



Key Stage 2 National Curriculum

Assessments (SATs)
St. Mary's CE Primary School
Presentation to Parents.
February 2023

Tonight's Meeting

The purpose of tonight's meeting is to provide parents with general information regarding the Government SAT's in Year 6

Why Assess ?

- A core part of teaching and learning is continuous on going assessment and adaptation of tasks and approaches in response. This happens all day everyday but children will be unaware.
- In addition summative assessment also takes place at key points in the school year, in all classes. This gives a measure of what children know, remember and apply at a point in time. This is how the English Education System has been designed by the Government from 4 – 18 years.

Scaled Scores

What is meant by 'scaled scores' ?

- On each test pupils will receive a raw score .
- Each pupil's raw test score will then be converted into a score on a scale, provided by the DFE

Scaled Scores

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.
- A child who achieves the 'National Standard' (a score of 100) will be judged to have demonstrated 'expected knowledge' in the areas assessed by the tests.
- A child awarded a scaled score of less than 100 will be judged to have **not yet met** the 'National Standard' and performed below expectation (**emerging**) for their age.
- In July 2023 each pupil will receive:
 - A raw score (number of raw marks awarded).
 - A scaled score in each tested subject.
 - Confirmation of whether or not they attained the 'National Standard'.

Scaled Scores

- All pupils will experience the same paper unless exempt
- Each test has scope for higher attaining pupils to show their strengths, however equally this means there will be harder questions some children will find challenging.
- The Government for the last three years have released a scaled score threshold of 110 to indicate Greater Depth. We do not anticipate this to change.

The Results and what next

- Secondary Schools receive the Raw scores directly from the DFE
- Secondary schools also receive **all** Teacher Assessment data
- Most secondary schools will use both sets of information (alongside their own assessments) to stream pupils as they enter Year 7 and create GCSE predictions.

The Year 6

- **Statutory tests will be administered in the following subjects:**

- Reading (60 minutes)
- Spelling (approximately 15 minutes)
- 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 – children's writing will be assessed by the teacher. The children's WRITING pieces will form the basis of this judgement alongside writing in other subjects.

Year 6 Reading

- The Reading Test consists of a single test paper with three unrelated reading texts which get progressively more complex.
- 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.

Year 6 Reading



Many countries all over the world have National Parks. There are about 7000 National Parks throughout the world. Most of them protect natural settings as well as the plants and animals that live there, but a few are in towns and cities.

The United States of America created the very first one, Yellowstone National Park, in 1872. It is so big that it covers part of three states: Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. People go there to see the geysers (natural hot springs) and amazing rock formations. The most famous geyser, 'Old Faithful', erupts about 20 times a day.

The largest National Park in the world is in Northeast Greenland. The park is so vast that only 30 countries in the world are larger.

Map showing the National Parks of the United Kingdom.



Are there National Parks in England?

There are nine National Parks in England. The first three were the Peak District, the Lake District and Dartmoor, which were all named as National Parks in 1951. Others followed soon afterwards: the North York Moors in 1952, the Yorkshire Dales and Exmoor in 1954 and in 1956 Northumberland. No new ones were added for nearly 50 years. The final two, the New Forest and the South Downs, were designated as National Parks in 2005 and 2010 respectively. The Norfolk Broads was given similar status to the parks in 1989, so it is generally included in information about them.

Are National Parks in England the same as those in other countries?

Many National Parks around the world cover huge areas of land where nobody lives, but in England most of the countryside within them is used for farming and other activities. As a result, National Parks in England include places where people live and work, as well as wild and beautiful areas where there is little sign of human life.

The National Parks in England are often called 'England's Breathing Spaces' because they are places where people can go to be in the open air, away from the dirt and noise of cities and towns. They provide spectacular scenes of mountains, meadows, moorlands, woods and wetlands.

Year 6 Reading



Why go to the National Parks?

There are plenty of activities to do in all of the National Parks in England. Visitors can walk or cycle, following marked routes, and many of the parks put on activities for families.

In the Norfolk Broads there are boat trips on the environmentally friendly boat, *The Electric Eel*, and in Dartmoor and the Yorkshire Dales families can go 'geocaching', which is a sort of electronic treasure hunt using maps and satellite navigation devices. In the Lake District, there are 'treetop treks', where children from the age of 5 (and adults!) can clamber across rope bridges, cross wobbly logs and zoom down zip wires.

People who are interested in history can walk along sections of Hadrian's Wall in Northumberland National Park. In some places, people do not even have to go walking: the North Yorkshire Moors Railway has a steam train that takes tourists through all the moorland scenery towards the seaside at Whitby.

Are there any problems in the National Parks?

There are about 110 million visitors to the parks every year, bringing many benefits to the areas but creating problems too. National Park authorities have to encourage this tourism so that they can afford to conserve the parks and improve them. However, while conservation is made possible and some businesses flourish from the extra customers, many popular towns, villages and beauty spots can be swamped by

visitors. This results in overcrowded car parks and roads choked with traffic. Life can be difficult for people who live there, as gift shops and cafes take over from everyday shops; in popular areas, house prices can become too expensive for local people making it hard for them to stay in the area.

In the rural parts of the parks, too many people walking, cycling or horse riding on the same tracks can result in erosion. Paths can be strengthened, but then they look less natural. Sometimes walkers try to avoid the main paths to lessen the damage, but that can create more of a problem if they trample down grass which provides winter food for animals, or if they climb over fences and dry stone walls and break them down. This also disturbs wildlife and farm animals, especially when sheep are about to have lambs or birds are nesting.

Another major problem, which is not confined to the National Parks, is litter. In the parks it is a particular danger to animals. Broken glass can also cause fires by focusing the rays of the sun. When these start in wild places, they are much harder to control and can damage large areas very quickly, posing a threat to wildlife, people and small villages.

How can people help?

All National Parks in England promote the Countryside Code, which tells people how to take care of their environment. In America they run a similar scheme: Leave No Trace. If these rules are followed, the National Parks will be preserved and continue to give pleasure to many people for a very long time.

Year 6 Reading

2

Draw a line to match each place to the date it became an English National Park.

Place

New Forest

Lake District

South Downs

Norfolk Broads

Yorkshire Dales

Date

2010

1989

1951

2005

1954



1 mark

Year 6 Reading

- Precision of answers are key to success in the new reading assessment.
- Pupils must be **concise and clear** in their answers.

- Re Mark:

Pupil: “ Because know one knew what they actually looked like”

Mark Scheme: **They didn't actually know what it looked like.**

- Response : ***The mark scheme has been applied correctly. The response is not sufficiently precise to meet the acceptable point and is not creditworthy.***

Year 6 Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

- A Spelling test is administered containing 20 words, lasting approximately 15 minutes.
- A separate test is given on Punctuation, Vocabulary and Grammar which has significantly increased in difficulty.
- 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.

Year 6 Spelling...

- The 20 words tested are ALWAYS tricky or have some sort of unusual pattern.
- It is important to re-visit the Y6 spelling lists (see school website) and to pick up and notice tricky/unusual spellings in wider reading.
- A huge range of spellings and patterns were given to those of you who attended parents' evening - please do get them out and encourage your child to work on them.
- IXL.COM has LOTS on spellings - suffixes, prefixes, homophones, silent letters, root words etc etc - 5 -10 mins a day will make a huge difference.

Year 6 Sample Questions

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Paper 1

40

Tick one box in each row to show if the underlined conjunction is a **subordinating conjunction** or a **co-ordinating conjunction**.

Sentence	Subordinating conjunction	Co-ordinating conjunction
I like ice-skating <u>and</u> roller-skating.		
Jamie likes roller-skating, <u>but</u> he has never tried ice-skating.		
Jamie will go ice-skating <u>if</u> I go with him.		

1 mark

Year 6 Sample Questions

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Paper 1

44

Underline the **verb form** that is in the **present perfect** in the passage below.

Rachel loves music and has wanted to learn how to play the piano for years. She was hoping for piano lessons, and was delighted when her parents gave her a keyboard for her birthday.

1 mark

Year 6

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.
- Papers 2 and 3 cover 'Problem Solving and Reasoning', each lasting for 40 minutes.
- Pupils will still require calculation skills for the reasoning papers but will need to answer questions in context and decide what is required to find a solution.
- Questions gradually increase in difficulty. Not all children will be expected to access some of the more difficult questions later in the paper.

Year 6 Sample Questions

Maths Paper 1

24

$$15.4 - 8.88 =$$

☐

1 mark

25

1 3 | 3 0 1 6

Show
your
method

☐

2 marks

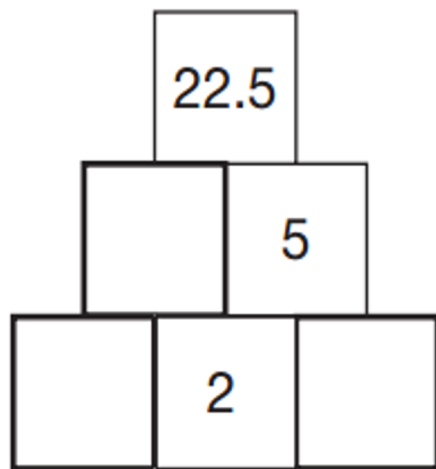
Year 6 Sample Questions

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

Year 6 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

Administration and Timing of Tests

Year 6

- Tests administered during the week Tuesday 9th May - Friday 12th May (Bank holiday Monday)
- Tests are marked by external agencies (apart from the writing which may be audited externally by LA moderators).
- Results are sent back to schools.
- Results will be reported to Parents in July.
- **IT IS ESSENTIAL ALL PUPILS ARE IN SCHOOL DURING THESE TIMES**

Administration and Timing of Tests

- Monday 8th May : Bank Holiday
- Tuesday 9th May : Spelling & Grammar
- Wednesday 10th May : Reading
- Thursday 11th May : Maths Arithmetic Paper 1
: Maths Reasoning Paper 2
- Friday 12th May : Maths Reasoning Paper 3

How to Help Your Child

- First and foremost, support and reassure your child that there is nothing to worry about and that they should always just try their best. Praise and encourage!
- Ensure your child has **the best possible attendance at school**. There will be 'keep up' sessions happening throughout the weeks leading up to the tests and these cannot be repeated.
- Reading, spelling and arithmetic (e.g. times tables) 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).
- Before the tests ensure your child has a good sleep and healthy breakfast to get the best start to the day.
- Please ensure all homework is done to the best of your child's ability, is checked and is completed on time.

How to Help Your Child

- Spelling is huge and demanding. Check the Y6 class page for spellings. Making spelling a high priority helps so much in the SPAG test (and of course for life!)
- In Year 6 Look out for arithmetic tests from our Friday lessons – correcting one or two each week helps massively.
- Year 6 your child should be **using IXL as an independent learning tool** as well as Home Learning. Please ask your child about this.
- The tests should be a **POSITIVE EXPERIENCE** for your child. Tests will never simply 'go away' and so to be well-prepared in advance will help your child to feel they have given it their 'best shot' - and therefore will not need to be scared of future tests at Secondary School and beyond.

We are here to help

- If you have any questions or worries at any time (not just about SAT's) we are always available.
- You can contact both staff in the following ways:
 - ❑ Pop in before or after school
 - ❑ A phone call
 - ❑ An email

We will always get back to you .

**Thank you for attending
this evening**