

National Numeracy Tests

PROCEDURAL

7EP16MS

Markscheme



139122



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Markscheme

General marking rules

It is essential that you apply this markscheme, the marking guidance and the general marking rules given below to your own marking, in order for the standardised scores to be valid.

- Incorrect or unacceptable answers are given a mark of 0. No half marks are awarded.
- At the end of each double-page spread of marking, record the total number of marks in the 'total' box in the bottom right-hand corner. Check that the mark recorded does not exceed the maximum number of marks available.
- Once the marking has been completed, add up the total number of marks awarded. This is the total score and should be recorded on the cover of the test booklet and input onto the relevant mark sheet on the school's management information system, together with the details and date of the test taken.
- This data should then be submitted as part of the Welsh National Tests Data Collection (WNTDC). Further details are available from the *National Reading and Numeracy Tests – Test administration handbook 2016* on the Learning Wales website and in *Welsh National Tests Data Collection and reporting arrangements 2015/16* available on the Welsh Government website.
- Markers should record their initials on the cover of the test booklet to assist quality assurance.

Marking the modified tests

For learners using the modified large print or Braille test materials, some questions have been adapted or replaced. When marking a modified large print or Braille test, please use this markscheme alongside the adapted markscheme which is included in the *Notes for teachers* that accompany the modified tests.

Marking guidance

It is important that the tests are marked accurately. The questions and answers below help to develop a common understanding of how to mark fairly and consistently.

Must learners use the answer boxes?

Provided there is no ambiguity, learners can respond anywhere on the page. If there is more than one answer, the one in the answer box must be marked, even if incorrect. However, if the incorrect answer is clearly because of a transcription error (e.g. 65 has been copied as 56), mark the answer shown in the working.

Does it matter if the learner writes the answer differently from that shown in the markscheme?

Numerically equivalent answers (e.g. eight for 8, or two-quarters or 0.5 for half) should be marked as correct unless the markscheme states otherwise.

How should I mark answers involving money?

Money can be shown in pounds or pence, but a missing zero, e.g. £4.7, should be marked as incorrect unless the markscheme states otherwise.

How should I mark answers involving time?

In the real world, specific times are shown in a multiplicity of ways so accept, for example, 02:30, 2.30, half past 2, etc. Do not accept 2.3 as this is ambiguous. The same principle should be used for marking time intervals, e.g. for two and a half hours accept 2.5 but not 2.5pm.

What if the method is wrong but the answer is correct?

Unless the markscheme states otherwise, correct responses should be marked as correct even if the working is incorrect as learners may have started again without showing their revised approach.

What if the learner has shown understanding but has misread information in the question?

For a two (or more) mark item, if an incorrect answer arises from misreading information given in the question and the question has not become easier as a result, then deduct one mark only. For example, if the two-mark question is 86×67 and the learner records 96×67 then gives the answer 6432, one mark should be given. In a one-mark question, no marks can be given.

What should I do about crossed-out work?

Working which has been crossed-out and not replaced can be marked if it is still legible.

What is the difference between a numerical error and a conceptual error?

A numerical error is one in which a slip is made, e.g. within 86×67 the learner works out $6 \times 7 = 54$ within an otherwise correct response. A conceptual error is a more serious misunderstanding for which no method marks are available, e.g. if 86×60 is recorded as 516 rather than 5160

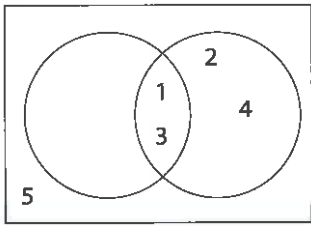
What if learners use a method that is not shown within the markscheme?

There can be a wide range of approaches to a question (e.g. long multiplication) and any correct method, however idiosyncratic, is acceptable.

In one-mark questions, the mark should be given for the correct answer, whatever the method used.

In two-mark questions, the correct answer should be given two marks, whatever the method used, unless the markscheme states otherwise. Most two-mark questions give one mark if the answer is incorrect but the learner shows a correct method: a correct method is one that would lead to a correct answer if there were no numerical errors.

7EP16 Procedural test: Markscheme

Q	Marks	Answer	Comments
1i	1m	63	
1ii	1m	6	
2	1m	12%	
3	1m	£2.59	
4	1m	7	
5	2m		All five correct for 2m
	Or 1m	Any three or four correct	
6	1m	250000	
7i	1m	33	
7ii	1m	29	
8i	1m	36cm	
8ii	1m	45cm ²	
9	1m	$\frac{4}{5}$	Do not accept equivalent fractions or decimals
10	1m	115°	Accept 114.5 to 115.5 inclusive
11	1m	1 : 2	Accept $\frac{1}{2} : 1$ or 0.5 : 1 but do not accept other equivalent ratios
12	1m	21	

Q	Marks	Answer	Comments
13	1m	22.62kg	Accept 22.6kg but not 23kg
14i	1m	60	
14ii	1m	30	
15	1m	5.02	
16	1m	6	Accept -6
17	1m	0.33	Do not accept 0.3 or 0.333, etc. or equivalent fractions
18	2m	$2\frac{1}{2}$ hours or equivalent	
	Or 1m	Shows $12\frac{1}{2}$ Or Incorrect answer, but shows a method that would lead to $2\frac{1}{2}$ if calculated correctly, with not more than one numerical error	Example of a correct method: $1\frac{1}{4} + 1\frac{3}{4} + 3 + 3\frac{1}{4} + 3\frac{1}{4} = 14\frac{1}{2}$ (error), $14\frac{1}{2} \div 5 = 2.9$
19i	1m	0.1	Accept equivalent fractions and decimals, e.g. $\frac{1}{10}$
19ii	1m	50	
20	1m	£2.60	
21	1m	0.13, 0.3, 32%, $\frac{1}{3}$	All four in correct order for the mark Accept equivalent values, e.g. 0.33 for $\frac{1}{3}$
22	1m	80m	
23	2m	23	
	Or 1m	96 shown or implied by the correct carry figure within their working Or Divides by numbers that multiply to 32, with not more than one numerical error	Example for 1m: 73^96 Example for 1m: $736 \div 4 = 184$, $184 \div 4 = 56$ (error), $56 \div 2 = 28$

Q	Marks	Answer	Comments
24	2m	9cm	
	Or 1m	Shows $4\frac{1}{2}$ or equivalent Or Incorrect answer, but shows a method that would lead to 9cm if calculated correctly, with not more than one numerical error	Example of a correct method: $108 \div 12$
25	2m	16 children	
	Or 1m	Shows 20 Or Incorrect answer, but shows a method that would lead to 16 children if calculated correctly, with not more than one numerical error	Example of a correct method: $80 \div 4 = 16$ (error) $16 \div 5 = 3.2$ $3.2 \times 4 = 12.8$ Answer 13 (must be rounded to the nearest integer)

