Marking Guidelines

Name / Surname(s):

School:

Group:

City / Town:

Date:

English Literacy

Year 6 of Primary Education
Instructions
This test consists of three parts: Listening, Reading and Writing.

Listening
We will begin with a listening test. You will hear someone describing a situation.

- First, read the questions (2 minutes).
- Listen carefully to the recording. You will hear the recording twice.
- After each part you will have time to answer the questions.

For each question you have to circle the right answer. For example:

Example 1. How many months are there in a year?

A. 2 months.
B. 17 months.
C. 12 months.
D. 10 months.

If you decide to change your answer, cross out (X) your first option and circle your new answer. For example:

Example 1. How many months are there in a year?

X 2 months.
B. 17 months.
C. 12 months.
D. 10 months.

Reading
You will read 2 texts and answer several questions.

Writing
Lastly, you will write a short composition, following some instructions.

The whole test takes 60 minutes.
Listening – Tour of London

1. When does the London city tour take place?
   A. At night.
   B. **On a rainy afternoon.**
   C. On a cold and wet day.
   D. On a rainy morning.

2. Do you need to walk during the tour?
   A. Yes, most of the tour is on foot.
   B. **No, the tour is on an open tour bus.**

3. A woman asks a question about extra _________________.

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4. The tour takes ________________ hours.

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5. The first famous site is a museum of...
   A. ancient civilizations.
   B. paintings of contemporary artists.
   C. photographs of famous English celebrities.
   D. **wax figures of famous people.**
6. Is it possible to see the whole city from the London Eye on the day of the tour?
   A. No, because the weather conditions are bad.
   B. Yes, because the weather is nice and clear.

7. The last sight of the tour is...
   A. Big Ben.
   B. The London Eye.
   C. Buckingham Palace.
   D. Tower Bridge.

8. Are drinks included on the tour?
   A. Yes, they are.
   B. No, they are not.

9. At the end, a woman asks if they are getting...
   A. any tea back.
   B. their umbrellas back.
   C. their money back.
   D. the rain back.

10. In the end, the tour guide feels...
    A. nervous and disappointed.
    B. happy and excited.
    C. sad.
    D. hungry and thirsty.
BAZTAN VALLEY. An evergreen land.

The Baztan valley is an evergreen valley with an Atlantic climate and it is the largest municipality in Navarre, covering 374 square kilometres. There are 15 small villages and lots of baserris (farmhouses) that form a beautiful landscape. The commercial and administrative centre of Baztan is Elizondo.

Baztan has some interesting museums, such as the ethnographic museum dedicated to Jorge Oteiza in Elizondo, the Santxotena sculpture museum in Arizkun or the Witches’ museum in Zugarramurdi.

There are also some amazing natural attractions, such as the Xorroxin waterfall in Erratzu where the Bidasoa river originates. The caves of Urdazubi are linked by road or walking path to the ones at Zugarramurdi, which have a history and legend associated with witches.

Gastronomy

Baztan is famous for the hazelnut chocolate of Elizondo, its lamb, its steaks, its txuri ta beltz (a typical black sausage from Navarre) and its mushrooms and cheese.

Events

The most important celebration is the “Baztandarren Biltzarra” or brotherhood-sisterhood fiesta of the valley, which is in July.
LA RIBERA. Bardenas Reales, a desert-like landscape.

La Ribera is in the southern part of Navarre. The natural park of Bardenas Reales is a 425 square kilometre wide, semi-desert landscape with high plains and dunes. You can cross Las Bardenas on foot or horseback and by bicycle or car.

The main city in La Ribera, and the second most important in Navarre, is Tudela.

La Ribera has much more to offer, however: The Vía Verde del Tarazonica is a 'green route' that covers the 22 kilometres between Tudela and Tarazona along an old railway line, and near Arguedas is Senda Viva, a theme park with over 200 species of animals in semi-captivity and attractions and shows for all the family.

Gastronomy

La Ribera and Tudela are synonymous of excellent cuisine: high-quality vegetables such as artichokes, asparagus, spinach, red peppers etc., which are used in their most typical dish, menestra. La Ribera has also a wide variety of sweets.

Events

Every year in May a week to celebrate fresh vegetables is held in Tudela with lots of events, including gastronomic competitions and tasting sessions.

In July, Tudela celebrates its fiestas with a varied programme of activities, such as the lively Revoltosa dance in the centre of the city’s main square.
11. Which is the most important town in Baztan?
   A. Arizkun.
   B. Erratzu.
   C. Elizondo.
   D. Urdazubi.

12. The Baztan Valley is a great place for visiting...
   A. commercial and administrative centres.
   B. interesting museums and natural attractions.
   C. different types of rivers and landscapes.
   D. linked roads and walking paths.

13. You can go from the caves of Urdazubi to the caves of Zugarramurdi...
   A. by train.
   B. by bicycle or bus.
   C. walking or by car.
   D. walking and surfing.

14. The best season to enjoy Baztan is the summer because it's the only time of year when the valley is green.
   A. True.
   B. False.

15. In Baztan, you can eat black _____________________.

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16. The Bardenas Reales Natural Park is smaller than the Baztan valley.
   A. True.
   B. False.
17. The different ways to cross The Bardenas are on horseback, by car, by bike or _____________________.

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18. We can find shows for all the family in…

A. The Vía Verde del Tarazonica.
B. Fitero.
C. Senda Viva.
D. Tudela.

19. La Ribera is very famous for its…

A. chocolate.
B. spa and sweets.
C. veggies and sweets.
D. sausages and veggies.

20. The Vegetable Week is celebrated during…

A. the spring.
B. the autumn.
C. the winter.
D. the summer.

21. La Revoltosa dance is held in Tudela, in _________________________________.

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| 1     | Correct answers:
|       | - The main square. |
|       | - The centre of the city. |
|       | - The centre of the city’s main square. |
Today we are going to meet a famous mountain race athlete.

Uxue Fraile Azpeitia was born on April 19, 1974 in Donostia. She grew up in a family of athletes and studied Physical Education. She works as a PE teacher in Primary and Secondary schools.

Her first ultra-trail race was in Aneto in 2010. She came second. She also came second (2015) and third (2016) in the Mont Blanc Ultra-trail race.

In Japan you were the winner. Tell us about the race.

It was very hard. I had many problems, my body was in pain and my family wasn’t there to help me. The race was very long, 169 km, and I spent 25 hours, 34 minutes and 2 seconds in the competition, without sleeping.

Can you explain exactly what an ultra-trail is?

An ultra-trail is a long race that takes place in a natural environment, such as a desert, a forest, a mountain or a plain. People think that we never stop during the race, but it’s not the case. We have medical checks and quick stops for hydration. Of course, ultra-trail races are extremely hard, and it is true that doing physical activity every day is always healthier than competing like we do.

What do you eat during the races?

I eat mainly energy bars and creams, but I don’t feel like eating a lot. My tummy feels closed so I prefer to take liquids. In short races I only eat creams, and in long ones I have rice balls with avocado and raisins, soups and baby food.

Who is the most encouraging person when you are racing?

My mum. When I was a kid I felt embarrassed when she shouted “Come on my little girl!!”, but when I grew up I asked her to come. I like feeling that my dad, my brother and my trainer are near me, too. Sometimes they can’t come with me, but they follow me on the Internet. They even spend all night in front of the screen watching me!

How many days a week do you train?

I usually train six days and I rest one. I run for 3-5 hours and I go to the gym, too. My trainer, Kiko, prepares my training plan and tells me what I need to do.

Where do you prefer to live?

I was born in Donostia, a city on the coast. Now, I live in a little village in the mountains in Navarre. I think the best place to live is wherever you feel happy.
22. She came second in...
   A. Mount Fuji in Japan.
   B. Lanzarote.
   C. Aneto and Mont Blanc.
   D. all the races.

23. She has taken first place...
   A. once.
   B. less than three times.
   C. never.
   D. more than five times.

24. In ultra-trail races the competitors run all the time.
   A. True.
   B. False.

25. During races she prefers to drink liquids rather than eat solids.
   A. True.
   B. False.
26. What does she eat when she's competing?
   A. Sweets.
   B. She drinks liquids.
   C. Energetic creams only.
   D. Energy bars, rice balls with avocado and others.

27. Her family...
   A. always goes with her.
   B. is a family of cooks.
   C. when they are not with her, they follow the races on the Internet.
   D. is never with her.

28. She trains...
   A. every day.
   B. more than five days a week.
   C. under five days a week.
   D. four days a week.

29. Who prepares her training?
   A. Kiko, her trainer.
   B. Nobody.
   C. She does, she's a PE teacher.
   D. Her family.

30. Where does she prefer to live?
   A. In her hometown.
   B. In a small village by the sea.
   C. Anyplace where she feels good.
   D. In the mountains.
You are organizing a **birthday party** and you are writing a letter to all the people who you want to invite.

**Ideas for you to write about:**

You can write about the people you would like to come to the party, where will it be, the food and the drinks that will be served, the music that will be played, the games and competitions that you are going to organize and any other ideas you have for that special day.

*Notes & draft box (to write ideas or key words). This planning is NOT marked.*
31. Now write your text here. Write as much as you can! Take care with the punctuation and remember to use paragraphs and capital letters. Be creative!

_____________________________________________________
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This part is for the teacher only

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Item 31 – Total:
# HOW TO MARK THE COMPOSITION ASSESSMENT CRITERIA – WRITING

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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>2 points</th>
<th>3 points</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Presentation</strong></td>
<td>Poor first impression. No capital letters. Lack of margins. Poor punctuation.</td>
<td>Some words are crossed out, illegible. Poorly defined margins and paragraphs. Some words are too close together.</td>
<td>Good first impression. Capital letters are used. One or two words are crossed out.</td>
<td>Well presented text. Well defined margins. Correct use of paragraphs. Legible hand-writing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spelling</strong></td>
<td>Mistakes in every sentence.</td>
<td>Most sentences have a mistake or two.</td>
<td>Most sentences are correct but there are two or three sentences with mistakes.</td>
<td>Most or all words spelt correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grammatical structures</strong></td>
<td>Incorrect use of grammar. Incorrect word order. Incomplete sentences.</td>
<td>Very limited use of grammar. Mistakes in structures.</td>
<td>Shows awareness of different grammatical structures, although some are used incorrectly.</td>
<td>Correct use of a variety of grammatical structures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relevance and coherence</strong></td>
<td>Too many errors in sentence structure make meaning unclear.</td>
<td>Tries to answer the question but misses some important information or includes some irrelevant information.</td>
<td>Makes writing meaningful and easy to read. Meaning is still is clear.</td>
<td>Very easy to understand. Answers the question. Well developed ideas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vocabulary</strong></td>
<td>Very limited grade level vocabulary.</td>
<td>Limited variety of grade level vocabulary.</td>
<td>Enough grade level vocabulary to express ideas but range is limited.</td>
<td>Wide range of grade level vocabulary.</td>
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*Ver anexo DECRETO FORAL 60/2014 páginas 92, 93 punto 4*
ANEXO: DECRETO FORAL 60/2014, páginas 92, 93 (punto 4 – Estructuras sintácticas)

1. Expresión de relaciones lógicas:
   a. conjunción (and);
   b. disyunción (or);
   c. oposición (but);
   d. causa (because);
   e. finalidad (to-infinitive, e. g. I did it to help her);
   f. comparación (as Adj. as; smaller (than); the biggest).

2. Relaciones temporales (when; before; after).

3. Afirmación
   a. Afirmative sentences;
   b. Yes (+ tag)

4. Exclamación (What + noun, e. g. What fun!; How + Adj., e. g. How nice!; exclamatory sentences, e. g . I love salad!).

5. Negación
   a. Negative sentences with not, never, no (Adj.), nobody, nothing;
   b. No (+ negative tag)).

6. Interrogación
   a. Wh- questions;
   b. Aux. questions.

7. Expresión del tiempo:
   a. pasado (simple past; present perfect);
   b. presente (simple present);
   c. futuro (going to; will).

8. Expresión del aspecto:
   a. puntual (simple tenses);
   b. durativo (present and past continuous);
   c. habitual (simple tenses (+ Adv., e. g. always, everyday));
   d. incoativo (start-ing);
   e. terminativo (finish-ing).

9. Expresión de la modalidad:
   a. factualidad (declarative sentences);
   b. capacidad (can); posibilidad (may);
   c. necesidad (must; need);
   d. obligación (have (got) to; imperative);
   e. permiso (can; may);
   f. intención (going to; will).

10. Expresión de
    a. la existencia (there is/are);
    b. la entidad (nouns and pronouns, articles, demonstratives);
    c. la cualidad (very + Adj.).

11. Expresión de la cantidad
    a. Singular/plural;
    b. Cardinal numerals up to four digits;
    c. Ordinal numerals up to two digits.
    d. Quantity: all, many, a lot, some, (a) few, (a) little, more, much, half, a bottle/cup/glass/piece of.
    e. Degree: very, too, enough).

12. Expresión del espacio:
    a. (prepositions and adverbs of location, position, distance, motion, direction, origin and arrangement).

13. Expresión del tiempo
    a. (points (e. g. quarter past five);
    b. divisions (e. g. half an hour, summer);
    c. and indications (e. g. now, tomorrow (morning)) of time;
    d. duration (e. g. for two days);
    e. anteriority (before); posteriority (after);
    f. sequence (first...then);
    g. simultaneousness (at the same time);
    h. frequency (e. g. sometimes, on Sundays).

14. Expresión del modo (Adv. of manner, e. g. slowly, well).
SOME SAMPLE MARKED COMPOSITIONS

Below are several authentic samples of marked compositions written by pupils in year 6 of Primary Education and the marks given.

SAMPLE Nº 1

Hello my name is [redacted] and tomorrow is my birthday. Form my party they com my family my pawneh and my brother [redacted]. Is party is goin to do in San Juan’s swinpol in the asadores. In the party is goin to do a eating part and dance and playing music and er part. And the er momed abi goin to swinpol thif my broder. And dis in my benvdey.
Hello. I'm a brother and this is one invitation for you.

First, you are going to come to my house at 10:30. Then we are going to go to the salting of iruñá in my car. But he wait in home and wen we are all the friends and me, he comes for her home and you are going to say 'SURPRISE!'

And after of the salting we are going to the marea to eat and then to the cinema. And when there are 20:00 we're go to house and we are going to eat pizza and saw another peli and do a fiesta!

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The 28th of March is the birthday of my old sister. My family, parents and me, we are going to prepare the party in my house. They come my uncles, grandparents...

We are going to play many games. Later, we are going to have dinner with all the family. After the dinner, we are going to eat the birthday cake and give her gifts.

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The 29th of October we are going to celebrate my father’s birthday. We are going to a restaurant and we going to eat in the restaurant. It will be so sunny.

We don’t know yet because is going to be a surprise.

When we finish eating we are going to go to the cinema because he like a lot and latter we are going to give him the present and if my father wants we can go to play bowling.

It’s going to be so so sunny, it’s going to be the best birthday of his life.

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**Item 31 – Total:** 14
Hello [Name],

How are you? I’m fine. I wrote this letter to you because I want to invite you to my birthday party. Can you come? I’m going to invite all our friends, it would be very fun!

My birthday will be the 1st of November in my house. My dad is going to decorate all my house to look pretty. I ask my mum if I can choose my cake and she said that is ok. So I choose one purple and black cake, is very big with stars on. A big guitar. You are going to love it. At the end, we’re going to play a lot of games.

Well that’s all I want to tell you.

See you on Wednesday. Bye!!

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