



Year 6

SATs Guide for Parents

WHAT ARE KS2 SATS?

SATs stands for 'Standardised Assessment Tests'. They are national tests that children in state schools across the country sit at the same time. Towards the end of Year 6, children are assessed in English and Mathematics- the tests will take place in Term 5. The tests are marked externally.

Children do not sit a writing test, instead, teacher assessment is used to level the writing element of the judgements.

SATs are mainly used as a way for both parents and teachers to learn more about their child's academic strengths and weaknesses. They give teachers the chance to see how children are doing in comparison to their peers not only within the same school, but also nationally.

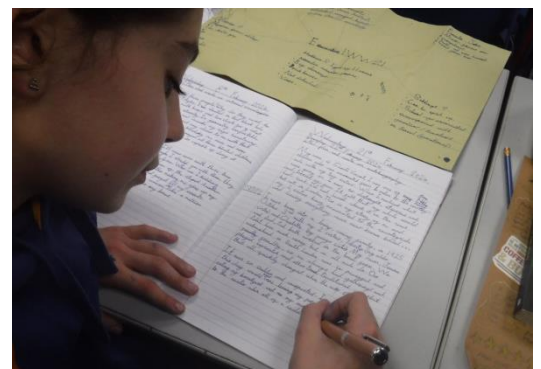


KS2 ENGLISH TEST PAPERS

Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (SPaG):

Paper 1: The Grammar and Punctuation paper, is a mixture of multiple choice and short-answer questions. Children will also be asked to add punctuation to pre-written sentences.

Paper 2: The Spelling paper requires the child to listen to their teacher as a transcript is read and spell out the missing words on their answer booklet. There are 20 words that they need to spell.



Reading:

The Reading paper requires children to read a booklet that contains three extracts. They must then answer questions that test them on their comprehension of the three texts. These texts and the questions become progressively hard and should be read one at a time, focusing on that text and then answering the questions relating to it.

Maths:

There are three tests for Maths:

Paper 1: Arithmetic test

Paper 2 and Paper 3: Reasoning tests



SATS WEEK TIMETABLE:

Day	Paper	Timings
Monday 13 th May	English Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Paper 1: questions	45 minutes
	English Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Paper 2: spelling	15 minutes (not strictly timed)
Tuesday 14 th May	English Reading	60 minutes
Wednesday 15 th May	Mathematics Paper 1: Arithmetic	30 minutes
	Mathematics Paper 2: Reasoning	40 minutes
Thursday 16 th May	Mathematics Paper 3: Reasoning	40 minutes

HOW WILL THE TESTS BE MARKED?

A scaled score is created from the number of marks your child scores in a particular test.

- The scaled scores for the KS2 test range between 80 (the lowest possible scaled score) and 120 (the highest possible scaled score). The expected standard for each test is a scaled score of **100 or more**.
- A child who achieves a scaled score of 100, will be assessed as: **'Has met the expected standard'**



- A child who achieves **a score of 110** or more, will be assessed as **‘Working at Greater Depth within the expected standard’**

TEACHER ASSESSMENT JUDGEMENTS:

Writing

Your child’s teacher forms judgements by assessing your child’s work against frameworks in English Writing.

For English writing, the judgement shows if a pupil is:

- Working towards the expected standard
- Working at the expected standard
- Working at greater depth within the expected standard

Science

Your child’s teacher will also form a judgement for Science.

The judgement shows that a pupil:

- Has not met the Expected Standard
- Working at the Expected Standard

HOW CAN I HELP MY CHILD?

- At home encourage your child to read for 20 minutes each day.
- Practise times tables and the related division facts.
- Find opportunities for your child to use numbers in everyday situations and encourage them to work out calculations in their head.
- Complete home learning tasks.
- Encourage your child to follow up interests and talk about them
- Try to keep up to date with what your child is learning at school and talk to them about it.
- Help your child be ready to learn by making sure that they go to bed on time and have a good breakfast.

YEAR 6 WELLBEING FOR SATS

The phrase “Key Stage 2 SATs” can be a trigger of anxiety for parents and children all over the country, it is therefore vital that Year 6 pupils are able to navigate their preparation for SATs, without experiencing undue stress or anxiety.

Children are incredibly resilient, and with support from you and the school, most will have a very positive experience of SATs.

Steps to take:

✓ Talk to the school

Is your child showing the same symptoms at school as they are at home? Is there anything else going on at home which may be contributing to your child's overall level of stress? Work with the school so everyone concerned can be offering the support that's needed.

✓ Spend time with your child

Try to understand what aspect of SATs concerns them most. Is it the worry of 'failing'? Is it the worry of getting stuck on a paper? If your child can pinpoint what's bothering them most, you can take specific steps to help reassure them.

✓ Try not to project your own anxieties or views on the SATs

If you don't believe in SATs, or do not think your child should be doing them, then neither will they.

✓ Confront any media coverage

Show clippings if there's been anything negative and ask them to talk about what they're seen and how they feel. Reinforce the reality.

✓ Encourage your child to talk to their teacher

SATs are obviously linked to school, so don't be surprised if they favour the reassurance of teachers above family members!

What should I do if I'm worried about my child?

It would be unnatural for SATs not to induce a certain degree of worry or anxiety but there is, of course, a tipping point. SATs should not:

- affect a child's appetite
- affect a child's ability to sleep
- alter a child's personality
- induce panic, tears or disengagement from lessons
- be a reason not to attend school

If any of the above are evident, then SATs may be causing an excessive degree of anxiety, and your child may benefit from additional support. This isn't about removing the reality of SATs, but rather equipping your 10 or 11 year old child to cope with the situation and be stronger for it.

If you have any questions about SATs, please speak to your child's class teacher in the first instance, alternatively, you can speak to Mrs Andrews or Mr Kettle.