



What are SATs and why does my child have to do them?

Have a look at the video:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/key-stage-1-and-2-national-curriculum-tests-information-for-parents>



Key stage 1 tests – year 2 pupils

Your child's teacher is responsible for judging the standards your child is working at in English, maths and science, by the end of key stage 1. To help inform those judgements, pupils sit national curriculum tests in English and maths, commonly called SATs. They may also sit an optional test in English grammar, punctuation and spelling.

The tests are a tool for teachers to help them measure your child's performance and identify their needs as they move into key stage 2. They also allow teachers to see how your child is performing against national expected standards.

The tests can be taken any time during May and they are not strictly timed. Pupils may not even know they are taking them as many teachers will incorporate them into everyday classroom activities.

Subject	Test paper
English reading	Short text and questions Long text with separate questions
Mathematics	Arithmetic Mathematical reasoning
English grammar, punctuation and spelling (optional test)	Spelling Punctuation and grammar (including vocabulary)

Teachers will use the results from these tests, along with the work your child has done throughout the year, to help them reach their own judgements about how your child is progressing at the end of key stage 1.

These teacher assessment judgements will be reported to you by the end of the summer term.

How many papers will my child have?

At the end of Year 2, children take SATs in:

- > Reading X 2
- > Maths X 2

We will not do the SPaG test for KSI SATs.

Reading

The new reading test for Year 2 pupils is made up of two separate papers:

- > Paper 1 consists of a selection of texts totalling 400 to 700 words, with questions interspersed
- > Paper 2 comprises a reading booklet of a selection of passages totalling 800 to 1100 words. Children will write their answers in a separate booklet

Each paper is worth 50 per cent of the marks, and should take around 30 minutes, but children are not be strictly timed, as the tests are not intended to assess children's ability to work at speed. The texts in the reading papers cover a range of fiction, non-fiction and poetry, and get progressively more difficult towards the end of the test. Teachers have the option to stop the test at any point that they feel is appropriate for a particular child.

There are a variety of question types:

- > Multiple choice
- > Ranking/ordering, e.g. 'Number the events below to show in which order they happened in the story'
- > Matching, e.g. 'Match the character to the job that they do in the story'
- > Labelling, e.g. 'Label the text to show the title'
- > Find and copy, e.g. 'Find and copy one word that shows what the weather was like in the story'
- > Short answer, e.g. 'What does the bear eat?'
- > Open-ended answer, e.g. 'Why did Lucy write the letter to her grandmother? Give two reasons'

Activity!

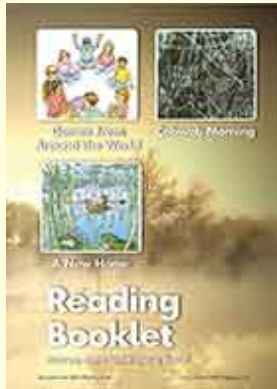
Read the following passage.

How many of you came across new words?

Who understood what they have read?

The effect has also been observed spectroscopically as a splitting of lines in the presence of a static magnetic field, for instance, in the Lyman series of hydrogen. In general, the spectroscopic effect is called the Zeeman effect and is dominated by orbital angular momentum, but not all features in a line spectrum affected by a static magnetic field can be explained by orbital angular momentum alone (anomalous Zeeman effect, Paschen-Back effect). This *duplexity problem* was resolved by the rather phenomenological introduction of an additional intrinsic angular momentum called *spin* [44], which has no classical analog. For properties of this kind, the correspondence principle becomes obviously meaningless. The analysis of this spin property showed the typical behavior of quantum angular momentum. In particular, this observable can be characterized by two eigenvalue equations

Your children are now reading with greater fluency and confidence but it is vital that they still read with an adult. Your children will be coming across new words that they will need to talk about, and they will also need to speak about what they have read. This will help them to understand the text and is a good opportunity to link to real life experiences.



Let's have a look at a previous SATs reading paper.

Maths

The new Key Stage 1 maths test is made up of two papers:

- > Paper 1: arithmetic, worth 25 marks and taking around 15 minutes.
- > Paper 2: mathematical fluency, problem-solving and reasoning, worth 35 marks and taking 35 minutes, with a break if necessary. There are a variety of question types: multiple choice, matching, true/false, constrained (e.g. completing a chart or table; drawing a shape) and less constrained (e.g. where children have to show or explain their method).

Children are not allowed to use any tools such as calculators or number lines

Key points

- As far as the possible the children will not know they are doing SATs, they are 'special quizzes'!
- They will be taken in the morning, never the afternoon.
- Please keep your routine normal!

Any questions?



Useful Information

Video:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/key-stage-1-and-2-national-curriculum-tests-information-for-parents>



Government advice for parents:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/694765/Information_for_parents_-_2018_national_curriculum_tests_at_the_end_of_key_stages_1_and_2.pdf



Practice materials:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-curriculum-assessments-practice-materials>

