

## UNIT 01 / 13 · LEARN &amp; TRY

## The edited interview

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Learn

Read the original passage twice. Evaluate selection, omission and representation. Use words from the passage when a question asks for evidence.

For a school magazine, Isha interviewed a craft worker about irregular orders. Her draft quoted, “Business is good,” but the full sentence was, “Business is good during festivals, though some months bring almost no orders.” A friend liked the shorter quote because it sounded positive. Isha restored the full meaning and asked the worker to check the description of her work. The article remained readable, though its picture of earnings became less simple.

### Worked example

A reason explains why something happened. An inference combines a clue in the text with a sensible explanation; it must fit the words on the page.

1. What was lost in the short quotation?

---

2. Were the quoted words invented?

---

3. Why did the friend prefer the short version?

---

---

## UNIT 01 · PRACTISE · 4–6

## The edited interview

4. What did Isha ask the worker to check?

---

---

5. What changed in the final account?

---

---

6. State an editing principle supported here.

---

---

---

Explain one answer. Choose a question to revisit after a few days.

## UNIT 01 · ANSWER GUIDANCE

## The edited interview

1. Seasonality and months with almost no orders.
2. No, but selecting them alone distorted the meaning.
3. It sounded positive.
4. The description of her work.
5. It represented earnings as variable rather than simply good.
6. Shortening must preserve the speaker's relevant meaning and qualifications.

**Teaching note**

Accept a different answer when the child can support it with the passage. Read aloud together when decoding gets in the way of comprehension.