A. 1. Artemis Fowl by Eoin Colfer won ‘Britain’s all-time favourite ____ book.’
2. The winner was decided by an online _____. 68% of people ____ for Artemis Fowl.
3. People could choose from ____ books.
4. Puffin have been ____ children’s books for ____ years.

B. Eoin Colfer says that Stig of the Dump was one of his ____ books when he was a child. He ____ getting the book when he was ____ and reading it ____ times. That ____ that he really liked it.

C. 1. ‘Beating classics’ means that Artemis Fowl ____ other books that were very ____ for many years.
2. ‘Came a distant second’ means that the book that came in second place was very far ____ in the number of votes it ____.
3. ‘You write yourself off’ means that you don’t ____ you will win.
4. ‘Criminal mastermind’ is someone who is brilliant at ____ the law.

(Note: only TWO have to be attempted in the examination)

D. Eoin Colfer was pleased to have won the ____ because his book was voted the favourite Puffin book of all time. His book beat ____ famous books, such as Charlie and the Chocolate Factory. Colfer said that it was ‘the most important’ ____ he had ever won. He was pleased to have won because he knows now that his book will ____ to be popular for a ____ time.

E. The managing ____ of Puffin books said that it was a book for this time, the 21st _____. She also said that the book was ‘inventive, fast, funny and written in an engagingly fresh way’. This means that the book is _____, moves along at a quick _____, is ____ and well ____. 
A. 1. The festival ran for three days.
   2. The problems of travelling around China with children were different or fighting, sickness and being uncomfortable. Another problem was friction, 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 forward luck. They believed 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 soaked 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 visiting 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 believing them. Now the family who were on holidays were splashing people too.

(Note: only TWO to be answered in Question E in the examination)
A. The four causes of ill-health are: unhealthy eating and drinking, smoking and lack of exercise.

B. Regular exercise _____ people in many ways. It improves their _____ to life and they feel happier. They are better at _____ with everyday problems and get along better with others. They are more _____ and are better able to _____ problems at work.

C. 1. Start dancing
   2. To be extremely fit
   3. The sound of birds singing at dawn
   4. Just as important.
   (Note: Only TWO to be answered in this question)

D. A person reaches the peak of physical fitness by taking up exercises to _____ up his or her suppleness, strength and stamina as much as possible. Bending and _____ exercises help to improve _____. Strength – extra _____ power – requires exercises that _____ increase the amount of effort required of the muscles. To increase _____ one needs to take up _____ such as jogging, _____, football and cycling.

E. The title I would suggest is ‘The Benefits of Keeping Fit’.
   I choose this title because the passage _____ the _____ of taking regular exercise as a way of looking after our bodies. It _____ the benefits of being fit and _____ how to set about building up your fitness. It also _____ out that taking care of our bodies helps us to have a _____ outlook towards life.
A. 1. Eating as we once knew it and enjoyed it, such as a family meal, has become a thing of the past.
2. It revealed that the average lunch time in Ireland is now under thirty minutes.
3. The owners of fast food takeaways are responsible.
4. Nowadays, breakfast is eaten in cars and in lifts.

B. We discover that people no _____ actually _____ and _____ their food. Instead they buy _____ food from garages and takeaways that comes in a variety of _____, such as plastic bottles and cartons. We also discover that people do not do the _____ after meals. Instead they just _____ the leftovers and the food containers out on the road.

C. 1. People who eat while in their cars.
2. The lorry ahead in traffic.
3. She began eating a sandwich.
4. Eating while standing at the kitchen sink, instead of sitting down for a relaxing meal.

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

E. I think it was written by an _____ person because it is _____ of modern _____ in eating and it _____ the way things were in _____ days. He uses _____ such as ‘eating as we once knew and enjoyed’, ‘nowadays’, and finally ‘It doesn’t happen anymore’. All these phrases _____ that he remembers a time when eating habits were very _____.
A. 1. The speaker in this poem is the person whose _____ it is. The speaker sounds like a _____ to me.
   2. The speaker is speaking to his or her _____
B. What _____ the speaker most was that the mother told the _____ it was the speaker’s birthday and that the waitress sang ‘Happy Birthday to You!’ at the _____ of her voice. The speaker is embarrassed and thinks that the parents ‘do not care if you ruin my _____’.
C. This poem should be read in an angry _____. 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 _____ sound like the speaker _____ 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 _____ that she will never celebrate birthdays with her _____ 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 _____ 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, _____ voice.
E. Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.
   top birthday parents phrases teenager waitress nothing
tone announces mother high-pitched reputation embarrassed hitting
   1. ‘The Listeners’ by Walter de la Mare
   2. The poem _____ a short _____ outside an old house in a _____ on a _____ night. A man is knocking at the door.
“Is there anybody there?” said the Traveller,
Knocking on the moonlit door.

____ there is no reply from inside. The only ____ are those of his horse
‘champing the grasses’ and a bird ____ ‘out of the turret, Above the
Traveller’s head’.

He knocks again a few times and is ‘perplexed’ when there is ____ no reply.
The ____ in question are the ‘phantom listeners’. I think that this means the
____ of the people who once lived in the empty house.

The poem ____ with the Traveller shouting: ‘Tell them I came and no one
answered, That I kept my word’ before riding off into the ____.

3. I liked the poem because it is very _____. The poet leaves it to the reader to
____ the full story. I think that the Traveller once ____ in the house with his
family and left as a young man, ____ to return one day. He loses ____ with
his family and when he ____ returns, he finds his old home ____ and empty.
I also liked the sound ____ used in the poem as they add to the ____ of
mystery. ‘The forest’s fenny floor’ and ‘silence surged softly’ are two examples
of ____ that help to ____ the scene in my imagination.
A. 1. The poet feels tired and _______. He does not like town and is _______ to get home.
   2. He can ‘slump down’ and relax. He can take the cat on his knee and _______ him. This
      makes him feel warm and gives him energy.

B. The poet does not like the big _______ with many floors and lifts and _______. He doesn’t like
   the people who are _______ him what he can and cannot do. He also does not like _______
   lights and the _______ 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 _______ day in town. He likes to take his cat on his knee and stroke
   him. This makes the poet feel _______. The cat _______ the poet’s _______ level. He says he
   is like a _______ giving him energy and power. He likes the fact that his cat ignores ‘These
   ways of ours’, which is the _______ in the town.

D. The poet is telling the reader that the _______ of the cat purring is like a battery. A battery
   gives energy, so the cat gives energy to its _______. The power flows from the cat into the
   owner’s hands.

E. Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

   ‘Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening’ by Robert Frost.
   This poem describes a _______ scene on ‘the darkest evening of the year’. The poet is
   _______ by horse and buggy and _______ to stop on a country road to _______ the snow
   falling on _______ woods. His horse is _______ as to why they have stopped and ‘gives
   his harness bells a shake to ask if there is some mistake’. The poem ends with the
   poet _______ moving on because he has ‘promises to keep, and miles to go before I
   sleep’.
   I liked the poem because it helped me _______ a beautiful winter scene like an _______
   on a Christmas card.
   The lines ‘The only other sound’s the sweep of easy wind and downy flake’ gave me
   a good _______ of the time. The repetition of the ‘s’ sound in the lines _______ the near
   silence and calmness of the evening scene for me.
A. 1. The narrator of the poem is the _____ of John and the new baby.
    2. The new baby’s name is _____.

B. In this _____ the father is talking to John and tells him that tonight he is still the ‘monarch’ 
or the ____ of his kingdom – the house. This means he still _____ everything at home. 
But all that will _____ when the new baby _____ home.

C. The poet thinks that life will change for John because from tomorrow he must ‘_____’ and 
his father must _____ 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 _____ bad when 
the new baby ‘_____ all attention’.

D. Three pairs of rhyming words:
    1. me and _____
    2. thus and _____
    3. grab and _____

E. ‘The Daffodils’ by William Wordsworth

2. The person – in this case the poet – is happy because he _____ across ‘a crowd, 
a host, of golden daffodils’ on a _____ while out on a _____. He _____ them as 
‘fluttering and dancing’ and while ‘the waves beside them danced’ the daffodils _____ the waves ‘in glee’. Looking at the daffodils made the poet very _____.

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

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

Rewritten Sample Answer – Cloze Test

Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

A. 1. The narrator of the poem is the _____ of John and the new baby.
    2. The new baby’s name is _____.

B. In this _____ the father is talking to John and tells him that tonight he is still the ‘monarch’ 
or the ____ of his kingdom – the house. This means he still _____ everything at home. 
But all that will _____ when the new baby _____ home.

C. The poet thinks that life will change for John because from tomorrow he must ‘_____’ and 
his father must _____ 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 _____ bad when 
the new baby ‘_____ all attention’.

D. Three pairs of rhyming words:
    1. me and _____
    2. thus and _____
    3. grab and _____

E. ‘The Daffodils’ by William Wordsworth

2. The person – in this case the poet – is happy because he _____ across ‘a crowd, 
a host, of golden daffodils’ on a _____ while out on a _____. He _____ them as 
‘fluttering and dancing’ and while ‘the waves beside them danced’ the daffodils _____ the waves ‘in glee’. Looking at the daffodils made the poet very _____.

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

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

All cloze tests in this book may be 
downloaded from Teachers’ Resources 
at www.mentorbooks.ie
A. The dad in the poem can ‘Make Mum’s blood boil’. This means he can make her _____ when he does things she does not like.

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

C. 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 _____ and adds to the humour.

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

E. Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

1. ‘In Memory of My Mother’ by Patrick Kavanagh
   The poem consists of a _____ of memories of Kavanagh’s mother. He _____ by telling us that he does not think of her ‘lying in wet clay’. He then goes on to _____ a series of _____ of her as she was when she was alive. He _____ her walking down the lane by the poplar trees, happily _____ to Mass, walking in a _____ in June and walking with her among the stalls and markets on a _____ day. His _____ image is of her _____ up at him as he saved the harvest on a _____ evening.

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

3. I enjoyed the poem as it helped me to _____ my parents a little more and take note of little things about them. It makes me _____ that, one day, I too will recall these little things when they have _____ on.
Sample Answer – Cloze Test

Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

yellow sleep white rustle blind nature experiences speak harsh distract green soft trumpet imagine pink

A. The two people who _____ in the poem are the poet and the _____ boy.
B. 1. Touch: ‘And _____ is like something soft and warm’
   2. Hearing: ‘And red is like a _____ sound’
   3. Smell: ‘And _____ is like the smell of roses’
   4. My favourite image is _____:
      ‘Why, green,’ said he,
      Is like the rustle when the wind blows through
      The forest’
      I can _____ that the blind boy feels the wind and hears the _____ as the wind blows through the forest. This is how he _____ the green of the trees and _____ and I like that.
C. I really like this image because it describes how relaxing the colour _____ is. There is nothing to _____ you in the colour and you can lie still or dream. There is no _____ sound in the words, ‘pleasant stillness when you lie’. They sound very _____ and _____.
D. Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.
   common metaphors shop out city car simile metaphor new light compare another different pavements to describes street
   1. ‘City Lights’ by Margaret Greaves.
   2. This is a short poem that _____ the different kind of lights we see in a _____ at night: _____ lights, traffic lights, _____ tail-lights and the light from _____ windows.
   3. The poet uses some imaginative _____ and similes to describe the lights. She uses a metaphor to _____ the street lights to oranges ‘spilling their juice’ on the _____.
      She uses a _____ to describe the traffic lights blinking ‘like the eyes of enormous cats’. She uses _____ simile to describe the car lights ‘sliding and darting like goldfish’. She uses a _____ to compare the _____ 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 _____ scene – a city street at night – in a _____ way. It also has made me look _____ for similarities in things that are very _____, just as the poet compared the tail-lights _____ goldfish.
Sample Answer – Cloze Test

Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

happiness  only child’s suffering question harm
hurting bullet decides seed earring innocent
killer wars used

A. 1. The speaker in the poem is a _____.
   2. The speaker is speaking to the _____.

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

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

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

E. Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

   creatures struggle stray compares surround
   relationship regard image adore feed describes suggests

1. ‘Lady Feeding the Cats’ by Douglas Stewart
2. The poem _____ a lady who comes every day to _____ a sack of bones to a group
   of _____ cats. ‘Shuffling along in her broken shoes from the slums . . .’ is one _____
   of her that _____ that her life, like the lives of the cats she feeds, is a _____. The cats
   are not very cuddly ____. They are described as ‘outlaws . . . furtive she-cats . . .
villainous toms’. The poet _____ 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 _____ between
   the lady and the stray cats. They clearly _____ each other. The cats _____ her as ‘a
   princess out of a tower’. She is ‘trembling with love and power’ when they _____
   her.
E. Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

1. ‘The Battery Hen’ by Pam Ayres
2. In the poem a battery hen _____ about her life. She _____ it _____ up in a small cage and her only _____ is to ‘lay eggs for the likes of you and me’. She _____ 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 _____ and a ‘squirt of water’ twice a day while she _____ of _____ around a farmyard with a ‘crowd of chicks’ running _____ her.
3. I liked the poem _____ it made me _____ about the way our food is _____. Although the _____ of the poem is _____, it highlights the _____ lives that many _____ have to _____ in order that you and I can live more _____.

Sample Answer – Cloze Test
Poetry - Page 94
A. The poet's Gramp has a _____ for running in the Senior Boys 100 Yards, First William Green.

B. I like the image:
   ‘The only running he ever did
   was after the girls.’
The Gramp is an old man now and I like this image as it shows that he was _____ once and the Gran still _____ 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 _____ of the grandfather now with his ‘back bent’. The _____ of the grandfather as an old and young man is _____ but I like it.

C. I think the Gran and Gramp had a _____ relationship. She _____ with him about running after the girls long ago. When she did this he ‘gave a _____’, which shows he enjoyed it. Gramp made the _____ for her, which was nice.

D. The poet tried to _____ his Gramp as a young man winning the race, but he couldn’t. He could not imagine it because his Gramp was old and his back was bent now. His Gramp could not walk properly he could only ‘_____’, so the poet cannot imagine him running.

E. Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.
   chuckle joked young shuffle picture tea sad
   contrast imagine remembers medal good

1. ‘Mid-Term Break’ by Seamus Heaney
2. The poem gives us a very sad picture of the family. The poet _____ the day when he got news that his _____ brother had been killed in a road _____.
   He describes the _____ when he arrived home, having been _____ by neighbours from boarding school.
3. The poem has many sad _____ – his father _____ in the porch, neighbours _____ the poet’s hands and telling him they were ‘sorry for my trouble’, his mother coughing out ‘angry tearless sighs’ and the _____ of the ambulance with the corpse ‘stanched and bandaged by the nurses’.
4. I liked the poem even though it made me sad. I liked the _____ and straightforward _____ the poet uses to describe the very sad _____ in his life.
   The _____ part is particularly sad when the poet _____ his brother’s body for the last time and _____ his age – ‘He lay in a four foot box, as in his cot . . . a four foot box, a foot for every year.’
Sample Answer – Cloze Test

Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

wanted nice loch compensation rubbed lose setting will
question needs stable fantastic worried demanding afraid

A. 1. Alex was in the _____ when the car arrived.

2. The driver moved his shoulders and _____ 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 _____ their right to have the house. They are_____ to see the _____. The men are planning what they will do to the house and they say they will give Sonya and Alex _____.

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

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

E. Guidelines for answering the Studied Fiction question.

Name a NOVEL or SHORT STORY you have studied where a character is faced with a difficult situation.

Make sure that you have the title of the novel or story spelt correctly and that you state whether it is a novel or a short story. Two marks are awarded for this.

1. Name the character.

   By just naming the character you get another two marks.

2. Describe the difficult situation.

   There is a total of eight marks for this section. Describe the situation clearly. Often a difficult situation forces a choice to be made. What was the choice? What were the options? Around four or five sentences will do.

3. Explain what you learnt about the character from the way he/she dealt with the difficult situation.

   Describe how the character dealt with the situation. Now identify what the character revealed about himself / herself from the actions he / she took.
A. The dumpsite is a dangerous place because the trash raining down from the crane belts could easily _____ or kill the boys who stand _____ trying to spot something of _____.

Falling items like a broken mirror or a load of tin cans, which Raphael remembered from that day, would pose a huge _____ to the boys.

The boys also hunt for _____ food in the dump and the _____ of being poisoned by such food is high.

B. Gardo is very poor because he has to forage in a rubbish dump to _____, when he should be at school. His life is _____. We learn that he has been beaten a few times but we don’t know by whom – perhaps by his father or the _____ on the dump. Raphael is very _____ to his friend Gardo and doesn’t mind when Gardo pushes him around as he _____ up to him.

C. Raphael and Gardo are close and know each other well. We _____ that Gardo knows what Raphael is thinking and, _____ though he pushes Raphael around, Raphael tells us that he would always want him on his side. They work _____ on the dump and share _____ they find. When the wallet was found, they both almost danced with joy, as both knew the find would be shared _____.

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

2. Obviously the _____ of the wallet didn’t _____ 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 _____ which will bring them face to face with the wallet’s owner. The owner will not be pleased and could _____ 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 _____, who is a rich _____, gives a lift to a hitch-hiker. As they drive along they _____ about their work, the car, horse racing and generally get along well. The author is open and _____ about his work and the hitch-hiker is full of _____ for him. The hitch-hiker tells the author that he too is highly skilled in what he does – but avoids saying _____ what that skill is. The author becomes more and more _____, as I did when I read
the story. This _____ 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 _____ the hitch-hiker’s special _____.

The policeman rides away on his motorbike and the author starts to blame the hitch-hiker for _____ 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.
Sample Answer – Cloze Test

Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines for answering the Studied Fiction question.

Think about a novel or short story you have studied where a character in the story does something wrong or something good.

You can assume that the examiner will be familiar with the story or novel you have chosen so do not attempt to summarise the entire story.

1. Name the story or novel and the author.

   One sentence here is all that is needed. Make sure to have the full title and the author’s name spelt correctly.

2. What does the character do that is wrong or good?

   Three or four sentences here are required to outline exactly who the character is and what he or she does. You must select some action that was either wrong or good in your view.

3. How do you feel about that character?

   Outline your feelings towards the character, basing your views on the story as a whole and not just the action described above. Begin by outlining your feelings towards the character and support your view with one or two examples from the story. Three or four sentences will be sufficient.
Below is a sample answer based on these guidelines.

Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

woke caught left sorry switch parents
right there pet accused younger
inspected dawed

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

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

3. I felt ____ for Larry. He was ____ out when he went to show his ____ what Santa had left for him. His mother got very angry and ____ him of stealing. It suddenly ____ on him that his friends, the Dohertys were ____ all along when they told him ____ was no such thing as Santa.
Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

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

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

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

D. Mipeng is ____ and ____ as she helps Haoyou on to the cart and asks him how his mother is. I think that Mipeng is _____. When she sees how upset Haoyou is and hears about the bone, she gives a very good ____ to show him that his mother really ____ him.

E. Guidelines for answering the Studied Fiction question.

Name a NOVEL or SHORT STORY you have studied in which a character made an important decision.

One sentence here is all that is needed. Make sure to have the full title and the author’s name spelt correctly.

1. Describe the character who made the decision.
   Name the character and give two or three key facts about the character.

2. Tell what the decision was about.
   Outline the problem facing the character and describe the decision he or she faced. Two or three sentences will do.

3. What was the result of the decision?
   Give two or three sentences, describing exactly what happened as a result of the decision taken.
I choose a short story called The Anniversary by Bill Davies.

1. Bill, a truck driver, turns into a roadside _____ to have breakfast. He _____ that, on _____ very day, twenty-five years ago, he was _____ from prison. On that day he _____ he would never fight again and _____ going back to prison.

2. As he eats his breakfast, he is _____ and _____ by a group of Hells Angels. He decides not to _____ with _____, despite being provoked. He decides he will get his _____ later.

3. He leaves the café to the sound of _____ laughter. The Hells Angels hear his lorry _____ and moving off. Then the café owner _____ out to the gang that the truck that just left had driven over their motorbikes and _____ them. That was how Bill decided to get _____.
A. 1. Hugh took his feet off the _____ and tried to hide his _____.  
2. Ma started giving out to Hugh. She _____ 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 _____ on _____. He seems like someone who can look after himself and doesn’t need anyone to make a _____ for him.  

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

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

E. Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.  
   lousy repeat meal cartoon strict homework couch  
   empty children’s plate atmosphere million mess complained  

   A. 1. Hugh took his feet off the _____ and tried to hide his _____.  
   2. Ma started giving out to Hugh. She _____ 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 _____ on _____. He seems like someone who can look after himself and doesn’t need anyone to make a _____ for him.  

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

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

   E. Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.  
   neglected protective teaches village courage  
   perseverance happily search evacuated decides  
   outbreak circumstances kindness worried grumpy  

   Novel: Goodnight Mister Tom by Michelle Magorian  
   1. Tom Oakley and Willie Beech are the characters who have an important relationship.  
   2. At the _____ of World War Two, a young boy, Willie Beech is _____ from London to a _____ in the country. He is sent to stay with Tom, an old man with a _____ manner. Willie has been badly _____ by his mother. Gradually he and Tom become friends. Tom _____ him to read and draw. Throughout the story Tom shows him great _____.  

   Sample Answer – Cloze Test
When Willie returns to London, Tom is _____ about him. When he does not hear from Willie, he _____ to go to London to find him. After a long _____ he finds Willie, in very sad _____, and brings him back to the village. The story ends _____ when Willie is adopted as Tom’s son.

3. My favourite character was Tom. He was kind, patient, _____ and gentle towards Willie. When he went to search for Willie in London he showed great _____ and _____ 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.
Sample Answer – Cloze Test

Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

reflect shocked appears preparing real shudders episode
scene floodlit utterly gazes picture active outside kidnapped idea realistic
details grinding downs ridiculous promises opening whispering convinces

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

B. Yes the writer _____ me that Dr Nero is a nasty character. He is surrounded by thugs and _____ at the children with a look of ‘cold calculation’. He has _____ the children and _____ 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 _____ which describes kidnapped children being brought to a frightening place. It is manned by thugs. Otto _____ with fear and, in front of the stage, the children are _____ nervously. Dr Nero looks at the children with a ‘cold smile’.

D. I would not be interested in reading the book because the _____ is not ____. It is too far-fetched and I just cannot imagine such a _____ happening in real life. Dr Nero is _____ evil and a bit crazy and his plan for the children is ____. I prefer books that _____ the ups and _____ of _____ life rather than science-fiction books, which this one _____ to be.

E. Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

end enjoyed practice grave against joined reveals
accuracy skills help picked chase set event stranger nightmares promises shot bully dark nearby

In the story, A Shot in the Dark, by Shane Lee, an unexpected event happens.

1. The story is _____ on a _____ night in Cork. Jackie Mahon, a twelve-year-old boy, is pucking a ball with his hurley _____ a wall on a street. He wants to be _____ for the school team. One night he is _____ by another boy, a _____, who is a good hurler and _____ Jackie that he will help him to improve his hurling _____. They meet every night for a _____ session.
Then, one night, Wally Maguire, the local _____, comes along and starts to push Jackie around. Jackie’s new friend puts a stop to the bullying by taking a ____ at Maguire and hitting him on the nose. Maguire gets angry and he and his gang _____ the boy. They follow him to a _____ graveyard, where he stops. He warns them to leave Jackie alone and then _____ his face – a skull – before fading softly into his _____.

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 _____ for many years and would _____ their bullying ways.

3. No, I was not convinced that the _____ could have happened. Ghosts, especially those that can strike a ball with such _____, do not exist. However, I _____ the story and feel that we all could do with a little _____ from ghosts like the one in the story!
Sample Answer – Cloze Test

Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

- napkin
- spinach
- lips
- bouquet
- refuses
- sixty
- quiet
- relationship
- puzzles
- adds
- amusing
- climb
- luggage
- policeman
- tucked
- shy
- twenty
- interested
- fascinated
- warm

A. The narrator received a very _____ welcome. Dawsey helped her with her _____. Booker sent her a ____ of carnations. Amelia gripped her hand tightly and made her welcome. Even the little girl, Kit, who is ____ 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 ____ by a ‘severed-thumb trick’. She is old enough to speak properly and knows what she wants to eat. She is young enough to _____ onto Dawsey’s lap after dinner. Kit wants a bedtime story and wants to be _____ in by someone so that’s why I think she is about five.

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

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

E. Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

- chats
- detective
- former
- actually
- set
- identifies
- crime
- arranged
- learn
- later
- foggy
- agreed
- betrayed
- separate
- moves
- passing
- reunion
- agreement

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

2. The story is about a _____ of two ____ friends, Bob and Jimmy. They went their _____ ways when they were in their twenties – but _____ to meet on a certain date and time, twenty years ____. The story is _____ in New York on a dark and ____ night.

Bob, who travelled from Chicago, is at the agreed spot at the agreed time of ten o’clock. He _____ to a _____ cop, telling him about the _____ between Jimmy and
himself. Ten o’clock strikes and the cop _____ on. A short time later a man arrives and _____ himself as Jimmy.

We _____ next that Bob turned to a life of _____ and was a wanted man. The man who called himself Jimmy turns out to be a _____ and arrests Bob. In the cell, Bob learns that the cop he had chatted to was _____ Jimmy, his old ‘friend’, who then _____ to have Bob arrested. Bob was _____ by his old friend, Jimmy. I think Jimmy treated Bob badly.
Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

persuade important want charge family secret faint enthusiastic special skipper
wearing certificate decisions finally responsible props leave everyone
mind adventure factory wages frown stunned paint dream generous

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

He is very good at keeping a _______. He has worked on the boat and waits until it
is finished before he tells his family.

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

He is a good _______ man because he loves to sail with his family and the dog.

B. Michael is very _______. He is the first to say, ‘She’s fantastic!’ when they see the yacht.
He says ‘Fan-tas-tic!’ again when he hears his father’s plan. He loves _______ and
sailing.

Michael is also _______ because he got a paper round job and gave his _______
to his family when his father lost his job. He said he didn’t _______ giving them the
money.

C. Michael’s father wants the mother to be the _______ so that she’ll have an _______ job
on the boat. He wants her to know she will be able to make _______ about their sailing
trip and that she’ll be in _______. He also wants her to be _______ and study for a
Yachtmaster’s _______.

He knows this is important to her because she checks, ‘I’ll be skipper you say?’— before
she agrees to go.

D. If I were to direct this scene:
   1. Two _______ that have to be on stage are the boat and sheets covering it.
   2. The father would be _______ the old clothes that he wore when he was working
      on the boat. I would get him to wear an old baseball hat, an old sweatshirt with
      splashes of _______, an old pair of jeans with a tear in one knee and old runners
      with splashes of paint on them.
   3. I would instruct the mother to act ‘utterly _______’. She would open her eyes and her
      mouth very wide. She could look as though she is going to _______ and hold onto
Michael’s arm. She would shake her head when she says that she won’t _______ home. She would _______ and listen very carefully to what the father says and _______ agree.

E. Guidelines for answering the studied drama / film question.

Name the play or film you have studied.

1. Name the likeable character. Tell the facts about him/her, who is he? What role does he play? What does he do? What likeable qualities did he/she have? What did he do to make you like him?

2. Describe the ending of the play (there is no need to tell the story of the entire play or film).

3. Would you change the ending? Did you find the ending satisfactory or not? What would you change or why would you leave it as it is?

Sample Answer – Cloze Test

Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

charge confined concentration why adventure isolated inmate arrives caught horror barbed beneath share happy just gradually imprisoned clothing

The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas

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

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

3. No, I would not change the ending of it. To have a _______ ending, where Bruno was saved, would lessen the _______ of what actually happened. Also, I felt that it was _______ and right that Bruno’s father should _______ the sufferings of the many Jewish parents whose children were killed.
The film I studied was *To Kill a Mockingbird*

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

2. I found the scene _______ because I was waiting to see how the situation would be _______ – or if it would be. The excitement _______ 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 _______ even more when he adjusts his spectacles and the dog gets closer. I was _______ and delighted when he killed the dog.
A. 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 boasting 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 in creating them.

B. Queen Hera is really bored. She thinks of things to occupy Zeus when he is creating. She realises that Gold People would not work or obey Zeus and she is reminding 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.

C. 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 confident and says ‘I’m the most perfect work of creation.’ I would like to act the part of her costume at Zeus when she says ‘Me? . . . Build? You’re sneering at Zeus.’ I would also like to be so boastful 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.

D. 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 temple.
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 _______. All the Clay People are being _______ away!

E. Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

The film I studied was The Field

1. Bull McCabe, a man who _______ a rented field, changing it from _______ rock to _______ pasture suitable for _______ cattle, dreams of buying the field at an _______.

2. At first it looks like he will _______ when an American appears and _______ that he intends to _______ 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 _______ to give him a fright. After that, Bull is the only _______ and buys the field.

3. The _______ on Bull is terrible. It _______ him. He is _______ by the guards. The local bishop _______ at Mass, asking people to come forward with information. People _______ Bull. Finally, he goes mad and drives all his cattle over a cliff into the sea, before following them himself to his _______.

4. Yes, I would recommend the film. It _______ a _______ of a different Ireland and how people lived in the fifties. There are some very _______ and dramatic moments in the film and the actor playing Bull is _______. It is a very enjoyable film!
Sample Answer – Cloze Test

Rewrite the following sample answers using the words below to fill in the blanks.

A. Tom has been away from home for _______ years.

B. The father feels _______ that Tom has arrived without telling him that he was coming. The father says _______ times, ‘You shoulda told me you were coming.’ He would have _______ to have had _______ in for Tom.

C. The _______ between Tom and his father does not seem to be a _______ one. His father has kept a _______ of Tom on the _______ and we hear that he has _______ to Tom. He is _______ because he did not know Tom was coming. He would like to have bought food for him. He is more upset when he _______ that Tom has been in town for two days, _______ in a friend’s place, and did not _______ him. The father likes to talk about Tom to the _______.

Tom seems to make very little _______ 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 _______ very late at night.

There seems to be a _______ between them because we read that when they begin to speak ‘the dialogue is slow and _______.’ Overall they seem to have a poor relationship.

D. England time write again place room funeral soon late

Tom: It’s getting _______. I better be going now.
Father: Stay the night here. You can stay in your old _______.
Tom: No thanks, I’m staying in a friend’s _______. I’m off to _______ again in the morning.
Father: So I won’t see you _______?
Tom: I’ll _______ to you.
Father: That’s what you said the last _______, and you never did.
Tom: Well, I’ll write this time and come back to see you _______.
Father: The next time you come back it will be to my _______.
Sample Answer – Cloze Test

Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

A. 1. The two characters Jitterwit and Von Gonktop treat Dully _______. They both call him ‘fool’ and _______ him about to ‘Get everything ready’. They ask him lots of questions but don’t _______ for answers. They _______ badly towards Dully.
   2. Dully seems to me to be a good person who enjoys _______. He likes the _______ and the birds. He appears to me to be _______ and calm. He stays _______ when the others are _______. He is _______ enough to _______ that there is a _______ on the telescope.

B. Jitterwit’s name suits him. He talks in _______, jittery sentences. ‘Where’s the Master? What’s going on?’ He seems very _______ and says things like ‘Aaaaah!’ and ‘Oooooh!’ He seems _______ and not very _______ so the name Jitterwit suits him.

C. I would tell the actor playing the part of the Master that his tone of _______ should be _______ and he should _______ slowly. His voice should be _______ to _______ that he is intelligent.
   His body language should show that he is in _______, his head held _______. When he says ‘Out of the question’ he should _______ the others with a _______ of his hand.
   His costume should be that of an _______ professor. He could have his shirt _______ tied incorrectly, a tie pushed over to one side, a jacket with a hole in the sleeve and two _______ shoes.

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

E. Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.
   intended who start evict lifelong pressured twist back pretends immensely evicted scenes fill plot upcoming series desperate unexpected constant teach
I studied the film *School of Rock*.

1. Dewey Finn is a rock singer and guitarist ________ is kicked out of his band at the ________ of the film. His flatmate and ________ friend Ned Schneebly, a substitute teacher, is ________ by his girlfriend to \ Dewey unless he ‘gets a real job’ and pays off the ________ rent he owes. Dewey takes a phone call ________ for Ned from the principal of a very posh school, asking Ned to ________ in for a teacher who has broken her leg. ________ for money to avoid getting ________, Dewey does the ________, ________ to be Ned and takes the job as a substitute teacher for the fifth-grade class. I never expected the ________ to take such a ________, as I could never imagine Dewey as a teacher.

2. Yes, the unexpected event adds ________ to the enjoyment of the film. It sets off a ________ of hilarious ________ in the classroom. Dewey has no real idea how to ________, and instead simply gives his students ________ free time. He then decides to turn a classroom full of kids into a rock band to win the ________ Battle of the Bands Competition.
A. I think Judy is a very ________ person. She begins the day by saying ‘Good morning’ at least ________ times. She ________ that there is sunshine and thinks that the world is ________ on them. She likes music. She seems to be a very happy person.

Judy is also a kind and ________ person. She wants to make Tim ________, as she thinks he likes it. She tries to cheer him up when he is being ________. She thinks that he is ________ and calls him ‘dear’ and ‘______’.

She is a very positive person. She is delighted that Tim is going to show his ________ to someone and is very ________ to him.

B. I think Tim would use a very ________ and ________ tone of voice. First of all he answers Judy with one word answers. Then he ________ about things, for ________, ‘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 ________’.

C. Tim: Hi.
Man: Hello, Tim. Do you have the ________?
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 ________ 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 ________ people who want to rip me off. I won’t bother selling them. Bye!

D. I think Judy and Tim have a very bad ________ because they seem to have very little in ________. She is cheerful – ‘What a truly pleasant day’ – and he is grumpy. She is a positive person who likes music on the ________, ________ he thinks it’s just ________. Judy is very nice to Tim. She is ________ 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 ________ what she ________ for him. He says he doesn’t like tea anymore.
A. We learn that Billy has a ______ character. He reads the book on ______ even though he finds it difficult. He is ‘struggling with the ______’. He is also determined to get and train a kestrel even though his brother ______ him and his mother isn’t ______ 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 ______.

B. Diary entry.
I spent hours down in the ______ this afternoon. I ______ the kestrels. They were flying about and then they would ______ 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 ______ on the way home and there was a book on falconry. There are ______ in the book and it shows how to ______ a kestrel. I will wait until the young birds are big ______ to live without their mother and then I’ll take one. I have the nest in the ______ nearly ready now.

C. The boys have a very ______ and relaxed relationship with their mother. The mother seems to be ______ for herself only. She does not ______ out to Jud for hurting Billy. She asks them what they are doing that night but does not ______ to the answer. She has no ______ in what Billy tells her about the kestrel and the shed. She does not get a proper meal ready but gives Billy ______ for ‘______ and crisps or something’.

D. Billy: I’ve been reading all about how to ______ 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 ______.
Billy: I know what to ______ them on now.
Jud: Listen Billy, if you keep going on about kestrels, people will think you’re ______.
Billy: But they’re brilliant. You should see them dive.
Jud: That’s the sort of talk that will make people thinks you’re ______. That and ______ all the time down in the woods. Forget about it!
The play I studied is called *Our Day Out* by Willie Russell.

1. The play is about a class **outing** to the seaside. **Treat** 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 **kinder** teacher, who has **respect** for the kids. Mr Briggs is **bullied** by the kids and gets his way by **bullying** them.

2. The disagreement was not really **settled** as both teachers are too set in their ways. Occasionally, throughout the day they get **along** a little better, but not for long.

3. I was not satisfied with the ending. I had **hoped** that the day **spent** with the kids would bring out a **kind** 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.
A. Kamyshev thinks that the Russians have ‘______ intelligence’. He ______ the French. He thinks that they have only ‘______ intelligence’. He thinks they will ‘______ anything’ and he says that France is just a ‘______ of dirt’ and a very small _______.

B. I do not agree because Kamyshev spends his time insulting the _______ and boasting about the _______. He boasts that Russia is so big that you could ‘keep going forever’ in it. He says that if Russians were _______ properly they would be the ‘equal of any _______ in the world’. He thinks the Russians have very ‘______’ minds. He also _______ that Russians do not boast!

C. If I were _______ I would tell the _______ to act as an old person, with a _______ voice and a French _______ because Champugne is described as an _______ Frenchman. He has to wait very _______ while Kamyshev insults him and insults French people. I would instruct him to look down and look as though he is trying to _______ his temper. When he speaks he speaks ‘_______’ 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 _______ his voice once to _______ himself when he says ‘I have never said that’, but then become quiet again.

D. I found this scene _______. It was Kamyshev who created the humour although he did not _______ it. At the start of the _______ he is crying and blowing his nose because the mustard is so hot. This would look funny on stage. He _______ everything. He says that the French would eat ‘_______, rats and cockroaches’. He says that they would eat a ‘plateful of _______’ and ‘ask for more’.

    He does say that the French are _______ because they ‘do not _______ on the floor’.

    The funniest thing that Kamyshev does is that he boasts about the Russians and says ‘the only thing we don’t _______ how to do is boast about it’.
A. I think this is a good slogan because it ______ to me that there is so much to ______ and to ______ in Viking and Medieval Dublin. It also suggests that you could lose yourself in the ______ that you could ______ that you were living in other ______.

B. I think the photograph with the people in the ______ would most likely interest tourists. It would ______ tourists’ attention as it is the ______ photograph on the poster. It has ______ colours than the other photographs. It looks like the man who is ______ something at the two people in the stocks is having ______.

C. I think the text is more useful than the floor plans. The text has good ______ in different ______, for example, Experience, Find and Meet. The text ______ tells you all the things you can do and see, ‘Go back to Viking times in Dublin!’ I find the floor plans too ______. The rooms are called ‘The ______’ and ‘The Wharf’ which I don’t find useful as they are ______ to understand.

D. The ______ colour is ______ and the colours used on it are yellow, blue and ______. These three are the ______ colours so they are very ______ on black and would ______ attention. A ______ shade of the yellow, blue and red is used to suggest that this is a very ______ and historical place. The ______ in the headlines is clear and bold and ______ to read. These would attract the reader’s attention. But the type used to give ______, especially the ______, is very small and ______ to read.

E. 1. Slogan: Walk around the Round Tower in Ardmore!
   2. This is one of the most perfect ______ towers in Ireland.
   3. You could have a great day out ______ free for all the family. There is no ______ charge to walk around the tower and there is lots of free ______. Then you could enjoy a ______ and a swim on the lovely, long, sandy ______ in Ardmore.
A. 1. People can see As You Like It from the 3rd to the 6th of _____ at 8 p.m.
2. I expect this play will have a _____ ending because there is a photograph of a happy couple on the _____. The poster says ‘A _____ romantic comedy about love, lost and found’. I think this means that the _____ in the play will _____ love in the end.

B. On one hand there is a photograph of Romeo and Juliet _____ and above them a picture of a _____ circled by _____. This contrasts with the _____ of men with guns pointing and shooting one another. The men look very _____ and full of hatred, which _____ with the love that Romeo and Juliet have. The slogan _____ this contrast also: ‘My only love sprung from my only hate.’

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

D. I think that the poster of Romeo and Juliet looks more interesting. The couple looks _____ than the couple in As You Like It. The image of the two _____ shooting at one another looks interesting. I like the fact that the _____ in the Romeo and Juliet poster have _____ 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 _____ of the school and ‘The End of Year Concert’. I would put in the _____ and time of the concert. I would say where and what price the _____ 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 _____ and black, our school colours. The _____ would be big and clear, with not too much _____. The illustrations would be musical _____, such as guitars and _____. The black and yellow colours and the guitars and drums would be _____ for young people.
Sample Answer – Cloze Test

Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

cruel shoes smiling highlights energy banned difficult emphasises kneeling reality words eye-catching fve clear mat message effective girl stirring education expression full-time adults large wall right cooking none law petition joy capital because paints

A. This is a good slogan. The ‘STOP’ is in _____ letters and is in red and white, ‘Child Labour’ is in _____ letters and in black and white and ‘School is the best place to work’, is in yellow, so the slogan is _____ . It is a good slogan _____ it _____ that the only place a child should work is at school.

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

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

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

E. 1. Caption: Too young to carry the weight of the world!
   2. People must ____ governments to change the _____ and ban child labour, as over 240 million children work in full-time employment. These children, some as young as _____ 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 _____ that all children can be educated. Every child has the _____ to be educated.
Sample Answer – Cloze Test

Rewrite the following sample answer, using the words below to fill the blanks.

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

2 I am not _____ 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 _____ of driving and the price of cars, which I would need to know.

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

C. The advertisement on page 2 gives a very _____ picture of what it is like to take public transport. It says you will be wet, late, dirty, smelly and it _____ 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’ _____: ‘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 _____ home a point.

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

  I would put in a picture of a shiny new car or two going down a nearly _____ 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 _____ 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 _____ people that driving fast can lead to ____. In the picture the family are walking _____ behind the hearse. I want to show people that if they do not slow down they may have no ____. They will be driven slowly to their _____.

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