

Fill in the gaps in these sample solutions:

Rosie is both one of the main c_____ and the n_____ of the story. She is an i_____ teenager who isn't p_____ at school and whose greatest wish is to become part of a group and to feel that she belongs. Rosie is a w_____ Australian who lives with her mother in Yirrkala, on A_____ land. As a y_____ child she used to play with Nona, an Aboriginal girl. They were best friends, almost like sisters. But then Nona and her family m_____ away. Now Rosie is a few years older and h_____ living in Yirrkala. It's only 20 minutes from town but, as she points out, "_____." (II. 25-26).

She only has one friend, A_____, and they aren't even proper friends, "not a real group, just two loners clinging desperately together". (II. 172-173). Then S_____ joins their class and things change. After Selena's arrival, Rosie finally feels part of 'a real group' and she is afraid to do anything that will ruin this. So when Selena s_____ that they go fridging before Libby's party, Rosie reluctantly a_____. "My stomach churns, but I say "Yeah. Of course." (II. 42-43).

This feeling of b_____ is more important to Rosie than anything else, even her f_____ with the girl she used to call her sister. It is also the reason why she ends her conversation with Nona as soon as she notices Selena and Anya w_____ them. Although Rosie would l_____ to find out more about her friend, she ends their conversation abruptly (II. 165-176).

On the one hand, Rosie appears to have a w_____ character. She has experienced not being part of the group at school, and this experience has made her depend on the o_____ of her peers. On the other hand, Rosie also shows p_____ character traits. For example, she finds Nona's drawings at school b_____ (I. 125) and dislikes Selena's c_____ (II. 116-117). She also thinks about her own b_____. Both while she is going home on the bus and in the family's living-room, Rosie keeps thinking about her friend Nona and is well aware that she has behaved b_____ towards her (II. 181-209). All in all, Rosie has got both positive and negative character traits, which makes the reader i_____ with her and feel i_____ in how she is going to behave.

Selena is a s_____ character who has a n_____ influence on the other characters. She is a white Australian girl who became friends with Rosie and Anya after her arrival at their school. She e_____ teenage life (e.g. parties and watching the boys play basketball). Because of her, the two girls have become more p_____ at school. Selena is s____-c_____ and has taken the role of the group l_____. She is the one who d_____ what the girls are going to do.

This becomes clear when she i_____ them to go fridging before Libby's party and Rosie a_____ even though she doesn't want to (II. 30-43). Selena has created a d_____ between Anya and Rosie, who "used to be good friends, before Selena." (IL. 39-40). She also seems to feel more important than Rosie. You can see this in her behaviour when Rosie isn't listening to her: "_____." (II. 17-18). Her influence on Rosie can also

clearly be o_____ when Rosie is talking to Nona: "Selena makes eye contact and frowns, as if to say, What are you doing?" (II. 168-170). Selena doesn't seem to be a t_____ person. She comments on people who are d_____, such as Nona. When Nona

draws pictures on her comprehension sheet, she refers to it as p_____ school behaviour (II. 115-116, 127). She can't understand why the Aboriginal students are treated d_____ by

Miss Fuller and finds it u_____ : "Can you imagine if one of us did that?" Selena always talks like that. Us and them." (IL. 131-133) This shows that she has no u_____ for other people, e_____ not for Aboriginal students - and not even for her friends. Rosie can't tell her the truth about her relationship with Nona because "Selena would find that crazy [...]." (L. 140) To sum up, Selena is a p_____, but quite negative character and the reader d_____ her because she makes life difficult for both Rosie and Nona.