



South Australian
Certificate of Education

English as an Additional Language 2020

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

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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. What is the title of the lecture?

_____ (1 mark)

2. On what date is the lecture being given?

_____ (1 mark)

3. What different aspects of the course are studied in its first year, second year, and third year?

First year:	
Second year:	
Third year:	

(3 marks)

4. Describe *five* benefits of studying this course.

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(d) _____

(e) _____

(5 marks)

You may make notes on this page.

← → ↻ www.earthinfo.com ☆ ☰

Earth information blog



On the edge of destruction

Date created: 19/7/2019 – 13:53 pm

By Kevin Pecke **FOLLOW**

Our planet is **dying**, and we are the ones who are **killing** it!
If we don't act now there will be no future for our children and our children's children.

What can we do to save the planet?

- *We must act immediately!*
- *We must demand action from our politicians!*
- *We must demand action from big business!*
- *We must take individual responsibility for reducing carbon emissions!*

We are on the edge of a cliff and if we don't step back now it will be too late ...

The earth's climate has already risen by almost 1 degree Celsius since the 19th century. Two-thirds of the warming has occurred since 1975. If this trend continues, we will see a global temperature rise of approximately 3 degrees by 2100! Scientists tell us that if this happens, the consequences will be **irreversible** and **catastrophic** for life on earth.



We must all play our part in saving the planet by reducing our personal carbon footprint.

How?

- *Travel less by aeroplane*
- *Use more public transport*
- *Switch to electric cars*
- *Use renewable energy sources*

#ClimateChange #Climate #Environment



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**ENGLISH AS AN ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020**

Section 1: Comprehending Multimodal Texts

Text 1

Lecture to first-year Bachelor of Health Science students

Professor Prince: Good morning, first-year Bachelor of Health Science students. Today, the 1st of March 2020, is an important day because it marks the beginning of your university course. My name is Professor Vera Prince and I am the Director of Health Science at Stalt University. The title of this lecture is 'An introduction to health science' and I will use this time to explain what you can expect as you advance through the first, second, and third years of this course. During your first year, you will learn foundational knowledge about health science that will give you a strong basis for your second year, in which you start to apply this knowledge to improve people's health and understand how humans and animals function. In your third year, the focus is on becoming a health science practitioner and developing the skills that you will need for entering the workforce.

Today, I want to focus on why the study of health science is important and what job opportunities are available after studying this course.

Health science is increasingly recognised as an important field — not just in Australia, but globally. People are more aware than ever that living a healthy life requires knowledge, time, and effort. One major advantage of studying this course at Stalt University is that you will be taught by academics who have worked in a variety of health professions and can give you the benefit of real-life experience in their chosen field. This could include discovering potential cures for diseases or being part of new clinical trials involving medications, medical treatments, and therapies.

Our health is our most important asset. In this Bachelor of Health Science degree, you will look at the environmental and social issues that may lead to poor health, illness, and disease. You will question what can be done to prolong individual life and to improve the population's wellbeing as a whole. You will analyse policies, data, and research that provide information about health concerns and how to promote healthy living. A key focus will also be people's access to health programs and services throughout Australia and overseas.

As you get further into your degree at Stalt University, you will have the opportunity to focus solely on one area that will become your major subject and that you study in detail. A range of major subjects are offered including ethics, human biology, and global and national health issues.

Stalt University gives its students the unique opportunity of undertaking work placements overseas, so in third year you will have the option of gaining industry experience in another country. Over the 3 years of your degree, you will experience over 150 hours of industry placements and projects either in Australia or abroad.

What career opportunities are on offer for health science graduates? This course will give you a solid foundation for an amazing range of employment areas. For example, throughout Australia and overseas our graduates find jobs in health promotion, policy, community health, clinical trials, and aged care. To conclude, this is an exciting and innovative course and I look forward to working with you over the next 3 years.

Text 2

Transcript — television interview

Host (male): Good afternoon and welcome to the 'Extreme weather from around the world' television show. I'm your host David and today we are discussing the important issue of the record-breaking heatwaves and extreme cold weather we've been experiencing across the globe and if these are getting worse. To help us understand this topic, we are joined by a special guest — Dr Polly Roberto. Dr Roberto is a meteorologist at the Australian Weather Discovery Centre whose job is to observe, understand, and explain weather patterns from around the world. Welcome to our show, Dr Roberto!

Doctor (female): Thanks David. It's great to be here and to be able to chat to you and your viewers about some of the extreme weather patterns that we've been experiencing around the world. The weather is certainly causing concern, with the experts confirming that January 2019 was the hottest January on record in Australia. Our hottest day in Adelaide was 46.6 degrees Celsius. However, at the same time as we were experiencing such heat, a few places in the United States of America were experiencing record-breaking temperatures of minus 40 degrees Celsius below zero.

Host: So, why is the world experiencing such extreme weather? Is this due to climate change or are these just typical weather patterns?

Doctor: Well, the world has always had severe weather events, but the effects of climate change are starting to produce even more extreme and intense weather systems. Australia is a vast country and in 2019 alone we saw fires, floods, drought, and heatwaves.

Host: Yes, our weather patterns are certainly changing. Are countries from all over the world working together to fight climate change, Dr Roberto?

Doctor: Well there is a lot more interest in this area, David, especially from young people. A report published by the World Climate Change Agency indicates that the Earth's temperature will increase by approximately 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2040 and 2 degrees by 2060.

Host: Oh dear – that is extreme! What areas do you think will be most affected?

Doctor: This increase in temperature will have devastating effects on our weather patterns, water systems, sea levels, and coastlines. For example, at places like the Great Barrier Reef in Queensland, increasing ocean temperatures are already damaging the coral. One of the biggest changes due to increased temperatures will be in the area of food production. Our food supply may decline as crops die in extreme heat and decreasing rainfall causes tougher conditions for farmers. And, in addition, we will see dramatic changes to our sea levels. The ice around the polar caps will melt more rapidly and this will cause sea levels to rise.

Host: Am I correct in saying that low-lying islands would be awash with water?

Doctor: Yes, and this is already the reality for some islands. If the predictions are correct, 300 million people will be affected by the rising sea levels by 2050. This is a huge increase from the original prediction of how many people would be affected. So, the message from the scientific community is clear. We have the ability to change and to reduce greenhouse gas pollution if everyone makes it a priority. People need to petition their politicians to look at government policies as well as looking at individual changes to their lifestyle that will help the planet.

Host: I agree and I'm sure most of our viewers do too. If you would like more information on this topic, please go to our webpage. Thank you for coming onto our show, Dr Roberto.



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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 about whether reducing the working week could make us happier and more productive, 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

← → ↻ 🌐 www.blogcurrent.com ☆ ☰

Current affairs and lifestyle online



Will working 1 day less a week be better for us?

Natasha B
in Melbourne

January 28, 2020,
1:38 pm AEST

A shorter working week can be defined as condensing an entire working week into fewer days by working more than the usual 7.5 hours per day. It can also mean reducing the number of days that a person works each week, with a corresponding reduction in pay. These changes can be complex to implement in the workplace and require the support and commitment of both employers and employees.

A new survey has found that 67% of Australians support working 1 day less a week and 79% say that it would make Australians happier to do so. Supporters of the idea argue that by working a few additional hours on each working day, employees would work harder and, importantly for the economy, spend more money on their days off.

Support for working 1 day less a week

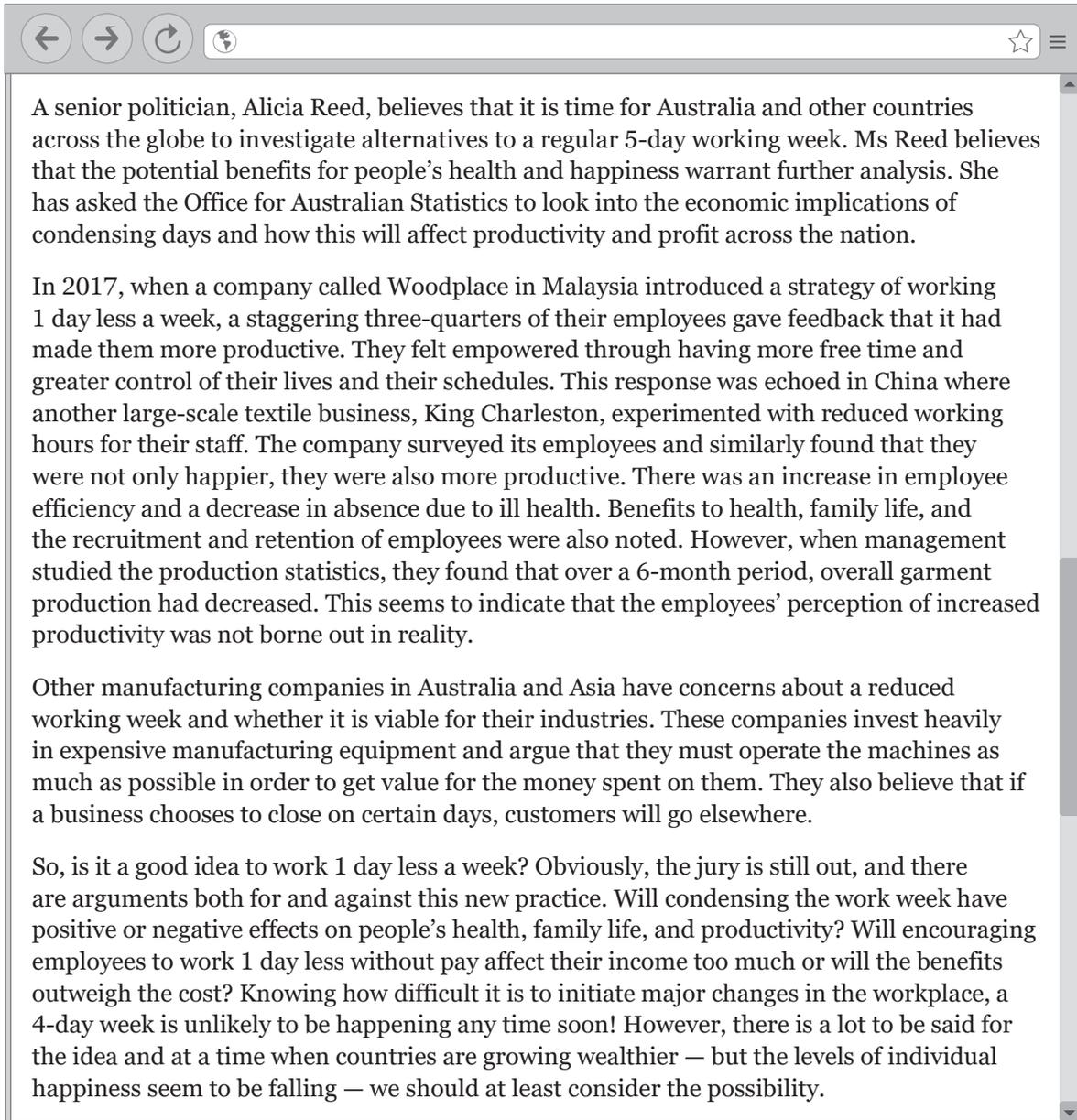
Would you support or oppose employees working 1 day less a week in Australia? (%)

Support	67
Oppose	21
Don't know	12

How would working 1 day less a week affect you?

Would working 1 day less a week make you more or less happy, economically productive, or prosperous? (%)

	More	Less	About the same
Happy	79	7	14
Economically productive	44	35	21
Prosperous	29	38	33



A senior politician, Alicia Reed, believes that it is time for Australia and other countries across the globe to investigate alternatives to a regular 5-day working week. Ms Reed believes that the potential benefits for people's health and happiness warrant further analysis. She has asked the Office for Australian Statistics to look into the economic implications of condensing days and how this will affect productivity and profit across the nation.

In 2017, when a company called Woodplace in Malaysia introduced a strategy of working 1 day less a week, a staggering three-quarters of their employees gave feedback that it had made them more productive. They felt empowered through having more free time and greater control of their lives and their schedules. This response was echoed in China where another large-scale textile business, King Charleston, experimented with reduced working hours for their staff. The company surveyed its employees and similarly found that they were not only happier, they were also more productive. There was an increase in employee efficiency and a decrease in absence due to ill health. Benefits to health, family life, and the recruitment and retention of employees were also noted. However, when management studied the production statistics, they found that over a 6-month period, overall garment production had decreased. This seems to indicate that the employees' perception of increased productivity was not borne out in reality.

Other manufacturing companies in Australia and Asia have concerns about a reduced working week and whether it is viable for their industries. These companies invest heavily in expensive manufacturing equipment and argue that they must operate the machines as much as possible in order to get value for the money spent on them. They also believe that if a business chooses to close on certain days, customers will go elsewhere.

So, is it a good idea to work 1 day less a week? Obviously, the jury is still out, and there are arguments both for and against this new practice. Will condensing the work week have positive or negative effects on people's health, family life, and productivity? Will encouraging employees to work 1 day less without pay affect their income too much or will the benefits outweigh the cost? Knowing how difficult it is to initiate major changes in the workplace, a 4-day week is unlikely to be happening any time soon! However, there is a lot to be said for the idea and at a time when countries are growing wealthier — but the levels of individual happiness seem to be falling — we should at least consider the possibility.

Source: Images adapted from © Dean Mitchell and © alvarez | iStock.com

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TEXT 5

The modern economy – a shorter working week?

Bobby Math

Many Chinese employees work very long hours — such as 6 or 7 days per week — but some of the younger generation want to work less and are pushing back against employers who expect them to work around the clock. Li Zhang, a 26-year-old engineer from Beijing, says ‘I have been lucky to receive a good education and to get a good job, but I want to discover things other than work that give my life purpose and meaning. I have a long commute to and from work each day, and would rather work longer hours for four days and then eliminate one day’s travel by having the fifth day off. In a few years I want to have my own family and I’d like to be able to spend more time with them. So increased family time and reduced stress at work and home will be very important to me’.

However, not everyone thinks that a condensed working week is a good idea. Rui Luo, Director of the Association of Business, cautions that: ‘Employers won’t get better productivity from fatigued employees working extra hours so that they can work one day less per week. Longer working days will result in more workplace accidents from tired employees. There are significant health and safety issues to consider. I can foresee more disadvantages than advantages to reforming the working week in China’.

Many in the business world clearly believe that a shorter working week is unrealistic and undesirable. In an ideal world it would be preferable for people to work fewer hours, but a report commissioned by the Malaysian Workers’ Group (MWG) claims that this would not be good for the economy. Chervil Phua from the Business Organisation of Malaysia endorsed this report and warned: ‘If people work less, they will inevitably earn less. If productivity slows down, then the economy will suffer’.

The MWG report cites evidence predicting the failure of the reduced working hours model due to varying needs across the different work sectors. Economies work best when working hours are consistent across the board. Chervil warns that: ‘Productivity will decline and Malaysia would become less likely to attract investors or those who want to start new businesses. I don’t want to see our country suffer because some people want an extra day off’.

However, Malaysian IT boss Cederic Ti disputes Chervil’s claim and says, ‘My employees are much happier, retention rates have risen, and productivity is up 35%. I’m finding it so much easier to recruit the best workers in the field with the working hours that I’m offering’. His employees are using their day off to do chores, play golf, go to the gym, or have coffee with friends and colleagues. Ti beams when he says, ‘My team comes back to work feeling more refreshed and enthusiastic. It has definitely been worthwhile allowing them to work 1 day less a week’.

In neighbouring Vietnam, people are not so positive about reducing the working week, particularly if it corresponds to a reduced income. When asked for feedback in an opinion poll, 40-year-old shopowner Duc Nguyen vehemently stated that more leisure time is not something that would make him happier. Duc prides himself on being industrious and said: ‘I don’t have the money to spend on shopping and entertainment. I want to fill the orders for my customers. If I take an extra day off, my customers will go elsewhere’. Duc believes that working 1 day less a week won’t create more jobs or cut down on expenses. He explains: ‘Most people won’t have more money to spend on their extra day off as their salaries will remain the same or be reduced, so it won’t increase consumer spending’.

14 September 2019 | Working Journal

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TEXT 6

BENEFITS AND DRAWBACKS OF A SHORTER WORKING WEEK

Would a shorter working week be good for people's happiness and productivity?

Brian Shirebas, Tuesday 4 November 2019

The Business Association has surveyed managers and employees who now work a shorter week. Here are the findings:



THUMBS UP FOR A SHORTER WORKING WEEK

Health benefits:

- better eating and exercising habits
- reduced stress, lower blood pressure, fewer mental health issues
- increased sleep time
- improved cognition and productivity

Family life:

- happier family life — increased time with family
- reduced stress at work and home

Productivity:

- empowerment for employees due to more free time and a sense of control over their lives and schedule
- increased efficiency
- reduced absences due to sickness

Focus:

- limited work time = more people wanting to get things done more efficiently
- quality time while at work

Recruitment and retention:

- good morale at work retains valuable employees
- flexibility from employers increases employee loyalty

Environment:

- reduced commuting means smaller carbon footprint
- helping to reduce global warming and care for the planet gives businesses a sense of pride and community



THUMBS DOWN FOR A SHORTER WORKING WEEK

Health and safety issues:

- increased eye strain and headaches for employees — many say that they have sore eyes by the end of the work day
- increased rates of repetitive strain injury
- more intense work day due to longer working hours
- greater sense of exhaustion among employees due to longer working day
- greater sense of vulnerability and concern for safety among employees due to leaving work later and often in the dark

Family life issues:

- increased pressure on families who need to pay for longer days at childcare, babysitters, before- and after-school services
- increased stress for employees who can't find suitable childcare for their children

Productivity:

- loss of customers — when businesses are shut, customers go elsewhere
- pressure on employees to respond to emails and phone calls on day off
- unknown long-term effects of reduced working week — no longitudinal studies of this practice
- reduced productivity levels because employees are exhausted by longer hours at work in a single day
- reduced sense of purpose and social bonding — work is just viewed as getting a job done as quickly as possible and ticking off a list of tasks

