Unit 13 · Expressing Ability

HARDER PRACTICE QUESTIONS · ANSWER KEY

Full marks 27

Give the marks for the points in the marking scheme; an answer in other words that says the same is right.

1 Who can do what?

ANSWER HA · 6

Tests: reasoning with *can / can't* facts (only, except, and that person); two abilities joined by *and* after *can*, by *or* after *can't*; short answers that stop at *can*.

a.

	Aakriti	Nishant	Sandhya	Kapil
swim	✓	✓	✗	✓
play the madal	✗	✗	✓	✗
ride a bike	✓	✓	✓	✗
speak Tamang	✗	✗	✓	✓

b. **Sandhya.** The madal player can't swim (clue 2). Aakriti, Nishant and Kapil can all swim (clues 3, 4, 5), so none of them can be the madal player. Only Sandhya is left, so she plays the madal, can't swim, and (clue 6) speaks Tamang.

c. Models: *Sandhya can play the madal **and** speak Tamang.* (or *… and ride a bike*) · *Kapil can't ride a bike **or** play the madal.* (The tempting mistake is *can't … and*.)

d. 1. **No, he can't.** 2. **Yes, they can.** (Not *Yes, they can swim* as a short answer.)

MARKING SCHEME

✓ a. The swim and madal rows right.
✓ a. The bike and Tamang rows right.
✓ b. Sandhya, because the madal player can't swim and the other three can.
✓ c. Sandhya: *can … and …*, true by the table.
✓ c. Kapil: *can't … or …*, true by the table.
✓ d. *No, he can't.* and *Yes, they can.*

2 What do since and as mean here?

ANSWER HA · 6

Tests: *since* and *as* have more than one meaning (a reason, from a time, while, in the way that), decided by the whole sentence; one sentence can carry two of them; only *because* answers *Why?* on its own, while *since* and *as* need the main part of the sentence after them.

a. 1. **because** · 2. **from a time** (2078 is a year) · 3. **while** (two things at the same time) · 4. **because** · 5. **in the way that** (like)

b. **From a time:** every match from the day Samir joined until now has been won.
Because: the team wins because Samir joined (he made it better). (The tempting answer gives only one reading.)

c. **Answer 2,** *Because the bus broke down.* Only *because* can answer *Why?* by itself; *since* and *as* begin a reason that needs the rest of the sentence. A full sentence: *Since (As) the bus broke down, I had to walk the last part of the way.*

MARKING SCHEME

✓ a. 1 to 3: because, from a time, while.
✓ a. 4 and 5: because, in the way that.
✓ b. A time meaning: since Samir joined, until now.
✓ b. A reason meaning: because Samir joined.
✓ c. Answer 2: only *because* answers *Why?* alone.
✓ c. A full sentence with *since* or *as* and a main part.

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3 A Saturday timeline

ANSWER HA · 5

Tests: choosing the tense from the timeline, not from one signal word: the past perfect continuous for a stretch of time up to a past moment, the past perfect for the earlier of two past events, the past continuous for an action in progress, the future continuous for an action in progress at a future time; and what each tense says about which came first.

a. 1. **had been practicing** (a stretch of time, an hour and a half, up to a past moment; *had practiced* is also right, since the practice was over when he came) · 2. **had** already **eaten** (before he arrived) · 3. **were cooking** (in progress at ten) · 4. **had made** (finished before eleven) · 5. **will be cooking** (in progress at a future time; *are cooking*, for a plan, is also right)

b. **Sentence 1** doesn't fit. *When the power went off, they cooked sel roti* says the cooking **started after** the power went off, as an answer to it. But they had started at nine. Sentence 2 says the cooking was **in progress** at eleven, and sentence 3 that forty were **already done**: both true. (The tempting answer is sentence 3, as if *had made* were a mistake for *made*.)

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1 and 2: *had been practicing* (or *had practiced*), *had already eaten*.
- ✓ a. 3 and 4: *were cooking*, *had made*.
- ✓ a. 5: *will be cooking* (or *are cooking*).
- ✓ b. Sentence 1 doesn't fit.
- ✓ b. It says the cooking began after the power went off (they had started at nine).

4 The goat and the fox

ANSWER A · 5

Tests: ordering a story from its own words, not only from its events: *Once upon a time*; *a* for something new and *the* for something already mentioned (Unit 11); pronouns that need someone named first; time words (*Then*, *The next morning*).

a. **D, B, G, E, A, F, C.** G comes before E: *Wait!* stops the fox, E's *before the fox could answer* needs the goat to have spoken first, and E shows the thing the goat can do.

b. ***the*** (in *the goat*): *the* means the goat has been mentioned before, so D, with *a small goat*, must come first. (*A hungry fox* in B is new, so it has *a*.)

c. **F:** *The next morning* comes after the night in A (*all night*). **C:** *the dog* has been mentioned before, in F (*his dog*), so C comes after F; *came down* needs the goat up the rock (E).

d. Any fitting title, such as *The Clever Goat* or *The Goat Who Could Climb*.

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. B and D in the right places (D first, B second).
- ✓ a. G, E, A, F, C in order after them.
- ✓ b. *the* in *the goat*: mentioned before.
- ✓ c. F: *The next morning* (after the night); C: *the dog* (after F).
- ✓ d. A fitting title.

5 Questions that mean "never"

ANSWER

Tests: *can* for ability, and the same shape used as a question that means *never*; turning such a question into a statement with *can't … without* + *-ing*; why a writer chooses it (Blake's poem); *could* for the past.

a. **1 and 3** ask for real information (*Yes, I can / No, I can't*). **2 and 4** expect "No, never!": everyone already knows the answer.

b. *A mother* ***can't*** *hear her baby cry* ***without going*** *to it.* · *A farmer* ***can't*** *watch hail flatten his wheat* ***without feeling*** *sad.*

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c. The reader answers "No!" in their own head, so they feel the point instead of only being told it; the questions build up, so the feeling grows stronger. (A poem of such questions, like the unit's, pulls the reader in.)

d. A model: *Could the mother hen hear her lost chick cheeping in the storm and not run to find it?* (Any question about the hen with *could … and not*, expecting *No*.)

MARKING SCHEME

✓ a. 1 and 3 real questions; 2 and 4 expect *No, never*.

✓ b. The mother: *can't hear … without going*.

✓ b. The farmer: *can't watch … without feeling sad*.

✓ c. The reader answers *No* for themselves, so the point is felt more strongly.

✓ d. A question about the hen with *could*, expecting *No*.

Marks by level	Knowledge	Understanding	Application	Higher ability	Total
Marks	0	0	5	22	27

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