

# Lothersdale Primary School



Update for Year 2 Parents

Monday 5<sup>th</sup> March 2018

# Background to changes:

- In October 2014 the government outlined its proposals for changes to the 2016 assessment framework for KS1 and KS2.
- Changes based on recommendations of the Bew Report 2011 which recommended the removal of levels.

## 3 key aspects of change recommended:

1. There needed to be expected levels of achievement (an expected standard) for all years in KS1 and 2 and not just at the end of each key stage.
2. The application of knowledge was as important as the knowledge itself.
3. The need for a more robust system of comparative school and pupil performance.

# Current Key points of National Testing in school

- End of EYFS
- Year 1 Phonics Screening
- End of Year 2
  - (From 2020 - Year 4 Multiplication Check - online - 12x12)
- End of Year 6

- In the summer term 2016, **children at the end of Key Stage 1 were the first to sit new SATs papers**. SATs have been overhauled in both Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 to reflect the changes to the national curriculum, which was introduced from September 2014.
- At the end of Year 2, children take SATs in:
  - Reading
  - English grammar, punctuation and spelling (optional paper, schools can decide whether to use it)
  - Maths
- On 14 September 2017 it was confirmed that the **KS1 SATs will be made non-statutory (so schools will be able to choose whether to administer them or not) from 2023**. Until then children will continue to be assessed in May during Year 2

End of Year 2 and Year 6 SATS

SATS stands for  
Standard Assessment  
Tests.

**Children are assessed in two ways:**

1. Through a series of tests
2. Through teacher assessments

# Differences between tests and teacher assessments:

- Teacher assessments draw on everything a child has undertaken or achieved in school - including tests, marking, observations and any formal / informal assessments.
- Teacher assessment is not a 'snapshot' like the tests and can therefore be considered more of an accurate record. In some cases, there will be a difference between what the teacher assessments concludes and what the tests outcomes are.
- The tests assess a pupils ability to draw upon their knowledge, skills and abilities in a more focussed way. They demonstrate a child's performance on one day, at one time - unlike teacher assessment which focuses on achievement over time.

At the end of Year 2, children take  
SATs in:

- Reading
- English grammar, punctuation and spelling
- Maths
- [https://youtu.be/dVlrdqh\\_J6Y](https://youtu.be/dVlrdqh_J6Y)

# Reading Test

The new reading test for Year 2 pupils is made up of two separate papers:

- **Paper 1** consists of a selection of texts totalling 400 to 700 words, with questions interspersed
- **Paper 2** comprises a reading booklet of a selection of passages totalling 800 to 1100 words. Children will write their answers in a separate booklet

Each paper is worth 50 per cent of the marks, and should take around 30 minutes, but children are not be strictly timed, as the tests are not intended to assess children's ability to work at speed. The texts in the reading papers cover a range of fiction, non-fiction and poetry, and get progressively more difficult towards the end of the test. Teachers have the option to stop the test at any point that they feel is appropriate for a particular child.

# There are a number of different styled questions:

- Multiple choice
- Ranking/ordering, e.g. 'Number the events below to show in which order they happened in the story'
- Matching, e.g. 'Match the character to the job that they do in the story'
- Labelling, e.g. 'Label the text to show the title'
- Find and copy, e.g. 'Find and copy one word that shows what the weather was like in the story'
- Short answer, e.g. 'What does the bear eat?'
- Open-ended answer, e.g. 'Why did Lucy write the letter to her grandmother? Give two reasons'

# Grammar, spelling and Punctuation

Children taking Key Stage 1 SATs sit two separate papers in grammar, spelling and punctuation:

- **Paper 1:** a 20-word spelling test taking approximately 15 minutes and worth 20 marks.
- **Paper 2:** a grammar, punctuation and vocabulary test, in two sections of around 10 minutes each (with a break between, if necessary), worth 20 marks. This will involve a mixture of selecting the right answers e.g. through multiple choice, and writing short answers.

In May 2016, following the KS1 SATs spelling paper accidentally being made available on the Department for Education website before the test, Schools Minister Nick Gibb removed the requirement on schools to administer the Key Stage 1 grammar, punctuation and spelling test for 2016.

In 2017 the KS1 SPAG test remains optional, so schools can choose whether to administer it to their pupils.

# Maths

The new Key Stage 1 maths test is made up of two papers:

- **Paper 1:** arithmetic, worth 25 marks and taking around 15 minutes.
- **Paper 2:** mathematical fluency, problem-solving and reasoning, worth 35 marks and taking 35 minutes, with a break if necessary. There are a variety of question types: multiple choice, matching, true/false, constrained (e.g. completing a chart or table; drawing a shape) and less constrained (e.g. where children have to show or explain their method).

Children are not allowed to use any tools such as calculators or number lines.

# When will the Year 2 SATS take place?

The KS1 SATs are due to be administered in May 2017 (start week beginning 15<sup>th</sup> May).

Unlike KS2 SATs, KS1 SATs don't have to be administered according to a nationally-set timetable in a specific week. Schools are free to manage the timetable and will aim to administer the tests in the classroom in a low-stress, low-key way; some children won't even be aware they've taken them!

# How will the tests be marked?

- Although the tests are set externally, they are marked by teachers within the school.
- Instead of the old national curriculum levels, children are given a scaled score. Their raw score - the actual number of marks they get - is translated into a scaled score, where a score of 100 means the child is working at the expected standard. A score below 100 indicates that the child needs more support, whereas a score of above 100 suggests the child is working at a higher level than expected for their age. The maximum score possible is 115, and the minimum is 85.
- Teacher assessments are also used to build up a picture of your child's learning and achievements. In addition, your child will receive an overall result saying whether they have achieved the required standard in the tests (your child's actual results won't be communicated to you unless you ask for them).

## Other subjects

- Other national curriculum subjects, including English writing, speaking and listening, science and computing, will be assessed by your child's teacher based on their work throughout the year.

# Interim KS1 assessment frameworks for writing

# Sample test materials

- A full set of sample questions and materials have been published at:
- [www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-curriculum-assessments-2016-sample-materials](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-curriculum-assessments-2016-sample-materials)

Useful website:

TheSchoolRun.com

# Continual assessment through school

- From Year 1 we use a scheme of tests called RISING STARS and Headstart
- Children are assessed using these tests at the end of each half term.
- These tests are progressive - gradually becoming harder throughout each year as children progress through the curriculum content for each year group.
- Children receive a score that is categorised into:
  - Working towards the expected standard
  - On track to achieve the expected standard
  - On track to exceed the expected standard