

Cambridge IGCSE™

MALAY**0546/23**

Paper 2 Reading

May/June 2024

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.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2024 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre–U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **15** printed pages.

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 descriptions 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.

Additional Guidance

The following guidance underpins the detailed instructions provided in the mark scheme. Where a decision is taken to deviate from this guidance for a particular question, this will be specified in the mark scheme.

Often the additional guidance points will have to be weighed up against each other, e.g. the answer might look or sound like the intended word/phrase in Malay, but if what the candidate has written means something different in Malay from what is expected, the mark cannot be awarded.

It is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the mark scheme. If you encounter an answer which is not covered by the mark scheme, you will need to make a decision about whether it communicates the required elements (in consultation with your Team Leader if necessary, or with your Product Manager if you are a single examiner), and award marks accordingly.

- **Crossing out:**

(a)	If a candidate changes his/her mind about an answer and crosses out an attempt, award a mark if the final attempt is correct.
(b)	If a candidate crosses out <u>the whole answer</u> to a question but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.
(c)	Where only a partial of the answer is crossed out, mark the remaining answer excluding the crossed out part of the answer.

- **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 one box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.

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- **For questions requiring more than one element for the answer, 1 and 2, where the answers are interchangeable:**

(a)	Both of the correct answers are on line 1 and line 2 blank (or vice versa) = 2 marks
(b)	Both correct answers on line 1, and line 2 contains a wrong answer (or vice versa) = 1 mark

- **Mark for communication:** Answers requiring the use of Malay (rather than a non-verbal response) should be marked for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies provided that the message is clear. However, do **not** accept incorrect Malay if the word written by the candidate means something else in Malay (unless the mark scheme specifies otherwise).

(a)	If you read aloud what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer? Would a native speaker of Malay understand it?
(b)	Does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer, e.g. one letter missing but no other word created? Would a native speaker of Malay understand it?

Incorrect Malay which constitutes a word in any language other than Malay is marked (i) on the basis of whether it is accepted or rejected in the mark scheme and (ii) if it is not mentioned in the mark scheme, on the basis of (a) and (b) above.

- Annotations used in the mark scheme:**

For **Question 4, 5** and **6**, please use annotations.

	<p>Use TICK (✓) and CROSS (X) on each answer for Question 4, 5 and 6. ** Question 5 requires TICK (✓) and CROSS (X) only. Where there is another annotation used, there is no need to put a tick or a cross. e.g. where INVL is already used, there is no need to put a CROSS (X) at the answer. Just award 0 mark.</p>
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(a)	INVL = invalidation. This is used when the additional material included by the candidate is judged to invalidate an otherwise correct answer and therefore prevents him/her from scoring the mark. (INV = 0)
(b)	^ = Insufficient or incomplete. This means that, on its own, the material is not sufficient to score the mark.
(c)	HA = harmless addition. This means that the candidate has included additional material which, in conjunction with the correct answer, does not prevent him/her from scoring the mark.
(d)	BOD = Benefit of the Doubt. Use 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.
(e)	NBOD = Not Benefit of the Doubt. Use to indicate material considered by the Examiner and judged to be more incorrect than correct, the benefit of the doubt is not given to the candidate and the mark is not awarded.
(f)	? = unclear – can't understand or read the answer
(g)	SEEN = annotate this on non-answer pages e.g. text boxes or blank pages, and at answers/writings made by candidates when not at allocated spaces (if any).

- No response and '0' marks:**

(a)	Award NR (no response): If there is nothing written at all in the answer space (annotate 'SEEN') 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).
(b)	Award 0: If there is any attempt that earns no credit, e.g. the candidate has copied out part or all of the question.

- Extra material:** Candidates need to answer the questions in such a way as to demonstrate that they have understood the text. The mark scheme cannot cover all eventualities so where specific instructions are not provided, the examiner must check the text to ensure that the correct elements which would attract 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 transcript/text and the Team Leader if necessary, whether the alternative answer constitutes: (i) an alternative <u>correct</u> 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 rejected, in which case this falls into category (c) and the answer should be rejected.
(c)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer specifically rejected in the mark scheme:	This puts the examiner in the position of having to 'choose' which the intended answer is. The examiner cannot therefore 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 therefore the mark cannot be awarded.

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(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 therefore 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 by the mark scheme, the examiner should consult the Team Leader.
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Detailed Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)	E	1	
1(b)	A	1	
1(c)	F	1	
1(d)	B	1	
1(e)	D	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)	B	1	
2(b)	F	1	
2(c)	G	1	
2(d)	E	1	
2(e)	H	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)	C	1	
3(b)	A	1	
3(c)	C	1	
3(d)	B	1	
3(e)	B	1	
3(f)	C	1	
3(g)	A	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Before marking Question 4 , read the section <i>Additional Guidance</i> .			
4(a)	Pulang ke rumah ibu bapanya (di Taiping). Accept: Pulang ke rumahnya. (BOD)	1	Reject: Di Taiping. (^)
4(b)	Hadiah / dapat daripada bapanya.	1	Reject: Bapanya hadiahkan basikalnya. (INVL)
4(c)	Sebab tahun depan/akan datang dia akan mula sibuk belajar (di universiti). Accept: – Dia akan mula sibuk belajar. (BOD) – Dia akan belajar di universiti. (BOD)	1	Reject: Dia sudah mendapat kebenaran dari ibubapanya.
4(d)	Any TWO of: – Singgah / melawat di tempat-tempat menarik / bersejarah. – Tinggal di asrama untuk belia / di tempat tinggal yang sewanya berpatutan. Accept: Tinggal di asrama. (BOD)	2	Reject: – Membuat penyelidikan / menyelidik tentang tempat tinggal. – Akan bercadang untuk melawat tempat-tempat menarik/bersejarah. (INVL)
4(e)	Untuk ikut <u>kayuhan</u> mereka di Melaka / untuk <u>berbasikal</u> dengan mereka. Accept: Ikut <u>kayuhan</u> . (BOD)	1	Reject: Ikut / mengikutnya (dan rakan-rakan). (^)

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(f)	Dia terbaca dalam media sosial Amran. Must have: membaca / melihat / ternampak catatan <u>dan</u> 'dalam / di media sosial'. Accept: Dia tahu daripada/melalui catatan Amran dalam media sosial.	1	Reject: – Dia baca dalam media sosial <u>amaran</u> . (INVL) – Dia terbaca <u>cacatan</u> Amran dalam media sosial. (INVL) – Dia baca catatan Amran. (^) – Di / dalam media sosial. (^) – Social media. (INVL)
4(g)	Untuk kerja amal. Accept: kerja amal (BOD)	1	Reject: – Only 'kerja', no 'amal'. (^) – <u>Akan</u> membuat kayuhan untuk kerja amal. (INVL)
4(h)	Dua hari / Bermalam selama dua hari. Mereka dijangka di situ hari ketiga dan bermalam selama dua hari. (HA)	1	Reject: – <u>Tiga hari</u> dua malam / Dua hari <u>satu malam</u> . (INVL) – Dua <u>malam</u> . (INVL)
4(i)	Melalui telefon bimbit/nya. Accept: – Melalui telefon bimbit Sufian / Amran / dia. – Dengan melalui telefon bimbit Sufian.	1	Reject: – <u>Menggunakan</u> telefon bimbit Sufian. (INVL) – <u>Dengan</u> telefon bimbit <u>Sufian</u> . (INVL)
4(j)	Beri <u>nasihat</u> mengenai <u>kayuhan / berbasikal jarak jauh</u> . Accept: Jangan lupa beri apa-apa nasihat mengenai kayuhan jarak jauh. (BOD)	1	Reject: – Mengenai kayuhan jarak jauh. (^) – Beri nasihat tentang berbasikal/kayuhan. (^) – Jangan lupa beri apa-apa nasihat. (^) – Sufian harapkan <u>untuk</u> memberi...nasihat. (INVL)
4(k)	Untuk <u>belajar undang-undang</u> (di universiti).	1	Reject: – Untuk mencapai impiannya (^) – Untuk belajar di universiti. (^) – Undang-undang. (^) – Belajar undang-undang <u>dan menjadi peguam/hakim</u> . (INVL)

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(a)	8	1	
5(b)	6	1	
5(c)	3	1	
5(d)	1	1	
5(e)	5	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Before marking Question 6 , read the section <i>Additional Guidance</i> .			
6(a)	<u>Menyiapkan</u> / <u>membuat</u> / menyediakan <u>kuih</u> -muih (Melayu untuk dijual di gerainya).	1	Reject: Untuk menjual / dijual di gerainya. (^)
6(b)	Any ONE of: – Sebab karnival terakhir ialah dua tahun lalu. – Sebab tidak ada karnival selama 2 tahun. – Sudah lama tidak ada karnival. Accept: – Mereka sudah menanti dengan penuh kesabaran dan ingin meraikan pesta ini... di perantauan sejak karnival terakhir dua tahun lalu. (HA) – Tertunggu-tunggu sejak dua tahun lalu.	1	Reject: – Sejak dua tahun lalu. (^) – Mereka tertunggu-tunggu karnival itu. (^) – Indiscriminate lifting (INVL)
6(c)	Any ONE of: – Untuk membeli juadahnya / kuih-muihnya (seperti). – Dia ada ramai penggemar masakannya.	1	Reject: – Only name of food e.g. 'pulut panggang etc'. (^) – Ramai penggemarnya. (^)
6(d)	– Ramai yang tidak tahu membuatnya. – Susah / rumit untuk dibuat. Accept: – Sangat rumit. (BOD) – Tidak tahu membuat kuih-muih. (BOD)	2	Reject: – Bahan-bahan <u>tidak</u> mudah didapati. (INVL) – Bahan-bahan untuk membuatnya tetap sangat rumit. (^)
6(e)	<u>Memerhatikan ibunya membuat</u> kuih-muih. Accept: <u>Dia mula membuat sukatan adunan dan menguli selepas</u> memerhatikan ibunya membuat kuih-muih. (HA)	1	Reject: – Dia <u>ingat</u> ibunya membuat kuih-muih. (^) – Daripada ibunya. (^) – Daripada/semasa kecil. (^) – ' <u>Semasa kecil, dia memerhatikan.</u> ' (^)

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(f)	<p>Hasilnya tidak sama dengan hasil mempelajari daripada ibu sendiri.</p> <p>Accept:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tidak sama seperti belajar dengan ibu/ibunya. – Tidak sama seperti belajar daripada ibu kerana tidak semua orang boleh membuat kuih. (HA) – Hasilnya tidak sama seperti mempelajari dari ibu Kak Siti. (BOD) 	1	<p>Reject:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Kerana dia mempelajari daripada ibu dia. (^) – Kerana hasilnya tidak sama dengan ibu. (^) – Hasilnya tidak sama. (^)
6(g)	<p>Tarian-tarian ini mencerminkan budaya kaum berbilang bangsa (di Malaysia).</p> <p>Accept: Mencerminkan budaya kaum berbilang. / Mencerminkan budaya berbilang bangsa.</p>	1	<p>Reject:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mencerminkan budaya. (^) – <u>Orang-orang tempatan akan</u> mencerminkan budaya kaum berbilang bangsa. (INVL)
6(h)	<p>Lagu-lagu patriotik.</p> <p>Accept: Lagu bahasa ibunda / bahasa Melayu dan patriotik. (HA)</p>	1	<p>Reject: Lagu dalam bahasa Melayu / bahasa ibunda. (^)</p>
6(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Karnival ini membawa bersama rakyat Malaysia (untuk menjalinkan persahabatan di perantauan) – Boleh berkenalan dengan penduduk tempatan. <p>Accept: (Karnival ini) boleh mengubat rasa rindu terhadap tanah air. (BOD)</p>	2	<p>Reject:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mengubat rindu. (^) – Membawa rakyat Malaysia di perantauan. (^)