

2009 HSC Japanese Background Speakers Sample Answers — Written Examination

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.

The ‘sample answers’ or similar advice, are not intended to be exemplary or even complete responses. They have been reproduced in their original form as part of the examination committee’s ‘working document’. While the handwritten notes have been typed for legibility, no further editorial change or addition has occurred.



Section I — Listening and Responding

Part A

Question 1 (a)

Sample answer:

- The idea of food safety is needed to be seen as a whole system from production to consumption which also closely to our environment.
- For the food safety, it is important to build the society which respects honesty. For example to label correct country of origin, usage of agricultural chemicals and food additives.

Question 1 (b)

Sample answer:

- Most of the food agencies in this country make an effort to offer trustworthy food with a handy price to meet the needs of the consumer.
- The food agencies follow the law and the rules set by the government. A complete labeling of the raw material of food is unrealistic.
- The consumers also have responsibilities not to buy very cheap food which is possibly suspicious.

Question 1 (c)

Sample answer:

- The female speaker presented her opinion more explicitly and clearly than the male speaker.
- The male speaker used a lot of ‘umm . . .’ ‘ah . . .’ ‘sono . . .’ and incomplete sentences which interfere with the listening.
- He grasped the issue from big picture but lacked the concrete ideas of the female speaker.
- On the other hand, the female speaker consistently sounds confident and used diplomatic and tactical strategies. Such as offering apologies at the beginning of her speech, stressing the food agencies follow the law and regulation set by the government and leading the listeners to feel guilty about buying cheap food.



Section I — Listening and Responding Part B

Question 2

Answers could include:

Issue: Start English Education at primary schools in Japan:

- 小学校での英語教育に対する二人の考え方の共通点と相違点を認識し、それに対して自分の意見英を述べていること。英
- 二人の言葉をそのまま引用するのではなく、自分の言葉でまとめていること。英
- 自分の意見が読者に明確に伝わるよう書かれていること。英



Section II — Reading and Responding Part A

Question 3 (a)

Sample answer:

The father cannot speak to his son face to face but the father wants his son to understand his feelings. The father thinks he can express better his true feelings in the letter form better.

Question 3 (b)

Sample answer:

Shunsuke's father knows that he can open the son's room easily but leaves him alone, then he went to apologise to the three classmates who Shunsuke had hit without him. They know Shunsuke should come with them but they took the easy way which the father expressed his action with the word 'zurusa – ずるさ'.

Question 3 (c)

Sample answer:

The word '心配 – shinpai' which means 'worry' will be used when Shunsuke's parents care their son. Shunsuke does not talk to his parents, thus they didn't understand why Shunsuke hit his classmates. However if they wish Shunsuke to have happy life, the father should have used the word '心配 – shinpai'. However the father used the word '迷惑 – meiwaku' which means 'trouble, annoyance' because he focuses on his feeling and status. He went to Shunsuke's classmates' homes to apologise which the father sees as losing face. Using the word '迷惑 – meiwaku' the father does not care for Shunsuke and shut his eyes from the problems Shunsuke has been experiencing.

Question 3 (d)

Sample answer:

They are a dysfunctional family. Shunsuke shows his emotions using violence to his mother and is totally cut out the relationship with his father. Father wants to face his son but he cannot take a first step. Shunsuke seems to think his parents do not understand him at all and closes himself off from them. Mother has been too tired to deal with Shunsuke and seems to give up rather than face the problem. Father has not been actively involved in his family and did not make time to communicate with Shunsuke. Shunsuke realises that his father is just concerned with his respectability but not Shunsuke, which can be seen from Shunsuke's actions '冷たい目をして笑った' 'くされてそっぽをむく' in the extract.