

Answers

3. Examples:
Effect: It made them think of nice things.
Evidence: 'It was like nightingales, and the sea, and the fiddle, and the voice of your mother...'
OR Effect: They were overcome with happiness.
Evidence: It made them want to 'cry with pleasure'.
OR Effect: They were hypnotised.
Evidence: 'No one cared to speak', and they looked 'at the green radiance'.
4. You should have ticked: A place which is sacred or holy.
5. Your answer may mention:
- the beautiful light (how it makes you feel/its colour etc.)
 - the hypnotic voice (unknown but understood language/beautiful sound)
 - made of two parts joined by a pin
 - held in a shrine

Challenge

Example:

There is no way the children will be able to collect all the dust as it is scattered over many lands and sunk into many seas. The voice is suggesting that the only way they'll find it is by going back to a time when it was perfect and whole: 'You must seek it where it still is, perfect as ever...In the Past you may find it'.

Text 5 — Non-Chronological Report

Pages 30 and 31: Air Raids — Question Set 1

1. The table should be filled in like this:
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| Britain | Germany |
| United States | Japan OR Germany |
| Japan | Australia |
| Germany | Britain |
2. The bombers from Japan and Germany could not fly that far.
3. You should have matched these pairs:
Londoners — slept in the underground tube stations of the city.
German children — were held at shoulder height in the shelters.
The German Luftwaffe — began bombing London in September 1940.
British children — continued to go to school during the day.
German people — were crowded and uncomfortable in the U-Bahn stations.
4. German children found the war much harder to deal with than British children. — Opinion
Some people chose to stay in their homes during air raids. — Fact
It was really unfair that some people had to sleep in caves when others got to sleep in air raid shelters. — Opinion
More Japanese people were killed than British people. — Fact
America was the luckiest country during World War II. — Opinion

5. extensively — heavily
widespread — mass
packed — crammed, crowded
peak — climax
6. The two cities were completely destroyed by the atomic bombs.

Pages 32 and 33: Air Raids — Question Set 2

1. Examples:
'There were fears that...' — It shows how bombing raids affected people's everyday lives.
'German children experienced...' — It tells us how uncomfortable and dangerous the air raids were for German children.
2. Examples:
Different Types of Air Raid Shelters
OR Air Raid Shelters used in World War II
3. Any two of the following:
'mass air attacks destroyed cities', 'Japan suffered heavy bombing', 'experienced the terrors of air raids', 'damage thousands of houses and many schools', 'kill at least 30,000 people', 'wipe out the Japanese cities'
4. Your answer should refer to people interested in World War II or air raids. You should also mention what life was like for children during the war/in the past, as much of the text focuses on children, and the report is taken from a book called 'Children in Wartime'.
5. Your answer may refer to some or all of the following:
- They were 'almost constantly' bombed in 1944-1945.
 - Sometimes the air was so bad in the shelter, people had to leave even when bombs were falling.
 - Allied air forces (countries working together) began 'round-the-clock bombing of Germany'.
 - The Allies bombed the German city of Dresden.

Challenge

Your answer may agree, disagree or have elements of both.

Reasons for agreeing:

- At the start of the war it might have felt exciting and like an adventure.
- When inside the shelter there might have been other children to play with which would be fun.

Reasons for disagreeing:

- The German children often had to be held up high in the shelters because there was such a lack of oxygen.
- It would have been really frightening for children, not knowing if their house or school would survive the bombing.
- The shelters were sometimes very cramped so there wouldn't have been anywhere to play and children wouldn't have their toys or friends with them.

Answers

Text 6 — Flashback Story

Pages 36 and 37: The Girl of Ink & Stars — Question Set 1

1. You should have matched these pairs:
The Governor's house — Between the sea and the forest
The school — Between the Governor's house and the village
The orchard — Further away from the beach than the Governor's house
The beaches covered by the tide — To the west
The clay mines — Above the beaches
2. Isabella now goes to the same school as Lupe.
3. You should have ticked: squinted
4. You should have put these events in the following order:
Isabella remembers being at the clay mines. — 4
Isabella laughs so hard it hurts. — 1
Isabella's Ma dies. — 2
Gabo dies. — 3
5. simile: 'like a mountain'
personification: 'crouched'
6. Your answer should mention at least three of the following:
- Being with her Ma and Gabo at the mines
 - Having fun
 - Learning to tie themselves to the dragon tree
 - Being lowered into the gorge
 - Gabo being scared
 - Gabo falling
 - Laughing
 - The ache in her belly
 - Ma dying
 - Gabo dying

Pages 38 and 39: The Girl of Ink & Stars — Question Set 2

1. The Governor is rich. — true
Lupe is popular at school. — false
Isabella feels sorry for Lupe. — true
Isabella wants to swim in the sea. — true
Ma and Gabo die of different diseases. — false
2. It shows how small they look because they are so far away.
3. a) Because they blame her for not being able to paint the walls rainbow coloured in the new school.
b) Example:
Lupe thinks her Dad does things to make the family appear better than everyone else 'To uphold the family honour'. She doesn't say this like she is proud of it because she puts on a posh voice so it's like she disagrees with it. She also speaks with a 'sad smile' when she tries to explain that it has not been done for her so maybe she'd like her Dad to love her more.
4. 'My toes itched', 'it was not the same as trying it for myself'

5. Example:

The first quote is literal — referring to Ma bringing Gabo up from the dark of the gorge. The second quote is metaphorical/figurative/not literal — referring to the darkness Isabella felt when Ma died and no one could help her.

Challenge

Your answer should say whether you agree or disagree with the jellyfish.
Your answer may refer to the way Isabella describes different parts of the island — the size of the Governor's house, the colour of the sea and the forest, how the school has changed.
Your answer should mention that Isabella tries not to look at the clay mines and explain this is because it is such a sad memory because both Ma and Gabo are now dead.

Text 7 — Explanation Text

Pages 42 and 43: Lasers — Question Set 1

1. It turns it into a straight, narrow beam of very bright light.
2. Concentrated and very powerful.
It is of one colour only or invisible infra-red rays.
3. You should have matched these pairs:
medium — substance
orbiting — revolving around
partially — not completely
illuminates — lights up
4. Lasers are used by scientists to study the Earth. — true
Lasers only have one important job to do. — false
Lasers have only been discovered in the last 20 years. — false
Laser light waves are different to ordinary light waves. — true
5. Examples:
The subheadings help the reader know what they're going to read about in each section. OR They help to organise the writing into sections.
6. Any three of the following examples:
- 'increasing our knowledge about our planet'
 - 'first used in surgery'
 - 'used to measure Earth's movements'
 - 'First transatlantic optical fibres send telephone messages'
 - 'Laser-guided missiles used by USA in Gulf War'
 - measuring the 'distance from the Moon to the Earth'
 - 'measure distances accurately'
 - 'make holograms and compact discs'
 - 'guide missiles'
 - 'detect earthquakes and volcanic eruptions'
 - 'plane powered by lasers'
 - 'laser headlights'