

# 2009 HSC English (ESL) Listening Paper

## Sample Answers

This document contains 'sample answers', or, in the case of some questions, 'answer may include'. These are developed by the examination committee for two purposes. The committee does this:

- (a) as part of the development of the examination paper to ensure the questions will effectively assess students' knowledge and skills, and
- (b) in order to provide some advice to the Supervisor of Marking about the nature and scope of the responses expected of students.

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### Question 1

#### *Sample answer:*

- fear of spiders

### Question 2

#### *Answer could include:*

- huntsman spiders are larger, hairier ones
- they are often found in our homes
- they can give you a bite
- they are long legged, big and furry

**Question 3*****Sample answer:***

2 marks

- The speaker talks about both the psychological and physical symptoms experienced by a person with a phobia
- The speaker talks about physical symptoms eg racing heart and psychological symptoms eg panicky thoughts

1 mark

- The speaker describes what happens to the body (physical signs)

OR

- The speaker describes the thoughts that may be experienced (panicky thoughts)

**Question 4*****Sample answer:***

3 marks

- The first step is to talk about spiders until comfortable. Then look at spiders until comfortable, look at a live spider, hold a container with a spider in it, touch a dead spider and lastly touch a live spider
- The process pushes the sufferer's comfort zone by gradually desensitizing them to spiders
- The process moves people from feeling sick when looking at spiders to being comfortable touching them

2 marks

- To give people practical skills to deal with spiders in a humane way
- The process makes people look at spiders before touching them, talk about spiders before looking at them

1 mark

- help people to be able to touch spiders
- help people to be able to look at spiders
- help people to be able to talk about spiders
- help people not to be afraid of spiders
- gets people used to spiders

**Question 5**

*Correct answer:*

C – she felt excited

**Question 6**

*Answer could include:*

**Features of Spoken language**

1. She speaks fast/increases pace when talking about her experiences with spiders
2. She stresses words like ‘froze’
3. Uses words with negative connotations, ‘horrible’
4. Repetition of the negative, ‘won’t’, ‘not’
5. Repeats ‘yeah’ to convey her growing confidence
6. Uses colloquial language, ‘everyone goes oh, they’re horrible’, ‘it was just the best feeling in the world’

**Explanation**

1. shows that she is scared of them/ shows her fear
2. emphasises her fear of spiders when looking at them
3. reinforces the extent of her fear of spiders
4. to negate common fears about spiders
5. shows her growing acceptance/confidence with spiders
6. reflects the fact that she is recounting a personal experience

**Question 7**

*Sample answer:*

Cinammon Nippard demonstrates many aspects of an effective radio presenter. She provides additional information to that given by one guest speaker. Eg she provides factual information about spiders, ‘they’re usually quite timid’. She also creates cohesion by linking the ideas of one speaker to the next.

*Answers could include reference to the following aspects:*

- Prefaces/introduces speakers
- Links the speakers and information
- Provides additional information about spiders
- Creates cohesion in the program
- Simplifies/paraphrases/restates the information presented by some speakers
- Concludes the program
- Segues between individual parts of the program

# 2009 HSC English (ESL) Paper 1

## Sample Answers

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### Section I

#### Question 1 (a) (i)

*Sample answer/Answers could include:*

- The text shows a loving relationship between a grandmother and her granddaughter which communicates a sense of security/acceptance
- A sense of belonging comes from close family relationships
- Connections with other people can create a sense of belonging
- Affection creates a sense of belonging
- Security and happiness are important for belonging
- A sense of belonging can come from extended family
- Our connection with others can be expressed – physically/emotionally
- A sense of belonging is felt at home

**Question 1 (a) (ii)*****Sample answers:***

- The grandmother's hand on her granddaughter's leg communicates her love and care for her granddaughter and the connection between them.
- The grandmother's gaze towards her granddaughter indicates how important her granddaughter is and communicates the sense of connection with her granddaughter.
- The setting communicates a sense of being at home and relaxed.
- The girl's smiling face and her direct stare at the camera communicates a sense of confidence and security.
- Their relaxed body language indicates that they feel secure
- It's a close-up shot of the women

***Sample answers for one mark:***

- They're sitting close together and touching each other.
- They look relaxed on the lounge.
- They look happy and close.

**Question 1 (b)*****Answers could include:***

- She feels badly treated in her own home. (For example her sisters embarrassed her and her mother laughed at her).
- She has had an adoption fantasy since she was 9 years old
- She thinks that other, larger, wealthier family homes will be more welcoming than her own
- She thinks other people's lives look better
- She is not satisfied with her life
- She does not feel like she belongs in her family

**Question 1 (c)*****Answers could include:***

The author conveys a sense of ‘not belonging’;

- By contrasting the speaker’s longing, eg, ‘I wanted to follow them...’ with the family’s unwelcoming response eg ‘The father turned off the TV’ and the mother spoke ‘with a hard voice’.
- By describing the way the girl’s family treats her, eg, ‘pulled my trousers down’ and by the use of ‘hate’ to describe the girl’s feelings towards her mother
- Through the description of the family’s reaction to the girl, eg, ‘the father turned off the TV’ and ‘it hissed to a disappointing black’ and the children ‘did not speak or look at me’. These imply that the girl is not welcome.
- The first-person narration communicates personal thoughts and reflections and gives an insight into the character’s feelings of ‘not belonging’

**Question 1 (d)*****Answers could include:***

- To get people thinking and talking about the personal and social benefits of belonging to a community
- Because the community is facing a number of challenges such as drug use and depression.
- To promote mental health and wellbeing.
- There are an increasing number of social problems in our society.
- People are feeling increasingly isolated and alienated in the community.
- To get people to think about the personal and community benefits of having strong social connections.

**Question 1 (e)*****Sample answers:***

- He wants individuals to think they can take action and make a difference through simple things such as saying hello to a neighbour.
- He wants people to see the value of doing simple things such as joining a club or being part of a local group.

***Sample answers for one mark:***

- Because he wants people to know that they can do simple things.
- Because he wants people to say hello to their neighbours.

**Question 1 (f)*****Answers could include:***

- The reference to research and statistics validates the need for the campaign and therefore makes the press release more persuasive.
- The press release uses persuasive words and phrases such as ‘better’ in the name of the campaign and ‘world first’ and ‘personal and social benefits’ in the introduction, to persuade the audience of the value of the campaign.
- The first person pronoun ‘we’ is used both in the slogan and throughout the press release to include the audience and promote a sense of ownership and personal involvement in the campaign
- Use of direct quotes from Dr Rob Moodie, CEO of VicHealth, to describe the purpose and significance of the campaign conveys a sense of authority

**Question 1 (g)*****Answers could include:***