

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

0545 INDONESIAN (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0545/02

Paper 2 (Reading and Directed Writing),
maximum raw mark 65

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

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Bagian 1

Tugas 1 Pertanyaan 1–5

1	B	[1]
2	D	[1]
3	A	[1]
4	A	[1]
5	D	[1]
		[Total: 5]

Tugas 2 Pertanyaan 6–10

6	Edi	[1]
7	Anton	[1]
8	Tini	[1]
9	Harto	[1]
10	Ida	[1]
		[Total: 5]

Tugas 3 Pertanyaan 11–15

11	Salah	[1]
12	Betul	[1]
13	Salah	[1]
14	Salah	[1]
15	Betul	[1]
		[Total: 5]

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Tugas 4 Pertanyaan 16: Writing a postcard

Communication

1 mark for each item of information requested up to a maximum of 3

- (a) What the boys saw [1]
- (b) What the the boys did [1]
- (c) The arrival of the ambulance [1]

Appropriateness of language

0, 1 or 2 marks for Appropriateness of language according to grid

NB: if candidates miss out one of the tasks they cannot score more than 1 mark for accuracy.

For the award of 2 marks, the use of language must be mostly appropriate. Minor errors (use of affixes, use of prepositions etc.) are tolerated.	2
There is some appropriate usage to reward. The word order may not be appropriate.	1
There are no examples of appropriate usage to reward. Where 0 marks were awarded for Communication, 0 marks are awarded for language.	0

[Total: 5]

Original MS for Q16 (Too complex for intended level of task)

Tugas 4

Pertanyaan 16

Writing a postcard: 5 marks

The following would score full marks:

Ketika saya berjalan-jalan bersama teman saya, kami menemukan seseorang yang jatuh dari sepeda dan terluka. Teman saya lari untuk mencari bantuan. Saya tinggal ditempat dan menemani orang yang kesakitan itu. Tidak lama kemudian ambulans datang.

Note: Accept explanations of where the friends were walking / what they were doing. Candidates may come up with reasons the person fell from the bicycle. It may not be necessary to explain that one person stays with the injured person. Accept explanations of what happened after the ambulance turned up.

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Bagian 2

Tugas 1 Pertanyaan 17–24

- 17 (i) Harimau itu adalah jenis yang terkecil. [1]
(ii) Harimau itu mempunyai warna paling gelap di antara semua harimau yang lain. [1]
- 18 Harimau Sumatera dapat ditemukan di hutan mulai dari dataran rendah sampai sampai pegunungan. [1]
- 19 Harimau itu kadang-kadang dibunuh oleh manusia. [1]
- 20 Seekor harimau diambil oleh pencuri. [1]
- 21 Karena pendengaran dan penglihatan harimau Sumatera sangat tajam. [1]
- 22 (i) Harimau Sumatera suka memerhatikan korbannya dengan sabar. [1]
(ii) Harimau Sumatera suka menyerang dari belakang atau samping. [1]
- 23 Harimau itu mulai mencoba makanan keras sesudah 8 minggu pertama. [1]
- 24 Karena dapat dipelihara dan diawasi oleh manusia secara lebih baik. [1]

[Total: 10]

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Tugas 2 Pertanyaan 25

- *Up to 5 marks for Accuracy according to mark scheme:*
 - 20+ ticks = 5 marks
 - 16–19 = 4
 - 12–15 = 3
 - 8–11 = 2
 - 4–7 = 1
 - 0–3 = 0
- *Up to 10 marks for Communication: 1 mark for each piece of information, relevant to the question, provided by the candidate:*
 - (a) Anda dibesarkan di mana dan oleh siapa [1]
 - (b) Apa yang Anda suka dan tidak suka lakukan [1+1]
 - (c) Satu kejadian yang istimewa waktu Anda kecil [1]

Up to 6 further details related to (a), (b) and (c) [1+1+1+1+1+1]

NB. Candidates must cover all 3 tasks of the question to score full marks. If the candidate only covers 2 of the 3 tasks, s/he can score a maximum of 9 marks. If s/he only covers 1 of the 3 tasks, s/he can score a maximum of 8 marks.

[Total: 15]

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Bagian 3

Tugas 1 Pertanyaan 26–31

- 26 Betul [1]
- 27 Salah [1]
Rima thought that rice and ketchup would be laughed at. [1]
- 28 Betul [1]
- 29 Salah [1]
Miranda's father was the head of a company so the family was well-off. [1]
- 30 Betul [1]
- 31 Betul [1]
- 32 Salah [1]
Rima's mother's income rose from selling fried rice after Rima took her dish to school. [1]

[Total: 10]

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Tugas 2 Pertanyaan 33–39

Material directly lifted from the text should be subject to some penalty. Credit should be given to candidates who give complete answers and use their own words as much as possible. Grammatical accuracy is important.

- 33** (i) Beach is only about 300 meters from the hotel. [1]
- (ii) Can be reached by a private and concealed path that runs through a coconut garden. [1]
- 34** (i) a swimming pool is available in the neighbouring hotel (Hotel Garuda) which is only 100 meters away. [1]
- (ii) To obtain the second mark candidates should add that: one has to pay to use the pool but it is half price for residents of Hotel Shiva. [1]
- 35** (i) A trained chef can come to a guest's kitchen. [1]
- (ii) Or guests can cook in the hotel's kitchen. (The food that a guest makes can be taken back to one's room.) [1]
- 36** Many places to eat within walking distance of the hotel. [1]
- 37** This question is a matter of opinion but candidates may use any number of examples from the text that suggest that Hotel Shiva is quite luxurious (designed by international experts, antiques in the hotel, Turkish carpets, porcelain bathrooms and showers). [1]
- 38** Because of the soothing breezes from the garden the rooms are already cool. [1]
- 39** The hotel does not accept children under the age of 16 (and therefore the implication is that it is not noisy). [1]

[Total: 10]

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APPENDIX: LANGUAGE MARKS FOR QUESTION 25

MARK SCHEME FOR LANGUAGE

General comments

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

Marking units

A tick is awarded for a correct Marking Unit of which each element is correct. A spelling error will invalidate a Marking Unit. A Marking Unit may consist of any of the following:

1 Verbs

- (a) The simple root form of the verb is acceptable in most cases.
Saya menulis surat = 1. *Saya tulis surat* = 1.
Dia menelepon dan beritahu = 2, (two verbs using the same noun/pronoun).
- (b) Credit is given for correct use of modal or auxiliary verbs.
Saya harus bangun = 2. *Mereka ingin makan* = 2. *Kita boleh pakai* = 2.
 (and, similarly with: *mau, senang, biasa, etc*)
- (c) Credit is given for correct use of affixes.
Saya membangunkan = 2 (*adiknya* = 1). *Ibu membelikan* = 2 (*saya baju* = 0).
Pencuri (1) dipukuli (3) = 4.
Ikan itu dimasak = 2.
kampung terletak = 2. *Banyak orang terkena (2) penyakit (1)* = 3.

2 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. *dua alasan* = 1.
permasalahannya = 2
- (b) **Noun phrases**
 1 mark 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 mark)
Di (1) perumahan (1) itu = 2 (from noun *rumah*; *di* is a preposition, hence = 1 mark)

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

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1 mark 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 mark.

Uang **saku** (1) = 1

Ibu **guru** (1) = 1

penjual (1) sayur (1) = 2

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 mark)

Pintu **gerbang** (1) = 1

Pintu gerbang **sekolah** (1) = 2

kain **sarung** (1) = 1

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

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

kain sarung **batik** (1) ibu (1) = 3

A noun or pronoun + verb

Extra marks are given for the use of the negative nd suffixes *-lah, -kah*.

Kami mengharap = 1. tulislah = 2.

Dia tidak yakin = 2.

Datangkan mereka? = 2

Noun or pronoun + adjective or adjectival phrase

Dia besar.= 1.

Mereka marah.= 1.

Dia anak yang pintar.= 1

urusan lain.= 2.

A mark is given for the **possessive adjective** and use of 'nya' in the possessive.

ibu saya = 1.

mobil paman saya = 1. mobilnya = 1. paman

mobil saya = 0.

Noun or pronoun + preposition or prepositional phrase

uang di dalam = 1. Uangmu (1) di dalam (1).

di depan toko itu = 1.

ke Jakarta = 1.

untuk orang ini = 1.

dengan teman = 1. seperti saya = 1.

di dalam jiran tangga = 0

All adverbs (except *sekali* and *sangat*) and adverbial phrases of time/frequency

Dia besar sekali = 1. Dia terlalu (2) besar(1) = 3.

Kita belum(1) menyadari (2) = 3. Orang datang (1) setiap minggu (1) = 2.

And, similarly, 1 mark for: *sudah, hampir, sedang, masih, akan, etc.* and phrases of time e.g. *besok, besok pagi, biasanya, tahun lalu, sebelum itu.*

But no marks are awarded for the time phrase and Marking Unit where confusion is caused by wrong use of time markers, e.g. *Tahun lalu kami akan berangkat* = 0.

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

karena = 1. dia tahu (1) bahwa (1).

untuk = 1

And, similarly, 1 mark for: *juga, kalau, namun, walaupun, etc.*

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- (c) However, nouns used with their correct count noun do score.
seorang pencuri = 2. *sebuah patung* = 1. *sepuluh helai kertas* = 1.
- (d) NB (as mentioned above) a spelling error invalidates the MU.
Pesawet terbang mendarat = 1. *Makan saya* = 0, (meaning *makanan saya*).
- (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 towns are allowed: *dengan Ibrihim* = 1; *ke Jogja* = 1; but *di Ingris* = 0.
- (f) Noun + *pun* = 1 mark.
rumah pun (1) *dia tidak* (1) *punya* (1).
- (g) *Bukan* + noun = 1 mark.
bukan teman = 1.

3 Adjectives

- (a) See above. Comparatives and superlatives:
rumah itu lebih besar (2) *daripada* (1).
kapal ini sama besar (2) *dengan* (1). *Dia sebesar* (2) *saya*.
Dia anak paling (1) *pintar* (1). *kantar pos terdekat* (2).
- (b) Groups of adjectives in descriptive writing also count:
Kami capai, lapar dan haus = 3.

4 Interrogative adverbs

Score 1 tick separately:
bagaimana? berapa? di mana? kapan? mengapa? siapa? each scores 1.

5 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. E.g. *kami ingin* is fine but *kami kepingin* or *kami pingin* are informal and inappropriate.
- (b) The fashion (?) of adding '*in*' is not formally acceptable.
Eg *Saya udah bantuin dia*. (Similarly dropping of letters – *udah* for *sudah*.)
- (c) While *tidak* is formal, *tak* is common in printed form and acceptable; *enggak*, however is informal and only acceptable within speech marks.
- (d) Jakarta slang is not (yet) standard Indonesian and not acceptable.
E.g.: *gue, lu, ape* (for: *apa*), *dong, gimana* (for *bagaimana*) etc.

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6 Miscellaneous

Ada + noun or pronoun = 1

Ada banyak rumah = 1. **Tidak (1) ada waktu (1).**

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

Ada yang (2) menelepon. *Ada beberapa orang yang (1) tahu (1).*

Examples:

Di Australia (1) ada rumah-rumah (1) yang kecil (1)

(preposition) (*ada* + noun) (adj. phrase)

Ada mobil, truk, bemo, sepeda motor dan lain-lain = 1

(Giving one mark only for an illustrative list seems harsh, but can be redressed in the impression mark).

7 Expressions

With experience, more will doubtless be added to the following list. Credit would be appropriate, for example, for:

Demikianlah ceritanya = 3.

Sekian dan terima kasih = 2.

8 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'. E.g. *marketing*, *bisnis* (but not 'business'), *target*, *industri* (but not 'industry') etc.

9 Register

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

For learned phrases of formality in a letter:

Kepada Bapak yang terhormat = 4.

Dengan surat ini kami ingin menyampaikan = 4.

For learned phrases in an informal letter:

Semoga kamu baik-baik = 2.

Bagaimana kabar? and *Apa kabar?* Each score 1.

10 Hyphens and punctuation

Inaccuracies in the use of hyphens and punctuation are ignored.

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Conversion Table for 0545/2

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16–19	4
12–15	3
8–11	2
4–7	1
0–3	0