Year 3 Reading Assessment Marking Scheme - Non-Fiction



Year 3 Non-Fiction Mark Scheme

question	answer	marks	notes		
1.	What allows sharks to be <i>flexible</i> ?				
	Identify the importance of cartilage.	1	Content domain: 2b–retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for answers identifying the importance of cartilage.		
2.	How many varieties of shark are there?				
	more than/greater than/larger than/at least 350.	1	Content domain: 2b-retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for the answers such as more than/ greater than/larger than/at least 350.		
3.	Draw a line to match the heading with the information provided in each text box of Shark Infested Facts				
	A Shark's Body a description of the different body parts, including statements about them Fun Facts simple statements about sharks What Are Sharks an explanation of what sharks are Going Back In Time a short description of the range of shark species and their history Terrifying Teeth an explanation about how sharks are designed to find and eat their prey	up to 2 marks	Content domain: 2c– summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph Award 2 marks for three correct answers. Award 1 mark for two correct answers. Award 0 marks for one correct answer.		
4.	Look at the section headed: Going Back in Time Find and copy a phrase that proves that sharks are older than dinosaurs.				
	'been around for more than 420 million years'	1	Content domain: 2a–give / explain the meaning of words in context Award 1 mark for the answer `been around for more than 420 million years'.		



5.	Why do you think the sawshark has its name?				
	Identify that the sawshark has a very long snout, which makes it look like a saw.	1	Content domain: 2d-make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text Award 1 mark for answers identifying that the sawshark has a very long snout, which makes it look like a saw.		
6.	How does having many rows of teeth help a shark to survive?				
	 The teeth act as a weapon Without the teeth a shark would starve /not catch prey The teeth can be replaced easily (using a `conveyor belt' system) 	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 identifying any of the correct answers, up to a maximum of 2 marks. Do not accept answers referring to the violence of a shark's attack. Do not accept answers referring to how a shark's teeth are adapted to suit its environment. 		
7.	Fill in the table below.				
	Whale Shark This can grow as large as a bus. Sawshark This has a very long snout. Hornshark (This) cracks and grinds shells.	1	Content domain: 2b–retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for completing all of the answers.		
8.	Explain why you think sharks are seen as terrifying. Explain fully, referring to the text in your answer.				
	 Sharks are predators to man/carnivores/powerful predators/eat large mammals Sharks are known for their huge, jagged teeth Sharks are successful predators – they have been around for more than 420 million years Sharks can act violently Sharks have much bigger teeth than humans 	up to 2 marks	Content domain: 2b-retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 1 mark for identifying any of the correct answers, up to a maximum of 2 marks .		



9.	Look at the section headed: A Shark's Body . Find and copy one phrase that shows that a nurse shark has gills that perform two jobs.				
	`can not only' or `but also'	1	Content domain: 2d-make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text Award 1 mark for the answer 'can not only' or 'but also'.		
10.	What does the word `jagged' mean?				
	imply `rough', `sharp' or `pointed'	1	Content domain: 2a–give / explain the meaning of words in context Award 1 mark for any answer implying `rough', `sharp' or `pointed'.		
11.	Look at the text again. Tick to show which statements about sharks are true and which are false .				
	Sharks' skeletons are made of cartilage True The Great White Shark can eat large mammals True Sharks' teeth cannot be replaced once broken False A set of bongo drums was once found in a hammerhead shark's stomach False	up to 2 marks	Content domain: 2b-retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction Award 2 marks for four correct answers. Award 1 mark for two or three correct answers. Award 0 marks for one correct answer.		



 12. What ideas are we given about how support the sharks to escape prey Cartilage allows a shark's skeleton to be light and flexible. Fins help the shark to turn, swim up or down and stop it rolling from side to side so it can escape quickly/ not be trapped. Tail fins help the shark to swim quickly. A dogfish has sharp spines in its fins. Features that help sharks to catch prey Cartilage allows a shark's skeleton to be light and flexible. Powerful teeth for killing large marmals. Teeth adapted to suit their environment e.g. hornshark can crack and grind shells. 'Conveyor belt' system of teeth so that they are always equipped to kill their prey. Fins help the shark to suit their grey. Fins help the shark to swim quickly. A shark's nose has tiny holes in it that help the shark to find fish swimming nearby. Features that help sharks perform basic functions e.g. breathing. To breathe, the gills on a nurse shark allow it to suck in water. 	w a shark's	Content domain: 2h—make comparisons within the text. Award 1 mark for all four correct answers. OR Award 2 marks for 1 key point, with an appropriate example given to explain the answer. Do not accept examples without a key point having been made. Also accept examples from the children's own knowledge, if accompanied by a key point.
	Total 17	

