



## ATAR course examination, 2018

### Question/Answer booklet

# ENGLISH AS AN ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE OR DIALECT

Place one of your candidate identification labels in this box.  
Ensure the label is straight and within the lines of this box.

Student number: In figures

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In words

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### Time allowed for this paper

Reading time before commencing work: ten minutes

Working time:

two and a half hours

Number of additional  
answer booklets used  
(if applicable):

### Materials required/recommended for this paper

#### *To be provided by the supervisor*

This Question/Answer booklet

Sound recording

#### *To be provided by the candidate*

Standard items: pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener, correction fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters

Special items: one print English language dictionary or one print English language learning dictionary

Note: Dictionaries must not contain any notes or other marks. No bilingual or electronic dictionary or thesaurus is allowed.

### Important note to candidates

No other items may be taken into the examination room. It is **your** responsibility to ensure that you do not have any unauthorised material. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the supervisor **before** reading any further.



## Structure of the examination

The English as an Additional Language or Dialect ATAR course examination consists of a written component and a practical (oral) component.

## Structure of this paper

Section	Number of questions available	Number of questions to be answered	Suggested working time (minutes)	Marks available	Percentage of written examination
Section One Listening	15	15	40	37	30
Section Two Reading and viewing	6	6	55	30	35
Section Three Extended writing	5	1	55	25	35
<b>Total</b>					100

## Instructions to candidates

1. The rules for the conduct of the Western Australian external examinations are detailed in the *Year 12 Information Handbook 2018*. Sitting this examination implies that you agree to abide by these rules.
2. Write your answers in Standard Australian English in this Question/Answer booklet preferably using a blue/black pen. Do not use erasable or gel pens.
3. You must be careful to confine your answers to the specific questions asked and to follow any instructions that are specific to a particular question.
4. Supplementary pages for planning/continuing your answers to questions are provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.

See next page

**Section One: Listening****30% (37 Marks)**

This section contains **15** questions. Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

You will hear **two** texts. Each text will be played twice. There will be a short pause between the first and second readings. After the second reading, there will be time to answer the questions.

You may make notes at any time. Your notes will **not** be marked. You may come back to this section at any time during the working time for this paper.

Suggested working time: 40 minutes.

**Text 1: Innovative farming in Australia**

Space for notes

Listen to this interview and answer Questions 1 to 8.

**Question 1 (3 marks)**

List **three** farming issues at Sundrop Farms that Mr Saumweber has overcome.

One: \_\_\_\_\_

Two: \_\_\_\_\_

Three: \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 2 (2 marks)**

Give **two** reasons why Mr Saumweber changed his career from banking to farming.

One: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Two: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 3 (3 marks)**

Identify the **three** technologies used in the production of tomatoes at Sundrop Farms.

One: \_\_\_\_\_

Two: \_\_\_\_\_

Three: \_\_\_\_\_

**See next page**

**Question 4**

**(2 marks)**

Space for notes

Identify the **two** reasons why farming in greenhouses is efficient.

One: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Two: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 5**

**(1 mark)**

Name the type of solar power used at Sundrop Farms.

- (a) concentrated
- (b) hydroponic
- (c) thermal
- (d) photovoltaics

Answer

**Question 6**

**(3 marks)**

List the **three** resources that are conserved by Sundrop Farms compared with the ecological footprint of traditional farms.

One: \_\_\_\_\_

Two: \_\_\_\_\_

Three: \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 7**

**(4 marks)**

Sundrop Farms' operation is cost effective because it is not necessary to purchase which **four** resources?

One: \_\_\_\_\_

Two: \_\_\_\_\_

Three: \_\_\_\_\_

Four: \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 8****(6 marks)**

Space for notes

Complete the table below with **three** examples of farming innovations for each of the **two** time periods described in the interview.

The 1970s	The 21st Century
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>

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**Text 2: Australia as a multicultural community**

Space for notes

Listen to this radio talk and answer Questions 9 to 15.

**Question 9 (1 mark)**

What percentage of Australia's population was born overseas?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 10 (2 marks)**

Indicate with a tick (✓) whether the following statements are true or false.

	True	False
New York has more immigrants than Sydney.		
Tokyo has fewer immigrants than New York.		

**Question 11 (2 marks)**

Explain how *geographic integration* operates in a multicultural society.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 12 (1 mark)**

After being long-settled in Australia, an immigrant would typically be living in

- (a) a big city.
- (b) their own area.
- (c) the general community.
- (d) a place with free accommodation.

Answer

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**Question 13****(2 marks)**

Space for notes

Give **two** reasons why recently arrived immigrants tend to live in the same areas.

One: \_\_\_\_\_

Two: \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 14****(3 marks)**

Name the **three** qualities that the speaker believes make Australia a successful multicultural community.

One: \_\_\_\_\_

Two: \_\_\_\_\_

Three: \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 15****(2 marks)**

Explain how Australia's welcome speech to an immigrant summarises **two** key features of Australia's attitude toward immigrants.

One: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Two: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**End of Section One****See next page**

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**Section Two: Reading and viewing****35% (30 Marks)**

This section has **six** questions. Answer **all** questions.

Read the **three** texts and answer the questions that follow. Base your answers on the information in the texts.

Supplementary pages for planning/continuing your answers to questions are provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.

Suggested time: 55 minutes.

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**Text 3: Big mother is watching you**

Read this article and answer Questions 16 and 17.

Children's security has become a serious issue for parents and big business for companies making security and surveillance devices.

Some parents take their role as protector of their children very seriously and believe they have every right to monitor their children's movements at all times in order to keep them safe. An example of such over-protective parenting was portrayed in the science fiction series, *Black Mirror*, where parents hacked into their children's brains via a microscopic chip so that they could see through their children's eyes in real time. While this could be regarded as simply the stuff of science fiction, it is shocking that the ability to monitor a child's every moment is already possible, with child-tracking devices and parental-monitored mobile phones and internet apps now a reality for parents who take an over-protective interest in the lives of their children.

There are products on the market that can tell you exactly where your child is at any moment, but they can also control the child's computer use. Parents can now remotely lock down an electrical device to force children to divert their attention and to block undesirable web-page content.

One of these products, called *AngelSense*, allows parents to see their child's locations, routes and even transit speed. For example, when the device is in *runner mode*, parents receive GPS updates every 10 seconds and they can talk to their child at any time, without even needing to pick up their phone or press a button. This means that parents can hear what's happening in class, on the bus or anywhere, and they can follow their child's route home on a real-time map. The *AngelSense* device also features an *Unknown Place Alert*. This provides a parent with an instant alert if their child is in an unfamiliar place.

Some parents are happy to be able to monitor their children's movements in this way, but others believe that children have rights to privacy and independence and that they should not be subject to being monitored every single moment of the day. They prefer their children to catch the bus by themselves, choose their own friends and make decisions about what websites they view or what places they visit without being subjected to constant parental interference.

Teenagers are also at risk too. Is it acceptable to continue monitoring when a child reaches adolescence, by, for example, using an alarm that goes off whenever the teenager enters a bar or nightclub, or delivering a warning shock when the teenager socialises with someone of whom their parents disapprove?

Like it or not, technology has changed the way parents look after their children and these changes are here to stay.

## Question 16

(2 marks)

What did the author find shocking about the incident portrayed in *Black Mirror*?

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## Question 17

(6 marks)

There are **two** contrasting styles of parenting presented in the text. Complete the table below to identify the basic belief behind each style and provide **two** examples of how each type of parent raises their child.

	Parenting style A	Parenting style B
Basic belief		
Example 1		
Example 2		

See next page

**Text 4: Facial recognition technology**

Read this article and answer Questions 18 and 19.

For copyright reasons this text cannot be reproduced in the online version of this document, but may be viewed at [https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/world/wp/2018/01/07/feature/in-china-facial-recognition-is-sharp-end-of-a-drive-for-total-surveillance/?utm\\_term=.89b0d7ec6d02](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/world/wp/2018/01/07/feature/in-china-facial-recognition-is-sharp-end-of-a-drive-for-total-surveillance/?utm_term=.89b0d7ec6d02)

In Australia, a commitment to using facial recognition technology and sharing photograph databases to support police work in identifying criminals was agreed to on October 5, 2017. Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull explained that the new automated face-matching regime would firstly establish a national database of photographs. These photographs from each state would then be automatically matched with data collected from devices located in public places, such as airports, bus and train stations, shopping centres and sports facilities. Criminals photographed in any of these places could then be identified.

For copyright reasons this text cannot be reproduced in the online version of this document, but may be viewed at <https://www.engadget.com/2018/01/18/china-facial-recognition-uyghurs-xinjiang/>

However, Human Rights Watch has condemned such systems as a ‘violation of international human rights norms’. University of Canberra law professor Bruce Baer Arnold says “We will be no safer with a national facial recognition database. It will result in stockpiling people’s personal photographs, which is a further erosion of our privacy, as well as opening up this data to greater risk of hacking”. In addition, privacy advocates point out that surveillance cameras can be installed anywhere and by anyone to record what people are doing. This plan does not require permission or knowledge to capture data.

For copyright reasons this text cannot be reproduced in the online version of this document, but may be viewed at [https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/world/wp/2018/01/07/feature/in-china-facial-recognition-is-sharp-end-of-a-drive-for-total-surveillance/?utm\\_term=.89b0d7ec6d02](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/world/wp/2018/01/07/feature/in-china-facial-recognition-is-sharp-end-of-a-drive-for-total-surveillance/?utm_term=.89b0d7ec6d02)

This debate is sure to intensify as more and more billions of dollars are invested around the world in these technologies.

**Question 18****(2 marks)**

Complete the missing information below to show how facial recognition technology will be used in Australia to solve crimes.

A national database of photographs will be established. When \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ then criminals can be identified.

**Question 19****(3 marks)**

List **three** reasons why some people call Australia's new automated security plan a violation of human rights.

One: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Two: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

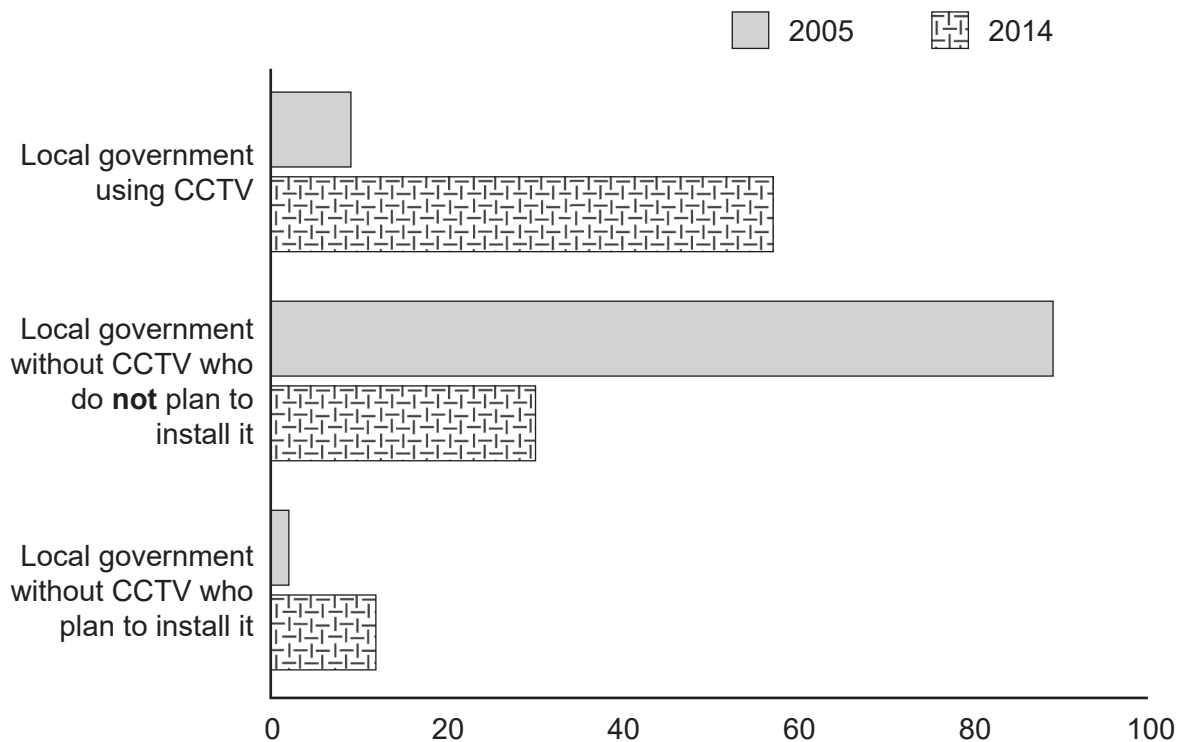
Three: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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Text 5: CCTV use by local government in Australia

Figure 1 The use of CCTV by local government in Australia, 2005 and 2014



Question 20

(2 marks)

List **two** changes in the use of CCTV by local government in Australia between 2005 and 2014, based on information presented in the bar chart.

One: \_\_\_\_\_

Two: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Question 21****(15 marks)**

Texts 3, 4 and 5 explore the technology being used in different contexts for surveillance.

Synthesise **three** main facts and opinions presented in Texts **3**, **4** and **5** about surveillance. Refer to all three texts and to your own knowledge and experience in your synthesis.

You are required to write the synthesis in your own words.

Suggested length: 250–300 words.

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**End of Section Two**  
**See next page**

**Section Three: Extended writing**

**35% (25 Marks)**

This section has **five** questions. Answer **one** question only.

Supplementary pages for planning/continuing your answers to questions are provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.

Suggested working time:      10 minutes planning  
   40 minutes producing your writing  
   5 minutes proofing your work

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**55 minutes total.**

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**Question 22**

**(25 marks)**

Write an **essay** in which you explain how the texts you have studied this year have helped you to understand the challenges and issues faced by teenagers today. You must refer to at least **two** texts as well as to your own experience.

**Question 23**

**(25 marks)**

In a **speech** to the junior students at your school, present your views on encouraging more students, particularly girls, to study science, technology and engineering subjects.

**Question 24**

**(25 marks)**

Write a **feature article** for a popular teenage magazine expressing your opinions about the portrayal of young people in television, magazines, news, advertising and/or feature films.

**Question 25**

**(25 marks)**

Write a **letter to the editor** of *The Australian* newspaper discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using social media to promote charitable or political causes.

**Question 26**

**(25 marks)**

Write an **essay** in which you discuss the idea that, without being proficient in English, a person would never feel like they belonged in Australia. Refer to at least **two** texts you have read or viewed in this course.

**End of questions**









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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### Text 3

Paragraphs 2–6 adapted from: Squires, W. (2018). If I did have children, I wouldn't treat them like criminals. *Sydney Morning Herald*. Retrieved March, 2018, from <https://www.smh.com.au/opinion/if-i-did-have-children-i-wouldnt-treat-them-like-criminals-20180118-h0kc6a.html>

### Text 4

Paragraphs 1–4, 7 (sentence 1) adapted from: Denyer, S. (2018). In China, facial recognition is sharp end of a drive for total surveillance. *Washington Post*. Retrieved March, 2018, from [https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/world/wp/2018/01/07/feature/in-china-facial-recognition-is-sharp-end-of-a-drive-for-total-surveillance/?utm\\_term=.89b0d7ec6d02](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/world/wp/2018/01/07/feature/in-china-facial-recognition-is-sharp-end-of-a-drive-for-total-surveillance/?utm_term=.89b0d7ec6d02)

Paragraph 5 (sentences 1 & 3), and paragraph 6 (sentences 2 & 3) adapted from: Arnold, B. (2017). *Let's face it, we'll be no safer with a national facial recognition database*. Retrieved March, 2018, from <https://theconversation.com/lets-face-it-well-be-no-safer-with-a-national-facial-recognition-database-85179>

Paragraph 5 (sentence 2) information from: Murphy, K. (2017). Turnbull denies new facial recognition measures amount to 'mass surveillance'. *The Guardian*. Retrieved March, 2018, from <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2017/oct/05/turnbull-denies-new-facial-recognition-measures-amount-to-mass-surveillance>

Paragraph 5 (last sentence), and paragraph 7 (last sentence) adapted from: Sturmer, J. (2017). *Facial recognition: Where is it being used, and how does the technology work?* Retrieved March, 2018, from <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-10-05/how-is-facial-recognition-technology-already-being-used/9019526>

Paragraph 6 (sentence 1) adapted from: Shah, S. (2018). *China uses facial recognition to monitor ethnic minorities*. Retrieved March, 2018, from <https://www.engadget.com/2018/01/18/china-facial-recognition-uyghurs-xinjiang/>

Paragraph 6 (last 2 sentences) information from: Elgan, M. (2017). It's time to face the ugly reality of face recognition. *Computerworld*. Retrieved March, 2018, from <https://www.computerworld.com/article/3182269/emerging-technology/its-time-to-face-the-ugly-reality-of-face-recognition.html>

### Text 5

Graph adapted from: Hulme, S., Morgan, A., & Brown, R. (2015). *CCTV use by local government: Findings from a national survey* (Research in Practice No. 40) (Fig. 1). Retrieved May, 2018, from <https://aic.gov.au/file/5720/download?token=zBygMi15>

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