



STUDENT NUMBER

CENTRE NUMBER

HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

1999

# CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH

2 UNIT

## PAPER 1—READING AND WRITING

*(50 Marks)*

### 5 Questions

*Time allowed—Two hours  
(Plus 10 minutes reading time)*

#### DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your Student Number and Centre Number at the top right-hand corner of both this page and page 13.
- Attempt ALL FIVE questions.
  - Question 1 is worth 8 marks.
  - Question 2 is worth 9 marks.
  - Question 3 is worth 15 marks.
  - Question 4 is worth 13 marks.
  - Question 5 is worth 5 marks.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided in the TWO examination booklets.
- Detach the Stimulus Booklet.
- You may write planning notes on the unruled pages of this paper. Clearly cancel any work that you do not wish the markers to consider, by drawing a line through it.
- Before you begin to answer a question, take time to read through all parts of the question.

BLANK PAGE



HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

1999

# CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH

2 UNIT

PAPER 1—READING AND WRITING

EXAMINATION BOOKLET 1

Questions 1, 2 and 3

*(32 Marks)*

BLANK PAGE

**QUESTION 1** (8 marks)**Marks**

Turn to page 3 of the Stimulus Booklet and read Item 1, 'A Guide to Bicycle Friendly Motoring'.

- (a) What is the purpose of this pamphlet? **1**

.....

- (b) Who is the target audience? **1**

.....

- (c) In your own words, explain the meaning of, 'Giving Cyclists a Fair Go'. **1**

.....

.....

.....

- (d) Why are blindspots dangerous? **1**

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (e) The writer of the pamphlet uses simple and direct language. Why is this appropriate? **2**

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (f) Why are cartoons used in a pamphlet that has a serious message? **2**

.....

.....

.....

.....

**QUESTION 2** (9 marks)**Marks**

Turn to pages 4 and 5 of the Stimulus Booklet and read Item 2, ‘The great fashion RIP-OFF’.

The following people have been invited to appear on a television current affairs program to discuss issues raised in the newspaper article, ‘The great fashion RIP-OFF’.

- A registered clothing manufacturer
- A market stallholder
- A customer

The interviewer begins the program by saying:

‘This is your chance to tell our viewers what you think about the article.  
They’re waiting to hear your point of view.’

Write each person’s response in the spaces below.

(a) Registered clothing manufacturer

**3**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Market stallholder

**3**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## QUESTION 2 (Continued)

**Marks**

(c) Customer

**3**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Please turn over**

**QUESTION 3** (15 marks)**Marks**

Turn to pages 6 and 7 of the Stimulus Booklet and read Item 3, an American advertisement, 'Summer Work in the USA'.

- (a) Identify **THREE** different features of the advertisement that make it effective in presenting information to its target audience. **6**

(i) Feature: .....

Effectiveness: .....

.....

.....

(ii) Feature: .....

Effectiveness: .....

.....

.....

(iii) Feature: .....

Effectiveness: .....

.....

.....

- (b) Chris Smith, a Year 12 student, has just completed the HSC. Chris wants to go on a working holiday overseas. **6**

Chris sees the advertisement (pages 6 and 7 of the Stimulus Booklet) at the local travel agency. Chris decides that he/she is a suitable candidate for the position of camp counsellor.

Write Chris Smith's letter of application for the position. The application should include Chris's reasons for applying, and the experiences and qualities that make Chris the right person for the job.



QUESTION 3 (Continued)

Camp Counselors USA  
PO Box 342  
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Dear Sir/Madam,

[illegible]

Yours faithfully,  
Chris Smith

- (c) Chris has got the job. After a month at camp Chris sends a postcard home to a friend.

3

Write Chris's postcard describing camp life.

[illegible]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE



STUDENT NUMBER

CENTRE NUMBER

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION****1999**

# **CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH**

**2 UNIT**

**PAPER 1—READING AND WRITING  
(continued)**

**EXAMINATION BOOKLET 2****Questions 4 and 5***(18 Marks)*

**QUESTION 4** (13 marks)**Marks**

Turn to page 8 of the Stimulus Booklet and read Item 4, 'This Dreadful Time'.

(a) In this speech, Earl Spencer expresses a range of feelings, including:

**6**

- sadness
- gratitude
- anger
- admiration
- pride
- protectiveness

Choose any THREE of these feelings. In the spaces provided:

- (i) write your choice of feelings;
- (ii) find an example of language used to express EACH feeling;
- (iii) explain why EACH example of language is effective.

<b>Feeling</b> .....
Example of language ..... .....
Reason for effectiveness ..... .....

<b>Feeling</b> .....
Example of language ..... .....
Reason for effectiveness ..... .....

**Question 4 continues on page 15**

## QUESTION 4 (Continued)

Marks

<b>Feeling</b> ..... Example of language ..... ..... Reason for effectiveness ..... .....
---

- (b) In the third paragraph, Earl Spencer addresses Diana directly. Why is he doing this? 2

.....

.....

- (c) In the sixth paragraph, Earl Spencer says: 2

‘It is a point to remember that, of all the ironies about Diana, perhaps the greatest was this: a girl given the name of the ancient goddess of hunting was, in the end, the most hunted person of the modern age’.

What point is Earl Spencer making by comparing Diana to the goddess of hunting?

.....

.....

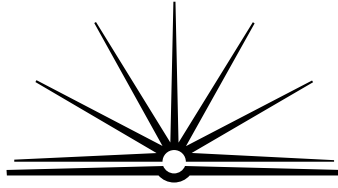
- (d) What are THREE important messages Earl Spencer delivers to the audience in the last three paragraphs of his speech? 3

- (i) .....
- .....
- (ii) .....
- .....
- (iii) .....
- .....

**Please turn over**







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

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

**1999**

**CONTEMPORARY  
ENGLISH**

**2 UNIT**

**PAPER 1—READING AND WRITING  
STIMULUS BOOKLET**

BLANK PAGE

# A Guide to Bicycle Friendly Motoring

## Giving Cyclists a Fair Go

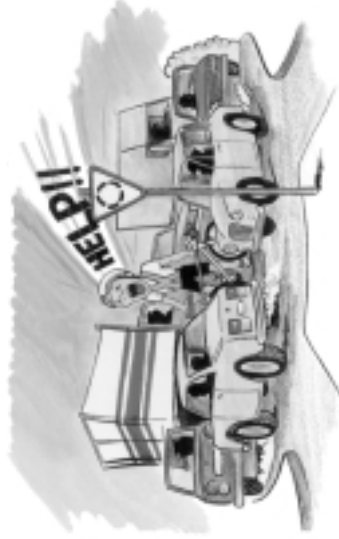
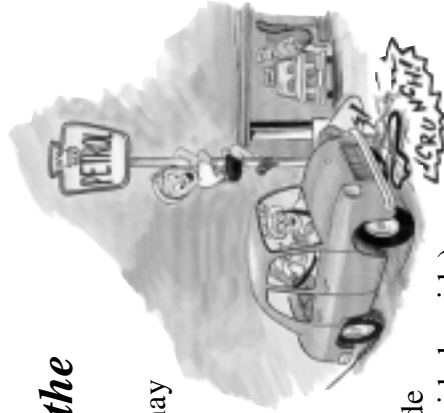


Like your car, a bicycle is a legal road vehicle. This means that bicycle riders have the same rights and responsibilities as drivers and motorbike riders, even though bicycles are smaller and generally slower than cars.

So give bicycle riders a fair go when you see them on the road.

## Sharing the Roads

Cyclists may legally use a whole lane on roads with lane markings. They are allowed to ride two abreast (side by side) up to 1.5 metres apart. It is legal for bicycles to use freeways and tollways unless signposted otherwise. Cyclists are also allowed to travel in transit and bus lanes.



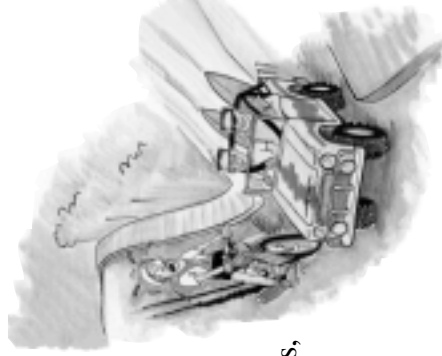
Don't force a cyclist to ride along in the gutter. Broken glass, rubbish, loose edges and drainage grates can make it very dangerous.

Always give cyclists plenty of room. They need just as much room around them as other vehicles. Sometimes bicycle riders may have to swerve suddenly to avoid a pothole or other road hazard. When overtaking, don't cut in.

Leave at least one metre clearance. When turning left or right, make sure you indicate early before starting to turn. Give the cyclist plenty of room to ride ahead safely.

Be especially careful when turning into driveways or service stations.

On roundabouts, always keep an eye out for bicycle riders.



Remember, bicycles often cannot stop as quickly as cars. Because they don't have brake lights, it can be hard to tell when they are stopping. Don't drive too close behind. Keep the same distance behind a bike as you would any other vehicle.

And when you're following a bicycle uphill, be patient.

**'What bike? . . .**

***I never saw it'***



Every driver knows about blindspots—areas around the sides and back of a car which cannot be seen completely without special effort. Bicycle riders are encouraged not to ride in blindspots. Because bicycles are smaller than cars they are harder to see. Make the effort to check for cyclists in your blindspots.

Always check behind you and look out for cyclists every time you open your car door. It is your fault if your car door hits a cyclist.

Copyright not approved for internet.  
Refer to HSC Examination Papers and  
HSC Examination Reports 1995-1999

smelly dye has clogged on a paper-thin T-shirt that would have sold for \$15. 'There are two issues here: one is a brand name and the other is the art work which we have become renowned for, and it's straight theft', Rich said.

Knock-offs are thriving in the 1990s. In Hong Kong, Bangkok and New York you can buy 'designer' label anything from watches to fashion handbags, perfumes, toys and electronics.

Rich suspects our willingness to snap them up is part of the Australian larrikin mentality. 'It's like buying a TV from the back of a truck or cheating on your taxes', he said. 'You know it's theft, you know it's wrong, but you still buy it.'

Cheap copies being imported illegally are manufactured in sweatshops in Asia which exploit child labour. According to a report in *New York* magazine there's even evidence that some of these businesses are linked to organised crime.

And yet in many overseas countries there is no recognition of international trademarks.

In Australia, manufacturers spend a fortune registering their names and designs.

While it's morally wrong it's not illegal to return from holidays with cheap, fake goods. Bringing them in to sell is illegal and vigilantly policed by the Australian Customs Service.

At Sydney Airport, Customs has a handbook listing all the registered trademarks and illustrations of items' characteristics, from the number of stripes on a pair of Adidas shoes to the design of the Veuve Clicquot champagne label. It's helped them seize more than 5000 items in the past year.

Chanel managing director Tom Aarts said: 'We would get three to five cases (of copies) a week. It's T-shirts, it's jumpers, sometimes it's a copy of a watch, sometimes it's a copy of a Chanel suit with (copy) Chanel buttons on it. It's very much overseas things that are being imported from places like Bangkok'.

Chanel, like many manufacturers, hires private detectives to patrol markets and street stalls and police these infringements.

Because of our vigilant Customs, the volume of imported counterfeits is comparatively small. Australia's counterfeiters concentrate their energies on the humble T-shirt because it's cheap and easy to copy.

The hot labels are Rip Curl, Stussy, Hot Tuna, Mambo, Nike, Weiss and the Sydney 2000 design.

Adam Samuel, sales manager for Hot Tuna, who participated in the market raid, said one stallholder, who was arrested with more than 2000 T-shirts, 'already had \$2000 in his pouch in cash at 11 am. Police were standing there with their badges exposed and people were still wanting to buy! One woman said: "I've come all the way from Wollongong to buy these!"'.

Stallholders can earn \$10 000 a day, yet the maximum penalty for falsifying a trademark is \$5000. The forgers rarely copy just one mark. 'A good counterfeiter can make \$250 000 a year—tax free,' said John Ramsden, executive director of the Anti-Counterfeit Action Group which represents manufacturers. 'Ten years ago when the group started, it was the designer labels, Country Road, Esprit, Jag. Now it's surf and street wear labels.'

The real thorn in the designers' side however, is 'their inferior quality', according to Samuel. 'Then people come into our shops and complain when it fades in the second wash or the neck falls apart', he said. 'They say, "But I bought it here".' And we take one look at it and say, "No you didn't".'

Keith Forbes, counterfeit operations manager for Reebok, said: 'People buy a designer label because of what it represents: value, comfort, long life and quality. But if they're buying a counterfeit, they're buying none of that'.

\* \* \*

# SUMMER WORK IN THE U.S.A.

Most American children attend summer camp at least once. Camps are found in every state of the nation, from Maine to California.

Each camp has its own philosophy, organization, and purpose, but they all try to give campers a fun-packed learning experience in a beautiful outdoor setting.

Camps are usually located in rural areas, miles away from the nearest town. Most camps have crafts and sports buildings, a large dining hall, and cabins or tents for sleeping. The camp season typically lasts eight to eleven weeks.

Camp activities vary, but usually take advantage of nearby natural resources. Lakes and

ivers, for example, provide glorious settings for swimming, sailing, and canoeing.

Depending on the camp, other outdoor activities may include tennis, horseback riding, gymnastics, archery, and rock climbing. Arts, crafts, dance, and performing arts complete the spectrum of popular camp programs.

## Camp Counselor Positions

As a counselor, you are a teacher, a leader, and a friend to a group of children aged between five and sixteen. Your main responsibility is to ensure their safety and well-being and to make their camp experience fun and rewarding.

Your tasks usually include planning, leading, and joining in activities. Your daily routine will depend on whether you are a general or a specialist counselor. A specialist focuses on teaching one particular skill, while a general counselor is involved with the overall supervision of a group of children. All counselors perform a wide variety of duties with children, and each day brings something new!

**You're a suitable CCUSA candidate if you can check off the following items. If you have what it takes, apply for a fantastic summer adventure!**

Camp Counselors USA places you in a job at one of these camps, where you may work for nine or more weeks. When your camp assignment ends, you are free to travel independently for up to seven weeks before you return home.

## A Typical Camp Day

- 7:00** Reveille (wake up, get dressed, maybe a swim?)
- 7:30** Flag raising (the camp assembles to begin the day)
- 7:45** Breakfast
- 8:45** Cabin inspection
- 9:00** Activity period (arts & crafts, swimming, archery)
- 10:30** Activity period (horseback riding, canoeing, soccer)
- 12:00** Free time—open swimming
- 12:30** Lunch
- 13:30** Rest hour (write letters, quiet activities in the cabins)
- 14:30** Afternoon activity period (sailing, computers, dance)
- 16:00** Afternoon activity period (woodwork, music, tennis)
- 17:30** Free time
- 18:15** Dinner
- 19:15** Flag lowering
- 19:30** Evening activity (sing along, movies, campfire)
- 21:30** Lights out, younger campers
- 22:30** Lights out, older campers

## Ilya Popov, Russia

Four Winds Camp, San Juan Islands, Washington

*This is my fourth summer at camp and I think it's great! It was difficult at first—I was expecting a city and found myself in the middle of nowhere. But I soon found out that the atmosphere at camp was great, and you feel like it's your family! And it's incredibly beautiful up here. I was a counselor for three years. Now I teach sailing and help with the boats. This is a super program—just do it!*



- ✓ Are you outgoing, cheerful, adaptable, responsible, flexible, cooperative, and diligent?
- ✓ Are you fluent in English and able to converse without difficulty?
- ✓ Are you prepared to work hard for at least nine weeks from early June to late August, living in typical camp accommodation?
- ✓ Do you genuinely enjoy working with children?
- Will you be at least 19 years of age by June 1, 2000?

## Apply Today for the Best Summer of Your Life

- Gain valuable work experience and references
- Make new friends of all ages
- Learn about U.S. culture from the inside out
- Work with children in a beautiful outdoor setting
- Discover the U.S.A. at the end of the summer
- Teach a skill in an international environment



Diana, Princess of Wales, died in 1997. This is an extract from her brother's speech at her funeral.

## *Diana*

### Earl Spencer's Funeral Speech

# THIS DREADFUL TIME

I stand before you today the representative of a family in grief, in a country in mourning before a world in shock. We are all united not only in our desire to pay our respects to Diana, but rather in our need to do so. For such was her extraordinary appeal that the tens of millions of people taking part in this service all over the world via television and radio, who never actually met her, feel that they too lost someone close to them in the early hours of Sunday morning. It is a more remarkable tribute to Diana than I can ever hope to offer her today.

Diana was the very essence of compassion, of duty, of style, of beauty. All over the world she was a symbol of selfless humanity, a standard-bearer for the rights of the truly downtrodden.

Today is our chance to say thank you for the way you brightened our lives, even though God granted you but half a life. We will all feel cheated always that you were taken from us so young, and yet we must learn to be grateful that you came along at all. Only now you are gone do we truly appreciate what we are now without, and we want you to know that life without you is very, very difficult.

The last time I saw Diana was on July the first, her birthday, in London when, typically, she was not taking time to celebrate her special day with friends but was guest of honour at a fundraising charity evening. She sparkled, of course, but I would rather cherish the days I spent with her in March when she came to visit me and my children in our home in South Africa. I am proud of the fact that, apart from when she was on public display meeting President Mandela, we managed to contrive to stop the ever-present paparazzi from getting a single picture of her. That meant a lot to her.

These were days I will always treasure. It was as if we had been transported back to our childhood when we spent such an enormous amount of time together, the two youngest in the family. Fundamentally, she hadn't changed

at all from the big sister who mothered me as a baby, fought with me at school and endured those long train journeys between our parents' homes with me at weekends. It is a tribute to her level-headedness and strength that, despite the most bizarre life imaginable after her childhood, she remained intact, true to herself.

There is no doubt that she was looking for a new direction in her life at this time. She talked endlessly of getting away from England, mainly because of the treatment that she received at the hands of the newspapers. It is a point to remember that, of all the ironies about Diana, perhaps the greatest was this: a girl given the name of the ancient goddess of hunting was, in the end, the most hunted person of the modern age.

She would want us today to pledge ourselves to protecting her beloved boys, William and Harry, from a similar fate, and I do this here, Diana, on your behalf. We will not allow them to suffer the anguish that used regularly to drive you to tearful despair. And beyond that, on behalf of your mother and sisters, I pledge that we, your blood family, will do all we can to continue the imaginative and loving way in which you were steering these two exceptional young men so that their souls are not simply immersed by duty and tradition, but can sing openly as you planned.

William and Harry, we all care desperately for you today. We are all chewed up with sadness at the loss of a woman who wasn't even our mother. How great your suffering is, we cannot even imagine.

I would like to end by thanking God for the small mercies he has shown us at this dreadful time; for taking Diana at her most beautiful and radiant, and when she had joy in her private life. Above all, we give thanks for the life of a woman I am so proud to be able to call my sister—the unique, the complex, the extraordinary and irreplaceable Diana, whose beauty, both internal and external, will never be extinguished from our minds.

BLANK PAGE



BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE