KS2 SATs information for parents 2019

What are SATs?

- SATs is a term used to refer to End of Key Stage 2 Assessments;

- They last for four days beginning on **Monday 13th May 2019** and ending on **Thursday 16th May 2019**;

- Children will sit the following SATs papers:
  - Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling (Paper 1) – Monday 13th May 2019;
  - Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling (Paper 2) – Monday 13th May 2019;
  - Reading – Tuesday 14th May 2019;
  - Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic) – Wednesday 15th May 2019;
  - Maths Paper 2 (Reasoning) – Wednesday 15th May 2019;
  - Maths Paper 3 (Reasoning) – Thursday 16th May 2019.

- Writing is assessed using evidence collected throughout Year 6, so **there is no Year 6 SATs writing test**.

Timetable

Day	Test	Time	Revision Areas
Monday 13th May	Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling (Paper 1) Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling (Paper 2)	45 minutes 15 minutes	Grammatical terms and word classes; Functions of sentences; Punctuation; Tenses.
Tuesday 14th May	Reading	1 hour	Asking questions such as: Find a word in this paragraph that is closest in meaning to 'provide word – e.g. annoyed' (2a); -In what year did 'provide fact – e.g. the French authorities make it illegal for people to swim from France to England'? (2b); - In the last paragraph, X does not want to Y. Give two reasons why X does not want Y. (2d)
Wednesday 15th May	Maths Paper 1 (arithmetic) Maths Paper 2 (reasoning)	30 minutes 40 minutes	Four operations (+, -, x, ÷) BODMAS, Fractions, decimals and percentages, Calculation of decimals, X and ÷ by 10, 100 and 1,000.
Thursday 16th May	Maths Paper 3 (reasoning)	40 minutes	Ordering and comparing numbers, Shapes and statistics, Measurements including time, money, weight, length, Area, perimeter and volume, Roman numerals.

When and how are the SATs carried out?

- The tests will take place during normal school hours, under exam conditions;
- Afterwards, the completed papers are sent away to be marked externally;
- The children's results are sent back to school in July;
- The standard timings of tests differ but last no more than 60 minutes:
  - Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling (Paper 1) – 45 minutes;
  - Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling (Paper 2) – 15 minutes;
  - Reading – 60 minutes;
  - Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic) – 30 minutes;
  - Maths Paper 2 (Reasoning) – 40 minutes;
  - Maths Paper 3 (Reasoning) – 40 minutes.

What sort of results are reported?

- Once marked, the tests will be given the following scores:
  - A raw score (the total number of marks achieved for each paper);
  - A scaled score (which is explained below);

- When the scaled score is given, it is given in a range from 80 to 120.
- **A scaled score of 100 or more is meeting the national standard**.

- There are no separate tests for higher achieving pupils; however, **a scaled score close to 110 would show that a child is working above the national standard**

What happens on the morning of SATs?

- **As is tradition, year 6 are welcome into school from 8:00 onwards. There will be a selection of breakfast cereals and juices available to them.**
- **Bacon rolls will also be available. There is no charge, but these will need to preordered. Further information on this will follow shortly.**
- **The children usually have a short break beforehand and then help to set the hall and classrooms up.**
- **We will all congregate in the hall for tests to be handed out. This way, all children will receive the same instructions, before dispersing into their rooms.**

- **The children will be aware of where they will be taken the test before this week as we will run a 'mock test' scenario with them.**

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

- Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling is made up of two papers – a grammar paper and a spelling paper.

- Paper 1 is the longer paper lasting 45 minutes, **children will be tested on grammar, punctuation and spelling generally**;

- Paper 2 is a shorter paper lasting 15 minutes, where **children will be tested on spelling only** – they are asked to fill in a blank within a sentence.

Example questions:

1 Tick the sentence that must end with a **question mark**.

Tick **one**.

- What I wanted had already sold out ☐
- Ask Ryan what he thinks about it ☐
- What time will the film start ☐
- I didn't know what to say ☐

1 mark

6 Circle one verb in each underlined pair to complete the sentences using **Standard English**.

We **was / were** planning to hold a cake sale at school.

I **was / were** chosen to design the posters.

1 mark

23 Draw a line to match each word to its correct **antonym**.

Word	Antonym
meandering	confront
sympathetic	unfeeling
evade	unbelievable
plausible	straight

1 mark

Spelling example questions:

18. The grey clouds looked _____ in the sky.

19. Omar put the cutlery back in the _____.

20. Ellen's gold bracelet was her most treasured _____.

Spelling 19: The word is **drawer**.

Omar put the cutlery back in the **drawer.**

The word is **drawer**.

Spelling 20: The word is **possession**.

Ellen's gold bracelet was her most treasured **possession**.

The word is **possession**.

Reading

- The Year 6 Reading SATs paper assessment has been designed to measure whether children's comprehension of age-appropriate reading material meets the national standard.
- It a standard timing of **60 minutes**, including reading the texts and answering questions. There are three different set texts for the children to read, which could be any combination of **non-fiction, fiction and/or poetry**.
- Range of different question types from tick boxes, finding information, ordering and giving a point of view.

- *This is possibly the most demanding test!*

Example questions:

How would you get to your space hotel?

In the future there may be hotels in space for all the tourists. It wouldn't take long for the space shuttle to get out of the Earth's atmosphere. Then, without Earth's gravity, you would become weightless. Arrival at the hotel would be like an aeroplane parking at an airport, but you would leave the cabin floating along the access tube, holding on to a cable.

2 How would you get from the spacecraft to the space hotel?

_____

_____

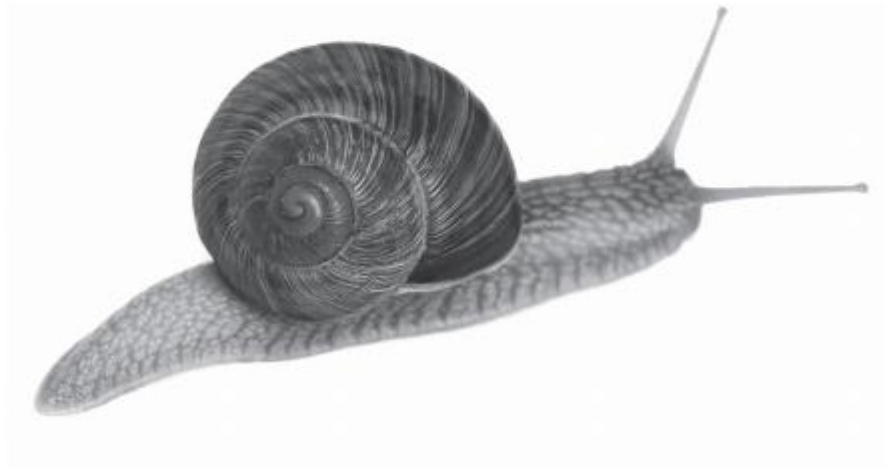
1 mark

How would you like it –
Supposing that you were a snail,
And your eyes grew out on threads,
Gentle, and small, and frail –
If an enormous creature,
Reaching almost up to the distant skies,
Leaned down, and with his great finger touched
Your eyes
Just for the fun

17 *Gentle, and small, and frail*

Which part of the snail do these words describe?

Circle the part of the snail in the picture below.



1 mark

I had the same feeling of mystery and danger around us. In the gloom of the trees there seemed a constant menace and as we looked up into their shady foliage, vague terrors crept into one's heart. The iguanodons we had seen were lumbering, inoffensive brutes which were unlikely to hurt anyone, but what other creatures might there not be – ready to pounce upon us from their lair among the rocks or brushwood?

36 Based on what you have read, what does the last paragraph suggest might happen to the explorers next?

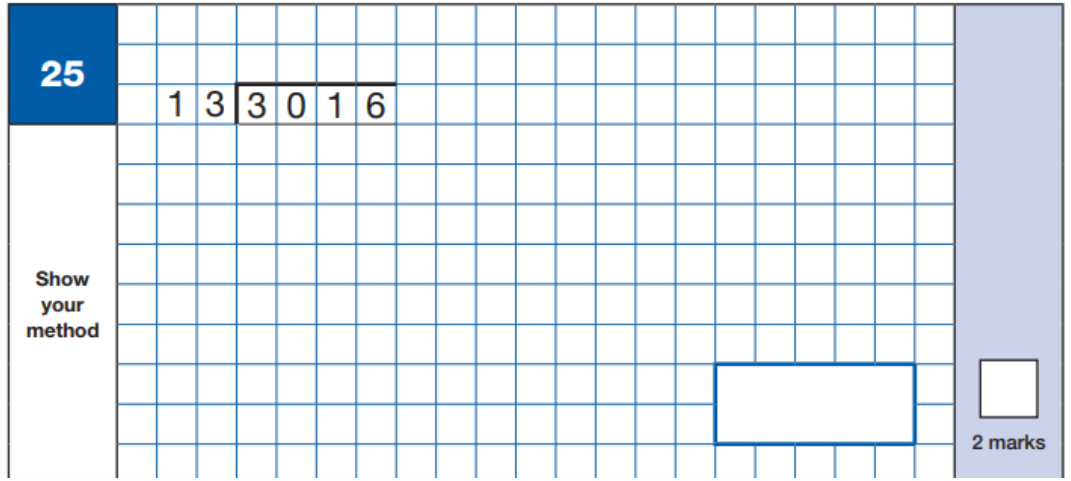
Use evidence from this paragraph to support your prediction.

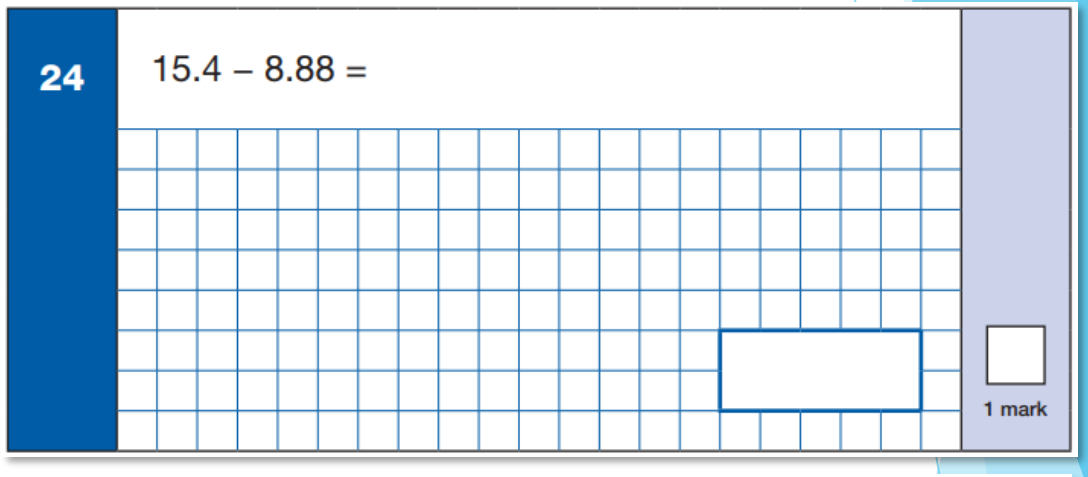
2 marks

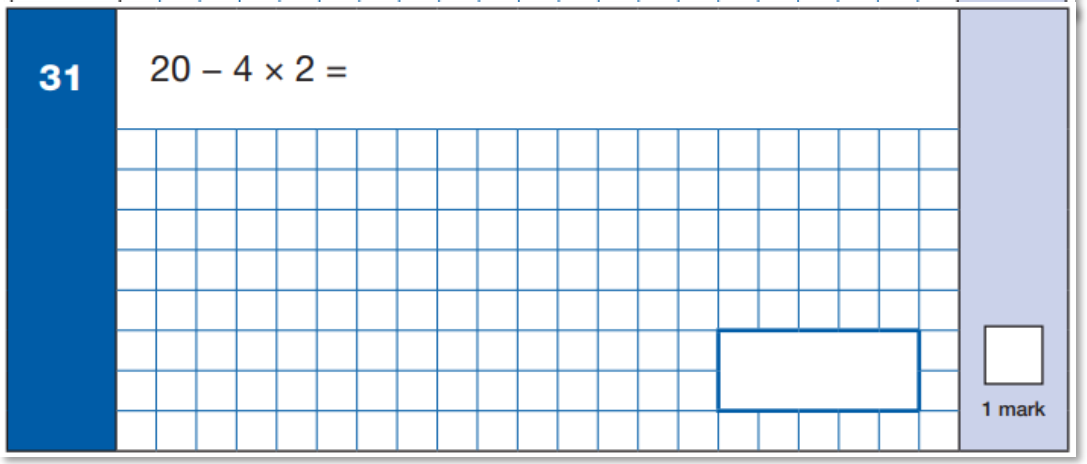
Arithmetic paper 1

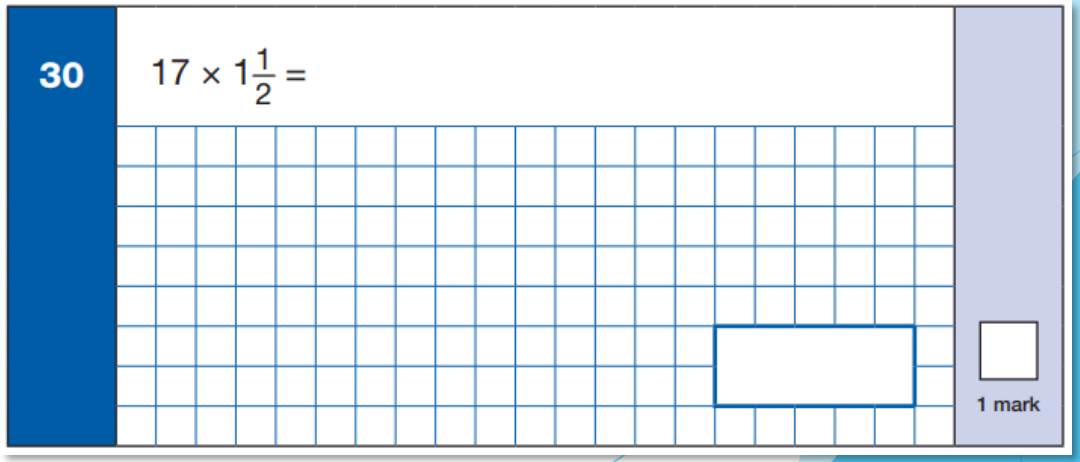
- There are three papers in total for maths, with an overall mark given based on the scores from all three.
- It has a standard timing of **30 minutes.**
- It covers the **four operations** (division, multiplication, addition, subtraction and mixed operation calculations requiring **BODMAS**), as well as **number properties**, calculating **percentages of amounts**, calculations using **decimals**, and calculations using **fractions**.

Example questions:









Maths reasoning paper 2 and 3

- Both have standard timings of **40 minutes.**
- Number and place value– including Roman Numerals;
  - Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division (calculations);
  - Geometry – properties of shapes;
  - Geometry – position and direction;
  - Statistics;
  - Measurement – including length, perimeter, mass (weight), volume, time and money;
  - Algebra;
  - Ratio and proportion;
  - Fractions, decimals and percentages.

Example questions:

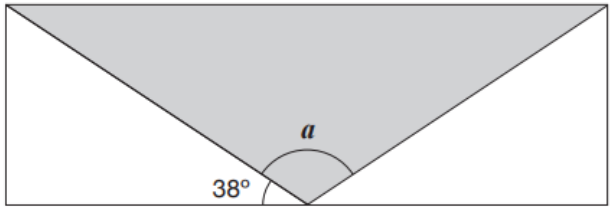
6 Stefan's watch shows five minutes past nine.

The watch is twelve minutes fast.

What is the correct time?

1 mark

15 A shaded **isosceles** triangle is drawn inside a rectangle.



Not to scale

Calculate the size of angle ***a***.

Show your method

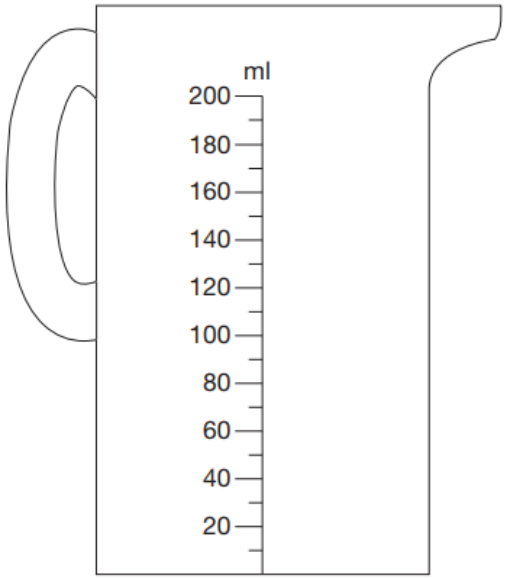
a is ____ °

2 marks

Further examples:

5 Chen pours 165 millilitres of milk into a measuring jug.

Draw an arrow on the jug to show the level of the milk.



1 mark

10 A bag of 5 lemons costs £1

A bag of 4 oranges costs £1.80

How much **more** does one orange cost than one lemon?

Show your method

2 marks

DO NOT USE PAST PAPERS – if your child has a tutor, insist they **do not** use them too – we will be using them!

How can I support my child?

Firstly, a positive attitude goes a long way – so as much encouragement and support as possible (but we don't need to tell you that!)

Some further tips:

- Encourage them to use their time at home to help revise. 15 minutes a day really can make the difference!
- Try to provide a quiet corner of the house for homework and study, that's as free from distractions as possible;
- Encourage your child to talk to us or another adult they trust if they express persisting anxieties about SATs. Remember that a small amount of anxiety is normal and not harmful;
- Plan something nice and fun for the weekends before and after SATs – this will help your child start the week well and also give them something to look forward to;
- **Ensure your child is eating and drinking well, and getting a suitable amount of sleep**

Multiplication and division vocabulary

Term	Definition	Example
factor	a number that divides exactly into another number	factors of 12 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12
common factor	factors of two numbers that are the same	common factors of 8 and 12 = 1, 2, 4
prime number	a number with only 2 factors: 1 and itself	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19...
composite number	a number with more than two factors	12 (it has 6 factors)
prime factor	a factor that is prime	prime factors of 12 = 2, 3
multiple	a number in another number's times table	multiples of 9 = 9, 18, 27, 36...
common multiple	multiples of two numbers that are the same	common multiples of 4 and 6 = 12, 24...
square numbers	the result when a number has been multiplied by itself	25 (5^2 = 5x5) 49 (7^2 = 7x7)
cube numbers	the result when a number has been multiplied by itself 3 times	8 (2^3 = 2x2x2) 27 (3^3 = 3x3x3)

Roman numerals

1	I	100	C
5	V	500	D
10	X	1000	M
50	L		

YEAR 6 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Measurement conversions

Month	Days
January	31
February	28 (29 in leap year)
March	31
April	30
May	31
June	30
July	31
August	31
September	30
October	31
November	30
December	31

1 year = 365 days (≈ 52 weeks)
Leap year = 366 days

1 **centi**metre	10mm
1 metre	100cm
1 **kilo**metre	1,000 m
1 mile	1.6 km
1 kilometre	0.625 ($^5/_8$) mile
1 **kilo**gram	1,000 grams
1 litre	1,000 **milli**litres

Co-ordinates

Read co-ordinates along the x axis (horizontal) first, then the y axis (vertical). E.g. (3,-4) = go right 3, down 4.

2D shapes

Name	No. of sides
quadrilateral	4
pentagon	5
hexagon	6
heptagon	7
octagon	8
nonagon	9
decagon	10

polygon = shape with straight sides
regular = all sides/angles the same
irregular = sides/angles **not** same

Types of triangle

Types of quadrilateral

AREA
is the amount of space inside a 2D shape usually measured in cm^2 or m^2.

Area of a triangle = (base x height) ÷ 2
Area of a parallelogram = base x height
(Height = perpendicular height)

3D shapes

	square-based pyramid	triangular-based pyramid	triangular prism
faces (the flat sides)	5	4	5
edges	8	6	9
vertices (the points where the edges meet)	5	4	6

Volume = the amount of space a 3D shape takes up, usually measured in cm^3 or m^3

Volume of a cuboid = length x width x height

Fractions, decimals & percentages

$^1/_{100}$	0.01	1%	÷ 100
$^1/_{20}$	0.05	5%	÷ 20
$^1/_{10}$	0.1	10%	÷ 10
$^1/_5$	0.2	20%	÷ 5
¼	0.25	25%	÷ 4
½	0.5	50%	÷ 2
¾	0.75	75%	÷ 4, x3
1	1	100%	÷ 1

Angles

full turn	360°
half turn	180°
right angle	90°
acute angle	< 90°
obtuse angle	> 90°
reflex angle	>180°
angles on a straight line	180°
angles inside a triangle	180°
angles inside a quadrilateral	360°

Shape vocabulary

perimeter = measure around the edge (**circumference** = perimeter of a circle)

horizontal line

vertical line

parallel lines

perpendicular lines (at right angles)

The mean

The mean is a type of average. To find the mean, add up all the numbers and divide by how many there are. E.g. the mean of 4, 5, 3, 4 is 4.
(Because 4 + 5 + 3 + 4 = 16, and 16 ÷ 4 = 4)

Subordinate Conjunctions

Joins a subordinate clause and a main clause. (AWHITEBUS)

While
After
Because
Before
If
Though
Since
Because I go to school, I get to learn about grammar.

I get to learn about grammar Because I go to school,

Coordinating Conjunctions

Joins two independent (main) clauses. (FANBOYS)

For
And
Nor
But
Yet
So
I am like ice cream **and** I like cake.

Noun Phrases – Gives detail about a noun but does not contain a verb

An ancient book in a leather sleeve was hidden in the library.

Modal Verbs – Show degree of certainty or possibility.

could, should, would, might, often, ought, can

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Apostrophes

For possession: Shows us that something belongs to the subject.

My Mum's bag.

For omission: Shows us that a letter has been missed out to create informality.

Don't do that.

Do not do that.

More Punctuation

Hyphen (-) – Creates compound words to give a clear meaning.

The **man-eating** shark.

The man-eating shark.

Subjunctive form/mood

A verb form to express wishes, hopes, commands, demands or suggestions.

If I **were** the prime minister, I...

I suggest that you **take** the deal.

Clauses

Main clause – A simple sentence that contains a subject and a verb. It makes sense on its own

I **went** to school

Subordinate clause – Contains a subordinating conjunction. Adds detail to a main clause; is not a full sentence. The subordinate clause can appear at the start, end or middle of a sentence.

I went to school **while my brother stayed at home.**
Or
While my brother stayed at home, I went to school

Punctuation

Semi-colon (;) – joins two related independent clauses together

Dashes (–), brackets (), commas (,)

Used within a sentence to add additional information - Parenthesis

The cat (that didn't belong to me) was black.

Tenses – Tells us when in time an action took place

Past	Present	Future
Simple Past I **walked** We **saw** You **ran**	**Simple Present** I **walk** We **see** You **run**	**Simple Future** I **will** walk We **will** see You **will** run
Past Continuous/ Progressive I **was** walking We **were** seeing You **were** running	**Present Continuous/ Progressive** I **am** walking We **are** seeing You **are** running	**Future Continuous/ Progressive** I **will be** walking We **will be** seeing You **will be** running
Past Perfect I **had** walked We **had** seen You **had** run	**Present Perfect** I **have walked** We **have** seen You **have** run	**Future Perfect** I **will have** walked We **will have** seen You **will have** run

Commands, Questions and Statements

Commands begin with an imperative Verb. **Wash** your hands.

Questions expect an answer in return. Did you enjoy the trip?

Statements tell the reader something. The leaves fall off trees in autumn.

Passive and Active Voice

Active – Subject performs the action. SVO
Passive – When the subject has something done to it. OVS
The cat chased the mouse.
The mouse was chased by the cat.

Determiners – A word before a noun and identifies the noun in further detail.

articles	**a boy, an orange, the cat**
demonstratives	**this apple, that car, these shops, those girls**
possessives	**his hat, her homework, my book, their house**
quantifiers	**some rice, each word, every box**
numbers	**one chair, two men, three dogs**
question words	**which bag, what letter, whose computer**

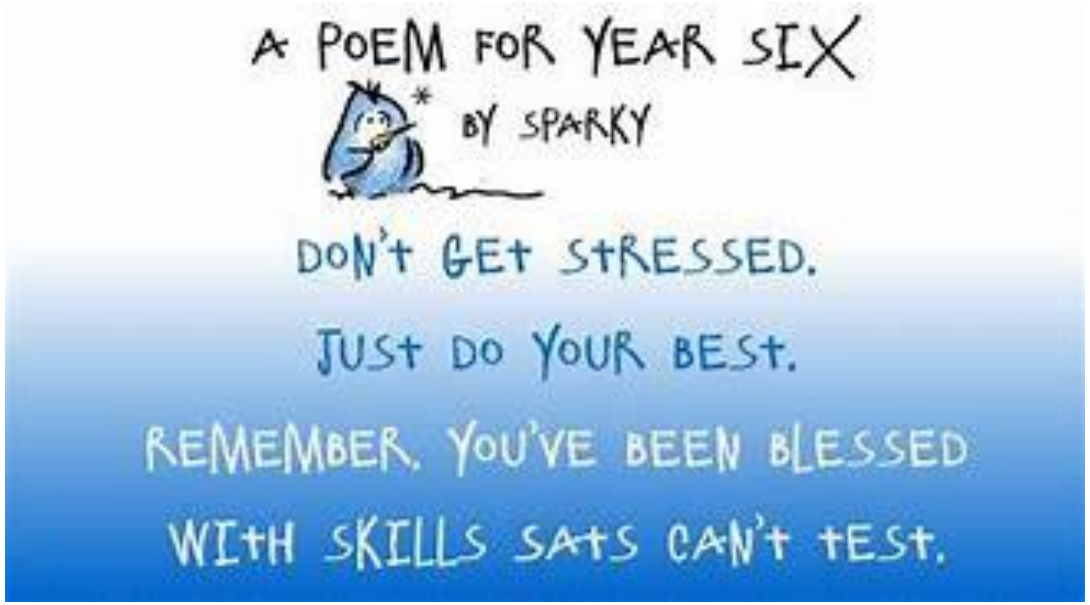
Comma — Parts of speech — Punctuation pre inverted comma

The child asked, "What are your plans for the weekend?"

Inverted Comma — Capital letter — Inverted Comma

Don’t forget!

- **SATs focus on skills within Maths and English .**
- **SATs results don’t always tell the whole story!**
- **SATs only last for one week**



Any questions?