



ATAR course examination, 2022

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.

WA student number: In figures

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In words

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	35	30
Section Two Reading and viewing	7	7	55	33	35
Section Three Extended writing	5	1	55	25	35
Total					100

Instructions to candidates

1. The rules for the conduct of the Western Australian external examinations are detailed in the *Year 12 Information Handbook 2022: Part II Examinations*. 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% (35 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: Is social media changing how we speak?

Space for notes

Listen to this interview about language change and answer Questions 1 to 7.

Question 1**(2 marks)**

Describe the form of communication used by social media.

Question 2**(1 mark)**

What has been the increase in social media use in Australia?

- (a) 80% in 2015 to 58% in 2021
- (b) 21% in 2015 to 80% in 2021
- (c) 50% in 2015 to 85% in 2021
- (d) 58% in 2015 to 80% in 2021

Answer

Question 3**(1 mark)**

Name the most common type of new words created in social media.

Question 4

(3 marks)

Space for notes

Name **three** of the origins of the new words that are found in social media.

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

Question 5

(2 marks)

Explain why it is difficult to identify the creators of new words.

Question 6

(2 marks)

Outline the value of using abbreviations on social media platforms.

Question 7

(2 marks)

State **two** negative impacts of social media on human behaviour.

One: _____

Two: _____

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Text 2: How volunteering makes Australia strong

Space for notes

Listen to this lecture and answer Questions 8 to 15.

Question 8**(6 marks)**Complete the following table to describe the **two** types of volunteering observed during natural disasters.

First type
Description
Example
Second type
Description
Example

Question 9**(2 marks)**Identify **two** different ways volunteers support victims.

One: _____

Two: _____

Question 10**(2 marks)**

Outline what is often the purpose of holding music concerts following natural disasters.

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Question 11

(3 marks)

Space for notes

List **three** voluntary activities in which bushfire survivors participated.

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

Question 12

(3 marks)

Volunteering connects people together. Name **three** outcomes that result.

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

Question 13

(2 marks)

Identify **two** ways volunteering benefitted the volunteers themselves.

One: _____

Two: _____

Question 14

(2 marks)

What comments were made in the lecture about volunteering that would be useful for the community in the future?

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Question 15**(2 marks)**

Space for notes

Explain how the lecturer uses the comparison with a chain to illustrate how volunteering makes Australia strong.

End of Section One

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Section Two: Reading and viewing

35% (33 Marks)

This section has **seven** 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.

Text 3: The gender pay gap in Australia

Read this article and answer Questions 16 and 17.

In Australia, women have fought to be paid the same as male workers since the early 1900s.

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This is known as the gender pay gap (GPG) which is the difference between women's and men's average weekly full-time equivalent earnings, expressed as a percentage of men's earnings. Currently, Australia's national gender pay gap is 14.2% and it is influenced by a number of factors, including:

- discrimination and bias in hiring and pay decisions
- women and men working in different industries and different jobs, with female-dominated industries and jobs attracting lower wages
- women's disproportionate share of unpaid caring and domestic work
- lack of workplace flexibility to accommodate caring and other responsibilities, especially in senior roles
- women's greater time out of the workforce impacting career progression and opportunities.

It is clear there is still work to be done by the next generation of Australians to achieve full equality of pay.

Question 16

(4 marks)

Complete the table below to describe the ways the Second World War affected women in relation to work, both during and after the war.

During the war	
After the war	

See next page

Question 17

(3 marks)

Outline **three** examples of current situations for women that led the article to claim that work still needs to be done to achieve full equality of pay.

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

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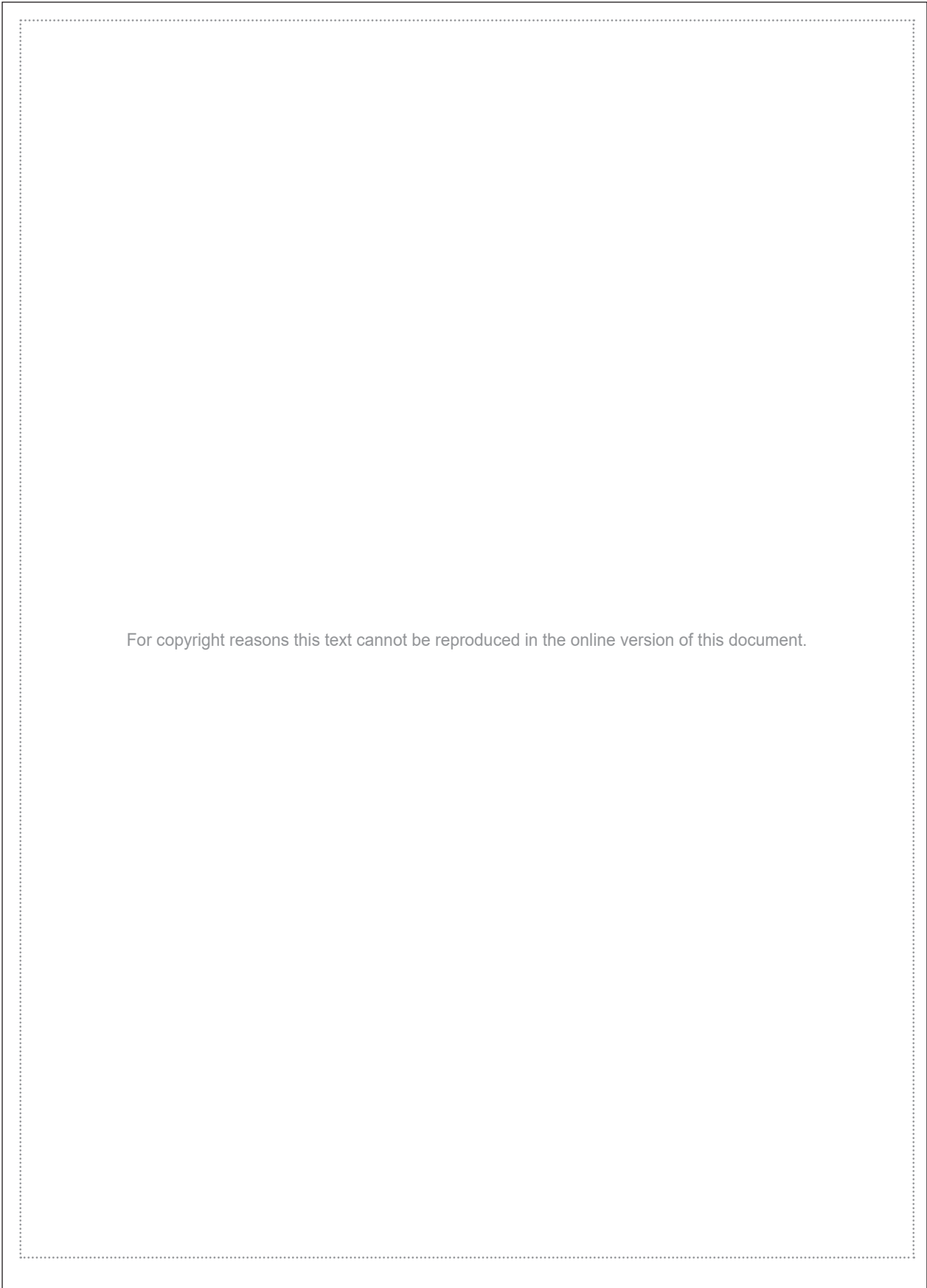
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Text 4: Equal pay for equal play

Read this article and answer Questions 18 and 19.



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However, the Australian Bureau of Statistics from 2019 reveal the median full-time annual income for male athletes from all levels that earn money from their sport is \$67 652 while women in this category earn \$42 900. That is a gap of \$24 752. As sport is integral to Australia’s national identity and pride, to social cohesion, collective health and wellbeing it is time for Australia to be championing equal access, participation, investment, recognition and pay for female athletes.

Question 18

(4 marks)

What was Tait’s motivation for tackling gender pay gap in sport and what actions did she take?

Tait’s motivation	
Actions taken	

Question 19

(4 marks)

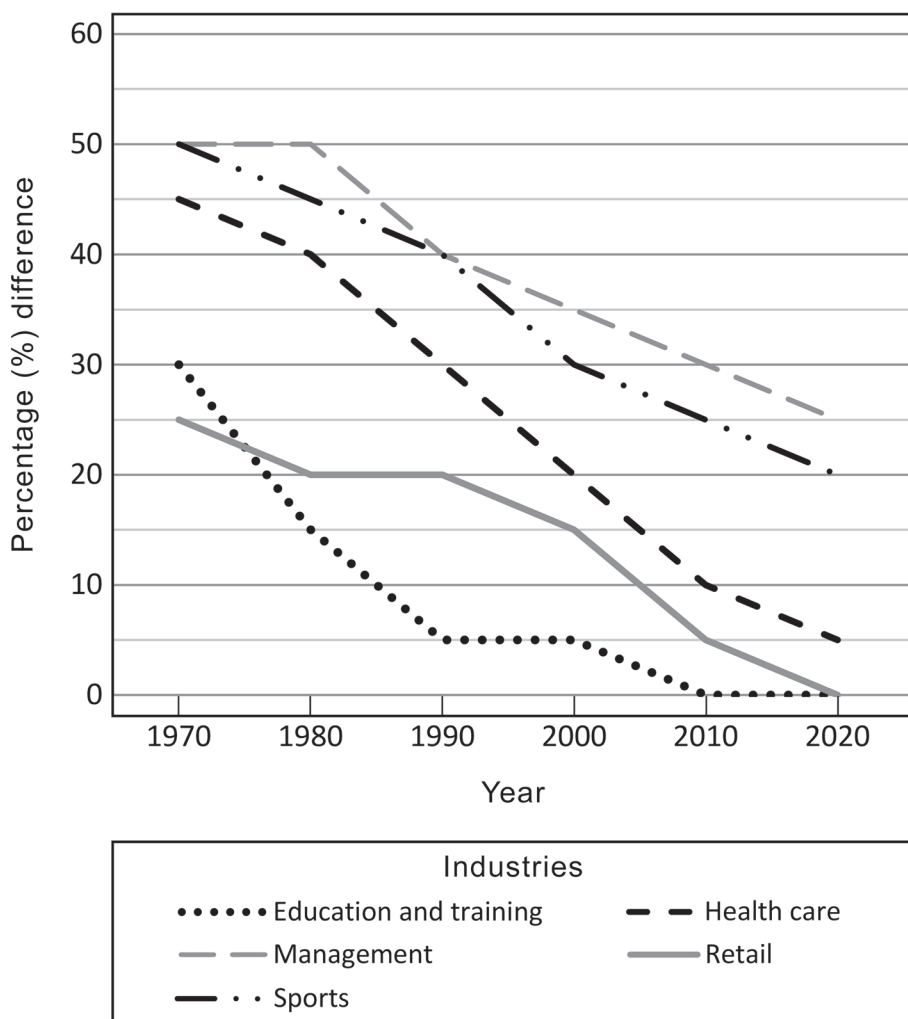
Explain why it is considered necessary to champion equal access, participation and pay for female athletes in Australia.

See next page

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Text 5: Gender pay gap differences in Australia across industries 1970–2020

View this graph and answer Questions 20 and 21.



Question 20

(1 mark)

In which industry has there been the biggest decrease in the gender pay gap?

Question 21

(2 marks)

Name the **two** industries in which the gender pay gap difference was greatest in the 1990s.

One: _____

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

55 minutes total.

Question 23

(25 marks)

‘Family influence is the most important factor in a young person’s path in the world.’

Write an **essay** in which you express your ideas about this statement. Refer to at least **two** texts you have read or viewed in this course.

Question 24

(25 marks)

‘If you don’t like something, change it.’

Write a **feature article** for a national magazine that encourages the reader to take action on a contemporary issue.

Question 25

(25 marks)

Write an **essay** in which you express your ideas about the ways that language can be used to empower and disempower. Refer to at least **two** texts you have read or viewed in this course.

Question 26

(25 marks)

‘The way a society treats those in minority groups demonstrates its values.’

Write a **speech** to give at a school assembly in which you encourage your peers to take action in regard to the above quotation.

Question 27

(25 marks)

Write a **letter** to a local member of parliament to argue for more government services to support multiculturalism in the community.

End of questions

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Text 3

Paragraphs 1 (excluding sentence 1), 2–6 & 7 (sentence 1) adapted from: National Museum Australia. (1972). *Equal pay for women*. Retrieved May, 2022, from <https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/equal-pay-for-women>

Paragraph 7 (last sentence) & dot points adapted from: Workplace Gender Equality Agency. (2022). *Australia's gender pay gap statistics*. Retrieved May, 2022, from <https://www.wgea.gov.au/publications/australias-gender-pay-gap-statistics>

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Text 4

Paragraphs 1–5 & 6 (sentence 1–2) & paragraph 7 (sentence 1 & sentence 5 (from “Tait has been... ”)) adapted from: CGU Insurance. (2019). *Equal pay for equal play*. Retrieved May, 2022, from <https://www.cgu.com.au/blog/equal-pay-equal-play>

Paragraph 6 (sentences 3–5) adapted from: Champions of Change Coalition. (2021). *Playing our part: A framework for workplace action on domestic and family violence*. Retrieved May, 2022, from https://championsofchangecoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Playing-Our-Part_Workplace-Action-on-DFV-.pdf

Paragraph 7 (sentences 2–4) adapted from: Morgan, C. (2021). *How gender politics became a hot potato for this playwright*. Retrieved May, 2022, from <https://www.afr.com/life-and-luxury/arts-and-culture/how-gender-politics-became-a-hot-potato-for-this-playwright-20210427-p57mv7>

Paragraph 8 (sentences 1–2) adapted from: Workplace Gender Equality Agency. (2022). *2019: The defining year for equality in sport*. Retrieved May, 2022, from <https://www.wgea.gov.au/newsroom/2019-the-defining-year-for-equality-in-sport>

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