

**Changes to the 2016 SATs test
&
How to support your child at home**



'To inspire and educate for life'



Changes to the 2016 SATs

In the summer term of 2016, children in Year 2 and Year 6 will be the first to take the new SATs papers. These tests in English and maths will reflect the new national curriculum, and are intended to be more rigorous. There will also be a completely new marking scheme to replace the existing national curriculum levels.

- At the end of Year 6, children will sit tests in:
- **Reading**
- **Maths**
- **Spelling, punctuation and grammar**

These tests will be both set and marked externally, and the results will be used to measure the school's performance (for example, through reporting to Ofsted and published league tables). Your child's marks will be used in conjunction with teacher assessment to give a broader picture of their attainment.



Changes to Ks2 Reading

The reading test will be a single paper with questions based on three passages of text. Your child will have one hour, including reading time, to complete the test.

There will be a selection of question types, including:

- **Ranking/ordering**, e.g. 'Number the events below to show the order in which they happen in the story'
- **Labelling**, e.g. 'Label the text to show the title of the story'
- **Find and copy**, e.g. 'Find and copy one word that suggests what the weather is like in the story'
- **Short constructed response**, e.g. 'What does the bear eat?'
- **Open-ended response**, e.g. 'Look at the sentence that begins Once upon a time. How does the writer increase the tension throughout this paragraph? Explain fully, referring to the text in your answer.'

Sample Ks2 Reading texts

Space Tourism

In 1969, a man walked on the Moon for the first time. After this, many people thought that space travel would be available by the year 2000 and that we would all be space tourists. However, here we are in 2015 and space tourism is still an impossible dream for most of us. It is a reality for only a very few, very rich, people.

How would you get to your space hotel?

In the future there may be hotels in space for all the tourists. It wouldn't take long for the space shuttle to get out of the Earth's atmosphere. Then, without Earth's gravity, you would become weightless. Arrival at the hotel would be like an aeroplane parking at an airport, but you would leave the cabin floating along the access tube, holding on to a cable.

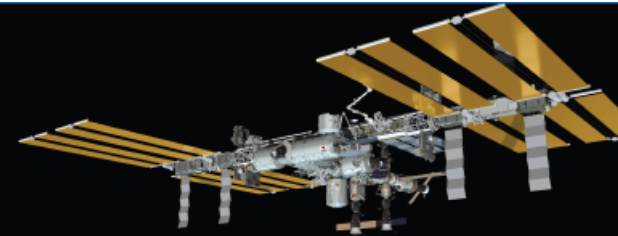
Fact: The Russian Space Agency offers flights on board a spacecraft to the International Space Station (ISS), where people can stay. The ISS was built in 1998 and is so big that it can be seen from Earth. Tickets to the ISS are very limited.

What would a space holiday be like?

Once in the hotel, you could admire the unique views of Earth and space and enjoy the endless entertainment of being weightless – and there would always be the possibility of a space-walk.

Fact: The first tourist in space was Dennis Tito in 2001. His trip cost him around £14 million.

4



Who has already had a holiday in space?

In 2006, Anousheh Ansari became the first female space tourist when she made the trip from Russia to the International Space Station (ISS). Anousheh stayed on the ISS for eight days and kept a blog (an online diary). Parts of her blog are shown here.

Anousheh's Space Blog

September 25th

Everyone wants to know: how do you take a shower in space? How do you brush your teeth? Well my friends, I must admit keeping clean in space is not easy! There is no shower with running water. Water does not 'flow' here, it 'floats' – which makes it a challenging act to clean yourself. There are wet towels, wet wipes and dry towels that are used. Now brushing your teeth in space is another joy. You cannot rinse your mouth and spit after brushing, so you end up rinsing and swallowing. Astronauts call it the 'fresh mint effect'.

September 27th

Being weightless has some wonderful advantages. You can lift a really heavy object with one hand and move it around with one finger. You can fly and float around instead of walking. You can do somersaults at any age. Everything is effortless. If you want to move forward, you slightly touch a wall with one finger and you start moving in the opposite direction. If you have left your book at the other side of the module, no problem – you ask someone close to it to send it to you. That means they pick it up and very gently push it towards you, and here it is – your book flying to you all the way from the other side.



5

Sample KS2 Reading texts

Giants

How would you like it –
Supposing that you were a snail,
And your eyes grew out on threads,
Gentle, and small, and frail –
If an enormous creature,
Reaching almost up to the distant skies,
Leaned down, and with his great finger touched
Your eyes
Just for the fun
Of seeing you snatch them suddenly in
And cower, quivering back
Into your pitiful shell, so brittle and thin?
Would you think it was fun then?
Would you think it was fun?

And how would you like it,
Supposing you were a frog,
An emerald scrap with a pale, trembling throat
In a cool and shadowed bog,
If a tremendous monster,
Tall, tall, so that his head seemed lost in the mist,
Leaned over, and clutched you up in his great fist
Just for the joy
Of watching you jump, scramble, tumble, fall,
In graceless, shivering dread,
Back into the trampled reeds that were grown so tall?
Would you think it a joy then?
Would you think it a joy?

Lydia Pender

Sample KS2 Reading texts

This is an extract from *The Lost World* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, written in 1912. Professor Challenger has claimed that he discovered dinosaurs in a distant part of South America. He is now on an expedition to prove his story with another scientist, Professor Summerlee. Also on the expedition are Lord John, an explorer, and Malone, a journalist. In this extract, narrated by Malone, the men are about to set off into the remote area where Professor Challenger believes they will find dinosaurs...

The Lost World

We slowly and cautiously set forth into the unknown. After a few hundred yards of thick forest, we entered a region where the stream widened out and formed a considerable bog. High reeds grew thickly before us, with tree-ferns scattered amongst them, all of them swaying in a brisk wind. Suddenly Lord John, who was walking first, halted.

"Look at this!" said he. "This must be the trail of the father of all birds!"

An enormous three-toed track was imprinted in the soft mud before us.

"I'll stake my good name," said Lord John, "that the track is a fresh one. See, here is the mark of a little one too!"

"But what of this?" cried Professor Summerlee, triumphantly, pointing to what looked like the huge print of a five-fingered human hand appearing among the three-toed marks. "Not a bird."

"A beast?"

"No; a reptile – a dinosaur! Nothing else could have left such a track."

Summerlee's words died away into a whisper, and we all stood in motionless amazement. Following the tracks, we passed through a screen of brushwood and trees. Beyond was an open glade, and in this were five of the most extraordinary creatures that I have ever seen. Crouching down among the bushes, we observed them at our leisure.

There were, as I say, five of them, two adults and three young ones. In size they were enormous. Even the babies were as big as elephants, while the two large ones were far beyond all creatures I have ever seen. They had slate-coloured skin, which was scaled like a lizard's and shimmered where the sun shone upon it. All five were sitting up, balancing themselves upon their broad, powerful tails and their huge three-toed hind feet, while with their small five-fingered front feet they pulled down the branches upon which they browsed. I can only bring their appearance home to you by saying that they looked like gigantic kangaroos with skins like black crocodiles.

I do not know how long we stayed gazing at this marvellous spectacle. From time to time the little ones played round their parents in unwieldy gambols, bounding into the air and falling with dull thuds upon the earth. The strength of the parents seemed to be limitless, for one of them, having some difficulty in reaching a bunch of foliage, put his forelegs round the trunk of the tree and tore it down as if it had been a sapling. Then it slowly lurched off through the wood, followed by its mate and its three enormous infants. We saw the glistening grey gleam of their skins between the tree-trunks, and their heads high above the brushwood. Then they vanished from our sight.



I looked at my comrades. The two professors were in silent ecstasy.

"What will they say in England of this?" Professor Summerlee cried at last.

"They will say that you are a liar," said Professor Challenger, "exactly as you and others said of me."

"In the face of photographs?"

"Faked, Summerlee! Clumsily faked!"

"Who's to blame them? For this will seem a dream to ourselves in a month or two," said Lord John. "What were they?"

"Iguanodons," said Summerlee. "England was once alive with them when there was plenty of good lush green-stuff to keep them going."

"I don't know what anyone else thinks, but this place makes me feel very uneasy..." said Lord John.

I had the same feeling of mystery and danger around us. In the gloom of the trees there seemed a constant menace and as we looked up into their shady foliage, vague terrors crept into one's heart. The iguanodons we had seen were lumbering, inoffensive brutes which were unlikely to hurt anyone, but what other creatures might there not be – ready to pounce upon us from their lair among the rocks or brushwood?

Sample KS2 Reading questions

Questions 1–15 are about *Space Tourism* (pages 4–6).

Look at the introduction.

Why is space tourism *impossible* for most people?

1 mark

How would you get from the spacecraft to the space hotel?

1 mark

Look at page 4.

According to the text, what could you do on your space holiday?

Give **two** examples:

1. _____
2. _____

2 marks

How much did the first space tourist pay to go into space?

1 mark

Look at Anousheh's blog entry for September 27th.

Explain how Anousheh felt about being in space that day.

2 marks

Match the events below to the year in which they happened.

Anousheh Ansari went to space.	1969
The first man stepped on the Moon.	1998
Dennis Tito went to space.	2001
The International Space Station was built.	2006

1 mark

Sample Ks2 Reading questions

Questions 25–36 are about *The Lost World* (pages 8–9).

25 Circle the correct option to complete each sentence below.

(a) The story is told from the perspective of...

Professor
Summerlee.

Lord John.

Malone.

Professor
Challenger.

 1 mark

(b) At the start of the extract the men entered the forest...

carefully.

quickly.

fearfully.

noisily.

 1 mark

(c) There, they came to a patch where the stream was...

smaller.

bigger.

faster.

slower.

 1 mark

(d) The ferns here were spaced...

regularly.

randomly.

carefully.

equally.

 1 mark

26 How far into the forest did the stream become a *considerable bog*?

 1 mark

29 The iguanodons are described as *inoffensive brutes*...

Look at the paragraph beginning: *I do not know how long...* (page 8).

Explain how the descriptions of the iguanodons in this paragraph support the idea that they were both *inoffensive* and *brutes*.

Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

 3 marks

How to support your child with Reading

- Read with your child: get your child to read aloud to you, and then ask them questions such as the examples given above.
- Read aloud to your child whilst your child follows the text: listening is an important part of reading; it will help your child learn the importance of punctuation and reading with expression.



Changes to KS2 grammar, punctuation and spelling test

The grammar, punctuation and spelling test will consist of two parts: a grammar and punctuation paper requiring short answers, lasting 45 minutes, and an aural spelling test of 20 words, lasting around 15 minutes.

The grammar and punctuation test will include two sub-types of questions:

- Selected response, e.g. 'Identify the adjectives in the sentence below'
- Constructed response, e.g. 'Correct/complete/rewrite the sentence below,' or, 'The sentence below has an apostrophe missing. Explain why it needs an apostrophe.'

Sample KS2 Grammar questions

Draw a line to match each **prefix** to the correct word so that it makes a new word.

Prefix

re

de

mis

im

il

Word

mature

understood

legible

frost

do

Sample KS2 Grammar questions

Which sentence has been punctuated correctly?

Tick one.

Immediately after, dinner we did the washing up.

Immediately after dinner we did, the washing up.

Immediately after dinner, we did the washing up.

Immediately, after dinner we did the washing up.

Sample KS2 Grammar questions

Which sentence below is written in the **past tense**?

Tick **one**.

That is the oldest house in our village.

The original part of the house dates from 1760.

The roof was replaced in 1970.

The owners plan to open the house to the public.

1 mark

Sample KS2 Grammar questions

Write the **contracted form** of the underlined words in the box.

That decision does not seem fair.



1 mark

Sample KS2 Grammar questions

Circle all the **pronouns** in the sentence below.

They bought new jumpers for themselves and a warm scarf
for Dad.

_____ **1 mark**

Complete the sentence with an **adjective** formed from the verb create.

The artist was very _____ and produced many
original works.

_____ **1 mark**

Sample KS2 Grammar questions

Tick one box in each row to show how the **modal verb** affects the **meaning** of the sentence.

Sentence	Modal verb indicates certainty	Modal verb indicates possibility
It will be very cold tomorrow.		
John might have missed the train.		
Ann can speak six languages.		
You could finish your work by the end of the lesson.		

What is the name of the **punctuation mark** used between the two main clauses below?

My sister loves team sports; my brother, on the other hand, prefers individual sports – such as athletics.

Sample KS2 Grammar questions

Explain how the use of **commas** changes the meaning in the two sentences.

Mangoes, which are grown in hot countries, taste delicious.

Mangoes which are grown in hot countries taste delicious.

1 mark



How to support your child with Grammar, spelling and punctuation

- Help your child learn the spellings that are sent home
- When reading to and/or with your child discuss they use of inverted commas to mark speech, the use of parenthesis (brackets) to add additional information, the use of capital letters etc.
- Revision books. Unfortunately, the grammar paper relies on a child knowing the terminology e.g. subordinate clause, main clause, adjective, article, passive, active – and many more. We use these is daily teaching practice however, for additional support at home, there is a wealth of revision guides that could help your child become familiar and fluent with the terms they will come across.

Changes to KS2 maths

Children will sit three papers in maths:

- Paper 1: arithmetic, 30 minutes
- Papers 2 and 3: reasoning, 40 minutes per paper
- Paper 1 will consist of fixed response questions, where children have to give the correct answer to calculations, including long multiplication and division. Papers 2 and 3 will involve a number of question types, including:
 - Multiple choice
 - True or false
 - Constrained questions, e.g. giving the answer to a calculation, drawing a shape or completing a table or chart
 - Less constrained questions, where children will have to explain their approach for solving a problem



Sample KS2 maths arithmetic questions

$$6.1 + 0.3 =$$

$$5 \times 4 \times 7 =$$

$$4^2 =$$

$$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{4}{9} =$$

$$1,440 \div 12 =$$

$$630 \div 9 =$$

$$1,034 + 586 =$$

$$20\% \text{ of } 1,500 =$$

$$2.5 + 0.05 =$$

$$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5} =$$

$$24 \times 3 =$$

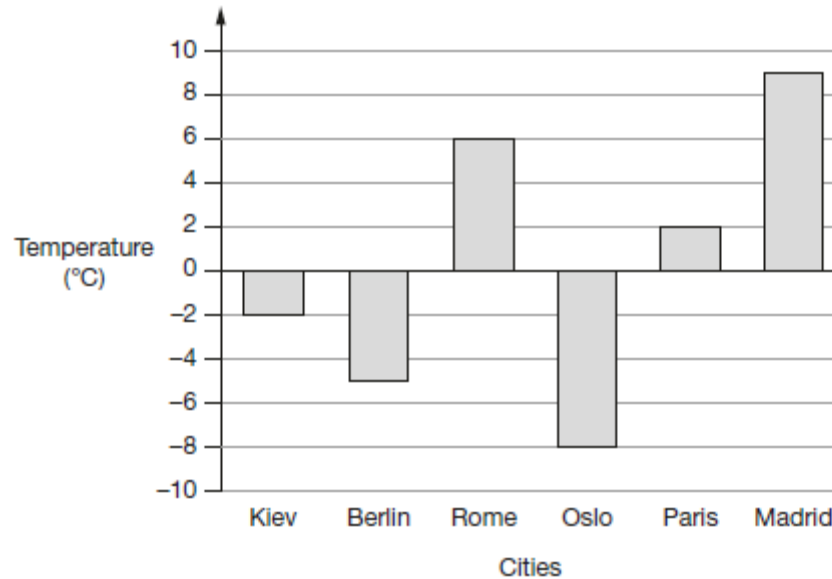
$$100 \times 100 =$$

$$48 \div 6 =$$

$$1.28 \times 100 =$$

Sample KS2 maths reasoning questions

This graph shows the temperature in six cities on one day in January.



Which city was 4 degrees **warmer** than Kiev?

1 mark

Sample KS2 maths reasoning questions

Write the two missing digits to make this long multiplication correct.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4 \square \\
 \times \square 6 \\
 \hline
 2 4 6 \\
 8 2 0 \\
 \hline
 1 0 6 6
 \end{array}$$

3 marks

Sample Ks2 maths reasoning questions

Here is a number written in Roman numerals.

CXV

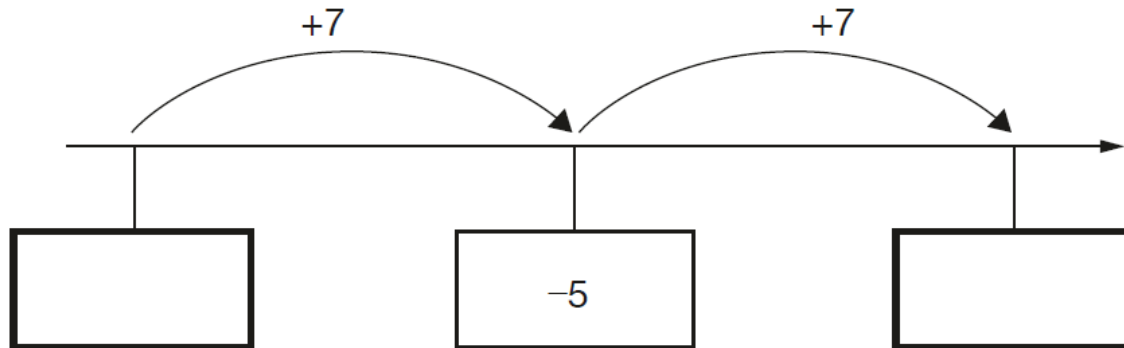
Write the number in figures.

1 mark

Sample Ks2 maths reasoning questions

Here is part of a number line.

Write the missing numbers in the boxes.



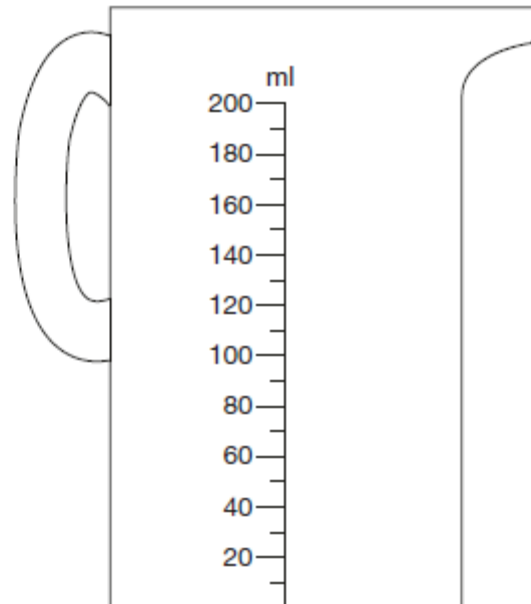
2 marks

Sample Ks2 maths reasoning questions

5

Chen pours 165 millilitres of milk into a measuring jug.

Draw an arrow on the jug to show the level of the milk.



1 mark

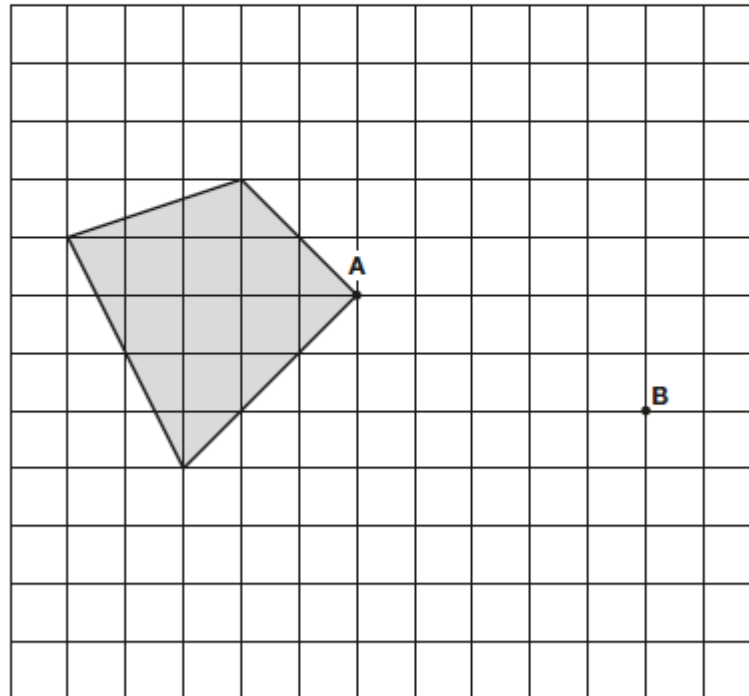
Sample Ks2 maths reasoning questions

Here is a shaded shape on a grid.

The shape is translated so that point **A** moves to point **B**.

Draw the shape in its new position.

Use a ruler.



How to support your child with maths

- Knowing their timetables – if you know your timetable children can use them accurately and quickly for multiplication, division. There are many apps to download from the Apple and Google play store to support their learning of these facts.
- Formal method for the four operations practice: it is important child can complete methods accurately. (Methods for year 6 child: column addition, column subtraction, short multiplication, long multiplication, short division, long division including expressing remainders as fractions, decimals and remainder form)
- Arithmetic speed practice



Changes to Ks2 science

Not all children in Year 6 will take science SATs. However, a number of schools will be required to take part in science sampling: a test administered to a selected sample of children thought to be representative of the population as a whole. (Monday 6 to Friday 17 June is the science sampling test period in which your child might sit the tests.) For those who are selected, there will be three papers:

- Biology: 25 minutes, 22 marks
- Chemistry: 25 minutes, 22 marks
- Physics: 25 minutes, 22 marks

It sounds very intimidating, but these are 'questions in a physics/chemistry/biology context', for example:

- Biology: 'Describe the differences in the life cycle of an amphibian and a mammal'
- Chemistry: 'Group a list of materials according to whether they are solid, liquid or gas'
- Physics: 'Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, based on where the poles are facing'

Our Top Tips

- **Tip 1:** Remember your child's education is a partnership. Meet with their teachers as they will know your child? Strengths and weaknesses, and ask them how you can help (parents evening is a great opportunity for this).
- **Tip 2:** Support your child with homework tasks and daily reading. Try drawing or acting out answers of difficult concepts.
- **Tip 3:** Encourage your child to work to speed. Try timed recall of timetables in the car/journey to school. Set min challenges for example – 'can you find the word on the page that means 'dangerous' you have 1 minute - go!' 'What is 10% of 150? You have 10 seconds - go!'
- **Tip 4:** Make sure your child is aware that getting stuck is not a problem. Move on and give them another challenge and come back to the hard ones at the end and/or go through it together.
- **Tip 5:** Encourage your child to believe in themselves, 'you can do it!'
- **Tip 6:** Remind your child that the tests are important, but that they are not the only way they are to be measured. We don't want child panicking or worried, we want them to be prepared.
- **Tip 7:** Approach a subject from lots of different angles. Software, games, activities, books, flash cards and practical applications all help? make the revision time at home as fun and interactive as possible.
- **Tip 8:** It is easier said than done, BUT do not put your child under too much pressure. Have fun – they will find things easier to remember if they recall the good times they had learning.