

# Markscheme

## General marking rules

- Ensure that all mark boxes are completed.
- Only answers given as correct in the markscheme should be accepted.
- If a learner has given more than one response, the answer should be marked as incorrect.
- If a learner has changed an answer, a mark should be given for the intended answer if it is clear and correct.
- The majority of questions are worth 1 mark, but the range of marks for each question is given in the markscheme. The number of marks available also appears below the mark box in the learners' booklets. Please ensure that the mark awarded does not exceed the maximum number of marks available.
- Incorrect or unacceptable answers are given a mark of 0. No half marks are awarded.
- Spelling or transcription errors should not be penalised.
- At the end of each double page spread of marking, record the total number of marks awarded in the 'total' box in the bottom right-hand corner. Check that the mark recorded does not exceed the maximum number of marks available.

## Specific guidance on 'find and copy' and 'underline' questions

- For questions which require learners to 'find and copy' or 'underline' a response, the minimum acceptable answer is given in the markscheme. On some occasions additional words may appear in brackets. Words that appear in brackets are allowable, but not essential. For example:

Award **1 mark** for:

- (He went to) school.

The minimum acceptable answer is 'school' but the response could also include any or all of the words in brackets and still be marked as correct. The inclusion of any other words would result in the award of 0 marks.

### 2 mark 'find and copy' or 'underline' questions

- If a question asks learners to find two words/phrases and the learner only supplies one correct response, award 1 mark (see individual questions for further guidance).
- Sometimes learners may write more than is asked for in the question, in addition to writing the correct responses.
  - If a learner gives one more response than is asked for, award 1 mark.
  - If a learner gives two or more responses, in addition to what is asked for, award 0 marks.

For example:

Award **1 mark** for each of the following, up to a maximum of **2 marks**:

- cat
- dog.

If a learner writes *cat, dog, fish* they would get 1 mark.

If a learner writes *cat, hamster, dog, budgie* they would get 0 marks.

These are the marking conventions that were applied when marking the tests at standardisation. For this reason, it is **vital** that they are applied for your own marking in order for the standardised scores to be valid.

## After marking

Add up the total number of marks awarded. This is the total score and should be recorded on the cover of the test booklet and reported on the DEWi system, by following this link: [dataexchange.wales.org.uk](http://dataexchange.wales.org.uk)

When you enter the 'total score' for each of your learners, you will be provided with an age-standardised score, an age-equivalent score and a baseline 'progress score'. You will receive these before the end of term.

This data is based on a trial of the newly developed reading tests. The trial took place in 2012 in a large, nationally representative sample of all maintained schools in Wales. The trial involved in excess of 9,900 learners.

1 Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage, and tick your choices.

The central character in the extract is  
 a) a wolf cub  a man cub  an Indian  a hunter   
 brave.

The story describes his feelings of  
 b) glee  uncertainty  frustration  power   
 when, for the first time, he  
 c) left his cave  swam in the stream  went into the forest  saw humans

Award 1 mark for each correct answer.

a) a wolf cub. (1 mark)  
 b) uncertainty (1 mark)  
 c) saw humans. (1 mark)

2 Look at the first paragraph.

Find and copy two words that show the cub had been to the pool before.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Award 1 mark for identifying both of the following:

- familiarity (also accept: familiar)
- often.

**Do Not Accept:**

- travelled often
- (he had) travelled it often
- travelled. (1 mark)

5 ... five live things...

Why does the writer use this phrase to describe the men?

to show that the Indians were alive, not dead   
 because they sat so still they were like statues   
 to show that the cub did not know what they were   
 because they did not behave like animals

Award 1 mark for:

- to show that the cub did not know what they were. (1 mark)

6 This spell of the cub's heritage was upon him...

What does this mean?

What happened in the past had influence over him now.   
 He could not remember everything that happened in the past.   
 What happened in the past was legend, not fact.   
 He could not control what happened in the past.

Award 1 mark for:

- What happened in the past had influence over him now. (1 mark)

7 Why did the cub not run away when he first saw the men?

He was too tired to move.   
 He wanted to sit by the fire.   
 He thought the men might feed him.   
 He was overwhelmed by his thoughts.

Award 1 mark for:

- He was overwhelmed by his thoughts. (1 mark)

9 Put ticks to show which statements are true and which are false.

The cub ...	True	False
had taken a different route to the pool.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
had never seen men before.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
thought the men were weak and little.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
went and sat by the men's fire.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
was defensive when the man approached him.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Award 2 marks for all five rows completed correctly.  
 Award 1 mark for four rows completed correctly. (2 marks)

10 Which of the following sentences best summarises the last paragraph?

Tick one.

The Indian was determined to capture the cub.   
 The cub was pleased to meet the Indian.   
 The cub's reactions made the Indian laugh.   
 The Indian was frightened by the cub's fangs.

Award 1 mark for:

- The cub's reactions made the Indian laugh. (1 mark)

3 ... treated in amongst the trees.  
 What does the word *trotted* tell us about how the cub was feeling?

Tick one.

He was surprised.  
 He was careless.  
 He was carefree.  
 He was tired.

**Award 1 mark for:**

- He was carefree.

(1 mark)

4 How did the cub first become aware of the group of men?

Tick two.

They appeared suddenly outside his cave.  
 He found them where he did not expect to.  
 He woke up and came was poised above him.  
 He had a dream about them.  
 He picked up their scent.  
 He realised they were watching him, silently.

**Award 1 mark for both answers ticked:**

- He found them where he did not expect to.
- He picked up their scent.

(1 mark)

8 By not running away, how is the cub's behaviour similar to the first wolf that sat by man's fire?

In both cases ...

Tick one.

the wolves wanted to be friendly with the Indians.  
 the wolves recognised man's superiority.  
 the wolves did not know about man's power.  
 the wolves needed to prove their bravery.

**Award 1 mark for:**

- the wolves recognised man's superiority.

(1 mark)

11 Put these events in order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

The cub ...

was scared by the approach of a human.  
 was overcome by thoughts and feelings.  
 left the cave.  
 bared his teeth.  
 saw something unfamiliar.

**Award 1 mark for:**

4  
3  
1  
5  
2

(1 mark)

Lost Without It: Questions 1–10



1 What is dihydrogen oxide?

Tick two.

an imaginary substance  
 a tasteless compound  
 a lethal element  
 poison  
 an acid  
 water

**Award 1 mark for both answers ticked:**

- a tasteless compound
- water.

(1 mark)

2 Look at the text in the box below.

Underline two words that show that dihydrogen oxide can be deadly.

Imagine trying to live in a world dominated by dihydrogen oxide. This is a compound that has no taste or smell and is so variable in its properties that it is generally benign but at other times swiftly lethal. Depending on its state, it can scald you or freeze you. In the presence of certain organic molecules it can form acids so nasty that they can strip the leaves from trees and eat the faces off statuary. In bulk, when agitated, it can strike with a fury that no human edifice could withstand. Even for those who have learned to live with it, it is an often murderous substance. We call it water.

**Award 1 mark for identifying both of the following:**

- (swiftly) lethal
- murderous (substance).

(1 mark)

3 We call it water.

What is the intended effect of this sentence?

Tick one.

to surprise the reader  
 to worry the reader  
 to stress the dangers  
 to cause confusion

**Award 1 mark for:**

- to surprise the reader.

(1 mark)

4 According to the text, for what do people pay small fortunes?

Tick one.

keeping fit and healthy  
 insurance protection against drought  
 travel insurance  
 going on summer holidays

**Award 1 mark for:**

- going on summer holidays.

(1 mark)

9 Put ticks to show which of the following statements from the text are fact and which are opinion.

	Fact	Opinion
... it can scald you or freeze you.	✓	
A tomato, at 95 per cent, is little but water.	✓	
Water is strange stuff.		✓
... we long to be beside it.		✓
... we can't wait to take it.		✓

**Award 2 marks for all five rows completed correctly.**  
**Award 1 mark for four rows completed correctly.**  
 (2 marks)

10 Look at the whole text.

Put ticks in the table below to show whether the information can be found in the written section, the diagrams or in both.

	Written	Diagrams	Both
Water can be dangerous.	✓		
Water forms part of living things.			✓
70 per cent of a child's body is water.		✓	
Water is important in everyone's life.			✓

**Award 1 mark for all four rows completed correctly.**  
 (1 mark)

7 Look at the text in the box below.

Underline three words or phrases that might make water seem dull and unexciting.

Water is strange stuff. It is formless and transparent and yet we long to be beside it. It has no taste and yet we love the taste of it. We will travel great distances and pay small fortunes to see it in sunshine.

Award 1 mark for identifying all three of the following:

- (it is) formless
- transparent
- (it has) no taste.

Also Accept:

- 'formless' and 'transparent' underlined together.

Do Not Accept:

- taste (without 'no').

(1 mark)

8 Look at the text and diagrams.

Put ticks to show which statements are true and which are false.

	True	False
Water has no taste.	✓	
Water has a distinct smell.		✓
A bacterium is 75 per cent water.	✓	
Humans are more solid than liquid.		✓
Water drowns tens of thousands of people each year.	✓	
Humans lose about 2.5 litres of water a day.		✓

Award 2 marks for all six rows completed correctly.  
Award 1 mark for five rows completed correctly (2 marks)

3 Depending on its state ...

What does this tell us about ethydragen oxide?

Tick one.

that it is always moving

that it can be found in different areas

that it can take different forms

that it is normally safe

Award 1 mark for:  
• that it can take different forms. (1 mark)

4 Look at the first paragraph.

Which of the following best describes the acids mentioned in the text?

Tick one.

polluted

hygienic

decaying

destructive

Award 1 mark for:  
• destructive. (1 mark)

Home Truths?: Questions 1 – 12

Page 13

1 Which of the following best describes this text?

- Tick one.
- fictional narrative
  - opinion and argument
  - factual information
  - instructions and advice

Award 1 mark for:

- opinion and argument. (1 mark)

2 What message is conveyed in this text?

- Tick one.
- All animals need to be properly cared for.
  - Zoos are best.
  - Animals are more comfortable in the wild.
  - No-one really knows what is best for animals.

Award 1 mark for:

- Zoos are best. (1 mark)

3 In the first paragraph, the narrator describes an imagined wild animal family. Where does the family relax?

- Tick one.
- at the foot of a tree
  - on a rock in the sunset
  - on the branches of trees
  - in a shady haven

Award 1 mark for:

- on the branches of trees. (1 mark)

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6 Look at the text in the box below.

Underline the phrase that shows that some animals in the wild expect to be eaten by others.

They imagine this wild animal roasting about the savannah on digestive walks after eating a prey that accepted its lot proudly. They imagine this animal overseeing its offspring proudly and tenderly, the whole family watching the setting of the sun from the limbs of trees with sighs of pleasure.

- Award 1 mark for:
- (after eating) a prey that accepted its lot (proudly). (1 mark)

7

That is not the way it is.

What is the effect of this single sentence paragraph?

- Tick two.
- It highlights that everything that went before it is not true.
  - It is meant to separate the animal perspective from the human one.
  - It shows that the narrator is feeling depressive.
  - It has more impact because it stands on its own.
  - It separates the text to show two sides of the argument.
  - It is there to introduce the true facts.

Award 1 mark for both answers ticked:

- It has more impact because it stands on its own.
- It separates the text to show two sides of the argument. (1 mark)

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10 Think about the narrator's viewpoint. Put ticks to show whether the narrator would agree or disagree with the following statements.

	The narrator would	
	agree	disagree
Animals need to have freedom to be happy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Life in the wild is not always easy.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
It is wrong to put animals in zoos.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Animals have everything they need in zoos.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Living in a zoo is like living in a top quality hotel.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Animals in the wild have no-one to look after them.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Award 2 marks for all six rows completed correctly  
Award 1 mark for five rows completed correctly (2 marks)

11

... we do for animals what we have done for ourselves...

What does this tell us about the narrator's assumptions?

- Tick two.
- He thinks animals have the same values and needs as humans.
  - He feels only humans know the correct way to live.
  - He feels all living creatures deserve to have a roof over their heads.
  - He thinks most fulfil the same role for animals as houses do for humans.
  - He thinks animals really want to live in the wild.
  - He believes that humans are the masters of all animals.

Award 1 mark for both answers ticked:

- He thinks animals have the same values and needs as humans.
- He thinks zoos fulfil the same role for animals as houses do for humans. (1 mark)

4

What is the narrator's view of life in a zoo?

- Tick one.
- It is like being in a fly jail.
  - Life is easier than in the wild.
  - Animals are happy to be close to humans.
  - Animals become dispirited.
  -

**Award 1 mark for:**

- Life is easier than in the wild.

(1 mark)

5

... animals in the wild are "happy" because they are "free".  
What does the narrator think about people who believe this?

- Tick two.
- that they have a good understanding of animal welfare issues
  - that they have an idealised view of nature
  - that they can see both sides of the argument
  - that they realise the importance of exercise for wild animals
  - that they do not understand the difficulties animals face living in the wild
  -

**Award 1 mark for both answers ticked:**

- that they do not understand the difficulties animals face living in the wild
- that they have an idealised view of nature.

(1 mark)

8

What does the narrator say are the main challenges for animals living in the wild?

- Tick two.
- keeping control of their territory
  - making sure they exercise enough
  - avoiding captivity
  - maintaining an adequate diet
  - protecting themselves from predators
  - living alongside humans

**Award 1 mark for both answers ticked:**

- protecting themselves from predators
- maintaining an adequate diet.

(1 mark)

9

What does the narrator see as the advantages of living in a compressed territory?

- Tick two.
- You can do whatever you want.
  - It is safe.
  - Everything you need is convenient.
  - It has proper plumbing.
  - It is near to friendly neighbours.
  - There are so many places to explore.

**Award 1 mark for both answers ticked:**

- Everything you need is convenient.
- It is safe.

(1 mark)

12

Put ticks to show which of the following statements are fact and which are opinion.

	Fact	Opinion
Animals in the wild are happy.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
People who put animals in cages are wicked.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Animals in zoos want to escape.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Some people believe zoos are bad for animals.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Life in a zoo is easier than in the wild.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Animals in zoos do not need to go hunting for food.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

**Award 2 marks for all six rows completed correctly.**

**Award 1 mark for five rows completed correctly.**

(2 marks)