2023 national curriculum tests

Key stage 2

English reading test mark schemes

Reading answer booklet



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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 2023 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. It 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 2023 tests will be published in July 2023. The standards confirmation meeting will take place in June 2023.

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 (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 2023 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 2023 key stage 2 English reading test

	2 a	2b	2c	2d	2 e	2 f	2g	2h
	Give or explain the meaning of words in context.	Retrieve and record information or identify key details from fiction and non-fiction.	Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph.	Make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text.	Predict what might happen from details stated and implied.	Identify and / or explain how information or narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole.	Identify and / or explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases.	Make comparisons within the text.
Qu.			Se	ection 1: A No	<mark>ise in the Nig</mark>	ht	I	
1				2				
2				1				
3		1						
4		1						
5		1						
6				1				
7				1				
8	1							
9				1				
10				1				
11				1				
12		2						
Qu.			Sec	ction 2: Bats U	<mark>Jnder the Bri</mark>	dge		
13		1						
14				1				
15	2							
16		1						
17	1							
18	1							
19		1						
20a	1							
20b		1						
21		2						

	2 a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2 f	2 g	2h
	Give or explain the meaning of words in context.	Retrieve and record information or identify key details from fiction and non-fiction.	Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph.	Make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text.	Predict what might happen from details stated and implied.	Identify and / or explain how information or narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole.	Identify and / or explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases.	Make comparisons within the text.
22		1						
23		2						
24						1		
25				1				
26				3				
Qu.			I	Section 3: A I	Howl at Dusk			
27	1							
28		1						
29	1							
30				1				
31				1				
32a				1				
32b		1						
33				1				
34	1							
35			1					
36				2				
37				1				
38				3				
Total	9	16	1	23		1		

4. Explanation of the mark schemes

The number 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...' or '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:

	Qu.	Requirement		Mark
	26	What positive messages	does Harriet want readers to understand about bats?	Up to
		Give two positive messa	ages, using evidence from the text to support your answer.	3m
Content domain reference: Aspect of reading assessed by this question	•	An example has been do Content domain: 2d - r with evidence from the t	nake inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences	
Criteria for the award of marks			acceptable points, at least one with evidence. er two acceptable points, or one acceptable point with evidence. acceptable point.	
Acceptable points (APs): These are to be treated as		Acceptable points (positive messages)	Likely evidence	
marking principles and should guide marking. Pupils do not have to use the exact wording.	•	bats provide benefits for people / farming	they bring benefits to society by eating insects they eat mosquitoes which everybody hates are good insect control they prevent / reduce the need for farming chemicals.	
Examples of responses produced in the trials and awarded marks		bats are not harmful	 they do not carry disease they do not pull out your hair they are not dangerous they are gentle creatures (that will not harm you). 	
		3. bats should be protected / supported	 building bat boxes fill the garden with flowers not campaigning against them not covering garden in concrete. 	
		4. bats are our friends	 they are our allies / not enemies flying friends they eat bugs who terrorise us. 	
		5. bats are misunderstood	 educate the public 'prejudice' suggests it's wrong they don't pull out our hair they don't carry disease. 	
		6. bats are interesting / amazing	 largest bat colony in the world eat tonnes of insects every night spectacle one of the most unusual and fascinating tourist attractions anywhere. 	
		7. bats provide benefits for tourism	bats attract touristsgive an unusual but fascinating sight.	

5. Mark schemes for the English reading test

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
1	Look at the first paragraph.	Up to
	How can you tell Priya was feeling nervous?	2m
	Write two ways.	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or 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. Priya's heart beating fast, e.g.	
	Priya's heart started to race	
	her heart was beating really quickly.	
	2. Priya taking a deep breath / trying to calm herself down, e.g.	
	she took a deep breath	
	Priya was trying to calm herself	
	she must be nervous because she needs to calm down.	
	3. Priya telling herself there is nothing to worry about, e.g.	
	she tells herself it must be something harmless	
	she tries to reassure herself.	
	4. Priya waking with a start, e.g.	
	she woke with a start.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
2	Look at page 4.	1m
	Why did Priya find it surprising to hear two vehicles drive by?	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to either of the following:	
	1. Priya not seeing or hearing many cars, e.g.	
	they'd only seen a couple of cars, and now two had come past together	
	she'd seen hardly any traffic	
	because they hadn't heard that many cars drive by.	
	2. the lack of traffic that day, e.g.	
	there had been hardly any traffic during the daytime.	
	Do not accept reference only to it being late at night / very early in the morning, e.g.	
	because it was the middle of the night.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
3	What made Priya realise that one of the vehicles was not a car?	1m
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information or identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	Award 1 mark for reference to either of the following:	
	1. the different engine sound / different sound quality, e.g.	
	sounded too deep for the car	
	 it sounded like another type of engine 	
	 the noise of the engine was not like a car 	
	it sounded deeper	
	it sounds like a tractor	
	• it didn't sound like a car	
	lower engine.	
	2. the sound / sound quality of the engine without a comparison to the car engine, e.g.	
	it had a deep throbbing sound	
	deep engine	
	• it was a deep throbbing	
	• it was a low sound	
	the engine sound	
	the noise of the engine	
	the sound of the vehicle.	
	Do not accept reference only to the volume of the sound, e.g.	
	• it was louder	
	• it was too loud.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
4	Look at the paragraph beginning: <i>The sound died away</i> to the paragraph ending:the other side of the valley.	1m
	Number the following locations 1-4 to show the order in which Priya thought she heard the vehicles travel.	
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information or identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	Award 1 mark for the correct sequence:	
	the foot of the hill 2	
	the campsite 1	
	the cattle grid	
	the bridge 3	
5	Look at page 4.	1m
5	Look at page 4. What made Priya decide to take a look outside the tent?	1m
5		1m
5	What made Priya decide to take a look outside the tent?	1m
5	What made Priya decide <i>to take a look</i> outside the tent? Tick one . Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information or identify key details from fiction	1m
5	What made Priya decide to take a look outside the tent? Tick one. Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information or identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for: She heard hedgehog noises.	1m
5	What made Priya decide to take a look outside the tent? Tick one. Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information or identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for:	1m

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
6	Look at the last paragraph on page 4.	1m
	How can you tell that the moonlight was very bright?	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to either of the following:	
	1. Priya being able to see the whole valley, e.g.	
	 Priya could see the whole valley in the moonlight 	
	she could see the other side of the valley	
	she could see the valley right the way along.	
	2. the valley / everywhere being silver in the moonlight, e.g.	
	the valley was all silver in the moonlight	
	 everywhere was blue, black and silver 	
	the valley was silver.	
	Do not accept reference only to the three colours: blue, black and silver, e.g.	
	there was blue, black and silver	
	blue, black and silver in the moonlight.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
7	Look at the top of page 5.	1 m
	Then it hit her.	
	What is <i>it</i> ?	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following:	
	1. Priya's realisation that they were rustlers, e.g.	
	 she had figured out that they were rustlers 	
	that she saw rustlers	
	they were rustlers	
	the fact it was robbers	
	 'it' is Priya knowing that those vehicles are rustlers 	
	she thought that it was the rustlers.	
	2. Priya's understanding of the situation, e.g.	
	that she knew who they were	
	she knew what was happening	
	 she instantly knew who was making the noise 	
	 it is what was going on with the vehicles 	
	she noticed what it had to be	
	the idea of who the people might be.	
	3. Priya's realisation only, e.g.	
	she realised	
	• the answer	
	• the realisation	
	she figures something out.	
	Also accept reference only to a thought / idea without realisation, e.g.	
	• it is a thought	
	• an idea.	
	Do not accept (the / some) rustlers.	

Occur		
Qu.	Requirement	Mark
8	She wriggled back inside the tent	1m
	What does this tell you about how Priya got inside the tent?	
	Tick one.	
	Content domain: 2a - give or explain the meaning of words in context	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	She ran quickly inside.	
	She jumped through the flap.	
	She had to squeeze in.	
	She crept in quietly.	
9	'You'd better not be making this up.'	1m
	Why does Abby say this to Priya?	

9	'You'd better not be making this up.'	1m
	Why does Abby say this to Priya?	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following:	
	1. Abby has been asleep / has been woken up / is tired, e.g.	
	because Abby was asleep	
	 because Abby doesn't want to be woken up for no reason 	
	Priya had interrupted her sleep	
	because Abby was tired	
	Abby wanted to go back to sleep.	
	2. it is late at night / early in the morning, e.g.	
	because it's early in the morning	
	• it's 2am	
	• it's the middle of the night.	
	3. Abby thinking that it is a prank, e.g.	
	 she wasn't sure if Priya was telling the truth or not 	
	because she thought that it must have been a prank	
	she thought it's not really true.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
10	Look at page 5.	1m
	Write one piece of evidence that shows Abby was shocked by what she saw.	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to either of the following:	
	1. the phrase a sharp intake of breath, e.g.	
	Priya heard a sharp intake of breath from Abby	
	Priya heard Abby taking a sharp breath	
	she gasped	
	inhaled sharply.	
	2. the quotation We have to do something, e.g.	
	she was certain she had to do something	
	Abby now also wanted to call for help	
	she wanted to help.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
11	Look at the end of the extract.	1m
	Why was Abby worried?	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to either of the following:	
	1. the sheep being stolen / harmed, e.g.	
	 she was worried because the sheep were being taken 	
	Mr Jones' sheep were getting stolen	
	 something bad was happening to the sheep 	
	the sheep might be hurt	
	the sheep were in danger	
	someone was stealing the sheep.	
	2. Abby not knowing what they should do, e.g.	
	she didn't know what to do next	
	• she wasn't sure what to do to help Mr Jones.	
	Do not accept reference only to Those are Mr Jones' sheep. We have to do something.	

12	Using information from the text, tick or statement is true or false . Content domain: 2b – retrieve and red and non-fiction Award 1 mark for three correct or 2 n	cord infor	mation or	r identify key details from fiction	Up to 2m
		True	False		
	At the beginning of the story, Priya knew what had woken her up.		√		
	The binoculars belonged to Priya.		√		
	Both Priya and Abby agreed that they had to do something.	1			
	The rustlers stopped in Priya and Abby's campsite.		1		

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
13	Look at the first two paragraphs.	1m
	In which American state is the Congress Avenue Bridge found?	
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information or identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	Award 1 mark for reference to Texas, e.g.	
	• Texas	
	Texas, North America.	
	Do not accept reference to both Austin and Texas without indicating Texas is the state, e.g.	
	Austin, Texas.	

14 Look at the first two paragraphs. 1m Why is Bat Fest held in the summer? **Content domain:** 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text **Award 1 mark** for reference to any of the following: 1. summer being when the bats come out, e.g. it is held in summer because every evening in summer they all come out at once because that is when the bats swarm out that's when the bats are more active · because they fly into the city spreading out they rise up into the city sky every summer evening. 2. summer being when the bats are beneath the bridge, e.g. Bat Fest is held in the summer because that is when the bridge attracts bats that's when bats are there. 3. summer being when there is a large number of bats, e.g. to see all the bats because that is when most of the bats are around. Do not accept references to it being warm in summer, e.g.

it is held in the summer because it is the warmest time of the year

it is warm and safe for bats to live.

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
15	The bridge is described as a <i>hotspot</i> by the interviewer and Harriet.	Up to
	What does the word hotspot mean when the interviewer uses it in her question?	2m
	What does the word hotspot mean when Harriet uses it in her answer?	
	Content domain: 2a – give or explain the meaning of words in context	
	What does the word hotspot mean when the interviewer uses it in her question?	
	Award 1 mark for reference to the bridge being popular (with bats), e.g.	
	• it's popular with bats	
	a well-known place to bats	
	a popular place	
	what makes it so popular?	
	bats love it there.	
	Also accept reference to the bridge being crowded (with bats), e.g.	
	it means that lots of bats live there	
	the place where all of the bats go	
	a place full of them	
	• it's busy.	
	Do not accept reference to the bridge being a popular tourist attraction, e.g.	
	lots of people go there, like an attraction.	
	What does the word hotspot mean when Harriet uses it in her answer?	
	Award 1 mark for reference to the bridge being warm / hot, e.g.	
	 that it's a warm and safe spot for bat pups 	
	under the bridge is very warm	
	a place that's hot	
	 'hotspot', used in this context, literally means a 'spot that's hot' 	
	it means a hot (temperature) spot.	
	Do not accept reference to the bridge being an ideal place for bats / perfect for bats to raise their young without reference to warmth, e.g.	
	perfect place for mother bats.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
16	Look at Harriet's answer to the question: <i>This ordinary bridge is popular with bats.</i> What makes it such a hotspot?	1m
	The Congress Avenue Bridge attracts bats to Austin.	
	What else attracts bats to Texas?	
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information or identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	Award 1 mark for reference to insects, e.g.	
	the number of insects in Austin	
	there are a lot of tasty insects to feast on	
	its tasty insects	
	the bugs that live there.	

17	Look at Harriet's answer beginning: It's actually very appropriate	1m
	Find and copy one word that is closest in meaning to 'eat'.	
	Content domain: 2a - give or explain the meaning of words in context	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	• consume.	
	Also accept:	
	• feeding.	

18	Look at Harriet's answer to the question: Have there always been so many bats here?	1m
	Find and copy one word which means 'a group of bats living together'.	
	Content domain: 2a - give or explain the meaning of words in context	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	• colony.	
	Also accept:	
	• population.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
19	Look at Harriet's answer to the question: Have there always been so many bats here?	1m
	According to Harriet, why did some people in Austin dislike bats?	
	Write two reasons.	
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information or identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	Award 1 mark for reference to any two of the following:	
	1. people thinking that bats will attack / will pull out their hair, e.g.	
	they could attack them by pulling out hair	
	pull out your hair	
	 if you try to touch them, they are dangerous 	
	they are hostile	
	thought they were aggressive.	
	2. people thinking that bats carry disease, e.g.	
	they thought they had diseases	
	they can carry diseases	
	they could give us diseases.	
	3. bats being uninvited, e.g.	
	they were seen as uninvited guests.	
	Also accept reference to a (sudden) increase in numbers, e.g.	
	 there were a few initially, but then there were thousands 	
	• the population under the bridge grew to be the largest colony in the world.	
	Do not accept reference to the bats' appearance, e.g.	
	their teeth and claws	
	they are frightening.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
20(a)	Look at Harriet's answer to the question: <i>There are millions of bats in Texas – how can they need protecting?</i>	1m
	Harriet describes bats as <i>vulnerable</i> .	
	Which of the following is closest in meaning to vulnerable?	
	Tick one.	
	Content domain: 2a - give or explain the meaning of words in context	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	foolish	
	at risk	
	frightening	
	tormented	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
20(b)	According to Harriet, why does living in large groups make bats vulnerable?	1m
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information or identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	Award 1 mark for any of the following:	
	1. many bats being affected if their habitat is damaged, e.g.	
	 because if anything happens to their home, they'll all become homeless and many will die 	
	 if something happens to where they are living then that's a large group of bats homeless 	
	• there are 15 million bats in a cave – if it collapses it will kill them.	
	2. many bats being affected if something happens, e.g.	
	 because if something happened to one group it would affect a lot of bats 	
	 if one group of bats got destroyed, we would lose about 15 million bats 	
	• if one thing happened, they would all die.	
	Also accept reference to many bats being affected at once, e.g.	
	because they would all die at once	
	 they could all get wiped out in one go 	
	 because they would all become homeless at once. 	
	Do not accept reference only to many bats being affected, e.g.	
	many of them wouldn't survive	
	many would become homeless.	
	Do not accept reference only to damage (without recognising many bats being affected), e.g.	
	because a cave could be destroyed	
	if their home was destroyed they would be homeless.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
21	Look at Harriet's answer to the question: What benefits could bats possibly bring to humans?	Up to 2m
	How can you tell that Harriet thinks insects are pests?	
	Write two ways.	
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information or 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. the negative effects (of insects) on farming, e.g.	
	 she also says that farmers spend millions of dollars to get rid of the insects 	
	 farmers have to buy chemicals to get rid of insects 	
	the insects eat farmers' crops.	
	2. insects annoying people, e.g.	
	who hasn't been tormented by mosquitoes?	
	• they annoy us humans a lot.	
	3. people having to fight against insects, e.g.	
	 she says they're battling against them 	
	 people spend a great deal of time getting rid of them. 	
	4. Harriet being positive about insects being eaten, e.g.	
	she says bats are allies by killing insects	
	 the bats eat ten tonnes of insects so she thinks they are our friends 	
	she thinks it's a good thing they are being eaten.	
	Also accept reference to either bite or sting, e.g.	
	they bite and sting humans.	
	Do not accept reference to Harriet's negativity without giving specific examples, e.g.	
	she only describes annoying things about them	
	 she says bad things about them uses words that describe how she dislikes them. 	
	accompanies from the distinct from	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark			
22	Draw four lines to match an amount on the left to a fact on the right.				
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information or identify key details from fiction and non-fiction				
	Award 1 mark for all correctly matched:				
	thousands people visiting the Congress Avenue Bridge each year				
	a few bats living in one cave				
	months baby bats need to develop before travelling				
	fifteen million tonnes of insects eaten by bats each night				

23	Look at page 7. Using information from the text, tick one box statement is true or false . Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record in and non-fiction Award 1 mark for three correct or 2 marks	formatior	n or identi	fy key details from fiction	Up t 2m
	Award I mark for three correct of 2 marks	True	False		
	Harriet Lopez thinks some bats are cute.	1			
	Bats could be an alternative to chemicals for farmers.	1			
	In Texas there are more humans than bats.		1		
	Putting a bat box in your garden will encourage insects.		1		

Qu.	Requirement	Mark	
24	Is there anything I can do to support bats in my area?	1m	
	This question shows that the interviewer		
	Tick one.		
	Content domain: 2f – identify and / or explain how information or narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole		
	Award 1 mark for:		
	is surprised that there are so many bats in Austin. is unsure what to think of bats.		
	has decided to attend Bat Fest in the coming year.		
	agrees with Harriet Lopez's opinions of bats.		
25	Tick two reasons why Harriet Lopez is a good person to interview about bats.	1m	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text		
	Award 1 mark for:		
	She can explain why bats are dangerous.		
	She organises Bat Fest.		
	She knows important details about bats.		
	She campaigns against bats.		
	She understands how people feel about bats.		

Qu.	Requirement		Mark
26	Give two positive messa An example has been do Content domain: 2d - r with evidence from the t Award 3 marks for two	nake inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences ext acceptable points, at least one with evidence. er two acceptable points, or one acceptable point with evidence.	Up to 3m
	Acceptable points (positive messages)	Likely evidence	
	bats provide benefits for people / farming	 they bring benefits to society by eating insects they eat mosquitoes which everybody hates are good insect control they prevent / reduce the need for farming chemicals. 	
	2. bats are not harmful	 they do not carry disease they do not pull out your hair they are not dangerous they are gentle creatures (that will not harm you). 	
	3. bats should be protected / supported	 building bat boxes fill the garden with flowers not campaigning against them not covering garden in concrete. 	
	4. bats are our friends	 they are our allies / not enemies flying friends they eat bugs who terrorise us. 	
	5. bats are misunderstood	 educate the public 'prejudice' suggests it's wrong they don't pull out our hair they don't carry disease. 	
	6. bats are interesting / amazing	 largest bat colony in the world eat tonnes of insects every night spectacle one of the most unusual and fascinating tourist attractions anywhere. 	
	7. bats provide benefits for tourism	bats attract touristsgive an unusual but fascinating sight.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark			
27	After Innis heard the wolf howl for the first time, he <i>pressed on</i> .	1m			
	What does pressed on mean in the text?				
	Content domain: 2a – give or explain the meaning of words in context				
	Award 1 mark for reference to persevering / continuing, e.g.				
	he walked on				
	carried on walking				
	he kept walking				
	• carried on.				
	Do not accept reference to hurrying, e.g.				
	he walked quicker.				
28	How far from home was Innis when he heard the first wolf howl?	4			
28		1m			
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information or identify key details from fiction and non-fiction				
	Award 1 mark for reference to (a good) half-mile.				
	Do not accept non-specific references to distance, e.g.				
	he was still a long way from home				
	he was miles away.				

29	'The Barrens' was the name for	1m
	Tick one.	
	Content domain: 2a - give or explain the meaning of words in context	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	a snowy, wooded area. sandy land on the coast. a wet area of rough ground. fields of grass and crops.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
30	Look at page 8.	1m
	What two things made it hard for Innis to trust his own senses when he was looking for the wolf?	
	Tick two .	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	how flat the land was	
	the fading light	
	how tired he felt	
	the weather how fast he was walking	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
31	Look at page 8.	1m
	How can you tell that Innis was familiar with the area?	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following:	
	1. Innis knowing the terrain / ground, e.g.	
	he knew every bump and dip	
	Innis knew this ground.	
	2. Innis' knowledge of the island's wildlife, e.g.	
	 he said there's no wolves on the island of Nin 	
	he knew when wolves were last seen there.	
	3. Innis knowing how far he is from home, e.g.	
	he knew he was a half a mile away.	
	Also accept reference to Innis knowing where he is going / the way home, e.g.	
	he knew where he was going	
	he was far from home and knows his way back.	
	Also accept reference to Innis not being a stranger or mainlander, e.g.	
	he lives in the area.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
32(a)	Look at the paragraph beginning: The howl pierced the darkening sky to the paragraph ending:no wolves on Nin.	1m
	Innis was worried by the two wolf howls.	
	Write one piece of evidence that shows he was worried after the first wolf howl.	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following:	
	1. Innis stopping, e.g.	
	it made him stop in his tracks.	
	2. Innis speeding up, e.g.	
	he started to walk faster	
	he started to hurry up.	
	3. the quotation the only sound was his beating heart, e.g.	
	he could hear his heart beating.	
	4. Innis reassuring himself, e.g.	
	 he told himself that there were no wolves in Scotland. 	
	5. Innis listening intently, e.g.	
	he listened carefully.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
32(b)	Write one piece of evidence that shows he was worried after the second wolf howl.	1m
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information or identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following:	
	1. Innis holding his breath, e.g.	
	caught his breath and held it.	
	2. Innis stopping, e.g.	
	he stopped again.	
	3. Innis turning full circle / scanning the landscape, e.g.	
	he checked his surroundings	
	he scanned the area.	
	4. the quotation bloodcurdling, wolf-like, e.g.	
	the next howl was bloodcurdling, wolf-like.	
	5. Innis reassuring himself, e.g.	
	he continuously reassured himself.	
	Do not accept reference to Innis running / walking faster, e.g.	
	he hurried up.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
33	Innis heard a wolf howl several times.	1m
	How can you tell that the wolf was moving all the time?	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following:	
	1. the wolf's howl being closer / further away from Innis, e.g.	
	its howl was further and further away	
	the howl kept getting closer	
	because it was closer and further each time	
	it was getting closer.	
	2. the sound changing volume, e.g.	
	the howl was louder each time	
	because they started quiet, but they got louder	
	there were different volumes of howling	
	it got louder and quieter.	
	3. the wolf's howl coming from different places (without reference to distance), e.g.	
	because it howled in different places	
	the sound of howls were everywhere	
	the sound was from different directions.	
	Do not accept reference to sound only, e.g.	
	he could hear it	
	because of the sound	
	by the howls.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
34	It was the unmistakable silhouette of a wolf.	1m
	Which of the following is closest in meaning to unmistakable?	
	Tick one.	
	Content domain: 2a – give or explain the meaning of words in context	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	unlikely	
	unfamiliar possible	
	definite 🗸	
35	Number the following events 1-5 to show the order in which they happened to Innis.	1m
	Content domain: 2c – summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	He ran away.	
	He imitated a wolf howl.	
	He met a boy. 5	
	He heard an unexpected wolf howl. 1	
	He saw a wolf.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
36	Innis did not know the boy.	Up to 2m
	Why else might Innis have been surprised to see the boy?	
	Write two reasons.	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or 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. the remoteness / difficult terrain, e.g.	
	the boy was in the middle of nowhere	
	he was far from human settlements	
	the landscape was desolate	
	in the middle of a bumpy boggy place.	
	2. the boy's sudden appearance / Innis thinking that he had been alone, e.g.	
	he came out of nowhere	
	he thought he was alone	
	he arrived unexpectedly.	
	3. Innis expecting to see a wolf / not expecting to see a boy, e.g.	
	he was expecting to see a wolf	
	 he didn't expect to see a boy, but instead a wolf 	
	he was there instead of a wolf	
	he wasn't expecting to see him.	
	Also accept reference to it getting dark / weather conditions, e.g.	
	not many people go out in those weather conditions	
	because it was getting dark.	

Qu.	Requirement	Mark		
37	The first words Innis said to the boy were: 'Where are you going?'			
	Why did Innis want to know where the boy was going?			
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text			
	Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following:			
	1. the presence of a wolf with no reference to a warning / safety, e.g.			
	 because there was a wolf somewhere out there 			
	 because the wolf was in the direction where he was walking 			
	because of the wolf.			
	2. Innis' concern for the boy's safety, e.g.			
	so he does not get hurt			
	 because Innis wants to protect him and keep him safe 			
	 because he didn't want him to come across the dangerous wolf. 			
	3. Innis wanting to warn the boy, e.g.			
	 because he wanted to tell him about the wolf 			
	so that he could warn him about the wolf before he went.			

Qu.	Requirement		Mark	
38	Look at the paragraph beginning: Innis sat up to the end of the text.		Up to	
	Innis meets the boy. What do you learn about the boy's personality?		3m	
	Give two things, using evidence from the text to support your answer.			
	Content domain: 2d – n with evidence from the to	nake inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences ext		
	Award 3 marks for two	acceptable points, at least one with evidence.		
	Award 2 marks for either	er two acceptable points, or one acceptable point with evidence.		
	Award 1 mark for one acceptable point.			
	Acceptable points (personality)	Likely evidence		
	1. he is unfriendly / rude / surly	 unfriendly eyes 'What's it to you?' strode off without another word didn't bother to look at Innis whilst replying he didn't look at him when he replied. 		
	2. he is independent / brave / calm	 he was on his own not concerned he might be walking towards the wolf he didn't seem to be shocked that there was a wolf about. 		
	3. he is curious	 the only questions asked were about wolves 'How far?' 'Where exactly?' he stops when Innis mentions the wolf. 		
	4. he is mysterious / strange	 he doesn't talk much he wiped the snow off, turned and strode off he appeared out of nowhere he didn't tell Innis much about himself. 		
	5. he is secretive / defensive	 he didn't tell Innis anything about himself strode off without another word 'What's it to you?' 		
	6. he is determined / single-minded / self-centred	 was only interested in the wolf strode off without another word he only paid attention to what he was interested in he only interacted when he realised that Innis had useful information. 		

Qu.	Requirement		Mark
38 (cont.)	7. he is untalkative	 the boy didn't answer 'Where exactly?' he asks short questions. 	

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