

Exercise walk-through

1.4

Inference and the writer's attitude

IGCSE English

Notes select for a heading

Note-making selects brief details for a stated heading and purpose.

A fact can be true but irrelevant to that heading. Two phrases describing the same benefit may still give only one point.

Examples are not automatically excluded: retain an example if it is the detail the task asks for.

Repair club: original note-making attempt

The school repair club meets on Wednesdays. Students learn practical repair skills and save money by fixing their own belongings. The club also helps keep usable items out of the rubbish. A blue toolbox is kept by the door. Places are limited because only two teachers can supervise. Students must bring damaged items from home; the school does not provide them.

Under Benefits, write three short notes. Under Limits, write two.

Decide whether the timetable and toolbox belong under either heading.

Repair club: worked notes

Benefits	Learn repair skills; save money; reduce waste.
Limits	Limited places; must bring own damaged items.
Exclude for these headings	Wednesday is a timetable detail. The blue toolbox is equipment information.
Avoid repetition	“Cheaper repairs” repeats saving money rather than adding a fourth benefit.

2025 notes: preserve the condition

The actual Exercise 3 asks for four advantages and three disadvantages of recumbent bikes. The official scheme accepts short relevant phrases.

Rapid travel is qualified by flat roads; uphill difficulty is a separate disadvantage. Removing the condition changes the claim.

A general description of a bike is not automatically a benefit or a drawback. The heading determines relevance.

Study summaries: select for a purpose

A **summary** keeps the main relevant ideas in fewer words. Combine related points and avoid unnecessary **repetition**.

Use your own words where appropriate, preserving meaning and qualifications. A repeated source idea is not automatically compulsory.

This is a study skill. The current 0510 reading assessment has no summary-writing exercise.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 What can you infer about the writer's opinion of the car park and cycle racks?
Support your answer with evidence. [2]

2.2 Explain what the writer suggests by putting “under consideration” in quotation marks and adding “which he has said before”. [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 What can you infer about the writer's opinion of the car park and cycle racks? Support your answer with evidence. [2]

2.1

- the writer thinks the centre is designed for **drivers**, not walkers or cyclists
- evidence: **three cycle racks** vs a car park for **two hundred vehicles**, and the fact that the writer counted them

2.2 Explain what the writer suggests by putting “under consideration” in quotation marks and adding “which he has said before”. [2]

2.2

- quotation marks **distance** the writer from the manager's phrase – he does not believe it
- “which he has said before” implies the promise is **repeated and never acted on**

Exercises 2.3-3.1

2.3 Is the writer's view of the centre entirely negative? Support your answer. [2]

3.1 Which word in the first paragraph most clearly signals the writer's disapproval?

- ☐ **A** opened
B promised
C roughly
D deserved

Exercises 2.3·3.1

2.3 Is the writer's view of the centre entirely negative? Support your answer. [2]

2.3

- **no** – the view is not entirely negative
- he praises the equipment: “genuinely good”, the pool the club asked for, coaches delighted

3.1 Which word in the first paragraph most clearly signals the writer's disapproval?

- ☐ **A** opened
- B** promised
- C** roughly
- D** deserved

3.1 D

- the mayor's word “**deserved**” is quoted, then undercut by counting the cycle racks
- accept C with a strong justification about “roughly” implying carelessness with money

Exercises 3.2-3.3

3.2 Explain the effect of the phrase “four years after it was promised and roughly twice over its original budget” being placed in the very first sentence. [2]

3.3 Choose **one** phrase from the text and explain what it reveals about the writer’s attitude. [3]

Exercises 3.2-3.3

3.2 Explain the effect of the phrase “four years after it was promised and roughly twice over its original budget” being placed in the very first sentence. [2]

3.2

- it places the **delay and the overspend** before any of the centre’s merits
- the reader judges everything that follows against that failure

3.3 Choose **one** phrase from the text and explain what it reveals about the writer’s attitude. [3]

3.3

- one mark for a correctly chosen phrase, one for the attitude, one for how the words create it
- e.g. “a discount scheme is ‘under consideration’” shows **scepticism**, because reporting an official phrase in the manager’s own words invites the reader to **doubt** it