



ATAR course examination, 2017

Question/Answer booklet

INDONESIAN: SECOND LANGUAGE

Please place your student identification label in this box

Student number: In figures

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In words

Time allowed for this paper

Reading time before commencing work: ten minutes

Working time: two and a half hours

Materials required/recommended for this paper

To be provided by the supervisor

This Question/Answer booklet

Number of additional
answer booklets used
(if applicable):

To be provided by the candidate

Standard items: pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener, correction fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters

Special items: one combined print dictionary (Indonesian/English and English/Indonesian dictionary) or two separate print dictionaries (one English/Indonesian dictionary and one Indonesian/English dictionary)

Note: Dictionaries must not contain any notes or other marks. No electronic dictionaries are allowed.

Important note to candidates

No other items may be taken into the examination room. It is **your** responsibility to ensure that you do not have any unauthorised material. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the supervisor **before** reading any further.

Structure of the examination

The Indonesian: Second Language ATAR course examination consists of a written component and a practical (oral) component.

Structure of this paper

Section	Number of questions available	Number of questions to be answered	Suggested working time (minutes)	Marks available	Percentage of written examination
Section One Response: Viewing and reading	8	8	60	40	40
Section Two Written communication					
Part A: Stimulus response	1	1	90	15	25
Part B: Extended response	2	2		40	35
Total					100

Instructions to candidates

1. The rules for the conduct of the Western Australian external examinations are detailed in the *Year 12 Information Handbook 2017*. Sitting this examination implies that you agree to abide by these rules.
2. Write your answers in Standard Australian English or Indonesian in this Question/Answer booklet.
3. You must be careful to confine your answers to the specific questions asked and to follow any instructions that are specific to a particular question. You may not use SMS-style abbreviations in any section of the paper.
4. Supplementary pages for the use of planning/continuing your answer to a question have been provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.

Section One: Response (Viewing and reading)**40% (40 Marks)**

This section has **eight (8)** questions. Answer **all** questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

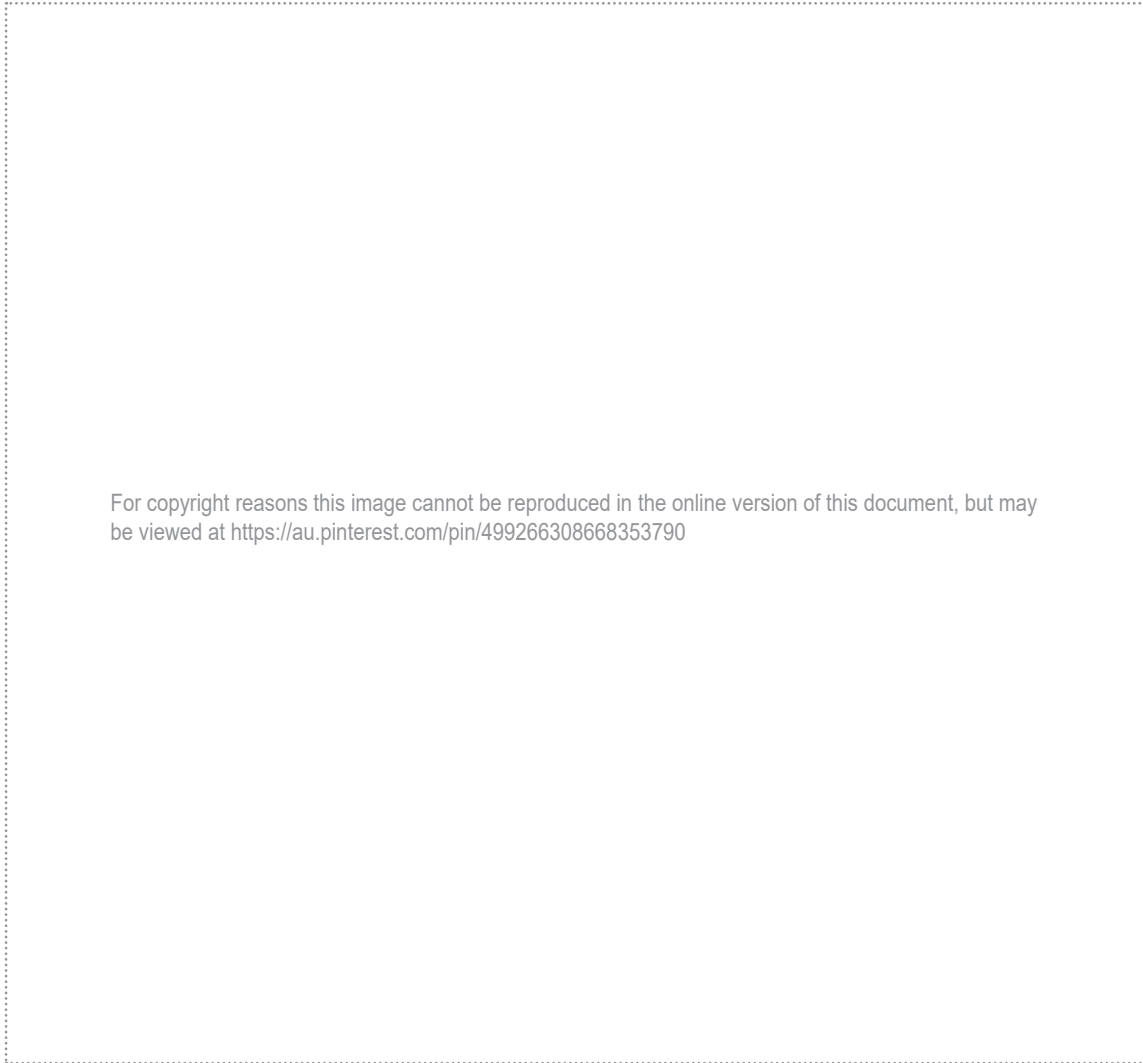
In this section, Questions 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7 require responses in **English**. Questions 2, 5 and 8 require responses in **Indonesian**.

Supplementary pages for the use of planning/continuing your answer to a question have been provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.

Suggested working time: 60 minutes.

Text 1: Advertisement

Read the advertisement below and answer Question 1 in **English** and Question 2 in **Indonesian**.



Question 1**(4 marks)**

Answer Question 1 in **English**.

List **four** pieces of advice provided in the advertisement.

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

Four: _____

Question 2**(5 marks)**

Answer Question 2 in **Indonesian**.

In your opinion what makes an advertisement effective for targeting young people.

Text 2: Article

Read the article and answer Questions 3 and 4 in **English** and Question 5 in **Indonesian**.

Pekerja Film Indonesia Nyatakan Tetap Optimis dengan Perfilman Nasional

Oleh Farid M. Ibrahim

Aktor Chicco Jerikho serta sinematografer Satria Kurnianto menyatakan tetap optimis dengan masa depan kondisi perfilman nasional, meskipun artis yang lagi naik daun Tara Basro kelihatan lebih skeptis.

Menurut Tara Basro kondisi perfilman di tanah air belum menggembirakan. Menurut dia, di Indonesia bahkan artisnya pun tidak cukup banyak sehingga tidak heran jika artis yang sama seringkali tampil di banyak film. "Bukan karena hal itu yang diinginkan para artis tapi seringkali karena hal itu merupakan satu-satunya pilihan," kata Tara Basro.

Sementara itu, Satria Kurnianto mengatakan perfilman Indonesia memang belum mencapai kapasitas maksimalnya. "Namun embrio baiknya sudah mulai banyak yang muncul," katanya.

Menurut Tara, pasar perfilman di Indonesia bisa dibagi dua, yaitu menengah ke atas dan menengah ke bawah. "Bagi perfilman yang menargetkan pasar menengah ke bawah, biasanya mereka bisa kembali modal," katanya. Namun hal itu tidak terjadi bagi kalangan pekerja film yang membuat film untuk pasar menengah ke atas.

Berbicara mengenai dukungan pemerintah, Tara Basro menilai tidak begitu banyak dukungan dari pemerintah.

Namun hal berbeda dikemukakan Chicco yang menyatakan bahwa pemerintah sudah mulai mendukung industri perfilman nasional. "Badan Ekonomi Kreatif juga sudah mulai mendukung kita," katanya.

Question 3**(3 marks)**

Answer Question 3 in **English**.

List **three** reasons why Chicco Jerikho and Satria Kurnianto are optimistic about the future of the Indonesian film industry.

See next page

Question 4

(3 marks)

Answer Question 4 in **English**.

Identify **three** issues Tara Basro raises about the Indonesian film industry that make her sceptical about its future.

Question 5

(8 marks)

Answer Question 5 in **Indonesian**. Write approximately **100** words.

Do you think that the Indonesian film industry has a responsibility to explore Indonesian culture, not simply entertain its audience?

Text 3: Online blog entry

Read Tiara's blog entry below and answer Questions 6 and 7 in **English** and Question 8 in **Indonesian**.

Pemerataan Pendidikan di Indonesia

Pemerataan pendidikan di Indonesia menjadi salah satu masalah yang serius. Sekolah yang ada masih sedikit dan kebanyakan terletak jauh dari rumah siswa. Khususnya di luar kota besar banyak anak yang harus membantu orangtua dan ini menyebabkan mereka putus sekolah. Selain itu ada kekurangan buku dan materi pelajaran di kelas.

Juga ada kekurangan guru yang siap ditempatkan di daerah terpencil di Indonesia. Menurut saya, guru-guru di pelosok mengalami jauh lebih banyak stres daripada guru di kota-kota besar sehingga mereka kurang fokus pada pekerjaannya. Apalagi gaji yang diterima tidak lancar, sedikit, dan tidak sesuai dengan beban pekerjaannya.

Bangunan sekolah pun banyak sekali yang sudah rusak bahkan bisa dibilang tidak layak untuk dibuat tempat belajar dan mengajar. Fasilitas-fasilitas yang tidak memadai juga menjadi salah satu penyebab rendahnya pendidikan di pelosok-pelosok Indonesia.

Kelihatannya pemerintah juga kurang aktif dalam menyelesaikan masalah pemerataan pendidikan ini sehingga masalah ini menjadi cukup besar dan belum ada penyelesaiannya yang efektif. Tanpa adanya peran pemerintah dalam mendukung dan meningkatkan mutu pendidikan di pelosok, masalah ini tidak akan selesai.

Solusi yang dapat saya berikan mungkin yang paling pertama adalah pemerintah seharusnya lebih peduli terhadap masalah pemerataan pendidikan yang ada di Indonesia dan menanganinya dengan serius. Misalnya dengan memberikan alokasi dana yang lebih merata untuk pendidikan di pelosok.

Kedua, orangtua harus mengizinkan anak-anak mereka pada usia wajib sekolah untuk bersekolah daripada membantu keluarga dengan menambah penghasilan rumah tangga. Anak-anak boleh membantu mencari uang asalkan tidak mengganggu aktifitas mereka dalam bersekolah. Pemerintah juga bertanggungjawab dalam memastikan agar para orangtua memahami dan mematuhi peraturan wajib sekolah, melalui semacam program sosialisasi.

Tambahan lagi, kita bisa membantu untuk meningkatkan pendidikan di Indonesia dengan cara menyumbang, baik dalam hal material (misal: menyumbang uang dan alat tulis) maupun non material (misal: memberi penyuluhan tentang pentingnya pendidikan).

Saya berharap agar pendidikan di seluruh Indonesia menjadi lebih berkembang sehingga pendidikan di pelosok-pelosok bisa sama mutunya dengan yang ada di kota. Dengan mengimplementasi strategi yang saya sebutkan di atas, berarti semakin banyak sumber daya manusia Indonesia yang berpendidikan. Oleh karena itu Indonesia tidak harus menggunakan tenaga asing tetapi dapat memperkerjakan tenaga ahli dari Indonesia sendiri.

Dengan demikian Indonesia akan jauh lebih maju dan menjadi negara yang maju bukan hanya berkembang.

Tiara Puspitasari (Bimbingan dan Konseling UNJ)

Question 6**(6 marks)**Answer Question 6 in **English**.

- (a) According to the writer there is a shortage of teachers in remote areas of Indonesia. What does the writer believe are the causes of this? Give **two** reasons. (2 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

- (b) List **three** other problems that the writer mentions about education in Indonesia. (3 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

- (c) Why does the writer think that education in Indonesia is not equitable? (1 mark)

Question 7

(6 marks)

Answer Question 7 in **English**.

- (a) Complete the table below indicating how both the government and local communities can assist with solving the problems outlined in the blog. (4 marks)

Solutions (government responsibility)	Solutions (community responsibility)
1.	1.
2.	2.

- (b) According to the writer, what are the **two** main benefits for Indonesia of having a more equitable education system? (2 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

Question 8**(5 marks)**

Answer Question 8 in **Indonesian**.

Write a short blog entry to Tiara's posting, agreeing or disagreeing with the writer. Make reference to the issues raised by the writer. Justify your opinion.

End of Section One

See next page

Section Two: Written communication**60% (55 Marks)**

This section has **two (2)** parts and **three (3)** questions. Answer **all** questions in **Indonesian**. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Supplementary pages for the use of planning/continuing your answer to a question have been provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.

Suggested working time: 90 minutes.

Part A: Stimulus response**25% (15 marks)**

There is **one (1)** question.

Text 4: Online News

Read this excerpt from an online news article and answer Question 9 in **Indonesian** in approximately **150** words.



BeritaBali.com Pantai Kuta sebagai salah satu destinasi wisata handal di Provinsi Bali belakangan kelihatan sangat kotor dan sangat tidak sedap dipandang mata. Belum lagi dengan aromanya yang busuk, yang bersumber dari tumpukan sampah baik yang berupa puing-puing kayu, bambu, dan berbagai jenis sampah plastik, termasuk bangkai ikan dan penyu.

Hamparan sampah ini merupakan sampah kiriman yang datang dari segala penjuru dan akhirnya terdampar di sepanjang Pantai Kuta. Sehingga dalam tempo sekejap dapat merubah kondisi dan keindahan Pantai Kuta menjadi pantai yang kumuh dan menjijikkan.

Question 9

(15 marks)

Answer in **Indonesian**.

While on holiday in Bali, you come across the situation described in Text 4. Write an email to the editor of *Berita Bali*, referring to the situation you encountered. Provide your opinion on how this environmental issue would impact on everyday life in Indonesia. Outline briefly your suggestions on how to overcome the problem.

Write approximately **150** words in **Indonesian**.

Dari:

Kepada:

CC:

Subjek:

Continue email on next page...

Part B: Extended response

35% (40 marks)

There are **two (2)** questions. You must answer **both** questions.

Write approximately **200** words in **Indonesian** for **both** Question 10 and Question 11.

Question 10

(20 marks)

As an Australian student of the Indonesian language, you have been asked to give the opening **speech** at the Indonesian Consulate General’s Speech Competition for Secondary Students. The title of your speech is: *‘Kerja sama itu sebenarnya bisa menguntungkan kedua negara baik Republik Indonesia maupun Australia’*.

Write a **script** for your speech of approximately **200** words in **Indonesian**, that includes the following:

- a statement as to why you agree or disagree with the title of the speech
- examples to justify your statement that include both positive and negative impacts on the relationship
- possible solutions to any negative impacts
- a personal perspective in order to convince your audience.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Text 1** Pusatkarir. (n.d.). *Tips Memilih Karir*. Retrieved June, 2017, from <https://au.pinterest.com/pin/499266308668353790>
- Text 2** Adapted from: Ibrahim, F. M. (2016, April 14). *Di Melbourne, Pekerja Film Indonesia Nyatakan Tetap Optimis dengan Perfilman Nasional*. Retrieved July, 2017, from Radio Australia website: <http://www.radioaustralia.net.au/indonesian/2016-04-14/di-melbourne-pekerja-film-indonesia-nyatakan-tetap-optimis-dengan-perfilman-nasional/1569420>
- Text 3** Information from: Puspitasari, T. (2014, August 28). *Masalah pendidikan di pelosok-pelosok Indonesia* [Blog post]. Retrieved June, 2017, from http://www.kompasiana.com/tiarapuspitasari.kompasiana.com/masalah-pendidikan-di-pelosok-pelosok-indonesia_54f98939a33311a9718b4891
- Text 4** Image from, and text adapted from: *Ribuan personel TNI bersihkan sampah di Pantai Kuta*. (2016, December 17). Retrieved June, 2017, from <http://beritabali.com/read/2016/12/17/201612170016/Ribuan-Personel-TNI-Bersihkan-Sampah-di-Pantai-Kuta.html>

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