



# Sociology

## Written examination – October/November

### Introduction

The examination description and criteria were published in the *VCE Sociology Assessment Handbook 2006–2009*.

The duration of the examination will be 2 hours plus 15 minutes reading time in length. The examination will be scored out of eighty marks.

All outcomes in Units 3 and 4 will be examined. All of the key knowledge and skills that underpin the outcomes in Units 3 and 4 are examinable.

The examination paper will include questions which refer to stimulus materials such as newspaper articles, extracts from reports or case study material.

### Structure and format

The examination will contain four sections. Section A will consist of two extended responses similar in style to the questions in Section A of the 2001–2004 Contemporary Australian Society examinations. Section B will require students to analyse written and/or visual stimulus material. The number of questions in this section may vary slightly from year to year. Section C will be similar in structure to Section B. Section D will be a short essay chosen from three options. Essay questions from Section D of the 2001–2004 Contemporary Australian Society examinations will be useful for revision.

In 2006 the examination will be presented in a question and answer book. Students will be required to provide answers to questions within the spaces allocated on the paper. The number of lines provided after each question, together with the number of marks allocated, will indicate the appropriate length of response. Extra space for responses will be available at the back of the question and answer book.

### Sample examination

The following sample examination provides an indication of the types of questions and the length of responses teachers and students can expect on the Sociology examination in November 2006.



# Victorian Certificate of Education 2006

SUPERVISOR TO ATTACH PROCESSING LABEL HERE

## STUDENT NUMBER

Letter

Figures

Words


# SOCIOLOGY

## Written examination

Day Date 2006

Reading time: \*.\* \*\* to \*.\* \*\* (15 minutes)

Writing time: \*.\* \*\* to \*.\* \*\* (2 hours)

## QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

### Structure of book

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
A	2	2	20
B	1	1	20
C	1	1	20
D	1	1	20
			Total 80

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or white out liquid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

### Materials supplied

- Question and answer book of 20 pages.
- Additional space is available at the end of the book if you need extra paper to complete an answer.

### Instructions

- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- All written responses must be in English.

**Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.**









**SECTION B****Instructions for Section B**

Examine the representation – the cartoon and the written material accompanying the cartoon – and answer the following question.

# Howard's quiet revolution



For Aborigines, it's out with the "rights" agenda and in with mutual obligation, says **Michelle Grattan**.

The Howard Government is driving a revolution in Aboriginal affairs policy. Yet you'd have hardly known it from the election campaign, when indigenous affairs were not on the radar.

The change in direction has been going on for half a year, but after the election it has picked up pace and it will transform the fundamentals of indigenous policy more radically than anything we've seen since the 1970s.

In the Government's early years it was too difficult for it to make over indigenous policy; it could only chip at the edges. Apart from any issue of Senate numbers, it was constrained politically by a "reconciliation" process Labor had launched in the early '90s. The collapse of this and the self-destruction of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission helped shift the ground.

The new approach is highly interventionist and customised. It will put unprecedented obligations on Aboriginal communities in return for the money government gives.

*The Age*, 24 November 2004

**SECTION B** – continued



**b.** Explain the meaning of mutual obligation.

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2 marks





**SECTION C**

**Instructions for Section C**

Examine the representation – the photograph and the written material accompanying the photograph – and answer the following question.

**From China to Iraq, 14,000 new Australians**



Major-General Jeffery said no one was expected to renounce cultural, religious, language and family traditions “practised within the context of Australia’s law and ethos”.

Ninety-five per cent of people living in this country, including three-quarters born overseas, were now citizens, he said.

“This is a great indicator of commitment to Australia by those who have chosen to make this country their home.”

This material was published in *The Age*, 27 January 2006.

The Governor General of Australia, Michael Jeffrey, was present at a citizenship ceremony held at the National Gallery of Victoria on Australia Day. He read the citizenship pledge to new citizens of Australia and congratulated new Australians.

















