JOB TEST PREP

FREE SATS
SAMPLE QUESTIONS

PRACTISE FOR THE 2017 SATS PAPERS

FREE SATS SAMPLE QUESTIONS: PRACTISE FOR THE 2017 SATS PAPERS

Below you will find sample questions and answers replicating some of the major subjects that appear on both KS1 and KS2 SATs papers, including grammar, punctuation, reading, and maths. For more information about the various SATs papers and levels, visit our SATs Papers Practice page.

KS1 SATS GRAMMAR

The following grammar question is an example of a question likely to appear on a SATs SPAG paper for KS1. For a more extensive explanation of the content that appears on both KS1 and KS2 English SATs, visit our SATs English Papers page.

Which sentence is a **command**?	Tick **one**.
Did you get to work on time?	☐
My birthday is next week.	☐
Pick the clothes off the floor.	☐
I scored another goal!	☐

Answer & Explanation

The correct answer is the third sentence.

A **command** sentence makes a request or tells someone to do something. A command sentence usually ends with a period. If the command shows strong feelings, it ends with an exclamation point.

A **declarative** sentence states a fact or an argument and ends with a period.

An **interrogative** sentence asks a question. It ends with a question mark.
An **exclamatory** sentence expresses excitement or emotion. It ends with an exclamation mark.

The only command sentence is the third one as it tells someone to do something. Therefore, the correct answer is the third sentence.

The first sentence is incorrect because it is an interrogative sentence.
The second sentence is incorrect because it is a declarative sentence.
The fourth sentence is incorrect because it is an exclamatory sentence.

KS1 SATS PUNCTUATION

The following question is an example of a punctuation question likely to appear on a SATs SPAG paper for KS1.

Which sentence uses an **apostrophe** correctly?	Tick **one**.

The man's scarf was red and blue. ☐

The book's were lying on the floor. ☐

The rooms' look much cleaner now. ☐

The mans' shoes were new. ☐

Answer & Explanation

The correct answer is the first sentence.

An apostrophe (') is a type of punctuation mark used to indicate either possession or the omission of letters or numbers (e.g. don't; I'm; '98).

When a noun is singular, an apostrophe and **-s** ('s) are added at the end of the noun to form the singular possessive noun. For example: Jonathan**'s** toys.

When a noun is plural and ends in **-s** or **-es**, an apostrophe is added to form the plural possessive noun. For example: The boy**s'** hats.

Additionally, an apostrophe is added where letters are omitted in contractions.
The only sentence that uses an apostrophe correctly is the first sentence. The word 'man's' correctly indicates possession of the scarf.

The second and third sentences are incorrect because an apostrophe is not needed in these sentences as they do not indicate possession of something. Additionally, these sentences do not include any contractions.

The fourth sentence is incorrect because the apostrophe should be before the letter 's' in the word 'mans'.

KS2 SATS PUNCTUATION

The following question is an example of a punctuation question likely to appear on a SATs SPAG paper for KS2.

Tick the option that must end with a **question mark**.	Tick **one**.
Lori is asking if you want to go out tonight	☐
What are you planning to do tonight	☐
I wonder if she really meant that	☐
I will tell you what we did last night	☐

ANSWER & EXPLANATION

The correct answer is the second sentence.

A question mark is used only after a **direct question**. A question mark replaces a period at the end of a sentence, so a question mark is the last punctuation mark of a sentence. Note that **indirect questions** always end with a period.

The only sentence that must end with a question mark is the second sentence as it is a direct question. Therefore, the correct answer is the second sentence.
The first and third sentences are incorrect because they are indirect questions and should end with a period instead of a question mark.

The last sentence is incorrect because it is a declarative sentence and should end with a period.

KS1 SATS READING

Below you will find a reading question likely to appear on a KS1 SATs English paper. Visit our SATs English page for more information about the SATs English paper and all that it entails.

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the question that follows.

The Ant and the Grasshopper

Winter was coming, and all the insects knew that soon they would not be able to go out and find any food. They were out every day looking for food to store for the winter. Only Grasshopper wasn't looking for food. He was very happy because it was autumn. He looked forward to autumn every year. He loved the changing colours of the leaves and playing in the nice weather.

Ant walked by carrying a heavy grain of rice.
'You should be collecting food, Grasshopper'.

THE ANT AND THE GRASSHOPPER.

'Oh, no. This is the time to play and have fun. I can get food when I need it'.

Ant shrugged and walked away. When winter came, Grasshopper could not find any food, but all the other insects were well-fed and happy.
'I should have listened to Ant', thought Grasshopper. 'Then I wouldn't be hungry and weak'.

Question

What did Ant carry?			Tick **one.**
A leaf	☐	A grain of rice	☐
A grain of sugar	☐	A grain of wheat	☐

ANSWER & EXPLANATION

The correct answer is 'A grain of rice'.

The passage mentions that Ant was carrying a heavy grain of rice.

The other answers are incorrect because they present information that is not mentioned in the passage at all.

KS2 SATS READING

Below you will find a reading question likely to appear on a KS2 SATs English paper.

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the question that follows.

Deforestation is a term used to describe the process by which an area that was once covered in forests is cleared out. The reasons for this process are numerous, including the need for logs, living areas, or pastures. Other causes for deforestation can be natural, such as forest fires, earthquakes, and tsunamis.

Today, deforestation mostly takes place in developing countries, where there is still dependency on coal for fuel and urbanisation processes are hastened. At the same time, in such countries, there is neither enough awareness of the results of deforestation nor enough resources to restore forests that have been converted to other uses.

The huge extent of the damage caused by the mass clearing of forest areas is unknown to most people. The first and foremost effect of this phenomenon is the loss of habitat for forest-dwelling animals, which in turn leads to loss of biodiversity, a situation that can eventually result in extinction. In addition, trees function as natural air filters, taking in carbon dioxide and emitting oxygen. Thus, when trees dwindle, pollution levels rise.

Stumps of trees after being cut down.

*The first and foremost effect of this phenomenon is the loss of habitat for forest-dwelling animals, which in turn leads to loss of **biodiversity**...*

Question:

What does the word *biodiversity* mean in this sentence?

ANSWER & EXPLANATION

The word 'biodiversity' means 'the existence of many different kinds of plants and animals in an environment'. This question can also be solved using inference. The relevant sentence states, 'The first and foremost effect of this phenomenon is the loss of habitat for forest-dwelling animals, which in turn leads to loss of biodiversity, a situation that can eventually result in extinction'.

If the loss of habitat (living environment) of animals leads to loss of biodiversity that can result in extinction, you can conclude that biodiversity has to do with the existence of many animals in the forest.

In addition, you can separate the word to 'bio' and 'diversity', and then, knowing that 'bio' relates to biology or life and 'diversity' relates to many, arrive at the correct answer.

SATS MATHS FOR KS1

Below you will find two examples of math questions likely to appear on the SATs Maths paper for KS1. For more information about question types and test structure appearing on the various Maths papers, visit our [SATs Maths Papers page](#).

Question 1:

68 – [_____] = 63

ANSWER & EXPLANATION

The correct answer is 5.

To solve this question, you need to find the missing number that goes in the box. One option is to count down from 68 until you reach 63 to see what the gap is.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (-1) & (-2) & (-3) & (-4) & (-5) \\ 68 \to 67 \to 66 \to 65 \to 64 \to 63 \end{array}$$

To get to 63, you must count down 5 steps in total, which means $68 - \mathbf{5} = 63$, so the missing number is 5.

Alternatively, you can rearrange the sum. If $68 - [\quad] = 63$, then it is also true to say that

$68 - 63 = [\quad]$, because of how number bonds work. For example, $10 - 8 = 2$

and also $10 - 2 = 8$, as they are just different ways of writing the same sum. This is because you can add 2 and 8 in either order to make 10. So, if you subtract one of them from 10, it will always give you the other number.

So, to find the missing number in this question, you must calculate $68 - 63 = \mathbf{5}$.
Therefore, the correct answer is 5.

QUESTION 2: REASONING
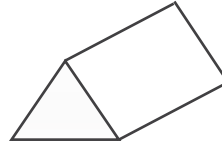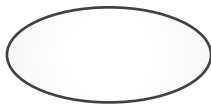
Which shape has exactly **six** faces?

Write the letter.
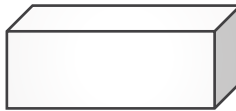

ANSWER & EXPLANATION
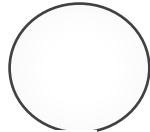
The correct answer is (E).

Consider the answer choices:

- Answer (A) is a cylinder. This shape has two circular faces, top and bottom only. The curved section between them is not a face as it is not flat. You can eliminate this choice.
  Answer (B) is a sphere. This shape has no faces as none of it is flat. You can eliminate this choice.

- Answer (C) is a triangular prism. This shape has two triangular faces, front and back, as well as three rectangular faces, so only five faces in all. You can eliminate this choice.
  Answer (D) is an ovoid. This shape has no faces either as it is not flat. You can eliminate this choice.

- Answer (E) is a cuboid. It has six rectangular faces: one pair on the top and bottom of the box, one pair on either side of the box, and one pair on the front and back of the box.
  Therefore, the correct answer is (E).

SATS MATHS FOR KS2

Below you will find two examples of math questions likely to appear on the SATs Maths paper for KS2. For more information about the test structure and question types that appear on KS2 Maths papers, visit our SATs Maths Papers page.

Question 1:

Write the common multiple of 3 and 5 that is **between 30 and 60.**

ANSWER & EXPLANATION
The correct answer is 45.

To answer this question, you should find all the multiples of 3 and all the multiples of 5 that are between 30 and 60. To determine if a number is a multiple of another number, you can use the rules of divisibility. Recall the rules of divisibility for 3 and 5:
For 3: A number can be divided by 3 if the sum of its digits is divided by 3.
For 5: A number can be divided by 5 if its last digit is a 0 or a 5.

Multiples of 3: 33, 36, 39, 42, **45**, 48, 51, 54, 57

Multiples of 5: 35, 40, **45**, 50, 55

Once you have all the multiples, you can write them in a Venn Diagram. All the multiples of 3 can be written in the left circle. The multiples of 5 can be written in the right circle. If a number is a multiple of 3 and 5, then it needs to be written in both circles, so you can write it in the overlap section, called the intersection, as this is an area which is in both circles.

The number in the intersection is a multiple of both 3 and 5, and therefore it is a common multiple.
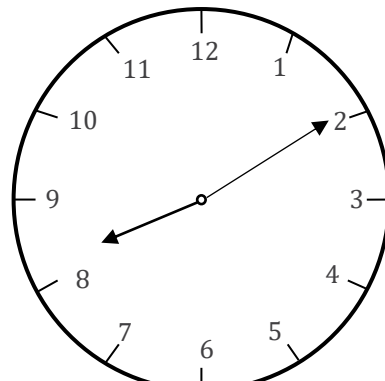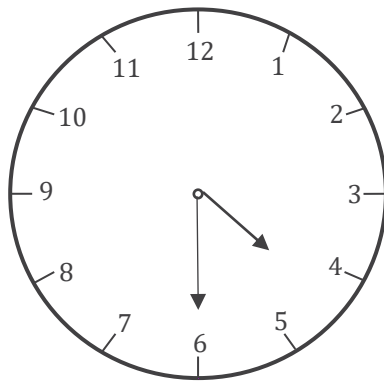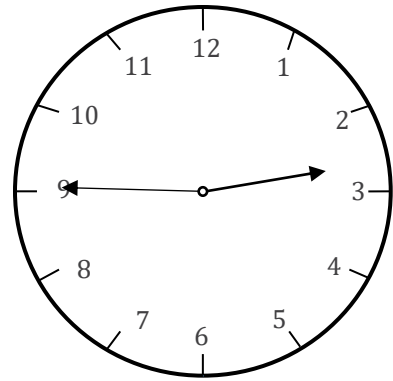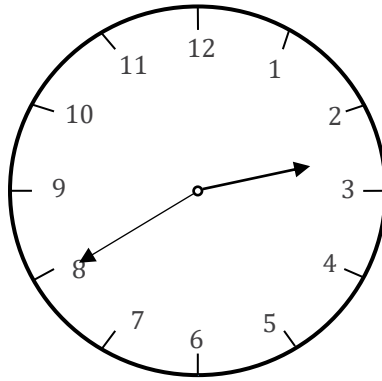
Therefore, the correct answer is 45.
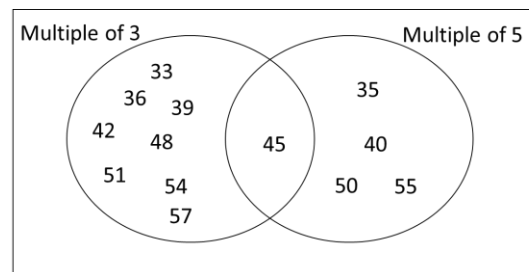
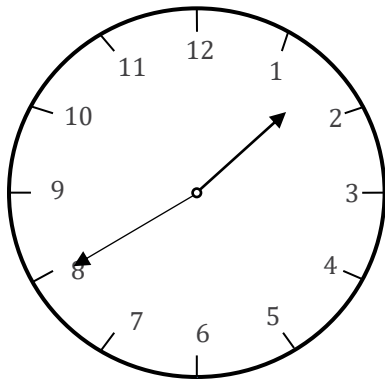## QUESTION 2
A digital clock shows the following time:

Tick which one of the following analogue clocks shows the same time.

ANSWER & EXPLANATION

In this problem, you are asked to choose the analogue clock that shows the same time as the digital clock.

A quick reminder: In an analogue clock, the short thick hand is the hour hand, and the long thin hand is the minute hand. In addition, the analogue clock is divided into 12 intervals, and each of these intervals is equal to five minutes.
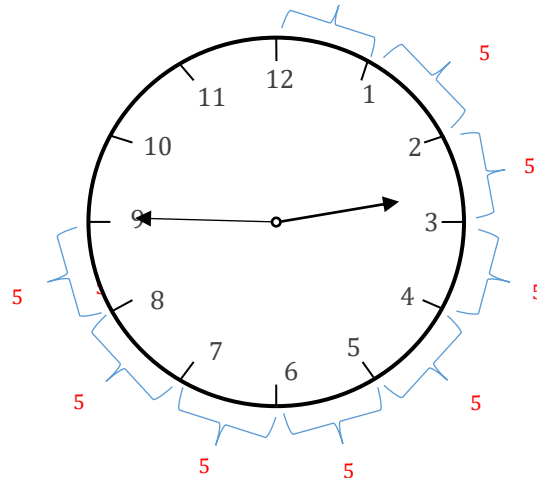
The digital clock shows the hour 14:40, which is equivalent to 2:40 pm.

First, look for an analogue clock in which the hour hand points between 2 and 3.

This leaves you with two options:
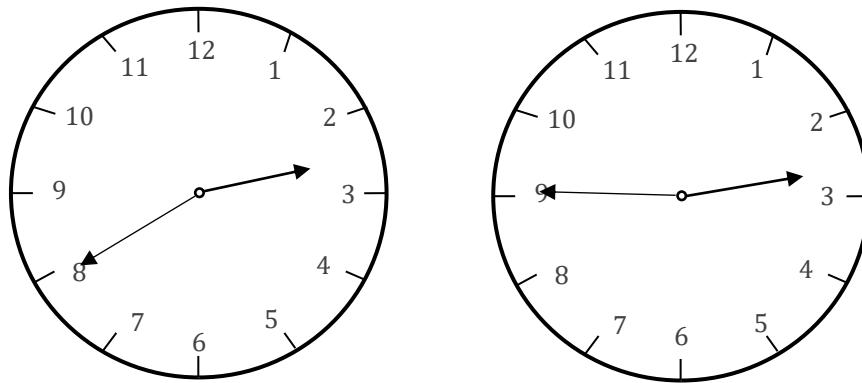
Check the first of these clocks. Start counting by five minutes until you get to the minute hand.

There are nine intervals of five minutes up to the minute hand: 9 intervals × 5 minutes = 45 minutes.

Thus, the time is 2:45 p.m. = 14:45. This is not the same time as on the digital clock (14:40). Thus, this answer choice can be eliminated.

Check the second of these clocks. Start counting by five minutes until you get to the minute hand.
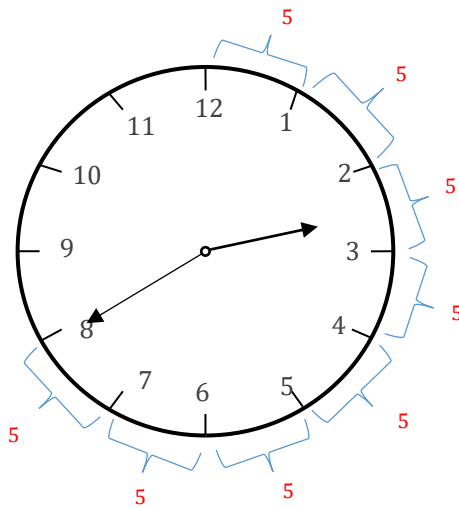
There are eight intervals of five minutes up to the minute hand: 8 intervals × 5 minutes = 40 minutes.

Thus, the time is 2:40 p.m. = 14:40. This is the same time as on the digital clock (14:40).

Therefore, it is the correct answer.