

mark scheme stones and bones Workbook

mark scheme stones and bones is a fascinating topic that delves into the archaeological significance of ancient artifacts, particularly focusing on the remnants of human activity such as tools, weapons, and other cultural objects crafted from stones and bones. These artifacts serve as vital clues that help researchers piece together the story of early human life, their environment, and their technological advancements. Understanding the intricacies of how these items are analyzed, classified, and interpreted is essential for anyone interested in archaeology, anthropology, or history. This article explores the concept of mark scheme stones and bones, examining their importance, methods of analysis, and what they reveal about our ancestors.

Understanding the Significance of Stones and Bones in Archaeology

The Role of Stones in Early Human Societies

Stones have played a fundamental role in human evolution, serving as tools, weapons, and ceremonial objects. The archaeological record of stone artifacts helps researchers understand technological progression, adaptation, and societal organization.

- **Tools and Implements:** The earliest known tools are typically made from flint, obsidian, or other hard stones. These include hand axes, scrapers, and cutting tools that date back hundreds of thousands of years.
- **Weaponry:** Stones used as projectiles, such as arrowheads and spear points, indicate hunting strategies and technological sophistication.
- **Cultural Significance:** Some stones were shaped for ceremonial purposes, indicating social or spiritual practices.

The Importance of Bones in Archaeological Contexts

Bones, both human and animal, are equally crucial in understanding ancient lifestyles, diets, and environments.

- **Diet and Subsistence:** Animal bones reveal hunting and domestication practices, dietary preferences, and seasonal behaviors.
- **Human Remains:** Human bones provide insights into health, lifespan, injuries, and cultural practices such as burial rites.
- **Environmental Data:** The types of bones found can help reconstruct past environments and

climate conditions.

Methods of Analyzing Stones and Bones

Typology and Classification

One of the foundational steps in analyzing archaeological finds is classifying stones and bones based on their morphology, manufacturing marks, and context.

- **Typological Analysis:** Categorizes artifacts based on shape, size, and use-wear patterns.
- **Manufacturing Techniques:** Examines flaking patterns, percussion marks, and retouching to understand how tools were made and used.
- **Contextual Dating:** Considers the stratigraphic layer and associated artifacts to establish chronological frameworks.

Use-Wear and Residue Analysis

Understanding how stones and bones were used provides insights into their function and cultural significance.

- **Use-Wear Patterns:** Microscopic analysis reveals polish, striations, and edge damage consistent with specific activities like cutting, scraping, or drilling.
- **Residue Analysis:** Chemical tests detect traces of blood, plant material, or other substances that point to the artifact's use.

Scientific Techniques in Bone and Stone Analysis

Modern science offers several advanced methods to study these artifacts in detail.

- **Radiocarbon Dating:** Used for organic remains such as bones to determine age.
- **Optical and Electron Microscopy:** Provides high-resolution imaging of surface features.
- **Spectroscopy and Geochemical Analysis:** Identifies material composition and sourcing of raw materials.
- **DNA Analysis:** Extracts genetic material from bones to study ancient populations and relatedness.

Interpreting the Findings: What Stones and Bones Reveal About the Past

Technological Evolution

Analysis of stone tools shows a progression from simple core and flake techniques to more sophisticated methods like Levallois or blade production, reflecting cognitive development.

Dietary Insights

Bone analysis helps reconstruct diets, revealing reliance on specific animals, plant processing, and domestication. Isotope analysis can further refine understanding of ancient diets.

Social and Cultural Practices

Burial sites with human bones and decorated stones suggest complex social structures, spiritual beliefs, or ritual behaviors.

Environmental Reconstructions

The types and preservation states of bones and stones help scientists reconstruct past climates, flora, and fauna, providing context for human adaptation.

Challenges in Studying Stones and Bones

Despite technological advances, archaeologists face several challenges when working with these artifacts.

- **Preservation Bias:** Organic materials like bones are often poorly preserved, especially in harsh environments.
- **Context Loss:** Post-depositional processes can disturb archaeological layers, complicating interpretation.
- **Fragmentation:** Many stones and bones are found in broken or incomplete forms, making classification difficult.
- **Contamination:** Modern contaminants can interfere with chemical and DNA analysis.

The Role of Mark Scheme in Educational and Research Contexts

In educational settings, "mark scheme" refers to the criteria used to assess students' understanding and responses. When applied to stones and bones, mark schemes help standardize the evaluation of archaeological findings, ensuring consistency and accuracy.

Components of a Typical Mark Scheme for Stones and Bones

A comprehensive mark scheme might include:

- **Identification and Classification:** Correctly identifying artifact type and material.
- **Contextual Understanding:** Interpreting the significance of the find within its archaeological context.
- **Analytical Skills:** Applying appropriate scientific techniques and interpreting results.
- **Communication:** Clearly presenting findings, supported by evidence.

Why Mark Schemes Matter in Archaeology

Utilizing mark schemes ensures that assessments are objective, thorough, and standardized, fostering high-quality research and education.

Conclusion

The study of stones and bones is at the heart of archaeological research, offering invaluable insights into human evolution, culture, and environment. From the earliest chipped tools to the analysis of ancient bones, these artifacts tell stories that span millennia. Employing rigorous methods, supported by well-structured mark schemes, allows researchers and students alike to interpret these clues accurately and effectively. As scientific techniques continue to advance, our understanding of the past will become even richer, uncovering new details about the lives of our ancestors and the world they inhabited.

Meta Description: Discover the importance of stones and bones in archaeology, explore analysis methods, and understand what these artifacts reveal about ancient human life and culture.

Mark scheme stones and bones is a fascinating phrase that often appears in archaeological and historical contexts, referencing the layered and complex ways in which ancient artifacts, remains, and clues are interpreted to uncover past human behaviors and environmental conditions. This phrase symbolizes the layered nature of archaeological evidence?where stones and bones serve as enduring witnesses to human activity, societal development, and ecological shifts. In this guide, we will explore the significance behind mark scheme stones and bones, their roles in archaeology, the methodology involved in analyzing these objects, and how they help us piece together the stories of our ancestors.

Understanding the Phrase: Mark Scheme Stones and Bones

At its core, mark scheme stones and bones refers to the way archaeologists and researchers interpret and categorize physical remains?such as stones (tools, debris, structures) and bones (human, animal, or environmental)?to create a coherent narrative of historical life. The phrase

encapsulates the idea that these tangible remnants are like a "mark scheme," a set of clues or codes that, when decoded, reveal insights into past societies.

Why Stones and Bones?

- Stones: Often the earliest tools, structures, or symbolic objects left behind by humans or their ancestors. They include flint tools, grinding stones, arrowheads, and even megalithic monuments.
- Bones: Remains of humans, animals, and other creatures that lived in the past. Bones provide information about diet, health, domestication, hunting practices, and environmental conditions.

The Significance of Stones and Bones in Archaeology

Stones as Cultural and Technological Markers

Stones are among the most durable and enduring artifacts from ancient times. They serve multiple purposes:

- Tools and Weapons: Flaked stones, scrapers, spear points, and arrowheads.
- Structural Elements: Foundations of buildings, tombs, or ritual sites.
- Symbols and Art: Carvings, engravings, and megalithic structures like Stonehenge.

Bones as Biological and Environmental Clues

Bones are equally vital:

- Human Remains: Offer insights into health, diet, migration, and social structure.
- Animal Bones: Indicate hunting and domestication practices, diet, and ecological conditions.
- Environmental Evidence: Certain bones can reveal climate and habitat information.

Methodologies for Analyzing Stones and Bones

Excavation and Recovery

- Careful Layer-by-Layer Excavation: Helps establish chronological context.
- Recording Context: Precise documentation of where each artifact was found.

Laboratory Analysis

- Typology and Classification: Categorizing stones based on shape, material, and manufacturing technique.
- Use-Wear Analysis: Studying wear patterns on stones to infer their use.
- Radiocarbon Dating: For bones and organic residues to establish age.
- DNA Analysis: Extracting genetic material from bones to understand lineage and relationships.
- Stable Isotope Analysis: Provides information about diet and migration.

Interpretation Frameworks

- Contextual Analysis: Understanding the placement of stones and bones within their archaeological setting.
- Comparative Analysis: Comparing findings with other sites or regions.
- Cultural Significance: Considering symbolic or ritual meanings behind certain artifacts.

Decoding the "Mark Scheme": Interpreting the Clues

Developing a "Mark Scheme" for Stones and Bones

Just as a teacher uses a marking scheme to grade responses, archaeologists develop interpretive frameworks to evaluate evidence:

- Material Composition: What stones or bones are made of? (e.g., flint, obsidian, bone types)
- Manufacturing Techniques: How were tools shaped or bones modified?
- Use-Wear and Residues: What do wear patterns or residues tell us about usage?
- Contextual Associations: Are stones and bones associated with other artifacts, structures, or features?
- Chronological Indicators: Dating methods to establish timeframes.

Creating an Interpretive "Code"

Researchers combine these clues into a cohesive narrative, which might include:

- Identifying trade networks through exotic stone materials.
- Recognizing domestication through changes in animal bones.
- Inferring ritual practices from specialized stone tools or ceremonial deposits.

Case Studies: Stones and Bones in Action

The Paleolithic Era

- Stone Tools: Early humans crafted flaked stones for hunting and processing food.
- Bones: Fossilized bones reveal diet and hunting patterns, such as large game consumption.

Neolithic Revolution

- Stone Megaliths: Construction of monuments like Stonehenge reflects complex social and spiritual beliefs.
- Bones: Evidence of domesticated animals like sheep and cattle.

Ancient Civilizations

- Sculpted and Carved Stones: Temples, statues, and inscriptions provide cultural insights.
- Human and Animal Bones: Burial sites reveal social hierarchy and ritual practices.

Challenges and Limitations

While stones and bones are invaluable, interpreting them is not without challenges:

- Fragmentation: Many artifacts are broken, making classification difficult.
- Contamination: Modern contamination can affect DNA or chemical analyses.
- Context Loss: Disturbance over millennia can displace artifacts from their original setting.
- Ambiguity: Similar wear patterns or artifacts can have multiple interpretations.

The Future of Stones and Bones Research

Advances in technology continue to enhance our understanding:

- High-Resolution Imaging: Micro-CT scans reveal detailed internal structures.
- Proteomics: Studying proteins in bones to learn about ancient diets and diseases.
- Digital Databases: Improved cataloging and comparison of artifacts globally.
- Interdisciplinary Approaches: Combining archaeology with genetics, ecology, and anthropology.

Conclusion

Mark scheme stones and bones serve as the foundational clues in unraveling the mysteries of human history. By meticulously analyzing these enduring remnants, archaeologists piece together narratives of migration, adaptation, innovation, and cultural development. Although interpreting these clues can be complex and sometimes ambiguous, ongoing technological advancements and interdisciplinary research continue to refine our understanding of the past. Ultimately, stones and bones are more than mere relics—they are the storytellers of our collective human journey, etched into the very fabric of the earth and waiting to be read by those who seek to understand where we come from.

Remember: Every chip, flake, and fragment holds a story. The key lies in deciphering the mark scheme of stones and bones to reveal the grand tapestry of human history.

Question What is the main focus of the 'Stones and Bones' mark scheme? The 'Stones and Bones' mark scheme primarily focuses on assessing students' understanding of archaeological discoveries, including the significance of stones and bones in historical contexts. How does the 'Stones and Bones' mark scheme evaluate students' analytical skills? It evaluates analytical skills by requiring students to interpret archaeological evidence, analyze the significance of stone tools and bones, and make inferences about past human life. What are common topics covered under the 'Stones and Bones' mark scheme? Common topics include the study of prehistoric tools, fossils, human evolution, and the role of archaeological findings in understanding early societies. How can students prepare effectively for assessments using the 'Stones and Bones' mark scheme? Students should familiarize themselves with key archaeological concepts, practice interpreting archaeological remains, and review past exam questions aligned with the mark scheme criteria. What skills are most emphasized in the 'Stones and Bones' mark scheme? The mark scheme emphasizes skills such as critical analysis, interpretation of archaeological evidence, contextual understanding, and coherent written communication. Are there specific keywords or phrases that are important in 'Stones and Bones' exam answers? Yes, keywords like 'evidence suggests', 'archaeological context', 'prehistoric', 'fossil evidence', and 'indicates' are important for demonstrating understanding according to the mark scheme. How does the 'Stones and Bones' mark scheme differentiate between different levels of student responses? It differentiates responses based on clarity, depth of analysis, accuracy of interpretation, and the ability to support answers with evidence, with higher levels requiring more detailed and nuanced responses.

Related keywords: archaeology, artifacts, excavation, prehistoric, fossils, anthropology, archaeology report, ancient remains, archaeological methods, cultural heritage

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

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