

Key Stage 1 Assessment

Mrs Rudman, Mrs Moran and Miss O'Connor

Year 2

It's a very important year!

Each year every school in the country has to assess their Year 2 children and these results are sent to the Government.

This only happens in Year 2 and Year 6.

Assessment

In June 2023 the Year 2 teachers will decide if the children have met the objectives set out in the National Curriculum for Reading, Writing, Maths and Science.

We aim to get as many children as possible to meet Age Related Expectations (ARE).

If a child has met ARE, this means that they are at the level that the Government expects for a Year 2 child.

Greater Depth

Age Related Expectations

Working towards the Expected Standard

Pre-Key Stage Standards

What does a child need to do to be ARE?

Reading ARE

Read words with 2 or more syllables accurately.

Read words with suffixes (-ly, -ment, -less, -ful, -ness)

Read common exceptions words.

Read 90 words in a minute

Read words they don't recognise without too much sounding out.

Check their reading makes sense.

Answer questions about what they have read.

Make some inferences based on what they have read.

What does a child need to do to be ARE?

Writing ARE

Write simple, coherent narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fiction)

Write about real events, recording these simply and clearly.

Demarcate most sentences in their writing with capital letters and full stops, and use question marks correctly when required

Use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently

Use co-ordination (or / and / but) and some subordination (when / if / that / because)

Spell many words correctly and making phonetically-plausible attempts at others

Spell many common exception words

Form capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters

Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.

What does a child need to do to be ARE?

Maths ARE

Partition 2 digit numbers in different ways ($26 = 2$ tens and 6 ones which is the same as 1 ten and 16 ones).

Add 2 digit numbers up to 100 ($46 + 35 = 81$).

Use estimation to check their calculations are correct (knowing that $48 + 34$ will be less than 100).

Subtract 2 digit numbers without regrouping ($65 - 22 = 43$).

Use the inverse of + and - to solve missing number problems ($? - 14 = 28$ > $14 + 28 = ?$).

Multiply and divide (2/3/5/10 times tables).

Identify fractions $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ as equal parts of a whole.

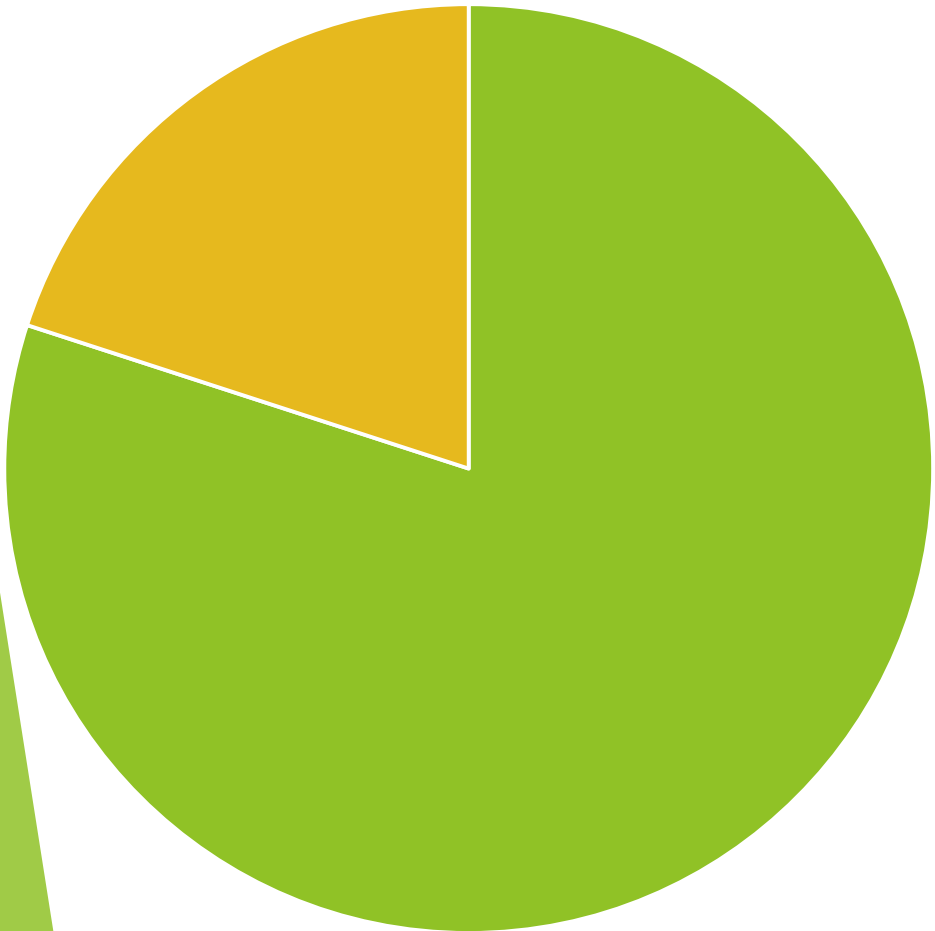
Use different coins to make the same amount.

Read scales to measure mass, capacity, temperature and length.

Read a clock to the nearest 15 minutes.

Describe the properties of 2D and 3D shapes.

How do teachers decide if a child is ARE?



■ Work in class ■ SATs

Teachers will mainly use the work that the children have been doing all year to decide whether or not a child has met ARE.

Teachers also use SATs to help them to make these decisions.

SATs

Standardised Assessment Tests

In May every year, children in Year 2 across the whole country will be sitting the same set of tests.

These tests are designed to assess if a child has met the objectives of the Key Stage 1 National Curriculum.

The results of the tests help teachers to make the decisions about whether a child is *ARE* / *Greater Depth* etc.



SATs

Every child will be expected to sit the tests, unless a teacher thinks that a child will not be able to access the tests.

There will be tests for:

Reading

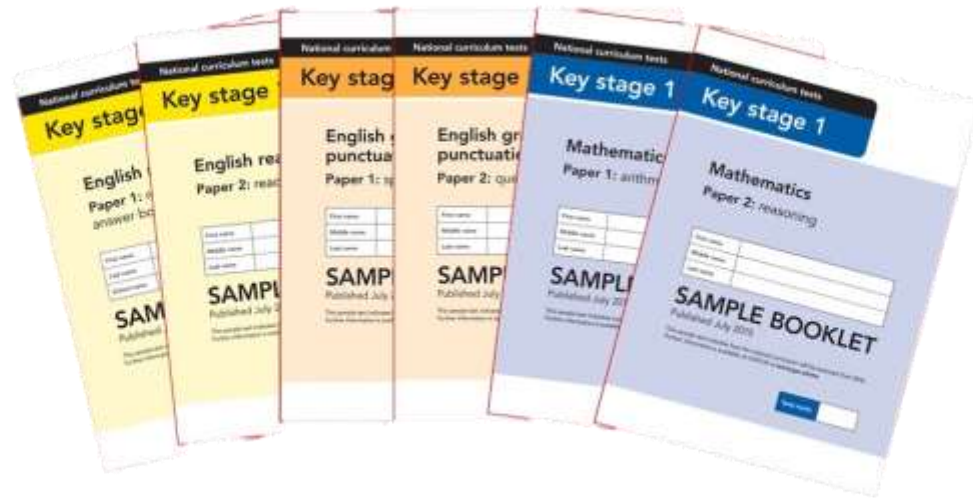
- Paper 1
- Paper 2

Maths

- Paper 1 (Arithmetic)
- Paper 2 (Reasoning)

Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

- Paper 1 (Spelling)
- Paper 2 (Punctuation and Grammar)



SATs

An outline of the tests.

► English Reading

Paper 1

Reading booklet with questions and answer spaces combined.

(Texts totalling 400 – 700 words)

Paper 2

Reading booklet with a separate booklet which has the questions and answer spaces.

(Texts totalling 800-1100 words)

How the hedgehog got its name

Hedgehogs were not always called hedgehogs. Hundreds of years ago, the name of a hedgehog was an **urchin**. It was given a new name because of two things:



1. It likes to live under leaves in bushes and hedges.
2. It makes funny grunts and snuffle sounds, just like a pig or hog.

1 What did people call hedgehogs a long time ago?



2 What sort of places does a hedgehog live in?

Tick (✓) **one**.

in ponds and rivers

in hidden places

in open spaces

high up in trees



3 Grunts and snuffles are...

Tick (✓) **one**.

animal food.

types of plants.

animal noises.

types of animals.



English - Reading Paper 1 Example Page

English - Reading

Paper 2 Example Pages

Fox didn't care if the man was handsome.

This is an old Native American story about a man called Heron Feather and the time he met a fox.

Heron Feather is a Native American warrior. Warriors were sometimes known as 'braves'.

The Fox and the Boastful Brave

One fine day, a hungry fox was walking down the road. His tummy was rumbling so loudly that he almost didn't hear the sound of someone coming. Just in time, he heard someone singing. Fox dashed off the path and hid behind a bush.

Over the top of the hill, he saw a tall feather. Fox crouched down and prepared to pounce on the bird. Imagine his surprise when he saw that the 'bird' was riding a horse! The feather was stuck in the headdress of a handsome young man who was riding along the path, singing as he went, "No one is handsomer than Heron Feather. No one is a better fisherman than Heron Feather. And I should know, for I am he."



up his ears
ere are fish,
delightful

way to
d he was

ng Reed's

d it shut

Questions 7–15 are about *The Fox and the Boastful Brave*
(pages 6–8)

(page 6)

7

Just in time, he heard someone singing. Fox dashed off the path and hid behind a bush.

Find and copy one word that shows that Fox moved quickly.



1 mark

(page 6)

8

What did Fox think was coming over the hill?

Tick one.

a horse

a man

a bird

a fish



1 mark

English

Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling

Paper 1
Spelling test of
20 words

Paper 2
Question Paper
to check
grammar,
punctuation and
vocabulary

11. I threw the _____ and moved my counter.

12. The _____ glided slowly across the pond.

13. The _____ was on a secret mission.

14. The owl flew _____ the rooftops.

15. We put _____ in the fruit salad.

16. The _____ came off my toy car.

17. Our _____ shop sells vegetables.

18. The umbrella is _____ because it is broken.

19. A sharp pencil makes it _____ to draw.

20. The train left the _____.

5 Circle the **adverb** in the sentence below.

We all sang loudly in assembly.

1 mark

6 Tick the name of the punctuation mark that should complete each sentence.

Sentence	Full stop	Question mark
When will we get to London	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
When should I start cooking the dinner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
When the bell rings, it will be lunchtime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Maths

Paper 1

Arithmetic

(25 marks available)

Arithmetic
& Reasoning

Paper 2


Reasoning,
problem solving
and mathematical
fluency

(35 marks available)

Maths Paper 1 Example Pages (Arithmetic)


Maths Paper 2 Example Pages (Reasoning)

19 $67 + 33 =$




1 mark

20 $59 - 15 =$

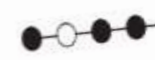


1 mark


8 Shade $\frac{3}{4}$ of this shape.



9 Put a tick below the fourth dot.



15



A classroom has 6 tables.
Each table has 5 children sitting at it.

Complete the number sentence to show how many children there are **altogether**.

\times = children

1 mark

SATs Scores

After the children have finished the tests, the teachers will mark them. The mark that each child achieves then gets converted in to a scaled score.

A scaled score of 100 is considered to be
ARE.

Scaled Scores example

Maths	
Test Score	Scaled Score
36 - 37 / 60	100
Reading	
Test Score	Scaled Score
25 / 40	100
SPAG	
Test Score	Scaled Score
24 / 40	100

If a child gets a scaled score of less than 100, teachers can still decide that the child has achieved ARE as long as there is enough evidence in their work throughout the year.

What can you do at home to help?

-Read, Read and Read.

Every time you read it is important that you talk about what they have read. Ask them questions, talk about what words mean, get them to make predictions etc.

- Practise times tables (2/3/5/10) / Doubles / Halves.

They need to know them off the top of their head. What is $7 \times 3 = ?$
/ What's double 5? / What is half of 16?.

- Spelling.

Practise spelling the common exception words. Make sure you practise them in sentences.

What can you do at home to help?

Homework- We are going to be sending some homework home on a Friday to be completed by Wednesday.

- Reading
- Maths
- Grammar

Questions

If you have any questions ask a Y2 teacher or send an email to admin@grange-inf.swindon.sch.uk.