

# CCNM



CHRIST CHURCH NEW MALDEN COFE PRIMARY SCHOOL BECOMING THE PEOPLE GOD MADE US TO BE



## Supporting Your Child

### *KS1 Assessments (SATS) 2021-22*

# Aims

- To inform you about the assessments which will happen this year
- To help us work together to support your child through the process



# Phonics check

- This year there will be a phonics check in Year 2:
  - Second half of autumn term
  - Resit in June 22
- To check on development of pupils' decoding skills
- 20 real words and 20 pseudo words
- We will share with you whether they have met the 'threshold' yet or not.
- There should be no surprises
- This will help us provide the right support for your child
- Remember, this is only one part of the art of reading



# Real Words & Alien Words

quiz

steck



back

hild



doom

quemp



short

geck



# KS1 SATs: What information will they give you?

- In **Reading, Writing & Maths** is your child
  - *Working towards the expected standard*
  - *Working at the expected standard*
  - *Working at greater depth within the expected standard?*
- In **Science** is your child
  - *Working at the expected standard?*



# What are the expected standards?

The government publishes demanding criteria.

A child has to achieve every criterion in a subject to be expected (apart from specific exceptions)





# How do we decide?

Teachers will be able to draw on a wide range of evidence, over time including:

- discussions
- written work
- practical work
- national tests (conducted in *May*)



# Reading Assessment

There will be a booklet with short passages to read and questions to answer (c. 30 mins). (*Pitched at expected level*)

There will be a booklet with longer sections to read and a separate answer book (c. 40 mins). (*Pitched at greater depth*)

Children are asked to have a go at both.





# Expected Level

## Ants underground

### Who lives inside?

Inside the nest lives a big queen ant. Most of the ants who live in the nest are busy worker ants.

### Queen ant

The queen ant spends all her time laying eggs.

### An ant nest

Ants build their nests with hundreds of tiny rooms joined up by tunnels.

### Worker ants and grubs

Worker ants are always busy. They like to keep their nest clean and tidy. Some feed and clean the queen. Others take her eggs to a special room where they hatch into grubs.

1 Which word in the text describes what worker ants are like?

Tick **one**.

sleepy

☐

noisy

☐

busy

☐

fast

☐☐

2 What does the queen ant do?

Tick **one**.

keeps the nest clean

☐

lays eggs

☐

moves eggs

☐

finds food

☐☐

3 What joins the rooms in an ant nest together?

\_\_\_\_\_

☐

4 Give **two** jobs that the worker ants do.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

☐

5 What happens to the eggs in the special room?

\_\_\_\_\_

☐

# Greater Depth Level

## Plastics and the Environment

### What is a plastic?

Plastic is a material we all use every day. The first plastics were made more than 100 years ago from parts of plants.



Plastics can be useful for people but bad for the planet. Here are some of the reasons.

Good points	Bad points
Plastics can be shaped into almost anything.	Plastics can be difficult to recycle.
Plastics are light and cheap to make.	Plastics can give off poisonous fumes when they melt.
Plastics can be produced in different colours.	Plastics are made from oil, which is running out.
Plastics do not rot.	Plastics do not rot.

### The problem with plastics

Some plastics can last for a long time without wearing out, but this means that it is very difficult to get rid of them when they are not needed. They may remain in rubbish dumps for hundreds of years. These dumps, called landfill sites, can be smelly, ugly and harmful to our planet.



### Plastic today and in the future



Plastics are now made from oil, coal and natural gas. We are using these things so fast that the Earth's supplies may run out. Scientists are investigating new ideas for making plastics from plants such as sweet potato, bamboo and flax.



### What you can do to help

#### Re-use

You can re-use lots of plastic objects. Plastic bottles can be re-used many times, rather than throwing them away after each drink. Unwanted plastic goods, such as CDs and toys, can be donated to charity shops.



#### Reduce

Another thing we can do to help is to use less plastic. For example, many people are using fewer plastic bags for their shopping.

#### Recycle

Recycling is a good way to get rid of unwanted plastics. Recycled waste materials are used again to make new products. However, this can be difficult as different types of plastic need to be recycled in different ways. Some plastics can be melted and used to make more plastic products such as bags and bottles. Others can be made into fibres (strands of material) for clothing.

# Greater Depth Level

Questions 9 – 18 are about  
*Plastics and the Environment* (pages 8 – 9)

(page 8)

- 9 When were plastics first made?

\_\_\_\_\_

(page 8)

- 10 Tick **two** good points about plastics.

Plastics can be...

Tick **two**.

nice to smell.

☐

any shape.

☐

grown.

☐

eaten.

☐

many colours.

☐

- 11 Why can plastics be dangerous when they melt?

(page 8)

\_\_\_\_\_

- 12 Give **two** problems with landfill sites.

(page 8)

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

- 13 What are most plastics made from today?

(page 9)

Give **two** things.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

- 14 What might plastics be made from in the future?

(page 9)

Give **two** things.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_



# Maths *Assessment*

There is an arithmetic paper focusing on counting, place value, addition, subtraction, and simple multiplication and division (approx. 20 mins)

There is a reasoning paper to assess problem solving and reasoning skills (approx. 30 mins)



# Arithmetic

9

$$8 + 5 + 4 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$



17

$$35 \div 5 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$



10

$$36 + 24 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$



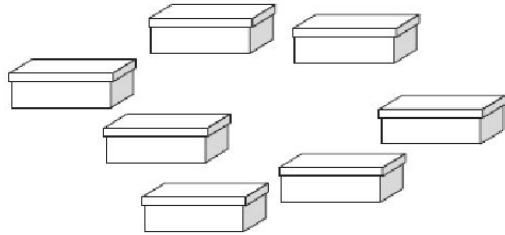
18

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 20 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$



# Reasoning

7



Sita puts **2** shoes in each of these boxes.

How many shoes are there altogether?

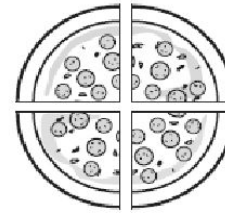
shoes

8

Complete the table.

words	digits
thirty-eight	38
	40
ninety-four	

16



Sita cuts a pizza into **four** equal slices.

She eats one slice.

What fraction of the pizza does she eat?

17

Sam is collecting cards.

He wants to collect **100** cards altogether.

Last week he collected **50** cards.

This week he collects **30** cards.

How many **more** cards does he need?



cards

# How can we support children?

- Encourage them to have a go at their learning, but don't talk about SATs
- Help them with their home learning, including the practice of spelling rules
- Involve them in practical maths at home (e.g. telling the time and money)
- Practice quick recall of number bonds to 20 and times tables (2x, 5x and 10x)
- Read regularly and chat about your child's book with them
- Make sure they get enough sleep
- Don't use old SATs papers – we use them for practice.





# How will the results help your child?

- Lets us focus on the detailed insights provided by your child's reports rather than the summary grades given.
- If your child achieves 'expected': be very proud and celebrate with him/her.
- If your child is still 'working within', we will provide extra support in Year 3.
- This is just part of their journey through school.



# Questions

