



Key Stage 1 National Curriculum Assessments

A School Presentation to Parents

Information and Guidance on the Expectations for 2016/17

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Key Stage 1 National Curriculum Assessments

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- In 2014, a new national curriculum framework was introduced by the Government
- In the summer of 2016, KS1 (Year 2) and KS2 SATs (Year 6) reflected the new curriculum for the first time.
- This will be the second year that the new curriculum is covered within SAT assessments.

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Assessment and Reporting

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- In recent years, 'old' national curriculum levels (e.g. Levels 1, 2, 3) have been abolished as set out in the government guidelines. Children are now described as working towards, working at and working at greater depth according to the Year 2 expectations of the new curriculum.
- The new curriculum is more rigorous and sets high expectations, which all schools have had to work hard to meet in the last two years.
- As of 2016, test scores are now 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.
- The scale will have a lower end point somewhere below 100 and an upper end point above 100.
- 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.

Scaled Score Examples

On publication of the test results in July 2017:

- A child awarded a scaled score of 100 is judged to have met the 'national standard' in the area judged by the test.
- A child awarded a scaled score of more than 100 is judged to have exceeded the national standard and demonstrated a higher than expected knowledge of the curriculum for their age.
- A child awarded a scaled score of less than 100 is judged to have not yet met the national standard and performed below expectation for their age.
- Marking guidance for KS1 tests will include conversion tables. Teachers will use these to translate pupil's raw scores into scaled scores to see whether each pupil has met the national standard. Teachers will use the scaled scores to inform their teacher assessment judgements.

The SAT Assessments

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

- Reading
- Maths

All assessment are due to take place in May this year.

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Video

<https://michaelt1979.wordpress.com/2017/01/>

Reading

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The Reading Test consists of two separate papers:

- **Paper 1** - consists of a combined reading prompt and answer booklet. The paper includes a list of useful words and some practice questions for teachers to use to introduce the contexts and question types to pupils. The test takes approximately 30 minutes to complete, but is not strictly timed.
- **Paper 2** - consists of an answer booklet and a separate reading booklet. There are no practice questions on this paper. Teachers can use their discretion to stop the test early if a pupil is struggling. The test takes approximately 40 minutes to complete, but is not strictly timed.
- The texts will cover a range of poetry, fiction and non-fiction.

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Reading: Sample Questions

Questions are designed to assess the comprehension and understanding of a child's reading.

There are a variety of question types:

Multiple Choice

1 When Bella was learning to fly, she...

Tick **one**.

was lazy.

did not try hard.

did not give up.

found it easy.



1 mark

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Reading: Sample Questions

Ranking/Ordering

7 Number the sentences below from 1 to 4 to show the order they happened in the story.

The first one has been done for you.

William sent Bella to get help.

Fishermen came to rescue William.

The boat hit some rocks.

William went to sea on his boat.



1 mark

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Reading: Sample Questions

Matching/ Labelling

Here is some more information about Africa.
Match each sentence to the correct heading in the booklet.
The first one has been done for you.

Creation stories describe how and why the world was made.

Introduction

Africa has deserts, forests and mountain areas.

Clothes

Traditional African clothes are made from local materials.

Music and Dance

Some African people play 'talking drums'.

Story Time

Short-Answer Questions

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What job did Tony Ross want to do before he became a writer and illustrator?



1 mark

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Reading: Sample Questions

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Find and Copy Questions

16 Look at the paragraph beginning *The greedy man began to climb the vine...*

Find and **copy one** word that means the same as *sparkle*.



1 mark

Open-Ended Questions

6 At the end of the story, Bella was happy. Why?



1 mark

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Reading: How you can support your child

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- First and foremost, focus developing an enjoyment and love of reading.
- Read daily- 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!
- Spend some time discussing the book that the children have read and ask the children questions- see sheet for ideas
- Practice reading the common exception words for Year 2
- 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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Mathematics

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

- **Paper 1: Arithmetic** – lasts approximately 20 minutes (but this is not strictly timed). It covers calculation methods for all operations.
- **Paper 2: Reasoning** – lasts for approximately 35 minutes, which includes time for five aural questions. 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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Mathe: Sample Questions

Maths Paper 1: Arithmetic

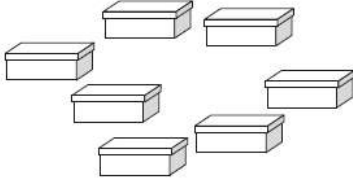
15 $3 \times 3 =$

16 $12 \div 2 =$

Maths: 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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Maths: Sample Questions

Maths Paper 2: Reasoning

27 Sita has **50** raisins.

She gives **23** to Ben.

She gives **15** to Amy.



How many raisins does Sita have left?

Show
your
working

raisins

2 marks

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Maths: How you can help your child

- Play times tables games. Learn 2, 5, 10 times tables multiplication and division 6×2 is? How many 2's in 12?- see sheet
- Learn doubles and halves- see doubles and halves game
- 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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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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