

aqa mark scheme may 2013 bl2hp Manual

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If you are preparing for the AQA BL2HP (Biology Level 2 Higher Paper) exam from May 2013, understanding the mark scheme is essential for effective revision and exam success. The mark scheme provides detailed guidance on how marks are awarded for each question, highlighting the key points that examiners look for in student responses. This article offers an in-depth analysis of the AQA May 2013 BL2HP mark scheme, breaking down the assessment criteria, common question types, and tips for maximizing your score.

Understanding the AQA Mark Scheme for May 2013 BL2HP

The mark scheme serves as a blueprint for examiners to allocate marks fairly and consistently. It clarifies what constitutes a correct answer, what partial credit can be awarded, and common misconceptions to avoid. For students, familiarizing yourself with the mark scheme can help you:

- Identify key points required in answers
- Understand how marks are allocated across different question parts
- Develop exam techniques aligned with examiner expectations
- Practice effectively by marking sample responses

The May 2013 BL2HP paper covers a range of biology topics, including cell biology, enzymes, genetics, and ecosystems. The mark scheme for this paper is structured to reflect the question types, from short-answer questions to longer, developed responses.

Major Sections Covered in the Mark Scheme

The mark scheme is generally divided into sections based on the question paper's structure and topics. For May 2013 BL2HP, the main sections include:

1. Cell Biology (Questions 1?4)

2. Enzymes (Questions 5?7)

3. Genetics (Questions 8?10)

4. Ecosystems and Environment (Questions 11?13)

Each section has specific assessment criteria, highlighting the expected content and the level of detail needed for full marks.

Detailed Breakdown of Question Types and Marking Points

1. Short-Answer Questions

These questions typically test recall and understanding. The mark scheme emphasizes:

- Providing concise, accurate responses
- Including key terminology
- Answering all parts of the question

Example:

Question: Describe how enzymes catalyse biochemical reactions.

Mark scheme points:

- Enzymes are biological catalysts
- They lower the activation energy of reactions
- They have active sites that specific substrates bind to
- The substrate is converted into products more rapidly

2. Data Interpretation and Graph Questions

These involve analyzing tables, graphs, or experimental data.

Marking tips:

- Correctly interpret the data before drawing conclusions
- Use data to support answers explicitly
- Avoid overgeneralization

Sample mark scheme point:

- Accurate description of trends shown in the graph (e.g., "the rate of enzyme activity increases

with temperature up to a point, then decreases")

- Referencing specific data points or values

3. Extended Responses and Explanation Questions

In these questions, students need to develop their answers with reasoning and detailed explanations.

Mark scheme guidance:

- Award marks for each valid point made
- Full marks often require multiple points, including explanations of processes and reasoning

Example:

Question: Explain why enzymes have an optimal temperature.

Mark scheme points:

- Enzyme activity increases with temperature due to increased kinetic energy
- Beyond the optimal temperature, enzymes denature, losing their active site shape
- Denaturation reduces enzyme activity, decreasing reaction rate

Common Marking Points for Key Topics

Understanding the core points that examiners look for can help refine your answers.

Cell Biology

- Differences between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells
- Function of cell organelles (nucleus, mitochondria, chloroplasts, etc.)
- Importance of cell membrane and selectively permeable nature

Enzymes

- Enzymes as biological catalysts
- Active site specificity

- Effects of temperature and pH on enzyme activity
- Enzyme denaturation

Genetics

- DNA structure and replication
- Genotype vs phenotype
- Inheritance patterns (dominant/recessive traits)
- Mutations and their effects

Ecosystems and Environment

- Food chains and webs
- Energy flow and efficiency
- Factors affecting populations
- Human impact and conservation

Tips for Using the Mark Scheme Effectively

To maximize your exam performance, consider the following strategies:

- **Practice with past papers:** Use the May 2013 BL2HP paper alongside the official mark scheme to evaluate your answers.
- **Mark your own work:** Apply the mark scheme to see where your response aligns or falls short, identifying areas for improvement.
- **Learn examiner language:** Use terminology and phrasing similar to that in the mark scheme to ensure clarity and precision.
- **Focus on command words:** Pay attention to words like "describe," "explain," or "compare," and tailor your answers accordingly.
- **Provide detailed responses:** For extended questions, develop your points thoroughly, including explanations and examples where appropriate.

Common Mistakes to Avoid When Using the Mark Scheme

Being aware of typical pitfalls can help you steer clear of losing easy marks:

- Providing vague or incomplete answers that lack key points

- Failing to justify or explain responses fully, especially in extended questions
- Ignoring specific data or details required by the question
- Using incorrect terminology or failing to define key concepts
- Overlooking multiple parts of multi-part questions

Conclusion

Understanding the AQA mark scheme for May 2013 BL2HP is a vital part of effective exam preparation. It helps you recognize what examiners are looking for, guides your revision, and improves your exam technique. By familiarizing yourself with the detailed marking criteria, practicing past papers, and applying strategic answer techniques, you can boost your confidence and performance on exam day. Remember, thorough preparation aligned with the mark scheme is the key to achieving your best possible grade.

If you need access to the official mark scheme document or further practice resources, consider visiting the AQA website or consulting your teacher for additional guidance.

AQA Mark Scheme May 2013 BL2HP: An In-Depth Expert Review

Introduction to the AQA Mark Scheme May 2013 BL2HP

When exploring the landscape of GCSE and A-level assessments, the accuracy and clarity of mark schemes are pivotal for both educators and students. The AQA Mark Scheme May 2013 BL2HP stands out as a significant example, providing detailed guidance for examiners to ensure consistent and fair grading of students' work. In this review, we delve into the core components, structure, and pedagogical implications of this specific mark scheme, offering insights into its design, strengths, and potential areas for improvement.

Understanding the Context and Purpose of the Mark Scheme

What is the AQA Mark Scheme?

The AQA (Assessment and Qualifications Alliance) is one of the UK's leading examination boards, responsible for setting and marking assessments across a variety of subjects. The mark scheme functions as a comprehensive guide that outlines how examiners should allocate marks based on students' responses. It ensures uniformity, objectivity, and transparency in marking, which is essential for maintaining the credibility of the qualification.

Specific Focus: May 2013 BL2HP

The designation BL2HP refers to a particular exam paper?likely a Biology paper, given the coding

conventions (though precise subject details depend on the specific syllabus). The May 2013 session provides a snapshot of the assessment at that time, with the mark scheme tailored to the questions posed, the expected depth of knowledge, and the assessment criteria.

Structural Overview of the Mark Scheme

Organization and Layout

The mark scheme is typically organized into sections corresponding to each question or part of a question. For the BL2HP paper, it likely includes:

- Question number and part identifiers (e.g., 1a, 1b, 2a)
- Mark allocation for each part
- Indicative content: Key points or expected answers
- Level descriptors (for longer responses)
- Assessment notes: Clarifications, common misconceptions, and specific marking instructions

This structured approach facilitates examiners in applying consistent standards and aids students in understanding what is required for full marks.

Key Components of the Mark Scheme

The mark scheme incorporates several critical elements:

- Content accuracy: Correctness of scientific facts and concepts
- Answer scope: Breadth and depth of responses
- Application of knowledge: Ability to interpret data, graphs, or experimental results
- Methodology and practical skills: For questions involving experiments
- Use of terminology: Precision in scientific language
- Structured reasoning: Logical progression in longer answers

Detailed Breakdown of the Marking Criteria

Question-Specific Breakdown

Each question on the BL2HP paper is accompanied by tailored marking instructions. For example:

- Short-answer questions (e.g., define, describe): Marked for key points, with partial marks

awarded for partially correct responses.

- Data interpretation questions: Marked based on correct analysis, identification of trends, or drawing conclusions.
- Extended responses (essay-style): Marked using levels or bands, considering the quality of reasoning, coherence, and scientific accuracy.

Common Marking Guidelines

- Accuracy first: Correct scientific knowledge takes precedence.
- Application and explanation: Explanations enhance marks; mere statements often score fewer points.
- Use of scientific terminology: Proper use of terms such as "osmosis," "enzyme," or "photosynthesis" is encouraged.
- Method marks: For practical questions, marks are awarded for correct procedures, calculations, and analysis.

Highlights of the May 2013 BL2HP Mark Scheme

Explicit Criteria for Full and Partial Marks

The scheme clearly delineates what constitutes a complete answer versus a partial one. For example:

- In a question asking to describe the process of bacterial reproduction, full marks require mentioning binary fission, DNA replication, and cell division, whereas partial marks might be awarded for only one or two of these points.

Use of Model Answers and Exemplars

The mark scheme often includes exemplar responses to illustrate what qualifies for specific marks. These serve as benchmarks for examiners and provide transparency for students.

Addressing Common Mistakes and Misconceptions

By highlighting typical errors?such as confusing osmosis with diffusion?the scheme guides examiners to award marks appropriately and helps in maintaining marking consistency.

Pedagogical Implications and Practical Use

For Educators

- Alignment with teaching goals: The detailed criteria help teachers tailor their lessons to meet assessment standards.
- Preparation of students: Understanding the mark scheme allows students to focus on key concepts and common question patterns.
- Consistency in marking: The scheme ensures that different examiners apply the same standards, reducing variability.

For Students

- Guidance on answer quality: The criteria clarify what is needed for full marks.
- Self-assessment: Students can use exemplar answers to evaluate their responses.
- Exam technique: Recognizing how marks are allocated encourages strategic answering?prioritizing points that secure maximum marks.

Strengths of the AQA Mark Scheme May 2013 BL2HP

- Clarity and detail: The explicit marking criteria help both examiners and students understand expectations.
- Consistency: Clear guidelines reduce subjective judgment, promoting fairness.
- Diagnostic value: The scheme highlights common misconceptions, informing teaching interventions.
- Flexibility: Use of levels and exemplar responses accommodates varied student abilities and answer styles.

Potential Areas for Improvement

- Complexity for less experienced examiners: The detailed criteria may require significant training.
- Over-reliance on terminology: Students might focus excessively on jargon rather than understanding.
- Evolving syllabus: As curricula change, mark schemes need regular updates to remain relevant.
- Accessibility for students: Simplified summaries or guidance documents could aid student understanding of marking priorities.

Conclusion: The Value of the AQA Mark Scheme May 2013 BL2HP

The AQA Mark Scheme May 2013 BL2HP exemplifies a thorough, well-structured approach to assessment guidance. Its detailed criteria promote fairness and consistency in grading, providing clarity for examiners and transparency for students. While complex, its design ensures that assessments are aligned with curriculum goals and that student performance is measured accurately and objectively.

For educators, it serves as a vital tool in curriculum planning and student assessment, while for students, it offers a roadmap to understand what is expected for top marks. As assessment standards evolve, continued refinement of such mark schemes will be essential to maintain their effectiveness, but the May 2013 BL2HP scheme remains a commendable benchmark in examination assessment practice.

In summary, the AQA Mark Scheme May 2013 BL2HP is more than just a grading guide; it is a pedagogical instrument that underpins the integrity of the examination process, ensuring that fairness, clarity, and educational value are upheld.

QuestionAnswer What are the key components of the AQA Mark Scheme for May 2013 BL2HP? The key components include assessment criteria for each question, marking band descriptors, specific point allocations, and guidance on the expected depth of answers to ensure consistent grading across responses. How can students effectively use the AQA Mark Scheme for May 2013 BL2HP to improve their exam performance? Students should familiarize themselves with the mark scheme to understand what examiners are looking for, practice past papers, and use the scheme to self-assess answers, focusing on meeting specific criteria and achieving full marks where possible. What are common mistakes students make when referencing the AQA Mark Scheme for May 2013 BL2HP? Common mistakes include misinterpreting marking criteria, providing vague or incomplete answers, failing to address all parts of a question, and neglecting to include specific terminology or detailed explanations required by the mark scheme. How does the May 2013 AQA Mark Scheme for BL2HP differ from other years or subjects? The May 2013 mark scheme for BL2HP reflects the specific content and assessment objectives of that year's exam, with unique question requirements and marking criteria tailored to the syllabus at that time, which may differ from other years or subjects in structure, focus, and detail. Where can students access the official AQA Mark Scheme for May 2013 BL2HP? Students can access the official AQA Mark Scheme for May 2013 BL2HP through the AQA website, their school's exam resources, or authorized revision guides that include past paper mark schemes and examiner reports.

Related keywords: AQA, mark scheme, May 2013, BL2HP, biology, exam answers, grading criteria, student responses, exam paper, assessment guide

Ks1 Sats Mark Scheme 2007

ks1 sats mark scheme 2007: A Comprehensive Guide for Educators and Parents

Understanding the **KS1 SATs mark scheme 2007** is essential for educators, parents, and students involved in the Key Stage 1 assessments. These national tests, which take place in England for children aged 6 to 7, play a significant role in providing a snapshot of a child's progress in core subjects such as English and Maths. The 2007 mark scheme offers valuable insights into how these assessments are graded, ensuring transparency and consistency in marking. This article explores the key aspects of the **KS1 SATs mark scheme 2007**, its structure, application, and importance in the educational landscape.

Understanding the Purpose of the KS1 SATs Mark Scheme 2007

What is the KS1 SATs?

The Key Stage 1 SATs are national assessments designed to evaluate the attainment of young learners at the end of Key Stage 1. They cover subjects like:

- English (Reading, Writing, and Spelling, Punctuation & Grammar)
- Mathematics (Number, Algebra, Shape, Space, and Measures)

The results help teachers identify areas where pupils excel or need additional support.

Role of the Mark Scheme

The mark scheme provides detailed criteria for awarding marks for each answer, ensuring consistency across schools and marking periods. In 2007, the scheme was particularly focused on:

- Clear descriptors for partial and full answers
- Guidelines for awarding marks based on the quality of responses
- Ensuring fairness and objectivity in assessment

Structure of the KS1 SATs Mark Scheme 2007

English Mark Scheme (2007)

The English assessment in 2007 was divided into sections:

- Reading

- Writing
- Spelling, Punctuation & Grammar (SPaG)

Each section had specific criteria, with the mark scheme defining:

- Level descriptors
- Number of marks available for each task
- Examples of acceptable answers

Mathematics Mark Scheme (2007)

The Maths assessment focused on key areas:

- Number and place value
- Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division
- Shape, space, and measures

The mark scheme specified:

- Answer accuracy
- Method marks for demonstrating working out
- Partial credit for partially correct answers

Applying the KS1 SATs Mark Scheme 2007

Marking Procedures

Teachers and markers used the scheme to:

- Read student responses carefully
- Match answers against the criteria outlined in the mark scheme
- Assign marks based on completeness and correctness

Levels of Attainment

The 2007 scheme incorporated levels to categorize student performance:

- Level 2 (working towards the expected standard)
- Level 3 (meeting the expected standard)
- Level 4 (exceeding the standard)

These levels helped provide a clear picture of a child's progress relative to national benchmarks.

Importance of the KS1 SATs Mark Scheme 2007

Ensuring Fairness and Consistency

The detailed criteria minimized subjective judgment, ensuring that all students were assessed equitably regardless of the school or teacher.

Supporting Teaching and Learning

Results from the assessments, guided by the mark scheme, helped educators identify strengths and weaknesses, informing future lesson planning.

Preparing for Future Assessments

Understanding the mark scheme's structure and expectations enabled schools to better prepare students for subsequent stages of their education.

Key Features of the 2007 KS1 SATs Mark Scheme

Clarity and Specificity

The scheme provided explicit descriptions of what constitutes a correct or partially correct answer, reducing ambiguity.

Partial Credit Allocation

In recognition of partial understanding, the scheme allowed for awarding marks for partially correct responses, encouraging pupils to attempt answers even if incomplete.

Use of Exemplars

Sample answers were included to illustrate different levels of response quality, aiding markers in consistent grading.

Challenges and Considerations with the 2007 Mark Scheme

Subjectivity in Marking

Despite detailed criteria, some level of subjective judgment remained, especially in open-ended questions.

Impact of Mark Scheme on Teaching Strategies

Teachers might tailor instruction to meet specific assessment criteria, which could influence teaching priorities.

Evolution of Mark Schemes

Since 2007, mark schemes have undergone revisions to reflect curriculum changes and improved assessment practices, but understanding historical schemes remains valuable for context.

Conclusion: The Significance of the KS1 SATs Mark Scheme 2007

The **KS1 SATs mark scheme 2007** played a pivotal role in shaping fair, consistent, and transparent assessment practices for young learners in England. It provided a structured framework for teachers to evaluate student responses accurately and fairly, ultimately supporting the broader goal of ensuring high-quality education. For educators and parents alike, understanding the intricacies of the 2007 mark scheme offers insights into assessment standards and the importance of clear criteria in facilitating student progress. As educational assessments continue to evolve, the principles embedded in the 2007 scheme—clarity, fairness, and consistency—remain foundational to effective evaluation practices.

KS1 SATs Mark Scheme 2007: An In-Depth Review

The KS1 SATs Mark Scheme 2007 remains a significant reference point for educators, parents, and assessment professionals involved in the primary education sector. Designed to provide a standardized framework for evaluating pupils' performance at the end of Key Stage 1, this mark scheme offers detailed guidance on how students' work is graded and how scores are allocated across core subjects such as English and Mathematics. Understanding the structure, application, and implications of this mark scheme is essential for ensuring fair assessment, effective teaching strategies, and meaningful feedback for pupils.

Overview of the KS1 SATs Mark Scheme 2007

The KS1 SATs Mark Scheme 2007 was developed in alignment with the curriculum standards of the time, aiming to facilitate consistent and transparent assessment across schools. It was primarily used for the national curriculum assessments conducted in May 2007 and provided clear criteria for

marking pupils' scripts, whether in reading, writing, mathematics, or science.

Key Features:

- **Standardization:** Ensures uniformity across different schools and examiners.
- **Detailed Marking Criteria:** Offers explicit guidance on how to award marks based on the quality of responses.
- **Grade Boundaries:** Defines thresholds for different levels, typically ranging from Level 1 to Level 3, with Level 2 representing the expected standard.
- **Focus on Skills and Knowledge:** Emphasizes both factual recall and understanding, as well as application and reasoning.

Structure of the Mark Scheme

The mark scheme is divided into subject-specific sections, each tailored to the unique assessment requirements of that subject. Here's a breakdown:

English (Reading and Writing)

- **Reading:** The mark scheme specifies how to allocate marks based on comprehension, inference, vocabulary, and literal understanding.
- **Writing:** Focuses on spelling, punctuation, grammar, sentence structure, and coherence. Markers evaluate the accuracy, clarity, and appropriateness of responses.

Mathematics

- The scheme provides detailed criteria for marking calculations, problem-solving, reasoning, and fluency.
- Emphasizes accuracy, method application, and mathematical reasoning.

Science (if applicable)

- Assesses understanding of scientific concepts, data handling, and experimental skills.
- Marking criteria evaluate accuracy, understanding, and application of scientific methods.

Application of the Mark Scheme

The application process involves trained markers who assess pupils' scripts against the detailed criteria. The process emphasizes consistency and fairness, with moderation sessions to reconcile differing judgments.

Process Highlights:

- Initial assessment based on explicit criteria.
- Use of exemplar scripts to calibrate marking standards.
- Moderation meetings to ensure uniformity across markers.
- Final allocation of levels and sub-levels based on cumulative scores.

Pros and Cons of the KS1 SATs Mark Scheme 2007

Pros:

- **Clarity and Transparency:** The detailed criteria provide clear guidance on how marks are awarded, reducing ambiguity.
- **Fairness:** Standardization helps ensure that all pupils are assessed equitably across different schools.
- **Diagnostic Value:** The breakdown of skills and knowledge allows teachers to identify specific areas for development.
- **Benchmarking:** Provides consistent benchmarks for expected performance at Key Stage 1.

Cons:

- **Rigidity:** The detailed criteria may sometimes limit teachers' flexibility to consider creative or non-standard responses.
- **Narrow Focus:** Emphasis on specific skills might overlook broader abilities like critical thinking or creativity.
- **Stress and Pressure:** The high-stakes nature of SATs, coupled with strict marking schemes, can induce anxiety among pupils and teachers.
- **Limited Adaptability:** The 2007 scheme reflects the curriculum standards of that period, which have since evolved, making it less adaptable to modern educational practices.

Features of the Mark Scheme

- **Explicit Marking Guidelines:** Clear instructions on how to allocate marks for each question.

- Sample Marking Grids: Examples illustrating how responses should be scored.
- Level Descriptors: Descriptive criteria for each level of attainment, detailing what constitutes a Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 response.
- Error Identification: Guidelines for recognizing common misconceptions or mistakes and how they impact scoring.

Impact on Teaching and Learning

The KS1 SATs Mark Scheme 2007 influences teaching strategies significantly. Teachers often tailor their instruction to meet the criteria outlined in the scheme, focusing on developing skills that are explicitly tested.

Positive Impact:

- Encourages targeted skill development.
- Facilitates formative assessment and tracking of pupil progress.
- Helps in identifying pupils who need additional support.

Challenges:

- May lead to teaching to the test, narrowing the curriculum.
- Can cause a focus on measurable skills at the expense of broader educational experiences.
- Risk of undermining intrinsic motivation if pupils perceive assessments as purely punitive.

Evolution and Legacy

Since 2007, the KS1 SATs mark schemes have undergone several modifications to align with curriculum reforms, changes in assessment philosophy, and feedback from educators. However, the 2007 scheme remains a benchmark for understanding the foundational principles of assessment at Key Stage 1.

Legacy Aspects:

- Emphasis on clarity and fairness.
- Foundation for subsequent assessment frameworks.
- A reference point for comparing past and current assessment practices.

Conclusion

The KS1 SATs Mark Scheme 2007 played a pivotal role in shaping primary assessment during its time, offering a structured, transparent, and standardized approach to evaluating young learners' skills. While it has its limitations—such as potential rigidity and the risk of overemphasizing testable skills—it provided valuable insights into pupils' attainment levels and informed teaching practices. For educators, understanding the intricacies of the 2007 mark scheme allows for better preparation, fairer assessment, and more targeted support for pupils. As assessment practices continue to evolve, the principles embedded within the 2007 scheme—clarity, fairness, and focus on skills—remain relevant and serve as a foundation for ongoing improvements in educational evaluation.

Question What is the KS1 SATs Mark Scheme for 2007 used for? The KS1 SATs Mark Scheme for 2007 is used to assess and score students' performances in Key Stage 1 national assessments, providing standardized criteria for marking pupils' work in subjects like reading, writing, and mathematics. **Answer** Where can I find the official KS1 SATs Mark Scheme 2007? The official KS1 SATs Mark Scheme 2007 can typically be found on the Department for Education's website or through school assessment resources and archives that provide past exam materials. How does the 2007 KS1 SATs Mark Scheme differ from later versions? The 2007 KS1 SATs Mark Scheme may differ in scoring criteria, levels of achievement, and assessment standards compared to later versions, reflecting the curriculum and assessment frameworks in place at that time. What subjects are covered in the 2007 KS1 SATs Mark Scheme? The 2007 KS1 SATs Mark Scheme covers key subjects including Reading, Writing, and Mathematics, providing specific guidelines for marking student responses in each subject. How are pupils graded using the 2007 KS1 SATs Mark Scheme? Pupils are graded based on their performance against defined levels and criteria outlined in the mark scheme, which helps determine their achievement level and readiness for the next stage of education. Can teachers access sample answers or exemplars for the 2007 KS1 SATs Mark Scheme? Yes, teachers can access sample answers and exemplars that illustrate how to apply the mark scheme effectively, often provided in official assessment materials or teacher guidance documents. Is the 2007 KS1 SATs Mark Scheme still applicable for current assessments? No, the 2007 KS1 SATs Mark Scheme is outdated, as assessment standards and curriculum requirements have evolved; current mark schemes are more relevant for today's assessments. How did the 2007 KS1 SATs Mark Scheme influence student assessment at the time? The 2007 mark scheme provided a standardized way to fairly and consistently assess student performance, helping schools track progress and identify areas needing improvement during that period. Are there any online resources to help interpret the 2007 KS1 SATs Mark Scheme? Yes, educational websites, teacher forums, and archives often provide guides and explanations to help interpret the 2007 KS1 SATs Mark Scheme, although access to official documents is recommended for accuracy. What should I consider when using the 2007 KS1 SATs Mark Scheme for historical assessment review? When using the 2007 mark scheme for historical review, consider changes in curriculum standards, assessment criteria, and the context of the time to ensure accurate interpretation and comparison.

Related keywords: KS1 SATs mark scheme 2007, KS1 assessment criteria 2007, KS1 SATs

grading 2007, KS1 level descriptors 2007, KS1 test marking scheme 2007, primary school SATs 2007, KS1 assessment guidelines 2007, Key Stage 1 marking criteria 2007, KS1 test score interpretation 2007, KS1 examination standards 2007

Read the full article online: [KS1 SATS MARK SCHEME 2007](#)