

10 Final Test – Answer Key

A LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Go to the following link and view the film (Source: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t4ybWBWErbs&feature=related>).

(Please copy and paste this hyperlink into your browser.) After working on the tasks for about three minutes, listen to the same passage again, and then complete the tasks within another four minutes. Try to keep to the times indicated in order to get used to having limited time – just like in an exam.

“ISLAM...Welcome to Australia, have some money and a house and here's how to scam us further....”

1. What is Mohammed’s family-life like? Several answers may be right.

- ☐ He is married to several wives, having a mini-harem.
- ☐ He spends his live between two homes.
- ☐ He will open a grocery store.

2. What information is given to validate the idea that Mohammed is trying “to scam” the Australians?

- ☐ He is presented as an angry and aggressive man, highly sensitive and irascible.
- ☐ He profits from the Australian social system, living on a disability pension.
- ☐ He collects multiple welfare-cheques.

3. How does Mohammed try to defend his way of life?

- ☐ He says that he is an Australian and has the right to do what he pleases.
- ☐ He even has the right to go naked in the street.

4. What does Islamic law – according to one legal expert – say about having four wives?

- ☐ Islam does not permit polygamy.

B TEXT COMPREHENSION AND ANALYSIS 1 (AUSTRALIA)

Select the right answers. More than one might be correct.

1. The ocker is

- ☐ an extinct species
- ☐ having a revival
- ☐ criticized by a group that he calls wowsers

2. The type of the ocker is

- ☐ criticized and even despised by many female Australians

3. The ocker normally comes from

- ☐ the working class

4. The ocker is deeply opposed to

- ☐ bureaucracy
- ☐ a policy of overprotection, heavy regulation and of meddling in private lives

B TEXT COMPREHENSION AND ANALYSIS 2 (NEW ZEALAND)

1. "Victim mentality" refers to an attitude that a person develops when s/he blames society or the state for his/her failure and lack of success. The person believes that s/he is an innocent victim that the world tries to deceive; this mentality is often accompanied by self-pity and by a low-esteem – the latter, however, not always. Considering oneself a victim makes him/her remove responsibility for his/her life. The person thinks that society should do something for her/him, because s/he cannot change his/her situation.
2. According to text text some Maoris tend to embrace a "victim mentality"; but many Maoris who come from lower origin manage to cope with their situation and hardship and try to climb the social ladder by working hard and overcoming the danger of staying passive. They have begun to realize that they can change their miserable condition. But in spite of these efforts socio-economic disadvantages for the Maoris still exist.
3. According to the article, it still remains controversial who can be held responsible for the lingering gap between the Pakehas and Maoris.

C TEXT PRODUCTION

a) Composition: If you were given the opportunity to travel to Australia, would you take it? What advantages and disadvantages are there to consider?

Suggested answer

Australia is definitely one of the nicest and most breathtaking tourist destinations in the world. Where else can you find an African-like desert, gorgeous diving-sites and a European life-style?

The diversity of landscapes, from the mountainous Australian Alps to the beaches on the coast, makes a trip to Australia unforgettable. Just imagine surfing at Bondi beach, swimming with dolphins off Rockingham, enjoying the sun set over Uluru, penguin-spotting on Kangaroo Island or taking a helicopter flight over the Twelve Apostles. The wildlife, outback adventure, rainforest or reef will contribute to this experience. Australia is considered the number one 'ideal' and 'preferred' destination for us German travellers.

We German tourists have a particular liking for national parks and for camping grounds in the Northern Territory in a rental motor van. In addition to her natural miracles, Australia offers a melting pot of cultures and a variety of theatres, restaurants, nightlife and events. Even the eco-sensitive person can see that Australia is making efforts to reduce or eliminate the carbon emission, though, perhaps, not yet ideally.

But tourists should also be aware! Almost 400 tourists die each year in Australia. There are things that could kill you: It may be a deadly butterfly, a shark, a crocodile, a python, a blue bottle stinger, a cobra or the flash floods and, of course, skin-cancer. Depending on your skin type (northern European is worst) you can get a very uncomfortable sunburn from just half an hour's exposure to the sun.

But most of these dangers can easily be avoided, e.g. by observing the traffic-signs, by seeking shade, wearing sun protective clothing and applying water resistant sunscreen (Factor 30+ is a must) and not hanging one's feet off a rock, since the croc may spot you.

One of the most important things to carry with you when travelling is sufficient fresh drinking water; especially if you are out of the cities and in the Outback, this is imperative as the temperatures can be extremely high and dehydration may occur quickly. When driving in the country, bear in mind that native wildlife comes out to forage for food, since some of the road-accidents are caused by hitting or swerving to avoid wildlife. Wombats, kangaroos and bigger creatures can wreck your car; the most dangerous time to drive is at dusk.

When you consider that more than 400,000 visitors hit Australian shores every month the death rate - 0.01% - is statistically harmless. So having common sense is the safest protection in Australia. There seems, as one campaign proclaims, to be nothing like Australia. (427 words)

b) Argumentative essay: Is Australia a racist country?

Suggested answer

Against the background of Australia's past and some of her more recent anti-immigration measures pursued by the Howard administration the answer to the question may sound simple.

The ill-treatment of the Australian aboriginal population in the past is a documented fact of history: Many of the tribal groups, their ancient culture, and their distinctive dialects have been decimated by white settlement; the taking of the land from its original Aboriginal occupants, the prejudice against Chinese immigrants and against successive waves of migrants of non-Anglo-Saxon origin seem to demonstrate a deep-rooted racism within Australian culture. The Cronulla riots in 2005, when Anglo-Australians wore the national flag as a cape, drank Victoria Bitter and protested against ethnicities going to the southern Sydney, seem to corroborate the view that Australia is a racist country. Contemporary racism in Australia, and intolerance of specific cultural groups, is most likely linked to Australian national identity. It seems inevitable to admit that racial discrimination is part of Australia's identity.

However, this is merely one part of the story. Whoever has been to Sydney is surprised by its racial diversity. It is highly fascinating to catch a train to Parramatta and overhear simultaneous conversations in so many different languages; it is equally fascinating to visit the suburbs and to taste foods from Indonesia or Ethiopia. Is it not cool to go out on a night and dance salsa with Latinos or dance to Caribbean beats? According to recent surveys (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/7641158.stm>) only one in 10 Australians said they did not approve of intercultural marriages; this number may seem as still too high, but it's better than in many other parts of the world, certainly in parts of western Europe where three in 10 people would hold those views. Many Australians are in large part secure with cultural difference. More than 80% of them see cultural diversity as a benefit.

Many White Australians do not forget that being an Australian is being an immigrant: Given Australia's convict past, they will laugh at the demand: "They broke the law, send them home". Many Australians of English or Irish origin are vehemently against racism. They organise and march in demonstrations protesting war in Iraq and Afghanistan, the continuing occupation of Palestine and the continuing theft of Aboriginal lands by mining companies.

There's no denying that since September 11, Muslims have become the perceived bogeyman: their beards, headscarves and way of praying strikes fear into many drinking, football-loving patriots. And is Sharia law really humane and not a real danger to women's

rights? Australians remain skeptical of Muslims, especially if they separate themselves from society.

According to a survey (<http://www.news.com.au/national/were-a-land-of-racists-survey-shows/story-e6frfkvr-1226010436251>), many racist hotspots can be found in areas that had economic hardship and below-average education levels. So racism is linked with the economy – and not with a construct of an “Australian identity”.

When asked if he thought multiculturalism had a future in Australia, the famous Professor Kevin Dunn from the University of Western Sydney answered “absolutely”. (493 words)

D MEDIATION GERMAN - ENGLISH

Imagine you are an Australian student who lives and studies in Berlin and are invited by the Australian embassy to attend a speech delivered by Mr Peter Tesch, the Australian Ambassador to Germany. You are to inform your family back in Australia.

Suggested answer

In his friendly and humorous speech addressed to German parliamentary representatives, the Australian ambassador Mr Tesch emphasizes the traditionally good and cordial relations between Down Under and Germany. His own whose predecessors sailed from Germany to Australia – and even Captain Arthur Phillip’s father was a German native who had moved from Frankfurt to London to settle down at a place which is now called Sydney Harbour. Germany seems to be long and loyal friend of Australian. The relationship between Australia and Germany has been cordial, friendly and of mutual respect. Australia is visited by thousands of German tourists every year.

The ambassador reminds his audience of the catastrophe that recently occurred in Haiti. Both Australians and Germans are helping on the spot to relieve the victims’ pain and to instil hope and confidence.

This common effort demonstrates that both countries can easily cooperate on issues like e.g.

- climate change
- the global financial crisis
- the reconstruction in Afghanistan
- disarmament and
- helping Africa.

In addition, both countries will intensify their human and cultural contacts, drawing on the great sympathy that, as the German President Köhler said, Germany has for Australia, and Australia has for Germany as becomes clear e.g. from her admiration for the German soccer team. But Germany should not underestimate the Socceroos. (217 words)

QUIZ

1. Which scientists accompanied James Cook on his second voyage (11 June, 1772 – 30 July, 1775) that took them through large parts of the Indian Ocean, to the Antarctic Circle and to New Zealand?
☐ Johann Reinhold Forster and his son Georg(e)
2. The biggest cattle station in the Outback is
☐ as big as Belgium
3. Australia was host to the Olympic Games in
☐ 1956
☐ 2000
4. The expression 'He wouldn't shout if a shark bit him!' means that s. o. is
☐ too stingy to buy a round (of beer)
5. Melbourne lies in
☐ Victoria
6. Which of the film directors is a New Zealander, known for both the Maori domestic drama *Once were warriors* and the latest James Bond-film?
☐ Lee Tamahori
7. Which of these countries has got the highest mountain?
☐ Germany
8. The Maori word *Aotearoa* means
☐ Land of the Long White Cloud
9. How many sheep are there in New Zealand?
☐ 60 million
10. The New Zealand *All Blacks* are
☐ a rugby team

(Martin Arndt)