Progression in Reading at Elburton Primary School

	EYFS	
	Reading – Word reading	
	Objectives	What should be seen in the classroom?
	To enjoy rhyming and rhythmic activities.	Nursery
	To show an awareness of rhyme and alliteration.	-Phonological awareness – tracking and end of year expectations
	To recognise rhythm in spoken words.	-Phonics using Letters and Sound and Read, Write, Inc daily
p 0	To continue a rhyming string.	-Tracking, end of year expectations.
i i	To hear and say the initial sound in words.	-Storytelling, songs and rhymes
Phonics and decoding 30 – 50 months 40 – 60 months Early Learning Goals	To segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together and know which letter	-Daily story time
l de	represents some of them.	
and 50 n 50 n	To link sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet. To use phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them aloud accurately.	Reception
CS : 0 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 —	To use phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them aloud decarately.	-Phonics teaching, using Read, Write, Inc that is tracked to age
30 and 40 and 40 and 40		related expectations and to current phonics assessments as part
Phe		of RWI.
		-Differentiated groups, whereby any child below their reading age
		is having intervention, and where children above expected are
		being moved on.
	To road come common irrogular words	-Storytelling, songs and rhymes
	To read some common irregular words.	-Daily story time
Common Exception Words/ HFW		-Daily high frequency words, precision folders
ommo ceptic /ords HFW		-Daily individual reading with book bag books appropriate to the
0 x >		reading age of the child which include targeted sounds they are
		developing and can recognize as part of RWI. Use of picture books to support early reading.
Fluency 30 – 50 months 40 – 60 months arly Learning Goal	To show interest in illustrations and print in books and print in the environment.	Favourite Five being used in class to promote a love of reading.
luency 50 months 60 months Learning Go	To recognise familiar words and signs such as own name and advertising logos.	- Those making better than expected progress begin to read Year
Fluency - 50 mon - 60 mon y Learning	To look and handle books independently (holds books the correct way up and turns pages).	1 common exception words.
lue 50 60 Lea	To ascribe meanings to marks that they see in different places.	
F - 0	To begin to break the flow of speech into words. To begin to read words and simple sentences.	
30 40 Earl	To read and understand simple sentences. To read and understand simple sentences.	
	To read and anderstand simple sentences.	

	EYFS			
	Reading - Comprehension			
Skills	Objectives - 30 – 50 months, 40 – 60 months, Early Learning Goals	What should be seen in the classroom?		
Understanding and correcting inaccuracies	To know that print carries meaning and, in English, is read from left to right and top to bottom. To understand humour, e.g. nonsense rhymes, jokes. -Can you find the front cover? Can you find/point to title/ blurb? -Wordless books weekly			
Connecting and becoming familiar with texts	To listen to stories with increasing attention and recall. To enjoy an increasing range of books. To listen to stories, accurately anticipating key events and respond to what they hear with relevant comments, questions or actions. To demonstrate understanding when talking with others about what they have read.			
Non Fiction	To know that information can be relayed in the form of print. To know that information can be retrieved from books and computers.			
Poetry and Performance	To listen to and join in with stories and poems, one-to-one and also in small groups. To join in with repeated refrains in rhymes and stories. To use intonation, rhythm and phrasing to make the meaning clear to others. To develop preference for forms of expression. To play cooperatively as part of a group to develop and act out a narrative. To express themselves effectively, showing awareness of listeners' needs.			
		Question Examples		
Vocabulary	To build up vocabulary that reflects the breadth of their experiences. To extend vocabulary, especially by grouping and naming, exploring the meaning and sounds of new words. To use vocabulary and forms of speech that are increasingly influenced by their experiences of books.	What does this word mean?		
Inference	To begin to understand 'why' and 'how' questions. To answer 'how' and 'why' questions about their experiences and in response to stories or events.	(Looking at pictures) What might they be feeling? How do you know?		
Prediction	To anticipate key events and phrases in rhymes and stories. To suggest how a story might end.	What might happen at the end of the story? What might happen in the story? What might happen next?		
Retrieval	To describe main story settings, events and principal characters.	What did you find out? What can you see on the front cover?		

	Year 1		
	Reading – Word reading		
Skills	Objectives	What should be seen in the classroom?	
Phonics and decoding	To apply phonic knowledge to decode words To speedily read all 40+ letters/groups for 40+ phonemes To read accurately by blending taught GPC To read common suffixes (-s, -es, -ing, -ed, etc.) To read multisyllable words containing taught GPCs To read contractions and understanding use of apostrophe To read aloud phonically-decodable text	 -Phonics teaching, using Read, Write, Inc that is tracked to age related expectations and the current assessments made as part of the RWI teaching cycle. -RWI will ensure that there are differentiated groups, whereby any child below their reading age is having intervention, and where children above expected are being moved on. -Daily high frequency words -Daily individual reading with book bag books appropriate to the reading age of the child after benchmarking which include targeted sounds they 	
Common Exception Words/ HFW	To read Y1 common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in words.	are developing and can recognise. - Further reading for pleasure books to be taken home for a parent to read to a child and develop story awareness and a love of reading -Storytelling, songs and rhymes -Hear questions being asked to children throughout reading both whole	
Fluency	To accurately read texts that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge, that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words. To reread texts to build up fluency and confidence in word reading.	class and individual.	

^{*} These are detailed in the word lists within the spelling appendix to the national curriculum (English Appendix 1). Teachers should refer to these to exemplify the words that pupils should be able to read as well as spell.

Year 1		
Reading - Comprehension		
Skills	Objectives	What should be seen in the classroom?

Understanding and correcting inaccuracies	To check that a text makes sense to them as they read and to self- correct. To draw on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher. To explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them.	Daily individual reading Daily story time Regular VIPER activities through an image or simple text Reading comprehension taught through RWI
Connecting and becoming familiar with texts	To become very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics To recognise and join in with predictable phrases participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say	
Non Fiction	To discuss features and layout.	
Poetry and Performance	learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart	
		Question Stems
Vocabulary	discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known	 What does the wordmean in this sentence? Find and copy a word which means What does this word or phrase tell you about? Which word in this section do you think is the most important? Why? Which of the words best describes the character/setting/mood etc? Can you think of any other words the author could have used to describe this? Why do you thinkis repeated in this section?
Inference	discussing the significance of the title and events making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done Developing inference though use of pictures	Why wasfeeling? Why didhappen? Why didsay? Can you explain why? What do you think the author intended when they said? How doesmake you feel?
Prediction	predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far	 Look at the book cover/blurb –what do you think this book will be about? What do you think will happen next? What makes you think this? How does the choice of character or setting affect what will happen next? What is happening? What do you think happened before? What doyou think will happen after? What do you think the last paragraph suggests? What will happen next?

Explanation		 Who is your favourite character? Why? Why do you think all the main characters are girls in this book?
ana		Would you like to live in this setting? Why/why not?
Z X		• Is there anything you would change about this story?
Ш		Do you like thistext? What do you like about it?
	To develop their knowledge of retrieval through images.	What kind of text is this?
		• Who did?
		Where did?
val		• When did?
Retrieval		What happened when?
Re		Why did happen?
		• How did?
		• How many?
		What happened to?
	To retell familiar stories orally	• Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened?
e e	To sequence the events of a story they are familiar with	What happened after?
enc		What was the first thing that happened in the story?
Sequence		Can you summarise in a sentence the opening/middle/end of the story?
Š		• In what order do these chapter headings come in the story?
		•Sequence the key events in the story

Year 2		
Reading – Word reading		
Skills	Objectives	What should be seen in the classroom?

Phonics and decoding	To secure phonic decoding until reading is fluent. To read accurately by blending, including alternative sounds for graphemes. To read multisyllable words containing these graphemes To read common suffixes. To read exception words, noting unusual correspondences. To read most words quickly & accurately without overt sounding and blending.	-Phonics teaching, using Read, Write, Inc that is tracked to age related expectations and matched to current assessmentsDifferentiated groups, whereby any child below their reading age is having intervention, and where children above expected are being moved onDaily high frequency words, precision folders and targeted intervention for pivitol childrenDaily individual reading with book bag books appropriate to the reading age of the child after benchmarking which include targeted
Common Exception Words/ HFW	To read Y1 and Y2 common exception words*, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.	sounds they are developing and can recognise. Children will also have a reading for pleasure book which they take home to develop a love of reading. - A whole class text / story that the teacher reads to the children to develop interest.
Fluency	To read aloud books (closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge), sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation. To reread these books to build up fluency and confidence in word reading. To read words accurately and fluently without overt sounding and blending, e.g. at over 90 words per minute, in age-appropriate texts.	 Vocabulary being taught systematically. Reading areas to promote sharing of reading materials. Storytelling, songs and rhymes Lexia Hear questions being asked to children throughout reading both whole class and individual.

^{*} These are detailed in the word lists within the spelling appendix to the national curriculum (English Appendix 1). Teachers should refer to these to exemplify the words that pupils should be able to read as well as spell.

	Year 2		
	Reading - Comprehension		
Skills	Objectives	What should be seen in the classroom?	
Understanding and correcting inaccuracies	To show understanding by drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher. To check that the text makes sense to them as they read and to correct inaccurate reading. *drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher *checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading	Daily individual reading Daily story time Regular ERIC activity through an image or simple text	
Connecting and becoming familiar with texts	becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry *participate in discussion about books, poems & other works that are read to them & those that they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say		
Non Fiction	being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways		
Poetry and Performance	continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear		
		Question Stems	

	*discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new	What does the wordmean in this sentence?
	meanings to known vocabulary *discussing their favourite words	Find and copy a word which means
<u> </u>	and phrases	What does this word or phrase tell you about?
 	· ·	Which word in this section do you think is the most important? Why?
Vocabulary		Which of the words best describes the character/setting/mood etc?
Š		Can you think of any other words the author could have used to describe this?
		Why do you thinkis repeated in this section?
	*making inferences on the basis of what is being said and	Why wasfeeling?
	done	Why didhappen?
oc.	1	• Why did say?
Inference	*answering and asking questions	Can you explain why?
重		What do you think the author intended when they said?
	**************************************	How doesmake you feel? I have been been been also also also also also also also also
	*predicting what might happen on the basis of what has	• Look at the book cover/blurb –what do you think this book will be about?
<u>io</u>	been read so far	What do you think will happen next? What makes you think this?
l is		How does the choice of character or setting affect what will happen next? Mile to be a great in 2 2 Mile to do you think happens and be force 2. Mile to do you think a great happens.
Prediction		What is happening? What do you think happened before? What do you think will happen
_		after?
	*	What do you think the last paragraph suggests? What will happen next? What is a supplied to the supplied of the supplied
5	*explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems	Who is your favourite character? Why?
Explanation	and other material, both those that they listen to and those	Why do you think all the main characters are girls in this book? Why do you like to like in this pathing? Why (why path).
<u>lar</u>	that they read for themselves	Would you like to live in this setting? Why/why not? It the answer this recovery would be a read bout this start?
英		Is there anything you would change about this story? De you like thirteet? What do you like about it?
	Adding and an experience actional experience	Do you like thistext? What do you like about it? What kind of text is this?
	Asking and answering retrieval questions	
		• Who did?
_		• Where did?
eva		• When did?
Retrieval		• What happened when?
~		Why did happen? How did?
		• How did? • How many?
		What happened to?
	To discuss the sequence of events in books and how items of	• •
	information are related.	 Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened? What happened after?
nce	intermediate related.	What was the first thing that happened in the story?
Sequence		• What was the first thing that happened in the story? • Can you summarise in a sentence the opening/middle/end of the story?
Sec		In what order do these chapter headings come in the story?
		·
		•Sequence the key events in the story

	Year 3			
	Reading – Word read	ing		
Skills	Objectives	What should be seen in the classroom?		
Phonics and decoding	To use their phonic knowledge to decode quickly and accurately (may still need support to read longer unknown words). To apply their growing knowledge of root words and prefixes, including in-, im-, il-, ir-, dis-, mis-, un-, re-, sub-, inter-, super-, anti-and auto-to begin to read aloud.* To apply their growing knowledge of root words and suffixes/word endings, including-ation,-ly, -ous, -ture, -sure, -sion,-tion, -ssion and -cian, to begin to read aloud.*	 -Phonics teaching, to the children who did not pass the re-take in Y2 of Phonics screening. This will be linked to RWI for the children who need extra support -Differentiated groups, whereby any child below their reading age is having intervention, and where children above expected are being moved on. -Daily individual reading if required for pivitol children with intervention such as Precision Instruction, Toe by Toe and RWInc book bag books being use to support learners and move 		
Common Exception Words	To read Y3/4 common exception words	the lowest 20% on with their reading Appropriately banded books for all.		
Fluency	At this stage, teaching comprehension skills should be taking precedence over teaching word reading and fluency specifically. Any focus on word reading should support the development of vocabulary.			

^{*} These are detailed in the word lists within the spelling appendix to the national curriculum (English Appendix 1). Teachers should refer to these to exemplify the words that pupils should be able to read as well as spell.

	Year 3		
	Reading - Comprehension		
Skills	Objectives	What should be seen in the classroom?	
Understanding	*checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context *asking questions to improve their understanding of a text *identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these	Daily individual reading Daily story time 1 hour whole class guided reading per week. 2 shorter whole class reading sessions linked to extracts and which make strong cross-curricular links where possible.	
Connecting and becoming familiar with texts	*checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context *asking questions to improve their understanding of a text *increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally *identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books *listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, nonfiction and reference books or textbooks *reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes *participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say	Reading incorporated into the unit study to support the understanding of the text. Echo reading to support the children with their reading. Early morning work for 20 – 30 minutes each week. All reading will develop reading skills linked to the VIPERS. The lowest 20% being supported through daily reading. Daily phonics if needed Links to spelling HiLo reading books available for those that need additional support. RWInc for those children who still require it. Regular AR quizzing on books read.	
Poetry and Non Fiction Performance	*retrieve and record information from non-fiction *preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action *recognising some different forms of poetry	Learning environment supporting reading. Vocabulary being taught systematically. Recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices. Participate in discussions about books, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously. Cultural Capital being developed through choice of texts and the development of vocabulary.	
_ <u>a</u>		Question Stems	

	*using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read	What do the words and suggest about the character, setting and mood?
≥		Which word tells you that?
Vocabulary		 Which keyword tells you about the character/setting/mood?
ocab		Find one word in the text which means
Š		Find and highlight the word that is closest in meaning to
		• Find a word or phrase which shows/suggests that
	* To ask and answer questions appropriately, including some simple inference	• Find and copy a group of words which show that
	questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives.	How do these words make the reader feel? How does this paragraph suggest
		this?
Jce		• How do the descriptions of show that they are?
Inference		• How can you tell that ?
ln f		What impression of do you get from these paragraphs?
		What voice might these characters use?
		What was thinking when?
		Who is telling the story?
	* To justify predictions using evidence from the text.	• From the cover what do you think this text is going to be about?
5		• What is happening now? What happened before this? What will happen after?
i c i		What does this paragraph suggest will happen next? What makes you think this?
Prediction		• Do you think the choice of setting will influence how the plot develops?
•		• Do you think will happen? Yes, no or maybe? Explain your answer using
		evidence from the text.
	*discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and	Why is the text arranged in this way?
	imagination	What structures has the author used?
	*identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to	What is the purpose of this text feature?
	meaning	• Is the use of effective?
ioi		• The mood of the character changes throughout the text. Find and copy the
Explanation		phrases which show this.
r pla		What is the author's point of view?
ũ		What effect does have on the audience?
		How does the author engage the reader here?
		Which words and phrases did effectively?
		Which section was the most interesting/exciting part?
	To achieve and according forms the affect of the section	How are these sections linked? How are these sections linked?
	To retrieve and record information from a fiction text.	How would you describe this story/text? What genre is it? How do you know?
		How did? How often? Who had? Who is? Who did? What have and to 2.
-a-		What happened to? What daga daga
Retrieval		• What does do?
Re.		How is?What can you learn about from this section?
		Give one example ofThe story is told from whose perspective?
		• The story is told from whose perspective?

	*identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and	• Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened?
ence/ naries	summarising these	• What happened after?
ž E		What was the first thing that happened in the story?
Seg		• Can you summarise in a sentence the opening/middle/end of the story?
		• In what order do these chapter

	Year 4 Reading – Word reading Skills Objectives What should be seen in the classroom?		
Skills			
Phonics and decoding	Objectives To use their phonic knowledgeto decode quickly and accurately (may still need support to read longer unknown words). To apply their growing knowledge of root words and prefixes, including in-, im-, il-, ir-, dis-, mis-, un-, re-, sub-, inter-, super-, anti-and auto-to begin to read aloud.* To apply their growing knowledge of root words and suffixes/word endings, including-ation,-ly, -ous, -ture, -sure, -sion,-tion, -ssion and -cian, to begin to read aloud.*	Daily individual reading Daily story time 1 hour whole class guided reading per week. 2 shorter whole class reading sessions linked to extracts and which make strong cross-curricular links where possible. Reading incorporated into the unit study to support the understanding of the text. Echo reading to support the children with their reading. Early morning work for 20 – 30 minutes each week.	
Common Exception Words	To read Y3/4 common exception words	All reading will develop reading skills linked to the VIPERS. The lowest 20% being supported through daily reading. Daily phonics if needed Links to spelling	
Fluency	At this stage, teaching comprehension skills should be taking precedence over teaching word reading and fluency specifically. Any focus on word reading should support the development of vocabulary.	HiLo reading books available for those that need additional sur RWInc for those children who still require it. Regular AR quizzing on books read. Learning environment supporting reading. Vocabulary being taught systematically. Recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices. Participate in discussions about books, building on their own others' ideas and challenging views courteously. Cultural Capital being developed through choice of texts and development of vocabulary.	

* These are detailed in the word lists within the spelling appendix to the national curriculum (English Appendix 1). Teachers should refer to these to exemplify the words that pupils should be able to read as well as spell.

Year 4			
	Reading - Comprehension		
Skills	Objectives	What should be seen in the classroom?	
Understanding	*checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context *asking questions to improve their understanding of a text *identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these	Daily individual reading Daily story time 1 hour whole class guided reading per week. 2 shorter whole class reading sessions linked to extracts and which make strong cross-curricular links where possible.	
Connecting and becoming familiar with texts	*checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context *asking questions to improve their understanding of a text *increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally *identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books *listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, nonfiction and reference books or textbooks *reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes *participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say	Reading incorporated into the unit study to support the understanding of the text. Echo reading to support the children with their reading. Early morning work for 20 – 30 minutes each week. All reading will develop reading skills linked to the VIPERS. The lowest 20% being supported through daily reading. RWInc for those children who still require it. Regular AR quizzing on books read.	

	*retrieve and record information from non-fiction	
Non Fiction		
Poetry and Performance	*preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action *recognising some different forms of poetry	
		Question Stems
Vocabulary	*using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read	 What do the words and suggest about the character, setting and mood? Which word tells you that? Which keyword tells you about the character/setting/mood? Find one word in the text which means Find and highlight the word that is closest in meaning to Find a word or phrase which shows/suggests that
Inference	* To ask and answer questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives.	 Find and copy a group of words which show that How do these words make the reader feel? How does this paragraph suggest this? How do the descriptions of show that they are? How can you tell that? What impression of do you get from these paragraphs? What voice might these characters use? What was thinking when? Who is telling the story?
Prediction	* To justify predictions using evidence from the text.	 From the cover what do you think this text is going to be about? What is happening now? What happened before this? What will happen after? What does this paragraph suggest will happen next? What makes you think this? Do you think the choice of setting will influence how the plot develops? Do you think will happen? Yes, no or maybe? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

	*discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and	Why is the text arranged in this way?
	imagination	What structures has the author used?
	*identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to	What is the purpose of this text feature?
	meaning	• Is the use of effective?
E O		The mood of the character changes throughout the text. Find and copy the
nati		phrases which show this.
Explanation		What is the author's point of view?
Ä		What effect does have on the audience?
		How does the author engage the reader here?
		Which words and phrases did effectively?
		Which section was the most interesting/exciting part?
		How are these sections linked?
	To retrieve and record information from a fiction text.	How would you describe this story/text? What genre is it? How do you know?
		• How did? How often? Who had? Who is? Who did?
-		What happened to?
Retrieval		• What does do?
Reti		• How is?
_		What can you learn about from this section?
		Give one example of
		• The story is told from whose perspective?
_ s	*identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and	• Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened?
nce	summarising these	What happened after?
um:		What was the first thing that happened in the story?
Sequence/ summaries		• Can you summarise in a sentence the opening/middle/end of the story?
		• In what order do these chapter

Year 5			
	Reading – Word reading		
Skills	Objectives	What should be seen in the classroom?	
honics and decoding	*apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet	Daily individual reading Daily story time 1 hour whole class guided reading per week. 2 shorter whole class reading sessions linked to extracts and which make strong cross-curricular links where possible. Reading incorporated into the unit study to support the understanding of the text.	
Ph		Echo reading to support the children with their reading. Early morning work for 20 – 30 minutes each week.	

<u>د </u>	To read most Y5/ Y6 exception words, discussing the unusual	All reading will develop reading skills linked to the VIPERS.
Common Exception Words	correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in	The lowest 20% being supported through daily reading.
Ce p	the word.	Daily individual reading for some
2 X 7		Daily phonics if needed
	At this stage, teaching comprehension skills should be taking precedence over teaching word	Links to spelling
	reading and fluency specifically. Any focus on word reading should support the	Precision folders
) Du	development of vocabulary.	HiLo reading books available for tho RWInc for those children who
ne		still require it.
프		Regular AR quizzing on books read.

^{*} These are detailed in the word lists within the spelling appendix to the national curriculum (English Appendix 1). Teachers should refer to these to exemplify the words that pupils should be able to read as well as spell.

Year 5		
Reading - Comprehension		
Skills	Objectives What should be seen in the classroom?	
Understanding	* checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context *asking questions to improve their understanding *provide reasoned justifications for their view	Daily individual reading Daily story time 1 hour whole class guided reading per week. 2 shorter whole class reading sessions linked to extracts and which make strong cross-curricular links where possible.

Connecting and becoming familiar with texts	*continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks *reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes *making comparisons within and across book *increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions *identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing	Reading incorporated into the unit study to support the understanding of the text. Echo reading to support the children with their reading. Early morning work for 20 – 30 minutes each week. All reading will develop reading skills linked to the VIPERS. The lowest 20% being supported through daily reading. Daily phonics if needed Links to spelling HiLo reading books available for those that need additional support.
Non Fiction	*distinguish between statements of fact and opinion *retrieve, record and present information from nonfiction	Regular AR quizzing on books read. Learning environment supporting reading. Vocabulary being taught systematically. Recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices. Participate in discussions about books, building on their own and others'
Poetry and Performance	*learning a wider range of poetry by heart preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience	ideas and challenging views courteously. Cultural Capital being developed through choice of texts and the development of vocabulary. Question Stems
		What do the words and suggest about the character, setting and mood?
lary		Which word tells you that? Which because the set the set are transfer for the set of the
Vocabulary		 Which keyword tells you about the character/setting/mood? Find one word in the text which means
>		Find and highlight the word that is closest in meaning to
		• Find a word or phrase which shows/suggests that
	*drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence	 Find and copy a group of words which show that How do these words make the reader feel? How does this paragraph suggest this?
v		How do the descriptions of show that they are?
Inference		How can you tell that?
Infe		What impression of do you get from these paragraphs?
		What voice might these characters use?What was thinking when?
		Who is telling the story?
	I .	- who is terming the story:

Prediction	*predicting what might happen from details stated and implied	 From the cover what do you think this text is going to be about? What is happening now? What happened before this? What will happen after? What does this paragraph suggest will happen next? What makes you think this? Do you think the choice of setting will influence how the plot develops? Do you think will happen? Yes, no or maybe? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.
Explanation	*identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning *discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader *explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates,	 Why is the text arranged in this way? What structures has the author used? What is the purpose of this text feature? Is the use of effective? The mood of the character changes throughout the text. Find and copy the phrases which show this. What is the author's point of view? What effect does have on the audience? How does the author engage the reader here? Which words and phrases did effectively? Which section was the most interesting/exciting part? How are these sections linked?
Retrieval		How would you describe this story/text? What genre is it? How do you know? • How did? How often? Who had? Who did? • What happened to? • What does do? • How is? • What can you learn about from this section? • Give one example of • The story is told from whose perspective?
Sequence/ summaries	*summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details to support the main ideas	 Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened? What happened after? What was the first thing that happened in the story? Can you summarise in a sentence the opening/middle/end of the story? In what order do these chapter

Year 6			
Reading – Word reading			
Skills Objectives What should be seen in the classroom?			

	*amply their greating linearised as of reat would mustive and suffice for such slave and	Both to the state of the state of
decoding	*apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet	Daily individual reading Daily story time 1 hour whole class guided reading per week. 2 shorter whole class reading sessions linked to extracts and which
Phonics and d		make strong cross-curricular links where possible. Reading incorporated into the unit study to support the understanding of the text. Echo reading to support the children with their reading. Early morning work for 20 – 30 minutes each week.
Common Exception Words	To read most Y5/ Y6 exception words, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.	All reading will develop reading skills linked to the VIPERS. The lowest 20% being supported through daily reading. Daily phonics if needed Links to spelling
Fluency	At this stage, teaching comprehension skills should be taking precedence overteaching word reading and fluency specifically. Any focus on word reading should support the development of vocabulary. Learning environment sup Vocabulary being taught so Recommending books that reasons for their choices. Participate in discussions a others' ideas and challeng Cultural Capital being development.	HiLo reading books available for those that need additional support. Learning environment supporting reading. Vocabulary being taught systematically. Recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices. Participate in discussions about books, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously. Cultural Capital being developed through choice of texts and the development of vocabulary.

^{*} These are detailed in the word lists within the spelling appendix to the national curriculum (English Appendix 1). Teachers should refer to these to exemplify the words that pupils should be able to read as well as spell.

Year 6				
Reading - Comprehension				
Skills	Objectives	What should be seen in the classroom?		
Understanding	* checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context *asking questions to improve their understanding	Daily individual reading Daily story time 1 hour whole class guided reading per week with a vocabulary lesson and early morning work for 20 – 30 minutes each week. This is linked to the Reading VIPERS. From January, children will be taught test technique and spend time looking at past papers		
Connecting and becoming familiar with texts	*continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks *reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes *making comparisons within and across book *increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions *identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing	to support them in accessing the KS2 SATs. ERIC activity used where appropriate Learning environment supporting reading. Vocabulary being taught systematically. Recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices. Participate in discussions about books, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously. Cultural Capital being developed through choice of texts and the development of vocabulary. Interventions for the lowest 20% of readers.		
Non Fiction	*distinguish between statements of fact and opinion *retrieve, record and present information from nonfiction			

nood?
st this?
St tills:
ter?
this?
vidence from the text.
phrases which show
t :

Retrieval		How would you describe this story/text? What genre is it? How do you know?
		• How did? How often? Who had? Who is? Who did?
		What happened to?
		What does do?
		• How is?
		What can you learn about from this section?
		Give one example of
		• The story is told from whose perspective?
Sequence/ summaries	*summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one	• Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened?
	paragraph, identifying key details to support the main	What happened after?
	ideas	What was the first thing that happened in the story?
		Can you summarise in a sentence the opening/middle/end of the story?
		• In what order do these chapter