



D'EYNCOURT

PRIMARY SCHOOL

At D'Eyncourt, we aim to be our BEST...

Be Kind and Caring

Excel in Learning

Show Respect

Take on challenges

SATS Survival - A guide for parents

What are SATs?

If you have a child in year 6, in May, they will take National Curriculum tests. The tests help measure the progress pupils have made and identify if they need additional support in a certain area. The tests are also used to assess schools' performance and to produce national performance data. The Year 6 KS2 SATs will be administered starting on 9th May 2023 till 12th May 2023. This a slight change from originally stated due to the bank holiday for the King's coronation.

The children will be tested in:

- Reading
- Spelling Punctuation and Grammar
- Mathematics

How many tests will my child be taking?

The English 'test' is split into 2: a reading test and a spelling, punctuation and grammar test.

Reading

The reading test will be a single paper with questions based on three passages of text. Your child will have one hour, including reading time, to complete the test. There are 50 marks available. There will be a selection of question types, including:

- Ranking/ordering, e.g. 'Number the events below to show the order in which they happen in the story'
- Labelling, e.g. 'Label the text to show the title of the story'
- Find and copy, e.g. 'Find and copy one word that suggests what the weather is like in the story'
- Short constructed response, e.g. 'What does the bear eat?'
- Open-ended response, e.g. 'Look at the sentence that begins *Once upon a time*. How does the writer increase the tension throughout this paragraph? Explain fully, referring to the text in your answer.'

KS2 Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Test

The grammar, punctuation and spelling test will consist of two parts: a grammar and punctuation paper requiring short answers, lasting 45 minutes, and an aural spelling test of 20 words, lasting around 15 minutes. The grammar and punctuation test will include two sub-types of questions:

- Selected response, e.g. 'Identify the adjectives in the sentence below'
- Constructed response, e.g. 'Correct/complete/rewrite the sentence below,' or, 'The sentence below has an apostrophe missing. Explain why it needs an apostrophe.'

Every answer should have the correct spelling throughout and if the answer requires a sentence, it must be correctly punctuated.

KS2 Maths Tests

Children will sit three papers in maths:

- Paper 1: arithmetic, 30 minutes
- Papers 2 and 3: reasoning, 40 minutes per paper

Paper 1 will consist of fixed response questions, where children have to give the correct answer to calculations, including long multiplication and division. Papers 2 and 3 will involve a number of question types, including:

- Multiple choice
- True or false
- Constrained questions, e.g. giving the answer to a calculation, drawing a shape or completing a table or chart
- Less constrained questions, where children will have to explain their approach for solving a problem

Marking of KS2 SATs

100 will always represent the 'national standard'. Each pupil's raw test score (number of raw marks awarded on the papers) will be converted into a score on the scale, either at, above or below 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.

Each pupil receives:

- a raw score (number of raw marks awarded);
- a scaled score in each tested subject;
- confirmation of whether or not they attained the national standard.

On publication of the test results in July:

- a child awarded a scaled score over 100 is judged to have met the 'national standard' in the area judged by the test;
- a child awarded a scaled score of more than 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 the expectation for their age.

How are we preparing the children in school?

- Completing questions in the style of the SATs
- Practising test skills and tips
- Completing practise tests
- Holding weekly boosters for all children
- Holding tutoring sessions for targeted children
- Setting regular homework
- Daily maths/arithmetic/SPAG/reading lessons
- Holding breakfast club during SATs week (more information nearer the time)

How to help your child

- 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 day!

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!

How to help your child with maths

- 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!

Some more ways you can help at home:

| <u>Maths</u> | <u>Reading</u> | <u>Writing and SPAG</u> |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure your child is confident with all times table facts <u>and</u> their inverse. E.g. knowing <u>rapidly</u> that $9 \times 7 = 63$ and that $63 \div 7 = 9$ or $63 \div 9 = 7$ Knowing mental and written methods to solve calculations using all 4 operations E.g. column addition and subtraction (with decimals), short and long multiplication (by 1 or more digits) and long division (again by 1 or more digits.) Quickly being able to find half, a quarter and three quarters of amounts mentally Being able to find 10%, 1% and 5% and other percentage amounts. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask your child questions about what they are reading, both fiction and non-fiction Try to ask questions about what can be found out from <u>reading</u> the text using scanning skills. (Being able to find information on a page quickly by looking for key words.) They also need to show higher order thinking skills by answering questions that cannot be found in the text. E.g. Why did the author choose to end the story using these words? With reference to the text, how do we know this event was unusual? How does the layout of the text make it easier for the reader to understand? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure children can use a range of punctuation in their writing correctly. E.g. capital letters, full stops, commas (both in lists and to indicate clauses), speech punctuation, question marks, exclamation marks, brackets, dashes, colons, semi-colons etc. Ensure any writing they do fits the purpose closely E.g. Is letter writing in the correct structure and formal/informal in style? Ensure children can write in paragraphs correctly Ensure sentences are varied and interesting (not all begun in the same way e.g. He was...) |

We will also begin sending home practise papers for your child to work on once all the curriculum content has been delivered, usually just before Easter. These will be marked back in class so it is extremely important they are completed and on time as we can go through them together. We are doing all we can to make the process as easy as possible for the children. We are already so proud of the hard work they have put in. If you or your child are worried about anything with regard to SATs, please speak to us.

Thanks so much for your support!

The Year 6 team



CENTRAL LEARNING PARTNERSHIP TRUST



D'Eyncourt Primary School

Mullett Road, Wolverhampton, WV11 1DD
Telephone: 01902 558778

office@deyncourtprimary.com
www.deyncourtprimary.org

Headteacher: Mrs. D Darby