

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2013 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.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2013	0545

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Total marks for paper: 50

25 marks per question. Each question is marked over 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 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.

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – October/November 2013	0545	

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.

Titles: unless a title is made of 3 words or more from the rubric, the number of words in the title is counted towards the total word count. However a title is never marked for **LANGUAGE**.

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 it 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

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – October/November 2013	0545	

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 tick. 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) = 1

ibu guru (1) = 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

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2013	0545

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 *mobilnya* (1) = 1 *paman mobil saya* = 0

2.5 Noun or pronoun + preposition or prepositional phrase

uang di (1) *dalam* = 1 *Uangmu* (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 *di dalam jiran tangga* = 0

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

Kita belum (1) *menyadari* (2) = 3 *Orang datang* (1) *setiap minggu* (1) = 2
1 tick for phrase with *dengan*: *saya makan* (1) *sarapan* (0) *dengan cepat* (1)

And, similarly, 1 tick for: **sudah, hampir, sedang, masih, akan, etc.** and phrases of time: **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, kendantipun, apabila, apalagi, daripada, bilamana, yaitu** etc.

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2013	0545

2.8 Verbs

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

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

Dia **jalan** (1) = 1 Dia **berjalan** (1) = 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.)

- (c) Credit is given for correct use of affixes, *except the ones which don't change the meaning; e.g. dia mengatakan (1) kepada (1) kami bahwa (1)*

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

saya membersihkan (1) kamar saya (1)

the following do change meaning:

Saya **membangunkan** (2) **adiknya** (1) = 3 Saya **membangun** (1) rumah = 1

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

Mereka **mempertanyakan** (3) masalah itu = 3

Ikan itu **dimasak** (2) = 2 Saya **dimasakkan** (3) sayur **oleh** (1) ibu = 4

Pencuri (1) **dipukuli** (3) = 4

kampung **terletak** (2) = 2

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

Kami **terkejut** (2), and similarly 2 for *termasuk, terjadi, tertarik, terpaksa*

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2013	0545

2.9 Nouns & Pronouns

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

Masalah ini = 0 *banyak negara* = 0

Permasalahannya (1) **tidak** (1) **jelas** (1) = 3 (- **nya** = the, a definite article, hence no tick)

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

Kewarganegaraannya (2) **dicabut** (2) = 4 (- **nya** = possessive his/her, 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.

Pesawat 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 in the case of a person's name or a town or place is 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 Inggris* = 0 (wrong spelling: **Inggris**)

- (f) Use of emphasis, noun + *pun* = 1 tick. Also correct use of negative as in *tidak*:

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

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2013	0545

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, terdekat ...)

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?/Kapanakah?; 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

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2013	0545

2.12 Slang

- (a) The aim is for 'Bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar'. While shortened versions of 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) The fashion (?) of 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, like:
gua, gue, lu, lo, ape (for: **apa**), **dong, gimana** or **beginimana** (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

(Giving 1 tick only for an illustrative list seems harsh, but can be redressed in the **IMPRESSION** mark).

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2013	0545

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

Maka dari itu = 1

Oleh karena itu = 1

2.15 English borrowings

Only English (or other foreign borrowings) are 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** etc.

2.16 Register

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

The first letter of personal pronoun **Anda** has to be written in *upper case (capital letter)*:

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

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

For learned phrases of formality in a letter:

Kepada Bapak yang terhormat = 3

Dengan surat ini kami ingin menyampaikan = 4

For learned phrases in an informal letter:

Semoga kamu baik-baik = 2

Bagaimana kabarmu/adikmu? = 2

Apa kabar? = 1

Page 11	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – October/November 2013	0545	

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.

Page 12	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2013	0545

Conversion Table

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).

Page 13	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2013	0545

COMMUNICATION MARKS

The criteria for awarding communication marks is that a sympathetic native Indonesian speaker with 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): For a school project you have to write a report with the title "My Chores at Home"

Describe:

- (i) The chores you do at home for yourself [1]
- (ii) How you help your parents with their chores [1]
- (iii) Which chores you like and you don't like [1+1]

+ 1 mark for one extra detail relevant to the one of the above points

Question 1(b): Your Grandfather sent you some money for your birthday. You write a letter to him.

Describe:

- (i) What you would like to buy with the money [1]
- (ii) How you will celebrate your birthday [1+1]
- (iii) What other presents you hope to get from your friends and family. [1]

+ 1 mark for one extra detail relevant to the one of the above points

QUESTION 2

You and your friend are walking in town when you see a very famous pop star in one of the shops. 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]

Page 14	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2013	0545

APPENDIX: IRRELEVANT MATERIAL

Examiners who encounter what they judge to be irrelevant material/an irrelevant answer should in the first instance consult the table below for guidance on how to deal with it. If, having consulted the table, 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 exam. 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:	<p>Give a mark of 0/25.</p> <p>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.</p>
2	A composition on the general topic area of the question which does not address all the set tasks:	<p>(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 <u>significant</u> 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):</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>For example: '<i>What you did on a day out with your friend.</i>' If as part of his/her answer the candidate writes <u>at some length</u> 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.</p> </div> <p>NB. Examiners may award a pro rata mark for Impression, even if all the marks for Communication are lost due to errors of Language.</p>

Page 15	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2013	0545

		<p>(b) When the material complies with the topic area and none of the set tasks are attempted, award marks for Language but give 0 for Impression:</p> <p>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.</p>
3	A substantial part of an answer that is clearly not on the general topic area:	<p>Include such material in the word count. Then bracket it and award no Language ticks for the bracketed part of the answer:</p> <p>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).</p>
4	A genuine attempt to answer the question which fails due to a misunderstanding of a specific word or phrase:	<p>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.</p> <p>NB. 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.</p>