

# **Year 2 SATs 2023 Parent Information Session**

**Monday 30th January 2023**

**KS1 Phase Leader**

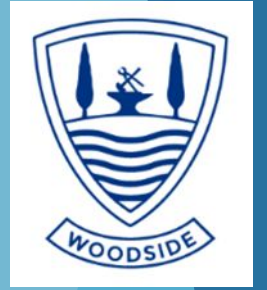
**Phonics and Early Reading Lead**

**Kimberly Mapp-Nwosu**

## What are the SATs?

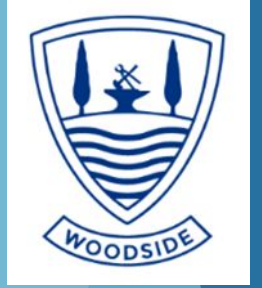
- SATs are the Standardised Assessment Tests that are given to children at the end of Key Stage 1
- The SATs will take place throughout the month of May 2023
- The SATs papers consist of:
  - Grammar, punctuation and spelling (paper 1: GPS)
  - Reading(paper1:)
  - Reading (paper2:)
  - Maths (paper 1: Arithmetic)
  - Maths (paper 2: Reasoning)
  -
- Writing is assessed using evidence collected throughout Year 2
- There is no Year 2 SATs writing test.

*The key stage 1 tests will be taken on set dates unless your child is absent, in which case they may be able to take them up to 5 school days afterwards. (Sariat please check this)*



## When and how the SATs are completed

- The tests take place during normal school hours, under exam conditions.
- Children are not allowed to talk to each other from the moment the assessments are handed out until they are collected at the end of the test.
- After the tests are completed, the papers are collected and moderated.



# Reading

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.

# Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

The test consists of **two** separate papers:

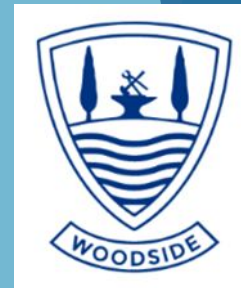
- Paper 1: Spelling - pupils to spell 20 missing words within a test booklet. The test is expected to take approximately 15 minutes to complete, but is not strictly timed.

Paper 2: Grammar, Punctuation and Vocabulary - a combined question and answer booklet focusing on pupils' knowledge of grammar, punctuation and vocabulary. Pupils will have approximately 20 minutes **to** complete the questions in the test paper, but it **is** not strictly timed.

# 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 oral 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.



## Specific arrangements for SATs

Children with additional needs (who have similar support as part of day-to-day learning in school) may be allotted specific arrangements, including:

- Additional (extra) time;
- Tests being opened early to be modified;
- An adult to scribe (write) for them;
- An adult to read for them (including a translator);
- The use of prompts or rest breaks;
- Arrangements for children who are ill or injured at the time of the tests.

*Pupils with an EHCP are automatically allowed up to 25% additional time (except for the spelling paper, which is not strictly timed). Pupils who use the modified large print or braille versions of the tests are automatically allowed up to 100% additional time.*

# Supporting your child

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 which book(s) they are reading (the character, the plot, their opinion), predictions, setting, etc....
- Make sure your child has a good sleep and healthy breakfast every day!



# How to help your child with reading

Listening to your child read can take many forms:

- First and foremost, focus on 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**.  
  
Visit the **local** library - it's **free!**

# 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 **or poems**.

-Write together - be a good role model for writing.

-Encourage use of a dictionary to check spelling.

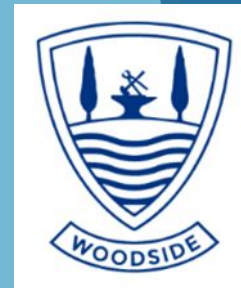
-Allow your child to use a computer for word processing, which will allow **for** editing and correcting of errors without lots of crossing out.

-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!

# 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, 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.
- .Access Numbots



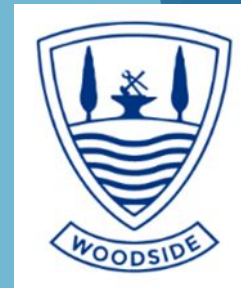
## What to do if you are worried about your child

SATs often induce a certain degree of worry or anxiety but there is, of course, a tipping point.

SATs anxiety should not:

- Affect a child's appetite
- Affect a child's sleep
- Affect a child's personality
- Induce panic, tears or disengagement from lessons or hobbies
- Be a reason not to attend school.

If any of the above are evident, SATs may be causing an excessive degree of anxiety and may benefit from some additional support. This isn't about removing the reality of SATs but rather equipping your child with the ability to better cope with the situation.



## What to do if you are worried about your child

### Talk to the school

Sometimes concerns present at home and not at school. If you notice a change in your child, talk to the school so that everyone concerned can offer the support needed.

### Talk to your child

Talk to your child about what aspect of SATs concerns them the most. If you can help them pinpoint what is bothering them the most, you can take specific steps to help reassure them.

### Encourage your child to talk to their teacher

SATs are obviously linked to school. Don't be surprised if your child would prefer seek reassurance from teachers over family members.

### Try not to project your own anxieties or views about the SATs

Children can be very intuitive. If they see that you are anxious, this could add to their own anxieties. Similarly, if you don't believe in SATs, your child may reflect this view.

Thank you for your support as always!

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