MALAY	**0546/43**
Paper 4 Writing	**May/June 2019**
MARK SCHEME	
Maximum Mark: 50	

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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.

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.

1   General Marking Principles

1.1 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.

1.2 For Questions 2 and 3, if the candidate has written an answer in the space provided for that purpose, you should ignore anything written anywhere else, unless:

(a)	there is an indication from the candidate that other material should be considered.
(b)	the candidate has continued their answer outside the space provided.
(c)	there is no answer in the space provided.

1.3 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

(a)	tc = 'tout court' and means that on its own the material is not sufficient to score the mark.
(b)	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.

1.4 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.

1.5 Optional questions: You must mark all questions attempted by the candidate. Where a question has not been attempted then NR must be entered. (For Question 3 only, after marking the question(s) the candidate has answered, NR is populated automatically when you click on 'Complete'.) Where the candidate attempts more than one of the alternatives in Question 3, RM Assessor will automatically only aggregate the candidate's best result.

1.6 English words: Do not allow English words which are not yet acceptable in Bahasa Melayu. Our point of reference is Kamus Dewan.

Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses

Question 1 Breakfast at a cafe.
Candidates are required to list 8 items in Malay. Read all the items the candidate has listed and award marks as follows:

(i) Select the most correct items up to a maximum of 5. Award 1 mark for each correct item up to a maximum of 5. Stop ticking once 5 items have been rewarded.

(ii) On Question 1, award marks for items wherever the candidate has written them.

(iii) Answers should be marked for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies, provided the message is clear:
    'If in doubt, sound it out': if you read aloud what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer?
    Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer?

(iv) The pictures provided on the question paper are only suggestions.

(v) Mark for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies, provided the message is clear. Ignore any verbs/ unnecessary adjectives.

(vi) If spelling is wrong, refer to the bullet points below:
    'If in doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer?
    Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer, e.g. one letter missing but no other word created.
    If the first part of the word is correct, small errors in what comes next are less likely to impede communication (unless they suggest another meaning).
    Where letters are transposed, the word is likely to communicate (unless another word has been created).

(vii) Award marks wherever these are in the list. This approach may allow questionable versions to be ignored.

(viii) Refuse all nouns which are repeated and which do not have a separate meaning:
    Football boots, hockey boots: award one mark for the first *boots (if the test is about clothing, there is no reward for using a list of sports as adjectives, and repeating the same item of clothing)*

(ix) Reject misspelt words which suggest a word with a different meaning. Where nouns are usually plural, accept the singular and vice versa.

Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
1	Accept anything that could be seen in a café. **1 mark each, max. 5**	**5**	
	sebarang kata nama yang nampak di kafe.		
	roti		
	sudu		
	cawan		
	garfu		
	pisau		
	pai/tart or tat (pai ayam, pai epal ……., accept only one)		
	kek (kek keju, kek coklat……. , accept only one)		
	bunga / pasu bunga		
	surat khabar / majalah / buku		
	pinggan / pingan		Pinggang
	meja		
	kerusi		
	poster		
	lukisan		
	duit/wang		

Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
1	pelanggan/orang		
	pembuat roti		
	pelayan		
	kopi , teh (kopi o, kopi ais, kopi susu, kopi panas) accept only one.		

Total for Question 1: 5 marks

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	Candidates are required to answer the question. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:		

Candidates are required to answer the question. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:

Communication: award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 2.1
Language: award a mark out of 5, according to the instructions in 2.2.

2.1: award a mark out of 10 for Communication

(i)   Place the appropriate 'numbered' tick as close as possible to each relevant communication point.

(ii)   Award ticks flexibly across the tasks for each piece of relevant information conveyed, up to a maximum of 10. HOWEVER, each of the 4 tasks must be covered to get the 10 communication marks:

     If 1 of the tasks is missing, the maximum communication mark is 9.

     If 2 of the tasks are missing, the maximum communication mark is 8 (and so on).

(iii) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.

(iv) For COMMUNICATION, be tolerant of time frames / spelling (for spelling, use 'rules' in Question 1: look alike, sound alike, etc.).

(v)   LISTS = a maximum of 3 marks for communication: lists of 1–3 items = 1 mark; lists of 4 items = 2 marks; lists of 5–6 items = 3 marks

(vi) Only reward each piece of information once

(vii) Do not penalise factual errors

Total marks for Communication: 10

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	**Who is your best friend?** Allow anything sensible. Award 1 for a name.	✓1	If subject is not _best friend_, do not award tick 1, but do award ticks 2, 3 and 4.
	Why do you like to be friends with her/him? **REWARD:** allow any reasonable response as to why you like to be friend with him/her	✓2	Accept any positive attribute Example: Dia seorang yang baik hati.
	Give some examples of how you spend time together. **REWARD:** accept any activity/activities or description of things that candidate does together with his/her friend.	✓3	
	Do you plan to go to the same university with your friend? **REWARD:** Yes or No	✓4	
	Explain why. **REWARD**: any reasonable response that explains why *If candidate does not get mark for point 4, they can still be awarded mark for point 5 if the reason given is reasonable	✓5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance

2.2: award a mark out of 5 for Language

Award a mark out of 5 for Language*, according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (see *Note on using mark schemes with Grade descriptors* (last page of mark scheme)):

Grade descriptors for Language (Question 2)

5	Straightforward vocabulary and structure. The style of writing is basic, but reasonably coherent. Use of a limited range of affixes, generally successful. More accuracy than inaccuracy.	
4	Basic vocabulary and structure. Some awareness of affix usage, but inconsistent. The writing is sufficiently accurate for meaning to be conveyed.	
3	Very basic vocabulary and structure. Little awareness of affix usage. Despite regular errors, the writing often conveys some meaning.	
2	A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure.	
1	Disjointed words or short phrases, one or two of them accurate enough to be comprehensible.	
0	Nothing worthy of credit.	

*Consider the whole answer when awarding mark for language

Total for Communication: 10 marks
Total for Language : 5 marks
Total for Question 2: 15 marks

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance

Question 3
Candidates answer 1 question from a choice of 3. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:

Communication: **award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 3.1**
Language: **award a mark out of 10 for Accuracy, according to the instructions in 3.2**
     award a mark out of 10 for Range/Variety/Appropriateness, according to the instructions in 3.3.

3.1 Generic mark scheme for Communication (Question 3):

(i)   There are 5 relevant communication points per question, each worth a maximum of 2 marks.

(ii)   For each relevant communication point, use the appropriate numbered tick and place up to 2 of these ticks as close as possible to each relevant communication point.

2 ticks	Message clearly communicated. Minor errors are tolerated.
1 tick	Communication of some meaning is achieved, but the message may be ambiguous or incomplete.
0 ticks	Nothing of worth communicated.

(iii)   Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.

Total marks for Communication: 10

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)	**How did you get to the mall?** Allow anything sensible. Expect Past.	2	The reason must be mean of transport. Example Saya pergi ke sana dengan kereta. Ibu saya membawa saya ke sana. Do not accept Saya ke sana dengan keluarga.
	What did you feel when you entered the new mall? Allow anything sensible. Expect Reaction.	2	Do not accept opinion. Example: Saya rasa/fikir pusat beli belah itu cantik dan besar.
	What did you do at the new mall? Allow anything sensible. Expect Past.	2	
	In your opinion, why is the new mall needed? Allow anything sensible. Expect Opinion.	2	Accept Advantage or benefit of having the mall Example Ada banyak kedai Dekat rumah saya Barang murah
	Suggest a plan to go to the new mall with your friend. Allow anything sensible. Expect Future.	2	Accept Example : Kamu boleh pergi dengan saya. Saya bercadang untuk membawa kamu… Mahukah kamu pergi dengan saya. Do not accept if the answer refers to a third person. Example : Saya cadangkan kepada kawan saya untuk pergi ke pusat beli-belah itu

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(b)	**What did you do to help in the event?** Allow anything sensible. Expect Past.	**2**	
	What competition is held for those who participated in the event? Allow anything sensible. Expect Past.	**2**	
	What was the reaction of people at the event? Allow anything sensible. Expect Reaction.	**2**	
	In your opinion, why is selling and buying used goods important? Allow anything sensible. Expect Opinion.	**2**	
	What other event could your community do to raise money? Allow anything sensible. Expect Future.	**2**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(c)	**How did you feel in that moment (then)?** Allow anything sensible. Expect Reaction.	2	
	What did the journalist tell you? Allow anything sensible. Expect Past.	2	
	What did you do to win the competition? Allow anything sensible. Expect Past.	2	
	What was the reaction of your family to the news? Allow anything sensible. Expect Reaction.	2	
	What other competition are you going to enter in the future? Allow anything sensible. Expect Future.	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3.2 – award a mark out of 10 for Accuracy of Grammar and Structures			

Award a mark out of 10 according to the table below.

9–10	Highly accurate including in the correct use of affixes and classifiers and more complex structures. Minor slips which do not affect the meaning are acceptable.
7–8	Accurate in the use of simple structures. Complex structures may contain occasional more serious errors / more frequent slips, which do not change the meaning.
5–6	Displays some control of simple structures. Unsuccessful with more complex structures.
3–4	Inconsistent, but a number of examples of accurate usage (including the spelling).
1–2	Substantially inaccurate, with only isolated examples of accurate usage.
0	No examples of accurate usage.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3.3 – award a mark out of 10 for Range, Variety and Appropriateness Award a mark out of 10 according to the table below. <table><tr><td>9–10</td><td>Apt use of a wide range of vocabulary. Confident use of a wide range of complex sentence patterns and structures. Able to use idiom appropriately (meaning the language flows well).</td></tr><tr><td>7–8.</td><td>Good range of vocabulary with little repetition. A positive attempt to introduce variety. Ambitious in use of a variety of complex sentence patterns.</td></tr><tr><td>5–6</td><td>Some attempt to extend range of vocabulary but still rather repetitive. Shows some ability to produce syntax and structures appropriate to the task.</td></tr><tr><td>3–4</td><td>Narrow range of vocabulary. Frequent repetition of common words. Some attempt at more complex sentence patterns but errors occur even in common structures.</td></tr><tr><td>1–2</td><td>Very limited vocabulary. Very limited range of structures. Only very simple sentence patterns.</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>Nothing worthy of credit.</td></tr></table>		

Appendix I

Note on using mark schemes with Grade descriptors

It is important that you award marks positively. In order to ensure that you reward achievement rather than penalise failure or omissions, you should start at the bottom of the mark scheme and work upwards through the descriptors when awarding marks.

You should adopt a 'best fit' approach. You must select the set of descriptors provided in the mark scheme that most closely describes the quality of the work being marked. As you work upwards through the mark scheme, you will eventually arrive at a set of descriptors that fits the candidate's performance.

When you reach this point, you should always then check the descriptors in the band above to confirm whether or not there is just enough evidence to award a mark in the higher band.

For example, when marking Question 3 you may find that a candidate uses a variety of relevant vocabulary but has varied success with more complex structures. In such cases, you will need to award a mark that takes into account both the strengths and weaknesses of the piece of work.

To select the most appropriate mark within each set of descriptors, use the following guidance:

    If most of the descriptors fi t the piece (and after you have considered the band above), award the top mark in the band.
    If there is just enough evidence (and you had perhaps been considering the band below), award the lowest mark in the band.

Note on 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 is given. These are extremely rare. 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. You should consult your Team Leader.

When part of an answer is clearly irrelevant, highlight it and do not consider it when deciding on the Language mark. (e.g. Highlight and do not consider for Language 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* or letter etiquette where a letter is not required.)