

# Year 8

## English Answers



# Term 1

UNITS 1 - 10

# Unit 1

## Social Communication.

### A: Procedural Text

#### Understanding

1. a) *Personal response. Something like Poor communication impacts our relationships and work life.* B) *Not everyone is able to communicate clearly.*
2. Imperative command. "be"
3. D
4. a) Speak in a way your audience can understand. B). Imperative command.
5. a) the reader. B) verb – use. Object – language.
6. *Personal response.*
7. A monologue is one person speaking. It isn't good for personal communication as it doesn't allow for questions, comments or conversation.
8. a) A b) when both people in an argument agree each side is right but they don't necessarily change their view.

### B: Online Speech

#### Language and Literacy

1. C
2. D
3. I'm not going to elaborate about the importance of this.
4. So. And. But.
5. He made some cute kittens.
6. Metaphor. He's comparing his channel to Star Wars. It's effective as he used kittens to make a version of Star Wars.
7. You guys.

8. a) a score is a piece of music. B) a friend was writing the music as he was making the film.
9. The second sentence.
10. a) colloquial language. It means to be impressed and/ or amazed.

### C: Short Film

#### Technique

1. How to pronounce the word and the scientific family.
2. B
3. D
4. Dazza as is short for Darren or Baz which is short for Barry.
5. a) ... the silly old beggar's gone bloody missing! B) They don't.
6. C
7. C
8. six pack. Froth. Coldies
9. He better like pancakes. This is a reference to him getting squashed flat.
10. They can be killed by mowers.

### Vocabulary

#### A.

1. Beneficiary
2. Begin
3. Scourge
4. Risky
5. Restatement
6. Uncertainty
7. Confirm
8. Express
9. Lethargy
10. Declare
11. Hints
12. Restricts
13. Contentious
14. Dull

**B.**

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

## Unit 2

### Deeper Communication

**A: Explanation**Understanding

1. Written and verbal.
2. Non verbal as he says hearing what isn't said is the most important.
3. If you have your head down people struggle to hear you and can't make eye contact or see your facial expression. Folding your arms is seen as defensive or it can signify you're bored.
4. You can't see the expression of the person on the phone, nor make non verbal signals like raising your eyebrows etc.
5. *personal opinion.*
6. Was the test easy? What parts of the test did you find the most challenging?
7. *Personal response. (As a teacher, this happens to me on a daily basis and I feel annoyed!)*
8. E
9. a). Stress can interfere with your ability to deliver clear information.  
b) listening. Empathy. Smile.
10. The opposite would be lecturing to or talking down to your audience.

Language and Literacy (1)

1. For some. For others. To help.
2. a) What does each of these entail?  
b) ...what each of the following points mean
3. A person who is focused inwardly, on themselves, rather than outwardly on others.
4. *Personal opinion.*

5. Verb - is. Subject - it. Object - the policy. Adverb - really. Adjective - best.

**B: Recount**Language and Literacy

1. Dibs already knows the answers and can communicate to her what he needs if she's patient enough...
2. B
3. This is one of the best books that I have ever read.
4. Subject - microscope. Object - thing. Verb - was.
5. Three. And. Because.

Technique.

1. a) Observation. Empathy. Smile. b) ...if she's patient enough, accepting enough, and observant enough.
2. a) if Dibs can't see someone because he's buried them he thinks that means they aren't really there.  
b) E
3. That Dibs is anxious.
4. D
5. B
6. D
7. Metaphor
8. More grown up after learning from his experience.

**Vocabulary****A.**

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

**B.**

1. Depriving
2. Underbrush
3. Grim
4. Paramount
5. Observant
6. Vibe
7. Intellectualism
8. Auditorium
9. Impassive
10. Idly

## Unit 3

### Propaganda, State Control and The Need For Privacy and Free Expression.

#### A: Novel Extract

##### Understanding (1)

1. The clocks were striking thirteen.
2. The words under the poster BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU. You were not able to shut off the Telescreen. The police patrol snooped into people's windows.
3. War is peace means the population needs to fight in wars to ensure there is peace ( afterwards). Freedom is slavery means that if anyone became independent of society they would be a failure. Ignorance is strength means that the people are expected to squash their awareness and accept the contradictions of the government.
4. a) the thought police could listen to and watch anyone at any time, not just those who were suspected of committing a crime. B) Winston's comment that only the thought police matter shows us that they are the most feared by him. This seems justified.

##### Language and Literacy (1)

1. It puts the novel into perspective and makes it relatable to modern readers.
2. a) the commas are used to add more information and to separate things in a list. B). The capital letters are used for the names of places.

3. Brackets are used to explain what the unfamiliar word, 'Proles', means.
4. Vile. Wind. Gritty. Dust.
5. 'Outside' as it directly contrasts with the first word in paragraph 7 which is ' inside'.

##### Technique (1)

1. The image of the poster. The caption, BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU, suggests it is intentional.
2. The helicopter is said to be similar to a blue bottle which is a type of fly. This fly darts around which makes the simile effective as that is what the helicopter was doing.
3. Alliteration.
4. War is peace could be true in the sense that after experiencing the horrors of war, there would be peace.
5. The Ministry of Love is ironic as the building is heavily fortified and guarded which makes it seem a frightening and violent place.

#### B: Poem.

##### Understanding (2)

1. D
2. He had no views or ideas outside those acceptable and enjoyed a drink
3. a). Because he was fighting in a war. B). A perfect worker was someone who obeyed all rules and never took time off.

##### Language and Literacy (2)

1. E
2. A scab or has unacceptable views

3. a) In everything he did he served the Greater Community. B) it demonstrates he followed the rules in all aspects of his life.
4. This means he went along with the majority views. It is better that people form their own opinions and not being able to means his society was very controlling.

Technique (2)

1. C
2. Ababaccdeeffdggcchiihjhhkkll
3. T
4. That he owned a phonograph and a frigidaire.
5. D
6. Because nothing was heard to indicate he was unhappy, he must have been happy.

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

**Vocabulary.**

**A.**

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

**B.**

1. J

## Unit 4

### Misunderstanding and Deception

#### A: Poem.

##### Understanding (1)

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. E
5. The boy thought being Christened was being branded so he ran away. He was named after whiskey.

##### Technique (2)

1. B
2. B
3. Abcb
4. On the outer Barcoo where the churches are few
5. As snug as a bug in a rug. The boy is being compared to a bug. They are both in a tight situation.

##### Language and Literacy (1)

1. a) few b) hut
2. Large, strong, fit
3. Idiot. Priest.
4. Swearing/ being rude. Ignoring the priest.
5. Jab. Easy.
6. 'He was none of your dolts' is funny because a dolt means a fool and he clearly was one. He thought that being christened was being branded because he heard he was going to be made 'one of the flock' ( of Christians not cattle).

#### B: Book Review.

##### Understanding (2)

1. The British wanted to trick the Germans with false information.
2. Although Spain was neutral on paper, it wasn't really.
3. C

4. a) Misnomer is a wrong or inaccurate name b) because he was a real man, but not the person they pretended he was.
5. 10 years ( a decade).
6. a) And if it was not William Martin's, whose was it? b) the true identity of the man with the fake identity was not known
7. a) A Welsh tramp named Glynwr Michael. b) sub- Lieutenant John MaFarlane. c) A person who had died from pneumonia.
8. D
9. *Personal response. Perhaps something to do with an ongoing sense of mystery or to prevent being sued by descendants.*

##### Language and Literacy (2)

1. a) E. b) To create interest and a sense of mystery
2. The identity of the Major was fake, the documents he carried were fake. The documents said the Allies were going to attack two places in Greece but one of the places was true. The double bluff worked as the Germans didn't believe Sicily was the target.
3. Dashes are used to add extra information.
4. No one knows who the real man was, he is only known by his fake identity.
5. A Welsh tramp is a homeless person from Wales. He would be suitable as he wouldn't have anyone who would miss him.

#### Vocabulary

##### A.

1. C
2. A
3. F

4. B
5. G
6. D
7. E
8. I
9. K
- 10.H
- 11.M
- 12.J
- 13.N
- 14.O
- 15.L

**B.**

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

## Unit 5

### Telecommunications-And Internet in Oz

#### A: Information Report

##### Understanding

1. It is a visual form of communication.
2. Semaphore required skilled operators and expensive towers fairly close together.
3. The towers would need to be both high and strong. They would also need to stand up to weather conditions and allow people to see in both directions.
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. a) hazy and flickering b). Crude silhouette images. c) a fully electronic colour television.
9. Early Telechrome devices used two electron guns aimed at either side of a phosphor plate. The phosphor was patterned so the electrons from the guns only fell on one side of the patterning or the other.
10. Newspapers have been around since 59BC.

##### LANGUAGE AND LITERACY

1. The headings trace the development of communication systems.
2. a) unlike b) only c) indicate there were people camped there.
3. *I think it's meant to be the first sentence of paragraph 7. Phrase 1 ' However semaphore as a communication system suffered from the need for skilled operators'.*



Phrase 2. 'and expensive towers often at intervals of only 10-30 kms.

4. a) Sir Charles Wheatstone and Sir William Fothergill constructed the first commercial electrical telegraph. b). The passive voice is used to make the writer more detached from the information he's reporting. The sentence in the active voice would be more appropriate in a biography.
5. a) Earlier transatlantic cables were installed in 1857 and 1858. b) only operated for a few days c) before they failed.
6. Were put aside.
7. The image was recognisable but only a limited number of colours were used.

### B: Explanation Blog

#### Technique.

1. By directly addressing the reader - 'you're'
2. E
3. a) paragraph 2. b) By stating how important the internet is.
4. Sentence 2
5. We bet you didn't know
6. E
7. B
8. *It should be paragraph 5.* a) ...fibre optic cables of this magnitude are as deep into the ocean as Mt Everest is tall. b) the depth of the ocean to the height of a mountain. Both are vast. c) the writer is trying to get readers to understand how deep the cables are.

### Vocabulary.

#### A.

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

#### B.

1. Hybrid
2. Submarine
3. Iconoscope
4. Surfing
5. Concurrent
6. Tidbits
7. Pioneer
8. Monochrome
9. Phosphor
10. Commodity
11. Electrons
12. Magnitude.

## Unit 6

### Computers, Secret Codes and Spies

#### A. Biography

##### Understanding

1. a) Extremely challenging or cruel or unpleasant. Adjective.  
B) informal language
2. C
3. Encrypting means to convert information into a code so unauthorised people can't access it. Intercepting means to prevent something from getting to its intended destination. Decoding means to work out how a message has been coded.
4. Universal means it could be used for a range of things.
5. D

##### Language and Literacy.

1. Alan Turing was one of the most influential British figures of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
2. B
3. D
4. D
5. Came up with a machine that modern computers are based on.
6. C
7. Subject – Turing. Object – ideas. Verb – to develop. Phrase – After the war. Phrase – Turing continued to develop his ideas...
8. D
9. Also. In the same year.
10. B
11. E

#### B: Film Scenes and Scripts

##### Language and Literacy

1. a) C. b) No. So, my type then?

2. She attracts his attention by smiling at him. This is an invitation to sit with her.
3. Because he is going to say something inappropriate in that setting.
4. A modern term for flirting is.... Actually, I'm not really sure... hitting on, maybe?
5. Helen's job is to intercept signals from a German.
6. There's nothing like a friend's engagement to make a woman want to do something she'll later regret with the fiancé's better-looking chum.
7. It's significant that he uses the same opening letters every time he sends a message.
8. Because he has an idea and is in a rush. His impatience adds to the tension.
9. Those two words are used in every broadcast so they will help to crack the code.
10. Alan, Hugh, Peter, John and Joan.

##### Technique

1. We did it. You just defeated Nazism with a crossword puzzle. There are five people in the world who know the position of every ship in the Atlantic.
2. D
3. If they stop the attack the Germans will know they can read their messages. The Germans will stop sending messages and make a different code.
4. Hugh punches Alan when he stops him from calling with the news of the impending attack.

5. The reason people are violent is because it feels good. The hardest time to lie to somebody is when they're expecting to be lied to.
6. John is conflicted as many people will die in the attack if they don't stop it but if they do stop it, all their hard work in cracking the code will be undone.
7. Pass on a warning....many will die. Do pass on a warning then all their hard work will be wasted.
8. The lighting is dark and the colours muted which emphasises the seriousness of the situation.

### Vocabulary

#### A.

1. Powerful
2. Diabolical
3. Manoeuvre
4. Mystery
5. Encode
6. Catch
7. Broadcasts
8. Easy-going
9. After-death
10. Turning Point.

#### B.

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

## Unit 7

### Romantic Banter

#### A: Drama Script (1)

##### Understanding

1. B
2. Treat her well and compliment her.
3. Silence is used to heighten the tension when Petruchio and Katharina first see each other. The silence, as they look at each other, shows the viewers they are pleasantly surprised by what they see.
4. Katharina walks around Petruchio obviously admiring his body. Her raised eyebrows and smile when she is behind him show the audience this.
5. He has a clenched fist and a strained looking smile.
6. Katharina means she'll test his claim to be a gentleman and she hits him to see how he will react.
7. Those words are ironic because Katharina is acting exactly that way. He yells because she elbows him in the stomach. It is laughable and ironic when he says the "report" was not true.
8. Katharina is biting Petruchio and then he stamps on her foot causing her to limp .
9. A
10. Petruchio covers her mouth with his hand so she can't speak.
11. a) Petruchio is saying he will make Katharina love him and therefore she will be nice and obedient. b) Kate will be angry and fight against this. c) He is deliberately being annoying and making her angry to

show her he has more power than her.

**B: Drama Script (2) C: Drama Analysis**  
Technique

1. *Personal response.*
2. In both cases they are referring to stereotypes. Katharina when she calls Petruchio as "ass" whose job it is to bear weight ( carry something) alluding to the strength of males. Petruchio says it's Katharina's job to bear children - a stereotypical view of women whose main role was seen to have babies.
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. Katharina's problem is her nastiness. Petruchio says he will remove it.
8. D

**D: Film Screenplay**  
Language and Literacy

1. The brackets are used to add more information.
2. She's rude and angry and no one likes her.
3. Using a hyphen creates a new word. Using inverted commas implies it isn't true.
4. It is set on a soccer field so Kat can demonstrate her skills and toughness.
5. That form of address would be seen as rude, patronising and annoying.
6. Sweating like a pig.
7. A
8. D

9. When Patrick says " I know a lot more than that" he's implying he knows bad things about Kat.
10. C
11. The night I take you places you've never seen before. And back.

**Vocabulary**

**A.**

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

**B.**

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

## Unit 8

### Talking to the Kids

#### A: Film Extract

##### Understanding

1. a) When is mommy coming back? Billy misses her b) I'll tell you what, kiddo, - why don't I make us some French toast? Ted is ignoring Joanna's healthy instructions for Billy's breakfast.
2. D
3. He is trying to be positive and caring and cheer Billy up.
4. D
5. a) C. b) B. c) Ted clearly has no idea how to cook.
6. C
7. a) To improvise means you make things up as you go along. b) B c) Ted is angry and frustrated because he can't cook and is making a mess which is stressing Billy out.

#### B: Song

##### Technique

1. A
2. I was once like you are now, and I know that it's not easy
3. The father wants the son to get married and stay where he is.
4. Because he was ordered to listen rather than talk about his own hopes and dreams.
5. a) the words could apply to many different situations - a party, a protest, a new job, travel.... b) Cat Stephens was imagining a son who wanted to join the Russian Revolution.
6. The father would encourage the son to take his time making a decision. You can understand why the father

wouldn't want his son to rush off into a dangerous situation

7. How can I try to explain? 'Cause when I do he turns away again.
8. Not really. It was originally "meant to portray a father..." not my father.
9. "Away, away, away, I know/ I have to make this decision alone.."

#### C: Autobiography

##### Language and Literacy

1. Where - a small wildlife reserve in South Africa. What - a small herd of elephants had become out of control and dangerous. Why - a young elephant had attacked a rhino.
2. E
3. The ellipsis means there is information that isn't relevant which has been left out.
4. a) C. b) he was stressed and worried
5. a) a colon is used to add information to the sentence that precedes it. b) C.
6. Until. and. As. Because.
7. a) Verb - had taken. Object - the challenge. Subject - he. b) the elephant intends to attack.
8. Exclamation marks are used to express a strong feeling. Used in paragraph 6 they indicate the concern Lawrence Anthony was feeling about the elephant.
9. It emphasises the tension and the potential danger in the situation.
10. Two clauses and one phrase. The conjunction is "and"

**Vocabulary****A.**

1. Confided
2. Belligerently
3. Skulked
4. Manoeuvre
5. Ranger
6. Flattered
7. Self assurance
8. Guardedly
9. Billow
10. Materialised
11. Gait
12. Loner
13. Charge
14. Ominously
15. Lurched
16. Braced
17. Break loose,
18. splayed.

**B.**

1. Age bias
2. Perspective
3. Orchestra
4. Anxiety
5. Flowing
6. Key
7. Monologises
8. Pride
9. Female leader
10. Cranked
11. Unavoidable
12. Grassland
13. Yield
14. Gigantic

**Unit 9**

## Communicating in Space

**A: Novel Review**Understanding

1. Science fiction
2. D
3. C
4. Premise novel.
5. D
6. Ellie started out working on normal space projects but moved to work on the search for extra-terrestrial intelligence projects which is where her interests lay.
7. Array. It means a large group of things.
8. D
9. C
10. B
11. ...tensions between the religious and scientific communities increase.

Language and Literacy

1. E
2. B
3. a) main clause – the machine is built by an international consortium. Subordinate clause – it is destroyed when a bomb is placed on its structure. B) by an international consortium. On its structure.
4. 3.141 etc. it is the ratio of any circumference to its diameter.
5. I think it means to look for sequences of pi as evidence for aliens.

**B: Film Extract**Technique

1. a) The bridge looks scary with the flashing lights at the end. Ellie also shows tension in her face. B) Her uniform looks similar to a knight's armour which is worn to protect them from danger. C) The guards' uniforms look like soldiers or bomb shelter wardens. D) The blades spinning beneath her feet look threatening and this is heightened by the lighting and sound effects used. E) Ellie's facial expressions display both tension and courage which emphasises the danger she could be about to face.

**C: Explanation Text**Language and Literacy (2)

1. A
2. And. Moreover. But.
3. Have to make it from another planet's surface back to earth. Space radiation degrades their clarity. The signal can be blocked.
4. The dashes are used to signify extra information has been included for clarity.
5. Both planets orbit the sun at different speeds.
6. B
7. It is a slow transfer of data so you couldn't send videos, for example.
8. D
9. E
10. They are close as one has already been built.
11. To succeed in using the sun as a signal booster, scientists would need to deflect the light and concentrate it and send a starship trillions of miles from earth.

**Vocabulary****A.**

1. Array
2. Cosmic
3. Apolgetics
4. Gadgetry
5. Pi
6. Interstellar
7. Astrophysicist
8. Transit
9. Perpetuate
10. Speculation

**B.**

1. Counterstatement.
2. Conscientiously
3. Apocalypse
4. Aliens
5. Genus
6. Misgivings
7. Instinct
8. Bases
9. Expanding
10. Immediately

## Unit 10

### Communicating with Killer Whales

#### A: Information Report

##### Understanding

1. Human in paragraph 1 refers to mankind. Humane means kind in this paragraph.
2. A
3. B
4. Echolocation is used to help whales navigate, hunt and communicate when the water isn't clear enough to rely on sight.
5. D
6. It is a learned behaviour. Young calves are taught how to communicate by their mothers.
7. The sound bounces or echoes off objects enabling whales to navigate and hunt when they can't see the location of objects or their prey.
8. A whale's method of producing and receiving sound is different from humans. Whales use a series of clicks and these are passed through their foreheads and received in fat filled cavities of the lower jaw bone. The sound processing then becomes similar to that of humans in that it passes through the middle ear to the inner ear and then to hearing centres in the brain.
9. Killer whales, like all species, kill to eat.

##### Language and Literacy (1)

1. Clicks, pops and claps
2. Pods and clans.
3. C
4. a) adjectives. They are hyphenated as two separate words have made

a new one. b) postures and gestures, breaching and pec-slapping.

5. "See" by using echolocation.
6. Of pilot whales and of North Carolina
7. (Paragraph 21) Scream is in inverted commas as it is not like a human scream.

#### B: Film Review

##### Language and Literacy (2)

1. a) Friends of nature means people who respect the natural environment and all the creatures that live in it. b) to show it is a quote from another source.
2. C
3. Stint means a period of time. Jesse.
4. Both Jesse and the orca are in new environments and they are struggling to cope.
5. The main complication is a threat to harm Willy.
6. Left in their natural environment.

#### C: Documentary Film Script

##### Technique

1. D
2. a) B. b) E
3. The movie was about Willy being returned to the wild but, ironically, the whale who played Willy, was still in captivity.
4. This probably means he was hard to train. The tricks didn't come easily to him.
5. a) how else are you going to change the way people think? b) the opportunities that come along. c) his former home.



6. It is illogical that a human would try to teach a whale the skills needed to survive in the wild.
7. They are dressing up a donation as an adoption.
8. If you take a wild animal out of its natural environment, and keep it captive for many years, it will never fully integrate back into it.
9. Failure - Willy ( Keiko) was not able to be returned to the wild. Success - raised awareness of the plight of whales kept in captivity.

13. Acoustic
14. Activists
15. Premise

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

1. Pec
2. Nasal sacs
3. Alluring
4. Odontocetes
5. Diverse
6. Primates
7. Breakwater
8. Cavities
9. Dialect
10. Modulated
11. Sporadically
12. Breaching
13. Dorsal
14. Humility

**B.**

1. Spectacle
2. Facility
3. Murky
4. Transient
5. Crummy
6. Unsustainable
7. Incarcerated
8. Confined
9. Frigid
10. Emitted
11. Sonar
12. Predators