

# End of Key Stage Two Assessments 2024



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# What are end of key stage 2 assessments?

**What you might know as SATs or Standard Attainment Tests, are national curriculum tests that are usually taken by children at the end of key stage two.**

- All children are assessed during the last term of year 6; for 2024, this is in the week beginning 13<sup>th</sup> May.
- The aim of the tests is to establish whether pupils are working at an expected level in English and maths for the end of primary school and the start of secondary school.
- The results of the tests do not tell us how accomplished children are in other areas, such as sport, music or art.
- Pupils sit six different tests in three subject areas: maths, English reading and English grammar, spelling and punctuation.
- English writing and science judgements are made by the pupils' teachers through teacher assessment, based on evidence of independent writing and work gathered over the course of year 6.

## When do they happen?

Every primary school will test their pupils on the same subject at the same time during the week beginning 13<sup>th</sup> May 2024. The schedule of tests for this year looks like this:

Assessment week 2024	Tests
Monday 13th May	<b>English grammar, punctuation and spelling</b> Paper 1: questions Paper 2: spelling
Tuesday 14th May	<b>English reading</b>
Wednesday 15th May	<b>Mathematics</b> Paper 1: arithmetic Paper 2: reasoning
Thursday 16th May	<b>Mathematics</b> Paper 3: reasoning

# What are the children tested on?

English  
grammar  
punctuation  
and spelling

## **Paper 1: questions (45 minutes) 50 marks**

A combined question and answer booklet which assesses pupils' understanding of the grammar, punctuation and spelling elements of the national curriculum English programmes of study for key stage two.

## **Paper 2: spelling (15 minutes but not strictly timed) 20 marks**

The paper that pupils receive has 20 sentences, each with a missing word. The teacher reads the sentences one at a time and pupils write in the missing word on their paper.

English  
Reading

## **(1 hour) 50 marks**

Pupils will have a reading booklet with three different texts to read and a corresponding question and answer booklet. The texts are presented in increasing levels of difficulty and pupils' comprehension skills will be assessed against the comprehension elements of the English programme of study for key stage two.

# 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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# What are the children tested on?

## Mathematics

### **Paper 1: arithmetic (30 minutes) 40 marks**

Pupils will have a booklet of arithmetic questions based on the national curriculum maths key stage two programmes of study.

### **Papers 2 and 3: reasoning (40 minutes each) 35 marks each**

Both papers will ask children to reason and solve problems, again based on the national curriculum maths programmes of study.

# 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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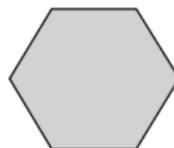
# Sample Questions

## Maths Paper 2 / Paper 3 : Reasoning

17

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

regular hexagon



square

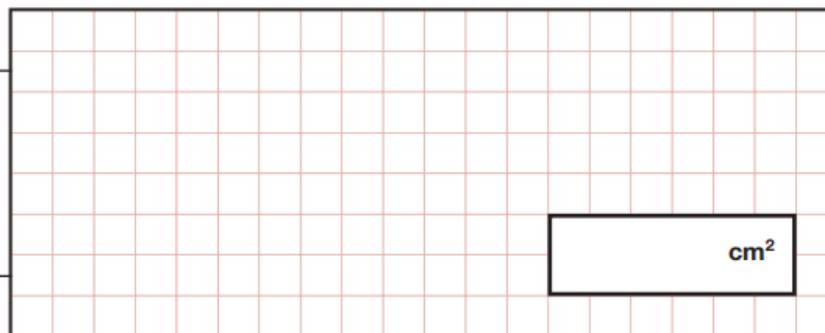


Not actual size

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

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

Show  
your  
method



2 marks

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# Sample Questions

## Maths Paper 2 / Paper 3 : Reasoning

18

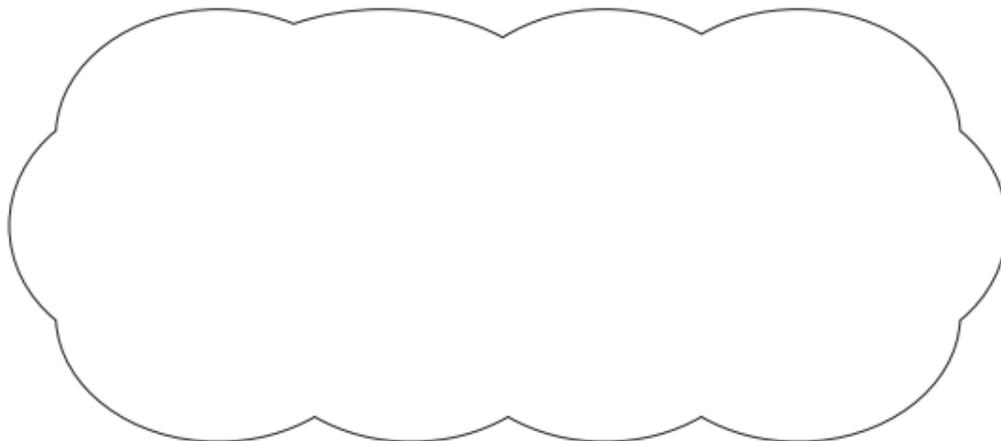
Circle the **prime** number.

95

89

87

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



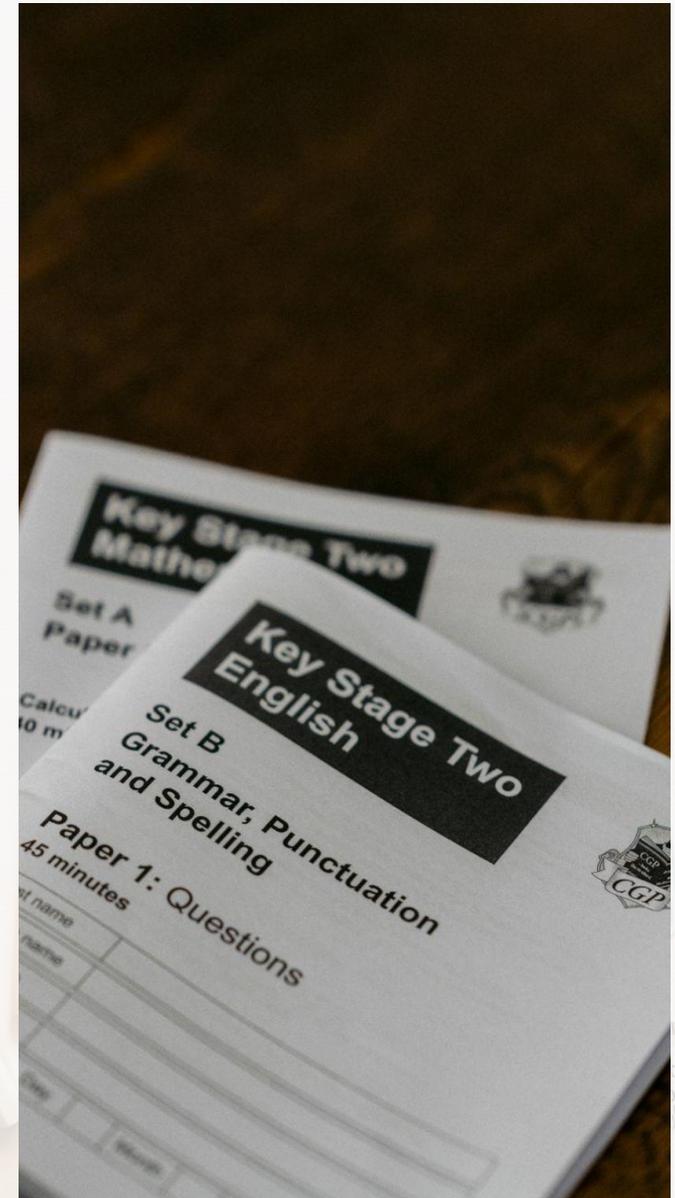
1 mark

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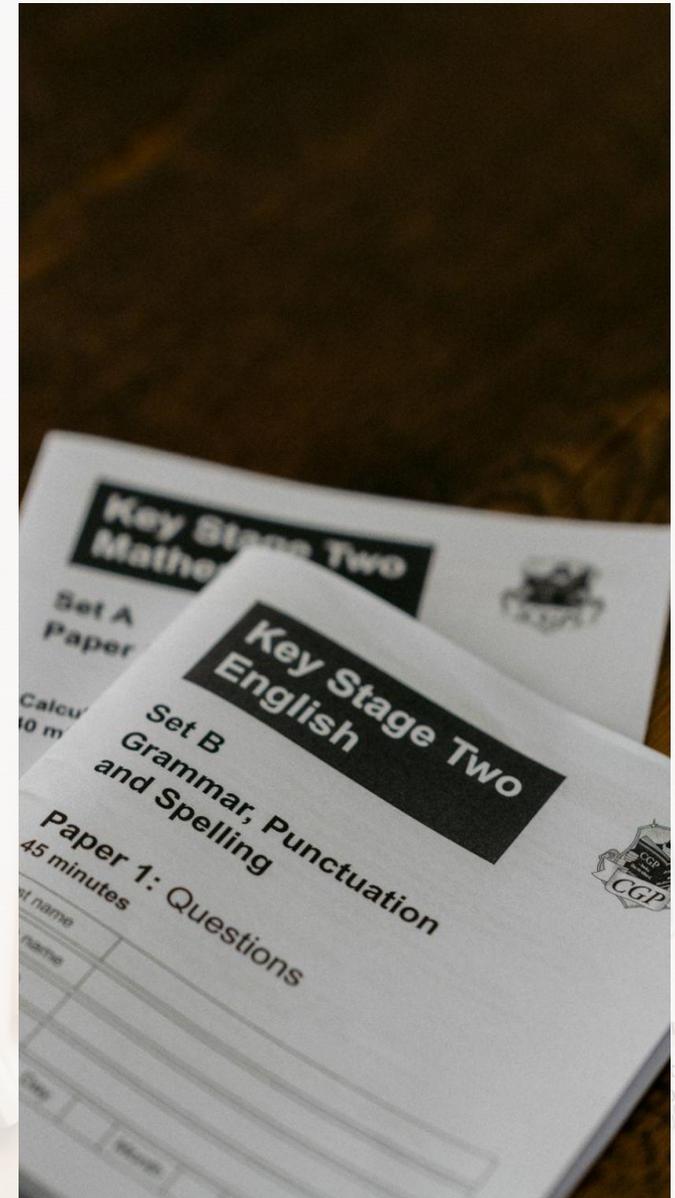
## How are the tests administered?

- Class will be split into 2 groups to ensure a maximum of 15 pupils in the room at a time.
- 1 group will remain in class, while the second group will write in Aspen with Mrs Chapman.
- Any pupils who may require extra time or breaks may need to write independently in Rainbow Room with another staff member.



# The Week Of

- During the week of the tests we will offer a breakfast at school, meaning students can arrive at school at 8:30, eat something healthy and do some revision prior to the start of the school day.



# What happens with the results?

- For 2024, school results in the end of key stage assessments will be published on the [Key Stage 2 Performance Measures Website](#) for the first time since 2019.
- School results will be shared with the school, their local authority or academy trust and Ofsted to support school improvement.
- Scans of marked pupil test papers and test results are published online and can be accessed by the school.
- Each child will receive a scaled score for their performance on the tests. This is a score between 80 and 120, where a score of 100 is considered to be average or working at the expected level of attainment at the end of primary school.
- **We will share pupils' results in their end of year written report, which is sent home to parents in July.**

# 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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# 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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Any questions?  
Thank you for coming!

