

A decorative banner at the top of the page. It features a white boat with a blue flag and three blue circles on its side, sailing on blue wavy water. The background is a gradient from purple to blue, with white clouds on either side. The text "Old Town Infant School and Nursery" is written in a red, outlined font across the top.

Old Town Infant School and Nursery

Key Stage 1 National Curriculum Assessments

A School Presentation to Parents

Information and Guidance on the Expectations for 2023

Key Stage 1 National Curriculum Assessments

- This year the Government made changes to assessment at the end of Key Stage 1 (Year 2).
- SATS (Standard Assessment Tests) are no longer statutory in Year 2.
- Historically progress was tracked from End of Reception, to End of Year 2, to End of Year 6 (Key stage 2).
- The Government introduced the Reception Baseline Assessment (RBA) in September 2021.
- This is the new baseline measure for which progress will be measured against.
- Progress will be measured across the whole primary phase – Reception to Year 6.
- This is the first academic cohort to be affected by this change in process.
- SATS are now optional – not Statutory. An optional paper will be issued.
- Teacher assessment continues to be the main form of judgement against the end of Key Stage 1 standards.
- School Data versus national data – implications for infant schools and junior schools.

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/Labeling

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

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 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.

Maths: Sample Questions

Maths Paper 1: Arithmetic

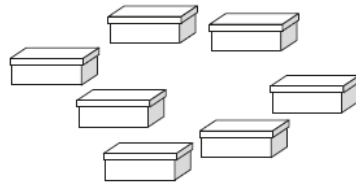
15 $3 \times 3 =$

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	

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

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.
- Support your child with any homework 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 grabs one of our bagels 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!
- 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!

How to Help Your Child with Writing

- 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!

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.

Reading

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-appropriate¹ books, the pupil can:

- read most words accurately without overt sounding and blending, and sufficiently fluently to allow them to focus on their understanding rather than on decoding individual words²
- sound out most unfamiliar words accurately, without undue hesitation.

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

- check it makes sense to them, correcting any inaccurate reading
- answer questions and make some inferences
- explain what has happened so far in what they have read.

Working at greater depth within the expected standard

The pupil can, in a book they are reading independently:

- make inferences
- make a plausible prediction about what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far
- make links between the book they are reading and other books they have read.

Writing

Working at the expected standard

The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:

- write simple, coherent narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real or fictional)
- 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 (e.g. or / and / but) and some subordination (e.g. when / if / that / because) to join clauses
- segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly and making phonically-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.

Working at greater depth

The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:

- write effectively and coherently for different purposes, drawing on their reading to inform the vocabulary and grammar of their writing
- make simple additions, revisions and proof-reading corrections to their own writing
- use the punctuation taught at key stage 1 mostly correctly[^]
- spell most common exception words*
- add suffixes to spell most words correctly in their writing (e.g. –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly)*
- use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join some letters.

Maths

Working at the expected standard

The pupil can:

- read scales* in divisions of ones, twos, fives and tens
- partition any two-digit number into different combinations of tens and ones, explaining their thinking verbally, in pictures or using apparatus
- add and subtract any 2 two-digit numbers using an efficient strategy, explaining their method verbally, in pictures or using apparatus (e.g. $48 + 35$; $72 - 17$)
- recall all number bonds to and within 10 and use these to reason with and calculate bonds to and within 20, recognising other associated additive relationships (e.g. If $7 + 3 = 10$, then $17 + 3 = 20$; if $7 - 3 = 4$, then $17 - 3 = 14$; leading to if $14 + 3 = 17$, then $3 + 14 = 17$, $17 - 14 = 3$ and $17 - 3 = 14$)
- recall multiplication and division facts for 2, 5 and 10 and use them to solve simple problems, demonstrating an understanding of commutativity as necessary
- identify $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a number or shape, and know that all parts must be equal parts of the whole
- use different coins to make the same amount
- read the time on a clock to the nearest 15 minutes
- name and describe properties of 2-D and 3-D shapes, including number of sides, vertices, edges, faces and lines of symmetry.

Working at greater depth

The pupil can:

- read scales* where not all numbers on the scale are given and estimate points in between
- recall and use multiplication and division facts for 2, 5 and 10 and make deductions outside known multiplication facts
- use reasoning about numbers and relationships to solve more complex problems and explain their thinking (e.g. $29 + 17 = 15 + 4 + \square$; 'together Jack and Sam have £14. Jack has £2 more than Sam. How much money does Sam have?' etc.)
- solve unfamiliar word problems that involve more than one step (e.g. 'which has the most biscuits, 4 packets of biscuits with 5 in each packet or 3 packets of biscuits with 10 in each packet?')
- read the time on a clock to the nearest 5 minutes
- describe similarities and differences of 2-D and 3-D shapes, using their properties (e.g. that two different 2-D shapes both have only one line of symmetry; that a cube and a cuboid have the same number of edges, faces and vertices, but different dimensions).

Useful websites

- [https://www.testbase.co.uk/past-papers/ /](https://www.testbase.co.uk/past-papers/)