

Chapter 6 review answers

Activity 1: paragraphs

Note: some variations possible.

- a** Topic sentence: *First and foremost, racial discrimination dominates Australian society due to the influence of sport.*
- b** Concluding sentence: *Subsequently, there is a strong link between racism in sports and racism in society.*
- c** Embedded quote: *that sports fans shouldn't '... use football as a shield for [their] prejudice'.*
- d** Reference source: *Francis Leach from 'The Age'*
- e** Evidence/examples: *A case in point is the growing and ongoing booing of Adam Goodes at football stadiums around the country, including at the 2014 grand final. A further example is the incident in 1993 where St Kilda Indigenous player Nicky Winmar raised his shirt pointing to his bare chest with pride in response to racial abuse. In April 2015 Richmond's Muslim player Bachar Houli was allegedly called a 'terrorist' by a Melbourne media commentator.*
- f** Link words/phrases: *First and foremost; A case in point; A further example; Subsequently*
- g** Simple sentence: *Subsequently, there is a strong link between racism in sports and racism in society.*
- h** Compound or complex sentence: *This prejudice against people of colour – in the forms of insults, exclusion and violence on sporting fields – has major consequences on society.*
- i** Strong vocabulary: *Examples include: discrimination, prejudice, validate and bigotry.*

Activity 2: numbers

- 1** *fifty thousand; seventy thousand*
(Words can be used for large numbers to indicate approximation in a general text.)
- 2** *Sixty per cent and seventy-two per cent or recast sentence.*
(‘Sixty per cent’, ‘60 per cent’ or ‘60%’ are all correct but you should spell out numbers at the start of a sentence. If you spell out ‘Sixty per cent’ then also spell out ‘seventy-two per cent’. Recasting the sentence to retain ‘60%’ and ‘72%’ is also acceptable and indeed would be preferred if there were lots of statistics quoted in the text.)
- 3** *Recast the sentence so that it does not begin with the number. For example:*
The Mabo decision was handed down in 1992.
- 4** *400*

- 5 '20th century' or retain 'twentieth century' – it's not wrong.
- 6 Use thin space instead of comma (649 171) and recast the sentence so it does not begin with the number.
- 7 on 13 February 2008
- 8 250; 145
- 9 3 brothers and 2 sisters; 5 aunties and 6 uncles; 13 cousins and 7 second-cousins; and 2 grandmothers and 1 grandfather.
(Using numerals in a list of quantities is preferred even though the numbers are small.)
243 kilometres
42 degrees

Activity 3: titles

- 1 'The sound of the shell' (chapter) in *Lord of the Flies* (book) by William Golding
- 2 'The Tell-Tale Heart' (short story) in *Collected Stories* by Edgar Allan Poe (an anthology)
- 3 *Stolen* by Jane Harrison (play)
- 4 'The Waste Land' (poem) in *Collected Poems: 1909–1962* (anthology) by TS Eliot
- 5 'Born This Way' (song) by Lady Gaga
- 6 *Lady Bird* (DVD)
- 7 'Twitter hashtag offering teenagers inspirational advice goes viral' (newspaper article) in *The Independent* (newspaper)
- 8 'The crash at the start' (chapter) in *Ida* (book) by Alison Evans
- 9 *Rime of the Ancient Mariner* (long poem) by Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- 10 *The Phantom of the Opera* (musical works)
- 11 'Tape 1, Side A' (television episode) in *13 Reasons Why* (television program)
- 12 *The Scream* (art work) by Edvard Munch
- 13 *Love, Simon* (film)

Activity 4: quotation marks

- 1
 - a The voice-over informs the audience that Darryl Kerrigan's fight to save his home 'was a case of Darryl versus Goliath'.
 - b When served with the notice of acquisition, Daryl is shocked and says, 'Compulsorily acquired ... they're acquiring it compulsorily'.
 - c When Darryl states 'It's not just a house, it's a home, a man's home is his castle' he is revealing his pride and the importance of a place to his sense of self.

- d Darryl tells his neighbour, ‘**Jack, now Jack, I know you can’t do it, so I’m kicking in**’ which reveals his sense of fairness and willingness to support the underdog.
 - e ‘**Tell him he’s dreaming**’ is one of the famous lines from *The Castle*.
- 2
- a At the beginning of *Romeo and Juliet*, the Chorus foreshadows the tragedy in the prologue, (or :) ‘**From ancient grudge break to new mutiny ... A pair of star-crossed lovers take their life**’.
 - b The edict, ‘**If ever you disturb our streets again, / Your lives shall pay the forfeit of the peace**’, is made by the Prince in response to the brawl between the Montague and Capulet servants.
 - c When Romeo and Juliet hatch their plan to elope, Juliet worries about their uncertain fate when she says, (or :) ‘**O fortune, fortune, all men call thee fickle**’.
 - d After seeing Juliet, Romeo says, ‘**O brawling love! O loving hate!**’ which reveals his confused and contradictory feelings about Juliet.
 - e Friar Lawrence is very sceptical about Romeo’s love with Juliet and thinks it is just infatuation when he says, (or :) ‘**Young men’s love then lies / Not truly in their hearts, but in their eyes**’.

Activity 5: bibliography

Entries should be reordered alphabetically and formatted per the guidelines in Chapter 6, pp. 109–11. Students could choose to use the initial instead of the given name.

Adam-Smith, Patsy 1991, *The Anzacs**, Penguin Books, Melbourne.

Australian War Museum 2017, ‘Anzac spirit’, viewed 25 April 2017, www.awm.gov.au.

Prior, Robin 2016, ‘The myth of Gallipoli’ in Raelene Frances and Bruce Scaten (eds), *Beyond Gallipoli: New Perspectives on Anzac*, Monash University Press, Melbourne.

Trask, Steven 2017, ‘Indigenous soldiers commemorate Anzac Day on Mt Ainslie’, *The Guardian*, 25 April 2017.

* Anzac is preferred (see Chapter 2, p. 28) but ANZAC is also acceptable. Students should choose one option and be consistent.

Activity 6: proofreading

Wilfred Owen’s experiences of World War **I (or the First World War) (1914–1918)** are the subject of his poems, revealing his critical opinions about war and sympathy for the soldiers. Owen said that he wrote about the pity of war and that ‘All a poet can do today is warn’ suggesting the power of poetry to expose the harsh realities of war. In particular, Owen was against the propaganda that glorified war and soldiers. In many of his poems he exposes that the image of the soldier as a hero is false. In his poem ‘**Dulce et Decorum Est**’ (poem title), in the anthology *The War Poems* (book title), he addresses the suffering of soldiers on the front line. The poem describes a gas attack on a troop of soldiers and specifically the gruesome death of one soldier. The poem opens with alliteration and a metaphor to describe the young soldiers trudging through mud: ‘**Bent double like old beggars under sacks, / Knock kneed, coughing like hags**’.

These images portray the soldiers’ weariness and broken spirits. This immediately sets up a contrast to the widespread idealised image of the heroic soldier. Later in the poem, Owen describes the violent and cruel death of a soldier with vivid, emotive words and

onomatopoeia: ‘**drowning**’, ‘**plunges**’, ‘**guttering**’, ‘**choking**’, ‘**white eyes writhing**’ and ‘**gargling**’.

These words convey the agonising suffering of the soldier and evoke the reader’s sympathy for the soldiers. Other poems that convey the suffering of soldiers include ‘**The Last Laugh**’ (poem title), ‘**Anthem for Doomed Youth**’ (poem title) and ‘**Mental Cases**’ (poem title). Owen’s intention is to reveal that there is nothing glorious about war.

Activity 7: extension – paragraphs and editing

Student responses will vary.