



**Western Australian Certificate of Education
Examination, 2015**

**ENGLISH AS AN ADDITIONAL
LANGUAGE OR DIALECT**

Written examination

Stage 3

Section One: Listening

Recording transcript

This is the 2015 WACE Examination in English as an Additional Language or Dialect, Stage 3, Section One: Listening.

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 and answer the questions in the spaces provided in your Question/Answer Booklet. Your notes will not be marked.

Text 1 will begin in **two** minutes. Use this time to read the questions for Text 1.

(2 minutes silence)

Text 1: A lecture on immigration (First reading).

I am the voice you will hear. I am the lecturer.

Good morning everyone and welcome to today's lecture. The topic for today is immigration.

We tend to think of governments as wanting to reduce immigration into their countries but around the world there are many countries in which governments are hoping to increase immigration. There are two key reasons for this.

First of all, many countries do not have enough people with the right skills to do all the jobs which are available in that country. In other words, they are experiencing skills shortages and do not have enough people with the kinds of skills that industries require to create a successful economy. The second reason for governments wanting to increase immigration, is that there are not enough young people compared to the number of old people in the country. This causes a problem because, on the whole, older people tend to be less healthy than younger people and so unable to work and contribute towards the economy.

So, how are immigrants selected to come to Australia? There are two main ways that governments usually select immigrants. The first is to give the responsibility to the employers in the country. In other words, employers will select the people who they want for their workplaces and then organise for those people to get work permits and residency visas. They might advertise in international media, or ask for recommendations from their current employees, or even use recruiting companies. Of course, some of the applicants for immigration might already be in the country on tourist visas or work visas.

The second way of selecting immigrants is for governments to do it themselves. The government simply makes a list of the characteristics that they require in the workers they want to hire. Each characteristic has a number of points attached to it and the immigrant needs to reach the recommended number of points to be successful in getting accepted into the country. The list of characteristics usually includes ideal age, knowledge of the country's main language, level of education and work skills.

Other categories of immigration include people who the government has to accept because of international laws on human rights. For example, the Australian government must accept the husband or wife of a permanent resident, as well as a permanent resident's children, if they are still less than 18 years old. It also has to accept people who are escaping persecution in their own countries because of repressive governments or people who are escaping wars – in other words, people who can prove they are political refugees.

In order to manage the amount of immigration into a country, governments usually set targets or numbers of people that they will accept. If the numbers start to increase above the target, then the entry criteria are made stricter. If the numbers start to fall below the desired level, then the entry criteria can be relaxed.

There are, however, some problems with many immigration systems. One problem is fairness. The processes for setting immigration targets are not transparent so it is difficult to find out why governments have set the numbers that they have - why they have chosen that particular number of people to enter the country. Secondly, there may be immigration delays which can lead to illegal immigration. For example, visitors already in the country may overstay their visas. Furthermore, people in desperate situations will do anything to escape the terrible situations that they are in and gain access to a safe environment rather than having to wait for a long time. Unfortunately, there are also people who are willing to take advantage of this situation to make money.

In summary, immigration is a complex issue that depends on a number of factors, but most governments agree that immigration should be seen as a valuable tool.

(1 minute silence)

Text 1: (Second reading).

Good morning everyone and welcome to today's lecture. The topic for today is immigration.

We tend to think of governments as wanting to reduce immigration into their countries but around the world there are many countries in which governments are hoping to increase immigration. There are two key reasons for this.

First of all, many countries do not have enough people with the right skills to do all the jobs which are available in that country. In other words, they are experiencing skills shortages and do not have enough people with the kinds of skills that industries require to create a successful economy. The second reason for governments wanting to increase immigration, is that there are not enough young people compared to the number of old people in the country. This causes a problem because, on the whole, older people tend to be less healthy than younger people and so unable to work and contribute towards the economy.

So, how are immigrants selected to come to Australia? There are two main ways that governments usually select immigrants. The first is to give the responsibility to the employers in the country. In other words, employers will select the people who they want for their workplaces and then organise for those people to get work permits and residency visas. They might advertise in international media, or ask for recommendations from their current employees, or even use recruiting companies. Of course, some of the applicants for immigration might already be in the country on tourist visas or work visas.

The second way of selecting immigrants is for governments to do it themselves. The government simply makes a list of the characteristics that they require in the workers they want to hire. Each characteristic has a number of points attached to it and the immigrant needs to reach the recommended number of points to be successful in getting accepted into the country. The list of characteristics usually includes ideal age, knowledge of the country's main language, level of education and work skills.

Other categories of immigration include people who the government has to accept because of international laws on human rights. For example, the Australian government must accept the husband or wife of a permanent resident, as well as a permanent resident's children, if they are still less than 18 years old. It also has to accept people who are escaping persecution in their own countries because of repressive governments or people who are escaping wars – in other words, people who can prove they are political refugees.

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In summary, immigration is a complex issue that depends on a number of factors, but most governments agree that immigration should be seen as a valuable tool.

Now answer the questions for Text 1.

(4 minutes silence)

Text 2 will begin in **two** minutes. Use this time to read the questions for Text 2.

(2 minutes silence)

Text 2: An interview with Laura Johnson (First reading).

I am the first voice you will hear. I am the interviewer.

I am the second voice you will hear. I am Laura Johnson.

Interviewer A very good morning listeners. It is indeed a great pleasure to have in the studio today, Laura Johnson, Australia's 2014 youth representative to the United Nations. Welcome to the show Laura.

Laura Thanks, it's great to be here.

Interviewer Now, you recently went on a remote road trip across Australia to start meeting young people in your role as our youth representative. What issues and concerns were shared by those whom you met?

Laura It was interesting to hear that the issues of young people in remote areas were quite different from those of young people in metropolitan areas. On the first road trip, I visited some extremely remote areas where there are really limited opportunities for education post-high school. Another issue that they talked about and was a real concern for them was the difficulty in finding a job. I've got five key target groups of young people that I want to make sure I engage with – and one of those groups is in remote areas, which is why I made a point to go into remote areas in every state and territory.

Interviewer What are the other key groups?

Laura Young people with a disability, culturally and linguistically diverse young people, recently arrived refugees and Indigenous Australians.

Interviewer So tell me, where did you get your passion for social justice issues?

Laura I think a lot of it comes from my migrant background – my parents came to Australia from Sri Lanka back in 1988. I was born here the year after and so I'm quite aware that there is a lot of inequality in terms of opportunities for education and employment, and even really basic things like housing. I guess I've always been aware of these things because it's part of my identity. I also went to a high school which really instilled in me a strong sense of justice. We were taught the basic curriculum, but we were also taught to look globally and look at our community. That's something that I've really taken with me through university and now in this role.

Interviewer As part of your role, you'll be giving a speech to the UN General Assembly. Is the speech materialising in your head yet?

Laura It is beginning to materialise. The campaign I've been running this year is all around the idea of a great 'perhaps' – which is about asking people to share their biggest dreams and the changes they want to see in our world. So, I think my statement to the General Assembly will encompass this idea of dreaming big and trying to create a vision for the type of world that young Australians want to live in. I'm already starting to see some themes around the need for more equality, and the removal of discrimination on the basis of religion or race or sexual orientation.

Interviewer Would you say that young Australians are disengaged or are they really eager to become involved in certain issues?

Laura I think young Australians are completely engaged, but perhaps not in the way that we traditionally imagine people to be engaged with the political process. So,

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you'll find that we don't have a large number of young people joining the mainstream political parties, but we do have a large number joining quite issue specific organisations such as The Australian Youth Climate Coalition.

Interviewer So Laura, what have you found are the top five most important issues for Australian youth today?

Laura Education, mental health, drugs and alcohol, the environment and bullying. One way we could start to address some of these issues is to have more peer led education in the schools. For example, instead of having experts come in and lecture the students, I would like to see more young people go to schools and talk to the students, you know, people that they can relate to. I think it would be really valuable that students listen to their stories and take this first hand advice.

Interviewer So, how did studying a Bachelor of Arts/Law help your career?

Laura Well, the Arts/Law degree has been really great. On the Arts side of it, I learnt about international relations, so I was able to study the United Nations system and get a sense for how countries deal with each other and how the United Nations system works. So that's certainly been helpful and I think will be particularly helpful when I head over to the United Nations in New York in September. On the Law side, it really helped in terms of being able to think critically, being able to articulate what my message is – both in terms of verbal and written communication.

Interviewer What's your advice for young undergraduates wishing to follow in your footsteps?

Laura I still feel like I'm quite young to be advising others, but I say to young people that they should really capitalise on the opportunity to get involved in a whole range of different organisations and government stuff and just see where they fit best. I found it really valuable to have some great professional mentors who are able to support me, and have some good professional contacts. Networking is always really important. And seeing what kind of support mentors can give in the long run has really helped me since I finished uni.

Interviewer Well, we wish you all the very best in your role and good luck in New York at the end of this year.

Laura Thanks, it is a pleasure to have been on your show today.

(1 minute silence)

Text 2: (Second reading).

Interviewer A very good morning listeners. It is indeed a great pleasure to have in the studio today, Laura Johnson, Australia's 2014 youth representative to the United Nations. Welcome to the show Laura.

Laura Thanks, it's great to be here.

Interviewer Now, you recently went on a remote road trip across Australia to start meeting young people in your role as our youth representative. What issues and concerns were shared by those whom you met?

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Interviewer Well, we wish you all the very best in your role and good luck in New York at the end of this year.

Laura Thanks, it is a pleasure to have been on your show today.

Now answer the questions for Text 2.

This is the end of Section One.

Supervisors, please turn off the sound equipment.

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