

Academy





# Purpose of the Meeting:

- Outline how you can help
- Share the timetable for the KS2 SATs tests
- Explain how they are marked
- Share the expectations for each subject
- Look at examples
- Explain what we are doing in school
- Opportunity to order revision guides
- Opportunity to order Leavers' Hoodies
- Any questions?

















## What are the tests?

• SATs are the Standardised Assessment Tests that are given to children at the end of Key Stage 2.



• The tests take place over four days, starting on Monday 9<sup>th</sup> May ending on Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> May.

















Date	Activity
Monday 9 <sup>th</sup> May	English grammar, punctuation and spelling Paper 1: questions
	English grammar, punctuation and spelling Paper 2: spelling
Tuesday 10 <sup>th</sup> May	English reading
Wednesday 11 <sup>th</sup> May	Mathematics Paper 1: arithmetic
	Mathematics Paper 2: reasoning
Thursday 12 <sup>th</sup> May	Mathematics Paper 3: reasoning

Growing

















# How are the tests completed?

- The tests take place during normal school hours, under exam conditions.
- Children are not allowed to talk to each other from the moment the assessments are handed out until they are collected at the end of the test.
- After the tests are completed, the papers are sent away to be marked externally.
- The results are then sent to the school in July.
- Each test lasts no longer than 60 minutes:
  - Spelling, punctuation and grammar (paper 1: Grammar/ Punctuation) – 45 minutes
  - Spelling, punctuation and grammar (paper 2: Spelling) 15 minutes
  - Reading 60 minutes
  - Maths (paper 1: Arithmetic) 30 minutes
  - Maths (paper 2: Reasoning) 40 minutes
  - Maths (paper 3: Reasoning) 40 minutes

















# How are the tests marked?

 Children receive a raw score (their total number of marks).



• If they get a **scaled** score 100, they will have reached 'expected' standard. A higher score (above 110) is called 'Greater Depth' and a lower score (below 100) will be classed as 'Working towards' the Year 6 expectations.

 Your child will receive a report with this information on it.

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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.















Maria and Oliver are attending a party in the garden of a house that used to belong to Maria's family. They sneak away to explore the grounds.

# The Lost Queen

Maria and Oliver were quite a distance from the party when they found the little rowing boat in the grassy shallows of a small lake beyond the garden.

Glancing nervously behind her, Maria suggested that they row out to the island in the middle of the lake. Oliver looked at her questioningly. Maria explained that there was a secret monument on the island to one of her ancestors. This was a woman who had married a prince at the time when there was a struggle for the throne. The struggle had been between two rival families – one had a lion as its symbol, the winner had a bear.

"Come on," Maria said impatiently.

#### Questions 1-11 are about The Lost Queen (pages 4-5)

Look at the paragra	oh beginning: Glancing nervously	
Find and copy one	word meaning relatives from long ago.	
The struggle had be	en between two <b>rival</b> families	
Which word most cl	osely matches the meaning of the word	l rival?
	Tick one.	
equal		
neighbouring		
important		
competing		
Look at page 4.		
How can you tell the	t Maria was very keen to get to the isla	nd2



#### **Buzz pollination**

Only bumblebees are capable of buzz pollination. This is when the bee grabs the flower and produces a high-pitched buzz. This releases pollen that would otherwise stay trapped inside. Key ingredients in our diet such as tomatoes are pollinated in this way. Many other common foods such as beans and peas would also be harder to produce and much more expensive without British bumblebees.

In what way is *buzz pollination* more useful than other forms of pollination?

1 mark

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
19	In what way is buzz pollination more useful than other forms of pollination?	
	Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction	
	Award 1 mark for reference to either of the following:	
	it releases pollen that would otherwise stay inside the flower, e.g.	
	<ul> <li>because it releases trapped pollen that they wouldn't have been able to get out</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>it makes a buzz that gets more pollen than other bees do</li> </ul>	
	it helps release more pollen.	
	2. key produce is more expensive / harder to get without it, e.g.	
	<ul> <li>it makes some vegetables we eat easier to produce and sell a lot cheaper</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>it means we can buy more common foods cheaper</li> </ul>	
	it would be harder to grow beans.	

19

32

What impressions do you get of Piper's house?

Give **two** impressions, using evidence from the text to support your answer.

Impression	Evidence

3 marks

Requirement		
What impressions do you	What impressions do you get of Piper's house?	
Give <b>two</b> impressions, using evidence from the text to support your answer.		
Content domain: 2d – m evidence from the text	ake inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with	
Acceptable points (impressions)	Likely evidence	
1. it is rickety / old	there are widening cracks in the planks in the ceiling	
2. it is small / tiny	she wishes she had a bigger work space     she has to eat at the same table that she works at	
3. it is warm / cosy	there is a fire / stove     comfortable nest	
4. it is untidy / cluttered	Piston rings, bolts, and cylinders littered its surface	
5. it is old fashioned	no electricity / kerosene lamps / cast-iron stove	
6. it is isolated	it is situated among fields     to go outside and watch the fields	
7. it is safe	the storm coming outside is dangerous	
	cceptable points, at least <b>one</b> with evidence. <b>two</b> acceptable points, or <b>one</b> acceptable point with evidence.	
Award 1 mark for one ac		



# **SPAG**















• Part 1 - Punctuation, Vocabulary and Grammar.



- Part 2 Spelling test containing 20 words, lasting approximately 15 minutes.
- Marks for these two tests are added together to give a total for Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar.

30

a) Insert a **comma** in the sentence below to make it clear that **only** Sally and Bob went to the cinema.

After they left Jon Sally and Bob went to the cinema.

1 mark

b) Insert **commas** in the sentence below to make it clear that **all** three children went to the cinema.

After they left Jon Sally and Bob went to the cinema.

Replace the underlined word or words in each sentence with the correct **possessive pronoun**.

That bike belongs to me. That bike is \_\_\_\_\_.

This house is owned by <u>us</u>. This house is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

These video games belong to my brother. These games

are \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Write a sentence using the word <u>point</u> as a **verb**. Do not change the word.
Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

1 mark

Write a sentence using the word <u>point</u> as a **noun**. Do not change the word.

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

#### Spelling:

15.	Jasmine's	expression showed how happy she felt.
16.	The children needed	rucksacks for the visit.
17.	I needed to fill in my	on the form.
18.	My mum painted the	blue.
19.	There is a great	in accents across Britain.
20.	The mother swan	guarded her nest.

Spelling 15: The word is facial.

Jasmine's facial expression showed how happy she felt.

The word is facial.

Spelling 16: The word is lightweight.

The children needed **lightweight** rucksacks for the visit.

The word is lightweight.

Spelling 17: The word is nationality.

I needed to fill in my **nationality** on the form.

The word is nationality.

Spelling 18: The word is ceiling.

My mum painted the **ceiling** blue.

The word is **ceiling**.

Spelling 19: The word is variation.

There is a great variation in accents across Britain.

The word is variation.

Spelling 20: The word is ferociously.

The mother swan **ferociously** guarded her nest.

The word is **ferociously**.



#### <u>Maths</u>

- 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.

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 Pupils will still require calculation skills but will need to answer questions in context and decide what is required to find a solution.







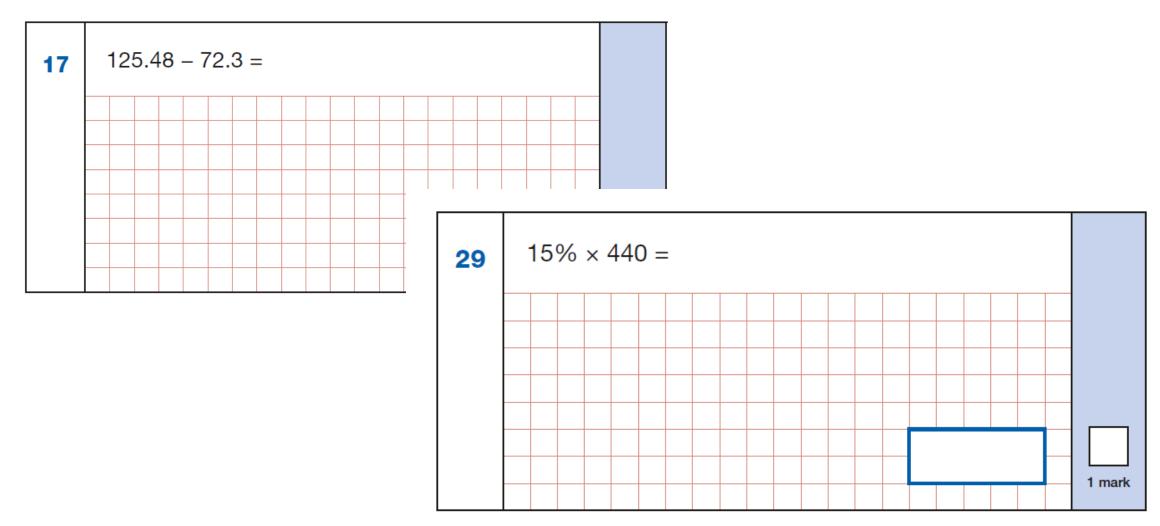








# Sample Questions (arithmetic):



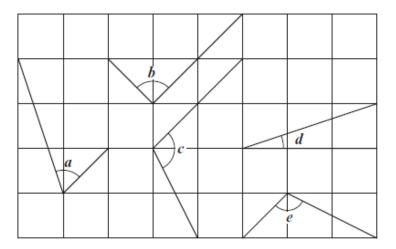
# Sample Questions (paper 2 and 3):

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

## Sample Questions (paper 2 and 3):

7 Here are five angles marked on a grid of squares.



Write the letters of the angles that are obtuse.

Write the letters of the angles that are acute.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 mark

## Sample Questions (paper 2 and 3):

15

This pictogram shows the number of satellites above the Earth in 2016.

2016
Year

= 1,000
satellites

Number of satellites

How many satellites were above the Earth in 2016?





The International Space Station orbits the Earth at a height of 250 miles.

What is the height of the International Space Station in kilometres?

Use 8 kilometres equals 5 miles.

km



#### Writing: Assessed by the class teacher

#### 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 correctly<sup>^</sup> (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.<sup>2</sup>















# Working

#### Writing: Assessed by the class teacher

#### 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 writing<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>^</sup>

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[There are no additional statements for spelling or handwriting]













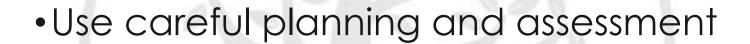




Growing



#### How will we help your child?



- Intervention groups
- Revisit taught topics often for revision
- Provide weekly homework
- Progress meetings

















#### How can you help your child?

- 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** tasks encourage the use of TT Rock Stars, Reading Plus, Spelling Shed and completion of written homework tasks.
- Reading, spelling and arithmetic (e.g. times tables, mental calculations, number bonds) 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).
- Make sure your child has a good sleep and healthy breakfast every morning!
- Revision guides are available to order (more info to follow).

















#### **Revision Guides**

- Available to order on Scopay.
- There are 2 bundles:
  - SPAG SAT Buster Bundle
  - Maths SAT Buster Bundle

Ribbon

















#### Leavers' Hoodies

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#### Things to remember about SATs

- SATs focus on what children know about Maths and English.
- They will not reflect how talented they are at science, geography, art, PE..., and they certainly won't highlight all of their amazing personal characteristics.
- SATs don't tell the whole story.
- Their results will say if they did or did not meet a certain standard but not necessarily by what margin. These thresholds change each year according to the overall national performance, so what was classed as 'meeting the expected standard' this year might not be the same as last year.
- SATs are only four days out of a whole Primary School career.
- In reality, there's one or two papers each day that last 30 to 60 minutes.













