

# Key Stage 2 SATs

# Aspects to familiarise you with...

Assessment and Reporting

Scaled Scores

Scaled Score Examples

Higher-Attaining Pupils

The Tests

English

Maths

How to Help Your Child

next page

## What are the SATS tests?

- The end of KS2 assessments are sometimes informally referred to as 'SATS'.
- In 2024 the KS2 SATs will take place between

**Monday 13th May 2024 – Thursday 16th May 2024.**

Over this period pupils will sit 6 different tests, with English taking place at the beginning of the week and Maths at the end

- Pupils will complete test papers in some of the areas that have to be assessed. Other areas, like writing, are assessed using evidence collected by the teacher over a longer period of time.
- Pupils will complete SATS test papers in:
  - Reading
  - Grammar, Punctuation & Vocabulary
  - Spelling
  - Arithmetic
  - Mathematical Reasoning – 2 papers

# How do the tests take place?

- The tests all take place in normal school time, under test conditions.
- Pupils will not be allowed to talk to each other during the tests.
- The completed papers are sent away to be marked externally.
- Results are returned to school in July.
- The tests vary in length but last no longer than 60 minutes:
  - Reading: 60 minutes
  - Grammar, Punctuation & Vocabulary: 45 minutes
  - Spelling: 15 minutes
  - Arithmetic: 30 minutes
  - Mathematical Reasoning: 2 papers of 40 minutes each.

# The Tests

Key Stage 2 SATs will take place nationally in the week commencing 13<sup>th</sup> May 2024 although schools may make an application to administer the tests up to 10 days after each original test date if needed due to coronavirus disruption.

Statutory tests will be administered in the following subjects:

- Reading (60 minutes)
- Mathematics
  - Paper 1: Arithmetic (30 minutes)
  - Paper 2: Reasoning (40 minutes)
  - Paper 3: Reasoning (40 minutes)

As in recent years, writing will be teacher assessed internally. The revised ‘pupil can’ statements for English writing place a greater emphasis on composition and the statements that relate to the more ‘technical’ aspects of English writing (grammar, punctuation and spelling) have been made less prescriptive.

chapter  
menu

next  
page

# Reading

- The reading test consists of a single test paper with three unrelated reading texts. Children are given 60 minutes in total, which includes reading the texts and answering the questions.
- A total of 50 marks are available.
- Questions are designed to assess the comprehension and understanding of a child's reading.
- During the reading paper, a child's inference and deduction skills are thoroughly tested. They will also be expected to answer questions on authorial choices: explaining why an author has chosen to use particular vocabulary, grammar and text features.
- Some questions are multiple choice or selected response; others require short answers and some require an extended response or explanation.

chapter  
menu

next  
page

# Sample Questions

## Reading Paper

39

What impressions do you get of the relationship between Piper and Micah?

Give **two** impressions, supporting your answer with evidence from the text.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

          
3 marks

chapter  
menu

next  
page

# Sample Questions

## Reading Paper

**17** Look at the section headed: ***What's so different about the bumblebee?***

The text refers to the bumblebees' *cousins*.

Who are their *cousins*?

---

1 ma

chapter  
menu

next  
page



# Mathematics

Children will sit three tests: paper 1, paper 2 and paper 3.

Paper 1 is for arithmetic, lasting for 30 minutes, covering calculation methods for all operations, including use of fractions, percentages and decimals.

Questions gradually increase in difficulty. Not all children will be expected to access some of the more difficult questions later in the paper.

Papers 2 and 3 cover problem solving and reasoning, each lasting for 40 minutes.

Pupils will still require calculation skills but will need to answer questions in context and decide what is required to find a solution.

chapter  
menu

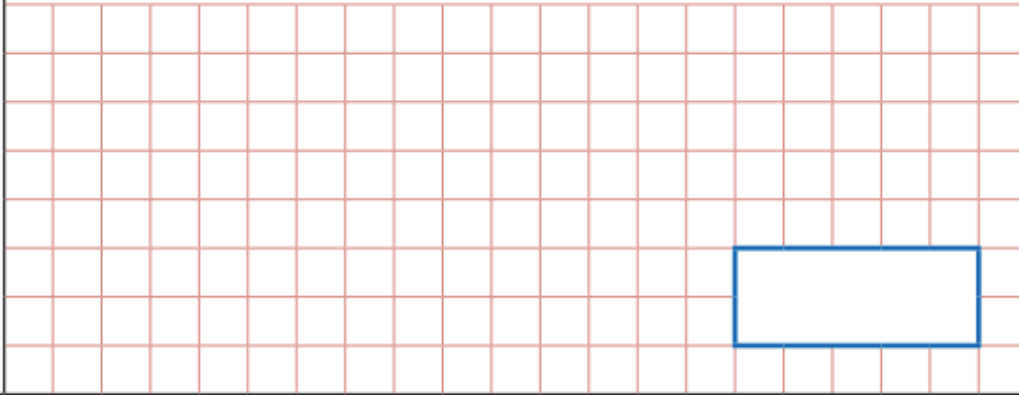
next  
page

# Sample Questions

## Maths Paper 1: Arithmetic

**14**

$$25.34 \times 10 =$$



1 mark

**15**

$$60 \div (30 - 24) =$$



1 mark

chapter  
menu

next  
page

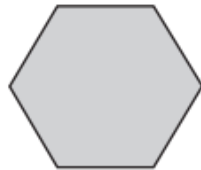
# Sample Questions

## Maths Paper 2 / Paper 3 : Reasoning

17

These two shapes have the **same** perimeter.

regular hexagon



square

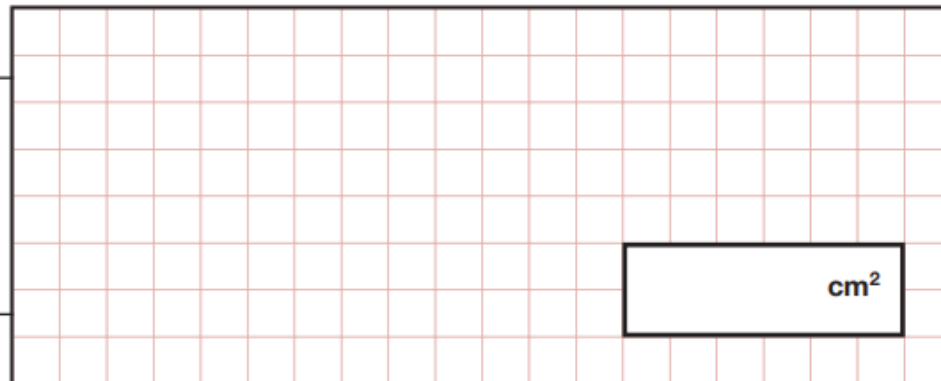


Not actual size

The length of each side of the **hexagon** is **8** centimetres.

Calculate the **area** of the **square**.

Show  
your  
method



cm<sup>2</sup>

2 marks

chapter  
menu

next  
page

## Maths Paper 2 / Paper 3 : Reasoning

18

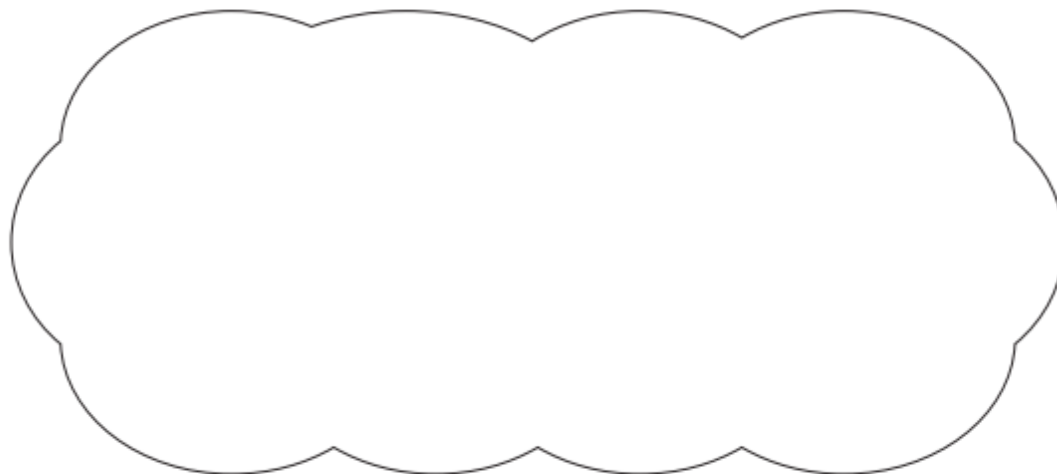
Circle the **prime** number.

95

89

87

Explain how you know the other numbers are **not** prime.



1 mark

chapter  
menu

next  
page

# How to Help Your Child

- First and foremost, support and reassure your child that there is nothing to worry about and 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!



chapter  
menu

next  
page

# How to Help Your Child with Reading

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 at KS1 and KS2 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: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, newspapers, magazines, football programmes and TV guides.

chapter  
menu

next  
page

# 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 and poems.
- Write together – be a good role model for writing.
- Encourage use of a dictionary to check spelling and a thesaurus to find synonyms and expand vocabulary.
- 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 and punctuation).
- Show your appreciation: praise and encourage, even for small successes!

chapter  
menu

next  
page

# 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; 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, darts, draughts and chess.

chapter  
menu

next  
page