

# A Guide to Key Stage 3 Flightpaths



## Flight guides

The grey sloping bars show what outstanding progress would look like over the three years of KS3. This is more than the national average progress. All students who begin with a level of 4b are expected to make at least 6 sublevels of progress and others to make at least 5 sublevels.



## Time tracks

The vertical line represent ends of years in Key Stage 3.



## Flight path

The white discs joined by black lines represent the flight path – this should mirror the grey lines in Key Stage 3. Tracking points are drawn three times a year



## School Target

This is an ambitious grade the school would like the student to reach by the end of Year 9.



## Fischer Family Trust Estimate

The Fischer Family Trust is an educational charity that provides schools with estimates of students' likely performance based on Key Stage 2 scores. There is much uncertainty in this, but for many students they represent a reasonable first starting point for target-setting. They are only available for English, Maths and Science..



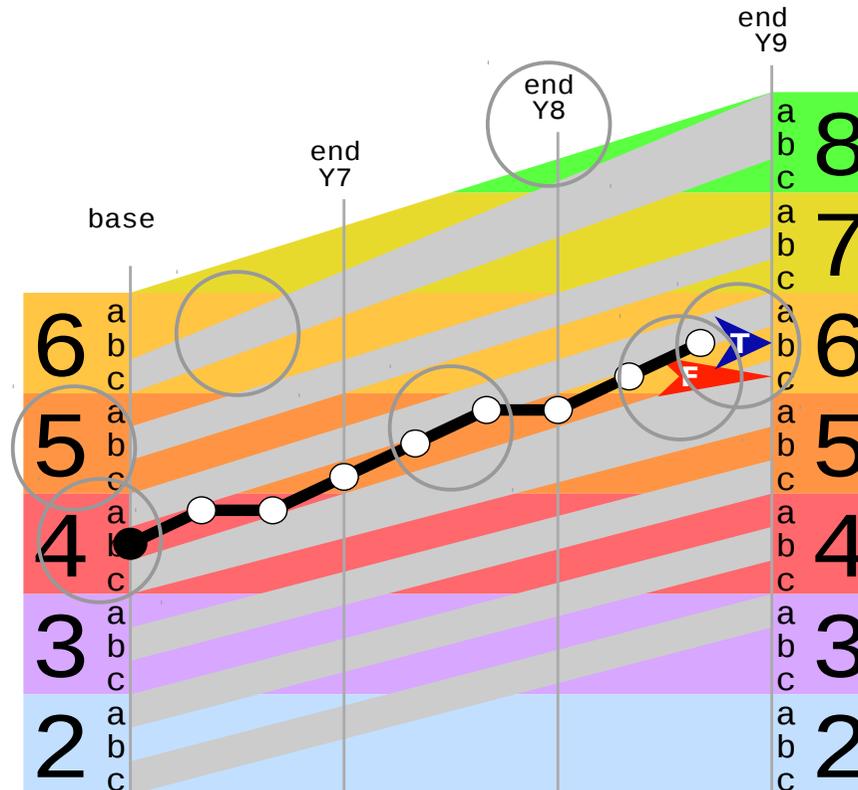
## National Curriculum Levels

Although these are now optional, they continue to be used in many schools. The levels rise from 2 to 8 and are subdivided into sublevels of a, b, c with a being the highest. The typical end of KS2 level is 4b. The national average end of KS3 level is 5c/6a.



## Baseline level

The first tracking point shown is the end of KS2 test level or the beginning of Y7 assessment, whichever is most appropriate.



## Advice for Parents

- Check that progress over time stays close to the grey flight guides. Progress is unlikely to be perfectly smooth, but the important thing is that over time there is improvement.
- Talk to your child about what their next steps are to improve – teachers should be sharing this with students.
- If you are concerned speak to your child's teacher. If there is an issue in several subjects speak to your child's form tutor who can advise.