

PROCEDURAL

8EP14

# Markscheme



117579



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 National Data Collection (NDC). Further details are available from the [National Reading and Numeracy Tests – 2014 test administration handbook](#) on the [Learning Wales](#) website and in [National Data Collection and reporting arrangements 2013/14](#) available on the Welsh Government website.
- Markers should record their initials on the cover of the test booklet to assist quality assurance.

## 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  $86 \times 67$  and the learner records  $96 \times 67$  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  $86 \times 67$  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, for example if  $86 \times 60$  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.

## 8EP14 Procedural test: Markscheme

Q	Marks	Answer	Comments
1	1m	180	
2i	1m	20.95	
2ii	1m	17.05	
3	1m	8	
4	1m	4 or -4 or both	
5	1m	44 Danish kroner	Accept 44.0 or equivalent value, e.g. 44.000
6	1m	3 minutes and 15 seconds	Accept equivalent time intervals, e.g. 2 minutes and 75 seconds
7	2m	£150	
	<b>Or</b> 1m	Gives an answer of 148.80 or 148.70 or 148.68 Or Shows $5 \times 6 + 20 \times 6$	Accept repeated addition
8	1m	£200	
9	1m	0.5	
10	1m	£2.10	
11	1m	$\frac{3}{5}$	Do not accept equivalent fractions or decimals, e.g. $\frac{6}{10}$ or 0.6
12	1m	8200 metres	
13	1m	10%	
14	1m	6 minutes	
15	1m	0.9	

Q	Marks	Answer	Comments
16	1m	125	
17	2m	37 500 births	
	<b>Or</b> 1m	Shows 750 000 or 75 000 or 7 500	
18i	1m	£16	
18ii	1m	£175	Accept the total for all four people, i.e. £215 or £199 + their answer in 18i
19	2m	8 hours and 30 minutes	
	<b>Or</b> 1m	Shows or implies 4 hours 30 minutes Or Shows 09:25 and 17:55 Or Shows (0)5:25 and 13:55	Examples for 1m: $4\frac{1}{2}$ 4 30
20	1m	4cm	
21	1m	0.01	Accept equivalent fractions or decimals, e.g. $\frac{1}{100}$ or 0.010
22	2m	£9.68	
	<b>Or</b> 1m	Shows the digits 968 Or Shows or implies £8.80  Or Shows understanding that the overall increase is 21%	Examples for 1m: 8.8 880  Example for 1m: Shows 21
23	2m	52 then 7	Both correct for 2m Accept 51.5 to 52.5 for the mean Accept 6.5 to 8 for the range
	<b>Or</b> 1m	One correct	

Q	Marks	Answer	Comments
24i	1m	60°      70° <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">80°</span> 100°	
24ii	1m	280°	Allow follow-through from their 24i, i.e. from 60° accept 300° from 70° accept 290° from 100° accept 260°
25	1m	5000	Do not accept equivalent answers, e.g. 5000.0
26	1m	36	
27	2m	58 children	
	<b>Or</b> 1m	Shows at least four of: 6, 20, 15, 12, 5	



