



Key Stage 1 National Curriculum Assessments

Information and Guidance on the Expectations for 2016/17



**What are Key Stage 1 assessments?
What do the assessments look like?
Helping your child at home
An opportunity to look at the tests
A chance to talk with your child's teacher**

Information and Guidance on the Expectations for 2016/17

Key Stage 1 National Curriculum Assessments

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- In 2014, a new national curriculum framework was introduced by the Government for Years 1, 3, 4 and 5. However, Years 2 and 6 (due to statutory testing) continued to study the previous curriculum for one further year.
- However, in 2015/2016, children in Year 2 and Year 6 were also expected to study the new national curriculum.
- 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'. These will be reported to you in the final report. The schools also reports these scores nationally.

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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.

The SAT Assessments

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

- Reading
- Maths

Your child's school may also decide to administer the optional English: Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling SAT assessment in order to inform their teacher-assessed level in Writing.

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

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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

4

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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Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

This year, the Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar test will be optional for all Year 2 classes. Your child's school may still administer the assessment in order to inform their teacher-assessed writing judgements.

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.

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Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling: Sample Questions

Grammar, Punctuation and Vocabulary Paper

7 Why do the underlined words start with a **capital letter**?

On Saturday morning, Sarah and her family went on holiday to Scotland.



1 mark

8 Circle the **two** nouns in the sentence below.

You have left your pencil on the bench over there.



1 mark

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Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling: Sample Questions

Grammar, Punctuation and Vocabulary Paper

- 19** Tick to show whether each sentence is written in the **past tense** or the **present tense**.

Sentence	Past tense	Present tense
Aziz gave out the paint pots.		
Aziz spills water on the table.		
Aziz needed some glue.		



1 mark

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Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling: Sample Questions

Spelling Paper

1. I need to _____ my holiday suitcase.
2. The _____ is dark at night.
3. The snail hid inside its _____.
4. My friend has a new _____ sister.



Within the assessment, the spelling words are read out to the children to fill into the gaps within the sentences. In this example, the missing spelling words are: **pack**, **sky**, **shell** and **baby**.

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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

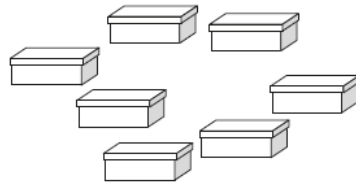
15 $3 \times 3 =$

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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Teacher assessment

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Working at the expected standard

The pupil can:

- read accurately most words of two or more syllables
- read most words containing common suffixes*
- read most common exception words*.

In age-appropriate books, the pupil can:

- read words accurately and fluently without overt sounding and blending, e.g. at over 90 words per minute
- sound out most unfamiliar words accurately, without undue hesitation.

In a familiar book that they can already read accurately and fluently, the pupil can:

- check it makes sense to them
- answer questions and make some inferences on the basis of what is being said and done.

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Teacher assessment

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Working at the expected standard

The pupil can write a narrative about their own and others' experiences (real and fictional), after discussion with the teacher:

- demarcating most sentences with capital letters and full stops and with some use of question marks and exclamation marks
- using sentences with different forms in their writing (statements, questions, exclamations and commands)
- using some expanded noun phrases to describe and specify
- using present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently
- using co-ordination (or / and / but) and some subordination (when / if / that / because)
- segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly
- spelling many common exception words*
- spelling some words with contracted forms*
- adding suffixes to spell some words correctly in their writing
e.g. *-ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly**
- using the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters in some of their writing
- writing capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters
- using spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.

ter
nu

xt
ge

Working at the expected standard

- The pupil can partition two-digit numbers into different combinations of tens and ones. This may include using apparatus (e.g. 23 is the same as 2 tens and 3 ones which is the same as 1 ten and 13 ones).
- The pupil can add 2 two-digit numbers within 100 (e.g. $48 + 35$) and can demonstrate their method using concrete apparatus or pictorial representations.
- The pupil can use estimation to check that their answers to a calculation are reasonable (e.g. knowing that $48 + 35$ will be less than 100).
- The pupil can subtract mentally a two-digit number from another two-digit number when there is no regrouping required (e.g. $74 - 33$).
- The pupil can recognise the inverse relationships between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and work out missing number problems (e.g. $\Delta - 14 = 28$).
- The pupil can recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables to solve simple problems, demonstrating an understanding of commutativity as necessary (e.g. knowing they can make 7 groups of 5 from 35 blocks and writing $35 \div 5 = 7$; sharing 40 cherries between 10 people and writing $40 \div 10 = 4$; stating the total value of six 5p coins).
- The pupil can identify $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$ and knows that all parts must be equal parts of the whole.

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- The pupil can use different coins to make the same amount (e.g. pupil uses coins to make 50p in different ways; pupil can work out how many £2 coins are needed to exchange for a £20 note).
- The pupil can read scales in divisions of ones, twos, fives and tens in a practical situation where all numbers on the scale are given (e.g. pupil reads the temperature on a thermometer or measures capacities using a measuring jug).
- The pupil can read the time on the clock to the nearest 15 minutes.
- The pupil can describe properties of 2-D and 3-D shapes (e.g. the pupil describes a triangle: it has 3 sides, 3 vertices and 1 line of symmetry; the pupil describes a pyramid: it has 8 edges, 5 faces, 4 of which are triangles and one is a square).

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How to Help 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.
- Look back at your child's reports. What are the areas they need extra help with? Book an appointment for your child's teacher if you would like further clarification
- 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!

How to Help Your Child with Reading

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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 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!

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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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How to Help Your Child with Maths

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- Play times tables games: focus on 2s, 10s, 5s and 3s. The Table Trainer section of Number Gym is a good place to start.
- Play mental maths games including counting in different amounts, forwards and backwards. Use the Bond Builder section on Number Gym
- Encourage opportunities for telling the time.
- Encourage opportunities for counting coins and money e.g. finding amounts or calculating change when shopping.
- 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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St John's Green Primary
School

Learn to Live, Live to Learn

