
INDONESIAN

0545/02

Paper 2 Reading

For Examination from 2016

SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

1 hour

MAXIMUM MARK: 45

This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.

1 General Marking Principles

1.1 Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 2. Examiners will consider all alternative answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts and make a decision on whether they communicate the required elements.

The following marking principles underpin the detailed instructions provided in Section 2 of the Mark Scheme. Where a decision is taken to deviate from these principles for a particular question, this will be specified in the Mark Scheme.

1.2 Crossing out:

- (a) If a candidate changes his/her mind over an answer and crosses out an attempt, award a mark if the final attempt is correct.
- (b) If a candidate crosses out an answer to a whole question but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

1.3 More than the stipulated number of boxes ticked/crossed by the candidate:

- (a) If more than one attempt is visible, but the candidate has clearly indicated which attempt is his/her final answer (e.g. by crossing out other attempts or by annotating the script in some way), mark in the usual way.
- (b) If two attempts are visible (e.g. 2 boxes ticked instead of the 1 box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discarded by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.
- (c) In questions where candidates are required to tick a number of boxes (e.g. tick the 6 true statements) the general rule to be applied is as follows: the number of 'extra' answers indicated by the candidate is deducted from the number of correct answers and the remaining number is the mark awarded. For example, the candidate is required to tick 6 true statements, but instead ticks 8 statements. 5 of the ticks are correctly placed, but there are 2 'extra' ticks (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2 'extras'). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3

number of correct ticks:	5
minus number of extra ticks:	-2
mark awarded:	= 3
- (d) Answers in pen do not take precedence over answers in pencil, e.g. if a candidate is asked to tick 1 box and ticks 2, one in pen and the other in pencil, the mark cannot be awarded unless there is some explicit indication from the candidate as to which is his/her final answer.

1.4 For questions requiring more than one element for the answer, (i) and (ii), where the answers are interchangeable:

Both correct answers on line 1, and line 2 blank = 2
 Both correct answers on line 1, and line 2 wrong = 1
 (or vice-versa)

- 1.5 Answers requiring the use of Indonesian (rather than a non-verbal response) should be based on clear communication. Tolerate inaccuracies, provided the message is clear.
- (a) 'If in doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like a correct answer?
 - (b) Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer?
- 1.6 Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, **do not accept incorrect Indonesian if the word given means something else in Indonesian.** (Incorrect Indonesian which constitutes a word in any language other than Indonesian is marked (i) on the basis of whether it is accepted or refused in the Mark Scheme, and (ii) if not mentioned in the Mark Scheme, on the basis of 1.5 above.)
- 1.7 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme/Marking:
- (a) INV = Invalidation and is used when additional material included by the candidate is judged to invalidate an otherwise correct answer thus preventing him/her from scoring the mark (INV = 0).
 - (b) tc = 'tout court' and means that on its own the material is not sufficient to score the mark.
 - (c) HA = harmless additional material which in conjunction with the correct answer does not prevent the candidate from scoring the mark.
 - (d) BOD = Benefit of the Doubt and is used to indicate material considered by the Examiner and judged to be more correct than incorrect: the benefit of the doubt is given to the candidate and the mark is awarded.

1.9 Extra material: Section 2, Exercise 2

In **Section 2, Exercise 2**, reward the candidate for being able to locate the answer in the paper. Do not worry about lifting unless a lift is specifically rejected in the Mark Scheme.

Unless the Mark Scheme states otherwise, ignore extra material given in an answer.

1.10 Extra material: Section 3

In **Section 3** it is the candidate's responsibility to answer questions in such a way as to demonstrate to the Examiner that s/he has understood the texts/questions. Where candidates introduce extra, irrelevant material to an otherwise correct answer the danger is that the Examiner is being forced to 'choose' the correct answer and s/he cannot be certain that the candidate has shown understanding. Where the Examiner is put in this position the mark cannot be awarded.

In **Section 3**, look for signs of genuine comprehension. Usually, candidates who lift **indiscriminately** fail to demonstrate comprehension and will not score the mark. However, **careful** lifting of the details required to answer the question does demonstrate comprehension and should be rewarded. The Detailed Mark Scheme (Section 3) provides specific guidance but in cases not covered, the following general rules apply:

(a)	Extra material, mentioned in the Mark Scheme, which reinforces the correct answer or in itself constitutes an alternative correct answer:	this is acceptable and is not penalised
(b)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer, but which is not explicitly mentioned in the Mark Scheme :	the Examiner needs to decide whether the alternative answer constitutes: (i) an alternative correct answer, in which case this falls into category (a) and the answer should be rewarded or (ii) an answer which on its own would be refused, in which case this falls into category (c) and the answer should be refused
(c)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer specifically refused in the Mark Scheme :	this puts the Examiner in the position of having to 'choose' which is the candidate's 'final' answer – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(d)	Extra material which distorts or contradicts the correct answer:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(e)	Extra material introduced by the candidate and which does not feature in the text:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded.

2 Detailed Mark Scheme**Section 1****Exercise 1 Questions 1–5**

ACCEPT		REFUSE
1	A [1]	
2	D [1]	
3	D [1]	
4	B [1]	
5	C [1]	

[Total: 5]**Exercise 2 Questions 6–10**

ACCEPT		REFUSE
6	C [1]	
7	D [1]	
8	E [1]	
9	F [1]	
10	A [1]	

[Total: 5]**Exercise 3 Questions 11–15**

ACCEPT		REFUSE
11	A [1]	
12	B [1]	
13	A [1]	
14	B [1]	
15	C [1]	

[Total: 5]

Section 2

Exercise 1 Questions 16–20

ACCEPT		REFUSE
16	indah [1]	
17	sedikit [1]	
18	anak-anak [1]	
19	toko [1]	
20	mobil-mobil [1]	

[Total: 5]

Exercise 2 Questions 21–29

- In this exercise, reward the candidate for being able to locate the answer in the passage. Ignore extra material (whether Indonesian is accurate or inaccurate) unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
- Accept lifting unless it is specifically refused in the Mark Scheme.
- Read Section 1: General Marking Principles.

ACCEPT		REFUSE
21	KEY CONCEPT: spend the holidays [1] Untuk mengajaknya berlibur/naik gunung bersama	'naik' tc but HA (<i>incomplete</i>) 'Untuk mengajak kamu berlibur dengan saya.'
22	KEY CONCEPT: climb Mount Bromo [1] naik Gunung Bromo	pergi ke gunung-gunung (<i>need idea of walk</i>) "Bapak saya ingin naik Gunung Bromo pada bulan Juli"
23	KEY CONCEPT: go with [1] - apakah dia boleh ikut pergi - mau ikut pergi dengan bapak - mau menemani bapak	pergi dengan Harto (<i>if Harto is mentioned, check answer carefully</i>) "karena saya senang naik gunung, saya bertanya kepada bapak apakah saya boleh ikut"
24	KEY CONCEPT: difficult hike [1] dia berpendapat bahwa gunung Bromo terlalu tinggi untuk Seno. OR not strong enough Seno tidak cukup kuat untuk mendaki gunung Bromo	dia mengira jalan itu sulit tc (<i>need hike</i>) terlalu tinggi tc jalan terlalu tc "Dia mengatakan gunung itu terlalu tinggi untuk kamu."

ACCEPT	REFUSE
<p>25 KEY CONCEPT: Seno naik gunung di dekat rumahnya [1]</p>	<p>naik gunung tc "kemarin saya mendaki gunung di dekat rumah kami."</p>
<p>26 KEY CONCEPTS: [1]</p> <p>EITHER</p> <p>- Seno berhasil naik gunung di dekat rumahnya</p> <p>OR</p> <p>- Seno akan mampu/bisa melakukan/ menyelesaikan perjalanan di gunung/pada bulan Juli</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Seno akan dapat ikut melakukan perjalanan di gunung /pada bulan Juli.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>dia percaya saya akan cukup kuat untuk naik gunung Bromo.</p>	<p>"saya akan cukup kuat untuk naik gunung." Dia berhasil naik gunung. (tc) -karena dia/Seno bisa melakukan/ menyelesaikan perjalanan itu</p>
<p>27 KEY CONCEPT: invite Harto / invite friend [1]</p> <p>Menyuruh Seno untuk mengajak Harto berlibur bersama</p> <p>Dia berkata "Seno, ajak teman kamu Harto untuk ikut dalam perjalanan pada bulan Juli nanti. Pasti kamu akan lebih senang."</p>	<p>"Pada waktu kami makan malam bersama, bapak punye ide yang bagus" tc</p> <p>Ide yang bagus/hebat pergi dengan Harto (<i>no idea of "invite"</i>) Harto akan ikut (<i>no idea of "invite"</i>) Menyuruh saya untuk mengajak Harto.</p>
<p>28 KEY CONCEPT: 10 days [1]</p> <p>"Kami berencana akan berangkat pada tanggal 15 Juli selama sepuluh hari"</p>	<p>sepuluh or 10 tc any other length of time or "Kami berencana akan berangkat pada tanggal 15 Juli."</p>
<p>29 (i) KEY CONCEPT: tent [1]</p> <p>"Dapatkan kamu membawa tenda untuk kita berdua?"</p>	<p>"Bapak akan membawa tenda"</p>
<p>(ii) KEY CONCEPT: map [1]</p> <p>"jika kamu masih punya peta bagus daerah itu, tolong dibawa juga"</p>	<p>"Juga, kalau kamu masih punya peta bagus daerah itu, tolong dibawa juga. Peta itu pasti akan berguna sekali."</p>
<p>NB 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 blank = 2; 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 wrong = 1 (or vice versa)</p>	

[Total: 10]

Section 3

Look for signs of genuine comprehension. Usually, candidates who lift indiscriminately fail to demonstrate comprehension and will not score the mark. However, **careful** lifting of the details required to answer the question does demonstrate comprehension and should be rewarded. The Detailed Mark Scheme provides specific guidance but in cases not covered, see Section 1: General Marking Principles.

Exercise 1 Questions 30–34

1 Mark per question for True or False

1 Mark for correcting False statement (30, 31, 34)

First award marks for the True/False element and then award marks for the justification of the False statements

	TRUE	FALSE	
30	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[1]
31	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[1]
32	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[1]
33	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[1]
34	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[1]

<p>ACCEPT: CHECK FALSE IS TICKED</p> <p>30 CONCEPT is either: [1]</p> <p><u>SHE HELPS PEOPLE WHO HAVE A HARDER LIFE</u></p> <p>pada umur 55, Susi memutuskan untuk membantu orang di negara yang penduduknya punya kehidupan yang sulit</p> <p>Dia memutuskan untuk pergi membantu orang yang tinggal di negara miskin/sedang berkembang/ dunia ketiga (or equivalent)</p> <p>or</p> <p><u>SHE JOINED DOCTORS OF THE WORLD</u></p> <p>dia menjadi anggota/ikut organisasi “Dokter-dokter sedunia”</p> <p>or</p> <p><u>SHE TAKES PART IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION dia berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan kemanusiaan</u></p>	<p>REFUSE MERE ADDITION OF NE</p> <p>dengan demikian dia menjadi anggota Dokter-dokter Dunia</p>
<p>31 <u>SHE TRAINED</u> [1]</p> <p>dia melatih orang muda yang ingin menjadi dokter</p>	<p>“Misi pertama Susi di Mali, Afrika barat. Di situ dia melatih orang-orang muda yang ingin menjadi dokter.”</p> <p>pelatihan tc</p> <p>dia memberi keterangan (<i>wrong message</i>)</p> <p>dia membantu orang muda yang ingin menjadi dokter (<i>incomplete</i>)</p>
<p>34 CONCEPT is either: [1]</p> <p><u>THEY REFUSE MODERN MEDICINE / DOCTORS</u></p> <p>mereka/orang tua “menolak pengobatan modern (yang lebih bagus/lebih efektif)”</p> <p>mereka menolak pengobatan yang lebih baik (yang lebih efektif)</p> <p>or</p> <p><u>THEY CHOOSE / PREFER TRADITIONAL MEDICINE / DOCTORS</u></p> <p>mereka/orang tua “kadang-kadang memilih obat tradisional / orang tua lebih suka obat tradisional (yang lebih buruk/kurang efektif)”</p> <p>ACCEPT: “kadang-kadang orang tua memilih obat tradisional dan menolak pengobatan modern yang dapat membantu anak mereka”</p>	<p>mereka memilih apa yang terburuk (<i>refuse: this is merely the negative of the statement in the question</i>)</p>

Exercise 2 Questions 35–40

ACCEPT	REFUSE
<p>35 (A) COLLEAGUE ASKS HIM/TO REPLACE HIS FRIEND [1]</p> <p>Untuk menggantikan temannya / seorang rekan minta dia pergi</p> <p>“seorang rekan minta Nyoman menggantikannya pergi ke Amazon”</p>	<p>ia bekerja untuk sebuah majalah tc</p> <p>“dia bahagia ketika pada suatu hari rekannya minta Nyoman menggantikannya pergi ke Amazon”</p>
<p>36 CONCEPT is either: [1]</p> <p><u>FAR FROM TOWNS</u></p> <p><u>or</u></p> <p><u>FAR FROM TOURIST SITES</u></p> <p>ACCEPT: jauh dari kota dan tempat-tempat turis</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Jauh dari kota dan tempat-tempat turis dia/ Nyoman menemukan pemandangan yang indah</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Dia/Nyoman menemukan pemandangan yang indah di tempat/daerah yang jauh dari kota dan tempat-tempat turis.</p>	<p>“jauh dari kota dan tempat-tempat turis, <u>Nyoman menemukan lingkungan alam indah yang masih liar.</u>”</p> <p>jauh dari kota dan tempat-tempat turis <u>di Amazon</u> (<i>in the Amazon = INV</i>)</p> <p>“di Amazon jauh dari kota dan tempat-tempat turis” (<i>in the Amazon = INV</i>)</p> <p>di tengah hutan INV</p>
<p>37 CONCEPT is either: [1]</p> <p><u>THE TREES HAVE BEEN CUT DOWN</u></p> <p><u>Penebangan pohon-pohon (deforestasi)</u></p> <p>mereka akan menebang pohon-pohon di situ</p> <p>Or</p> <p>orang-orang sudah menebang pohon-pohon/ deforestasi</p> <p><u>or</u></p> <p><u>THE FOREST HAS DISAPPEARED</u></p> <p>deforestasi</p> <p>ACCEPT: “Banyak bencana di mana-mana; pohon-pohon ditebang dan hutan rusak.”</p>	<p>“Banyak bencana di mana-mana; pohon-pohon ditebang dan hutan rusak. Nyoman mengambil beratus-ratus foto; dia ingin memperlihatkan kepada kita semua yang terjadi.”</p>

ACCEPT	REFUSE
<p>38 <u>PROTECT THE WILD REGIONS</u> [1]</p> <p>dia akan berusaha melindungi daerah-daerah liar dunia</p> <p>Or</p> <p>dia akan berusaha melindungi daerah-daerah liar dunia, bagaimanapun caranya»</p> <p>Or</p> <p>untuk melindungi daerah-daerah liar di dunia</p> <p>Accept lifting “Ketika dia ke Indonesia, dia mengambil keputusan: dia akan berusaha melindungi daerah-daerah liar di dunia, bagaimanapun caranya.”</p>	<p>menciptakan sebuah organisasi = INV untuk menghormati/lingkungan (<i>needs “wild regions”</i>)</p>
<p>39 (a) <u>YOUNG PEOPLE</u> [1]</p> <p>orang-orang muda</p>	<p>“Orang-orang muda khususnya harus belajar untuk menghormati lingkungan”</p>
<p>(b) <u>(CREATE) THE BEST ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT</u> [1]</p> <p>mengadakan proyek lingkungan hidup yang terbaik</p>	<p>“Setiap tahun organisasi itu memberi hadiah kepada orang yang mengadakan proyek lingkungan hidup yang terbaik.”</p> <p>untuk menciptakan suatu proyek lingkungan yang luar biasa (<i>not necessarily the best</i>)</p> <p>“memberi hadiah kepada orang yang mengadakan proyek lingkungan hidup yang terbaik.”</p>
<p>40 <i>Any 1 of</i> [1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dia sehat • dia tidak takut mengambil risiko • hobinya berjalan-jalan / melakukan perjalanan • dia memiliki semua sifat ini / dia memiliki sifat-sifat yang diperlukan <p>Karena dia sehat, tidak takut mengambil risiko dan suka bepergian</p>	<p>“Pemuda itu harus sehat dan tidak takut mengambil risiko. Nyoman yang memenuhi syarat-syarat itu dan senang bepergian memerankan ‘pemuda’ tersebut.”</p> <p>dia punya sifat itu</p>

[Total : 7]

