1. Explore contrast and a speaker's viewpoint

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Models are examples. Accept other accurate responses. Give feedback on task completion, clarity and suitable language. Extension tasks are unscored unless stated.

1. WELCOME promises openness, yet the child is kept waiting alone outside. The contrast may criticise institutions or people whose public words of inclusion are not matched by their behaviour. The poem does not identify a specific organisation; avoid treating one possible real-world parallel as a stated fact.

2. Literally, the bird can enter through a gap while the child cannot get past the gate. Symbolically, its freedom can sharpen the child's exclusion or suggest that barriers made by people are unnecessary. A supported alternative, such as the bird representing hope of finding another opening, is also reasonable.

3. The plain statements can create a restrained or ironic ending. Their attractive appearance contrasts with the solitary child, so external brightness does not necessarily mean emotional happiness. The absence of an explicit complaint may make readers supply the criticism themselves. Credit another well-supported response, including limited hope, if it addresses the unresolved waiting.

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2. Read an unreliable judgement carefully

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1. She moves the notice to the entrance, making it easier to notice before visitors choose a counter. She adds a large arrow, giving a clearer visual indication of direction. The tiny lettering is also a problem in the original notice, but the passage does not state that she enlarges the letters.

2. He claims the success supports his original judgement, although the original notice did not guide visitors effectively. The cleaner's changes make the later success possible. His final claim overlooks her contribution and his own failure to recognise the design problem. The gap between his confident account and the events produces irony.

3. The story suggests that people responsible for communication should examine their own methods before blaming an audience. Mr Senaka blames visitors for not reading, despite placing a tiny notice above a high shelf. The cleaner improves the system by observing what users need. Her effective action contrasts with his desire to take credit. The response should explain the details, not merely label him bad and her good.

3. Interpret tension in a short scene

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1. The reply can sound hesitant or incomplete rather than simply joyful. Smoothing the paper and later turning it face down suggest discomfort or reflection. Asha may be happy with the prize while uneasy that Nadee's help was not recognised. These feelings can coexist; do not claim that she definitely regrets winning.

2. The brother initially focuses on rank: first place should create happiness, and second place seems to explain Nadee's lesser recognition. Asha values the cooperation behind the result and notices the lack of applause for her helper. Their exchange questions whether a certificate records every contribution that makes success possible.

3. Asha could turn the paper slowly and pause, suggesting thoughtfulness and dissatisfaction with the narrow recognition. Alternatively, she could place it face down firmly and look towards the exit, suggesting a decision to recognise Nadee herself. Credit gestures and pacing that communicate a defensible meaning; no one gesture is compulsory.

4. Compare, argue and revise

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1. Model: Both texts question attractive claims of helpfulness, but the poem leaves exclusion unresolved while the story shows how an observant person can improve a failing system. Other focused comparisons are valid if they cover both texts accurately.

2. Illustrative response: Both writers expose the distance between a public promise and a person's experience. In The New Gate, the large word WELCOME suggests openness, yet the smallest child remains outside. The contrast makes the promise seem empty. The sparrow's ability to pass through a gap sharpens the child's lack of freedom. The plain final descriptions of bright paint and blue sky leave readers to recognise that an attractive surface has not solved the problem. In A Very Helpful Notice, a sign offers help but is too poorly placed to guide visitors. Mr Senaka blames the audience, while the cleaner responds to what people actually need. The story's sequence creates irony when he claims the later success as proof of his first decision. His words ignore her practical changes. The two endings differ: the child is still waiting, but visitors in the story finally find the desk. The poem therefore sustains a sense of exclusion, whereas the story demonstrates a possible remedy. Together the texts suggest that helpful communication succeeds through careful attention to other people, rather than through confident public slogans alone.

3. Model claim: The notice initially fails to help. Evidence: three visitors pass it, and one waits at the wrong counter. Relevance: these observable outcomes show that the message has not enabled visitors to find the right place. Credit a precise connection between evidence and interpretation, not an unsupported opinion.