



ENGLISH AS AN ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE OR DIALECT

ATAR course examination 2022

Written marking key

Marking keys are an explicit statement about what the examining panel expect of candidates when they respond to particular examination items. They help ensure a consistent interpretation of the criteria that guide the awarding of marks.

Section One: Listening**30% (35 Marks)****Text 1: Is social media changing how we speak?****Question 1**

(2 marks)

Describe the form of communication used by social media.

Description	Marks
online	1
computer-based technology	1
Total	1

Question 2

(1 mark)

What has been the increase in social media use in Australia?

- (a) 80% in 2015 to 58% in 2021
- (b) 21% in 2015 to 80% in 2021
- (c) 50% in 2015 to 85% in 2021
- (d) 58% in 2015 to 80% in 2021

Description	Marks
(d) 58% in 2015 to 80% in 2021	1
Total	1

Question 3

(1 mark)

Name the most common type of new words created in social media.

Description	Marks
hybrid/s (of existing terms or ideas)	1
Total	1

Question 4

(3 marks)

Name the **three** origins of the new words that are found in social media.

Description	Marks
unknown people	1
hashtags	1
celebrities	1
Total	3

Question 5

(2 marks)

Explain why it is difficult to identify the creators of new words.

Description	Marks
(because) the new words appear everywhere	1
spread very quickly	1
Total	2

Question 6

(2 marks)

What is the value of using abbreviations on social media platforms?

Description	Marks
they provide faster interaction/speeds up communication	1
more instant gratification	1
Total	2

Question 7

(2 marks)

State **two** negative impacts of social media on human behaviour.

Description	Marks
Any two of	
• people avoid public social situations	
• are disengaged from each other	
• not participating in social interactions	
• looking down at mobile phones	
• using casual language inappropriately	1–2
Total	2

Text 2: How volunteering makes Australia strong**Question 8**

(6 marks)

Complete the following table to describe the **two** types of volunteering observed during natural disasters.

	Description	Marks
First type	voluntary activity	1
Description	unstructured and spontaneous/arises naturally	1
Example	mop up water/help neighbours	1
Second type	formal volunteering	1
Description	organised/formal duties and positions	1
Example	clean up and recovery team	1
	Total	6

Question 9

(2 marks)

Identify **two** different ways volunteers support victims.

Description	Marks
providing material aid (such as food/medical supplies/shelter/evacuation assistance)	1
social activities and community support	1
Total	2

Question 10

(2 marks)

Outline what is often the purpose of holding music concerts following natural disasters.

Description	Marks
to raise money	1
collect goods (for the victims)	1
Total	2

Question 11

(3 marks)

List **three** voluntary activities in which bushfire survivors participated.

Description	Marks
Any three of	
• local community committees	
• other recovery efforts	
• gardening	
• chopping wood	
• making jam	1–3
Total	3

Question 12

(3 marks)

Volunteering connects people together. Name **three** outcomes that result.

Description	Marks
sense of control over people's lives	1
resilient/strong communities	1
long-term friendships	1
Total	3

Question 13

(2 marks)

Identify **two** ways volunteering benefitted the volunteers themselves.

Description	Marks
increased their capacity to cope	1
(they could) move forward with optimism	1
Total	2

Question 14

(2 marks)

What comments were made in the lecture about volunteering that would be useful for the community in the future?

Description	Marks
developing leadership qualities	1
developing new skills and confidence	1
Total	2

Question 15

(2 marks)

Explain how the lecturer uses the comparison with a chain to illustrate how volunteering makes Australia strong.

Description	Marks
(volunteering) links people together making them strong	1
like* the links that give a chain/it its strength	1
Total	2

*needs a comparative word

Section Two: Reading and viewing**35% (33 Marks)****Text 3: The gender pay gap in Australia****Question 16****(4 marks)**

Complete the table below to describe the ways the Second World War affected women in relation to work, both during, and after the war.

	Description	Marks
During the war		1–2
After the war		1 1
	Total	4

Question 17**(3 marks)**

Outline **three** examples of current situations for women that led the article to claim that work still needs to be done to achieve full equality of pay.

	Description	Marks
Any three of	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• discrimination and bias in hiring and pay (decisions)• female-dominated industries and jobs attracting lower wages• women's disproportionate share of unpaid caring and domestic work• lack of workplace flexibility to accommodate caring and other responsibilities, (especially in senior roles)• women's greater time out of the workforce impacting career progression and opportunities• current gender pay gap is 14.2%	1–3
	Total	3

Text 4: Equal pay for equal play**Question 18**

(4 marks)

What was Tait's motivation for tackling gender pay gap in sport and what actions did she take?

	Description	Marks
Tait's motivation	the (unfair) difference in prize money for men and women/wanted fairer pay/discovered the winning prize was \$1000 for a man and \$200 for a woman	1
Actions taken	she set up a GoFund me account (to make up the difference) has been creating awareness (through crowdfunding and the arts) to promote change transformed the real life issues (surrounding the potato race) into a hit play (to take to Australia-wide audience)	1 1 1
	Total	4

Question 19

(4 marks)

Explain why it is considered necessary to champion equal access, participation and pay for female athletes in Australia.

	Description	Marks
sport is integral/essential to Australia's national identity		1
pride		1
social cohesion		1
health/well-being		1
	Total	4

Text 5: Gender pay gap differences in Australia across industries 1970–2020**Question 20**

(1 mark)

In which industry has there been the biggest decrease in the gender pay gap?

	Description	Marks
health care		1
	Total	1

Question 21

(2 marks)

Name the **two** industries in which the gender pay gap difference was greatest in the 1990s.

	Description	Marks
management		1
sports		1
	Total	2

Question 22

(15 marks)

Texts 3, 4 and 5 are about the gender pay gap in Australia.

Synthesise **three** main ideas about the gender pay gap in Australia presented in Texts 3, 4, and 5. Refer to all **three** texts and to your own knowledge and/or experience.

You are required to write in your own words.

Description	Marks
Main ideas: In Australia, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • women traditionally have been paid less than men (Texts 3, 4, 5) • the gender pay gap is decreasing (Texts 3, 4, 5) • a gender pay gap still exists (Texts 3, 4, 5) • women are paid less in sports (Texts 4, 5) • women have fought for equal pay for a long time (Texts 3, 4) • action has been taken to award women equal pay for equal work (Texts 3, 4) • there is still a lot more to be done to achieve equality for women in the workplace (Texts 3, 4, 5) • there are a number of male dominant industries in which men have traditionally been paid more (Texts 3, 4, 5) 	
Processing	
Articulates the main facts and opinions clearly in own words, using relevant supporting information from the texts.	5
Outlines the main facts and opinions in own words, using some supporting information.	4
Lists main facts and opinions, may not consistently use own words, and comments on the topic.	3
Identifies some main facts and opinions. Gives superficial comment on the topic.	2
Shows limited understanding of some of the main facts and opinions.	1
Displays no or very little understanding of ideas in any text.	0
Subtotal	5
Synthesising	
Produces a coherent, well-integrated synthesis, using thematic organisation. Refers to relevant supporting information in own words and/or brief apt quotes from the texts.	5
Produces a coherent, thematically organised synthesis that integrates supporting information and/or quotes from the texts.	4
Produces an organised synthesis that includes some supporting information and/or quotes from the texts.	3
Connects one or two basic ideas and provides limited support from texts.	2
Produces a response but interprets some information incorrectly or merely summarises texts.	1
Produces no synthesis.	0
Subtotal	5
Statement of own view and support	
States a relevant view and supports this with clearly developed specific examples.	3
States a relevant view with generalised examples.	2
States a view which is not always relevant or lacks support.	1
States no view/states an incomprehensible view.	0
Subtotal	3
Reference to texts	
Makes effective reference to all texts.	2
Makes some reference to all texts or effective reference to two texts.	1
Makes minimal or no reference to texts.	0
Subtotal	2
Total	15
Note: Weaknesses in punctuation, grammar and spelling should not adversely affect the mark. If candidates provide lists/dot points of main ideas, they will be penalised under 'synthesising' criteria.	

Section Three: Extended writing**35% (25 Marks)**

The generic marking key provided on page 10 is to be used to mark responses to each of Questions 23 to 27.

Question 23**(25 marks)**

'Family influence is the most important factor in a young person's path in the world.'

Write an **essay** in which you express your ideas about this statement. Refer to at least **two** texts you have read or viewed in this course.

Question 24**(25 marks)**

'If you don't like something, change it.'

Write a **feature article** for a national magazine that encourages the reader to take action on a contemporary issue.

Question 25**(25 marks)**

Write an **essay** in which you express your ideas about the ways that language can be used to empower and disempower. Refer to at least **two** texts you have read or viewed in this course.

Question 26**(25 marks)**

'The way a society treats those in minority groups demonstrates its values.'

Write a **speech** to give at a school assembly in which you encourage your peers to take action in regard to the above quotation.

Question 27**(25 marks)**

Write a **letter** to a local member of parliament to argue for more government services to support multiculturalism in the community.

Generic marking key for Questions 23 to 27

Description	Marks
Addresses the key terms of the task and provides support	
Engages comprehensively and purposefully with the question, addressing key words. Effectively supports ideas/points made, using extensive evidence and/or examples.	8
Engages comprehensively with the question, addressing key words. Effectively supports ideas/points made, using evidence and/or examples.	7
Engages clearly with the question, addressing key words. Supports ideas/points made, using evidence and/or examples.	6
Engages with most of the question, addressing key words. Adequate use of evidence and/or examples to support ideas/points.	5
Addresses the question in a general manner, attending to some key words. Some use of evidence and/or examples in an attempt to support ideas/points.	4
Attends superficially to some key words. Limited use of evidence and/or examples.	3
Attends to a key word. Limited use of evidence and/or examples.	2
Engages in a limited or inappropriate way.	1
Makes no attempt at engaging with the question.	0
Subtotal	8
Controls the required generic conventions	
Controls the generic conventions at whole text, paragraph and sentence level, using a wide range of cohesive devices.	5
Uses generic conventions competently, employing a range of cohesive devices.	4
Uses generic conventions formulaically, employing appropriate cohesive devices.	3
Uses generic conventions inconsistently. Cohesive devices employed may be limited in range.	2
Makes limited use of generic conventions.	1
Makes no attempt at structuring a response according to genre.	0
Subtotal	5
Grammar and punctuation	
Controls a wide range of simple and complex grammatical structures with few or no errors. Uses punctuation precisely and flexibly.	5
Uses a range of simple and complex grammatical structures with few errors. Uses a range of punctuation accurately to enhance communication.	4
Conveys ideas through a range of simple and some complex grammatical structures, with few errors. Uses some varied punctuation, with some errors in complex structures.	3
Conveys ideas using simple and some complex grammatical structures, with some errors. Uses basic punctuation, though not always accurately in complex structures.	2
Uses mainly simple grammatical structures with some accuracy. Uses little or inaccurate punctuation.	1
Uses mainly simple grammatical structures with limited accuracy. Uses no or inaccurate punctuation.	0
Subtotal	5
Use of vocabulary	
Selects and uses a wide range of general and specific vocabulary effectively for audience and purpose.	4
Selects and uses a range of general and specific vocabulary appropriate for audience and purpose.	3
Uses a range of vocabulary with some awareness of audience and purpose.	2
Uses limited range of vocabulary with limited awareness of audience and purpose.	1
Demonstrates little knowledge of English vocabulary.	0
Subtotal	4

Spelling	
Makes few spelling errors in complex vocabulary.	3
Makes some spelling errors.	2
Makes spelling errors in high-frequency and common words.	1
Makes frequent spelling errors.	0
Subtotal	3
Total	25

Note: where a candidate has developed content to only one paragraph or less, the candidate can only receive zeros for the Grammar and punctuation; Use of vocabulary and Spelling criteria.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Question 16** Descriptions adapted from: National Museum Australia. (1972). *Equal pay for Women*. Retrieved May, 2022, from <https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/equal-pay-for-women>
- Question 17** Answer from: Workplace Gender Equality Agency. (2022). *Australia's Gender pay gap Statistics*. Retrieved September, 2022, from <https://www.wgea.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/GPG%20Factsheet%20Final%20August%202022.pdf>
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