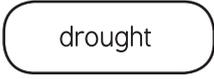


English

KS2

2016

Year 4 Reading Assessment Marking Scheme

question	answer	marks	notes
1.	What is 'Extreme Weather'? Circle one.		
	really bad or unusual weather	1	Content domain: 2b—retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for answer as indicated.
2.	What are meteorologists often called? Find and copy the exact words.		
	'weather forecasters'	1	Content domain: 2b—retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for answer as indicated.
3.	Draw lines to match the labels to the correct image.		
	       	1	Content domain: 2b—retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for all 4 lines drawn as shown.
4.	Which weather type can be made worse by where and how people choose to live?		
	'flooding'	1	Content domain: 2b—retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for 'flooding'.
5.	Which weather type can produce winds of close to 300 miles per hour?		
	'tornadoes'	1	Content domain: 2b—retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for 'tornadoes'.

6.	What is the name given to the rotating storms that occur in the Pacific Ocean? Circle one.		
	typhoons	1	Content domain: 2b—retrieve and record information/ identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for answer as indicated.
7.	Why do people need to be made aware of the dangers of floodwaters? Find and copy one reason.		
	'Floodwaters can disguise danger' 'Floodwaters can contain bugs that cause serious illnesses'	1	Content domain: 2b—retrieve and record information/ identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for one answer as listed.
8.	'Minor droughts in the UK happen during long, hot summers but don't last long.' Which word could have been used instead of 'minor' in this sentence? Circle one.		
	insignificant	1	Content Domain: 2a—give /explain the meaning of words in context. Award 1 mark each for answers as shown, up to a maximum of two marks.
9.	Why might you be more used to extreme weather if you live in North America? Using the text, give two reasons for your answer.		
	Because extreme snow is common in (northern regions of) North America. Because tornadoes can occur frequently in parts of North America ('Tornado Alley'). Because hurricanes occur in the Atlantic and can affect the land nearby, which includes North America.	up to 2 marks	Content domain: 2d—make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text Award 1 mark for each answer, up to a maximum of 2 marks.
10.	What is the name given to the area of North America where tornadoes occur frequently?		
	tornado alley	1	Content domain: 2b—retrieve and record information/ identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for answer as indicated..
11.	What might happen if several hours of severe rain follows weeks of steady rain?		
	Relate to flooding occurring in this situation due the ground already being saturated with water.	1	Content domain: 2e—predict what might happen from details stated and implied Award 1 mark for answers relating to flooding occurring in this situation due the ground already being saturated with water.

12.	What might happen if you drive into floodwaters? Tick all correct options.		
	<p>Correct answers:</p> <p>Your car will be difficult to steer</p> <p>You might get trapped in your car</p> <p>Your car could float away in deep water</p>	up to 2 marks	<p>Content domain: 2e—predict what might happen from details stated and implied</p> <p>Award 2 marks for all three correct answer, or 1 mark for two correct answers.</p>
13.	What is the name for a meteorologist who tells us via television or radio what the weather is going to be like?		
	'broadcast meteorologist'	1	<p>Content domain: 2b—retrieve and record information/ identify key details from fiction and non-fiction</p> <p>Award 1 mark for 'broadcast meteorologist'.</p>
14.	What impact does extreme weather have on people's lives? Using examples from the text, give at least three ways in which an extreme weather event affects life on Earth.		
	<p>devastating destruction</p> <p>loss of buildings, roads, homes, lives</p> <p>drought - shrivelled crops and starvation, dust storms (black blizzards)</p> <p>flooding – loss of life, illness (dirty water)</p> <p>blizzards – trapped people in trains and cars, disruption to travel and business</p> <p>tornadoes – cause widespread devastation</p> <p>hurricanes/typhoons/cyclones – extreme flooding</p>	up to 3 marks	<p>Content domain: 2c– summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each full, logical answer (which reference the text) from the list, up to a maximum of 3 marks.</p>
		Total 18	

question	answer	marks	notes
15.	Is the poem about going on holiday or climbing trees? Circle one.		
	climbing trees	1	Content domain: 2b–retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for answer as indicated.
16.	16. Find and copy two things that can be seen from the cherry tree.		
	next door’s garden flowers pleasant places...never seen before the dimpling river the dusty roads people tramping into town	up to 2 marks	Content domain: 2b–retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for each answer from the list opposite, up to a maximum of 2 marks .
17.	Which word means the same as ‘adorned’ (line 6)? Circle one.		
	decorated	1	Content domain: 2a–give /explain the meaning of words in context Award 1 mark for answer as indicated.
18.	Look at the first verse. Find and copy the words which show what the child did while he ‘looked abroad on foreign lands’.		
	‘held the trunk with both my hands.’	1	Content domain: 2b–retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for for ‘held the trunk with both my hands.’
19.	Look at Verse 3. Give two ways in which the author shows that the weather is fine and dry.		
	1. The river reflects the blue of the sky 2. The roads are dusty	up to 2 marks	Content domain: 2d– make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text Award 1 mark for each answer as indicated up to a maximum of 2 marks .

20.	Draw a line to match each word to its meaning.		
	foreign - strange, unfamiliar pleasant - enjoyable, pleasing dine - eat, feed	1	Content domain: 2a– give /explain the meaning of words in context Award 1 mark for all lines drawn as indicated.
21.	Why does the child wish for a higher tree?		
	Refer to the child's wish to see further away.	1	Content domain: 2d–make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text Award 1 mark for answers referring to the child's wish to see further away.
22.	Why do you think the author uses the word 'foreign' to describe what the child could see from the cherry tree?		
	the meaning of foreign (distant, strange, unfamiliar) that what could be seen beyond the garden fence had never been seen before by the child, so was 'foreign' to him/her.	up to 2 marks	Content domain: 2g–identify / explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases Award 2 marks for answers which reference both points.
23.	Look at verses 4 and 5. How does the author indicate that the child is beginning to day-dream and imagine? Give examples from the text to support your answer.		
	the use of the word 'if' the child wishing that they could see further away than is practically possible the wish to see 'to where the grown up river slips into the sea among the ships' the references to 'fairy land', 'all the playthings (that) come alive'	up to 3 marks	Content domain reference 2d–make inferences from the text /explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text Award 1 mark for answers which refer to to given points, up to 3 marks .
		Total 14	

question	answer	marks	notes
24.	At the beginning of the story, Sara is		
	in London	1	Content domain: 2b—retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for answer as indicated.
25.	Who is she with?		
	her father	1	Content domain: 2b—retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for answer as indicated.
26.	Order these events as they happen in the story. Number them 1, 2, 3, 4.		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sara leaves India. 2. Sara and her father arrive at 'the place'. 3. Sara sees the brass plate outside the house. 4. Sara's father lifts her out of the cab. 	1	Content domain: 2b—retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for answers as indicated.
27.	Find and copy the sentence that tells us about Sara's mother.		
	'Her mother had died when she was born, so she had never known or missed her.'	1	Content domain: 2b—retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for 'Her mother had died when she was born, so she had never known or missed her.'
28.	'Principally, she was thinking of what a queer thing it was.....' What does the word ' principally ' mean in this sentence? Circle one.		
	mainly	1	Content domain: 2a—give/explain the meaning of words in context. Award 1 mark for answer as indicated.

29.	How does Sara's father feel about arriving at the school?		
	Indicate that he felt sad.	1	<p>Content domain: 2d—make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text</p> <p>Award 1 mark for answers indicating that he felt sad.</p>
30.	Look at the paragraph beginning ' <i>During her short life only one thing had troubled her....</i> ' Find and copy the word in this paragraph which means 'weather'.		
	'climate'	1	<p>Content domain: 2a—give /explain the meaning of words in context.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for 'climate'.</p>
31.	What will Sara do once her time at the school is over?		
	Reference going back to India and/or going back to 'take care of Papa'.	1	<p>Content Domain: 2b—retrieve and record information/ identify key details from fiction and non-fiction</p> <p>Award 1 mark for answers which reference going back to India and/or going back to 'take care of Papa'.</p>
32.	How will Sara's life be different once she is left at the school? Give at least two examples using the text to support your answer.		
	<p>Sara will be living in London instead of India.</p> <p>Sara will not be living with her father any more.</p> <p>Sara will be living in a cooler climate better-suited to children.</p> <p>Sara will only be able to contact her father via letter.</p> <p>Sara will be living with lots of other girls.</p>	up to 2 marks	<p>Content Domain: 2h—make comparisons within the text</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each answer up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p>
33.	Where will Sara's father live while she is at school?		
	Indicating that he will be living back in India.	1	<p>Content Domain: 2d—make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text</p> <p>Award 1 mark for answers indicating that he will be living back in India.</p>

34.	Give two ways in which we know that Sara was feeling nervous and unsure as they approached the school.		
	<p>Sara spoke in 'a low mysterious voice which was almost a whisper'.</p> <p>Sara cuddled close to her father.</p> <p>During her life Sara had been troubled by knowing that she would go to 'the place' someday.</p> <p>She is troubled by the thought that her father cannot stay with her.</p>	up to 2 marks	<p>Content Domain: 2d—make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text</p> <p>Award 1 mark each, up to a maximum of 2 marks, for the answer as indicated.</p>
35.	What do we know about the character of Sara from the details given in the text? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.		
	<p>Sara is 'an odd-looking little girl' with 'old-fashioned thoughtfulness in her big eyes'.</p> <p>She was 'always dreaming and thinking odd things'.</p> <p>She always knew she would be going to 'the place'.</p> <p>She has a father but no mother.</p> <p>She is very fond of her father.</p> <p>She grew up in India in a beautiful bungalow with many servants.</p> <p>She is rich.</p> <p>She was quite interested in traveling to London but was worried about being parted from her father.</p>	up to 2 marks	<p>Content Domain: 2b—retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each answer giving reference to below, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p>
36.	Sara's life in India and her new life in London are very different. How does the author show that Sara does not yet feel positive about the changes in her life?		
	<p>the dark winter's day in London, heavy with yellow fog, in comparison to the sun and heat in India</p> <p>'driving in a strange vehicle through strange streets where the day was as dark as the night'</p> <p>that Sara is quiet and thoughtful and cuddles into her father</p> <p>the description of the house being 'big' and 'dull'</p>	up to 3 marks	<p>Content Domain: 2f—identify / explain how information / narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole.</p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for extended written answers which make accurate reference to the points given.</p>
		Total 18	