2018 national curriculum tests

Key stage 2

English reading test mark schemes

Reading answer booklet



Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Structure of the test	3
3. Content domain coverage	4
4. Explanation of the mark schemes	6
5. Mark schemes for the English reading test	8
Section 1: The Giant Panda Bear	8
Section 2: Grannie	16
Section 3: Albion's Dream	23

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 2018 tests assess the national curriculum. This test has been developed to meet the specification set out in the <u>test framework</u>¹ for English reading at key stage 2 and assesses the aspects of comprehension that lend themselves to a paper test.

A new test and new mark schemes will be produced each year.

Key stage 2 tests are marked by external markers, who receive training to ensure the mark schemes are applied consistently and fairly. The mark schemes are provided to show teachers how the tests are marked. The pupil examples are based on responses gathered from the test trialling process.

Scaled score conversion tables are not included in this document. Conversion tables will be produced as part of the standards maintenance process. <u>Scaled score conversion tables</u>² for the 2018 tests will be published in July 2018. The standards confirmation meeting will take place in June 2018.

2. Structure of the test

The key stage 2 English reading test comprises:

- a reading booklet containing three texts that increase in demand throughout the booklet
- a reading answer booklet containing questions totalling 50 marks.

¹ www.gov.uk/government/publications/key-stage-2-english-reading-test-framework

² www.gov.uk/guidance/scaled-scores-at-key-stage-2

3. Content domain coverage

The 2018 test meets the specification set out in the test framework. Table 1 sets out the areas of the content domain that are assessed in the test.

Table 1: Content domain coverage for the 2018 key stage 2 English reading test

	2 a	2b	2 c	2d	2 e	2f	2g	2h
	Give / explain the meaning of words in context.	Retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction.	Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph.	Make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text.	Predict what might happen from details stated and implied.	Identify / explain how information / narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole.	Identify / explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases.	Make comparisons within the text.
Qu.		<u>'</u>	Se	ction 1: The G	iant Panda B	ear	<u>'</u>	
1		1						
2		1						
3				1				
4		1						
5		1						
6								2
7		1						
8	1							
9	1							
10		2						
11		1						
12	1							
13		1						
14			1					
15				1				
Qu.				Section 2	: Grannie			
16	1							
17		1						
18				2				
19	,	1						
20	1	4						
21	0	1						
22	2			0				
23				2				
24				1				

	2 a	2b	2c	2d	2 e	2f	2g	2h
	Give / explain the meaning of words in context.	Retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction.	Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph.	Make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text.	Predict what might happen from details stated and implied.	Identify / explain how information / narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole.	Identify / explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases.	Make comparisons within the text.
25				1				
26				1				
27				1				
28			1					
29				1				
Qu.				Section 3: All	bion's Dream		ı	
30				1				
31			1					
32				1				
33	1							
34	1							
35	1							
36		1						
37				1				
38				3				
39				2				
40				3				
Total	10	13	3	22				2

4. Explanation of the mark schemes

The range of marks available for each question is given at the side of the page in the reading answer booklet. Incorrect or unacceptable answers are given a mark of 0. No half marks are awarded.

The mark scheme for each question contains acceptable points, which are indicated either by a numbered list or a square bullet point (if there is only one possible answer). These must be treated as marking principles, not the exact response a pupil needs to give.

They also contain examples of some frequently occurring correct answers given by pupils in the trials. These are shown in italics and are introduced by round bullet points. Many pupils will, however, have different ways of wording an acceptable answer. In assessing each answer, markers focus on the content of what has been written and not on the quality of the writing, expression or grammatical construction.

For 'find and copy' questions, the correct answer is indicated by the word(s) outside the brackets. The word(s) inside the brackets indicate the maximum quotation that is allowed. Copying must be accurate but minor copying errors or introductions such as 'The answer is...' / 'It's...' will be permitted.

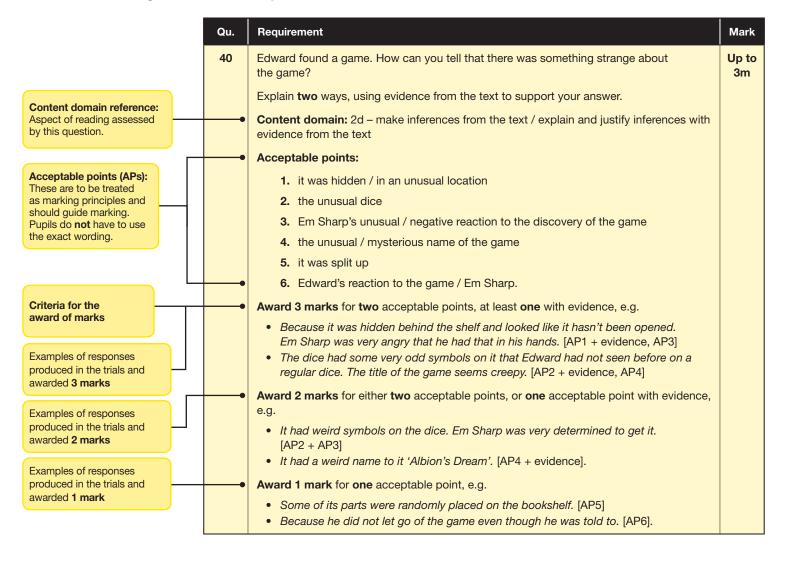
The mark schemes may also indicate commonly occurring but incorrect answers that should not be accepted.

Recording marks awarded

Pupils' test papers are scanned so that marking can be conducted on screen by trained markers.

For each question, markers record the award of 3, 2, 1 or 0 marks as appropriate, according to the mark scheme criteria. There is provision in the software to record questions not attempted. The software aggregates marks automatically.

The diagram below exemplifies the content of the mark schemes:



5. Mark schemes for the English reading test

Section 1: The Giant Panda Bear

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
1	According to the text, approximately how many giant pandas currently live in the wild?	1m
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	■ (around) 1600.	

According to some scientists, how does giant pandas' fur help them to survive in the wild?

Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction

Award 1 mark for reference to disguise / camouflage, e.g.

• to hide them in snow and rocks

• to help them blend into the snowy mountains.

Do not accept answers relating to fur which do not recognise how it helps disguise or camouflage the panda, e.g.

• it keeps them warm.

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
3	Look at page 4.	1m
	Pandas can grow up to 1.5 metres and weigh up to 150 kilograms.	
	What else in the text tells us that giant pandas could be dangerous animals?	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to either of the following:	
	1. their razor-like claws, e.g.	
	their claws are sharp.	
	2. their powerful jaws, e.g.	
	they have strong jaws for crushing things.	
	Do not accept answers which refer simply to claws and jaws without some indication of threat, e.g.	
	it tells us about their claws and jaws.	
	Do not accept answers which swap the qualities of the claws and jaws, e.g.	
	they have powerful claws	
	• razor-like jaws.	

4	Look at page 4.	1m
	According to the text, what do pandas spend the majority of their time doing?	
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	Award 1 mark for reference to eating / feeding, e.g.	
	 most of the day they eat bamboo they mostly just feed they need to eat all day. 	
	Do not accept answers which refer to another activity in addition to eating / feeding, e.g. • eating bamboo and sleeping.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
5	Number these facts about the life of the giant panda cub from 1-5 in the order in which they happen.	1m
	The first one has been done for you.	
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	Award 1 mark for the correct sequence:	
	A cub eats bamboo for the first time.	
	A cub leaves its mother. 5	
	A cub develops black spots.	
	A cub weighs 31 to 36 kilograms.	
	A cub weighs about the same as an apple. 1	

6a	Look at page 4.	1m
	According to the text, give one way that giant pandas are	
	(a) similar to other bears.	
	Content domain: 2h - make comparisons within the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to them having the same body shape as other bears, e.g.	
	 pandas have the same type of body they are shaped as bears are. 	
	Do not accept answers drawing on general knowledge of other bears which is not given as a direct comparison in the text, e.g.	
	they are both furrythey like honey.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
6b	(b) different from other bears.	1m
	Content domain: 2h - make comparisons within the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following:	
	1. giant pandas can't / don't hibernate, e.g.	
	 panda bears aren't able to hibernate when it's cold. 	
	2. giant pandas needing to eat every day.	
	Also accept answers which refer to their unusual appearance, e.g.	
	they have thick black and white fur.	
	Do not accept answers drawing on general knowledge of other bears which is not given as a direct comparison in the text, e.g.	
	 they live on mountain slopes in China but bears live in wild forests they don't eat meat that often. 	
_		
7	Look at the section headed: Other interesting facts.	1m
	Complete the sentence below.	
	Recent studies show that	
	Tick one.	
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	giant pandas always spend most of their lives alone. most giant pandas live in captivity. giant pandas only live in the wild in China.	
	some giant pandas live in the same area.	
8	Look at the section headed: Why are people concerned about the giant panda?	1m

B Look at the section headed: Why are people concerned about the giant panda?

Find and copy one word which shows that there are lots of things we do not yet know about giant pandas.

Content domain: 2a – give / explain the meaning of words in context

Award 1 mark for:

puzzling.

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
9	cutting off a vital food supply.	1m
	What does the word vital mean in this sentence?	
	Tick one .	
	Content domain: 2a - give / explain the meaning of words in context	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	essential 🗸	
	available	
	useful	
	healthy	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
10	According to the text, why are giant pandas under threat of extinction?	Up to
	Give two reasons.	2m
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following, up to a maximum of 2 marks:	
	1. very few being born each year, e.g.	
	very few giant pandas are born	
	 only a few are born in the wild. 	
	2. not all the baby giant pandas born in the wild surviving, e.g.	
	pandas often die young	
	some baby pandas don't survive.	
	3. giant pandas' food supplies diminishing or being cut off, e.g.	
	bamboo is harder to find	
	• not enough food.	
	 humans moving into giant pandas' territory / destruction of the pandas' habitat, e.g. 	
	people come into their space	
	their habitat is being destroyed.	
	5. humans killing / hunting giant pandas, e.g.	
	humans are killing them	
	• poaching.	
	6. there being very few giant pandas in captivity, e.g.	
	 there are very few giant pandas in zoos to keep up the number. 	
	7. there being only around 1600 pandas in the wild, e.g.	
	 it is thought that only around 1600 giant pandas still survive in the wild 	
	 because there were only 1600 left in the wild. 	
	Do not accept answers that rephrase or define extinction without specifying why pandas are under threat, e.g.	
	because their numbers are going down and there will not be any left	
	• there is not a large number of them.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
11	According to the text, how are people trying to help giant pandas survive?	1m
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction.	
	Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following:	
	1. joining the 'adopt a panda' project, e.g.	
	 there are projects where people are invited to adopt them 	
	by adopting them.	
	2. the creation of panda reserves, e.g.	
	 panda reserves have been built to help the pandas 	
	by creating 50 panda reserves.	
	3. breeding programmes, e.g.	
	 in zoos people are trying to raise how many pandas there are 	
	they are trying to make giant pandas breed.	
	 people donating money towards supporting them in the wild / researching / protecting / monitoring, e.g. 	
	 lots of people are giving money to help protect giant pandas 	
	putting money in to give to researching.	
	Do not accept reference to people trying to return them to the wild.	

12	Look at the section headed: What about the future?	1m
	Find and copy one word that shows that helping the giant panda is not easy.	
	Content domain: 2a - give / explain the meaning of words in context	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	■ challenge.	

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13	Look at page 5.				1m
	What is one name that pandas have been called in t	he past bec	ause of their	fur?	
	Content domain: 2b - retrieve and record information	on / identify	key details f	rom fiction	
	Award 1 mark for either of the following:				
	1. spotted bear				
	2. black and white bear.				
14	Which statement is the best summary for the whole	of page 5?			1m
	Tick one .				
	Content domain: 2c - summarise main ideas from r	more than or	ne paragrapl	า	
	Award 1 mark for:				
	How the giant panda first got its name.				
	How charities raise money for giant pandas.				
	How people are working to save giant pandas. How giant pandas' territory is changing.				
	Tiow giant pandas territory is changing.				
15	Using information from the text, tick one box in each statement is a fact or an opinion .	n row to sho	w whether e	ach	1m
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text evidence from the text	rt / explain a	nd justify inf	erences with	
	Award 1 mark for all three correct:			1	
		Fact	Opinion		
	Giant pandas are fascinating animals.		1		
	Giant pandas' main food in the wild is bamboo.	1			
	Giant panda cubs weigh about 150g when born.	1			
		-	1		

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
16	Find and copy one word from the first verse that shows that the poet's grannie made him feel safe when he was a boy.	1m
	Content domain: 2a - give / explain the meaning of words in context	
	Award 1 mark for any of the following:	
	1. protective	
	2. enfold	
	3. warm	
	4. smile.	

17	How did the poet's grannie react when he behaved badly?	1m
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	Award 1 mark for reference to not punishing him, e.g.	
	she did not scold him	
	she didn't tell him off	
	but never punished me when I was bad.	
	Do not accept answers which focus on grannie's seeming acceptance of his behaviour without reference to her not punishing him, e.g.	
	 she behaved like it was no big deal she stayed the same. 	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
18	The poet describes his grannie as standing mountainous between me and my fear. This makes her sound big and powerful.	Up to 2m
	What other impressions do you get of his grannie in the same verse?	
	Give two impressions.	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following, up to a maximum of 2 marks:	
	1. she is gentle / kind, e.g.	
	grannie is very caring to the poet.	
	2. she is protective, e.g.	
	• you're safe when you're near her.	
	3. she is understanding, e.g.	
	 she is thoughtful because she knows how he feels. 	
	4. she is tolerant, e.g.	
	• she is lenient.	

19	What was one effect of the poet getting injured in the war?	1m
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following:	
	1. his grannie could visit / was nearby, e.g.	
	it meant his grannie could come and see him	
	the hospital was near where his granny lived.	
	2. he is <i>lame</i> , e.g.	
	he couldn't walk properly	
	his legs didn't work the way they should.	
	3. he can't fight anymore, e.g.	
	he couldn't fight in the war.	
	4. he is sent home / he is in hospital, e.g.	
	he had to come back to England earlier than he expected.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
20	Look at the verse beginning: Years later	1m
	Find and copy a group of words that means the same as 'took the opportunity'.	
	Content domain: 2a - give / explain the meaning of words in context	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	(And so I) seized the chance (To write and ask if she could visit me).	

21	What does the poet ask his grannie to do?	1m
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	Award 1 mark for reference to coming to visit him, e.g.	
	 he asks his grannie to come and see him to visit. 	

22	She came. And I still vividly recall	Up to
	What do the words vividly recall mean?	2.11
	Content domain: 2a - give / explain the meaning of words in context	
	Award 2 marks for responses referring to both remembrance and clarity, e.g.	
	remember clearly	
	remember strongly	
	see it like it was happening now.	
	Award 1 mark for responses that refer to one of the following:	
	1. remembrance, e.g.	
	he can remember it from a long time ago	
	• remember vividly.	
	2. clarity, e.g.	
	• clearly recall.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
23	Explain what the poet finds weird about his grannie in the last verse.	Up to
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	2m
	Award 2 marks for either of the following:	
	1. how memory has changed his perception of his grannie, e.g.	
	grannie seemed smaller than he remembered	
	 he thought she was small compared to his memory of her, but she wasn't really, it was him that had grown bigger 	
	 he remembered her as strong and powerful like a mountain but now she looks frail and weak. 	
	2. how time has changed his perception of his grannie, e.g.	
	 when he was a child she was huge and now she's tiny 	
	she was so small and tiny now that he was older.	
	Award 1 mark for reference to the grannie being small / frail with no recognition that his perception of her has changed, e.g.	
	that his grannie used to be big but now is small	
	a tiny frail old lady.	
	Do not accept reference to her age alone, e.g.	
	she has got much older.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
24	She hobbled through the ward to where I lay And drew quite close and, hesitating, peered.	1m
	Why does she hesitate?	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to either of the following:	
	1. a lack of recognition, e.g.	
	 she had not seen her grandson since he was a child and she was not sure if it was him 	
	she doesn't know if she'll recognise him.	
	2. his state of health, e.g.	
	she does not know how sick he is	
	she is nervous about seeing his injuries.	
	Do not accept reference only to not having seen him for a long time, e.g.	
	• she hasn't seen him for ages.	
	Do not accept reference to grannie's feelings without a reason why she feels that way, e.g.	
	she is worried about the poet.	

25	What is one thing that did not change about the grannie as she got older?	1m
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following:	
	1. her smile, e.g.	
	the way she smiled.	
	2. she can make him feel better / her love, e.g.	
	she still made the boy happy	
	she was loving	
	she still cares for him.	
	3. where she lives, e.g.	
	she still lives in the same town.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
26	Look at the last verse, beginning: She came.	1m
	Find and copy a group of words that shows that his grannie makes a difference to the poet during her visit.	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	■ (And then she smiled: and) love lit up the day.	
27	The experience in the last line could best be described as	1m

27	The experience in the last line could best be described as	1m
	Tick one.	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	amusing. shocking. puzzling.	
	comforting.	
28	Number the following sentences from 1-5 to show the order in which they happen in the poem.	1m
	The first one has been done for you.	
	Content domain: 2c - summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph	
	Award 1 mark for the correct sequence:	
	The poet arrives in France.	
	The poet lives with his grannie. 1	
	The poet is injured.	
	The poet's grannie visits him. 5	
	The poet writes to his grannie. 4	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
29	The poet describes different stages of his life.	1m
	Tick the two verses that are mainly about the poet's adult life .	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for both correct:	
	Verse 1	
	Verse 3 ✓ Verse 4 ✓	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
30	Look at the first paragraph.	1m
	What suggests that the inside of the old farmhouse was not very well looked after?	
	Give two things.	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to any two of the following:	
	1. dusty, e.g.	
	the house had dust everywhere.	
	2. piles of candle wax, e.g.	
	 no-one had bothered moving the candle wax that was in all the corners. 	
	3. cracked basins, e.g.	
	there were basins that were cracked.	
	4. smells old / of the past	
	Also accept reference to untouched books, e.g.	
	books which hadn't been handled for a very long time.	
	Also accept reference to unused rooms, e.g.	
	there were rooms he never saw used.	

31	Look at the first two paragraphs.	1m
	Which sentence below best describes the farmhouse?	
	Tick one.	
	Content domain: 2c - summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	It had always been a lifeless place.	
	No one ever went there by choice.	
	It seemed stuck in the past. ✓	
	The outside was better looked after than the inside.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
32	Look at page 9.	1m
	Find and copy one word which shows that Em Sharp was in charge of the house.	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	■ guardian.	
		_
33	Look at the second paragraph on page 9.	1m
	Left to my own devices	
	This means that Edward	
	Tick one .	
	Content domain: 2a - give the meaning of words in context	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	had lost something. was confident with equipment. had a good imagination. was free to do what he wanted.	
34	When Edward was exploring the bookcase, he noticed something in the dark recesses of the shelf.	1m
	Which of the following words is closest in meaning to recesses?	
	Tick one .	
	Content domain: 2a - give the meaning of words in context	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	wood spaces contents design	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark		
35	it dawned on me that the dice ought to belong to a game			
	Which of the following is closest in meaning to dawned on me as it is used here?			
	Tick one .			
	Content domain: 2a - give the meaning of words in context			
	Award 1 mark for:			
	began to worry me			
	became clear to me			
	made me feel better puzzled me			
	puzzieu me			
36	How do you know that the bookcase had not been moved for a long time?	1m		
	Give two ways.			
	Content domain: 2b - retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction			
	Award 1 mark for reference to any two of the following:			

- 1. cobwebs / dust, e.g.
 - the cobwebs were very thick
 - there was dust all over it.
- 2. old / assorted debris, e.g.
 - there was piles of stuff on the floor behind it.
- 3. the grimy box / things behind the bookcase being grimy, e.g.
 - the game from behind it was all grimy.

Also accept reference to the quotation *old leather-lined bookcases with books that no one had handled for fifty years*.

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
37	How can you tell that Edward was determined to find the game?	1m
	Give one piece of evidence that shows his determination.	
	Content domain: 2d - explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following:	
	1. conducting a thorough search / looking everywhere, e.g.	
	 he's searching in every nook and cranny 	
	he looked behind every single book	
	• it took me some time.	
	2. ignoring the dirt / cobwebs behind the bookcase, e.g.	
	 he even stuck his hand in all the dirt behind it 	
	used my hand to sweep out the shallow gap.	
	3. moving the bookcase, e.g.	
	the bookcase was really heavy but he still tried to move it.	
	Do not accept general definitions of determination without relevant reference to the text, e.g.	
	• he didn't give up.	

Qu.	Requirement		Mark
38	Give two impressions, us Content domain: 2d - ma	get of Em Sharp at this point in the extract? ing evidence from the text to support your answer. ake inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with	Up to 3m
	Acceptable points (impressions) 1. she was angry	Acceptable evidence give me that immediately, Edward that box is mine / it's nothing to do with you / it belongs to me	
	2. she was scary / mean	 she leapt towards me she came forward with frightening intensity I drew back cautiously she came forward with frightening intensity / her hand reaching out for the box she leapt towards me give me that immediately, Edward that box is mine / it's nothing to do with you / it belongs to me 	
	3. she was bossy / demanding4. she was possessive	 give me that immediately, Edward that box is mine / it's nothing to do with you / it belongs to me give me that immediately, Edward 	
	5. she was hiding something / secretive	that box is mine / it's nothing to do with you / it belongs to me	
	6. she was defensive / concerned about the game	 give me that immediately, Edward that box is mine / it's nothing to do with you / it belongs to me she leapt towards me 	
	7. she was quick	she leapt towards me	
		two acceptable points, or one acceptable point with evidence. ceptable points.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
39	In the last paragraph, Edward does not want to give the game to Em Sharp.	Up to
	Give two reasons why he does not want to part with it.	2m
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following, up to a maximum of 2 marks:	
	1. he worked hard to find it, e.g.	
	 he had to move a heavy bookcase to find it 	
	he went to a lot of effort to get it.	
	2. he found it (so it belongs to him), e.g.	
	 because he found it, so technically it belongs to him not Em Sharp 	
	he found it so he should have it.	
	3. he questions her claim to it, e.g.	
	he didn't know if it was hers	
	 he wasn't 100% sure it was Em Sharp's. 	
	4. he feels a sense of injustice / she's being mean to him, e.g.	
	she had no reason to take the game off him	
	• it wouldn't be fair for him to give it up now.	
	Do not accept speculative answers, e.g.	
	he wants to find out more about it.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
40	Edward found a game. How can you tell that there was something strange about the game?	Up to 3m
	Explain two ways, using evidence from the text to support your answer.	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Acceptable points:	
	1. it was hidden / in an unusual location	
	2. the unusual dice	
	3. Em Sharp's unusual / negative reaction to the discovery of the game	
	4. the unusual / mysterious name of the game	
	5. it was split up	
	6. Edward's reaction to the game / Em Sharp.	
	Award 3 marks for two acceptable points, at least one with evidence, e.g.	
	 Because it was hidden behind the shelf and looked like it hasn't been opened. Em Sharp was very angry that he had that in his hands. [AP1 + evidence, AP3] The dice had some very odd symbols on it that Edward had not seen before on a regular dice. The title of the game seems creepy. [AP2 + evidence, AP4]. 	
	Award 2 marks for either two acceptable points, or one acceptable point with evidence, e.g.	
	It had weird symbols on the dice. Em Sharp was very determined to get it. [AP2 + AP3]	
	• It had a weird name to it 'Albion's Dream'. [AP4 + evidence].	
	Award 1 mark for one acceptable point, e.g.	
	 Some of its parts were randomly placed on the bookshelf. [AP5] Because he did not let go of the game even though he was told to. [AP6]. 	

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