En

KEY STAGE

Levels 3–5

English tests

Mark schemes Reading, writing and spelling tests



National curriculum assessments

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Introduction

As in previous years, the external marking agency, under contract to QCA, will mark the test papers. The markers will follow the mark schemes in this booklet, which are provided here to inform teachers.

The booklet includes the mark schemes for the assessment of reading, writing and spelling. For ease of reference, the test questions have been reproduced in the mark schemes. Level threshold tables will be posted on the NAA website, www.naa.org.uk/tests, on Monday 25 June.

Reading	50
Writing	50
Longer task (including handwriting)	31
Shorter task	12
Spelling	7
Total	100

The marks in the tests are allocated as follows:

The mark schemes were devised after trialling the tests with pupils and contain examples of some frequently occurring correct answers given in the trials. The mark schemes indicate the criteria on which judgements should be made. In areas of uncertainty, however, markers should exercise professional judgement based on the trianing they have received.

The same sets of assessment focuses for reading and writing have been used for the English tasks and tests at all key stages. These provide information about the particular processes or skills the pupil needs in order to answer the questions. This information is provided in order to explain the structure of each mark scheme as well as the way in which it will be used by external markers. The assessment focuses are drawn from the national curriculum and are directly related to the Primary National Strategy.

The 2007 key stage 2 English tests and mark schemes were produced by the key stage 2 English team at the National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER) on behalf of QCA.

The reading test

The range of marks available for each question is given under the mark box 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.

There are several different answer formats:

short answers

These may be only a word or phrase, and 1 mark may be awarded for each correct response.

several line answers

These may be phrases or a sentence or two, and up to 2 marks may be awarded.

- *longer answers* These require a more detailed explanation of the pupil's opinion, and up to 3 marks may be awarded.
- other answers
 Some responses do not involve writing and the requirements are explained in the question.

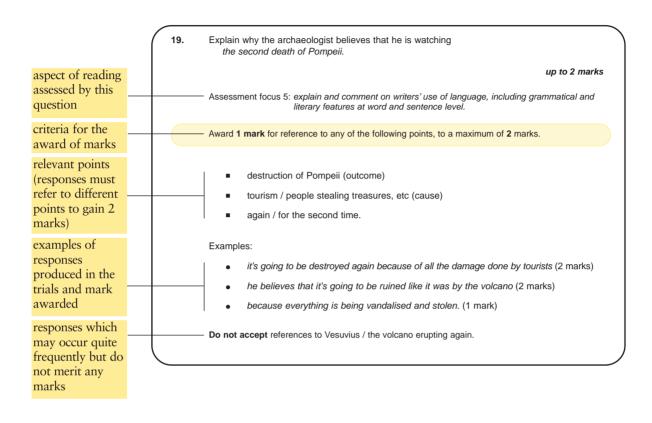
The mark scheme was devised after trialling the tests with pupils and contains examples (*these are shown in italics*) of some frequently occurring correct answers given in the trials. Many pupils will, however, have different ways of wording an acceptable answer. In assessing each answer, markers must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

Assessment focuses for reading

The aspects of reading to be assessed are pupils' ability to:

- 1. use a range of strategies, including accurate decoding of text, to read for meaning
- 2. understand, describe, select or retrieve information, events or ideas from texts and use quotation and reference to text
- 3. deduce, infer or interpret information, events or ideas from texts
- 4. identify and comment on the structure and organisation of texts, including grammatical and presentational features at text level
- 5. explain and comment on writers' use of language, including grammatical and literary features at word and sentence level
- 6. identify and comment on writers' purposes and viewpoints, and the overall effect of the text on the reader
- 7. relate texts to their social, cultural and historical contexts and literary traditions.

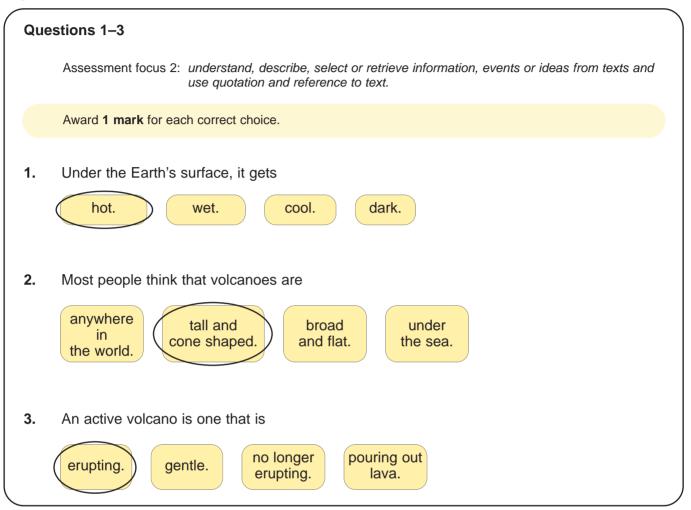
How the reading mark scheme is set out



Focus	AF2	AF3	AF4	AF5	AF6	AF7			
	Understand, describe, select or retrieve information, events or ideas from texts and use quotation and reference to text	Deduce, infer or interpret information, events or ideas from texts	Identify and comment on the structure and organisation of texts, including grammatical and presentational features at text level	on writers' use of language, including	Identify and comment on writers' purposes and viewpoints, and the overall effect of the text on the reader	Relate texts to their social, cultural and historical contexts and literary traditions			
	Section 1: Volcanoes								
Q1	1								
Q2	1								
Q3	1								
Q4	3								
Q5	1								
Q6				2					
Q7	1								
Q8			1						
	n 2: Disaster Strikes		1						
Q9	1								
Q10		2							
Q11		1							
Q12a	1								
Q12b	1								
Q13		2							
Q14		3							
Q15		3							
	n 3: Pompeii Today		1	1					
Q16	1								
Q17	2			1					
Q18				1					
Q19	1			2					
Q20	1	1							
Q21		1							
Q22		1							
Q23	1	1							
Q24	n 4: Advertisements								
	Advertisements				2				
Q25		2			۷				
Q26 Q27a		<u> </u>	1						
Q27a Q27b			1						
Q276 Q28					1				
	n 5: The whole boo	klet			1				
	I St The whole boo		3						
Q29		2	3						
Q30		<u> </u>			2				
Q31	11	10		-		0			
Total	16	18	6	5	5	0			

Assessment focus 1 underlies the reading of and response to the text and questions in the test, and is not explicitly separately assessed at key stage 2. Not all focuses will be appropriate to, or appear in, any one test at any given level.

Section 1: Volcanoes



Fill in the facts about the eruption of Vesuvius in the table below. One box has been filled in as an example.

up to 3 marks

Assessment focus 2: understand, describe, select or retrieve information, events or ideas from texts and use quotation and reference to text.

Award 1 mark for each correctly completed cell, to a maximum of 3 marks.

Date and time eruption started	Midday, 24th August, AD 79
Height of volcanic cloud	20 kilometres / km (not metres) (unit of measurement must be included)
Depth of rubble over Pompeii	2 metres / m (not kilometres) (unit of measurement must be included)
Contents of volcanic cloud	Any two of: ash pumice rock (hot) gas. Also accept rubble when included with (hot) gas or ash. Do not accept rubble when included with pumice or rock.

Are these sentences true or false? Write T or F by each one.

The first one has been done for you.

1 mark

Assessment focus 2: understand, describe, select or retrieve information, events or ideas from texts and use quotation and reference to text.

F

т

т

F

Award 1 mark for all three answers completed correctly.

There are two types of volcano.

Lava consists of liquid rock. Some volcanoes are under the sea.

All volcanoes produce loud explosions.

6. ... this liquid rock can ... burst through

What does the word burst tell us about the movement of the lava?

up to 2 marks

Assessment focus 5: explain and comment on writers' use of language, including grammatical and literary features at word and sentence level.

Award 2 marks for answers referring to explosiveness / building up of pressure, eg:

- it's like it blows the top of the mountain off and comes squirting out from inside the Earth
- it tells us that the lava is going to break through in something like spring-like action
- it moves with force and speed and finally overcomes the restraint of the rock itself.

Award 1 mark for answers referring to speed, suddenness or power, eg:

- it comes out fast
- it tells us that the lava is strong and powerful
- fast and can demolish anything in its way.

Do not accept answers that simply present an analogy, or refer to eruption, without explaining the effect of the word *burst*, eg:

- it bursts like a balloon
- it erupts.

Page 5 (continued)

7. Look at the section called The Eruption of Vesuvius on page 5. Find and copy a word which tells you that the ash was dangerously hot. Assessment focus 2: understand, describe, select or retrieve information, events or ideas from texts and use quotation and reference to text.

Award 1 mark for either of the following words:

- blistering
- burnt.

Also accept a short phrase from the text containing one of these words. Ignore minor errors in copying.

8.	Some words on pages 4 and 5 stand out because they are in bold print. Why are they written like this?	1 mark
	Assessment focus 4: identify and comment on the structure and organisation of texts, including grammatical and presentational features at text level.	
	Award 1 mark for the correctly ticked box.	
	Tick one. They are words from another language. They are subheadings. They are words that are explained in the text. They are names in the text.	

1 mark

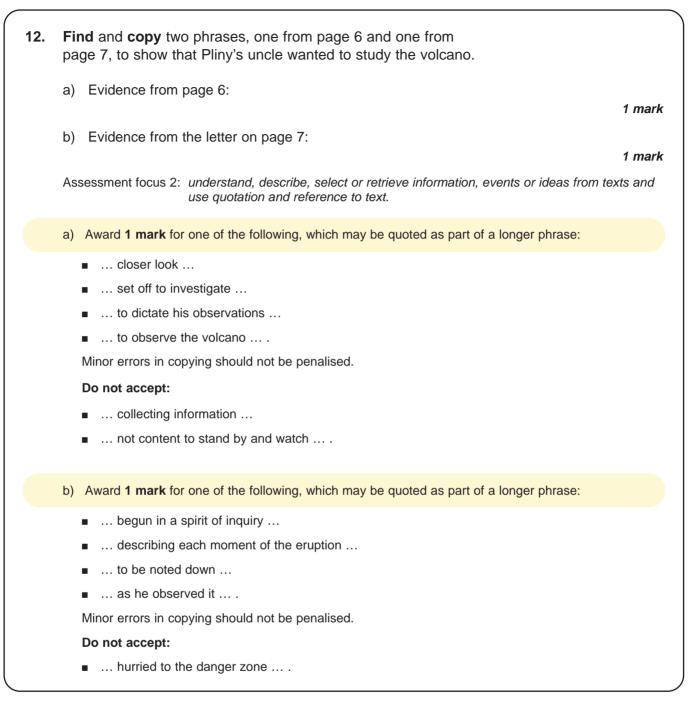
Section 2: Disaster Strikes

9.	The following are the people who were mentioned in <i>Disaster Strikes.</i> Match the names with the correct descriptions. One has been done for you.
	1 mark Assessment focus 2: understand, describe, select or retrieve information, events or ideas from texts and use quotation and reference to text.
	Award 1 mark for matching all three pairs correctly.
	Pliny woman who lived near the volcano
	Tacitus naval commander who rescued people
	Pliny's uncle young man who watched the events
	Rectina Rectina

Look again at Pliny's account of his uncle's journey. The events are described below, but they are in the wrong order. Number each event to show the correct order.
The first one has been done for you.
up to 2 marks Assessment focus 3: deduce, infer or interpret information, events or ideas from texts (simple inference).
Award 2 marks for all four stages correctly numbered.
Award 1 mark for two or three stages correctly numbered.
2 ordered launching of ships
1 received letter from Rectina
4 came close to land
5 refused to listen to advice
3 journeyed into danger zone

11.	Look at the information about Mount Vesuvius in AD 79 on page 6.	
	How do you know that life was peaceful in the area?	
	1 m	ark
	Assessment focus 3: deduce, infer or interpret information, events or ideas from texts (simple inference).
	Award 1 mark for any of the following pieces of information:	
	 Vesuvius had been dormant for hundreds of years 	
	 the mountain was green / the slopes were cultivated 	
	 people had become used to the tremors 	
	 people were just going about their daily business. 	
	Also accept reference to farming / farmers growing fig and/or olive trees.	

Page 7 (continued)



What dangers made the helmsman want to turn back? Write two.

up to 2 marks

Assessment focus 3: deduce, infer or interpret information, events or ideas from texts (simple inference).

Award 1 mark for each acceptable reason up to a maximum of 2 marks.

Acceptable responses refer to physical consequences of the eruption, eg:

- in shallow water
- the shore was blocked / they got stuck in the rubble
- the ash / stones / pumice falling from the sky / hotter / thicker
- the ship could have caught fire.

Also accept hot ash / cloud of ash.

Do not accept non-text based answers, eg: *the volcano / eruption / flames / lava*, or partial answers with no development, eg: *stones / ash / rubble*.

14. Pliny's uncle received a written message from Rectina stating her problem and asking for his help.

What do you think Rectina wrote?

Using the information you have read, write Rectina's message below.

up to 3 marks

Assessment focus 3: deduce, infer or interpret information, events or ideas from texts (complex inference).

Points to be included:

- eruption
- danger to Rectina (may be implicitly included in 'eruption' details)
- call for help.

Award **3 marks** for responses that include all three elements and provide a fuller explanation for at least one of them, by giving more detail about the nature of the danger to Rectina or about how Pliny's uncle can help, eg:

- this is very frightening, as I look at the volcano at this minute, it is bursting at the seams! People are in trouble shouting, screaming, dying. Please help to save these people's lives. They are relying on you. The volcano is nearly on us. Your friend, RECTINA
- as you know my house is at the foot of the mountain. If the volcano erupts I will be one of the first to be killed. Will you come and rescue me? By boat is the only way. From Rectina
- I'm really scared here. I am in the foot of the volcano. Rubble and ashes are falling over here. I need to escape. I am terrified. It is impossible to escape from here. Everything is dark. Lava is pouring out. I need help.

Award **2 marks** for responses that mention the three essential elements of the situation, **or** that give a full explanation of two of them without mentioning the third, eg:

- please come and help because I'm at the foot of the Volcano Vesuvius and it's puffing out black smoke and I think it's erupting
- I am stuck. My house is at the foot of a mountain and the volcano's erupted. I need your help. Help me escape. Come quickly! Rectina
- I am trapped because the volcano is erupting. Help!
- as I live at the bottom of the mountain escape is nearly impossible. The only way of escape is by boat. I know you are commander of the port and you have ships. Please save me. Rectina.

Award **1 mark** for calls for help that state the general nature of the danger but omit to mention an essential aspect of the situation, eg:

- I am stuck at the bottom of the volcano. Please come and save me
- please come and rescue me from this terrifying place. There is nowhere for me to escape to.

Also award 1 mark for responses which are heavily dependent upon the wording of the stimulus text, eg:

• I am terrified of the danger threatening me, I implore you to come and rescue me from my fate.

Page 8 (continued)

15.	Some people think that Pliny's uncle was a brave but foolish leader. What do you think?
	brave foolish brave and foolish
	Explain your answer using parts of the information to help you.
	up to 3 marks
	Assessment focus 3: deduce, infer or interpret information, events or ideas from texts (complex inference).
	Award 3 marks for answers that provide well-justified and developed descriptions of bravery and/or foolishness and that reveal detailed examination of the text, eg:
	 brave to risk his life to rescue others and to try and learn more about the effects of a volcano, and brave to be going into the thick of the danger when everyone else was running away
	 he took on the challenge of rescuing Rectina and went into the place when everyone was leaving. He even went on when ashes and bits of pumice were falling and carried on when the helmsman advised not to
	 foolish because he seemed to set off without thinking that the stone and ash would be boiling so he might get burnt to death. He ignored all the advice and charged in
	 he was brave because he charged into the 'danger zone' where everyone was fleeing, and also because he saw the thick black cloud forming and changed his course to save others. Yet he was foolish because he charged in not knowing what to expect. He died for this reason
	• I think he was brave because he went to observe the volcano but also to save the people. I think he was foolish to think that he could rescue everyone, but also because he refused to go back when it got extremely dangerous.
	Award 2 marks for responses that offer at least two relevant pieces of textual evidence, eg:
	 Pliny's uncle was very brave to rescue all those people. It was not foolish to go and help and those people would turn in their graves to hear 'foolish' said about him
	 foolish because he risked his life going into the volcano but brave because he went to save Rectina
	• brave to go into the danger zone and to do it to save other people
	 he is brave because he went to save his friend and investigate the volcano. But he is also foolish because volcanos are really dangerous.
	Award 1 mark for undeveloped / simple responses which make some comment about his bravery / foolishness, eg:
	brave because he went into the volcano
	brave to save people as many people would just run about
	 foolish because he was going to the erupting volcano.

Section 3: Pompeii Today

Page 9

16.	What was the unusual blanket that covered the town?
	1 mark Assessment focus 2: understand, describe, select or retrieve information, events or ideas from texts and use quotation and reference to text.
	Award 1 mark for either of the following:
	ashrock.
	Also accept rubble.

17. ... not all visitors treat the site with respect. Write down two different ways in which they cause damage to the town. Assessment focus 2: understand, describe, select or retrieve information, events or ideas from texts and use quotation and reference to text. Award 1 mark for any of the following pieces of information, up to a maximum of 2 marks: vandalism (or specific examples, eg: graffiti) theft

- tourists climbing on ruins
- wear and tear.

Do not accept examples of damage that are not supported by the text, eg: litter.

up to 2 marks

()
	18.	trapped in time.	
		Why do you think Pompeii was described in this way?	
		1 1	nark
		Assessment focus 5: explain and comment on writers' use of language, including grammatical and literary features at word and sentence level.	
		Award 1 mark for answers which refer to the fact that the town was hidden / frozen / preserved for 2000 years, eg:	
		 nothing changed / it stood still for 2000 years 	
		• all the valuables were hidden under the rubble	
		• it was preserved by the layer of ash and rock	
		• it's like it was in 79 AD.	
		Do not accept references to people being trapped, eg:	
		the people couldn't move.	

19. Explain why the archaeologist believes that he is watching *the second death of Pompeii.*

up to 2 marks

Assessment focus 5: explain and comment on writers' use of language, including grammatical and literary features at word and sentence level.

Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following points, to a maximum of 2 marks:

- destruction of Pompeii (outcome)
- tourism / people stealing treasures, etc (cause)
- again / for the second time.

Examples:

- it's going to be destroyed again because of all the damage done by tourists (2 marks)
- he believes that it's going to be ruined like it was by the volcano (2 marks)
- because everything is being vandalised and stolen. (1 mark)

Do not accept references to Vesuvius / the volcano erupting again.

Questions about the postcards

-		
	20.	Why was Vesuvius closed to visitors on the day Neena wanted to visit it?
		1 mark
		Assessment focus 2: understand, describe, select or retrieve information, events or ideas from texts and use quotation and reference to text.
		Award 1 mark for answers that refer to the volcano's activity on that day, eg:
		because it was active
	 it was huffing and puffing clouds of smoke 	
	 it would have been dangerous 	
		 it looked as if there was going to be another eruption / because it might erupt.
		Do not accept:
		• huffing and puffing / it was huffing and puffing clouds (not precise enough) / it was erupting.
$\left(\right)$	21.	What opinion did Neena and Lisa have in common?
		1 mark
		Assessment focus 3: deduce, infer or interpret information, events or ideas from texts (complex inference).
		Award 1 mark for answers referring to the positive attitude felt by both towards Pompeii, eg:

- they both felt that Pompeii was interesting / impressive / great / beautiful
- they both had a wonderful day in Pompeii.

22. Neena could have written I saw someone taking a ...
but instead she wrote I saw an idiot hacking off and stealing a ...
What does Neena's choice of words tell you about the way she felt? I mark Assessment focus 3: deduce, infer or interpret information, events or ideas from texts (simple inference).
Award 1 mark for answers referring to anger / disapproval, eg:

they show that she's angry / mad / disgusted
it shows she didn't approve
she thought it was as bad as stealing from someone's home
she thought it was wrong.

Do not accept answers which refer to disappointment / surprise or to the implication that the thief was stupid.

23. Why does Lisa say that she was lucky?

Assessment focus 3: deduce, infer or interpret information, events or ideas from texts (simple inference).

Award 1 mark for answers referring to her find, eg:

• she found a souvenir.

24. Find and **copy** the words that show that Lisa knew she had done something wrong.

1 mark

1 mark

Assessment focus 2: understand, describe, select or retrieve information, events or ideas from texts and use quotation and reference to text.

Award **1 mark** for either of the following quotations revealing furtiveness:

- slipped (it in my pocket)
- no one noticed.

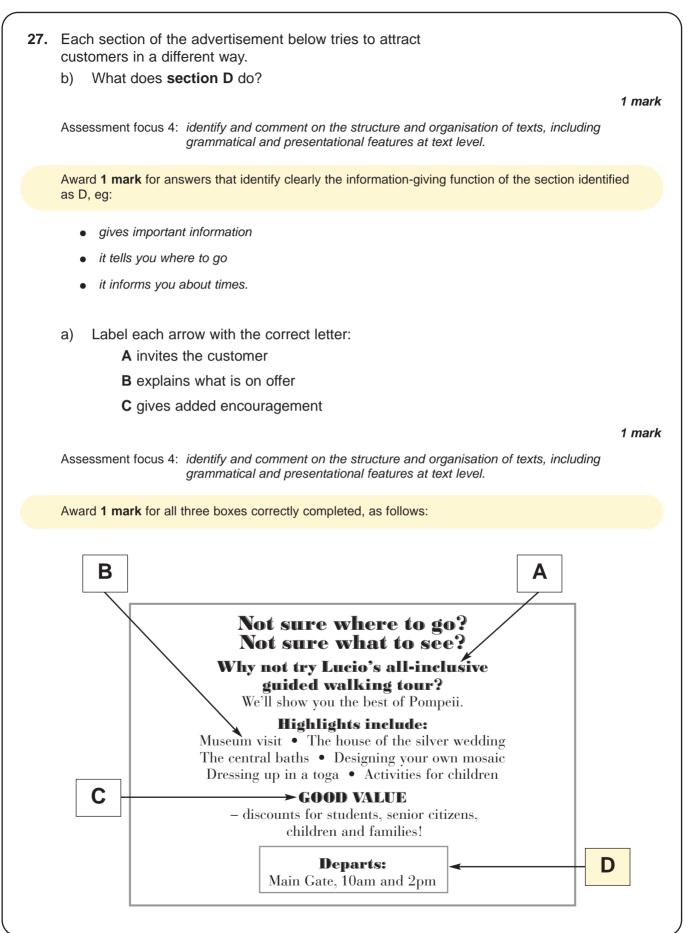
Minor errors in copying should not be penalised.

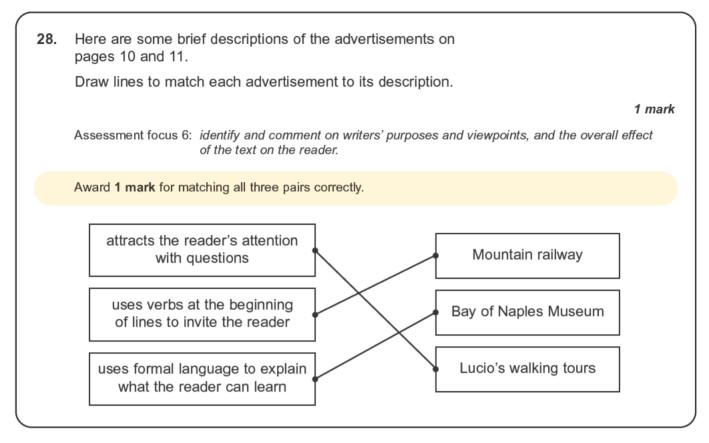
Section 4: Advertisements

25.	Look at these statements from the advert the Café Vesuvio.	isement for			
	Tick each one to show whether its main purpose is to give information or persuade the reader.				
	The first one has been done for you.				
				up to 2 mark	
	Assessment focus 6: identify and comment on writers' purposes and viewpoints, and the overall effect of the text on the reader.				
	Award 2 marks for all four ticks correctly placed.				
Award 1 mark for two or three ticks correctly placed.					
	, mara i manifici me el anee aene concell, pre	iceu.			
		Inform	Persuade]	
	Vegetarian dishes available		Persuade		
		Inform	Persuade ✓		
	Vegetarian dishes available	Inform			
	Vegetarian dishes available The best pizzas in town	Inform ✓			

Page 11 (continued)

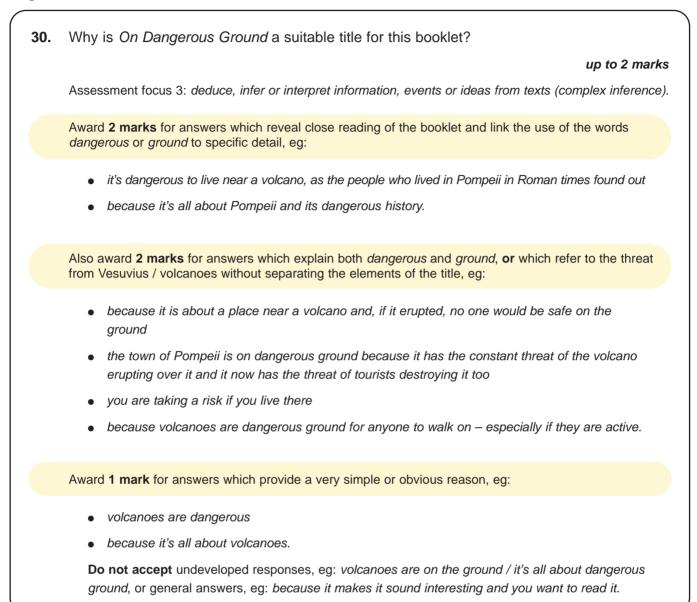
26. Look at the Bay of Naples Museum advertisement. If you wanted to visit the museum, what other information would you need? Write down two things. up to 2 marks Assessment focus 3: deduce, infer or interpret information, events or ideas from texts (simple inference). Award 1 mark for any pertinent suggestion, up to a maximum of 2 marks. Acceptable responses are commonly drawn from the following categories: location / address directions / transport / route opening times / hours / opening days (admission) prices / group discounts telephone number / email / website activities on offer (eg: guided tours; activities for children) entry restrictions (eg: photographs / video; children below a certain age) facilities (eg: café, souvenir shop) suitability for different groups (eg: children / disabled people). Do not accept very general answers, eg: what's there.

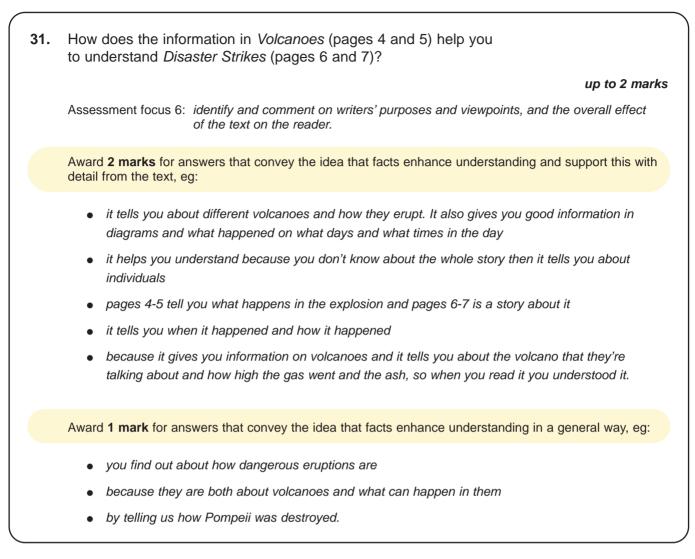




Section 5: *The whole booklet*

29.	On which pages can you find the following types of text?				
	Assessment focus 4: identify and com			up to 3 marks including	
	grammatical and presentational features at text level.				
	Award 3 marks if all four page numbers are correctly identified.				
	Award 2 marks for three correctly identified page numbers.				
	Award 1 mark for one or two correctly identified page numbers.				
	Award T mark for one of two concerty	aonanoa pago namboro.	-		
			1	1	
		Page	Do not accept]	
	captions and diagrams		1]	
	captions and diagrams	Page '5' or	1		
		Page '5' or '4–5'	Do not accept		
	captions and diagrams	Page '5' or '4–5' '7' or	Do not accept		
	captions and diagrams	Page '5' or '4–5' '7' or '9' or	Do not accept		





The writing test

There are two mark schemes, one for the longer task *Save It* (pages 32–35); and the other for the shorter task *It's a Mystery* (pages 50–51).

Assessment focuses for writing

The aspects of writing to be assessed are pupils' ability to:

- 1. write imaginative, interesting and thoughtful texts
- 2. produce texts which are appropriate to task, reader and purpose
- 3. organise and present whole texts effectively, sequencing and structuring information, ideas and events
- 4. construct paragraphs and use cohesion within and between paragraphs
- 5. vary sentences for clarity, purpose and effect
- 6. write with technical accuracy of syntax and punctuation in phrases, clauses and sentences
- 7. select appropriate and effective vocabulary (this is not assessed separately, but contributes to text structure and organisation and composition and effect)
- 8. use correct spelling (assessed through the spelling test).

The mark scheme strands

For the purpose of marking the writing, related assessment focuses have been drawn together into three strands:

- sentence structure and punctuation
- text structure and organisation
- composition and effect.

For the longer task, the strands are organised as follows.

	Assessment focuses
 sentence structure and punctuation 	 vary sentences for clarity, purpose and effect write with technical accuracy of syntax and punctuation in phrases, clauses and sentences.
 text structure and organisation 	 organise and present whole texts effectively, sequencing and structuring information, ideas and events construct paragraphs and use cohesion within and between paragraphs.
 composition and effect 	 write imaginative, interesting and thoughtful texts produce texts which are appropriate to task, reader and purpose.

Handwriting is assessed in the longer task. The marking criteria are shown in section F on page 35.

For the shorter task, the strands are organised as follows.

	Assessment focuses
sentence structure, punctuation and text organisation	 vary sentences for clarity, purpose and effect write with technical accuracy of syntax and punctuation in phrases, clauses and sentences construct paragraphs and use cohesion within and between paragraphs.
 composition and effect 	 write imaginative, interesting and thoughtful texts produce texts which are appropriate to task, reader and purpose.

The criteria encourage positive recognition of achievement in writing. Pupils do not necessarily develop uniformly across these categories, and the strands allow separate judgements to be made about the relative strengths and weaknesses of a pupil's work.

Marking procedures

The criteria for each strand identify typical characteristics of pupils' work in different bands. When marking, it is helpful first to identify which bands are most relevant to the writing and then refine the judgement to a mark within a band. The annotations on the example scripts show how to look for features in the writing, and the summary boxes show how to weigh these features to reach a mark.

Where the writing clearly does not meet the criteria for Band 1, a mark of 0 should be awarded.

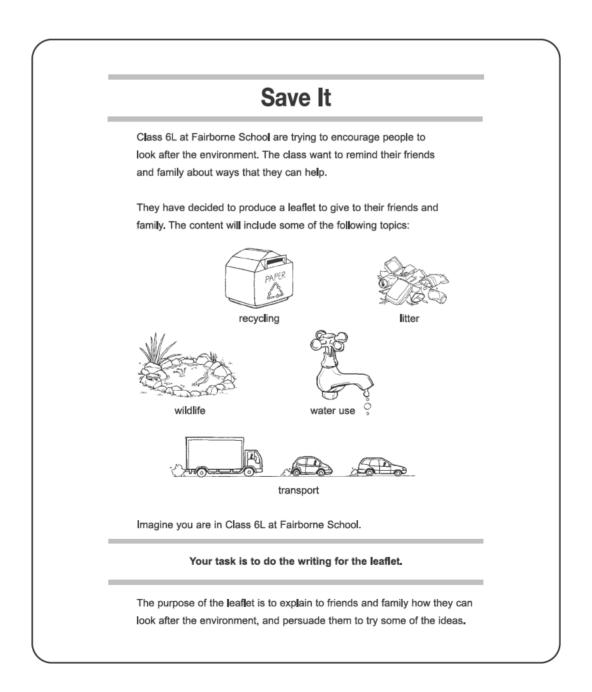
Pupils will be expected to follow the prompt very carefully, especially in content and form. Pupils whose writing is unrelated to the prompt will not be credited with any marks for composition and effect. Those pupils who do not maintain the form throughout the piece, for example a non-fiction piece becoming narrative, will not have access to the full range of marks for composition and effect.

Marking the writing

A set of annotated scripts, written by year 6 pupils during the English pre-tests, is presented here to help your judgements of the writing. Scripts are reproduced without corrections to spelling.

The longer task: Save It

In this prompt, pupils are invited to imagine that they are part of a year 6 class preparing a leaflet about the environment for their friends and family. The task is to do the writing for the leaflet. The prompt makes it clear that the leaflet should explain how friends and family can take care of the environment and persuade them to try the suggestions. Content is presented in the form of five illustrated ideas; however, the choice of which topics to include is left to the writer. The planning sheet offers support with decisions about content and the organisation of ideas. Better performances are distinguished by the adaptation of content to appeal specifically to friends and family, the use of style to provide persuasive impact and an overall structure combining developed sections with a clear emphasis on the leaflet's main ideas.



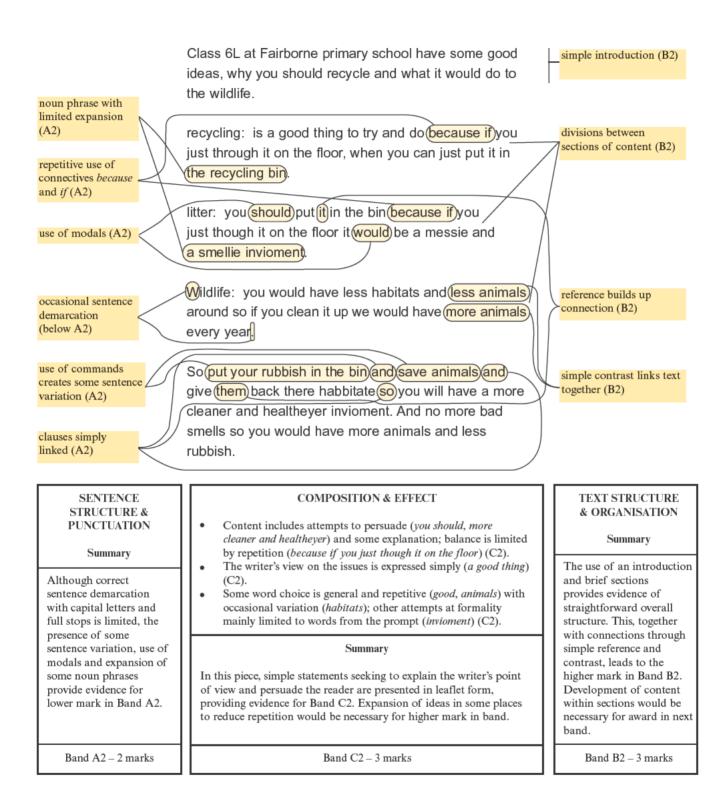
Mark scheme for the longer task: Save It

SECTION A	SENTENCE STRUCTURE AND PUNCTUATION Assessment focuses: vary sentences for clarity, purpose and effect write with technical accuracy of syntax and punctuation in phrases, clauses and sentences
Band A1	 Construction of clauses is usually accurate. Some simple sentences, often brief, starting with a pronoun + verb (<i>It helps a lot</i>). Simple commands / requests may be included (<i>Put it in a bin</i>, <i>Come on</i>). Clauses mostly joined with <i>and</i>, <i>but</i>, so. Sentences sometimes demarcated by capital letters and full stops.
Band A2	 Simple connectives <i>and</i>, <i>but</i>, <i>so</i>, <i>when</i> link clauses; <i>because</i> or <i>if</i> may be used repetitively. Subjects and verbs often simple and frequently repeated (<i>We need</i>, <i>get</i>, <i>do</i>). Use of modals (<i>can</i>, <i>will</i>). Some sentence variation created, eg commands / requests (<i>don't waste your water</i>); simple adverbials (<i>in the bin</i>). Noun phrases mostly simple (<i>our air</i>) with some limited expansion (<i>a big bottle</i>). Full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks and question marks mostly accurate; commas used in lists.
Band A3	 Adverbials (When you are driving), expanded noun phrases (the most serious form of pollution) add variety. Subordinating connectives used non-repetitively and with some variety: because (because they use bins), if (if you drive). Some variation of subjects (The animals, Transport). Tense choice appropriate; modals used to express possibility are varied (may not have, would like to). Most sentences correctly demarcated; some commas mark phrases or clauses.
Band A4	 Simple and complex sentences with some variety of connectives, eg <i>until</i>, <i>although</i>, <i>who</i>. Different sentence types, eg questions (<i>Why should we protect our environment?</i>). Expansion of phrases and clauses adds detail (<i>plants that we need to survive</i>). Range of verb forms (<i>will not be able to enjoy</i>). Additional words and phrases contribute to shades of meaning, eg adverbs (<i>dramatically</i>). Range of punctuation used, almost always correctly, eg brackets, dashes, colons.
Band A5	 Length and focus of sentences varied to express subtleties in meaning and to focus on key ideas, eg passive (<i>are being wrecked</i>). Sentences may include controlled use of several subordinate clauses (<i>starting to ruin our layer that protects us from the sun</i>), sometimes for economy of expression; word order used to create emphasis (<i>I mean not just animals but us</i>, <i>Astonishing it may be</i>). Range of punctuation used, with little omission, to give clarity.

SECTION B	TEXT STRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION
	Assessment focuses: organise and present whole texts effectively, sequencing and structuring information, ideas and events
	construct paragraphs and use cohesion within and between paragraphs
Band B1	• Ideas grouped into sequences of sentences; some division possibly indicated by layout.
	• Simple connectives used (<i>and</i>). Some connection between sentences, eg pronouns referring to the same person or thing (<i>litter / it</i>).
	1 mark
Band B2	• Text structure overall is simple; includes brief introduction or concluding statement (<i>So please save the earth</i>). Some divisions between sections of content indicated (<i>now water</i> , <i>also</i>).
	• Connections are built up by reference. Other relationships within and between sentences may be used, eg contrast (<i>but most of the rubbish is</i>).
	2–3 marks
Band B3	• The leaflet is organised logically: introduction, points about several aspects of the environment, conclusion. Paragraphs or sections are sequenced, although transitions may be awkward. Subheadings may be used to group sections of content (<i>Don't Litter</i> , <i>Electrical Use</i>).
	• Within paragraphs or sections, content may be developed around a main sentence. Paragraphs or sections organised to expand and develop a particular topic, eg with explanation and/or alternatives (<i>if you are at the sea side</i>). Connections within paragraphs or sections maintained, eg through ongoing
	references (<i>another example, all these things</i>).
	references (another example, all these things).
Band B4	references (another example, all these things).
Band B4	 references (another example, all these things). 4–5 marks Overall organisation of the leaflet supported by paragraphs or sections. Relationships between paragraphs or sections give structure to the whole text, eg links make structure between topics clear, connections between opening and ending (Do you want to live in a cleaner environment? Go on, make our town cleaner). Paragraphs or sections are developed; main ideas consistently supported by relevant explanation.
Band B4	 Paragraphs or sections are developed; main ideas consistently supported by relevant explanation. Reference to the same thing or idea sometimes varied to avoid repetition (<i>pollution, harmful gases</i>).
Band B4	 references (another example, all these things). 4–5 marks Overall organisation of the leaflet supported by paragraphs or sections. Relationships between paragraphs or sections give structure to the whole text, eg links make structure between topics clear, connections between opening and ending (Do you want to live in a cleaner environment? Go on, make our town cleaner). Paragraphs or sections are developed; main ideas consistently supported by relevant explanation.
	 references (another example, all these things). 4–5 marks Overall organisation of the leaflet supported by paragraphs or sections. Relationships between paragraphs or sections give structure to the whole text, eg links make structure between topics clear, connections between opening and ending (Do you want to live in a cleaner environment? Go on, make our town cleaner). Paragraphs or sections are developed; main ideas consistently supported by relevant explanation. Reference to the same thing or idea sometimes varied to avoid repetition (pollution, harmful gases). 6–7 marks
Band B4 Band B5	 Paragraphs or sections are developed; main ideas consistently supported by relevant explanation. Reference to the same thing or idea sometimes varied to avoid repetition (<i>pollution, harmful gases</i>).
	 references (another example, all these things). 4–5 marks Overall organisation of the leaflet supported by paragraphs or sections. Relationships between paragraphs or sections give structure to the whole text, eg links make structure between topics clear, connections between opening and ending (<i>Do you want to live in a cleaner environment? Go on, make our town cleaner</i>). Paragraphs or sections are developed; main ideas consistently supported by relevant explanation. Reference to the same thing or idea sometimes varied to avoid repetition (<i>pollution, harmful gases</i>). 6–7 marks The structure of the leaflet is controlled across the text (<i>You can do your part by following these tips</i>). Sequencing of paragraphs or sections contributes to overall effectiveness, eg strategic placing of most

SECTION C	COMPOSITION AND EFFECT
	Assessment focuses: write imaginative, interesting and thoughtful texts
	produce texts which are appropriate to task, reader and purpose
Band C1	• A short series of points; aspects may be listed (cans, newspaper, bags).
	• Detail (brush your teeth, airport) and/or simple requests (look after wildlife) expand content.
	1–2 marks
Band C2	• Content of the leaflet includes some points about the environment, some explanation (<i>because the whole place will be covered in litter</i>) and attempts to persuade (<i>that's how simple it is</i>). Coverage may be unbalanced.
	• Writer's attitude towards the environment is sometimes evident (<i>I know I wouldn't</i>).
	• Word choice often general (many things), with some detail (glass bottles). Some use of impersonal
	constructions (It is); inconsistent use of formal and less formal language (consider / lots of other stuff).
	3–5 marks
Band C3	• Coverage of topics within the leaflet is balanced; points are developed, eg with explanation and examples (so you will appreciate it more).
	• A consistent viewpoint is held, eg writer shows concern for environment and gives helpful suggestions (you can simply reduce the amount of time you spend in the shower).
	• Style of address (eg friendly or formal) supports informative and persuasive purpose of the leaflet, eg words chosen for accuracy (<i>unhygienic</i>).
	6–8 marks
Band C4	• Ideas are adapted; content is selected to be of most relevance to the reader (<i>please help your children to understand it</i>); persuasive appeal (<i>Just imagine how much metal could be saved</i>).
	• Viewpoint is established and controlled, eg writer appears well informed (<i>become a health hazard</i>) and encourages and/or challenges reader (<i>Do you really have to leave the taps running? I don't think so</i>).
	• Stylistic features enhance persuasion, eg emotive vocabulary (<i>ruined</i> , <i>chucking</i>); technical / formal terms add precision (<i>evaporate</i> , <i>decomposing materials</i>).
	9–11 marks
Band C5	• Choice and placing of content is informed by purpose, eg writer prioritises comments of most interest
	to reader so they are well placed for emphasis (<i>it all comes down to one thing, people driving cars!</i>).
	• Viewpoint convincing, eg writer gives impression of being authoritative and engaged with the issues and readers (<i>An average family in one day is using millions of litres of water</i>).
	• Stylistic devices fully support purpose, eg patterning, alliteration (<i>Are you a water waster? Are you a lazy litterbug? Are you a pollution person?</i>).
	12 marks

SECTION F	HANDWRITING
	All pupils need to develop a serviceable handwriting style which is legible, clear and encourages the reader to engage with what has been written.
	This assessment of handwriting is based on pupils' ability to write legibly and fluently in a sustained piece of writing.
	Judgements will be made on the basis of the legibility and clarity of the handwriting throughout the longer task, supported by a closer look at the size and position of words and letters.
Band F1	The handwriting is legible and shows some features of regularity in size and spacing. However, overall the script is disjointed and uneven.
	1 mark
Band F2	Overall, the handwriting is regular with some flow and movement. Letters and words are usually appropriate in size and position but there is some variation.
	2 marks
Band F3	The handwriting is consistent and fluent with letters and words appropriately placed. The handwriting maintains a personal style to engage the reader.
	3 marks



	Litter	
repetition of	• We should allways put litter in the bin.	simple contrast provides
subjects (A2)	• We should never drop litter.	sentences (B2)
secure demarcation	• Litter is very bad to the environment.	
(A2)	Recycling	
()	 We(should) always put paper in here. 	
use of modals (A2)	We should never mix rubbish up.	
	Recycling is very good to the environment	text divided into sections
	Water use	(B2)
simple connectives used to link clauses	 Some-times we all use to much water but we should 	
(A2)	not(because) we do not have unlimited.	
	Transport	
	We should not always drive because the petrol fumes	
repetitive use of because (A2)	are bad to the environment.	
	Walking is alway been better than car's.	
noun phrase with	Wildlife	
(A2)	All the rubbish that has gone in the river that is	
	making it hard for the wildlife to live.	
	 The wildlife in the forest. it is hard for them to live 	reference back links conclusion to previous
\mathbb{N}	because of the litter	text (above B2)
	Do all this and you will see a differance in the world.	
	That(will)make the world a better place.	brief conclusion (B2)
SENTENCE	COMPOSITION & EFFECT	TEXT STRUCTURE
STRUCTURE &		& ORGANISATION
PUNCTUATION	 Content gives brief coverage of several aspects related to the topic, with some attempt to explain (<i>because we do not have</i>) 	Summary
Summary	unlimited) and persuade (Do all this and you will see) (C2).	
Use of simple and	• The writer's opinions convey an attitude towards the environment (<i>Litter is very bad</i>) (C2).	Although reference within and between
repetitive connectives,	 Occasional detail supports purpose (<i>petrol fumes, forest</i>), but 	sentences in the main
together with modals and	vocabulary is predominantly general (bad, car's) (C2).	part of the text is limited,
a noun phrase with limited expansion give	Summary	the use of contrast within a simple overall structure
evidence for Band A2.		provides sufficient
Mostly secure sentence	This simple leaflet presents brief bullet points to persuade the reader	evidence for Band B2.
demarcation with full stops and capital letters	about several aspects of the environment; some relevant expansion to support writer's viewpoint suggests Band C2. However, more	The link established between the conclusion
justifies the award of the	evidence of careful word choice would be necessary for the highest	and previous text leads to
higher mark in band.	mark in band.	the award of the higher mark in band.
		inark in band.
Band A2 – 3 marks	Band C2 – 4 marks	Band B2 – 3 marks

	s is a leaflet about things that need to change.	overall text structure
	ese things do not change) the earth will change completely.	includes introduction
\ For	example there will not be any oxegyn or animals will die.	and brief conclusion
\ Wat	ter Use	(B3)
This	s year)there will be a drought as people are using to much	
subordinating	er. Examples of people using to much water is when brushing	
suborumating	h. The reason this is wasting water is because) they leave the	
and an and the state of the sta	running in between them brushing their teeth.(If)people carry	
(A3)	doing this instead of turning the tap off people might have	
	rge shorted of water)	
	other way of wasting water is when people have a shower or	developed sections of
expanded noun	n everyday. A way to stop the same problem of the water	content grouped by
pinuses (115)	rted is to have one twice or three times a week.	subheadings (B3)
Litte		
	ery year (thoasands of pieces of litter) are picked up. The main	
	se of litter is when people stick chewing gum to the floor. It then	l V
	t hundreds of thoasands to clear it up, and even then it doesn't	
commas between	ays come off of the floor. There are other causes of litter that	
	't be helped. Like when rapper falls out of coat pockets.	
	netimes(people)see it fall out of their pocket()but just ingnore it.	
varied subjects (A3)	er)doesn't look very attractive either. Chocolate rappers, cans,	connections maintained
che	wing gum and much more.	within sections (B3)
	dlife	
Wile	dlife is being threatened Recently fox hunting has been band	
mostly secure as i	t is cruel but people go against the law and carry on.	waalsan davalannaant
demarcation (A3)	o people are out every night with load music and destroying	weaker development and integration of
land		content within a section
LET	S MAKE A CHAGE	(below B3)
	I	
SENTENCE	COMPOSITION & EFFECT	TEXT STRUCTURE
STRUCTURE & PUNCTUATION	Points about water use and litter are developed with examples	& ORGANISATION
FUNCTUATION	 Points about water use and litter are developed with examples (when brushing teeth) and explanation (people stick chewing gum 	Summary
Summary	to the floor) (C3); balance limited by underdeveloped	
Evidence of expanded noun	section on wildlife (below C3).Writer's concern about environmental damage is conveyed	Organisation of ideas into an introduction,
phrases, subordination,	throughout the leaflet (earth will change completely, destroying	conclusion and some
adverbials and some variation of subjects lead	<i>land</i>) (C3).Some word choice supports persuasive purpose (<i>hundreds of</i>	developed sections of content justifies Band B3.
to Band A3; secure	<i>thoasands, threatened</i>) (C3), but chosen level of formality varies	Although there is also
demarcation and use of	(The reason this is, can't be helped).	evidence of reference
commas to support sentence divisions confirm	Summary	within sections, weaker grouping towards the end
the higher mark in band.		of the piece limits the
	This leaflet includes development of relevant content, expressed from a point of view that makes the writer's feelings clear. Despite some	award to the lower mark in band.
	weaknesses in style and balance, there is just enough evidence overall	m band.
	to merit award of the lowest mark in Band C3.	
Band A3 – 5 marks	Band C3 – 6 marks	Band B3 – 4 marks

question varies sentence type (above A3) have thing	ou think that you are doing everything you can to save the conment? (If you do check the checklist. Recycling do you walk nuch as you can do you have baths or showers if you a bath is it big or small do you litter . Those are the g's that you need to worry about.	connection established between introduction and conclusion (B4), but limited linkage between introduction and subsections (below B4)
sentence boundaries incorrectly demarcated with commas (below A3) subordinating connectives (A3) varied modals (A3)	r is a main value of pollution litter usually oucurs in and around a city's like New York, London, Paris and many more. Litter is a for nature bird's can choke on something like a bit of tissue bird can get stuck in a plastic beer holder other bigger animals get in the beer holder in there mouths so thus they cannot eat.	reference varied to avoid repetition within a developed paragraph
litter	. More like a one way ticket for nature, littere's are selfminded and	(B4)
sma dest the v Wild wild is'nt factor for fu peop laug sequence of clauses joined with and fif you	way hoolergans who never think of the consenquences and go shing other peoples property but in this prospective they are roying mother natures property and other people's prospective of world. life life is connected to Litter and Recycling but there is one thing that really connected to any of those subjects. Destroying habbitats for ories, houses and other building's. Some people like to go hunting just an not for food or for fur for warmth it's just for the fun of it. Also some ble crush plants kill animals and after they do something like that they h about it with there friends. all hope that the person who read this changes his/her way's and u do think your doing the best you can try harder all the time and er stop trying to save the environment. Together we should stand.)
SENTENCE STRUCTURE &	COMPOSITION & EFFECT	TEXT STRUCTURE & ORGANISATION
PUNCTUATION	 Development of points about litter and wildlife includes examples (bird's can choke on something like a bit of tissue) and explanation (just for fun not for food or for fur); coverage of 	Summary
Use of adverbials, subordination, varied modals and expanded noun phrases suggests an award in Band A3 Although	 recycling is more limited (C3). Writer's strong feelings about the environment expressed through opinion (<i>hoolergans who never think of the consenquences</i>) (C3). Word choice supports persuasion with emotive vocabulary (<i>smashing, destroying</i>) (above C3), but not consistent (<i>cut down</i>). 	Connections between introduction and conclusion help clarify overall structure and suggest Band B4. This is confirmed by further reference to relevant content within and
in Band A3. Although there is some variation in sentence type (above A3), consistent weaknesses in sentence demarcation limit the award to the lower mark in band.	Summary In this leaflet, the writer combines emotional appeal with some informative detail in order to persuade the reader, leading to an award of the highest mark in Band C3. Further adaptation for the readership (for example, more suggestions for how friends and family can help) would be necessary for award in the next band.	to relevant content within and between developed paragraphs. Stronger links between the introduction and the topics dealt with in the leaflet would be necessary for the higher mark in band.
Band A3 – 4 marks	Band C3 – 8 marks	Band B4 – 6 marks

use of different sentence types: question and command (A4) some variety of connectives (A4) expanded phrases (A4) want beca Loath All ov wildli selve death Wast Every cars clean Think	bu know how much damage you are making? Do you to see beutifal things get ruind? Well stop right there use we are going to tell you. In Some Litter! ver the world people are dumping there litter and killing the fe. Some of the animals get trapped on litter and cut them is, others choke this leads to there terrorising, terrible, tragic ins that they don't desserve. Recycle your rubbish now! eing Water! ybody is wasteing the good water in the world by washing and other things When many other people need good, in water to drink, wash with, wash clothes and make meals. is about other people not just yourself!	developed within a section (B4)
additional words (A4)	rising Traffic! rou now your killing your pets, other animals and all the ren in the world by polluting the air with earsome fumes of your car. No? Well you are so put a to it. help us to help and Save the world. Save the World to Help? can help us by coming to the town hall from Monday to lay for the next two weeks. se help us Your our only hope! ou want to be a hero or an Enemy? Please come to the hall and sign the Petition the Petition Save the World!	final exclamations create link between all sections, supporting structure of text (B4)
SENTENCE STRUCTURE & PUNCTUATION Summary Sentence variation – including different sentence types, varied connectives and expanded phrases – gives evidence for an award in Band A4. The limited range of punctuation leads to the lower mark in band.	 COMPOSITION & EFFECT Adaptation evident in urgent, personal appeal to persuade reader (<i>stop right there, Recycle your rubbish now!</i>) (C4). Writer portrayed as challenging readers' ignorance about the issues (<i>No? Well you are so put a stop to it.</i>), although pleading at the end weakens effect (<i>Your our only hope!</i>, <i>Please come</i>) (below C4). Stylistic choices attract attention and support persuasive purpose: alliteration (<i>Wasteing Water</i>); questions (<i>Do You want to be a hero or an Enemy?</i>) (above C4). This succinct leaflet adapts content by emphasising the urgency of the problem and directly appealing to the reader, leading to award in Band C4. Further control of viewpoint to maintain impact would be necessary for highest mark in band. 	TEXT STRUCTURE & ORGANISATIONSummaryText structure is maintained by the organisation of content into clear sections connected by common features. This evidence, combined with development of ideas within sections, leads to the higher mark within Band B4. Emphasis on most significant ideas (for example, by development of final section) would be necessary for the top band.
Band A4–6 marks	Band C4 – 10 marks	Band B4 – 7 marks

		Dear I	Reader. Thank you for taking the time to read this leaflet.	
			Fairborne school beleive if you do read this leaflet than you to can)	
		>	nprove the enviroment we live in.)	
		<u> </u>	st topic)we would like to include in this leaflet is recycling. If you	
/			e you are doing good for yourself and others by:	structure made clear across the text (B5)
(varied sentence	-	cycling things(to be made) into new things.	across the text (B5)
	focus: use of passive	/	ting rid of your useless junk.	
	(A5)			
			d saving your own enviroment!	structure of individual
			yone spent 20 minutes a week taking their newspapers, tins and	paragraphs varied (B5)
			s to the nearest recycling bins, then we to can make a difference in	
		-) minutes!	
			econd topic is, wildlife and litter, you know and we know they do not	
			ether. Why? You ask, (heres wh), animals can get badly hurt by	
	short sentence for emphasis (A5)		bottles, sharp tins ect. And it can ruin there enviroment aswell as	
	cilipitasis (AS)		Do you want litter to hurt animals and wildlife?(<u>I think not)(You and</u>)	
		-	iends could arrange a "litter pick-up" where you go around your	
	controlled use of		rea picking up rubbish as a fundraiser or just for fun! Like who can	reference within the paragraph gives emphasis
	subordination	0	e most in a set time limit!	and clear focus to main
	within long sentences (A5)		ird issue is our use of water and water waste. When a family of four	idea (B5)
			a bath, they may empty and refill it 2 or even 3 times this is a bit of a	
	range of		isnt it? To resolve this try only emptying it once maybe not at all! In	
	punctuation:		mmer paddling pools are a big hit, some people just tip the water	
	omission <		if the fun wears out! Try using it to water the plants, they	
	apostrophes (A5)		ciate it in the boiling sun! So don't throw it away, reuse it!	
			th and final issue is transport. Do you know what that black smoke	
			ing out of your car? No, we'll tell you pollution!(Thats what!)Think of	
			cars in the world! Millions! All pumping the same waste out of the	comment draws attention
			We cant make everyone sell or send their cars to the scrapyard, but	to structure and gives added significance to
			ren walked or cycled to school instead of the car or bus then	paragraph (B5)
			e it or no, it will help the enviroment.	
		1	you again for reading this leaflet. Keep it for future reference, when	
	range of punctuation:	1 -	done with it, recycle it! You too can make a difference, you to can	
	commas for inserted	S.O.E		
	comment (A5)		oday, Save our environment. Are you up to it? We know we sound	
		repeta	tive, but you can help.	
	SENTENCE		COMPOSITION & EFFECT	TEXT STRUCTURE
	STRUCTURE			& ORGANISATION
	& PUNCTUATIO	DN	• Selection of detail emphasises relevance to reader's life (You and your friends actual groups actual for actual groups and (CA)	S
	Summary		your friends could arrange, coming out of your car) (C4), although particular readership not consistently addressed (When	Summary
			a family of four, some people).	Use of sequencing
	Sentence variation, i		• Leaflet gives impression that writer is well informed about the	throughout the leaflet
	form of longer, deve	loped	 issues (heres why, we'll tell you) (C4). Use of slogan-like exclamations supports persuasion (So don't 	and placing of ideas for
	sentences, a short sentence for impact a	and	• Use of slogan-like exclamations supports persuasion (So don't throw it away, reuse it!, you to can S.O.E!) (C4).	emphasis help define the overall shape of the text,
the use of passive ind		dicate		suggesting Band B5.
	Band A5; evidence of		Summary	These features, combined
	range of punctuation used mostly correctly		Thorough coverage of environmental topics, presented persuasively	with varied organisation of paragraphs and clarity
	confirms the mark.	,	through suggestions and examples made relevant to everyday	of focus, merit the award
			situations, leads to Band C4. Use of stylistic choices to support	of the top mark.
			leaflet form merits the highest mark in band, although further adaptation to specific readership necessary for award of Band C5.	
			adaptation to specific readership necessary for award of band C3.	
	Band A5 – 8 mar	ks	Band C4 – 11 marks	Band B5-8 marks

Handwriting examples

Example awarded 1 mark

The handwriting is legible and shows some features of regularity in size and spacing. However, overall the script is disjointed and uneven.

shou Ucon liler Sina Cr YC) V 0 ++ C V no ne loc wildlike <anamots 2W liveinth e wild conam Tansport 10 hans orth kirc un 0 Kes mar tree eco and pul MC Hered e ter NP no $\underline{\partial}$ OF rter er erty it usine te

Example awarded 1 mark

The handwriting is legible and shows some features of regularity in size and spacing. However, overall the script is disjointed and uneven.

Save your environen and energy little destroy the c TRING OF jour steet And it destr he tife Arounyou. Kerveling More MMORE Rec Peon OF-ten-CAPI The. then at havetime dal Wildlife Rilling our Watoruse ONLY P POINO. Water W/G Fisht then 1055 dau (Ri 1a and that's dest aet j0 Iransport OF people have the drivers CO γS andpresing e Lary Beccuas Sat ther CM a Pedat of and From the gas the Petral train is geting polut

Example awarded 2 marks

Overall, the handwriting is regular with some flow and movement. Letters and words are usually appropriate in size and position but there is some variation.

how to This leaglet is here for you to know to wate care for the environment. You could get a reward is you are making an epport. Here is how to earn them : RECYCLING

It is very important that you recycle paper. It takes a long time to make the paper from trees, and it is great help if you recycle it. You can recycle paper anywhere that you see this sign: The . This way paper can be reused.

LITTER

The world and environment is so dirty because of litter. Surely it isn't such a big effort just to throw your rubbish in the bin! Ip litter getsblowleptaround it can be blown by the wind and the spreads very far. Even if it is not your rubbish, it would do alot of help if you pick up litter. You could help in many different ways eq: straw can be used as bedding for animals.

Some parts of the world hardly have any water. This could happen to us if we use too much of it. It isn't good to waste water as it does alot for us. We should be grateful that we have water to use in

Example awarded 2 marks

Overall, the handwriting is regular with some flow and movement. Letters and words are usually appropriate in size and position but there is some variation.

care about the environment dont reople Most on the floor or other places litter and N is not wanted. This it leaflet is about where con owt a stop to all this NOW will tell doe 2450 NOL What environ ment life like letter Wings wild and ara hia problem are now, wild 0 Problem all around un Tom 04 115 don't treat know tha lite diad Nou wild much life. hecause hee now all breaking it very hecause We we no LUNO Inround We it. Things like; damaging and grass, other things living thing treen omo are then deserve 50 treated 6 like hot 0 hin Another problem is litter Ь ever 611. We where: on the around around. truch al over does Thing nom any anad that the auxil will (mo 04 i but PWOKI They have bet ord now GHA A new rule -that they <u>arë</u> nøt

Example awarded 3 marks

The handwriting is consistent and fluent with letters and words appropriately placed. The handwriting maintains a personal style to engage the reader.

There are lots of ways to look after the environ ment but there are lots of ways to damage it. use the lots of ways to save it and look after where we live. Littor One of these ways is to not drop littler anywhere but to put it in the bin. If you do see littler on the floor pick it up and drop it in the bin. If animals eat litter they could die. If a whole species dies out other animals that depend on them for food die out. This destroys the ecosystem which is not very good at all. So put litter where it belongs! In the bin! Transport Cars and other similar machines let out toxic gasses which pollute the earth. These gasses can be harmfull to our bodies. To cut down on transport you could walk or cycle more or if your going to school share a lift with someone else so your not just having a small car load, you're having a full one. Lots of Cars mean more injuries. So cut down on transport and save lives.

Example awarded 3 marks

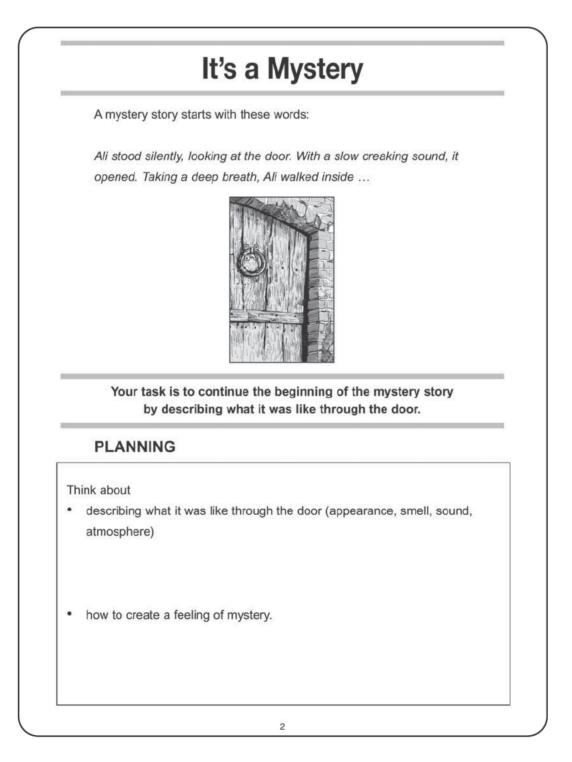
The handwriting is consistent and fluent with letters and words appropriately placed. The handwriting maintains a personal style to engage the reader.

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The shorter task: It's a Mystery

This prompt presents the opening sentences and illustration from a mystery story which starts with a character about to enter a building. The task is to continue the story opening by describing what it was like through the door. Some support for descriptive writing is provided by the style of the opening sentences and the picture of an old wooden door; in addition, the planning space invites the writer to consider the senses and ways of creating a mysterious atmosphere. Better performances are distinguished by the controlled use of expanded phrases and clauses to convey detail, exploration of the scene through the character's senses and the maintenance of descriptive style that engages the reader by building a feeling of mystery.



Mark scheme for the shorter task: It's a Mystery

SECTION D	SENTENCE STRUCTURE, PUNCTUATION AND TEXT ORGANISATION Assessment focuses: vary sentences for clarity, purpose and effect write with technical accuracy of syntax and punctuation in phrases, clauses and sentences construct paragraphs and use cohesion within and between paragraphs
Band D1	 Clauses usually grammatically accurate, mostly joined with <i>and</i>, <i>then</i>, <i>so</i>. Some simple sentences, often a brief sequence starting with subject + verb (<i>Ali felt scared</i>). Some connections between sentences, eg pronouns referring to Ali. Sentences are sometimes demarcated by capital letters and full stops.
Band D2	 Simple connectives <i>and</i>, <i>but</i>, <i>or</i>, <i>so</i>, <i>when</i> link clauses. Subjects and verbs frequently repeated (<i>There was</i>). Noun phrases mostly simple (<i>a tunnel</i>) with simple expansion (<i>a wet smell</i>). Some sentences expanded with simple adverbials (<i>suddenly</i>). Connections between sentences built up (<i>more footsteps</i>). Full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks and question marks mostly accurate; commas used in lists. 2 marks
Band D3	 Sentences are mostly grammatically sound. Some subordination, eg because, if (because it smelled so bad). Adverbials (As he watched the moon) and expanded noun phrases (the worn out flight of stairs) vary construction of sentences. Tense choice is generally consistent and appropriate. Some variation in subjects (Ali, The creepy castle). Words and phrases for detail (locked tightly, overgrown bushes) may be included. Ideas developed within sections. Connections between ideas maintained through ongoing reference (Ali lay there). Most sentences correctly demarcated; some commas mark phrases or clauses. If used, inverted commas demarcate direct speech.
Band D4	 Simple and complex sentences used, with varied connectives, eg <i>which, who, although (although everything was so quiet)</i>. Short sentences for effect (<i>Slam!</i>). Expanded phrases and clauses express ideas economically (<i>a quiet high whisper gradually getting louder</i>). Main ideas supported by organisation of sentences and/or sections of text (<i>He could feel something travelling up his leg</i>). Range of punctuation used, almost always correctly, eg brackets, dashes, colons. Full punctuation of direct speech (if used).

SECTION E	COMPOSITION AND EFFECT
	Assessment focuses: write imaginative, interesting and thoughtful texts
	produce texts which are appropriate to task, reader and purpose
Band E1	• A short series of observations about the setting or a list of things seen / done by Ali. Narration of events may dominate over description.
	• Detail sometimes included, eg simple description (<i>dark room</i>).
	1 mark
Band E2	• Descriptive form used; content may include brief coverage of several aspects of setting. Some focus on events rather than description of setting may be apparent (<i>He got to another door</i>).
	• Writing shows evidence of viewpoint, eg some suggestion of Ali's feelings (<i>feeling very brave</i>).
	• Some vocabulary describes mysterious setting (<i>dusty</i> , <i>cobwebs</i> , <i>dark</i>) although other references are general (<i>something</i>).
	2–3 marks
Band E3	• Coverage is balanced, eg different aspects of the scene are presented (<i>the top of the stairs</i> ,
	<i>the window</i>). Detail adds to the creation of mood (<i>hanging from a single thread</i>).
	• Viewpoint established and maintained, eg scene explored from Ali's perspective (<i>she turned backwards, and the grinning face was there</i>).
	• Stylistic choices contribute to mysterious effect, eg descriptive vocabulary (<i>constant creaking</i> , <i>scurrying</i>), repetition (<i>faster and faster</i>).
	4–5 marks
Band E4	• Descriptive form adapted, eg content suggests realistic (<i>the dark, empty tunnel</i>) or fantasy setting (<i>a trail of purple slime</i>). Thorough coverage.
	• Viewpoint established and controlled, eg Ali portrayed as courageous (<i>he wanted to run back outside but he took one step forwards</i>) or timid ('Who is it?' she called anxiously).
	• Stylistic choices support adaptation, eg vocabulary builds up mood (<i>rotting texture of wallpaper</i> , <i>swirling</i>), questions increase suspense (<i>They can't be asleep can they?</i>), figurative language (<i>smell</i>
	like rotting eggs). 6–7 marks
Band E5	• Placing of content adapted, eg aspects of the room revealed gradually (<i>creaked open and a pair of</i>
Dana EJ	gleaming red eyes glared out).
	• Viewpoint well controlled and convincing, eg selection of detail to encourage reader to sympathise with Ali (<i>Ali gasped as a hand, stone cold, wrinkly and old, landed on his shoulder</i>).
	• Stylistic features fully support purpose and engage, eg alliteration (<i>spine-shivering sound</i>), patterning (<i>it was following sensing stalking him</i>).
	8 marks

PUNCTUATION & TEXT ORGANISATION

Ali stood silently, looking at the door. With a slow creaking sound, it opened. Taking a deep breath, Ali walked inside ...

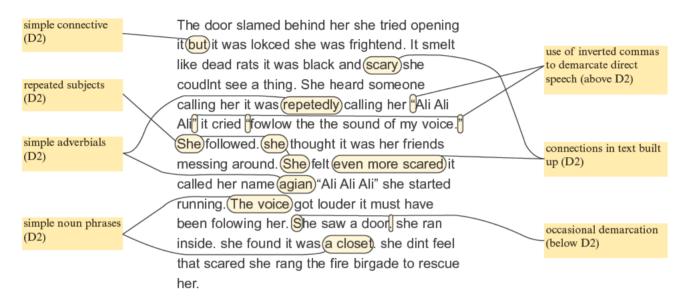
simple adverbials (D2)	When I went in the door close behind me.	
simple connectives (D2)	Inside the floor creak as I stept on the floor. We could smell this funney smell but then I heard this noise (it) soud like people talking.(it)	connection built up between sentences (D2)
	got louder and louder as the minits goes past. The water outside went drip drip	
repetition of subject and verbs (D2)	and drip. You could hear thunder cackerling outside. You can see cutain are turen so	
	you can see outside. The lamps look like	sentence demarcation
simple noun phrases (D2)	monsters that get bigger. I am so scary.[] went up (the stairs) As I went up it creacd. I	-(D2)
	diden't now it was the stairs I ran up. So that was it. I ran off out the door. That end of that.	

SENTENCE STRUCTURE, PUNCTUATION & TEXT ORGANISATION Summary Use of simple noun phrases, connectives and adverbials, together with repetitive subjects and verbs leads to Band D2. Some evidence of linkage between sentences and sufficient demarcation with capital letters and full stops confirm the mark.	 COMPOSITION & EFFECT Brief coverage of several aspects of the setting (funney smell, this noise, The water); emphasis on events in final sentences (E2). Character's viewpoint inconsistent (I am so scary So that was it, That end of that) (below E2). Some descriptive word choice (cackerling; look like monsters), although other vocabulary is general (floor, people, stairs) (E2).
	Summary Despite a focus on story events at the end, this simple opening shows evidence of descriptive form and uses some vocabulary to suggest a mysterious setting, justifying Band E2. Less uncertainty of character's viewpoint would be necessary for higher mark in band.
Band D2 – 2 marks	Band E2 – 2 marks

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

PUNCTUATION & TEXT ORGANISATION

Ali stood silently, looking at the door. With a slow creaking sound, it opened. Taking a deep breath, Ali walked inside ...



SENTENCE STRUCTURE, PUNCTUATION & TEXT ORGANISATION Summary Features such as repetitive sentence subjects, simple noun phrases and adverbials all provide evidence for Band D2. Although sentence demarcation with capital letters and full stops is limited, the use of inverted commas for speech (above D2) and some connection between sentences support the mark.	 COMPOSITION & EFFECT Content includes description of the voice (<i>repetedly calling, it cried, got louder</i>) within coverage of events (E2). Writing adopts Ali's perspective (<i>she coudInt see a thing, she thought it was her friends messing around</i>) (above E2). Word choice is mostly general (<i>voice, name</i>) with occasional attempts to interest (<i>slamed, smelt like dead rats</i>) (E2).
	Summary In this straightforward account of a character's experiences, some description is used within the event sequence to create mystery, suggesting award in Band E2. Although vocabulary is limited, the use of Ali's viewpoint supports the setting and merits the higher mark in the band.
Band D2 – 2 marks	Band E2 – 3 marks

PUNCTUATION & TEXT ORGANISATION

Ali stood silently, looking at the door. With a slow creaking sound, it opened. Taking a deep breath, Ali walked inside ...

	Ali looked around and it was pitch black. He put his arms out to fell the walls and everything else.	consistent sentence demarcation (D3)
	He walked forward and tripped over something.	
	Ali picked up the object The object was thin and	
	had a bigger, rounder bit at the end Ali felt it he	
	found a button. Ali pressed the button and a light	
expanded noun	came on the thing he had tripped over was a	
phrases (D3)	torch. Looking around Ali saw a basket filled with	commas to show divisions within the
\times	apples, another basket filled oranges and three /	sentence (D3)
adverbials (D3)	other baskets filled with bananas, peaches and	
	strawberrys. Ali)could smell lovely fresh fruit. He	
	heard a noise which sounded like come get your	ongoing reference maintains connections
	fruit your fresh and golden fruit) Ali turned around	in text (D3)
subordinate clauses	so that he was facing the door and just before he	
(D3)	could walk out)a hand went on (his sholder) and	inverted commas signal
	said you shouldent be hear.	speech (D3)

SENTENCE STRUCTURE, **PUNCTUATION &** TEXT ORGANISATION

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Summary

Subordination, expansion of noun phrases and adverbials indicate Band D3. The mark is confirmed by use of commas to support developed sentences, mainly secure demarcation, inverted commas and references that maintain links in the text.

Band D3 - 3 marks

COMPOSITION & EFFECT Detail contributes to mystery (thin and had a bigger, rounder bit

- at the end); coverage includes appeal to different senses (Ali could smell, He heard a noise) (E3).
- Ali's point of view is established (Ali felt it) and maintained . throughout the piece (a hand went on his sholder) (E3). Some choices suggest a magical setting (filled with apples, golden
- fruit) (E3), although elsewhere vocabulary is less descriptive (the walls).

Summary

Use of detail, balanced content coverage and maintenance of Ali's viewpoint create a mysterious story opening and give evidence for Band E3. Further descriptive word choice to increase the sense of mystery would be necessary for higher mark in band.

Band E3 – 4 marks

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

PUNCTUATION & TEXT ORGANISATION

Ali stood silently, looking at the door. With a slow creaking sound, it opened. Taking a deep breath, Ali walked inside ...

expanded noun phrases (D3)	It was very dark but Ali could make out (a box in the corne).(With (the little bit of light)	
	shining from under the door she decided to	secure sentence demarcation (D3)
	walk over to the box. The light stopped	
	shining and the smell was her only guidence	opportunities to use
variation in subjects (D3)	-(The room)smelt musty and old.(She)felt the	commas to support
(22)	wall and felt dust all over her hands.)	divisions in developed
/	All in a moment) a light came on. Ali could see	sentences ignored (below D3)
	that the room was like an attic but in the dark	
adverbials (D3)	it looked like a dungon. Ali took little stept	
	(to frightend to move and to touch things).	text organised around idea of character moving
	The floorboards began to creak. Then there	towards the box (above
subordination (D3)	was a sweet smell leading her to the box in	D3)
	the corner - which she had noticed earlier	

SENTENCE STRUCTURE, PUNCTUATION & TEXT ORGANISATION Summary	 COMPOSITION & EFFECT Different aspects of room presented as Ali moves towards box; characterisation adds detail (<i>to frightend to move and to touch things</i>) (E3). Ali's point of view is maintained (<i>smell was her only guidence</i>, for the set of the
Varied sentence subjects, expanded noun phrases, adverbials and subordination give sentence structure evidence for Band D3.	 <i>felt dust all over her hands</i>) (E3). Word choices support descriptive purpose (<i>musty</i>, <i>dungon</i>, <i>creak</i>) (E3).
Although there are no commas, secure demarcation and development of text around a main idea (above D3) confirm the mark.	Through careful vocabulary choice and detailed description of Ali's reactions, this story opening presents a mysterious setting and merits the higher mark in Band E3. Further adaptation (for example, some detail about the box to build suspense) would be necessary for award in higher band.
Band D3 – 3 marks	Band E3–5 marks

PUNCTUATION & TEXT ORGANISATION

	Ali stood silently, looking at the door. With a slow creaking sound, it opened. Taking a deep breath, Ali walked inside
	It was pitch black. Ali could not see a thing, vet she could find her way around easily. Had she been here before? Something definatly seemed familiar about this place. Ali could just smell the scent of the rotting, decaying rocks
economically (D4)	which built up the four walls around her. How old was this place? Surely a long period of time, as Ali could tell from the material the entrance door was made of and the smell. Was someone in the room?
short, simple sentence for effect (D4)	Ali was beginning to be unsure of this place. She heard a drip, drip, drip, drip. What was it? A leaking pipe? It was a mystery. She heard footsteps creeping around. Who was that?
	She could taste the sawdust from the air flying around into her mouth as she walked around. Why was there sawdust here? The splinters in the other doors scratched at Alis skin. This was not a good experience.
	Who was in the room? Why were they in the room? Why did they open the door to Ali?
SENTENCE STRUCTURE, PUNCTUATION & TEXT ORGANISATION Summary	 COMPOSITION & EFFECT Description suggests setting for a realistic mystery story (sawdust from the air, splinters in the other doors) (E4). Control of viewpoint shown through Ali's changing reactions to setting (find her way around easily, beginning to be unsure of this place, not a good experience) (E4).
Evidence of simple sentences for effect and longer, complex constructions, a range of accurate punctuation and	• Some stylistic choice supports adaptation (<i>rotting, decaying</i> <i>rocks</i>) (E4), although questions for suspense are overused (below E4).
references to support organisation justify the award of the top mark – Band D4.	Summary Descriptive detail, used convincingly to portray a character's response to a mysterious setting, gives evidence for Band E4. However, more selective use of questions for stylistic effect would be necessary for the award of the higher mark in the band.
Band D4 – 4 marks	Band E4 – 6 marks

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

PUNCTUATION & TEXT ORGANISATION

Ali stood silently, looking at the door. With a slow creaking sound, it opened. Taking a deep breath, Ali walked inside ...

varied connectives (D4)	The door slammed shut behind Ali. He coughed as he inhaled the dry, stale air that was inside this reference to Ali's reference to Ali's
	tunnel? Ali couldn't see 5 feet in front of himself. He
	began to walk, with no idea where he was going,
	down the tunnel. Soon Ali came to a flight of stone
	steps. The tunnel seemed to drop down into a strange
	green light. Ali began to descend)into the darkness.
	He shut his eyes as he went down the steps. Suddenly, / range of punctuation:
	the smell of rotten fish hit Ali right in his face, which / omission apostrophe
	caused him to walk back Ali slowly opend his eves
	and to his amazement gasped. (Right in front of him),
	was an underground cave of monumental size. (A river)
expansion for economical	
expression (D4)	slowly gurgled below him, that led to a giant stone
• • • •	structure which towered above Ali.) The sound of water
	dripping scared Ali.
short sentence for variation and effect	-(He looked across the cave.)There was something
(D4)	strange on the floor but what?
SENTENCE	COMPOSITION & EFFECT
STRUCTURE,	COMPOSITION & EFFECT
PUNCTUATION &	Visual detail placed to give impact to final description
TEXT ORGANISATION	(underground cave of monumental size, giant stone structure) (E5).
Summary	• Reader shares Ali's restricted viewpoint (<i>shut his eyes, the smell of rotten fish hit Ali</i>) and sense of uncertainty (<i>something strange on</i>
Summary	the floor but what?) (E5).
Inclusion of varied	 Precise, descriptive vocabulary consistently supports creation of
connectives within	mysterious world (inhaled, gurgled, towered) (E5).
developed sentences, expansion for economy	Summary
and a simple sentence for	
effect lead to Band D4.	In this vivid description, the writer develops character viewpoint to
Evidence of a range of punctuation and clear	engage the reader and combines this with detail selected to appeal to the senses. This effective presentation of a mysterious opening leaves
organisation of ideas	unanswered questions in the reader's mind and merits the award of
confirm the mark.	the top mark (Band E5).
Band D4 – 4 marks	Band E5 – 8 marks
Dunu D + - + murko	During Lis – 6 marks

The spelling test

The words omitted from the pupils' spelling test are those printed in bold in the version below.

Reilly	
The cat-flap clicked upward, letting in a sharp draught of cold air. Framed within the opening appeared a black face with a white nose and chin, wide yellow eyes and	He looked at the warm glow of the gas fire, at the armchair and at the clean white coats of the two <u>females</u> . This was a place where a cat could be comfortable, no
a set of curving white whiskers . The face stayed where it was; the eyes surveyed the room.	doubt about that. He was ravenously hungry. He came wholly into the room and approached the saucer cautiously
Bella, lying relaxed and sleepy in the armchair by the kitchen fire, turned her head at the sound. She jumped down from the chair and stood rigid , ready to	Bella circled round him, her fur bristling .
see off the, The stranger returned stare for stare. His glance had taken in	Before long Miss Betty Braithwaite's <u>sensible</u> medium- <u>height</u> heels could be heard clop-clopping along the hall <u>corridor</u> . The
the two saucers of cat-food, one still scattered with untouched scraps, and the blue bowl crusted with a white ring where milk had stood for some time, left by cats	footsteps came nearer, the door-handle turned and she entered, a small woman with thick hair, once chestnut, now the colour of faded string, pinned off her face and neck.
who had had more than enough already.	As the door opened, his proud tail drooped, his ears went back in fear and he cowered low to the floor. "It's all right, puss," she said. "I won't hurt you." He straightened , reassured by the softness of her
	voice , and looked up into her face.

1.	sharp	11.	ravenously
2.	whiskers	12.	approached
3.	surveyed	13.	cautiously
4.	lying	14.	bristling
5.	rigid	15.	sensible
6.	intruder	16.	height
7.	scattered	17.	corridor
8.	enough	18.	proud
9.	females	19.	straightened
10.	doubt	20.	voice

Quick reference mark scheme for the spelling test

Scoring spelling

Markers will complete the total mark box, calculate the spelling mark, and enter this in the box on the cover of the shorter writing task and spelling test booklet.

Number of correct words	Spelling test mark		
0	0		
1–3	1		
4–6	2		
7–9	3		
10–12	4		
13–15	5		
16–18	6		
19–20	7		



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