

Section 1

20 marks

Attempt Question 1

Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a SEPARATE writing booklet

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

- Demonstrate an understanding of the way perceptions of *human experience* are shaped in and through texts
 - Describe, explain and analyse the relationship between language, text and context
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Question 1 (20 marks)

Examine **Texts One, Two, Three and Four** carefully and then answer the questions on page 9.

Text 1 – Visual images



The arrival of the Pope.



Seeing it live.

Text 2, Poem

A Poem about Hair

This is a poem about hair.
It may sound superficial but there's more to the story
These strands of thread are tied to the thoughts we
think as we try to categorise each other
And the maker of all knows all by number
But, this poem was born for my firstborn bubba

When he entered the world he had glorious thick, dark hair
Like his mother
And she said,
Let's not cut it until at least two years old
Let it be wild,
like the heart of our child
And so it grew,
and it said something about being free.

But the boxes come early and things must fit,
We must see the world through the lenses we get
So as my boy made his way through the world looking free
People began to say, 'Wow, isn't she
a beautiful little girl that you have?'
And I, fresh Dad
traipsed through mental mazes
As I heard their comments, saw their gazes
This is son, not daughter; boy, not girl
Why are we so quick to divide up the world
Based on arbitrary factors like the length of the curls?
And I felt some discomfort over the confusion
And some more discomfort over my internal responses
If I care so much when he is mistaken
Am I feeding into this system of simplistic division?

And so I decided
I want to be wild, I want to be free
And rather than boy just bearing the image of me
It is I who would like to become more like he
And so out grew the locks, up went the bun
Wild and wavy, like father, like son

A small act of saying to the children I parent
That our external differences may be most apparent

But the length of our hair, the colour of skin
the clothes that we wear or our favourite things
These do not change the deep stuff we carry within
(we are all fragile bundles of the same stuff within)
We are complex for sure, but we're also quite simple
This is part of the paradox of the humanity riddle

And so, this is a poem about hair.
But it's also about being wild and free
Whether you rock dreadlocks, a bun, a mullet or fade
Blonde, brunette, ranga, hot-pink or grey
May your hair just be one of the ways that you say
The way that I am is more than ok.
Whether you are he, she, or don't fit either so cleanly
May you know who you are, and learn to love yourself freely.

Will Small. May 2019

Text 3,-Travel blog

Travel broadens the mind.

There are so many benefits to traveling. From meeting new people, trying new foods, experiencing new cultures, seeing new sights — travelling gives you experience and perspective. Perhaps the biggest impact travel has is that it can broaden your mind.

Have you ever watched a little kid and thought, “Wow, I can’t even imagine what it would be like anymore to have my life be that simple?” The older we get, the more experiences we go through, the more complicated our lives becomes, the more perspective we gain. Through good experiences and bad experience, our minds are growing and expanding. That’s what travel is like on hyperdrive. The perspective you might gain in five years of life can be gained in a two-week trip to a foreign country. Leaving your bubble and seeing a different way of life, a different set of rules, a different definition of happiness — these are all hugely enriching experiences travel brings to us.

Culture is one of the most beautiful things we have on this planet. People are vibrant, loyal, playful, helpful, rhythmic, and communal. Seeing and experiencing these cultures allows us to take a step back and think about our own culture. Our lives aren’t set in stone; we are transient beings who can change and adapt. There is beauty all around us and sometimes all it takes is seeing one person smile to realize your definition of happiness has been seriously misconstrued.

The flip side can also be true. You may have many beliefs and traditions that you value and those might become strengthened even more by learning about other people’s beliefs. Travel helps us to not judge others, keep an open mind, and let whatever may be, be. Travel allows us to see the world in ways we would never be able to understand in our home countries.

Learning new languages is not only a great skill, but there are nuances to languages that really make you realize what a culture values. For example, I had a Thai man say to me once that there are 15 different words for smiling in Thai. Smiling when you’re happy, smiling when you’re shy, even smiling when you’re upset, etc. To Thais, staying positive and smiling is a more effective way to deal with emotions than getting caught up in anger.

Travel can also give you a greater appreciation for home. I was lucky enough to grow up in Hawaii and even though I always knew it was a beautiful place and I never took it for granted, it wasn’t until my early twenties when I started traveling to other countries that I truly understood *how* beautiful my home was. To this day, after traveling throughout Europe and Asia, I’ve never seen a place more beautiful than Hawaii. And while I still have a thirst to see more of the world, I feel so appreciative of the home I have.

So get out there! Do as the great Mark Twain once said, “Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things that you didn’t do than by the ones you did do. So throw off the bowlines. Sail away from the safe harbor. Catch the trade winds in your sails. Explore. Dream. Discover.” Jane Alam, 2014

Text 4, Extract, The Guardian, Political opinion, Bob Hawke obituary, Thursday 16 May, 19

[Christopher Zinn @christopherzinn](#)

Prime minister of Australia who won four consecutive elections and ushered in a decade of economic and social reform. • Robert James Lee Hawke, politician, born 9 December 1929; died 16 May 2019

Bob Hawke, who has died aged 89, went from being a popular trade union leader to become the Australian Labor party's most successful prime minister, winning four election victories from 1983 to 1991. He energised his country and his party by ushering in a decade of significant economic and social reform.

By dint of his charismatic personality, powers of persuasion and, for a Labor figure, unusually strong relationships with both business and unions, Hawke forged a powerful consensus that defined his leadership style. With his natural diplomacy, he navigated Australia into a wider world by building alliances, particularly with Asia, and he modernised the economy, integrating it into overseas markets through reducing tariff protection and floating the Australian dollar.

His government also oversaw stronger environmental controls, overruling Tasmania's plans to build a controversial dam in the wilderness. He led the widespread reform of education and training and even advocated a treaty – still unrealised – with Indigenous Australia.

Hawke's success in the polls enabled him to shrug off criticisms from the party grassroots that by moving to the right and embracing competition he had compromised Labor's traditional ideals. He said: "Socialist is not a word I would use to describe myself." It was his understanding of what the Australian people wanted that led to his record re-election. He was eventually undone in 1991 when challenged by Paul Keating, Labor treasurer since 1983, after reneging on a deal to step down in the latter's favour.

The legacy of Hawke and Keating was that privatisation and deregulation opened up the economy and set it on a strong course.

The reasons for Hawke's fall from popular grace are still contested. In 2015 he claimed he had been dumped by Labor MPs because he had attacked the "innate prejudice" of some cabinet colleagues in his steps towards reconciliation with Indigenous Australians. But Hawke was not helped by a faltering economy at the end of the 1980s. Restructuring the trade unions and economic reforms had created 2m new jobs but also led to a recession, high interest rates and the highest unemployment since the 1930s.

Supremely self-confident, Hawke had a well-known love of drink and women. His second wife and biographer, Blanche d'Alpuget, said in 2015 that the more intrusive media of today would have rendered him unelectable. In his memoirs, Hawke speculated that the world record he had set for downing the equivalent of a yard of ale, while a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, probably endeared him to more voters than any other single act.

The convivial Hawke was a great celebrator and sports fan. He oversaw the contentious bicentenary of the arrival of the convict fleet in 1988, the introduction in 1984 of Advance

Australia Fair as the Australian national anthem, replacing God Save the Queen, and the opening of the new parliament house in Canberra by the Queen. He was perhaps best loved for a seemingly boozy assertion on television early in his first term, after Australia had won the America's Cup yachting trophy, that any boss who did not give staff the day off was "a bum".

His style was summed up by one ministerial colleague who found him gregarious, confident and without pretensions as he shared his trade union colleagues' love of the simple things in life, such as football, horses and beer. "Hawke as prime minister was corporatist and bureaucratic by instinct and presidential in style," said the former health minister Neal Blewett. "He was a supreme optimist, with an unquenchable faith in his ability to negotiate a way through intractable problems ... He was also a complete pragmatist, with only a few passions and less ideology."

For such a consummate and seasoned performer, Hawke's entry to federal parliament came comparatively late, at the age of 50. He became prime minister after only two years in Canberra and had never served as a minister.

But Hawke had authority with the people as well as their support. Graduating from Oxford with a thesis on wage-fixing in Australia, he joined the Australian Council of Trade Unions in 1958 and after a decade as president, 1970-80, decided to enter politics. He was elected as Labor MP in October 1980 for the Melbourne seat of Wills. He had already served as president of the Australian Labor party from 1973 to 1978 and was one of the best-known and most admired public figures in the country.

His political views were passionate though not always predictable. He opposed Australia's entry into the Vietnam war and campaigned for racial equality in South Africa. At the same time he was a strong supporter of both the US-Australian alliance and the state of Israel.

In 1979, the strain of his workload and his alcoholism, which he admitted in a TV interview, led to his physical collapse. His honesty and subsequent rehabilitation in his early years as an MP was rewarded with even higher ratings in the opinion polls, overshadowing both the Liberal prime minister, Malcolm Fraser, and the Labor opposition leader, Bill Hayden.

Hawke sought to depose Hayden as leader, and succeeded, after a long and bruising fight, in March 1983. The same day, Fraser, who was not yet aware of the change, had called a sudden election, hoping to face Hayden instead of the popular Hawke. It was a spectacular miscalculation.

A dejected Hayden described the public feeling against Fraser as such that "a drover's dog could lead the Labor party to victory". He might have been right, but Hawke romped home on a landslide – with Labor taking 75 of the 125 seats – to become prime minister, fulfilling an ambition and prediction he had made as a 15-year-old.

One of his first moves was to call a summit of politicians, unions and employer groups, to forge a lasting accord around economic policy and deliver the kind of micro-economic reforms that would define his term.

He used his authority, at first cautiously, to reverse the traditional party reliance on tariffs to protect industry and jobs from overseas competition. Those working in textiles and motor vehicles were most affected.

Despite his background as a union leader, Hawke believed, with Keating, that the only way to make the structural changes necessary to competently manage the ailing economy was to work closely with both business and the workers, and to stress the mutual benefits of consensus.

His government started deregulating the financial system by exposing it to competition, as had long been recommended but not implemented. First came the floating of the Australian dollar on the world market, rather than tying its value to any standard, then the removal of foreign exchange-rate controls and the entry of foreign banks into Australia. The process accelerated the integration of the economy into the world and reshaped Australia's relationships with Asia, Europe and the US. Hawke was instrumental in forming Apec, the Asia-Pacific Economic forum, in 1989.

Other reforms with lasting implications were the privatisation of state-run industries, including the airline Qantas, and selling off the state-owned Commonwealth Bank. Hawke also increased funding for schools, saw the introduction of the Medicare public health system and provided more targeted financial help for the most disadvantaged.

He was at the helm for Australia's effective public health campaigns as the response to the Aids epidemic grew into a major political issue. In 1990 he quickly supported the UN with armed forces in the first Iraq war.

His close-knit relationship with the ambitious and confrontational Keating made many of these changes possible, but Hawke's dream run came to an end as the good economic times began to sour. At a 1987 election campaign launch, Hawke's overconfidence scored an own goal when he mistakenly proclaimed: "We set ourselves this first goal: by 1990 no Australian child will be living in poverty." He should have said "... need live in poverty", and his departure from the prepared speech cost his credibility deeply.

Hawke's agenda had benefited from the disarray within the divided Liberal party, but he also fought internal battles with Labor's socialist factions. One of the bitterest was the pilots' strike in 1989, when the government sided with the airlines to end the damaging industrial action and maintain pay restraint. His close friendship with leading business figures, especially Sir Peter Abeles, who owned one of the airlines involved, hardly endeared him to the left.

As the economy deteriorated, the rivalry between Hawke and Keating increased. In 1988, Hawke had agreed, in secret, to stand down after the 1990 election, but he delayed and reneged on the deal after taking umbrage at a typically provocative speech by Keating.

History repeated itself and, just as Hawke had challenged Hayden 10 years earlier, Keating now contested the leadership. He lost, and left the frontbench. But the damage was done and Hawke, without his powerful treasurer, was seen as bereft of both energy and ideas, and his popularity declined.

Section 1 Attempt all questions.

Question 1 - Text 1- images

Compare how both texts use a variety of visuals techniques to capture the tension between connection and alienation.

4 marks

Question 2 - Text 2- poem

How has the poet used his craft to evoke both a personal and collective human experience?

5 marks

Question 3- Text 3 – Travel blog

In what ways does the Travel blog evoke the human experience that is both real and imagined, igniting new ideas through the role of storytelling?

4 marks

Question 4- Text 4- Extract form Bob Hawke’s Obituary, Public Opinion

Explore how this obituary may give insight into the anomalies, paradoxes and inconsistencies in human behaviour and motivations.

7 marks

Extended response 20 marks

Using the prescribed text, *The Crucible* by Arthur Miller, answer the following question.

How has your understanding of the anomalies and inconsistencies of human experience been shaped by Miller's presentation of character?