

Candidate 1 evidence

Question 1

The writer shows an impression of no money or loads of money, he explains that having friendships is more important than no friendships, and money isn't important because money can only last so long.

Question 2

His age defines that everything is about online, computer games, he would rather pick games than any other. His mind evolves around online.

Question 3

'This is what I find so amazing. That my father - like most professionals of his generation'. This indicates that she was shocked of what her father could do with none other than pen and paper as her father would also travel because of his job. 'Earn a salary and support our family with little more than a phone and a stack of papers' This shows that some teenagers don't understand as to what their parents did as they are always on their phones.

Question 4

'I had way more weekly screen time than my own kids, most of it spent zoning out on bad sitcom' - this shows that her childhood was bad because it shows she was just as bad as people from the present day. 'Playing Pac-man on our Commodore 64 so our mum could get the next meal on the table' This shows that when she was playing games on small handheld games, her mum would be getting everything ready etc.

Question 5

The writer's time was he didn't have internet so when they could contact each other via online they would get excited. As for when they didn't have it he explains that it was very boring without phones etc. He explains that people born after him had a lot more experience with technology.

Question 6

'Regaining solitude' explains that he is giving advice about what to do without any technology.

Question 7

Phones, computers etc make us oblivious to reality, for example technology brainwashes our minds to make us only think about that, and not anything around us. Phones make us lose our thinking which leads to our minds tricking itself, as for some people think the internet will soon make us into machines and have

millions of them, as for facetimeing, texting, calling, it shows that people don't meet up fully as for speaking to each other which mean something.

Question 8

Some younger generation are more focused on phones they forget that they can go outside and play etc, because of technology they can lose there minds, and some adults are scared for younger people when growing up.

Question 9

'Who recall the emptiness and boredom' makes an effective conclusion because it shows how they used to play and live back when they were young and what they lived like without any technology.

Candidate 2 evidence

Question 1

You can tell by the writers answer that they are mature and understand that having lots of money but no friends would only keep you happy for a certain amount of time.

Question 2

One thing we learn about the writers age is that he shows his age in his answer by picking to be wealthy with no friends because children believe money can buy them happiness. We learn that he is a well know kid in his school with a close friend group. He would much rather prefer to play video games with friends than watch a film because watching a film they would need to sit still and not talk rather than jumping around and laughing at a game which is more appealing to 2 year old boys.

Question3

'So amazing.. The writer finds the way her dad works to be amazing because he sits at his wooden desk and does the work that needs to be done without using the internet.

'Little more than a phone and a stack of papers.' He can get all of his work done with only a few things on his desk, excluding a computer which now people would say is the most important thing when it comes to getting work done but he does it all on paper.

Question 4

'I'm hopeless' because the writer wasn't brought up with modern day technology the writer finds it difficult to figure out remotes etc now in her adult life.

'Cultural trash' when the writer was introduced to things like iPads and TV shows the writer spent more time on them than her kids.

Question 5

In the writers generation all the children didn't have technology so would either be sitting bored all day or had to find a way to entertain themselves. That generation of children were the last generation who would grow up with technology and social media which makes it a 'unique generation.' Some people would say that people born before technology are smarter because the way they had to learn stuff was a lot harder than how it is now.

Question 6

'Regaining solitude' He is telling people what to do to show them what life was like before social media and technology, this advice is given because giving yourself a technology break can make you feel better and more relaxed.

Question 7

Modern day technology affects our brain and changes the way we look at certain things. The impact of social media and the web might impact the knowledge of future generations, being surrounded by your phone and everything happening on it is sometimes harder to pay full attention to what's happening in the real world. People are so used now to talking to people online instead of in person so it takes away our ability to have an actual conversation in real life.

Question 8

People are scared that kids in generations now and in the future aren't going to be able to handle being by themselves with any distractions. Children are going to miss what it's like to be outside adventuring yourself with nothing else on your mind.

Question 9

'We, the innocents' this is referring back to people saying the last generation without technology are the last 'innocent' people who got to enjoy a childhood with all the media. This contributes to the conclusion because it is saying how children nowadays will never understand what life without internet was like.

Candidate 3 evidence

Question 1

The impression that we are given on the writer is that they think ahead (what later effects will do to them). The writer thinks psychologically (more in depth).
Impression of being smart.

Question 2

Four things we learn about the writer's stepson are:

- ◆ He does a lot of things on the internet (playing video games)
- ◆ His interactions with his friends are over video games/the internet, suggests he may not have great or many face to face interactions (skills)
- ◆ Aging and 'wasting' his childhood on games/internet rather than hanging out with his friends (in real life)
- ◆ Use of slang words like 'Defo' shows how much he's on the internet because he's picked up words used for texting ('Defo' is definitely not just shorter but quicker to type), also cool and has a lot of friends.

Question 3

The writer suggest that she admires her father's way of working as:

Word choice of 'so amazing'.

Clearly she is mesmerised by her father's way of working, and sees how hard working and determined he is that she's complimenting him on it.

The word choice of 'how'. 'How did he sit there all day' suggests she could never do it and is almost confused on how he manages to do so (lots of work without internet and the fact he didn't get bored or give is impressive) and must have been exhausting. Contrast to her because she couldn't last without internet and doing tons of work but he can and did.

Question 4

The writer emphasises the negative aspects of her childhood by:

- ◆ Using hyperbole: 'handicap'

Exaggerating on the fact she's not electronically smart as she should may be (compared to kids now who are). She's not actually 'handicap' but just compares herself to it because she can't do things (electronically) just as handicap people can't do (some) things either.

- ◆ Word choice of 'trash'
 'My childhood ... awash in cultural trash'

Just as kids nowadays waste their childhoods online playing games (etc), it was like her but on stupid movies, TV shows and 'Pac-Man'. 'Trash' indicates rubbish and what she was watching on TV was absolutely rubbish nonsense. Trash could also be waste and she wasted her childhood by looking at screens.

Question 5

Four things we learn about the writer's generation are:

- ◆ They didn't spend it all online
- ◆ They were bored sometimes due to no internet
- ◆ They took time to catch onto the digital world (like sending messages instead of writing on paper)
- ◆ They aren't more intelligent even though they grew up without the internet/online stuff (which is all mind junk which would make you think they would be smarter because there was more room for actual knowledge)

Question 6

Example of sentence structure (lines 45-47) makes it clear that Michael Harris is giving advice is the use of short sentences ('Spend an afternoon writing in a diary. Read 150 pages of a book.') This enhances the point he's making and he uses the short sentences to make the point clear to the reader so they can take them in. This is effective as readers really focus on points.

Question 7

Six points made about the effects of technology are:

- ◆ Tech can have its advantages
- ◆ Tech/fancy things (like vehicles or screens) can intervene with our learning and our heads
- ◆ We don't have/we'll lose our sense of creativity
- ◆ We can be easily distracted by our technology (lose focus on our initial thoughts/concerns/problems etc)
- ◆ Can distract us from spending time with family/friends/colleagues/anyone around us
- ◆ Our face to face conversations will end up being harder and we won't be able to socialise properly

Question 8

The writer's concerns for children are:

- ◆ They won't be able to just relax and think about everyday things (in brain) as they are attention is so all over the place.
- ◆ They'll lose out on just taking in the world and just chilling thinking about nothing as they're so engaged in their screen (internet)
- ◆ Things the kids will relate to will be videos they watched instead of activities/memories they shared

Question 9

The expression below contributes to the passage's (lines 63-67) effective conclusion:

'And while it was dull and uneventful at times' links back to 'Empty yawning hours ... at all.'

The writer portrays this image of doing nothing throughout to show the difference between kids then (80s and back) to kids now. How they would inevitably cope, how the kids now (probably) couldn't. So stating ('And while ... at times.') it just reinforces the thought and ends where it started (boredom, loneliness, contrast to internet and fun games). It summaries as a whole and makes readers think about their childhood. Was it like the writer's or was it like the writer's nephew.