



Year 2 SATs 2024 Information for Parents and Carers

What are SATs?

*National Curriculum Assessments, commonly known as SATs are carried out in the Summer Term to help inform teachers' judgements of KS1 pupils' attainment.

* In 2017, it was confirmed that the KS1 SATs will be non-statutory (so schools will be able to choose whether to administer them or not) from 2024.

*Like most schools, LHPSN feels the KS1 SATs still offer a very useful point for us to assess children's attainment and progress.

*Unlike the SATs in Year 6, Year 2 SATs form only part of a final judgement made of each child by their class teacher, for each subject assessed.

*Teachers generally try to keep the testing procedure informal - the papers are not strictly timed, and are usually taken in a normal classroom situation to keep the pressure off children.

*Completed papers are marked internally.

*KS1 SATs are designed to evaluate your child's attainment against year group expectations. They are not designed to be passed or failed but highlight where they are doing well and where perhaps, they need extra support.

How are KS1 SATs administered?

- *The tests take place during normal school hours
- *These assessments for KS1 take place during a 2 week period in June, 17th - 28th, 2024.
- *KS1 children are tested in maths and English: reading and spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG).
- *Writing is assessed using evidence collected by your child's teacher throughout Year 2 - there is no Year 2 writing test.

Specific arrangements for SATs:

*Children with additional needs, who have similar provision in their day-to-day learning at school, may be allotted specific arrangements, including:

- Additional (extra) time;
- Tests being opened early to be modified;
- An adult to read for them;
- An adult to scribe (write) for them;
- Written or spoken translations of the mathematics reasoning papers;
- The use of prompts or rest breaks;
- Arrangements for children who are ill or injured at the time of the tests.

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 next);

- * A judgement of whether the National Standard has been met. After marking each test, we are required to convert each raw score into a scaled score to show whether each child is working below, towards, at or above the national standard (the latter also known as greater depth).

*When the scaled score is given, it is given range with an upper point above 100 and a lower point below 100.

*A scaled score of 100 or more is meeting the national standard and having sufficient knowledge in the areas assessed by the tests.

*There are no separate tests for higher achieving pupils; however, a scaled score significantly above 100 would show that a child is working above the national standard, and likewise for a score below.

*Scaled scores for conversion of raw scores are set by the DfE each year, for each subject.

Reading

*Paper 1 is a combined reading prompt and answer booklet. The paper includes a list of useful words and practice questions for teachers to introduce the contexts and question types to pupils. The test takes approximately 30 minutes to complete, but it is not strictly timed.

*Paper 2 consists of an answer booklet and separate reading booklet. There are no practice questions on this paper. Teachers can use their discretion to stop the test early if a pupil is struggling. The test takes approximately 40 minutes to complete, but it is not strictly timed.

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.

Short-Answer Questions

1

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

Question types:

Ranking/Ordering

1

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

Question types:

Matching/Labelling

1

Here is some 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.

Africa has deserts, forests and mountain areas.

Traditional African clothes are made from local materials.

Some African people play 'talking drums'.

Introduction

Clothes

Music and Dance

Story Time

Question types:

Find and Copy Questions

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

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

Open-Ended Questions

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

Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (SPaG)

*This test is optional (to schools not individuals) and used to inform teacher-assessed writing judgements. LHPSN take this test.

*Paper 1 is a spelling test, where pupils spell 20 missing words, writing answers in a test booklet. It takes around 15 minutes, but is not strictly timed.

*Paper 2: Grammar, Punctuation and Vocabulary in a combined question and answer booklet. It takes around 20 minutes, but is not strictly timed.

Question types:

Spelling Paper

1. I need to _____ my holiday suitcase
2. The _____ is dark at night.
3. The snail hid inside its _____.
4. My friend has a new _____ sister.

Question types:

Grammar, Punctuation and Vocabulary Paper

1 Why do the underlined words start with a **capital letter**?

On Saturday morning, Sarah and her family went on holiday to Scotland.

1 Circle the **two** nouns in the sentence below.

You have left your pencil on the bench over there.

1 Tick to show whether each sentence is written in the **past tense** or the **present tense**.

Sentence	Past tense	Present tense
Aziz gave out the paint pots.		
Aziz spills water on the table.		
Aziz needed some glue.		

Mathematics

*Paper 1: Arithmetic - covering calculation methods for all operations. It takes around 20 minutes, but is not strictly timed.

*Paper 2: Reasoning. It takes around 35 minutes, including 5 aural questions, but is not strictly timed. Pupils will still require calculations skills, but questions will be varied including multiple choice, matching, true/false, completing a table or chart or drawing a shape. Some questions will require children to show or explain their working out.

Question types:

Maths Paper 1: Arithmetic

1.

$3 \times 3 =$



2.

$12 \div 2 =$



Question types:

Maths Paper 2: Reasoning

1.



Sita puts 2 shoes in each of these boxes.
How many shoes are there altogether?



2.

Complete the table.

words	digits
thirty-eight	38
	40
ninety-four	



3.

Sita has **50** raisins.
She gives **23** to Ben.
She gives **15** to Amy.
How many raisins does Sita have left?
Show your working.



How can parents help with SATs?

*Do not panic yourself, as this will make learning stressful and difficult for them. Reassure them there is nothing to worry about and to try their best. Praise and encourage!

*Teachers carry out these sorts of assessments regularly throughout children's school lives, so they are used to and well prepared for SATs. You can help by supporting your child with their homework. Daily reading is particularly invaluable, in addition to keeping maths skills ticking over in our maths home learning.

*Ensure the best possible attendance at school and make sure your child has a good sleep and healthy breakfast each day.

*There are published materials and good websites available, but the key is to use these in moderation.

*Some of you ordered *CGP* resources via Arbor - these will be coming home in book bags this week.

*All SATs results will be published in your child's end of year report, which you will receive on 12th July.

*You will be informed of your child's achieved scaled score for each subject but also our final judgement:

*Working towards the expected standard for Year 2

*Working at the expected standard for Year 2

*Working at greater depth within the expected standard for

Year 2

*Judgements are made using evidence from independent work across the school year - the SATs tests for the end of KS1 form only part of this.

13 How to Help Your Child with Reading

- Listening to your child read can take many forms:
- First and foremost, focus on 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!

14 How to Help Your Child with Writing

- Practise and learn weekly spelling lists - make it fun!
- 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!

15 How to Help Your Child with Maths

- 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.

Any questions?