



Wednesday 11<sup>th</sup> January  
2017

KS1 SATs Meeting



# Outline

- What are SATs?
- Michael Tidd clip
- An outline of the tasks and tests
- A typical SATs day
- Assessment
- Reporting results
- What you can do to help?



# What are SATs?

- All children at the end of Year 2 are required to take Standard Attainment Tests and are assessed in:  
Reading  
Writing  
Mathematics
- In KS1 the emphasis is on teacher assessment, the tests are used to support this judgement.





# Tasks and Tests

Assessment Area	
Reading	Reading paper 1 Reading paper 2
English Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling	Paper 1 - Spelling Paper 2 - Questions
Maths	Paper 1 - Arithmetic Paper 2 - Reasoning

A red handprint is on the left and a yellow handprint is on the right, both with fingers spread.

- Michael Tidd

# Presents

<https://goo.gl/jo18qk>





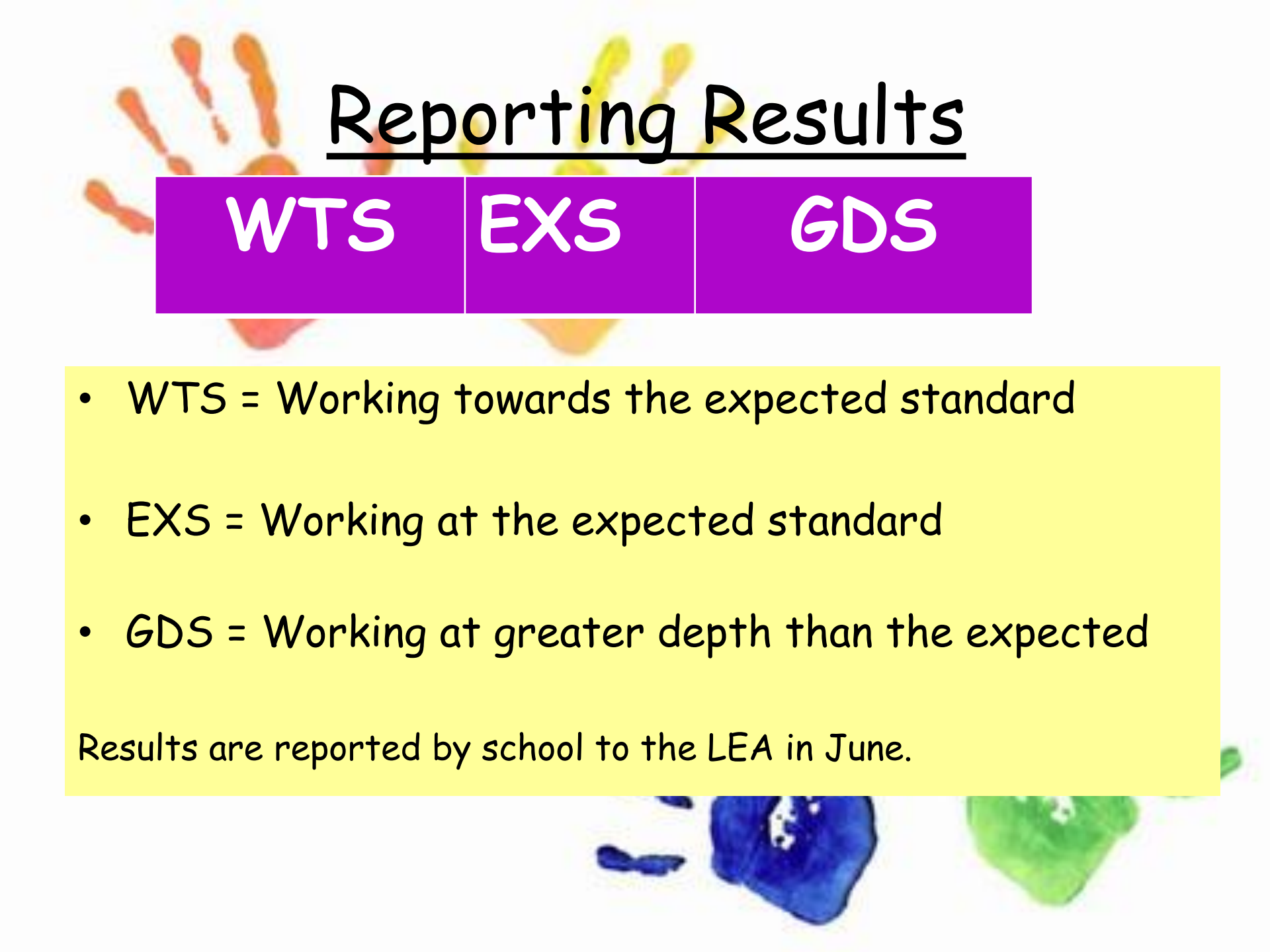
# A typical SATs day

- Children will be in their usual learning environments with their peers for all papers.
- For some children, smaller groups may be used if appropriate.
- The tasks are introduced by the teacher starting with practice questions.
- They will have extra breaks when needed.
- There is no time limit for completion of the tasks.



# Assessment

- Final results will be a combination of test and teacher assessment.
- Teachers assessment could use a range of evidence e.g. photographs, exercise books, cross curricular work and observations.
- Children will **not** know that they are taking SATs, it is done as subtly as possible.



# Reporting Results

WTS

EXS

GDS

- WTS = Working towards the expected standard
- EXS = Working at the expected standard
- GDS = Working at greater depth than the expected

Results are reported by school to the LEA in June.



# 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.

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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 (common exception words).
- 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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Any questions?  
Thank you for your time.









