

Key Stage 2 SATs

A Presentation to Parents
10.10.18



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Assessment and Reporting

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- '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 will be reported as 'scaled scores'.
- Your child will still be taught with the highest expectations and cover all required elements of the curriculum, similar to previous years.
- The new curriculum is more rigorous and sets high expectations which all schools have had to work hard to meet since they were introduced.

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Scaled Scores

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- 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.
 - For example, a raw score of 28 in this year's reading test converted to a scaled score of 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 for the first publication of test results, each pupil will receive:
 - 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.

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Scaled Score Examples

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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. This means they have reached **expected level**.
- A child awarded a scaled score of more than 110 is judged to have exceeded the national standard and demonstrated a higher than expected knowledge of the curriculum for their age. This means they are **working at a greater depth standard**.
- 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 means they are working **below the expected level**.

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The Tests

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- Key Stage 2 SATs take place nationally in the week commencing 13th May 2019.
- Statutory tests will be administered in the following subjects:
 - Spelling (approximately 15 minutes)
 - Punctuation, Vocabulary and Grammar (45 minutes)
 - Reading (60 minutes)
 - Mathematics
 - Paper 1: Arithmetic (30 minutes)
 - Paper 2: Reasoning (40 minutes)
 - Paper 3: Reasoning (40 minutes)
- All tests are externally marked.
- Writing will be 'Teacher Assessed' internally, as in recent years. However, it is likely that this will be moderated by external assessors to quality assure teacher judgements.

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Reading

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- 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.

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Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

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- A Spelling test is administered containing 20 words, lasting approximately 15 minutes.
- 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.
- 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 <u>and</u> roller-skating.		
Jamie likes roller-skating, <u>but</u> he has never tried ice-skating.		
Jamie will go ice-skating <u>if</u> I go with him.		

1 mark

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Sample Questions

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Paper 1

44

Underline the **verb form** that is in the **present perfect** in the passage below.

Rachel loves music and has wanted to learn how to play the piano for years. She was hoping for piano lessons, and was delighted when her parents gave her a keyboard for her birthday.

1 mark

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Mathematics

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- The Mathematics tests have undergone the biggest change.
- 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.

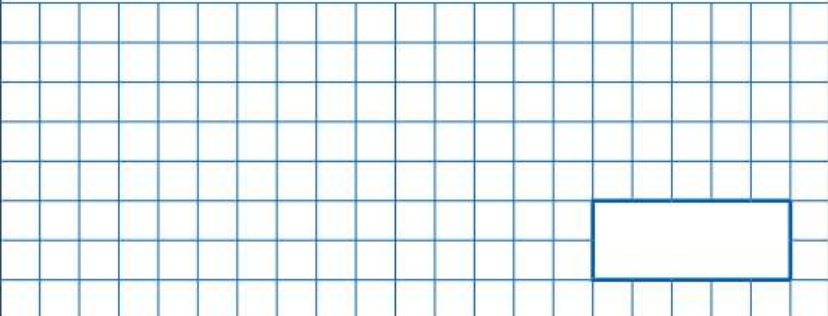
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Sample Questions

Maths Paper 1: Arithmetic

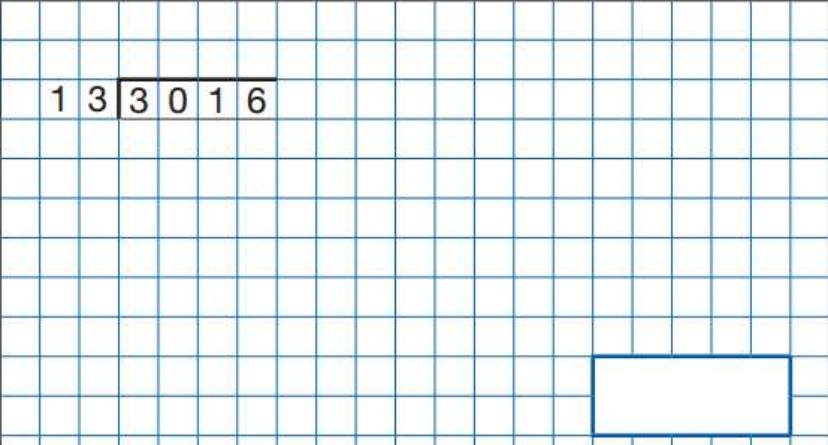
24 $15.4 - 8.88 =$



1 mark

25 $13 \overline{) 3016}$

Show your method



2 marks

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Sample Questions

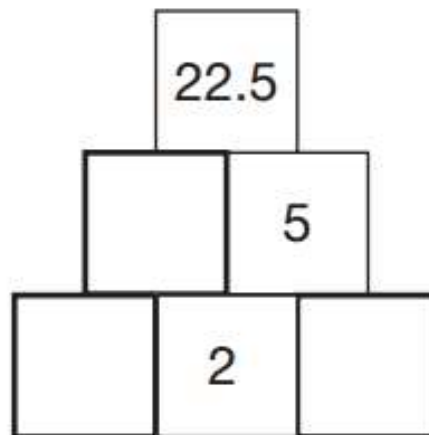
Maths Paper 2 / Paper 3 : Reasoning

14

Here is a number pyramid.

The number in a box is the **product** of the two numbers below it.

Write the missing numbers.



2 marks

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Sample Questions

Maths Paper 2 / Paper 3 : Reasoning

16

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?

Show
your
method

A large grid for showing the method to solve the problem. A small box with the pound symbol (£) is provided for the final answer.

2 marks

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What we are doing to help your child

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- Daily reading, writing and maths lessons.
- In addition to these core lessons, children are also doing daily arithmetic and grammar lessons.
- Practise, practise, practise; lots of practise questions!
- Intervention groups, running after school, starting after half term.
 - You will receive a letter if your child has been chosen to take part.
- Time away from reading, writing and maths:
 - 2x1 hour P.E. lessons a week.
 - Weekly R.E. and music lessons.
 - 2-3 topic lessons a week, focussing on history, geography, art and ICT.
 - Trips to enhance learning.



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How to help your child:

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- First and foremost, support and reassure your child that there is nothing to worry about and they should always just try their best. Praise and encourage!
- Ensure your child has the best possible attendance at school.
- Support your child with any homework. We are not setting compulsory topic homework this year, to give you the time to practise spelling, reading and tables.
- 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).
- Look at some practise questions/papers with them.
- Make sure your child has a good sleep (teenagers need at least 10 hours a night!) and healthy breakfast every morning! We will be hosting a breakfast club at school, during SATS week, to help with this.



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How to Help Your Child with Reading

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- 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. We encourage all families to read together for 20 minutes a day; children who read for 20 minutes a day are significantly more likely to achieve a greater depth standard in their SATs.
- 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.
- Visit the local library - it's free!

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How to Help Your Child with Writing

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- Practise and learn weekly spelling lists – make it fun!
- Encourage the correct spelling of grammatical terminology (e.g. colon, hyphen, comma). If children do not spell these words correctly in the grammar test they will not receive the marks for that question, even if they get the answer correct!
- Encourage opportunities for writing such as letters to family or friends, notes or reminders, stories or poems. When writing with your child, try and make sure they have capital letters in the correct places, as well as commas, full stops etc. Again, if children's work is not correctly punctuated in the grammar test, they will not receive the marks for that question, even if they get the answer correct!
- Practise handwriting with your child; children **must** join their letters to reach the expected standard in writing.
- Encourage use of a dictionary to check spelling and a thesaurus to find synonyms.
- Remember that good readers become good writers! Identify good writing features when reading (e.g. vocabulary, sentence structure, punctuation).
- Show your appreciation: praise and encourage, even for small successes!

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How to Help Your Child with Maths

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- Play times tables games
- 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 numbers on street signs, car registrations and anywhere else!
- 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.

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