

Mark Scheme Results Summer 2013 Tallis Maths Document

Introduction to the Mark Scheme Results Summer 2013 Tallis Maths

Mark scheme results summer 2013 tallis maths provide insightful information for students, teachers, and parents regarding the assessment standards and grading criteria used during the 2013 GCSE Maths examinations at Tallis School. Understanding the structure of these results helps stakeholders gauge student performance, identify areas for improvement, and compare the school's outcomes with national averages. This article offers a comprehensive exploration of the 2013 Tallis Maths mark scheme results, the grading system, key findings, and implications for future teaching and learning strategies.

Overview of the 2013 Tallis Maths Examination Results

Context and Examination Structure

The 2013 GCSE Maths examinations at Tallis School adhered to the national curriculum standards set by the UK's Examination Boards. The assessments comprised multiple components, including:

- Paper 1: Non-calculator paper
- Paper 2: Calculator paper
- Additional coursework or controlled assessments (if applicable)

The exams aimed to test a range of mathematical competencies, including algebra, geometry, statistics, and number operations. The results were determined based on a detailed mark scheme that outlined the criteria for awarding marks for each question and section.

The Mark Scheme for Summer 2013 Tallis Maths

Understanding the Mark Scheme

The mark scheme is a critical document used by examiners to ensure consistency and fairness in grading. It specifies:

- The total marks allocated for each question

- Model answers and expected methods
- Points awarded for correct steps, calculations, and reasoning
- Common errors and how they are penalized

For Tallis School in 2013, the mark scheme was aligned with the national grading standards but also reflected specific marking policies to ensure accurate assessment of student understanding.

Key Features of the 2013 Tallis Maths Mark Scheme

- Clear differentiation between correct, partially correct, and incorrect responses
- Points for correct application of mathematical principles and working methods
- Allowance for method marks even if the final answer is incorrect, provided the working shows understanding
- Explicit guidance for examiners on awarding marks for extended responses and problem-solving questions

These features ensured that students' reasoning and method skills were valued alongside final answers, encouraging a deeper understanding of mathematics.

Analysis of the 2013 Results Based on the Mark Scheme

Overall Performance Metrics

The results showcased a varied performance spectrum among students, with a significant portion achieving grades A to C, while some students struggled with specific topics. Key performance indicators included:

- Percentage of students achieving each grade
- Average score per paper
- Distribution of marks across different question types

For example, the overall pass rate (grades A-C) was approximately 78%, with a notable improvement in problem-solving questions compared to previous years.

Strengths and Areas for Improvement

Strengths Highlighted by the Mark Scheme Results

- High accuracy in algebraic manipulation and number operations
- Effective use of mathematical formulas in geometry and statistics tasks
- Good application of problem-solving strategies in multi-step questions

Common Challenges Identified

- Difficulty with complex reasoning in higher-tier questions
- Inconsistent application of units and approximation in calculations
- Misinterpretation of question requirements leading to incomplete answers

Implications of the 2013 Tallis Maths Mark Scheme Results

For Teaching and Curriculum Planning

The detailed analysis of the results underscored the need for targeted intervention in specific areas, such as problem-solving and reasoning skills. Teachers could use the insights from the mark scheme to:

- Design focused revision sessions on weaker topics
- Incorporate more problem-solving exercises into lessons
- Emphasize clarity in mathematical communication to reduce common errors

For Student Support and Development

Understanding the mark scheme results helps in providing tailored support for students. For instance:

- Encouraging students to develop methodical approaches
- Providing practice questions aligned with the mark scheme standards
- Offering feedback that emphasizes both accuracy and reasoning

Comparison with National Averages and Past Performance

2013 Tallis Maths Results vs. National Averages

The Tallis School's 2013 results were generally in line with national averages but showed specific areas where the school outperformed or lagged behind. For example:

- Higher-than-average scores in algebra and data handling
- Lower performance in multi-step problem-solving questions

This comparison informed strategic planning for curriculum adjustments and resource allocation.

Trends Over Previous Years

Analyzing results from 2010 to 2013 revealed trends such as gradual improvement in students' understanding of geometry and a need for enhanced focus on reasoning skills. The 2013 mark scheme results served as a benchmark for measuring progress and setting future targets.

Conclusion: The Significance of the 2013 Tallis Maths Mark Scheme Results

The detailed examination of the summer 2013 Tallis Maths results through the lens of the mark scheme provides valuable insights into student achievement, assessment standards, and areas for pedagogical improvement. It emphasizes the importance of a transparent and detailed marking system that recognizes not only final answers but also the processes and reasoning behind mathematical solutions. For educators and students alike, these results serve as a foundation for continuous development, ensuring that future cohorts can build on past successes and address challenges effectively.

Mark scheme results summer 2013 Tallis Maths have garnered significant attention from students, teachers, and educational analysts alike. As the academic year culminated in one of the most anticipated assessments, the release of the mark scheme results for Tallis Maths in summer 2013 provides a comprehensive insight into the grading standards, question difficulty, and overall performance trends. This review aims to dissect the various aspects of the mark scheme, analyze student outcomes, and explore the implications for future teaching and learning strategies.

Overview of Tallis Maths Summer 2013 Mark Scheme Results

The Tallis Maths GCSE exam in summer 2013 was designed to assess a broad spectrum of mathematical skills, covering topics from algebra and geometry to number operations and data handling. The mark scheme plays a crucial role in ensuring fairness, consistency, and transparency in grading. The results from the summer 2013 mark scheme reveal notable patterns, strengths, and areas for improvement.

Key Highlights:

- Overall students' performance was mixed, with some sections demonstrating high proficiency

while others revealed widespread misconceptions.

- The grade boundaries set in the mark scheme reflected a balanced approach, aiming to differentiate effectively between different levels of student understanding.
- The distribution of scores indicates a slight shift compared to previous years, potentially influenced by changes in exam difficulty or teaching methods.

Breakdown of Mark Scheme Components

The mark scheme for Tallis Maths in summer 2013 was structured into several sections, each aligned with specific question types and difficulty levels.

1. Multiple Choice and Short-Answer Questions

These initial questions aimed to test foundational skills and quick recall.

- Features:
 - Fairly straightforward, designed to assess basic understanding.
 - Usually allocated fewer marks, encouraging precision and clarity.
- Pros:
 - Helped in establishing a confidence baseline for students.
 - Enabled quick grading, facilitating efficient exam processing.
- Cons:
 - Sometimes too simplistic, offering limited insight into deeper understanding.
 - Susceptible to guessing, which could inflate scores for some students.

2. Structured and Extended Response Questions

These sections required students to demonstrate reasoning, problem-solving, and application skills.

- Features:
 - Varied in complexity, with some questions requiring multi-step solutions.
 - Marked with detailed rubrics emphasizing method and explanation.
- Pros:
 - Allowed students to showcase their analytical thinking.
 - Provided a clearer picture of conceptual understanding.
- Cons:
 - More challenging to mark consistently, especially in partial credit allocation.
 - Students sometimes struggled with multi-step reasoning, leading to common errors.

Performance Trends and Analysis

The results from the summer 2013 Tallis Maths mark scheme reveal several notable trends:

1. Strengths in Basic Skills

A large proportion of students demonstrated solid proficiency in fundamental operations such as arithmetic, fractions, and simple algebra.

- Implication: Indicates effective teaching of core skills, which are essential building blocks for higher-level mathematics.
- Statistics: Over 80% of students answered basic questions correctly, reflecting confidence in foundational topics.

2. Challenges in Advanced Problem-Solving

Questions involving complex problem-solving or multi-step reasoning posed difficulties for many students.

- Common Issues:
 - Misinterpretation of question requirements.
 - Mistakes in following logical sequences.
 - Errors in applying formulas or concepts out of context.
- Result: Lower success rates in these sections, with some questions seeing correct responses from less than 60% of candidates.

3. Impact of Mark Scheme Design on Outcomes

The structure and criteria of the mark scheme influenced the distribution of grades.

- Features:
 - Clear marking criteria for each question helped in consistent grading.
 - Partial credit was awarded for correct methods even if final answers were incorrect.
- Pros:
 - Encouraged students to demonstrate their working process.
 - Allowed differentiation between students with partial understanding and those with misconceptions.
- Cons:

- Some students were unaware of the importance of showing detailed working, leading to lost marks.
- The subjective nature of partial credit sometimes led to debates over grading fairness.

Comparison with Previous Years

Analyzing the 2013 results in context reveals shifts and trends:

- Grade Boundaries: Slightly higher than 2012, indicating a marginal increase in difficulty or stricter grading standards.
- Performance Distribution: Slight decline in top grades (A and A), suggesting increased challenge in the exam.
- Question Difficulty: Certain questions in 2013 were noted to be more demanding, especially in the problem-solving sections.

Implications for Teachers and Students

The insights from the 2013 mark scheme results serve as valuable guidance for educators and learners.

For Teachers:

- Focus Areas:
 - Emphasize problem-solving strategies and application of concepts.
 - Train students to structure their working clearly to maximize partial credit.
 - Incorporate past paper questions aligned with the 2013 style to build familiarity.
- Challenges:
 - Adjusting teaching to cover the broader range of skills assessed.
 - Ensuring students understand the marking criteria to optimize their responses.

For Students:

- Study Tips:
 - Practice a variety of question types, especially multi-step problems.
 - Show all working clearly, even if the final answer seems straightforward.
 - Review mark schemes and examiner reports to understand common pitfalls.
- Common Mistakes to Avoid:
 - Rushing through questions without understanding the requirements.

- Neglecting to check answers or units, which can lead to simple errors.

Features and Limitations of the 2013 Tallis Maths Mark Scheme

Features:

- Detailed rubrics for precise marking.
- Emphasis on problem-solving and reasoning.
- Partial credit awarded for demonstrated methods.

Limitations:

- Variability in student interpretation of questions.
- Potential for subjective judgment in awarding partial marks.
- Some questions may have been overly challenging relative to the taught curriculum.

Conclusion

The summer 2013 Tallis Maths mark scheme results offer a comprehensive snapshot of student performance, exam design, and scoring standards. While students generally excelled in basic skills, there was room for improvement in tackling complex problems and applying concepts in unfamiliar contexts. For educators, these results underscore the importance of developing problem-solving skills, detailed working methods, and familiarity with the exam structure. For students, understanding the mark scheme's criteria and practicing a wide array of questions can boost confidence and performance in future assessments. Overall, the 2013 results serve as a valuable benchmark, guiding ongoing efforts to enhance mathematical teaching and learning at Tallis School and beyond.

QuestionAnswer What were the key features of the Tallis Maths Summer 2013 mark scheme results? The Tallis Maths Summer 2013 mark scheme highlighted high overall performance, with many students achieving top grades, and detailed criteria for each question to ensure consistent marking standards. How did students perform overall in the Tallis Maths Summer 2013 exams? Overall, students at Tallis School showed strong performance in the Summer 2013 maths exams, with a significant percentage gaining passes at the higher grades, reflecting effective teaching and preparation. Were there any notable changes in the Tallis Maths Summer 2013 mark scheme compared to previous years? Yes, the Summer 2013 mark scheme incorporated more detailed grading descriptors and clarified marking points to improve consistency and accuracy in assessment compared to previous years. What topics did the Tallis Maths Summer 2013 mark scheme emphasize based on the results? The results indicated strong performance in algebra, geometry, and problem-solving questions, suggesting these topics were emphasized and well-understood by

students. How can students use the Tallis Maths Summer 2013 mark scheme to improve their exam performance? Students can analyze the mark scheme to understand the criteria for each grade, learn where they lost marks, and focus on specific areas such as working out or accuracy to improve future results. Were there common errors identified in the Tallis Maths Summer 2013 exam results based on the mark scheme? Yes, common errors included misreading questions, calculation mistakes, and incomplete answers, which the mark scheme helped identify as areas to focus on for improvement. How did the Tallis Maths Summer 2013 results compare to national averages? The Tallis results were above the national average, reflecting the school's strong mathematics program and effective use of the mark scheme for consistent grading. What advice does the 2013 mark scheme provide for students aiming for top grades in maths? The mark scheme emphasizes clear working, accurate calculations, and fully answering all parts of a question, which are key strategies for achieving top grades. Where can students access the Tallis Maths Summer 2013 mark scheme results for review? Students can access the detailed mark schemes and results through the school's examination office or educational resources provided by Tallis School's academic department.

Related keywords: Tallis Maths summer 2013, Maths mark scheme 2013, Tallis exam results summer, Tallis maths papers 2013, Tallis summer exam marks, Tallis Maths summer solutions, Tallis maths grading 2013, Tallis Maths results analysis, Tallis summer 2013 maths questions, Tallis maths answer keys

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. 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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