

# **Key Stage 2 National Curriculum Tests**

**Information for Parents/Carers  
February 2024**





# What are the SATs? (Standard Assessment Tests)

All Year 6 children, at the end of Key Stage 2, will take National Curriculum Tests in Reading; Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling; Mathematics.

The tests help to measure the progress children have made and reflect their achievements in the core subjects.

The tests are also used to assess schools' performance and to produce national performance data.

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# Timetable

The Key Stage 2 tests will be administered on the following days:

Date	Test Paper
Monday 13 <sup>th</sup> May 2024	Grammar and Punctuation Paper – 45 minutes Spelling Paper – 20 minutes
Tuesday 14 <sup>th</sup> May 2024	Reading Paper – 1 hour
Wednesday 15 <sup>th</sup> May 2024	Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic) – 30 minutes Maths Paper 2 (Reasoning) – 40 minutes
Thursday 16 <sup>th</sup> May 2024	Maths Paper 3 (Reasoning) – 40 minutes

# Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

- **Paper 1 (Grammar and Punctuation), 45 minutes** – requires a variety of answers (short answers, multiple choice, writing sentences etc.). Answers should be spelt correctly and punctuated accurately. A total of 50 marks are available.
- **Paper 2 (Spelling), 20 minutes approx.** – the test contains 20 words, given in the context of a sentence. A total of 20 marks are available. The words will be read aloud in the sentence and then again on their own. At the end all spellings will be read aloud again.

*The marks for these two papers are added together and a total is then given out of 70.*

Here are some question examples.  
Have a go!

Underline the **relative clause** in the sentence below.

The old house that is next to our school is for sale.

Tick one box in each row to show whether the sentence is written in the **active voice** or the **passive voice**.

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

Write a sentence using the word point as a **verb**.  
Do not change the word.  
Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

Write a sentence using the word point as a **noun**.  
Do not change the word.  
Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

Complete the passage with **adjectives** derived from the nouns in brackets. One has been done for you.

Tia hopes to become a famous [fame] sportswoman.

Her \_\_\_\_\_ [athlete] achievements already include winning

\_\_\_\_\_ [nation]

\_\_\_\_\_ competitions one day.

Here are some question examples.  
Have a go!

Underline the **relative clause** in the sentence below.

The old house that is next to our school is for sale.

Tick one box in each row to show whether the sentence is written in the **active voice** or the **passive voice**.

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

Write a sentence using the word point as a **verb**.  
Do not change the word.  
Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

*I point at the sky.*

Write a sentence using the word point as a **noun**.  
Do not change the word.  
Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

*She made a good point.*

Complete the passage with **adjectives** derived from the nouns in brackets. One has been done for you.

Tia hopes to become a famous [fame] sportswoman.

Her athletic [athlete] achievements already include winning

races in her home town. She hopes to win national [nation]

competitions one day.

# Reading

- The Reading test lasts 60 minutes and there are 50 marks available in total.
- The test consists of a reading booklet and an answer booklet. The children will read three unrelated texts which cover a range of text types and then answer questions about the texts to assess their understanding.
- We encourage the children to read one text and then answer the related questions before moving on to the next text. The texts tend to increase in difficulty with regards to the vocabulary.
- Some questions will be multiple choice, some may require a short answer in the form of a word or sentence and others may require more detailed responses of several sentences. Question requiring a longer response will often need them to include evidence from the text in their answer.

Here are some question examples.

Look at page 4.

Pandas can grow up to 1.5 metres and weigh up to 150 kilograms.

What else in the text tells us that giant pandas could be dangerous animals?

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 mark

When Edward was exploring the bookcase, he noticed *something in the dark recesses of the shelf*.

Which of the following words is closest in meaning to *recesses*?

Tick **one**.

- wood ☐
- spaces ☐
- contents ☐
- design ☐

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 mark

Look at page 10.

What impressions do you get of Em Sharp at this point in the extract?

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

Impression	Evidence
<div>_____</div> <div>_____</div>	<div>_____</div> <div>_____</div> <div>_____</div>
<div>_____</div> <div>_____</div>	<div>_____</div> <div>_____</div> <div>_____</div>

\_\_\_\_\_ 3 marks

**Find** and **copy one** word from the first verse that shows that the poet's grannie made him feel safe when he was a boy.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 mark



# Mathematics

- **Paper 1 (Arithmetic), 30 minutes** – this paper will cover calculation methods for all operations, as well as fractions, percentages and decimals. The questions gradually increase in difficulty.
- A total of 40 marks are available.
- **Paper 2 and 3 (Reasoning), 40 minutes each** – these papers require pupils to use their calculation skills to answer word problems in context and decide on an appropriate method to find a solution.
- A total of 35 marks are available on each of these papers.

*The marks for these three papers are added together and a total is then given out of 110.*

*Here are some question examples from the Arithmetic Paper.*

$$56.38 + 24.7 =$$

1 mark

$$\frac{5}{6} \times 540 =$$

1 mark

$$\begin{array}{r} \times \quad 5413 \\ \hline \quad 86 \end{array}$$

2 marks

$$36\% \text{ of } 450 =$$

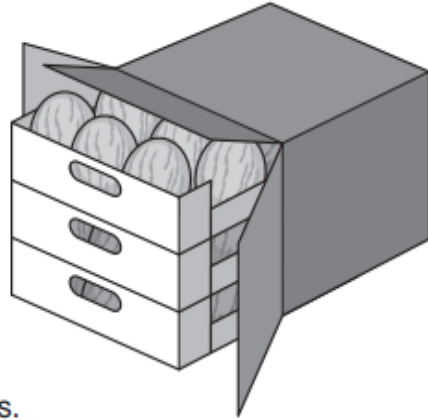
1 mark

*Here are some question examples from the Reasoning Papers.*

A box contains trays of melons.

There are 15 melons in a tray.

There are 3 trays in a box.



A supermarket sells **40** boxes of melons.

How many melons does the supermarket sell?

A 2D plot on a red grid. The x-axis is labeled 'x' and the y-axis is labeled 'y'. A single data point is shown as a black box containing the text 'melons' at approximately (0.8, 0.2).

2 marks

$$\frac{6}{5}$$

$$\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

Write these fractions in order, starting with the **smallest**.

11

**smallest**

5

9

1 mark

A machine pours 250 millilitres of juice every 4 seconds.

How many **litres** of juice does the machine pour every **minute**?

A diagram of a rectangular container on a grid. The container is 10 units wide and 5 units high. The word "litres" is written inside the container.

2 marks

# Results

- After the tests are taken, the papers are sent off to be externally marked. Schools normally receive the results during July and these are usually shared with parents/carers in the child's annual school report.
- Test scores are reported as 'scaled scores'. A score of 100 or above represents the 'national standard' and means the child has demonstrated sufficient knowledge in the areas assessed by the test to be working at age related expectations. A scaled score of 110 or above is thought of as an indication that a child is 'working at greater depth'.
- As there is no test paper for writing, this will be assessed by the class teacher based on a portfolio of evidence which the children build up throughout the year. External moderators visit some schools to check teacher assessments and standardise across schools.

# Practical Arrangements

- Ensure children get to bed early and are well rested.
- Please provide your child with a good breakfast to set them up for the day ahead.
- If your child is unwell, please call the school office as soon as possible and ask to speak to Mr Bakker who can rearrange the test timetable for your child.
- Children usually sit the tests in the school hall or other rooms around the school, as the children cannot all fit into the school hall. They will find out their places the week before the assessments. We will take each individual child into consideration when deciding where is best for them.
- Children are not required to bring in any equipment - this will be provided.
- It is really important that your child is at school everyday **by 8:35am** to make sure they have maximum time to prepare and revise with their teachers before the assessments.

# Access Arrangements

- Extra help – class teachers will discuss any access arrangements (e.g. scribes, readers, additional time, transcripts) with you at parent/carers consultations in March.



# Supporting Your Child

- Reassure your child that there is nothing to worry about and that they should just try their best, they have already completed 2 sets of SATs papers, so they are already familiar with the level of the assessments and how they work.
  - Ensure that they have the best possible attendance at school.
  - Support children with homework and use the weekly arithmetic and key skills sheets as a guide for how they are getting on – going through them where necessary.
  - Revision guides (CGP – 2016 onwards), **please avoid using any past SATs papers.**
  - Revision packs will be sent out during the Easter holidays but will be optional, and for you to decide how much time you would like to spend on them with your child.
- *Writing – discuss spelling rules with them and encourage opportunities for writing at home even short amounts would be useful.*
- *Reading – regular reading of a range of texts, discuss and ask questions with them.*
- *Maths - times tables and related division facts, real life opportunities (e.g. telling the time, money problems, measuring), weekly Key Skill sheets.*

Thank you for your support.

**SHEET 1**

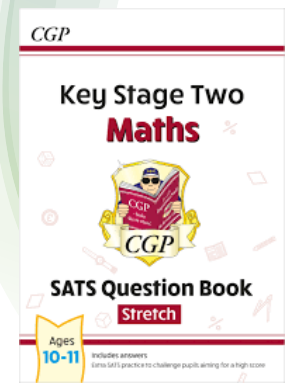
6 x 3 =	5 x 5 =	4 x 8 =	10 x 2 =	5 x 9 =	6 x 9 =	3 x 5 =
12 x 3 =	5 x 3 =	7 x 2 =	9 x 4 =	4 x 11 =	9 x 11 =	4 x 4 =
4 x 7 =	7 x 8 =	9 x 3 =	10 x 4 =	7 x 7 =	8 x 3 =	9 x 6 =
8 x 2 =	3 x 3 =	8 x 7 =	6 x 7 =	12 x 4 =	3 x 8 =	10 x 7 =
5 x 10 =	12 x 2 =	9 x 8 =	10 x 9 =	8 x 9 =	9 x 5 =	7 x 11 =
4 x 5 =	5 x 7 =	6 x 8 =	7 x 6 =	3 x 9 =	8 x 6 =	5 x 8 =
3 x 7 =	4 x 10 =	11 x 8 =	6 x 6 =	7 x 5 =	5 x 12 =	10 x 10 =
7 x 9 =	9 x 2 =	2 x 7 =	5 x 2 =	7 x 3 =	2 x 6 =	4 x 6 =
7 x 4 =	6 x 5 =	8 x 8 =	9 x 9 =	5 x 4 =	9 x 10 =	3 x 11 =
6 x 4 =	8 x 5 =	3 x 4 =	4 x 9 =	8 x 4 =	9 x 7 =	4 x 3 =

Maths Key Skills Stage 6: Skill Check 1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class/Group: \_\_\_\_\_

<p><b>A: Place Value, Add, Subtract, Multiply and Divide</b></p> <p>1. Write nine million, seven thousand, three hundred and eight in digits. <span style="float: right;">#11</span></p> <p>2. What is the value of the 8 in this number? 1,384,721 <span style="float: right;">#12</span></p> <p>3. Round 7.186 to 2 decimal places. <span style="float: right;">#13</span></p> <p>4. What is the largest possible crowd? Attendance: 25,000 (to the nearest thousand) <span style="float: right;">#14</span></p> <p>5. <math>1,482 \times 15</math> <span style="float: right;">#15</span></p> <p>6. <math>392 + 14</math> <span style="float: right;">#16</span></p> <p>7. Which is a common multiple of 4 and 6? 2 3 8 12 18 <span style="float: right;">#17</span></p> <p>8. Which factor of 25 is also a prime number? <span style="float: right;">#18</span></p> <p>9. <math>68 - 24 \div 2</math> <span style="float: right;">#19</span></p> <p>10. I have £10. I buy 2 coffees at £2.89 each. How much do I have left? <span style="float: right;">#20</span></p> <p>Total (A) _____</p>	<p><b>B: Fractions, Ratio, Proportion and Algebra</b></p> <p>11. Which is the largest fraction? <math>\frac{2}{3}</math>, <math>\frac{5}{6}</math> or <math>\frac{7}{12}</math> <span style="float: right;">#21</span></p> <p>12. <math>\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{9} =</math> <span style="float: right;">#22</span></p> <p>13. Simplify your answer. <math>\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}</math> <span style="float: right;">#23</span></p> <p>14. <math>0.5738 \times 1000</math> <span style="float: right;">#24</span></p> <p>15. <math>2.15 \times 3</math> <span style="float: right;">#25</span></p> <p>16. Write this fraction as a decimal and a percentage. <math>\frac{1}{5}</math> <span style="float: right;">#26</span></p> <p>17. Find 35% of 180. <span style="float: right;">#27</span></p> <p>18. In a class of 25 pupils, <math>\frac{3}{5}</math> are boys. How many girls are there? <span style="float: right;">#28</span></p> <p>19. How much will a 5 minute call cost? Call charge: 30p + 7p per minute <span style="float: right;">#29</span></p> <p>20. What is the 10th term of this sequence? 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, ... <span style="float: right;">#30</span></p> <p>Total (B) _____</p>	<p><b>C: Measure and Geometry</b></p> <p>21. How many miles are approximately equal to 4 kilometres? <span style="float: right;">#31</span></p> <p>22. Give the length and width of two rectangles that have an area of 20m<sup>2</sup>. <span style="float: right;">#32</span></p> <p>23. Find the area of a parallelogram. <span style="float: right;">#33</span></p> <p>24. Calculate the volume of a cube with a 3cm side length. <span style="float: right;">#34</span></p> <p>25. Draw this triangle accurately below: Use a ruler and a protractor. <span style="float: right;">#35</span></p> <p>Total (C) _____</p>
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Test Total (A+B+C) \_\_\_\_\_ R (0-9) \_\_\_\_\_ Y (10-19) \_\_\_\_\_ G (20-25) \_\_\_\_\_



## SATs drop in evening

On **Wednesday 14<sup>th</sup> February**, between **5:30pm and 6:00pm**, some of the Year 6 teachers will be available in the old school hall to answer any questions or concerns you may have regarding the SATs. Alternatively, you can get in touch with your child's class teacher through the school office.