



Government of **Western Australia**
School Curriculum and Standards Authority



**Western Australian Certificate of Education
Examination, 2012**

**ENGLISH AS AN ADDITIONAL
LANGUAGE OR DIALECT**

Written examination

Stage 3

Section One: Listening

Recording script

This is the 2012 WACE Examination in English as an Additional Language or Dialect Stage 3, Section One: Listening.

You will hear two texts. Each text will be played twice. There will be a short pause between the first and second readings.

You may make notes at any time and answer the questions in the spaces provided in your Question/Answer Booklet.

Text 1 will begin in two minutes. Use this time to read the questions for Text 1.

(2 minutes silence)

Text 1 is an adapted interview with Kim Scott, reproduced for the purpose of the 2012 English as an Additional Language or Dialect examination.

Text 1: Interview with Kim Scott (First reading)

I am the first voice you will hear. I am the presenter.

I am the second voice you will hear. I am Sarah, the interviewer.

I am the third voice you will hear. I am Kim Scott, the author.

Presenter: Today we visit the home of Aboriginal writer, Kim Scott. Kim is the author of several novels. He won the Miles Franklin Award in 2000, and at the time he was the first Aboriginal writer to win this award. He's also the author of this year's Miles Franklin winner, with his novel "That Deadman Dance".

Kim Scott is a descendant of the West Australian Aboriginal Nyoongar people, and his novels are deeply engaged with Aboriginal culture and language. He lives in Fremantle, south of Perth, a city notorious for its hot summers. But that doesn't stop him from retreating to his non-air conditioned writer's room to start the day's labour. Kim gave Radio National producer, Sarah Lestrage, a tour of this room, out the back of his brick home in Fremantle.

Kim: This is where I do the work, such as it is.

Sarah: Can you describe the space we're in?

Kim: It's a really confined space, very low roof, timber panelling, very thin, like cardboard. And there's rats. You hear them running around but only in the evening. Don't be frightened.

Sarah: We've overlooked this corner...

Kim: That's the mobile furniture. There's sleeping bags, some swags which you can sit on, if you are brave enough to come out into the writer's space, and there's an exercise ball which I can sit on because I have a bad back. Fancy being injured from too much sitting around. Isn't that amazing?

Sarah: One part is cluttered with papers, paint tins...And Kim, looking at your table, there's a laptop.

Kim: That's the real creative work space, wherever that is.

Sarah: And how often do you use this space?

Kim: I'm working fulltime at the moment, so I come out here every evening, after seven. It's cooled down then, and up to about lunch time. So early in the mornings, probably not working at the moment though, so every evening I'll sit out here.

Sarah: Tapping away?

Kim: Tapping away or just reorganising pieces of paper.

Sarah: Is that how you start, with pen and paper? With ideas for the novels or non-fiction that you write?

Kim: That's how I get the momentum up, with pen and paper. I can really cover some territory, with scribbling.

Sarah: Where else do you write?

Kim: Oh look, I write anywhere. A motel room sometimes. That can be quite productive. The kitchen table in the house, when no-one's around. This is a retreat. Sometimes to get stuff started, I need to be out here. Once I get some momentum up it can be anywhere.

Sarah: By the sliding door that doesn't slide very well these days, Kim Scott has some ochre and...

Kim: Here's some ninyan. They're echidna quills that I came across recently. Someone had eaten an echidna a while ago, and you burn it of course, to get the spikes off. They look pretty, huh? There's some red ochre and some white ochre over by the window sill, very dry, very dried up from an ochre quarry down the south coast, which is a lovely place, but it's also stuff from ancestral country that's very nice to have around.

Sarah: And although you can't touch it or see it, something else that Kim Scott likes to have around is his language. He's worked with others on a Nyoongar language regeneration project.

Kim: Where we've over a couple of years, had a series of workshops. And generate texts from old archival stuff with a bunch of descendants, and then work out a story from that, and then have an illustration workshop, and then we make up books and a CD with some of us reading aloud in Nyoongar and then we handed them out, a whole bunch of them out, about 50, at a meeting in Albany.

I didn't grow up speaking Nyoongar, but it's a really wonderful thing to get together with a bunch or community of descendants in an ancestral place, or pretty close to it. Ancestral place, the sounds of our country ...

Sarah: And there's a whole shelf of tapes, old fashioned cassette tapes.

Kim: Yes, there's some DVDs and CDs there as well in Nyoongar language, I've been working with Nyoongar language for quite a while and my nephew's helping me digitise some of these.

Sarah: Nyoongar people and heritage is a strong theme in Kim Scott's fiction and non-fiction – the music, the culture, the finding of identity.

Kim: My hope is that through knowing more of their language and culture, people will develop a stronger sense of their own unique identity. That's the spirit of my work.

(1 minute silence)

Text 1: (Second reading)

Presenter: Today we visit the home of Aboriginal writer, Kim Scott. Kim is the author of several novels. He won the Miles Franklin Award in 2000, and at the time he was the first Aboriginal writer to win this award. He's also the author of this year's Miles Franklin winner, with his novel 'That Deadman Dance'.

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Sarah: Nyoongar people and heritage is a strong theme in Kim Scott's fiction and non-fiction – the music, the culture, the finding of identity.

Kim: My hope is that through knowing more of their language and culture, people will develop a stronger sense of their own unique identity. That's the spirit of my work.

(4 minutes silence)

Text 2 will begin in two minutes. Use this time to read the questions for Text 2.

(2 minutes silence)

Text 2: Food grows where water flows (First reading)

I am the first voice you will hear. I am the presenter.

I am the second voice you will hear. I am Gemma Calder.

Presenter: Good afternoon listeners, and welcome to the latest in our series of mini-lectures on climate change and how it affects us. Today's program will focus on how it affects us here in Western Australia.

Lecturer: There is great community division about climate change: whether it is happening and what is causing it. In the South West of Western Australia, however, there is now indisputable evidence that there has been increasingly less water in our dams since 1975, caused by less rainfall but more exactly by less water flowing off the land into the dams.

Australian scientists predict that in 2030 there will be 23% less inflow into the dams, which used to supply all drinkable quality water for the South West. There will be fewer rain days each winter and less rainfall per rain day. The scientists also conclude that South West water supply has been the first and hardest hit in Australia. We have seen the devastating effects that low rainfall has had on other countries, so we must make sure that this does not happen in Australia. If mother nature is unable to supply us with enough water for our needs, then we will have to find other ways, which will come at a cost.

For West Australians, the public water supply strategy is now that the majority of water will come from desalination plants and from underground sources, with dams being downgraded to a minor supply role. This is because desalination plants and, to a lesser extent, underground water supply are largely independent of rainfall. So, while we may have different reactions to climate change we all have only one possible response to less and more expensive water, which is to use it more wisely.

Today, I am going to discuss what I believe is the most pressing issue here in Western Australia; the strategies we need to consider to ensure a sustainable water supply for future generations.

If our rainfall is reduced, then, we need to find alternative sources of water. One way of providing an alternative water supply which has received a lot of attention recently in Western Australia is the use of recycled water. The reality is that there are already over 270 places in Australia where recycled water is used. In many countries without our luxurious, first world water supply systems, recycled water is the norm. And so it should be. After all what sense does it make when 100 Gigalitres of highly treated waste water is pumped out to sea, whereas close by the desalination plant takes in seawater to produce 50 Gigalitres a year?

In Western Australia, we have an outstanding Integrated Water Supply System which delivers drinkable quality water all over the South West; however, this is a limitation as well as a benefit. This is because all the water in the system is treated to the highest drinking water quality standard at high cost, yet a significant proportion (more than 75%) is actually used for non-drinking purposes outside the home.

One of the key best practices related to drinkable water quality is that it should come from a protected catchment where there is no human activity, including farming. It is possible to treat

all water to drinking standard, but at very high cost, so it is better to keep the source clean. So the amount of money we invest in water treatment should be in proportion to the purpose for which we intend to use it.

For example, in people's private homes, garden water does not need to be treated to drinkable standard. Therefore third pipe systems, which use rainwater collected from the roof and recycled water from within the home to use on the garden, are increasingly important and effective uses of different water sources.

When we consider farming practices, irrigated agriculture is often seen as a wasteful user of water but it almost exclusively uses water that is not suitable for drinking purposes due either to quality or to its distance from consumers. Of all the world's countries, only 8 are net exporters of food and Australia is one of those. As the world's population increases the ability of many countries to produce their own food becomes restricted and so they rely on imported food. Irrigated food production in Australia accounts for 28% by volume from 0.5% of the agricultural land so it is a highly efficient process. This is one example of efficient use of non-drinking water.

The final point we need to consider is the price of water. Most people believe they are paying for the actual water itself, but this isn't so. All licensees obtain their right from the government regulators to take water at no cost. What a consumer actually pays for are the services surrounding the supply of water. For example, the cost of dams and storage or its desalination, the enormous cost of moving water around, its treatment, and the administrative cost of managing water supply and charging for it.

Water is a unique substance. It is a low value, heavy product which is expensive to shift around. It's also very cheap. What other product can you have delivered to your premises ready to use at the cost of about \$1.70 per kilolitre? Sometimes the same people who complain about the cost of water think nothing of paying \$3.50 for 600 ml of water in a bottle. This is equivalent to paying \$5830 per kilolitre for essentially the same product.

All life on earth requires water to survive. As human population on Earth increases, the distribution of water suitable for human consumption across the globe is diminishing and the cost of making it available is increasing. It is estimated that 4000 children die every day due to waterborne diseases. Millions more people die or suffer through thirst, malnutrition or displacement, all of which are related to an inadequate or low quality water supply.

In conclusion, we need to think about how climate change is affecting our water supply, and to establish strategies to sustain this supply for both drinking and non-drinking purposes, well into the future. After all, it is a precious resource which is vital for all life on earth.

(1 minute silence)

Text 2: (Second reading)

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(4 minutes silence)

This is the end of Section One.
You may continue with the rest of the paper.

Supervisors, please turn off the sound equipment.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Section One

Text 1 Adapted from: L'Estrange, S. (2011, November 27). *Boyer lecture two: Inside the writer's studio: Kim Scott*. Retrieved January 8, 2012, from www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/bigideas/.

Text 2 *Food grows where water flows* courtesy of the examining panel.

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