



Welcome to our KS2 SATs Meeting

Monday 14th September 2026

What are SATs?

SATs, short for **S**tandard **A**ssessment **T**ests, are national and standardised tests taken by children in Year 6 in England.

SATs assess the knowledge and skills in Mathematics, English Reading, and Grammar, Punctuation, and Spelling (GPS).

These tests are used as part of a range of measurements of the quality of education provided by a school.

The STA (Standards & Testing Agency) is responsible for overseeing the administration and marking of SATs in schools across the UK.

The 2027 Key Stage 2 SATs will take place in the week commencing **10th May 2027**.

The tests will take place over **four days**.



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Why are SATs important?

The purpose of Key Stage 2 SATs is to measure your child's academic progress and the school's performance.

SATs results are passed on to your child's secondary school, **who may use** this information to place them into suitable sets or streams in Year 7, to set a baseline for progress measurement and help predict children's future grades as they begin the long road to their GCSE exams in Year 11.

SATs are important for a number of reasons, but the mental wellbeing of children should always come first. Spend some time talking things through with them, understanding any worries they may have and helping to alleviate them as quickly as possible.

All children have now experienced a practice SATs week: this has stopped worries, allayed fears and are now not a mystery!



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What tests are included in KS2 SATs?

SATs papers closely follow the national curriculum. This means your child will face questions similar to the content they've covered in class.

Topics included in the Year 6 SATs include:

- Mathematical Arithmetic
- Mathematical Reasoning
- English Reading
- English Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

They will also be assessed by their teachers on subjects including speaking and listening, writing and science.



**KS2 SATs
Meeting**

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26	$26 - 2.012 =$	

[illegible]

25	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} =$ 	 1 mark
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Mathematical Reasoning (2 papers 40 minutes each - roughly 25 questions):

Evaluating children's ability to apply mathematical concepts to solve real-life problems. Questions vary in complexity, requiring critical thinking and application of mathematical knowledge.

These questions involve a lot of reading.

They include topics such as telling the time, money, shapes, angles, fractions, pictograms and number sequences

10 Ken thinks of a number.

He divides it by 3

The answer is 72

What number was Ken thinking of?

1 mark

11 Write the number that is **one thousand more** than 19,039

1 mark

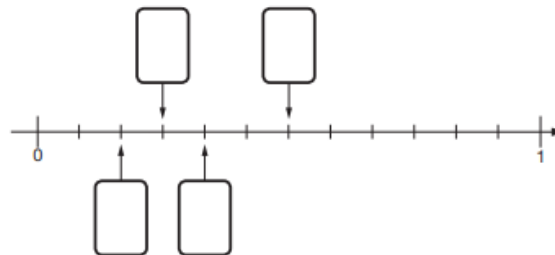
Write the number that is **one hundred less** than 19,039

1 mark

15 Here are four fractions.

$$\frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

Write the fractions in the correct place on the number line.



18 A cinema sells tickets at three different prices.

- $\frac{1}{20}$ of the tickets are price A.
- $\frac{3}{5}$ of the tickets are price B.
- The rest of the tickets are price C.

What fraction of the tickets are price C?

Show
your
method

2 marks

16 One day last year, the rate of rainfall from 6:30am until 9:00am was 2 millimetres per hour.

What was the **total** rainfall from 6:30am until 9:00am?

 mm

1 mark

17 The manager of a flower shop orders 4 boxes of red roses.

There are 50 roses in each box.

The manager makes bunches with 6 roses in each bunch.

What is the **greatest** number of bunches that can be made?

Show
your
method

2 marks

English Reading: 50 marks, 60 minutes

Testing reading and comprehension skills, inference, vocabulary, and the ability to interpret texts. Children encounter various text types, including fiction, non-fiction and poetry. Tests comprehension skills through questions based on various texts.

Questions 1 – 13 are about *Streaky and Squeaky* (pages 4–5)

1 According to the text, Madagascar is well known for its range of weird and wonderful wildlife. This suggests...

Tick one.

- it is very difficult to find your way around the island. ☐
- tenrecs are the most famous animals on the island. ☐
- there are lots of unusual animals on the island. ☐
- streaked tenrecs live all over the world. ☐

1 mark

2 Read the paragraph beginning: *They are not hedgehogs...* Find and copy one word that means the same as 'met'.

1 mark

3 How can you tell streaked tenrecs are social animals?

1 mark

20 Look at page 7. Louie said to Ned, "Now step back and watch." What two things does this show about Louie?

Tick two.

- She wanted Ned close by for safety. ☐
- She was confident that she would be safe. ☐
- She was showing off by going backwards. ☐
- She wanted Ned to be able to see her properly. ☐
- She was teaching Ned how to do it. ☐

1 mark

21 Look at page 7. Give two pieces of evidence that tightrope walking is difficult.

- _____
- _____

2 marks

27 Look at the whole text.

Draw three lines to match Louie's feelings to the moment that she felt them.

before going on the rope	shy
while walking along the rope	anxious
back down on the ground	focused

1 mark

36 Look at page 11.

Using information from the text, tick one box in each row to show whether each statement is true or false.

	True	False
Exporting skins was not allowed.		
The leopard could be heard from outside the cave.		
The hunters used their weapons carefully.		
The pine martens were scared of Ruskin.		

2 marks

Grammar, Punctuation, and Spelling: there are two GPS papers,

70 marks in total (50 Grammar and Punctuation 45 minutes and 20 marks spelling 15/20 minutes)
This assesses grammar rules, punctuation, and spelling knowledge. Answers have to be accurate.

3

Draw a line to match each **prefix** to the correct word to make a new word.

Prefix	Word
en	cover
de	large
dis	frost

1 mark

4

Which sentence must end with a **question mark**?

Tick **one**.

- Shall we go round the fitness trail in the park ☐
- We could go tomorrow if you like ☐
- What I really like is the rope bridge ☐
- Let me know what you would like to do ☐

1 mark

13

Insert a **semi-colon** in the correct place in the sentence below.

The suitcase was heavy the box was lighter but more awkward to carry.

1 mark

14

Write the **contracted form** of the underlined words in the boxes below them.

Liam was not completely surprised at the knock on his door that

morning. In fact, he had been waiting for this particular visitor.

"It is good to see you," he said, opening the door.

1 mark

29

How does the use of the **passive** in the second sentence affect the way the information is presented?

1. Max dropped the red bucket.
2. The red bucket was dropped.

Tick **one**.

- It does not say who dropped the bucket. ☐
- It shows that the action happened in the past. ☐
- It shows that it was an accident. ☐
- It does not say why the bucket was dropped. ☐

1 mark

30

Circle the four **nouns** in the sentence below.

The strength of the wind made the trees in the forest sway and bend.

1 mark

31

Circle the **possessive pronoun** in the sentence below.

The house next to ours, which belongs to Mrs Green, is for sale.

1 mark

How are SATs administered?

If the word SATs presents you with a mental image of your child sitting in a large hall with row after row of desks covered in pens and papers, then you will be pleased to hear that this is not the case.

SATs will be taken under formal test conditions.
Each test is strictly timed.

Tests will be sat in the same classroom that they have been learning in all year.

The papers themselves, whilst being designed to test children's knowledge, will consist of questions that are similar to the ones children would have seen in class or in end of year tests in previous years.

The KS2 SATs will test techniques, skills and the knowledge gained not only from Year 6, but throughout the entirety of primary school. Most years, the analysis from the maths tests shows that at least 50% of the content tests topics learnt by the children in years 3 to 5 at primary school.

For the SATs:

- Be given the equipment needed
- Start the day with a SATs Breakfast



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Results and Reporting

Although the SATs dates for 2027 are in May, the test results are not released until towards the end of the summer term.

SATs papers will be **marked externally** whilst teacher assessments for Writing and Science and will be made by class teachers.



Results and Reporting

Once the results have been returned to school, parents and carers are given a report that shows their child's raw score (the total number of marks that child has scored on a test); their scaled score (which allows for comparison with all other children across the country who took the same test); and whether or not they have achieved the national standard.

Scaled scores give a much easier indication of how a child is performing relative to the national sample of pupils of the same age group. The average score is always 100, hence a higher score is above average and a lower score is below average.

For SATs, scaled scores range between 80 and 120.

If a child's scaled score is:

- **below 100**, they have *not* reached the **expected standard**.
- **between 100 and 109**, they have reached the **expected standard**.
- **110 or over**, they have **exceeded the expected standard** and are judged as **working at greater depth**.



Results and Reporting – Scaled Scores

Reading

Raw score	Scaled score	Raw score	Scaled score
0 - 2	No scaled score	26	98
3	80	27	99
4	80	28	100
5	80	29	100
6	82	30	101
7	83	31	102
8	84	32	102
9	85	33	103
10	86	34	104
11	87	35	105
12	88	36	106
13	89	37	106
14	89	38	107
15	90	39	108
16	91	40	109
17	92	41	110
18	92	42	111
19	93	43	113
20	94	44	114
21	95	45	115
22	95	46	117
23	96	47	118
24	97	48	120
25	97	49	120
		50	120

Maths

Raw score	Scaled score	Raw score	Scaled score
0 - 2	No scaled score	56	99
3	80	57	99
4	80	58	100
5	80	59	100
6	81	60	100
7	82	61	100
8	82	62	101
9	83	63	101
10	84	64	101
11	84	65	101
12	85	66	101
13	85	67	102
14	86	68	102
15	86	69	102
16	87	70	102
17	87	71	103
18	88	72	103
19	88	73	103
20	89	74	103
21	89	75	104
22	89	76	104
23	90	77	104
24	90	78	105
25	91	79	105
26	91	80	105
27	91	81	105
28	92	82	106
29	92	83	106
30	92	84	106
31	92	85	106
32	93	86	107
33	93	87	107
34	93	88	107
35	94	89	108
		90	108
		91	108

92	109
93	109
94	109
95	110
96	110
97	110
98	111
99	111
100	112
101	112
102	113
103	113
104	114
105	115
106	116
107	117
108	118
109	120
110	120

GP&S

Raw score	Scaled score	Raw score	Scaled score
0 - 2	No scaled score	36	100
3	80	37	100
4	80	38	100
5	81	39	101
6	82	40	101
7	83	41	102
8	84	42	102
9	85	43	103
10	86	44	103
11	87	45	104
12	87	46	104
13	88	47	105
14	89	48	106
15	89	49	106
16	90	50	107
17	90	51	107
18	91	52	108
19	92	53	109
20	92	54	109
21	93	55	110
22	93	56	111
23	94	57	111
24	94	58	112
25	94	59	113
26	95	60	114
27	95	61	115
28	96	62	116
29	96	63	117
30	97	64	118
31	97	65	119
32	98	66	120
33	98	67	120
34	99	68	120
35	99	69	120
		70	120

How we mark our practice tests.

Reading	GAPS	Maths
Beginning (B) 0-7	Beginning (B) 0-10	Beginning (B) 0-15
Beginning + (B+) 8-14	Beginning + (B+) 11-20	Beginning + (B+) 16-30
Working Towards (W) 15-20	Working Towards (W) 21-30	Working Towards (W) 31-45
Working Towards+ (W+) 21-28	Working Towards + (W+) 31-38	Working Towards+ (W+) 46-61
Secure (S) 29-40 ARE	Secure (S) 39-57 ARE	Secure (S) 62-96 ARE
Secure+ (S+) 41-50 Greater Depth	Secure+ (S+) 58-70 Greater Depth	Secure+ (S+) 97-110 Greater Depth



What can you do to help your child prepare for SATs?

Teachers will often use past SATs practice papers to help children in their class prepare for their assessments. Taking these practice papers and learning about the questions that have been asked previously will help children feel more comfortable with the tests that they're about to take.

As a parent or carer there's a lot you can do to help your child prepare for their tests before the SATs dates come around in May. As well as helping them complete their homework throughout the year, you can help your child revise for their SATs as it gets closer to Year 6 SATs week. Helping them revise little and often is much better than stressing them out with long revision sessions.

It's important to make sure that you don't place too much pressure on your child. The more relaxed you are, the more relaxed your child will be, which means they are likely to perform better during SATs week.



What can you do to help your child prepare for SATs?

1. Create a Study Schedule:

Balanced Routine: Establish a study timetable that balances schoolwork, revision, and relaxation. Avoid cramming and ensure regular breaks.

Short Sessions: Short, focused study sessions are more effective than long, exhausting ones.

2. Use Quality Resources:

Practice Papers: Utilise past SATs papers and sample questions to familiarise your child with the format and question types.

Educational Websites: Websites like BBC Bitesize, and others offer interactive exercises and practice tests.

Books: Invest in SATs preparation books which often include practice tests, explanations, and tips. (CPG)

3. Focus on Weak Areas

Identify Gaps: Work with your child to identify and focus on areas where they need improvement.

4. Reading Practice:

Regular Reading: Encourage daily reading habits to enhance comprehension skills.

Discuss Texts: Talk about what they read, ask questions, and discuss themes, characters, and plots to improve understanding and analytical skills.

5. Maths Skills:

Daily Practice: Incorporate daily arithmetic practice into their routine.

Practical Application: Use real-life situations to practice maths skills, such as cooking to measure ingredients or shopping to calculate totals.

6. Supporting Your Child:

Maintain a positive attitude towards SATs. Encourage effort and celebrate improvements, no matter how small.

Ensure a quiet, comfortable, and well-lit study space free from distractions.

Ensure your child eats nutritious meals.

Encourage regular physical activity.

Ensure your child gets enough sleep, especially as the tests approach.

Listen to your child's concerns and reassure them that their best effort is what counts.

Teach relaxation techniques such as deep breathing or mindfulness to help manage exam stress.

Keep in touch with your child's teacher for updates on their progress and areas that may need attention.

What can you do to help your child prepare for SATs?

Homework for Year 6 is incredibly important in helping children prepare for their SATs.

- It not only reinforces the key concepts learned in class but also develops essential skills such as time management, independent study, and problem-solving.
- Completing homework regularly gives children the opportunity to practice and solidify their understanding, making them more confident and better prepared for the challenges of the SATs.
- Additionally, homework helps teachers identify areas where extra support may be needed, allowing for more targeted intervention.
- By encouraging good homework habits, you are actively supporting your child's success in this crucial academic year.

<https://www.saintwilfrids.wigan.sch.uk/>

Support Organisers

Multiples, Factors and Prime Numbers		
Multiples	A number that can be divided by another number exactly without leaving a remainder.	<i>Multiples of 50:</i> 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500
Factors	A number that divides into another number exactly without leaving a remainder.	<i>Factors of 24:</i> 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24
Prime Numbers	A number that can only be divided by itself and 1.	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47

Fractions, Decimals and Percentages		
Fraction	Decimal	Percentage
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	50%
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25	25%
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.75	75%
$\frac{1}{10}$	0.1	10%
$\frac{1}{5}$	0.2	20%
$\frac{2}{5}$	0.4	40%
$\frac{3}{5}$	0.6	60%

Calculating Percentages		
1%	$\frac{1}{100}$	divide by 100
10%	$\frac{1}{10}$	divide by 10
25%	$\frac{1}{4}$	divide by 4
50%	$\frac{1}{2}$	divide by 2

Mean	
The total of the numbers (add the numbers together), divided by how many numbers there are.	<i>The mean of 4, 5, 6, 5 is $4+5+6+5=20$ $20 \div 4 = 5$ The mean is 5.</i>

Parallel and Perpendicular	
Parallel	Two lines that are always the same distance apart and never meet.
Perpendicular	Two lines that cross at right angles.
Horizontal	
Vertical	

Indices		
n^2	squared	$n \times n$
5^2		$5 \times 5 = 25$
n^3	cubed	$n \times n \times n$
5^3		$5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$

Year 6 Maths Knowledge Organiser

Roman Numerals					
I	1	VI	6	X	10
II	2	VII	7	L	50
III	3	VIII	8	C	100
IV	4	IX	9	D	500
V	5	X	10	M	1000

Order of Operations					
B	I	D	M	A	S
brackets ()	indices x^2	division $\div$	multiplication $\times$	addition $+$	subtraction $-$

Perimeter, Area and Volume			
Perimeter	The distance around a shape - add up all of the sides.		
Area	Rectangle	length $\times$ width	Triangle
	Parallelogram	base $\times$ height	base $\times$ height $\div 2$
Volume	length $\times$ width $\times$ height		

2d Shapes			
Scalene Triangle	Different side length Different angles		Equilateral Triangle
Isosceles Triangle	2 equal sides 2 equal angles		Right angled Triangle
Parallelogram	4 sides 0 lines of symmetry		Kite
Rhombus	4 sides 2 lines of symmetry		Hexagon
Pentagon	5 sides 5 lines of symmetry		

3d Shapes				
Shape	square-based pyramid	triangular prism	cone	cylinder
faces (flat surface)	5	5	2	3
edges (where 2 faces meet)	8	9	1	2
vertices (where 2 edges meet)	5	6	1	0

Parts of a Circle	
Circumference	the distance all the way around a circle
Diameter	the distance across the middle of a circle
Radius	half the diameter

Calculating Angles	
Acute	less than 90°
Right Angle	exactly 90°
Obtuse	more than 90° , less than 180°
Reflex	more than 180°
Angles on a straight line	add up to 180°
Opposite angles	opposite angles are equal
Angles in a triangle	add up to 180°
Angles in a quadrilateral	add up to 360°
Full turn	360°
Half turn	180°
Quarter turn	90° (right angle)

Time	
Thirty days hath September, April, June, and November, all the rest have thirty-one, except February, twenty-eight days clear, and twenty-nine in each leap year.	
1 year	52 weeks
1 week	7 days
1 day	24 hours
1 hour	60 minutes
1 minute	60 seconds

Measurement	
Length	1cm = 10mm 1m = 100cm 1km = 1000m 8km = 5 miles
Mass	1kg = 1000g
Capacity	1l = 1000ml

Position and Direction	
Coordinates	(x, y) read along x axis (horizontal) and then y axis (vertical)
Translation	
Rotation	
Reflection	
Enlargement	

Word Classes		
1	noun	person, place or thing <i>dog, ball, road</i>
2	proper noun	names of places or people - need capital letters. <i>London, Sam</i>
3	collective noun	the name for a group of things <i>A flock of birds. A herd of cows.</i>
4	abstract noun	things that don't have a physical form <i>love, ideas, friendship</i>
5	pronoun	used instead of noun (usually a name) <i>he, her, him, she, it, they</i>
6	adjective	describes a noun <i>red, long, hungry</i>
7	verb	doing or being word <i>run, laugh, eat</i>
8	adverb	describes an action/verb <i>quickly, carefully</i>
9	modal verbs	a verb to show if something is a possibility or a certainty <i>Will Can Could Shall Should Must May Might Ought to</i>
10	prepositions	shows where or when something happens <i>above, across, against, behind, under</i>
11	determiners	comes before a noun or noun phrase <i>the, my, this, some, twenty, each, any</i>
12	subject	the thing in the sentence that is doing the action <i>Tom kicked the ball.</i>
13	object	the thing in the sentence that is having the action done to it <i>Tom kicked the ball.</i>
14	conjunction	connects two clauses <i>and, but, because</i>

Types of Pronouns	
1	personal
2	possessive
3	relative

Year 6 Grammar Knowledge Organiser

Conjunctions		
Coordinating Conjunctions		Connect two main clauses.
F	A	N
for	and	nor
B	O	Y
but	or	yet
S	so	
Subordinating Conjunctions		Connect a main and subordinate clause.
I	S	A
if	since	as
W	A	W
when	although	while
A	B	U
after	before	until
B	because	

Sentence Types		
1	statement	say it
2	command	do it
3	question	ask it
4	exclamation	how or what

Clauses		
Main clause	a clause that makes sense on its own	
Subordinate clause	a clause that adds extra information and is dependent on a main clause	
1	Embedded clause	a subordinate clause in the middle of a sentence, between two commas. <i>My bike, which is very old, is broken.</i>
2	Relative clause	a subordinate clause which begins with a relative pronoun. <i>The tree that was chopped down was made into logs.</i>

Apostrophes		
1	contracted form	apostrophe is placed where the letter has been removed <i>can't, we're, he'd, don't, shouldn't</i>
2	possession	shows something belongs to someone <i>Sarah's bag The boys' football</i>

Synonyms and Antonyms			
1	synonym	words that mean the same	<i>small and tiny</i>
2	antonym	words that mean the opposite	<i>small and large</i>

Prefixes and Suffixes			
1	prefix	letters added to the start of the root word that change its meaning	<i>unpopular disrespect</i>
2	suffix	letters added to the end of the root word that change its meaning	<i>painful illness</i>

Tenses			
	Simple	Perfect	Progressive
Present	something that is happening - root verb <i>Fred walks to his car.</i>	has/have followed by a verb. <i>We have been stranded for 4 days.</i>	is/am/are followed with an -ing verb <i>We are swimming.</i>
Past	something that has happened past -ed verbs <i>Fred walked to his car.</i>	had followed by a verb. <i>We had been stranded for 4 days.</i>	was/were followed by an -ing verb <i>We were swimming.</i>

Passive and Active Voice	
Active Voice	Harvey won the trophy. <i>subject verb object</i>
Passive Voice	The trophy was won by Harvey. <i>object verb subject</i>

Subjunctive Form/Mood		
1	If I were you, I would...	<i>If I were able to fly, I would... Laura wished she were able to...</i>
2	use the root verb	<i>I suggest you read...</i>

Before/After/Until	
Used as a subordinating conjunction	when followed by a clause
Used as a preposition	when followed by an object

Standard English	
Formal way of speaking or writing which follows all grammar rules and is written or said in full sentences.	

What can you do to help your child prepare for SATs?

Consistent attendance and punctuality are critical to your child's success. Each morning, teachers dedicate time to essential learning activities, including arithmetic practice, which forms the foundation for many of the skills tested in the SATs.

If your child is late or absent, they miss out on this vital teaching...
Here's why attendance and punctuality are so important:

1. Each day, during the registration time, children work on their maths skills, building confidence and speed in key areas like calculations, problem-solving, and mental maths.
2. Mornings often set the tone for the rest of the school day. Being present and on time allows children to start the day in a calm, structured manner, helping them stay focused and ready to learn throughout the day.
3. Regular attendance helps children develop a routine and feel confident in their learning. It reinforces the importance of commitment and effort, which will serve them well not only in SATs but also in secondary school and beyond.

We understand that some absences are unavoidable, but by ensuring your child is present and on time every day, you are giving them the best possible chance to succeed in their SATs and develop habits that will benefit them throughout their education.



Dates

KS2 Year 6 SATs Dates - May 2027

Date	Test
Monday 10th May 2027	Grammar & Punctuation test - 45 minutes Spelling Test - 20 minutes
Tuesday 11th May 2027	English Reading Test - 60 minutes
Wednesday 12th May 2027	Mathematics Arithmetics (Paper 1) - 30 minutes Mathematics Reasoning (Paper 2) - 40 minutes
Thursday 13th May 2027	Mathematics Reasoning (Paper 3) - 40 minutes

And finally...

- **Thank you for attending this meeting!**
- Please let us know if you have any questions.
- Feel free to have a look at some of the past SATs papers.
- Don't forget to purchase the CPG revision books.