



BOARD OF STUDIES
NEW SOUTH WALES

**2000
SCHOOL
CERTIFICATE
TRIAL TEST**

**7 November
Start 12.50 pm**

**AUSTRALIAN
HISTORY,
GEOGRAPHY,
CIVICS AND
CITIZENSHIP**

SECTION 1

CENTRE NUMBER

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STUDENT NUMBER

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General Test Instructions

- Reading time: 10 minutes
- Working time: 2 hours
- The supervisor will tell you when to begin the test
- This test has TWO sections and ONE stimulus booklet
- Attempt ALL questions
- Do NOT write in pencil
- Write your Centre Number and Student Number at the top of this page and page 13

Directions for Section 1— Australian History

- 1 Allow about 60 minutes to answer this section
- 2 This section has TWO parts

| | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Part A | Questions | 1–20 | (20 marks) |
| | Question | 21 | (5 marks) |
| Part B | Questions | 22–23 | (25 marks) |
| | Both questions are of equal value | | |
- 3 Use the Australian History Sources on pages 1–4 of the Stimulus Booklet when directed to do so
- 4
 - Complete your answers to Part A, Questions 1–20, on the separate Answer Sheet
 - Write your answer to Part A, Question 21, on page 8 of this booklet
 - Write your answers to Part B on pages 9–12 of this booklet

PART A

Complete your answers to Questions 1–20 on the separate Answer Sheet.

Use your own knowledge to answer the following questions unless you are asked to refer to a source or sources.

1 Consider the following two statements about the 1920s.

- I. In the 1920s most migrants to Australia came from Britain.
 - II. The 1920s was a time of very little social change.
- (A) Both statements are true.
 - (B) Both statements are false.
 - (C) Statement I is true and statement II is false.
 - (D) Statement I is false and statement II is true.

2 Refer to Source A.

Why would Source A be regarded as a primary source in a study of the 1967 Referendum?

- (A) It was produced at the time of the referendum.
- (B) It was developed by Aboriginal people for Aboriginal people.
- (C) It includes a photograph of a primary school-aged Aboriginal child.
- (D) It has been reprinted many times by people interested in that period.

3 A referendum is a process in which the people

- (A) answer Yes or No to elect the Prime Minister.
- (B) elect both houses of parliament simultaneously.
- (C) change the method of appointing the head of state.
- (D) accept or reject a proposal to change the Constitution.

4 Which of the following was a purpose of the 1967 Referendum?

- (A) To give Aboriginal peoples the right to vote.
- (B) To provide Aboriginal peoples with land rights.
- (C) To introduce conscription for Aboriginal peoples.
- (D) To recognise Aboriginal peoples as Australian citizens.

5 Refer to Source B.

The writer of Source B was at first exhilarated about the referendum result because she thought

- (A) it would address the injustices of the past.
- (B) it was going to sweep away Aboriginal heritage.
- (C) Aboriginal peoples had gained the right to vote.
- (D) Aboriginal peoples had achieved full equality.

6 Refer to Source B.

What does the writer of Source B consider to be the most important consequence of the Yes vote?

- (A) It allowed Aboriginal peoples to focus on other issues.
- (B) It solved most of the problems facing Aboriginal peoples.
- (C) It ensured that Aboriginal peoples would be paid proper wages.
- (D) It made it legal for Aboriginal peoples to demonstrate on the streets.

7 Why did Aboriginal peoples hold the Day of Mourning in 1938?

- (A) To mourn the Aboriginal people who had died in custody
- (B) To remember the granting of citizenship rights to Aboriginal peoples
- (C) To consider the benefits for Aboriginal peoples of 150 years of colonisation
- (D) To protest about the treatment of Aboriginal peoples over the past 150 years

8 Which of the following is the correct order of events?

- (A) 1967 Referendum, the Great Depression, the Day of Mourning, Freedom Rides
- (B) the Great Depression, the Day of Mourning, Freedom Rides, 1967 Referendum
- (C) Freedom Rides, 1967 Referendum, the Great Depression, the Day of Mourning
- (D) the Day of Mourning, Freedom Rides, 1967 Referendum, the Great Depression.

9 Refer to Sources C and D.

Indicate which of the following statements is correct.

- (A) Both sources are primary sources.
- (B) Both sources are secondary sources.
- (C) Source C is a primary source and Source D is a secondary source.
- (D) Source C is a secondary source and Source D is a primary source.

10 Refer to Source C.

Source C is a description of the policy known as

- (A) Protection.
- (B) Integration.
- (C) Assimilation.
- (D) Self-determination.

11 Refer to Sources A and D.

Sources A and D make the point that Aboriginal peoples

- (A) were exempt from the law.
- (B) suffered from injustice.
- (C) were recognised as citizens.
- (D) needed a passport to be a citizen.

12 Consider the following two statements about migrants to Australia.

- I. During the 1950s the Snowy Mountains Scheme provided jobs for migrant workers.
 - II. In the years following the Second World War, migrants influenced the style and variety of foods eaten by Australians.
- (A) Both statements are true.
 - (B) Both statements are false.
 - (C) Statement I is true and statement II is false.
 - (D) Statement I is false and statement II is true.

13 Refer to Source E.

The 'price' paid by the writer of Source E includes

- (A) having children excluded from mainstream schools.
- (B) not having enough money to live at a high standard.
- (C) being socially isolated and being made to feel inferior.
- (D) leaving behind friends and relatives in another country.

14 Refer to Sources D and E.

Which of the following can be concluded from Source D and Source E?

- (A) Aboriginal peoples and migrants had similar lifestyles.
- (B) Aboriginal peoples and migrants both experienced rejection.
- (C) Aboriginal peoples and migrants were accepted into mainstream Australia.
- (D) Aboriginal peoples and migrants received the same kinds of government support.

15 Refer to Source F.

Which of the following explains why the women in Source F were able to stage a protest in a public place?

- (A) It is an accepted right within a democratic society.
- (B) Active protest was encouraged by the government.
- (C) It is a right guaranteed in the Australian Constitution.
- (D) Australian laws prevented police from arresting demonstrators.

16 A conscientious objector during the Vietnam War era

- (A) supported military service.
- (B) opposed compulsory military service.
- (C) thought that only males should be conscripted.
- (D) believed that voting should not be compulsory.

17 Refer to Source G.

Which three badges refer directly to the moratorium movement?

- (A) i, ii & iii
- (B) ii, i & iv
- (C) ii, iii & iv
- (D) i, iii & iv

18 During the Vietnam War, National Service meant

- (A) stopping work to stop the war.
- (B) doing compulsory military service.
- (C) volunteering to enlist in the army.
- (D) registering for national charity service.

19 Refer to Sources F and G.

Sources F and G provide evidence that, during the Vietnam War, some people

- (A) broke the law by protesting.
- (B) supported participation in the war.
- (C) expressed their opposition to government policy.
- (D) did not support conscription but supported the war.

20 Which statement best summarises the reason given by the government for Australia's involvement in the Vietnam War?

- (A) To preserve the White Australia Policy
- (B) To oppose America's action in Vietnam
- (C) To support the leadership of Ho Chi Minh
- (D) To stop the spread of communism in South East Asia

PART B

Write your answers on the lines provided

Question 22 and 23 are of equal value

Question 22

Explain the impact that a political event, policy or decision has had on the civic life of Australia in the twentieth century.

You may choose ONE from the following list, or ONE that is not on the list.

- Federation
- White Australia Policy
- Referendums
- The Tent Embassy
- Conscription
- The Dismissal
- Multiculturalism
- Reconciliation

Explain means to show cause and effect; to state why and/or how

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Question 22 continues on page 10

