

# SATs 2024

## Standard Assessment Tests

Information for parents



# SATs 2024

- The SATs are a series of standardised assessments for Key Stage 2 pupils.
- In **2024** the KS2 SATs will take place between **Monday 13<sup>th</sup> May – Thursday 16<sup>th</sup> 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.

# SATs Timetable

## KS2 SATs 2024 DATES - TESTING PERIOD

Monday 13th May 2024

Spelling, punctuation and grammar  
(Grammar/Punctuation Test) - 45 min

Spelling, punctuation and grammar  
(Spelling Test) - 20 mins



Tuesday 14th May 2024

Reading Test - 60 mins



Wednesday 15th May 2024

Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic) - 30 mins

Maths Paper 2 (Reasoning) - 40 mins



Thursday 16th May 2024

Maths Paper 3 (Reasoning) - 40 mins

# Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (SPaG)

- Part one: A written element which consists of an English grammar and punctuation paper, which will last for 45 minutes
- Children need to:
  - Recognise different word classes
  - Identify different clauses and phrases
  - Use punctuation correctly
  - Identify and use different verb forms
  - Use standard English
  - Select accurate vocabulary
  - Use root words, prefixes and suffixes

# Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (SPaG)

- Part two: A 20 word oral spelling test which is not timed.
- Each word is read aloud in a sentence to put it into context.
- Assesses spelling rules taught in Key Stage 2 and words that are commonly spelt wrong (e.g. necessary, separate).
- Children need to know the spellings on both the year 3/4 and 5/6 spelling lists.

# Word Classes

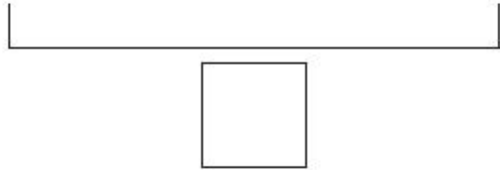
<b>Verbs</b> A word that describes what a person or thing does. It can also describe a state or occurrence. Verbs include run, rain, be, seem, become, had	<b>Nouns</b> A word that identifies a person, place thing idea or quality, such as: woman, dog, building, London, truth, birth	<b>Adjectives</b> A word that describes a noun, such as: red, bad, giant, hairy, shy	<b>Adverbs</b> A word that gives more information about a verb adjective or another adverb, such as: lazily, easily, abroad, very
<b>Prepositions</b> A word that describes the position of something, the time it happened or the way it is done, such as: under, between, on, after, by	<b>Conjunctions</b> A word that connects, phrases or sentences, such as: and, because, but, for, or, when	<b>Determiners</b> A word that introduces a noun, such as: an, a, every, this, those, the	<b>Pronouns</b> A word that is used in place of a noun that is a specific person or thing, such as: she, him, mine, we, I, us ,me ,

Label each of the clauses in the sentence below as either **main (M)** or **subordinate (S)**.

When the bell rang, we dashed into the playground and



we started a game of football.



1 mark

Explain how the position of the **comma** changes the meaning of the sentences below.

1. As Fred ate the sweet orange, balloons were given to the children.
2. As Fred ate the sweet, orange balloons were given to the children.

---

---

1 mark

# Reading

- This is one paper, with questions that are based on 3 different passages of text.
- Pupils will have 1 hour to complete the paper.
- The texts get progressively more challenging and include fiction and non-fiction genres.
- To develop fluency and comprehension skills it is essential that the children read every day at home.
- Reading records are expected to be signed weekly by an adult.



# Reading

- Children need to build stamina to read large amounts of text
- Children need to be fluent readers
- Questions involve inference and empathy as well as simple retrieval
- Children need to define and comment on an author's choice of vocabulary
- Children are expected to use evidence for the text to explain their ideas.

# Sample question:

*Had he been full-grown, he would have run away. As it was, he cowered down in a paralysis of fear, already half offering the surrender that his kind had made from the first time a wolf came in to sit by man's fire and be made warm.*

(a). **Underline** the phrase that shows that the cub is too frightened to move.

31a

1 mark

(b). **Find and copy** the word that suggests the cub is giving up to the humans.

31b

1 mark

---

# Maths

- There will be 3 mathematics papers.
- Paper 1 is an arithmetic paper which will last for 30 minutes.
- Papers 2 and 3 are reasoning papers which will last for 40 minutes each.

**1**  = 6,000 + 90

1 mark

**2**  = 8,275 + 82

1 mark

**3** 826 = 800 +  + 6

1 mark

**13** 1,210 ÷ 11 =

1 mark

**14** 25.34 × 10 =

1 mark

**15** 60 ÷ (30 - 24) =

1 mark

**22**  $1\frac{3}{7} - \frac{4}{7} =$

1 mark

**23** 
$$\begin{array}{r} 836 \\ \times 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Show your method

2 marks



## Multiplication tables / Division facts

0 16 72 24 56  
8 8 x 64  
32 40  
88 96 48 80

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

## Multiplication and division vocabulary

Term	Definition	Example
factor	a number that divides exactly into another number	factors of 12 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12
common factor	factors of two numbers that are the same	common factors of 8 and 12 = 1, 2, 4
prime number	a number with only 2 factors: 1 and itself	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19...
composite number	a number with more than two factors	12 (it has 6 factors)
prime factor	a factor that is prime	prime factors of 12 = 2, 3
multiple	a number in another number's times table	multiples of 9 = 9, 18, 27, 36...
common multiple	multiples of two numbers that are the same	common multiples of 4 and 6 = 12, 24...
square numbers	the result when a number has been multiplied by itself	25 ( $5^2 = 5 \times 5$ ) 49 ( $7^2 = 7 \times 7$ )
cube numbers	the result when a number has been multiplied by itself 3 times	8 ( $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$ ) 27 ( $3^3 = 3 \times 3 \times 3$ )

## Fractions, decimals & percentages

$\frac{1}{100}$	0.01	1%	$\div 100$
$\frac{1}{20}$	0.05	5%	$\div 20$
$\frac{1}{10}$	0.1	10%	$\div 10$
$\frac{1}{5}$	0.2	20%	$\div 5$
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25	25%	$\div 4$
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	50%	$\div 2$
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.75	75%	$\div 4, \times 3$
1	1	100%	$\div 1$

## Angles

full turn	$360^\circ$
half turn	$180^\circ$
right angle	$90^\circ$
acute angle	$< 90^\circ$
obtuse angle	$> 90^\circ$
reflex angle	$> 180^\circ$
angles on a straight line	$180^\circ$
angles inside a triangle	$180^\circ$
angles inside a quadrilateral	$360^\circ$

## Shape vocabulary

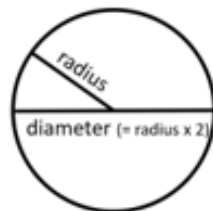
**perimeter** = measure around the edge (circumference = perimeter of a circle)

horizontal line

parallel lines

vertical line

perpendicular lines  
(at right angles)



## Roman numerals

1	I	100	C
5	V	500	D
10	X	1000	M
50	L		

## YEAR 6 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

## 2D shapes

Name	No. of sides
quadrilateral	4
pentagon	5
hexagon	6
heptagon	7
octagon	8
nonagon	9
decagon	10

polygon = shape with straight sides  
regular = all sides/angles the same  
irregular = sides/angles not same

## Types of triangle



## Types of quadrilateral



## AREA

is the amount of space inside a 2D shape  
usually measured in  $\text{cm}^2$  or  $\text{m}^2$ .

### Area of a triangle

$$= (\text{base} \times \text{height}) \div 2$$

### Area of a parallelogram

$$= \text{base} \times \text{height}$$

(Height = perpendicular height)

## Measurement conversions

Month	Days
January	31
February	28 (29 in leap year)
March	31
April	30
May	31
June	30
July	31
August	31
September	30
October	31
November	30
December	31

1 year = 365 days ( $\approx 52$  weeks)  
Leap year = 366 days

1 centimetre	10mm
1 metre	100cm
1 kilometre	1,000 m
1 mile	1.6 km
1 kilometre	0.625 ( $\frac{5}{8}$ ) mile
1 kilogram	1,000 grams
1 litre	1,000 millilitres

## Co-ordinates

Read co-ordinates along the x axis (horizontal) first, then the y axis (vertical). E.g. (3,-4) = go right 3, down 4.

## 3D shapes



square-based pyramid



triangular-based pyramid



triangular prism

<b>faces</b> (the flat sides)	5	4	5
<b>edges</b>	8	6	9
<b>vertices</b> (the points where the edges meet)	5	4	6

**Volume** = the amount of space a 3D shape takes up, usually measured in  $\text{cm}^3$  or  $\text{m}^3$



**Volume of a cuboid** =  
length x width x height

## The mean

The mean is a type of average. To find the mean, add up all the numbers and divide by how many there are. E.g. the mean of 4, 5, 3, 4 is 4.  
(Because  $4 + 5 + 3 + 4 = 16$ , and  $16 \div 4 = 4$ )

One Saturday afternoon, a total of 234,869 people attended three rugby matches.

- 80,978 people attended match 1
- 72,319 people attended match 2

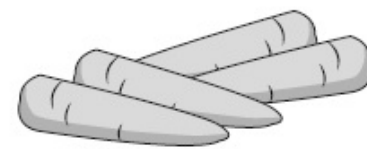
How many people attended match 3?

Show your method

2 marks



potatoes  
£1.50 per kg



carrots  
£1.80 per kg

Jack buys  $1\frac{1}{2}$  kg of potatoes and  $\frac{1}{2}$  kg of carrots.

How much **change** does he get from **£5**?

Show your method

£

2 marks

# Writing

- Writing is teacher assessed until the end of the year, so there is not a writing test.
- The children's independent pieces, which are written in school at regular intervals since September, are used to provide evidence.
- Teacher's regularly moderate their assessments in school and across our local schools to ensure accurate assessments.



## 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 correctly<sup>^</sup> (e.g. inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech)
- spell correctly most words from the year 5 / year 6 spelling list,<sup>\*</sup> and use a dictionary to check the spelling of uncommon or more ambitious vocabulary
- maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed.<sup>2</sup>

# Science

- Science is also teacher assessed.
- A few schools are chosen to take part in a written paper as part of national science sampling.
- Science is assessed as 'working at the expected standard' or 'has not met the expected standard'. There is no greater depth.

## **Standardised scores**

**Raw score = total marks achieved**

**Standardised score = a conversion of the total marks between 80 and 120**

**A standardised score of 100 or above represents working at age expectation.**

**A standardised score of 110 normally represents working at greater depth.**

# Revision

- Little and often
- You can purchase CGP revision guides through the school which are at a discounted rate compared to shop prices.
- In the build up to the SATs the children will practise texts and may take part in intervention groups to support them.
- Some children are entitled to extra time in the SATs. This is based on set criteria.



## Ways you can help your child

- Attend school every day on time
- Good sleep routines
- Regularly reading at home and engaging in the text with your child
- Regular spelling practise
- Revise little and often
- Completing homework

# Easter School

- Easter School will be Tuesday 2<sup>nd</sup> April to Friday 5<sup>th</sup> April 2024
- Mornings only (9:30am – 12.00pm)
- Children will be invited following assessments
- Revision of important topics
- Games

# SATs Week

- Make it as normal as possible for the children
- Ensure the children get plenty of rest
- Breakfast club (all children are invited)
- Ensure children are in school every day
- Reduce anxiety