

CELEBRATIONS AND HAPPENINGS OF AUSTRALIA



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AUSTRALIAN CELEBRATIONS

Contents Page

Ancient Aboriginals in Australia

	<u>Page Numbers</u>
Cover Page	1
The World Map	2
World map activities.....	3 - 4
World Map Activities Capital Cities.....	5 - 6
Australia through the ages.....	7
Australia in perspective.....	8
Australia today.....	9
Ancient Aboriginals History.....	10 - 12
Ancient Aboriginals activities.....	13 - 15
The First People	16
Language Heritage.....	17- 18
Aboriginal Seasons.....	19
Discussion topics.....	20

Anzac Celebration

Who were the Anzac's	21 - 25
Anzac Day.....	26 - 27
Anzac Story (power point).....	28 - 44
Activities.....	45 - 46
Simpson's Donkey	47 - 52
Remembrance / Armistice/Activity.....	53 - 60

Australian Celebrations and others.

Ash Wednesday.....	61 - 67
Chinese New Year.....	68 - 76
Ramadan.....	77 - 82
Harmony Day	83 - 88
National Grandfather's Day	89 - 96
Making Time for Others	97 - 99
Burqa Laws	100 -103
Saving Grace	104- 110
Elnaz's Journey	111 - 115
Elnaz's Activities	116 - 118
Extract from Autobiography's	119 - 122
Autobiography	123 - 125
Elnaz's Journey Part 2.....	126
Refugee Experience.....	127 - 137

Ancient Aboriginal History In Australia

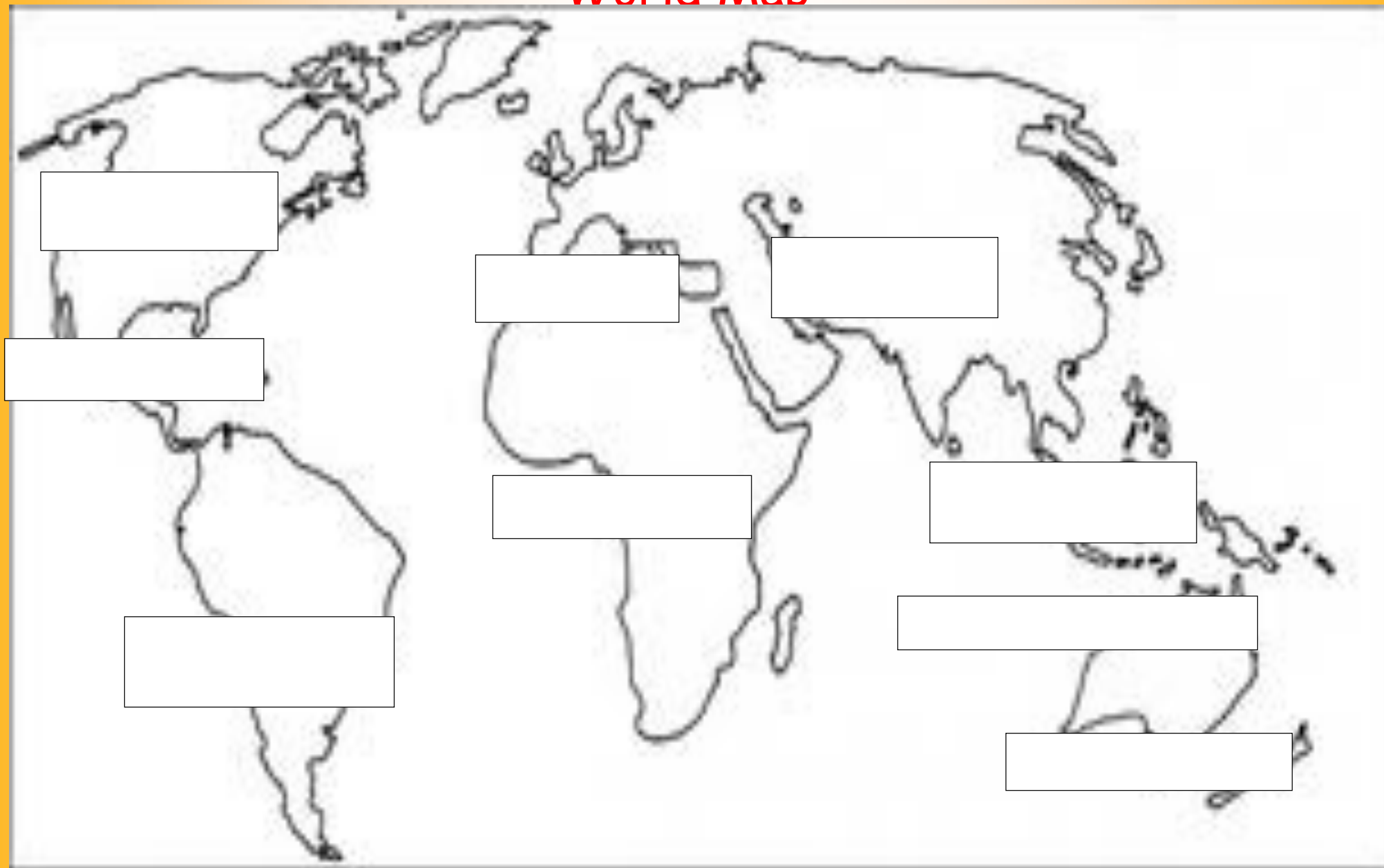


THE WORLD

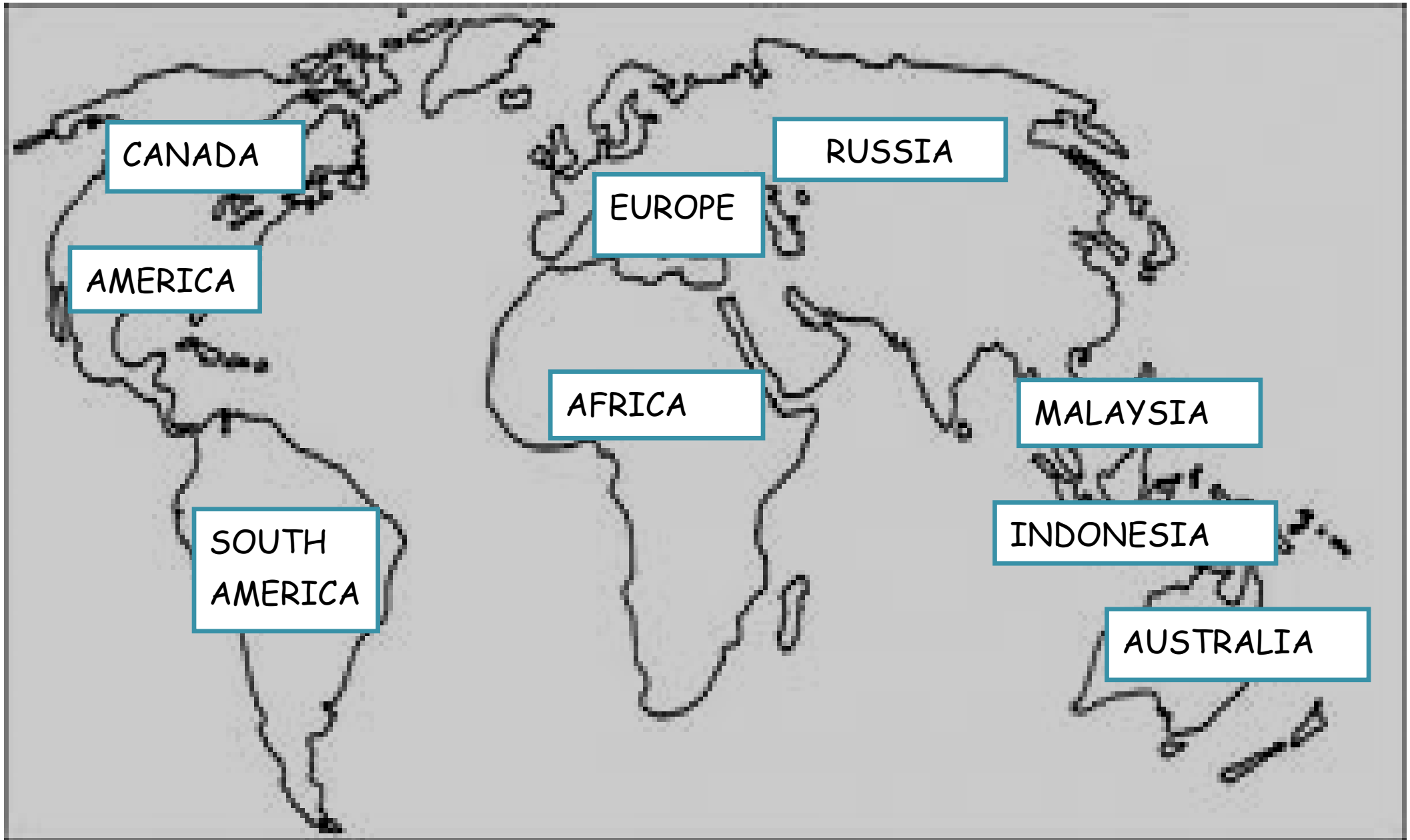


Write where you think north, south east and west should be

World Map



World Map



WORLD MAP ACTIVITY

Place the following Countries in their correct place on the map.

➤ Russia



The Kremlin

➤ America



The Whitehouse

➤ Europe



The many different
flags of European
countries

➤ Australia



A few Australian
icons

➤ South America



Many of the
South American
countries

➤ Malaysia



Famous Batu
Caves

➤ Indonesia



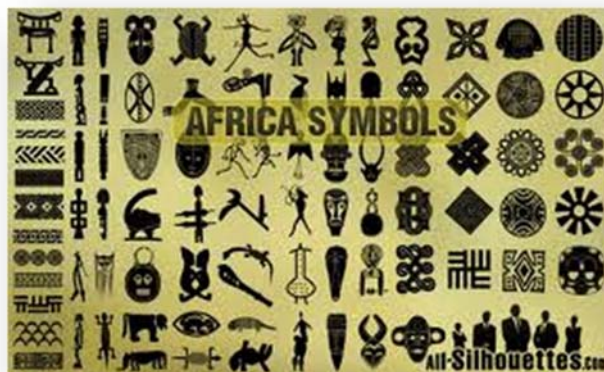
A Temple in
Jakarta the
capital

➤ Canada



The Maple leaf,
national symbol

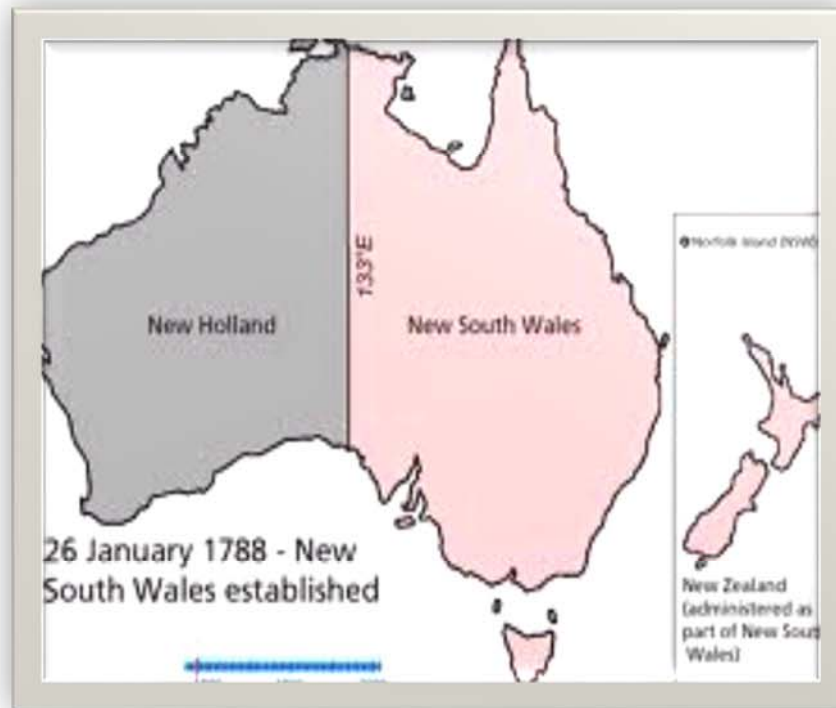
➤ Africa

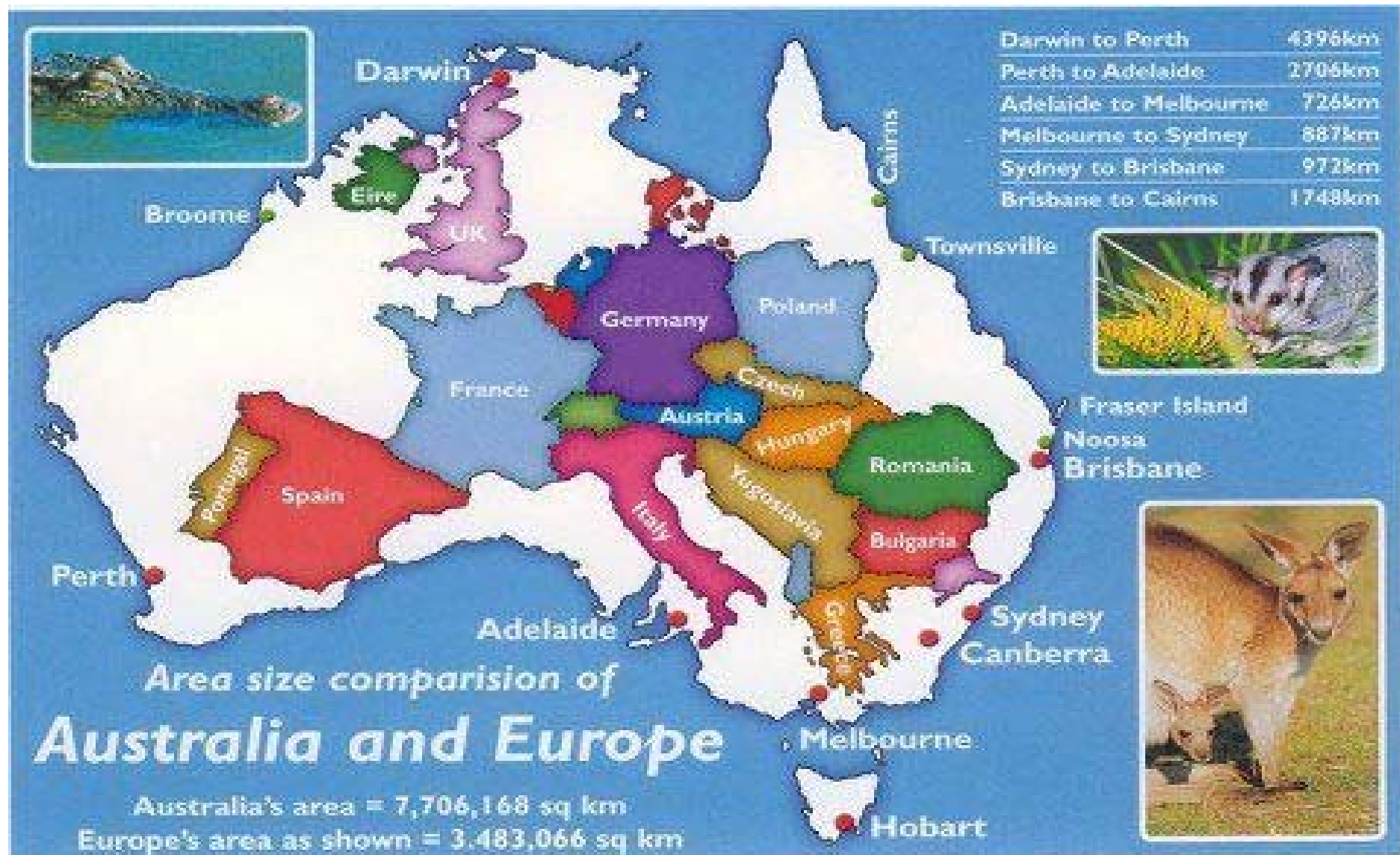


The many
symbols of
Africa

Map of Australia Through The Ages

The States and Territories in Australia





AUSTRALIA TODAY



**WRITE IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES
AND
PLACE IN THE CAPITAL CITIES**

ANCIENT AUSTRALIAN HISTORY



The Australian Aboriginal is one of the world's oldest surviving cultures. The carbon dating process gives a date of forty thousand years although some other scientists suggest that sixty five thousand years in the Northern Territory would be closer to the date.

Aboriginal Culture: living with the land.

The land sustains Aboriginal lives in every aspect; spiritual, physical, social and cultural. Land management and care is vital for Aboriginal health. The land is their mother and is steeped in their culture, but also gives them a responsibility to care for it. Aborigines live with the land and not off of it.



The Dreaming Time

According to Aboriginal belief, all life as it is today – human, animal, bird and fish are part of an ongoing network of relationships traced to the Great Spirit ancestors of the Dreamtime and this is the beginning of knowledge, from which came the laws of existence.

The Dreaming or sacred world was from the old time *Ancestor Beings*. They emerged from the earth at the time of creation. Unknown forms of life were below the surface of the land. The supernatural *Ancestor Beings* broke through the crust of the earth from below. The sun rose out of the ground. The land received light for the first time.

These supernatural Beings or *Totemic Ancestors* made all forms of life; animals, plants, parts of the landscape, the moon, stars and sun. After much activity, they returned to the earth and the state of sleep.



Our Land Our Life.

'We don't own the land, the land owns us.

*The land is my mother, my mother is the land.
Land is the starting point to where it all began.
It is like picking up a piece of dirt and saying this is
where I started and this is where I will go.*

*The land is our food, our culture and spirit and identity.
We don't have boundaries like fences, as farmers do.*

We have spiritual connections'

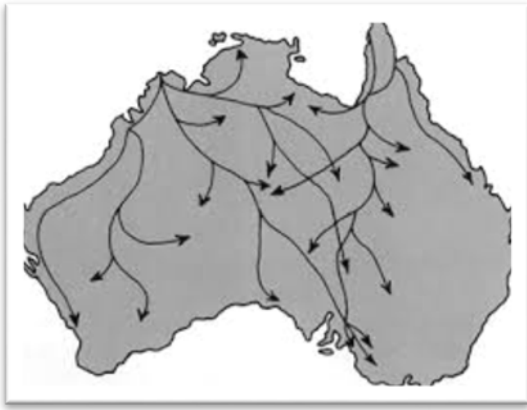
Aboriginal Dancing or Corroboree

The performance of a Corroboree is of enormous importance to the Aborigines. Corroboree is the name given by the Aborigines to dances that are performed by song leaders, with the assistance of a chorus using rhythm sticks. The dancers are painted and adorned with feathers and clumps of leafy twigs.



Corroboree is an event where Australian Aborigines interact with the Dreamtime through dance, music and costume. "Their bodies are painted in different ways and they wear various adornments, which were not used every day."



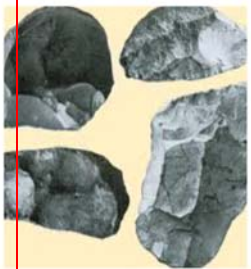


The Web of Trading Throughout Australia.

Trade was practised over vast distances between language groups of different environmental regions.

Trading was vital to Aboriginal existence. It improved the quality of life for members of family groups, whilst providing meetings to discuss

Dreaming Laws and sharing gifts of respect.



Trading

tribes. Red was a in most valued item cutting and



goods was highly valued by all ochre found in Northern Australia valued commodity and was used ritualistic ceremonies. Another was the stone implements used for making spears.

Social Structures

Aborigines have a complex society and the marriage laws are based on the groupings of people within their society. They also have a complex kinship system where everyone is related to everyone else. In order to understand the complexities of their social organisations, it is best to divide them into three main aspects.

1. The physical structuring of the society in terms of family, horde and tribe.
2. The religious structure based on belief and customs, totems and marriage laws. These beliefs divide people into moieties, sections and subsections, totem groups and clans.
3. The kinship system that gives the social structure. Social structuring and kinship can become very complex and difficult to understand for non-Aboriginal people, but is a natural part of life for Aborigines, and its details vary from tribe to tribe.



Word Bank: Ancient Aboriginal History

Number	Word	Meaning
1.	carbon dating	a scientific way of finding the age of something by measuring the amount of certain forms of carbon deposits in it
2.	culture	the skills, arts, language and beliefs, foods and music passed on from one generation to the next
3.	surviving	outlasting, remaining, or enduring
4.	spiritual	having to do with the spirit, religious or supernatural
5.	sustain	to hold or support, to keep going or keep up
6.	physical	to do with the human body
7.	social	to do with human society, or the way it is organised
8.	land management	taking care of what the earth gives without abusing the gifts
9.	Totemic Ancestor	an image or symbol that is a guardian, usually represented by an animal or plant of a region
10.	The Dreamtime	the Dreamtime is a sacred era in which ancestral totemic spirit beings created the world. A creation story
11.	Ancestor Beings	the term used to describe deities who taught the people how to survive
12.	Supernatural Ancestors	these were often giant animals or people who journeyed over a featureless land and created mountains, rivers, waterholes, plants, animals and other resources which also came into being.

Writing Activities

A Culture is a stage in a nation where skills, beliefs and customs are passed from one generation to another. It covers many areas, for example, language, food, music, dress, beliefs and understandings.

Write down the differences you have noticed between your own culture and Australian customs.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A **spiritual self** is concerned with a state of mind, feelings, moods and intentions.

Write down the ways of thinking and intentions you have noticed in Australia that would be different in your own culture. For example, religion or what you would want for your children in the future.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A **Creation Story** tells the story of the beginning of the world. Christians have the Bible that describes how heaven was created before the earth and finally the people.

Write down your understanding of your own cultural creation story.

The ancient Aboriginals used a ritual of naming their children using *Totems*, believing that the child would be safe and become a member of a tribe or family group. Christians usually name children after a special religious person or a famous person.

Write down how children receive their name in your culture.

The ancient Aboriginals use dance, music and art to tell the story of their culture.

Write down the ways your culture use music, dance and art to tell your cultural story.





The First People to Live in Australia.

The Aboriginal People

Historical evidence found in Australia suggests that the first people to occupy the land arrived between 50,000 and 60,000 years ago.

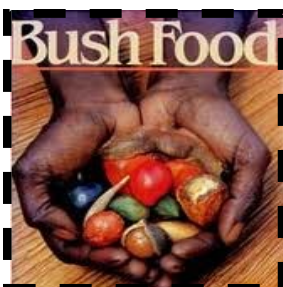
It is thought these people came in small bark boats across the water from islands situated north of Australia.

The people moved across Australia from the north to the south over many thousands of years.

Some Aboriginals were nomadic, but in areas where food was plentiful, many made their home.



Their main foods were vegetable roots and all seeds that the women would grind into flour for flat cakes. Just as we eat root vegetables, greens and fruit, so did the Aboriginals. Those who lived by the sea caught fish and shell fish. There were also many animals eaten such as wild duck, pigeons, lizards and snakes, as well as kangaroo and bush wallaby.

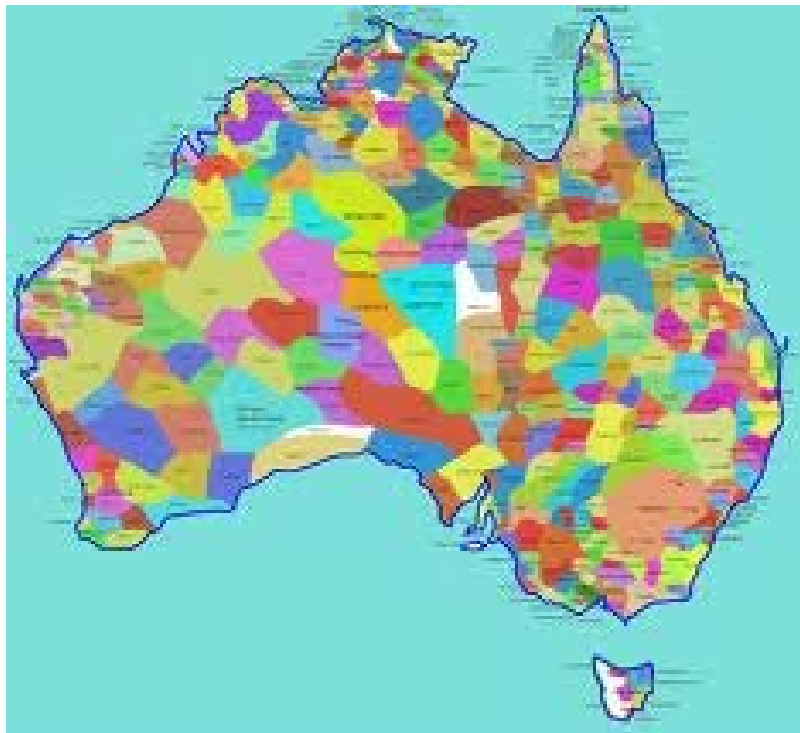


Language Heritage

Each of the countries of the world speaks a language developed over many years. During language development differences in the spoken word appeared. A good example of this can be found in the United Kingdom (Britain) where *historically*, several *kingdoms* united, usually after a major war and word changes would occur. Today however, the changes are not so prominent, but many kingdoms have kept their particular language. For example, in Wales; the Welsh language can be heard. Scotland, England and Northern Ireland also have maintained their *heritage* language. Differences often occur in how particular words are *pronounced* and these are called *dialects*.

Ancient Aboriginal Culture

There existed over 250 Aboriginal languages in Australia with many dialects spoken. The map below displays the *geographical regions* for each language:



Most Aboriginal languages are critically endangered today. Of the 170,000 people of Aboriginal descent in Australia today, only 50,000 have some knowledge of the surviving languages. The language spoken in the area of Perth and South West is called Nyungar (pronounced Noongar).

Discuss, and write on the board, different languages found in your home country.

Definitions: Language Heritage

Word	Explanation
heritage	something passed on to you through family or country of birth
kingdoms	a country ruled over by a King or Queen
historically	events that have happened in the past or the study of events that happened in the past
pronounced	words can be said differently depending on the accent used. For example, the word <i>cl-ass</i> can be pronounced <i>clar-ss</i>
dialects	a variety of sounds within the language spoken in particular way and in a particular area. For example, trousers can be called pants or strides. The use of slang or jargon words are good examples
geographical region	A specific part of the world or region, for example, Perth is in Western Australia and has a Mediterranean climate. It has sand for soil and there are no major mountains.

Choose three of these words and put them into a sentence of your own making.

1. _____

2. _____

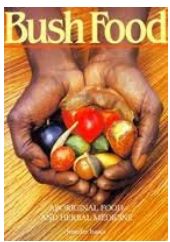
3. _____

The Aboriginal World

The Aboriginal seasons of the year:

The Nyungar people of Western Australia practise a six season year. The flowering of many plants, hibernation of reptiles and many other helpful indications demonstrate changes in the season. The seasons are controlled by a calendar and can be long or short, depending on what is happening in the animal and plant life around them. This knowledge and understanding allows greater respect for the land and the life cycles of plants and animals.

With the changing season the people would move to another place where they knew the food would be more plentiful and in doing so, they would change their diet and their living quarters. They made use of the plants and animal skins to construct their homes and make clothes. They lived with the land and its gifts of food and shelter.



Six Nyungar Seasons

<u>BIRAX</u>	<u>BURUNBU</u>	<u>DJERAN</u>	<u>MAKURU</u>	<u>DJIIBA</u>	<u>KAMBARANG</u>
<u>Dec-Jan</u>	<u>Feb- Mar</u>	<u>Apr-May</u>	<u>Jun- July</u>	<u>Aug-Sept</u>	<u>Oct - Nov</u>
Season of the Young	Season of Adolescence	Season of the Adult	Fertility Season	Season of Conception	Season of Birth

Some thoughts to discuss and write about

1. What would you say made the ancient Aboriginal different from Australians today?
2. Aborigines obey the law of The Dreaming and it's a common tradition. Can you think of any common laws and traditions people obey today?
3. The number of languages and dialects spoken by the ancient Aboriginal people could be seen as a barrier to communicating with different tribes. Yet we know these ancient people traded with each other. Recalling your own experiences when you first arrived in Australia with little or no English, how do you think this was achieved?
4. Write about the six Nyungar (Noongar) seasons: the months they fall in and the occasions to which they are related. Compare these with the seasons as we know them in Australia today; the months they fall in and the expected weather patterns for those months.
5. Discuss with your teacher the seasons in YOUR country and how they differ from your Australian experience.

ANZAC DAY

25th April 1915



Australian and New Zealand
Army Corp

Who are the ANZAC's? The ANZAC's were soldiers from Australia and New Zealand who went to the First World War to help the British soldiers fight a war against other countries in Europe.

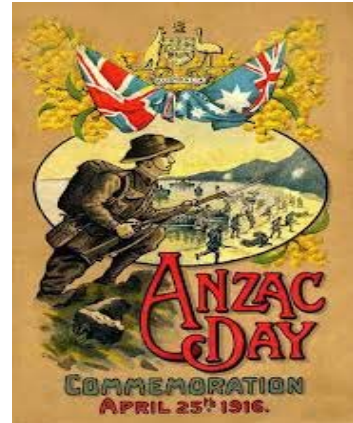


The ANZAC's were asked to secure a passage of water that would help Russia to receive urgent supplies of food and guns.



The ANZAC's landed at Anzac Cove to find that the enemy from the hills above were able to target them. They shot and killed the ANZAC's with ease.

What is ANZAC Day? On the 25th April every year this day is set aside to remember those men who died at the battle of Anzac Cove.



It seems like a celebration of a failure but we remember the courage, determination and friendship of all those who were there.

Also, we reflect on this battle in the hope that such a war should never be repeated.



The day of remembrance usually occurs at 11am on the 25th April. In recent years there have been sunrise ceremonies at the original site in Turkey.

There are many traditions associated with this day, such as the raising of the Australian flag whilst the bugle is played.



The bugler plays 'The Last Post' to honour those who died. Another call or 'Reveille' symbolises a new day.



A one-minute silence follows as a sign of respect. The National Anthem ends the ceremony.

The poem or *Ode* is another item that is always read

THE ODE

"lest we forget"

*"They shall not grow old, as we that are left grow old,
Age shall not weary them nor the years condemn,
At the going down of the sun and in the morning,
We shall remember them"*



Poppies are used on the day to symbolise the bloodshed during war. Over the years they also came to symbolise new life and hope.

Rosemary can also be worn as a symbol of remembrance of all those who died in wars.



Another famous symbol is making Anzac biscuits

Ingredients:

1 cup of rolled oats. 125 grams of butter
1 cup of plain flour. 1 cup of golden syrup
1 cup of castor sugar. 2 tablespoons of boiling water
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of desiccated coconut. 1 teaspoon of bicarbonate of soda.

Directions.

Combine rolled oats, flour, sugar, and coconut in a bowl.

Heat butter and golden syrup over a low heat until melted.

Mix 2 tables spoons of boiling water with bicarbonate of soda and add to the butter mixture.

Stir into all of the dry ingredients.

Form mixture into small balls and put on a greased tray. Press balls flat and bake in a hot oven (150) for twenty minutes or until golden.

Loosen biscuits and allow to cool.



Anzac Day

The Anzacs were Australian and New Zealand soldiers who went to war and fought a battle that was doomed before it began.

A day is set aside for all Australians and New Zealanders to commemorate those past soldiers, whose endurance amongst death and despair brought them worldwide recognition and legendary status in the face of poor leadership and insane strategies.

The First World War began in 1915 in Europe where so many of the countries had mutual alliances and it was those alliances that eventually lead to war.

Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia with the outcome that Russia defended Serbia.

Germany declared war on Austria-Hungary. Germany attacked France through Belgium pulling Britain, her colonies and dominions into the war. Later Japan, Italy and the USA entered the war on the side of the Allies.

The Allies were the British Empire (including Australia and New Zealand) France and Russian Empire. They became known as the *Allied Power*.

Germany, The Ottoman Empire and Austria-Hungary later became known as *The Central Power*.

Using full sentence answers complete the following questions:

- What was the article concerned with?
- Where did the action take place?
- Who were involved in the action?
- How was it resolved?

The Battle of Gallipoli

As the northern Russian ports froze over during the winter it was important that a passage-way between the Bulgarian and Ottoman Empire isthmus (a small passage of water between two countries) came under the control of the Allies. This is when the Gallipoli operation came into being.

The ANZAC's were given the task to land on the beach-head and fight their way up the mountains. The invasion plans were flawed and the fighting men were trapped, leading to enormous casualties. Eight thousand soldiers died and eighteen hundred were wounded.

When the authorities realized that the operation was a complete failure, a course of retreat was devised to enable all of the men in the trenches to move without loss of life and without the Turkish soldiers realizing they had gone.

Every year on the 25th August at 11am, Australia celebrates this beach landing at Gallipoli. It seems that this is a celebration of a failure. In fact, the celebration recognizes the courage, determination and mateship of all those soldiers concerned, both for those that died and those who survived.

The ceremonies have a defined protocol and every city and town use a similar process. Australian flags are raised and after an Ode is recited, the Last Post is played on a bugle horn. This is followed by one minute of silent reflection and then the bugle plays the Reveille, which is followed by the laying of a wreath.



Poppies are used as a symbol of the fallen soldiers



Rosemary flowers are a symbol of remembrance

The Ode

*They shall grow not old, as
we that are left grow old;
Age shall not weary them,
nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the
sun and in the morning
We will remember them.*



25th April 1915

**Australian and New
Zealand
Army Corp**

Who were the ANZACS? They were the Australian and New Zealand soldiers who went to war and fought a battle that was doomed before it began.





ANZACS



Some were as young
as 14years



Men in action



ANZAC Cove



Reveille: A call to arms



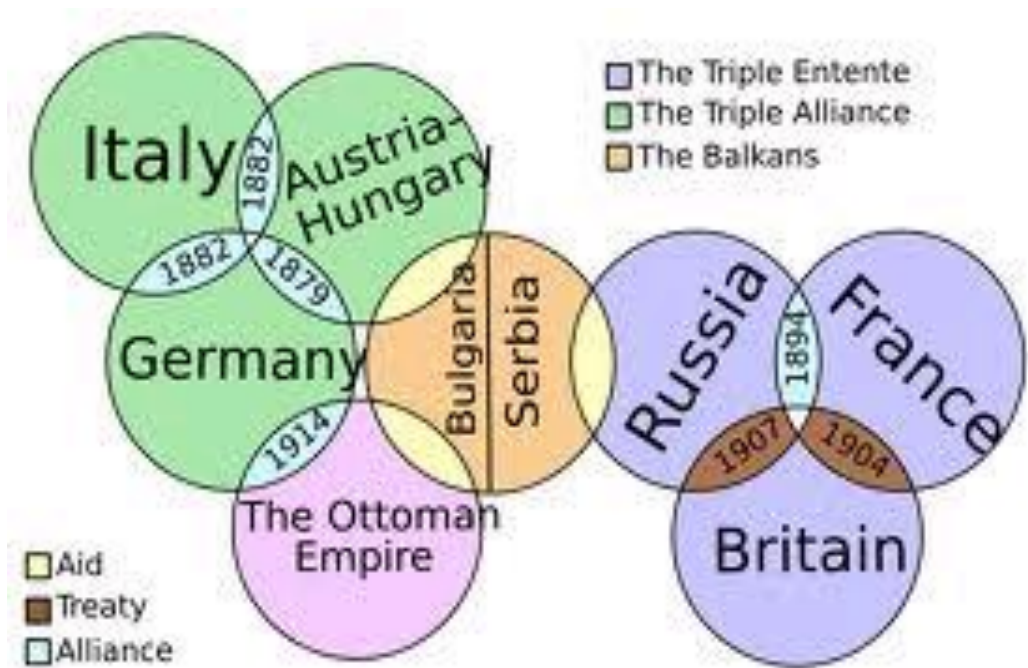
What is ANZAC Day? This is a day set aside for all Australians and New Zealanders to commemorate those past soldiers whose endurance amongst death and despair brought them worldwide recognition and legendary status in the face of poor leadership and insane war strategies.



Which war were the ANZACS part of?

The First World War began in 1914 in Europe where so many of the countries had mutual 'be my friend' alliances that eventually led to war.

Below are the countries that were allied together.





Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia which meant that Russia would defend Serbia.

Britain became friends themselves with Russia and France.

Germany declared war on Austria-Hungary. Germany attacked France through Belgium

Later Japan, Italy and the USA entered the war on the side of the Allies.

The Gallipoli Campaign was a joint attack with Britain and France joining together against Turkey and the Ottoman Empire, in order to help their friend Russia get vital supplies to their armies.

Why was the campaign important to the Allied forces?

Britain was Allied with Russia.

- **During the winter months all the northern ports in Russia became ice bound which meant they were unable to get necessary supplies.**
- **A possibility of getting help was to secure a passage way through a peninsula with The Ottoman Empire (Turkey) on one side and the Balkans on the opposite side.**

➤ This is the area we now know as Gallipoli.





The ANZAC group was asked to secure this passage way.

The ANZACs landed in what they believed to be the Cove and found themselves under heavy attack from the Turkish soldiers.



The battled raged and the final death count was 8000 with 1800 ANZACs wounded.



A miracle retreat was arranged and the remaining soldiers were able to move away to boats before the Turkish soldiers realising the men had gone.

At 11am on 25th April all over Australia a special ceremony is held to commemorate those who died at Gallipoli on this day in 1915 and it is called ANZAC Day

It seems to be a celebration of a failure but it is a time for reflecting on the courage, determination and friendship of the soldiers.

The ceremonies have a defined protocol and every city and town use a similar process. The raising and lowering of Australian flags, people addressing the crowd and a poem is recited.



*"They shall not grow old, as we that are left grow old,
Age shall not weary them nor the years condemn,
At the going down of the sun and in the morning,
We shall remember them"*

The Last Post is sounded on a bugle. This tune is used by the military to signify the end of a day.



This is followed with a one minute reflective silence.

Next is the Reveille used to start a new day and this is followed by the National anthem -*Advanced Australia Fair*.



Poppies came to
symbolise the blood
lost by the soldiers
However today it
symbolise new life .

Rosemary is often
worn in
remembrance of
those who died in a
war.



Another yummy
symbol is the Anzac
biscuit.

Activities:

Look at the map below and put a cross on Australia and New Zealand:



- ✚ Australia and New Zealand shortened to AN(Australia) and ZA (New Zealand).
Corps group of military men.



Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia which meant that Russia would defend Serbia. Britain became friends themselves with Russia and France. Germany declared war on Austria-Hungary. Germany attacked France through Belgium

Mark these countries on the map with an X.

Write down the countries that were on opposing sides:

The Gallipoli Campaign was a joint attack with Britain and France joining together against Turkey and the Ottoman Empire in order to help their friend Russia get vital supplies to their armies.



Can you pin point the Gallipoli Cove that was so vital to Russia?

This is Anzac Cove



How many years has Australia celebrated Anzac Day? _____

Write down all the activities that happen on this day.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Australia's favourite hero

Photo: Andrew Smith



Jack Simpson Kirkpatrick - his donkey
and just one of the 300 Anzacs he rescued

A Famous Story of One soldier's Courage

Simpson and his Donkey Jack Simpson Kirkpatrick was born in 1892 at South Shields in the north east of England. He came from a large family, being one of eight children. As a child during his summer holidays he used to work as a donkey-lad on the sands of South Shields. He had a great affinity with animals, in particular donkeys. Later he deserted ship in Australia when he heard of the war with Germany.

Fearing that a deserter might not be accepted into the Australian Army, he dropped Kirkpatrick from his name and enlisted simply as John Simpson. He was to become Australia's most famous and best-loved military hero.

In Perth on 23rd August 1914, Jack was accepted and chosen as a field ambulance stretcher bearer. This job was only given to strong men so it seems that his work as a stoker in the Merchant Marine had prepared him well for his exceptional place in history. He joined the 3rd Field Ambulance at Blackboy Hill camp, 35 km east of Perth on the same day.

On the 25th April 1915 he, along with the rest of the Australian and New Zealand contingent, landed at the wrong beach on a piece of wild, impossible and savage terrain now known as Anzac Cove.

Attack and counter attack began.

During the morning hours of April 26th, along with his fellows, Jack was carrying casualties back to the beach over his shoulder – it was then that he saw the donkey.

Jack knew what he had to do.



From then on he became a part of the scene at Gallipoli walking along next to his donkey, forever singing and whistling as he held on to his wounded passengers, seemingly completely fatalistic and scornful of the extreme danger. He led a charmed life from 25th April, 1915 until he was hit by a machine gun bullet in his back on 19th May, 1915.



Anzac Cove Clearing Station 02/05/1915

In these amazing 24 days he was to rescue over 300 men down the notorious Monash Valley. His prodigious, heroic feat was accomplished under constant and ferocious attack from artillery, field guns and sniper fire.

- "Almost every digger knew about him. The question was often asked: "Has the bloke with the donkey stopped one yet?"
- "He was the most respected and admired of all the heroes at Anzac."
- Captain C. Longmore, in 1933, remembered how the soldiers "watched him spellbound from the trenches it was one of the most inspiring sights of those early Gallipoli days."
- Colonel John Monash wrote "Private Simpson and his little beast earned the admiration of everyone at the upper end of the valley. They worked all day and night throughout the whole period since the landing, and the help rendered to the wounded was invaluable. Simpson knew no fear and moved unconcernedly amid shrapnel and rifle fire, steadily carrying out his self imposed task day by day, and he frequently earned the applause of the personnel for his many fearless rescues of wounded men from areas subject to rifle and shrapnel fire."

Jack was recommended for the Victoria Cross, officially, through his unit, on June 3rd, 1915. He was also recommended for the highest military honours by Colonel (later General Sir John Monash), Australia's greatest commander of the First World War. Monash, commander of the 4th Brigade at the time (where Jack was operating)

was an eye-witness to his activities and sent in a lengthy submission to Divisional Headquarters on May 20th.

Unfortunately, the senior medical officer at Anzac, Colonel Howse VC, had given faulty instructions to the junior officer preparing Simpson's citation.

He was recommended under the wrong category of heroism and consequently his VC request was denied.

In July 1967 Australian leaders tried to correct this tragic error by sending a petition to the British War Office, signed by Prime Minister Holt, the Governor General, the Chief of the General Staff, and other leaders on behalf of the Australian people, requesting that a posthumous Victoria Cross be awarded to Private John Simpson Kirkpartrick. **The request was denied**, on the grounds that it would be setting a dangerous precedent. This was incorrect. The precedent had already been set. In 1907 two British officers, Lieutenants Melvill and Coghill were posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross for their actions in South Africa, twenty-eight years previously.

It is now 33 years since this petition was tendered by Australia's leading citizens. **The denial of the request by a handful of people in Whitehall, England was an unacceptable slight on**

Australia's Political and Military leaders and of the people they represented.

It begs the question: "Why is an award from another country more important than any honour we may bestow on our own heroes?"

Let us redress the injustice imposed on the memory of Jack Simpson Kirkpatrick. Please read on:

The Victoria Cross for Australia



This medal was established in 1991 and is the pre-eminent Australian decoration and the highest award of all Gallantry decorations. It replaced the Imperial Victoria Cross - 96 of which have been awarded to Australians. Because of the nature of the award, it can be conferred on an individual posthumously

Armistice Day or Remembrance Day

History of this day:

At the end of World War 1 there was a truce or a temporary cessation of hostilities allowing each country to come together to work through an agreement or an armistice.



At 5am on 11th November, 1918, three German government representatives accepted the Armistice terms presented to them by an allied commander, General Foc of the French Army.



The demands of the Armistice included the withdrawal of German forces to the east bank of the Rhine within 30 days and the surrender of the German fleet and all heavy guns, with no further negotiations until the signing of the peace treaty.

At 11am the guns fell silent on the Western Front in France and Belgium after four years of hostilities. The cease fire was made permanent the following year when members of the Commonwealth and the League of Nations signed the Treaty of Versailles.

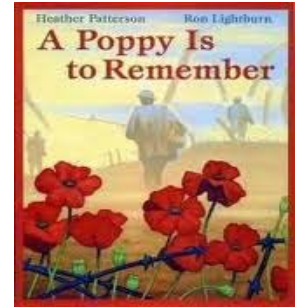


In Australia and other Allied countries, including New Zealand, Canada and the United States, the 11th November became known as Armistice Day. A day to remember those who died in World War 1. After World War 2 the Australian government agreed to the United Kingdom's proposal that Armistice Day be renamed *Remembrance Day*.





As a mark of respect to those who have died and suffered, people in Australia are encouraged to stop what they are doing at 11am to observe one minute's silence to reflect on the loss and suffering caused by war.



Poppies

Red poppies are often worn on Remembrance Day. The tradition has its origins in a poem written in 1915 by Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae, a doctor in the Royal Canadian Medical Corps. Lieutenant Colonel McCrae noticed that, despite the devastation caused by the war to towns, farms and forests, thousands of small red poppies began growing everywhere in Spring. This inspired his poem, *In Flanders Fields*.



Since 1921, wearing a poppy has enabled Australians to show they have not forgotten the more than 102,000 Australian servicemen and women who have given their lives in wars and conflicts during the past 100 years.

Significance of Rosemary

Traditionally, sprigs of rosemary are worn on Anzac Day and sometimes on Remembrance Day. Rosemary is an herb which is usually added to cooking. However, since ancient times, the herb has been believed to help improve the memory. Perhaps for this reason, Rosemary became an emblem of remembrance in ancient folklore. Rosemary is worn as a symbol of remembrance and has particular significance for Australians as it is found growing wild on the Gallipoli peninsula.





In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

John McCrae (1872-1918)

The Unknown Australian Soldier.

Twentieth century warfare resulted in millions of unknown dead in unknown graves. Thirty five percent of the Australian war dead has no identified graves. They are commemorated on Memorials to the missing.

The names of many Australians who died in World War 1



appear on memorials along the Western Front, including the names of about 18,000 men of the Australian Imperial Force with 'no known grave.'

In 1993 to mark the 75th anniversary of the 1918 armistice, the Australian Government exhumed the remains of an unknown Australian soldier from Adelaide War Cemetery near Villiers-Bretonneau France, for entombment in the

Australian War Memorial's Hall of Memory, Canberra.

The funeral for the Unknown Soldier was held on 11th November Remembrance Day, 1993. Before proceeding to the Hall of Memory, the Unknown Soldier's coffin was placed on the Stone of Remembrance outside the Memorial where the then Prime Minister, the Honorable Paul Keating, delivered the eulogy:

... We will never know who this Australian was. Yet he has always been among those we have honoured. We know that he was one of the 45,000 Australians who died on the Western Front, one of the 416,000 Australians who volunteered for service in World War 1... and one of the 100,000 Australians who have died in wars this century. He is all of them. And he is one of us.....



WORD BANK

Using a dictionary, write down the meaning of each words on the chart below.

Armistice Day or Remembrance Day Article

Word	Definition
remembrance	
truce	
cessation	
hostilities	
armistice	
representatives	
surrender	
negotiations	
reflect	
sprigs	
properties	

Choose two words from the list above and create a sentence using them.

WORD BANK

Using a dictionary, write down the meaning of each word in the chart below.

The Unknown Australian Soldier Article

Word	Definition
unknown	
commemorates	
memorials	
anniversary	
exhumed	
entombment	
eulogy	

Write **two** sentences using words from the Word bank above

Comprehension questions based on the text

1. Why is Remembrance Day important?

2. Define the word 'armistice'

3. Why do Australians observe one minute of silence at 11am on 11th November?

4. Why do people wear red poppies on Remembrance Day?

5. Why do people wear a sprig of rosemary?

6. Explain the importance of the Unknown Australian Soldier?

7. What is meant by Paul Keating's words in the eulogy to the Unknown Soldier – "He is all of them? And he is one of us"

.

8. In your country do you have similar events? Can you describe them?

ASH WEDNESDAY



Look at the picture above

Who are they?

What is happening?



The Lenten Season

For Christians throughout the world the season of **Lent** starts a 40 day period of preparation for **Easter**. Easter is the most important and oldest festival of the Christian church, celebrating the **resurrection** of the Lord Jesus Christ. Christians believe, according to the **Scripture**, that Jesus was raised from the dead three days after His death on the cross.

Over the centuries and in many parts of the world the season of Mardi Gras (A word meaning *fat[less] Tuesday*) became an annual event along with Carnival (a word meaning *no meat*). These festivals arose from the coming **festival** of Lent which is a season of fasting and **repentance**. The fasting required was to **abstain** from eating meat, eggs, sugar and milk and on certain days, not eating meat at all.



In Australia, the days before the 40 days of Lent we celebrate Mardi Gras, which is a time when families gather to wear their special clothes that display well known people in their society.

And...

Shrove Tuesday, also known time when families use up sugar and eggs by making their fasting time. Shrove is a oneself of sinful behaviour.



as Pancake Day, is a their supplies of milk, pancakes and to start word meaning to rid



Ash Wednesday is a day of repentance and fasting. It also marks the beginning of the 40 days of Lent. **Ashes** are placed in the sign of a cross on the foreheads of people to remind *them of their mortality and as a sign of mourning and sorrow* for their sins.

Word Bank

Using a dictionary, find the meaning for each of the words below and write them against the correct word.

Words	Meaning
Ashes	
Repentance	
Resurrection	
Abstain	
Festival	
Fasting	
Scripture	
Easter	
Lent	
Mortality	

Place the correct words from the text in the spaces provided



The Lenten Season

For Christians throughout the world the season of _____ starts a 40 day period of preparation for _____. Easter is the most important and oldest festival of the Christian church, celebrating the _____ of the Lord Jesus Christ. Christians believe, according to the, _____ that Jesus was raised from the dead three days after His death on the cross.

Over the centuries and in many parts of the world the season of Mardi Gras (A word meaning *fat[less] Tuesday*) became an annual event along with Carnival (a word meaning *no meat*). These festivals arose from the coming of Lent which is a season of fasting and _____. The fasting required was to _____ or from eating meat, eggs, sugar, and milk and on certain days not eating meat.



In Australia, the days before Lent we celebrate Mardi Gras, a time when families gather to display their special clothes and display figures of well-known people in the society.

And...

Shrove Tuesday also known as time when families used up the sugar and eggs by making a word meaning to rid oneself of



Pancake Day is a supplies of milk, pancakes. Shrove is sinful behaviour.



Ash Wednesday is a day of repentance and fasting, it also marks the beginning of the 40 days of Lent. _____ are placed in the sign of a cross on the foreheads of people to remind them of their _____ and as a sign of mourning and sorrow for their sins.

Celebrating Shrove Tuesday in Belgium



Every February on Shrove (Pancake) Tuesday, the people in Binche in Belgium put on huge ostrich feather hats and dress as Incas to commemorate the Spanish conquest of Peru.

The celebrations began in 1549 when Binche was under Spanish rule, but is still carried on today. The Gilles (dancers) parade through the town and throw oranges at passers-by, which are said to symbolise the gold of the Incas.



Other young men carry sticks and hit anyone who is not wearing a fancy hat or a red nose.

Grammar

Write the words below in the correct columns.

Christians Seasons Easter	Celebration Mardi Gras Display	Special Conquest
---------------------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------

VERBS	Adjectives	Nouns

Read the statements below about Ash Wednesday. Write **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. The season of Lent is a time for eating and drinking _____
2. Ash Wednesday is a day of repentance _____
3. The Lenten season is a modern day celebration _____
4. Shrove Tuesday is a time when families make pancakes _____
5. Young men of Belgium stand and watch the parade _____

In the columns below write out the opposites to the given words using the following prefixes **dis** or **un** or **in**.

Word	Prefix	Opposite
legal	il	illegal
believe		
place		
known		
interesting		
experience		

Lenten Season

t	h	s	u	m	t	s	e	u	q	n	o	c	r	t
a	t	c	i	a	a	c	p	e	p	n	e	f	t	g
r	g	c	n	m	o	r	t	a	l	i	t	y	l	l
s	y	m	b	o	l	i	s	e	n	s	t	c	h	e
a	a	d	c	t	i	p	r	e	c	c	c	e	e	t
e	f	i	a	m	h	t	s	t	h	d	a	a	c	a
r	e	p	s	n	a	u	c	q	d	s	u	k	n	a
l	s	t	a	h	c	r	c	e	t	g	a	s	e	b
y	t	s	c	r	e	e	d	e	r	p	s	e	t	s
s	i	s	n	d	a	t	r	i	c	r	n	a	n	t
s	v	e	i	n	e	d	e	s	g	a	u	s	e	a
y	a	d	s	e	u	t	e	v	o	r	h	s	p	i
g	l	s	c	o	m	m	e	m	o	r	a	t	e	n
g	n	i	t	s	a	f	y	t	a	r	n	s	r	r
s	r	e	a	a	t	e	e	v	s	o	u	t	u	s

repentance

Mardi Gras

ashes

Shrove Tuesday

resurrection

Pancakes

abstain

commemorate

festival

dancers

fasting

Incas

scripture

symbolise

Easter

conquest

mortality

parade

CHINESE NEW YEAR



Chinese people all over the world celebrate Chinese New Year in February. It's the same in Australia. The Chinese New year is also called the 'Spring Festival'. The celebrations go on for fifteen days, but the first three days are the most important. In some countries where there are many Chinese people, the first two days of the New Year are made public holidays.

On the first day of the New Year, Chinese people wear new clothes and shoes. At the start of a new year old things must be put away. It's a happy time especially for children, because they get new clothes, new shoes and new toys. Chinese people



also wear red clothes during this festival. They believe that red is a lucky colour. It's also the colour of happiness.



Chinese New Year is a time for good food and socialising. When relatives and friends visit you, or when you visit them, everyone exchanges oranges. When they do this, they exchange good luck and best wishes with each other.

Everyone goes to a lot of trouble to prepare the best food for visitors. Children and unmarried adults receive little packets of



money when they visit their friends and relatives. These packets of money will apparently bring good luck to the people who receive them.





It's wonderful to see the dragon parade dancing through the streets. The Chinese believe that the dragon lives in heaven and must be woken up once a year by people banging on drums. The dragon sees how happy the people are and leaves his blessing for the New Year. Firecrackers are used to frighten away

evil spirits and to give a new start to the year.

At the Chinese New Year misunderstandings and bad things done to others are forgiven and forgotten. Also, debts are repaid before the New Year and a hope that the New Year will bring prosperity.

Activity 1.

Change each word so that the meaning is opposite

WORD	OPPOSITE MEANING
understanding	misunderstanding
married	
important	
happy	
match	

Activity 2

Match the words with the meaning and rewrite them in the centre column

Words	Rewrite the meaning	Meaning
relatives		to pay back money
(to) repay		official holiday for everyone
(to) celebrate		eg. aunt, uncle, cousin etc.
(to) forgive		to give and receive something
(to) exchange		things you don't understand or misinterpret
public holiday		to wait for something happily
(to) look forward		to meet people to talk, eat, drink etc.
misunderstanding		to have a party for a special day
(to) socialise		to work hard towards making something very good
(to) go to a lot of trouble		to pardon someone for doing something bad

Activity 3

Correct the word order in each sentence.

1. Chinese happy New Year is a time.
2. Chinese Chinese in February people New Year celebrate.
3. In Chinese New Year some countries is a holiday.
4. At a old year must put the start away be new things of.
5. It's a very children time-for especially new new toys because they get clothes, and new happy shoes.
6. Lucky colour is a red We believe that.
7. Visitors prepare a lot of trouble to everyone goes the best food for their to.
8. Before we repay New Year we owe any also money.

Activity 4

Adjectives must be in the correct order:

How Many: size: age: shape: colour: object:

Example:

Two little red packets of money

Correct the order of adjectives in each group or phrase

1. A blue new small car.

2. A round orange big ball.

3. A multi-coloured old huge dragon.

4. Big a dozen plump chicken wings.

5. Little black square some boxes.

The Chinese Zodiac There are 12 animal signs in the Chinese zodiac calendar. Each year is represented by a different Chinese horoscope animal. 2013 was the year of the Snake and 2014 is the year of the Horse.



In modern Western astrology the signs of the [zodiac](#) are believed to represent twelve basic personality types, or characteristics and some of the symbols are animals.

Sign	Approximate dates of Sun signs	Element	Quality
♈ Aries <i>The Ram</i>	March 21 to April 19.	Fire	Cardinal
♉ Taurus <i>The Bull</i>	April 20 to May 20.	Earth	Fixed
♊ Gemini <i>The Twins</i>	May 21 to June 20.	Air	Mutable
♋ Cancer <i>The Crab</i>	June 21 to July 22.	Water	Cardinal
♌ Leo <i>The Lion</i>	July 23 to August 22.	Fire	Fixed
♍ Virgo <i>The Virgin</i>	August 23 to September 22.	Earth	Mutable
♎ Libra <i>The Scales</i>	September 23 to October 22.	Air	Cardinal
♏ Scorpio <i>The Scorpion</i>	October 23 to November 21.	Water	Fixed
♐ Sagittarius <i>The Archer</i>	November 22 to December 21.	Fire	Mutable
♑ Capricorn <i>The Sea Goat</i>	December 22 to January 19.	Earth	Cardinal
♒ Aquarius <i>The Water Bearer</i>	January 20 to February 18.	Air	Fixed
♓ Pisces <i>The Fish</i>	February 19 to March 20.	Water	Mutable

Understanding the Text. *Please answer the questions using full sentences.*
For example: The 2013 Chinese zodiac sign is the snake.

1. In the Chinese zodiac calendar, 2014 is the year of the ...?

- ☐ ox
 - ☐ rabbit
 - ☐ horse
 - ☐ monkey
-

2. The Chinese New Year is sometimes called ...?

- ☐ The Moonar New Year
 - ☐ The Firework Festival
 - ☐ The Winter Festival
 - ☐ The Spring Festival
-

3. Which of the following is thought to bring luck ...?

- ☐ buying shoes
 - ☐ cleaning
 - ☐ wearing black clothes
 - ☐ the number 4
-

4. Which of the following is not a Chinese New Year tradition...?

- ☐ cleaning the house
 - ☐ wearing blue clothes
 - ☐ letting off fireworks
 - ☐ visiting friends and relatives
-

5. When does the Chinese New Year traditionally begin...?

- ☐ At the start of the first lunar month
 - ☐ On the first day of February
 - ☐ At the end of the first Lunar month
 - ☐ On the first day of January
-

A superstition: A superstition is a belief or feeling about a meaning of a thing, or an event that does not come from reason or sensible thought.



For example, in China before their New Year Festival:

- People must clean their houses from top to bottom in order to bring good luck in the coming year;
- People open windows and/or doors to 'let in' good luck;
- Leaving lights on in the house overnight is believed to 'scare away' any evil ghosts and spirits;
- Some people believe that what happens on the first day of the Chinese New Year, reflects the rest of the year to come. Chinese people will often gamble at the start of the year, hoping to obtain good luck and prosperity if they win.

Western Nations also have many superstitions



A Horse shoe, a symbol of good luck.

It seems that people try to keep away bad luck and invite good fortune.

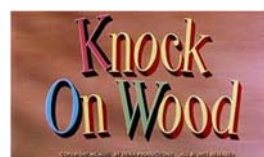


Broken mirrors bring seven years bad luck



Friday 13th is widely regarded as an unlucky day

A black cat and walking under a ladder are seen as bad luck symbols



To knock on wood brings good fortune

Discussion Questions: Make notes

1. How do you feel about superstitions? Why? Are you superstitious?
2. Why do you think people continue to be superstitious?
3. Do you know anyone who is superstitious?
4. What numbers are lucky in your country? Why?
5. What numbers are unlucky in your country? Why?
6. What lucky things have happened to you recently?
7. Make a list of common superstitions in your country. Try to explain where they come from and why people believe in them. Include lucky and unlucky superstitions.

Riddles for fun.

- What gets wetter the more you dry?
- What can you catch but not throw?
- What kind of nut has a hole?



findings with the
whole class.
The Faces of

Ramadan



Discuss with a partner how these pictures represent the celebration of Ramadan. Share your



RAMADAN

The
Quran



Ramadan in Australia

Ramadan (also known as Ramzan) is the ninth month in the Islamic calendar

HIJRI CALENDAR

July 2013 C.E. Shaban - Ramadan 1434 A.H.						
Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thr	Fri
		1 22	2 23	3 24	4 25	5 26
6 27	7 28	8 29	9 1	10 2	11 3	12 4
13 5	14 6	15 7	16 8	17 9	18 10	19 11
20 12	21 13	22 14	23 15	24 16	25 17	26 18
27 19	28 20	29 21	30 22	31 23		

Ramadan is one of the Five Pillars of Islam



The First parts of the Koran (Qu'ran) were revealed to Prophet Muhammad during the last third of Ramadan. Making this an especially holy period

Muslims believe that the Koran was sent down to the lowest heaven during this month, thus being prepared for gradual revelation by Jibrael (Gabriel) to the Islamic prophet Muhammad.



Muhammad told followers that the gates of heaven would open for the month and the gates of hell (jahannam) would be closed. Islam has five primary obligations, or pillars of faith, that each Muslim must fulfil in his or her lifetime.

Shahadah - profession of faith is the first pillar of Islam.

Muslims bear witness to the oneness of God by reciting the creed.

'There is no God but God and Muhammad is the messenger.'



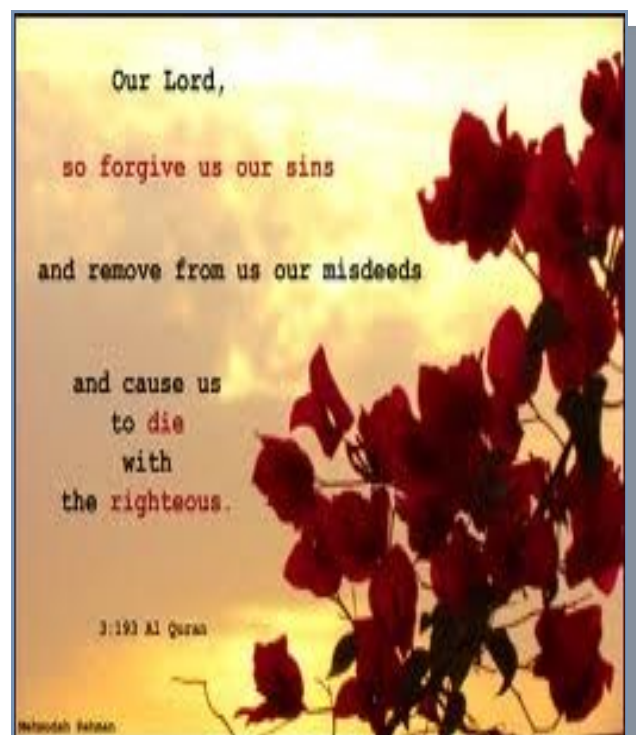


Salah - prayer is the second pillar. The world's Muslims turn individually and collectively to Makkah, Islam's holiest city to offer five daily prayers at dawn, noon, mid-afternoon, sunset and evening. In addition, Friday congregational services is also required.



Zakat - almsgiving, is the third pillar. Social responsibility is considered part of one's service to God.

Zakat - prescribes payment of fixed proportions of a Muslim's possessions for the welfare of the whole community and in particular, for its neediest.



In many countries Ramadan is the time for celebrating with families and buying new clothes.



Visiting deceased family members to renew the graves



Breaking bread with family members deceased and alive.



Working With Words

Here are some words taken from the Ramadan story.

Your task is to place the correct words next to the statements.

Fasting

Muslims

Prayer

Hajj

Muhammad

Zakat

Eid al-Mubarak

Hahadah

1. The final celebration _____
2. The name of the people who follow the Koran _____
3. The place where most Muslims long to go before they die

4. The leader of Islamic Muslims _____
5. The obligation of Sawm? _____
6. The first primary obligation. _____
7. Primary is part of the Ramadan _____
8. The second obligation? _____



Harmony Day

Harmony Day is a day of cultural respect for everyone who calls Australia home – from the traditional owners of this land to those who have come from many countries around the world.

By participating in Harmony Day activities, we can learn and understand how all Australians from diverse backgrounds belong equally to this nation and enrich it.



Majella students in harmony.

Last year Majella Catholic Primary School and the City of Stirling teamed up to provide a perspective on Harmony. This year five schools are working together.

Now in its 14th year, Harmony Day is traditionally held in March and this year is no exception. On Friday 21st March, celebrations were held at Herb Graham Recreation Centre, Mirrabooka.

This annual event is free and usually includes school performances, a sausage sizzle, multicultural food stalls and information and cultural stalls.

Often in the evening, between 6 – 9pm, the Herb Graham Recreation Centre, have a Harmony Beat ball game.





Comprehension Questions

Please write your answers using FULL SENTENCES.

1. Who would you say were the traditional owners of Australia?
2. How did the article describe what can be learnt from celebrating Harmony Day?
3. What did the school children do to celebrate Harmony Day?

WORD BANK

Word	Definition
cultural respect	<p>Cultural includes ideas, customs, art, food and music etc. Respect is to have a high regard and friendliness toward others.</p> <p><u>Sentence example:</u> Cultural respect means being polite and accepting of others.</p>
diverse backgrounds	<p>Diverse means different. Diverse backgrounds describe people who are born in, or who come from different countries.</p> <p><u>Sentence example:</u> Many people in the class are from diverse backgrounds.</p>
belong equally/ equally belong	<p>Belong means being an accepted member of a group. Equally means all people have the same status and rights.</p> <p><u>Sentence example:</u> All people belong and have the same rights and status.</p>
a perspective on	<p>Perspective means to have a way of thinking and understanding about something.</p> <p><u>Sentence example:</u> The Teacher had a perspective on the problems of the refugees.</p>



Phrases included in the text:

- ❖ cultural respect
- ❖ traditional owners
- ❖ diverse background
- ❖ belong equally or equally belong
- ❖ a perspective on

Write out your own 3 sentences and in each sentence, include one or more of the phrases given above.

Example: Many Australians believe that all people are equal.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Solve the word puzzle by following each instruction

Write the 9 letter word at the bottom of the page

1. The third letter of the word **labrador** _____



2. The third letter of the word **elephant** _____



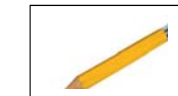
3. The first letter of the word **leprechaun** _____



4. The fifth letter of the word **school** _____



5. The third letter of the word **pencil** _____



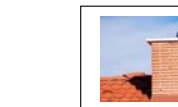
6. The fifth letter of the word **garage** _____



7. The third letter of the word **rhinoceros** _____



8. The fifth letter of the word **chimney** _____



9. The first letter of the word **garden** _____



A good understanding of the word harmony is:

What is an adjective?

An adjective gives more information about nouns and pronouns by describing or saying something about the word. For example:

The Labrador dog is

Using the pictures on page 5 choose adjectives to describe the pictures. The adjective must begin with the letter given on each line.

1. B _____
2. E _____
3. L _____
4. O _____
5. N _____
6. G _____
7. I _____
8. N _____
9. G _____

GRANDPARENTS
fill the world
with LOVE



Grandparents Day

Many countries have declared a special day of the year as Grandparents Day. In North America, it is held on the second Sunday of September. In the United Kingdom, it is celebrated in October. In Queensland, which was the first Australian State to officially celebrate Grandparents Day held on the first Sunday in November 2010. This was followed by New South Wales who held their inaugural Grandparents Day in the following year on Sunday 30th October 2011, which will be celebrated each year on the last Sunday in October. The Australian Capital Territory and Western Australia have both celebrated Grandparents day since the 26th October 2012.

The Americans have written a special song called '*A Song for Grandma and Grandpa*' and a flower called *Forget-me-Knots*' to acknowledge and appreciate the love they have for their grandparents.



Other countries such as Japan celebrate '*Respect for the Aged Day*,' to show respect for their elders. Grandchildren and neighbours usually give flowers to elders and take them on a special outing.

Why do grandparents deserve a day of honour?

Grandparents often hold the key to family history. Unlike busy parents, grandparents often have time to share stories with younger generations about how things used to be. For example, they remember wars and inventions that young people can only read about.

Grandparents understand that a phase is just a phase in time. Their wisdom comes with age and experience. Grandma and Grandpa love to pass down special skills, such as playing chess or baking a family recipe.

Children and adults who don't have grandparents can adopt a senior in need. Many seniors do not have family members who call or visit to share conversation and photographs', so visiting a retirement home is an excellent activity to celebrate Grandparents Day.

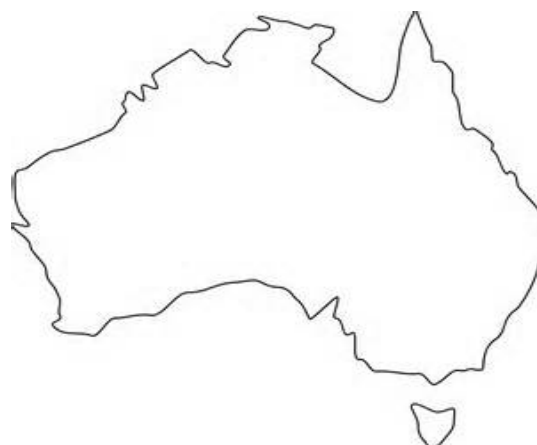
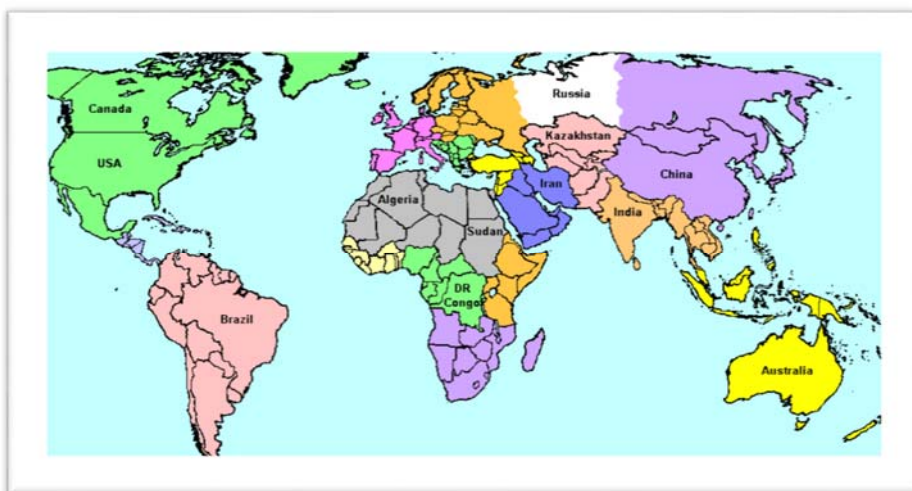


Forget-me-nots

World Map

Using a map of the world, place a circle on the following countries mentioned in the text: North America, United Kingdom and Japan.

On the Australian map, place a circle on Queensland, New South Wales, the Capital Territory and Western Australia.



Write on the board those words that students failed to understand. Using dictionaries, students write and then discuss the definitions.

Here are some words taken from the text.

1. respect	
2. declared	
3. outing	
4. inventions	
5. phase	
6. adopt	
7. retirement home	

Write four sentences and include at least two words from the chart above.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Comprehension Questions. *Please write in full sentences when answering these questions.*

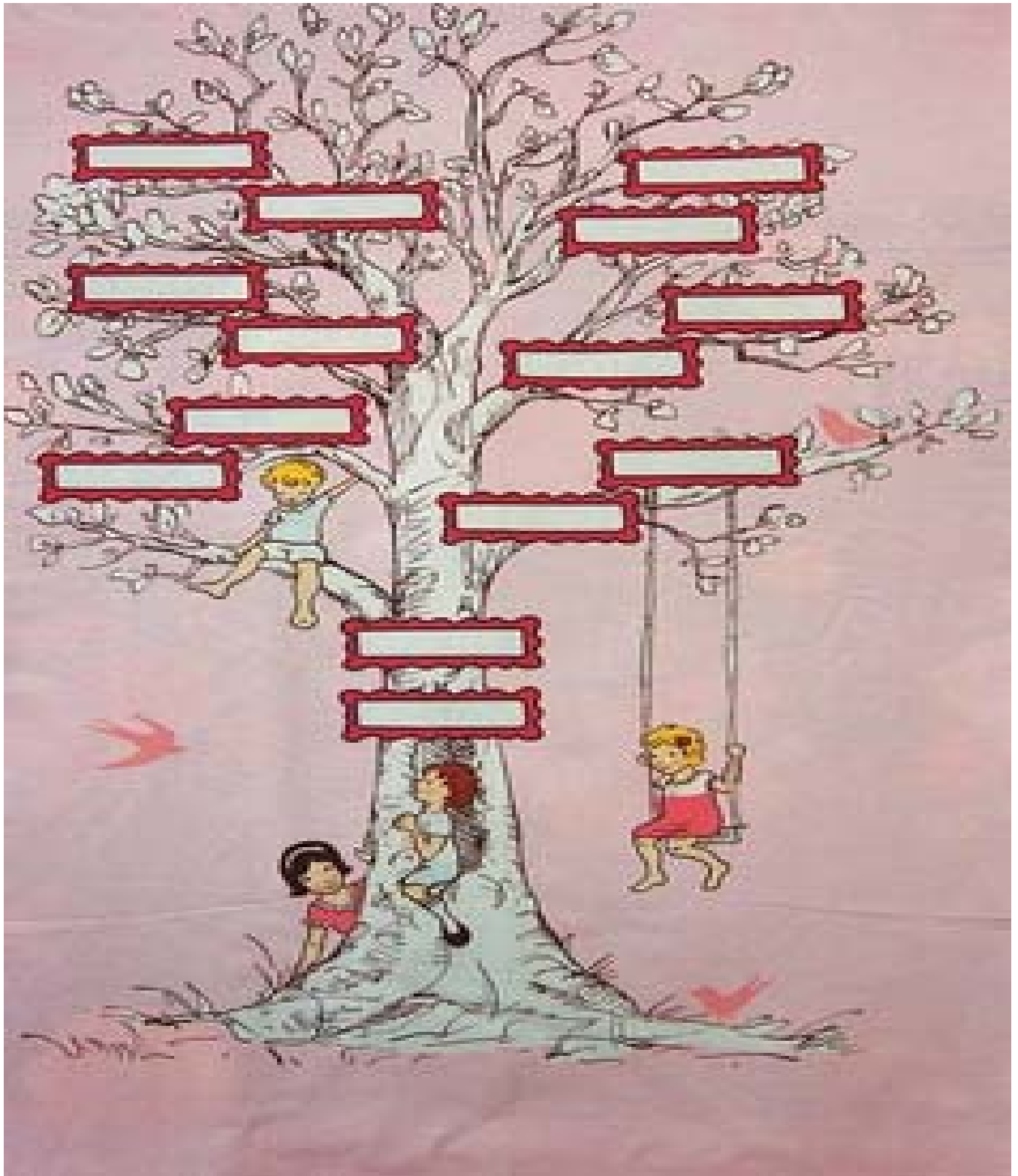
Example: In Japan Grandparents day is called 'Respect for the Aged Day'.

1. Why is Grandparent's Day celebrated all over the world?

2. How do people celebrate Grandparents Day? Give some examples.

3. The reading tells us that Grandparents are different than parents. Write down what is said.

4. What special gifts do Grand parents have?



Your task is to place the names of your family members starting with yourself, in the picture of the tree above.

Picnic in the Park



It was a bright sunny Spring Day and the family decided to celebrate Grandparents Day with a picnic in Kings Park.

After much preparation the esky was filled with food and drink. The car was loaded with chairs, tables, rugs, esky and people, then the journey to the park began.

After parking the car near the playground the children excitedly jumped out heading for the swings. Mum called them back to put on their hats and sun screen.

Alishah and Edmund set off to the Adventure Playground and Marianne toddled toward the swings calling to Grandma, saying "come and push me Grandma".



Grandpa went to look for Alishah and Edmund.

Meanwhile, Mum and Dad unloaded the car and set up the tables, chairs, and rugs for the picnic.

Soon Mum called the Grandparents to bring the children for their lunch of chicken, salad and rolls.

After lunch while Grandpa had a nap, Grandma took the children to the kiosk to buy an ice cream.

Later in the afternoon, they shared a special celebration cake and hand-made greetings cards, prepared and made by the children, to thank their Grandparents for their love.



*Happy Grandparents Day
From Aishah, Edmund and Marianne*



The National Grandparents Day Song

A Song for Grandma and Grandpa

Chorus:

Oh Grandma, Grandpa, you know that I love you
I love all those little things that you say and do
A walk through the park, a trip to the zoo
Oh Grandma, Grandpa I love you

Verse One:

Going to a ball game, fishing on the lake
Eating Grandma's cookies, boy they sure taste great
Going to the circus when it comes to town
Eating cotton candy and laughing at the clowns

Chorus:

Oh Grandma, Grandpa, you know that I love you
I love all those little things that you say and do
A hug and a kiss, a ride home from school
Oh Grandma, Grandpa I love you

Verse Two:

Spending time together, talking on the phone
Happy birthday presents, chocolate ice cream cones
Photographs and memories, picnics and parades
Saying that you love me in so many ways

Chorus:

Oh Grandma, Grandpa, you know that I love you
I love all those little things that you say and do
The stories you tell, things I never knew
Oh Grandma, Grandpa I love you

Words and Music by Johnny Prill
Johnny Prill Music, BMI





Grandparents Are Love

Grandparents are willing to support you on good days, bad days, happy days, or sad days; they love you just the same.

Grandparents are never too busy to listen patiently to your troubles, secrets, and hopes; they love to carry some of your burden, if only for a moment.

Grandparents are ready to share their experience and wisdom when you need encouragement and guidance; they love to know you are comforted. Grandparents are always finding just the right words to inspire you; they love to know they have an impact on your life.

Grandparents are proud of all your accomplishments no matter how big or how small; they love to share the joy.

Grandparents are there to give big, soft, comforting hugs just when you seem to need one and even sometimes when you don't; they love to hug!

Grandparents are praying for your worries to go away and for your dreams to come true; they love to know you are happy and successful.

Grandparents are always going to treasure the child you were and the adult you are becoming; they love every moment spent with you.

Patricia Overson

Making Time to Give Something Back

A visit to an aged-care facility as a 13-year-old prompted a Perth boy to begin volunteering within the community. Sharon Szczecinsky reports.

Year 12 student Paulo Velho began volunteering in his first year of High School at Aquinas College.

‘I enjoy playing card games and taking elderly citizens out on trips around Perth,’ Paulo said.



Bethanie

Over the past five years, Paulo has been involved with Bethany Aged Care, Red Cross and St. Vincent de Paul’s door knock appeals, South Perth Youth Network, Mount Henry Conservation Group, Clean up Australia Day, Youth Affairs Council of WA’s Music Feedback and Aquinas College’s Philippines immersion tour.



Paulo was recently recognized for his work at the 2013 WA Youth Awards, being named winner of the Commissioner for Children and Young People’s Participation Award.

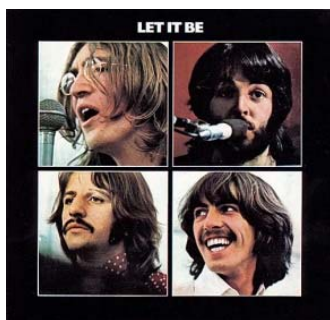
Although juggling his Year 12 studies, other commitments and a love of running, Paulo says he enjoys making time to give something back.



‘Finding time to do something I truly value is never difficult as I know that without it, I would not gain as much from life,’ he said.

‘People always say that giving back to society is very rewarding. I have definitely found this to be true. I think there is nothing greater for people than to see the impact of their actions on the lives of others.

Whether it’s simply having a chat with an elderly person about their youngest grandchild, or giving a child with hearing impediment a comforting hug. The best aspect of giving back is definitely seeing (and feeling) the effect on people you serve.’



Asked if he could choose a theme song for his life, Paulo said: 'I think all too often we get caught up worrying about the smallest mishaps, yet in the bigger picture they are so miniscule. To me the song *Let It Be* just says to me 'Yeah, life is tough and things might not go your way, but let it be – that's life. Likewise, I think this song sums up a great attitude to life and enjoy every moment of being alive.'



Write a summary of this article.

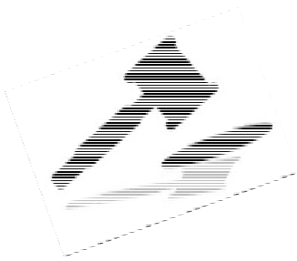
Help structure your response by using the formula below:

The first one is done for you

- What is the text about?
Answer: The article tells of a young Year 12 student's commitment to helping other people in his world, whilst still studying for important exams.
 - Who was the text about?
 - Where did his volunteering take place?
 - Who were involved in the task?
 - What was the end result?
 - State your own response to the article. For example:
- ✚ You could say whether you liked or did not like it and state why?
 - ✚ Are the ideas new to you?
 - ✚ What did you think about this young person's decisions?
 - ✚ Have you any similar stories?

Background information on the groups that Paulo is part of in Perth.

- ✓ **Aquinas College** is an independent Catholic Boys school. It is both a day school and boarding school having two campuses: Junior Years 4 – 6 and Senior from Years 7 – 12. The college was originally run by the Christian Brothers.
 - ✓ **Bethanie House** is an aged care facility.
 - ✓ **St. Vincent de Paul's** is an international voluntary organization dedicated to assisting the poor and disadvantaged. St Vincent de Paul was French and began his work amongst the poor of Paris.
 - ✓ Today there is an affiliated group called the Young Vinnies. Young students meet and organize fund raising activities.
 - ✓ **Conservation Groups** are mainly concerned with maintaining native forests and preserving the environment.
 - ✓ **Clean up Australia** involves groups of young people working to keep parks, streets and beaches clean.
 - ✓ **Youth Affairs** groups are comprised of young people who are aware of the loss of human rights, especially among young people.
 - ✓ **The Philippine Immersion Tour** involves groups of young people travelling to the Philippines and experiencing first-hand what it is like to live in poverty. They usually raise large amounts of money for the Philippine people.
-



West Australian Parliament Considers New Burqa Law



A new law **requiring** Muslim women to remove a **burqa or niqab** to prove identity to West Australian Police has been **introduced** to the state parliament. The **legislation** was **drafted in response** to public outcry about the case of a burqa-wearing mother-of-seven, Carnita Matthews, who had a **conviction** of knowingly making a false statement **quashed**.

Ms Matthews was originally given a six-month jail sentence after being found guilty of falsely accusing a senior constable of **forcibly** trying to remove the burqa when **pulled over** in her car, while driving in Woodbine in Sydney's southwest, June 2010.

She was later **acquitted on appeal** after the **prosecution** could not prove she was the woman who signed the statement while wearing the garment.

WA acting Police Minister, John Day, said the legislation, which was passed on Thursday had been amended after consultation with the Muslim and Sikh communities.

*'Initially, the legislation stated police would be able to require someone to remove their headgear for identification purpose after consultation.' Mr Day said. 'However, following **consultation** with the Muslim and Sikh communities, the government agreed to change the word headgear to face covering.'*

He said the change has removed '*some*' of the **concerns** of the community and police had advised that it was acceptable to them also.

'So I am confident a satisfactory compromise has been reached,' he said.



Word Bank

No.	Word	Meaning	Sentences
1.	requiring	A need or a demand	
2.	introduced	Making known for the first time	
3.	legislation	A law	
4.	drafted in response	Writing in answer to a need	
5.	conviction	An occasion of being found guilty of a crime	
6.	quashed	To be dismissed completely	
7.	forcible	To demand often using threats or violence	
8.	acquitted on appeal	Returning to court and this time found not guilty	
9	prosecution	Police take people to court for breaking the law	
10	consultation	Talking and discussion	
11	amended	Altered or changed	

Some Information on the Wearing Of A Burqa or a Niqab

'O Prophet! Tell your wives and daughters, as well as all believing women, that they should draw over themselves some of their garments when in public: this will be conducive to their being recognised as decent women and not molested.' ('Quran 33.59')

These are the main types of Islamic dress relating to women in public.

1. Hijab:



This is the most common type of Islamic dress, which covers the woman's body, leaving only her face and hands visible.

2. Niqab:

This type is like the hijab, except it also covers part of the face, leaving only the eyes visible.



3. Burqa



This type is the least common and involves covering the whole body, as well as covering the face with mesh, so that the eyes are not visible.

Comprehension

1. What is the new law regarding the wearing of the burqa or niqab that has been introduced in the Western Australian state parliament?

2. Why was the legislation drafted?

3. What amendment has been made to the original legislation?

Islamic Countries of the World.



Saving Grace: Western Australia's shipwreck rescuer, **Grace Bussell (Extract)**

by SARAH TREVOR

It's a tale of a heroine, named Grace Bussell who was only 16 years old when, in 1876, she made headlines around the world for a daring rescue of roughly 50 survivors from the SS Georgette shipwreck off the Western Australian coast.



Grace Bussell in 1876.
Courtesy of State Library of Western Australia.

In the shipwreck-strewn south-western corner of Western Australia, near Margaret River, the SS *Georgette* met a tragic end on 30 November, 1876.

Carrying 50 or so passengers and a cargo of jarrah wood, the steamer developed a leak. In the early hours of the following morning, the *Georgette* slowly surrendered itself to the sea.

In the early hours of 1 December, 1876, an Indigenous stockman by the name of Sam Yebble Isaacs spotted the *Georgette* shipwreck and her panic-stricken passengers. On horseback, he hurried the 20-kilometre journey to Wallcliffe House, where the Bussell family lived, and rushed into his employer's homestead bearing news of the tragedy unfolding.

Grace Bussell, acted quickly. She and Sam rode to Calgardup Bay, where the steamer was steadily sinking. The ferocious surf smashed a hapless lifeboat against the *Georgette*, tearing it in two. Two women and five children had drowned, while others floundered helplessly amid the dark ocean.

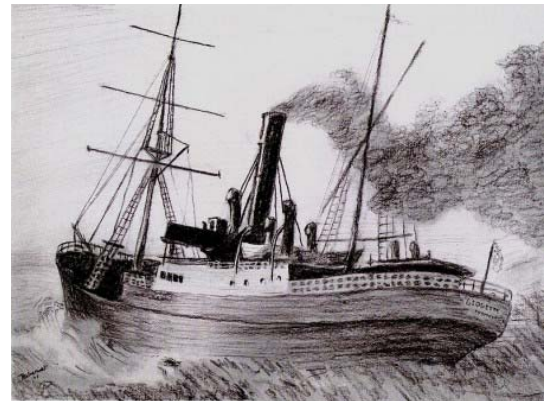
A riveting account in *The Inquirer & Commercial News* on 31 January, 1877, reports what happened next:

...they were all in the water and in the greatest danger when, on the top of the steep cliff, appeared a young lady on horseback... They did not think a horse could come down that cliff, but down that dangerous place this young lady rode at speed; there were lives to be saved, and, with the same fearless and chivalrous bravery that urged Grace Darling to peril her life for her fellow creatures, and gave her a name in all English history thereafter, Grace Bussell rode down that cliff, urged her horse into the boiling surf, and out beyond the second line of roaring breakers, till she reached the boat when the women and children were in such peril.

Grace and Sam struggled on horseback through the raging waves. They collected the survivors – who desperately clutched at their clothes, horses, anything they could grab hold of – and took them to the beach nearby where they were safely landed. Four exhausting hours later, the pair had rescued the survivors.



Photographs of members of the Bussell family.
Circa 1867.
Courtesy of State Library WA



Charcoal drawing of the SS Georgette based on an image of Fremantle prison.
Courtesy of Wikimedia.

Tags: Australian National Maritime Museum. State Library WA

Activity 1.

Using a dictionary write down the definitions for the following words:

Word	Definition
1. floundered	
2. surrendered	
3. tragedy	
4. spotted	
5. stockman	
6. shipwreck	
7. strewn	
8. amid	
9. unfolding	
10. ferocious	
11. tragic	
12. galloped	
13. rescue	
14. indigenous	
15. heroine	

Activity 2 : *Using the dictionary words, place each word in the correct position within the story*

Saving Grace: Western Australia's shipwreck rescuer, Grace Bussell
(Extract)

by SARAH TREVOR

It's a tale of a _____ , named Grace Bussell who was only 16 years old when, in 1876, she made headlines around the world for a daring _____ of roughly 50 _____ from the _____ Georgette _____ off the Western Australian coast.

In the shipwreck-_____ south-western corner of Western Australia, near Margaret River, the SS *Georgette* met a _____ end on 30 November 1876.

Carrying 50 or so passengers, and a cargo of jarrah wood, the steamer developed a leak. In the early hours of the following morning, the *Georgette* slowly _____ itself to the sea.

In the early hours of 1 December, 1876, an _____ _____ by the name of Sam Yebble Isaacs _____ the *Georgette* shipwreck and her panic-stricken passengers. On horseback, he hurried the 20-kilometre journey to Wallcliffe House, where the Bussell family lived, and rushed into his employer's homestead bearing news of the _____ _____.

Grace Bussell, acted quickly. She and Sam galloped to Calgardup Bay, where the steamer was steadily sinking. The _____ surf smashed a hapless lifeboat against the *Georgette*, tearing it in two. Two women and five children had drowned, while others _____ helplessly _____ the dark ocean.

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Grace and Sam struggled on horseback through the raging waves. They collected the survivors – who desperately clutched at their clothes, horses, anything they could grab hold of – and took them to the beach nearby where they were safely landed. Four exhausting hours later, the pair had rescued the survivors.

Activity 3: *The following phrases are found in this article. Your task is to:*

- explain their meaning and
- place them into another full sentence of your own choice.

1. Meaning: 'rode at speed'

Sentence

2. Meaning: 'chivalrous bravery'

Sentence

3. Meaning: 'peril her life'

Sentence

4. Meaning: 'fellow creatures'

Sentence:

5. Meaning: 'boiling surf'

Sentence

4. Meaning: 'roaring breakers'

Sentence:

5. Meaning: 'such imperil'

Sentence:

////

Activity 4: Write a newspaper report using ideas from the story.
Start with a major headline:

Elnaz Tavancheh's Refugee Journey



Elnaz Tavancheh, and ethnic Hazara who fled her home in Iran to avoid persecution and threats, completed her VCE at the school this year and is hoping to study at University.

After fleeing from Iran and taking a dangerous boat journey to Christmas Island, she and her mother are now living in Melbourne's northern suburbs.



She gained a place at Parade College through connections she made while in asylum detention and says the experience had been *'fun and exciting.'*

'I was scared on the very first day—everyone was much taller than me. But all of the boys were welcoming and very respectful. The teachers and the principal were great and I really enjoyed being part of the school,'

She said the school was a little worried at first and told her they could not be sure how the boys would react to her.

*'For the first week it was a bit uncomfortable with everyone looking at me. I was a little afraid, but I wore the school uniform to try to blend in and after a little while the boys all accepted me as a fellow student and a friend,'*Elnaz said.

There was also concern about how Elnaz would handle being among 1800 boys.

I told them that on the boat I was among 50 single men and in detention I was among 200 single men.'

' My best friend at school didn't know anything about asylum seekers before he met me. He told me that his parents were against refugees coming to Australia but that when they met they realised that I was just another human being. It changed their minds.'



Elnaz arrived on Christmas Island on March 12, 2013— her birthday after a boat journey from Indonesia.

*'When the navy found us they asked our dates of birth. When I said March 12th. The lady said :
"That's today, Happy Birthday, you are gifted a new life on your birthday"*

Elnaz had just completed a year and a half of agricultural science studies at university when her family was reported to the government as illegal residents.

As an Afghan Hazara, she lived all her life as a second generation refugee in Iran.

For decades, the Hazara, an ethnic minority from Afghanistan , have been oppressed; banned from educational opportunities and professional jobs.

Hundreds of thousands have fled Afghanistan and from other countries including Pakistan and Iran.

As mostly Shia Muslims, they have been targets of violence by extremist Sunni Muslim groups such as the Taliban and Lashkar-e-Jhangri.

More than 1500 have been killed and 4000 maimed over the past decade in Pakistan and not a single perpetrator has been brought to justice in that time.

It is not known how many more have been killed by the Taliban inside Afghanistan.



‘Life became very difficult for us in Iran—my parents came to Iran when they were very young and they met and married there.’ said Elnaz.

‘At that time, you could live a reasonable life in Iran if you were a refugee. You could get a fake ID card which meant your children could go to school and you could live normally.’

‘But after the revolution things got worse for us Hazara. We knew people who were caught with fake ID cards and sent back to Afghanistan

‘One of my cousins was sent back. He was caught by the Taliban and they cut off his fingers and took all his money. So we were very afraid of being sent back to Afghanistan.

Lots of families were sent back despite their children having been born in Iran,’ said Elnaz.

With personal threats being made against them and the prospect of being sent to strife-torn Afghanistan, Elnaz and her mother felt they had no option but to flee.

‘We could not go back to Afghanistan because of the dangers there and it was impossible to stay in Iran,’ Elnaz said.



Elnaz's father died when she was four from injuries he received fighting at the front in the Iran—Iraq war.

'My Dad's lungs were damaged by chemical weapons in the war and he was in hospital for months, 'she said.

Even though he had fought for the country for eight years, the Iranian authorities refused him a pension or any support after the war because he was an ethnic Hazara.

'He had no money, no pension and my mother and five kids to support so he went away to another city to work in construction. But that winter was particularly cold and he caught pneumonia. He was in hospital for three months before he passed away.' she said

Elnaz's path to Parade College began while she was still inside the Melbourne Immigration Transit Accommodation centre in Broadmeadows.



'There was a lady called Caterina who came to visit asylum seekers who I got to know. When I got my bridging visa and was released, she invited me to work as a volunteer at her kinder.'

'I was asked to speak to a group of Christian Brothers about my experiences. There I met Mark O'Laughlin, one of the Brothers and a scientist at Melbourne Museum. Mark has been very good to me. He invited me to work with him at the museum in the marine biology lab. He gave me a microscope to work with and he even named a new species of sea cucumber he discovered after me; Globosita Elnazae.'



Parade College is supported by the Christian Brothers and Mr O'Laughlin made arrangements for Elnaz to attend the school.

This month she completed her VCE, studying Physics, Chemistry, Maths Methods, Biology, English and Persian.

As an asylum seeker on a bridging visa, Elnaz does not have rights to publicly funded education and she cannot afford the \$40,000 fee for a science degree at Melbourne University.

Elnaz is hoping to get a scholarship to do nursing or agricultural science next year.

'The main thing for myself and my mother is that we are safe now—and we are grateful for that. But I hope I can continue to study. I don't want to sit at home.

And I hope I can stay in Australia and have a future and a career.

I would dearly love to give something back to the country that has given my mother and myself safety and refuge

from everything we feared back home,'Elnaz said

Taken from AMES news : Laurie Nowell

=====

Elnaz's Refugee Journey

This newspaper article is written in the style of a biography.

What is a biography? A biography is a story that describes a life and is written by someone else. In this case readers are given only a section of Elnaz's life to date.

By using the questions below a comprehensive examination can be made of the article and short paragraphs can be written that displays an understanding of the text.

Your task is to use the questions and answers to write a short review of the article.

It is important that you write the answers in full sentences.

For example:

WHO? Write down the name of the main character in the article:

The full name of the main character in this article is Elnaz Tavancheh.

WHAT? Write down what the article is about:

WHEN? Sometimes exact dates aren't given but a time period can be found: What dates and time were found in the text? How important were they to readers?

WHERE? In what parts of the world are readers introduced to in this article? How important were these different parts of the world to the article?

WHY? Why do you think the writer gave the world this article?

HOW? Was the story believable and how did the writer make it so? For example, how were historical events used? How important were personal quotes to the article. Was the use of photography helpful? Was the text easy to follow? Did you as a reader learn anything?

Using the information and structure above write a small review of this story: Start your review with the following statement.

In the short biographical article on Lena Tavancheh's Journey the author tells readers.....

Extracts From Two Autobiographical Novels

Extract One

The Happiest Refugee: A Memoir by Anh Do.

The extraordinary true story of a boy's journey from starvation at sea to becoming one of Australia's best-loved comedians.

Downtown Saigon is a tangle of bikes, pedestrians and rickshaws. The year is 1976 and the Vietnam War has just ended.

The strange thing about civil wars is that often good friends and, sometimes, even family end upon opposite sides. Dad had a friend called Vu, whose uncle had become a high – ranking communist official. Dad had known Vu just about all his life and he asked a huge favour of his friend: Vu, when your uncle goes north next week, I need you to sneak in and borrow a uniform and some paper-work for me.

One sunny afternoon my father walked into the remote re-education camp dressed as a high communist officer. He marched right through the front door of the commanding officer's room.

'These two men need to come with me,' he demanded. The commanding officer was bewildered. He was afraid to disobey such a high-ranking official so he did not resist. My father then walked my uncles out of the camp right through the front gate

My mother's family were stunned, and of course delighted to have their son's home again. Their son-in-law may have been skinny with wonky teeth, but bravery, in the face of extreme danger, was breathtaking.

My extended family pooled all their money, called in favours with friends and relatives and sold everything they had- every possession just to buy a boat. Getting your hands on a boat was an extremely risky business. They were available on the black market and anyone caught trying to buy one could be jailed or killed. After a couple of false starts they finally managed to acquire a small vessel.

It was old and creaky and stank of fish. Sleeping quarters were basic- a few wooden benches in a cabin just under the water – line. If nature called, you would have to deal with it in a bucket or over the edge. The deck had long wooden seats on one side, where the youngsters and older family members could rest. If you wanted protection from the elements, you had to go below. Everyone would be exposed to the sun and wind.

The boat was nine meters long by two and a half meters wide and there would be forty people crowded on board - immediate family, uncles (including two toddlers, babies and teenagers whose parents were too old or sick to make the journey. No belongings would be taken except the clothes on their backs, though everyone had been stockpiling food and water for months. There wasn't a lot but enough to last the week they expected to be at

sea. Any leftovers funds were swapped for small amounts of gold, the 'international currency,' in the hope that wherever we ended up it could be traded for local money.

..... The day of departure came.....He (Dad) tiptoed into the woman's room and could just see the dim outline of his mother kneeling, hands clasping her rosary. Several months before, she had lost two of her sons in their quest to leave Vietnam. He felt grief and guilt at having to leave her behind.

Our group of forty did not head out together that day. Starting early under cover of darkness, we set off in groups of three or four in small motorised canoes that were usually used for carrying food to the morning markets. The process took many hours because the main boat 'the Motherfish' was so far away, the canoes had to follow different convoluted routes through canals so that they didn't attract attention.

After time, and horrific experiences with pirates where they lost everything that was movable, a German navy ship picked them up and took them to a refugee camp in Pulau Bidong, an island in the Malaysian Archipelago. They spent three months at the Pulau Bidong refugee camp before Australia offered them sanctuary. In August 1980 they arrived in Sydney in a thirty-degree heat wave.

Extract Two

A Fortunate Life.by Albert Facey .

A true classic of Australian literature, his simple written autobiography is an inspiration. It is the story of life lived to the full- the extraordinary journey of an ordinary man.

I was born in the year 1894 at Maidstone in Victoria. My father left for Western Australia just after this, taking with him two elder brothers, Joseph and Vernon. The discovery of gold in the West had been booming and thousands believed that a fortune was to be made. At that time there were seven children in our family: I had four brothers – Joseph, Vernon, Eric and Roy – and two sisters Laura and Myra. My mother stayed at Maidstone with the younger children and my father arranged to send money over to support us until he could find a house.

In 1896 Mother got word that Father was very ill. Typhoid fever had broken out and hundreds were dying of this terrible disease. A few days later Mother received the sad news that Father had died. When Mother had got over the terrible shock, she decided to go over to the West, as Joseph and Vernon were still only teenagers. Mother left the rest of us with our grandparents at Barkers Creek. I was then nearly two years old.

Barkers Creek was situated sixty- three from Melbourne on the Bendigo road, three miles from the small town of Castlemaine . Grandpa and Grandma, whose surname was Carr, had

a small property with a few acres of orchard and five-roomed house. There were no aged pension in those days, nor were there any free doctors, hospitals and medicine, nor baby bonuses or endowment payments. So my grandparents had to live and keep us children on their own resources. Our mother was to send money to support us, but although she wrote letters she always made excuses for not being able to send anything.

Grandpa depended on odd jobs, such as ploughing orchards and pruning, to get a few pounds to keep us all. He, with my brothers Eric and Roy trapped rabbits, and the boys used to go out picking fruit on Saturday mornings during the fruit season.

Early in the year of 1898 Grandpa became very ill. A doctor came from Castlemaine twice a week to give him treatment, but his condition got worse and he died in October that year. I had turned four years old in August and remember Grandpa's illness and his funeral quite well.

After this tragedy Grandma became very worried as our only bread winner had been taken. She wrote to our mother telling her of our plight and asked for financial help. Although Mother wrote, she was unable to send any money. She said that she had married the man who employed her as a housekeeper, as she was forced to find work when she had found that Father had died not leaving enough money for her to live on. Our two elder brothers found it hard to get jobs, as they were too young to go down the mines and woodcutting in the bush as the only ways of obtaining work.

Grandma was shocked at hearing all this after the terrible ordeal she had just been through. She went out working- house-cleaning, washing and ironing. She was also an expert midwife. Nearly all the babies born in and around Barkers Creek were attended and helped by Grandma Carr and very few women needed a doctor. Grandma knew as much as any doctor on the subject.

My brother Eric, who was then twelve years old, had to leave school and go to work. My eldest sister Laura went to help our uncle who had lost his wife in an accident. He was a hawker, carrying stores, drapery, medicines and anything he could sell. My sister was ten years old, and Uncle's place was about three miles from Castlemaine on the Ballarat railway line called Cambells Creek. The accident had happened at the railway crossing. Our Aunt was killed and Uncle's spine was hurt so badly that he lost the use of his legs and never walked again. He had three children, all very young.

Early in 1899 Grandma became very ill and was unable to work. In fact, she had been seen by a doctor, who put her to bed. She had some internal complaint and the doctor came to see her twice a week for about three weeks. She was able to get up after that, but could only walk around for a short while. We were in terrible financial distress but at least Grandma could get around again. My brother Eric's wages were all we had and they amounted to twelve shillings and sixpence a week – not very much to feed five

Grandma overcame the financial trouble temporarily by getting a forward payments on her apple crop. The apples were a good eating variety and were easy to sell when ripe.

Grandma recovered from her sickness but found that the paid work she had been doing had been given to others. Many people had little feeling or sympathy for those in need.

Things got so bad that grandma decided to try and sell the property and take us over to the West to our mother. She put it up for sale and many people came to see it, but they all said the price was too high. She wanted three hundred pounds for the property, which consisted of twelve acres of land, five-roomed house, eight acres of orchard in full profit and a nice vegetable garden. All good loam. The agent advised Grandma to reduce the price to two hundred pounds. This she did and finally sold it for one hundred and sixty pounds. Some overdue bills had to be paid out of this.

About the second week in August 1899, we left Barkers Creek and went to Footscray, a suburb of Melbourne, where one of Grandma's daughter lived. We all stayed there until everything was arranged for our Western Australia trip.

Autobiography

What is an autobiography: An autobiography is a story based on a life of the writer.

Read the Autobiography of Albert Facey's book *A Fortunate Life*.

In Albert Facey's book we find a story of Australia. He was born in 1894 and lived the rough frontier life of a sheep farmer, survived the gore of Gallipoli, raised a family through the Depression and spent sixty years with his beloved wife, Evelyn. Despite enduring hardships we can barely imagine today. Facey always saw his life as a 'Fortunate One.'

Read the extract from Albert Facey's book and complete the answers below.

Please use complete and descriptive sentences in your answers.

- 1A. Albert Facey's father left his family in C1894. Can you explain why?
- 1B. Describe the result of this for the family.
2. Describe what happened to AB Facey's family when he was only two years old.
3. Who was Mr and Mrs Carr, where did they live, and how big was their property. Using dot points write down the effects on the family.
4. There was an economic problem. State what it was and the effect.
5. How was the family food supply augmented?
6. Describe the reasons why Grandma had to keep working.
7. Grandma fell ill. Using dot points write down the results and effects of her illness on the family.

Read the extract from The Happiest Refugee written by Anh Do

Anh Do nearly didn't make it to Australia. His entire family came close to losing their lives on the sea as they escaped from war-torn Vietnam. The book tells the incredible, uplifting and inspiring life story of one of our favourite personalities. Tragedy, humour, heartache and unswerving determination – a big life with big dreams. Ah's story will move all who read it.

Please use complete and descriptive sentences in your answers

1. Describe how Ahn's father managed to help his wife's bothers out of jail.
2. Ahn tells of the inadequacies of the boat. Write down, using dot points, those that you think are of the greatest importance.
3. What were the major problems connected with the navigation of the boat?
4. State the precautions used by the family to ensure some kind of safety.
5. Ahn explains quite clearly many events where the journey "was laced in jeopardy". Write down one you believe was the most dangerous.

What is an Auto biography? An autobiography is a story based on the life of the writer. Your task is choose a time in your life that had significance and write about it. First point to remember is that your readers know nothing about you so it is important to give enough information about you and the incident you have chosen to help them understand.

How to write your autobiography

Albert Facey began his book with information on his family and the events that led to five children arriving at Port Melbourne in 1899.

Albert Facey also sectioned his life's journey in three year sections or divisions giving each section a heading.

Ahn Do begins his story with description of meeting with his Dad after 13 years apart when his father left his mother. This followed with a chapter on how his mother and father met.

Stage 1. Decide where your will start your story. Look at some hints below:

- A chronology of your life, beginning with your birth and ending in the present, but mixing up the events to make the story more interesting.

OR

- You could begin your story with special moments from your childhood. Stating whether your childhood was happy or traumatic and heavy parental control

OR

- Tell the story of your heritage and moving forward from there. Telling parental response when you did something different or something about your culture celebrations.

OR

- Every good story has interesting characters, friends, family, foe who were part of your journey. Did you go to school and were there any interesting characters.

OR

- Your understanding of your life's journey and who you met on the way and their importance to your story.

It is always important to make a draft copy of what you want to say or describe.

All of this will take time but can be very rewarding.

Work shopping and drafting your autobiography

Decide what part of your life you would like to share.

Using dot points write down each point of the occasion.

- When was it?
- Who was involved?
- What exactly happened?
- How old were you?
- What were the feelings involved?
- Why was it important?

Wonderful News for Elnaz Tavancheh



A recent magazine featured the story of the ethnic Hazara refugee Elnaz Tavancheh, principally through an article from the AMES e-News. This article mentioned that as an asylum seeker on a bridging visa Elnaz could not get public funding for tertiary education while she was desperately hoping for both acceptance into a tertiary course and a fee waiver or some financial backing. Subsequently to the AMES article Elnaz's VCE results were published. The Support of Denis Moore and his staff, and her own very committed study effort, resulted in Elnaz achieving the quite remarkable ATAR score of 89. And top place in Persian (language) in Victoria.

Elnaz's older married sister, Samaneh, has a degree in English Literature from Mashhad University in northern Iran. She and her husband spent many months in the Inverbrackie Detention Centre in the Adelaide Hills. On their release John Webb hosted them at Thebarton and drove them to Melbourne where they are also living with bridging visas. From my first meeting with Elnaz I was aware that she had a reasonably good grasp of English. Samaneh had taught her when she was growing up in Mashhad.

Samaneh has been working as a volunteer with the social outreach programs of the Darebin City Council and took Elnaz with her to the Council's Christmas break-up. Some of the councillors met Elnaz and were amazed at her story and ATAR score. They were immediately enthusiastic about exploring a possible tertiary place for her. Two of the councillors are members of the Darebin Ethnic Communities Council and this council took the initiative by requesting a meeting with the Vice Chancellor of La Trobe University. I wrote an accompanying letter of request.

There was no response from the University for some weeks but clearly there was much discussion happening. Then came the extraordinarily humane and generous response from the Vice Chancellor and Dean of Science that Elnaz was offered a full scholarship by the University for a science course in 2015. The reason given by the University was Elnaz's excellent ATAR score. Her score has enabled her to now enrol for Biomedical Science this year, her very best hope.



At the Parade Graduation (November 2014) with from left Elnaz, Dr Paul Monk (Age opinion writer, author, advocate for Elnaz), Mark and Samaneh.

Courtesy of Mark O'Loughlin.

George says goodbye to a life in limbo



George Fomba and Family: Edna, Veronica Vanessa, and Roger.

As George Fomba and his family waited for a **resettlement** opportunity in a refugee camp in Guinea for 12 years, his thoughts were **plagued** with the fear of an unknown future.

'Our lives were in **limbo**,' George said. 'We didn't know what was going to happen.' It was then he promised (if, and when, he ever left there) he would help rebuild the lives of others who had endured similar hardships. 'I realised that if you are down and nobody is there to lift you up and restore your hope, there is nothing,' George said. 'You are dead until you are given life.'

'I always said in the camps that I would try and pay back in some way what was given to me. I want to help all people — not just people from my country or Africa.'

Born in Liberia in 1978, George had a childhood filled with challenges. His father, a **sergeant** in the military, was murdered by rebels in the **civil war** in 1990 and soon after, the family fled to a refugee camp in Guinea.

This placed a heavy **burden** on George, who, as the eldest son in a family of eight **siblings**, felt **pressure** to help his mother raise his brothers and sisters.

'Eventually, I left the refugee camp to work in a photography shop and I sent money to my family in the camp,' George said. 'I felt responsible to look after them.'

Tragedy struck in November 2004, a month before George's **migration** to Australia on a refugee visa. George's mother died in a minibus crash. She was returning from a migration health screening in Conakry, the capital city of Guinea, to the refugee camp.

The crash **exacerbated** the mixed emotions he already felt about saying goodbye to his brothers and sisters to start a new life in Australia, with his wife Veronica and first child, Edna.

George has since had two more children, Roger and Vanessa and has made a vast **contribution** to the South Australian community; staying true to the promise he made all those years ago in the refugee camp.

He is a **prominent** Liberian community member, President of the Liberian Community of South Australia and Commission Member of the South Australian Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission.

He has completed a diploma in community welfare work at Port Adelaide TAFE and is completing his second year of a degree in social work.

George said he thoroughly enjoys helping young people find their way in life.

'Seeing the smiles on the faces of young people is the best thing about my work,' George said. 'There are a lot of services available to help them and it's a matter of making them aware of those services and helping them access them.'

*George has developed the Liberian Community Youth Group. The group meets weekly for information sessions, **recreational** activities, soccer **tournaments** and leadership camps, with the goal of helping young people to realise their potential.*



GUINEA



AFRICA

Vocabulary Check

Place the words taken from the article with the correct definitions

The first word and definition has been completed. You may use a dictionary

Word No.	Word	Answer	Word Definition/meaning	
1.	limbo	1. = L.	A.	A high expectation
2.	resettlement		B.	A fighting amongst people of the same race and country
3.	burden		C.	Understood
4.	realised		D.	Troubled with doubt and worry
5.	siblings		E.	Fun and games in sport
6.	pressure		F.	Brothers or sisters
7.	migration		G.	A well-known person
8.	sergeant		H.	Move to another place or country
9.	civil war		I.	An official military rank
10.	tragedy struck		J.	A weight of family responsibility
11.	plagued with fear		K.	Provided a lot of assistance
12.	exacerbated		L.	A place of neglect and oblivion
13.	contribution		M.	Sporting competitions
14.	recreational		N.	A terrible happening
15.	tournaments		P.	Another place to live
16.	prominent		Q.	Made worse

Activity: Choose three words and use them in three separate and complete sentences

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Answers

Word Bank: 1 L; 2 P; 3 J; 4 C; 5 F; 6 A; 7 H; 8 I; 9 B; 10 N; 11 D; 12 Q; 13 K; 14 E; 15 M; 16 G

Puzzle: REBUILD

Solve the word puzzle by following each instruction. Using each letter write the whole word below.

1. The first letter in roof. _____



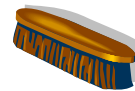
2. The fifth letter in house. _____



3. The first letter in brick _____



4. The third letter of brush _____



5. The fourth letter of string _____



6. The sixth letter of shovel _____



7. The first letter of drill _____



George's promise was to ..._____

Change the following statements into questions

1. George Fomba and his family waited for resettlement.

2. We did not know what was going on.

3. George had a childhood filled with challenges.

4. His father was a sergeant in the military.

5. Tragedy struck in November 2004.



Change the sentences below into positive statements.

1. We didn't know what was going to happen.

2. If you are down and nobody is there to lift you up.

3. There are not a lot of services available to help.

4. George did not enjoy helping young people.

5. This placed a heavy burden on George.

Prepositions of Time

KEY

IN	ON	AT
the morning	Wednesday	night
the evening	Saturday	Easter
February	Tuesday evening	Christmas
2014	Monday morning	the weekend
the spring		three o'clock
the holidays		

Using the above table to complete the questions below:

1. What did you do on _____?
2. What are you going to do in _____?
3. What are you doing at _____?
4. Are you going to see the match on _____?
5. Did you buy those clothes on _____?
6. Where will you be _____?
7. Who won the game _____?
8. Did you go to the cinema _____?
9. Did you stay home at _____?
10. What did you do in _____?

Complete the following sentences by underlining the correct preposition.

1. I was in the house (on, in, at) Friday afternoon.
2. Amina is paying. She won the lottery (on, in, at) Monday night.
3. There was a lot of good films on TV (on, in, at) Christmas.
4. There were a lot of people at the Australia Celebrations (on, in, at) the weekend.
5. Nita and Flo love the sun and the sea, so they always go to Dunsborough (on, in, at) January.

Answer the following questions taken from the story using the correct time preposition.

1. Where did George and his family wait for resettlement?

2. When was George born?

3. Where did the family flee from?

4. When did tragedy strike?

5. How did George manage to come to Australia?

6. Where does George work now?

Analysing the given text.

Search the given text to find answers to the questions below:

What? This question asks about the central theme or what the text is about.

When? This question asks about time or when it happened.

Where? This question asks for the places-geography.

Who? This question asks about the characters or people involved.

Why? This question concerns the reasons for the events.

Write a summary of the information gathered above. Use paragraphs and full sentence answers.

Complete the activity below by placing the correct word into the spaces provided taken from the text.

George says goodbye to

A life in limbo

As George Fomba and his family waited for an _____ opportunity in a refugee camp

In Guinea for 12 years, his thoughts were _____ with the fear of an unknown future.

'Our lives were in _____ George said. 'We didn't know what was going to happen.'

It was then he promised (if, and when, he ever left there) he would help rebuild the lives of others who had endured similar hardships. 'I realised that if you are down and nobody is there to lift you up and restore your hope, there is nothing,' George said. 'You are dead until you are given life.'

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'Eventually, I left the refugee camp to work in a photography shop and I sent money to my family in the camp,' George said. 'I felt responsible to look after them.'

_____ in November 2004, a month before George _____ to Australia

on a refugee visa, George's mother died in a minibus crash. She was returning from a migration health screening in Conakry, the capital city of Guinea, to the refugee camp.

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