The importance of SATS

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When are SATs?

- SATs are the **<u>Standardised Assessment Tests</u>** that are given to children at the end of Key Stage 2.

- The SATs take place over four days, starting on Monday 13th May ending on Thursday 16th May.

- The SATs papers consist of:

  - Monday 13th May 2024 - English grammar, punctuation and spelling papers 1 and 2

  - Tuesday 14th May 2024 - English reading

  - Wednesday 15th May 2024 - Mathematics papers 1 and 2

  - Thursday 16th May 2024 - Mathematics paper 3

- Writing is assessed using evidence collected throughout Year 6. There is no Year 6 SATs writing test. **Writing will continue after SATs and will become our focus (along with Summer show!)**

The key stage 2 tests will be taken on set dates unless your child is absent, in which case they may be able to take them up to 5 school days afterwards.

Year 6- SATS

- Children will have practice assessments throughout the year

- Teachers create QLA documents and redesign the curriculum, boosters and intervention groups as a result

- 2x MOCK exams- children to practice the emotional side of assessment and the timed elements- also won't hurt to practice the style of questions and get personalised outcomes and targets to guide them and encourage them to beat their score next time!

- For the next MOCK SATs we will do things exactly as the SATS week would be- breakfast club at 8:30am, take the tests in the appropriate rooms with the appropriate staff.

    - Next Mock week:

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. Your school may be able to provide you with more detailed feedback.

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.

Why are SATs important?

▶ Standard Assessment Tests

▶ They are key measures and 'milestones' for individual pupils, groups, the whole class and the whole school!

▶ We are judged as a school on our Y2 and Y6 results

▶ They create a starting point (and progress paths) for each child in KS2 or at Secondary School

▶ Children enjoy seeing the result of all their hard work during their primary school journey and the progress they have made.

▶ *Most* children enjoy them! ☺

When and how the SATs are 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

Specific arrangements for SATs

Children with additional needs (who have similar support as part of day-to-day learning in school) may be allotted specific arrangements, including:

- Additional (extra) time;
- An adult to scribe (write) for them;
- An adult to read for them (including a translator);
- The use of prompts or rest breaks;
- Arrangements for children who are ill or injured at the time of the tests.

Pupils with an EHCP are automatically allowed up to 25% additional time (except for the spelling paper, which is not strictly timed). Pupils who use the modified large print or braille versions of the tests are automatically allowed up to 100% additional time.

The results

Tests are marked externally. Once marked, the tests will be given the following scores:
- A raw score (total number of marks achieved for each paper);
- A scaled score (see below);
- A judgement on if the National Standard has been met.

After marking each test, the external marker will convert the raw score to a scaled score. Even though the tests are made to the same standard each year, the questions must be different. This means the difficulty of the tests may vary. Scaled scores ensures an accurate comparison of performance over time.

Scaled scores range from 80 to 120.
A scaled score of 100 or more shows the pupil is meeting the National Standard.

Example of how pass marks change each year in maths.

KS2 Maths SATs papers analysis	2016	2017	2018	2019
% required to 'pass'	55	52	55	53
% of questions from Years 3-5 curricula	57	58	53	52

KS2 MOCK SATs results 2 – Spring 2023

Name: _____

SPAG – Spelling Test	/20
SPAG – Punctuation and Grammar Test	/50
SPAG TOTAL Pass mark: 38 *Greater Depth: 56+*	/70
Scale score	
Level achieved	Working Towards/ At / Greater Depth

READING TOTAL *Pass Mark: 28* *Greater Depth 40+*	/50
Scale score	
Level achieved	Working Towards/ At / Greater Depth

Maths – Arithmetic	/40
Maths – Reasoning 1	/35
Maths – Reasoning 2	/35
MATHS TOTAL *Pass mark: 61* *Greater Depth: 96 +*	/110
Scale score	
Level achieved	Working Towards/ At / Greater Depth

SPAG – (2 papers)

- ▶ Grammar and Punctuation– 45mins 50 questions
- ▶ Spelling-20 spellings (approx .15mins)

READING –   1 paper   /50   60mins

RAW score   /50

MATHS – (3 papers)

Arithmetic -   /40   30mins

Reasoning 1 -   /35   40mins

Reasoning 2 -   /35   40mins

RAW score is the total of all three papers.

WRITING – teacher assessed

(10% of schools being moderated)

Scaled Scores

English Reading	
Raw score	Scaled score
0	No scaled score (N)
1	
2	
3	80
4	80
5	81
6	82
7	83
8	84
9	85
10	86
11	87
12	88
13	89
14	90
15	90
16	91

English Reading	
Raw score	Scaled score
17	92
18	93
19	93
20	94
21	95
22	96
23	96
24	97
25	98
26	98
27	99
28	100
29	101
30	101
31	102
32	103
33	104

English Reading	
Raw score	Scaled score
34	105
35	106
36	107
37	107
38	108
39	109
40	110
41	112
42	113
43	114
44	115
45	117
46	118
47	120
48	120
49	120
50	120

Past pass requirements - % of question they need to answer correctly to gain each standard.

	Mathematics	Reading	GPS
Marks to meet Expected Standard (Scaled Score 100+)	61	28	38
Marks to meet Greater Depth* (Scaled Score 110+)	96	40	56
Total Marks Possible	110	50	70

	Mathematics	Reading	GPS
Percent to meet Expected Standard (Scaled Score 100+)	55%	56%	54%
Percent to meet Greater Depth* (Scaled Score 110+)	87%	80%	80%

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling:
Monday 13th May

Grammar, punctuation and spelling consists of two papers.

- Paper 1 focuses on all three elements (grammar, punctuation and spelling or GPS). The paper lasts for 45 minutes.

- Paper 2 consists of a spelling test only. It should take approximately 15 minutes, although this is not a set amount of time (pupils should be given as much time as they need to complete the test).

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling: Paper 1 (GPS)

The children will have been working hard with their class teacher on developing and securing their knowledge of the technical vocabulary needed in this test.

This test focuses on:
- Grammatical terms/ word classes;
- Functions of sentences;
- Combining words, phrases and clauses;
- Verb forms, tenses and consistency;
- Punctuation;
- Vocabulary;
- Standard English and formality.

This test requires a range of answer types but does not require longer formal answers.

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling: Paper 1 (GPS)

Example questions:

4 Which sentence must end with a **question mark**?

Tick **one**.

Shall we go round the fitness trail in the park ☑

We could go tomorrow if you like ☐

What I really like is the rope bridge ☐

Let me know what you would like to do ☐

1 mark

37 Complete the sentence below with an appropriate **subordinating conjunction**.

e.g. Although, While it rained all afternoon, the picnic was a success.

1 mark

32 The teacher wants to write a sign to remind children to turn the lights off.

Write the **command** that the teacher might use on the sign. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

e.g. Switch off the lights!

Tomorrow turn off the lights for me.

1 mark

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling: Paper 2 (spelling)

Paper 2 is a shorter paper that focuses solely on spellings.

Example questions:

Spelling

1. The children were _____ the objects from smallest to largest.

2. Do not show _____ to anyone.

3. I was given a _____ award.

2022 Spelling script

Spelling 1: The word is **ordering**.

The children were **ordering** the objects from smallest to largest.

The word is **ordering**.

Spelling 2: The word is **disrespect**.

Do not show **disrespect** to anyone.

The word is **disrespect**.

Spelling 3: The word is **special**.

I was given a **special** award.

The word is **special**.

Reading: Tuesday 14th May

There is one reading test that lasts for 60 minutes.

The test is designed to measure if the children's comprehension of age-appropriate reading material meets the national standard. There are three different set texts for children to read. These could be any combination of non-fiction, fiction and/ or poetry.

The test covers the following areas (known as Content Domains):
- Give/ explain the meaning of words in context;
- Retrieve and record information/ identify key details from fiction and non-fiction;
- Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph;
- Make inferences from the text/ explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text;
- Predict what might happen from details stated and implied;
- Identify/ explain how information/ narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole;
- Identify/ explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases;
- Make comparisons within the text.

The reading SATs paper requires a range of answer styles.

Example questions:

Questions 1–11 are about *The Parsnips* (pages 4–6)

1 Veronika's football team has two names.

What are the **two** names?

1. _____

2. _____

THE CLUB – THE FACTS

Name: Parrs Under 11s, also known as "The Parsnips"
Ground: Lornton FC, Low Road, Lornton

Capacity: 500
Plays in: The Nettie Honeyball Women's League

Sponsor: Sweet Peas Garden Centre, Mowborough
Coach: Hannah Preston
Assistant coach: Katie Regan

_____
1 mark

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
1	Veronika's football team has two names. What are the **two** names? **Content domain:** 2b – retrieve and record information or identify key details from fiction and non-fiction **Award 1 mark** for reference to Parrs Under 11s **and** The Parsnips, e.g. • *The Parsnips* • *Parsnips* • *Parrs under 11s* • *Parrs.*	1m

Reading

Example questions:
Based on text 2: My Circus Life

17 Look at page 9.

Vladik is always changing his *Dralion* performance.

Give **two** ways that these changes to his performance happen.

1. _____

2. _____

2 marks

Do those changes happen naturally, or are you looking for ways to change it?

Sometimes those changes happen naturally, yeah. Sometimes I say to myself, "Wait a minute! I'm doing this differently." I don't know how it even happens. Some things, of course, I modify deliberately; I add a trick in or something. It's easy to do it in practice. I have many, many tricks in training. But when you're on stage, it's different because you really have to have it perfect. Especially because you get used to doing the same things for that long. So when you start to put in something new, you automatically feel your body doing something wrong. [Laughs]

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
17	Look at page 9. Vladik is always changing his *Dralion* performance. Give **two** ways that these changes to his performance happen. **Content domain:** 2b – retrieve and record information or identify key details from fiction and non-fiction **Award 1 mark** for reference to any of the following, up to a maximum of **2 marks**: 1. Vladik's performance changing naturally / without him knowing how it happens, e.g. • *changes happen naturally* • *he just does the changes and he doesn't even realise.* 2. Vladik deliberately making changes to his performance, e.g. • *he modifies them on purpose* • *they happen deliberately.* 3. Vladik adding a trick, e.g. • *putting in a new trick.*	Up to 2m

Reading

Example questions:
Based on the whole text

33 Think about the whole text.

What impressions do you get of Penelope as she describes her unusual experience?

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

1. _____

_____

_____

2. _____

_____

_____

3 mark

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
33	Think about the whole text.	Up to 3m
	What impressions do you get of Penelope as she describes her unusual experience?	
	Give **two** impressions, using evidence from the text to support your answer.	
	Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	
	Acceptable points:	
	1. curious	
	2. imaginative	
	3. confused	
	4. unafraid	
	5. solitary / content with her own company	
	6. observant	
	Award 3 marks for **two** acceptable points, at least **one** with evidence, e.g.	
	• 1. *She has a big imagination because she thinks that she is in a forest when she is sitting in the stairway.* [AP2 + evidence]	
	2. *That she is good at noticing things that go on.* [AP6]	
	• 1. *I think she is just a curious girl who wants to know everything that is going on.* [AP1]	
	2. *She is very confused. 'I never felt them touch me and this gave me a curious sensation.'* [AP3 + evidence]	
	Award 2 marks for either **two** acceptable points, or **one** acceptable point with evidence, e.g.	
	• 1. *Brave because she did the right thing in the situation.* [AP4]	
	2. *She was a person who definitely kept herself to herself.* [AP5]	
	• 1. *She is not afraid. 'Ran downstairs and pushed open the door... expecting to see her.'* [AP4 + evidence]	
	Award 1 mark for **one** acceptable point, e.g.	
	• 1. *She likes to find out about other people.* [AP1]	

Reading

Since the current testing formation for the SATs began in 2016, there has been a tendency for three types of questions to be the most popular.

In the 2022 Reading SATs paper,

- 10% of marks could be gained from answering questions involving giving and explaining the meaning of words in context;

- 38% of marks could be gained from answering questions involving retrieving and recording information or identifying key details from a text;

- 44% of marks could be gained from answering questions involving making inferences from a text and justifying inferences with text evidence.

(Remaining % for summarising or explaining.)

Maths: Wednesday 15th May and Thurdsay 16th May

The maths assessments consist of three tests.

- Paper 1: Arithmetic (30 minutes) – Wednesday 15th May

- Paper 2: Reasoning (40 minutes) – Wednesday 15th May

- Paper 3: Reasoning (40 minutes) – Thursday 16th May

KS2 Maths SATs papers analysis
Percentage of questions from each year group curriculum across Arithmetic and Reasoning

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2022
3	16	7	9	10	8
4	17	26	18	21	23
5	27	25	26	21	32
6	43	41	47	47	37

Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic)

The maths arithmetic paper has a total of 40 marks and lasts for 30 minutes. **30 or above is a good mark to aim for!**

The test covers the four operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, including order of operations requiring BIDMAS), percentages of amounts and calculating with decimals and fractions.

Example questions:

32 $2\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} =$

1 mark

33 $\begin{array}{r} 4\ 0\ 7\ 8 \\ \times \qquad 6\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Show your method

2 marks

Qu.	Requirement	Mark	Additional guidance
32	$1\frac{5}{6}$ OR $\frac{11}{6}$	1m	Accept equivalent mixed numbers, fractions or an **exact** decimal equivalent, e.g. 1.8$\dot{3}$ (accept any unambiguous indication of the recurring digits). **Do not** accept rounded or truncated decimals.
33	Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 273,226 If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for a formal method of long multiplication with no more than **ONE** arithmetic error, e.g. • $\begin{array}{r} 4078 \\ \times \quad 67 \\ \hline 28546 \\ 244680 \\ \hline 273126\ \textit{(error)} \end{array}$ OR • $\begin{array}{r} 4078 \\ \times \quad 67 \\ \hline 28544\ \textit{(error)} \\ 244680 \\ \hline 273224 \end{array}$	Up to 2m	Working must be carried through to reach a final answer for the award of **ONE** mark. **Do not** award any marks if the error is in the place value, e.g. the omission of the zero when multiplying by tens: $\begin{array}{r} 4078 \\ \times \quad 67 \\ \hline 28546 \\ 24468\ \textit{(place value error)} \\ \hline 53014 \end{array}$

KS2 Maths SATs papers analysis
Percentage of questions by content domain

Content domain	2016	2017	2018	2019	2022
Number & PV	17	9	10	9	9
Calculations	17	22	29	30	38
FDP	15	14	14	24	25
Ratio & prop.	4	9	6	8	6
Algebra	8	9	9	6	3
Measurement	15	14	13	9	7
Shapes	12	9	10	7	6
Pos. & direction	4	3	4	3	2
Statistics	8	11	6	4	3

Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic)

Example 1 mark questions:

6   6.48 + 8.6 =

$$
\begin{array}{r}
6.48 \\
+\ 8.6 \\
\hline
15.08 \\
{\scriptstyle 1}
\end{array}
$$

15.08

1 mark

---

15   4,172 = 596 × 7

$$
\begin{array}{r}
596 \\
\times\quad 7 \\
\hline
4172 \\
{\scriptstyle 6\ 4}
\end{array}
$$

1 mark

---

27   15% of 3,200 =

10% of 3,200 = 320
5% of 3,200 = 160
15% of 3,200 = 480

480

1 mark

---

35   6 + 4 ÷ 2 =

4 ÷ 2 = 2
6 + 2 = 8

8

1 mark

Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic)

Example 2 mark question:

29

7 3 3 0 6 6

Show your method

29	Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 42	Up to 2m	
	If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for the formal methods of division with no more than **ONE** arithmetic error, i.e.		Working must be carried through to reach a final answer for the award of **ONE** mark.

• long division algorithm, e.g.

```
          41 r67
    73 | 3066
       − 2920
          140  (error)
       −   73
           67
```

OR

```
          32  (error)
    73 | 3066
       −  730        10 × 73
         2336
       − 2190        30 × 73
          146
          146        2 × 73
            0
```

• short division algorithm, e.g.

```
          41 r71  (error)
    73 | 306¹⁴6
```

Short division methods **must** be supported by evidence of appropriate carrying figures to indicate the use of a division algorithm, and be a complete method. The carrying figure **must** be less than the divisor.

Maths Papers 2 and 3 (Reasoning)

These tests have a total of 35 marks each and lasts for 40 minutes each.
15 or above is a good mark to aim for!

These papers require children to demonstrate their mathematical knowledge and skills, as well as their ability to solve problems and their mathematical reasoning.

They cover a wide range of mathematical topics from key stage 2 including,
- Number and place value (including Roman numerals);
- The four operations;
- Geometry (properties of shape, position and direction);
- Statistics;
- Measurement (length, perimeter, mass, volume, time, money);
- Algebra;
- Ratio and proportion;
- Fractions, decimals and percentages.

Maths Papers 2 (Reasoning)

Example questions:

6   Emma has a 5 litre bag of compost.

COMPOST
5 litres

She uses 2.75 litres.

How much compost does Emma have left?

2.25	litres

1 mark

7   In a race, Ali completes a swim, a run and a bicycle ride.

The swim is $\frac{1}{10}$ of the total distance.

The run is $\frac{3}{10}$ of the total distance.

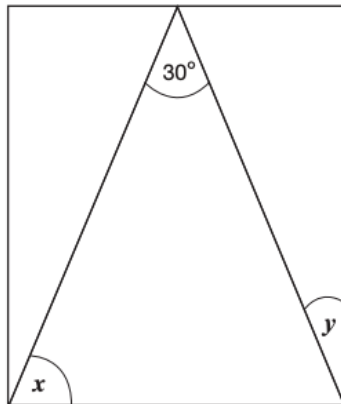What fraction of the total distance is the **bicycle ride**?

$$\frac{6}{10}$$

1 mark

Maths Papers 2 (Reasoning)

Example question:

24 Here is an **isosceles** triangle inside a rectangle.

30°

Not to scale

y

x

Calculate the sizes of angles x and y.

Show your method

$x = $ °

$y = $ °

2 marks

24	Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of $x = 75$ **AND** $y = 15$	Up to 2m	
	If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for evidence of an appropriate method calculating both angles, e.g. • $180 - 30 = 150$ $150 \div 2 = 70$ *(error)* $90 - 70$ **OR** Award **ONE** mark for either correct x **OR** y.		Answer need not be obtained for the award of **ONE** mark. If there is no evidence of an appropriate method and the values for x **AND** y are incorrect, accept for **ONE** mark $x + y = 90$, unless x is between $65-69$ (inclusive) **AND** y is between $21-25$ (inclusive).

Maths Papers 3 (Reasoning)

Example questions:

19 Award **ONE** mark for a correct explanation, e.g.

- It has 3 factors – the prime number, 1 and the square of the prime number.
- The prime number has 2 factors; the squared prime number will be divisible by one, itself and the prime number.
- All prime numbers squared have 3 factors.

OR

A correct explanation that gives a counter example, e.g.

- 5 is prime
  $5^2 = 25$
  25 has 3 factors: 1, 5 and 25, not two
- 7^2 has more than 2 factors – 1, 7 and 49
- $121 = 1 \times 121 = 11 \times 11$
- $3^2 = 9$
  $9 – 1, 9, 3$
- $5^2 = 25$
  Factors of 25 = 1, 5, 25
  All squared primes have 3 factors.

1m — **Do not** accept vague or incomplete explanations, e.g.

- A square number doesn't have 2 factors (repeat of the question)
- $2^2 = 4$ (incomplete)
- Prime numbers have 2 factors only (incomplete)
- Prime numbers squared have more than 2 factors (vague)

Do not accept explanations which include incorrect mathematics or incorrect information relevant to the explanation, e.g.

- $49 = 1, 7, 49$
- 5 squared is 25
  1, 5, 5, 25
  25 has four factors
- All prime numbers squared have more than 3 factors

19 Jack says,

> When you square a prime number, the answer has only two factors.

Explain why Jack is **not** correct.

1 mark

Maths Papers 3 (Reasoning)

Example question:

20 This table shows how many people finished the New York Marathon in each of the first four decades it was held.

New York Marathon	
Decade	**Total number of people who finished**
1st decade	24,863
2nd decade	170,932
3rd decade	282,420
4th decade	350,824

What is the mean number of people who finished the marathon per decade? Round your answer to the **nearest hundred**.

Show your method

people

3 marks

Qu.	Requirement	Mark	Additional guidance
20	Award **THREE** marks for the correct answer of 207,300. If the answer is incorrect, award **TWO** marks for: • evidence of an appropriate complete method which contains no more than one error, e.g. 24,863 170,932 282,420 + 350,824 828,939 *(error)* 828,939 ÷ 4 = 207,234 r3 Rounded to the nearest hundred = 207,200 **OR** • sight of 207,259 r3 **OR** 207,259 $\frac{3}{4}$ **OR** 207,259.75 Award **ONE** mark for: • evidence of an appropriate method with more than one error.	Up to 3m	Answer need not be obtained or rounded for the award of **ONE** mark. A misread of a number may affect the award of marks. No marks are awarded if there is more than one misread or if the mathematics is simplified. **TWO** marks will be awarded if an appropriate method with the misread number is followed through correctly. **ONE** mark will be awarded for evidence of an appropriate method with the misread number followed through correctly with no more than one error.

Suggestions to support your child in preparing for the SATs

Give them as much encouragement and support as you can (but we don't need to tell you that)

Tips:

- Encourage children to use Times tables Rockstars and Mathletics.
- Go over key skills (times tables, real world mental maths as you are shopping or cooking) is a good way to keep revision light.
- Remind them to do their revision books.
- Please don't use past papers as they are used in school to prepare the children.
- Encourage your child to come to breakfast club – they don't have to have the breakfast.
- **Talk to your child's class teacher if you have any concerns**

Any questions?

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