



B O A R D O F S T U D I E S
NEW SOUTH WALES

2010 HSC French Continuers Sample Answers — Written Examination

This document contains ‘sample answers’, or, in the case of some questions, ‘answers could 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 answers or responses. As they are part of the examination committee’s ‘working document’, they may contain typographical errors, omissions, or only some of the possible correct answers.

Section I — Listening and Responding

Question 1

Sample answer:

He has to buy a present for his mum for Mother's Day.

Question 2

Sample answer:

Destination:	Mont-Saint-Michel
Departure time:	7 am
Departure place:	Bus stop in front of post office
Special requirement(s):	Wear comfortable shoes

Question 3

Sample answer:

B

Question 4

Sample answer:

She has a good relationship with her father (she acknowledges that he is understanding and that they get on well. She is able to speak frankly with him).

She is a caring friend (she worries about Lucie who has a difficult home life).

She is generous (she suggests inviting Lucie for an outing and will even pay for her ticket).

Question 5

Sample answer:

Stéphane would like to go camping with his friends for his 18th birthday. However he is not game to speak to his parents about his plans because it would create too much hassle/drama. In his family, birthday celebrations are always a big family affair.

Question 6

Sample answer:

The purpose is to seek assistance from the public through donations of either money or food/cages/blankets by making people aware of the plight of animals abandoned or injured after a bushfire and to inform them of the work of the volunteers who care for these animals and who hope to establish refuges for them.

Question 7***Sample answer:***

Rachida was born in France. At school she speaks French. She shares the same interests as her friends so she feels part of French society. This contrasts with her experience at home where she comes up against her parents' traditional Moroccan values. Outside of school and home, she sometimes feels hurt because some people seem to mistrust her e.g. a lady sitting opposite her clutched her handbag tighter as if Rachida and her friend who spoke Arabic together were going to grab it from her. These experiences contribute to Rachida feeling ambivalent about her identity.

Question 8***Sample answer:***

This radio interview where Patricia Laval is introduced as a credible authority on climate change gives her a public profile. Her most recent book would have wider appeal as she has deliberately made her writing less scientific and more personal. She is writing of personal experiences and speaks evocatively and emotionally of the beauty of the Pacific island (un endroit idyllique) where she once briefly lived and this would capture the listeners' interest. She paints the picture of a tropical island paradise (e.g. turquoise waters). She again appeals to the listeners' emotions by detailing the current plight of the island due to climate change. She uses strong language to paint a picture of desolation and ruin (e.g. maisons détruites). She then urges her listeners to become involved, using the imperative: read the book, let yourself be moved, act now! She directly addresses her listeners as "vous" and says, "It's up to you to act."

**Section II — Reading and Responding
Part A****Question 9 (a)*****Sample answer:***

She relates closely to the forum topic of people looking at others. She has personal experience of this in her everyday life and she describes her reactions so that other people can understand.

Question 9 (b)***Sample answer:***

Her first thoughts when people stare at her are natural reactions to people looking at her. It could be her hair or a pimple attracting attention. Her realisation that it is in fact her wheel chair that people are looking at focuses her mind on the real difference about her – her handicap. Her instinct is to feel just like everyone else because her everyday activities (eating, working, having fun) are the same as everyone else's.

Question 9 (c)***Sample answer:***

The realisation that she is different in the eyes of people around her makes her depressed. She talks about the tears running down her cheeks in an emotional way and then moves to the simple, dramatic “je pleure”. Then Mathieu enters her life and gradually her love for him develops. She lyrically expresses this in “mon coeur se réchauffe” contrasting strongly with her previous emotion “le long de mon visage... je pleure”. Her self-doubt is her instant reaction to his telling her he loves her – fear, incredulity, and doubts about his motives. Her knowledge that she is different increases her doubts. There is a quite detailed analysis of the movement from doubt to certainty and a clear description of her changed state of mind. Her final statement contrasts with her earlier sadness using “je pleure” but this time her tears are tears of joy because she has found someone who is understanding, again neatly contrasting with the people in paragraph 1 who do not understand at all.

Question 10 (a)***Sample answer:***

She wants to let Carole know about a problem she is having with her son and ask for Carole’s advice.

Question 10 (b)***Sample answer:***

Carole is Alice’s best friend and she is aware of Carole’s supportive and comforting nature. Alice’s problem concerns her adolescent son and she feels certain that Carole will be able to help as Carole has had experience with her own adolescent children.

Question 10 (c)***Sample answer:***

Alice and her son Thierry are not getting along. Thierry withdraws into his music to avoid conflict. Alice is worried about how long Thierry spends listening to his music, the kind of music he is listening to and the effect it is having on his behaviour. She thinks he is obsessed with his music.

Question 10 (d)***Sample answer:***

Paul Gaudin states that Thierry’s obsession with music is totally normal for an adolescent in search of an identity. He would say that Thierry’s attachment to a certain style of music – hip hop or heavy metal – was consistent with Thierry’s need to identify with a particular “tribe” including its clothing and ways of behaving. Thierry’s rejection of his mother and her futile attempts to communicate with him are simply further indications of his need to identify more closely with the values of his chosen group.

Question 10 (e)***Sample answer:***

The first part of Carole's advice includes the expert opinion of a friend, Paul Gaudin, which should reassure Alice that her son's behaviour is fairly typical. It is, however, a bit academic in tone, which whilst adding to its authority, might make Alice less ready to take it on board. Carole's second paragraph is more intimate in tone and the advice more practical such as the need for Alice to listen to her son and speak to him honestly. Urging Alice to get her son to be more critical of his idols is probably easier said than done, however, and Carole doesn't suggest how this might be achieved. The final paragraph is the most direct in its advice and familiar in its tone. Alice should send her son to boarding school, which is within her means and where the disciplined approach should shock him out of his adolescent introspection. Overall the range of advice which Carole provides would give her friend much to reflect upon. It has the elements of being well researched, sincere, well intentioned and practical.