



a) (i) The father changes in self through a realisation that he is not enjoying his life with his son. The change is from a work obsessed father into a more healthily balanced one.

(ii) The expression of the father changes throughout. Change is exposed by him frowning prior to change, and smiling contentedly afterwards. The second visual technique is the illustration of the moment of change. This is the box showing the father leaving his chair. It is a symbolic gesture of change.

b) (i) The speaker represents her vision of change through stating her vision for the future in the opening paragraph "I look forward to the day when I look across this chamber from my seat and see a diversity of faces...". The speaker wishes to have a society based on the equality of representation of all cultures and ages.

She explains that at the present day laws have "changed (our) lives for the better", but she wishes



to be a part of the law making process &

In summary, the speaker holds a positive vision of an egalitarian society based upon equal representation of each demographic group in a position of power.

(c) The changes in the children are explored through their dancing techniques. The first dance, traditional to their parents' era, was "practised for weeks". They are shown to be on the brink of change in the sentence "In a few-weeks time they would be starting high-school - Teenagers - Growing up ... making choices".

The change is indicated as a change of worlds and cultures when the new dancing techniques begin. "techno music caught their feet and drove them into rhythms of their own creation". In a way the new style of dancing contrasting to the traditional is representative of a changing world over time. This is how the changes in the children are represented in the text.



(d) Text one explores the idea of youth being carefree and unspoilt by the 'weights of the world'. This is shown by the enthusiasm of the boy illustrated by his emotive gestures and expression. The father is shown to be too involved in his work, but experiences a change in self due to the realisation that his son is correct in valuing the present as it is. Youth and change are linked strongly in the text because it implies that youth has the power to affect a change in their elders.

Similarly, text 2 implies that through youth there is a positive change or vision for the future. However, different to text 1, the youth are implied to have been affected by the world "young people show disdain for politicians and are cynical about the political process". Youth does not affect the change in the older, it is the older that see that the youth have the capability to effect change "We have to ensure that



young people's issues are addressed and that they are drawn into this process, the process that so affects their destinies." Youth and change are seen, by the composer, as almost synonymous terms, and this change is positive.

Text 3 is not strictly ~~implying~~ implying that change through youth is a positive thing. The text explores the idea that the youth, through processes of maturity, have the ability to affect change through their choices. These choices are not necessarily traditional, but this is not shown to be a positive or a negative aspect. It merely states that all power for change rests upon the youth.

All three texts hold the values of youth and change as inextricable links. Without the youth there is no change, or future.