

2010 HSC Indonesian Background Speakers Sample Answers — Written Examination

This document contains ‘sample answers’, or, in the case of some questions, ‘answers could include’. These are developed by the examination committee for two purposes. The committee does this:

- (a) as part of the development of the examination paper to ensure the questions will effectively assess students’ knowledge and skills, and
- (b) in order to provide some advice to the Supervisor of Marking about the nature and scope of the responses expected of students.

The ‘sample answers’ or similar advice 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

Part A

Question 1 (a)

Sample answer:

Pak Hendy argues that tourism does not destroy culture because tourism depends on culture. Also, tourism helps to preserve culture through allocating funds to various cultural events and sites. Culture itself is fluid; it is always changing even without being influenced by tourism.

Question 1 (b)

Answers could include:

- Pak Hendy supports his opinions with convincing examples.
Opinion: “...kami banyak membantu melestarikan dan menggairahkan kehidupan budaya nusantara.”
Examples: “...kami anggarkan kembali untuk pemugaran situs-situs budaya seperti candi dan pura.”
“...mensponsori festival-festival seni dan sanggar-sanggar tari.”
- Pak Hendy uses statistics, for example “...20% keuntungan dari pariwisata kami anggarkan...”
- Pak Hendy refutes the idea that tourism causes changes in culture by saying “Kadar kemurnian itu relatif, ya. Budaya bukan sesuatu yang kaku...”
- Pak Hendy attacks his opponents by being dismissive, for example “Wah, memang susah menanggapi pendapat yang penuh syak wasangka.”
- He uses rhetorical questions to undermine his opponents, for example “Apakah mungkin kami pengusaha wisata menghancurkan budaya...?”
- He uses a common English saying showing the mutually beneficial relationship between tourism and culture. “*You scratch my back, I scratch yours.*”
- He uses a calm, rational and confident tone.

Question 1 (c)

Sample answer:

C

Section I — Listening and Responding

Part B

Question 2

Answers could include:

- Try to keep your Indonesian identity by remaining connected with the local Indonesian community, for example through events organised by the consulate, joining an Indonesian students organisation and frequenting the local Indonesian businesses.
- Be open to gradually understanding and participating in the host country's way of life. For example, eating the local food, following local news, attending the host country's celebrations and joining the non-Indonesian clubs.
- Build an understanding between Indonesia and the host country through intercultural friendship and introducing Indonesia to them.
- Academic success, though only one aspect of success, will follow.

Section II — Reading and Responding

Part A

Question 3 (a)

Sample answer:

Bulan's character:

- playful, sense of humour – extract 1 “*Oh, no, no, no. Mister ganteng sekali. Kayak Tao Ming Tse...*”, extract 3 “*...atau nikah sama orang bule.*”
- cunning or tricky – extract 1 “*Mau aja nih bule dikibulin!*”
- standing up for herself; using various ploys to defend herself – extract 2 “*...kenapa kalian harus minta uang saya? Apa kalian ndak bisa...*”
- realistic/skeptical/pessimistic – extract 3 “*Darimana? Dari dagangan acungan ini?*”

Question 3 (b)

Sample answer:

The tourist, Kevin and Mr Pierre:

- They are better off, so their attitude towards Bulan is more helpful, supportive and sincere. They don't need to exploit her for money. They encourage her because they appreciate her talent.

Gede and his gang, and Wak Panji:

- They are struggling economically or are not really well off.
Gede and his gang are poor and struggling. They are jealous of Bulan because she seems to be more successful. Although they are friends of Bulan, they sacrifice their friendship for money.
Although Wak Panji is better off than Bulan, he still wants to climb the economic ladder because in his work place he is not at the top, i.e. he is just a shop manager, not an owner. It is tempting for him to exploit Bulan for money.

Question 3 (c)

Sample answer:

Economic benefits:

- earning money from tourists
- earning money from the sale of carvings

Economic downside:

- uneven distribution of tourist dollars. Small local operators normally only get a small portion of the economic benefits.

Social benefit:

- interaction with people from different cultures

Social downside:

- exploitation of other people to gain money, e.g. Bulan exploits the tourist, the gang exploits Bulan, Wak Panji exploits Bulan.
- causes the breakdown of family and friendship ties.

Question 4

Answers could include:

BULDOSER DAN AYAH and TERBAKAR

Attempts to control environment – demolition of Alit’s parents’ house causing them to move to Alit’s grandparents’ house. Then road widening conducted by the government resulted in the family losing the second house that they built on part of the grandparents’ land. Finally the grave of Alit’s father is threatened with desecration due to its relocation.

Bad outcomes for humans – Alit’s and his father’s aspiration for Alit to become a doctor do not eventuate. Relationship with the members of the kampung deteriorates. The mother becomes frustrated and wants to join the nude demonstration. Father’s reaction is to overtly accept the situation but underneath it eats his heart out. These events eventually haunt Alit and his wife.

Techniques – Symbolism of bulldozer — is the agent of unspecified humans attempting to control the environment... *“buldoser-buldoser seperti setan jahat yang dikeluarkan dari neraka”*. They are the symbol of unstoppable change.

Symbolism of water — used to portray the way Alit’s father tries to cope... *“pusaran air yang ditelan masuk ke dalam palung”* ... *“kesedihan itu seperti rawa yang pelan-pelan menenggelamkan semangat hidupnya”*. The constant haunting by the bulldozer challenges his beliefs.

Characterisation — Alit and his father are portrayed sympathetically so that the reader becomes aware of how much worse their situation becomes.

TERBAKAR

Attempts to control environment – In the past Babay, a trader, interferes with the pristine peninsular by dredging a new path to cut down travel time. Eventually all the peninsular is converted to a logging plantation using sophisticated technology.

Bad outcomes for humans – From the beginning, lives are lost or relationships are destroyed and the bad aspects of people’s characters are fostered. Eventually the whole area is burnt in a conflagration and lives, property and dreams are destroyed.

Techniques – The story is divided into 2 parts. Part 1 is descriptive and has a haunting tone and atmosphere. The second part is told in a dialogue form between a husband and wife, the people who have interfered with the environment greatly. This gives the story immediacy and makes the destruction all the more poignant. The fact that the two parts represent the past and the present attempts and their respective bad outcomes support the statement.

Section II — Reading and Responding

Part B

Question 5

Answers could include:

Government:

- provides separate collection bins – bottles , papers, etc
- educates people to choose biodegradable products
- collects e-waste
- taxes imported goods
- encourages recycling
- increases public awareness of the danger of consumerism

Individuals:

- evaluate needs
- reconsider before buying
- try to re-use old things in different forms
- mend and repair before buying new things