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91100



911000



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 2 English, 2015

91100 Analyse significant aspects of unfamiliar written text(s) through close reading, supported by evidence

2.00 p.m. Monday 9 November 2015
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse significant aspects of unfamiliar written text(s) through close reading, supported by evidence.	Analyse significant aspects of unfamiliar written text(s) convincingly through close reading, supported by evidence.	Analyse significant aspects of unfamiliar written text(s) perceptively through close reading, supported by evidence.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

Pull out Resource Booklet 91100R from the centre of this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Low Achievement

TOTAL

8

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

QUESTION ONE: FICTION

Refer to Text A, "Singing Home the Whale", on page 2 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

Analyse how the writer shows Will's changing emotional state throughout the passage, and how this is affected by his encounter with the orca whale.

In your answer you should:

- show understanding of the key ideas being presented
- identify and give examples of techniques used in the text, and explain their effects (techniques used might include, but are not limited to, adjectives, listing, and simile)
- show understanding of the writer's purpose.

One technique the writer uses in this text is adjectives. An example of where the writer uses this is "gnarly trees and wind-frayed ferns". These give a sense of old or sad, and give us an image of a dark lonely place.

The purpose of having this is to set the mood for Will, foreshadowing to his sadness at the beginning of the text.

Another technique used in the text was listing. An example of this is "his parents' departure overseas, the YouTube clip of his and Tom."

This shows that Will is thinking over everything that is wrong with his life at that point of time.

The purpose of this is to further the feeling of sad and make the reader feel sorry for Will.

and become more engaged in the text.

When the orca appears, Will is at first frightened. Will forgets about his worries for a second when he first sees the fin, he is scared as he thinks it is a shark and quickly jumps away from it. Once Will sees that it is a baby orca, he becomes intrigued, and upon looking into its eyes, he begins to sympathise with it as he sees it's just like him. When Will asks the orca "Where's your mum?" he could also be asking himself, furthering his emotional connection to the orca.

A3

QUESTION TWO: POETRY

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

Refer to Text B, "City Skies", on page 3 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

Analyse how the writer creates changes in mood as the day turns to night.

In your answer you should:

- show understanding of the key ideas being presented
- identify and give examples of techniques used in the text, and explain their effects (techniques used might include, but are not limited to, contrast, assonance, and metaphor)
- show understanding of the writer's purpose.

One technique used in the text is metaphor. An example of where this is used in the text is "The city sky is a book today". This is used to show that it tells a story as it progresses. The purpose of this is to show that the sky is interesting with lots of things happening.

Another technique used within the text is adjectives. One example of these in the text is "frisky sheep". This shows that the sheep are energetic and joyful. The purpose of this is to create a sense of happy, and connect it with morning. Another example of where it is used in the text is "Tired land". This is used to show the feeling of quiet and dark. The purpose of this is to make the night

feel dark and uncertain, making
the reader dislike night.

Another technique used within the
text is contrast. Contrast is
used within the text by comparing
the night and day with each other.
This is used to create images
in the reader's mind about how
night and day are different.
The purpose of this was to
compare our mood between
the two and make the reader
raise their feelings towards
them.

QUESTION THREE: NON-FICTION

Refer to Text C, "Falling out the End of the Earth", on page 4 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

Analyse how the writer shows the mysterious and remote nature of Antarctica, and how this makes us want to understand it.

In your answer you should:

- show understanding of the key ideas being presented
- identify and give examples of techniques used in the text, and explain their effects (techniques used might include, but are not limited to, personal pronouns, metaphor, and rhetorical questions)
- show understanding of the writer's purpose.

One technique the writer uses in the text is quoting. An example of this in the text is "the power the unknown exerts on the human spirit". This is used to show us the opinion of the man who made it to ~~the~~ Antarctica first. The purpose of it was to make us think about their adventure, what drove them and pick up that drive yourself.

And the ~~the~~ technique used in the text is rhetorical questions. An example of this in the text is "Is what in the ice merely our own selves?". This is used to make the reader think about the question. The purpose of it is to seem mysterious and make the reader start to

question what really is out there
in Antarctica.

The way this text is written is to
make Antarctica seem like a
mysterious place that we haven't
quite figured out yet.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

N2

Low Achievement exemplar for 91100 2015			Total score	08
Q	Grade score	Annotation		
1	A3	This answer was awarded A3 because it addressed the question (change of emotions...) referring to a series of emotions. Techniques were unpacked at a descriptive level, such as adjectives “gnarly...” which are said to create sadness through an “image of a dark lonely place.” Some techniques were inadequately explained such as listing, said to “further the feeling of sad.” No indication of a link is given. In this answer, there was no overall sense of emotional contrast.		
2	A3	This answer was awarded A3 because it answered the question (change of mood...) by focussing on a sequence of techniques which culminated in contrast. Techniques were unpacked at a descriptive level such as the adjective “frisky” referring to sheep, glossed as “energetic and joyful” and leading to “a sense of happy”. Some techniques were inadequately explained such as contrast. Here no example was given, and no indication of what “imagery in the readers mind” is created as a result.		
3	N2	This answer was awarded N2 because it inadequately answered the question (mysterious and remote nature...). Techniques were not connected to meaning though an attempt was made. An example is rhetorical question. This is discussed in terms which define the technique in general “to make the reader think about the question.” No indication is given of how this creates a sense of mystery although this is claimed.		

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High Achievement

TOTAL

11

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

QUESTION ONE: FICTION

Refer to Text A, "Singing Home the Whale", on page 2 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

Analyse how the writer shows Will's changing emotional state throughout the passage, and how this is affected by his encounter with the orca whale.

In your answer you should:

- show understanding of the key ideas being presented
- identify and give examples of techniques used in the text, and explain their effects (techniques used might include, but are not limited to, adjectives, listing, and simile)
- show understanding of the writer's purpose.

The author's purpose is to describe Will's close encounter with an orca and show his change in emotions. Will is first of all relaxed, as the author describes Will's actions "Now he released a steady flow, feeling the first note reverberate through his skull. Ah how? Through this, we get a sense of how Will is pleased to be home. This is confirmed in the next paragraph, where the author describes Will's ordeals of the past month, such as his parents going away and his youtube clip. This is shown as the author ~~list~~ lists Will's feelings: "Headaches, anger, paranoia, the sad foreboding to his friends". Through this the reader sympathises with Will.

Following this, the pace of the passage speeds up. Will is thrown overboard as the author describes with the metaphor: "A conic boat protest of flailing limbs as he scrambled to regain balance..." ~~We came too~~

After he ~~got~~ re-enters the boat, we learn he is relieved: "That was way too close." Will is now curious as to what happened, and scared of what might be swimming below him.

Will goes from focusing on his own worries - (the video, his parents) to being intrigued by the whale.

- The last line: "Where is your mum?" suggests that Will is concerned about the whale, a key idea in Stacey Will's various change in emotion.

QUESTION TWO: POETRY

Refer to Text B, "City Skies", on page 3 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

Analyse how the writer creates changes in mood as the day turns to night.

In your answer you should:

- show understanding of the key ideas being presented
- identify and give examples of techniques used in the text, and explain their effects (techniques used might include, but are not limited to, contrast, assonance, and metaphor)
- show understanding of the writer's purpose.

The writer's purpose is to describe the changes in mood and motion in a city throughout a day.

The City Sky is compared to a book - through the metaphor: "The City Sky is a book today". This tells the reader that there is a story to tell.

The city seems to be a hive of activity during the day as described - Swarming, pattering, frisking, Sheep, Snuggles etc are all described during the second stanza, illustrating busy happenings throughout the city.

The scene then changes to a more mellow mood.

'Seas trickle into streams looking endless' to 'Telling of a soft, light mood'.

The creatures depart' tells us that

all the motor connotes of the day
has gone.

~~the~~ 'Silhouettes, dusks' skeletons'
become a metaphor for the day
dying - like a night's graveyard.
is a simile to highlight this.

The writer is telling us of the
contrast between a busy day and
a ~~quiet~~ ^{quieter} night. The
book metaphor represents how
stays one kind each day. And that
a new day will bring new
~~stays~~ stories.

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QUESTION THREE: NON-FICTION

Refer to Text C, "Falling out the End of the Earth", on page 4 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

Analyse how the writer shows the mysterious and remote nature of Antarctica, and how this makes us want to understand it.

In your answer you should:

- show understanding of the key ideas being presented
- identify and give examples of techniques used in the text, and explain their effects (techniques used might include, but are not limited to, personal pronouns, metaphor, and rhetorical questions)
- show understanding of the writer's purpose.

The writer's purpose is to explore the wonders and mysteries of Antarctica.

The author uses historical context of New Zealand and Antarctica to build a personal bond between us and Antarctica. The writer reiterates this in the 3rd paragraph, stating: "For many New Zealanders, Antarctica is a sort of psychic territory..."

This makes the reader want to read more, as they are intrigued with New Zealand's and therefore gain our connection with Antarctica.

The author describes the mysterious 'alien like' nature of Antarctica. How it is like no place on Earth. "In it we glimpse a world without frames, a world without ends."

Also, the use of the part: "that is nothing at all..." adds a sense of fear - of desire to learn more.

The author uses compelling language - such as rhetorical question: "So, is what we see in the ice merely our own selves?" facing the reader to consider their relationship with the arctic. This makes us ponder the complex and remote nature of Antarctica.

A3

High Achievement exemplar for 91100 2015		Total score	11
Q	Grade score	Annotation	
1	A4	This answer was awarded A4 because it addressed the question (change of emotions...) by charting a number of different emotions which are drawn together in the conclusion as a comparison. Techniques are generally discussed at a descriptive level. For instance, the technique of describing Will's actions contributes to the emotion of being "relaxed" which gives "a sense of how pleased Will is to be home." Specific items from the list were not developed in terms of meaning despite being mentioned.	
2	A4	This answer was awarded A4 because it answered the question (change of mood...) by showing a change from "active" to "mellow". Techniques were generally discussed at a descriptive level. For example, the metaphor "book" is used to "represent how storys [sic] are told each day. And that a new day will bring new stories". The nature of these stories was not developed. The discussion of metaphor was not connected well to the next point.	
3	A3	This answer was awarded A3 because it answered the question (mysterious and remote nature...) by referring to a number of techniques but inconsistently describing how meaning was created. "Historical context" is used to explain in a marginal way the idea of attraction in the form of a "personal bond" on the part of (New Zealand) readers.	