

(a) (i) The father changes in respect to what he believes is right or important. At first he declines his son's offer to play in the snow, placing as it were work above family and children. He changes, however, when he realises what he has done to his son and how he has made him feel, and decides instead that family and children are more important to him than work.

(ii)

~~Two~~ Two visual features used by the illustrator to highlight the change in the father are of challenge, and later of reward. At first we see the boy rejected by his father, before the drawer indicates the father is now thinking more about his choice regarding his son's request. The drawer uses images of the boy's father with hand under chin in philosophical thought to indicate this. The reward which the father later receives after changing his priorities also shows how the father's change is represented.

The image of the father and son playing in the snow indicates how much fun and reward both are now experiencing as a result of the father's change of heart. The classic building of a snowman shows how valuable the choice and change has been for nurturing the father-son relationship, while the son kissing his dad late on completes the positive ways in which the father has changed.

(b) The speaker represents her ~~view~~ of change, by closely linking her speech, and the issues within it to youth, who will eventually become tomorrow's leaders. Her vision of change encompasses all of Australia, and all parts of Australian society, yet, in order to explain this, she draws youth and the problems surrounding youth into her arguments, showing them to be vital in order to bring about her vision as well as a general benefit to

future society. Her mention of many ~~notable~~ ages, nationalities, etc helps establish her all-encompassing vision as does her praise of Australian democracy and parliamentary history. Her vision of the nation is then mixed with mention of the youth, explaining how a change in the youth - a good change, starting with jobs, hope and security would bring a change, a good change in the nation.

The constant mention of 'all Australians' continues this focus on youth, beginning with her opening 'the youngest woman ever elected...' this focus ~~implies~~ shows and represents her vision of change as she later ~~still~~ extols the virtues of youth while bringing their problems to light.

The speaker focuses on youth and on change in youth to represent her vision of change.

(c) Changes in the children are represented in the text in a wide variety of ways. Firstly, the ~~—~~ little of the text, 'End of Year 6 Dance' creates a feeling of change, of the end of one era and the beginning of another for the children. This strong sense of achievement and of fast approaching a new era, can be seen in the way the children 'celebrate the end of their seven years of primary school.' The composer uses more phrases to indicate this great transition from era to era in the children. 'Surgeoning puberty', 'choose their partners' etc. Annals of change, imminent or not are also found: 'they had learned' etc.'

The changes in the children are further represented as the story moves on to describing the new era. 'Grewning up. Growing tall. Growing Smarter.' represent change in a physical and mental way.

The contrast between the old era and the new era also represents the changes in the children.

Through the children dancing to the techno music in contrast to the older music, we see just how much they have changed. 'step and slide, dip and bob, side-together side' compared to 'jumping, running, jerking, marching' etc.

The type of music at the end is the defining factor in explaining how the changes in the children are represented in the text.

Q All three texts demonstrate connections between youth and change in slightly different ways. Text 1, the cartoon explores the issue at a very young age. Text 3 as the youth get older, and Text 2, as they mature into young adults.

Text 1 demonstrates connections between youth and change in the very nature of the cartoon. The cartoon

is designed to show us some changes associated with youth at a young age. Through its challenge to the father, and to the audience at large through this challenge, it shows how subtle and how small changes may seem, but how effective and good for youth they can be, if acted upon. Text 1's connection between youth and change continues in its implied consequences. Change such as the father has made is important for the son and it is implied that the father will now play with his son more often. The intrinsic connection of change and youth, the time when we most change, is demonstrated here.

Text 3 demonstrates connections between youth and change at a different level. The text highlights the differences that youth undergo within themselves as they grow up and become teenagers and later young adults. Again, the intrinsic, inherent combination of youth and change, is shown to be essential for the maturing of youth as they grow older. The changes physically, mentally, and emotionally in progressing from

primary school to high school and all it brings are supported by the great factor of change in bringing new understanding, knowledge and skills. In this way Text 3 clearly demonstrates connections between youth and change.

Text 2, the speech, again demonstrates these connections in a different way, with respect ~~to~~ to a nation. Youth and change are seen as partners, hand in hand stepping towards the future, the speaker's vision for the nation. The connections between youth and change are seen as a benefit to the nation, and a way in which the nation can grow stronger. The youth is portrayed as a force to provide opportunity for good and for progress. The connections between youth and change are important, as without change, the youth will stagnate. Text 2 very much demonstrates the connections between youth and change from a national perspective and from a perspective of hope, opportunity and good.