

# Year 2 SATs information meeting

WEDNESDAY 12<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2020



# We will be covering:

- ▶ What SATs are
- ▶ When they happen
- ▶ How they happen
- ▶ Examples of questions
- ▶ How to help your child at home

# What are SATs?

- ▶ Standard attainment tests (SATs)
- ▶ At the end of key stage one your child's teacher will judge the standard that your child is working at in English, maths and science.
- ▶ To help the teacher make these judgements, your child will sit national curriculum tests in maths and English.
- ▶ These tests, along with your child's work throughout the year, help the teacher to assess your child's performance and, as they move up to key stage 2, identify their needs.
- ▶ Teachers use the results of the test, along with the work your child has done during the year, to make a judgement on your child's progress at the end of key stage 1.

# What are SATs?

Children take tests in:

- ▶ Spelling
- ▶ Punctuation and grammar
- ▶ Reading (2 papers)
- ▶ Maths-arithmetic
- ▶ Maths-reasoning

*These tests are marked by your child's teacher.*

# What are SATs?

- ▶ Writing is not assessed by a test but as ongoing assessment throughout the year.
- ▶ Teachers attend moderation events to make sure our judgements are the same as other schools locally and nationally.

# What are SATs?

- ▶ Once the testing and teacher assessments are complete the results are submitted at the end of June.
- ▶ They will be reported to you as part of your child's end of year report in July.
- ▶ If you wish to know how your child is currently doing then please ask at parents' evenings on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> April.

# When do they happen?

- ▶ The testing starts from the first week in May.
- ▶ Please make sure your child is in school every day during this time and is not taken out for a holiday.
- ▶ The tests happen during the school day either in small groups or as a whole class.
- ▶ The results from the tests are used as evidence to support the judgement your child's teacher has made about the standard they are working at.

# How do they happen?



- ▶ Your child has already completed two sets of practise tests so they are experts!
- ▶ The school get sent test packs that are stored safely and opened on a given date.
- ▶ Children have their own individual test papers which they get very excited about as they have lots of parts printed in colour!
- ▶ The test papers are clearly set out and designed to be appropriate for Year 2 children to access.

# How do they happen?

- ▶ The spelling paper has 20 words for children to write in the sentences provided.
- ▶ The test takes around 15 minutes but is not strictly timed.

**Spelling**

**P.** The \_\_\_\_\_ covered the branches.

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**1.** Remember to \_\_\_\_\_ your hands before cooking.

**2.** I ride my \_\_\_\_\_ to school.

**3.** The Moon looks \_\_\_\_\_ as it is so far away.

**4.** My sister is learning to \_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** Jo is playing in the \_\_\_\_\_.

# How do they happen?

- ▶ The grammar, punctuation and spelling paper is designed to take around 20 minutes but is not strictly timed.

**1** Tick the correct word to complete the sentence below.

Sasha was running to school \_\_\_\_\_ she was late.

Tick **one**.

if

or

that

because



1 mark

# How do they happen?

- ▶ The maths arithmetic paper has 25 questions and is designed to take around 20 minutes but is not strictly timed.

11	$20 + \boxed{\phantom{000}} = 70$	 1 mark
12	$97 + 5 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$	

# How do they happen?

- ▶ The maths reasoning paper has a mixture of arithmetic and word problems for children to solve.
- ▶ It is designed to take around 35 minutes but is not strictly timed.

8 A game costs £25

Ben has £19



How much **more** money does Ben need to buy the game?



1 mark

# How do they happen?

- ▶ Reading paper 1 is split into sections for children to answer questions on.
- ▶ It is designed to take around 30 minutes but is not strictly timed.

## There's an Octopus Under my Bed!

Molly didn't like tidying up.

On Monday, Molly was playing in her room when her mother said, "Molly, tidy up!"

But she was too busy being a princess. Then Molly went for tea, and she still hadn't tidied up.



### Practice questions

**a** When did the story start?

Tick **one**.

Monday

Wednesday

Tuesday

Thursday

# How do they happen?

- ▶ Reading paper 2 has a separate booklet for children to read and then answer questions about in an answer booklet.
- ▶ It is designed to take around 40 minutes but is not strictly timed.

## Sea Spray Swimming Pool **FREE** swimming lessons for YOU

Are you aged between 5 and 10? Would you like to learn to swim or to improve your swimming skills? Then you may be interested in our fantastic offer during the school summer holidays.

Sea Spray Swimming Pool is running a super ten-day swimming course and we are making you an offer you can't refuse because two of the lessons will be completely free!



The lessons are suitable for complete beginners to advanced swimmers. The instructors are trained to teach swimming, life-saving and all water skills. Are you scared of water? Don't worry! Our trainers are experts in dealing with nervous beginners.

**The lessons will run from 1st – 14th August.**

# What do the questions look like?



Children have already been practising answering questions presented in different ways. These could include:

- ▶ Writing a missing word on a line
- ▶ Circling an answer
- ▶ Ticking one (or two!) boxes to show the right answer
- ▶ Drawing lines to connect the right answers
- ▶ Putting numbers in boxes to show the order of events that happened

# What do the questions look like?

We always remind the children to read the questions carefully!

**There is plenty of space for children to make notes or work things out around their answers in their booklets.**

In the maths, spelling, grammar and punctuation papers children can ask for help with reading questions. This does not apply in the reading paper.

# Examples of questions-maths arithmetic

6  $20 + 30 + 50 =$

7  $6 \times 2 =$

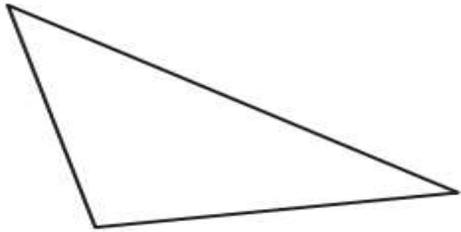
14  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 14 =

Children are tested on their knowledge of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division (including finding fractions of numbers).

# Examples of questions-maths reasoning

12 Measure the longest line.

Use a ruler.



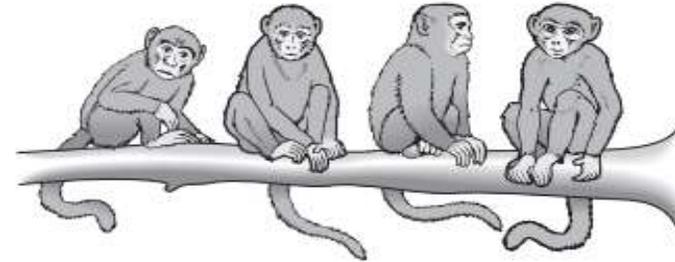
cm



1 mark

14 20 bananas are shared equally among 4 monkeys.

How many bananas does **each** monkey get?



bananas



1 mark

Children are tested on all areas of maths including number, measurement, geometry and statistics.

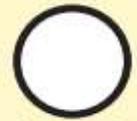
# Examples of questions-reading

6

Where did Molly look for the octopus?

Write down **one** place.

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1 mark

Children may be asked to find and copy answers from the text.

# Examples of questions-reading

**7** *Then she had an idea...*

The word *idea* means...

Tick **one**.

a dream.	<input type="checkbox"/>	a feeling.	<input type="checkbox"/>
a thought.	<input type="checkbox"/>	an adventure.	<input type="checkbox"/>

1 mark

Children may be asked to show they understand what different words mean in the text.

# Examples of questions-reading

(page 7)

9

Explain why Fox became interested in Heron Feather when he heard his song.

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2 marks

Children may be asked to explain why characters behaved in certain ways in the text.

# Examples of questions-grammar, punctuation and spelling

3

Why does the underlined word start with a **capital letter** in the sentence below?

Dad cleaned the kitchen and Joe helped.

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1 mark

Children may be asked about capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, commas and apostrophes.

# Examples of questions-grammar, punctuation and spelling

7

Circle the **adjective** in the sentence below.

Take a blue crayon from the box to colour in the sky.



1 mark

Children may be asked about different word classes-nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions.

# Examples of questions-grammar, punctuation and spelling

7

Circle the **adjective** in the sentence below.

Take a blue crayon from the box to colour in the sky.



1 mark

Children may be asked about different word classes-nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions.

# How to help your child at home-maths



- Practise adding and subtracting mentally by adding or subtracting tens from any 2 digit number and then adding or subtracting the ones.
- Help children to practise their 2,3,5 and 10 times tables and ask them questions e.g.  $12 \times 2 =$   $6 \times 3 =$   $9 \times 10 =$   $4 \times 5 =$
- Use times tables to practise dividing e.g.  $12 \times 2 = 24$  so  $24 \div 2 = 12$
- Practise telling the time-o'clock, half past, quarter to and quarter past.
- Practise any maths questions sent home as home learning.

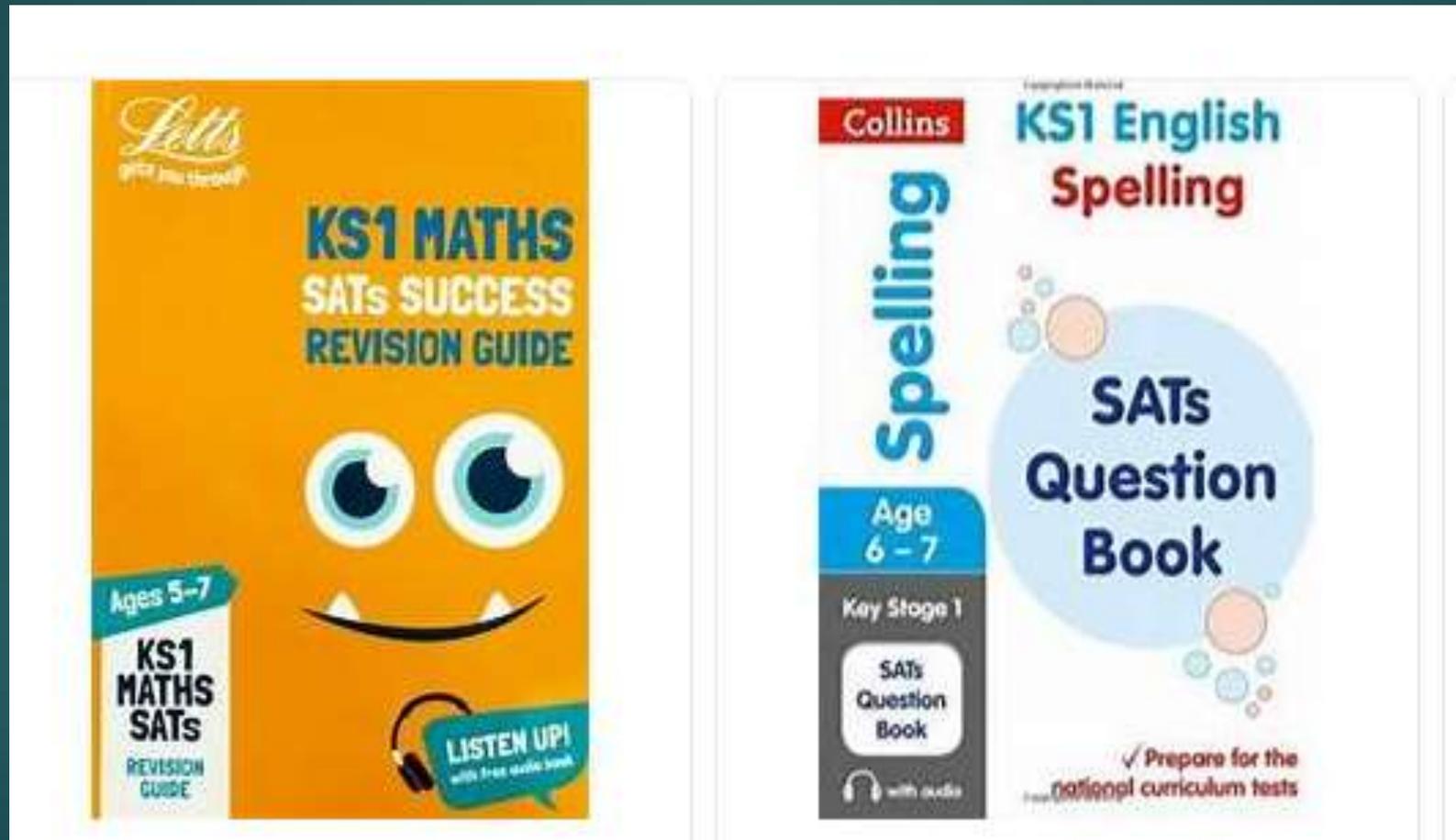
# How to help your child at home-reading

- Read regularly-the expectation at the end of year 2 is that children can read the equivalent of 90 words a minute.
- Ask children to explain what different words mean.
- Ask children questions to find and point to the answer.
- Ask children to explain why a character behaved in a certain way.
- Ask children to put parts of a text in order.

# How to help your child at home- spelling, punctuation and grammar

- Practise spellings sent home
- Make a list of all the nouns on a page in a book.
- Make a list of the past and present tense verbs on a page in a book.
- Make a list of all of the adjectives/adverbs on a page in a book.
- Write a sentence with missing punctuation. Can your child add it in?
- Feel free to use your home learning book to practise any of the above.

Revision guides and questions are available to buy for extra practise



# Any questions?

Please take a pack of questions to work on at home with your child over half term.

Thank you for coming.

