



Woodside
Church of England Primary School

Key Stage 2 SATs 2022

A Presentation to Parents

What are SATs?

- SATS: Standard Assessment Tests.
- They are compulsory for all Year 2 and Year 6 children.
- SATs help teachers - and you - learn more about your child's strengths and weaknesses. Headteachers and teachers can compare how well each child is doing with their peers, both in their school and across the country. They can also measure how much each child improves from one Key Stage to another.
- In addition, headteachers, local authorities and the DfE use the results to help identify schools that are struggling and, if a school is doing really well, it can share what it's doing right with other schools.
- Children are tested on what they have been learning at school.

When are SATs?

This year, SATs are the week beginning:

Monday 9th May 2022

The Tests

- Key Stage 2 SATs take place nationally in the week commencing 9th May 2022.
- Statutory tests will be administered in the following subjects:
 - Reading (60 minutes)
 - Spelling (approximately 20 minutes)
 - Spelling, Punctuation, Vocabulary and Grammar (45 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.

The Tests

Monday 9th May	Tuesday 10th May	Wednesday 11th May	Thursday 12th May	Friday 13th May
Spelling and S.P.A.G. (20 mins and 45 mins)	Reading (60 mins)	Maths Paper 1: Arithmetic (30 mins) Paper 2: Reasoning (40 mins)	Maths Paper 3: Reasoning (40 mins)	

Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

- A Spelling test is administered containing 20 words, lasting approximately 20 minutes.
- A separate test is given on Punctuation, Vocabulary and Grammar (although there are some spelling elements within this).
- 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.

Sample Questions

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Paper

1

Tick to show whether each sentence is **active** or **passive**.

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

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.

Sample Questions

Reading Paper

1

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

Give **two** points.

1. _____

2. _____

1

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

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

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.
- 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.

Sample Questions

Maths Paper 1: Arithmetic

24

$$15.4 - 8.88 =$$

☐

1 mark

25

1 3 | 3 0 1 6

Show
your
method

☐

2 marks

Sample Questions

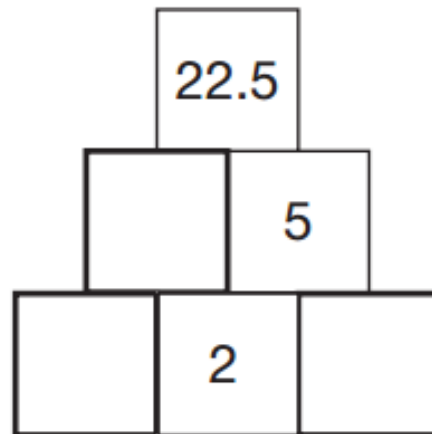
Maths Paper 2 / Paper 3 : Reasoning

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

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

£

2 marks

Assessment and Reporting

- Test scores are reported as 'scaled scores'.

Scaled Scores and Examples

- What is meant by 'scaled scores'?
- 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 of 80 and an upper end point of 120.
- 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.

Reading 2019								
Raw Score /50	14	20	24	28	33	36	41	43
Standardised Score	89	94	97	100	103	106	110	113

- A child awarded a scaled score of more than 100 is judged to have exceeded the national standard and demonstrated a higher than expected knowledge of the curriculum for their age.
- 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.
- NB: The raw test score equalling a scaled score of 100 varies each year.
(2016 it was 21/50)

Scaled Scores and Examples

Mathematics 2019								
Raw Score /110	26	37	49	58	71	82	95	100
Standardised Score	91	94	97	100	103	106	110	112

SPAG 2019								
Raw Score /70	18	25	31	36	43	48	55	58
Standardised Score	91	94	97	100	103	106	110	112

Higher Attaining Pupils

- There are no separate tests for the most able children.
- Instead, each test will have scope for higher attaining pupils to show their strengths.
- For those with a scaled score of 110 or more in a subject, they are judged to be working at 'greater depth' within the national standard (demonstrating a higher than expected and deeper knowledge of the curriculum for their age).

Writing

- As has already been stated, writing will be 'Teacher Assessed' internally, as in recent years.
- Teacher assessment is what teachers do as part of their everyday practice. In our teaching, we assess learners' progress in all areas of the curriculum.
- Your child's teacher will assess their writing compositions against a framework which is split into three standards. Each standard contains a list of 'I can' statements.

working towards the expected standard	I can use capital letters, full stops, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contraction mostly correctly.
working at the expected standard	I can use a range of devices to build cohesion (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) within and across paragraphs
working at greater depth within the expected standard	I can demonstrate a conscious control over levels of formality, particularly through manipulating grammar and vocabulary to achieve this.

- To demonstrate that a pupil has met a standard, evidence is needed that the pupil demonstrates attainment of most of the statements within that standard and the statements in the preceding standard(s).

Writing

- Your child's result for English writing will be a judgement of their work across Year 6 (particularly work produced towards the latter end).
- This judgement will be subject to possible external moderation.

How to 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.
- Talk to your child about what they have learnt at school.
- Make sure your child has a good sleep and healthy breakfast every morning!



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.
- Visit the local library - it's free!

How to Help Your Child with SPAG

- Help your child to learn the spellings that are sent home.
- When reading to and/or with your child discuss they use of inverted commas to mark speech, the use of parenthesis (brackets) to add additional information, the use of capital letters etc.
- When looking up definitions of words together, come up with synonyms and antonyms for it to expand their vocabulary.

How to Help Your Child with Writing

- Practise and learn weekly spelling lists - make it fun!
- Encourage opportunities for writing such as letters to family or friends, shopping lists, notes or reminders, stories or poems.
- Write together - be a good role model for writing.
- Encourage use of a dictionary to check spelling and a thesaurus to find synonyms and expand vocabulary.
- Allow your child to use a computer for word processing, which will allow for editing and correcting of errors without lots of crossing out.
- 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!

How to Help Your Child with Maths

- 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.

Final Tips

- Encourage your child to work to speed. Try timed recall of timetables in the car/journey to school. Set min challenges for example - 'can you find the word on the page that means 'dangerous' you have 1 minute - go!' 'What is 10% of 150? You have 10 seconds - go!'
- Make sure your child is aware that getting stuck is not a problem. Move on and give them another challenge and come back to the hard ones at the end and/or go through it together.
- Encourage your child to believe in themselves, 'You can do it!'
- Remind your child that the tests are important, but that they are not the only way they are to be measured. We don't want child panicking or worried, we want them to be prepared.
- It is easier said than done, BUT do not put your child under too much pressure. Have fun - they will find things easier to remember if they recall the good times they had learning.

