

- 101 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
- 102 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
- 103 What did the kids call the punishment building?
- A. Boob
 - B. Stir
 - C. Detention house
 - D. Dorm
 - E. Solitary
- 104 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.
- 105 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.
- 106 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
- 107 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
- 108 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.
- 109 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.

- 110 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.
- 111 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.
- 112 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
- 113 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.
- 114 "indices" means
- a. indignity
 - b. income
 - c. welfare
 - d. indicators
 - e. illnesses
- 115 Australia is the _____ nation in the world.
- a. sixth wealthiest
 - b. sixth hottest
 - c. sixth driest
 - d. sixth largest
 - e. sixth most urbanized
- 116 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
- 117 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

- 118 The first white man to explore the coast of Australia was
- Robert Walpole
 - Crocodile Dundee
 - Robert Frost
 - James Cook
 - Merriweather Lewis
- 119 Settlers began to flow into Australia in the
- 1490s
 - 1590s
 - 1690s
 - 1790s
 - 1890s
- 120 "Indigenous" means
- primitive
 - dark skinned
 - native
 - Asiatic
 - Australian
- 121 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
- 122 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.
- 123 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."
- 124 "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.
- 125 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.

- 126 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
- 127 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.
- 128 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

129. Molly
- A Middle girl
130. Daisy
- B Oldest girl
131. Gracie
- C. Youngest girl
132. Martha
- D The Tracker
133. Moodoo
- E Top inmate girl at Moore River

Who is

134. Riggs.

a. Protector of Aborigines in Western Australia

135. A.O. Neville.

b. The lady who provides food and clothing

136. Maude

c. The director of Moore River

137. Mr. Neal

d. The constable at Jigalon

138. Mrs Flanagan

e. Molly's mother

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What is (repeats possible)

139. Damper

a. a monster in Aborigine mythology

b. big sister

140. Marbu

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

141. Mardu

d. food

142. Dgudu

e. language in general

143. wangka

Where is (letter answers may be repeated)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 144. Moore River | a. Northwestern Australia |
| 145. The Rabbit Proof Fence | b. Southeastern Australia |
| 146. Pilbara | c. South Western Australia |
| 147. The orphanage for Aborigine kids | d. Western Australia |
| 148. Jigalong | e. Northeastern Australia |
-

Where is (letter answers may be repeated)

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 149. Molly's homeland | a. Northeastern Australia |
| 150. Perth | b. Southeastern Australia |
| 151. Pilbara | c. Northwestern Australia |
| 152. Mardu Land | d. Southwestern Australia |
-

153. Neville gives up because

- a. Public opinion comes to support the girls
- b. Public opinion comes to oppose the girls
- c. The tracker's refuse to continue searching
- d. The money runs out

154. A person with a white parent and an Aborigine parent is a

- a. Moodoo
- b. Half breed
- c. Half caste
- d. Octoroon
- e. Quadroon

155. The main city of West Australia is

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

156. A constable is a

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

157. 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

158. 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

159. 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.

160. 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.

161. 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.

162. 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

163 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

164 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

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

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

166 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

167 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

168 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

169 Molly thinks

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

170 Molly is

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

171. Gracie is

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

172. *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.

173. 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.

174. 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

175. Australia's winter is

- a. From June through September
- b. From December through March
- c. From March through June
- d. From September through December

176. The events of THE RABBIT PROOF FENCE took place during the

- a. 18th century
- b. 19th century
- c. 20th century
- d. 21st century