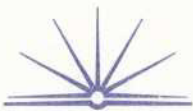


a) i) The father has changed from a person who is always caught up in work and has no time for his kid into one who can compromise. He is able to do both now.

ii) - The confused look of the father at the beginning shows that he is too busy caught up in work to understand what his excited looking son wanted to do. This changes after when he realised that his son need him and went to spend some time with him. The fading second last ~~sequence~~ cartoon of the sequence blacks out the characters to show that they are too busy having fun and not worrying about anything else. The facial expression of the father also changes afterwards.

b) The speaker, a senator represents her vision of change in her speech through the use empathy. Speaking in first person the speaker throughout her speech uses we to create a bond with her listeners. The appealing topic directed at most people in the community is one which seeks to gain support as she sympathise with the younger people in the community. She raised the point that society have changed and is constantly changing, this affects the youth

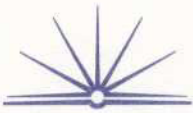


the most. The speaker also used facts about past changes like legislations and law raised to change lives for the better, this ~~will~~ reinforces her statement of changes is for the better as she want changes to have cleaner environment protected and individual to be free "to pursue their ~~own~~ dreams."

c) Text 3 shows changes in the children by contrasting two different images of the children present at the dance. The first narrative written by an observer tells how the children innocent as they prepare for their dance. ~~The innocent of the children is represent by the~~

The change in the children is ~~shown~~ represented by the ~~the~~ contrasting tone of the 2 two piece of writing. The first with a cheery, happy tone, "school ~~is~~ strung with streamers" as oppose to "It was dark outside" in the second part. The change in the children is also represented at the parents' shock to see their children dancing something that does not "look like school dancing".

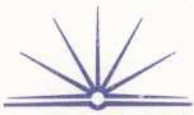
d) Text one shows the connection between youth and change through the uses of visual features. It shows the innocent



of young children who do not understand the responsibility commitment the father has to work. As it begins to snow the child rushes outside. This shows that younger children ~~are more~~ embraces change more easily, as the father is reluctant at first. This shows that change does not affect the older generation as much.

Text 2, shows changes in the society. Through the use of first person "I" and collective pronoun "we" throughout the ~~the~~ text the speaker creates a sense of familiarity with her audience. Addressing issues of changes to the environment, people and society the speaker attempts to empathise with her audience, seeking to gain support. The sentences of the ~~speak~~ text is also ~~a~~ long, to give it the ~~father~~ flowing and fluent effect as she tries ~~and~~ ~~seeks~~ to convince and gain support.

Text 3, demonstrate changes in children by contrasting images of the children before the dance and at the end of the dance. The narrative tells ~~of~~ how innocent and sweet the children looked before the dance as their "cheeks glowed". This is contrasted to the end of the dance where they've transformed into a mob of ~~the~~ hoodlum in the eyes of their parents shocked by the dances they



were performing. The changes in the children is also represented by the contrasting of the tone as the cheery and happy tone of the beginning "describing the scene ~~of~~ of the "school hall string with streamers" ~~to~~ compared to the end ~~over~~ where it "was dark outside".