



# Information for Parents on Key Stage 2 SATs

# What does SATs Stand For?

- Statutory Assessment Tasks and Tests (also includes Teacher Assessment).
- Taken at the end of Key Stage 2 (at age 11).

# When do these tests happen?

- This year the tests dates will be from the 11<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> May.
- It is a busy week for children and staff.



# What does teacher assessment involve and is it different from testing?

- Teacher assessment draws together everything the teacher or teachers know about a child, including observations, marked work and school assessments.
- Teacher assessment is not a 'snapshot' like tests and is therefore more reliable.
- There can be a difference between teacher assessment results and test levels.
- This year you will only receive teacher assessments for Writing and Science. Reading and Maths will be purely test results

# Example of how Raw scores are converted

In 2024

- Reading            28/50 – Gives a standardised score of 100
  - 48 – 50 gives a standardised score of 120 ( maximum)
- GPS                35 or 36/70 = Gives a standardised score of 100
  - 65 – 70 Gives a standardised score of 120 ( Maximum)
- Maths              58 to 61/110 give a standardised score of 100
  - 109 or 110 gives a standardised score of 120 ( maximum)
- Been roughly the same for the last 3 years

# What do the tests involve?



# ENGLISH



# Reading Comprehension

- **Key Stage 2 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. Greater focus on fiction.**
- A total of 50 marks are available.
- Questions are designed to assess the comprehension and understanding of a child's reading.

- 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.’
- Questions are worth 1, 2 or 3 marks.

# 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 from fiction and non-fiction, poetry, newspapers, magazines, football programmes, TV guides.
- Visit the local library - it's free!

# English grammar, punctuation and spelling

- A Spelling test is administered containing 20 words, lasting approximately 15 minutes.
- A separate test is given on Punctuation, Vocabulary and Grammar
- A total of 70 marks are available
- This test lasts for 45 minutes and requires short answer questions, including some multiple choice.
- Marks for these two tests are added together to give a 'or Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar.

# Examples

Circle all the adverbs in the sentence below.

Open the drawers carefully and quietly when using the filing cabinet.

Add a suffix to this word to make an adjective.

dread \_\_\_\_\_



Underline the subordinate clause in each sentence below. One has been done for you.

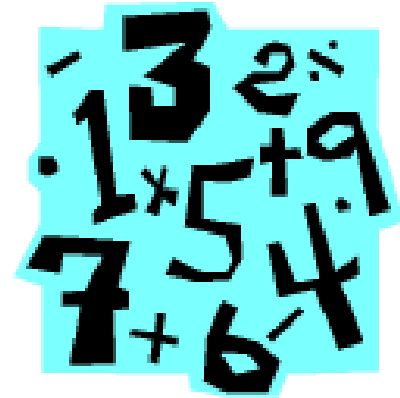
Although his Mum thought they were very smart,  
Peter disliked his new trousers.

Before he could go swimming, Ali packed his towel.

Complete the sentence below with a contraction that makes sense.

If you give me the recipe \_\_\_\_\_  
buy the ingredients on the way home.

# MATHS



- The key stage 2 mathematics tests consist of 3 papers.
- The papers must be administered in order.
- Pupils can have a break between the papers.
- End of year –Parents will receive their child’s standardised score (100 is expected standard)

- **Paper 1: Arithmetic**

- A single Paper

- 30 minutes. 36 question = 40 marks

- Mathematical equipment and calculators are not allowed.

- If a pupil requests it, a question may be read to the pupil on a one-to-one basis.

- If reading to a pupil, we can read words and numbers but not mathematical symbols. This is to ensure that pupils are not given an unfair advantage by having the function inadvertently explained by reading its name.

- **Papers 2 and 3: Reasoning**

- 40 minutes
- Calculators and tracing paper are not allowed.
- If a pupil requests it, a question may be read to the pupil on a one-to-one basis.
- If reading to a pupil, you can read words and numbers but not mathematical symbols. This is to ensure that pupils are not given an unfair advantage by having the function inadvertently explained by reading its name.

## Mark scheme

- Paper 1: arithmetic (40 marks)
- Paper 2: reasoning (35 marks)
- Paper 3: reasoning (35 marks)
  
- Can achieve ‘method’ marks
- Children’s marks from all three tests are aggregated to calculate their overall mathematics score
- Pupils can only achieve one standard “Working at expected standard.”

# How is SATs week organised?

- A timetable is issued to school, telling us on which days tests must be administered.
- We can determine at what time tests begin.
- All children must sit the tests at the same time.
- Test papers can only be opened 1 hour before the tests begin.
- Tests are completed in the hall, with any displays that may help covered over.
- The LA monitor 10% of schools per year.
- Children are divided into groups for test administration to ensure they are properly supported and feel secure.





# What help can children have?

- In the reading test, children must read the text and questions by themselves, but **MAY** have help recording their answers, if this is done in a normal classroom situation.
- In maths teachers can read questions to any child who asks, some children will have the whole paper read to them, on a one to one.
- Teachers can encourage, but not guide or say that an answer is correct or incorrect.
- Some children can be given up to 25% extra time if they have identified learning needs. This has to be applied for in advance.
- Words on a test paper can be transcribed where a marker may not be able to read a child's answer.

# How can parents help?



- The best help is interest taken in learning progress.
- Please don't do previous SATS papers at home!
- Supporting home learning.  
<https://www.yearsix.co.uk/sats-boot-camp/>
- Not putting children under too much pressure Ensuring children arrive for tests:
  - in good time
  - having had breakfast
  - having gone to bed at a reasonable time

# 2026 Test Timetable



<b>11<sup>th</sup> May</b>	<b>12<sup>th</sup> May</b>	<b>13<sup>th</sup> May</b>	<b>14<sup>th</sup> May</b>	<b>15<sup>th</sup> May</b>
English grammar, punctuation and spelling test (GPS)	Reading Test 1 hour	Maths Paper 1 Arithmetic 30 mins	Maths Paper 3 Reasoning 40 mins	
		Maths Paper 2 Reasoning 40 mins		