

STUDENT NUMBER:

# VCE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## 2018 Units 3&4 Practice Paper 1

Total Reading Time: 15 minutes

Total Writing Time: 2 hours

### QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of Questions</i>	<i>Number of Questions to be Answered</i>	<i>Marks</i>
A	5	5	15
B	1	1	30
C	3	1	30
			<b>Total 75</b>

Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, highlighters, erasers, rulers.

Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or white out liquid/tape or a dictionary.

No calculator is allowed in this examination.

#### **Materials Supplied**

Question and answer book of 24 pages with Assessment Criteria on page 24, and a separate 4 page insert for Sections A and B.

#### **Instructions**

Detach the insert from the centre of this book during reading time.

Write your student number in the box at the top of this page.

All written responses must be in English.

**Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.**

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**SECTION A — Short Answer Questions**

**Instructions for Section A**

Refer to the insert from the centre of this book while answering this section.

Section A requires answers to questions about Text 1. Answer **all** questions in this section.

In your response you are expected to

- demonstrate your ability to use relevant descriptive and metalinguistic tools
- demonstrate your familiarity with the topics of Unit 3, 'Language Variation and Social Purpose' and Unit 4, 'Language Variation and Identity'.

**Section A is worth 15 marks.**

**Text 1**

**Question 1**

Identify two social purposes of this speech.

**2 marks**

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**Question 2**

Identify an example of lexical patterning and discuss its function in the text.

**2 marks**

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**SECTION A – continued**

**Question 3**

Comment on the function of syntactic patterning between lines 1-8 and lines 38-48. Provide two examples.

**3 marks**

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**Question 4**

Using appropriate metalanguage, explain how the lexical choices reflect two semantic fields of this text. Refer to specific examples in your answer.

**4 marks**

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**SECTION A – continued****TURN OVER**

**Question 5**

Discuss the function of two different spoken discourse features between lines 8 and 27.

**4 marks**

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**END OF SECTION A**

**SECTION B — Analytical Commentary****Instructions for Section B**

Refer to the insert from the centre of this book while answering this section.

Section B requires an analytical commentary on Text 2.

In your response you are expected to

- demonstrate your ability to use relevant descriptive and metalinguistic tools
- demonstrate familiarity with the topics of Unit 3, 'Language Variation and Social Purpose' and Unit 4, 'Language Variation and Identity'.

**Section B is worth 30 marks.**

**Question 6**

Write an analytical commentary about Text 2.

In your response you should comment on the:

- contextual factors affecting/surrounding the text
- social purpose and register of the text
- stylistic and discourse features of the text

**30 marks**

Working Space

**SECTION B – continued**  
**TURN OVER**













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**END OF SECTION B**  
**TURN OVER**

**SECTION C – Essay****Instructions for Section C**

Section C requires a sustained expository response to **one** question.

In your response you are expected to

- demonstrate your ability to use relevant descriptive and metalinguistic tools
- demonstrate familiarity with the topics of Unit 3, 'Language Variation and Social Purpose' and Unit 4, 'Language Variation and Identity'
- refer to the stimulus material provided

**Section C is worth 30 marks.**

Select **one** of the three following topics. Refer to AT LEAST two subsystems of language in your essay and provide examples from current discussions about language that you have studied in class.

**Question 7****Stimulus**

- a) ['Greeklish'] language was made up by us Greek Australians. It was easier for us to speak these things, we understood one another, what we meant. We wanted to go to the garage? 'Garazi'. We wanted to go to the hamburger shop? 'Hembeka.'

Quoted in <https://www.sbs.com.au/news/how-multiculturalism-is-changing-the-way-we-speak> 19.3.18

- b) There are more than 147,000 Indians residing in Australia, yet we don't see Indians ever being portrayed on commercial Australian television ... as doctors, engineers, lawyers, etc speaking in Australian accents, mixed accents and so on. Instead, on the incredibly rare occasion that an Indian is seen on Australian television, he/she is portrayed in the most stereotypical and offensive manner, a caricature of the ethnic stereotype; the stereotypical Indian accent with the cliché Indian caricature demeanour

[https://thenewdaily.com.au/news/national/2016/08/09/ad-pulled-insulting-indian-people/?utm\\_source=Responsys&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=20160810\\_TND](https://thenewdaily.com.au/news/national/2016/08/09/ad-pulled-insulting-indian-people/?utm_source=Responsys&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=20160810_TND) 09.08.16

c)



- d) What does it take to be truly Australian? Being able to speak English matters much more than religion, sharing in cultural traditions or even birthplace, new polling shows. Just over two-thirds believe speaking the national language is "very important" to being a true Australian. Another 25 per cent said it was "somewhat important" according to an international study by America's Pew Research Centre.

<http://www.theage.com.au/action/printArticle?id=1018000222> 27.2.17

**Although English is the language of Australia, society accepts that linguistic diversity is what really defines the Australian identity. Do you agree?**

**SECTION C – continued**

**Question 8****Stimulus**

- a) Digital technology enables us to manipulate how we are perceived and the way in which we perceive others, and has an impact on our self-esteem, sense of worth and relationships with those around us.

<http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/usappblog/2017/02/26/book-review-ctrl-alt-delete-how-i-grew-up-online-by-emma-gannon/> 26.2.17

b)



<https://2030now.files.wordpress.com/2014/09/slacktivism.png>

- c) The emerging generation often have a benign view of new technology, think short-term, and forget the permanency of their posts and photo uploads. It is not just young people who fail to grasp this notion; a lot of older people don't get it either! Once online, data can quickly move beyond your control, and even be used against you, without your consent.

*Influences on 21stCentury Language, McCrindle Research*

- d) I don't minimize the potential challenge of issues like "fake news" or the "filter bubble." They are real, serious and as yet untamed. And yet a technology that has the capacity to expand and diversify political equality around the world is a net good. Most other forms of political engagement tend to favor those with the most wealth or access. Not social media. It gives voice to anyone with a phone.

<https://newsroom.fb.com/news/2018/01/vromen-democracy/> Adrian Vromen, 25.01.18

**Social media has created 'a new kind of democracy' and provides a platform for everyone to have a voice.**

**Discuss.**

**SECTION C – continued  
TURN OVER**

## Question 9

## Stimulus

- a) According to reports in the media, a man spent six months roaming several hospitals in Queensland pretending to be a doctor. [His] plan began to unravel when another staff member started to notice he would mispronounce basic medical terminology.

*Adapted from* <https://www.sbs.com.au/topics/sexuality/fast-lane/article/2017/12/27/brisbane-man-posed-doctor-months-allegedly-find-boyfriend>

b)



s/701850314106912769/photo/1

<http://www.news.com.au/entertainment/tv-shows/if-you-cant-speak-english-you-dont-deserve-to-call-yourself-a-senator-pauline-hanson/news-story/52a451a7e417f020ad494ccd1881f2d7>

- c) There is mounting evidence that our personality is written, quite literally, in the language that we use, from the tweets we send to our choice of email address. Research into ‘digital labels’ shows that those with several numbers in their email addresses are perceived by others to be less conscientious, while humorous addresses are more likely to belong to extroverts.

*Adapted from:* <http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20170720-the-hidden-ways-your-language-betrays-your-character>

- d) “Blokes face just as many pre-selection challenges as females”, according to federal Education Minister Simon Birmingham. He defended the Coalition government’s pretty terrible record on getting women representatives into Parliament...When someone says “bloke”, we know he’s talking about a real person. When you hear a bloke like Birmingham talking about “females”, he sounds like he’s talking about a category, not a person.

<https://www.theage.com.au/politics/federal/the-liberal-party-where-men-are-blokes-but-women-are-females-20180517-p4zfut.htm>

**The language you use tells people more about you than you realise.**

**Discuss.**

**SECTION C – continued**









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SECTION C– continued











**EXAMINATION CRITERIA**

- Use metalanguage to describe and analyse structures, features and functions of language in a range of contexts
- Explain and analyse linguistic features of written and spoken English in a range of registers
- Understand and analyse relationships between language and identities in society
- Identify and analyse differing attitudes to varieties of Australian English
- Draw on contemporary discussions and debate about language
- Write clearly organised responses with controlled and effective use of language appropriate to the task

Examination instructions and the examination assessment criteria are taken from the Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority (VCAA) 2012 – v3 – March 2016 English Language examination specifications. The VCAA produces the only official, up to date versions of VCAA publications. Readers should consult the VCAA website <http://www.vcaa.vic.edu.au> for VCAA publications and the latest course information, including information in the Bulletins and Notices to Schools.

**END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK**