

# Contents

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b><i>Taurama Acts 1–2 (euphemism / sarcasm / performing skills)</i></b>	
	Term 1 Weeks 1–2	1
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b><i>Taurama Acts 3–5 (colloquialisms / register)</i></b>	Term 1 Weeks 3–5
		14
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b><i>Marabe (the film medium / transitions / summarising articles)</i></b>	
	Term 1 Weeks 6–7	29
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b><i>Life stories (literary terms / stating your opinion)</i></b>	Term 1 Weeks 8–10
		46
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b><i>Imaginative writing for WEX preparation (mood / senses / comparisons / style)</i></b>	Term 2 Weeks 1–3
		62
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b><i>Career clips (tabulating information / genres)</i></b>	Term 2 Weeks 4–6
		76
<b>Unit 7</b>	<b><i>Behind the scenes of a film (film-making / 6-hat film critiques / idioms)</i></b>	Term 2 Weeks 7–8
		94
<b>Unit 8</b>	<b><i>Hard news (requirements / format / structure)</i></b>	Term 2 Weeks 9–10
		106
<b>Unit 9</b>	<b><i>Soft news (feature articles / technical writing)</i></b>	Term 3 Weeks 1–2
		120
<b>Unit 10</b>	<b><i>Advertisements, articles and letters (formatting / stereotyping)</i></b>	
	Term 3 Weeks 3–5	134
<b>Unit 11</b>	<b><i>Which Way, Big Man? (author’s intent / referencing / reviewing)</i></b>	
	Term 3 Weeks 6–8	148
<b>Unit 12</b>	<b><i>Four kinds of poems (rhyme / rhythm / satire / symbolism)</i></b>	
	Term 3 Weeks 9–10	162
<b>Unit 13</b>	<b><i>WEX preparation (WEX exam / written expression types)</i></b>	Term 2
		183
<b>Unit 14</b>	<b><i>English Past Paper (examination practice)</i></b>	Term 4 Weeks 1–2
		193

## Readings

211

<b>1</b>	<b><i>Taurama</i></b> (Units 1–2) A PNG play by Nora Vagi Brash	213
<b>2</b>	<b><i>PNG and Democratic Governance</i></b> (Unit 3, Writing) Three articles from a Grade 12 Written Expression Examination Booklet	230
<b>3</b>	<b><i>Sir Michael Somare</i></b> (Unit 4, Text 3) Articles 1–6	234
<b>4</b>	<b><i>Josephine Abaijah and Sir Michael Somare</i></b> (Unit 4, Text 4) Papua Basena Movement, Rugby League Riot and Papuan Housewives Demonstration	238
<b>5</b>	<b><i>Feature articles</i></b> (Unit 9, Literary features) ‘The life of a rural mother in PNG’, ‘Try stopping Petronia Kaima’	242
<b>6</b>	<b><i>‘Grandmother’</i></b> (Unit 10, Writing) A unique description	245
<b>7</b>	<b><i>Which Way, Big Man?</i></b> (Unit 11, Texts) A play by Nora Vagi Brash	246
<b>8</b>	<b><i>WEX preparation</i></b> (Unit 13) WEX exam, keywords for WEX tasks	257
<b>9</b>	<b><i>English Past Paper</i></b> (Unit 14) Examination practice	277

# Unit 11

## *Which Way, Big Man?*

(author's intent / referencing / reviewing)

Term 3 Weeks 6–8

In this unit you will study another play written by Nora Vagi Brash, *Which Way, Big Man?* The play script is in the Readings (pp. 246–256). It contains the words of the actors and the stage directions.

### Section 1: Texts

#### **Text 1: *Which Way, Big Man?* Scenes 1–4**

*Which Way, Big Man?* was written by the well-known Papua New Guinean playwright Nora Vagi Brash, and performed for the first time by the PNG National Theatre Company in 1976.

It highlights the problems of living in a changing society. Gou Haia is living between two societies, the expatriate society in the capital of the newly independent country of Papua New Guinea and his own traditional society.

If you look closely at the picture of Gou Haia, you can see his two roles, his role as an elite Papua New Guinean public servant and his village role. The expatriate society consists of his bosses from the government offices, senior expatriate doctors from the hospital, overseas businessmen and academics from the university. Members of his



The two sides of Gou Haia

traditional society come to his high-covenant government residence as visitors. As you read and perform the play, think about the relationships between the characters.

The first four scenes of the play (pp. 246–250) give the setting and introduce you to the main characters. Study the interactions of Gou and of Sinob with others. Each of them handles their situation in Port Moresby society differently. Pita, the domestic servant, understands the characteristics of Gou and Sinob very well.

## Glossary

**stage directions** – words written in a play script in italics that explain how the stage should be arranged and instruct actors how to move and speak (e.g. *calling out loudly* or *whispering*).

**expatriate** – working in a foreign country, usually for a fixed length of time

**Gou Haia** – This is a pun (a joke that is based on word sounds and word meanings). In English, Gou's name sounds like 'Go higher'. This tells us that he is an ambitious man who is looking for a job promotion.

**Snob** – This is also a pun. Her name sounds very much like the English word 'snob'. A snob is a person who thinks he/she is better than other people. Snobs look down on people whom they consider to be unimportant and inferior

**vodka and tomato juice** – an alcoholic drink, a mixture of vodka and tomato juice

**martini vermouth** – an alcoholic drink, a mixture of vodka and strong wine

**it slipped my mind** – idiomatic expression meaning 'I forgot'

**perfume** a liquid with a sweet smell sprayed onto the skin to give a pleasant smell, like body spray

**fashion-conscious** – a word used to describe people who like to keep up with the latest fashions

**gibberish** – speech that is meaningless or difficult to understand

**peckish** – hungry (colloquial)

**Yuck!** – an exclamation that indicates that something is disgusting or horrible

**a salad** – a mixture of vegetables eaten cold and often uncooked, a Western type of food

**to grill** – to cook on or under a heated surface, such as on a rack over a fire

**T-bone steak** – a large piece of good quality beef attached to a T-shaped bone, very expensive and tasty

**to mimic** – to imitate someone, especially as a joke (past tense is 'mimicked', present participle is 'mimicking')

**Money doesn't grow on trees** – a proverb meaning 'Money is hard to earn.'

**to flash money around** – to show off by spending money very freely (idiomatic)

**to be sick and tired of something** – to be very annoyed about something that is happening very often (idiomatic)

*I'm sick and tired of you coming to class late.*

**not one more word about it** – meaning 'Don't say anything more about this or I will become very angry' (idiomatic)

**She won't mind.** – meaning 'She will be happy to do that.' 'It will not be a problem.' (colloquial)

**Behind every successful man, there is a woman.** – a proverb meaning 'If a man succeeds, it is usually because in the background a woman is helping him.'

**down to business** – meaning 'Let's get on with the job.' (colloquial)

**academics** – a general term for the professors and lecturers at a university

**catering people/caterers** – businesses that provide food and drink for social events

**savouries** – small pieces of tasty food that are spicy or salty, rather than sweet or sugary

**mineral water** – a non-alcoholic drink containing small amounts of dissolved minerals

**hairdresser** – a person whose job it is to cut and style people's hair

**Exercise 1 Use glossary words/expressions**

1. "Son, you need to get a part-time job to pay for your university fees." \_\_\_(proverb)\_\_\_.
2. The university contracts \_\_\_\_\_ to supply the food for the student mess.
3. At first, babies speak \_\_\_\_\_, but in a short time they start to form sentences and learn the languages their parents speak.
4. \_\_\_(idiom)\_\_\_ I do not want to talk about your request for a boom box any more.  
I'm \_\_\_(idiom)\_\_\_ of everyone in the family expecting me to buy things for them.
5. "Did you bring a newspaper home?"  
"Oh, sorry it \_\_\_(idiom)\_\_\_ . I'll bring one tomorrow."
6. \_\_\_\_\_ ladies like to buy stylish clothes, and they often go to the \_\_\_\_\_ to have their hair cut and styled in a modern way.
7. I like cake and biscuits with plenty of sugar in them. I'm not very keen on \_\_\_\_\_.
8. If you have tomatoes, lettuce, radishes and spring onions, you could make a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Have you seen little Joe \_\_\_\_\_ his teacher? It's really funny.
10. "That's enough jokes. Let's get \_\_\_(colloquial expression)\_\_\_ . Open your books at page 6," instructed the teacher.
11. A little bottle of \_\_\_\_\_ is a good gift to give to a stylish young lady.
12. Don't \_\_\_(idiom)\_\_\_ . Thieves will notice and make plans to rob you.
13. Mary helps her husband a lot in his new business project. \_\_\_(proverb)\_\_\_ .
14. \_\_\_\_\_ know a lot about the theory of agriculture, but sometimes they lack practical experience.
15. Don't be afraid to ask Ms Soh to help you with your maths problem.  
\_\_\_\_\_(colloquial expression)\_\_\_ .

**Exercise 2 Know the characters**

In the following table, put the names of characters from scenes 1–4 in the first column to match the statements about their relationships in the second column.

	treats Pita in a condescending way.
	makes a respectful request to Gou.
	wants to treat his relatives in a friendly way but is restricted by his wife's attitudes and expectations.
	speaks to Sinob in an affectionate manner.
	thinks Sinob is a very bossy woman.
	speaks very politely to Sinob.

**Exercise 3 Comprehension (Scenes 1–4 pp. 246–250)**

1. Why is Gou anxious to listen to the news? (7)
2. What type of people does Sinob like to spend her time with? (8)
3. What is Sinob's attitude towards village people and village food? (2, 4, 6)
4. Choose three adjectives from the list below that best describe Pita.  
boring, obedient, depressed, frustrated, serious, funny
5. Choose three adjectives from the list below that best describe Hegame. (5)  
ignorant, apologetic, aggressive, embarrassed, polite, unkind
6. Choose three adjectives from the list below that best describe Sinob.  
snobbish, polite, authoritative, very status-conscious, generous, supportive
7. Choose three adjectives from the list below that best describe Gou.  
unfriendly, ambitious, kind, lazy, easily influenced by others, stubborn