CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

0545 INDONESIAN (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0545/04 Paper 4 (Continuous Writing), maximum raw mark 50

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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1   GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Total marks for paper: 50

25 marks per question. Each question is marked to a maximum of 140 words.

1.2 Communication: 5 marks

These marks are given for unambiguously communicated points of information as required by the rubric.

1.3 Language: 15 marks

Ticks are awarded beside each Marking Unit which is substantially correct. Errors are not indicated. The total number of ticks is recorded at the foot of the page and converted to a mark out of 15 (see the conversion table on Page 9).

1.4 General Impression: 5 marks

This mark takes the language mark as the first guide. It rewards attempts at interesting, idiomatic and ambitious use of language. It takes into account near misses or minor spelling errors not rewarded by the language mark and, conversely, it redresses the balance where weak expressions or repetition have been rewarded by the language mark (see table below).

1   Does not rise above the requirements for the Directed Writing Task in Paper 2
2   Fairly good use of idiom, vocabulary and structures.
3   Good use of the above. Generally accurate.
4   Very good use of the above.
5   Excellent use of the above.

1.5 Recording of marks

Marks are recorded at the end of the answer as follows:

Communication + Language + General Impression = Total
E.g. 4/5 + 10/15 + 3/5 = 17/25

Each mark (out of 25) is entered on the front of the script and the total out of 50 recorded.

1.6 Counting words

In letters, any address, date or invented titles are ignored.

The numbers of words is counted up to exactly 140 words – (or the nearest Marking Unit if just over) – this tally is indicated by | | . No marks are awarded thereafter either for **COMMUNICATION** or **LANGUAGE**.

A word is here defined as a group of letters surrounded by a space. Groups of letters containing hyphens are regarded as one word. E.g. *anak-anak, huru-hara, berjalan-jalan:* each example is one word.

Numbers count as one word whether written as figures or as words. E.g. *21* is one word. *Dua puluh satu* is treated as one word.

1.7 Repetition of material printed in the rubric

No accuracy marks are given for sentences/phrases of 3 words or more copied from the rubric.

1.8 Irrelevant material

In the case of a deliberately evasive answer which consists entirely of irrelevant material exploited in defiance of the rubric, a score of 0/25 is given. These are rare in IGCSE. The genuine attempt to answer the question which fails due to a misunderstanding of the rubric will normally lose Communication marks but will score for Language and Impression.

When part of an answer is clearly irrelevant, include such material in the word count, but bracket it and award no Language marks. (e.g. unless otherwise instructed, bracket and include in the word count an introduction to a question consisting of an unwanted self portrait on the lines of: 'Hello. My name is X. I am 16. I live in Y. etc.'). However, please bear in mind that as long as candidates do not distort the requirements of the rubric, they are allowed to develop their essays in the direction that suits them/their imagination takes them: Examiners should always hesitate before bracketing material as irrelevant, especially if is integrated into an essay which fulfils the requirements of the rubric in other ways, and must consult their Team Leader if they are unsure. See Appendix for further guidance.

2   MARKS FOR LANGUAGE

2.1 General comments

This positive marking scheme is intended to reward both accuracy and ambition. No marks are deducted for errors.

2.2 Marking units

A tick is awarded for a correct Marking Unit (MU) of which each element is correct. A spelling error will invalidate a MU or part of a marking unit, where the unit is worth more than one mark. A Marking Unit may consist of any one of the following:

2.3 Noun phrases

1 tick is given to nouns which are formed by adding affixes to a verb, an adjective or another noun, regardless of how many affixes (prefixes and/or suffixes: *ke-an; pe-an; -an; pe-*).

*surat **lamaran*** (1) = 1 (from verb ***lamar***)

*Dia **pembeli*** (1) = 1 (from verb ***beli***)

*Kakak **saya*** (1) ***pengiklan*** (1) = 2 (from noun ***iklan***; ***saya*** is a possessive pronoun, hence = 1 tick)

di (1) ***perumahan*** (1) *itu* = 2 (from noun ***rumah***; ***di*** is a preposition, hence = 1 tick)

perbaikan (1) *jalan* = 1 (from adjective ***baik***)

Di *mana* (1) ***keadilan*** (1)*?* = 2 (from adjective ***adil***; ***di*** is a preposition, hence = 1 tick)

1 tick is also given to a noun which describes another noun or other nouns. If there are 3 nouns in a row, then only the last noun gets 1 tick.

*uang **saku*** = 1

*ibu **guru*** = 1

*makan **malam*** = 1

bahasa Mandarin = 1

penjual (1) ***sayur*** (1) = 2   or: ***penjual*** (1) ***sayur-sayuran*** (1) = 2

pekerjaan (1) ***rumah*** (1) = 2

pekerjaan (1) ***rumah*** (1) ***saya*** (1) = 3 (***saya*** is a possessive pronoun, hence = 1 tick)

note: no marks for the acronym *PR*, though ***PR saya*** (1) scores 1 for the possessive. Similarly the acronym *HP* scores zero, ***telepon genggam*** scores 1.

*pintu **gerbang*** (1) = 1

*pintu gerbang **sekolah*** (1) ***saya*** (1) = 2

*kain **sarung*** (1) = 1

*kain **sarung*** (1) ***ibu*** (1) = 2 (***ibu*** is a possessive pronoun, hence = 1 tick)

kain sarung **batik** (1) = 1

*kain sarung **batik*** (1) ***ibu*** (1) = 2

2.4 Noun or pronoun + adjective or adjectival phrase

*Dia **besar*** (1) = 1   *Mereka **marah*** (1) = 1   *Dia anak (yang) **pintar*** (1) = 1   *urusan* (1) ***lain*** (1) = 2

Note: colours are adjectives and score 1 tick: *mobil **hitam** (1)*

A tick is given for the **possessive adjective** and use of **-nya** in the possessive.

*ibu **saya*** (1) = 1   *mobil **paman*** (1) ***saya*** (1) = 2   *mobil**nya*** (1) = 1   *paman mobil saya* = 0

2.5 Noun or pronoun + preposition or prepositional phrase

*uang **di*** (1) *dalam* = 1   *Uang**mu*** (1) ***di*** (1) *dalam dompet* = 2   ***di*** (1) *depan toko **saya*** (1) = 2

ke (1) *Jakarta* = 1   ***untuk*** (1) *orang ini* = 1   ***dengan*** (1) *teman* = 1   ***seperti*** (1) *saya* = 1

2.6 All adverbs (except *sekali* and *sangat/sangatlah/amat/amatlah*) and adverbial phrases of time / frequency get 1 tick. The adverb *terlalu* gets 1 tick (not 2).

*Dia **besar*** (1) *sekali* = 1   *Dia **terlalu*** (1) ***besar*** (1) = 2   Anak itu sangatlah ***besar*** (1) = 1

*Dia **datang*** (1) ***setiap minggu*** (1) = 2.   *Kami sampai (1) pada (1) **jam lima sore** (1) = 3*
1 tick for phrase with dengan: *saya makan (1) sarapan (0) **dengan cepat** (1)*

And, similarly, 1 tick for: **sudah, belum, hampir, sedang, masih, akan,** *etc.* and phrases of time like: **besok, besok pagi, biasanya, tahun lalu, sebelum/sesudah itu, tadi siang, kemarin malam, bulan depan, dua minggu lagi, setahun kemudian** etc.

But no ticks are awarded for the time phrase and Marking Unit where confusion is caused by wrong use of time markers:

***Tahun lalu** kami **akan** berangkat ke Bandung* = 0.

2.7 All conjunctions (except *dan, atau* and *tetapi*)

karena (1) *dia **sakit*** (1) = 2   *dia **tahu*** (1) ***bahwa*** (1) = 2

And similarly, 1 tick for: **juga, kalau, jika, namun, walaupun, biarpun, meskipun, ataupun, sekalipun, sungguhpun, kendatipun, apabila, apalagi, daripada, bilamana, yaitu** etc.

2.8 Verbs

(a) The simple root form of the verb is acceptable in most cases. Only 1 tick is awarded for verbs with prefix *me-* or *ber-* (affixation with no change of meaning)

*Saya **tulis** surat = 1   Saya **menulis** surat = 1*

*Dia **jalan** = 1   Dia **berjalan** = 1   Dia **jalan-jalan** = 1*

*Dia **menelepon** (1) dan **beri tahu** (1) saya = 2* (two verbs using the same noun/pronoun).

(b) Credit is given for correct use of modal or auxiliary verbs*.*

*Saya **harus** (1) **bangun** (1) = 2   Mereka **ingin** (1) **makan** (1) = 2   Kita **boleh** (1) **pakai** (1) = 2* (and similarly with: **mau, senang, bisa, dapat** *etc). But if one of the verbs is incorrect, this invalidates the MU, e.g. Bapak akan meninap = 0 (spelling error)*

(c) Credit is given for correct use of affixes*,* though not suffixes *kan* and *i* given their relative complexity.

Note also that the verb form must work in context or no tick can be given e.g.

*dia **mengatakan** (1) kepada (1) kami bahwa (1) …*

*dia **menuliskan** (1) nomor HP-nya (1)* (*HP* doesn't score, but the possessive = 1)

*saya **membersihkan** (1) kamar saya (1)*

whilst the following do change meaning, recognition should be given in the impression mark

*Saya **membangunkan** (1) adik**nya** (1) = 2   Saya **membangun** (1) rumah = 1*

*Ani **membelikan** (1) saya baju = 2   Ani **membeli** (1) baju **saya** (1) = 2*

*Mereka **mempertanyakan** (1) masalah itu = 1   Kami akan (1) mencoba (1) **memperbaiki** (1) mobil kami (1)*

Credit is given for the correct use of the prefixes di and ter (except **tersebut** as this can be commonly and repeatedly used). See also 2.10 superlatives, below.

*Ikan itu **dimasak** (2) = 2   Saya **dimasakkan** (2) sayur **oleh** (1) ibu = 3*

***Pencuri** (1) **dipukuli** (2) = 3*

N.B: *Bali sangat menarik (1) untuk (1) di kunjungi (0)* here no tick for the verb as written as two words.

*kampung **terletak** (2) = 2*

*Banyak orang **terkena** (2) **penyakit** (1) = 3   Semua orang **terkenakan** (2) denda = 2*

*Kami **terkeju**t (2), and similarly 2 for termasuk, terjadi, tertarik, terpaksa, tertidur ..*

2.9 Nouns & Pronouns

(a) On their own these don't score (unless formed using affix/affixes). No score also for nou~~~~ with: ***ini, itu, banyak, sedikit,*** with numbers or **'-nya'** (unless clearly a possessive).

masalah ini = 0   *banyak negara* = 0

Permasalahan**nya* (1) ***tidak (1) ***jelas*** (1) = 3 (**- nya** = <u>the</u>, a definite article, hence no tick)

permasalahan (1) ***tersebut*** (1) = 2

Kewarganegaraan**nya* (2) ***dicabut (2) = 4 (**- nya** = possessive <u>his/her</u>, hence 1 tick)

(b) However, nouns used with their correct count noun do score.

seorang (1) ***pencuri*** (1) = 2   ***sebuah*** (1) *patung* = 1   *sepuluh* ***helai*** (1) *kertas* = 1

(c) As mentioned above, a spelling error invalidates the MU.

Pesawet terbang mendarat = 0   *makan saya* = 0 (meaning *makanan saya*).

(d) use of pronoun *kita* and *kami* +verb

If the pronoun *kita* is used incorrectly instead of *kami* (or vice-versa) this invalidates the MU on the first incorrect usage. If, however, the same error is repeated, this is ignored in further MUs as long as the verb is correct.

(e) Misspelling of proper nouns with people or place names are tolerated. Common countries should be correctly spelt, however both **Singapore** and **Singapura** are accepted.

Old spellings for Indonesian names and towns are allowed:

dengan (1) *Ibrihim* = 1   ***ke*** (1) *Jogja* = 1   but *di Ingris* = 0 (wrong spelling: **Inggris**)

(f) Correct use of negative *tidak.* Also use of emphasis, noun + *pun* (but not if repeatedly used; as a guideline up to 3 times in a text of 130–140 words).

Rumah ***pun*** (1) *dia* ***tidak*** (1) ***punya*** (1) = 3

(g) And correct use of negative as in *bukan*:

Bukan + noun = 1 tick.   *Mereka* ***bukan*** (1) *teman* ***saya*** (1) = *2*

2.10 Adjectives

(a) See above. Comparatives and superlatives:

rumah itu **lebih** (1) **besar** (1) **daripada** (1) = 3

kapal ini **sama** (1) **besar** (1) **dengan** (1) = 3

Dia **sebesar** (2) *saya* = 2

Dia anak (yang) **paling** (1) **pintar** (1) **di** (1) *sekolah* = 3

Yang (1) **paling** (1) **besar** (1) *itu mobil* **Jono** (1) = 4

Telepon **umum** (1) *(yang)* **terdekat** (2) **di** (1) *sebelah toko* = 5

terkenal = 2 (and similar superlatives: **terbaik, terbesar, terpenting** …)

Dia **pulang** (1) **paling** (1) **malam** (1) = 3

Dia **pulang** (1) **kemalaman** (2) = 3

Dia **pulang** (1) **terlalu** (1) **malam** (1) = 3

(b) Groups of adjectives in descriptive writing also count:

Kami **capai** (1)*,* **lapar** (1) *dan* **haus** (1) = 3

2.11 Interrogative adverbs

Each scores 1:

Bagaimana?/Bagaimanakah?; Berapa?/Berapakah?; Di mana?/Di manakah?; Kapan?/Kapankah?; Mengapa?/Mengapakah?; Siapa?/Siapakah?; Apa?/Apakah?

But if a (yes-no) question is formed by attaching the suffix **-kah** to another word (other than the question words mentioned above), then it scores 2:

Sakitkah (2) *kamu?* → **Apakah** (1) kamu **sakit** (1)*?* = 2

Sudah (1) **datangkah** (2) *dia?* = 3 → **Apakah** (1) *dia* **sudah** (1) **datang** (1)? = 3

Benarkah (2) **jawaban** (1) **saya** (1)*?* = 4 → **Apakah** (1) **benar** (1) **jawaban** (1) **saya** (1)*?* = 4

2.12 Slang

(a) The aim is for '*Bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar'*. While shortened versions of most verbs are acceptable these should not become slangy: *Kami **ingin*** is fine but *kami **kepingin*** or *kami **pingin*** or *kami **kepengen*** or *kami **pengen*** are informal and inappropriate.

(b) Adding '*-in'* is not formally acceptable.

*Saya **udah bantuin** dia.* (Similarly dropping of letters: ***udah*** for ***sudah**.)*

(c) While ***tidak*** is formal, ***tak*** is common in printed form and acceptable, however ***enggak*** or **gak** is informal and only acceptable within speech marks.

(d) Jakarta slang is not (yet) standard Indonesian and not acceptable, for example:
gua, gue, lu, lo, ape (for: ***apa***)*, **dong, gimana** or **begimana** (for **bagaimana**), **buat (meaning "for")** etc.

(e) Some informal words have become acceptable as language evolves: ***bikin*** (for: buat/membuat), **bilang** (for: berkata), **kenapa** (for: mengapa).

2.13 Miscellaneous

Ada + noun or pronoun = 1
Ada (1) *banyak rumah = 1* **Tidak** (1) ***ada*** (1) *waktu = 2*

Ada + yang = 2 (*Ada* + noun or pronoun + *yang* still earn only 1 tick when 'yang' has no function/meaning)

Ada (1) ***yang*** (1) ***menelepon*** (1) = 3

Ada (1) ***beberapa*** (1) *orang (yang)* **tahu** (1) *hal itu = 3* (***yang*** here is optional, because it doesn't really change the meaning, so doesn't get a tick)

Hanya (1) ***ada*** (1) *dua orang* **yang** (1) **tahu** (1) *hal itu = 4* (***yang*** gives emphasis here, meaning **only** 2 people know about it, hence 1 tick)

Ada (1) *mobil, truk, bemo, sepeda dan lain-lain = 1*
(1 tick only for an illustrative list may seem harsh, but can be redressed in the **IMPRESSION** mark).

2.14 Expressions

More could be added to the following list. Credit would be appropriate, for example for:

Demikianlah ceritanya = 2

Sekian dan terima kasih = 1

Sampai jumpa = 1

Oleh karena itu = 1

2.15 English borrowings

English (or other foreign borrowings) are only acceptable if clearly understandable to a 'native Indonesian speaker with no knowledge of languages other than Indonesian':

marketing, bisnis (but not 'business')**, target, industri** (but not 'industry')**, desain, desainer, email, Facebook, Twitter** etc.

2.16 Register and letters

Letters must look like letters, i.e. contain a greeting of some sort and an ending (and will be taken account in the impression mark).

Kamu, kau etc are not acceptable in a formal letter but **Anda** is accepted in an informal letter. Glaringly inappropriate register is disallowed. **Anda** must be written with a capital letter.

Siapa (1) *nama* **Anda** (1) *? = 2*

Siapa (1) *nama anda* (0) *? = 1*

For learned phrases of formality in a letter:

Kepada (1) *Bapak dan Ibu* **yang** *(1)* **terhormat** *(2)* = 4

Dengan (1) *surat ini kami* **ingin** *(1)* **menyampaikan** (1) = 3

For phrases in an informal letter:

*Halo (1) Kakek dan Nenek (*but not *hallo* or *hello)*

Kepada (1) Kakek dan Nenek yang (1) tercinta (2) = 4

Semoga (1) kamu baik-baik (1) = 2

Bagaimana (1) kabarmu / adikmu (1) ? = 2

Apa kabar? = 1

Dari (1) cucumu (1)

Salam hangat (1)

Salam rindu (1)

2.17 Punctuation

Inaccuracies in punctuation are ignored, except **hyphens**. Missing or incorrectly placed capital letters are tolerated, except in **Anda** (see 2.16).

2.18 Hyphens

The use of hyphens *is important* in Indonesian, therefore cannot be ignored. Thus a MU cannot be marked as correct if the use of the hyphen is wrong.

(a) Plural form: **anak-anak, rumah-rumah, pohon-pohon** etc.

(b) Repeated form: **sia-sia, baik-baik, berjalan-jalan, membolak-balik, kemerah- merahan** etc.

(c) To connect syllables or part of a word that are separated at the end of a line:

memberitahu-

kan bahwa

untung mereka **baik-**

baik saja

waktu **lu-**

ang (NOT: **l-uang** or **lua-ng** or **luan-g**)

(d) **'Se'** followed by capital letters: **se-Inggris, se-Sulawesi Utara, se-Asia Tenggara** etc.

(e) **'Ke'** followed by numbers (to form ordinal numbers): **abad ke-21, juara ke-2** etc.

(f) **'–Nya'** as preposition for *God*: **kekuasaan-Nya, keagungan-Nya** etc.

Conversion Table for 0545/4

Number of ticks Max 60	Mark out of 15 (for Accuracy of Language)	Pro rata (General Impression)* Max 5
60+	15	5
55–59	14	5
51–54	13	4
48–50	12	4
45–47	11	4
42–44	10	3
38–41	9	3
34–37	8	3
30–33	7	2
26–29	6	2
22–25	5	2
19–21	4	1
15–18	3	1
11–14	2	0
7–10	1	0
0–6	0	0

*This mark may be adjusted up or down by one mark depending on the criteria mentioned above under **GENERAL IMPRESSION (see 1.4 above)**.

COMMUNICATION MARKS

The criteria for awarding communication marks is that a sympathetic native Indonesian speaker w... no knowledge of languages other than Indonesian should understand.

QUESTION 1

A maximum of 5 marks are available for each of the two questions.

Marks are to be awarded for the following points:

Question 1(a): You are looking for work experience before you finish school. Write a covering letter.

    Explain:

      (i) what sort of work you are looking for   [1]

      (ii) why you are suitable for the role   [1]

      (iii) why the experience will be useful for your future.   [1]

+ 2 marks for two extra details relevant to any of the above points

Question 1(b): You and your friends have just returned from a study tour. Write a letter to tell your grandparents about the experience.

    Explain:

      (i) where you went   [1]

      (ii) what you did   [1]

      (iii) an amusing incident.   [1]

+ 2 marks for two extra details relevant to any of the above points

QUESTION 2

You are travelling by car with a friend in a remote and quiet area. It will soon be dark. The weather is bad and your car suddenly breaks down.
Explain what you will do in 130–140 words (**no more**).

1 mark for each detail relevant to the above account up to a maximum of 5 marks   [1+1+1+1+1]

APPENDIX: IRRELEVANT MATERIAL

Examiners who encounter what they judge to be irrelevant material/an irrelevant answer should i... first instance consult the table below for guidance on how to deal with it. If, having consulted the tab... Examiners are unsure as to how to proceed, they should contact their Team Leader (or, in the case of Single Examiners, the Product Manager) for guidance.

Examiners should note that as long as candidates do not distort the requirements of the rubric, they are allowed to develop their compositions in the direction that suits them/their imagination takes them. Such development must not be treated as irrelevance.

> ***For example***: if the rubric states *'There was a party at school to celebrate the end of exams. Say what happened that day.'* and the candidate decides that on the very day of the party s/he was involved in an accident and rushed to hospital, this is a possible turn of events and should not be penalised. If, however, the rubric says specifically *'Describe how you celebrated the end of the school year at your school'* then this is what the candidate should do and a description of the accident should be regarded as evasive and irrelevant. (See table below.)

1	A deliberately evasive answer which consists entirely of irrelevant material exploited in defiance of the rubric:	Give a mark of 0/25. **These are very rare in IGCSE**. Consult either your Team Leader or, if you are a single Examiner, your Product Manager before awarding 0/25.
2	A composition on the general topic area of the question which does not address all the set tasks:	**(a)** When one or more of the tasks are attempted (whether successfully or not) then award Language and Impression marks as usual, even if parts of the answer are only marginally relevant. When a **_significant_** part of the answer is only marginally relevant, reduce the Impression mark by -1 and annotate the script to show why you have done this (where ± marks in margin for Language would affect pro rata Impression mark, the appropriate adjustment for Language will still apply): > ***For example***: *'What you did on a day out with your friend.'* If as part of his/her answer the candidate writes **_at some length_** on a description of the friend (appearance, residence, family, likes/dislikes etc) it should be seen as marginally relevant and a deduction of –1 for Impression should be made. N.B. Examiners may award a pro rata mark for Impression, even if all the marks for Communication are lost due to errors of Language.

		(b) When the material complies with the topic are~~~~ **_none_** of the set tasks are attempted, award mar~~~~ Language but give 0 for Impression: **_For example_**: _'Describe how your class celebrated the last day of term.'_ The answer which describes a routine day at school, but which does not address the tasks at all would comply with the topic area, i.e. school, so would gain marks for Language but score 0 for Communication and Impression.
3	A substantial part of an answer that is clearly not on the general topic area:	Include such material in the word count. Then bracket it and award no Language ticks for the bracketed part of the answer: **_For example_**: _'Describe a typical school day.'_ Candidate includes a paragraph about a foreign holiday for no apparent reason other than to use up words. This falls outside the general topic area of school and the paragraph should be bracketed for the purpose of ticks but included in the word count. Please note there would have to be blatant use of material unrelated to the topic area for such action to be taken (and this is a rare occurrence).
4	A genuine attempt to answer the question which fails due to a misunderstanding of a specific word or phrase:	Award marks for Communication for any part of the response that does answer the question. Award marks for Language and Impression to the whole answer. N.B. If the use of a specific word in a rubric causes particular problems, a decision may be taken at the coordination stage to exercise some leniency in the award of Communication marks. The Product Manager should be consulted in such cases.