



SATs

Information Meeting

What are SATs?

SATs stands for **Statutory Assessment Tests**.

The tests cover the content of the Key Stage the children have just completed studying.

This year's SATs are due to take place WC: 11th May 2026

What tests will your child take?

Monday 11th May 2026	Tuesday 12th May 2026	Wednesday 13th May 2026	Thursday 14th May 2026
Grammar, Spelling and Punctuation Paper 1 – Questions	Reading	Maths Paper 1 - Arithmetic	Maths Paper 3 - Reasoning
Grammar, Spelling and Punctuation Paper 2 – Spelling Test		Maths Paper 2 - Reasoning	



Reading

The reading test consists of a single test paper with **three texts across a range of genres**.

Children are given **60 minutes** in total, during which they must read the texts and answer the questions.

A total of **50 marks** are available.

Questions are designed to assess the child's ability to **comprehend** and **understand** what they have read.

Some questions are multiple choice or selected response. Most, however, require a written answer.

The questions are of different levels of complexity with some requiring answers of a word or two and others requiring fuller explanations with evidence from the text.

The test is designed to assess children of all abilities.

One of the Reading Paper texts

Fact Sheet: About Bumblebees

At the Bumblebee Conservation Trust, we are passionate about saving bees. Here is why.

Save our bees

Bumblebees are among the most loved and familiar of garden insects. The sight and sound of them buzzing from flower to flower is an essential part of summertime, but sadly these fat, furry little creatures are struggling to survive.

At the time of writing, 24 bumblebee species are found in the UK, but unfortunately, in the last 80 years, two UK species have become extinct and others have declined sharply. In our modern world of paved gardens and intensive farming, our bumblebees find themselves hungry and homeless. The reason for this is simple and clearly visible: there are now far fewer flowers to provide bees with the pollen and nectar that they need to survive. But all is not lost – you can take action today to help save these hardworking pollinators. This fact sheet explains how.



What's so different about the bumblebee?

To most people, bees are instantly recognisable but there are distinct differences between the appearance and lives of bumblebees and honeybees. Bumblebees are larger and hairier than their cousins which makes them perfectly suited for colder climates. Bumblebee nests are small and they do not store large quantities of honey, so their extra furry coat allows them to venture out on cold days to collect pollen and nectar when honeybees stay inside.

Don't 'bee' confused

Don't confuse bumblebees with wasps. Bumblebees do not swarm and are not aggressive. Only female bumblebees can sting and they will only do so if they feel very threatened. Bumblebees will never interrupt your picnic or steal your sandwiches!



Buzz pollination

Only bumblebees are capable of buzz pollination. This is when the bee grabs the flower and produces a high-pitched buzz. This releases pollen that would otherwise stay trapped inside. Key ingredients in our diet such as tomatoes are pollinated in this way. Many other common foods such as beans and peas would also be harder to produce and much more expensive without British bumblebees.

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Did you know that bumblebees have smelly feet?

Well they do and they're quite useful! After feeding, they leave a scent on the flower which lets other bumblebees know to avoid wasting energy landing – the flower will contain very little nectar or pollen.

Things you can do to help

Bumblebees help pollinate plants in more than one million acres of British gardens and the flowers they find can be a lifeline for them. No matter how small your garden, you can help to save the sound of summer by providing lots of bee-friendly flowers throughout the year. By 'bee-friendly' we mean flowers that are rich in pollen and nectar. Many ornamental plants that are commonly found in British gardens, such as pansies and begonias, are of no value to wildlife. These decorative and colourful flowers often produce little pollen or nectar. However, there are hundreds of beautiful flowers that do offer these rewards, including foxgloves, lavender, geraniums, herbs and wild roses that you can add to your garden.

Why not try planting these?



Geranium



Lavender



Wild rose

Energy drink for bees

If you find a stranded or sleepy bumblebee, you can help to boost its energy levels with a simple sugar and water mix. Mix equal parts white sugar and warm water then pour into a small container or sponge. Place both the bee and the artificial nectar near to some flowers.



Act now

You can also help by supporting our work to conserve bumblebee habitats and raise public awareness. There are various ways to show your support including volunteering, fundraising and becoming a member of the Bumblebee Conservation Trust. For more information on all of the above, including access to our Bee Kind gardening web page, visit: www.bumblebeeconservation.org

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Example Reading Questions

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In our modern world of paved gardens and intensive farming, our bumblebees find themselves hungry and homeless.

This suggests that...

Tick **one**.

farming has helped bees.

paved gardens are attractive.

bees are good at finding their way.

bees have only started struggling recently.

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Give **one** example of the use of humour in the fact sheet.

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Bumblebees are very important to the human race.

Give **two** ways they are important.

1. _____

2. _____

Grammar Spelling and Punctuation (GPS)

The first test is a range of questions testing the children's knowledge of Grammar, Spelling and Punctuation. This test lasts for **45 minutes** and requires short answer questions, including some multiple-choice questions.

Then a spelling test is administered containing **20 words**. There is no time limit, but it usually lasts approximately 15 minutes.

Spelling is taken into account for both tests.

Marks for these two tests are added together to give a total for spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG).

Again, the test assesses children of all abilities.

Example GPS Questions

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Tick one box in each row to show if the underlined conjunction is a **subordinating conjunction** or a **co-ordinating conjunction**.

Sentence	Subordinating conjunction	Co-ordinating conjunction
I like ice-skating <u>and</u> roller-skating.		
Jamie likes roller-skating, <u>but</u> he has never tried ice-skating.		
Jamie will go ice-skating <u>if</u> I go with him.		

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Underline the **verb form** that is in the **present perfect** in the passage below.

Rachel loves music and has wanted to learn how to play the piano for years. She was hoping for piano lessons, and was delighted when her parents gave her a keyboard for her birthday.

Maths

Paper 1 : Arithmetic

40 marks

- 36 calculations
- 30 minutes
- Four operations
- Fractions
- Decimals
- Percentages

Paper 2 and 3 : Reasoning

•35 marks each

- 25 questions
- Problem solving
- Thinking mathematically
- Marks are given for working out

Scores for each paper are combined to give a total mark for maths.

Example Arithmetic Questions

2 = 8,275 + 82

1 mark

35 $\frac{5}{6} \times 540 =$

1 mark

3 $826 = 800 +$ $+ 6$

1 mark

36 $83 \overline{)8051}$

Show your method

2 marks

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Example Reasoning Questions

1 In this grid, there are four multiplications.

Write the **three** missing numbers.

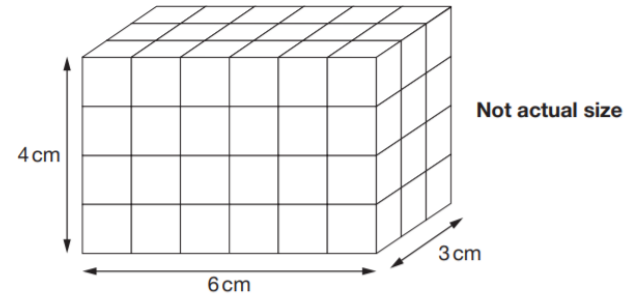
4	×	8	=	
×		×		
3	×		=	21
=		=		
		56		

1 mark

2 What number is 1,000 less than 9,072?

1 mark

23 Amina made this cuboid using centimetre cubes.



Stefan makes a cuboid that is 5 cm longer, 5 cm taller and 5 cm wider than Amina's cuboid.

What is the **difference** between the number of cubes in Amina's and Stefan's cuboids?

Show your method

--	--

cubes

2 marks

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Writing and Science

Writing and science are not tested but a teacher assessment is reported.

Children create a writing portfolio throughout the year.

In science, children's work is used, along with observations made in science lessons.

We moderate our children's writing work with local schools to ensure we are consistent in the assessments we make. We are also periodically moderated by the LA and White Hills Park Trust

It is vitally important that your child continues to attend regularly, even after SATs week, as we will still be building evidence for their writing and science assessments.

Administering the Test

We want the children to feel as comfortable as possible when sitting their SATs. We therefore, carefully consider how we can support each child to do their best.

Most children will sit their test in their **usual classroom**. However, we have found that some children benefit from being in a **small group** or even 1:1 with an adult.

We are able to **read questions** to **all** children in the Maths and GPS papers.

We are also able to give those children who need them **short breaks**.

Special Arrangements

Some children will be eligible to have 25% extra time in the tests. We will inform you if this is the case for your child.

How do we prepare children for the tests?

The children are used to sitting tests from Year 2 onwards.

In Year 6, we run **Practice SATs** each half term.

As much as possible, we try to use the same adults who will administer the SATs in May.

We ensure that we have covered the full Key Stage Two curriculum by Easter in Year 6.

Throughout, we continue to teach a broad and balanced curriculum which focuses on all aspects of learning.

When will you get your child's results and what do they mean?

You will receive your child's results in July.

For Reading, GPS and Maths these will be in the form of a scaled score from 80 – 120.

80 – 99	100 - 109	110 - 120
Working towards the expected standard	Working at the expected standard	Working at Greater Depth

For writing you will receive an assessment of Working Towards, Expected Standard or Greater Depth.

For science you will receive an assessment of has or has not met the standard.

Your child's results will be shared with their secondary school.

The results will also be used as measures for school accountability and target setting at secondary school.

How can you help your child at home?

Support and **reassure** your child that there is nothing to worry about. All we expect of them is that they should always just try their best. Praise and encourage!

Attendance - ensure your child has the best possible **attendance** at school.

Times Tables – times tables come up across the whole of the maths curriculum so knowing them up to the 12x table is vital.

Reading – This is the most important thing. The reading test contains between 1600 and 2200 words, which is a lot to read in a short space of time. But even outside of their SATs, being a fluent reader helps children to make the most of their learning in school.

Encourage your child to read independently as much as possible. It doesn't matter what they read, just get them reading.

They should also read their school book at least four times per week. A couple of times a week, ask them to read a short section to you or ask them some questions about the text to check their understanding.

SATs Books

Each week, the children have been set specific pages to complete in their SATs Buster books. This is carefully chosen by the teachers to consolidate previous learning. These are detailed in the weekly spelling homework sheet, which will be stuck in your child's diary.

When your child has completed the pages, you may mark them at home using the marking guides provided.

The revision guides are there to help your child if they are stuck on a concept and to support you in knowing the methodology we use in school.



Any questions?
