

Appendices

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Appendix I: Instances of elementary verbal genres in MIs

Mystery Object: Torres Strait Island

Historic Recount	(F1L1) For thousands of years , Torres Strait Islanders have traded both Australia and Papua New Guinea. Trade between Cape York and Muralug included spears, throwing sticks and ochre (a mineral used to colour things). From Papua New Guinea came bows and arrows, cassowary and bird-of-paradise feathers, dogteeth and stone-headed clubs. Today , materials such as plastics and electrical goods come from Australia.
Compositional Report	(F3L1) On the top of the object is a <i>Beieam</i> . Which is a Torres Strait Islander word for a shark. This object is unique to the Torres Striate Islands culture.
Descriptive Report	(F4L1) The sea is very important to the people of the islands. It's not surprising, since it makes up over 90% of their environment. Torres Strait Islanders have a name for every reef, island and atoll in the whole region –and there are hundreds of them!
Taxonomy Report	(F4L2) Of the many islands of the Torres Strait, 17 are inhabited, by just over 8000 people. In the past, the main items that came from the Torres Strait were shell ornaments . These included pearl shell pendants and strands of olive shells .
Descriptive Report	(F4L3) Mer Island Different groups in the Torres Strait Islands use totems to symbolize their unique identity. A totem is an object that represents a clan or family. One clan from Mer in the eastern islands has a shark or beizam, totem. The shark reminds the Islanders to respect its home, the sea.
Historic Recount	(F5L1) In ancient times , the people from Mer Island followed the Malo-Bomai religion, which set out special rules and beliefs for everyday life. Religious leaders made objects to use in important ceremonies and in war. The objects were made from local materials such as turtle shell, shark's jaw and feathers. The beizam is a modern examples of these kinds of objects.
[[Report & Explanation]]	
Compositional Report ^	(F5L2) In the mid-1800s , large amounts of pearl shell were found in the Torres Strait Islands. Pacific Island, Malay and Japanese divers came to dive for the shell. Their songs, languages and dances influenced Torres Strait Islanders. Today, Torres Strait Islander objects can be made from modern materials such as plywood, fishing line, and even hoses fittings.
Descriptive Report ^	
Consequential Explanation	(F5L3) In 1871 , the London Missionary Society introduced Christianity to the Torres Strait Islands. Torres Strait Islander people developed a unique way of blending traditional and Christian rituals. Christianity is an important part of Torres Strait islander life today, alongside traditional beliefs.
^Descriptive Report	(F5L4) Every year in July , communities throughout the Torres Strait gather together to celebrate the arrival of Christianity in the coming of Light festival. Traditional Islander objects and dances are also part of the festival. The dances blend Torres Strait islander, Pacific Islander and modern European movements and music, reflecting the history of the islands.
Descriptive Report	(F8L1) Clan and totem animals. The many different clans in the Torres Strait islands use totems as a symbol of their identity. Totems can be birds, turtles, sharks, crocodiles and fish. They often feature in Torres Strait islander art and ceremonies.

Compositional Report (F8L2) Feathers for sea foam: This part of the object is made of feathers. These represent sea foam breaking around the shark's mouth as it swallows fish. Creatures from the sea appear on lots of Torres Strait islander objects, including tools, paintings, ornaments and canoes.
(F8L3) Wooden Base: The base of this object is made from plywood, which Torres Strait Islanders get from Australian mainland. In the past, a natural local material such as bamboo would have been used.

(F8L4) Jaw Strings: The jaws of the object open and close by pulling strings. Select the arrows to try it yourself. In the past, real shark's teeth would have been used for the jaws. Today the teeth are made from a modern material such as plastic.

Descriptive Report (F9L1) Playing Games: Torres Strait islander children play both modern and traditional games. Handball games were traditionally played with balls made of woven pandanus strips. Islander children have always spent a lot of time playing and swimming in the sea.

(F9L2) Sailing and fishing: Torres Strait Islanders are experts at fishing. They eat more seafood than anyone else on Earth! Because fishing is so important, canoes and fishing tools have a major place in Torres Strait Islander culture. Many canoes are decorated with special ornaments.

(F9L3) Ceremonies and dancing: Ceremonies and dances have many functions on the Torres Strait Islands. Each can has ceremonial dances with their own style of singing and dancing. Different dances with elaborate costumes are used to celebrate a wedding, mark an event or mourn death at a funeral. Ceremonial dances often include totem objects, to encourage a positive relationship with the supernatural. Knowledge is passed on through dance, singing, storytelling and art.

Descriptive Report This is a beizam headdress, worn by male Torres Strait Islander dancers. Headdresses are an important part of ceremonial dance costumes. They often have movable parts. This Beizam headdress was made by the artist Ken Thaiday.

"Everyday procedure" (F1-F10) We are going to investigate a type of indigenous object from the Torres Strait Islands that is still used today. It is also linked to ancient traditions. Take a look at the object by using the arrows to turn it around. What do you think it is? Can you work out what it is? Type in your guess. Now select Where is it from? to find more about it. Compare the object to these things to find out its sizes. Now select A Closer Look to examine the object in detail. Are you getting any closer to solving the mystery? You thought the object was Tote. Do you want to change your mind? Here are these activities from traditional to modern Torres Strait islander life. Examine each to see if you can find out what the object might be used for. It's time to decide what this mystery object is. Your last guess was that it is Dancing Tool. Now that you have more information, what is the object?

New Homes

Historic Account (F1L1) World War II (1939-45) forced millions of people in Europe to leave their homes as cities were bombed, towns destroyed, people sent to labour or concentration camps and the economy left in ruins. To encourage some of these people to make Australia their new home, the Australian Government passed the Displaced Persons Act, which allowed certain European immigrants to come to Australia from 1947.

Historic Account	(F1L3-L9) World War II lasted for 6 years from 1939 to 1945. Millions of people in Europe lost their lives and many more saw their homes and way of life destroyed. Haunted by the memories of war, many preferred to start a new life far away from Europe. Australians have been horrified by the images of the war in Europe and wanted to help the refugees. The Australian government also wanted to increase the population and boost the economy. In 1947, it passed the Displaced Person's Act, which allowed selected Europeans to come to Australia. Over the next five years, an estimated 170,000 people came from Europe to start a new life in Australia.
Bibliographic Recount	(F3L1-L6) Petronella Wensing was born in 1924 in Tachwingen, a town in the Netherlands or Holland. Petronella was just 16 years old and studying to be a teacher when her town was bombed during World War II . Her country was occupied by the Germans. Petronella's family was fettered by the war as her brothers and sisters were sent to work in a German labour camp. In 1948 , she met Michael. They were married and later had two sons. After the war , many people in Holland could not find work. Michael was unemployed. The Dutch government and the Catholic migration office encouraged the Wensings to move to a country less affected by war. They decided to immigrate to Australia. The Australian government welcomed refugees from Europe. Petronella was sad to leave the Netherlands. But with two sons and a new baby on the way, she hoped for a better life in Australia. Petronella was very talented at sewing. She brought her sewing equipment with her and made dresses and other items. She made a bobbin lace map of her new home featuring Australian animals and birds. After few years in Australia , the family was separated, as Michael had to move to Canberra for work. Petronella stayed with her sons in a migrant hostel in Sydney. The family was eventually reunited in Canberra. In Canberra, she studied for 3 years to qualify as a textile-design teacher and taught for 16 years . Petronella became a well-known artist and also worked with church and community organisations to help other migrants to build a new life in Australia.
Bibliographic Recount	(F4L1-L6) Lilija Brakmanis was born in 1904 in Sloka, a town in Latvia, which is a country boarded by the Baltic sea on one side and Russia on the other. At university , Lilija trained to be a dentist and married an army officer Edwards Bro. When she graduated she started her own dental practice and gave birth to her only daughter Dace. At the beginning of World War II, in 1939 , Russian troupes occupied Latvia. Thousands of Latvian fled the oppressive rule of the Soviet government. The war continued. Lilija's husband was killed by the Soviet army in 1941 . And soon after , Latvia was occupied by German troupes. Lilija and her daughter fled for Germany in a small ship kept by one of her patients. Lilija had lost her business, her home and her husband. She lived in Berlin and then moved to Leipzig where she worked as a dentist until the war ended in 1945 . After the war ended , the Russians occupied eastern Germany. Lilija and Dace fled to western Germany, which was occupied by the Americans. Lilija then lived in a displaced persons camp for about two years . She remarried in 1946 and lived with her daughter and second husband. In the camp, the United Nation's refugee organisation helped Lilija translate important documents into English to make it easier for her to start a new life in a safe country. This one states she was a professional dentist. Lilija heard that Australia welcome refugees and that she could use her dentist skill there. In 1949 , she decided to take her equipment and her family to Australia to start a new life. But when she arrived in Australia , Lilija found out she was not allowed to work as a dentist. She had to earn a living by cleaning instead. Eventually , her qualifications were partly recognized and Lilija became a practicing dentist in Canberra.
Procedure	(F4L1) Curator's tips You need to creat four exhibits, one for each room in the museum. Each exhibit will be on different theme, related the experience of immigrants. 1. To start, select one of the themes in the Work space: for example, leaving home.

2. **Decide** which items in your Storage area best fit that theme and move them into your Work space. You can change the order by moving images into the spaces between them. You can delete images by moving them from the Work space.
3. **Select** Possible meanings for ideas about which theme an item might belong with.
4. **Type** a description for each item by selecting it in the Work space and then choosing Write description. Try to explain to visitors why this item is related to the theme.
5. **Write** an introduction for your exhibition by selecting the label at the front of the Work space. Use this to explain how the themes relates to immigrants' experiences.
6. You can **create** your own theme by selecting Room 4 title in the Preview area and then type in your own theme.
7. **Select** Go to exhibition to see our work displayed in the museum.

First Golden Age of Cricket

Procedure	(F1L1) You are about to learn more about Australia's golden age of cricket, from 1900-1904. WHILE the first golden age of cricket is loading, drive the ride-on lawnmower and write your name over the oval.
Historic Account	(F2L9-L12) Once these countries were all part of the British Empire. Cricket was invented in England. As British people settled in other countries, they brought their sports with them. Cricket was first played in Australia 200 years ago, in early 1800s. For the first hundred years the cricket was played in Australia, Australian teams were not much of a match for the English. But all that changed in the period following federation in 1901 . Australia's cricket has become a new inspiration for the new nation.
Procedure	(F2L13) Your task: where do you think the most successful cricketing teams come from? Select then locations, THEN select done. (F2L14) This is where the ten Test cricket teams come from. Compare this map with the map of British Empire in 1935.
Procedure	(F3L1) Your task: FIRST find out about the men and women who helped make Australia a great cricketing nation. THEN make a newsreel about these early cricket legends.
Biographic Recount	(F4L1-L3) Victor Trumper (1877-1915) Victor Trumper was a tall and graceful cricketer. He was born in Sydney and played for New South Wales. This Australia hero became famous around the period of Australia's Federation in 1901 . Australians were proud of their new nation and had a growing desire to beat the English at their own game—cricket. Trumper is known as one of the greatest batsman in the history of cricket. In the rainy English summer of 1902 , he helped the Australian team beat England in the Ashes. He made a record number of runs for an Australian at the time. Trumper's batting success made him many fans. He was known for his modesty and his loyalty to his team. Australians loved their champion, and thousands came to watch him play.
Biographic Recount	(F6L1-L4) Sir Donald Bradman (1908-2001) Don Bradman was born in Cootamundra, NSW. His favorite game as a child was to throw a golf ball against the water tank in his backyard and then hit with his cricket bat as it rebounded. Even then he was developing the talent that would make him Australia's best-known cricket legend. Bradman was skilled at every aspect of cricket,

but he is a legend for his batting. He is considered by many to be the best batsman ever, breaking many records during his career. He was **only 20 years old** when he was chosen to play for Australia **in the 1928-29** Test Series against England. In the 1932-33 Test Series, the English team's fear of Bradman's batting was so great that they invented the 'bodyline'. This meant that the English bowler aimed for the batsman's body instead of the wicket. With this dangerous play, the English team won the series. Unfortunately, it also injured Australian cricketers. The cricketer lovers of Britain presented Bradman with this silver trophy **in September 1948**. The trophy is a replica of the Roman marble vase at Warwick Castle, Britain and is called 'The Warwick Vase' replica. The People newspaper arranged for a subscription to purchase the 50 cm-high trophy that was a tribute from British cricket fans. **In 1949**, the famous cricketer became Sir Don Bradman when he was knighted by the King for his services to cricket.

Biographic Recount	(F8L1-L3) Eddie Gilbert (1905-78) Eddie Gilbert was an Aborigine born in the Barambah government run settlement in south-east Queensland. It was here that he learned to play cricket. Later he would become a legend for his fast bowling. This bowling hero became a sports star in the 1930s , drawing thousands of fans to watch his sizzling speed. People joked that he bowled so fast, you could see puffs of smoke from his patch. But despite his huge popularity and skill, Gilbert was never selected for the Australian team. At this time , discrimination against Indigenous Australians meant that Gilbert was blocked from rising too high in his sport. Though in the end , cricket officials succeeded in destroying Gilbert's career because of the colour of his skin, Australian fans loved him. He was very popular and Australians took national pride in his talent.
Biographic Recount	(F10L2) Mollie Flaherty (1914-89) Mollie 'the Demon' Flaherty was one of New South Wales's fastest bowlers from 1934 to 1949 . She also played for the Australian team from 1937 to 1939 . Known as the 'Demon' because of her fiery personality and speedy pitches. Flaherty was good at many sports. She was also an Australian baseball pitcher, with a strong accurate arm.
Historic Recount	(F10L3) 1937, the Australian women team travelled from England to play in the Test Series. It was the first match ever played by women at the famous London cricket ground, the Oval. The match was a draw.
Interview: "Recount"	(F10L1) I can remember when I started to bowl, they hadn't seen a lady fast bowler. And one of them then said: "Ah, she must eat all meat before she came in the course." (F10L4) She had that lovely bowling action and flexibility. She was the best thing to be bowler, then and now. She was just at the top. (F10L5) The thing is those terrible stockings we had. We had all the suspenders to clip them up. I couldn't stand them. Ah, these always terrible.
Procedure	(F11L1) Now make a newsreel about the different sports heroes who helped to make Australia great cricketing nation.
Procedure	(Move a clip to the left in the Edit bar by tabbing to it and selecting the L key. Move a clip to the right in the Edit bar by tabbing to it and selecting the R key.
Procedure	F11L2) Editor's tips Step 1. Look at the Clip collection and decide which clips you want to use. Step 2. Select and move clips to the Edit bar at the bottom of the screen. You can move or delete clips until you are happy with them. Step 3. Write a short introduction for your newsreel that tells the audience what it is about Step 4. When your newsreel is ready, select Go to Add the clip to the Edit bar by tabbing to it and selecting the A key.

Edit bar

Remove a clip from the edit bar by tabbing to it and selecting the Delete key.

Gold Rush!

Procedure	(F1L1) The year is 1865 and there's a gold rush on in Australia. You are about to journey to Victorian goldfields to join thousands of others trying to strike it rich. You will find yourself in Ballarat, where you can buy all you need for life on the goldfields. WHILE 'Gold Rush!' is loading, try your luck at this
Historic Account	(F3L3) Hi I'm Ling. My father has come to Australia from China to find gold. Thousands of people are still rushing here from lots of different countries. That's why it is called the Gold Rush.
Procedure	(F7L2) Miner's tips : You are going to the goldfields to mine for gold. BEFORE you leave you should: Consider buying a permit from the permit office, (if you choose not to buy a permit you will save money but the troopers may close down your mine) Choose a type of mine (either alluvial or shaft) by selecting the map. Buy the tools you need for your mine, either alluvial or shaft, from the tool store. Buy enough supplies from the supply store to keep you alive in the harsh goldfields. Hint: the goldfields are a two-day walk away, so it is best to buy supplies for about a month)
Historic Account	(F8L1) To mine for gold you have to buy a permit. In China if you find gold, it goes straight to the rulers. In Australia, you can keep it as long as you have a permit. That's why so many people are coming here.
Procedure	(F9L1) How to buy something: To pay for an item, select the price tag. Your money will change automatically. WHEN you check the price , you can go to the Currency Converter to find about pounds (£) and shillings (s).
Conditional Explanation	(F9L3) Miners Permit: This miner's permit entitles the holder to dig, search for and remove gold at a plot of land in Ballarat. Permit expires in 1 year. Permit must be produced whenever demanded by those under government authority.
Descriptive Report	(F9L5) Currency Converter: Making cents of pounds and shillings In 1865, Australia still used British currency: pounds and shillings. This is the pound symbol: £. This is the shilling symbol: s. There were 20 shillings in £ 1. £ 1 in 1865 would be about 45 Australia dollars today. 1 shilling in 1865 would be about \$2.25 today.
Descriptive Report	(F10L3) Alluvial gold is gold find in flakes or lumps, near the surface of the earth. Australia gold mine began like this: A single miner can find gold with just a few tools, so most of it has already been found. But some Chinese miners are still finding gold under the surface because they work in teams.
Sequential Explanation	(F10L2) Alluvial gold is gold that has been chipped out of rocks by the wind and the weather. The flakes or lumps of gold wash into creeks and rivers, where they sink to the riverbed. To find alluvial gold, miners separated the sand or dirt from the heavier gold. They did this using a pan or a cradle.
*Taxonomy Report	(F10L3) These are some of the tools for alluvial mining. Miners from around the world have brought their mining skills to the Australian goldfields.
Explanation	(F12L1) You will need some mining tools before you start digging. Luckily, some of

the miners from other countries brought tools with them that are specially made for the job. They didn't exist in Australia before.

Descriptive Report

(F12L3) Cradle: The cradle separates dirt, clay and gravel from gold. As the miner rocks the cradle, water washes through the dirt, separating out the gold.

(F12L5) Shovel: The shovel is used to load rocks and dirt into the pan or cradle

(F12L7) Pan: The first gold pans used in Australia were just frying pans without handles! Shaking the pan gently through water separates fine dirt and gravel from tiny flakes of gold.

(F12L9) Pick: The pick is used to break up rocks and clay to find hidden gold.

Descriptive Report

(F14L1) Life on the goldfield is not comfortable. You have to live in a tent in a crowded camp with thousands of other miners. Food is bad and expensive, up to triple the price of food in Melbourne.

Procedure

(F14L2) Buying supplies: **Explore** the supplies. To **buy** an item, **select** its price tag. You **can buy** the same item as many times as you like. It will take you two days to walk to your allotment and two days to walk back, so **choose** your supplies carefully. **Remember**, you will find more gold if you can work a whole month without having to come back to town for more supplies.

Descriptive Report

(F14L4) You'll need a tent to live on the gold fields. It won't keep you warm in the cold weather, but it will keep you dry when it rains.

Tent: A tent will keep you dry in the rain and protect you from the hot sun.

(F14L 6) It can get very cold at night in the goldfields. If you don't want to get ill you would need woolen blanket.

Blankets: Woollen blankets will keep you warm at night.

(F14L8) Damper is a sort of bread miners eats a lot. It is made of flour mixed with water and cooked over a campfire. If you are lucky there won't be any weevils in your flour.

(F1410) Mining in the heat makes you thirsty. Miners drink lots of tea, because the water on the goldfield has to be boiled to make it safe to drink.

Tea: 2 lbs of tea. This will last for two weeks.

(F14L12) Thousands of sheep herded to the goldfields so there's plenty of mutton. But it's hard to keep it fresh in the heat. Butchers make each day than most miners. Mutton 2lbs of salted mutton. This will last for eight days.

"Everyday Procedure"

(F1-F16) Are you ready to join the rushing dig for gold? Let's start.

We have arrived in Ballarat. Most of the goldfields are couple days of walk away, so you need to make sure you have everything you need before setting out.

Make sure the permit shows your name. Troopers can ask for it any time. Miners have been beaten up and arrested for not having a permit.

Select a flag to find out about alluvial and shaft mines.

You need to choose one before you can search for gold. Now choose your allotment.

That's the piece of land you are allowed to mine.

Find out about each tool and then buy the tools you need for your mine. Go back to the map if you need help.

Dig over! Congratulations! You have found 31.5 ounces of gold. By adding luck you have found 27 more ounces of gold. In total, this is worth £ 97. That's a great result for all your hard work! Play again?

Medical Emergency at Lonely Creek!

- *Explanation** (F1L1-L3) Australia is a vast country. Much of its territory lies far from cities. These isolated areas are known as the outback. In 1867, copper was discovered in the Queensland outback. The mines brought people from all over the world to work in the new industry. In those days, living in the outback meant you were far from everything. There were no cars or trucks, so the copper and other supplies were transported by camels. Most of the camel drivers came from Pakistan and Afghanistan. There were no telephones in the outback then either, so communicating over long distances was difficult. So what did people do in an emergency? Let's go back in time to a place in the outback called Lonely Creek ...
- *Recount** (F2L1) Hundreds of camel riders work in the outback town of Cloncurry, taking supplies to the copper mines. One of the riders, Sayed, has fallen off his camel and broken his leg very badly.
- Procedure** (F2L1) Your task is to get urgent medical help. It won't be easy – you are a long way from the nearest doctor.
- (F2L2) **FIRST** you **need to contact** someone for help. Each of these people can help, but who can get help the fastest? **Select** each person **TO find out** more about them **BEFORE** you **decide**.
- Descriptive Report** (F3L1) Patrick O'Grady: Post master
Location: Cloncurry post office
Distance from Lonely Creek: 20 km
Time to reach the post master by camel: Almost an hour and a half
How he can help: He can send a telegram to a doctor in Brisbane.
- Conversation offering service** (F3L2) We don't have a doctor in town, but I can send an urgent message by telegram to a doctor in Brisbane.
- Descriptive Report** (F3L3) What is a telegram? In 1890, the most common way to send a long-distance message quickly was by telegraph. The telegraph system used signals to represent the alphabet. The signals were sent down a telegraph line by tapping a key. At the other end of the line, an operator translated the sounds into words.
- Descriptive Report** (F5L1) Shahla Ahmed: Domestic worker and farm hand
Location: Cattle station near Lonely Creek
Distance from Lonely Creek: 1 km
Time to reach her by camel: About five minutes
How she can help: Shahla can take Sayed into town in a horse-drawn buggy.
- Conversation offering service** (F5L2) Accidents are dangerous in the outback. There's no way to contact anyone to come to you – you have to take the hurt person to someone who knows medical aid. I could help. I've got a horse-drawn buggy.
- Descriptive Report** (F5L3) What is a horse-drawn buggy? In 1890, cars had just been invented and were not widely used. People got around on foot, on horses, or in buggies: small coaches pulled by horses. Some wealthy people had their own horse-drawn buggies. Otherwise you could pay to be taken somewhere by buggy. In the outback, this was the closest thing to public transport.
- Descriptive Report** (F7L1) Ken McDougal: Minister
Location: Church just outside Cloncurry
Distance from Lonely Creek: 10 km
Time to reach the minister by camel: Less than an hour
How he can help: The minister is the only person nearby who knows medical aid.

Conversation offering service	(F7L2)I have some knowledge of medical aid and think I can relieve Sayed's pain. But we must get a doctor to him quickly!
Descriptive Report	(F9L1) Location: Brisbane Hospital Distance from Lonely Creek: 1721 km Time to reach the doctor by camel: It will take weeks to ride to Brisbane from here. How he can help: Dr Weiss is the closest qualified doctor.
Conversation offering service	(F9L2)I have some knowledge of medical aid and think I can relieve Sayed's pain. But we must get a doctor to him quickly!
“Everyday Procedure”	(F10L1) You must go by camel to tell one of these people that Sayed has broken his leg. Who should you go to first? Ken McDougal Patrick O'Grady Dr Weiss Ken McDougal (F10L2) Well done! You've reached Patrick O'Grady, who is ready to send a telegram to the doctor from the post office. Select the telegram to read it, and then send it.
Telegraph genre	(F11L1) Urgent message To: Dr Weiss, Brisbane Hospital From: Patrick O'Grady, Cloncurry Post master Camel rider fallen at Lonely Creek, 20 km north of Cloncurry. Broken leg. Please come immediately. (F11L2)Response To: Post master, Cloncurry Message received. Dr Weiss will come to treat injured rider. Please advise the fastest way to Lonely Creek.
Procedure	(F12)You need to work out the fastest way for Dr Weiss to get to Cloncurry. FIRST, investigate each transport option. THEN send a telegram to the doctor telling him the best way.
Descriptive Report	(F12L1)(Horse-drawn buggy) In this period, buggies were used for public transport. They were slow but reliable. (F12L2)(Camel) Camels were used to transport goods to and from the copper mines. Where there were no proper roads, they were the best way to cross the outback. (F12L3)(On foot) Most of the time, townspeople got from place to place by walking. This was the slowest way to get around, but didn't require any means of transport.
Procedure	(F12L1)The doctor could ride all the way from Brisbane to Cloncurry by buggy. This would take nearly 12 days. He could take the train to Charleville, and then continue the journey by buggy. That would take almost nine and a half days. A buggy ride from Cloncurry to Lonely Creek is 20 km, which takes just over one and a half hours. (F12L2) The doctor could ride the 1077 km from Charleville to Lonely Creek on a camel. But this would take more than four weeks. He could ride a camel the 20 km from Cloncurry to Lonely Creek. For this short distance, a trotting camel could get there in a little over an hour. (F12L3) The doctor could walk the 1057 km from Charleville to Cloncurry on foot. But this would take over six weeks. He could walk 20 km from Cloncurry to Lonely Creek, which would take about ten hours.

Telegraph: [[Procedure]]	(F12L4) Dr Weiss: Please come urgently. To reach us, you must: Take a buggy from Brisbane to Cloncurry (12 days) Take a train from Brisbane to Charleville (2 days) Take a horse-drawn buggy from Charleville to Cloncurry (7 days) Take a camel from Charleville to Cloncurry (29 days) Walk from Charleville to Cloncurry (44 days) Ride by camel from Cloncurry to Lonely Creek (under 1.5 hour) Walk from Cloncurry to Lonely Creek (10 hours) We will meet you at Lonely Creek to take you to the accident victim.
Procedure Recount	(F13L1) Congratulations! You've saved Sayed! Total time it took the doctor to reach him: (less than ten days) You found medical aid treatment for Sayed as quickly as possible. You contacted the nearest doctor by telegram. You chose the fastest travel plan for the doctor to get from Brisbane to Lonely Creek. Lucky for Sayed that he had your help!
Procedure	(F14L1) As you have discovered, transport was slow and communication was difficult in the first outback settlements. It took a long time to get medical help, so illness or injury could mean death. Now we've jumped to 1935, 65 years later. New inventions have brought great improvements. Let's find out how things have changed ... (F14L2) In 1935, the cattle industry was booming. Being a stockman was a dangerous and demanding job. In this emergency, William has fallen from his horse. Your task is the same as before, but look out for new transport and communications inventions to help you. First you need to contact someone for help. Find out about each of these people and decide who to go to first.
Descriptive Report	(F15L1) Barney Browne: Post master Location: Cloncurry post office Distance from Lonely Creek: 20 km Time to reach the post master by horse: Less than one hour How he can help: The post master can send a telegram to the doctor.
Conversation offering service	(F15L2) I'm Barney Browne, and I run the Cloncurry post office. Sure, I can send a telegram for you. But there's a faster way to contact the doctor.
Descriptive Report	(F17L1) Dr Johnson: Doctor Location: Cloncurry Royal Flying Doctor Service Distance from Lonely Creek: 20 km Time to reach the doctor by horse: Less than one hour How he can help: Dr Johnson is the closest qualified doctor.
Conversation offering service	(F17L2) I work for the Royal Flying Doctor Service. We put Australia's first Flying Doctor base right here in Cloncurry. My pilot and I can be in the air within 45 minutes of receiving your message.
Descriptive Report	(F17L3) The Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) The RFDS was set up in 1928 by Reverend John Flynn to improve health care in the outback. Alf Traeger invented the two-way radio for the RFDS, which allowed people in the outback to call for help. RFDS bases were set up in outback towns, each with an airplane, medicine, a nurse, a doctor and a pilot. When a call for help was received, a Flying Doctor was soon in the air and on the way!
Descriptive Report	(F19L1) Douglas McKenzie: Minister Location: Church just outside Cloncurry Distance from Lonely Creek: 10 km Time to reach the minister by horse: About half an hour

How he can help: The minister knows first aid.





Conversation offering service	(F19L2) I know some basic first aid. But the best thing to do is ask the local doctor to fly to Lonely Creek. He can treat the victim on the spot.
Descriptive Report	(F21L1) Rachel Austin: Farmer's daughter; two-way radio operator Location: Cattle station near Lonely Creek Distance from Lonely Creek: 1 km Time to reach her by horse: About five minutes How she can help: She can use the Traeger two-way radio to call the Flying Doctor in Cloncurry.
Conversation offering service	(F21L2) Since 1929, the Royal Flying Doctors have had a base in Cloncurry. They gave our cattle station this two-way radio and trained me in Morse code. I can call for help right away.
Descriptive Report	(F21L3)(What is the Traeger two-way radio?)This famous Australian invention allowed people living in the outback to contact the outside world.The messages were sent using Morse code (a system of signals).When the first radios were distributed, mainly women learned how to operate them, since they were more likely to be working inside near the radio.The first radios were powered by pedals. Later versions used battery power.
“Everyday Procedure”	(F22L1) (You must go by horse to tell one of these people that William has broken his leg. Who should you go to first? (F22L2) Rachel Austin can use the Traeger two-way radio to call the Flying Doctor immediately. You can ride there in minutes. Continue?
“Interview”	(F23L2)The radio network has really reduced the risks of living in the outback. I'm really proud that I am able to help the Flying Doctors by sending messages in Morse code. We feel a lot less isolated out here now.
“Interview”	(F24L2) At our base, we've got a radio operator, a nurse and me – the doctor. We pick up calls from dozens of remote outback cattle stations, mines and sheep farms. Once we know the location of a sick person, I can be in the plane and on my way in 45 minutes.
Descriptive Report	(F25L1) (Congratulations!) You have saved William by getting him medical help quickly with a Flying Doctor. The Flying Doctor service remains an essential lifeline in the Australian outback. Today the RFDS network of bases means that no-one in Australia is more than two hours away from medical help.
Taxonomy Report	(F25L2) Emergency communications and transportation 1890 Communications: Telegrams Transportation, Camel Riding, Train, Horse and buggy Emergency communications and transportation 1935 Communications: Two-way radio, Telegrams Transportation: Plane, Train, Car Emergency communications and transportation today Communications: Telephone, Radio Transportation: Plane, Car, Helicopter

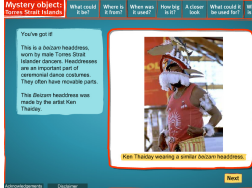
*both texts constitute the first stage in their respective generic schema, with the remainder of the genre realised through interactive game.

Appendix II: MIs: Macrostructures






1. Product-based MIs


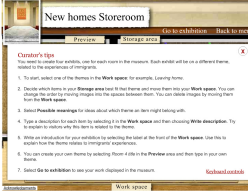


Mystery Object: Torres Strait Island

Generic Stages		Screen Shots (examples)	Transcriptions of verbal Text	Typical elementary verbal genres
Initiation	Introduction		* <i>Animation</i>	
	Task Specification		Welcome to the Torres Strait Islands. Hundreds of island are found here. The climate is warm and tropical. We are going to investigate a type of indigenous object from the Torres Strait Islands that is still used today. It is also linked to ancient traditions	Procedure
	Information Navigation		Thousands of years ago: ceremonial objects. In ancient times, the people from Mer Island followed the Malo-Bomai religion, which set out special rules and beliefs for everyday life. Religious leaders made objects to use in important ceremonies and in war. The objects were made from local materials such as turtle shell, shark's jaw and feathers. The beizam is a modern examples of these kinds of objects.	Various: e.g. History genres & Report
Closure	Task Production		What is it? It's time to decide what this mystery object is. Your last guess was that it is Dancing Tool. Now that you have more information, what is the object? It's an ornament used to decorate a canoe. It is a household sculpture. It is a headdress worn in the ceremonial dancing. It is a headdress worn in the ceremonial dancing.	

<p>Task finis</p>		<p>You've got it! This is a beizam headdress, worn by male Torres Strait Islander dancers. Headdresses are an important part of ceremonial dance costumes. They often have movable parts. This Beizam headdress was made by the artist Ken Thaiday</p>	
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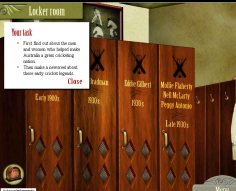

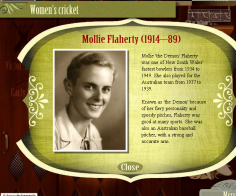
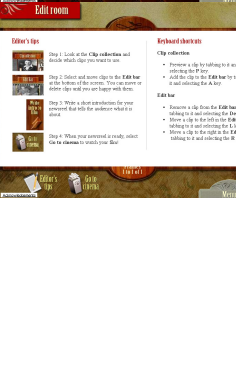

New Homes

Generic Stages		Screen Shots (examples)	Transcriptions of verbal Text	Typical elementary verbal genres
Initiation	Loading Overview		<p>World War II (1939-45) forced millions of people in Europe to leave their homes as cities were bombed, towns destroyed, people sent to labour or concentration camps and the economy left in ruins.</p> <p>To encourage some of these people to make Australia their new home, the Australian Government passed the Displaced Persons Act, which allowed certain European immigrants to come to Australia from 1947.</p> <p>Drive the car over the countries' signs to see how many immigrants from that country came to Australia from 1947 to 1952.</p>	<p>Historic Account</p> <p>Procedure</p>
	Game			
	Introduction		<p>World War II lasted for 6 years from 1939 to 1945. Millions of people in Europe lost their lives and many more saw their homes and way of life destroyed. Haunted by the memories of war, many preferred to start a new life far away from Europe. Australians have been horrified by the images of the war in Europe and wanted to help the refugees. The Australian government also wanted to increase the population and boost the economy. In 1947, it passed the Displaced Person's Act, which allowed selected Europeans to come to Australia. Over the next five years, an estimated 170,000 people came from Europe to start a new life in Australia. Find out the stories of two of the women who made the trip.</p>	<p>Historic Account</p>
	Task Specification		<p>Explore the stories of these two immigrants to Australia.</p> <p>When you have finished you will create a museum exhibition about their experiences.</p> <p>Choose one of the photos to begin.</p>	<p>Procedure</p>
Navigation	Information Navigation		<p>(Audio) Petronella Wensing was born in 1924 in Tachwingen, a town in the Netherlands or Holland. Petronella was just 16 years old and studying to be a teacher when her town was bombed during World War II. Her country was occupied by the Germans. Petronella's family was fettered by the war as her brothers and sisters were sent to work in a German labour camp. In 1948, she met Michael. They were married and later had two sons. After the war, many people in Holland could not find work. Michael was unemployed. The Dutch government and the Catholic migration office encouraged the Wensing's to move to a country less affected by war. They decided to immigrate to Australia. The Australian government welcomed refugees from Europe. Petronella was sad to leave the Netherlands.</p>	<p>Biographic recount</p>

		<p>But with two sons and a new baby on the way, she hoped for a better life in Australia. Petronella was very talented at sewing. She brought her sewing equipment with her and made dresses and other items. She made a bobbin lace map of her new home featuring Australian animals and birds. After few years in Australia, the family was separated, as Michael had to move to Canberra for work. Petronella stayed with her sons in a migrant hostel in Sydney. The family was eventually reunited in Canberra. In Canberra, she studied for 3 years to qualify as a textile-design teacher and taught for 16 years. Petronella became a well-known artist and also worked with church and community organisations to help other migrants to build a new life in Australia.</p>	
Closure	<p>(Task Deconstruction)</p> 	<p>Curator's tips You need to create four exhibits, one for each room in the museum. Each exhibit will be on different theme, related the experience of immigrants.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To start, select one of the themes in the Work space: for example, leaving home. 2. Decide which items in your Storage area best fit that theme and move them into your Work space. You can change the order by moving images into the spaces between them. You can delete images by moving them from the Work space. 3. Select Possible meanings for ideas about which theme an item might belong with. 4. Type a description for each item by selecting it in the Work space and then choosing Write description. Try to explain to visitors why this item is related to the theme. 5. Write an introduction for your exhibition by selecting the label at the front of the Work space. Use this to explain how the themes relates to immigrants' experiences. 6. You can create your own theme by selecting Room 4 title in the Preview area and then type in your own theme. 7. Select Go to exhibition to see our work displayed in the museum. 	<p>Procuere</p>
	<p>Task Production</p> 		
	<p>Task finis</p> 		

First Golden Age of Cricket





Generic Stages		Screen Shots (samples)	Transcriptions of verbal Text	Typical elementary verbal genres	
Initiation	Loading	Overview	<p>You are about to learn more about Australia's golden age of cricket, from 1900-1940. While the first golden age of cricket is loading drive the ride-on lawnmower and write your name across the oval</p>	Procedure	
		Game			
	Introduction		Introduction		
			Where did cricket come from?	<p>Australian was passionate about cricket and famous as a cricket nation. But how do cricket come to be such big part of our culture? Here's the clue. In which other country is cricket very popular?</p>	
			Where did cricket come from?	<p>Why do you think all these teams so good at cricket? Once these countries were all part of the British Empire. Cricket was invented in England. As British people settled in other countries, they brought their sports with them. Cricket was first played in Australia 200 years ago, in early 1800s. For the first hundred years the cricket was played in Australia, Australian teams were not much of a match for the English. But all that changed in the period following federation in 1901. Australia's cricket has become a new inspiration for the new nation.</p>	Historic Recount



	Task Specification		<p>Your task</p> <p>First find out about the men and women who helped make Australia a great cricketing nation</p> <p>Then make a newsreel about these early cricket legends.</p>	Procedure
Navigation	Information Navigation		<p>Australia women's cricket</p> <p>In the first year of the 1900s, women played cricket in free local matches organised by women, for women. However, by the 1930s, women's cricket had become more popular. Thousands of fans came to the English team's 1934 Tour of Australia. During the period, Australian women cricketers were at their peak.</p>	Historic Recount
			<p>Mollie Flaherty (1914-89)</p> <p>Mollie 'the Demon' Flaherty was one of New South Wales's fastest bowlers from 1934-1949. She also played for the Australian team from 1937 to 1939.</p> <p>Known as 'the Demon' because of her fiery passion and speedy pitches. Flaherty was very good at many sports. She was also an Australian baseball pitcher, with a strong and accurate arm.</p>	Biographic Recount
Closure	(Task Deconstruction)		<p>Editor's tips</p> <p>Step 1. Look at the Clip collection and decide which clips you want to use.</p> <p>Step 2. Select and move clips to the Edit bar at the bottom of the screen. You can move or delete clips until you are happy with them.</p> <p>Step 3. Write a short introduction for your newsreel that tells the audience what it is about</p> <p>Step 2. When your newsreel is ready, select Go to cinema to watch your film!</p> <p>Keyboard shortcuts</p> <p>Clip collection</p> <p>preview a clip by tabbing to it and selecting the P key.</p> <p>Add the clip to the Edit bar by tabbing to it and selecting the A key.</p> <p>Edit bar</p> <p>Remove a clip from the edit bar by tabbing to it and selecting the Delete key.</p> <p>Move a clip to the left in the Edit bar by tabbing to it and selecting the L key.</p> <p>Move a clip to the right in the Edit bar by tabbing to it and selecting the R key.</p>	Procedure
	Task Production			

	Task finis			
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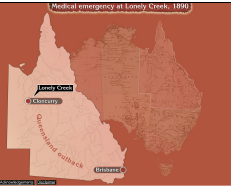
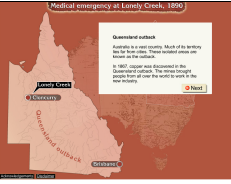
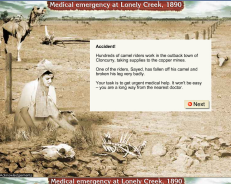

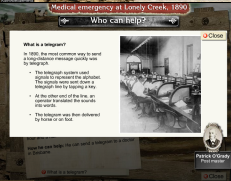
2. Mission-oriented MIs

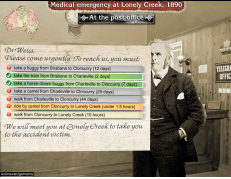

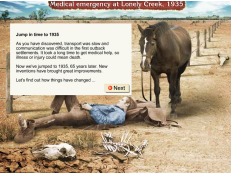
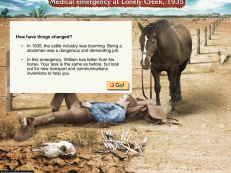
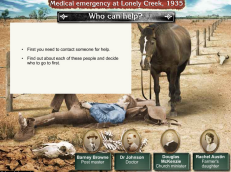
Gold Rush!

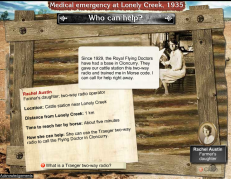



Generic Stages		Screen Shots (samples)	Transcriptions of verbal Text	Typical elementary verbal genres
Initiation	Loading	Overview	The year is 1865 and there's a gold rush on in Australia. You are about to journey to Victorian goldfields to join thousands of others trying to strike it rich. You will find yourself in Ballarat, where you can buy all you need for life on the goldfields. While 'Gold Rush!' is loading, try your luck at this!	Procedure
		Game		
	Introduction		 <p>Audio) Ling: Hi I'm Ling. My father has come to Australia from China to find gold. Thousands of people are still rushing here from lots of different countries. That's why it is called the Gold Rush.</p>	History Recount
	Task Specification		 <p>(Audio) Ling: Are you ready to join the rushing dig for gold? Let's start.</p>	Procedure
Navigation	(Task Deconstruction)		<p>To mine for gold you need to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buy a permit in the permit office. Buy enough supplies in the supply store to last you up to one month. Select the map and choose the type of mine where you will work. When you have chosen your mine, go to the tool shop and buy the tools you need to mine for gold. <p>After you have everything you need, select To goldfields and get to work!</p>	Procedure
	Information Navigation		 <p>To mine for gold you have to buy a permit. In China if you find gold, it goes straight to the rulers. In Australia, you can keep it as long as you have a permit. That's why so many people are coming here.</p>	
	Task Production		 <p>Pay miner's permit Buy now? Yes No Currency converter</p>	

Closure	Task finis			
			<p>Dig over! Congratulations! You have found 31.5 ounces of gold. By adding luck you have found 27 more ounces of gold. In total, this is worth £ 97. That's a great result for all your hard work! Play again?</p>	Procedure

Medical Emergency at Lonely Creek

Generic Stages	Screen Shots (samples)	Transcriptions of verbal Text	Typical Elementary verbal genres
Initiation			
		<p>Australia is a vast country. Much of its territory lies far from cities. These isolated areas are known as the outback. In 1867, copper was discovered in the Queensland outback. The mines brought people from all over the world to work in the new industry. In those days, living in the outback meant you were far from everything. There were no cars or trucks, so the copper and other supplies were transported by camels. Most of the camel drivers came from Pakistan and Afghanistan. There were no telephones in the outback then either, so communicating over long distances was difficult.</p> <p>So what did people do in an emergency? Let's go back in time to a place in the outback called Lonely Creek ... \</p>	Historic Account
		<p>Hundreds of camel riders work in the outback town of Cloncurry, taking supplies to the copper mines. One of the riders, Sayed, has fallen off his camel and broken his leg very badly. Your task is to get urgent medical help. It won't be easy – you are a long way from the nearest doctor.</p>	
Navigation		<p>First you need to contact someone for help. Each of these people can help, but who can get help the fastest? Select each person to find out more about them before you decide</p>	Procedure
		<p>What is a telegram? In 1890, the most common way to send a long-distance message quickly was by telegram. The telegraph system used signals to represent the alphabet. The signals were sent down a telegraph line by tapping a key. At the other end of the line, an operator translated the sounds into words.</p>	Report

Closure	Task Production		<p>Please come urgently. To reach us, you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take a buggy from Brisbane to Cloncurry (12 days) Take a train from Brisbane to Charleville (2 days) Take a horse-drawn buggy from Charleville to Cloncurry (7days) Take a camel from Charleville to Cloncurry (29 days) Walk from Charleville to Cloncurry (44 days) Ride by camel from Cloncurry to Lonely Creek (under 1.5 hour) Walk from Cloncurry to Lonely Creek (10 hours) <p>We will meet you at Lonely Creek to take you to the accident victim.</p> <p>Send directions</p>	
	Task finis		<p>Your telegram has been sent. Congratulations! You've saved Sayed! Total time it took the doctor to reach him: (less than ten days) You found medical aid treatment for Sayed as quickly as possible. You contacted the nearest doctor by telegram. You chose the fastest travel plan for the doctor to get from Brisbane to Lonely Creek. Lucky for Sayed that he had your help!</p>	
Task Repeated in 1935				
	Introduction		<p>(How have things changed?) As you have discovered, transport was slow and communication was difficult in the first outback settlements. It took a long time to get medical help, so illness or injury could mean death. Now we've jumped to 1935, 65 years later. New inventions have brought great improvements. Let's find out how things have changed ...</p>	
	Task specification		<p>In 1935, the cattle industry was booming. Being a stockman was a dangerous and demanding job. In this emergency, William has fallen from his horse. Your task is the same as before, but look out for new transport and communications inventions to help you.</p>	
Navigation	(Task Deconstruction)		<p>First you need to contact someone for help. Find out about each of these people and decide who to go to first.</p>	Procedure

<p>Information Navigation</p>		<p>(Rachel)n Since 1929, the Royal Flying Doctors have had a base in Cloncurry. They gave our cattle station this two-way radio and trained me in Morse code. I can call for help right away. Rachel Austin: Farmer's daughter; two-way radio operator.</p> <p>Location: Cattle station near Lonely Creek Distance from Lonely Creek: 1 km Time to reach her by horse: About five minutes How she can help: She can use the Traeger two-way radio to call the Flying Doctor in Cloncurry.</p>				
		<p>(What is the Traeger two-way radio?) This famous Australian invention allowed people living in the outback to contact the outside world. The messages were sent using Morse code (a system of signals). When the first radios were distributed, mainly women learned how to operate them, since they were more likely to be working inside near the radio. The first radios were powered by pedals. Later versions used battery power.</p>				
<p>Task Production</p>		<p>Dr Johnson is based at the Royal Flying Doctor Service in Cloncurry. He can fly to Lonely Creek in less than an hour. But first you have to contact him to tell him about William's injury. Riding there is not the fastest way. Continue? Yes, ride to RFDS in Cloncurry. No, try someone else first.</p>				
<p>Task Fin</p>		<p>You have saved William by getting him medical help quickly with a Flying Doctor. The Flying Doctor service remains an essential lifeline in the Australian outback. Today the RFDS network of bases means that no-one in Australia is more than two hours away from medical help.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="658 925 1704 1197"> <tr> <td data-bbox="658 925 929 1197"> <p>Emergency communications and transportation 1890</p> <p>Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telegrams <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camel Riding • Train • Horse and buggy </td> <td data-bbox="936 925 1198 1197"> <p>Emergency communications and transportation 1935</p> <p>Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-way radio • Telegrams <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plane • Train • Car </td> <td data-bbox="1205 925 1704 1197"> <p>Emergency communications and transportation today</p> <p>Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone • Radio <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plane • Car • Helicopter </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Emergency communications and transportation 1890</p> <p>Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telegrams <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camel Riding • Train • Horse and buggy 	<p>Emergency communications and transportation 1935</p> <p>Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-way radio • Telegrams <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plane • Train • Car 	<p>Emergency communications and transportation today</p> <p>Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone • Radio <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plane • Car • Helicopter 	<p>Procedure</p>
<p>Emergency communications and transportation 1890</p> <p>Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telegrams <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camel Riding • Train • Horse and buggy 	<p>Emergency communications and transportation 1935</p> <p>Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-way radio • Telegrams <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plane • Train • Car 	<p>Emergency communications and transportation today</p> <p>Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone • Radio <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plane • Car • Helicopter 				

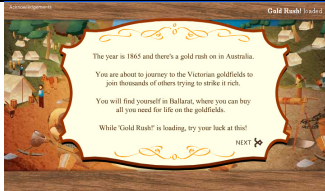

Appendix III Coding Schema: *Gold Rush!*





||: Ranking Clause [[]] Embedded Clause




SMALL CAP: CONJUNCTIVE RELATIONS


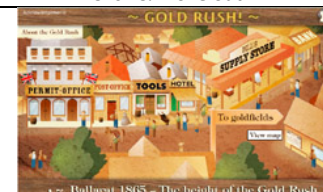
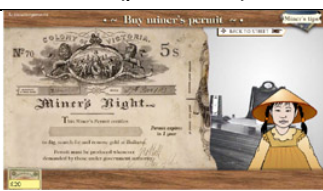
Colour codes for lexical strings: participants, mining objects, locations, activity sequences (multimedia interactive)




Colour codes for mood: Subject, Appraisal Finite, Modality

Frame		Visual		Audio	
Seq.	Layer	IMAGE	LANGUAGE	LANGUAGE	Others
1	1. Overview		<p>The year is 1865 and there's a gold rush on in Australia. You are about to journey to Victorian goldfields to join thousands of others trying to strike it rich. You will find yourself in Ballarat, where you can buy all you need for life on the goldfields. While 'Gold Rush!' is loading, try your luck at this! (Next)</p> <p>The year is 1865. and there's a gold rush on in Australia. You are about to journey to Victorian goldfields. to join thousands of others trying to strike it rich. You will find yourself in Ballarat, where you can buy all you need for life on the goldfields. While 'Gold Rush!' is loading, try your luck at this! (Next) Imperative</p>		
2			<p>Search the minefields and select the miners' tools shown</p> <p>Search the minefields and select the miners' tools shown Imperative</p>		





3					<i>Music</i>	
		Fade in				
	^1. place					
		Move in				
	^2. boats					
		Move in				
	^3. Ling			<p>Hi I'm Ling. My father has come to Australia from China to find gold. Thousands of people are still rushing here from lots of different countries. That's why [[it is called the Gold Rush.]]</p> <p>Hi I'm Ling. My father has come to Australia from China to find gold. Thousands of people are still rushing here from lots of different countries. That's why [[it is called the Gold Rush.]]</p>		
4		Zoom in				
	^1.Ling					
		Zoom in				


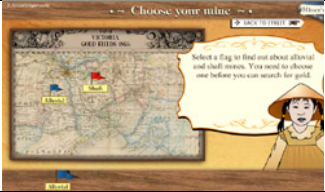

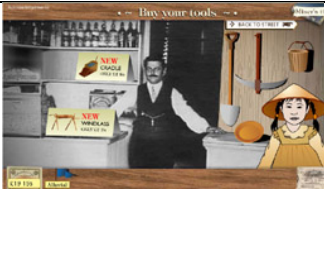

5	^1. Ling				
		Fade Out/In			
6	^1. Ling			Are you ready to join the rushing dig for gold? Let's start.	
		Click (Enter)		Are you ready to join the rushing dig for gold? <Polar Interrogative> Let's start. <Imperative>	
7					Street noises
		Move in			
	^1. Ling			We have arrived in Ballarat. Most of the goldfields are couple days of walk away, so you need to make sure you have everything you need BEFORE setting out.	
		Appear		We have arrived in Ballarat. Most of the goldfields are couple days of walk away, so you need to make sure you have everything you need before setting out.	




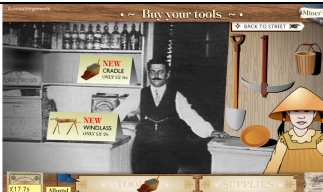

	2. Text box		<p>You are going to the goldfields to mine for gold. BEFORE you leave you should: Consider buying a permit from the permit office, (if you choose not to buy a permit you will save money) but the troopers may close down your mine) Choose a type of mine (either alluvial or shaft) by selecting the map. Buy the tools [[you need for your mine, either alluvial or shaft,]] from the tool store. Buy enough supplies from the supply store to keep you alive in the harsh goldfields.</p> <p>Hint: the goldfields are a two-day walk away, so it is best [[to buy supplies for about a month]]) AFTER you have everything you need, select To Goldfields AND get to work! How to buy items To buy an item: Find out about the item.</p> <p>Miner's tips You are going to the goldfields to mine for gold. Before you leave you should: Consider buying a permit from the permit office, (if you choose not to buy a permit you will save money but the troopers may close down your mine) Choose a type of mine (either alluvial or shaft) by selecting the map. Buy the tools you need for your mine, either alluvial or shaft, from the tool store. Buy enough supplies from the supply store to keep you alive in the harsh goldfields. Hint: the goldfields are a two-day walk away, so it is best to buy supplies for about a month) After you have everything you need, select to goldfields and get to work!</p>		
		<p>Click & Move out</p> 			Street noises
8	^1. Ling	<p>Click (permit office)</p> 		<p>To mine for gold you have to buy a permit. In China, if you find gold, it goes straight to the rulers. In Australia, you can keep it as long as you have a permit. That's [[why so many people are coming here]].</p> <p>To mine for gold you have to buy a permit. In China, if you find gold, it goes straight to the rulers. In Australia, you can keep it AS LONG AS you have a permit. THAT'S WHY SO MANY PEOPLE ARE COMING HERE.</p>	
		<p>Appear</p>			



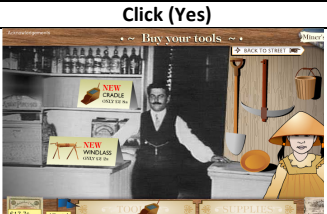
2 Buying Instruction		<p>How to buy something To pay for an item, select the price tag. Your money will change automatically. When you check the price, you can go to the Currency Converter to find about pounds (£) and shillings (s).</p> <p>How to buy something To pay for an item, select the price tag. Your money will change automatically. When you check the price, you can go to the Currency Converter to find about pounds (£) and shillings (s).</p>		
	Click (Close) & Move out			
		<p>Miners Permit This miner's permit entitles the holder to dig, search for and remove gold at a plot of land in Ballarat. Permit expires in 1 year. Permit must be produced whenever demanded by those under government authority.</p> <p>Miners Permit This miner's permit entitles the holder to dig, search for and remove gold at a plot of land in Ballarat. Permit expires in 1 year. Permit must be produced whenever demanded by those under government authority.</p>		
3 Permit				
	Click (5C)			
4.Cashier				
	Click (Currency Converter)			



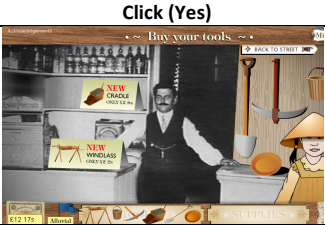


	5.Currency Converter		<p>Currency Converter Making cents of pounds and shillings In 1865, Australia still used British currency: pounds and shillings. This is the pound symbol: £ This is the shilling symbol: s There were 20 shillings in £ 1</p> <p>Currency Converter Making cents of pounds and shillings In 1865, Australia still used British currency: pounds and shillings. This is the pound symbol: £ This is the shilling symbol: s There were 20 shillings in £ 1</p>		
		<p>Click (next)</p> 	<p>What is it worth today? £ 1 in 1865 would be about 45 Australia dollars today. 1 shilling in 1865 would be about \$2.25 today.</p> <p>What is it worth today? Wh- interrogative £ 1 in 1865 would be about 45 Australia dollars today. 1 shilling in 1865 would be about \$2.25 today.</p>		
	6.Name	<p>Click (Yes)</p> 	<p>Enter your name</p>	<p>Make sure the permit shows your name. Troopers can ask for it any time. Miners have been beaten up and arrested for not having a permit.</p> <p>Make sure Imperative the permit shows your name. Troopers can ask for it any time. Miners have been beaten up and arrested for not having a permit.</p>	
		<p>Type in (names)</p> 			
		<p>Enter</p> 			
		<p>Click (back to street)</p> 			





9=7					
		Click (view map)			
10	1. Ling + 2 Text box		Select a flag to find out about alluvial and shaft mines. You need to choose one BEFORE you can search for gold. Select a flag to find out about alluvial and shaft mines. You need to choose one before you can search for gold.	Now choose your allotment. That's the piece of land [[you are allowed to mine]]. Now choose your allotment. Imperative That's the piece of land [[you are allowed to min.]]	
		Click (Alluvial)			
	3. Alluvial Mine Image			Alluvial gold is gold find in flakes or lumps, near the surface of the earth. Australia gold mine began like this: A single miner can find gold with just a few tools, so most of it has already been found. But some Chinese miners are still finding gold under the surface because they work in teams. Alluvial gold is gold find in flakes or lumps, near the surface of the earth. Australia gold mine began like this: A single miner can find gold with just a few tools, so most of it has already been found. BUT some Chinese miners are still finding gold under the surface BECAUSE they work in teams.	
		Appear			
	4. Alluvial Mine Text		Alluvial gold is gold that has been chipped out of rocks by the wind and the weather. The flakes or lumps of gold wash into creeks and rivers, where they sink to the riverbed. To find alluvial gold, miners separated the sand or dirt from the heavier gold. They did this using a pan or a cradle. Choose this mine? Alluvial gold is gold that has been chipped out of rocks by the wind and the weather. The flakes or lumps of gold wash into creeks and rivers, where they sink to the riverbed. To find alluvial gold, miners separated the sand or dirt from the heavier gold. They did this using a pan or a cradle. Choose this mine?		
		Click (Yes)			






5. Mining Tools		<p>These are some of the tools for alluvial mining. Miners [from around the world] have brought their mining skills to the Australian goldfields.</p> <p>These are some of the tools for alluvial mining. Miners from around the world have brought their mining skills to the Australian goldfields.</p>		
	<p>Click (Close)</p>			
				
	<p>Click (back to street)</p>			
11= 7				Street Noises
	<p>Click (tool shop)</p>			
12			<p>You will need some mining tools before you start digging. Luckily, some of the miners [from other countries] brought tools with them [[that are specially made for the job]]. They didn't exist in Australia before.</p> <p>You will need some mining tools BEFORE you start digging. Luckily, some of the miners [from other countries] brought tools with them [[that are specially made for the job.]] They didn't exist in Australia before.</p>	Sound effects of tilt being open
^2. instruction		<p>find out about each tool AND THEN buy the tools [[you need for your mine]]. Go back to the map IF you need help.</p> <p>Find out about each tool and then buy the tools [[you need for your mine]]. Go back to the map <imperative> if you need help.</p>		
	<p>Click (close)</p>			






				
	Click (Cradle)			
3. Cradle		Cradle The cradle separates dirt, clay and gravel from gold. As the miner rocks the cradle , water washes through the dirt, separating out the gold .		
	Click (28 s)			
4. Cashier				
	Click (Yes)			
				
	Click (Shovel)			
5. Shovel		Shovel The shovel is used to load rocks and dirt into the pan or cradle .		
	Click (12s)			

6. Cashier				
	<p>Click (Yes)</p>			
7. Pan		<p>Pan The first gold pans [[used in Australia]] were just frying pans without handles! [[Shaking the pan gently through water]] separates fine dirt and gravel from tiny flakes of gold.</p> <p>Pan The first gold pans [[used in Australia]] were just frying pans without handles! [[Shaking the pan gently through water]] separates fine dirt and gravel from tiny flakes of gold.</p>		
	<p>Click (Yes)</p>			
8. Cashier				
	<p>Click (Pick)</p>			



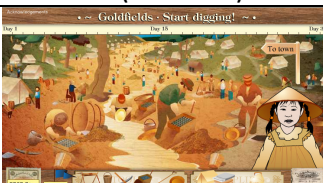


	9. Pick		<p>Pick The pick is used to break up rocks and clay to find hidden gold.</p> <p>Pick The pick is used to break up rocks and clay to find hidden gold.</p>		
	10. Cashier				
					
	13=7				Street Noises
	14			<p>Life on the goldfield is not comfortable. You have to live in a tent in a crowded camp with thousands of other miners. Food is bad and expensive, up to triple the price of food [in Melbourne].</p> <p>Life on the goldfield is not comfortable. You have to live in a crowded camp with thousands of other miners. Food is bad and expensive, up to triple the price of food in Melbourne.</p>	



2. Buying Supplies		<p>Buying supplies Explore the supplies. To buy an item, select its price tag. You can buy the same item as many times as you like. It will take you two days to walk to your allotment and two days to walk back, so choose your supplies carefully. Remember, you will find more gold if you can work a whole month without [[having to come back to town for more supplies.]]</p> <p>Buying supplies Explore the supplies. To buy an item, select its price tag. You can buy the same item as many times as you like. It will take you two days to walk to your allotment and two days to walk back, so choose your supplies carefully. Remember, Imperative you will find more gold if you can work a whole month without [[having to come back to town for more supplies.]]</p>		
	<p>Click (close)</p> 			
4. Tent	<p>Click (Tent)</p> 	<p>Tent A tent will keep you dry in the rain and protect you from the hot sun.</p> <p>Tent A tent will keep you dry in the rain and protect you from the hot sun.</p>	<p>You'll need a tent to live on the gold fields. It won't keep you warm in the cold weather, BUT it will keep you dry WHEN it rains.</p> <p>You'll need a tent to live on the gold fields. It won't keep you warm in the cold weather, but it will keep you dry when it rains.</p>	
5. Cashier	<p>Click(215)</p> 			
	<p>Click (Yes)</p>			

				
	Click (Blanket)			
6. Blanket		<p>Woollen blankets Woollen blankets will keep you warm at night.</p> <p>Woollen blankets Woollen blankets will keep you warm at night.</p>	<p>It can get very cold at night in the goldfields. If you don't want to get ill you would need woolen blanket.</p> <p>It can get very cold at night in the goldfields. If you don't want to get ill you would need woolen blanket.</p>	
	Click (2pr)			
7. Cashier				
	Click (Yes)			
				
	Click (Flour)			
8. Flour		<p>Flour 5 lbs of flour. This makes enough damper to last ten days.</p> <p>Flour 5 lbs of flour. This makes enough damper to last ten days.</p>	<p>Damper is a sort of bread [[miners eats a lot]]. It is made of flour mixed with water and cooked over a campfire. If you are lucky there won't be any weevils in your flour. Damper is a sort of bread [[miners eats a lot]]. It is made of flour mixed with water and cooked over a campfire. If you are lucky there won't be any weevils in your flour.</p>	
	Click (4s)			

9. Cahsier		How many?		
	Click (2)			
				
	Click (Yes)			
				
	Click (Tea)			
10. Teat		<p>Tea 2 lbs of tea. This will last for two weeks.</p> <p>Tea 2 lbs of tea. This <u>will</u> last for two weeks.</p>	<p>Mining in the heat makes you thirsty. Miners drink lots of tea, BECAUSE the water [on the goldfield] has to be boiled to make it safe [to drink].</p> <p>Mining in the heat makes you thirsty. Miners drink lots of tea, because the water on the goldfield has to be boiled to make it safe to drink.</p>	
	Click (4s)			
11. Cashier				
	Click (2)			

	Click (Yes)			
	Click (Mutton)			
12. Mutton		<p>Mutton 2lbs of salted mutton. This will last for eight days.</p> <p>Mutton 2lbs of salted mutton. This <u>will</u> last for eight days.</p>	<p>Thousands of sheep herded to the goldfield so there's plenty of mutton. BUT it's hard to keep it fresh in the heat. Butchers make each day than most miners.</p> <p>Thousands of sheep herded to the goldfields so there's plenty of mutton. But it's hard to keep it fresh in the heat. Butchers <u>make</u> each day than most miners.</p>	
	Click (2 16C)			
13. Cashier				
	Click (1)			
	Click (Yes)			

					
		Click (Back to Street)			
15= 7					Street noises
		Click (To Goldfield)			
16= 2	^ 1. Ling			Are you ready to start digging?	
				Are you ready to start digging? Polar-Interrogative	
		Click (Start Digging)			
					Digging noises
		Click (Add Luck)			

2. Scale				
3. Dig Over	<p style="text-align: center;">Move in/Out</p> 	<p>Congratulations Dig over! Congratulations! You have found 31.5 ounces of gold. By adding luck you have found 27 more ounces of gold. In total, this is worth £ 97. That's a great result for all your hard work! Play again?</p> <p>Congratulations Dig over! Congratulations! You have found 31.5 ounces of gold. By adding luck you have found 27 more ounces of gold. In total, this is worth £ 97. That's a great result for all your hard work! Play again? Polar-Interrogative</p>		

Appendix IV Instances of major types of coupling patterns in MIs (Visual Index)

1. Naming

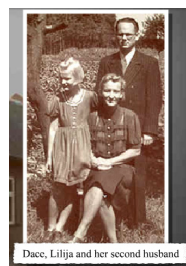
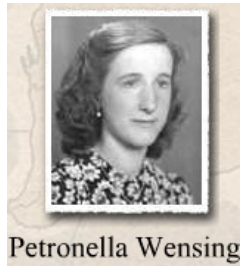
1.1 Naming: People

MOTSI



Ken Thaiday wearing a similar *beizam* headdress.

NH



Dace

FGAOC

Sir Donald Bradman (1908—2001)

Don Bradman was born in Cootamundra, NSW. His favourite game as a child was to throw a golf ball against the water tank in his backyard and then hit with his cricket bat as it rebounded. Even then he was developing the talent that would make him Australia's best-known cricket legend.

Victor Trumper (1877—1915)

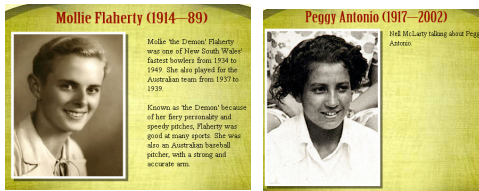
Victor Trumper was a tall and graceful cricketer. He was born in Sydney and played for New South Wales. This Australian hero became famous around the period of Australia's Federation in 1901. Australians were proud of their new nation and had a growing desire to beat the English at their own game — cricket. Photo of Victor Trumper, autographed by players in

Eddie Gilbert (1905—78)

Eddie Gilbert was an Aboriginal born in the Baranbali government-run settlement in south-east Queensland. It was here that he learned to play cricket. Later he would become a legend for his fast bowling.

Nell McLarty (1912—98)

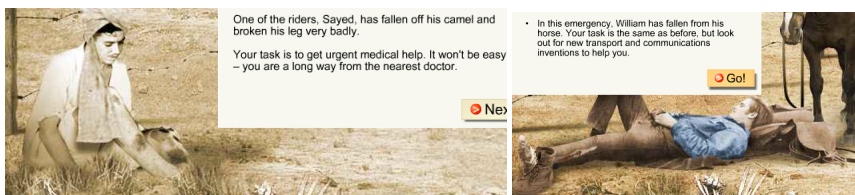
Audio from interview with Nell McLarty.



MEALC



* proper names (e.g. Dr. Johnson) + Image



GR



Hi, I am Ling.

1.2 Naming: Place: Absolute

NH



FGAOC



MEALC



Lonely Creek

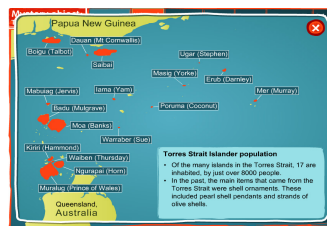
GR



Ballarat

1.3 Naming: Place: Relational

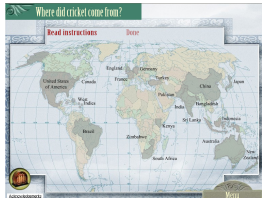
MOTSI



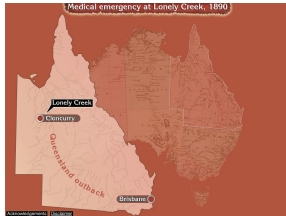
NH



FGAOC



MEALC



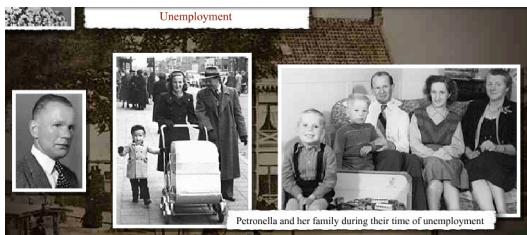
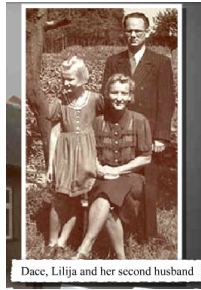
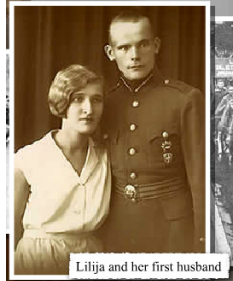
GR



2. Identifying

2.1 Identifying: People

NH



MEALC



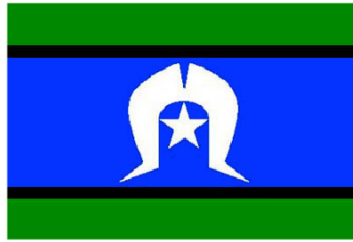
Occupation (e.g. Doctor) + Image

2.2 Identifying: Objects & Places: Discrete

MSOTI



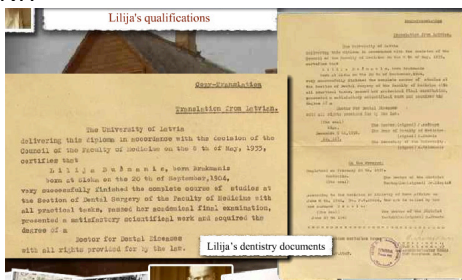
Wooden base



A white headdress (*dhan*) sits in the centre of the Torres Strait Islander flag.

Note: the wooden base of the object, rather than a random wooden base.

NH



Liliya's qualifications



Liliya's cat



Petronella's sewing machine



Petronella and her handwork

FGAOC

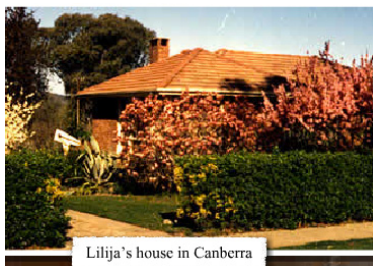


Trumper's bat

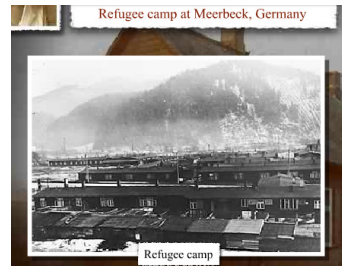
Trumper is known as one of the greatest batsmen in the history of cricket.

In the rainy English summer of 1902, he helped the Australian team beat England in the Ashes. He made a record number of runs for the Australian at the time.

NH



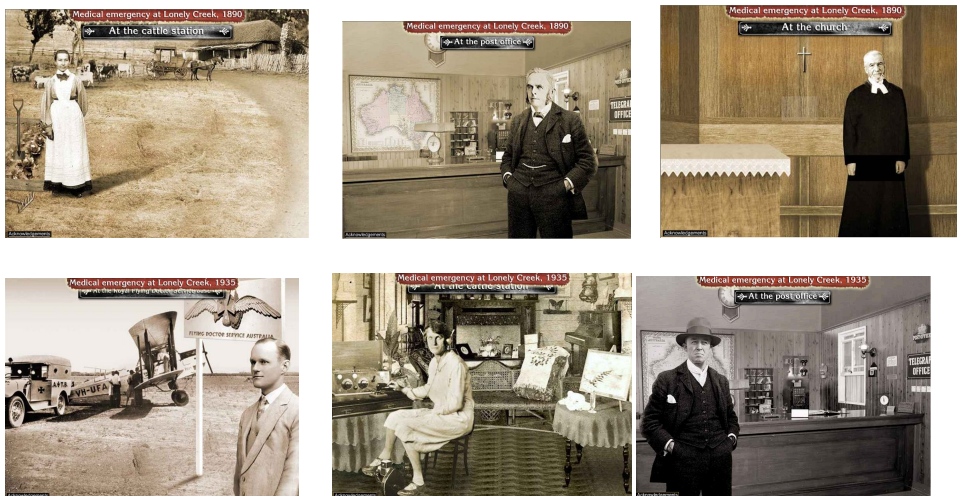
Liliya's house in Canberra



Refugee camp at Meerbeck, Germany

Refugee camp

MEALC

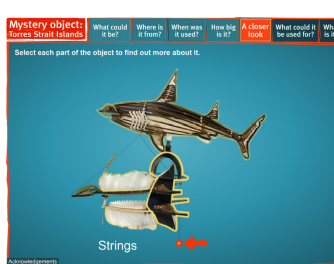


GR

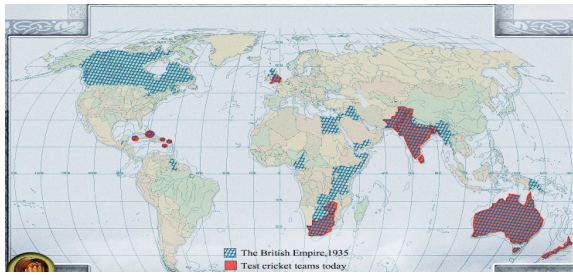


2.3 Identifying: Objects & Places: Relational

MOTSI



FGAOC



GR

Types of Shops



3. Representing

3.1 Metonymising

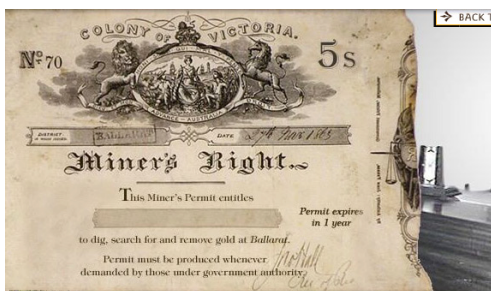
FGAOC



NH

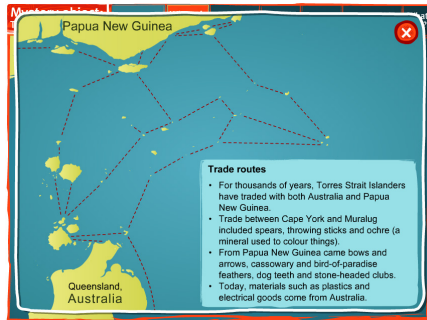


MEALC



3.2 Metaphoring

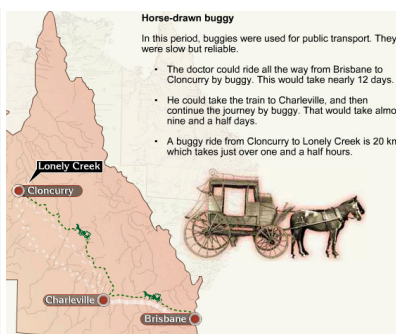
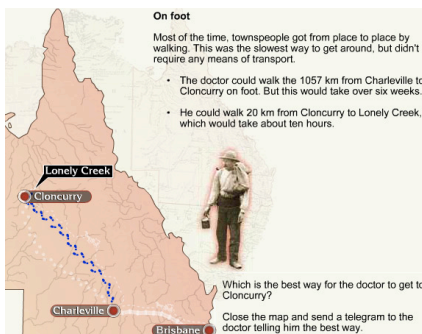
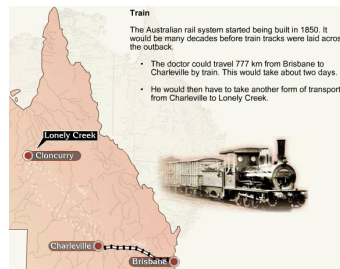
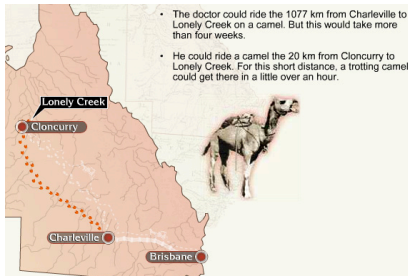
MOTSI



NH



MEALC



4. Classifying-Exemplifying



Bamboo fishing spear



Frigate bird canoe ornament



Crocodile (koedal) headdress



Stingray (tapim) pendant



Dugong (deger) totem



Traditional outrigger canoe



Bamboo



Plywood



Traditional woven balls



Sea eagle canoe ornament



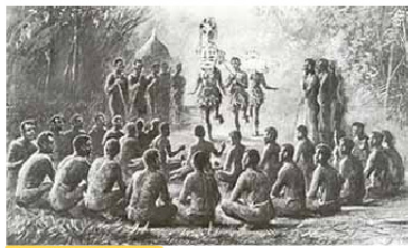
Canoe figurehead



Hammerhead shark



Torres Strait Islanders in Christian robes



Boma ceremony



Young Saibai Island dancer



Saibai Island dancer



Coming of the Light festival



Wedding dancers



A dancer performs the fan dance



Pearl diver

NH



Latvian Army



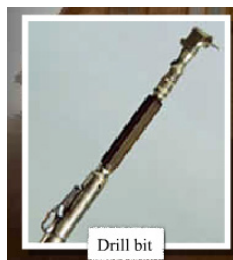
Typical Latvian town in 1904



Pedal-driven dentist's drill



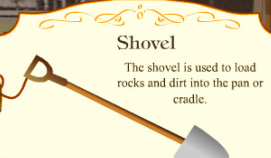
Spittoon




Drill bit

GR

Shovel
The shovel is used to load rocks and dirt into the pan or cradle.




Cradle
The cradle separates dirt, clay and gravel from gold. As the miner rocks the cradle, water washes through the dirt, separating out the gold.



Blankets
Woollen blankets will keep you warm at night.




Windlass




The windlass helps lift heavy buckets of dirt up from the mine shaft. It is a tool with a rope wrapped around a drum. Miners turn the drum with a handle so the rope lifts the bucket.

Pan



The first gold pans used in Australia were just frying pans without handles! Shaking the pan gently through water separates fine dirt and gravel from tiny flakes of gold.

Pick




The pick is used to break up rocks and clay to find hidden gold.

EMALC

What is a horse-drawn buggy?

In 1890, cars had just been invented and were not widely used. People got around on foot, on horses, or in buggies, small coaches pulled by horses.

- Some wealthy people had their own horse-drawn buggies.
- Otherwise you could pay to be taken somewhere by buggy.
- In the outback, this was the closest thing to public transport.



(Co)classifying-Exemplifying

MOTSI



Modern

GR

Shaft mining tools



Bucket

Windlass

Cradle

Pick

Alluvial mining tools

To find gold in an alluvial mine, you will need to buy these tools in the tool shop.



Shovel

Pick

Pan or Cradle

MEALC

First you need to contact someone for help.
Each of these people can help, but who can get help the fastest?
Select each person to find out more about them before you decide.

Patrick O'Grady
Post master

Shahid Ahmed
Domestic worker
and farm hand

Dr Weiss
Doctor

Ken McDougal
Church
minister

Transport options

Train

Horse-drawn buggy

Camel

On foot

5. Circumstantiating

MOTSI



Torres Strait Islander music has been influenced by other cultures



Priest blessing a canoe



Ken Thaiday wearing a similar beizam headdress.



Ken Thaiday wearing a similar beizam headdress.

NH





Germany invades the Netherlands

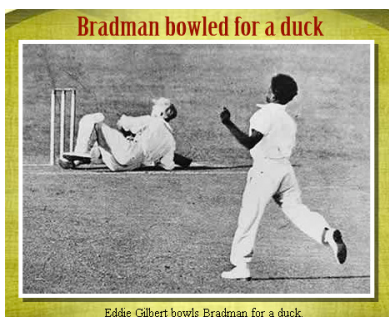


Petronella doing community work

FGAOC



audio: Australia cricketing nation



Bradman bowled for a duck

Eddie Gilbert bowls Bradman for a duck.



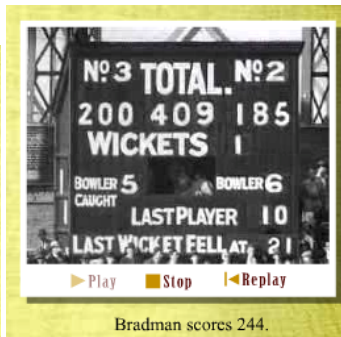
Bradman recovers after being hit in the chest.



Bradman being presented with the trophy.



Eddie Gilbert signing autographs.



Bradman scores 244.

GR

Alluvial mining

Alluvial gold is gold that has been chipped out of rocks by the wind and the weather. The flakes or lumps of gold wash into creeks and rivers, where they sink to the riverbed.

To find alluvial gold, miners separated the sand or dirt from the heavier gold. They did this using a pan or a cradle.

Choose this mine?

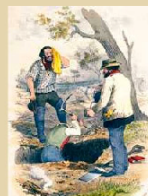


Shaft mining

Shaft mining takes place under the surface of the Earth. The shaft or hole was usually about 1 m wide and up to 10 m deep.

A windlass was used to lower a man down the shaft and to lift the dirt that he dug out. The dirt would then be washed in a cradle in order to find gold.

Choose this mine?



MEALC

What is the Traeger two-way radio?

This famous Australian invention allowed people living in the outback to contact the outside world.

- The messages were sent using Morse code (a system of signals).
- When the first radios were distributed, mainly women learned how to operate them, since they were more likely to be working inside near the radio.
- The first radios were powered by pedals. Later versions used battery power.

**What is a telegram?**

In 1890, the most common way to send a long-distance message quickly was by telegraph.

- The telegraph system used signals to represent the alphabet. The signals were sent down a telegraph line by tapping a key.
- At the other end of the line, an operator translated the sounds into words.
- The telegram was then delivered by horse or on foot.

**The Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS)**

The RFDS was set up in 1928 by Reverend John Flynn to improve health care in the outback.

- Alf Traeger invented the two-way radio for the RFDS, which allowed people in the outback to call for help.
- RFDS bases were set up in outback towns, each with an airplane, medicine, a nurse, a doctor and a pilot.
- When a call for help was received, a Flying Doctor was soon in the air and on the way!



Appendix V Recordings of Critical Paths & Digital copy of the thesis

The CD attached to this page contains two folders:

- Recordings of Critical Paths—recordings of the navigation through the Critical Path in each MI. These recordings are in .m4v files and can be opened with software such as QuickTime Player or iTunes.
- Thesis—A copy of the thesis as an Acrobat PDF file.

The files contained in this CD will allow the reader to view various multimedia files, audio clips, animated frames, video clips, etc in their original form.