

- 1 What did the government do to the half-caste girls?
 - A. The government opened a half-casted children camp at Jigalong
 - B. They tried to kill the girls.
 - C. They tried to send them to the Moore River Native Settlement to live with white people
 - D. They let them stay in Jigalong and live with their families

- 2 Where did the girls stay when they first arrived?
 - A. In a white families home
 - B. They slept in a tent outside
 - C. The Marble Bar station
 - D. Their dormitory

- 3 What did the kids call the punishment building?
 - A. Boob
 - B. Stir
 - C. Detention house
 - D. Dorm
 - E. Solitary

- 4 What was Molly thinking at the first day of school?
 - A. She was thinking of running away with her sisters.
 - B. She was thinking of what her teachers will be like
 - C. She was thinking of her friends
 - D. She was thinking about the boys at the settlement.

- 5 Why did Molly become happy when it rained?
 - A. The rain is a sign of her and her family.
 - B. Rain is the sign of safety.
 - C. Rain meant that their signs would be washed off so that the policemen can't find their route.
 - D. Rain helped them find water.

- 6 How did the Rabbit Holes helped the girls on the run?
 - A. They helped them stock up food.
 - B. They followed the holes to find there way back home
 - C. The girls made their enemies fall into the holes.
 - D. They slept inside them and ate some of the rabbits inside them

- 7 What did the two Mardu men do when they met the girls on the run?
 - A. They hid the girls.
 - B. They gave them a cooked kangaroo tail, a box of matches and a little box of salt.
 - C. They gave them clothes.
 - D. They gave first aid kits for their injured legs

- 8 What did Mrs. Flanagan decide to do?
 - A. She decided that the girls should live with her forever.
 - B. She decided to report them because she thought that they could never survive
 - C. She decided to use the girls as her servants
 - D. She decided to send them to their families.
 - E. She decided to use the girls to protect herself from sexual assault by her boss.

- 9 Why was Molly so sure the Rabbit-Proof fence was going to work?
 - A. Her father worked in the rabbit proof fence
 - B. She saw this route on her book.
 - C. She had a strong feeling about it.
 - D. She already tried it before.

- 10 What was Molly's dream about? And what happened just after her dream?
- A. In her dream she was with her family. When she woke up she was still in the bushes
 - B. In her dream horses and policemen were coming. When she woke up policeman were really coming.
 - C. In her dream horses and policemen were coming, When she woke up it was only horses and farmers who were coming.
 - D. In her dream the black tracker was taking them back. When she woke up she was back in settlement.
- 11 Why did Gracie want to go to Wiluna?
- A. Her parents live in Wiluna
 - B. A family who lives in Wiluna wanted to adopt her
 - C. She wanted to go to the hospital in Wiluna to take care of his legs.
 - D. A lady told her that her mother was in Wiluna and Gracie wanted to find her.
- 12 What happened to Daisy while Molly was sleeping?
- A. She ran away and started walking on her own.
 - B. A man came and asked for her sister. He was going to bring them back to the settlement and daisy threw rocks at him.
 - C. She fainted because of hunger.
 - D. Somebody took him back to the Settlement
- 13 What did the girls' family do in order to keep them safe?
- A. They sent the girls back to the Settlement.
 - B. They sent them to other countries.
 - C. They disappeared in the Western Desert and hid the girls so that white man wouldn't find them.
 - D. They gave the girls to richer families.
- 14 "indices" means
- a. indignity
 - b. income
 - c. welfare
 - d. indicators
 - e. illnesses
- 15 Australia is the _____ nation in the world.
- a. sixth wealthiest
 - b. sixth hottest
 - c. sixth driest
 - d. sixth largest
 - e. sixth most urbanized
- 16 The **distinctive** native organisms of the Australian continent is the
- a. desert blooms
 - b. Ayer's Rocks
 - c. Great Barrier Reefs
 - d. marsupial creatures
 - e. people of nearby New Zealand
- 17 The Aborigines arrived
- a. with Captain Cook' 5th voyage to Australia
 - b. no one knows
 - c. 50, 000 years ago
 - d. 5, 000 years ago
 - e. in the 5th century BC

- 18 The first white man to explore the coast of Australia was
- Robert Walpole
 - Crocodile Dundee
 - Robert Frost
 - James Cook
 - Merriweather Lewis
- 19 Settlers began to flow into Australia in the
- 1490s
 - 1590s
 - 1690s
 - 1790s
 - 1890s
- 20 "Indigenous" means
- primitive
 - dark skinned
 - native
 - Asiatic
 - Australian
- 21 A lot of land was stolen from the Aborigines during the
- Age of early exploration
 - Age of Reason (1650s - 1690s)
 - Iron Age
 - Bronze Age
 - Gold Rush
- 22 The "protection policy"
- protected Aborigine children
 - protected Aborigine women
 - put Aborigines on government reservation
 - excluded Aborigines from Australia
 - limited white migration to Australia in order to protect the Aborigines.
- 23 The "Stolen Generation " was
- Aborigines educated in Australian universities who lost their roots in native culture.
 - Young Aborigines in the sixties who rebelled along with the young of other nations.
 - a new breed of Australian hippies with long hair, rock music, and drugs.
 - Mixed race children taken from their families to be educated and assimilated into "white culture."
- 24 "Assimilation" means
- genocide
 - divorce
 - becoming accepted into a dominant culture
 - learning one's own native language as a way of getting back to one's roots.
- 25 Paternalism means
- hatred of native cultures by whites who oppose native ways.
 - kidnapping children to achieve revenge against people you hate.
 - taking care of people while acting and feeling superior to them.
 - forcing people to accept the Church of England as their official religion.

- 26 Amazingly, the actions that took advantage of the STOLEN GENERATION did not end until the
- a. 1930s
 - b. 1940s
 - c. 1940s
 - d. 1960s
 - e. 1970s
- 27 The government finally did something important in 2008 to make up for decades of mistreatment of the Aboriginal children of the stolen generation.
- a. It banned kidnapping
 - b. It prosecuted pedophiles
 - c. It ended all Aborigine reservations
 - d. It apologized to the Aborigines
 - e. It set up a commission to investigate murders committed by 19th century settlers against the Aborigines.
- 28 How could Aborigines be so easily defeated by white settlers in the first place?
- a. British religion was stronger than Aborigine superstition
 - b. European technology defeated Aborigine technology.
 - c. 19th century European cultural commissions took away the funding of Aborigine cultural commissions.
 - d. European women tempted Aborigine men to ignore Aborigine women.

Who is

29. Molly

A Middle girl

30. Daisy

B Oldest girl

31. Gracie

C. Youngest girl

32. Martha

D The Tracker

33. Moodoo

E Top inmate girl at Moore River

Who is

34. Riggs.

a Protector of Aborigines in Western Australia

35. A.O. Neville.

b. The lady who provides food and clothing

36. Maude

c. The director of Moore River

37. Mr. Neal

d. The constable at Jigalong

38. Mrs Flanagan

e. Molly's mother

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What is (repeats possible)

39. Damper

a. a monster in Aborigine mythology

b. big sister

40. Marbu

c. the **language** of a **tribe** of Aborigines

41. Mardu

d. food

42. Dgudu

e. language in general

43. wangka

Where is (letter answers may be repeated)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 44. Moore River | a. Northwestern Australia |
| 45. The Rabbit Proof Fence | b. Southeastern Australia |
| 46. Pilbara | c. South Western Australia |
| 47. The orphanage for Aborigine kids | d. Western Australia |
| 48. Jigalong | e. Northeastern Australia |
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Where is (letter answers may be repeated)

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 49. Molly's homeland | a. Northeastern Australia |
| 50. Perth | b. Southeastern Australia |
| 51. Pilbara | c. Northwestern Australia |
| 52. Mardu Land | d. Southwestern Australia |
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53. Neville gives up because
- Public opinion comes to support the girls
 - Public opinion comes to oppose the girls
 - The tracker's refuse to continue searching
 - The money runs out
54. A person with a white parent and an Aborigine parent is a
- Moodoo
 - Half breed
 - Half caste
 - Octoroon
 - Quadroon

55. The main city of West Australia is

- a. Pilbara
- b. Moore River
- c. Perth
- d. Sidney
- e. Tasmania

56. A constable is a

- a. Tracker
- b. Governor of an Aborigine reservation
- c. Postal delivery man
- d. Policeman

57. In the 1970s, Australia's government did something for all Aborigines It

- a. Allowed them to vote
- b. Allowed them to marry other races
- c. Apologized
- d. Removed them from reservations

58. A.O. Neville's project was to

- a. make aborigines proud
- b. segregate Aborigines
- c. breed the Aborigine race out of half-castes
- d. starve the Aborigines
- e. reeducate the Aborigines to accept genocide

59. When are the girls allowed sheets on their beds?

- a. The beds always have sheets.
- b. Only if they have been well behaved.
- c. Only when special visitors come.
- d. Only on very cold nights.

60. What happens to Gracie when she reaches Wiluna?

- a. She is reunited with her mother.
- b. Molly comes to meet her and helps her hide from the white men.
- c. She is captured and taken back to Moore River.
- d. She works as domestic help at the station.

61. When do Aboriginal girls marry in the early 20th century?

- a. As adolescents.
- b. Between five and ten years old.
- c. At twenty-five.
- d. Aboriginal people do not have a concept of marriage.

62. What are the aboriginal children called who are taken away from their families?

- a. The Aboriginal Children
- b. The Lost Generation
- c. The Young Generation
- d. The Stolen Generation
- e. Beatnik hippy punks

63 How is the actual fence a powerful force to Molly?

- a. It keeps rabbits out
- b. It is strong – and keeps Mexican immigrants out.
- c. It is a symbol of hope of return to mother
- d. It is too long to be a source of white oppression

64 How long is the Rabbit-Proof Fence?

- a. 10 miles
- b. 100 miles
- c. 1000 miles
- d. 18,000 miles
- e. 6.23×10^{23} rd miles long

65 In what year did the events depicted in the book take place?

- a. 1919
- b. 1952
- c. 1811
- d. 1931

66 Who wrote the book on which the story is based?

- a. Daisy's daughter
- b. Molly
- c. Molly's daughter
- d. Daisy
- e. Daisy's daughter

67 Who wrote the book on which the story is based?

- A Daisy's Scarborough
- B Helen Moody Wills
- C Elena Parkinson
- D Indira Ashkenazi
- E Doris Pilkington

68 One theme of the story is

- a. European knowledge is superior to other cultures' knowledge
- b. Australian knowledge is superior to other cultures' knowledge
- c. Aboriginal knowledge is not inferior to European knowledge
- d. Aboriginal knowledge is superior to American knowledge

69 Molly thinks

- a. Conventionally
- b. Critically
- c. Communistically

70 Molly is

- a. Conventional
- b. Self assured
- c. Shy
- d. Submissive
- e. Unintelligent

71. Gracie is

- a. More assertive than Molly
- b. Less determined than Molly
- c. Better educated than Molly
- d. Better nourished than Molly

72. *The Rabbit Proof Fence*

- a. Shows how sensible white society in Australia was with regard to Aborigines
- b. Shows how different the racial attitudes of white society in Australia were in 1931 - when compared to the attitudes predominant today.
- c. Shows that Mr. Neville wanted to kill those girls
- d. Shows that Mr. Riggs wanted to kill those girls.
- e.

73. In 1931, Australian white people might well have thought that

- a. Neville had to jail those girls because interracial status was a crime.
- b. Neville was trying to help those girls become more like white people.
- c. Aborigines should be given welfare payments to ease the pain.
- d. Reservations were a way of starving Aborigines – and getting rid of them.

74. A boomer is

- a. a person born in the fifties
- b. a type of food
- c. a kangaroo
- d. a half whit and half Aborigine person

75. Mr. Hungerford was

- a. The school director
- b. The Chief protector of Aborigines at the local level (Nullagine)
- c. The man who was exploiting and abusing the Aborigine girl on the farm.
- d. Constable of Jigalong
- e. Constable of Moore River