



English (Standard) and English (Advanced)

Paper 1 - Area of Study

General Instructions

- Reading time: 10 minutes
- Working time: 2 hours
- Attempt Sections 1, 2 and 3
- Write using black pen
- Do NOT write in pencil
- Complete all sections in different writing booklets
- Write your student number on the front of each writing booklet
- A stimulus booklet is provided for this exam

Total marks – 45

Section 1 – Reading (5%)

Page 2

15 marks

- Attempt Question 1
- Allow about 40 minutes for this section

Section 2 – Writing (5%)

Page 3

15 marks

- Attempt Question 2
- Allow about 40 minutes for this section

Section 3 – Extended Response (5%)

Page 4

15 marks

- Attempt Question 3
- Allow about 40 minutes for this section

Section I

15 marks

Attempt Question 1

Allow about 40 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

In your answer you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate understanding of the way perceptions of discovery are shaped in and through texts
 - describe, explain and analyse the relationship between language, text and context
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Question 1 (15 marks)

Examine Texts 1, 2, 3 and 4 on pages 2 – 7 of the Stimulus Booklet carefully and then answer the questions below.

Text one – Speech Extract

- (a) How does Gro Harlem Brundtland emphasise the importance of discovery in her own life? **3**

Text two – Poem

- (b) How does Henry Lawson remember the excitement of discovering gold in Australia? **3**

Text three – Image

- (c) In what ways does this image represent bionic technology as a significant discovery? **2**

Text four – Nonfiction extract

- (d) How does Gustave Eiffel defend his visionary approach to designing the Eiffel Tower? **2**

Texts one, two, three and four – Speech extract, Poem, Image, Nonfiction extract

- (e) Select any TWO of these texts and compare how they convey a positive attitude towards discovery. **5**

End of Question 1

Section II

15 marks

Attempt Question 2

Allow about 40 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a SEPARATE writing booklet.

In your answer you will be assessed on how well you:

- express understanding of discovery in the context of your studies
 - organise, develop and express ideas using language appropriate to your audience, purpose and context
-

Question 2 (15 marks)

Compose a piece of imaginative writing that explores the role of vision in the course of discovery.

Use one of the images on page 8 of the Stimulus Booklet as a central feature in your writing.
Indicate which text you have chosen at the top of your response (i.e. Text 5, Text 6 or Text 7).

Please turn over

Section III

15 marks

Attempt Question 3

Allow about 40 minutes for this section

In your answer you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate understanding of the concept of discovery in the context of your study
 - analyse, explain and assess the ways discovery is represented in a variety of texts
 - organise, develop and express ideas using language appropriate to audience, purpose and context
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Question 3 (15 marks)

New ideas are generated through challenging assumptions and beliefs about people and the world.

Discuss this perspective on discovery with reference to your prescribed text and ONE other related text of your own choosing.

The prescribed texts are listed on page 9 of the Stimulus Booklet.

End of paper

English (Standard) and English (Advanced)

Paper 1 - Area of Study Stimulus Booklet

General instructions

- The list of prescribed texts for Section III is provided on page 9

Section I

Text 1 – Speech Extract

United Nations Foundation board member Gro Harlem Brundtland's speech at the Catalonia Award Ceremony, 26 July 2013.

... It is a great honour to be invited here to Catalonia and to the great city of Barcelona ... My own life starts on a very special day in war torn Europe: One of great celebrations in Berlin, where the German dictator marked his 50th birthday. My country was attacked and occupied in April 1940. After 3 years our family fled to Sweden, as refugees. As I left office as Prime Minister, 57 years later, Europe was rejoicing after decades of division and suppression, the atmosphere was one of hope, not despair. I am very much aware that, irrespective of war, conflict, struggle and danger, I was a very lucky girl. I was born in a democratic country, already influenced by the results of a long fight for freedom and justice for all, and every child in school.

I was also lucky to be brought up in a family of strong convictions, deeply held values of solidarity, justice and equality. As I entered my teens, I was already very much aware that the principles I believed in were universal. My own family roots, my upbringing and background, my beliefs and political convictions, all led me to look for how I could best be prepared to contribute and to make a difference. They clearly did not just apply to my own country. They had to be global and apply to all peoples and all societies.

I learnt to always look for the close and near as well as the far away, the small as well as the large - through a multifaceted, holistic lens. This relates to our minds as well as to our bodies, to the links between us as humans, to the communities and the societies we create, to our surroundings and the environment in which we live. Today, it also relates to Planet Earth itself - as humanity faces fundamental challenges in our relationship with nature.

We need to sense and reflect, analyze and act, fully cognizant of how interdependent we all have become, in our own societies, and across the globe. I realized early on how the key issues of development ... could all only be dealt with on the basis of shared values and concerns, on human rights for both women and men, and on dignity for all. This is also the only real basis for peace and security.

As I was asked to enter the Government, at the age of 35, as minister of the Environment, it came as a complete surprise. I had no such political plans or ambitions. I mention this to illustrate that in our lives we will be confronted with new challenges and choices. At such key crossroads in life, what really counts is to find out: Can I do it? Do I have something to contribute? Instead of being fearful of a new responsibility, I quickly was relieved to find that the knowledge and principles I had already gained were perfectly relevant.

My credo is this: Build on and strengthen the Evidence, share the Evidence, and act upon the Evidence. This is the only workable and realistic basis for relevant and effective action in a closely connected and interdependent world. Faced with opportunities for renewal as well as risks, still choosing to move the agenda forward, even against considerable opposition, when promoting change and innovation, is a critical component of leadership.

Determination, even courage, is of the essence. Great visions and speeches alone are not what really count the most. Vision without a plan, or a plan without action, is not much to admire.

Finally, I would also like to share with you a word about “The Elders”, led by former UN Secretary-General and Nobel Peace Prize Kofi Annan ... We are a small group of leaders, including President Jimmy Carter and Archbishop Desmond Tutu. We were called together in 2007 by Nelson Mandela who gave us this calling: “This group can speak freely and boldly, working both publicly and behind the scenes. Together they will support courage where there is fear, foster agreement where there is conflict and inspire hope where there is despair.”

It was a high calling indeed, one that humbles us all, one that combines the values and inspiration for true global leadership...

End of Text 1

Text 2 – Poem

The Roaring Days

The night too quickly passes
And we are growing old,
So let us fill our glasses
And toast the Days of Gold;
When finds of wondrous treasure
Set all the South ablaze,
And you and I were faithful mates
All through the roaring days!

Then stately ships came sailing
From every harbour's mouth,
And sought the land of promise
That beacons in the South;
Then southward streamed their streamers
And swelled their canvas full
To speed the wildest dreamers
E'er borne in vessel's hull.

Their shining Eldorado,
Beneath the southern skies,
Was day and night for ever
Before their eager eyes.
The brooding bush, awakened,
Was stirred in wild unrest,
And all the year a human stream
Went pouring to the West.

The rough bush roads re-echoed
The bar-room's noisy din,
When troops of stalwart horsemen
Dismounted at the inn.
And oft the hearty greetings
And hearty clasp of hands
Would tell of sudden meetings
Of friends from other lands;
When, puzzled long, the new-chum
Would recognise at last,
Behind a bronzed and bearded skin,
A comrade of the past.

And when the cheery camp-fire
Explored the bush with gleams,
The camping-grounds were crowded
With caravans of teams;
Then home the jests were driven,
And good old songs were sung,
And choruses were given
The strength of heart and lung.
Oh, they were lion-hearted
Who gave our country birth!
Oh, they were of the stoutest sons
From all the lands on earth!

Oft when the camps were dreaming,
And fires began to pale,
Through rugged ranges gleaming
Would come the Royal Mail.
Behind six foaming horses,
And lit by flashing lamps,
Old 'Cobb and Co.'s', in royal state,
Went dashing past the camps.

Oh, who would paint a goldfield,
And limn the picture right,
As we have often seen it
In early morning's light;
The yellow mounds of mullock
With spots of red and white,
The scattered quartz that glistened
Like diamonds in light;
The azure line of ridges,
The bush of darkest green,
The little homes of calico
That dotted all the scene.

I hear the fall of timber
From distant flats and fells,
The pealing of the anvils
As clear as little bells,
The rattle of the cradle,
The clack of windlass-boles,
The flutter of the crimson flags
Above the golden holes.

Ah, then our hearts were bolder,
And if Dame Fortune frowned
Our swags we'd lightly shoulder
And tramp to other ground.
But golden days are vanished,
And altered is the scene;
The diggings are deserted,
The camping-grounds are green;
The flaunting flag of progress
Is in the West unfurled,
The mighty bush with iron rails
Is tethered to the world.

by Henry Lawson

Text 3 – Image



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Text 4 – Nonfiction extract

"Imagine for a moment a giddy, ridiculous tower dominating Paris like a gigantic black smokestack" – In a letter published in the newspaper *Le Temps* in 1887, one reader was very frank about how he felt about plans for the city's newest structure: The Eiffel Tower.



And he wasn't alone. Built for the 1889 World's Fair, many Parisians thought the tower was a ridiculous blot on the landscape and looked forward to the tower being torn down after twenty years, as originally planned. In fact, it is said that the famous writer Guy de Maupassant ate his lunch at the Eiffel Tower's restaurant not so much because he enjoyed the restaurant's food, but because it was the only spot in the city where he was guaranteed to not have to look at "this tall skinny pyramid of iron ladders, this giant and disgraceful skeleton." It is now, of course, the most important structure on the city's skyline, and a huge source of national pride.

Various pamphlets and articles were published throughout the year of 1886. An extract from the "Protest against the Tower of Monsieur Eiffel" stated:

"We come, we writers, painters, sculptors, architects, lovers of the beauty of Paris which was until now intact, to protest with all our strength and all our indignation, in the name of the underestimated taste of the French, in the name of French art and history under threat, against the erection in the very heart of our capital, of the useless and monstrous Eiffel Tower which popular ill-feeling, so often an arbiter of good sense and justice, has already christened the Tower of Babel."

Satirists in particular pushed the violent diatribe even further, hurling insults like: "this truly tragic street lamp" (Léon Bloy), "this belfry skeleton" (Paul Verlaine), "this mast of iron gymnasium apparatus, incomplete, confused and deformed" (François Coppée), "this high and skinny pyramid of iron ladders, this giant ungainly skeleton upon a base that looks built to carry a colossal monument of Cyclops, but which just peters out into a ridiculous thin shape like a factory chimney" (Maupassant), "a half-built factory pipe, a carcass waiting to be fleshed out with freestone or brick, a funnel-shaped grill, a hole-riddled suppository" (Joris-Karl Huysmans).

Gustave Eiffel's Response

In an interview in the newspaper *Le Temps* of February 14 1887, Eiffel gave a reply to the artists' protest, neatly summing up his artistic doctrine: "For my part I believe that the Tower will possess its own beauty. Are we to believe that because one is an engineer, one is not preoccupied by beauty in one's constructions, or that one does not seek to create elegance as well as solidity and durability? Is it not true that the very conditions which give strength also conform to the hidden rules of harmony? Now to what phenomenon did I have to give primary concern in designing the Tower? It was wind resistance. Well then! I hold that the curvature of the monument's four outer edges, which is as mathematical calculation dictated it should be will give a great impression of strength and beauty, for it will reveal to the eyes of the observer the boldness of the design as a whole. ... Moreover, there is an attraction in the colossal, and a singular delight to which ordinary theories of art are scarcely applicable."



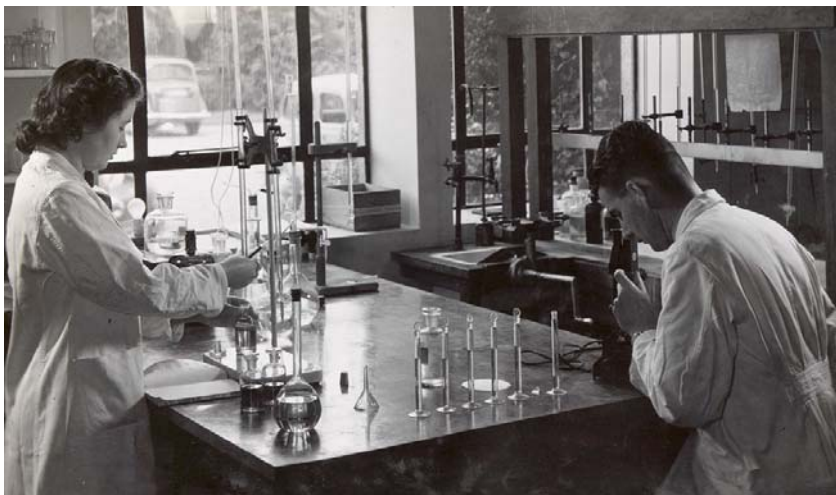
Once the Tower was finished the criticism burnt itself out in the presence of the completed masterpiece, and in the light of the enormous popular success with which it was greeted. It received two million visitors during the World's Fair of 1889. Today, the Eiffel Tower is acknowledged as the universal symbol of Paris and France, attracting approximately 7 million visitors a year.

Section II

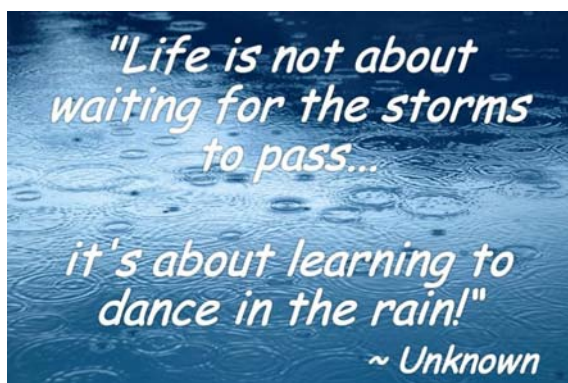
Text 5



Text 6



Text 7



Section III

- **Prose Fiction** - James Bradley, *Wrack*
 - Kate Chopin, *The Awakening*
 - Tara June Winch, *Swallow the Air*
- **Nonfiction** - Bill Bryson, *A Short History of Nearly Everything*
 - Ernesto ‘Che’ Guevara, *The Motorcycle Diaries*
- **Drama** - Michael Gow, *Away*
 - Jane Harrison, *Rainbow’s End*
from Vivienne Cleven et al. (eds), *Contemporary Indigenous Plays*
- **Film** - Ang Lee, *Life of Pi*
- **Shakespeare** - William Shakespeare, *The Tempest*
- **Poetry**
 - Rosemary Dobson,
 - * *Young Girl at a Window*
 - * *Wonder*
 - * *Painter of Antwerp*
 - * *Traveller’s Tale*
 - * *The Tiger*
 - * *Cock Crow*
 - * *Ghost Town: New England*
 - Robert Frost,
 - * *The Tuft of Flowers*
 - * *Mending Wall*
 - * *Home Burial*
 - * *After Apple-Picking*
 - * *Fire and Ice*
 - * *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening*
 - Robert Gray,
 - * *Journey: the North Coast*
 - * *The Meatworks*
 - * *North Coast Town*
 - * *Late Ferry*
 - * *Flames and Dangling Wire*
 - * *Diptych*
- **Media** - Simon Nash, *Frank Hurley – The Man Who Made History*
 - Ivan O’Mahoney, *Go Back Where You Came From – Series 1*,
Episodes 1, 2 and 3 and *The Response*