



South Australian
Certificate of Education

English as an Additional Language 2021

Question booklet 1

Section 1: Comprehending Multimodal Texts

Part A (Questions 1 to 4) 10 marks

Part B (Questions 5 to 9) 20 marks

- Answer **all** questions
- Write your answers in this question booklet
- Refer to information from the texts when answering Questions 1 to 9
- Allow approximately 85 minutes

Examination information

Materials

- Question booklet 1 (Section 1)
- Question booklet 2 (Section 2)
- 8-page script book
- SACE registration number label

Instructions

- Use black or blue pen

Total time: 160 minutes

Total marks: 60

Download these resources to complete the examination

[Listening and responding text 1.mp3](#)

[Listening and responding text 2.mp3](#)

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Attach your SACE registration number label here



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You may make notes on this page.

SECTION 1: Comprehending Multimodal Texts

Part A (Questions 1 to 4)

(10 marks)

Text 1 will be presented twice. You will have a 2-minute break between the first and second presentations of the text. You may make notes in the space provided at any time. After the second presentation of the text you will have 10 minutes in which to complete your answers.

Answer **all** the questions in this part, using information from the text.

TEXT 1

1. List *three* reasons why a person may become homeless.

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(3 marks)

2. What did the 2016 Census from the Australian Bureau of Statistics reveal about homelessness in Australia?

Percentage increase in homelessness since the previous census	Number of homeless people in Australia	Number of homeless people under 35 years old

(3 marks)

3. How can school students become involved in helping the homeless?

_____ (1 mark)

4. What suggestions does Steven give to reduce homelessness?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(3 marks)

You may make notes on this page.

Part B (Questions 5 to 9)

(20 marks)

Text 2 will be presented twice. You will have a 5-minute break between the first and second presentations of the text. You may make notes in the space provided at any time. After the second presentation of the text, you will have 25 minutes in which to complete your answers. You may then begin writing your answer to the question in Section 2 if you wish to do so.

*Answer **all** the questions in this part, **using information from Text 2** (the listening text) **and Text 3** (the poster on page 6). Your answers to all the questions must be in extended prose/paragraphs.*

TEXT 2

5. In Text 2, what is Rebecca's qualification and how does this influence the trustworthiness of the text?

(2 marks)

6. Discuss *two* persuasive techniques used by Rebecca to show that plastic pollution is a problem. Support your answer with evidence from the text.

(4 marks)

TEXT 3

A student has made the following poster about ocean pollution.

A plastic ocean? We need a wave of change that only people can launch!

		
<p>A. <i>Approximately 1 million plastic bottles are bought every minute around the world.</i></p>	<p>B. <i>According to one study, there could be more plastic (by weight) than fish in the ocean by 2050.</i></p>	<p>C. <i>Every year, plastic causes at least US\$13 billion in damage to marine systems, mainly to fisheries and tourism sectors.</i></p>
		
<p>D. <i>An estimated 8 million tonnes of plastic enter the ocean from the land each year. That equals one truckload per minute.</i></p>	<p>E. <i>The toxins from plastics affect the entire food chain, from small marine animals to humans.</i></p>	<p>F. <i>Around 40% of all plastic produced is single-use packaging (including single-use plastic bags).</i></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Copyright material removed</p>	
<p>G. <i>Marine rubbish is killing more than 1 million seabirds and 100 000 marine animals every year.</i></p>	<p>H. <i>Covering 1.6 million square kilometres, the 'Great Pacific Garbage Patch' is the biggest mass of plastic in the world's oceans.</i></p>	<p>I. <i>You are what you eat. Ocean pollution hurts us all. CHANGES START WITH YOU!</i></p>

Source: Images adapted from A: © Filippo Vicarelli | Freeimages.com, B: © Jolanta Wojcicka | Dreamstime.com, C: © joakimbkk | iStock.com, D: © Joe Lapp | Dreamstime.com, E: © Bazuzzza | Dreamstime.com, F: © Piman Khrutmuang | Dreamstime.com, G: © Fedecandoniphoto | Dreamstime.com, H: © IDEAS For Us, I: © Tetiana Khlobystova | Dreamstime.com.

7. The aim of the student's poster (Text 3) is to promote change. Give *four* examples of how this is achieved.

(4 marks)

8. State the intended audience for Text 2 (*listening*) and Text 3 (*poster*). Give examples from *both* texts to support your answer.

(4 marks)

Question 9 is on page 8.

ENGLISH AS AN ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Section 1: Comprehending Multimodal Texts

Text 1

- Natalie Clayton:* Today on *Real lives in Australia* we are discussing the issue of homelessness, which is unfortunately on the rise in Australia. We'd like to welcome researcher Steven Tao to the show to talk to us about how people become homeless and what we can do to help. Welcome to the show, Steven, and let's start with a very important question — how does someone end up homeless?
- Steven Tao:* Good morning, Natalie — it's good to be here. Well, homelessness happens for many different reasons and it is a complex issue. My investigation has shown that a person who becomes homeless might have family problems, be unemployed, or have health issues. It may also be that they simply cannot afford to rent a home.
- Natalie Clayton:* How many people are homeless in Australia?
- Steven Tao:* Well, the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Census revealed that homelessness had increased by 13.7 per cent compared with the previous Census. That means that around one hundred and sixteen thousand people were recorded as homeless and nearly sixty thousand of them were under 35 years old.
- Natalie Clayton:* Wow, Steven. I had no idea. What help is available to those who find themselves homeless?
- Steven Tao:* There are services and organisations that specialise in helping homeless people to find accommodation, offering support so that people can get their lives back on track. Many members of the public – both young and old – volunteer their time for these organisations, by working at soup kitchens, providing emergency accommodation, or helping homeless people find employment.
- Natalie Clayton:* You mention young people volunteering. I've seen school students sort and pack boxes full of donated goods for homeless people in need. Another way in which students help is by fundraising for charitable organisations that help homeless people.
- Steven Tao:* Yes, it is wonderful to see people from many different age groups helping those who are less fortunate. Volunteers also prepare meals for people in need, and local businesses donate food and distribute the food through vans or shelters.
- Natalie Clayton:* What else can be done to help reduce homelessness?
- Steven Tao:* In my opinion, one of the key ways to reduce the risk of homelessness is to build enough quality homes. Everyone should have access to safe and affordable housing.
- Secondly, people should have access to affordable health care services.
- And, thirdly, people must have the opportunity to connect with their community. One good example would be green spaces where people can garden together.
- Natalie Clayton:* It seems that ending and preventing homelessness is not as simple as finding jobs for people or giving them money. I hope that our listeners have learnt other ways in which they can offer help.

Source: *Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2018, 'Census of population and housing: estimating homelessness', ABS, viewed 20 April 2021, <https://www.abs.gov.au>*

See also: *<https://www.ahuri.edu.au/research/ahuri-briefs/how-homelessness-changed-between-2011-2016>*

Text 2

Rebecca Matthews: Welcome to our weekly science podcast: 'Aspects of the sea'. I'm Professor Rebecca Matthews, and today we are talking about ocean pollution.

Have you ever walked along a beach and been shocked to find plastic water bottles and other debris washed up on the sand? Do you wonder what humans are doing to our oceans and marine life? Certainly, as a professor of marine biology, I am constantly concerned about these issues.

Plastic might not seem that scary; after all, it's something that most of us use every day. But scientific experts say that plastic has become a huge problem for the environment. A recent analysis by environmental campaign group Greenpeace found that Australians use more than 9 billion plastic bags each year.

Each year an estimated 8 million tonnes of plastic waste enters the ocean, threatening marine life and coastal ecosystems. Unfortunately, rubbish in the water and on the shore can be mistaken for food by wildlife. Scientists are studying the impacts of that contamination on marine life. One study found plastic in approximately 60% of all seabird species such as pelicans; another did a sample of 102 sea turtles and found plastic in the gut of every turtle. However, plastic pollution not only hurts animals but can also have more far-reaching consequences, including possible negative impacts on human health. In another study, fish markets in California and Indonesia were sampled and around 25% of the fish contained plastic or man-made material. These are damning statistics.

Plastic in the ocean may become many little pieces which don't break down for hundreds of years. Therefore, tackling the problem of plastic in the ocean begins on land. The most helpful thing that people can do is to reduce their use of plastics, especially single-use disposable products. In addition, the recycling of plastics can help to reduce the amount of plastic waste that enters the ocean.

Marine waste isn't an ocean problem; it's a people problem. The good news is that people can be the solution! Every day, all over the world, concerned individuals take the problem into their own hands by cleaning up their local waterways. Just putting rubbish into bins and helping to clean up beaches could save the lives of who knows how many marine animals? But we need to be vigilant — so many more people need to tackle this problem and take responsibility if we are to save the world from plastic pollution.



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Question booklet 2

Section 2: Written Paper (Question 10) 30 marks

- Write your answer in the separate script book
- Remove the tear-out sheets on pages 5 and 7
- Refer to the tear-out sheets when answering Question 10
- Allow approximately 75 minutes

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SECTION 2: Written Paper (Question 10)

(30 marks)

Write your answer in the separate script book.

10. Read the following three texts discussing *solar energy around the world* and produce an extended written response of approximately 500 words developing a point of view on this topic. Use and reference information, ideas, and opinions from the texts provided.

TEXT 4

A solar future?

Report from the 2021 Global Energy Conference

Jack Ramsie, Environment Editor

Despite criticism that it is expensive or inefficient, solar energy is actually benefiting the environment and becoming the main source of energy for more families around the globe.

With energy costs rising each year, many people are looking to solar power as an alternative source of energy. Experts from the Technology Organisation state that the greatest benefit of solar energy is that it is a truly renewable source of energy. Solar energy is available everywhere and, unlike some other forms of energy, it does not run out. Another advantage of solar energy is that it produces far less toxic waste.

Solar energy also has economic benefits. Homeowners all over the world have reduced their overall electricity bills significantly by using solar panels. A typical response is from Abbey Davis who lives in Adelaide, Australia, and says, 'I am delighted that, thanks to my solar panels, I can reduce my electricity bill! I can sell any excess electricity or receive bill credits every time I produce more electricity than my household actually consumes.'

Most present-day solar power systems are also low maintenance. Solar installer Luke Ni from Bath, England, states that 'a huge benefit for homeowners is that most residential solar panels usually only need cleaning once a year. Other than that, no maintenance is required.'

However, the initial cost of purchasing a solar panel system is quite high in most countries. This includes paying for the solar panels and having them installed. 'This makes solar too expensive for my family as we don't have the money to buy the system upfront. Unfortunately, we don't have enough cash saved to afford solar,' says Francoise Belge from rural France, whose family struggles to pay for basic necessities each week.

Scientist Nhi Trinh from Vietnam agrees with Francoise. 'Solar panels are costly, as are the solar batteries that are important for storing energy that you don't use during the day. You can use the energy from these batteries at night. Unfortunately, families like mine can't afford them,' she states. Consumer groups say that even those who can afford solar batteries may not always get enough benefit from them to make it worthwhile.

Moreover, solar is weather dependent and an intermittent energy source. 'Solar relies on good access to sunlight, but many countries have limited sunlight at certain times of year,' says researcher Jeung Min-Seo. 'Houses need enough roof space to install economical solar systems, but some countries have smaller houses.'

Overall, however, after analysing the benefits of using solar energy, it is clear that solar panels are already a worthwhile investment for many households around the world. Looking to the future, there will likely be solar power systems suitable for most types of homes.

28 March 2021 | @jackramsie

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TEXT 5

Technology for the environment

Transcript of 'World Technology' podcast, recorded on Monday 17 May 2021

Brian Edge: Hello, listeners, and welcome to our weekly podcast 'World Technology'. My name is Brian Edge and today we are looking at technology and the environment, specifically the issue of solar energy. My guest in the studio is Dr Alisha Teo from the Future Trends Organisation. Welcome to the program, Alisha.

Dr Alisha Teo: Thanks for inviting me, Brian.

Brian Edge: So, Alisha, many citizens are considering alternative energy sources such as solar power and it is being used all over the world. Why is this?

Dr Alisha Teo: Well, Brian, concern about climate change is one of the main reasons for the increased uptake of solar power. Rather than increasing the exploration and production of fossil fuels, more countries are turning to renewable sources of energy such as solar power. In a recent study conducted by the Future Trends Organisation, 72% of households had given serious thought to installing solar panels and 21% had already installed them.

Brian Edge: Wow! Which country is leading the way with solar?

Dr Alisha Teo: It depends how you measure it. Overall, China is the world's biggest producer of solar power, with more than 250 gigawatts of installed capacity at the end of 2020. Australia has the highest number of solar panels on household roofs per capita. Surprisingly, Honduras, in Central America, has been one of the first countries to use solar for more than 10% of its total electricity output.

Brian Edge: That is great to hear, but it seems that some countries have had problems accessing solar energy. Can you tell us more about this?

Dr Alisha Teo: Yes, globally there are many problems with solar energy, such as its dependence on the weather, the high cost of installing panels, the price of storage batteries, and the toxic materials in some panels. To gain more from solar power, we need to store it more productively when the sun isn't shining.

Brian Edge: Interesting. Why is the cost so prohibitive for some people?

Dr Alisha Teo: Unfortunately, for some families the initial upfront cost of buying and installing solar panels is more than they can afford. This is why government subsidies are very important because these will enable more people to go solar. For example, solar power has been successful in Germany because of government subsidies for citizens who buy panels and batteries for their homes.

There are also positive signs of some other countries promoting solar power, and a lot of research shows that renewable energy is matching fossil fuel in cost. *Forbes* magazine reported in 2019 that nearly every type of 'green' energy was competitive on cost with oil, coal, and other traditional forms of power.

Brian Edge: I was intrigued to read recently that China added more gigawatts of solar capacity in the first half of 2020 than the total solar capacity of France at the time!

Dr Alisha Teo: Yes, so many countries are benefiting from solar and with 750 million people living without electricity in the world — often because the power grid doesn't reach their home — there is the opportunity for solar power to become the cheapest and most independent way for people to power their homes.

Brian Edge: Thank you for your insights about the possibilities for solar power, Alisha. You've certainly given us a lot to think about.


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TEXT 6

www.energyresearchconference.com


Researchers give opinions about global attitudes to solar energy

Seven experts at a 2021 conference in London, England, were asked to share their research as to whether solar energy was beneficial for households worldwide.
Editor: Camilla Potts




‘Solar energy has clear financial benefits. Families all over the world are benefiting from decreased energy bills. Solar panels are not intrusive, because they are installed on roofs; but they do have a major limitation in that households need a large, flat, and sun-facing roof to really profit from solar.’

Tom Adams, Milan Scientific College




‘My research has shown that solar power emits less greenhouse gases than electricity generated from coal and is less toxic to humans than other forms of energy. These environmental advantages, along with the fact that the power generated is emissions free, make it amazing.’

Geraldine Phillips, University of Aldgate



‘In many countries, unfortunately, people’s roofs have too much shade, or their climate is not sunny enough to make solar installation worthwhile. Also, many people live in high-rise apartment buildings that don’t have large roof space.’

James Sim, Greenwith Technical Institute




‘In many countries, low operating costs make solar advantageous because of government rebates and solar investment tax credits. Studies from our science centre show that it only takes 5–8 years for the initial investment to be regained. But many people don’t have the money saved to install solar panels and the initial outlay is expensive. This makes it out of reach because of the high upfront costs and the general maintenance costs.’

Leya Bister, Highbury Science Centre




‘Who wouldn’t want to reduce their carbon footprint and use a sustainable energy source? Solar energy is reliable, it allows you to generate electricity using the sun’s energy, and it is unlimited and renewable. Solar is definitely the way of the future.’

Angus Short, International Department of Science



‘In my country, we believe that solar energy is better for people’s individual health and for that of their family. But many people are discouraged from buying because of the expensive battery storage costs. Batteries that are big enough to hold more than a day’s worth of energy are still too costly for most people.’

Olivia Heldari, Sawrey Technical School



‘We just don’t get enough sun in my country. Solar is weather dependent and for many months of the year we don’t see the sun — all we get is snow or cloudy days. Globally, many cities suffer from smog and our organisation has found that this reduces solar production by around 33%!’

Martin Wardenaer, Northern Scientific Organisation

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