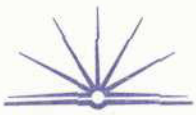


Q1.

a) (i) In the cartoon, the persona of the father changes in attitude. At first, his son excitedly asks him to play in the snow. The father is too busy though. He then thinks about the situation and decides that he would get more out of playing in the snow and seeing his son happy, than doing work. His attitude changes.

(ii) The expression on the face of the father is a visual feature that represents change. As he tells his son he can't play, his expressions change. His face shows sadness, and thought, as he decides to play, his facial expression turns to laughter and joy.

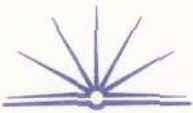
The father's body language is also a visual feature representing change. He shrugs his shoulders to his son, suggesting that he has no choice he has to



do work. His body actions then see him thinking, looking out the window, maybe there is another option. He then leaves to play in the snow and enjoy time with his son. The final picture shows a content son with his dad kissing his dad goodnight.

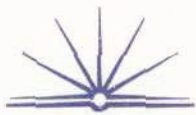
b)

The speaker, Natasha Stott Despoja, is representing her vision of Change by speaking for "the youth of this country". As the youngest ~~woman~~ woman ever elected to a federal parliament, it seems that she understands the view of younger people and can personally relate to their circumstances. Throughout her speech she talks about the respect young people have for the country and how they want the environment cared for and looked after. She is almost a representative on behalf of the young people of Australia, giving their view. "We have to ensure



that young peoples issues are addressed".
Natasha sees that young people are important
in the future of this country and they
must be included in the process that
will affect their destinies. ~~the~~ They must help
to continue to change Australia into a
better place for everyone.

c) The children change in the text
as they go from dancing dances that
they'd been practising for weeks to
dancing in "rhythms of their own
creation". The change is represented
through the time difference in dances.
"They learned the step and slide, to dip and
kick". They learned dances that play a
part in the history of dancing.
"We've shown them the way we do it"
"They're starting to group up. Now it's their
turn to choose". The teacher here is expressing

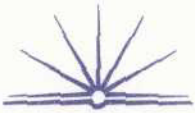


a change in the children and also a change that has occurred over time.

"I don't understand. This doesn't look like a school dance". To the father, a school dance was the pride of Erin and the waltz, but time has changed. Now the children enjoy the thud of the techno music, dancing neat manoeuvres involving hips, legs and feet. The world is always changing.

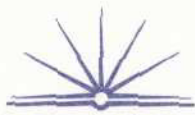
d) All of the three texts relate to youth and change. The cartoon shows how time changes people. The father in the cartoon was once a kid, probably in the same position as his child.

As time changes people change as they age. The speech in text two shows how legislations change the social world we live in. How laws make this world



a better place for every individual. The speaker relates this also to the youth of today. As she speaks on behalf of the youth of Australia, she provides a view of how young Australians see the environment and how it should be protected. She also sees that the youth of this country will one day lead the country, and her changes will make it into a better place to live. The third text involves children at a school dance. It expresses how the children enjoy a change. The adults ~~are~~ are the persons in the story that reflect change. They show how time can affect different lifestyles. Music changes, dancing changes all over a period of time.

In all three texts, change is expressed through the youth. Maybe the



The youth are the people that suffer
the more significant changes in
life.