



Key Stage 2 SATs meeting

What we will cover:



When are SATS?



What will happen?



Additional time/assistance



Helping your child



Secondary school



Wellbeing

When are the tests?

Key stage 2 tests

The statutory [key stage 2 tests](#) are timetabled from Monday 13 May to Thursday 16 May 2024:

Date	Activity
Monday 13 May 2024	English grammar, punctuation and spelling papers 1 and 2
Tuesday 14 May 2024	English reading
Wednesday 15 May 2024	Mathematics papers 1 and 2
Thursday 16 May 2024	Mathematics paper 3

What will happen?

- Held in normal classrooms
- Equipment provided
- Normal class adults present
- Test conditions that we have practised

What will happen?

The KS2 tests consist of:

- English grammar, punctuation and spelling Paper 1: questions
- English grammar, punctuation and spelling Paper 2: spelling
- English reading
- mathematics Paper 1: arithmetic
- mathematics Paper 2: reasoning
- mathematics Paper 3: reasoning

What do SATs look like?

Reading Paper

15

(a) What evidence is there of Martine being stubborn in the way she behaved with her grandmother?

Give **two** points.

1. _____

2. _____

2 marks

What do SATs look like?

Reading Paper

27

Look at the paragraph beginning: *One of the victims...*

What does the word *invaders* suggest about the humans arriving on Mauritius?

1 mark

What do SATs look like?

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Paper 1

40

Tick one box in each row to show whether the sentence is written in the **active voice** or the **passive voice**.

Sentence	Active	Passive
Otters live in clean rivers.		
Fish are eaten by otters.		
Usually, otters are playful creatures.		


What do SATs look like?

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Paper 2

18. My mum painted the _____ blue.

What do SATs look like?

Maths Paper 1: Arithmetic

14	$3.005 + 6.12 =$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 mark
			

32	$43 \overline{) 1118}$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 marks
	Show your method		

What do SATs look like?

Maths Paper 2 / Paper 3 : Reasoning

9

6 pencils cost £1.68

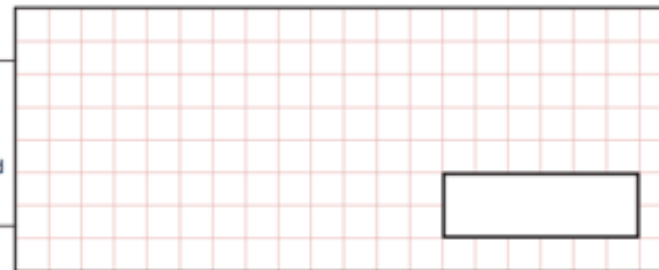


3 pencils and 1 rubber cost £1.09



What is the cost of 1 rubber?

Show
your
method



2 marks

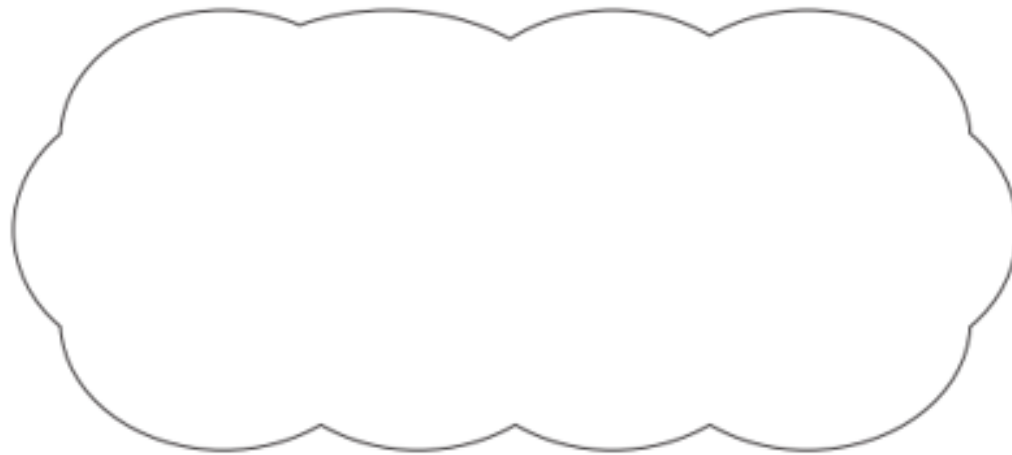
What do SATs look like?

Maths Paper 2 / Paper 3 : Reasoning

21

$$5,542 \div 17 = 326$$

Explain how you can use this fact to find the answer to 18×326



1 mark

How is writing assessed?

Working towards the expected standard

The pupil can:

- write for a range of purposes
- use paragraphs to organise ideas
- in narratives, describe settings and characters
- in non-narrative writing, use simple devices to structure the writing and support the reader (e.g. headings, sub-headings, bullet points)
- use capital letters, full stops, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contraction mostly correctly
- spell correctly most words from the year 3 / year 4 spelling list, and some words from the year 5 / year 6 spelling list*
- write legibly.¹

* These are detailed in the word lists within the spelling appendix to the national curriculum (English Appendix 1). Teachers should refer to these to exemplify the words that pupils should be able to spell.

¹ At this standard, there is no specific requirement for a pupil's handwriting to be joined.

Teacher assessment must show evidence that children meet all these criteria.

How is writing assessed?

Working at the expected standard

The pupil can:

- write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting language that shows good awareness of the reader (e.g. the use of the first person in a diary; direct address in instructions and persuasive writing)
- in narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere
- integrate dialogue in narratives to convey character and advance the action
- select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately (e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues in narrative; using passive verbs to affect how information is presented; using modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility)
- use a range of devices to build cohesion (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) within and across paragraphs
- use verb tenses consistently and correctly throughout their writing
- use the range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 mostly correctly¹ (e.g. inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech)
- spell correctly most words from the year 5 / year 6 spelling list,^{*} and use a dictionary to check the spelling of uncommon or more ambitious vocabulary
- maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed.²

Teacher assessment must show evidence that children meet all these criteria and the ones from the previous level.

How is writing assessed?

Working at greater depth

The pupil can:

- write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting the appropriate form and drawing independently on what they have read as models for their own writing (e.g. literary language, characterisation, structure)
- distinguish between the language of speech and writing³ and choose the appropriate register
- exercise an assured and conscious control over levels of formality, particularly through manipulating grammar and vocabulary to achieve this
- use the range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 correctly (e.g. semi-colons, dashes, colons, hyphens) and, when necessary, use such punctuation precisely to enhance meaning and avoid ambiguity.[^]

[There are no additional statements for spelling or handwriting]

What assistance can my child have?

- All questions can be read by adults if children ask (except in the reading paper)
- Some children may be granted additional time/ a reader/ a scribe. This will be discussed with parents on a case by case basis.

Does this make a difference to groupings at secondary school?

- Results are passed to secondary schools
- Most schools do their own tests in the first year and use this to determine classes
- The tests are a measure of the school's teaching of the National Curriculum in KS2 as a whole

How can I help?

- Ensure good sleep
- SATS Breakfast club
- Talk to them and encourage them
- Good attendance
- Support with homework
- Revision guides such as Letts and CGP SATs busters
- Please avoid looking at past papers as we use these as practice papers at school

How are results reported?

- In the Summer report (start of July)

What is meant by 'scaled scores'?

- It is planned that 100 will always represent the 'national standard'.
- Each pupil's raw test score will therefore be converted into a score on the scale, either at, above or below 100.
- The scale will have a lower end point somewhere below 100 and an upper end point above 100.
- A child who achieves the 'national standard' (a score of 100) will be judged to have demonstrated sufficient knowledge in the areas assessed by the tests.
- Each pupil receives:
 - a raw score (number of raw marks awarded);
 - a scaled score in each tested subject;
 - confirmation of whether or not they attained the national standard.

WTS

EXS

GDS

How are you supporting wellbeing?

- Breakfast club
- If your child is ill, they can sit the test another day.
- SATs test all knowledge of KS2, not just this year
- Children are used to the test style and have lots of strategies if they get stuck.
- More relaxed afternoons in the week of tests
- Lots to look forward to after SATs week!

Any questions?