

Year 2 Parents' Meeting

All you need to know about the SATS

Aims of the session

- * We want you to:
- * Understand why we do SATS and what they mean
- * Know when it is all happening
- * Feel confident in helping your child at home

What are the SATS?

- * SATS stand for Statutory Assessment Tests.
- * The idea of the SATS is to show what children have learnt and retained throughout the year
- * The tests help our teachers learn more about the strengths and weaknesses of what your child understands about a subject
- * They are sat in the Summer term in Year 2 (May)
- * These tests focus on English and Maths and compare children of a similar age from around the country

Assessment in Year 2

- * Assessment in Year 2 is ongoing throughout the year and is not entirely dictated by the results of the SATS
- * As well as the results from the SATS we use our teacher knowledge about your child's everyday performance to provide your child with an overall level in English (reading/writing/SPaG) and Maths
- * Levels are obtained from teacher judgement not just a one off test but they are used to inform the year 3 curriculum for next year

What are we doing to support the children?

- * How are we supporting children who are working below age expectation?
 - * Good first quality Teaching
 - * Streamed phonics and reading
 - * Targeted intervention groups
 - * Easter school

What are we doing to support the children?

- * How are we supporting any gifted and talented children?
 - * Good first quality teaching
 - * Daily Destination Reading
 - * Maths groups

The Tests

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At the end of Year 2, children will take assessments in:

- Reading;
- Maths.

The tests are due to take place in *May* of each year.

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Reading

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The Reading Test consists of two separate papers:

- Paper 1 – Contains a selection of texts totalling between 400 and 700 words with questions about the text.
- Paper 2 – Contains a reading booklet of a selection of passages totalling 800 to 1100 words. Children will write their answers to questions about the passage in a separate booklet.
- Each paper is worth 50% of the marks and should take approximately 30 minutes to complete, although the children are not being assessed at working at speed so will not be strictly timed.
- The texts will cover a range of poetry, fiction and non-fiction.
- Questions are designed to assess the comprehension and understanding of a child's reading.
- Some questions are multiple choice or selected response, others require short answers and some require an extended response or explanation.

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Mathematics

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Children will sit two tests: Paper 1 and Paper 2:

- Paper 1 is for arithmetic, lasting approximately 25 minutes and worth 25 marks. It covers calculation methods for all operations.
- Paper 2 covers problem solving, reasoning and mathematical fluency, lasts for approximately 35 minutes and is worth 35 marks.
- Pupils will still require calculation skills and questions will be varied including multiple choice, matching, true/ false, completing a chart or table or drawing a shape. Some questions will also require children to show or explain their working out.

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Sample Questions

Maths Paper 1: Arithmetic

15	$3 \times 3 =$ <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16	$12 \div 2 =$ <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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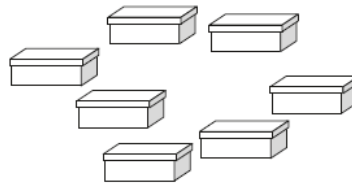
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Sample Questions

Maths Paper 2: Reasoning

7



Sita puts 2 shoes in each of these boxes.

How many shoes are there altogether?

 shoes

8 Complete the table.

words	digits
thirty-eight	38
	40
ninety-four	

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How to Help Your Child

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- 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 morning!

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How to Help Your Child with Reading

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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 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!

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How to Help Your Child with Writing

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- 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 or poems.
- Write together – be a good role model for writing.
- Encourage use of a dictionary to check spelling.
- 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, punctuation).
- Show your appreciation: praise and encourage, even for small successes!

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How to Help Your Child with Maths

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- Play times tables games.
- Play mental maths games including counting in different amounts, forwards and backwards.
- Encourage opportunities for telling the time.
- Encourage opportunities for counting coins and money e.g. finding amounts or calculating change when shopping.
- Look for numbers on street signs, car registrations and anywhere else.
- Look for examples of 2D and 3D shapes around the home.
- Identify, weigh or measure quantities and amounts in the kitchen or in recipes.
- Play games involving numbers or logic, such as dominoes, card games, draughts or chess.

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