

This is the Semester Two ATAR examination in English as an Additional Language or Dialect.

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. After the second reading, there will be time to answer the questions.

You may make notes at any time. Your notes will not be marked. You may come back to this section at any time during the working time for this paper.

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

(2 minute silence)

Text 1: Where Are You Really From? (First reading)

Listen to this text and answer Questions 1 to 7.

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

I am the second voice you will hear. I am Michael Hing.

Narrator: There's a scene in the first episode of *Where Are You Really From?* in which the host, comedian Michael Hing, takes a class in the traditional Chinese art of lion dancing. But there are some elements of the experience that are, well, a little unexpected. For a start, he's not in China but in Bendigo, a rural city in central Victoria. And then there's the matter of who was doing the teaching and who was being taught.

Hing: People always think of me as Chinese so it was something of a trip to suddenly find myself being taught lion dancing by a balding white dude with a beard (laughing). I've never felt less Chinese. But why should I feel Chinese? I absolutely shouldn't feel Chinese. I don't do any Chinese stuff. I can't speak Chinese but a guy who doesn't look Chinese, but is culturally more Chinese than I have ever been, is teaching me a Chinese thing. So I totally feel like a fraud.

Narrator: The objective at the heart of SBS's new documentary series is to pick at the knotty issue of identity and cultural heritage, and the curious and contradictory ways our assumptions about those things interplays with our understanding of who Australians are – and what they look like. Hing's mother's family, for example, hail from Walgett and Lightning Ridge; his dad's from Maitland and Thursday Island. Hing grew up in Illawong, which is part of greater Sydney. You have to go back at least four or five generations to get to an ancestor who was a migrant. But people have always assumed he was born elsewhere because of the way he looks.

Hing: The fact that I am of Chinese descent is basically irrelevant in who I am as a person, but it is very meaningful in the way other people treat me. Once every six months, some drunken guy on a train yells at me to 'go back to where you came from'. That still happens in 2018.

Narrator: The question – "Where are you really from?" – is often a more pernicious version of the same sentiment.

Hing: I think the discussion about people's ethnicity and ethnic heritage is probably good to have. The difficult thing is when people ask, 'where are you from?' but what they actually mean is, 'why are you different?' And the reason why that is difficult is because the implication is you look a certain way therefore you're not from here.

Narrator: In order to dispel that myth – and to highlight the diversity of Australian communities – *Where Are You Really From?* follows Hing to three different rural centres. Along with meeting members of the 150-year-old Chinese community of Bendigo, he visits Woolgoolga, a town on the mid-north coast of New South Wales. It is the heart of the Australian blueberry industry and home to the country's largest regional settlement of Sikhs. He then heads further north to talk to members of the South Sudanese diaspora who have made Toowoomba, Queensland, their home. Their stories skewer stereotypes of a homogenous “white” Australian identity, but also highlight the ways in which those stereotypes and associated cultural expectations can affect people.

Hing: Only a few decades ago there was a lot of pressure on new arrivals, or those who appeared to be so, to embrace mainstream Australian culture, to show that you are one of the good ones, like a model migrant.

Narrator: For some people, that meant giving up a lot of homeland traditions.

Hing: For my grandparents, I know it was very important for them not to speak Chinese – to speak English, to go to the races, to do stuff that white people do, so they could integrate into the community. That was a loyalty test, I think. It was performative national loyalty.

Narrator: But it's also one of the reasons why a family with Chinese heritage but less distinctively Chinese physical characteristics found it easier to retain Chinese cultural practices.

Hing: If you looked Anglo or could pass as looking Anglo, that same loyalty test would not be applied to you. That meant that you were more free to hold on to these cultural traditions, because that was not seen as betrayal.

Narrator: With a discussion of cultural diversity inevitably comes discussion of racism. But while the people Hing talks to throughout the series have stories to tell on that score – as, indeed, does he – they also have stories of acceptance, community growth and positive change. He initially approached the show with a real agenda, but by the end of it, he didn't need one: the stories of his subjects were enough.

Hing: You meet such interesting and fascinating people, whose stories are so compelling ... It really broadened my understanding of what it meant to be Australian.

One minute silence

Text 1: Second reading

Narrator: There's a scene in the first episode of *Where Are You Really From?* in which the host, comedian Michael Hing, takes a class in the traditional Chinese art of lion dancing. But there are some elements of the experience that are, well, a little unexpected. For a start, he's not in China but in Bendigo, a rural city in central Victoria. And then there's the matter of who was doing the teaching and who was being taught.

Hing: People always think of me as Chinese so it was something of a trip to suddenly find myself being taught lion dancing by a balding white dude with a beard (laughing). I've never felt less Chinese. But why should I feel Chinese? I absolutely shouldn't feel Chinese. I don't do any Chinese stuff. I can't speak Chinese but a guy who doesn't look Chinese, but is culturally more Chinese than I have ever been, is teaching me a Chinese thing. So I totally feel like a fraud.

Narrator: The objective at the heart of SBS's new documentary series is to pick at the knotty issue of identity and cultural heritage, and the curious and contradictory ways our assumptions about those

things interplays with our understanding of who Australians are – and what they look like. Hing’s mother’s family, for example, hail from Walgett and Lightning Ridge; his dad’s from Maitland and Thursday Island. Hing grew up in Illawong, which is part of greater Sydney. You have to go back at least four or five generations to get to an ancestor who was a migrant. But people have always assumed he was born elsewhere because of the way he looks.

Hing: The fact that I am of Chinese descent is basically irrelevant in who I am as a person, but it is very meaningful in the way other people treat me. Once every six months, some drunken guy on a train yells at me to ‘go back to where you came from’. That still happens in 2018.

Narrator: The question – “Where are you really from?” – is often a more pernicious version of the same sentiment.

Hing: I think the discussion about people’s ethnicity and ethnic heritage is probably good to have. The difficult thing is when people ask, ‘where are you from?’ but what they actually mean is, ‘why are you different?’ And the reason why that is difficult is because the implication is you look a certain way therefore you’re not from here.

Narrator: In order to dispel that myth – and to highlight the diversity of Australian communities – *Where Are You Really From?* follows Hing to three different rural centres. Along with meeting members of the 150-year-old Chinese community of Bendigo, he visits Woolgoolga, a town on the mid-north coast of New South Wales. It is the heart of the Australian blueberry industry and home to the country’s largest regional settlement of Sikhs. He then heads further north to talk to members of the South Sudanese diaspora who have made Toowoomba, Queensland, their home. Their stories skewer stereotypes of a homogenous “white” Australian identity, but also highlight the ways in which those stereotypes and associated cultural expectations can affect people.

Hing: Only a few decades ago there was a lot of pressure on new arrivals, or those who appeared to be so, to embrace mainstream Australian culture, to show that you are one of the good ones, like a model migrant.

Narrator: For some people, that meant giving up a lot of homeland traditions.

Hing: For my grandparents, I know it was very important for them not to speak Chinese – to speak English, to go to the races, to do stuff that white people do, so they could integrate into the community. That was a loyalty test, I think. It was performative national loyalty.

Narrator: But it’s also one of the reasons why a family with Chinese heritage but less distinctively Chinese physical characteristics found it easier to retain Chinese cultural practices.

Hing: If you looked Anglo or could pass as looking Anglo, that same loyalty test would not be applied to you. That meant that you were more free to hold on to these cultural traditions, because that was not seen as betrayal.

Narrator: With a discussion of cultural diversity inevitably comes discussion of racism. But while the people Hing talks to throughout the series have stories to tell on that score – as, indeed, does he – they also have stories of acceptance, community growth and positive change. He initially approached the show with a real agenda, but by the end of it, he didn’t need one: the stories of his subjects were enough.

Hing: You meet such interesting and fascinating people, whose stories are so compelling ... It really broadened my understanding of what it meant to be Australian.

Now answer the questions 1 to 7

4 minute silence

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

2 minute silence.

Text two: An interview with scientist Dr Jess Wade. First reading.

Listen to this text and answer Questions 8 to 15.

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

I am the second voice you will hear. I am Jess Wade.

Interviewer: Dr Jess Wade is a physicist currently working as a postdoctoral researcher in the field of plastic electronics at Imperial College, London. She is also an incredible advocate for women in science and engineering. During 2018, she's embarked upon a challenge: to write one Wikipedia page per day about an "awesome underrepresented group working in science and engineering."

By day, Dr Wade is a physicist but in the evenings (and on the weekends, and whenever time permits) Dr Wade is a strong advocate for increasing diversity and inclusion in Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (or STEM) subjects, speaking at conferences and starting a campaign on Wikipedia to promote more women scientists and woman role models in STEM. We reached out to Wade to learn more about her work on Wikipedia, where she's currently working on a year-long project to craft a page a day about an "awesome underrepresented group working in science and engineering."

Hi Dr Wade. How did your interest in adding biographies of women scientists to Wikipedia begin?

Dr Wade: I'm tirelessly pro-equality and spend all my free time working with the Institute of Physics and Women's Engineering Society to increase the representation of women in physics. About two years ago on International Women in Engineering Day I met Dr. Alice White. Alice was training us how to use Wikipedia—uploading stories from the wonderfully archived journal *The Woman Engineer* onto the world's favourite encyclopaedia.

Whilst the training only lasted a couple of hours, my enthusiasm lived on! A year or so later, Alice and I applied for some money to run wikithons in schools, learned societies and universities—teaching other people how (and why) to create biographies of women in science. It wasn't having a huge impact though—a few pages here, a couple of stubs there—but when I woke up on January 1, 2018, I figured I'd set myself a challenge: one page about an awesome underrepresented group working in science and engineering every day that year. I guess we're over halfway through now!

Interviewer: I'm also curious about the research you do for each bio.

Dr Wade: Sometimes I am just scrolling through Twitter and read a tweet about or by someone who sounds interesting, and look them up. What I was noticing was that often the first search result wasn't a Wikipedia page, but a university site, or a blog, or a TED talk. These were Professors, award-winners, inventors. So those kind of people are high on my list. Then there are fellows of learned

societies and prize winners. Sometimes I just search through the faculty at particular universities, sometimes I just see people do a talk or read their papers. There isn't much logic.

Interviewer: How does your Wikipedia work fit into the larger outreach work you do?

Dr Wade: How does it fit into my life would be a better question! Really I talk about it with all the schools and academics I meet, encouraging them to share biographies and images on Wikipedia. I'm trying to get more scientists to upload diagrams and lab photos onto Wikicommons. The overarching mission is to help the Institute of Physics on their decade-long campaign to increase girls' participation in physics—their Improving Gender Balance project has just started to show big improvements when the whole school is on board with tackling gender stereotyping. Most outreach activities are aimed just at girls (the big "Girls in STEM" drive that seems to be worldwide at the moment), but won't have any lasting effect unless parents and teachers are involved as well. The IOP have shown that working with teachers from every department (from psychology to physics to geography) has the most chance of helping girls recognise their ability and potential. We also need to improve careers advice, so girls and boys get up-to-date insight about the kinds of things people with degrees in physics and maths do. Wikipedia pages help a lot there!

Interviewer: What's been your favourite biography to work on? Why?

Dr Wade: Gladys West, the African American woman born in the '30s who did the original mathematics for GPS. She didn't even know she was doing it! I saw a tweet about her in Black History Month, made the page that evening, and then a few months later she got picked by the BBC as one of their top 100 women.

My first proper page was Kim Cobb, a climate scientist at Georgia Tech who studies corals. I'll always look to her as an inspiration—she is a professor with 4 kids who still finds time to travel the world to collect samples with her lab. Roma Agrawal, the structural engineer from Mumbai who did A-Levels in London before completing a degree in physics—she's great. Roma was responsible for designing and building the top of the Shard (the tallest building in London) – and has recently written her first book.

Interviewer: Thank you so much for your time.

Dr Wade: Thank you.

One minute silence.

Text two: Second reading

Interviewer: Dr Jess Wade is a physicist currently working as a postdoctoral researcher in the field of plastic electronics at Imperial College, London. She is also an incredible advocate for women in science and engineering. During 2018, she's embarked upon a challenge: to write one Wikipedia page per day about an "awesome underrepresented group working in science and engineering."

By day, Dr Wade is a physicist but in the evenings (and on the weekends, and whenever time permits) Dr Wade is a strong advocate for increasing diversity and inclusion in Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (or STEM) subjects, speaking at conferences and starting a campaign on Wikipedia to promote more women scientists and woman role models in STEM. We reached out to Wade to learn more about her work on Wikipedia, where she's currently working on a year-long project to craft a page a day about an "awesome underrepresented group working in science and engineering."

Hi Dr Wade. How did your interest in adding biographies of women scientists to Wikipedia begin?

Dr Wade: I'm tirelessly pro-equality and spend all my free time working with the Institute of Physics and Women's Engineering Society to increase the representation of women in physics. About two years ago on International Women in Engineering Day I met Dr. Alice White. Alice was training us how to use Wikipedia—uploading stories from the wonderfully archived journal *The Woman Engineer* onto the world's favourite encyclopaedia.

Whilst the training only lasted a couple of hours, my enthusiasm lived on! A year or so later, Alice and I applied for some money to run wikithons in schools, learned societies and universities—teaching other people how (and why) to create biographies of women in science. It wasn't having a huge impact though—a few pages here, a couple of stubs there—but when I woke up on January 1, 2018, I figured I'd set myself a challenge: one page about an awesome underrepresented group working in science and engineering every day that year. I guess we're over halfway through now!

Interviewer: I'm also curious about the research you do for each bio.

Dr Wade: Sometimes I am just scrolling through Twitter and read a tweet about or by someone who sounds interesting, and look them up. What I was noticing was that often the first search result wasn't a Wikipedia page, but a university site, or a blog, or a TED talk. These were Professors, award-winners, inventors. So those kind of people are high on my list. Then there are fellows of learned societies and prize winners. Sometimes I just search through the faculty at particular universities, sometimes I just see people do a talk or read their papers. There isn't much logic.

Interviewer: How does your Wikipedia work fit into the larger outreach work you do?

Dr Wade: How does it fit into my life would be a better question! Really I talk about it with all the schools and academics I meet, encouraging them to share biographies and images on Wikipedia. I'm trying to get more scientists to upload diagrams and lab photos onto Wikicommons. The overarching mission is to help the Institute of Physics on their decade-long campaign to increase girls' participation in physics—their Improving Gender Balance project has just started to show big improvements when the whole school is on board with tackling gender stereotyping. Most outreach activities are aimed just at girls (the big "Girls in STEM" drive that seems to be worldwide at the moment), but won't have any lasting effect unless parents and teachers are involved as well. The IOP have shown that working with teachers from every department (from psychology to physics to geography) has the most chance of helping girls recognise their ability and potential. We also need to improve careers advice, so girls and boys get up-to-date insight about the kinds of things people with degrees in physics and maths do. Wikipedia pages help a lot there!

Interviewer: What's been your favourite biography to work on? Why?

Dr Wade: Gladys West, the African American woman born in the '30s who did the original mathematics for GPS. She didn't even know she was doing it! I saw a tweet about her in Black History Month, made the page that evening, and then a few months later she got picked by the BBC as one of their top 100 women.

My first proper page was Kim Cobb, a climate scientist at Georgia Tech who studies corals. I'll always look to her as an inspiration—she is a professor with 4 kids who still finds time to travel the world to collect samples with her lab. Roma Agrawal, the structural engineer from Mumbai who did A-Levels in London before completing a degree in physics—she's great. Roma was responsible for designing and building the top of the Shard (the tallest building in London) – and has recently written her first book.

Interviewer: Thank you so much for your time.

Dr Wade: Thank you.

Now answer the questions for text two.

Four minute silence.

This is the end of Section One.

Supervisors, please turn off the sound equipment.