



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MALAY

0546/22

Paper 2 Reading

May/June 2017

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 45

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.

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This document consists of **11** printed pages.

1 The Standardisation process**2 General Marking Notes****3 General Marking Principles**

3.1 It is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 4. 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 Principal Examiner, and award marks accordingly.

3.2 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 <u>to a whole question</u> but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

3.3 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. two boxes ticked instead of the 1 box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.
(c)	Answers in pen do not take precedence over answers in pencil, e.g. if a candidate is asked to tick 1 box and ticks two, one in pen and the other in pencil, the mark cannot be awarded unless there is explicit indication from the candidate as to which is his/her final answer.

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

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

3.5 Answers requiring the use of Malay (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?

3.6 Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, **do not accept incorrect Malay if the word given means something else in Malay**. (Incorrect Malay which constitutes a word in any language other than Malay 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 3.5 above).

3.7 **Where words are combined or split inappropriately do not award the mark** (inappropriate splitting or combination is an indication that the candidate has not understood).

3.8 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

(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)	BOD = benefit of the doubt and is used to indicate that the Examiner has considered the answer/that part of the answer and judged it to be more correct than incorrect: the benefit of the doubt is given to the candidate and the mark is awarded

3.9 No response and '0' marks

There is a NR (No Response) option in **RM Assessor**.

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.

3.10 Extra material:

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 reading text. 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. The Detailed Mark Scheme cannot cover all eventualities and where specific instructions are not provided, Examiners must check the reading text to ensure the correct elements which would qualify for the mark are not contradicted or distorted by any extra material. The following, general, rules should be applied:

(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, by consulting the text and the Principal Examiner if necessary, whether the alternative answer constitutes: (i) an alternative correct answer, in which case this falls into category (a) and the answer should be rewarded (ii) or 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 original text:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded. It can sometimes be difficult to draw the line between what is a deduction made by an able candidate on the basis of what they have read and pure guesswork. Therefore where a particular answer is not covered in the Mark Scheme, Examiners should consult their Principal Examiner.

4 Detailed Mark Scheme**Section 1 Exercise 1**

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	A	1	
2	B	1	
3	D	1	
4	B	1	
5	A	1	

Section 1 Exercise 2

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	F	1	
7	B	1	
8	D	1	
9	A	1	
10	C	1	

Section 1 Exercise 3

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11	B	1	
12	C	1	
13	A	1	
14	C	1	
15	B	1	

Section 2 Exercise 1

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
16	contoh	1	
17	mata pelajaran	1	
18	sukarelawan	1	
19	rajin	1	
20	membuang	1	

Section 2 Exercise 2

In this exercise, reward the candidate for being able to locate the answer in the passage. Ignore extra material (whether Malay 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.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
21	KEY CONCEPT: modern day gadgets and technology Either: Komputer / Internet / Teknologi baharu	1	
22	KEY CONCEPT: modern day communications menghantar pesanan berseimbang	2	Reject: Email Name of applications Guessed answers that are not in the text
23	KEY CONCEPT: sebab semuanya ada di dalam internet	1	
24	KEY CONCEPTS: barang-barang rumah cara memasak /resipi	2	
25	KEY CONCEPT: melayari lelaman web yang tidak ada faedah	1	Reject: Wasting time (tc)
26	KEY CONCEPT: berhubung dengan orang yang kita tidak kenal	1	Reject: If candidate answers “orang boleh mencuri duit/wang kita”
27	KEY CONCEPT: dengan mencuri maklumat akaun kita	1	
28	KEY CONCEPT: menggunakan perkhidmatan online dengan berhati-hati	1	

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. This Detailed Mark Scheme provides specific guidance but in cases not covered, see General Marking Principles, Section 3.10.

In this section, take into account the whole of the candidate's answer. We are still applying the sound-alike rule.

READ SECTION 3: GENERAL MARKING PRINCIPLES

FOR ANSWERS NOT COVERED BY MARK SCHEME, ANNOTATION TOOL MAY BE USED, e.g. INV or BOD

REFUSE DIRECT SPEECH HOWEVER IT IS PRESENTED.

Section 3 Exercise 1

1 Mark available per question for True or False + 1 Mark available for correction of each False statement.

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

True/False element: all 5 statements appear on screen. Enter mark as appropriate for correct identification of each statement as True or False.

If neither True nor False is 'ticked' for a question, enter N/R (no response).

If both True and False are 'ticked' (and there is no clarification of candidate's 'final' answer), enter 0.

Justification for false statements: only the 3 False statements appear on screen.

If the candidate correctly identified the statement as False, mark the justification and enter the mark

If True is 'ticked', award N/R (or 0 if justification is provided)

If True and False are both 'ticked' (and there is no clarification of candidate's 'final' answer), award 0 (ignore any justification)

If neither True nor False is 'ticked', mark justification and enter mark (no mark awarded for True/False element)

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance										
	<p>BETUL</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table> <p>SALAH</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td>✓</td></tr> </table>	✓			✓			✓	✓		✓		
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29	Betul	1	See grid above for marking True/False element										
30	Salah	1	See grid above for marking True/False element										
31	Salah	1	See grid above for marking True/False element										
32	Betul	1	See grid above for marking True/False element										
33	Salah	1	See grid above for marking True/False element										

JUSTIFICATION**IN EACH CASE, CHECK SALAH IS TICKED**

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
30J	Syarikat pelancongan bapa saudara Arif membawa pelancong dari luar negara	1	REFUSE MERE ADDITION OF NEGATIVE Accept any grammatical sentence that contains the same information. “Saya” invalidates, for example, Syarikat pelancongan bapa saudara saya”
31J	Syarikat pelancongan ini sibuk sebab ada banyak pelancong sepanjang tahun Accept concept of “busy”	1	REFUSE MERE ADDITION OF NEGATIVE Accept any grammatical sentence that contains the same information. “Saya” invalidates
33J	Arif berasa pengalaman ini telah menambah pengetahuannya tentang negaranya sendiri / menambah keyakinan diri	1	REFUSE MERE ADDITION OF NEGATIVE Accept any grammatical sentence that contains the same information. “Saya” invalidates

Section 3 Exercise 2

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
34	sebab bapanya mendapat pekerjaan baharu di Geneva sebab terpaksa mengikut bapanya yang mendapat kerja baharu di Geneva	1	Reject any use of first person 'saya'
35	ANY TWO OF: Kerana dia sudah mendapat ramai kawan baharu (1) Kerana ada ramai kawan dari Malaysia (1) Kerana semua mata pelajaran diajar dalam bahasa inggeris (1)	2	Reject any use of first person 'saya'
36	Aman / cantik (accept both or either)	1	Reject any use of first person 'saya'
37	Melawat / mendaki gunung	1	Reject any use of first person 'saya'
38	Ibunya masih belum biasa dengan jalan-jalan di Geneva	1	Reject any use of first person 'ibu saya'
39	melalui emel /berskype (accept both or either) Accept using technology as a means of communication	1	Reject any use of first person 'saya'