TIME ALLOWED FOR THIS PAPER:

Reading time before commencing work: 10 minutes
Working time for this paper: 1 hour & 40 minutes

MATERIAL REQUIRED / RECOMMENDED FOR THIS PAPER:

To be provided by the supervisor
- Question booklet
- Answer booklet

To be provided by the candidate
- Pens, pencils, eraser and / or correction fluid

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 notes or other items of a non-personal nature in the examination room. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the supervisor BEFORE reading any further. All iPads and mobile phones must be turned off and in your bag along with any other devices and notes. Bags are to be closed and placed under the desk.

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES:

1. Read through the paper to familiarise yourself with all of the questions.
2. Use a blue or black ballpoint / ink pen. DO NOT answer in pencil.
3. Write your answers in the answer booklet. DO NOT write in this booklet.

AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION:

- Any planning sheets or other pieces of paper MUST be handed in with this booklet.
- At the end of the examination make sure that your name is on your booklet and any other pieces of paper used.
## Structure of this paper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Number of questions available</th>
<th>Number of questions to be attempted</th>
<th>Suggested working time (minutes)</th>
<th>Marks available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section one:</strong> Writing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Section two:</strong> Reading</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>Total Marks</td>
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</tbody>
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## Instructions to candidates:

1. Make sure you write the number of the question being answered.

2. Write your answers to each section in the appropriate Answer Book.
   
   a. Section 1: Answer book
   b. Section 2: Circle the appropriate letter.

3. You must be careful to confine your responses to the specific questions asked and to follow any instructions that are specific to a particular question. If you fail to comply you will be penalised.

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**Note:** Do not turn this page over until asked to do so.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET.
SECTION ONE: WRITING

Allow 50 mins for this section (80 marks)

There are 3 questions in this section. You only need to complete ONE question.

You have 80 minutes to complete the task. You can write up to 4 pages, although you may not need this many. You should leave yourself enough time to edit your work thoroughly. You can make as many changes as you would like to.

You will be marked on the following:

- the relationship you develop with your audience
- the organisation of your writing
- the selection of words and language
- the cohesiveness of your writing
- your demonstration of correct grammar, punctuation and spelling

1. Write a narrative based around one of the following stimulus.

   Silence is the most powerful scream.

   or

   A simple hello could lead to a million things.

2. Explain, with reference to at least one text studied in class, how texts are able to communicate something about society, history and human behaviour.

3. Produce a persuasive argument to solve a problem evident in your world.
Reading Selection One

Read the first part of the fictionalised television news interview.

Imagine that a television journalist has the chance to interview the major figures in the constitutional crisis of 1975, just after the dismissal of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam.

JOURNALIST: We are standing in front of Parliament House in Canberra. Prime Minister Gough Whitlam has had his small majority government tested by two senators turning against the government and the Liberal Party blocking the budget. For weeks the government has been unable to govern. In a shock move today, Governor General Bill Kerr has dismissed the government. Mr Whitlam, can you explain to our viewers what has happened?

WHITLAM: My government was being blocked by our opponents. We were unable to make laws or pass the budget. The Governor General overstepped his powers by throwing out the democratically elected government of the people and replacing them with a caretaker government made up of the unelected opposition. This is a crisis for the Australian people, who voted us in fairly. The Liberal Party are all Kerr’s curs.

JOURNALIST: Is it true that you will now retire as leader of the party?

WHITLAM: Absolutely not. I plan to remain both leader of the ALP and the Prime Minister of Australia. It is my firm belief that Australians will resent the shameful treatment of my government and return us to power with an unprecedented majority.

JOURNALIST: How do you feel about the Governor General, Sir John Kerr?

WHITLAM: The Governor General has clearly overstepped his powers and his rights to exercise those powers in the most shameful way. He may think that he has the right to treat us all like recalcitrant children, but I’m confident that he will be proved wrong and that time will show that the Australian people, rather than an unelected representative of a distant monarchy, will ultimately pass judgement over my leadership. Well may we say “God Save the Queen”, because I really don’t think anything’s going to save him.

JOURNALIST: Thank you, Mr Whitlam. Oh, look, there’s Malcolm Fraser, the leader of the Federal Liberal Party and now our caretaker Prime Minister. Mr Fraser, is it true you plan to govern without being voted in by the Australian people?

FRASER: Yes it is. Someone has to, and the Whitlam government has proved itself unable. The Liberal government will restore the public’s trust in Australian government, which has been so shaken by the incompetence of the Labor party under Gough Whitlam. They have made a mockery of good government in this country.

JOURNALIST: Well, yes, but you’ve just replaced a Prime Minister who was thrown out by a Governor General in the most controversial political event ever in Australia. Do you really think the public will vote your government in when it is put to an election?

FRASER: Time will tell.
Check Your Understanding

Think about what you've read. Then answer these questions.

1. Gough Whitlam seems to want people to understand that the dismissal is about
   A. his government's failure to govern.
   B. Malcolm Fraser being evil.
   C. the budget being blocked, meaning he is too expensive to be Prime Minister.
   D. the Governor General going too far and dismissing an elected government against the people's wishes.

2. Why does the author have the journalist explain where he is at the beginning of the interview?
   A. to provide historical brief facts and details about the Whitlam Dismissal
   B. to explain the causes of the dismissal
   C. to tell an interesting story about the Governor General
   D. to point out the different people around Parliament House that day

3. According to the interview, Gough Whitlam and Malcolm Fraser both believe that
   A. it was wrong to block the budget.
   B. Gough Whitlam was elected by the people and is the only person who should be allowed to be Prime Minister.
   C. time will result in things moving in their favour.
   D. the Governor General was wrong.

4. From details in the interview, you can draw the conclusion that
   A. Whitlam is happy about the turn of events.
   B. the Governor General has done something controversial.
   C. Malcolm Fraser believes Whitlam was right.
   D. the Governor General was paid by Fraser.

5. Whitlam says that the Governor General treated the government like recalcitrant children, which means the Governor General finds the government to be
   A. in need of punishment.
   B. unfriendly.
   C. amusing and playful.
   D. immature.

6. Which of these statements includes an opinion?
   A. "My government has lost its majority in the senate ..."
   B. "I plan to remain both leader of the ALP and the Prime Minister of Australia ...
   C. "The Governor General overstepped his powers ...
   D. "We are standing in front of Parliament House in Canberra."

7. From what Malcolm Fraser says about his role in the dismissal, you can conclude that he
   A. regrets becoming Prime Minister without being voted in.
   B. doesn't really know why Whitlam is so upset.
   C. probably dislikes the Governor General as much as Whitlam does.
   D. believes agreeing to form a government was the right thing to do.

8. Which of these caused the Governor General to dismiss the government?
   A. the new budget
   B. Gough Whitlam saying that nothing will save him
   C. the government being unable to govern for several weeks due to the opposition blocking them
   D. the outcome of the election

9. When Malcolm Fraser says "Time will tell", he means
   A. time is running out for the Australian people.
   B. the future will reveal the truth.
   C. it is late, and he is tired.
   D. time is important.

10. Which of these sentences belongs in a summary of the interview?
   A. Liberal leader Malcolm Fraser was asked to form a caretaker government after John Kerr dismissed Gough Whitlam.
   B. The Liberal government will restore the public's trust in Australian government.
   C. This is a crisis for the Australian people.
   D. They have made a mockery of good government in this country.
Crab the Peasant

There was once a king who had lost a valuable ring. He looked for it everywhere, but could not find it. So he issued a proclamation that any astrologer who could tell him where it was would be richly rewarded. A poor peasant by the name of Crab heard of the proclamation. Like most peasants, he could neither read nor write, but he took it into his head that he wanted to be the astrologer to the king.

So the peasant went and presented himself to the king, and said, "Your Majesty, although I am poorly dressed, I am indeed an astrologer. I know that you have lost a ring, and I will try by study to see where it is."

"Very well," said the king. "Go, then, study and we shall see what kind of astrologer you turn out to be."

Crab was conducted to a room, in which he was shut up to study. It contained only a bed and a table on which were a large book and writing materials. He seated himself at the table. Since he knew nothing of reading or writing, he busied himself turning the leaves of the book and scribbling on the paper so that the servants who brought him his food thought him a wise and great man. The servants were the thieves who had stolen the ring, and from the severe glances that Crab cast at them whenever they entered, they began to fear that they would be found out. They made him endless bows and never opened their mouths without calling him "Mr Astrologer". Crab may have been illiterate, but he was as cunning as any peasant, and at once imagined that the servants must know about the ring. He decided to confirm his suspicions.

He had been shut up in his room turning over his big book and scribbling his paper for a month, when his wife came to visit him. He said to her, "Hide yourself under the bed, and when a servant enters, say, 'That is one'; when another comes, say, 'That is two' and so on."

The woman hid herself. The servants came with dinner, and hardly had the first one entered when a voice from under the bed said, "That is one." The second servant entered, and the voice said, "That is two," and so on. The servants were frightened at hearing that voice, for they did not know where it came from.
They held a consultation, and one of them said, "We are discovered; if the astrologer denounces us to the king as thieves, we are lost."

Another said, "We must go to the astrologer and tell him frankly that we stole the ring, and ask him not to betray us, and present him with a purse of money. Are you willing?"

"Perfectly," the other servants said together.

So the servants went in harmony to the astrologer, and making him a lower bow than usual, one of them began, "Mr Astrologer, sir, you have discovered that we stole the ring. We are poor people and if you reveal it to the king, we are undone. So we beg you not to betray us, and accept this purse of money."

Crab took the money and said, "I will not betray you, but you must do what I tell you, if you wish to save your lives. Take the ring and make that turkey in the courtyard swallow it, and leave the rest to me."

The servants departed with a low bow. The next day Crab went to the king and said, "Your Majesty, after having toiled over a month I have succeeded in discovering where the ring has gone to."

"Where is it, then?" asked the king.

"A turkey has swallowed it."

"A turkey? Very well, let us see."

So they went for the turkey, opened it and found the ring inside. The king, amazed, presented the astrologer with a large purse of money and invited him to a banquet.

Now, at the banquet, among the other dishes there was brought on the table a plate of crabs. Crabs must then have been very rare, because only the king and a few others knew what they were.

Turning to the peasant, the king said, "You, who are an astrologer, must be able to tell me the name of these things which are in this dish."

The poor astrologer was very much puzzled, and, as if speaking to himself, but in such a way that the others heard him, he muttered, "Ah! Crab, Crab, what a plight you are in!"

Then all, who did not know that his name was Crab, rose and proclaimed him the greatest astrologer in the world.
Check Your Understanding

Think about what you've read. Then answer these questions.

11. How can you tell this is a folktale and not another form of fiction?
   (a) The setting is long ago.
   (b) A problem sets the plot in motion.
   (c) The overall tone is humorous.
   (d) Characters are easily fooled.

12. At the time this folktale was first told, astrologers were probably
   (a) scientific thinkers.
   (b) advisers.
   (c) astronomers.
   (d) peasants.

13. Crab “busied himself turning the leaves of the book and scribbling on the paper. . . .” Why?
   (a) to pretend to be wise and learned
   (b) to find the king’s lost ring
   (c) to study astrology
   (d) to try to learn to read and write

14. What effect do Crab’s “severe glances” have on the servants?
   (a) They become fearful.
   (b) They steal the ring.
   (c) They decide to confess.
   (d) They realise he is a phony astrologer.

15. Which of these events happens first?
   (a) The first servant hears a strange voice saying, “That is one.”
   (b) Crab’s wife hides under the bed.
   (c) Crab confirms his suspicions about the servants.
   (d) The servants make a turkey swallow the ring.

16. Which of these details helps you predict that Crab will figure out what has happened to the king’s ring?
   (a) Crab takes “it into his head that he wanted to be the astrologer to the king”.
   (b) The king says, “we shall see what kind of astrologer you turn out to be.”
   (c) Crab is “as cunning as any peasant”.
   (d) Crab tells the king. “A turkey has swallowed it.”

17. When does Crab receive a second purse of money?
   (a) when he accepts a bribe from the servants
   (b) when he accepts the king’s challenge to study alone in a room
   (c) when he agrees not to betray the servants
   (d) when he shows the king that he has found the ring

18. When the servants tell Crab that they will be “undone”, they mean that they will be
   (a) poor.
   (b) punished.
   (c) guilty.
   (d) revealed.

19. Which of these statements belongs in a summary of this folktale?
   (a) Crab is proclaimed the greatest astrologer in the world.
   (b) Crab somehow knows that the rare things in the plate are called crabs.
   (c) The king is amazed that someone who cannot read nor write can solve puzzles so cleverly.
   (d) The king says, “You, who are an astrologer, must be able to tell me the name of these things which are in this dish.”

20. What is the most likely reason this folktale was told?
   (a) to describe palace life for listeners who could never see it for themselves
   (b) to entertain listeners with a ridiculous series of events
   (c) to get listeners involved in the life of a main character like themselves
   (d) to teach listeners the value of learning
END OF EXAMINATION