## 2022 national curriculum tests

## Key stage 1

## Mathematics test mark schemes <br> Paper 1: arithmetic Paper 2: reasoning

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## 1. Introduction

The Standards and Testing Agency (STA) is responsible for the development and delivery of statutory tests and assessments. STA is an executive agency of the Department for Education.

The 2022 tests assess the national curriculum. This test has been developed to meet the specification set out in the test framework ${ }^{1}$ for mathematics at key stage 1 .

A new test and new mark schemes will be produced each year.
The key stage 1 tests will be marked internally within schools to inform teacher assessment.
Scaled score conversion tables are not included in this document. Conversion tables will be produced as part of the standards maintenance process. Scaled score conversion tables ${ }^{2}$ for the 2022 tests will be published in June 2022.

The mark schemes should be used to mark pupils' responses. The pupil examples are based on responses gathered from the test trialling process. It is important when marking to refer to the general marking principles, the additional guidance and the exemplars section to ensure marking is accurate and consistent.

## 2. Structure of the test

The key stage 1 mathematics test comprises:

- Paper 1: arithmetic (25 marks)
- Paper 2: reasoning (35 marks)

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## 3. Content domain coverage

The 2022 test meets the specification in the test framework. Table 1 sets out the areas of the content domain that are assessed in Papers 1 and 2.

The references below are taken from the test framework. For example, a question with reference 2N6 assesses 'Using place value and number facts to solve problems' and is taken from the Y2 programme of study.

Table 1: Content domain coverage for Paper 1 and Paper 2

| Paper 1: arithmetic |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Question | Content domain <br> reference |
| 1 | 1C2a/2C1 |
| 2 | 1N2b/1N1a |
| 3 | 2N6/2C2a |
| 4 | 2C1/1C2a |
| 5 | 2C2b/1N1a |
| 6 | $2 \mathrm{C} 6 / 1 \mathrm{~N} 1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| 7 | $2 \mathrm{C} 6 / 1 \mathrm{~N} 1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| 8 | $2 \mathrm{C} 1 / 2 \mathrm{~N} 6$ |
| 9 | $2 \mathrm{~N} 6 / 2 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{a}$ |
| 10 | $2 \mathrm{C} 6 / 1 \mathrm{~N} 1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| 11 | 2 C 2 b |
| 12 | $2 \mathrm{~F} 1 \mathrm{a} / 1 \mathrm{~F} 1 \mathrm{a}$ |
| 13 | $2 \mathrm{~N} 6 / 2 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| 14 | $2 \mathrm{C} 3 / 1 \mathrm{C} 4$ |
| 15 | $2 \mathrm{C} 6 / 1 \mathrm{~N} 1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| 16 | 2 C 2 b |
| 17 | $2 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{~b} / 2 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{a}$ |
| 18 | $2 \mathrm{~F} 1 \mathrm{a} / 1 \mathrm{~F} 1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| 19 | $2 \mathrm{C} 3 / 2 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| 20 | $2 \mathrm{C} 3 / 2 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| 23 | 2 C 2 b |
| 25 | $2 \mathrm{C} 6 / 1 \mathrm{~N} 1 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| $2 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{~b} / 2 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{a}$ |  |
| $2 \mathrm{2C3/2N6}$ |  |
| $2 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{~b} / 2 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{a}$ |  |


| Paper 2: reasoning |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Question | Content domain reference |
| 1 | 2C4/1C2a |
| 2 | 2N6/2C6 |
| 3 | 1N2b |
| 4 | 2M4a |
| 5 | 1C4/1C2a |
| 6 | 1M4c |
| 7 | 2N2b |
| 8 | 2C4/2C2b |
| 9 | 1F1b |
| 10 | 2N6/2C1 |
| 11 | 2G2a |
| 12 | 2C1/1C2a |
| 13 | 1M2/1M1/2N1 |
| 14 | 2N1 |
| 15 | 2M2 |
| 16 | 2N3 |
| 17 | 2C3/1C2b |
| 18 | 2C8/2C6 |
| 19 | 2M3b/1M3 |
| 20 | 2C1/1C2a |
| 21 | 2G2a |
| 22 | 2C8/1C8 |
| 23 | 2N6/2C1 |
| 24 | 2C8 |
| 25 | 2C8/2N1 |
| 26 | 2C4/2C2b |
| 27 | 2C2b/2N1 |
| 28 | 2M9/1M3 |
| 29 | 2F1a/2C8 |
| 30 | 2S2b |
| 31 | 2C8/2C6 |

## 4. Explanation of the mark schemes

Those marking the tests should familiarise themselves with the marking guidance in section 5 of this document before applying the mark schemes.

The practice questions are not marked as they are completed by the pupils together with the test administrator as an introduction to the test.

The marking information for each question is set out in the form of tables (sections 7 and 8).
The 'Qu.' column on the left-hand side of each table provides a quick reference to the question number and part.

The 'Requirement' column may include two types of information:

- a statement of the requirements for the award of each mark, with an indication of whether partial credit can be given for a correct method
- examples of some different types of correct answer

The 'Mark' column indicates the total number of marks available for each question part.
The 'Additional guidance' column indicates alternative acceptable answers, and provides details of specific types of answer that are unacceptable. Other guidance, such as the range of acceptable answers, is provided as necessary.

## 5. General marking guidance

### 5.1 Applying the mark schemes

To ensure consistency of marking, the most frequent procedural queries are listed in Table 2, along with the action you should take. Unless otherwise specified in the mark scheme, you should apply these guidelines in all cases.

Example responses are also included in section 9 for the two working mark questions in Paper 2: reasoning. These should act as your guide when you are marking these questions.

### 5.2 General marking principles

Table 2: General marking principles

| Possible issues when marking |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1.The answer does not <br> closely match any of <br> the examples in the <br> mark scheme. | Those marking the test will use their judgement to <br> decide whether the answer corresponds with details <br> in the 'Requirement' column of the mark scheme. <br> Refer also to the 'Additional guidance' column and to <br> the examples of responses where appropriate. |  |
| 2.The pupil has answered in <br> a non-standard way. | Pupils may provide evidence in any form as long as <br> its meaning can be understood. Diagrams, symbols <br> or words are acceptable ways to present an answer. |  |
| 3.The answer is correct, <br> but the wrong working <br> is shown. | Always award the mark for a final response that <br> is correct. |  |
| 4.No answer is provided in <br> the expected place, but <br> the correct answer is <br> given elsewhere. | Where a word or number response is expected, <br> a pupil may meet the requirement by annotating <br> a graph or labelling a diagram elsewhere in <br> the question. |  |
| 5.The correct answer has <br> been crossed (or rubbed) <br> out and not replaced. | You should not award any marks for crossed out <br> answers or working. |  |
| 6.The answer in the answer <br> box is wrong, but the <br> correct answer is shown <br> in the working. | Give precedence to the response provided in the <br> answer box over any other workings. However, in a <br> 2-mark question, one mark may still be awarded for <br> evidence of a complete, correct method or a partial <br> step, as indicated in the 'Requirement' column. |  |

## Possible issues when marking

7. More than one answer is given.

If all provided answers are correct (or a range of answers is given, all of which are correct), a mark will be awarded unless the mark scheme states otherwise. If both correct and incorrect responses are given, no mark will be awarded unless the mark scheme states otherwise.
8. There appears to be a misread of numbers that affects the pupil's working.

A misread occurs when a pupil misreads a number given in the question and consistently uses a different number that does not alter the original intention or
difficulty of the question. For example, if 43 is misread as 48 , both numbers may be regarded as comparable in difficulty. However, if 43 is misread as 40 or 45 , the misread number may be regarded as making the question easier, depending on the question. For example, $26+40$ is easier than $26+48$. The misread of a number will affect the award of marks.

No marks are awarded if there is more than one misread in a question or if the mathematics is simplified by the misread.

For 1-mark questions: no mark is awarded for one or more misreads.

For 2-mark questions that have a method mark: one mark is awarded if the correct method is correctly implemented with the misread number, provided this does not simplify the mathematics.
9. The answer is numerically equivalent to the answer in the mark scheme.

Answers should be given as single values in their simplest form unless the mark scheme states otherwise, for example, for $\square=12-5$, the answer $4+3$ will not be accepted. Where alternative expressions are acceptable, these will be indicated in the additional guidance column.
10. The pupil reverses a digit in their answer.

A reversed digit is acceptable if it is clearly recognisable as the digit intended. For example, a reversed 2 must clearly show the characteristics of a 2 rather than a 5.

As a further example, where the answer is 61 and the response 21 is given, then this should be awarded the mark.

You should make a decision based upon your knowledge of the pupil's writing.

| Possible issues when marking |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 11. The pupil transposes digits <br> in their answer. | A pupil transposes digits by reversing their order, <br> for example, 83 instead of 38. |  |
| For questions where no working is shown, an answer |  |  |
| with transposed digits should not be awarded the |  |  |
| mark. For example, a response of 16 or 12 when the |  |  |
| answer is 61 should not be marked as correct. |  |  |$|$| A transcription error can occur when the pupil |
| :--- | :--- |
| miscopies the correct answer from the end of their |
| working into the answer box. |
| Give precedence to the answer given in the answer |
| box over any other workings. There may be cases |
| where the incorrect answer is a transcription error, |
| the answer correctly, but copied the wrong |
| answer into the answer box. |
| in which case you may check the pupil's intention |
| and decide whether to award the mark(s). |

## 6. Internal moderation procedures

We recommend those who are involved in marking the key stage 1 tests undertake moderation activity to ensure marking is consistent across their school.

## 7. Mark schemes for Paper 1: arithmetic

Equivalent answers are not acceptable, for example, $10+4$ instead of 14 . When marking the arithmetic questions, refer specifically to general marking principles $9,10,11$ and 12. No misreads are allowed for 1-mark questions.

| Qu. | Requirement | Mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| P | 5 | none | Practice question |
| 1 | 10 | 1 m |  |
| 2 | 99 | 1 m |  |
| 3 | 43 | 1 m |  |
| 4 | 16 | 1 m |  |
| 5 | 69 | 1 m |  |
| 6 | 14 | 1 m |  |
| 7 | 50 | 1 m |  |
| 8 | 80 | 1 m |  |
| 9 | 31 | 1 m |  |
| 10 | 3 | 1 m |  |
| 11 | 77 | 1 m |  |
| 12 | 40 | 1 m |  |
| 13 | 27 | 1 m |  |
| 14 | 5 | 1 m |  |
| 15 | 10 | 1 m |  |
| 16 | 90 | 1 m |  |
| 17 | 61 | 1 m |  |
| 18 | 4 |  |  |
| 19 | 29 |  |  |
| 20 | 12 |  |  |
| 21 | 39 |  |  |
| 22 | 12 |  |  |
| 23 | 7 |  |  |
| 24 | 100 |  |  |
| 25 | 28 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## 8. Mark schemes for Paper 2: reasoning



| Qu. | Requirement |  |  |  | Mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | Number sequenc <br> 18 <br> 27 <br> smallest | $45$ | $\begin{gathered} d \text { as sho } \\ \hline 76 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | wn: $84$ <br> largest | 1 m | All numbers must be in the correct order for the award of the mark. <br> Accept any other clear way of indicating the correct answer, e.g. matching each number to its correct position. <br> Misreads or transposed numbers are not allowed. <br> (Refer to general marking principles 8 and 11 on pages 7 and 8 .) |
| 8 | 31 (beads) |  |  |  | 1 m |  |
| 9 | The square is divid two lines only, e.g <br> OR <br> OR | d into | arters |  | 1 m | Accept slight inaccuracies in drawings as long as the intention is clear. |
| 10 | 100 (stickers) |  |  |  | 1 m |  |



| Qu. | Requirement | Mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | 9 (pencils) | 1m | Do not accept nine pencils drawn without an answer of 9 also written. |
| 14 | Award TWO marks for number patterns completed as shown: <br> Award ONE mark for any two correct numbers. | 2m <br> OR <br> 1 m |  |
| 15 | Measurements matched to correct units as shown: | 1m | All the measurements must be correctly matched for the award of the mark. <br> Do not award the mark if the measurement is matched to more than one unit. <br> Ignore additional lines drawn from 'the length of a pencil'. |


| Qu. | Requirement |  |  | Mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | Table completed correctly as shown: |  |  | 1m | Award the mark if the pupil has used a dash or left the box empty to represent 0 for the number 5 in the Tens column, providing all the other numbers are completed correctly. |
|  | Number | Tens | Ones |  |  |
|  | 87 | 8 | 7 |  |  |
|  | 23 | 2 | 3 |  |  |
|  | 5 | 0 | 5 |  |  |
| 17 | All number sen correctly as sh For the additio <br> OR <br> AND <br> For the subtra <br> 42 - <br> OR <br> 42 - |  | pleted f the mark. | 1 m | Both number sentences must be correct for the award of the mark. |
| 18 | 10 (cards) |  |  | 1 m |  |

Qu.

| Qu. | Requirement | Mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23 | Number sentences completed as shown, i.e. <br> $90-70=20$ <br> OR <br> $90-20=70$ <br> OR <br> $90-50=40$ <br> OR <br> $90-40=50$ <br> OR <br> $70-50=20$ <br> OR $70-20=50$ | 1 m | All three numbers must be correct for the award of the mark. <br> Do not accept repeated numbers, e.g. $40-20=20$ |
| 24 | 16 (plums) | 1m |  |
| 25 | 6 (rows) | 1 m |  |


| Qu. | Requirement | Mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | Award TWO marks for the correct answer of 36 (people). <br> If the answer is incorrect or missing, award ONE mark for evidence of a complete, correct method, e.g. <br> - $43+8-15=$ (incorrect or no answer) <br> - $43-15=30$ (error) $30+8=$ (incorrect or no answer) <br> OR <br> Award ONE mark for any of these partial methods correctly evaluated, i.e. <br> - $43-15=28$ <br> - $43+8=51$ <br> - $15-8=7$ <br> OR <br> - Sight of 7, 28 or 51 (as evidence of a partial method completed correctly) | 2m <br> OR <br> 1 m | (Use the example responses given on pages 20-21 to help you determine how many marks can be awarded.) |
| 27 | All number sentences completed correctly as shown: <br> $7+7=14$ <br> $17+7=24$ <br> $27+7=34$ <br> $37+7=44$ | 1 m | All three numbers must be correct for the award of the mark. |


| Qu. | Requirement | Mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | Award TWO marks for the correct answer of 60 (p). <br> If the answer is incorrect or missing, award <br> ONE mark for evidence of a complete, correct method, e.g. <br> - $£ 1-15-25=$ (incorrect or no answer) <br> - $100-25=75$ <br> $75-15=$ (incorrect or no answer) <br> - $15+25=30$ (error) <br> £1-30p = (incorrect or no answer) <br> OR <br> Award ONE mark for any of these partial methods correctly evaluated, i.e. <br> - $25+15=40$ <br> - $£ 1-25 p=75 p$ <br> - $£ 1-15 p=85 p$ <br> OR <br> - Sight of $40(p), 75(p)$ or $85(p)$ (as evidence of a partial method completed correctly) | 2m <br> OR <br> 1 m | (Use the example responses given on pages $22-23$ to help you determine how many marks can be awarded.) |
| 29 | 6 (strawberries) | 1 m | Award the mark for six strawberries clearly indicated on the diagram AND the answer box left blank. |
| 30 | 15 (children) | 1 m |  |
| 31 | Award TWO marks for both numbers correct as shown: <br> Award ONE mark for one number correct. | 2m <br> OR <br> 1 m |  |

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## 9. Example responses

### 9.1 Examples of responses from question 26



Pyar and Ruchi have used similar written methods to solve the problem.
Pyar has left the answer box blank but we can see the correct response in her working. Even though she has reversed a digit in her final answer, this is acceptable.
Pyar is awarded TWO marks for the correct answer of 36.
In contrast, Ruchi has recorded an incorrect response of 37 in the answer box. She has subtracted 15 from 43 but has made an arithmetic error. She then correctly completes her method by adding on 8.
Ruchi is awarded ONE mark for a complete, correct method.


George: 1 mark


Pam and George have both written methods that are creditworthy for ONE mark.
In her method, Pam has not evaluated any of her calculation. She is awarded ONE mark for a complete, correct method. In comparison, in his method, George evaluates his first step, but has made an arithmetic error. He then completes his method by subtracting the answer to his first step from 43.
George is awarded ONE mark for a complete, correct method.

### 9.1 Examples of responses from question 26 (continued)



Suki and Chaz have used pictorial methods in an attempt to solve this problem. Both have provided incorrect answers in the final answer box.
In her method, Suki drew 43 tallies and correctly crossed out 15. She then drew 8 more tallies to complete her method. Although she miscounted her final total, her method is complete and correct.
Suki is awarded ONE mark.
Similarly, Chaz has also drawn 43 tallies but has then crossed out 16 rather than 15 of them. His method is therefore incorrect and incomplete. Chaz is awarded no marks.


Bella and Nik have both completed a first step correctly.
Bella has correctly subtracted 8 from 15. Therefore, she is awarded ONE mark for a partial method correctly evaluated.
Nik has completed $43+8$ as a first step and he has recorded 51 as his final answer.
Like Bella, Nik is awarded ONE mark for a partial method correctly completed.

### 9.2 Examples of responses from question 28



Sian and Amyran have left their final answer boxes blank but they both have a final answer in their working. Sian has listed numbers in her response but has not shown any calculations. However, she has clearly and correctly indicated 60 as her final answer. Sian is awarded TWO marks.
Unlike Sian, Amyran has recorded the calculations of a complete, correct method but with an arithmetic error. He is awarded ONE mark for his method.


In both their methods, Jay and Elina have converted $£ 1$ to 100 pence but their final answers are incorrect. Jay has attempted to subtract 25 p and then 15 p from 100p. He has made an arithmetic error in calculating 100-25. Despite this, Jay is awarded ONE mark for a complete, correct method.
In contrast, Elina's method is not complete or correct. Elina appears to have counted back from 100 in steps of 10 . Although 40 can be seen in her working, this is not evidence of a partial method completed correctly. Elina is awarded no marks.

### 9.2 Examples of responses from question 28 (continued)



Both Martin and Tandi have incorrect answers, but they have provided methods in their responses.
As part of his method, Martin has subtracted 25p from 100p but he has made an arithmetic error. However, he goes on to subtract 15 p from 85 p to complete his method.
Martin is awarded ONE mark for a complete, correct method.
Tandi has not provided a complete, correct method. She has shown a partial method, $100-25$, but has made an arithmetic error. She is not awarded a mark for sight of 85 p because it is not evidence of a partial method completed correctly. Therefore, she is awarded no marks.


Amar and Billy have both provided incorrect answers to the question without showing a method.
Amar has provided a final answer of 75 p in the answer box. Although there is no evidence of a method, she is awarded ONE mark for sight of 75p.
In comparison, Billy has provided a final answer of 65 p which is incorrect. He has not provided a method and his answer is not creditworthy. Billy is awarded no marks.

## Standards <br> \& Testing <br> Agency

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