

FSL2 English Language Revision Card Answers

Reading:

Card Name	Answers	Explanation (if applicable)
R1: How to Use Your Cards	N/A	N/A
R2: Exam Basics	1. Circle b) 2. a) False b) True c) True	Handwriting should be neat, but you will not be tested on it!
R3: Why do Writers Write?	a) to inform / to discuss b) to entertain / to describe c) to instruct / to explain d) to inform / to advise e) to persuade / to explain	Accept any other valid purpose (as there can be more than one!)
R4: Text Types	a) formal b) informal c) informal d) formal e) formal f) informal	
R5: Articles	a) columns b) heading c) Magazine d) Newspaper	The spare word should be 'address'
R6: Poster	a) graphics b) Subheadings c) commands d) eye-catching	The spare word should be 'Long'
R7: Adverts	a) posters b) graphics c) persuasive d) slogan	The spare word should be 'newspapers'
R8: A Formal Letter	a) constructive b) sincerely c) greeting d) sender	The spare word should be 'recipient'

R9: A Webpage	a) subheadings b) navigation c) easy d) serious	The spare word should be 'friendly'
R10: A Blogpost	a) webpage b) educate c) navigation d) formal	The spare word should be 'conversational'
R11: An Online Forum	a) informal b) views c) chatrooms d) chronological	The spare word should be 'angry'
R12: Presentational Features (1)	1. Circle 'headings', 'Paragraphs', 'Subheadings', 'Bullet points' 2. a) True b) False	
R13: Presentational Features (2)	a) True b) False c) False d) True e) True	
R14: Language Features (1)	Idiom = A common saying which has a non-literal meaning. Metaphor = A comparison made by saying something is something else. Simile = A comparison using 'as...as' or 'like'. Adjectives = Words used to describe something, adding more detail to a text. Hyperbole = An exaggerated statement for dramatic effect. Emotive Language = Language that evokes an emotional response from the reader.	
R15: Language Features (2)	Repetition = When the same word or phrase is repeated in quick succession. Alliteration = When the same sound appears at the start of two or more words in a phrase. Personification = Assigning human qualities	

	<p>to non-human things.</p> <p>Rule of three = When a group of words or phrases are in a pattern of three.</p> <p>Direct Address = When the writer seems to be directly speaking to the reader.</p> <p>Rhetorical Question = Questions that don't require an answer from the reader.</p>	
R16: Types of and Navigating Sources	<p>1. a) straightforward b) complex c) straightforward</p> <p>2. In the following order: whole, scan, keywords, presentational, titles</p>	
R17: Fact or Opinion?	<p>a) Opinion b) Opinion c) Fact d) Opinion e) Fact f) Opinion</p>	
R18: Formality and Bias (1)	<p>a) Informal b) Formal c) Formal d) Informal e) Formal f) Informal</p>	
R19: Formality and Bias (2)	<p>a) True b) False c) False d) True e) False f) True</p>	
R20: Point of View and Line of Argument	<p>1. a) explicit b) implicit c) implicit d) explicit</p> <p>2. Tick/circle b)</p>	
R21: Styles of Writing and Voice	<p>1. Circle b) 2. Circle a) 3. Circle c)</p>	
R22: Techniques for Comparing Texts	<p>Text 1: informative, facts, third</p>	

	Text 2: descriptive, opinions, first	
R23: Language for Comparing Texts (1)	<p>Personal tone = I am a huge believer in animal rights.</p> <p>Informal register = Well, who actually knows this info?</p> <p>Descriptive style = The trees cry in fear of the climate crisis.</p> <p>Formal register = Deforestation is one of the biggest contributors to climate change.</p> <p>Emotive tone = The poor family were heartbroken.</p>	
R24: Language for Comparing Texts (2)	<p>a) In contrast</p> <p>b) whereas</p> <p>c) Equally</p> <p>d) However</p> <p>e) On the other hand</p>	
R25: Structure for Comparing Texts	<p>a) point of view</p> <p>b) long</p> <p>c) perspective</p> <p>d) short</p>	
R26: Tips and Tricks	<p>1. Circle b)</p> <p>2. Circle a)</p> <p>3. Circle c)</p>	
R27: Understanding the Questions	<p>1. a) Underline 'compare'</p> <p>b) Underline 'Identify'</p> <p>c) Underline 'What' or 'Explain'</p> <p>2. List = Provide a number of examples based on information in a text.</p> <p>Support = Use quotes or evidence from the text to back up your points.</p> <p>Give = Provide evidence from the text or reasons why the writer has done something.</p>	
R28: Sample Questions	N/A	N/A
R29: Example: Question	N/A	N/A
R30: Example: High Level	N/A	N/A

R31: Example: Medium Level	N/A	N/A
R32: Example: Low Level	N/A	N/A

Writing:

Card Name	Answers	Explanation (if applicable)
W1: Exam Basics	a) Purpose OR aim b) Newspaper article, magazine article, email, letter, blogpost, review, report leaflet c) Check your answer(s) d) Grammar e) False	b) Accept any other valid text type.
W2: Why are you Writing?	1. Chooses 'to party' 2. Chooses 'to inform'	
W3: Assessing Audience	a) Detailed b) Formal c) False	
W4: Context	1. Circle b) 2. Any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing 'to complain' will affect the tone • Formal language will need to be used for the audience • Correct presentational features such as a greeting and sign-off • Information should be focused on the purpose of the task e.g. why the remote is not working 	2. Accept any other valid explanation or similar wording
W5: Text Types: Letters	Top left missing feature: Greeting Top right missing feature: Date Bottom left missing feature: Name	Accept attempts to complete the letter correctly (e.g. using actual names) rather than the name of the feature
W6: Text Types: Articles	Top left missing feature: Author's name Top right missing feature: Subheading	Accept attempts to complete the article correctly (e.g. a related subheading) rather than the name of the feature

W7: Text Types: Email	<p>1. Subject line = Anything relating to the content of the email, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train cancellations - Unbelievable! • Train nightmares • Train cancellations are ruining work lives! • We are depending on you! <p>2. Sign-off</p>	<p>1. Accept any suitable and relevant subject line</p> <p>2. Accept attempt to complete the article correctly (e.g. writing 'Yours sincerely...') rather than the name of the feature</p>
W8: Text Types: Reports	<p>1. Circle 'addresses'</p> <p>2. a) Circle 'impersonal' b) Circle 'formal' c) Circle 'summarise what the report is about' d) Circle 'outlines what the report is about'</p>	
W9: Text Types: Leaflet	<p>1. Circle 'Slang'</p> <p>2. a) Circle 'persuasive' b) Circle 'informal' c) Circle 'direct the reader'</p>	
W10: Language Features	<p>1. a) To involve the reader / persuade the reader to agree with a certain point b) To emphasise a certain point c) To make a point more memorable</p> <p>2. a) Direct address (to the reader) b) Hyperbole c) Emotive language</p>	<p>1. Accept any other valid effect</p>
W11: Language Use	<p>a) Unbiased b) Opinions c) Personal d) Words in their full form e) To persuade</p>	
W12: Organisational Markers	<p>a) and b) Then c) but d) However</p>	
W13: Grammar: Tenses	<p>a) Past b) Present c) Future d) Past e) Present</p>	
W14: Grammar: Articles	<p>1. Circle a)</p> <p>2. a) definite b) indefinite</p>	
W15: Grammar:	<p>1. Must = to show obligation</p>	

Modals	<p>May = to show possibility Can = to show capability</p> <p>2. Circle 'True'</p>	
W16: Grammar: Sentences	<p>1. a) Underline 'stretched' Circle 'cat'</p> <p>b) Underline 'hung' and 'shone' Circle 'flags'</p> <p>2. a) False b) True</p>	2. a) 'dances' should be 'danced' here!
W17: Grammar: Sentence Length and Paragraphs	<p>Rewrites to: 'The holiday was amazing and I can't wait to return in the future. The resort had 3 pools which we sunbathed next to for the majority of the week. However, on some days, we nearly got burnt.'</p>	Accept similar structure if writing flows and makes grammatical sense.
W18: Punctuation (1)	<p>a) Add an apostrophe to 'buildings' b) Add a colon after 'New York' c) Add a comma after 'basil' d) Add a semicolon after 'me' e) Add beginning and closing speech marks to 'The time for change is now' and a comma before 'declared'</p>	a) This is to show possession
W19: Punctuation (2)	<p>a) Question mark b) Full stop c) Full stop d) Question mark e) Exclamation mark</p>	
W20: Spelling (1)	<p>a) dout = doubt b) sumer = summer c) we're = were d) acidentally = accidentally e) here = hear</p>	
W21: Spelling (2)	<p>a) 5 minutes b) repeatedly c) because</p>	
W22: Fantastic Finalising	<p>a) There should not be a colon there b) 'spain' should have a capital letter c) 'a' should be 'an' d) There should be a question mark at the end e) The tenses do not match</p>	
W23: Tips and Tricks	<p>1. Circle c) 2. Circle b) 3. Circle c)</p>	

W24: Sample Questions	N/A	N/A
W25: Example: Question	N/A	N/A
W26: Example: High Level	N/A	N/A
W27: Example: Medium Level	N/A	N/A
W28: Example: Low Level	N/A	N/A

SLC:

Card Name	Answers	Explanation (if applicable)
SLC1: Exam Basics	a) medium b) to raise a point within a conversation c) line of argument OR narrative d) True e) all	
SLC2: Extracting information	a) relevant b) Already having an idea of what you are looking out for OR making notes c) Already having an idea of what you are looking out for OR making notes d) False e) Circle 'Abbreviations'	
SLC3: Line of Argument and Narratives	In the following order: 3, 1, 5, 4, 2	
SLC4: Responding	a) True b) False c) False d) True e) False	
SLC5: Asking	1. Circle b) 2. Circle c) 3. Circle a)	
SLC6: Communicating	In the following order: clear, quietly, tone, structure, respectful	

SLC7: Using Evidence	Circle b.	
SLC8: Language in Context	a) True b) Language OR Tone OR Register c) True d) False	
SLC9: Contributing	1. Circle a. 2. Circle c. 3. Circle a.	
SLC10: Adapting	1. Circle b. 2. Circle c. 3. Circle a.	
SLC11: Interjecting and Redirecting	1. Circle or write b. 2. Circle c. 3. Circle a.	
SLC12: Key SLC Skills	N/A	N/A
SLC13: Dos and Don'ts	a) don't b) don't c) do d) don't e) do f) don't	
SLC14: Marking Breakdown	N/A	N/A
SLC15: Tips and Tricks	a) abbreviations / spider diagrams / bullet points b) repeating weakens your argument c) False d) Structure	
SLC16: Sample Scenario	Selects option A as the most appropriate	