

Insert for Sections A and B

Please remove this insert during reading time.

SECTION A

Text 1

The following transcript is an extract from a conversation between members of a book club. The conversation occurred in the home of one of the participants, Jennifer (J). The extract begins with the participants discussing Douglas Adams' novel, *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*. Other speakers in this transcript are: Tessa (T), Bronwen (B) and Rachel (R).

The following symbols are used in the transcript.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| [] | overlapping utterances |
| / | marked rising intonation |
| \ | marked falling intonation |
| ::: | prolongation of sound to the left |
| (.) | short pause |
| (..) | medium pause |
| (...) | long pause |
| - | truncated word |
| (H) | audible inhalation |
| WORD | especially loud in relation to surrounding talk |
| <u>word</u> | emphatic stress |
| >word< | fast pace in relation to surrounding talk |
| <word> | slow pace in relation to surrounding talk |
| { word } | transcriber comment |
| = | no perceptible break between turns (latching) |
| @ | laughter |
| @word@ | laughter through speech |

SECTION A – continued
TURN OVER

- 1 J I did the audio book/
 2 and I did my spring cleaning as I listened to it\ and I found it was quite funny/
 3 In spots/ (...) It was good/ [but I]
 4 B [What was] the difference between an audio book\ and a reading book/
 5 J It was Stephen Fry [too so] (...) [Stephen Fry] [was] (..) yeah he was (.) like (.) great\
 6 T [O:::h]
 7 R >[That'd be] [great]\<
 8 T [yeah]
 9 J <But sometimes it can *really*> make a book really bad\
 10 T =Mmm
 11 R Wait/ (H) Stephen Fry/ or just the audio book/
 12 J The audio book (...)
 13 Umm (..) what was it/ 'Looking for Alaska'/ or something like that/
 14 No (..) it was one of the other ones we did\
 15 It didn't go so well\
 16 R Did the speaker just get [to you/
 17 T [What] about that fire one/
 18 J Yeah (.) 'Fahrenheit 451'/ That was TERRIBLE as an audio book\
 19 Just (.) don't (.) >>do it [to yourself]<<
 20 R [@@@@]
 21 I don't think we were all that jazzed with that book though\
 22 T =yeah=
 23 R =So I don't know that it was the [audio element] that was the problem
 24 T [@@@]
 25 J [@@@@]
 26 B So (.) Can you do a test run/
 27 Like can you d- (.) get a test five minutes/
 28 J Yeah\ (.) you can preview it\
 29 R So you can get [a taste/
 30 J [Yeah]
 31 T Oh/ (...) do you just [download/] it
 32 R [Yeah] (.) [of course/] you would\
 33 J [Yeah] [iTunes] {snaps fingers}
 34 T Oh (..) ok\ I'm thinking (.) yeah (.) you go to [the library:::]/
 35 J [@@@@@]
 36 R [@@@@]
 37 B [@@@@]
 38 R How *old* are you/
 39 T What is @ this iTunes/@
 40 What is [this internet that you speak of/@]
 41 R [@@@@@@@@@]
 42 B [@@@@]
 43 T Dub dub dub [when it's a 'W'@] (..) and it's not a dot it's a full stop\
 44 R [@@@@@]
 45 J [@@@@@]
 46 Oh/(..) but you can get it from the library\
 47 You can get all your books from [the library\]

- 48 T [Yeah/(.) yeah\(.)] this is- I am familiar [with\(.) yes]
- 49 R [@@@@]
- 50 B [@@@@]
- 51 J [Oh God/ @@]
- 52 <I (...) TU:::NES>
- 53 T iTunes/ (...) I'm not allowed any Apple stuff in the house/
- 54 R Wha::t/
- 55 T Ben is like (.) anti-Apple\ (...) he's like IT man\
 56 So (..) he's got Apple stuff for testing=
 57 R =Really/=
- 58 T Yeah yeah/ (..) anti-Apple\ (...)
 59 Um:: (.) yeah (.) he's got Apple stuff for work just to test stuff/
 60 but he's like (..) I'm never buying an Apple thing\
 61 J What's wrong with him/
 62 B As an Apple user for many years/ it's a bit/(...)
 63 T Everyone else is catching up\
 64 B Yeah (.) surpassing them\
 65 R Yeah\
 66 B I had a problem with my iPad/(...)
 67 J Did you write them a letter/=
- 68 R Did you write them a letter\(...) Who writes [letters anymore/]
 69 J [@@@@@]
- 70 B I did/ actually\
 71 J Oh/
 72 B And I got a new iPad/ as a result\

**END OF SECTION A
 TURN OVER**

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SECTION B

Texts 2 and 3

The following texts are edited extracts taken from the website of the Australian Immigration Department. They both appear in the 'Australian Social Customs' section of the website.

Text 2

1 What is some common Australian word usage?

2 Much common word usage or 'slang' may seem strange to people new to Australia. Slang words start from
3 many different sources. Some words are shortened versions of longer words. Many were expressions already
4 used by migrants who came from the north of England. If you are unsure what an expression means, it is all
5 right to ask the person who said it to explain. Some common expressions are:

6 Bring a plate: when you are invited to a party and asked to 'bring a plate', this means to bring a dish of food to
7 share with your host and other guests. Take the food to the party in any type of dish, not just a plate, and it is
8 usually ready to serve. This is common for communal gatherings.

9 BYO: when an invitation to a party says 'BYO', this means 'bring your own' drink. If you do not drink
10 alcohol, it is acceptable to bring juice, soft drink or soda, or water. Some restaurants are BYO. You can bring
11 your own wine to these, although there is usually a charge for providing and cleaning glasses called 'corkage'.

12 Arvo: This is short for afternoon. 'Drop by this arvo' means please come and visit this afternoon.

13 Barbeque, BBQ, barbie: outdoor cooking, usually of meat over a grill or hotplate using gas or coals. The host
14 serves the meat with salads and bread rolls. It is common for a guest, when invited to a BBQ, to ask if they
15 should bring anything.

16 Cuppa: a cup of tea or coffee 'Drop by this arvo for a cuppa' means please come and visit this afternoon for a
17 cup of tea or coffee.

18 Loo or dunny: These are slang terms for toilet. If you are a guest in someone's house for the first time, it is
19 usually polite to ask permission to use his or her toilet. 'May I use your toilet please?' Some people ask,
20 'Where's the loo?'

21 Fair dinkum: honest, the truth. 'Fair dinkum?' when used as a question means, 'Is it really true?'

22 Flat out: busy.

23 Shout: to buy someone a drink. At a bar or a pub when a group of friends meet, it is usual for each person to
24 'shout a round', meaning buy everybody a drink. Each person takes a turn at buying a 'round'. It is also
25 acceptable to say that you do not drink (alcohol) by saying that you are a 'teetotaler'. This also means you are
26 not obliged to shout.

27 Bloke: a man. Sometimes if you ask for help, you may get an answer to 'see that bloke over there'.

28 How ya goin?: 'How are you going?' means 'How are you?' or 'How do you do?' It does not mean what form
29 of transport are you taking. Sometimes it can sound like 'ow-ya-goin-mate'.

30 For more information on Australian slang see [Australian slang](#).

SECTION B – continued
TURN OVER

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Text 3**31 Why do we have days of celebrations and holiday?**

32 On this page

33 [Australia Day](#)

34 [Anzac Day](#)

35 [Melbourne Cup Day](#)

36 [NAIDOC Week](#)

37 [Other important occasions](#)

38 Australians hold certain days each year as special days of national meaning. We may recognise the day with a
39 holiday for everyone or we can celebrate the day as a nation with special events. Most states and territories
40 observe some of the public holidays on the same date. They have others on different dates or have some days that
41 only their state or territory celebrates. In larger cities, most shops, restaurants and public transport continue to
42 operate on public holidays. In smaller towns, most shops and restaurants close. Christmas and Easter are two of
43 the main public holidays. Other important national dates are:

44 Australia Day

45 Australia Day, January 26, is the day we as a people and place celebrate our nationhood. The day is a public
46 holiday. The day marks the founding of the first settlement in our nation by European people.

47 Anzac Day

48 Anzac Day is on April 25 the day the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) landed at Gallipoli in
49 Turkey in 1915 during World War I. This day is set apart to hold dear the memory of those who fought for our
50 nation and those who lost their life to war. The day is a public holiday. We remember with ceremonies, wreath
51 laying and military parades.

52 Melbourne Cup Day

53 Melbourne Cup Day happens on the first Tuesday of November each year. The cup is a world famous horse race.
54 Most people, whether at work, school or home, stop and watch the race on television. It is a public holiday in
55 metropolitan Melbourne. In other places and mainly in the workplace, many people have a lunch or party to
56 celebrate Melbourne Cup.

57 NAIDOC Week

58 NAIDOC Week starts on the second Sunday in July and is a week of highlighting Aboriginal and Torres Strait
59 Islander peoples and heritage. NAIDOC Week is the outcome of a long history of Aboriginal and Torres Strait
60 Islander efforts to bring issues of concern to the notice of governments and the public.

61 Other important occasions

62 There are other events that are not public holidays but celebrate an aspect of Australia. There is Australian
63 Citizenship Day on September 17 that celebrates the importance of Australian citizenship. Harmony Day on
64 March 21 celebrates our racial respect and community harmony. Australians also love to celebrate many other
65 occasions. More and more Australians adopt other festivities such as Chinese New Year, which is not a public
66 holiday.

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