

UKLO Round 1 2012

6. Crocodile Bardi (15 marks)

Bardi is part of the Nyulnyulan language family and is the traditional language of the Bardi people, who live in and around One Arm Point and the Lombadina/Djarrindjin Aboriginal Communities, along the coast of Australia's Kimberley Region. Although about a thousand people identify as Bardi, only a handful of people can be considered fluent speakers of the Bardi language.

Here is a diagram of a scene showing a bird, a cat, a child, a woman, a dog, a man, a horse and a kangaroo. Both you and the speaker are standing at the bottom of the diagram, facing the scene; that is, "right" is your right, and "in front of" is closer to the bottom of the page.



Here are some Bardi sentences describing the diagram:

- (1) Aamba bornkony yaawardon.
- (2) Baawa joorroongony garrabalgoon.
- (3) Boorroo alaboor yaawardon.
- (4) Iila alaboor ooranygoon.
- (5) Iila baybirrony aambon.
- (6) Minyaw baybirrony baawon.
- (7) Oorany joorroongony baawon.
- (8) Yaawarda bornkony aambon.

Question 6. (Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.)
The question is on the next page.




SOLUTION

How to mark an UKLO script

Terminology

- **target:** the correct answer; e.g. ‘A B C d’ (where X, Y and Z are wrong)
- **script answer:** the answer in the script you’re marking; e.g. ‘A X C D’.
- **point:** a number that you assign, which the spreadsheet eventually translates into a ‘mark’; e.g. 1 for A
- **unit:** a part of the target that carries a point; e.g. A, X and C. Typically a unit is a word, a phrase or a word-part.
- **sign:** a ‘mark’ that you make on each unit in the script.
 - **tick:** on a completely right unit; e.g. on A and C
 - **cross:** on a completely wrong unit; e.g. on X
 - **half:** on a partly right unit; e.g. on D (for d)

Example:

			½
A	X	C	d

- **score:** the number you assign to the entire script, following the directions in the marking scheme.

Principles

- Each correct unit or partly right unit in the script answer increases the score.
- Completely wrong units in the script answer are penalised simply by not increasing the score.
 - e.g. A X C d scores 3 because X scores 0.
- Similarly, units in the target that are missing from the script answer are penalised simply by not increasing the score.
 - e.g. A C d scores 3 because only A, C and d score anything.
- But if the script answer contains more units than the target, the surplus units should be penalised.
 - e.g. A B C d X scores 3 because X scores -1, though A B C d score 4.
- No score should be worse than a completely blank answer, so there are no negative scores.
 - e.g. A B C d X Y Z Z Z scores 0, because although each X, Y and Z reduces the score by 1, the effect stops when the score reaches 0.

How to score

1. Follow the marking sheet for
 - a. recognising units
 - b. assigning ticks and halves
 - c. assigning points for ticks and halves.

2. Count the units in the script answer and compare this number with the number of units in the target. If the script answer contains more units than the target, go to 4. Otherwise (i.e. in the vast majority of cases) go to 3.
 3. Add up all the points for ticks and halves. That's the score.
 4. As in 3, but then deduct the number of surplus units, i.e. the difference between the numbers of units in the script answer and in the target.
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6. Crocodile Bardi (15 marks, 11 points)

- Units: pairing of a number with a letter.
- Points per unit: 1. No ½ marks.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
(H)	(D)	K	I	M	F	B	L	G	E	C	A	J	