

**2026 key stage 2
national curriculum tests:**
information for parents



Standards
& Testing
Agency

Key stage 2

What are key stage 2 tests?

If you have a child in year 6, at the end of key stage 2 (KS2) they will take national curriculum assessments in:

- English grammar, punctuation and spelling
- English reading
- mathematics

Some people refer to these tests as SATs.

The tests help measure the attainment of pupils in relation to the standards set out in the national curriculum, and help teachers and parents identify where pupils may need additional support in a certain subject area. The test results are also used to report publicly on schools' performance via the Department for Education's (DfE) [Compare School and College Performance](#)¹ service and to produce national and regional performance statistics.

Your child will sit the KS2 tests on scheduled dates set by the Standards and Testing Agency (STA). If your child is absent on a scheduled test day, they may be able to take any missed test up to 5 school days afterwards. Your child's school must apply for a timetable variation and receive approval from STA to allow for this.

For the academic year 2025 to 2026, the KS2 tests are scheduled to take place from Monday 11 May to Thursday 14 May 2026:

Date	Subject	Test papers
Monday 11 May	English grammar, punctuation and spelling	Paper 1: questions Paper 1: spelling
Tuesday 12 May	English reading	English reading
Wednesday 13 May	Mathematics	Paper 1: arithmetic Paper 2: reasoning
Thursday 14 May	Mathematics	Paper 3: reasoning

1. www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/

Are there any other assessments?

There are no tests for English writing or science at the end of KS2, but performance in these subjects will be reported as a teacher assessment judgement. Your child's teachers will make this judgement based on your child's overall work and performance in the subject. As with the tests, this will help to indicate if your child needs more support in the subject.

Teacher assessment judgements in English writing may be externally moderated by the school's local authority. This is a collaborative process between the school and local authority moderator, to ensure that judgements are consistent with national standards.

If your child is working below the standards of the national curriculum in one or more subjects, they may be assessed under an alternative teacher assessment – either the:

- [pre-key stage 2 standards](#)², if they are engaged in subject-specific study
- [engagement model](#)³, if they are not engaged in subject-specific study

Your child's school will inform you if this is the case.

When will my child receive their results?

Schools can view KS2 test results online from Tuesday 7 July 2026.

Your child's school will decide how they issue test results and teacher assessment judgements to pupils and parents, but you should receive them by the end of the summer term.

Your child's school will also discuss your child's overall performance at the end of KS2 with you before the summer holidays and give you the opportunity to raise any questions or concerns you may have about your child's results.

Schools will review test papers and submit marking review applications if they believe the marking scheme has not been applied correctly. In the rare cases where revisions to results are necessary, they are made once the review process is complete at the end of the summer holidays.

The secondary school your child is moving to will also be able to access your child's results. This helps them plan how best to support new pupils on entry.

2. www.gov.uk/government/publications/pre-key-stage-standards-information-for-parents

3. www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-engagement-model-information-for-parents

Further information

Your child's teacher will be able to answer any questions about the tests and teacher assessment judgements.

For more details, you can also visit www.gov.uk/STA.

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Grammar Knowledge Organiser

Sophie Bartlett (@_MissieBee)

Word classes			
Category		Definition	Example
noun		a person, place, thing or feeling	<i>dog, school, happiness</i>
verb		shows an action or something happening	<i>run, was, think</i>
	regular	adds -ed to show past tense	<i>walk → walked</i>
	irregular	doesn't follow usual past tense rules	<i>go → went</i>
	modal	goes before another verb to show possibility or certainty	<i>might, should, will</i>
	progressive	see Tense	<i>She is walking to school.</i>
	perfect	see Tense	<i>She has walked to school.</i>
	active	In active voice, there is an active verb and the subject does the action.	<i>The dog chased the cat.</i>
	passive	In passive voice, there is a passive verb and the subject has the action done to it.	<i>The cat was chased by the dog.</i>
adjective		describes a noun	<i>blue, tall, happy</i>
conjunction	co-ordinating	joins main clauses	<i>and, but, or</i>
	subordinating	joins a main and subordinate clause	<i>because, when</i>
pronoun		replaces a noun	<i>he, she, they, it</i>
	relative	starts a relative clause	<i>who, which, that</i>
	possessive	shows something belongs to someone	<i>his, hers, theirs</i>
adverb		describes how, when or where something happens	<i>quickly, yesterday, here</i>
preposition		shows where or when something is	<i>under, after, next to</i>
determiner		used before a noun to show which one or how many	<i>the, some, three</i>

Types of sentence		
Category	Definition	Example
statement	tells you something	<i>This is blue.</i>
question	asks something	<i>Is that blue?</i>
command	tells someone to do something	<i>Paint it blue.</i>
exclamation	shows strong feeling; starts with 'what' or 'how'	<i>How blue that is!</i>

Parts of a sentence			
Category		Definition	Example
subject		the person or thing doing the action in a sentence	<i>She ate a banana.</i>
object		the person or thing the action is done to	<i>She ate a banana.</i>
clause		a group of words with a verb (it could be a full sentence or part of one)	<i>he kicked a ball</i>
	main (or independent)	a part of a sentence that makes sense on its own	<i>he kicked a ball</i>
	subordinate	a part of a sentence that doesn't make sense on its own (begins with a subordinating conjunction)	<i>because they were hungry</i>
	relative	a type of subordinate clause that gives more detail about a noun (starts with a relative pronoun)	<i>which are blue</i>
adverbial (fronted)		a word or phrase that tells us when, where or how something happens (sometimes at the start of a sentence)	<i>After lunch, we played.</i>
expanded noun phrase		a noun with extra detail added	<i>the small, fluffy kitten</i>

Grammar Knowledge Organiser

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Tense		
Category	Definition	Example
present	shows that something is happening now or happens regularly	<i>She walks to school.</i>
simple past	shows something that happened once	<i>She walked to school.</i>
progressive	shows something still happening (uses the helper verb 'is' or 'are' and verb ends in -ing)	<i>She is walking to school.</i>
perfect	shows something already completed (uses the helper verb 'had' or 'have')	<i>She had walked to school.</i>

Language		
formal	polite or proper language, often used in writing or serious situations	<i>Please submit this by Monday.</i>
informal	everyday, casual language used with friends	<i>Get it to me by Mon.</i>
Standard English	the correct way of writing English	

Words		
synonym	a word that means the same or nearly the same	<i>big and large</i>
antonym	a word that means the opposite	<i>hot and cold</i>
prefix	letters added to the start of a word to change its meaning	<i>unhappy</i>
suffix	letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning	<i>careful</i>
word family	a group of words that come from the same root word	<i>help, helpful, helpless</i>

Punctuation			
Category		Definition	Example
capital letter		used at the start of sentences or for proper nouns	<i>I live in London.</i>
full stop		used to end a sentence	<i>This is my cat.</i>
question mark		used to end a question	<i>How are you?</i>
exclamation mark		used at the end of an exclamation, or to show strong feeling	<i>What a beautiful day!</i>
apostrophe	for a contraction	shows letters are missing	<i>can't = cannot</i>
	to show possession	shows something belongs to someone or something	<i>Amir's book</i>
comma(s)		used between items in a list	<i>apples, bananas, oranges</i>
	in dialogue	used before someone speaks or at the end of dialogue	<i>She said, "Hello!" "I don't know," he said.</i>
	in a sentence	used between phrases or clauses (especially after a fronted adverbial)	<i>After lunch, we played.</i>
	double	used in pairs as parentheses to show extra information in a sentence	<i>The boy, who was tall, read a book.</i>
brackets		used in pairs as parentheses to show extra information in a sentence	<i>The boy (who was tall) read a book.</i>
dash(es)	single	used to join main clauses	<i>She threw the ball - it went really high.</i>
	double	used in pairs as parentheses to show extra information in a sentence	<i>The boy - who was tall - read a book.</i>
colon		used to join two main clauses when the second main clause explains the first main clause, or before a list	<i>It was dark: the lights had been turned off.</i>
semi-colon		used to join main clauses when two main clauses are closely related, or list expanded noun phrases	<i>I was hungry; there was nothing to eat.</i>
hyphen		used to join words, or parts of words	<i>well-known</i>
inverted commas		used around dialogue (speech)	<i>"Hello!" she said.</i>

Spelling, Grammar and Punctuation quiz (CGP):



BBC bitesize (Spelling and Grammar including videos):



Glossary of grammar terminology:



Questions to ask your child whilst reading:



Y6 Maths Knowledge Organiser

Sophie Bartlett (@_MissieBee)

Multiplication and division vocabulary		
Term	Definition	Example
factor	a number that divides exactly into another number	factors of 12 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12
common factor	factors of two numbers that are the same	common factors of 8 and 12 = 1, 2, 4
prime number	a number with only 2 factors: 1 and itself	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19...
composite number	a number with more than two factors	12 (it has 6 factors)
prime factor	a factor that is prime	prime factors of 12 = 2, 3
multiple	a number in another number's times table	multiples of 9 = 9, 18, 27, 36...
common multiple	multiples of two numbers that are the same	common multiples of 4 and 6 = 12, 24...
square numbers	the result when a number has been multiplied by itself	25 ($5^2 = 5 \times 5$) 49 ($7^2 = 7 \times 7$)
cube numbers	the result when a number has been multiplied by itself 3 times	8 ($2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$) 27 ($3^3 = 3 \times 3 \times 3$)

Fractions, decimals & percentages			
$\frac{1}{100}$	0.01	1%	÷ 100
$\frac{1}{20}$	0.05	5%	÷ 20
$\frac{1}{10}$	0.1	10%	÷ 10
$\frac{1}{5}$	0.2	20%	÷ 5
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25	25%	÷ 4
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	50%	÷ 2
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.75	75%	÷ 4, x3
1	1	100%	÷ 1

Angles	
full turn	360°
half turn	180°
right angle	90°
acute angle	< 90°
obtuse angle	> 90°
reflex angle	> 180°
angles on a straight line	180°
angles inside a triangle	180°
angles inside a quadrilateral	360°

Shape vocabulary

horizontal line

vertical line

parallel lines

Perpendicular lines (at right angles)

perimeter = measure around the edge
(circumference = perimeter of a circle)

Roman numerals			
1	I	100	C
5	V	500	D
10	X	1000	M
50	L		

2D shapes			
quadrilateral	4	octagon	8
pentagon	5	nonagon	9
hexagon	6	decagon	10
heptagon	7		

polygon = shape with straight sides
 regular = all sides/angles the same
 irregular = sides/angles not same

Types of triangle

scalene equilateral isosceles

Types of quadrilateral

parallelogram trapezium rhombus

Area

is the amount of space inside a 2D shape usually measured in cm² or m².

Area of a triangle
= (base x height) ÷ 2

Area of a parallelogram
= base x height

(Height = perpendicular height)

Measurement conversions		
Month	Days	
January	31	
February	28 (29 in leap year)	
March	31	
April	30	
May	31	
June	30	
July	31	
August	31	
September	30	
October	31	
November	30	
December	31	
1 year = 365 days (≈ 52 weeks)		
Leap year = 366 days		

1 centimetre	10mm
1 metre	100cm
1 kilometre	1,000 m
1 mile	1.6 km
1 kilometre	0.625 ($\frac{5}{8}$) mile
1 kilogram	1,000 grams
1 litre	1,000 millilitres

Co-ordinates
 Read co-ordinates along the x axis (horizontal) first, then the y axis (vertical).
 E.g. (3,-4) = go right 3, down 4.

3D shapes			
	square-based pyramid	triangular-based pyramid	triangular prism
faces (the flat sides)	5	4	5
edges	8	6	9
vertices (the points where the edges meet)	5	4	6

Volume

Volume = the amount of space a 3D shape takes up, usually measured in cm³ or m³

Volume of a cuboid = length x width x height

The mean
 The mean is a type of average. To find the mean, add up all the numbers and divide by how many there are.
 E.g. the mean of 4, 5, 3, 4 is 4.
 (Because 4 + 5 + 3 + 4 = 16, and 16 ÷ 4 = 4)

Times table games:



Free SATs revision (CGP):



BBC bitesize revision (including videos):



Helping Home Learning Read with TRUST

Reading opportunities are everywhere. You can make anything a learning experience for your child, just follow the TRUST ideas to talk about anything your child enjoys reading.

T

Take turns to talk about what you are going to read



R

Recap the predictions as you are reading



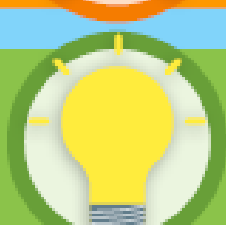
U

Use lots of encouragement



S

Share what you know about the text



T

Tune-in and be interested



Websites to visit:



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