

# Year 7

## English Answers



# Term 1

UNITS 1 - 10

## Unit 1

What is culture?

### A: Explanation Text

#### Understanding (1)

1. E
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. *Personal response*
6. *Personal response.*
7. *Personal response.*
8. B

### B: Explanation Text

#### Understanding (2)

1. Yes, it is. It can encourage people to celebrate cultural events or to protest unfair rules. It can also highlight inequality in society. (*there are a lot more responses*).
2. I would feel uneasy and would not trust that person. We have unwritten “rules” about personal space that should prevent this.
3. C
4. a) *personal response.*  
B) *personal response.*
5. E
6. He’s speechless because he wants to tell that person to go back to... and then realises he is a Native American Indian who could tell him that.
7. *This is quite challenging because we are conditioned to think of whaling as bad. Perhaps meeting in the middle by limiting the number would work.*
8. D
9. D
10. *Personal response*
11. A

### C: Explanation Text

### Language and Literacy

1. D
2. A
3. E ( or C)
4. A
5. E
6. The language of a country reflects their culture and values.
7. D
8. B

### Technique

1. E
2. C
3. E
4. B
5. An example of colloquial language is “look down their noses” which means they feel superior.

### **Vocabulary**

#### **A.**

1. Indiscernible
2. Gathering
3. Physical
4. Vital
5. Standard
6. Dialogue
7. Film
8. Maltreatment
9. Freedom
10. Relics
11. Staff
12. Persecution
13. Smaller group.
14. Business
15. Cooking
16. Ethnology
17. Ingrained
18. Communication

#### **B.**

1. D
2. C

3. E
4. H
5. A
6. J
7. F
8. B
9. G
10. I

## Unit 2

### Greek Mythology

#### A: Analysis

##### Understanding (1)

1. D
2. C
3. D
4. B

##### Language and Literacy (1)

1. A
2. Regional beliefs
3. Beauty, poetry and creative activities.
4. So the reader understands it is not meant literally.
5. Two. Dr Marcus Vaxevanopoulos of the Geology department of the university of Thessaloniki.  
Preposition is " of"

##### Technique (1)

1. D
2. The background is the stars and planets which would have been seen as light before electricity ( in cities) made it challenging to see the stars etc at night.
3. D
4. a) The Greek myths are our window into the distant past...b) it is an effective metaphor as it means the myths help us to understand the distant past.

#### B. Narrative

##### Understanding (2)

1. B
2. The Golden Fleece is symbolic of betrayal and vengeance.
3. He was responsible as he didn't keep his promise.

4. It is referring to the end, when Jason is alone. As he is not taking personal responsibility for his actions, his words could be seen as justified.

#### Language and Literacy (2)

1. Hero's quest. Betrayal. Vengeance. Tragic ending.
2. They are in brackets as they add more information to the preceding word - centaur.
3. A semicolon is used as it is joining two independent clauses.
4. The brackets add more information.
5. a) Aletes sacrificed the ram and hung the fleece in a sacred grove  
b) 2. As. If.

#### Technique (2)

1. B
2. B
3. D
4. Jason has to accomplish a difficult task to prove his worth.
5. The denouement is when Jason is killed as this ends the story.
6. It is ironic that Jason is killed by a rotting beam as he sits crying. He ( and his boat) are no longer strong and active.
7. a) the gods are portrayed as violent, not the kind and caring God of modern times. b). The humans are seen as physically strong but suffering emotionally. This could be seen as the humans are kinder.

5. I
6. B
7. O
8. M
9. A
10. G
11. J
12. N
13. H
14. F
15. K

#### **B.**

1. R
2. O
3. K
4. H
5. E
6. P
7. N
8. D
9. F
10. B
11. I
12. M
13. C
14. G
15. Q
16. S
17. L
18. A

#### **Vocabulary**

##### **A.**

1. D
2. C
3. E
4. L

## Unit 3

### Japanese Poetry

#### A: Information Report, Biography

##### Understanding (1)

1. A
2. C
3. E
4. E
5. B

##### Language and Literacy (1)

1. Waka and Kanshi
2. Move in different directions.
3. a) When Japanese poets first encountered Chinese poetry, it was at its peak in the Tang Dynasty...  
b) it was at its peak
4. It contains the English translation of the Japanese title.

#### B: Poetry

##### Understanding (cont.)

6. B
7. E
8. Buson wants to open his windows so that the clouds and scenery can come inside his house.
9. B

##### Technique (2)

1. A
2. The quote applies to Haiku 1 as the poem captures a brief moment in the flight of the geese.
3. since/it/turns/out/I'm/all/by/my/self/I/ make/friends/with/the/har/vest/moon.
4. E
5. E
6. He has a positive attitude to his subject ( himself)
7. D
8. E

#### C: Biography, Poem

##### Understanding (2)

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. C

##### Language and Literacy (2)

1. The double speech marks indicate direct speech, the single speech marks signify a quotation- the speaker is quoting someone.
2. To add emphasis. To make each request of equal importance.
3. The word ' nestled' sounds cosy and friendly.
4. A list follows a colon. Using a capital letter after a colon is acceptable in American English but not in British. A capital could have been used here to emphasise each imperative command.

##### Technique (2)

1. C
2. An actual place was built to reflect his stories. ....known as The Village of Fairy Tales. Children of all ages are welcome to visit this magical place.
3. C
4. E
5. B
6. A
7. C
8. *Personal response.*

#### Vocabulary

##### A.

1. E
2. C
3. A
4. G
5. I

6. B
7. M
8. K
9. N
10. D
11. L
12. H
13. F
14. O
15. J

**B.**

1. Centennial
2. practitioner
3. Pneumonia
4. Hunch
5. Ecological
- 6.
7. Congealed
8. Resonances
9. Inextricably
10. Commemoration
11. Unfettered
12. Circulate
13. Monstrous
14. Flattered
15. Conscious
16. Enticed
17. Enlightened

*There is no word for 6. "Earnest" is left but it doesn't fit.*

## Unit 4

### Arabian Tales

**A: Review**Understanding (1)

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. *Personal response.*
5. B
6. Plebeian- a commoner, an average person. Innuendo - a sly remark or hint, usually hinting at something unpleasant about a person. Unsavoury - an adjective to describe a person as unpleasant. Vulgar - lacks good taste or is very rude.
7. B
8. E
9. 16 volumes means 16 books in a set.

Technique (1)

1. A monument stands as acknowledgement for a great event or person, these tales are a monument to storytelling.
2. Marry. Killed. Him. 1001 and One Nights.
3. C
4. D

Language and Literacy (1)

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. However. Furthermore.
5. The speech marks indicate a title.

**B: Narrative**Understanding (2)

1. C
2. Fables are stories that have a moral.
3. He starts complaining about the fact he's poor.
4. C

Language and Literacy (2)

1. *Personal response but something along the lines of anyone who tries to be famous without putting any work in is not going to succeed and will waste their life.*
2. C
3. Adjective. Adverb. Adjective. Verb.
4. The - definite article. Sixth - adjective. Adventure - noun. Begins - verb. Well - adverb.

**C: Song**Technique (2)

1. 'Oh oh' and 'listen'
2. He was looking for a new world. He was in unknown paths.
3. His ship was captured in storms.
4. 'Running behind the dreams/ You won't achieve anything' means there is nothing to be gained by chasing your dreams.
5. E
6. a) C. b) his ship being 'captured' means it couldn't move freely.
7. 'He was a partner of his dreams' means he was working to achieve his dreams.
8. B
9. B

**Vocabulary**

1. H
  2. L
  3. O
  4. E
  5. N
  6. K
  7. S
  8. J
  9. A
  10. H
  11. D
  12. M
  13. I
  14. A
  15. F
  16. C
  17. P
  18. A interpretation
- Note there are two 'a's'*

**B.**

1. G
2. E
3. B
4. I
5. A
6. L
7. D
8. C
9. K
10. M
11. N
12. J
13. O
14. H
15. F

## Unit 5

### Puerto Rican Musical

#### A: Information Report

##### Understanding (1)

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. Poverty. Assimilation . Drug use .  
Poor educational opportunities.  
Breakdown. Family structure.
5. D
6. D
7. Sofrito. Pantaloons. Trajes.  
Merengue. bombas.
8. Bombas are native Puerto Rican  
songs. Bongos are drums.
9. E

##### Technique (1)

1. C
2. A
3. Like. On the one hand. On the  
other.
4. Tasty. Nutritious. Savoury.
5. Tony falls in love with Maria. Chino  
shoots Tony dead.

##### Language and Literacy (1)

1. The speech marks indicate a  
quotation.
2. C
3. The hyphens are used to join  
words.
4. B
5. The dashes are used to indicate  
more information is being included.  
Brackets are used to add an  
explanation.

#### B: Song

##### Understanding (2)

1. Rosalia describes Puerto Rico as a  
“ lovely island” where “pineapples”

are growing. Anita describes it as  
an “ ugly island” that has “ tropic  
diseases”.

2. There are several advantages to  
America including the idea that  
“ ev’rything free in America” and  
they have “ automobile” there.
3. The disadvantages of living in  
Puerto Rico are that it isn’t  
common to have electricity. Door  
handles and flooring are scarce  
and most only have one set of  
clothing.

##### Technique (2)

1. B
2. Abcdd
3. Repetition of the word ‘ always’ as  
well as ‘and’ emphasizes all the  
negative aspects of Puerto Rico  
according to Anita.
4. They are focusing on the cost of  
living and saying “ everything” is  
free in America for a small “fee”. It  
probably means Puerto Rico is  
corrupt.
5. Be. Me. Free. Fee.

##### Language and Literacy (2).

1. The ellipsis signifies there’s more  
to say, but it’s unnecessary.
2. D
3. a) hyphens are used to join two  
words to make another one. b).  
Adjectives
4. C
5. The question mark and two  
exclamation marks at the end of  
the song add humour to the last  
lines.



**Vocabulary****A.**

1. Independent
2. Partner
3. Naturalisation
4. Tormented
5. Exercise
6. Popular
7. Essential.
8. Validate
9. Meld
10. Appetising
11. Trousers
12. Extravagant
13. Hero
14. Complicated
15. Lengthy

**B.**

1. C
2. A
3. E
4. B
5. I
6. K
7. H
8. J
9. D
10. G
11. L
12. F

**Unit 6**

## French Novel.

**A: Novel Review**Understanding (1)

1. D
2. C
3. All over the universe. Intergalactic space investigation.
4. Adventure/ adventurous
5. A
6. D
7. a) Died suddenly b) euphemism.
8. C

Technique (1)

1. E
2. D
3. (*paragraph 12*). He is probably given the nickname Little Prince as he has responsibility for his star (home).
4. (*also refers to paragraph 12*). The story is science fiction as he lives on a star, explores other planets and visits earth.
5. (*also paragraph 12. There are other examples which are equally appropriate*). a). Anthropomorphism- the fox asks the Prince to tame him. b). Emotive writing - the boy takes care of his own little planet. c). Philosophy- aiming to find answers to eternal life questions. d) symbolism- every time the narrator looks at the starry sky, he is reminded of the Prince...
6. (*paragraph 13*) essential things can only be seen by heart, not eyes. b) things are essential if you feel a connection to them from your heart.

Language and Literacy (1)

1. (*paragraph 13*). Taming means to surround someone with love, kindness, and appreciation. He could be called the fox whisperer as he can communicate with the fox.
2. D
3. E
4. C
5. (*paragraph 22*). Each character of the story is deeply symbolic.
6. a) manifests. b) subject - author. Object - theme. c) 'The author manifests this theme' is one and 'with the help of subsidiary ones' is the other.
7. B

**B. Novel Extract.**Understanding (2)

1. D
2. A person would need to know what was in the imagination of the artist to work out what the picture was meant to be.
3. D
4. A

Technique (2)

1. C
2. E
3. D
4. A

Language and Literacy (2)

1. B
2. E
3. My - possessive pronoun. Friend - noun. Smiled - verb. Gently - adverb and - conjunction indulgently- adverb
4. D

**Vocabulary****A.**

1. H
2. D
3. B
4. J
5. A
6. L
7. E
8. G
9. N
10. C
11. O
12. F
13. I
14. K
15. M

**B.**

1. C
2. K
3. N
4. D
5. L
6. I
7. J
8. R
9. E
10. F
11. P
12. A
13. B
14. H
15. O
16. Q
17. M
18. G

## Unit 7

### Asian Philosophers.

#### A: Biography

##### Understanding (1)

1. Satyagraha is based on courage, non- violence and truth. He used these principles to lead the campaign for Indian independence.
2. B
3. B
4. Civil disobedience is when the population refuses to comply with one or more laws. A non - violent mass protest is when millions of people March peacefully to protest something.
5. E
6. A
7. The difference between passive resistance and satyagraha is that the latter is founded on truth. It also replaced the English name which was more appropriate.
8. On his death the prime minister addressed the nation and said “ Gandhi has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere”

##### Technique (1)

1. A metaphor. The phrase means Gandhi had brought light into the world through his beliefs and achievements.
2. Admiring. Respectful. (*Something along those lines*).
3. The language is emotive in places “ Gandhi was appalled by the treatment...”. It is also factual “ Gandhi is named Time magazine’s man of the year for 1930” There were some Indian

words used “ satyagraha” and “ sadagraha”.

4. A biography does not follow the narrative line. There is not a range of characters or a climax.
5. B

##### Language and Literacy (1).

1. a) Adjective . b) It is in inverted commas to show it isn’t his real name.
2. a) compound words. b) The hyphen joins two words together to form a new word.
3. 1. Overview of Gandhi’s life. 2. Early career 3. South African experience 4. Satyagraha explanation. 5. Salt March 6. Fasting. 7. Assassination 8. Tribute.
4. Gandhi began a campaign of civil rights in South Africa after he became aware of the terrible racism.
5. So people not familiar with the area would have a better idea of where the places mentioned were.
6. The ellipsis signifies words that have been left out.

#### B: Biography

##### Understanding (2)

1. The author is saying that although his height may have been exaggerated, the impact he had on China was huge.
2. D
3. A leader should be disciplined and moral.
4. B
5. E

##### Technique (2)

1. C

2. E
3. E
4. A
5. Confucius showed a zeal for academics early on.

Language and Literacy (2).

1. E
2. 3. The individual known in the west. Confucius was born Kong Qiu in 551. In north eastern China
3. Main clause is “ His family may have been aristocratic” the subordinate clause is “ they fell on hard times”. The conjunctions are “but” and “because”
4. The brackets are used to give more information- in this case dates.
5. B
6. The name Confucius originated from Kongfuzi ( Master Kong). He was called this by his followers because he was recognised for his teachings.
7. The words are in italics to signify they are the title of a book. They could also have been underlined or quotation marks could have been used.
8. Subject - time. Object -oversight. Verb - had remedied.
9. The dashes are used to add extra information. Brackets could also have been used.

**Vocabulary**

**A.**

1. Fanatic
2. Racist
3. Engender
4. Appalled
5. Designated
6. Culmination
7. Passive

8. Evaporating
9. Civil
10. Genesis
11. Solace
12. Advocate

**B.**

1. H
2. D
3. G
4. A
5. K
6. M
7. C
8. N
9. B
10. F
11. J
12. E
13. P
14. I
15. O
16. L

## Unit 8

### Anglo/Indian Movie

**A: Film Technique.****B: Film Understanding, Literacy and Technique.**

1. She is Indian and likes soccer.
2. Playing soccer
3. Male dominated. You need special shoes. You wear a uniform. It's played on a marked field.
4. Jess
5. Deep focus and eye level shot.
6. Full shot.
7. The two girls are buying new soccer shoes and they are excited.
8. The sense of space tells us that girls who play soccer are isolated and not very common.
9. Mid shot.
10. The girl's face and then to the man in the picture.
11. The photographs suggest family and the framed painting along with the skin tones of the girl also add to the information that she is Indian.
12. She is looking away from the images that tie her to both family and culture. She looks anxious which shows she is torn between family/culture and soccer.
13. Her mother looks despairing and upset. She is angry with Jess.
14. Her father is reading or looking at something. He seems more relaxed than his wife which suggests she is the dominant parent.
15. Jess is wearing her soccer uniform so we can infer that soccer is the issue. Because Jess is seated and slumped we can infer she has no power.
16. Mid shot
17. It appears that everyone is looking at Jules' mother.
18. Someone has mistaken Jess for Lebanese.
19. Jules' mother looks apologetic and Jules looks awkward.
20. The mood seems serious. The background and clothing are too dark for it to be romantic yet the facial expressions indicate a connection between the characters. They could be happy.
21. They are both looking at each other. The boy has his arm on the girl's shoulder and she is smiling
22. Close up
23. She seems almost unable to believe her eyes. Her eyes are focused on something out of the shot and her mouth is open in surprise.
24. Shallow. This enables the viewer to focus on the facial expression of Jules.
25. Shallow focus. It is a low angle making the legs of the player look strong.
26. The raised foot and the ball are slightly blurred indicating movement. The people in the background have their hands raised creating suspense.
27. They are symbolically blocking her opportunity to score a winning goal just as they tried to block her chance to play the sport.
28. Excitement, pride and joy. This can be seen in the close up where the girl's mouths are open as they are screaming with excitement. Jules also has one arm raised in triumph.
29. A close up with a shallow frame so the focus is on the excitement of the girls.

30. The theme of success and skills at soccer is suggested by the title.  
The girls are celebrating a win.

### Vocabulary

1. Framing - what is in the shot and how this is positioned.
2. Positioning- how characters and objects are placed in relation to each other
3. Space - large spaces indicate loneliness or isolation. Small spacing indicates intimacy or involvement.
4. Gaze - where the figure in the image is looking.
5. Body language - non verbal communication.
6. Contrast - used to emphasize differences in characters and/or themes.
7. Non - diegetic sound - sound that does not come naturally from the scene. Background music or a voice- over for example.
8. Full shot - contains the whole figure and some of their surroundings.
9. Overhead shot - taken from above the subject.
10. Establishing shot - usually at the beginning of a film to establish setting and time frame.
11. Dolly - the camera is placed on a dolly which is on rails and can track the subject.
12. Ambient light - natural light
13. Dutch tilt - wobbly camera
14. Focus - an area, range of distance or field appear in sharp focus.

## Unit 9

### Australian Classics

#### A: Short Story

##### Understanding (1)

1. Sinking a shaft means digging down into the earth
2. Because it was the same shape.
3. C
4. He covered it in a piece of sail cloth, then brown paper and lastly more canvas and dipped it tallow.
5. C
6. D
7. Andy - behind a log. Jim - down in a hole. Dave -inside the kitchen
8. C
9. B
10. " And most of this is why, for years afterwards..."

#### B: Song.

##### Understanding (2)

1. It is an icon of Australian culture and there are more recordings of it than any other Australian song.
2. Walking along the road.
3. C
4. A male sheep
5. He drowned himself in the water hole.

##### Technique (1)

1. Abcb
2. C
3. 'Up' and 'down'
4. D
5. E
6. It means the dead sheep will go with him ( so he can eat it).

#### C: Poem

##### Technique (2)

1. a) Ababcdcd b) yes.
2. He wants Clancy to circle them to the right.
3. B
4. Took a breather.
5. a) he raced him down the mountain like a torrent down its bed. b) a torrent of water would find the easiest and fastest way down the riverbed just as the man from Snowy river did riding down the mountain.
6. a) 'their sides were white with foam'  
b) 'resounded to the thunder of their tread'

### Language and Literacy.

1. A
2. 'the fray'
3. Halted. Swung. Dreaded. Well-loved. Full.
4. 'no better horseman ever held the reins' and 'for never horse could throw him'
5. E

### **Vocabulary**

#### **A.**

1. C
2. E
3. D
4. G
5. I
6. L
7. P
8. N
9. F
10. B
11. Q
12. K
13. R
14. A
15. M
16. H
17. J

18. O

#### **B.**

1. M
2. J
3. H
4. L
5. A
6. O
7. F
8. I
9. G
10. T
11. Q
12. B
13. C
14. R
15. D
16. S
17. N
18. K
19. E
20. P

## **Unit 10**

### Aboriginal Culture

#### **A: Information Report**

##### Understanding (1)

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. Rock wall. Modern art only dates back 50 years.
5. C
6. D
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. By admiring Aboriginal Art, Westerners learn more about their culture.

##### Language and Literacy (1)

1. Verb - were used. Subject - objects. Object - rocks
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. Numbers 9 and 10.

**B: Poem**Technique (1)

1. Invaders. It is emotive as it refers to the arrival of white people as invaders not explorers or discoverers.
2. D
3. C
4. It has been modernized by filming it.
5. Quick, rhythmic
6. D
7. C
8. Click sticks click in rhythm to swaying bodies.
9. This comparison is a metaphor. Ghost gums are white and able to be seen at night.
10. D

**C: Speech**Language and Literacy (2).

1. There has never been a traditional Welcome to Country ceremony before. It acknowledges the Aboriginal ownership of the land.
2. The speech is referring to all the young people moving forward in life as well as the elders and ancestors who have already passed on.
3. ... and to all Australians...

4. a) good. Honest. Decent. Human everybody. b) and was used between adjectives to add emphasis.
5. C

**Vocabulary.****A.**

1. D
2. A
3. F
4. B
5. I
6. C
7. K
8. L
9. N
10. E
11. H
12. O
13. G
14. J
15. M

**B.**

1. Mediums
2. Eerie
3. Resonant
4. Ancestors
5. Chants
6. Essence
7. Tangible
8. Droning
9. Revitalised
10. Protocol
11. Empathy
12. Consciousness.
13. Sacred