YEAR 10 ENGLISH

EXAMINATION - SEMESTER 1, 2018

QUESTION BOOKLET

STUDENT'S NAME:

TEACHER'S NAME:

DATE:

TIME ALLOWED FOR THIS PAPER:

Reading time before commencing work: 10 minutes
Working time for this paper: 2 hours

MATERIAL REQUIRED / RECOMMENDED FOR THIS PAPER:

To be provided by the supervisor
- Exam 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.

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>Section one: Reading</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section two: Writing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Marks 100

Instructions to candidates

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

2. Write your answers to each section in this exam booklet.
   a. Section 1: Write answers on lined pages in this booklet
   b. Section 2: Circle the appropriate letter next to each question.

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.
SECTION ONE: READING

Read the following short story and then answer questions 1-16.

BEFORE YOU READ

Context:
The story was written by Tim Winton, an Australian author, in 1985. Australia, in the years following World War II, had accepted a large influx of European immigrants and begun to establish itself as a multicultural nation. However, as populations of immigrants grew, there was an increasing distrust of migrants and their very different ways. By the end of the 1970s, there was an increasing push to end immigration and limit non-British Europeans from settling in Australia.

Words to know:

- *Sojourners*: temporary visitors
- *Macedonia*: country in south-east Europe
- *Vermillion*: a vivid, reddish orange
- *Thesis*: an original piece of research and work published by a candidate to receive a master's degree from an academic institution (University)
- *Grappa*: an alcoholic beverage, a fragrant, grape-based pomace brandy of Italian origin
When they first moved in, the young couple were wary of the neighbourhood. The street was full of
European migrants. It made the newlyweds feel like sojourners in a foreign land. Next door on the
left lived a Macedonian family. On the right, a widower from Poland.

The newlyweds’ house was small, but its high ceilings and paned windows gave it the feel of an
elegant cottage. From his study window, the young man could see out over the rooftops and used
car yards the Moreton Bay figs in the park where they walked their dog. The neighbours seemed
cautious about the dog, a docile, moulting collie.

The young man and women had lived all their lives
in the expansive outer suburbs where good
neighbours were seldom seen and never heard. The sounds of spitting and washing and daybreak
watering came as a shock. The Macedonian family shouted, ranted, screamed. It took six months for
the newcomers to comprehend the fact that their neighbours were not murdering each other,
merely talking. The old polish man spent most of his day hammering nails into the wood only to pull
them out again. His yard was stacked with salvaged lumber. He added to it, but he did not build with
it.

Relations were uncomfortable for many months. The Macedonians raised eyebrows at the late hour
at which the newcomers rose in the mornings. The young man sensed their disapproval at his
staying home to write his thesis while his wife worked. He watched in disgust as the little boy next
door urinated in the street. He once saw him spraying the cat from the back step. The child’s hair
was shaved regularly, he assumed, in order to make his hair grow thick. The little boy stood at the
fence with only his cobalt eyes showing; it made the young man nervous.

In the autumn, the young couple cleared rubbish from their backyard and turned and manured the
soil under the open and measured gaze of the neighbours. They planted leeks, onions, cabbage,
brussels sprouts and broad beans, and this caused the neighbours to come to the fence and offer
advice about spacing, hilling, mulching. The young man resented the interference, but he took
careful note of what was said. His wife was bold enough to run a hand over the child’s stubble and
the big woman with black eyes and butcher’s arms gave her a bagful of garlic cloves to plant.

Not long after, the young man and woman built a henhouse. The neighbours watched it fall down.
The polish widower slid through the fence uninvited and rebuilt it for them. They could not
understand a word he said.

As autumn merged into winter and the vermillion sunsets were followed by sudden, dark dusks
touched with the smell of wood smoke and the sound of roosters crowing day’s end, the young
couple found themselves smiling back at the neighbours. They offered heads of cabbage and took
gifts of grappa and firewood. The young man worked steadily on at his thesis on the development of
the twentieth century novel. He cooked dinners for his wife and listened to her stories of eccentric
patients and hospital incompetence. In the street, they no longer walked with their eyes lowered.
They felt superior and proud when their parents came to visit and to cast shocked glances across the
fence.

In winter they kept ducks, big, silent muscovies that stood about in the rain growing fat. In the spring
the Macedonian family showed them how to slaughter and to pluck and to dress. They all sat around
on blocks and upturned buckets and told barely understood stories – the men butchering, the
women plucking, as was demanded. In the haze of down and steam and fractured dialogue, the
young man and woman felt intoxicated. The cat toyed with severed heads. The child pulled the cat’s tail. The newcomers found themselves shouting.

But they had not planned on a pregnancy. It stunned them to be made parents so early. Their friends did not have children until several years after being married – if at all. The young woman arranged for maternity leave. The young man ploughed on with his thesis on the twentieth century novel.

The polish widower began to build. In the late spring dawns, he sank posts and poured cement and began to use his wood. The young couple turned in their bed, cursed him behind his back. The young husband, at times, suspected that the widower was deliberately antagonising them. The young wife threw up in the mornings. Hay fever began to wear him down.

Before long the young couple realised that the whole neighbourhood knew of the pregnancy. People smiled tirelessly at them. The man in the deli gave her small presents of chocolates and him packets of cigarettes that he stored at home, not being a smoker. In the summer, Italian women began to offer names. Greek women stopped the young woman in the street, pulled up her skirt and felt her belly, telling her it was a bound to be a boy. By late summer the woman next door had knitted the baby a suit, complete with booties and beanie. The young woman felt flattered, claustrophobic, grateful, peeved.

By late summer the polish widower next door had almost finished his two-car-garage. The young man could not believe that a man without a car would do such a thing, and one evening as he was considering making a complaint about the noise, the polish man came over with barrowfuls of wood scraps for their fire.

Labour came abruptly. The young man abandoned the twentieth century novel for the telephone. His wife began to black the stone. The midwife came and helped her finish the job while he ran about making statements that sounded like queries. His wife hoisted her belly about the house, supervising his movements. Going outside for more wood, he saw, in the last light of the day, the faces at each fence. He counted twelve faces. The Macedonian family waved and called out what sounded like their best wishes.

As the night deepened, the young woman dozed between contractions, sometimes walking, sometimes shouting. She had a hot bath and began to eat ice and demand liverwurst. Her belly rose uterine flexing downward. Her sweat sparkled, the gossamer highlit by movement and firelight. The night grew older. The midwife crooned. The young man rubbed his wife’s back, fed her ice and rubbed her lips with oil.

And then came the pushing. He caressed and stared and tried not to shout. The floor trembled as the young woman bore down in a squat. He felt the power of her, the sophistication of her. She strained. Her face mottled. She kept at it, push after push, assaulting some unseen barrier, until suddenly it was smashed, and she was through. It took his wind away to see the look on baby’s face as it was suddenly passed up to the breast. It had one eye on him. It found the nipple. It trailed cord and vernix smears and its mother’s own sweat she gasped and covered the tiny buttocks with a hand. A boy, she said. For a second, the child lost the nipple and began to cry. The young man heard shouting outside. He went to the back door. On the Macedonian side of the fence, a small queue of bleary faces looked up, cheering, and the young man began to weep. The twentieth century novel had not prepared him for this.
SECTION ONE: RESPONDING TO THE TEXT

1. List the eight elements of characterisation: (4 marks)
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   __________________________________
   __________________________________
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   __________________________________

2. What is the occupation of wife in the story? (1 mark)
   _______________________________________________________________

3. What is the husband occupied with? (2 marks)
   _______________________________________________________________

4. What event first caused the neighbours and the young couple to interact? (2 marks)
   _______________________________________________________________

5. The reference to the neighbours ‘raised eyebrows’ in line 16 is meant to indicate:
   a) the neighbours belief that the young couple do not fit in to the neighbourhood.
   b) the neighbours belief that the young couple do not work hard.
   c) the neighbours belief that the young couple are not fit to be parents.
   d) the neighbours belief that the young couple both work late shifts. (2 marks)

6. What is meant by the following line: (Circle one)
   ‘They felt superior and proud when their parents came to visit.’
   a) The young couple felt that they were better than their neighbours and were proud to show their parents their new home.
   b) The young couple felt as if they had made the wrong choice in moving to the neighbourhood but did not want admit to their parents their mistake.
   c) The young couple had grown to appreciate their neighbours and felt as if their new relationships had brought out the best in them. (2 marks)

7. In line 42, what does ‘fractured dialogue’ mean? ____________________________ (2 marks)

8. Read lines 39-44
   The author includes this description to show:
   a) that the young couple are becoming more barbaric and adopting the bad traits of neighbours (2 marks)
   b) that the young couple are making an effort with the neighbours but are still shocked by some of their barbaric behavior
   c) that the young couple no longer consider the ways of the neighbours to be unnatural or offensive
9. Explain whether the European neighbours are constructed according to traditional notions of gender: provide a quote from the text and explain how it supports your answer. (4 marks)

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10. The Polish widower character develops over the course of the story. Compare the first description of him (lines 13-15) with his actions later in the story:
   i) what is suggested about his emotional state from the first description of him?
   Explain how: (4 marks)
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__________________________________________________________________
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__________________________________________________________________

   ii) When he slides through the fence ‘uninvited’ to rebuild the couple’s hen house, his motivation can best be described as: (2 marks)
   a) annoyance at the couple’s lack of skill and perseverance
   b) a misunderstanding about the couple’s directions and communication
   c) an act of compassion spurred on by the couple’s attempts to build.

11. Read lines 59-62
   What do you think is the reason the Polish man was building the garage? Why do you think this? (Refer to at least one example) (4 marks)
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__________________________________________________________________
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__________________________________________________________________

12. When the young man begins to weep (line 82) it is most likely because he is: (2 marks)
   a) overcome with emotion at the neighbours’ dedication to the arrival of the child.
   b) overcome with emotion that he hadn’t completed his thesis on the 21st century novel.
   c) overcome with emotion that his child was born earlier than expected.
13. Throughout the story, the young couple’s attitudes to their neighbours changes more than once. Which sequence correctly describes the order of their changing attitudes: (2 marks)
   a) wariness, acceptance, appreciation, annoyance.
   b) annoyance, acceptance, appreciation, wariness.
   c) wariness, acceptance, annoyance, appreciation.

14. The early part of this story foregrounds a mutual mistrust of different cultural attitudes, beliefs and practices. Identify some of the ways in which this mistrust is constructed through descriptions. Use examples to support your answer: (*foreground: make something stand out) (5 marks)
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15. The story establishes a contrast between the different types of suburban communities. In the new neighbourhood, there is close interaction among neighbours; in the ‘expansive outer suburbs…good neighbours were seldom seen and never heard.’ How is the reader positioned to respond to each type of community? (4 marks)
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16. The overall theme of a text can often be gleamed by asking yourself what is the main conflict or problem in the text and how was it resolved? Outline what the main conflict in the story is, how it is solved and what the overarching message of ‘Neighbours’ is: (6 marks)
SECTION TWO: WRITING

Allow 60 mins for this section (50 marks)

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

You have **60 minutes** to complete the task. You will need to ensure that you follow correct essay format.

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 how effectively you:

- Follow essay structure
- State and argue your **thesis**
- Use examples in your body paragraphs that directly support your argument
- Use formal language and extend your vocabulary
- Demonstrate correct grammar, punctuation and spelling

Choose **ONE** question to answer out of the four options below:

1. Write a persuasive essay that constructs an argument based on the following statement: *‘The internet does more harm than good.’*

2. Discuss how one text you have studied either challenges or reinforces traditional notions of gender.

3. ‘To say something is in conflict with something else is to say they are in opposition to one another. This means there is a power struggle, with the opposing ideals of each side vying for the top spot.’ Explain how one text you have studied this term explores conflict to relay a central theme:
SECTION 1: WRITING

Question number chosen: ____
END OF EXAM