition because it is only when child labour is banned that all children can be educated. Every child has the right to be educated.

Advertisement 8 page 207/8

A. 1. The advantages of owning your own car are that you are independent and can go where you want and when you want. Your own car is more comfortable than a bus and you can listen to your own music when driving.

2. I am not convinced by the advertisement that it is better to own your own car. The photographs are not convincing and they do not make me want to own a car. The text does not give the cost of driving and the price of cars, which I would need to know.

B. The advertisement for public transport is more successful. The two photographs are good. They show bright, modern trains. The text is clear and to the point. It tells that the Luas and DART transport people
quickly around Dublin. It uses words that suggest that it is a good way to travel: ‘state-of-the-art’, ‘high speed’, ‘convenient’, ‘comfort’, ‘safety’, ‘reliable’. The caption ‘It’s all the rage and none of the hassle’ is good because it uses a pun on the word ‘rage’. It’s all the rage means that it is very popular and ‘rage’ also reminds people that there will be no road rage.

C. The advertisement on page 2 gives a very exaggerated picture of what it is like to take public transport. It says you will be wet, late, dirty, smelly and it costs you too much. The advertisement for public transport uses exaggeration also. It says that if you take the Luas everything will be of a ‘high’ standard, ‘high capacity, high frequency, high speed service’. The DART text says that you will have ‘no problem’ with anything - ‘rush hour, traffic jams or parking.

Advertisements use exaggeration in order to get our attention and to hammer home a point.

D. For the advertisement on page 2 I would leave out the long negative paragraph about how bad it is to take a bus. It is depressing and too long. I would leave in the second paragraph only, showing the positive aspects of owning a car.

I would put in a picture of a shiny new car or two going down a nearly empty motorway. The picture is what would get people’s attention.

I would leave the caption ‘Get out of the bus lane and into the fast lane’, over the photograph.

E. 1. I would design a poster with a photograph of a hearse with a coffin showing through the big glass windows. There would be people dressed in black walking behind the hearse.

2. My idea for this poster is to remind people that driving fast can lead to deaths. In the picture the family are walking slowly behind the hearse. I want to show people that if they do not slow down they may have no choice. They will be driven slowly to their graves.

3. There would be a big slogan underneath the picture of the hearse. ‘Drive slowly or you might be driven slowly!’