

Key Stage 2 SATs

Parent Briefing

Information and Guidance on the Changes and Expectations for 2025/26

Assessment and Reporting

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text

- From 2016, test scores are reported as 'scaled scores'.
- Your child will still be taught with the highest expectations and cover all required elements of the curriculum, similar to previous years.
- The curriculum is rigorous and sets high expectations which all schools have had to work hard to meet.

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The Tests

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Monday 11 th May	English grammar, punctuation and spelling papers 1 and 2
Tuesday 12 th May	Reading
Wednesday 13 th May	Mathematics papers 1 and 2
Thursday 14 th May	Mathematics paper 3

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The Tests

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- Key Stage 2 SATs take place nationally in the week commencing **11th May 2026**.
- Statutory tests will be administered in the following subjects:
 - Reading (60 minutes)
 - Spelling (approximately 15 minutes)
 - Punctuation, Vocabulary and Grammar (45 minutes)
 - Mathematics
 - Paper 1: Arithmetic (30 minutes)
 - Paper 2: Reasoning (40 minutes)
 - Paper 3: Reasoning (40 minutes)
- All tests are externally marked.
- Writing will be 'Teacher Assessed' internally, as in recent years.

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What assessments will my child be sitting?

- 2 SPaG tests – 1 spelling test and 1 SPaG test.

25

Tick one box in each row to show whether the apostrophe is used for a **contracted form** or **possession**.

Sentence	Apostrophe for a contracted form	Apostrophe for possession
Where is Karen's pen?		
Joshua's hungry.		
Please get the dog's dinner.		
The cat's outside.		

1 mark

26

Which sentence contains a **relative clause**?

Tick one.

The boy who I met at the park is in my class.

☐

The team is going to play a match tomorrow.

☐

Sue said that she wanted to learn to play the drums.

☐

Whenever they have time, they like to go cycling.

☐

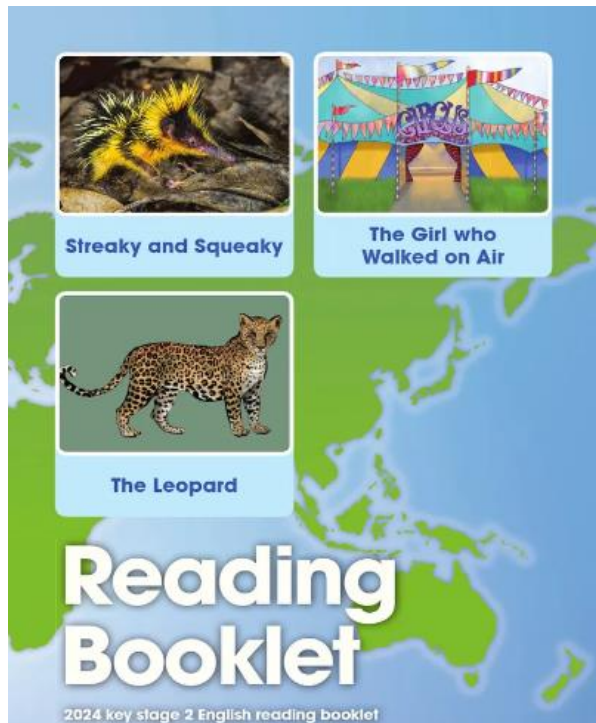
1 mark

Spelling task

- Sam is _____ to play football at playtime.
- Use a ruler to draw a _____ line.
- Being dizzy is a strange _____.
- Lauren was _____ before her first swimming lesson.
- The bird found a _____ of bread.
- It is _____ that it will rain tomorrow.
- An _____ author visited our school.
- Sap is a sticky _____ that comes from trees.
- John is having an _____ on his foot.
- Aamid faced his _____ challenge on the zip wire.

What assessments will my child be sitting?

- 1 reading test – 1 hour long.



9 Look at the paragraph beginning: *Well, she'd just have to not fall...*

The cat was too shiny. Too chubby.

What conclusion does Gaby draw from this?

1 mark

10 Look at page 5.

What are **three** ways the cat shows it does not enjoy Gaby trying to rescue it?

1.

2.

3.

2 marks

11 *She resettled on the branch, considering her options.*

What does *considering her options* mean in this sentence?

Tick **one**.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| thinking about what to do | ☐ |
| changing her mind | ☐ |
| looking at it from the cat's point of view | ☐ |
| wishing her mother was there | ☐ |

1 mark

What assessments will my child be sitting?

- 3 maths tests – 1 arithmetic test (30 mins), 2 reasoning papers (40 mins each).

6

Write these numbers in order of size, starting with the **smallest**.

1.9

0.96

1.253

0.328

smallest

1 mark

7

Write the missing numbers.

60 months = years

72 hours = days

84 days = weeks

2 marks

1

$$40 + 1,000 =$$

1 mark

2

$$707 + 1,818 =$$

1 mark

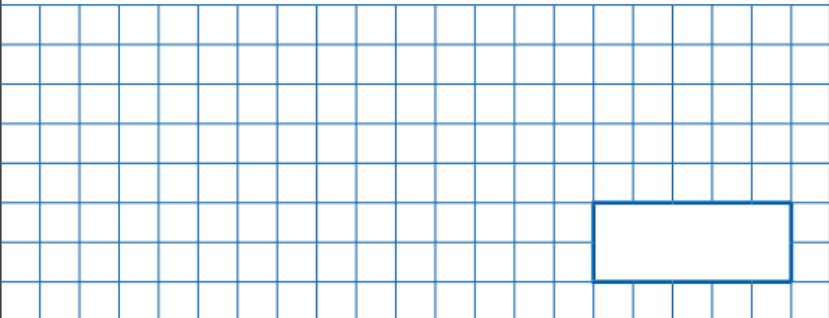
3

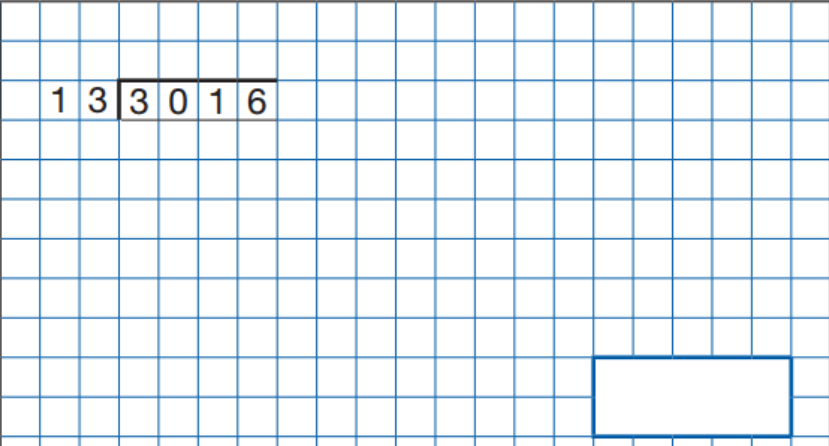
$$\frac{4}{6} + \frac{3}{6} =$$

1 mark

Sample Questions

Maths Paper 1: Arithmetic

24	$15.4 - 8.88 =$		☐	1 mark
				

25	133016		☐	2 marks
				

Show your method

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Sample Questions

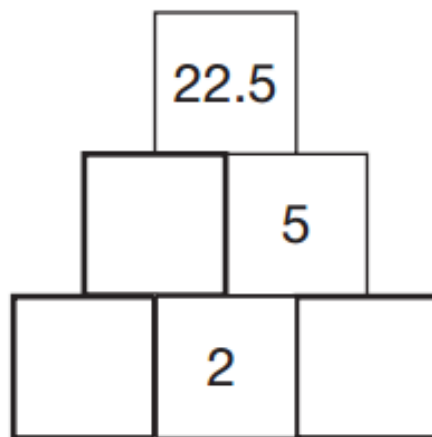
Maths Paper 2 / Paper 3 : Reasoning

14

Here is a number pyramid.

The number in a box is the **product** of the two numbers below it.

Write the missing numbers.



2 marks

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Sample Questions

Maths Paper 2 / Paper 3 : Reasoning

16

Large pizzas cost £8.50 each.

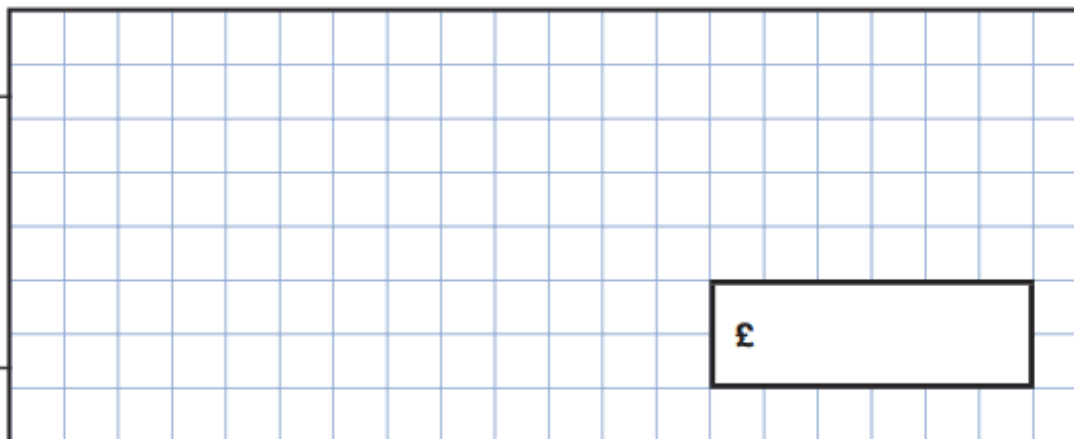
Small pizzas cost £6.75 each.

Five children together buy one large pizza and three small pizzas.

They share the cost equally.

How much does each child pay?

Show
your
method



2 marks

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Scaled Scores

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- When you receive your child's report at the end of the year, you will see a raw score and a scaled score.
- In July, for the publication of test results, each pupil will receive:
 - A raw score (number of raw marks awarded).
 - A scaled score in each tested subject.
 - Confirmation of whether or not they attained the national standard.
- The raw score is your child's actual mark on that paper. If your child scores 26 on the reading paper then their raw score will be 26. It is simply the number of marks your child picks up.
- Then, each pupil's raw test score will be converted into a score on the scale, either at, above or below 100. This scaled scores compares your child against every other child nationally.
- 100 means they have reached the expectations for their year group.
- 110 scaled score means they are greater depth.

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English Reading	
Raw score	Scaled score
0	No scaled score (N)
1	
2	
3	80
4	80
5	81
6	82
7	83
8	84
9	85
10	86
11	87
12	88
13	89
14	90
15	90
16	91

English Reading	
Raw score	Scaled score
17	92
18	93
19	93
20	94
21	95
22	96
23	96
24	97
25	98
26	98
27	99
28	100
29	101
30	101
31	102
32	103
33	104

English Reading	
Raw score	Scaled score
34	105
35	106
36	107
37	107
38	108
39	109
40	110
41	112
42	113
43	114
44	115
45	117
46	118
47	120
48	120
49	120
50	120

On the day

- All children to arrive at school at 8:20
- Children to meet in the junior hall
- Breakfast (juice and pastry) will be provided
- Registration will be done at in the hall
- 8:45am children will go to class/ toilet and get ready for their SATs

Adaptations

- Universal adaptations
 - Staffing
 - Test rooms
 - Prompting
 - Rest breaks
 - Emotional support
 - 1:1 reading (not during reading paper)
 - Scribe / transcription
- Adaptations needing application
 - Reading 1:1
 - Prompting
 - Rest breaks
 - 25% extra time

How to Help Your Child

- First and foremost, support and reassure your child that there is nothing to worry about and they should always just try their best. Praise and encourage!
- Ensure your child is present every day of the SATs
- 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!



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Y6 Grammar Knowledge Organiser

Sophie Bartlett (@_MissieBee)

Word classes			
Category		Definition	Example
noun		a person, place, thing or feeling	<i>dog, school, happiness</i>
verb		shows an action, a doing or being word	<i>run, was, think</i>
	regular	adds -ed to show past tense	<i>walk → walked</i>
	irregular	doesn't follow usual past tense rules	<i>go → went</i>
	modal	goes before another verb to show possibility or certainty	<i>might, should, will</i>
	progressive	see Tense	<i>She is walking to school.</i>
	perfect	see Tense	<i>She has walked to school.</i>
	active	In active voice, there is an active verb and the subject does the action.	<i>The dog chased the cat.</i>
	passive	In passive voice, there is a passive verb and the subject has the action done to it.	<i>The cat was chased by the dog.</i>
adjective		describes a noun	<i>blue, tall, happy</i>
conjunction	co-ordinating	joins main clauses	<i>and, but, or</i>
	subordinating	joins a main and subordinate clause	<i>because, when</i>
pronoun		replaces a noun	<i>he, she, they, it</i>
	relative	starts a relative clause	<i>who, which, that</i>
	possessive	shows something belongs to someone	<i>his, hers, theirs</i>

Types of sentence		
Category	Definition	Example
statement	tells you something	<i>This is blue.</i>
question	asks something	<i>Is that blue?</i>
command	tells someone to do something	<i>Paint it blue.</i>
exclamation	shows strong feeling; starts with 'what' or 'how'	<i>How blue that is!</i>

Parts of a sentence			
Category		Definition	Example
subject		the person or thing doing the action in a sentence	<i>She ate a banana.</i>
object		the person or thing the action is done to	<i>She ate a banana.</i>
clause		a group of words with a verb (it could be a full sentence or part of one)	<i>he kicked a ball</i>
	main (or independent)	a part of a sentence that makes sense on its own	<i>he kicked a ball</i>
	subordinate	a part of a sentence that doesn't make sense on its own (begins with a subordinating conjunction)	<i>because they were hungry</i>
	relative	a type of subordinate clause that gives more detail about a noun (starts with a relative pronoun)	<i>which are blue</i>

Y6 Maths Knowledge Organiser

Sophie Bartlett (@_MissieBee)

Trying to save ink?
Download the black &
white version here!



Multiplication and division vocabulary

Term	Definition	Example
factor	a number that divides exactly into another number	factors of 12 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12
common factor	factors of two numbers that are the same	common factors of 8 and 12 = 1, 2, 4
prime number	a number with only 2 factors: 1 and itself	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19...
composite number	a number with more than two factors	12 (it has 6 factors)
prime factor	a factor that is prime	prime factors of 12 = 2, 3
multiple	a number in another number's times table	multiples of 9 = 9, 18, 27, 36...
common multiple	multiples of two numbers that are the same	common multiples of 4 and 5 = 12, 24...
square numbers	the result when a number has been multiplied by itself	25 ($5^2 = 5 \times 5$) 49 ($7^2 = 7 \times 7$)
cube numbers	the result when a number has been multiplied by itself 3 times	8 ($2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$) 27 ($3^3 = 3 \times 3 \times 3$)

Fractions, decimals & percentages

$\frac{1}{100}$	0.01	1%	+ 100
$\frac{1}{20}$	0.05	5%	+ 20
$\frac{1}{10}$	0.1	10%	+ 10
$\frac{1}{5}$	0.2	20%	+ 5
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25	25%	+ 4
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	50%	+ 2
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.75	75%	+ 4, x3
1	1	100%	+ 1

Angles

full turn	360°
half turn	180°
right angle	90°
acute angle	< 90°
obtuse angle	> 90°
reflex angle	> 180°
angles on a straight line	180°
angles inside a triangle	180°
angles inside a quadrilateral	360°

Shape vocabulary

horizontal line

vertical line

parallel lines

Perpendicular lines
(at right angles)



perimeter = measure around the edge
circumference = perimeter of a circle

Roman numerals

1	I	100	C
5	V	500	D
10	X	1000	M
50	L		

2D shapes

quadrilateral	4	octagon	8
pentagon	5	nonagon	9
hexagon	6	decagon	10
heptagon	7		

polygon = shape with straight sides
regular = all sides/angles the same
irregular = sides/angles not same

Types of triangle



Types of quadrilateral



Area

is the amount of space inside a 2D shape usually measured in cm^2 or m^2 .

Area of a triangle
= (base x height) ÷ 2
Area of a parallelogram
= base x height

(Height = perpendicular height)

Measurement conversions

Month	Days
January	31
February	28 (29 in leap year)
March	31
April	30
May	31
June	30
July	31
August	31
September	30
October	31
November	30
December	31
1 year = 365 days (= 52 weeks)	
Leap year = 366 days	

1 centimetre	10mm
1 metre	100cm
1 kilometre	1,000 m

1 mile	1.6 km
1 kilometre	0.625 (5/8) mile

1 kilogram	1,000 grams
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1 litre	1,000 millilitres
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Co-ordinates

Read co-ordinates along the x axis (horizontal) first, then the y axis (vertical).
E.g. (3, -4) = go right 3, down 4.

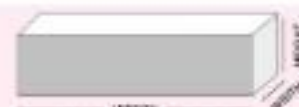
3D shapes



	5	4	5
faces (the flat sides)			
edges	8	6	9
vertices (the points where the edges meet)	5	4	6

Volume

Volume = the amount of space a 3D shape takes up, usually measured in cm^3 or m^3



Volume of a cuboid =
length x width x height

The mean

The mean is a type of average. To find the mean, add up all the numbers and divide by how many there are.
E.g. the mean of 4, 5, 3, 4 is 4.
(Because $4 + 5 + 3 + 4 = 16$, and $16 \div 4 = 4$)

Any questions?