Key Stage 2 SATs

A School Presentation to Parents

What are KS2 SATs?

KS2 SATs are tests children take at the end of Year 6. Key Stage 2 SATs test children on what they have learnt between Year 3 and Year 6.

KS2 SATs are **mandatory** tests from the National Curriculum assessment programme. All state schools in England are required to provide the tests.

SATs are used to reflect the level at which your child is working.

Assessment and Reporting

- 'Old' national curriculum levels (e.g. Level 3, 4, 5) have now been abolished, as set out in the government guidelines.
- From 2016, test scores are now reported as 'scaled scores'.
- The new curriculum is more rigorous and sets high expectations which all schools have had to work hard to meet since the beginning of last year.

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Scaled Scores

- What is meant by 'scaled scores'?
- '100' will 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.
- In July 2019 each pupil will receive:
 - o A raw score (number of raw marks awarded).
 - A scaled score in each tested subject.
 - o Confirmation of whether or not they attained the national standard.

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Mathematics		
Raw score	Scaled score	
0	No scaled	
1	score (N)	
2		
3	80	
4	80	
5	80	
6	80	
7	81	
8	82	
9	82	
10	83	
11	84	
12	84	
13	85	
14	86	
15	86	
16	87	
17	87	
18	88	
19	88	
20	89	
21	89	
22	89	
23	90	
24	90	

Mather	matics	
Raw score	Scaled score	
25	91	
26	91	
27	91	
28	92	
29	92	
30	92	
31	93	
32	93	
33	93	
34	94	
35	94	
36	94	
37	94	
38	95	
39	95	
40	95	
41	96	
42	96	
43	96	
44	96	
45	97	
46	97	
47	97	
48	97	
49	98	

Mathematics		
Raw score	Scaled	
	score	
50	98	
51	98	
52	98	
53	99	
54	99	
55	99	
56	99	
57	100	
58	100	
59	100	
60	100	
61	100	
62	101	
63	101	
64	101	
65	101	
66	102	
67	102	
68	102	
69	102	
70	103	
71	103	
72	103	
73	103	
74	104	

7	Scaled	
Raw score		
>	score	
75	104	
76	104	
77	104	
78	105	
79	105	
80	105	
81	105	
82	106	
83	106	
84	106	
85	106	
86	107	

Mathematics		
Raw score	Scaled score	
87	107	
88	107	
89	108	
90	108	
91	108	
92	109	
93	109	
94	109	
95	110	
96	110	
97	110	
98	111	

Mathen	natics	
Raw score	Scaled score	
99	111	
100	112	
101	112	
102	113	
103	114	
104	114	
105	115	
106	116	
107	117	
108	118	
109	120	
110	120	

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Scaled Score Examples

On publication of the test results in July 2019:

- A child awarded a scaled score of 100 is judged to have met the **'national standard'** in the area judged by the test.
- A child awarded a scaled score of more than 100 is judged to have exceeded the national standard. A score of 110 or above is an indication that a child is 'working at greater depth.'
- A child awarded a scaled score of less than 100 is judged to have not yet met the national standard and performed below expectation for their age. This is also referred to as 'working towards the national standard.'

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The Tests

- Key Stage 2 SATs take place nationally in the week commencing 13th May 2019.
- Statutory tests will be administered in the following subjects:
- MONDAY
- Punctuation, Vocabulary and Grammar (45 minutes)
- Spelling (approximately 20 minutes)

TUESDAY

Reading (60 minutes)

WEDNESDAY

- Mathematics
- Paper 1: Arithmetic (30 minutes)
- Paper 2: Reasoning (40 minutes)
- THURSDAY
- Paper 3: Reasoning (40 minutes)
- All tests are externally marked.
- Writing will be 'Teacher Assessed' internally, as in recent years.

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KS2 Year 6 SATs Test **Dates 2019**

Monday May 13th 2019 SPaG Test - Grammar/Punctuation

45 mins



- Spelling 🧢



20 mins

Tuesday May 14th 2019

Reading Test

60 mins





Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic)

30 mins

Maths Paper 2 (Reasoning)

40 mins

Thursday May 16th 2019

Maths Paper 3 (Reasoning)

THIRD SPACE LEARNING

age

Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

- A separate test is given on Punctuation, Vocabulary and Grammar
- This test lasts for 45 minutes and requires short answer questions, including some multiple choice.
- A Spelling test is administered containing 20 words, lasting approximately 15-20 minutes.
- Marks for these two tests are added together to give a total for Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar.

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Sample Questions

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Paper 1

40

Tick one box in each row to show if the underlined conjunction is a **subordinating conjunction** or a **co-ordinating conjunction**.

Sentence	Subordinating conjunction	Co-ordinating conjunction
I like ice-skating and roller-skating.		
Jamie likes roller-skating, <u>but</u> he has never tried ice-skating.		
Jamie will go ice-skating if I go with him.		

1 mark

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Scores

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

The spelling test is out of 20.

The grammar test is out of 50.

This will give children a total out of 70.

In 2017 to meet the expected standard children needed to score at least: **36/70** To achieve greater depth children needed to score at least: **56/70**

In 2018 to meet the expected standard children needed to score at least: **38/70** To achieve greater depth children needed to score at least: **56/70**

There is no way of knowing at this stage what this threshold will be for 2019.

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Reading

- The Reading Test consists of a single test paper with three unrelated reading texts.
- Children are given 60 minutes in total, which includes reading the texts and answering the questions.
- A total of 50 marks are available.
- Questions are designed to assess the comprehension and understanding of a child's reading.
- Some questions are multiple choice or selected response, others require short answers and some require an extended response or explanation.

Reading

• There is only one reading test and this is out of 50.

In 2017 to meet the expected standard children needed to score at least: **26/50**

To achieve greater depth children needed to score at least: **39/50**

In 2018 to meet the expected standard children needed to score at least: **28/50**

To achieve greater depth children needed to score at

least: 40/50

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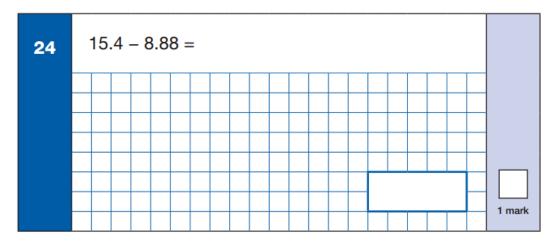
Mathematics

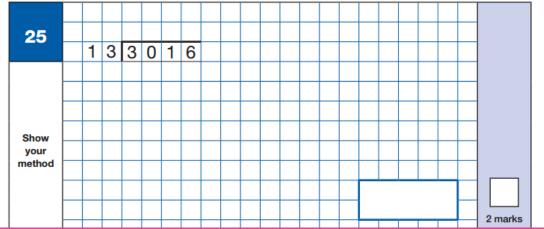
- Children will sit three tests: Paper 1, Paper 2 and Paper 3.
- Paper 1 is for 'Arithmetic' lasting for 30 minutes, covering calculation methods for all operations, including use of fractions, percentages and decimals.
- Questions gradually increase in difficulty. Not all children will be expected to access some of the more difficult questions later in the paper.
- Papers 2 and 3 cover 'Problem Solving and Reasoning', each lasting for 40 minutes.
- Pupils will still require calculation skills but will need to answer questions in context and decide what is required to find a solution.

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Sample Questions

Maths Paper 1: Arithmetic





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Sample Questions

Maths Paper 2 / Paper 3: Reasoning

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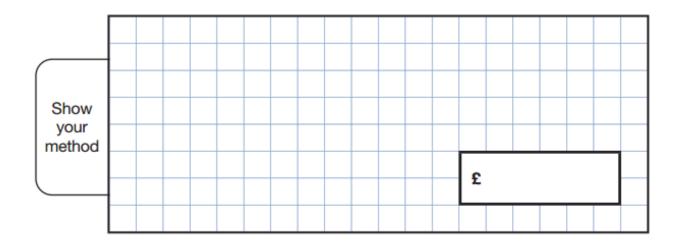
Large pizzas cost £8.50 each.

Small pizzas cost £6.75 each.

Five children together buy one large pizza and three small pizzas.

They share the cost equally.

How much does each child pay?



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2 marks

Mathematics



- Arithmetic paper is out of 40
- Each reasoning paper is out of 35
- There are a total of 110 marks available

In 2017 to meet the expected standard children needed to score at least: **57/110**

To achieve greater depth children needed to score at least: 95/110

In 2018 to meet the expected standard children needed to score at least: **61/110**

To achieve greater depth children needed to score at least: 96/110

WRITING

Throughout the year the children will be composing independent pieces of writing to build up a portfolio of evidence. This is assessed by the class teacher.

This body of work will cover a range of genres that have been taught in class and provide evidence of the writing skills necessary to meet the expected standard.

Some children will be able to apply the skills consistently across most genres and will therefore be working at greater depth within the expected standard (GDS).

What are the SATs results for?

In some respects, a good set of SATs results is indeed more important to schools than to the child. There's no direct consequence of a child 'failing' their SATs; they don't have to retake the exams.

- They measure the progress a child has made since their KS1 SATs
- They give an indication to secondary schools as to those children who may need extra support.
- Almost all secondary schools group children into <u>sets or streams</u> based on their academic ability, and SATs results may be used as part of the decision-making process. (However, some secondary schools will use their own testing system for pupils in Year 7 to help with this.)
- Secondary schools also use SATs results to work out their Progress 8 score. This is
 a <u>performance measure</u> of how well pupils progress between Year 6 and Year 11,
 with their SATs results as a starting point.

More information on this can be found here: https://www.theschoolrun.com/what-are-sats-results-for

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How to Help Your Child

- Praise and encourage.
- Ensure your child has the best possible attendance at school.
- Support your child with any homework tasks.
- Reading, spelling and arithmetic (e.g. times tables) are always good to practise.
- Talk to your child about what they have learnt at school and what book(s) they are reading (the character, the plot, their opinion).

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How to Help Your Child with Reading

- Listening to your child read can take many forms.
- First and foremost, focus developing an enjoyment and love of reading.
- Enjoy stories together reading stories to your child at KS1 and KS2 is equally as important as listening to your child read.
- Read a little at a time but often, rather than rarely but for long periods of time!
- Talk about the story before, during and afterwards discuss the plot, the characters, their feelings and actions, how it makes you feel, predict what will happen and encourage your child to have their own opinions.
- Look up definitions of words together you could use a dictionary, the internet or an app on a phone or tablet.
- All reading is valuable it doesn't have to be just stories. Reading can involve anything from fiction and non-fiction, poetry, newspapers, magazines, football programmes, TV guides.

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• I can provide a list of question ideas if you would like.

How to Help Your Child with Writing

- Practise and learn the spelling list your child has been given.
- Encourage opportunities for writing such as letters to family or friends, shopping lists, notes or reminders, stories or poems.
- Encourage use of a dictionary to check spelling and a thesaurus to find synonyms and expand vocabulary.
- Remember that good readers become good writers! Identify good writing features when reading (e.g. vocabulary, sentence structure, punctuation).
- Use spellingframe.co.uk to help practise spellings.

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How to Help Your Child with Maths

- Play mental maths games including counting in different amounts, forwards and backwards.
- Encourage opportunities for telling the time.
- Encourage opportunities for counting coins and money; finding amounts or calculating change when shopping.
- Look for examples of 2D and 3D shapes around the home.
- Identify, weigh or measure quantities and amounts in the kitchen or in recipes.
- Play games involving numbers or logic, such as dominoes, card games, darts, draughts or chess.
- Prodigy Maths. Encourage your child to use this. (can be used on a tablet)

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- Grammar Glossary
- SATs information
- Maths revision
- <u>CGP Revision Guides</u> (these can be purchased via Amazon or found in shops such as WH Smith)
- <u>List of other useful revision websites</u> (created by St Mary's and St Joseph's Primary School in Lancashire)