ENGLISH

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL INSTRUCTED.

STUDENT'S NAME:

Read the instructions on the ANSWER SHEET and fill in your NAME, SCHOOL and OTHER INFORMATION.

Use a pencil. Do NOT use a coloured pencil or a pen.

Rub out any mistakes completely.

You MUST record your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

Mark only ONE answer for each question.

Your score will be the number of correct answers.

Marks are NOT deducted for incorrect answers.

Use the information provided to choose the BEST answer from the four possible options.

On your ANSWER SHEET fill in the oval that matches your answer.

Questions may sometimes be placed next to each other.

Make sure you read ACROSS the page and answer the questions in the correct order.

You are NOT allowed to use a dictionary or an electronic translator.
Everyone is a critic—mostly unpaid. I am paid. Reviewing is my career. My income is dependent upon the tools of my trade: words, wit and wisdom. Film reviews are my specialty, followed closely by biographies.

I find my work immensely satisfying but feel reviewers, generally, are misunderstood—maligned even. The very nature of our work is criticism, positive and negative. Often the negative criticisms are the ones by which a reviewer is mostly remembered! While seasoned reviewers tend to have a formula ensuring objectivity and impartiality, barbed comments—those single, indulgent departures from the formula, enticing litigation—sell. A few recent ‘one-liners’ spring to mind (authors shall remain anonymous).

The plot thickened; pity the characters weren’t there to see it happen.

An unwelcome departure from the writer’s previous ventures into mediocrity.

‘Shambolic’ is a word too infrequently applied to films of this style.

This was Benson’s debut as a playwright. Described in advertising as a satirical work, the tragedy unfolded scene by scene.

At times like these I draw inspiration from my friends and family; the book provided none.

It [the movie plot] lumbered along, collapsed, and writhed on the ground while the main characters watched.

These are the comments which gain reviewers that barbarous reputation. Single lines embedded in lengthy well-constructed reviews. The tantalising snippets that are remembered—that come back to bite!

Spare a thought next time you ponder a review. The literary critic has performed a community service, providing a considered opinion about entertainment offerings (burnt or otherwise), possibly saving you time and money in the process. If occasionally you meet a razor sharp comment, enjoy it, but recognise it as a stylistic departure!
1. What does the word ‘maligned’ mean?
   (A) abused  
   (B) rejected  
   (C) disgraced  
   (D) misrepresented

2. The writer’s use of the term ‘community service’ is intended to be
   (A) caustic.  
   (B) flippant.  
   (C) derisive.  
   (D) defamatory.

3. Which statement about reviewers’ comments would the writer most likely agree with?
   (A) Comments that are highly scathing would be rejected by readers.  
   (B) Reviewers rely too much on sensationalism to attract attention.  
   (C) Experience gives reviewers the confidence to be more colourful in their comments.  
   (D) Although reviewers strive to be objective, personal feelings sometimes get in the way.

For questions 4 and 5 choose the best option to complete the passage.

**Clarence House**

The weather next morning was dull, but at least it was dry and warm, and Tranmere’s narrow streets were packed with sauntering holidaymakers. Dylan set out again for Clarence House. This time, however, he ‘Odd,’ he muttered to himself.

Or was it? Perhaps the man he had seen yesterday had departed and this was great-uncle Marcus’s guarantee __ (4) __.

The sound of an approaching car interrupted Dylan’s thoughts—and at the same time answered a few questions. __ (5) __, he recognised it immediately as the one parked outside Clarence House yesterday. As it slowed and came to a halt, Dylan recognised the man at the wheel.

4. (A) against further invasion of his privacy.  
   (B) to avoid further invasion of his privacy.  
   (C) prevention of further invasion of his privacy.  
   (D) protecting from further invasion of his privacy.

5. (A) Meanwhile a car swept past him  
   (B) Since the car tore down the road  
   (C) Just then a car clearing the bend  
   (D) For as the car came round the corner
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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THE FOLLOWING YEAR LEVELS SHOULD SIT THIS PAPER:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Southern Africa⁴</td>
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¹ Indian Subcontinent Region: India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh.
² Middle East Region: United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Bahrain, Oman, Turkey, Lebanon, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Algeria and Jordan.
³ Pacific Region: Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea and Fiji.
⁴ Southern Africa Region: South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Namibia.
TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Example:

Choose the option that best completes the sentence.

Write your name ______ the paper.

(A) to
(B) on
(C) of
(D) with

The answer is on, so fill in the oval O, as shown.

USE A PENCIL
DO NOT USE A COLOURED PENCIL OR PEN

START

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<td>D</td>
<td>Interpret the meaning of a word in a persuasive text: maligned</td>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>Easy</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Infer the writer’s intention in using a particular phrase in a persuasive text</td>
<td>WC</td>
<td>Medium/Hard</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Evaluate a persuasive text to identify a statement the writer would agree with</td>
<td>TC</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Identify the prepositional phrase to best complete a sentence</td>
<td>SYN</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Identify the correct clause to complete a sentence</td>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>Medium/Hard</td>
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**LEGEND**

*Area* refers to the particular curriculum area or strand assessed by the question.

- **TC** Text comprehension – questions which require students to comprehend information provided in the text as well as to interpret the information and use it to make inferences and predictions
- **WC** Writer’s craft – questions which require students to focus on the techniques, devices and choices that writers make to create an effect on the reader
- **SYN** Syntax – questions about accuracy and clarity within sentences or texts (e.g. pronoun reference, tense) and the recognition of grammatical terms (e.g. noun, main clause)
- **VOC** Vocabulary – questions about the meaning of words or phrases

*Level of difficulty* refers to the expected level of difficulty for the question.

- **Easy** – more than 70% of candidates will choose the correct option
- **Medium** – about 50–70% of candidates will choose the correct option
- **Medium/Hard** – about 30–50% of candidates will choose the correct option
- **Hard** – less than 30% of candidates will choose the correct option