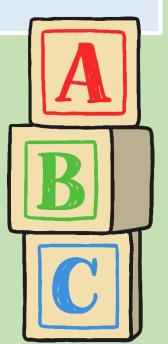
Year One

Phonics Screening Check

A Guide for Parents



What is Phonics?

Children begin to learn phonics (sounds) in early years, both nursery and reception. Once children begin learning sounds, these sounds are used orally to identify and make words. They will then begin to learn the letters which make each of the sounds and these are used to read and spell words.

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What is the Phonics Screening Check?

Children in Year 1 throughout the country will all be taking part in a phonics screening check during the same week in June. Children in Year 2 will also take the check if they did not achieve the required result when in Year 1 or they have not taken the test before.

Headteachers should decide whether it is appropriate for each of their pupils to take the phonics screening check. The phonics screening check is designed to confirm whether individual children have learnt phonic decoding and blending skills to an appropriate standard.





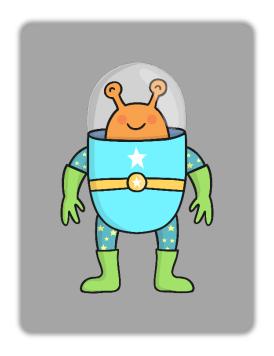
What Happens During the Test?

The test contains 40 words. Each child will sit one-to-one and read each word aloud to a teacher. The test will take approximately 10 minutes per child, although all children are different and will complete the check at their own pace. The list of words the children read is a combination of 20 real words and 20 pseudo words (nonsense words).



Pseudo Words (Nonsense Words)

The pseudo words will be shown to your child with a picture of an alien. This provides the children with a context for the pseudo word which is independent from any existing vocabulary they may have. Pseudo words are included because they will be new to all pupils; they do not favour children with a good vocabulary knowledge or visual memory of words.



Reporting to Parents

By the end of the summer term all schools must report each child's results to their parents. They will also confirm if the child has met the standard threshold. Children who do not achieve the expected level will retake the test when they are in Year 2.



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How Can I Help My Child at Home?

- Play lots of sound and listening games with your child.
- Read as much as possible to and with your child.
- Encourage and praise get them to have a 'good guess'.
- If your child is struggling to decode a word, help them by encouraging them to say each sound in the word from left to right.
- Blend the sounds by pointing to each one, e.g. /c/ in cat, /p/ in pat, /ng/ in sing, /ee/ in been. Next move your finger under the whole word as you say it.
- Discuss the meaning of words if your child does not know what they have read.

Key Stage 1 National Curriculum Assessments

Parent Information Presentation

Information and Guidance on the Expectations

Scaled Scores

- Children are described as working towards (WTS), working at (EXS) and working at greater depth (GDS) according to the Year 2 expectations of the new curriculum.
- Test scores are now also reported as 'scaled scores'.

What is meant by 'scaled scores'?

- It is planned that 100 will always represent the 'national standard'.
- Each pupil's raw test score will therefore be converted into a score on the scale, either at, above or below 100.
- The scale will have a lower end point somewhere below 100 and an upper end point above 100.
- A child who achieves the 'national standard' (a score of 100) will be judged to have demonstrated sufficient knowledge in the areas assessed by the tests.

Scaled Score Examples

On publication of the test results in July:

- A child awarded a scaled score of 100 is judged to have met the 'national standard' in the area judged by the test.
- A child awarded a scaled score of more than 100 is judged to have exceeded the national standard and demonstrated a higher than expected knowledge of the curriculum for their age.
- A child awarded a scaled score of less than 100 is judged to have not yet met the national standard and performed below expectation for their age.
- Marking guidance for KS1 tests will include conversion tables. Teachers will use these
 to translate pupil's raw scores into scaled scores to see whether each pupil has met the
 national standard. Teachers will use the scaled scores to inform their teacher
 assessment judgements.

The SAT Assessments

At the end of Year 2, children will take assessments in:

- Reading
- Maths

We will also administer the optional English: Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling SAT assessment in order to inform teacher-assessed level in Writing.

All assessment are due to take place in May this year.

There is a period of moderation by the county during June where the teacher triangulated judgement (not wholly based upon the tests) are moderated by county trained moderators.

In July, families will receive an overview of the results as a separate sheet with the school report.

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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.		



Reading: Sample Questions

Ranking/Ordering

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.

1

William went to sea on his boat.

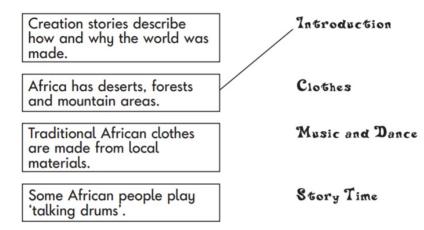
Reading: Sample Questions

Matching/Labelling

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.



Short-Answer Questions



What job did Tony Ross want to do before he became a writer and illustrator?







Reading: Sample Questions

Find and Copy Questions

Look at the paragraph beginning The greedy man began to climb the vine...

Find and copy one word that means the same as sparkle.



Open-Ended Questions

6 At the end of the story, Bella was happy. Why?



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Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

This year, the Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar test will be optional for all Year 2 classes. We will still administer the assessment in order to inform our teacher-assessed writing judgements.

The test consists of two separate papers:

- **Paper 1: Spelling** pupils to spell 20 missing words within a test booklet. The test is expected to take approximately 15 minutes to complete, but is not strictly timed.
- Paper 2: Grammar, Punctuation and Vocabulary a combined question and answer booklet focusing on pupils' knowledge of grammar, punctuation and vocabulary. Pupils will have approximately 20 minutes to complete the questions in the test paper, but it is not strictly timed.

Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling: Sample Questions

Grammar, Punctuation and Vocabulary Paper

7 Why do the underlined words start with a capital letter?

On <u>Saturday</u> morning, <u>Sarah</u> and her family went on holiday to Scotland.





8 Circle the **two** nouns in the sentence below.

You have left your pencil on the bench over there.





Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling: Sample Questions

Grammar, Punctuation and Vocabulary Paper

Tick to show whether each sentence is written in the **past tense** or the **present tense**.

Sentence	Past tense	Present tense
Aziz gave out the paint pots.		
Aziz spills water on the table.		
Aziz needed some glue.		



Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling: Sample Questions

Spelling Paper

- 1. I need to _____ my holiday suitcase.
- **2.** The ______ is dark at night.
- **3.** The snail hid inside its ______.
- 4. My friend has a new _____ sister.

Within the assessment, the spelling words are read out to the children to fill into the gaps within the sentences. In this example, the missing spelling words are: **pack**, **sky**, **shell** and **baby**.

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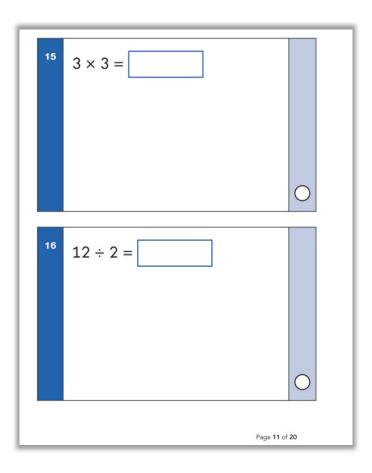
Mathematics

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.

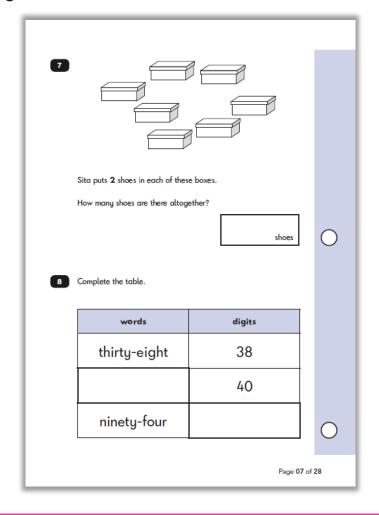
Maths: Sample Questions

Maths Paper 1: Arithmetic



Maths: Sample Questions

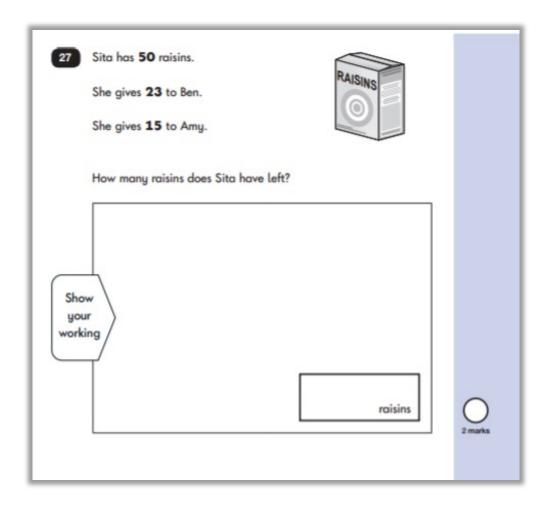
Maths Paper 2: Reasoning



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Maths: Sample Questions

Maths Paper 2: Reasoning



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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 healthy breakfast 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!

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How to Help Your Child with Writing

- 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.

How we will help your child(ren)

- Support and reassurance that there is nothing to worry about and that they should always just try their best. Praise and encourage!
- Ensuring children have experienced the activities beforehand and know how to approach them
- Year 1 children will have had the phonics screening check throughout the year and Year 2 children have experienced the different tests too
- We call them quizzes or checks and try not to overburden the children with either the Year 1 phonics or the Year 2 end of curriculum tests
- A lot of children have said they enjoy the challenge of the tests but please let us know if this is not the case!