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Write your **student number** in the boxes above.

Letter

Sociology

Question and Answer Book

VCE Examination – Wednesday 13 November 2024

- Reading time is **15 minutes**: 3.00 pm to 3.15 pm
- Writing time is **2 hours**: 3.15 pm to 5.15 pm

Materials supplied

- Question and Answer Book of 24 pages

Instructions

- Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
- Write your responses in English.
- Use the additional space at the end of this book if you need extra space to complete an answer.

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

Contents

pages

10 questions (80 marks) _____ 2–19

Australian Indigenous cultures

Use the following information to answer Questions 1 and 2.

Representation 1

An edited history of reconciliation in Australia

1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody presents its report and recommendations to the Australian Parliament. This leads to the establishment of the Council for Aboriginal Reconciliation (CAR) by an Act of parliament – the official start of the process of reconciliation.
2000	<p>Corroboree 2000:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAR presents its final reports to the Australian people: The Australian Declaration Towards Reconciliation and The Roadmap for Reconciliation. Hundreds of thousands of Australians walk across Sydney Harbour Bridge, and other bridges around Australia, to show support for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander aspirations.
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Close the Gap campaign for Indigenous health equality is developed following the release of the Social Justice Report 2005. Reconciliation Australia's Reconciliation Action Plan program begins.
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The formal Apology to the Stolen Generations is given by Prime Minister Kevin Rudd. Closing the Gap is established.
2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Congress of Australia's First Peoples is established to replace the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission. (ATSIC was established in 1990 and abolished in 2005.)
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Uluru Statement from the Heart is released by delegates to an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Referendum Convention held near Uluru in Central Australia. The Turnbull Government rejects the Uluru Statement from the Heart.
2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A referendum is held on the question of whether to change the Constitution to recognise the First Peoples of Australia by establishing a body called the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice. The referendum does not pass.

Source: Adapted from *State of Reconciliation in Australia Report*, Reconciliation Australia, 2021 <www.reconciliation.org.au>

Representation 1 continued

Closing the Gap: Annual data compilation report 2023

These outcomes relate to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Good improvement and on track:

- 99.2% of children were enrolled in pre-school in 2022
- 55.7% of people aged 25–64 years were employed in 2021
- 28.3 per 10 000 young people (10–17 years) were in detention 2021–2022 (down from 32 per 10 000 in 2018–2019)
- 4 138 356 km² of land was subject to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's rights or interests in 2022 ('sea country' under Indigenous control is 'not on track' at 91 111 km²)

Improvement but not on track:

- Life expectancy of children born 2015–2017
- 89% of babies born at a healthy birthweight
- Educational levels attained (Year 12 or equivalent and tertiary qualifications), and engagement of 15–24 year olds in employment and/or training
- 81% of people living in appropriately sized housing in 2021

Worsening, not on track:

- 34.3% of children commencing school were developmentally on track in 2021
- 2151.1 per 100 000 adults were in prison in 2022
- 56.8 per 1000 children were in out-of-home care in 2022

Source: Based on Productivity Commission Data, *Closing the Gap Annual Data Compilation Report July 2023*

Refer to Representation 1 to answer Questions 1 and 2.

Question 1 (4 marks)

- a. Identify **one** example of practical reconciliation and **one** example of symbolic reconciliation from Representation 1.

2 marks

Practical reconciliation _____

Symbolic reconciliation _____

- b. Explain the difference between practical reconciliation and symbolic reconciliation using the examples you identified in **part a**.

2 marks

Ethnicity

Use the following information to answer Questions 4 and 5.

Representation 2

'Many Journeys. One Squad': Australia is one of the most culturally diverse teams at the 2022 FIFA World Cup



The Socceroos squad is one of the most culturally diverse at the 2022 FIFA World Cup.

Source (image): AP/Dan Peled © SBS. Photo Dan Peled, licensed AP via AAP.

Football is often described as 'The World Game' and the 26-man squad selected to represent Australia at the 2022 FIFA World Cup is a true reflection of the country's multiculturalism, experts say. About 30 per cent of Australians are born overseas and 49 per cent have at least one parent born overseas.

Nine players selected in the Socceroos were born overseas, from five different countries. Many others were born in Australia but come from migrant roots, including Ajdin Hrustic, who has Romanian and Bosnian heritage, and Awer Mabil and Thomas Deng from South Sudan. Other Socceroos born overseas named in the squad include Milos Degenek, Fran Karacic, Harry Souttar, Keanu Baccus, Martin Boyle, Jason Cummings and Garang Kuol.

Professor Ramon Spaaij, from Victoria University's College of Sport and Exercise Science, told SBS News that diversity in sport can "build hope".

'First, you cannot be what you cannot see,' he said. 'Having that visibility and representation of athletes with diverse backgrounds can build the hope, belief and aspirations ... It helps to break down that barrier of not seeing yourself represented at that highest level.'

'Embracing diversity in national teams such as the Socceroos can also give collective expression to a sense of belonging to Australian society more broadly; that is, to a sense of who we are as a multicultural nation that is both diverse and united,' he said.

After announcing its squad earlier this month, the Socceroos released a video saying the lineup represents Australia's diverse migrant history.

'From fleeing war to finding a home down under,' Lebanese-Australian actor Firass Dirani says in the video. 'To leaving home at 14 to chase a dream. Many Journeys. One Jersey. One Squad.'

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