EWS-WS-CS-AS-FREE02 | Separate answer and model guide

Worksheet 2 - Answers

AS English Language 9093 - selected reading and writing

මුලින් වැඩපත්‍රය කරන්න. පසුව පිළිතුරු සසඳා වැරදි නිවැරදි කරගන්න.

Open tasks: models show one possible response. Accept other accurate, relevant answers.

Page 1: Compare your choices

1. The blog creates an intimate account of anxiety through first-person narration, whereas the email speaks from an organisation to a new volunteer. In the blog, the narrator's cold hands make uncertainty physical. This invites empathy without directly instructing the reader. My email instead uses practical details and direct reassurance to reduce uncertainty before the visit.

The structures also differ. The blog moves from an apparently simple instruction through discomfort to a small helpful interaction. Its final contrast interprets the experience. The email begins with a welcome, gives arrival and task information, then explains how to ask for help. This order serves a reader who needs arrangements they can act on.

I retained the idea of a manageable first task but changed it from a personal discovery into a clear promise of support. Direct address and modal constructions such as "might start" allow flexibility without making the message vague. The friendly register is still controlled, because an institutional email should not sound as if every recipient's experience is already known.

බ්ලොග් සටහන පුද්ගලික බිය අත්දැකීමක් ලෙස පෙන්වන අතර, ඊමේල් පණිවිඩය එහි කුඩා කාර්යයක් පිළිබඳ අදහස ප්‍රායෝගික නොරතුරු හා සහනික කළ උපකාරයක් බවට පරිවර්තනය කරයි.

Page 2: Compare how two notices address a reader

1. Both ask for a preferred session and qualify availability. Text A presents an institutional process; Text B creates a more conversational relationship through a question and direct address.

Connect linguistic evidence to function rather than listing features alone.

2. The passive and noun Applicants foreground a formal procedure. Text B's direct imperative Tell us and pronouns us/you present the request as an exchange between people.

Avoid claiming a guaranteed emotional effect on every reader.

3. Both texts avoid promising a place, but they express the limit differently. "Allocation is subject to availability" compresses the condition into formal nominal language suited to a booking form. Text B expands it into "We will let you know", which explains the next action and gives the organisation a personal voice. Each can suit its publication context.

පාඨ දෙකම ස්ථානයක් ලැබීම සහතික නොකරන නමුත්, එකක් විධිමත් කොන්දේසියක් ලෙසත් අනෙක ආයතනය ඊළඟට කරන දේ පැහැදිලි කරන පුද්ගලික ස්වරයකින්ත් එය දක්වයි.

Support a balanced comparison with accurate terminology and text references.