

2012 HSC Indonesian Continuers 'Sample Answers'

When examination committees develop questions for the examination, they may write 'sample answers' or, in the case of some questions, 'answers could include'. The committees do this to ensure that the questions will effectively assess students' knowledge and skills.

This material is also provided to the Supervisor of Marking, to give some guidance about the nature and scope of the responses the committee expected students would produce. How sample answers are used at marking centres varies. Sample answers may be used extensively and even modified at the marking centre OR they may be considered only briefly at the beginning of marking. In a few cases, the sample answers may not be used at all at marking.

The Board publishes this information to assist in understanding how the marking guidelines were implemented.

The 'sample answers' or similar advice contained in this document are not intended to be exemplary or even complete answers or responses. As they are part of the examination committee's 'working document', they may contain typographical errors, omissions, or only some of the possible correct answers.



Section I — Listening and Responding

Question 1

Sample answer:

Clothes for the school party.

Question 2

Sample answer:

City centre Out of town	
Return One-way	
1	
2	
3	\checkmark
	Out of town Return One-way 1 2



Question 3

Sample answer:

Esti used to enjoy playing basketball with her friends but the atmosphere has changed lately, owing to her friends becoming more serious. They only want to win whereas Esti feels that sport is to be enjoyed.

Question 5

Sample answers:

- No I don't think it will succeed because although the game is popular on smart phone / computer, not many people have visited the park since opening two months ago. Also, without a licence to operate, it might be forced to close down.
- Yes I think it might become successful as the park has only been open for two months, and the game is very popular on smart phone / computer. Once the park gets permission to operate, people might start visiting it more often and have more faith in the park.
- Yes and No Any combination of both for and against arguments.

Question 6

Sample answer:

The name uses three words – Sure, Safe and Immediate – to build students' confidence in going on holidays without their parents for the first time. Students know for certain that the PAS people are always there – 24 hours a day, at every location. Students will feel safe in case something should go wrong, such as losing their phone or wallet. The PAS team's services are immediate – they can be found easily because of their yellow shirts. The word *pas* also means 'just right' as it is a perfect service for them.

Question 7

Sample answer:

In the beginning the speaker's tone is very negative and angry, even disappointed. He patronises the villagers. He accuses them of throwing their rubbish all over the place. He calls them irresponsible. He questions whether they are happy about the situation they have caused.

His tone changes and becomes inclusive and persuasive where he begins to use 'kita' (referring to himself as part of the village) instead of 'Ibu-ibu dan Bapak-bapak'. He persuades them in a more positive way, to all work together for the sake of their health, the competition and their pride.



Question 8

Sample answer:

He explains that Rini has not been home for two years, and wants to meet up with her family. He draws a comparison with his own family, and uses empathy to try and show how she would feel if their kids didn't come home for *Lebaran*. He butters her up by saying how kind and understanding she is, to make her feel guilty (sarcasm). He suggests that they go to a hotel or use catering for their *Lebaran* celebrations so that his wife won't have to do all the chores.



Section II — Reading and Responding Part A

Question 9 (a)

Sample answer:

He writes because he wants advice about his relationship as he feels his girlfriend is using him.

Question 9 (b)

Sample answer:

- His friends say he is being stupid and being treated like a slave.
- Dr Hati thinks he is experiencing some inner conflict and is confused.
- Dr Hati suggests that he is being blinded by love and although the evidence points to the fact that she is using him, he is not yet prepared to admit it.

Question 9 (c)

Sample answer:

No – girlfriend appears to be materialistic and arrogant only thinks about her affairs, such as shopping and travelling. The text confirms that his girlfriend doesn't care about his needs, for example, she made him late for an important lecture so she could go to the salon. If he carries out the suggested test and takes away the car, she will probably leave him.

Question 10 (a)

Sample answer:

She has heard that some bosses are trying to ban siestas in the workplace because it is seen as a sign of laziness and it reduces productivity. She is worried that this custom will become extinct.

Question 10 (b)

Sample answer:

Mia's comment supports Siestasari's argument that day napping refreshes people, makes them happier and gives them the energy to do more activities throughout the day. In addition to this, Siestasari's blog helps Mia to be free from guilt caused by her mother's attitude towards napping, as she outlines the benefits for one's own health as well as in the workforce.



Question 10 (c)

Sample answer:

The title $4K - Tidur \, Siang$ refers to four benefits the author attributes to napping in the afternoon. Each benefit is summarised by a word beginning with K. One's health (Kesehatan) benefits from napping as it reduces blood pressure and stress. One's intelligence (Kecerdasan) improves as long-term memory and creativity increase. Safety (Keselamatan) in the workplace improves as there are fewer mistakes. One has better skin and brighter eyes (Kecantikan) with more sleep.

Question 10 (d)

Sample answer:

Both texts argue that there are clear benefits from napping in the afternoon and that this custom should be kept alive. The blog post is targeting young readers who use informal and colloquial language and read internet blogs. The writer uses terms such as 'nih', 'loh', 'banget' and verbs with no prefixes eg 'ganggu' as well as less standard words such as 'bikin' and 'banget'. She appeals to the audience's emotions and their sense of pride in their culture to promote her argument. She tries to persuade them by saying 'bagian dari adat kita yang harus dilestarikan' and includes herself with them. She addresses her readers directly, and points them to a factual article (website). The writer of the article uses more formal language, directed at the general public ('menunjukkan', 'kecerdasan' etc) and uses facts. It is more objective and appeals to people's intellect rather than their emotions. The writer supports its arguments with research findings.



Section II — Reading and Responding Part B

Question 11

Sample answer:

Option A

Gila! Aku baru pulang dari pesta Tahun Baru di desa Lovina yang terletak di tepi laut di Bali. Saya lihat iklan untuk perayaan dan tertarik akan cara orang desa berpesta. Heran aku waktu datang. Bukan main ramainya! Ada orang di mana-mana termasuk anak, anjing, malah ayam dan sapi ikut! Lucu ya. Katanya minuman keras tidak diperbolehkan tetapi aku melihat beberapa remaja laki-laki sedikit mabuk di gelap.

Aku ingin tahu tentang kebudayaan di Bali, dan bagaimana mereka merayakan Tahun Baru. Dan murah sekali (hanya bayar untuk film yang ditayangkan di layar di luar sesudah matahari terbenam), dan karena aku sudah backpacking selama 6 bulan, hampir habis uang saya. Juga, makanan kecil yang disediakan murah (aku suka jagung dan martabak manis). Aku kangen dengan film-film baru karena biasanya di Australia, aku menonton tiap minggu, dan aku harap film itu akan dari Amrik... sayang sekali, film terbaru Indonesia (aku sekarang lebih lancar sesudah mendengarnya selama 2 jam!). Yang paling lucu adalah joget – aku sudah belajar tentang tarian tradisional Indonesia, tapi belum pernah menyaksikannya. Wah, cantik sekali penarinya. Pakaiannya dan perhiasannya membuat aku jatuh cinta dengan kebudayaan Indonesia lagi. Akhirnya, aku diajak joget juga dengan dia.....alangkah malunya aku! Saya rasa senang sekali dengan acara Tahun Baru yang saya hadiri ini. Bergaul dengan orang Indonesia memberikan kenangan selama hidup. Pesta di kota Jakarta seperti di Australia saja, saya bisa mengalaminya kapan saja – pakaian bertema, hotel bergaya. Itu kebudayaan Barat saja!

Crazy! I've just returned home from a new year's party in the village of Lovina which is situated on the coast in Bali. I saw an advertisement for the celebration and was interested in the way village people party. I was amazed when I came. It was so crowded! There were people everywhere including children, dogs as well as chickens and cows. So funny! They said that alcohol was forbidden but I saw several young men a bit under the weather in the dark. I wanted to know about Balinese culture and how they celebrate New Year. It was cheap too (only paid for the film which was shown on the big screen outside after sunset), and because I have been backpacking for 6 months, almost all my money is gone. Also, the snacks which were provided were inexpensive (I like corn and sweet martabak). I also miss new films because in Australia I usually watch a film every week, and I hoped the film would be from America... what a pity it was the latest Indonesian film (I'm more fluent now after listening to it for 2 hours!) The funniest thing was the Joget dancing – I've already learnt a bit about traditional Indonesian dancing but never witnessed it first hand. Wow, the dancer was so beautiful. Her clothing and accessories made me fall in love with Indonesian culture again. Finally I was invited to dance with her... I was so embarrassed! I was really happy that I attended the New Year's ceremony. Mixing with Indonesian people gave me a memory for life. Parties in Jakarta are just like those in Australia, I can experience that anytime – theme dress, stylish hotels. That's just western culture.