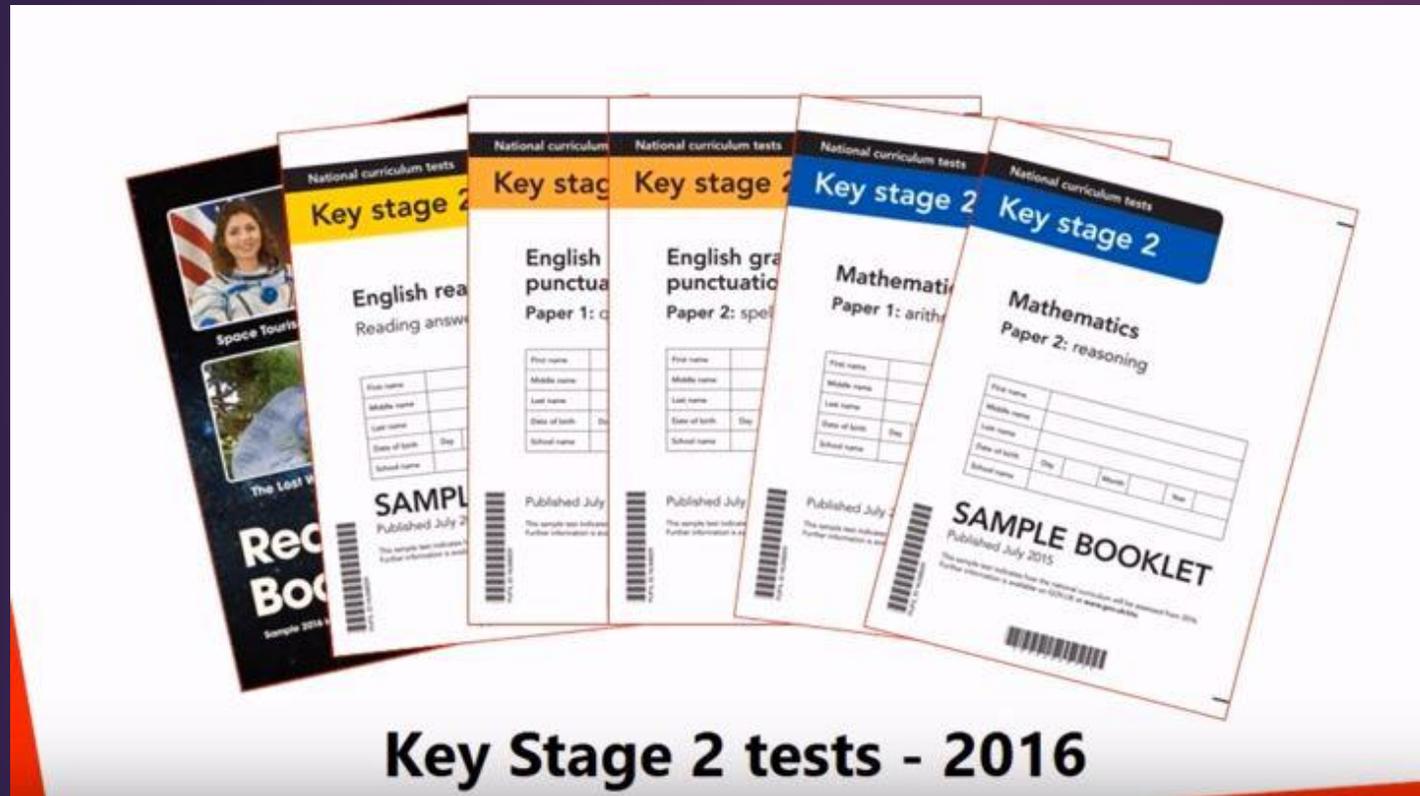
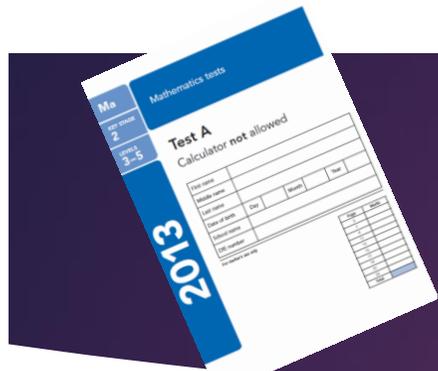


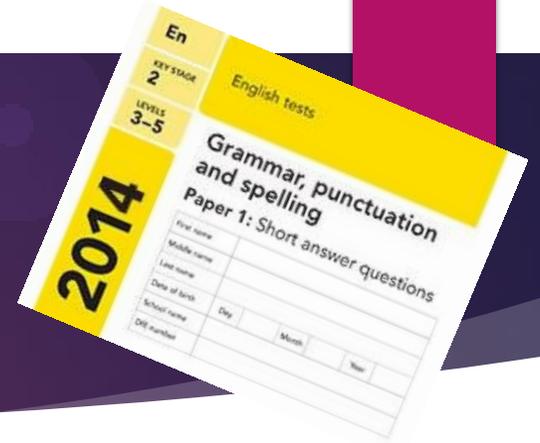
'Get Ready for Year 6 Maths SATs'



Monday
5th December
2016
6pm



What are the SATs tests?



SATs = Standard Assessment Tests

The SATs tests are compulsory national tests for primary school pupils who are coming towards the end of Year 6 (age 11). They were introduced as Key Stage 2 tests in 1995 by the Conservative Government and, alongside Teacher Assessment, are currently one of the main means of assessing pupil attainment and progress at the end of their primary school education.

These are formal tests and **all** children in Year 6 (unless they are working at a level below that being assessed) are required to complete the tests.

The theory behind these tests is that they are accessible to all Year 6 pupils regardless of their place of education or their teacher. They are a means of assessing pupil performance nationwide.

The test week will be in May 2017, the tests are all marked externally and results are usually returned to school in June.

SATs results are usually reported on in your child's end-of-year report, alongside Teacher Assessment.

2016 was a year of great change...



The 'shake up' of this year's SATs tests has been greatly publicised, with much opposition and criticism.

The tests were based, for the first time, on the new 2014 Curriculum content and were much harder than previous tests. Children who were previously judged to be above national expectations were now more likely to be judged as being 'at national expectations' ie: average ability.

The way SATs and teacher assessment results will be reported has also changed.

Levels are no longer used. No Level 6 tests – the last few questions test the more able. Instead, a scaled score will be given for the SATs tests.

Teacher assessment will indicate whether your child is 'working at' or 'towards expected standard'.

What is a scaled score?



Scaled scores will be given as a test result for the first time this year.

These give a supposed greater consistency when reporting test results, as the scores maintain their meaning over time.

A scaled score of 100 will represent a national average. This will be determined by a raw score (actual mark from the test eg: 25/50). However, the raw score that equates to the national average might change each year.

The raw score that will decide the national average will be determined once the tests have been marked.

Pupils who receive a scaled score of a margin around 100 would be deemed working at an expected (average) standard.

Pupils with less than this would be working towards this standard (below average).

Pupils with more than this would be working above the expected standard (above average).

How far above or below average can be determined by how far away from 100 they are!

How have the Maths tests changed?

One major change was in the Maths tests.

The **Arithmetic test (Paper 1)** focuses on understanding of number, the 4 operations, fractions, decimals and percentages. It is a much longer test than in previous years.

Calculations can be done mentally, using methods of working out, or a mixture of both.

Pupils will become skilled in deciding which form of 'working out' is most appropriate to the question.

There are around 35 questions and pupils have 30 minutes to complete them.

16

$15.98 + 26.314 =$

1 mark

24

$\frac{4}{7} + \frac{5}{7} =$

1 mark

17

$125.48 - 72.3 =$

1 mark

25

$20\% \text{ of } 1,800 =$

1 mark

18

$122,456 - 11,999 =$

1 mark

26

$15 \times 6.1 =$

1 mark

There are 2 more tests, both of which are **Reasoning Papers**.

These require pupils to apply their knowledge and understanding of Maths to answer a range of word and 'real life' problems.

19

Miss Mills is making jam to sell at the school fair.

Strawberries cost £7.50 per kg.

Sugar costs 79p per kg.

10 glass jars cost £6.90

She uses 12kg of strawberries and 10kg of sugar to make 20 jars full of jam.

Calculate the total cost to make 20 jars full of jam.

4

This table shows the number of people living in various towns in England.

Town	Population
Bedford	82,448
Carlton	48,493
Dover	34,087
Formby	24,478
Telford	166,640

What is the **total** of the numbers of people living in Formby and in Telford?

1 mark

What is the **difference** between the numbers of people living in Bedford and in Dover?

1 mark

How will school help my child to prepare for the Maths tests?

All pupils will be well prepared for the SATs tests this year.

They will complete numerous practice tests under test conditions and - as such – will become very familiar with the test conditions, the style and format of the tests and will be aware of what is expected of them.

Personal targets will be set from practice tests so that constant progress will be made.

Pupils will be fully aware of how to achieve their potential in the tests – a positive manner is needed by all! 'Growth Mindset' used daily, is helping pupils to become emotionally ready to take the tests.

Miss Hickman has joined us from South Craven to develop Maths skills and help us to improve our reasoning skills. She is in school every Thursday morning.

Basic skills are being revised every day – including mathematical vocabulary, understanding of number and formal methods for the 4 operations. Multiplication challenges!

'BIG SHEET MATHS' allows pupils to use reasoning skills and apply their learning to problem solving.

The content of the Maths test will represent the work that pupils have learned during Key Stage 2, from Year 3 to 6.

No child in the current Year 6 cohort is deemed to be working below Key Stage 2.

In brief, the Year 6 Maths Curriculum expects pupils to learn:

Number and Place Value: ordering, rounding, comparing, positive and negative integers up to 10 million.

+ - x (3685 x 42 digits) **and** **÷** (2654 ÷ 23 with remainders as whole numbers, fractions and decimals)

Multiples, factors, prime numbers, square numbers.

Problem solving involving the 4 operations

Fractions (proper, improper, mixed number, simplifying, ordering and comparing, + - x ÷, of amounts).

Decimals (+ - x and ÷)

Relationships and equivalences between fractions, decimals and percentages.

Ratio and Proportion

Algebra

Measures: converting between units, time and timetables, shape, perimeter, area, volume

Geometry: 2D shapes, 3D shapes, properties, nets, circles, angles, co-ordinates, translations, reflections

Statistics: Construct and interpret line graphs and pie charts and solve related problems.

Calculate averages (mean)

How can I help my child prepare for the Maths SATs tests?

Parents can help the school support their child to achieve their potential in Maths by:

- Helping your child to learn the times tables by heart – rapid recall of the times tables and associated division facts is a huge advantage in the SATs tests. Times tables help in such a large number of areas, including fractions and percentages (which make up a large portion of the arithmetic test).
- In school 'Booster' sessions.
- Ensuring your child completes any Maths related Home Learning. It is a valuable way for you to be involved in what your child is learning in lessons and also provides a way of assessing whether your child is secure in their understanding of what they are being taught.
- Consider buying some of the CGP Revision Books to supplement the work your child will be doing in class – last year's Year 6 parents said they were invaluable!
See the samples on the table.
- Be positive and heap praise on your child – they need to be reminded that, whatever their ability, they ARE capable of doing the tests.



Have a go!

Now for the fun part!

Have a look at last year's Maths papers: Arithmetic and 2 Reasoning Papers.

Remember Year 6s...this is not a test for you...but is a chance to catch to have a go together and see what these SATs tests are really like!

You could even do some working out on the plain paper if you like!

Have a look at the highly recommended CGP Revision books.

Help yourself to juice and biscuits.

And, of course, please ask if you have any questions!