National curriculum tests



English reading Mark schemes

SAMPLE BOOKLET Published July 2015

This sample test indicates how the national curriculum will be assessed from 2016. Further information is available on GOV.UK at **www.gov.uk/sta**. [BLANK PAGE]

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1. Introduction

The Standards and Testing Agency (STA) is responsible for the development and delivery of statutory tests and assessments. STA is an executive agency of the Department for Education.

The 2014 national curriculum will be assessed for the first time in May 2016. The sample test and mark schemes set out how the new national curriculum will be assessed from 2016 onwards. This test has been developed to meet the specification set out in the test framework for English reading at key stage 1. It assesses the aspects of comprehension that lend themselves to a paper test. The test frameworks are on the GOV.UK website at www.gov.uk/sta.

A new test and mark scheme will be developed each year.

The key stage 1 tests will be marked internally by teachers to inform teacher assessment.

Scaled score conversion tables are not included in this document. Conversion tables are produced as part of the standard-setting process. As the sample tests are not subject to standard setting, they are not available for these tests. Scaled score conversion tables for the 2016 tests will be published at www.gov.uk/sta in June 2016.

A variety of questions has been included in this sample test to demonstrate the formats and curriculum content that pupils may encounter in a live test.

This sample test mark scheme is provided to give teachers an indication of how to mark the tests. The mark schemes for the sample tests have been subject to a shorter process than the full, rigorous development process that is used for live mark schemes. The pupil examples are based on responses gathered from the test trialling process.

The sample test and mark schemes have been reviewed by teachers and other expert reviewers.

2. Structure of the key stage 1 English reading test

The key stage 1 English reading test comprises:

- Paper 1, a combined booklet that integrates the reading texts and answer booklet (lower demand), which carries 20 marks
- Paper 2, a reading booklet with a separate associated answer booklet (higher demand), which carries 20 marks

Every pupil should have the opportunity to attempt both papers. Teachers may stop a pupil at any stage of the test that they feel is appropriate.

3. Content domain coverage

The sample test meets the specification set out in the test framework. Tables 1 and 2 set out the areas of the content domain that are assessed in the sample Papers 1 and 2.

Table 1: Content domain coverage for Paper 1

	1 a	1b	1c	1d	1e
	Draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts.	Identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	Identify and explain the sequence of events in texts.	Make inferences from the text.	Predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.
Qu.		Secti	on 1: The World of	Ants	
1	1				
2		1			
3		1			
4		1			
5		1			
		Section 2	2: Monster and Fro	og at Sea	
6				1	
7				1	
8		1			
9	1				
10	1				
11				1	
12				1	
13		1			
14		1			
15				1	
16				1	
17		1			
18				1	
19		1			
20			1		

Table 2: Content domain coverage for Paper 2

	1 a	1b	1c	1d	1e
	Draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts.	Identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	Identify and explain the sequence of events in texts.	Make inferences from the text.	Predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.
Qu		Section 1	The Blackbird an	d his Wife	
1		1			
2				1	
3		1			
4a		1			
4b		1			
5	1				
6				1	
7		1			
8	1				
		Section 2:	Plastics and the E	nvironment	
9		1			
10		1			
11				1	
12		1			
13		1			
14		1			
15	1				
16		1			
17	1				
18				2	

4. Explanation of the mark schemes

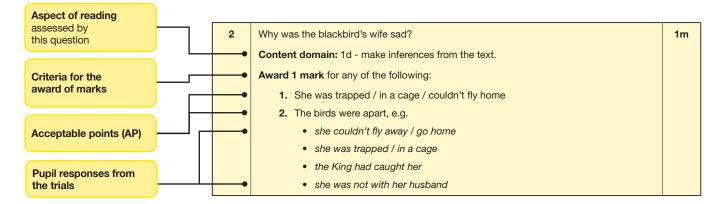
Where a question is worth 2 marks, this is indicated under the marking circle next to the question. All other questions are worth 1 mark.

Incorrect or unacceptable answers are given a mark of 0. No half marks are awarded.

The mark schemes were devised after trialling the tests with pupils. They contain examples of some frequently occurring correct answers given in the trials (these are shown in italics with round bullet points). Many pupils will, however, have different ways of wording an acceptable answer. In assessing each answer, markers must focus on the content of what has been written and not on the quality of the writing, expression or grammatical construction.

The mark schemes also indicate commonly occurring but incorrect answers that should not be accepted.

The practice questions are not marked as they are completed by the children together with the test administrator as an introduction to the test. Guidance on administering the practice questions and introducing the tests is given in the *Test Pack Instructions* which accompany each test.



5. Internal moderation procedures

We recommend teachers involved in marking the key stage 1 tests undertake some form of moderation activity to ensure marking is consistent across their school. Guidance is published on the GOV.UK website at www.gov.uk/sta.

6. Mark scheme for Paper 1: reading prompt answer booklet

Section 1: The World of Ants

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
1	Which word in the text describes what worker ants are like?	1m
	Content domain: 1a – draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts.	
	Award 1 mark for the correct option ticked.	
	sleepy _ noisy _ busy ✔ fast _	
		<u> </u>
2	What does the queen ant do?	1m
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts,	
	such as characters, events, titles and information.	
	Award 1 mark for the correct option ticked.	
	keeps the nest clean 🔄 lays eggs 🖌	
	moves eggs finds food	
	۱ ۱	
3	What joins the rooms in an ant nest together?	1m
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	• tunnels / by tunnel(s).	

Section 1: The World of Ants

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
4	Give two jobs that the worker ants do.	1m
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	
	Award 1 mark for any two of the following:	
	1. clean the nest	
	2. tidy the nest	
	3. feed the queen ant	
	4. clean the queen ant	
	5. take the eggs to a special room.	
		1
5	What happens to the eggs in the special room?	1m
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	

Award 1 mark for answers referring to them hatching (into grubs), e.g.

- they hatch into grubs
- they hatch.

Section 2: Monster and Frog at Sea

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
6	Why did Frog say, "This must be our lucky day"?	1m
	Content domain: 1d – make inferences from the text.	
	Award 1 mark for the correct option ticked.	
	Monster liked boats.	
	They were by the sea.	

Section 2: Monster and Frog at Sea

Qu.	Requirement	Mark			
7	Why was Monster worried?	1m			
	Content domain: 1d – make inferences from the text.				
	Award 1 mark for any of the following points:				
	1. He has never been in a boat before				
	2. He didn't know where he was going				
	3. He couldn't swim				
	4. Because Frog takes him on scary adventures.				
	Do not accept:				
	• A boat was floating towards them (insufficient answer – doesn't make the inference about why the boat made him nervous).				
8	What could Frog see on the horizon?	1m			
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts,				
	such as characters, events, titles and information.				
	Award 1 mark for the correct option ticked.				
	a boat the sun				
	an island 🖌 a beach 🗌				
9	Find and copy one word which tells you that Monster was not feeling well in the boat.	1m			
	Content domain: 1a – draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts.				
	Award 1 mark for: seasick.				
10	Frog spotted something on the water.	1m			
10					
	What does the word <i>spotted</i> mean in this sentence?				
	Content domain: 1a – draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts.				
	Award 1 mark for the correct option ticked.				
	smelt heard				

 \Box

felt

 \checkmark

saw

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
11	Why did the boat start to sink?	1m
	Content domain: 1d – make inferences from the text.	
	Award 1 mark for any plausible explanation about the basket being lifted into the boat / tipping the boat / the boat filling with water, e.g.	
	 the boat tipped when they put the basket in the boat filled with water the basket was heavy. 	
	Do not accept references to monster being too heavy – as he was already in the boat before the basket was added.	
12	How do you know that Frog was excited?	1m
	Content domain: 1d – make inferences from the text.	
	Award 1 mark for answers that paraphrase or refer to him saying either:	
	1. This is what I call an adventure	
	2. This is (definitely) our lucky day.	
		_
13	What did Frog find inside the basket?	1m
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	
	Award 1 mark for a picnic / food.	
		_
14	Where did Monster go to sleep?	1m
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	
	Award 1 mark for either:	
	1. Under the (palm) tree	
	2. In the shade.	
	Do not accept:	
	On the island (too vague).	

Section 2: Monster and Frog at Sea

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
15	How can you tell that it was late when Monster and Frog woke up?	1m
	Content domain: 1d - make inferences from the text.	
	Award 1 mark for answers that quote or paraphrase the following:	
	the sun had nearly disappeared, e.g.	
	It was almost dark	
	the sun had gone	
	the sun went down	
	• the sun had set.	

16	How did Monster feel when he woke up?	1m			
	Content domain: 1d – make inferences from the text.				
	Award 1 mark for the correct option ticked.				
	cheerful tired				
	bored upset 🖌				

17	How did Frog think they could get home?	1m
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	
	Award 1 mark for answers that refer to any of the following points:	
	1. using the basket / balloon	
	2. tying the balloon to the basket	
	3. by flying / floating.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
18	Frog had not been in a balloon before, but he did not tell Monster because	1m
	Content domain: 1d – make inferences from the text.	
	Award 1 mark for the correct option ticked.	
	he didn't want to talkhe didn't want to goto Monster.in the balloon.he didn't wantin the didn't have time toMonster to worry.say anything.	
19	What was Monster worried about when they were floating over the sea?	1m
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	
	Award 1 mark for the correct option ticked.	
	how to find the way home	
	how to get down again	
	how to find more food	

20	Number the sentences below from	1 to 4 to show the order they happen in the story.	1m
	Content domain: 1c - identify and	explain the sequence of events in texts.	
	Award 1 mark for the correct order	r.	
	They found a big basket.	2	
	They fell asleep on an island.	3	
	They went in a boat.	1	
	The boat drifted away from them.	4	

7. Mark scheme for Paper 2: reading answer booklet

Section 1: The Blackbird and his Wife

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
1	Why did the king want to have the blackbirds?	1m
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	
	Award 1 mark for any justified reason, derived from the text, e.g.	
	he wanted to hear them sing (to him) they ease beautifully	
	 they sang so beautifully he was selfish / greedy. 	
	Also accept the direct quotation:	
	• "they will sing to me".	
2	Why was the blackbird's wife sad?	1m
	Content domain: 1d – make inferences from the text.	
	Award 1 mark for any of the following:	

- 1. She was trapped / in a cage / couldn't fly home
- 2. The birds were apart, e.g.
 - she couldn't fly away / go home
 - she was trapped / in a cage
 - the King had caught her
 - she was not with her husband.

3	What instrument did the blackbird play on the way to the palace?	1m
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	
	Award 1 mark for: a (little) drum.	
	Also accept: (half a) walnut shell.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
4	The king treated the animals badly.	
	a) What had the king done to the fox?	1m
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	
	Award 1 mark for reference to hunting / chasing / hounding him.	
	b) What had the king done to the ants?	1m
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	
	Award 1 mark for reference to poisoning / pouring hot water on them.	

5	For years he's drained me and dirtied me.	1m
	What does the word <i>drained</i> mean?	
	Content domain: 1a – draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts.	
	Award 1 mark for the correct option ticked.	
	filled up with water	
	stirred up the water	
	emptied out the water 🖌	
	worn out the water	

6	The blackbird said: "You and I are at war."	1m
	How do you know that the king was not worried by this?	
	Content domain: 1d – make inferences from the text.	
	Award 1 mark for reference to the king laughing, e.g.	
	when he said it the king laughed.he thought it was funny.	
	Do not accept answers that do not mention the king laughing – we only know he isn't worried as he laughs.	

Section 1: The Blackbird and his Wife

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
7	Draw lines to match these characters to the help they gave the blackbird.	1m
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	
	Award 1 mark for the correct matching.	
	fox frightened the king	
	ants scared the chickens	
	river terrified the elephants	

8	Find and copy two words that describe how scared the king was.	1m
	Content domain: 1a – draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts.	
	Award 1 mark for two of the following:	
	1. quivering	
	2. quaking	
	3. shivering	
	4. shaking	
	5. trembled.	
	Also accept:	
	6. (Very) w-well	
	7. g-go.	
	Points 6 and 7 are acceptable because they suggest that the king was trembling with fear.	

Section 2: Plastics and the Environment

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
9	When were plastics first made?	1m
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	• (more than) 100 years ago.	
		_
10	Tick two good points about plastics.	1m
	Plastics can be	
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	
	Award 1 mark for the correct two options ticked.	
	nice to smell.	
	any shape. 🖌	
	grown.	
	eaten many colours. V	
11	Why can plastics be dangerous when they melt?	1m
	Content domain: 1d – make inferences from the text.	
	Award 1 mark for a reference to poison, e.g.	
	they are poisonous	
	 they give off poisonous fumes 	
	when they melt they have poisonous fumes.	
12	Give two problems with landfill sites.	1m
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	
	Award 1 mark for two of the following:	
	1. smelly	
	2. ugly	
	3. harmful (to the planet).	
	Also accept references to lasting for hundreds of years.	

Section 2: Plastics and the Environment

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
13	What are most plastics made from today?	1m
	Give two things.	
	Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.	
	Award 1 mark for two of the following:	
	1. oil	
	2. coal	
	3. (natural) gas.	
	Do not accept reference to plants (including specific names – e.g. bamboo).	
	·	
14	What might plastics be made from in the future?	1m

Give two things.		
Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.		
Award 1 mark for two of the following:		
1. sweet potato		
2. flax		
	 Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information. Award 1 mark for two of the following: sweet potato 	 Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information. Award 1 mark for two of the following: sweet potato

3. bamboo.

Also accept plants.

15	Look at the section headed: Re-use .	1m
	Find and copy one word that means the same as 'given away'.	
	Content domain: 1a – draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts.	
	Award 1 mark for: donated.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
16	Look at the section headed: Recycle .	1m
	 Give one thing that can be made from recycled plastics. Content domain: 1b – identify and explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information. Award 1 mark for any of the following: 	
	1. bags	
	2. bottles	
	3. (fibres for) clothing.	

	17	Draw lines to match the words below to their meaning. 1m Content domain: 1a – draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts. 4m Award 1 mark for the correct matching. meanings words meanings Re-use use the same thing more than once					
		Content domain: 1a - draw	on knowledge of vocabulary to understa	nd texts.			
		Award 1 mark for the correct matching.					
		words	meanings				
		Re-use	• use the same thing more than once				
		Reduce	turn an object into something else				
		Recycle	use less of something				
l							

 Put ticks in the table to show which sentences are true and which are false. One has been done for you. Content domain: 1d – make inferences from the text. Award 2 marks for all four correct. Award 1 mark for two or three correct. 			2m	
The information says that	True	False		
recycling is a good way to get rid of unwanted plastics.	~			
we should use more things made of plastic.		~		
today we use plastics a lot.	1			
plastic is hard to get rid of.	1			
plastics rot.		1		
	One has been done for you. Content domain: 1d – make inferences from the text Award 2 marks for all four correct. Award 1 mark for two or three correct. The information says that recycling is a good way to get rid of unwanted plastics. we should use more things made of plastic. today we use plastics a lot. plastic is hard to get rid of.	One has been done for you. Content domain: 1d – make inferences from the text. Award 2 marks for all four correct. Award 1 mark for two or three correct. The information says that True recycling is a good way to get rid of unwanted plastics. we should use more things made of plastic. today we use plastics a lot. Image: plastic is hard to get rid of.	One has been done for you. Content domain: 1d – make inferences from the text. Award 2 marks for all four correct. Award 1 mark for two or three correct. The information says that True False recycling is a good way to get rid of unwanted plastics. we should use more things made of plastic. ✓ today we use plastics a lot. ✓ plastic is hard to get rid of. ✓	One has been done for you. Content domain: 1d – make inferences from the text. Award 2 marks for all four correct. Award 1 mark for two or three correct. The information says that True False recycling is a good way to get rid of unwanted plastics. ✓ we should use more things made of plastic. ✓ today we use plastics a lot. ✓ plastic is hard to get rid of. ✓



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