



Answers

1. **(00:00-00:28)** What exactly does the ArtScience museum in Singapore do?
They explore the intersection of art, science technology and culture.
2. **(00:28-00:58)** What types of exhibitions did people come to see at the museum 6 months ago, and what are 2 examples that Honor Harker gives?
They came to see exhibitions that speculated on the future. One of them imagined how climate change would shape the future in the next 2 centuries. Another is full of immersive installations.
4. **(00:58-01:09)** Why did visitors young and old 'flock' to ArtScience museum?
To catch a glimpse of the future, and to learn through physical interaction and social participation.
5. **(01:09-01:33)** What measures did the museum have to take when the pandemic struck?
The museum began screening the temperatures of every visitor who came to visit; they introduced safe-distancing measures, and the curators and conservators had to adjust to a very different way of working in the galleries.
6. **(01:33-01:55)** What 2 factors caused visitor numbers at the museum to fall, and by how much did visitor numbers fall before the museum eventually had to close?
The closure of the borders of Singapore plus the strict social distancing laws cut visitor numbers by 89%.
7. **(01:55-02:15)** What 4 aspects of running a museum were no longer valid in a world wrecked by the pandemic?
Staging exhibitions, running education programs, setting budgets, (notice that this sounded like 'sitting budgets'. Take a look at the accent breakdown on page 5 to see how an 'e' sounds like an 'i' in New Zealand English) communicating with audiences
8. **(02:15-02:34)** What are the exact words that Honor Harger says in these 19 seconds?
(See page 5 for a transcript of this and a mini accent breakdown)
9. **(02:34-03:13)** What does the ArtScience at Home project enable. What 3 things is the project doing?
It enables visitors to experience the museum from the comfort of their own home. They are staging online talks about how they might adapt to this uncertain future; they are putting on workshops that give families learning activities to do at home, and they are staging performances by artists who are also in lockdown.



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10. **(03:29-04:10)** What have they noticed since the start of the project, and what are they doing about it?
They noticed members of the community who had been marginalised and kept out of site. They felt that their stories needed to be told, so they have hosted conferences online with people with disabilities talking about how the move to online working is creating opportunities for them. They are also screening the first film made by a migrant worker in Singapore.
- BONUS QUESTION (04:03-04:10)** Did you catch the name of the film that they are screening?
The film is called “Salary Day”
11. **(04:41-04:49)** What does Honor Harger say about the role of museum professionals at the ArtScience Museum?
The role goes far beyond being the custodians of an iconic building.
12. **(04:49-05:34)** What is the Latin meaning of the word “curator”, and how are they aiming to stay true to that meaning with their current show?
The Latin meaning is ‘to care’. One of the ways that they can do that is by presenting visions of different futures. The current show 22:19 is set in a world that has been transformed by climate change 200 years from now. It allows visitors to confront that future.
13. **(05:34-06:00)** What did the writer Rene Denfeld say about people in crisis, and does Honor Harger agree?
In a crisis, the people who survive or who end up thriving have the power of imagination. Honor Harger agrees because if you have an imagination, you can imagine yourself in a different future.



Answer to Question 8 and Guide to Some Features of a New Zealand Accent

Transcript of the video (02:15-02:34)

Key - Some differences between a New Zealand accent and Standard English:

Short vowels sounding more flat:

Blue text 'e' sounds as in 'ten' sounds a little but like an 'i' as in 'tin'.

This is probably the most challenging aspect of New Zealand English for non-native English speakers to understand, as it can change the perceived meaning of some words. An example from one of the questions in the video was 'setting budgets' sounded like 'sitting budgets'.

Small Purple Text 'i' sounds as in 'kit' sound much more flatter, almost like a 'u' sound or a lazy 'schwa' sound. This is written below as a small _ə as it is similar to a 'schwa' sound (see 'small text' below).

Red text Unstressed 'a' sounds as in 'cat' are pronounced like an 'e' sound as in 'then'.

This can also cause a lot of confusion among non-native English speakers, because words like 'than' can sound like 'then'.

Other features:

Pink text The 'ou' sound as in 'house' and 'loud' is pronounced with a more open 'aa' sound at the start. This is written below as 'aau'

Green text 'ou' sounds as in 'go' and 'only' can sound slightly longer in New Zealand and Australian English.

This is written below as 'oouuy'

Brown Text 'ar' sounds as in 'car' and 'dark' are pronounced like a long 'aah' sound, as if you sound very relieved.

Light Yellow text 'r' sounds before consonants, or at the end of a sentence are not pronounced

New Zealand English is a 'non-rhotic' accent, which means that 'r' sounds are only pronounced before vowels. This is the same as in many British English accents as well as Australian English accents, but not US accents.

Small text 'filler' words such as 'are / a / can / of / for / from' are reduced to very quick sounds which are hard to hear. Each of these words contains some form of 'schwa' sound, which is a kind of lazy 'uh' sound. This occurs in all English accents, including US accents. This lazy 'uh' sound is in fact the most common vowel sound in British, American and Australian English. It is used also in formal and professional settings, and it is in fact essential to maintain the natural rhythm of the English language.

Grey text The real transcript of the video

We had some **daahk** days trying _{te} figure **aa**ut how it would be possible **i**conom_ecally _n
 We had some dark days trying to figure out how it would be possible economically and

culturally _{te} run _e museum for **ouu**only **el**iven percint _v the audience the**t** we once had.
 culturally to run a museum for only eleven percent of the audience that we once had.

We realised the**t** we _{we}r **gonn**_a need _{te} say goodbye to some things the**t** we _{hd} held
 We realised that we were going to need to say goodbye to some things that we had held

very dear_r, and the**t** _{wz} d_eff_ecult
 very dear, and that was difficult