Key Stage 2 SATs

Date	Exam
Monday 12 May 2025	Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling - Paper 1 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling - Paper 2
Tuesday 13 May 2025	English Reading
Wednesday 14 May 2025	Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic) Maths Paper 2 (Reasoning)
Thursday 15 May 2025	Maths Paper 3 (Reasoning)

Your child cannot fail their SATs tests! As such, SATs offer priceless, risk-free exam experience in preparation for more meaningful exams later on.

Unfortunately, tests and judgements are a fact of modern life. SATs can help children build the resilience they need to succeed in the future. Not only this, but the competition and expectations surrounding SATs may increase children's accountability for their own learning.

Your child cannot fail a SATs exam

SATs results are often taken into consideration by secondary schools. They can help teachers understand children's individual academic strengths and weaknesses which are taken into consideration when placing children into sets.

Put simply, it's likely that children will enjoy a better experience starting secondary school if their teachers have a clearer picture of their academic level.

SATs results and feedback is often passed on to secondary school teachers

Assessment and Reporting

- As of 2014, the 'old' national curriculum levels (e.g. level 3, 4, 5) were abolished as set out in government guidelines.

- The 2014 curriculum is rigorous and sets noticeably higher expectations than previous curricula, which is why all schools have had to work hard to meet and adapt to it since its introduction.

- Since 2016, test scores have been reported as 'scaled scores'.

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Scaled Scores

What is meant by 'scaled scores'?

- It is planned that 100 will always represent the 'national standard'.
- Each pupil's raw test score will therefore be converted into a score on the scale, either at, above or below 100.
- Using the scaled score, the lowest a child can score is 80, with the highest being 120.
- A child who achieves the 'national standard' (a score of 100) will be judged to have demonstrated sufficient knowledge in the areas assessed by the tests.
- Each pupil receives:
  - a raw score (number of raw marks awarded);
  - a scaled score in each tested subject;
  - confirmation of whether or not they attained the national standard.

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Scaled Score Examples

On publication of the test results in July:

- a child awarded a scaled score of 100 is judged to have met the 'national standard' in the area judged by the test;
- If a child's score is close to 120, they are working beyond (or above) the expected national standard.
- a child's score is close to 80, they are judged to have not yet met the national standard and per- formed below the expectation for their age.

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Reading

- The reading test consists of a single test paper with three unrelated reading texts. Children are given 60 minutes in total, which includes reading the texts and answering the questions.
- A total of 50 marks are available.
- Questions are designed to assess the comprehension and understanding of a child's reading.
- During the reading paper, a child's inference and deduction skills are thoroughly tested. They will also be expected to answer questions on authorial choices: explaining why an author has chosen to use particular vocabulary, grammar and text features.
- Some questions are multiple choice or selected response; others require short answers and some require an extended response or explanation.

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Sample Questions

Reading Paper

39 What impressions do you get of the relationship between Piper and Micah?

Give **two** impressions, supporting your answer with evidence from the text.

1. _____

_____

_____

2. _____

_____

_____

3 marks

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Sample Questions

Reading Paper

17 Look at the section headed: ***What's so different about the bumblebee?***

The text refers to the bumblebees' *cousins*.

Who are their *cousins*?

_____

1 mark

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Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling

- A spelling test is administered containing 20 words, which lasts approximately 15 minutes.
- A separate test is given on grammar, punctuation and vocabulary.
- 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 total for grammar, punctuation and spelling.

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Sample Questions

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Paper 1

40 Tick one box in each row to show whether the sentence is written in the **active voice** or the **passive voice**.

Sentence	Active	Passive
Otters live in clean rivers.		
Fish are eaten by otters.		
Usually, otters are playful creatures.		

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Sample Questions

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Paper 1

44 Which verb completes the sentence so that it uses the **subjunctive form?**

I wish I _____ able to join you, but it will not be possible.

Tick **one**.

- am ☐
- was ☐
- were ☐
- be ☐

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Sample Questions

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Paper 2

Spelling task

1. The dragon is an imaginary _____.
2. There was _____ food for everyone.
3. My little brother is in _____ class.
4. Playing in the snow made my fingers _____.
5. We learned how to do _____ in mathematics.
6. Charlie _____ with relief.

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Mathematics

- Children will sit three tests: paper 1, paper 2 and paper 3.
- Paper 1 is for arithmetic, lasting for 30 minutes, covering calculation methods for all operations, including use of fractions, percentages and decimals.
- Questions gradually increase in difficulty. Not all children will be expected to access some of the more difficult questions later in the paper.
- Papers 2 and 3 cover problem solving and reasoning, each lasting for 40 minutes.
- Pupils will still require calculation skills but will need to answer questions in context and decide what is required to find a solution.

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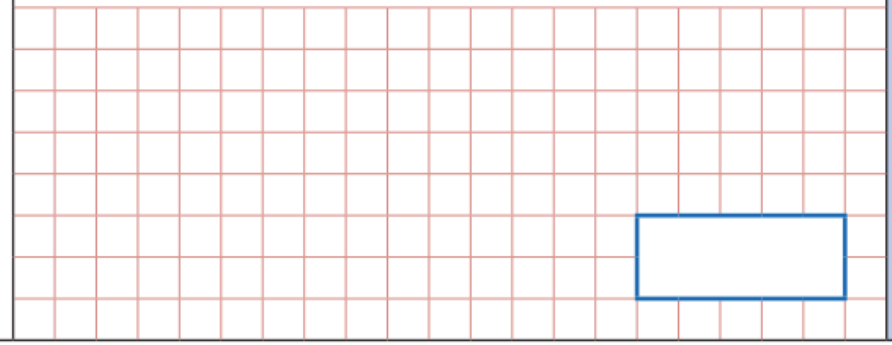
Sample Questions

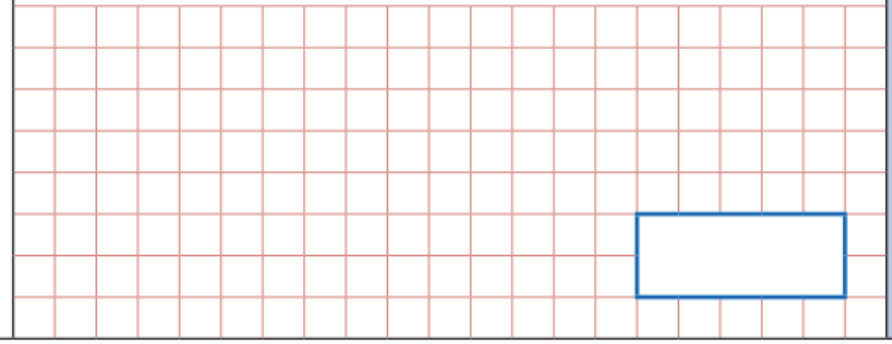
Maths Paper 1: Arithmetic

14 $25.34 \times 10 =$



1 mark

15 $60 \div (30 - 24) =$



1 mark

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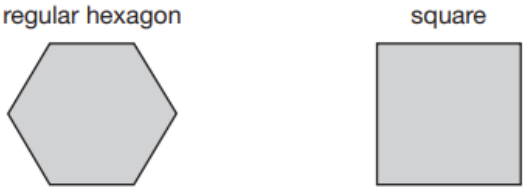
Sample Questions

Maths Paper 2 / Paper 3 : Reasoning

17 These two shapes have the **same** perimeter.



Not actual size

The length of each side of the **hexagon** is **8** centimetres.

Calculate the **area** of the **square**.

Show your method

cm^2

2 marks

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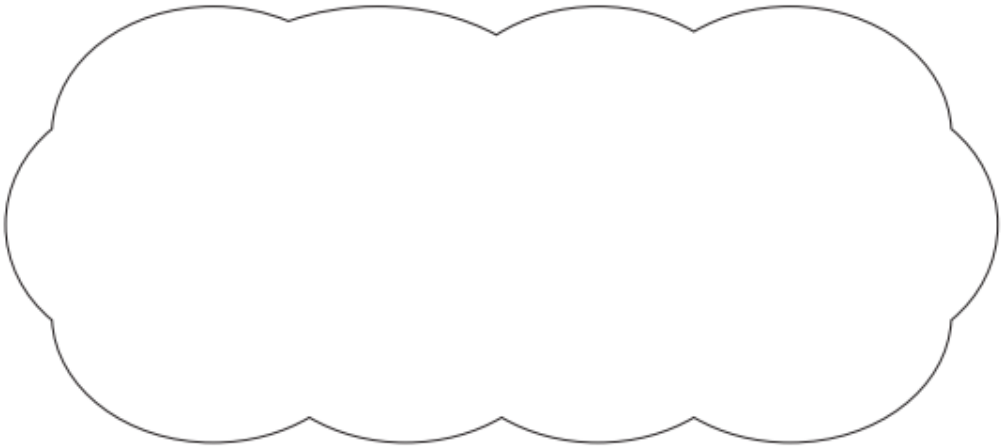
Sample Questions

Maths Paper 2 / Paper 3 : Reasoning

18 Circle the **prime** number.

95 89 87

Explain how you know the other numbers are **not** prime.



1 mark

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Use short multiplication (decimals)

8 5 3 x 6

$$\begin{array}{r} 8\,5\,3 \\ \times\quad\;\; 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1) Multiply the top ones digit by the multiplier. Carry the extra digit if needed.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8\,5\,3 \\ \times\quad\;\; 6 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1

2) Multiply the top tens digit by the multiplier. Add any carried digits. Carry the extra digit if needed.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8\,5\,3 \\ \times\quad\;\; 6 \\ \hline 1\,8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3 1

3) Multiply the top hundreds digit by the multiplier. Add any carried digits.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8\,5\,3 \\ \times\quad\;\; 6 \\ \hline 5\,1\,1\,8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3 1

8 5 3 x 6 = 5 1 1 8

Question 10 (sheet 1)

1) 3984 x 2

2) 4269 x 4

3) 1438 x 4

4) 3901 x 4

5) 2803 x 4

6) 3646 x 4

Sheet 1	
1)	7,968
2)	17,076
3)	5,752
4)	15,604
5)	11,212
6)	14,584
7)	12,183
8)	3,560

Multiply by 10, 100 and 1000

4 . 5 x 1 0

Th H T O . t h th

4 . 5

4 5

Makes the number 10 times bigger.
Move each digit one place to the left.

4 . 5 x 1 0 0

Th H T O . t h th

4 . 5

4 5 0

Makes the number 100 times bigger.
Move each digit two places to the left.

4 . 5 x 1 0 0 0

Th H T O . t h th

4 . 5

4 5 0 0

Makes the number 1000 times bigger.
Move each digit three places to the left.

1) Lay out the number

2) Work out the number of places the digits need to move.

Question 29 (sheet 1)

1) 23.5 x 100

2) 1.15 x 100

3) 4.97 x 10

4) 69.8 x 100

5) 0.12 x 1000

6) 0.28 x 100

7) 24.4 x 10

8) 5.08 x 100

Sheet 1
1) 2350
2) 115
3) 49.7
4) 6980
5) 120
6) 28
7) 244
8) 508

Find fractions of numbers

$\frac{3}{4}$ of 48

1) Divide the whole number by the denominator.
(48 ÷ 4 = 12)

2) Multiply the answer by the numerator
(12 x 3 = 36)

48 ÷ 4 = 12
dividing by 4 finds one quarter.

12 x 3 = 36
multiplying by 3 finds 3 quarters

Question 30 (sheet 1)

1) $\frac{1}{8}$ of 72

2) $\frac{1}{9}$ of 54

3) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 52

4) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 175

5) $\frac{1}{6}$ of 300

6) $\frac{1}{10}$ of 100

Sheet 1	
1)	63
2)	39
3)	13
4)	35
5)	50
6)	10
7)	75
8)	10

Square numbers

A square number is the product of multiplying a number by itself.

$1^2 = 1 \times 1 = 1$
$2^2 = 2 \times 2 = 4$
$3^2 = 3 \times 3 = 9$
$4^2 = 4 \times 4 = 16$
$5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$
$6^2 = 6 \times 6 = 36$
$7^2 = 7 \times 7 = 49$
$8^2 = 8 \times 8 = 64$
$9^2 = 9 \times 9 = 81$
$10^2 = 10 \times 10 = 100$
$11^2 = 11 \times 11 = 121$
$12^2 = 12 \times 12 = 144$

Cube numbers

A cube number is the product of multiplying a number by itself, then by itself again.

$1^3 = 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$
$2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$
$3^3 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$
$4^3 = 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$
$5^3 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$
$6^3 = 6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216$
$7^3 = 7 \times 7 \times 7 = 343$
$8^3 = 8 \times 8 \times 8 = 512$
$9^3 = 9 \times 9 \times 9 = 729$
$10^3 = 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 1000$
$11^3 = 11 \times 11 \times 11 = 1331$
$12^3 = 12 \times 12 \times 12 = 1728$

Question 8 (sheet 1)

1) $2^3 + 6^2$
2) $7^3 + 2^2$
3) $3^2 + 7^3$
4) $11^2 + 10^2$
5) $3^3 + 9^2$
6) $10^2 + 2^3$
7) $5^2 + 5^3$
8) $8^2 + 3^3$

Sheet 1
1) 44
2) 347
3) 352
4) 221
5) 108
6) 108
7) 150
8) 91

How to Help Your Child

- First and foremost, support and reassure your child that there is nothing to worry about and 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

- 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: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, newspapers, magazines, football programmes and TV guides.

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How to Help Your Child with Writing

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

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How to Help Your Child with Maths

- 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; 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, darts, draughts and chess.

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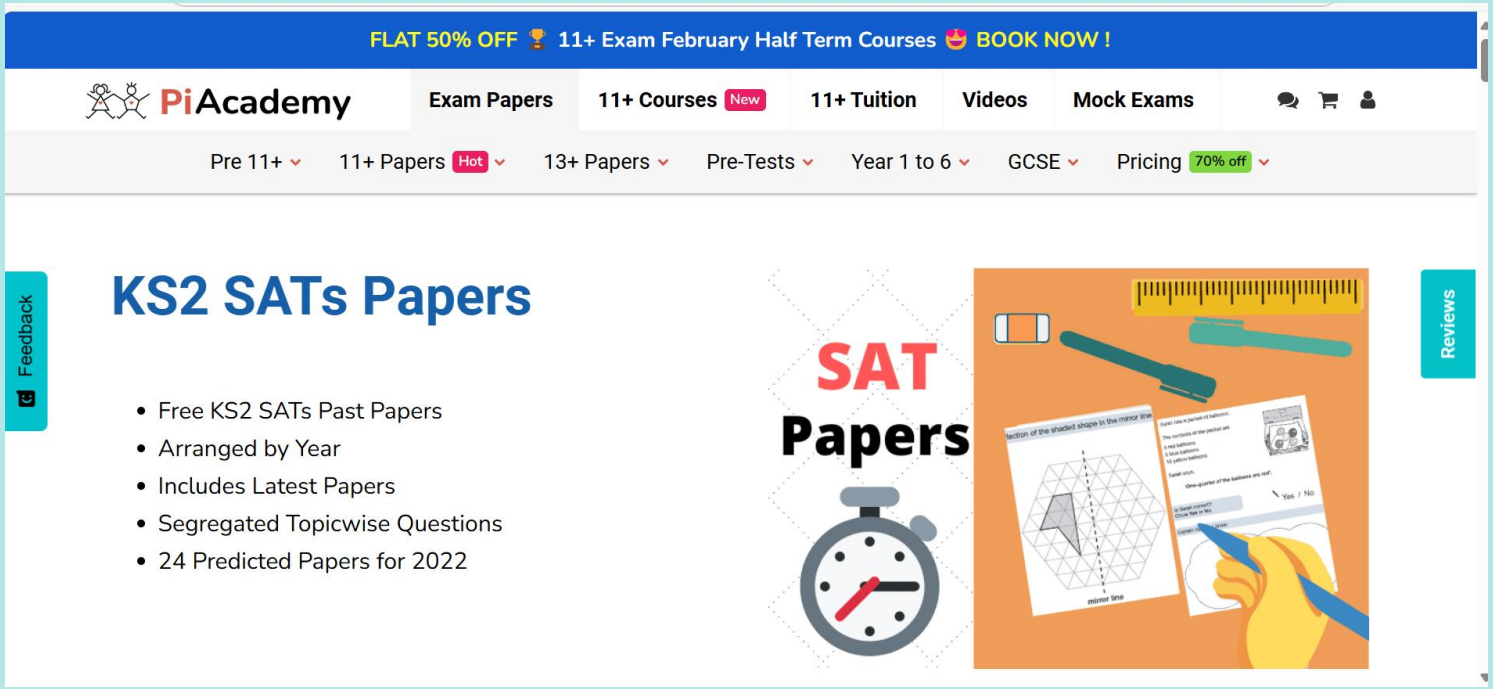
Online Revision Support

[7+, 11+, 13+, SATs, GCSE Exam Papers, Top Tutors, PiAcademy]



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