



Year 6 SATs Presentation 2025-26

What are the SATs?

- SATs are the Standardised Assessment Tests that are given to children at the end of Key Stage 2.
- The SATs take place over four days, starting on **Monday 11th May** ending on **Thursday 14th May**.
- The aim of the tests is to establish whether pupils are working at an expected level in English and maths for the end of primary school and the start of secondary school.
- The papers consist of:
 - Grammar, punctuation and spelling (paper 1: GPS) - **Monday 11th May**
 - Grammar, punctuation and spelling (paper 2: Spelling) - **Monday 11th May**
 - Reading - **Tuesday 12th May**
 - Maths (paper 1: Arithmetic) - **Wednesday 13th May**
 - Maths (paper 2: Reasoning) - **Wednesday 13th May**
 - Maths (paper 3: Reasoning) - **Thursday 14th May**
- English writing and science judgements are made by the pupils' teachers through teacher assessment, based on evidence of independent writing and work gathered over the course of year 6.
- The results of the tests do not tell us how accomplished children are in other areas, such as sport, music or art!

When and how the SATs are completed

- At LPS, SATs take place in the familiar environment of the classroom, which helps pupils feel comfortable.
- Some children are entitled to extra time, ensuring they can complete their tests without unnecessary pressure.
- For those who need a bit more support, we offer options like prompts, rest breaks, having a scribe, or a translator. A quieter room with fewer peers can also be beneficial for some.
- Additionally, certain pupils may have a reader to assist them during specific tests like maths and SPAG, which really helps them showcase their understanding.
- During the week of the SATs, we also offer a free breakfast to all our year 6 pupils!

The results

Tests are marked externally. Once marked, the tests will be given the following scores:

- A raw score (total number of marks achieved for each paper);
- A scaled score (see below);
- A judgement on if the National Standard has been met.

After marking each test, the external marker will convert the raw score to a scaled score. Even though the tests are made to the same standard each year, the questions must be different. This means the difficulty of the tests may vary. Scaled scores ensures an accurate comparison of performance over time.

Scaled scores range from 80 to 120.

A scaled score of 100 or more shows the pupil is meeting the National Standard.

The results are sent to the school in July.

What are the children tested on?

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling:

Grammar, punctuation and spelling consists of two papers.

- Paper 1 focuses on all three elements (grammar, punctuation and spelling or GPS). The paper lasts for 45 minutes and has 50 marks.

Paper 2 consists of a spelling test only. It should take approximately 15 minutes, although this is not a set amount of time (pupils should be given as much time as they need to complete the test). The paper that pupils receive has 20 sentences, each with a missing word. The teacher reads the sentences one at a time and pupils write in the missing word on their paper. There are 20 marks for this test.

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling: Paper 1 (GPS)

The children will have been working hard with their class teacher on developing and securing their knowledge of the technical vocabulary needed in this test.

This test focuses on:

- Grammatical terms/ word classes;
- Functions of sentences;
- Combining words, phrases and clauses;
- Verb forms, tenses and consistency;
- Punctuation;
- Vocabulary;
- Standard English and formality.

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling: Paper 1 (GPS)

Example questions:

1

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

Tick **one**.

Do you know how long it took for the trees to grow

☐

We have planted rose bushes around the trees

☒

How beautiful the flowers will be

☐

I will ask my teacher if I can show you

☐

1 mark

33

Add a **prefix** to the word charge in the sentence below to show that the waiter did not charge too much.

The waiter was careful not to over charge the customer.

1 mark

47

Rewrite the sentence below in the **passive**.
Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

The noise of the traffic disturbed us.

e.g. We were disturbed by the noise of the traffic.

1 mark

Spelling

2024 Spelling script

Spelling 1: The word is **young**.

Our dogs are **young** and full of energy.

The word is **young**.

Spelling 2: The word is **island**.

The swans nested on an **island** in the lake.

The word is **island**.

Spelling 3: The word is **famous**.

We met a **famous** writer.

The word is **famous**.

1. Our dogs are _____ and full of energy.

2. The swans nested on an _____ in the lake.

3. We met a _____ writer.

Other words later in the test: nutritious, referring, memorable and reluctance!

Reading:

There is one reading test that lasts for 60 minutes. It has 50 marks. The test is designed to measure if the children's comprehension of age-appropriate reading material. There are three different set texts for children to read. These could be any combination of non-fiction, fiction and/ or poetry.

The test covers the following areas (known as Content Domains):

- Give/ explain the meaning of words in context;
- Retrieve and record information/ identify key details from fiction and non-fiction;
- Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph;
- Make inferences from the text/ explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text;
- Predict what might happen from details stated and implied;
- Identify/ explain how information/ narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole;
- Identify/ explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases;
- Make comparisons within the text.

Reading

The reading SATs paper requires a range of answer styles: multiple choice, one-word answers, short answer and multiple mark/longer answers.

2 Read the paragraph beginning: *They are not hedgehogs...*

Find and copy one word that means the same as 'met'.

Madagascar is an island country in the Indian Ocean, off the coast of East Africa. It is well known for its range of weird and wonderful wildlife.

1 mark

Imagine treading through the rainforest in Madagascar and noticing hurried movements in the plants below you. You creep forward to investigate. Suddenly, you see a group of animals unlike anything that you have seen before. Ten of them are sniffing along the ground with long, pointy snouts that look almost like bird beaks. The creatures are quite small – maybe the size of a pet hamster. Their bodies are round and covered with spines like a hedgehog. They are brightly coloured like a bumblebee with yellow streaks running down their backs and legs. On their heads, each of the animals has a crown of bright yellow spikes.

They are not hedgehogs, birds or bumblebees, even if they look like a confused hodgepodge of these animals. You have encountered a family of lowland streaked tenrecs. They are one of many species of tenrecs living in Madagascar.

2

Read the paragraph beginning: *They are not hedgehogs...*

Find and copy one word that means the same as 'met'.

Content domain: 2a – give or explain the meaning of words in context

Award 1 mark for:

■ *encountered.*

1m

Reading

Example questions:

9 Look at the section: **What issues are streaked tenrecs facing?**

What serious problems are streaked tenrecs facing?

Give **two** problems.

1. _____

2. _____

2 marks

5

Draw **three** lines to match each paragraph to its main content.

Paragraph

The paragraph beginning:
Imagine treading through...

The paragraph beginning: *Both
highland and lowland streaked
tenrecs are...*

The paragraph beginning:
Tenrecs forage...

Content

diet

behaviour

appearance

1 mark

9 Look at the section: **What issues are streaked tenrecs facing?**

What serious problems are streaked tenrecs facing?

Give **two** problems.

Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text

Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following, up to a maximum of **2 marks**:

1. deforestation / the destruction of streaked tenrecs' habitat, e.g.
 - *deforestation destroys their habitat*
 - *tenrecs live in the rainforest and it's being destroyed*
 - *the landscape is being destroyed.*

Up to
2m

5

Draw **three** lines to match each paragraph to its main content.

Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text

Award 1 mark for all correctly matched:

Paragraph

The paragraph beginning:
Imagine treading through...

The paragraph beginning: *Both
highland and lowland streaked
tenrecs are...*

The paragraph beginning:
Tenrecs forage...

Content

diet

behaviour

appearance

1m

Example questions: 3 mark question

26

Look at the whole text.

Write **three** pieces of evidence that show Ned was nervous about Louie's tightrope walking.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Qu.	Requirement
26	Look at the whole text. Write three pieces of evidence that show Ned was nervous about Louie's tightrope walking. Content domain: 2d – make inferences from the text or explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following up to a maximum of 3 marks: 1. the quotation, <i>You ain't getting up on that?</i> 2. the quotation, <i>It isn't safe, Louie / You can't just get up on the rope and...</i>, e.g. • <i>he told her that it wasn't safe for her</i> • <i>he wasn't sure that it was safe for her to be on it.</i> 3. the quotation, <i>It's a proper skill / It takes years of practice</i>, e.g. • <i>he pointed out it takes years to master</i> • <i>he thought she needed more practice.</i> 4. the quotation, <i>Shouldn't I stay here? / Just in case you fall?</i>, e.g. • <i>he thought she would fall</i> • <i>he wanted to stay beneath the rope incase she falls</i> • <i>he offered to help if she fell</i> • <i>he was asking if he should stay there</i> • <i>he hesitated to move – thinking she would fall.</i> 5. the quotation, <i>Ned breathed in sharp.</i> Do not accept reference to the quotation, <i>You better come down.</i> Do not accept reference to the quotation, <i>He thought it was all one big prank.</i>

Reading

Since the current testing formation for the SATs began in 2016, there has been a tendency for three types of questions to be the most popular.

In the 2024 Reading SATs paper,

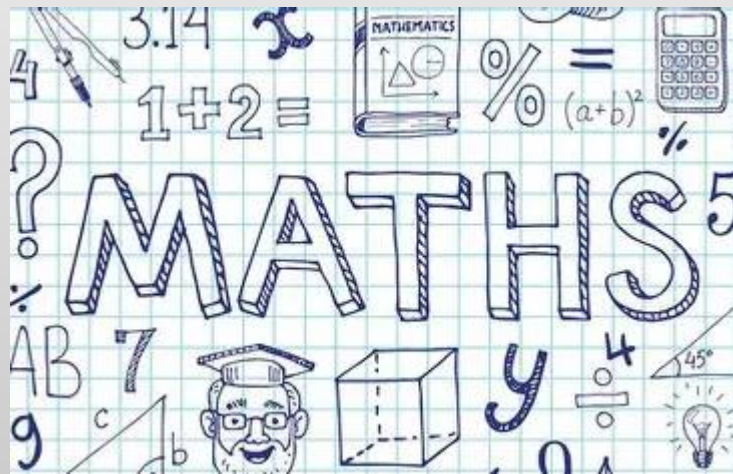
- 10% of marks could be gained from answering questions involving **giving and explaining the meaning of words in context**;
- 38% of marks could be gained from answering questions involving **retrieving and recording information** or identifying key details from a text;
- 44% of marks could be gained from answering questions involving **making inferences from a text and justifying inferences** with text evidence.

When reading with your child at home try focusing on these types of questions.

Maths:

The maths assessments consist of three tests.

- Paper 1: Arithmetic (30 minutes)
- Paper 2: Reasoning (40 minutes)
- Paper 3: Reasoning (40 minutes)



Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic)

The maths arithmetic paper has a total of 40 marks and lasts for 30 minutes.

The test covers the four operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, including order of operations requiring BIDMAS), percentages of amounts and calculating with decimals and fractions.

19	$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5} =$	

☐
 1 mark

20	$\begin{array}{r} 6312 \\ \times \quad 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$	
Show your method		2 marks

Qu.	Requirement	Mark	Additional guidance
19	$1\frac{7}{15}$ OR $\frac{22}{15}$	1m	Accept equivalent mixed numbers, fractions or the exact decimal equivalent, i.e. 1.46 (accept any unambiguous indication of the recurring digits). Do not accept rounded or truncated decimals.
20	Award TWO marks for the correct answer of 88,368 If the answer is incorrect, award ONE mark for the formal method of long multiplication with no more than ONE arithmetic error, e.g. • $\begin{array}{r} 6312 \\ \times \quad 14 \\ \hline 25248 \\ 63120 \\ \hline 88358 \text{ (error)} \end{array}$ OR • $\begin{array}{r} 6312 \\ \times \quad 14 \\ \hline 24248 \text{ (error)} \\ 63120 \\ \hline 87368 \end{array}$	Up to 2m	Working must be carried through to reach a final answer for the award of ONE mark. Do not award any marks if the error is in the place value, e.g. the omission of the zero when multiplying by tens. $\begin{array}{r} 6312 \\ \times \quad 14 \\ \hline 25248 \\ 6312 \text{ (place value error)} \\ \hline 31560 \end{array}$

Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic) Example 1-mark questions:

9

$$7.68 + 13.493 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7.680 \\ + 13.493 \\ \hline 21.173 \\ \text{1 1 1} \end{array}$$

21.173

1 mark

11

$$640 \div 8 =$$

Mental method:
Using known fact of $64 \div 8 = 8$

1 mark

80

18

$$\frac{5}{12} + \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{12}$$

$$\frac{5}{12} + \frac{4}{12} = \frac{9}{12}$$

$\frac{9}{12}$

1 mark

21

$$2 + 3^3 =$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3^3 = 27 \\ 2 + 27 = 29 \end{array}$$

29

1 mark

Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic)

Example 2-mark question:

30	3 4 9 8 6		
Show your method			
			2 marks

30

Award **TWO** marks for a correct answer of 29

If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for the formal methods of division with no more than **ONE** arithmetic error, e.g.

- long division algorithm, e.g.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 29 \text{ r}6 \\
 34 \overline{) 986} \\
 \underline{- 680} \\
 306 \\
 \underline{- 300} \text{ (error)} \\
 6
 \end{array}$$

OR

$$\begin{array}{r}
 28 \text{ (error)} \\
 34 \overline{) 986} \\
 \underline{- 680} \quad 20 \times 34 \\
 306 \\
 \underline{- 306} \quad 9 \times 34 \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

- short division algorithm, e.g.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \ 8 \text{ (error)} \\
 34 \overline{) 98^{30}6}
 \end{array}$$

Up to
2m

Working must be carried through to reach a final answer for the award of **ONE** mark.

Short division methods **must** be supported by evidence of appropriate carrying figures to indicate the use of a division algorithm and be a complete method.

The carrying figure must be less than the divisor.

Maths Papers 2 and 3 (Reasoning)

These tests have a total of **35 marks** each and last for **40 minutes** each.

These papers require children to demonstrate their mathematical knowledge and skills, as well as their ability to solve problems and apply their mathematical reasoning. They cover a wide range of mathematical topics from key stage 2 including:

- Number and place value (including Roman numerals);
- The four operations;
- Geometry (properties of shape, position and direction);
- Statistics;
- Measurement (length, perimeter, mass, volume, time, money);
- Algebra;
- Ratio and proportion;
- Fractions, decimals and percentages.

Maths Papers 2 (Reasoning) Example questions:

5

Write the three missing digits to make this multiplication correct.

$$\begin{array}{r} \square 5 \square \\ \times \quad \quad 3 \\ \hline 7 \square 2 \end{array}$$

8

Write a **whole number** in each box to make the statements correct.

One has been done for you.

18

rounded to the nearest **ten** is 20

rounded to the nearest **thousand** is 4,000

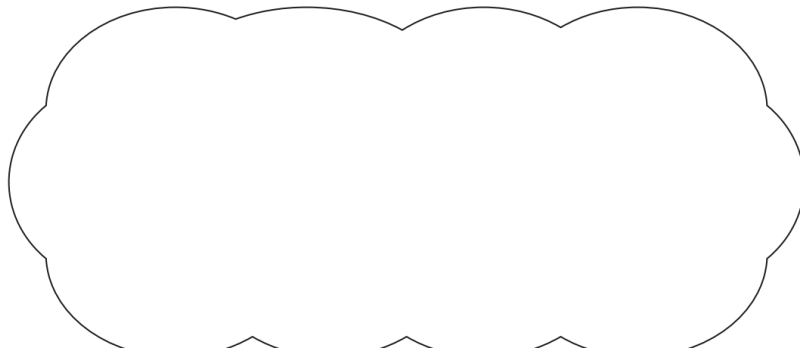
rounded to the nearest **ten thousand** is 820,000

1 mark

24

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{6}$ is greater than the value of $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{7}{8}$

Explain how you know.



Maths Papers 2 (Reasoning)

17

Chen buys these four items.



Apples

670 grams
£1.50



Bread

400 grams
£0.70



Butter

500 grams



WHEAT O'TEES

750 grams
£1.45

Chen pays for the four items with a £10 note. The price of the butter is not shown.

She receives £3.85 change.

What is the price of the **butter**?

Show
your
method

£

17

Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of (£)2.50

Up to
2m

If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for evidence of an appropriate complete method which contains no more than **ONE** arithmetic error, e.g.

- $£1.50 + £0.70 + £1.45 = £3.65$
 $£10.00 - £3.65 = £6.15$ (error)
 $£6.15 - £3.85 = £2.30$

OR

- $£1.50 + £0.70 + £1.45 + £3.85 = £7.50$
 $£10.00 - £7.50 = £3.50$ (error)

If no final answer is given, all calculations within an appropriate method must be evaluated correctly for the award of **ONE** mark, e.g.

- $£1.50 + £0.70 + £1.45 = £3.65$
 $£10.00 - £3.65 = £6.35$
 $£6.35 - £3.85$

Accept for **ONE** mark an answer of £250, £250p, £2.50 or £2.5 as evidence of an appropriate method.

Refer to section 6.1 on pages 14 and 15 for additional guidance on marking answers involving money.

Misreads of £3.85 as £3.65 **OR** miscopies of £3.65 as £3.85 are not allowed.

2 marks

Supporting your child in preparing for the SATs

► First and foremost, support and reassure your child that there is nothing to worry about and they should always just try their best. Give them as much encouragement and support as you can (but we don't need to tell you that!).

► Tips:

- Please don't use past papers as they are used in school to prepare the children.
- Go over key skills (times tables, real world mental maths as you are shopping or cooking and read often!). Use online activities to reinforce skills - we have list of useful websites on our Year 6 web page.
- Talk to your child's class teacher if you have any concerns/worries and encourage your child to do the same!
- Give your child time to go outside and have fun! Try to reduce screen time.
- Ensure your child is eating and drinking well and getting a good amount of sleep.
- Ensure your child has the best possible attendance at school.
- Plan something fun for the weekend after SATs! This will help them to relax and give them something to look forward to after.

The image shows the silhouettes of three children jumping joyfully against a bright, orange-hued sunset sky. The children are in mid-air, with their arms raised and legs bent, conveying a sense of happiness and freedom. The background is a gradient of warm colors from the setting sun.

Things to remember about SATs

- ▶ SATs focus on what children know about Maths and English.
- ▶ They will not reflect how talented they are at science, geography, art, PE..., and they certainly won't highlight all their amazing personal characteristics.
- ▶ Their results will say if they did or did not meet a certain standard but not how much progress they have made in year 6 or in primary school.

SATs don't tell the whole story!