



Key Stage 1 National Curriculum Assessments

A School Presentation to Parents

Information and Guidance on the Expectations for 2019/20



Things we will cover:-

- What are SATs in Key Stage 1?
- What do the SATs tests look like?
- How do teachers assess/results?
- Age related expectations
- What can you do to help?



May
2020

KS1 SATs

A parents guide for schools

Key Stage 1 National Curriculum Assessments

- In 2014, a new national curriculum framework was introduced by the Government for Years 1, 3, 4 and 5. However, Years 2 and 6 (due to statutory testing) continued to study the previous curriculum for one further year.
- However, in 2015/2016, children in Year 2 and Year 6 were also expected to study the new national curriculum.
- In the summer of 2016, KS1 (Year 2) and KS2 SATs (Year 6) reflected the new curriculum for the first time.
- This will be the fourth year that the new curriculum is covered within SAT assessments.

Assessment and Reporting

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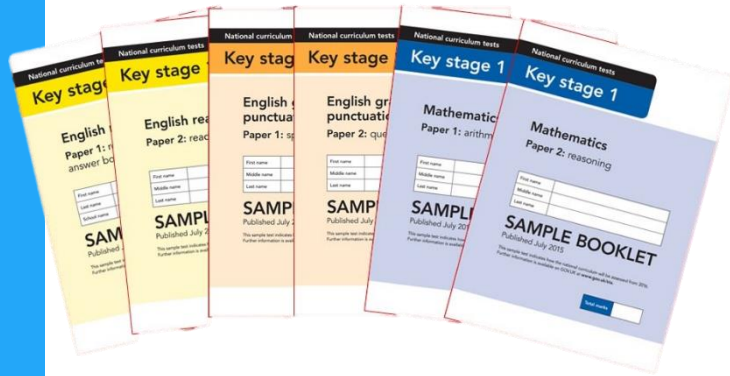
- In recent years, 'old' national curriculum levels (e.g. Levels 1, 2, 3) have been abolished as set out in the government guidelines. Children are now described as working towards, working at and working at greater depth according to the Year 2 expectations of the new curriculum.
- The new curriculum is more rigorous and sets high expectations, which all schools have had to work hard to meet in the last two years.
- As of 2016, test scores are now reported as 'scaled scores'.

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What are Sats?

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At the end of Year 2, children in England sit national tests in the following subjects, the results are used to measure the school's performance:-

- *English – Reading
- *English – Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling
- *Maths – Arithmetic & Reasoning

These tests reflect the updated national curriculum and are marked using the current grading system, which now replaces levels.

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Scaled Scores

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What is meant by 'scaled scores'?

- It is planned that 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. We will not know the score until after the tests have been taken and the results reported
- The scale will have a lower end point somewhere below 100 and an upper end point above 100.
- A child who achieves the 'national standard' (a score of 100) will be judged to have demonstrated sufficient knowledge in the areas assessed by the tests.
- Scores are not reported to parents unless they are requested.

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Scaled Score Examples

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On publication of the test results in July 2020:

- A child awarded a scaled score of 100 is judged to have met the 'national standard' in the area judged by the test.
- A child awarded a scaled score of 110+ is judged to have exceeded the national standard and demonstrated a higher than expected knowledge of the curriculum for their age.
- A child awarded a scaled score of less than 100 is judged to have not yet met the national standard and performed below expectation for their age.
- Marking guidance for KS1 tests will include conversion tables. Teachers will use these to translate pupil's raw scores into scaled scores to see whether each pupil has met the national standard. Teachers will use the scaled scores to inform their teacher assessment judgements.
- Moderation by the Local Authority

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The SAT Assessments

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At the end of Year 2, children will take assessments in:

- Reading
- Maths – children may have a reader to support them if necessary

All assessment are due to take place in May this year.

Please let us know as soon as possible if you are planning to take your child out of school at any point to help us avoid any timetabling issues.

The assessments or ‘challenges’ as the children refer to them as are very low key in Key Stage 1.

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Reading

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An outline
of the tests

English
Reading

Paper 1

Reading booklet
with
questions and
answer spaces
combined.

(Texts totalling 400
– 700 words)

Paper 2

Reading booklet
with a separate
booklet which has
the questions and
answer spaces.

(Texts totalling 800–
1100 words)

Each paper for the KS1 Reading SATs is worth
50% of the available marks.

The texts will cover a range of poetry, fiction and non-fiction.

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Reading: Sample Questions

Questions are designed to assess the comprehension and understanding of a child's reading.

There are a variety of question types:

Multiple Choice

1

When Bella was learning to fly, she...

Tick **one**.

was lazy.

☐

did not try hard.

☐

did not give up.

☐

found it easy.

☐

1 mark

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Reading: Sample Questions

Ranking/Ordering

7

Number the sentences below from 1 to 4 to show the order they happened in the story.

The first one has been done for you.

William sent Bella to get help.

Fishermen came to rescue William.

The boat hit some rocks.

William went to sea on his boat.



1 mark

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Reading: Sample Questions

Matching/Labelling

Here is some more information about Africa.

Match each sentence to the correct heading in the booklet.

The first one has been done for you.

Creation stories describe how and why the world was made.

Introduction

Africa has deserts, forests and mountain areas.

Clothes

Traditional African clothes are made from local materials.

Music and Dance

Some African people play 'talking drums'.

Story Time

Short-Answer Questions

4

What job did Tony Ross want to do before he became a writer and illustrator?



1 mark

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Reading: Sample Questions

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Find and Copy Questions

- 16** Look at the paragraph beginning *The greedy man began to climb the vine...*

Find and **copy one** word that means the same as *sparkle*.



1 mark

Open-Ended Questions

- 6** At the end of the story, Bella was happy. Why?



1 mark

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How to Help Your Child with Reading

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Listening to your child read can take many forms:

- First and foremost, focus developing an enjoyment and love of reading.
- Enjoy stories together – reading stories to your child is equally as important as listening to your child read.
- Read a little at a time but often, rather than rarely but for long periods of time!
- Talk about the story before, during and afterwards – discuss the plot, the characters, their feelings and actions, how it makes you feel, predict what will happen and encourage your child to have their own opinions.
- Look up definitions of words together – you could use a dictionary, the Internet or an app on a phone or tablet.
- All reading is valuable – it doesn't have to be just stories. Reading can involve anything from fiction and non-fiction, poetry, newspapers, magazines, football programmes, TV guides.
- Visit the local library – it's free!

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Interim framework

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Working at the expected standard

The pupil can:

- read accurately most words of two or more syllables
- read most words containing common suffixes*
- read most common exception words.*

In age-appropriate¹ books, the pupil can:

- read most words accurately without overt sounding and blending, and sufficiently fluently to allow them to focus on their understanding rather than on decoding individual words²
- sound out most unfamiliar words accurately, without undue hesitation.

In a book that they can already read fluently, the pupil can:

- check it makes sense to them, correcting any inaccurate reading
- answer questions and make some inferences
- explain what has happened so far in what they have read.

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Interim framework

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Working at greater depth within the expected standard

The pupil can, in a book they are reading independently:

- make inferences
- make a plausible prediction about what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far
- make links between the book they are reading and other books they have read.

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Interim framework

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Working towards the expected standard

The pupil can:

- read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the common graphemes for all 40+ phonemes*
- read accurately some words of two or more syllables that contain the same grapheme-phoneme correspondences (GPCs)*
- read many common exception words.*

In a book closely matched to the GPCs as above, the pupil can:

- read aloud many words quickly and accurately without overt sounding and blending
- sound out many unfamiliar words accurately.

In a familiar book that is read to them, the pupil can:

- answer questions in discussion with the teacher and make simple inferences.

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Mathematics

Maths

**Arithmetic
& Reasoning**

**Paper 1
Arithmetic**

(25 marks
available)

Paper 2

Reasoning,
problem solving
and mathematical
fluency

(35 marks
available)

- **Paper 1: Arithmetic** – lasts approximately 20 minutes (but this is not strictly timed). It covers calculation methods for all operations.
- **Paper 2: Reasoning** – lasts for approximately 35 minutes, which includes time for five questions. Pupils will still require calculation skills and questions will be varied including multiple choice, matching, true/false, completing a chart or table or drawing a shape. Some questions will also require children to show or explain their working out.

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Mathe: Sample Questions

Maths Paper 1: Arithmetic

| | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 15 | $3 \times 3 =$ <input type="text"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 16 | $12 \div 2 =$ <input type="text"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

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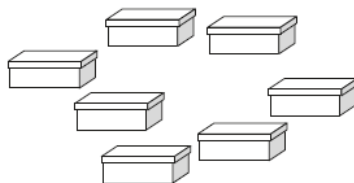
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Maths: Sample Questions

Maths Paper 2: Reasoning

7



Sita puts 2 shoes in each of these boxes.

How many shoes are there altogether?

shoes

8

Complete the table.

| words | digits |
|--------------|--------|
| thirty-eight | 38 |
| | 40 |
| ninety-four | |

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Interim framework

Working at the expected standard

The pupil can:

- read scales* in divisions of ones, twos, fives and tens
- partition any two-digit number into different combinations of tens and ones, explaining their thinking verbally, in pictures or using apparatus
- add and subtract any 2 two-digit numbers using an efficient strategy, explaining their method verbally, in pictures or using apparatus (e.g. $48 + 35$; $72 - 17$)
- recall all number bonds to and within 10 and use these to reason with and calculate bonds to and within 20, recognising other associated additive relationships (e.g. If $7 + 3 = 10$, then $17 + 3 = 20$; if $7 - 3 = 4$, then $17 - 3 = 14$; leading to if $14 + 3 = 17$, then $3 + 14 = 17$, $17 - 14 = 3$ and $17 - 3 = 14$)
- recall multiplication and division facts for 2, 5 and 10 and use them to solve simple problems, demonstrating an understanding of commutativity as necessary
- identify $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, of a number or shape, and know that all parts must be equal parts of the whole
- use different coins to make the same amount
- read the time on a clock to the nearest 15 minutes
- name and describe properties of 2-D and 3-D shapes, including number of sides, vertices, edges, faces and lines of symmetry.

Interim framework

Working at greater depth

The pupil can:

- read scales* where not all numbers on the scale are given and estimate points in between
- recall and use multiplication and division facts for 2, 5 and 10 and make deductions outside known multiplication facts
- use reasoning about numbers and relationships to solve more complex problems and explain their thinking (e.g. $29 + 17 = 15 + 4 + \square$; 'together Jack and Sam have £14. Jack has £2 more than Sam. How much money does Sam have?' etc.)
- solve unfamiliar word problems that involve more than one step (e.g. 'which has the most biscuits, 4 packets of biscuits with 5 in each packet or 3 packets of biscuits with 10 in each packet?')
- read the time on a clock to the nearest 5 minutes
- describe similarities and differences of 2-D and 3-D shapes, using their properties (e.g. that two different 2-D shapes both have only one line of symmetry; that a cube and a cuboid have the same number of edges, faces and vertices, but different dimensions).

Interim framework

Working towards the expected standard

The pupil can:

- read and write numbers in numerals up to 100
- partition a two-digit number into tens and ones to demonstrate an understanding of place value, though they may use structured resources¹ to support them
- add and subtract two-digit numbers and ones, and two-digit numbers and tens, where no regrouping is required, explaining their method verbally, in pictures or using apparatus (e.g. $23 + 5$; $46 + 20$; $16 - 5$; $88 - 30$)
- recall at least four of the six² number bonds for 10 and reason about associated facts (e.g. $6 + 4 = 10$, therefore $4 + 6 = 10$ and $10 - 6 = 4$)
- count in twos, fives and tens from 0 and use this to solve problems
- know the value of different coins
- name some common 2-D and 3-D shapes from a group of shapes or from pictures of the shapes and describe some of their properties (e.g. triangles, rectangles, squares, circles, cuboids, cubes, pyramids and spheres).

How to Help Your Child with Maths

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- Play times tables games.
- Play mental maths games including counting in different amounts, forwards and backwards.
- Encourage opportunities for telling the time.
- Encourage opportunities for counting coins and money e.g. finding amounts or calculating change when shopping.
- Look for numbers on street signs, car registrations and anywhere else.
- Look for examples of 2D and 3D shapes around the home.
- Identify, weigh or measure quantities and amounts in the kitchen or in recipes.
- Play games involving numbers or logic, such as dominoes, card games, draughts or chess.

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How to Help Your Child with Writing

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- Encourage opportunities for writing, such as letters to family or friends, shopping lists, notes or reminders, stories or poems.
- Write together – be a good role model for writing.
- Encourage use of a dictionary to check spelling.
- Allow your child to use a computer for word processing, which will allow for editing and correcting of errors without lots of crossing out.
- Remember that good readers become good writers! Identify good writing features when reading (e.g. vocabulary, sentence structure, punctuation).
- Show your appreciation: praise and encourage, even for small successes!

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Interim framework

Working at the expected standard

The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:

- write simple, coherent narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real or fictional)
- write about real events, recording these simply and clearly
- demarcate most sentences in their writing with capital letters and full stops, and use question marks correctly when required
- use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently
- use co-ordination (e.g. or / and / but) and some subordination (e.g. when / if / that / because) to join clauses
- segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others
- spell many common exception words*
- form capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters
- use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.

Interim framework

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Working at greater depth

The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:

- write effectively and coherently for different purposes, drawing on their reading to inform the vocabulary and grammar of their writing
- make simple additions, revisions and proof-reading corrections to their own writing
- use the punctuation taught at key stage 1 mostly correctly^
- spell most common exception words*
- add suffixes to spell most words correctly in their writing (e.g. –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly)*
- use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join some letters.

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Interim framework

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Working towards the expected standard

The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:

- write sentences that are sequenced to form a short narrative (real or fictional)
- demarcate some sentences with capital letters and full stops
- segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling some words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others
- spell some common exception words*
- form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place
- form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another in some of their writing
- use spacing between words.

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Teacher Assessment/results

KS1 SATs tests are one part of evidence towards the whole teacher assessment.

They are marked in school, and an overall grading based on the whole year's work will be made.

The results of the SATs tests are reported to the Local Authority.

Moderation often takes place to ensure consistency across schools.



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How to Help Your Child

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- 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.
- Support your child with any homework tasks.
- 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).
- Make sure your child has a good sleep and healthy breakfast every morning!

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Thank You!

Your time is appreciated.



Any Questions?

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