2016 national curriculum assessments

Key stage 2

Interim teacher assessment frameworks at the end of key stage 2

September 2015

Standards & Testing Agency

Interim teacher assessment framework at the end of key stage 2 - reading

Key principles

- This statutory interim framework is to be used only to make a teacher assessment judgement at the end of the key stage following the completion of the key stage 2 curriculum. It is not intended to be used to track progress throughout the key stage.
- The interim framework does not include full coverage of the content of the national curriculum and focuses on key aspects for assessment. Pupils achieving the standard within this interim framework will be able to demonstrate a broader range of skills than those being assessed.
- This interim framework is not intended to guide individual programmes of study, classroom practice or methodology.
- Teachers must base their teacher assessment judgement on a broad range of evidence from across the curriculum for each pupil.
- Individual pieces of work should be assessed according to a school's assessment policy and not against this interim framework.

The standard within the interim framework contains a number of 'pupil can' statements. To demonstrate that pupils have met the standard, teachers will need to have evidence that a pupil demonstrates consistent attainment of **all** the statements within the standard.

This framework is interim for the academic year 2015 to 2016 only.

Interim teacher assessment framework at the end of key stage 2 - reading
Working at the expected standard
The pupil can: • read age-appropriate books with confidence and fluency (including whole novels) • read aloud with intonation that shows understanding • work out the meaning of words from the context • explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, drawing inferences and justifying these with evidence • predict what might happen from details stated and implied • retrieve information from non-fiction • summarise main ideas, identifying key details and using quotations for illustration • evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader • make comparisons within and across books.

Interim teacher assessment framework at the end of key stage 2 - writing

Key principles

- This statutory interim framework is to be used only to make a teacher assessment judgement at the end of the key stage following the completion of the key stage 2 curriculum. It is not intended to be used to track progress throughout the key stage.
- The interim framework does not include full coverage of the content of the national curriculum and focuses on key aspects for assessment. Pupils achieving the different standards within this interim framework will be able to demonstrate a broader range of skills than those being assessed.
- This interim framework is not intended to guide individual programmes of study, classroom practice or methodology.
- Teachers must base their teacher assessment judgement on a broad range of evidence from across the curriculum for each pupil.
- Individual pieces of work should be assessed according to a school's assessment policy and not against this interim framework.

Each of the three standards within the interim framework contains a number of 'pupil can' statements. To demonstrate that pupils have met a standard within this interim framework, teachers will need to have evidence that a pupil demonstrates attainment of **all** of the statements within that standard **and all** the statements in the preceding standard(s).

Some of the statements contain qualifiers (some and most) to indicate that pupils will not always consistently demonstrate the skill required. Further guidance to support teachers in making consistent judgements on these will be provided as part of the exemplification material. However, where they have been used, they have consistent meaning with 'most' indicating that the statement is generally met with only occasional errors and 'some' indicating that the skill/knowledge is starting to be acquired, and is demonstrated correctly on occasion, but is not consistent or frequent.

Teachers should refer to the national curriculum programmes of study for items marked * (e.g. to exemplify the words that pupils should be able to spell). Where pupils have a physical disability that prevents them from being able to write, the statements relating to handwriting can be excluded from the teacher assessment. Where pupils are physically able to write and meet all of the statements except for being able to produce legible handwriting, they may be awarded the 'expected standard' but cannot be awarded the 'greater depth' standard. This refers to the final statements within 'Working towards' and 'Working at the expected standard'.

This framework is interim for the academic year 2015 to 2016 only.

Interim teacher assessment framework at the end of key stage 2 - writing

Working towards the expected standard

The pupil can write for a range of purposes and audiences:

- using paragraphs to organise ideas
- describing settings and characters
- using some cohesive devices* within and across sentences and paragraphs
- using different verb forms mostly accurately
- using co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions
- using capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contraction mostly correctly
- spelling most words correctly* (years 3 and 4)
- spelling some words correctly* (years 5 and 6)
- producing legible joined handwriting.

Working at the expected standard

The pupil can write for a range of purposes and audiences (including writing a short story):

- creating atmosphere, and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action
- selecting vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect the level of formality required mostly correctly
- using a range of cohesive devices*, including adverbials, within and across sentences and paragraphs
- using passive and modal verbs mostly appropriately
- using a wide range of clause structures, sometimes varying their position within the sentence
- using adverbs, preposition phrases and expanded noun phrases effectively to add detail, qualification and precision
- using inverted commas, commas for clarity, and punctuation for parenthesis mostly correctly, and making some correct use of semi-colons, dashes, colons and hyphens
- spelling most words correctly* (years 5 and 6)
- maintaining legibility, fluency and speed in handwriting through choosing whether or not to join specific letters.

Working at greater depth within the expected standard

The pupil can write for a range of purposes and audiences:

- managing shifts between levels of formality through selecting vocabulary precisely and by manipulating grammatical structures
- selecting verb forms for meaning and effect
- using the full range of punctuation taught at key stage 2, including colons and semi-colons to mark the boundary between independent clauses, mostly correctly.

[No additional requirements for spelling or handwriting.]

Interim teacher assessment framework at the end of key stage 2 - mathematics

Key principles

- This statutory interim framework is to be used only to make a teacher assessment judgement at the end of the key stage following the completion of the key stage 2 curriculum. It is not intended to be used to track progress throughout the key stage.
- The interim framework does not include full coverage of the content of the national curriculum and focuses on key aspects for assessment. Pupils achieving the standard within this interim framework will be able to demonstrate a broader range of skills than those being assessed.
- This interim framework is not intended to guide individual programmes of study, classroom practice or methodology.
- Teachers must base their teacher assessment judgement on a broad range of evidence from across the curriculum for each pupil.
- Individual pieces of work should be assessed according to a school's assessment policy and not against this interim framework.

The standard within the interim framework contains a number of 'pupil can' statements. To demonstrate that pupils have met the standard, teachers will need to have evidence that a pupil demonstrates consistent attainment of **all** the statements within the standard.

This framework is interim for the academic year 2015 to 2016 only.

Interim teacher assessment framework at the end of key stage 2 - mathematics

Working at the expected standard

- The pupil can demonstrate an understanding of place value, including large numbers and decimals
  (e.g. what is the value of the '7' in 276,541?;
  find the difference between the largest and smallest whole numbers that can be made from using three digits;
  $8.09 = 8 + \frac{9}{?}$;
  $28.13 = 28 + \square + 0.03$).
- The pupil can calculate mentally, using efficient strategies such as manipulating expressions using commutative and distributive properties to simplify the calculation
  (e.g. $53 - 82 + 47 = 53 + 47 - 82 = 100 - 82 = 18$;
  $20 \times 7 \times 5 = 20 \times 5 \times 7 = 100 \times 7 = 700$;
  $53 \div 7 + 3 \div 7 = (53 + 3) \div 7 = 56 \div 7 = 8$).
- The pupil can use formal methods to solve multi-step problems
  (e.g. find the change from £20 for three items that cost £1.24, £7.92 and £2.55;
  a roll of material is 6m long: how much is left when 5 pieces of 1.15m are cut from the roll?;
  a bottle of drink is 1.5 litres, how many cups of 175ml can be filled from the bottle, and how much drink is left?).
- The pupil can recognise the relationship between fractions, decimals and percentages and can express them as equivalent quantities
  (e.g. one piece of cake that has been cut into 5 equal slices can be expressed as $\frac{1}{5}$ or 0.2 or 20% of the whole cake).
- The pupil can calculate using fractions, decimals or percentages
  (e.g. knowing that 7 divided by 21 is the same as $\frac{7}{21}$ and that this is equal to $\frac{1}{3}$;
  15% of 60;
  $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{7}{9}$ of 108;
  0.8 x 70).
- The pupil can substitute values into a simple formula to solve problems
  (e.g. perimeter of a rectangle or area of a triangle).
- The pupil can calculate with measures
  (e.g. calculate length of a bus journey given start and end times; convert 0.05km into m and then into cm).
- The pupil can use mathematical reasoning to find missing angles
  (e.g. the missing angle in an isosceles triangle when one of the angles is given;
  the missing angle in a more complex diagram using knowledge about angles at a point and vertically opposite angles).

Interim teacher assessment framework at the end of key stage 2 - science

Key principles

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- The interim framework does not include full coverage of the content of the national curriculum and focuses on key aspects for assessment. Pupils achieving the standard within this interim framework will be able to demonstrate a broader range of skills than those being assessed.
- This interim framework is not intended to guide individual programmes of study, classroom practice or methodology.
- Teachers must base their teacher assessment judgement on a broad range of evidence from across the curriculum for each pupil.
- Individual pieces of work should be assessed according to a school's assessment policy and not against this interim framework.

The standard within the interim framework contains a number of 'pupil can' statements. To demonstrate that they have met the standard, teachers will need to have evidence that a pupil demonstrates consistent attainment of **all** of the statements within the standard. This will draw on assessment judgements that have been made earlier, regarding science content that has been taught before the final year of the key stage.

This framework is interim for the academic year 2015 to 2016 only.

Interim teacher assessment framework at the end of key stage 2 - science

Working at the expected standard

Working scientifically: this must be taught through, and clearly related to, the teaching of substantive science content in the programme of study.

- The pupil can describe and evaluate their own and other people's scientific ideas related to topics in the national curriculum (including ideas that have changed over time), using evidence from a range of sources.
- The pupil can ask their own questions about the scientific phenomena they are studying, and select and plan the most appropriate ways to answer these questions, or those of others, recognising and controlling variables where necessary - including observing changes over different periods of time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying things, carrying out comparative and fair tests, and finding things out using a wide range of secondary sources of information.
- The pupil can use a range of scientific equipment to take accurate and precise measurements or readings, with repeat readings where appropriate.
- The pupil can record data and results using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.
- The pupil can present findings and draw conclusions in different forms, and raise further questions that could be investigated, based on their data and observations.
- The pupil can use appropriate scientific language and ideas from the national curriculum to explain, evaluate and communicate their methods and findings.

Science content:

- The pupil can name, locate and describe the functions of the main parts of the digestive, musculoskeletal, and circulatory systems, and can describe and compare different reproductive processes and life cycles, in animals.
- The pupil can describe the effects of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on how their bodies function.
- The pupil can name, locate and describe the functions of the main parts of plants, including those involved in reproduction and transporting water and nutrients.
- The pupil can use the observable features of plants, animals and micro-organisms to group, classify and identify them into broad groups, using keys or in other ways.
- The pupil can construct and interpret food chains.
- The pupil can explain how environmental changes may have an impact on living things.
- The pupil can use the basic ideas of inheritance, variation and adaptation to describe how living things have changed over time and evolved; and describe how fossils are formed and provide evidence for evolution.
- The pupil can group and identify materials, including rocks, in different ways according to their properties, based on first-hand observation; and justify the use of different everyday materials for different uses, based on their properties.
- The pupil can describe the characteristics of different states of matter and group materials on this basis; and can describe how materials change state at different temperatures, using this to explain everyday phenomena, including the water cycle.

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Interim teacher assessment framework at the end of key stage 2 - science

Working at the expected standard

- The pupil can identify, and describe what happens when dissolving occurs in everyday situations; and describe how to separate mixtures and solutions into their components.
- The pupil can identify, with reasons, whether changes in materials are reversible or not.
- The pupil can use the idea that light from light sources, or reflected light, travels in straight lines and enters our eyes to explain how we see objects, and the formation, shape and size of shadows.
- The pupil can use the idea that sounds are associated with vibrations, and that they require a medium to travel through, to explain how sounds are made and heard.
- The pupil can describe the relationship between the pitch of a sound and the features of its source; and between the volume of a sound, the strength of the vibrations and the distance from its source.
- The pupil can describe the effects of simple forces that involve contact (air and water resistance, friction), and others that act at a distance (magnetic forces, including those between like and unlike magnetic poles; and gravity).
- The pupil can identify simple mechanisms, including levers, gears and pulleys that increase the effect of a force.
- The pupil can use simple apparatus to construct and control a series circuit, and describe how the circuit may be affected when changes are made to it; and use recognised symbols to represent simple series circuit diagrams.
- The pupil can describe the shapes and relative movements of the sun, moon, earth and other planets in the solar system; and explain the apparent movement of the sun across the sky in terms of the earth's rotation and that this results in day and night.

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