



2010 TRIAL HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

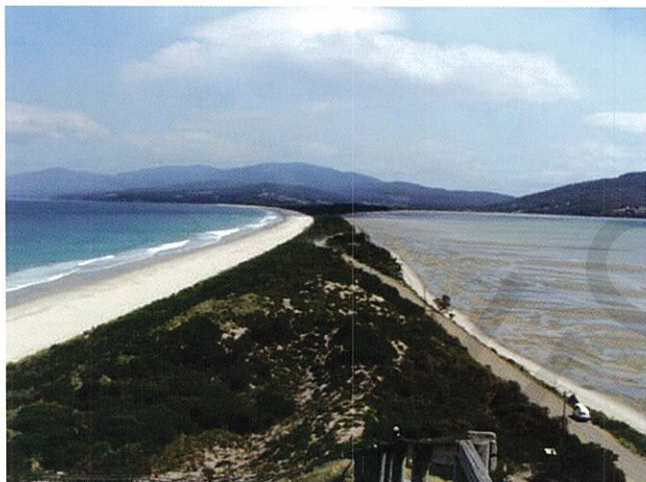
Source A: Tasmanian Tourism June 2006 – June 2009

	12 months ending June 2006	12 months ending June 2007	12 months ending June 2008	12 months ending June 2009
Total Visitors	827 000	886 500	936 700	1 012 600
Total Nights (million)	7.27	7.38	7.17	7.86
Expenditure (billions)	1.32	1.33	1.39	1.45

Source: Tourism Tasmania Annual Reports

Source B: Photographs of Bruny Island, Australia

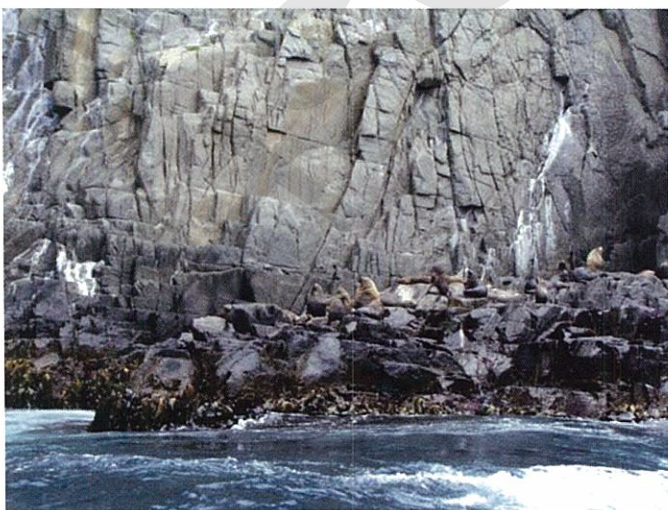
Photograph 1: The Neck from Truganini Lookout



Photograph 2: Bennetts Wallaby



Photograph 3: Fur seals on rocky outcrops



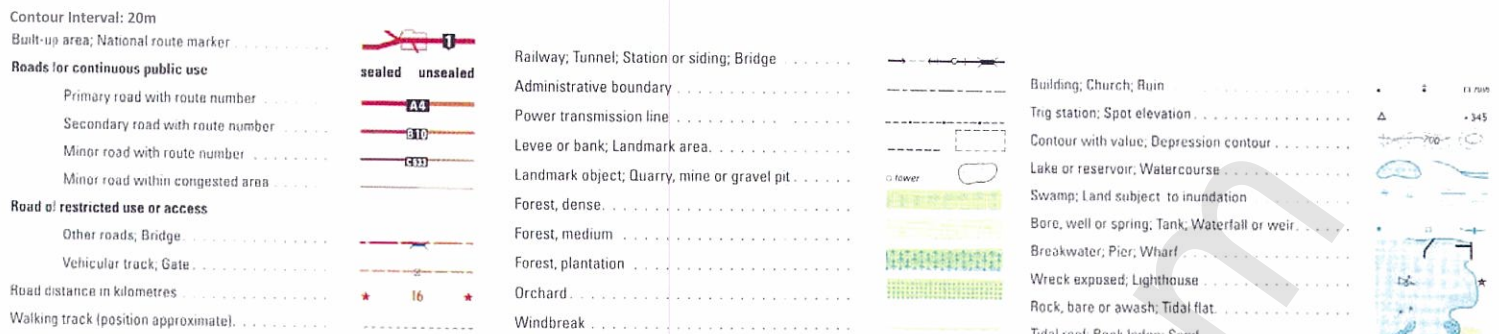
Source C: Bruny Island Plant and Animal Life

There is a great diversity of ecosystems on Bruny Island. Much of the island is covered with Wet Eucalypt Forest, Dry Eucalypt Forest and Coastal Heathland. The floral diversity and separation from Mainland Tasmania have resulted in a rich, abundant and diverse range of habitats and associated wildlife. Mammals include echidnas, Bennetts wallabies and brushtail possums. The tiger and copperhead snakes, and several species of skink and frog also inhabit the island. There are 140 species of birds found on Bruny Island. Many birds breed on the beaches including the fairy penguin, short-tailed shearwater and the threatened hooded plover. An area with a great diversity of birdlife can be found at Cape Queen Elizabeth where wattlebirds, honeyeaters, whistlers and wrens are commonly seen. Southern right whales and Humpback whales are often seen around Adventure Bay from June to October during their migration period. The rocky outcrops, found extensively along the coast, are resting places for Australian and New Zealand fur seals. Other marine mammals that frequent the island's waters are pilot whales, leopard seals, southern elephant seals and bottle nosed dolphins.

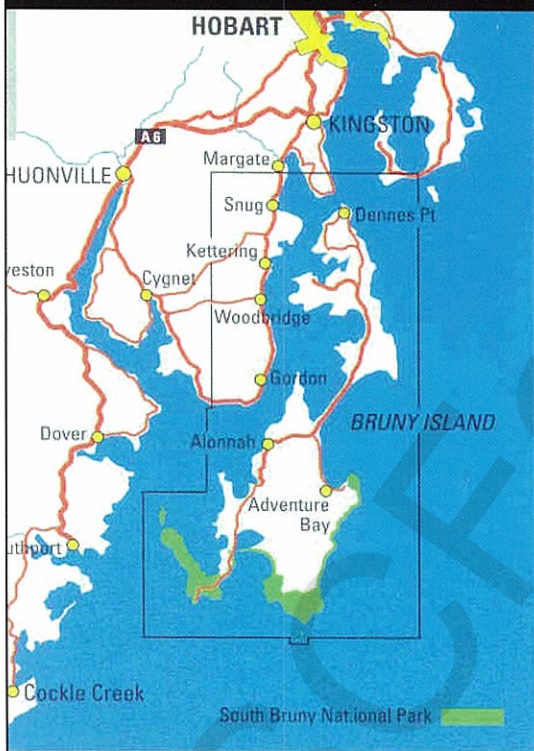
Source D: Topographic Map of Bruny Island				
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Legend & Scale to Topographic Map of Bruny Island (Source D)



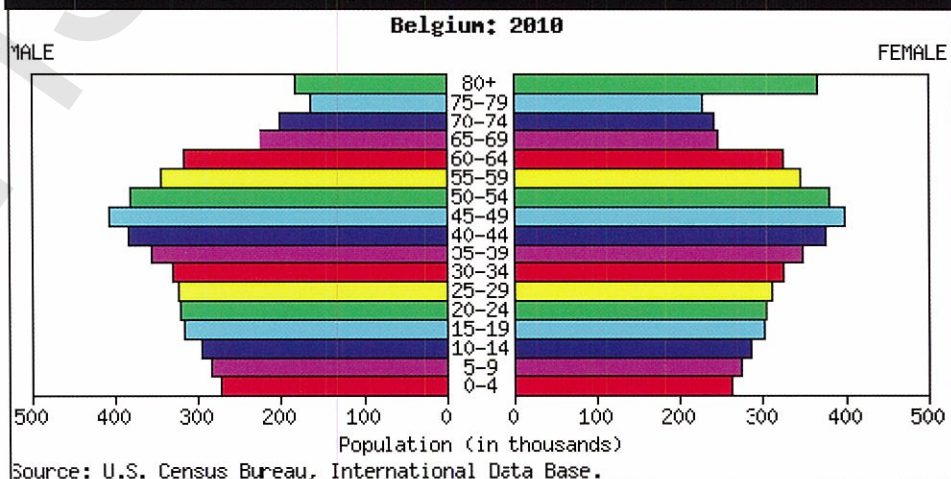
Source E: Location Map of Bruny



Source F: Background on Brussels

Brussels is the capital city of Belgium. It has grown from a 10th century fortress town into a metropolis of over 1.8 million people. It is the largest urban area in Belgium. Since the end of the Second World War, Brussels has become an important focus of economic and political power. It is an administrative centre for many international organisations and corporations. The European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) have their main institutions in the city. Brussels is the home to many politicians, diplomats and civil servants, and is ranked third in the world for the number of international conferences it hosts. Nonetheless, the city's traditional spirit survives. It prides itself on handmade lace and chocolate, worships comic strips and serves craft beers in traditional cafes and bistros.

Source G: Projected Population Pyramid of Belgium 2010



Source H: Photographs of Brussels

Photograph 1: Street scene in Brussels



Photograph 2: The World Heritage Listed Grand-Place (established 1690's). The heart of Brussels; a restaurant, market and entertainment precinct.



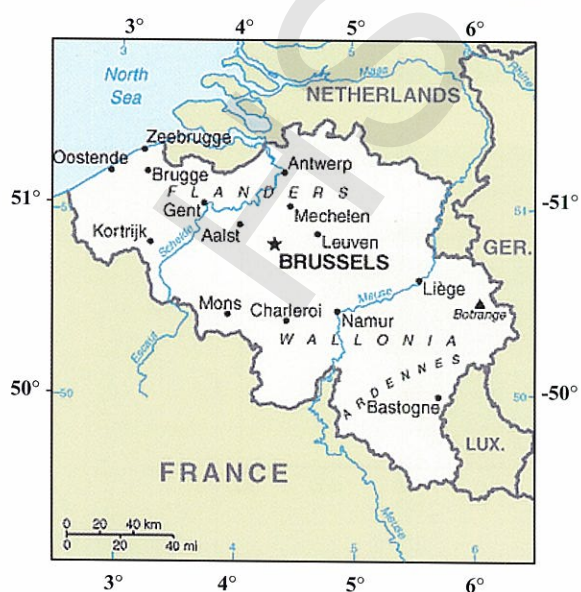
Photograph 3: The annual 'Giant Mannequin' parade in Grand-Place (June 2009).



Photograph 4: The Royal Palace. Built 1820.



Source I: Map of Belgium



Source J: Synoptic Chart. 27 December 2009

