

**TRIAL SAMPLE****English Unit 4: Analysing Argument****Outcome 2****Instructions**

Students are required to write an analysis of the ways in which argument and language are used to persuade others to share a point(s) of view in an audio or audio-visual persuasive text.

- Read the background information on this page and then listen to and watch a video recording of the interview referred to.
- You will be played the interview **twice** and supplied with a **transcript** to assist your analysis.
- Write an analytical response to the task below. For the purposes of this task, the term 'language' refers to written, spoken and visual language.

**Task**

Write an analysis of the ways in which argument and spoken and visual language are used in the interview supplied to try to persuade others to share the points of view presented.

**Background information**

A recent research paper, published in the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, has found that parental smacking of children has few benefits and is linked to significant long-term adverse effects.

The report was conducted by members of the Parent and Family Research Alliance (PAFRA), headed by Professor Sophie Havighurst. PAFRA is calling on state and federal governments in Australia to ban smacking.

Professor Havighurst is a child clinical psychologist. She is based at the University of Melbourne and has conducted research on parenting and child wellbeing for over 20 years. She was interviewed as part of 7News Sydney's coverage of the recent research report and PAFRA's banning proposal. The interview was conducted by 7News Sydney presenter, Robert Ovadia and was presented as part of the 4pm News telecast. 7News Sydney has an average daily audience of 2.1 million.

**TRIAL SAMPLE****A new push to ban parents smacking their children -  
7NEWS**

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3 May 2023

**Presenter Robert Ovidia:**

Smacking, pinching, or even getting our mouths washed out with soap. Those are some of the common punishments doled out to children in years gone past. They are still legal today if parents show what's known as reasonable restraint. But new research suggests they are having adverse effects on our kids and there is a new push to ban them. Professor Sophie Havighurst is from the Parenting and Family Research Alliance. She joins us now.

Sophie. Good afternoon. 60% of young people say they were smacked as a child, six in 10 of us.

What are the long-term impacts of that?

**Professor Sophie Havighurst:**

Well, the long-term impacts are, we know, that it doubles the likelihood of you having anxiety and depression, as an adult. And, we also know, that it teaches you that part of a loving relationship is also a relationship where you can use violence or force. So, it also increases the risk that people are likely to be in domestic violent relationships as adults.

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But it also has a whole host of other negative effects. It costs are life-term in terms of lower self-esteem, maybe not doing as well as one might without exposure to that physical punishment.

**Presenter Robert Ovdia:**

So, for those reasons, I guess, smacking has been banned in 65 countries. Has that had an impact? What have we seen in those countries?

**Professor Sophie Havighurst:**

Great. Well look, it leads to reductions in people's use of physical punishment. I mean, even in New Zealand, who was the first English speaking country, in 2007, to ban corporal punishment, they have had a significant reduction in people believing it's okay to smack your child. And we know, normally, when people think it's no longer okay, they actually stop doing it because they know 'Ah, that's not what we do anymore. We've learned that there are other ways of parenting to guide kids.' So, they've gone from like half of people approving in 2007 of physical discipline to now only about 18 –19% of people believing it's okay in New Zealand. So, we've got some good things to follow there.

**Presenter Robert Ovdia:**

So, has any research shown that there is any benefit to snacking at all?

**Professor Sophie Havighurst:**

No. I think there's been... you can often see, immediately, a child would be compliant, but then it leads to a breakdown in that connection relationship and an increase in aggression or lower self-esteem or other sorts of difficulties. So, there's now hundreds of studies that show, on a whole range of different outcomes, it has negative effects on children and on their development.

**Presenter Robert Ovdia:**

So, it was banned in New Zealand as the first English speaking country. Is there any momentum to ban it here? Do you think it will happen, realistically, in Australia soon?

**Professor Sophie Havighurst:**

Well, our group are really calling on this right now. We are a group of many researchers, politicians, lawyers, child advocates around Australia [and we] are calling on our legislative people in each state and territory to change the law. Changing the law has to happen

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alongside a public health campaign to say, this actually has negative effects on kids. We now know this.

So, but then also we need to have a health campaign that allows people to go, what else can I do to actually give my child boundaries and limits? 'Cause kids need those as well. You don't want to let kids just be completely, you know, without boundaries and limits.

**Presenter Robert Ovdia:**

Fascinating debate. Thank you. We really appreciate you joining us. Thank you.

**Professor Sophie Havighurst:**

Great. Okay, thank you.

*The 7News interview from which this transcript was made can be accessed at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KHXhJMdkvuQ>*

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Some stills from the interview with Prof Sophie Havighurst

