



Year 6 SATs 2024 Presentation

Thursday 29th February

What are the SATs?

- SATs are the Standardised Assessment Tests that are given to children at the end of Key Stage 2.
- The aim of the tests is to establish whether pupils are working at an expected level in English and Maths for the end of primary school and the start of secondary school.
- The SATs take place over four days, starting on **Monday 13th May** ending on **Thursday 16th May**.

Teacher Assessments

- English writing judgements are made by the pupils' teachers through teacher assessment, based on evidence of independent writing gathered over the course of Year 6. The standards are:

Pre Key Stage

Working toward the expected standard

Working at the expected standard

Working at greater depth within the expected standard

- Pupils are also awarded a teacher assessed judgement for Science, which will consist of Has Met the Standard or Has Not Met the Standard.

Working towards the expected standard

The pupil can:

- write for a range of purposes
- use paragraphs to organise ideas
- in narratives, describe settings and characters
- in non-narrative writing, use simple devices to structure the writing and support the reader (e.g. headings, sub-headings, bullet points)
- use capital letters, full stops, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contraction mostly correctly
- spell correctly most words from the year 3 / year 4 spelling list, and some words from the year 5 / year 6 spelling list*
- write legibly.¹

* These are detailed in the word lists within the spelling appendix to the national curriculum (English Appendix 1). Teachers should refer to these to exemplify the words that pupils should be able to spell.

Working at the expected standard

The pupil can:

- write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting language that shows good awareness of the reader (e.g. the use of the first person in a diary; direct address in instructions and persuasive writing)
- in narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere
- integrate dialogue in narratives to convey character and advance the action
- select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately (e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues in narrative; using passive verbs to affect how information is presented; using modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility)
- use a range of devices to build cohesion (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) within and across paragraphs
- use verb tenses consistently and correctly throughout their writing
- use the range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 mostly correctly¹ (e.g. inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech)
- spell correctly most words from the year 5 / year 6 spelling list,^{*} and use a dictionary to check the spelling of uncommon or more ambitious vocabulary
- maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed.²



Working at greater depth

The pupil can:

- write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting the appropriate form and drawing independently on what they have read as models for their own writing (e.g. literary language, characterisation, structure)
- distinguish between the language of speech and writing³ and choose the appropriate register
- exercise an assured and conscious control over levels of formality, particularly through manipulating grammar and vocabulary to achieve this
- use the range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 correctly (e.g. semi-colons, dashes, colons, hyphens) and, when necessary, use such punctuation precisely to enhance meaning and avoid ambiguity.[^]

[There are no additional statements for spelling or handwriting]

When do they happen?

Every primary school will test their pupils on the same subject at the same time during the week beginning 13th May 2024. The schedule of tests for this year looks like this:

Assessment week 2024	Tests
Monday 13th May	English grammar, punctuation and spelling Paper 1: questions Paper 2: spelling
Tuesday 14th May	English reading
Wednesday 15th May	Mathematics Paper 1: arithmetic Paper 2: reasoning
Thursday 16th May	Mathematics Paper 3: reasoning

***The key stage 2 tests will be taken on set dates unless your child is absent, in which case they may be able to take them up to 5 school days afterwards.*

When and how the SATs are completed?

- The tests take place during normal school hours, under exam conditions.
- The tests will be taken in the classrooms, supported by adults who know them.
- Children are not allowed to talk to each other from the moment the assessments are handed out until they are collected at the end of the test.
- After the tests are completed, the papers are sent away to be marked [externally](#).

What are the children tested on?

English Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

Paper 1: questions (45 minutes) 50 marks

A combined question and answer booklet which assesses pupils' understanding of the grammar, punctuation and spelling elements of the national curriculum English programmes of study for key stage two.

Paper 2: spelling (15 minutes but not strictly timed) 20 marks

The paper that pupils receive has 20 sentences, each with a missing word. The teacher reads the sentences one at a time and pupils write in the missing word on their paper.

English Reading

(1 hour) 50 marks

Pupils will have a reading booklet with three different texts to read and a corresponding question and answer booklet. The texts are presented in increasing levels of difficulty and pupils' comprehension skills will be assessed against the comprehension elements of the English programme of study for key stage two.

Mathematics

Paper 1: arithmetic (30 minutes) 40 marks

Pupils will have a booklet of arithmetic questions based on the national curriculum maths key stage two programmes of study.

Papers 2 and 3: reasoning (40 minutes each) 35 marks each

Both papers will ask children to reason and solve problems, again based on the national curriculum maths programmes of study.

Monday 13th May

Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar: Paper 1

The children will have been working hard with their class teacher on developing and securing their knowledge of the technical vocabulary needed in this test.

This test focuses on:

- Grammatical terms/ word classes;
- Functions of sentences;
- Combining words, phrases and clauses;
- Verb forms, tenses and consistency;
- Punctuation;
- Vocabulary;
- Standard English and formality.

This test requires a range of answer types but does not require longer formal answers.

Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar: Paper 1

Example questions:

1

Tick the sentence that must end with a **question mark**.

Tick **one**.

The teacher asked them what they were doing

I wonder what time the next train arrives

Did she play tennis on your team last year

He asked if he could use my pen

1 mark

8

Insert a **relative pronoun** to complete the sentence below.

e.g. **that, which**

Everyone loved the music _____ was played last night.

1 mark

34

Explain how the **comma** changes the meaning of the second sentence.

1. I asked if Jake Thomas and Lily were coming to the barbecue.
2. I asked if Jake, Thomas and Lily were coming to the barbecue.

e.g. The first sentence is about two people and the second sentence is about three people.

1 mark

Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar: Paper 2

Paper 2 is a shorter paper that focuses solely on spellings.

Example questions:

Spelling task

1. The dragon is an imaginary _____.
2. There was _____ food for everyone.
3. My little brother is in _____ class.

Reading: Tuesday 14th May

There is one reading test that lasts for 60 minutes.

The test is designed to measure whether the children's comprehension of age-appropriate reading material meets the national standard. There are three different set texts for children to read. These could be any combination of non-fiction, fiction and/ or poetry.

The test covers the following areas (known as Content Domains).

What content will be tested?

2a	2b	2c	2d
<i>Give/explain the meaning of words in context.</i>	<i>Retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction.</i>	<i>Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph.</i>	<i>Make inferences from the text/ explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text.</i>
2e	2f	2g	2h
<i>Predict what may happen from details stated and implied.</i>	<i>Identify/explain how information/ narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole.</i>	<i>Identify/explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases.</i>	<i>Make comparisons within the text.</i>

Reading

The reading SATs paper requires a range of answer styles.

Example questions:

Questions 1–13 are about *The Park* (pages 4–5)

1 What is Ajay doing when the post arrives?

1 mark

Ajay was just about to tuck into his tea and toast dripping in sour rhubarb jam when there was a loud clatter from the letterbox as an important-looking brown envelope landed on the mat. 'Bit early for the post isn't it?' Mum said. 'Ooh, it says Special Delivery.' Mum opened it, and unfolded the letter.

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
1	<p>What is Ajay doing when the post arrives?</p> <p>Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction</p> <p>Award 1 mark for reference to him eating (his breakfast), e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>just about to tuck into his tea and toast</i>• <i>having his breakfast</i>• <i>drinking tea.</i>	1m

Reading

Example questions:

Based on text 2: Fact Sheet: About Bumblebees



Buzz pollination

Only bumblebees are capable of buzz pollination. This is when the bee grabs the flower and produces a high-pitched buzz. This releases pollen that would otherwise stay trapped inside. Key ingredients in our diet such as tomatoes are pollinated in this way. Many other common foods such as beans and peas would also be harder to produce and much more expensive without British bumblebees.

19 In what way is *buzz pollination* more useful than other forms of pollination?

Question	Mark
<p>19 In what way is <i>buzz pollination</i> more useful than other forms of pollination?</p> <p>1 mark</p>	1m
<p>Content domain: 2b – retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction</p> <p>Award 1 mark for reference to either of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">it releases pollen that would otherwise stay inside the flower, e.g.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>because it releases trapped pollen that they wouldn't have been able to get out</i><i>it makes a buzz that gets more pollen than other bees do</i><i>it helps release more pollen.</i>key produce is more expensive / harder to get without it, e.g.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>it makes some vegetables we eat easier to produce and sell a lot cheaper</i><i>it means we can buy more common foods cheaper</i><i>it would be harder to grow beans.</i>	

Reading

Example questions:

Based on text 3: Music Box

32 What impressions do you get of Piper's house?

Give **two** impressions, using evidence from the text to support your answer.

Impression	Evidence

3 marks

Qu.	Requirement	Mark																
32	<p>What impressions do you get of Piper's house?</p> <p>Give two impressions, using evidence from the text to support your answer.</p> <p>Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Acceptable points (impressions)</th><th>Likely evidence</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1. it is rickety / old</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">there are widening cracks in the planks in the ceiling</td></tr><tr><td>2. it is small / tiny</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">she wishes she had a bigger work spaceshe has to eat at the same table that she works at</td></tr><tr><td>3. it is warm / cosy</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">there is a fire / stove<i>comfortable nest</i></td></tr><tr><td>4. it is untidy / cluttered</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Piston rings, bolts, and cylinders littered its surface</i></td></tr><tr><td>5. it is old fashioned</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">no electricity / kerosene lamps / cast-iron stove</td></tr><tr><td>6. it is isolated</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">it is situated among fields<i>to go outside and watch the fields</i></td></tr><tr><td>7. it is safe</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">the storm coming outside is dangerous</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Award 3 marks for two acceptable points, at least one with evidence.</p> <p>Award 2 marks for either two acceptable points, or one acceptable point with evidence.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for one acceptable point.</p>	Acceptable points (impressions)	Likely evidence	1. it is rickety / old	<ul style="list-style-type: none">there are widening cracks in the planks in the ceiling	2. it is small / tiny	<ul style="list-style-type: none">she wishes she had a bigger work spaceshe has to eat at the same table that she works at	3. it is warm / cosy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">there is a fire / stove<i>comfortable nest</i>	4. it is untidy / cluttered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Piston rings, bolts, and cylinders littered its surface</i>	5. it is old fashioned	<ul style="list-style-type: none">no electricity / kerosene lamps / cast-iron stove	6. it is isolated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">it is situated among fields<i>to go outside and watch the fields</i>	7. it is safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none">the storm coming outside is dangerous	Up to 3m
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Reading

Since the current testing formation for the SATs began in 2016, there has been a tendency for three types of questions to be the most popular.

KS2 Reading SATs papers analysis by @_MissieBee <i>% of questions by content domain</i>						
Content domain	'16	'17	'18	'19	'22	'23
2a	20	20	20	12	10	18
2b	30	28	26	42	38	32
2c	2	4	6	2	4	2
2d	36	44	44	36	44	46
2e	6	0	0	0	2	0
2f	2	2	0	0	2	2
2g	4	2	0	6	0	0
2h	0	0	4	2	0	0

Content domain reference	
2a	give/explain the meaning of words in context
2b	retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction
2c	summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph
2d	make inferences from the text/explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text
2e	predict what might happen from details stated and implied
2f	identify/explain how information/narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole
2g	identify/explain how meaning is enhanced through choice words and phrases
2h	make comparisons within the text

Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic)

The maths arithmetic paper has a total of **40 marks**.

The test covers the four operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, including order of operations requiring BIDMAS), percentages of amounts and calculating with decimals and fractions.

Example question:

23	$\begin{array}{r} 836 \\ \times 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p>2 marks</p>
Show your method		

Qu.	Requirement	Mark	Additional guidance
23	<p>Award TWO marks for the correct answer of 22,572</p> <p>If the answer is incorrect, award ONE mark for a formal method of long multiplication with no more than ONE arithmetic error, e.g.</p> <p>• $\begin{array}{r} 836 \\ \times 27 \\ \hline 5852 \\ 16720 \\ \hline 22602 \text{ (error)} \end{array}$</p> <p>OR</p> <p>• $\begin{array}{r} 836 \\ \times 27 \\ \hline 5612 \text{ (error)} \\ 16720 \\ \hline 22332 \end{array}$</p>	Up to 2m	<p>Working must be carried through to reach a final answer for the award of ONE mark.</p> <p>Do not award any marks if the error is in the place value, e.g. the omission of the zero when multiplying by tens:</p> $\begin{array}{r} 836 \\ \times 27 \\ \hline 5852 \\ 1672 \text{ (place value error)} \\ \hline 7524 \end{array}$

Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic)

Example questions:

6 $5.87 + 3.123 =$

5.87
+ 3.123
<hr/>
8.993

1 mark

34 $2\frac{5}{6} - \frac{3}{4} =$

1 mark

15 $60 \div (30 - 24) =$

$60 \div (30 - 24)$
$60 \div 6 = 10$

1 mark

18 20% of 3,000 =

10% of 3,000 = 300
20% of 3,000 = 600

1 mark

Maths Papers 2 and 3 (Reasoning)

These papers require children to demonstrate their mathematical knowledge and skills, as well as their ability to solve problems and their mathematical reasoning. They cover a wide range of mathematical topics from key stage 2 including,

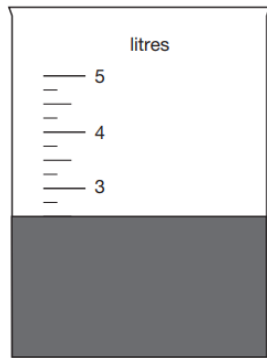
- Number and place value (including Roman numerals);
- The four operations;
- Geometry (properties of shape, position and direction);
- Statistics;
- Measurement (length, perimeter, mass, volume, time, money);
- Algebra;
- Ratio and proportion;
- Fractions, decimals and percentages.

Maths Paper 2 (Reasoning)

Example questions:

7

Jack pours some dark paint into a container.



In litres, how much paint is in the container?

2.5 or 2 ½

litres

1 mark

8

In this sequence, the rule to get the next number is

Multiply by 2, and then add 3

Write the missing numbers.

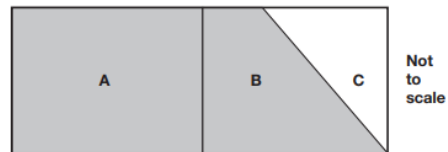
25

53

1 mark

1 mark

This rectangle is divided into three parts.



Not to scale

Part A is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the area of the rectangle.

Part B is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the area of the rectangle.

What fraction of the area of the rectangle is shaded?

1 mark

Maths Paper 2 (Reasoning)

Example question:

18

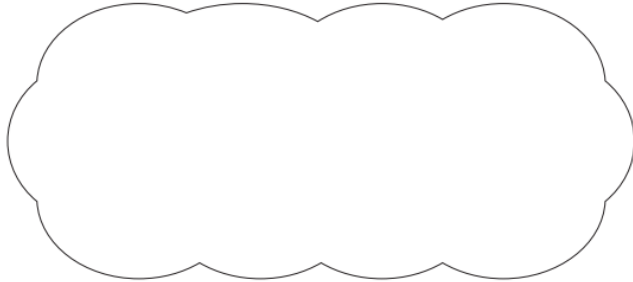
Circle the **prime** number.

95

89

87

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



1 mark

18

Award **ONE** mark for a correct explanation of why the 95 **AND** 87 are **NOT** prime, e.g.

- 87 is divisible by 3 and/or 29 **AND** 95 is divisible by 5 and/or 19
- 87 is in the 3 times table **AND** 95 is in the 5 times table
- 95 is divisible by five because every number in the five times table ends in five or zero. 87 is divisible by three because 9 is in the three times table so is ninety. Ninety minus three is 87
- $8 + 7 = 15$ and 15 is divisible by 3 **AND** 95 is divisible by 5

1m

No mark is awarded for circling '89' alone.

Both non-primes must be explained correctly for the award of the mark.

Do not accept vague or incomplete explanations, e.g.

- The other 2 numbers have more than 2 factors (vague)
- 87 is divisible by 3 (incomplete).

Do not accept explanations which include incorrect mathematics or incorrect information that is relevant to the explanation, e.g.

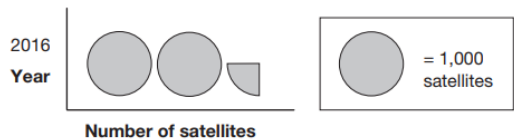
- $3 \times 27 = 87$
- 89 has three factors
- no numbers go into 89

Maths Paper 3 (Reasoning)

Example questions:

9

This pictogram shows the number of satellites above the Earth in 2016.



How many satellites were above the Earth in 2016?

2,250

1 mark

15



The International Space Station orbits the Earth at a height of 250 miles.

What is the height of the International Space Station in **kilometres**?

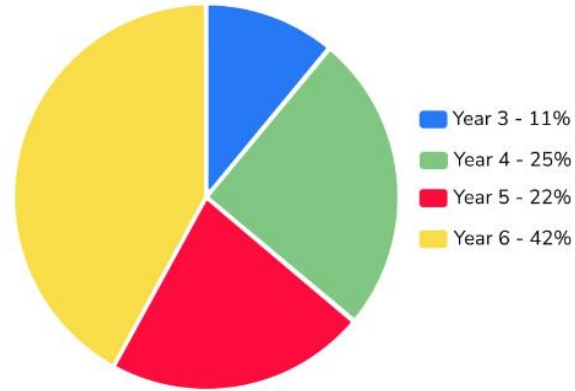
Use 8 kilometres equals 5 miles.

400 km

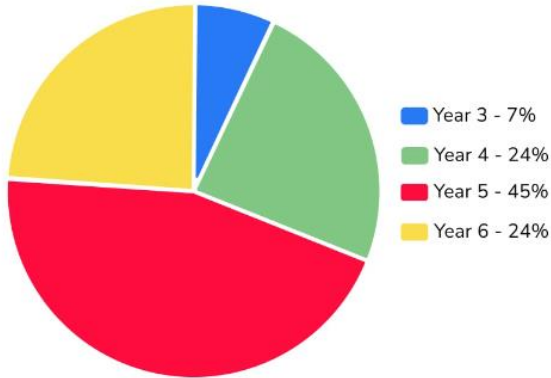
1 mark

Breakdown of papers

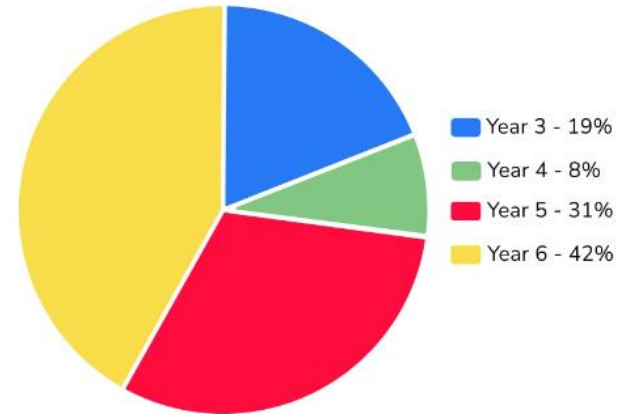
2023 Arithmetic Paper 1 breakdown by Year Group



2023 Reasoning Paper 1 breakdown by Year Group

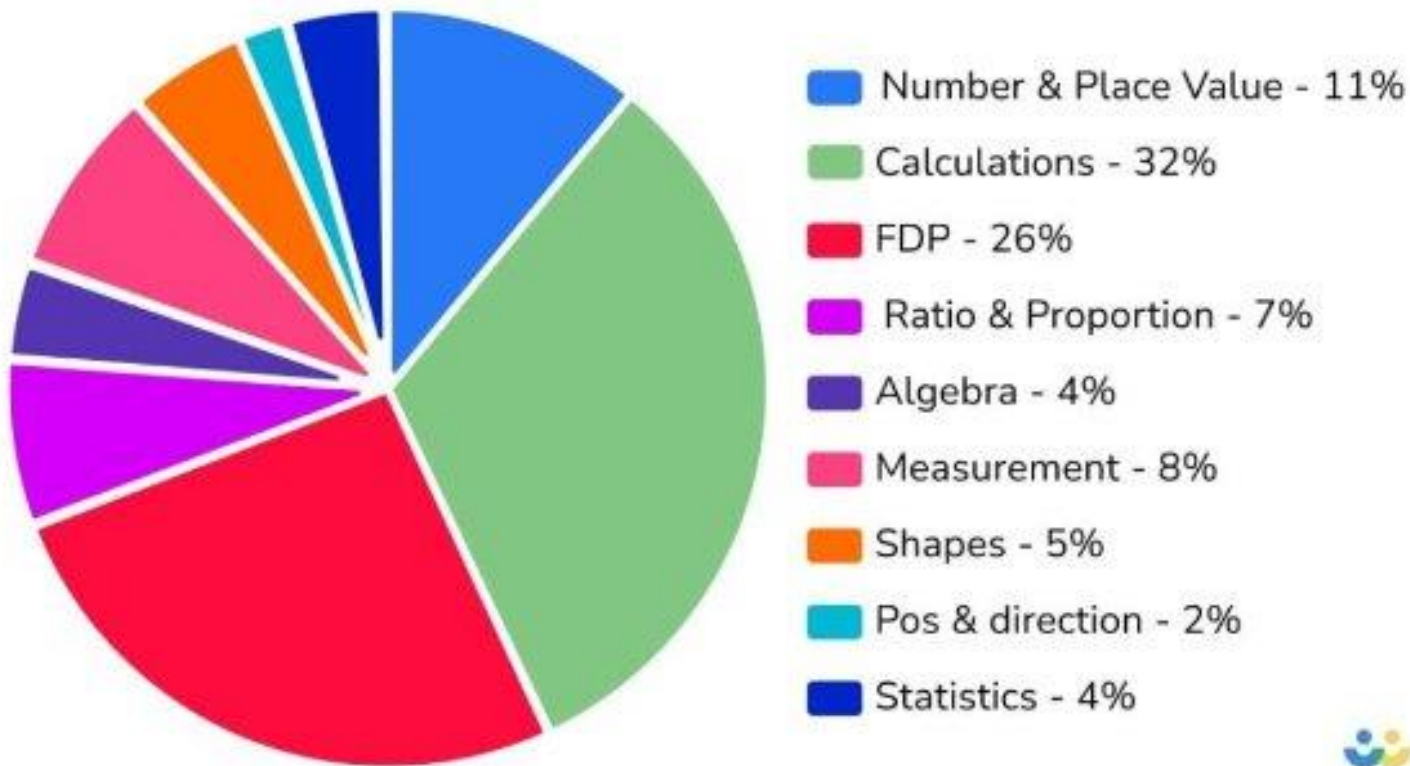


2023 Reasoning Paper 2 breakdown by Year Group



KS2 Maths SATs papers analysis (2023)

Percentage of questions by content domain



Results

Tests are marked externally. Once marked, the tests will be given the following scores:

- A raw score (total number of marks achieved for each paper);
- A scaled score (see below);
- A judgement on if the National Standard has been met.

After marking each test, the external marker will convert the raw score to a scaled score. Even though the tests are made to the same standard each year, the questions must be different. This means the difficulty of the tests may vary. Scaled scores ensures an accurate comparison of performance over time.

Scaled scores range from 80 to 120.

A scaled score of 100 or more shows the pupil is meeting the National Standard.

English reading

Raw score	Scaled score
0-2	No scaled score
3	82
4	83
5	84
6	86
7	87
8	88
9	89
10	90
11	91
12	92
13	92
14	93
15	94
16	95
17	95
18	96
19	97
20	97

Raw score	Scaled score
21	98
22	99
23	99
24	100
25	101
26	101
27	102
28	103
29	103
30	104
31	105
32	105
33	106
34	107
35	108
36	108
37	109
38	110
39	111
40	112

Raw score	Scaled score
41	113
42	114
43	115
44	116
45	118
46	119
47	120
48	120
49	120
50	120

Sharing the results

- Each child will receive a scaled score for their performance on the tests. This is a score between 80 and 120, where a score of 100 is considered to be average or working at the expected level of attainment at the end of primary school.
- **We will share pupils' results in their end of year written report, which is sent home to parents in July.**
- School results will be shared with the school, academy trust, future secondary school and Ofsted.

Supporting your child in preparing for the SATs

Firstly, a positive attitude goes a long way. Give them as much encouragement and support as you can (but we don't need to tell you that)!

Tips:

- Don't use past papers as they are used in school to prepare the children.
- Give your child a quiet, distraction free space to complete homework or study.
- Keep revision light.
- Don't forget that a small amount of anxiety is normal and not harmful.
- Talk to your child about what aspect of SATs concerns them the most. If you can help them pinpoint what is bothering them the most, you can take specific steps to help reassure them.
- Children can be very intuitive. If they see that you are anxious, this could add to their own anxieties.
- Give your child time to go outside and reduce screen time.
- Ensure your child is eating and drinking well and getting a good amount of sleep.
- Carry on as usual! Plan something for the weekends before and after SATs. This will help them to relax before the SATs and give them something to look forward to after.

Things to remember about SATs

SATs focus on what children know about Maths and English.

They will not reflect how talented they are at science, geography, art, PE..., and they certainly won't highlight all of their amazing personal characteristics.

SATs don't tell the whole story.

Their results will say if they did or did not meet a certain standard but not necessarily by what margin. These thresholds change each year according to the overall national performance, so what was classed as 'meeting the expected standard' this year might not be the same as last year.

Revision Resources



Useful websites

English

GPS revision: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zhrrd2p>

Spelling games: <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/search.aspx?q=spelling>

Revision and practice questions: <https://uk.ixl.com/english/year-6>

Spelling rules: <http://www.keystage2literacy.co.uk/spellings-menu.html>

Word list (NC spelling appendix):

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/239784/English_Appendix_1_-_Spelling.pdf

Maths

Whole scheme of learning (videos, questions, assessments):

<https://whiterosemaths.com/resources?year=year-6>

Arithmetic practice and test examples: <https://myminimaths.co.uk/>

Corbett Maths <https://corbettmathsprimary.com/>

Quizzes: <https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks2/maths/>

Revision and practice questions: <https://uk.ixl.com/maths/year-6>

Focus after the SATS

- Writing assessments
- School trip
- PSHE – health and well-being, growing and changing, keeping safe
- Sports Day
- Transition activities in preparation for secondary school
- Induction Day at new secondary school
- Y5/6 end of year production