

Presentation to Parents

Key Stage 1 National Curriculum Assessments



Information and Guidance on the Expectations

Objectives

Assessment and
Reporting

The SAT Assessments

English

Maths

Science

How to Help Your Child

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Assessment and Reporting

- Children are described as *working towards, working at, and working at a greater depth* within the Year 2 expectations of the national curriculum.
- The majority of pupils are expected to reach the national standard for their year group.

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.

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

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

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

Reading: Sample Questions

click to
see all
text

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

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 verbal 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.

Maths: Sample Questions

Maths Paper 1: Arithmetic

15

$3 \times 3 = \boxed{}$



16

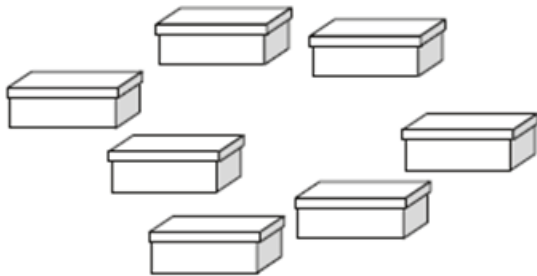
$12 \div 2 = \boxed{}$



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	

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

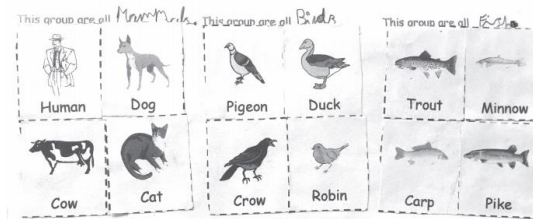
Science

- Science is assessed through on-going every day Teacher Assessment.
- Your child will be judged to be 'working at the expected standard', or 'working below the expected standard'.

Working scientifically:

Can they?

- ask their own questions about what they notice
- use different types of scientific enquiry to gather and record data, using simple equipment where appropriate, to answer questions including:
 - observing changes over time
- noticing similarities, differences and patterns
- grouping and classifying things
 - carrying out simple comparative tests
- finding things out using secondary sources of information
- use appropriate scientific language from the national curriculum to communicate their ideas in a variety of ways, what they do and what they find out.



This is what is similar about them: they all give their babies. They all have ears.

This is what is similar about them: they all have wings. They all have a beak.

This is what is similar about them: they all live in water.



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How to Help Your Child

- 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 home learning 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.

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 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!*
- Always ask HOW do you know?*
- 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 at pictures from stories without the words... ask your child to explain what the picture shows.*
- Create a before and after table... what do you think will happen (before reading) and compare to what actually happened (after reading).*
- 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.*

How to Help Your Child with Writing

- Practise and learn the common spelling lists – make it fun, create silly sentences with the words in and play games with the spellings.
- 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 and handwriting.
- 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!

age related
expectation

My favorite book from Julia Donaldson is The Gruffalo's child because the description is very good. Also the characters are good because there are two good Gruffalo's and one small mouse. My favourite part is when the child tiptoes out in the cold forest and was brave.

The Gruffalo has shiny, sharp, white claws and has purple spikes. It has eyes like fire, has sharp teeth and has a green, gross sprout on his nose. The mouse is so strong and it has a scaly tail. His eyes are like pools of fire and also his whiskers are stronger than wire.

The story is about when the adult Gruffalo told his child that no Gruffalo should ever set foot in the deep dark wood. But one cold night the child tiptoes out in the snow.

age related
expectation

Endangered lions

Lions have lots of problems.

Appearance

Lions have big furry manes but male lions have even bigger furry manes. They have lots of fur all around them and they have black hair underneath their tummies.

All lions have long swishy tails and they have black hair at the end of their tail.



Habitat

Lions live in Africa and in Africa they live in lots of grasslands. The grasslands are very hot because it is near the Equator and it is in Africa.

He is happy because no one is killing him.

Why is it Endangered

Lions are in Endangered because ~~because~~ people ~~are~~ keep on killing their habitats and killing them.

Diet

Lions eat other animals so that means they are carnivores. Lions favorite food is medium sized animals.

How we can help them
we can help them

Greater Depth for Key Stage One

really cold. Finally she arrived up to the top of the massive beanstalk.

Slowly, Poppy lifted her head and then she saw a humungous castle. Poppy was so amazed she couldn't say anything. When she could speak she crawled to the castle and knocked quickly but nobody answered.

Creep... creep... creep. Trembling, Poppy heard a booming voice. "FEE FI FO FUM!" roared the voice. "I SMELL THE BLOOD OF AN ENGLISH MAN!" As fast as Poppy's legs could take her, she ran to an oven to hide and she was safe. Luckily the person went to sleep. Slowly Poppy sneaked out of the oven and realized that the person was an enormous giant! Then Poppy saw some golden flowers on the table. Really quickly, Poppy grabbed the golden flowers as fast before you could say jump.

One full P... ..

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.*



KS1 common exception words

By the end of Year Two children are expected to be able to spell these words (and words which have similar spelling patterns) correctly in their writing.

the	no	are	were	was	is	his	has
a	come	ask	friend	school	put	floor	because
do	some	one	once	I	you	go	so
to	by	my	here	there	where	love	push
today	pull	full	house	door	poor	find	mind
of	kind	behind	our	whole	any	child	wild
said	most	both	children	climb	only	old	many
says	clothes	gold	cold	hold	told	every	great
your	break	steak	busy	people	pretty	beautiful	after
they	fast	last	past	father	class	water	again
be	grass	pass	plant	path	bath	hour	move
he	prove	half	improve	money	improve	sugar	Christmas
me	could	would	sure	eye	should	even	
she	we	who	Mr	Mrs	parents	everybody	