

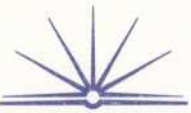
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Text 1 (cartoon)

i) the father changes in this cartoon through his attitude. In the beginning, he is very worried and ~~stressed~~ ^{stressed} about ^{on} his work he is doing at his desk. Change is shown ~~at~~ ^{at} the end, where ^{the artist depicts} he decides to have a break and a good time, ^{with his} ^{joy} which leads to a change in his outlook - he is consequently much happier and relaxed.

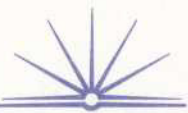
ii) One visual feature representing the change is the depiction of his facial features. The first picture of him has a worried ^{and tired} look on his face while the ones of when he has a break and then returns show a smile, looking more relaxed and rejuvenated.

Another visual feature used to represent change is the relationship he has with his son. In the beginning, he is too focused in his work and has no time for his son, but in the end, he is happy to take time out of his work to kiss ~~the~~ ^{the} boy goodnight. This shows a change in his attitude.



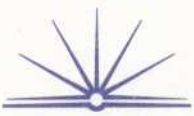
Text 2 (speech)

b) The speaker represents her vision of change ~~by~~ ^{through} ~~using personae such~~ offering a positive spirit - "look forward to the day" and hope when describing her aspirations for the government of Australia. She describes the present situation - "we live in a time" and develops on it, leading to a hopeful prediction of change "look towards legislation" in a positive manner to represent her vision. Her vision is empathetic ~~to~~ through her use of pronoun - "I rise", "we have to ensure" to include herself and involve the listeners. Her vision is emphasised through her inclusion of "respect for our land", showing her environmental concern and "nation's best aspirations of fairness and decency", ~~is~~ appealing to ^{equal} ~~these~~ standards in modern ^{Australian} society. The speech also uses ^{imagery and} description to represent her vision of change - "respect for our land and sea, the river and sky". The speaker maintains that "change for the better" can be achieved through government legislature



Text 3 (narrative)

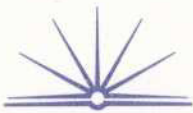
c) Changes are represented in the children through the writer's use of contrast. In the first section, the tone is sedate, describing the actions of the children with ~~no~~ no emotion - "step and slide" as opposed to the incredible energy and emotion in the second section - "jumping, turning, jerking around". There is a contrast in music also - "tortured piano notes" vs. "grinding thud" which also creates the charged atmosphere. The contrast between the "graceless and awkward" movements and "as mechanical as well oiled machinery" shows a change in the children's naturalness. The first section also has apprehensive undertones - "it a few months time it would take more", but in the second section, all worry and nervousness is lost as the children achieve their control and "danced on". Another representative of change is the children's attitude - in the first section they "dapped their hands" while in the second section there is much more enthusiasm - "It's time!" which shows a change in their mood.



d) Texts 1, 2 and 3 demonstrate connections between youth and change in various ways.

Text 1 demonstrates that youth are instrumental in change, as it is because of the boy that the father changes. This is shown through the graphics - the boy first attempts to get his father to change his routine, his face showing disappointment when he fails. When his father sees him outside, he is motivated to change his mind and have some fun, and has changed for the better as a result. Youth is shown as being an instrument of change in this text.

Text two shows that change ^{has greatly affected} is needed by youth. The government and its legislations are urged to "ensure change and" ensure that young people's issues are addressed "so that youth can be a strong and happy part of Australia's society." The speech maintains that youth has "been more consistently subject to structural change and its cruel and cutting edge" and so have felt also



the negative consequences of change greatly.

Text 3 demonstrates that youth are affected positively by change. The change that occurs to the students, from being "graceless and awkward" when dancing to traditional "fortuned piano notes" to the "well oiled machines", surprising their parents when the more modern, changed "grinding thud" of music is put on, is shown as positive. The children are more capable of control, they "gleamed with sweat and power", and come into their own when the music is changed.

Texts 1, 2, and 3 convey ~~change~~ ^{the} relationships between change and youth using various techniques. These include graphic imagery, contrast, and description.