

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

BAHASA INDONESIA 0538/01

Paper 1 Reading and Understanding

May/June 2018

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 40

Published

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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2018 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

 $\mathsf{IGCSE}^{\,\mathsf{TM}} \text{ is a registered trademark}.$



Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme

PUBLISHED

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- · marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- · marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

© UCLES 2018 Page 2 of 11

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

© UCLES 2018 Page 3 of 11

1 General Marking Notes

2 General Marking Principles

2.1 Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 3. You will need to consider all alternative answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts, make a decision on whether they communicate the required elements, in consultation with your Team Leader if necessary, and award marks accordingly.

The following marking principles underpin the detailed instructions provided in Section 3 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.

2.2 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.
- 2.3 Answers requiring the use of Indonesian (rather than a non-verbal response) should be marked for 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 the correct answer?
 - (b) Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer?
 - (c) Accept incorrect gender or person unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
 - (d) Accept incorrect possessive adjectives unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise (in general, Section 2 accept, Section 3 consult Mark Scheme carefully).
- 2.4 Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, do not accept incorrect Indonesian if the word given means something else in Indonesian.

© UCLES 2018 Page 4 of 11

2.5 No response and '0' marks

There is a NR (No Response) option.

Award NR (No Response):

- If there is nothing written at all in the answer space or
- If there is only a comment which does not in any way relate to the question being asked (e.g. 'can't do' or 'don't know') or
- If there is only a mark which isn't an attempt at the question (e.g. a dash, a question mark).

Award 0:

• If there is any attempt that earns no credit. This could, for example, include the candidate copying all or some of the question, or any working that does not earn any marks, whether crossed out or not.

© UCLES 2018 Page 5 of 11

| Question | Answer | Marks | Not allowed responses |
|----------|--|-------|---|
| 1 | bukti (mutlak dan jelas), kebenaran, keakuratan, kepastian | 1 | mutlak dan jelas (saja) |
| 2 | senang, terkesan, gembira, kagum, suka, bangga, puas (semua kata yang bersinonim dengan senang dan terkesan) | 1 | |
| 3 | mengenal, mengetahui, mengingat, membicarakan, mengidentifikasi penemu kertas | 1 | menganggap identik, dianggap identik |
| 4 | keuntungan/keuangan/ekonomi/bisnis/perdagangan | 1 | ekspor |
| 5 | sutera | 1 | bambu atau papirus |
| 6 | penemuan/penciptaan/produksi/pembuatan/munculnya/adanya/keberadaan | 1 | penggunaan |
| 7 | lebih rendah, tidak sehebat, tidak sederajat, kurang penting, tidak sebanding | 1 | rendah, kurang, |
| 8 | Any 1 of: kopi Gayo lebih hitam dan lebih keras daripada kopi Ule Kareng lebih hitam lebih keras | 1 | hitam/keras perbedaan asal tempat perbedaan rasa dan warnanya |
| 9 | (kopi Ule Kareng mendapat) tambahan bumbu/rempah | 1 | |
| 10 | karena berbincang-bincang/berdiskusi/mengobrol/membicarakan/bercakap- cakap mengenai persoalan saat itu | 1 | bertemu dan mendapat teman baru berinteraksi |
| 11 | Pilihan untuk pertanyaan apa; beliau mengatakan bahwa minum kopi bukanlah dosa beliau mengizinkan kopi diminum | 1 | |
| | Pilihan untuk pertanyaan mengapa; Sejumlah orang mengatakan kopi adalah minuman setanSejumlah orang mengatakan minum kopi adalah dosa | 1 | kopi minuman setan |
| 12 | London | 1 | Inggris |

© UCLES 2018 Page 6 of 11

| Question | Answer | Marks | Not allowed responses |
|----------|---|--------------|--|
| 13 | Any 1 of: • bermunculan dengan pesat/banyak • berkembang dengan cepat/banyak • banyak warung kopi bermunculan | 1 | |
| 14 | Any 1 of: • para pelanggan di kampung didominasi kaum laki-laki • pelanggan di kota hampir sebanding antara laki-laki dan perempuan | 1 | desain ruangan lebih mewah dilengkapi dengan akses internet pelayan <i>café</i> perempuan-perenpuan muda |
| 15 | para tamu datang dari bermacam kalangan beraneka topik yang diperbincangkan di sana (bersifat positif) | 2 1 1 | |

© UCLES 2018 Page 7 of 11

| Question | Answer | Marks | Not allowed responses |
|----------|--|-------|---|
| 16 | Bullet 1 Any 3 of: Pemerintah kolonial Belanda membawa benih-benih ini (empat butir) dari Afrika pada tahun 1848. Benih itu pun tumbuh subur (menjadi sawit-sawit pertama di Asia Tenggara). Belanda menanamnya sebagai hiasan pinggir jalan di Deli (Sumatera Utara). Perkebunan sawit baru dimulai pada tahun 1911 (saat investor Belgia, Adrien Hallet, membukanya di kawasan timur Sumatera). Bullet 2 Any 3 of: 2,1 juta petani sawit /banyak orang Indonesia terlibat dalam industri ini (21 provinsi dari 34 provinsi) Luas kebun sawit (nasional) mencapai 11,3 juta hektar. Produksinya mencapai 31 juta ton (jauh di atas negara lain/terbesar di Dunia). Nilai ekspor tahun lalu mencapai sekitar Rp 286 triliun/ nilai ekspor mencapai 2/3 dari produksi. Bullet 3 Any 2 of: | 8 | No mark if the candidate mentions any of: • Awalnya hanya empat butir. • Belanda menanamnya sebagai hiasan di pinggir jalan |
| | kedua industri dituding sebagai penyebab kebakaran hutan. menebangi pohon yang sudah ada di hutan. menggunakan lahan bekas. | | |
| 17 | Any 3 of: Kucing (si Aku) terlempar/dilempar/dibuang dari ketinggian (dengan sangat keras). Kucing (si Aku) ingin memaki (tetapi ternyata air mata lebih dahulu turun di ujung matanya). Kucing (si Aku) menangis. Dia —pemilik tangan itu— benar-benar pergi dan menghilang di ujung jalan meninggalkan si aku (si kucing). | 3 | The answer should be from the cat's perspective and focus on paragraphs 1 and 2 only. |

© UCLES 2018 Page 8 of 11

| Question | Answer | Marks | Not allowed responses |
|----------|---|--------------|-----------------------|
| 18 | Any 1 of: • kucing itu sebelumnya tinggal di rumah • kucing diberi makan oleh pemiliknya • kucing tidak terbiasa mencari makanan di tong sampah | 1 | |
| 19 | Manusia mengira mereka sedang berkelahi (Kedua kucing merasa heran) karena mereka tidak berkelahi tetapi sedang berbincang dalam bahasa mereka | 2 1 1 | |
| 20 | Any 2 of: • Kucing mempertimbangkan akan makan kertas saja. • Kertas bisa membunuhnya (tidak mengenyangkan) • Sejak kapan kucing makan kertas/kucing tidak makan kertas. | 2 | |
| 21 | Anak itu kelihatannya baik dan tulus menurut si kucing (accept any similar explanation) | 1 | |
| 22 | Jawaban untuk arti frasa: Arti peribahasa: Pura-pura malu/enggan/segan tapi mau Mengapa cerita diberikan judul: Any 1 of: (karena) kucing itu bertingkah persis seperti (frasa) itu / kata anak itu (karena) kucing dalam cerita pura-pura malu tapi mau (makanan yang diberikan anak itu) | 1 1 | |

© UCLES 2018 Page 9 of 11

| Question | Answer | /larks | Not allowed responses |
|----------|--------|--------|-----------------------|
|----------|--------|--------|-----------------------|

In Questions 23–25, candidates first need to explain the meaning of the word or words in italics (a). Any plausible definition will be credited, the one given below is just for guidance.

Then the candidate must show how the writing has achieved the effect specified (b). 2 marks are available: the answers shown below are for guidance and any alternative sensible explanation will be credited. Award marks for (b) as follows:

Give 1 mark for a partial explanation of the phrase

Give 2 marks for an explanation which clearly shows the effect of the language / why the author chose that particular phrase

Give 0 marks if the candidate has copied from the text. They must make some effort to explain in their own words.

Dalam Pertanyaan 23–25, peserta pertama-tama perlu menerangkan arti kata atau kata-kata yang ditulis dalam huruf miring (a). Definisi yang dapat diterima akan mendapat nilai, yang diperlihatkan di bawah ini hanyalah panduan belaka.

Lalu peserta harus menunjukkan bagaimana tulisan itu mencapai efek yang diperinci (b). 2 nilai disediakan di sini: jawaban yang ditunjukkan di bawah ini hanya untuk panduan dan penjelasan alternatif yang masuk akal lainnya akan mendapat nilai. Nilai yang diberikan untuk (b) adalah sebagai berikut:

Beri nilai 1 jika penjelasan mengenai frasa hanya diberikan sebagian

Beri nilai 2 untuk penjelasan yang dengan jelas menunjukkan efek bahasa yang dipakai / mengapa penulis sengaja memilih frasa tersebut

Beri nilai 0 jika peserta menyalin dari naskah. Mereka harus menunjukkan usaha untuk menjelaskan dengan kata-kata mereka sendiri.

| 23(a) | Any 1 of: • Kucing itu terus-terusan merasa lapar • Merengek artinya meminta (berkali-kali) • Meminta sesuatu dengan mendesak atau memaksa | 1 | |
|-------|---|---|--|
| 23(b) | Kucing itu kelaparan/ terus – menerus lapar dan tidak menemukan makanan | 2 | |

© UCLES 2018 Page 10 of 11

| Question | Answer | Marks | Not allowed responses |
|----------|--|-------|-----------------------|
| 24(a) | Any 1 of: • Kucing ingin mendekati tong sampah dengan terpaksa • Menyeret artinya memaksa ikut, menarik (paksa) • Memaksa (kucing) kembali (ke tong sampah) | 1 | |
| 24(b) | Any 1 of: Kucing itu malu dan enggan ke tempat sampah tapi karena lapar dia mendekati tempat sampah terpaksa mencari makan ke tempat sampah berharap/berpikir di tempat sampah ada makanan | 2 | |
| 25(a) | Any 1 of: • kucing merasa terhina,/tak berdaya/putus asa/sedih • menertawakan artinya mengejek/menghina/mengolok-olok /mencemooh • suara angin sangat keras/ribut | 1 | |
| 25(b) | Any 1 of: • Kucing merasa sedih/terhina/malu/putus asa karena tidak mendapati makanan di tong sampah/tidak ada makanan di tong sampah. | 2 | |

© UCLES 2018 Page 11 of 11