Year 6 SATs Information Parents' Meeting

14th February 2024

Aims of the session

- *To share important information about KS2 SATs.*

- *Discuss / share ideas about how you as a parent can help your child at home.*

What does SATs stand for?

- *Statutory Assessment Tasks and Tests (also includes Teacher Assessment).*
- *Taken at the end of Key Stage 2 (at age 11), covering work taught across Y3, 4, 5 & 6.*
- *From 2024, SATs for Year 2 are now optional, rather than mandatory.*

What does Teacher Assessment involve and is it different from testing?

- *Teacher assessment draws together everything the teacher or teachers know about a child, including observations, marked work and school assessments.*
- *Writing is assessed through Teacher Assessment only.*
- *Teacher assessment is not a 'snapshot' like tests and is therefore more reliable.*
- *There can be a difference between teacher assessment results and test levels.*
- *Teacher assessment only, is used for children who are working significantly below national standards and are unable to access the test.*

CHILL
We're Passing Tests in Here

ROCK THE TEST

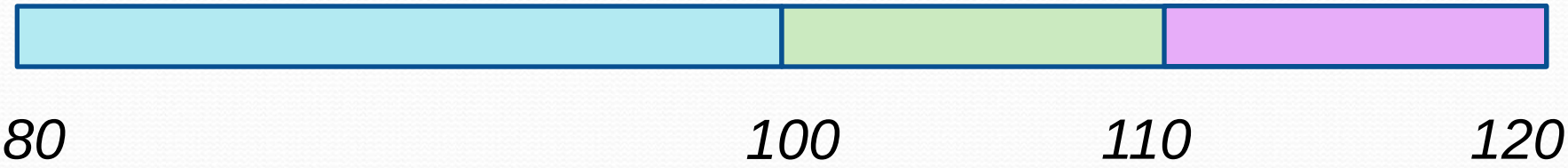
THINKING CAP

How are the children assessed?

- *Your child will still be taught with the highest expectations and cover all required elements of the curriculum, similar to previous years.*

- *End of KS2 test scores are reported as 'scaled scores.'*

Scaled Score



SCIENCE

. In July 2024, Teacher Assessments for Science will be submitted as in previous years.

When do these tests happen?

- This year the tests dates will be from Monday 13th May to Thursday 16th May.

- It is a busy week for children and staff alike.

Key Stage 2 SATs take place nationally in the week commencing Monday 13th May 2023

Statutory tests will be administered in the following subjects:

- *Punctuation, Vocabulary and Grammar (45 minutes)*
- *Spelling (approximately 15 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.*
- *Moderation happens both within/across local schools.*

How is SATs week organised?

- *A timetable is issued to school, telling us on which days tests must be administered.*
- *We can determine at what time tests begin.*
- *All children must sit the tests at the same time.*
- *Test papers can only be opened 1 hour before the tests begin if adaptions are needed to be made.*
- *Tests are completed in classrooms, with any displays that may help covered over.*
- *The LA monitor 10% of schools per year.*
- *Children are divided into groups for test administration to ensure they are properly supported and feel secure.*

2024 Test Timetable

Monday 13th May	Tuesday 14th May	Wednesday 15th May	Thursday 16th May	Friday 17th May
English Punctuation, vocabulary and grammar 45 minutes	Reading Test 1 hour	Maths Paper 1 Arithmetic 30 minutes	Maths Test 3 Reasoning 40 minutes	NO TESTS TODAY!
Spelling 15 minutes		Maths Test 2 Reasoning 40 minutes		

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:

1 Which sentence is a **command**?

Tick **one**.

- The relay race will be next. ☐
- I hope I don't drop the baton. ☐
- Run as fast as you can. ☑
- I know you can win this race. ☐

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

e.g. Although, while _____ football is his favourite sport, James also enjoys watching tennis on TV.

1 mark

49 Rewrite the sentence below in the **passive**.
Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

The Romans invaded Britain over two thousand years ago.

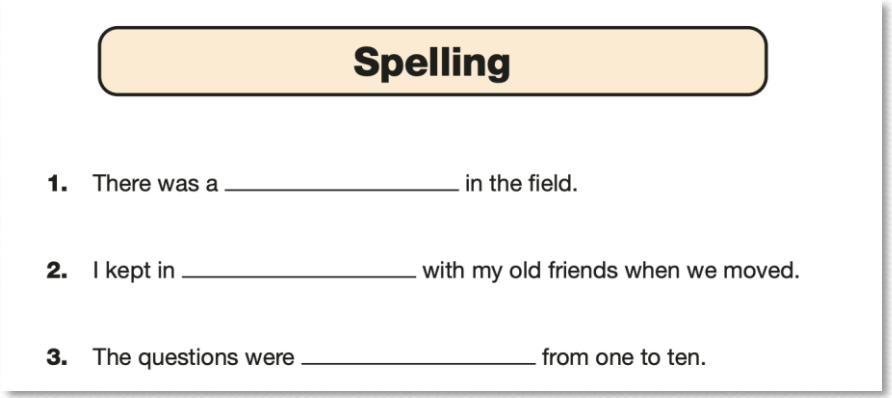
e.g. Over two thousand years ago, Britain was invaded by the Romans.

1 mark

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling: Paper 2 (spelling)

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

Example questions:



Spelling

1. There was a _____ in the field.
2. I kept in _____ with my old friends when we moved.
3. The questions were _____ from one to ten.

2023 Spelling script

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

There was a **lamb** in the field.

The word is **lamb**.

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

I kept in **touch** with my old friends when we moved.

The word is **touch**.

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

The questions were **numbered** from one to ten.

The word is **numbered**.

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.

Reading

The reading SATs paper requires a range of answer styles.

Example questions:

Questions 1–12 are about *A Noise in the Night*
(pages 4–5)

1 Look at the first paragraph.

How can you tell Priya was feeling nervous?

Write **two** ways.

1. _____

2. _____

Priya and her friends are camping near a farm owned by Mr Jones. Earlier in the day, Mr Jones had told the group that sheep thieves had been seen in the area.

A Noise in the Night

Priya woke with a start, her heart beating fast. Something had disturbed her but she wasn't sure what. Abby was still sleeping quietly beside her, and the night-light glowed, but now she could see things inside the tent, and she realised that the moon must have risen. She took a deep breath, trying to calm herself, but then she heard something rustling outside. *It's nothing*, she told herself strictly. *It's a hedgehog, or a mole. It's something nice and harmless.*

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
1	Look at the first paragraph. How can you tell Priya was feeling nervous? Write **two** ways. **Content domain:** 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text **Award 1 mark** for reference to any of the following, up to a maximum of 2 marks: **1.** Priya's heart beating fast, e.g. • *Priya's heart started to race* • *her heart was beating really quickly.* **2.** Priya taking a deep breath / trying to calm herself down, e.g. • *she took a deep breath* • *Priya was trying to calm herself* • *she must be nervous because she needs to calm down.* **3.** Priya telling herself there is nothing to worry about, e.g. • *she tells herself it must be something harmless* • *she tries to reassure herself.* **4.** Priya waking with a start, e.g. • *she woke with a start.*	Up to 2m

Example questions:
Based on text 2: Bats Under the Bridge

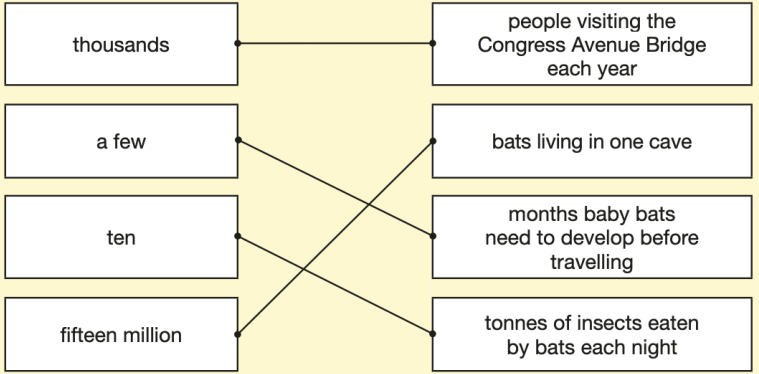
22 Draw **four** lines to match an amount on the left to a fact on the right.

thousands	people visiting the Congress Avenue Bridge each year
a few	bats living in one cave
ten	months baby bats need to develop before travelling
fifteen million	tonnes of insects eaten by bats each night

1 mark

Section 2: Bats Under the Bridge

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
22	Draw **four** lines to match an amount on the left to a fact on the right. **Content domain:** 2b – retrieve and record information or identify key details from fiction and non-fiction **Award 1 mark** for all correctly matched:	1m



Reading

Example questions: 3 mark question

38 Look at the paragraph beginning: *Innis sat up…* to the end of the text.

Innis meets the boy. What do you learn about the boy's personality?

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

Personality	Evidence

3 marks

Section 3: A Howl at Dusk

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
38	Look at the paragraph beginning: *Innis sat up…* to the end of the text. Innis meets the boy. What do you learn about the boy's personality? Give **two** things, 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 **Award 3 marks** for **two** acceptable points, at least **one** with evidence. **Award 2 marks** for either **two** acceptable points, or **one** acceptable point with evidence. **Award 1 mark** for **one** acceptable point.	Up to 3m

Acceptable points (personality)	Likely evidence
1. he is unfriendly / rude / surly	• *unfriendly eyes* • *'What's it to you?'* • *strode off without another word* • *didn't bother to look at Innis whilst replying* • *he didn't look at him when he replied.*
2. he is independent / brave / calm	• *he was on his own* • *not concerned he might be walking towards the wolf* • *he didn't seem to be shocked that there was a wolf about.*
3. he is curious	• *the only questions asked were about wolves* • *'How far?'* • *'Where exactly?'* • *he stops when Innis mentions the wolf.*
4. he is mysterious / strange	• *he doesn't talk much* • *he wiped the snow off, turned and strode off* • *he appeared out of nowhere* • *he didn't tell Innis much about himself.*
5. he is secretive / defensive	• *he didn't tell Innis anything about himself* • *strode off without another word* • *'What's it to you?'*
6. he is determined / single-minded / self-centred	• *was only interested in the wolf* • *strode off without another word* • *he only paid attention to what he was interested in* • *he only interacted when he realised that Innis had useful information.*

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 2023 Reading SATs paper,

- 18% of marks could be gained from answering questions involving giving and explaining the meaning of words in context;
- 32% of marks could be gained from answering questions involving retrieving and recording information or identifying key details from a text;
- 46% of marks could be gained from answering questions involving making inferences from a text and justifying inferences with text evidence.

When reading with your child at home try focusing on these types of questions.

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**

Maths: Wednesday 15th May and Thursday 16th May

The maths assessments consist of three tests.

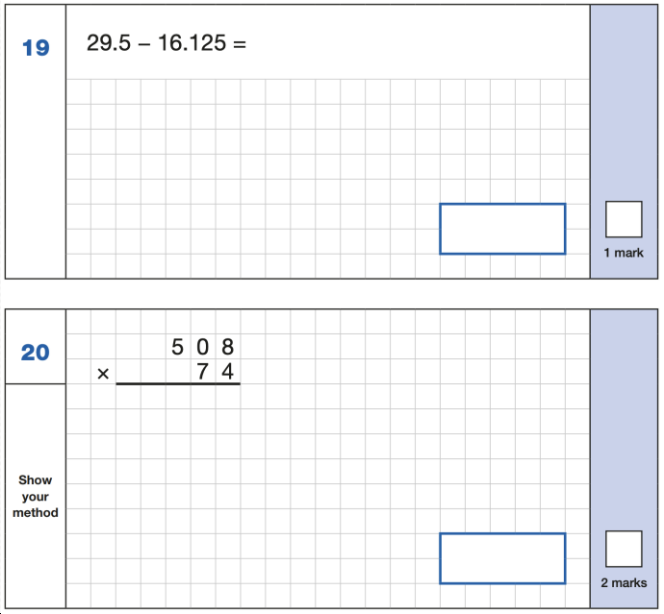
- Paper 1: Arithmetic (30 minutes) – Wednesday 15th May
- Paper 2: Reasoning (40 minutes) – Wednesday 15th May
- Paper 3: Reasoning (40 minutes) – Thursday 16th May

Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic)

The maths arithmetic paper has a total of 40 marks and lasts for 30 minutes.

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

Example questions:



19	13.375	1m	
20	Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 37,592 If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for the formal method of long multiplication with no more than **ONE** arithmetic error, e.g. • 508 × 74 = 2032, 35560, 37582 *(error)* **OR** • 508 × 74 = 2032, 35060 *(error)*, 37092	**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. 508 × 74 = 2032, 3556 *(place value error)*, 5588

Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic)

Example 1 mark questions:

7 7.8 + 6.953 =

7.800
+ 6.958
14.758
1

14.758

1 mark

12 801 – 6 = 795

Mental method:
Count on from 795 to 801

1 mark

16 $\frac{3}{16} + \frac{5}{8} =$

$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{10}{16}$

$\frac{10}{16} + \frac{3}{16} = \frac{13}{16}$

$\frac{13}{16}$

1 mark

23 70 + 48 ÷ 6 =

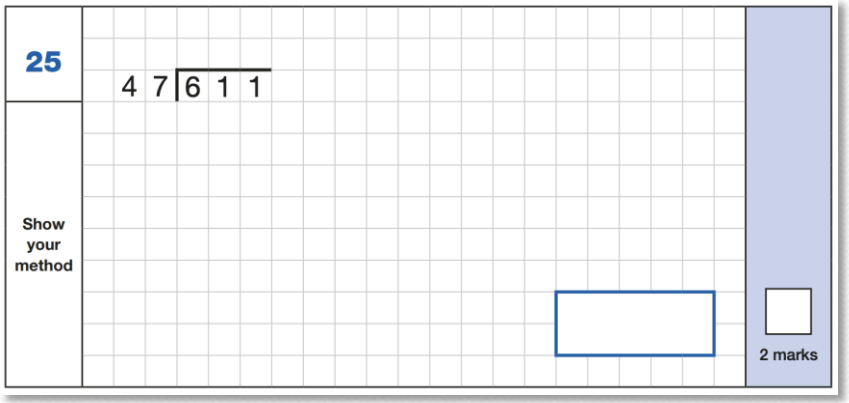
48 ÷ 6 = 8
70 + 8 = 78

78

1 mark

Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic)

Example 2 mark question:



Qu.	Requirement	Mark	Additional guidance
25	Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 13 If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for the formal methods of division with no more than **ONE** arithmetic error, i.e. • long division algorithm, e.g. 15 r25 47 | 611 – 470 260 *(error)* – 235 25 **OR** 18 *(error)* 47 | 611 – 470 10 × 47 141 – 141 3 × 47 0 • short division algorithm, e.g. 1 5r6 *(error)* 47 | 61^{24}1	Up to 2m	Working must be carried through to reach a final answer for the award of **ONE** mark. 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 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

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

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 Papers 2 and 3 (Reasoning)

Paper 2 will take place on Wednesday 15th May and paper 3 will take place on Thursday 16th May. These tests have a total of 35 marks each and lasts for 40 minutes each.

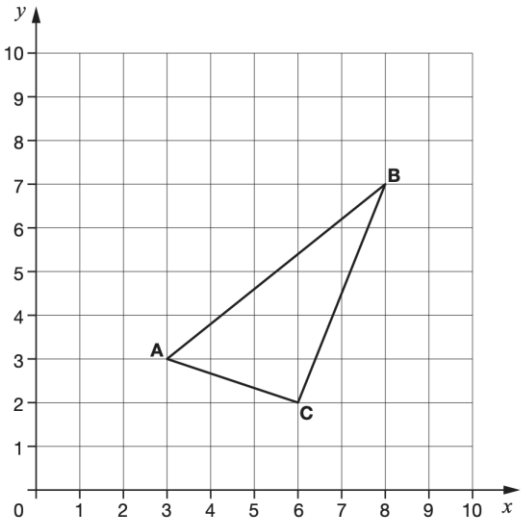
These papers require children to demonstrate their mathematical knowledge and skills, as well as their ability to solve problems and their mathematical reasoning. They cover a wide range of mathematical topics from key stage 2 including,

- 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:

3



ABC is a triangle.

What are the coordinates of point **C**?

(6 , 2)

1 mark

8

In 2012, there were **24,372** schools in the United Kingdom.

Round the number of schools to the **nearest hundred**.

24,400

1 mark

Maths Papers 2 (Reasoning)

Example questions:

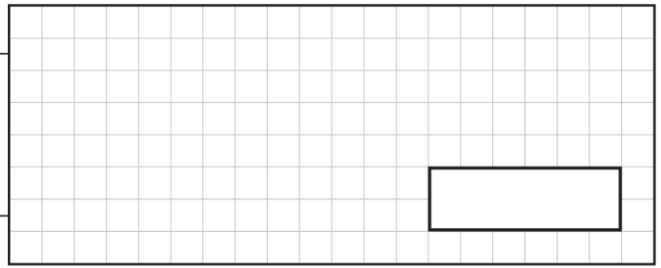
17 The manager of a flower shop orders 4 boxes of red roses.

There are 50 roses in each box.

The manager makes bunches with 6 roses in each bunch.

What is the **greatest** number of bunches that can be made?

Show your method



2 marks

17	Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 33 If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for evidence of an appropriate method, e.g. • $4 \times 50 = 200$ $200 \div 6 = 30$ (*error*) **OR** • $50 \div 6 = 8$ r2 (8 r 2) × 4 = 32 r8 **OR** Award **ONE** mark for sight of: • $33\frac{1}{3}$ **OR** $33.\dot{3}$ **OR** 33.33r **OR** 33.3 **OR** 33r2 (as evidence of completing 200 ÷ 6 correctly without interpreting the remainder in context)	**Up to 2m**	Answer need not be obtained for the award of **ONE** mark. If the pupil reaches an answer with a remainder and subsequently rounds to the nearest integer value either side, then the method remains appropriate for the award of **ONE** mark, e.g. • 200 ÷ 6 = 31 r8 Acceptable rounded answers would be 31 **OR** 32 For the 'sight of' mark, accept equivalent fractions. Award **ONE** mark for an answer of 34.

Maths Papers 3 (Reasoning)

Example questions:

9 Jack says,

Explain why Jack is **not** correct.

1 mark

9	Award **ONE** mark for an explanation that recognises that 32 is not a multiple of 3, e.g. • 32 is not in the 3× table • 32 ÷ 3 = 10 r2 or 10.66 (which are not whole numbers) • if you count in multiples of 3 from 0, you won't get 32 • 3 + 2 = 5, 5 is not a multiple of 3 so he is wrong. **OR** For a description that includes one or both of the multiples of 3 either side of 32, e.g. • if you do 10 × 3 = 30 and 11 × 3 = 33 there is no 32 • 10 × 3 = 30 and 32 is 2 away.	1m	**Do not** accept responses that restate the question, e.g. Jack is not correct because if you multiply 3 by any whole number you will not get 32. **Do not** accept vague or incomplete explanations, e.g. • If you multiply by 3 you will get 30, not 32 • 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33 • 32 is not a factor of 3 **Do not** accept explanations which include incorrect mathematics or incorrect information relevant to the explanation.

Maths Papers 2 (Reasoning)

Example questions:

6 Emma has a 5 litre bag of compost.

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**?

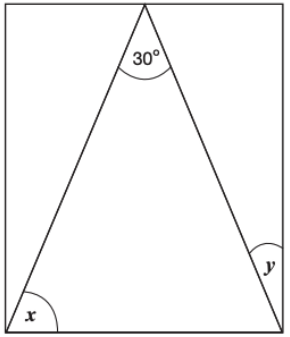
$\frac{6}{10}$

1 mark

Maths Papers 2 (Reasoning)

Example question:

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



Not to scale

Calculate the sizes of angles x and y.

Show your method

$x =$ °

$y =$ °

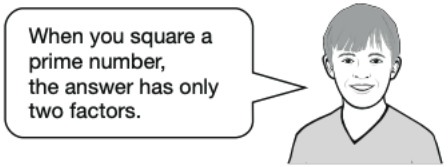
2 marks

24	Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of $x = 75$ **AND** $y = 15$ If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for evidence of an appropriate method calculating both angles, e.g. • 180 – 30 = 150 150 ÷ 2 = 70 *(error)* 90 – 70 **OR** Award **ONE** mark for either correct x **OR** y.	**Up to 2m**	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 Jack says,



Explain why Jack is **not** correct.

1 mark

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

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.

What help can children have?

- *In the reading test, children must read the text and questions by themselves, but MAY have help recording their answers, if this is done in a normal classroom situation.*
- *In the maths and GAPS papers teachers can read questions to any child who asks, some children will have the whole paper read to them, on a one to one basis.*
- *Teachers can encourage, but not guide or say that an answer is correct or incorrect.*
- *Some children may have a prompter assigned to them if concentration and speed is an issue.*
- *Some children can be given up to 25% extra time if they have identified learning needs. This has to be applied for in advance – ACCESS arrangements.*
- *Words on a test paper can be transcribed where a marker may not be able to read a child's answer.*

How can parents help?

- *The best support is interest taken in your child's learning and progress.*
- *Attending meetings and parents evenings.*
- *Supporting home learning.*
- *Not putting children under too much pressure Ensuring children arrive for tests:*
  - *in good time*
  - *having had breakfast*
  - *having gone to bed at a reasonable time*

- 10 min problem solving
- https://amzn.eu/d/4cDFTDl
- 10 min GPS
- https://amzn.eu/d/cHEhs6b
- 10 min reading
- https://amzn.eu/d/61iaYKK
- 10 min bundle
- https://amzn.eu/d/61iaYKK

https://forms.office.com/e/85MLgB9T1z

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.