

SECTION ONE

Reading Paper

What's it all about?

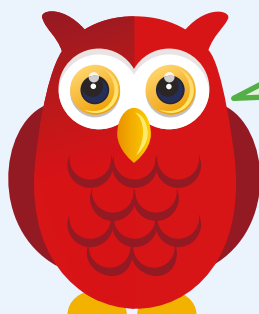
Five things you need to know:

- 1 The Key Stage 2 test paper for **Reading** tests your **reading skills**.
- 2 The whole test lasts **ONE HOUR**.
- 3 You are given **THREE texts** to read in the exam: these will include **fiction** and **non-fiction** texts, and sometimes a **poem**.
- 4 You will answer questions on **all three texts**. There will be 11–14 **questions** on each text.
- 5 The questions will be of **THREE** different types:
 - **Short-answer questions:** for these, you will only need to write a word, phrase or very simple sentence
 - **Longer answer questions:** for these, you need to explain in more detail
 - **Selected-answer questions:** for these, you need to tick, draw lines or circle the correct answer

What skills are tested?

You will be tested on:

- **Finding** the correct information
- Explaining **word meanings**
- **Summarising** ideas (saying what a longer section of a text is about)
- Making **inferences** (working out more hidden meanings)
- **Finding evidence** (being able to find information in a text to support what you say)
- **Explaining** how a **writer creates an effect** or meaning through the **words and phrases** they use
- **Finding/explaining** links or **connections** in a text
- **Predicting** what might happen in a text
- **Making comparisons** (how texts, or parts of them, are the same or different)



If all of this seems challenging, don't worry! There are pages on every one of these skills in the section that follows! So read on!

Explain word meanings

1 You might be asked to **find a word** in a text **with a similar meaning**.

For example:

Read this paragraph then answer the question.

Lara entered the echoing cave. In the distance she could hear the sound of trickling water but she had to stop for a moment. It was so gloomy she could not see her way over the rocks. She was stuck.

Q: **Find and copy one** word that suggests that the cave was dark. Answer: *gloomy*.

2 You might have to **explain the meaning** of a word or **choose a word closest in meaning**.

For example:

Read the sentence then answer the question.

They had all **deserted** her: no one knew or cared where she was and she was miles from anywhere.

Q: Give the **meaning** of the word '**deserted**' in this sentence.



GET IT RIGHT!

- Look for a word that is **closest in meaning** to the given word ('dark').
- Find the **correct part** of the paragraph (the bit about the cave).
- It could be the **same type of word** ('dark' is an **adjective**).

GET IT RIGHT!

- Are there **clues in the word** itself? For example, 'deserted': the **root word** is 'desert' = a wild, empty place.
- Read the **rest of the sentence** to help you. Are there clues in the other words?

nobody stayed

this sounds cruel

They had *all* **deserted** her: *no one knew or cared* where she was and she was *miles from anywhere*.

on her own somewhere?

- Don't mix the word up with similar ones. This has nothing to do with 'dessert'!

Which of these words would be **closest in meaning** to 'deserted'?

a) *abandoned* b) *left* c) *released* d) *dumped*

RATE YOUR PROGRESS!

I'm fine ☀️

'I can understand/explain what words mean.'

Look again 🔍

Ask an adult ?

SECTION TWO

Grammar, punctuation and vocabulary (Paper 1)

What's it all about?

Four things you need to know:

- ① Paper 1 of your Key Stage 2 **English Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling SATs** tests your **knowledge** of grammar, punctuation and vocabulary.
- ② The whole test lasts **45 MINUTES**.
- ③ There will be up to **50 questions** and 50 marks in total.
- ④ The questions will be of **TWO** different types:
 - **Multiple-choice answer questions:** for these, you will only need to tick, draw a line or circle the correct answer
 - **Short-answer questions:** for these, you will need to write a word, a few words or a sentence on the line or in the box provided

What skills are tested?

You will be tested on:

- **Identifying word types and classes** (nouns, pronouns, verbs, determiners, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions)
- **Understanding sentence grammar and verb tenses** (sentence types and forms, subject and object, phrases, clauses, conjunctions, modal verbs, active and passive, standard and non-standard English, formal and informal language)
- **Using punctuation correctly** (sentence punctuation, commas, inverted commas, brackets, dashes and hyphens, colons and bullet points, semi-colons, apostrophes)
- **Understanding vocabulary and using it correctly** (prefixes, suffixes, word families, synonyms and antonyms)



If all of this seems challenging, don't worry! There are pages on every one of these skills in the section that follows! So read on!

PART ONE: Word types/classes

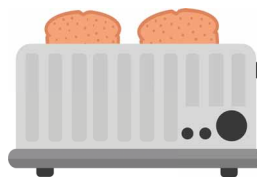
Nouns

You might be asked to identify a **noun** in a sentence.

For example:

Q: Circle all the **nouns** in the sentence below.

The girls were eating toast in the kitchen.



GET IT RIGHT!

- **Nouns** are the words we use for **naming things** – all the things you can see, feel, hear, taste and smell.
- Ordinary things, such as 'table' or 'cat', are **common nouns**. **Common nouns** start with a **lower case letter**.
- Names for things like people, places, days and months are **proper nouns**. Remember that **proper nouns** start with a **capital letter** (*Harry Potter, Spain, Monday, December*).

A **noun** is a type of **word class**. A word class is a group of words that all do the same thing in a sentence.



Collective nouns

A **collective noun** is a noun that refers to a **group** of people or animals. Words like 'family' and 'team' are collective nouns.

An *army* of ants

A *class* of students

A *flock* of seagulls

Concrete nouns and abstract nouns

Concrete nouns are things that really exist, such as 'potato', 'bed' or 'plane'.

Abstract nouns are things that you think about or feel, such as 'love', 'truth' or 'anger'.

love *anger* *sadness* *friendship*



GET IT RIGHT!

- If you **can see** or touch something, it's probably a **concrete noun**.
- If you **can't see** or touch something, it's probably an **abstract noun**.

RATE YOUR PROGRESS!

I'm fine 🌞

'I can identify different types of noun.'

Look again 🔍

Ask an adult ?

Determiners

You might be asked to identify a **determiner** in a sentence.

For example:

Q: Circle all the **determiners** in the sentence below.

I saw **an** alligator in **a** pond when I went to **the** zoo.



GET IT RIGHT!

- **Determiners** are words that go **before nouns**. They **give you information** about the **noun**.
- **Articles** are a type of **determiner** we use all the time: 'a', 'an', 'the'.
- Remember to use 'a' before a word that starts with a **consonant** (*a sunny day, a pizza*) and 'an' before a word that starts with a **vowel** (*an idea, an ostrich*).

Different determiners

You use some **determiners** to say which person or thing you are talking about:

this baby *these* glasses *that* flower *those* birds

You use some **determiners** to say how much or how many you mean:

some cake *enough* money *any* friends

Another group of **determiners** shows who something belongs to:

my father *your* house *her* school *our* breakfast

Numbers are **determiners** too:

five pounds *twelve* days *twenty* minutes

GET IT RIGHT!

- Make sure you don't confuse **determiners** (*my, your, her, our*) with **possessive pronouns** (*mine, yours, hers, ours*).
- Remember that to show who something belongs to, you use 'your' and not 'you're' (*It's your party today!*).



RATE YOUR PROGRESS!

I'm fine ☀️

'I can identify determiners in sentences.

Look again 🔍

Ask an adult ?

SHARKS!



HAMMERHEAD SHARKS

Hammerhead sharks are one of the most remarkable types of sharks. There are ten different species of hammerheads, and they vary hugely in size and weight. The largest is the Great Hammerhead which is, on average, 3.5 metres long but can be up to 6 metres long and weigh 1,000 pounds. On the other hand, the smallest – the Bonnethead – is on average just under a metre long, which is about the size of a large dog.

It's easy to see why the hammerhead shark got its name! But its unique T-shaped head also serves a very useful purpose. The shark's eyes are very far apart and this helps with its vision. Hammerhead sharks have a visual field of 360° which means they can see around them at all times. This helps them find food.

And that is not their only means of sourcing food. All sharks have a sensory organ called an 'ampullae of Lorenzini', which allows them to detect electrical signals emitted by other living creatures in the water – even another animal's heartbeat! The hammerhead's ampullae is particularly sensitive. So they are even able to find stingrays that hide themselves in the sand at the bottom of the ocean!

Did you know?

1. The biggest shark is the Whale Shark. Its colossal body can be over 12 metres long. The smallest is the Dwarf Lantern Shark; it's only 15–20 centimetres long.
2. There are over 400 species of shark. Fewer than 7% of those species will attack a human.
3. There are on average 82 shark attacks each year worldwide.
4. New research shows that sharks might be colour-blind.
5. Some species of sharks lay eggs and some give birth to baby sharks called 'pups'.



① Which species of hammerhead shark can grow up to 6 metres long?

_____ 1 mark

② Explain why the hammerhead shark got its name, using evidence from the text.

_____ 1 mark

③ Look at paragraphs 2 and 3. Give **two** ways the hammerhead sharks' bodies help them to find food.

_____ 2 marks

④ *All sharks have a sensory organ called an 'ampullae of Lorenzini', which allows them to detect electrical signals emitted by other living creatures in the water.*

What does the verb 'emit' mean in this sentence?

_____ 1 mark

⑤ How do stingrays try to avoid hammerhead sharks?

_____ 1 mark

Reading Paper Text 3: Fiction

Message in a bottle

Lia and Jack stepped inside the huge mouth of the cave. The summer sun provided shafts of illumination, although there were dark, gloomy shadows at the back of the cavernous hollow.

Taking their trainers off, they walked barefoot over the golden sand, which crunched like biscuits with each step. A trickle of water snaked along beside them and they saw it led to a pool which shimmered invitingly in the golden light. Soon they'd plunged in, and were gleefully splashing around happily oblivious to everything else.

'Our own private swimming pool!' shouted Jack with excitement, his words reverberating around the dome of the cave, before disappearing into the nooks and crannies. Eventually, they pulled themselves out and dried off.

'Jack – look at that! What is it?' Lia gasped as a ray of sunlight bounced off a piece of green glass twinkling at the back of the cave. 'It's glass – I think it's a bottle. And it looks like there's a piece of paper rolled up inside the neck. And a cork in the top – can you see it?'



① Taking their trainers off, they walked barefoot over the golden sand, which crunched like biscuits with each step.

Choose the best word(s) to match the description above.
Circle your choice.

The sand is: crispy wet and soft hard and rippled

 1 mark

② Look at the first three paragraphs. Tick one box in each row to show whether the statement is **true** or **false**.

	True	False
The cave has a big entrance.		
The pool looks a bit scary.		
The children enjoy being in the pool.		
They spend a short time in the pool.		

 1 mark

③ Look at the paragraph beginning: *Jack – look at that! What is it?* Give **three** details from the text about the bottle Lia sees.

 2 marks