

#### **Knowledge Skills and Progression:**

#### **Wording Reading:**

	Phonics Overview:							
Phase 1*	Phase 2	Phase 3**	Phase 4**	Phase 5 including alternatives and lesser- known GPCs:	Beyond Phase 5:			
Nursery/Pre-School Seven aspects:  • Environmental sounds • Instrumental sounds • Body percussion • Rhythm and rhyme • Alliteration • Voice sounds • Oral blending	Oral blending     Sounding out and blending with 23 new grapheme-phoneme correspondences (GPCs)     12 new harder to read and spell (HRS) words	Reception Autumn 2, Spring 1 and Spring 2:  Oral blending Sounding out and blending with 29 new GPCs • 32 new HRS words Revision of Phase 2	Oral blending     No new GPCs     No new HRS words     Word structures – cvcc, ccvc, ccvcc, cccvc     Suffixes     Revision of Phase 2 and Phase 3	• Introduction to Phase 5 for reading • 20 new GPCs • 16 new HRS words Year 1 Autumn 1 and 2 • Revision of previously taught Phase 5 GPCs • 2 new GPCs • 9 new HRS words Year 1 Spring 1 and 2 • Alternative spellings for previously taught sounds • 49 new GPCs • 4 new HRS words • Oral blending • Revision of Phase 2, Phase 3 and Phase 4	Year 1 Summer, Year 2/ Key Stage 2:  • With ELS, phonics teaching does not stop at the end of Year 1, but continues as children move through the school, with links being made between their GPC knowledge and spelling.  • Revision of all previously taught GPCs for reading and spelling  • Wider reading, spelling and writing curriculum			

<sup>\*</sup>Phase 1 of Letters and Sounds (2007) can be used in Nursery/Pre-School settings before starting ELS in Reception and can still be used throughout the school day in Reception. However, direct phonics teaching – the teaching of sounds, graphemes, word reading and vocabulary – must start from the very beginning of Reception.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Phase 3 of ELS covers more than just the Phase 3 graphemes – we introduce some challenge from Phase 4 (in the form of adjacent consonants) alongside the Phase 3 teaching to extend children's sounding out and blending skills.



Reception/Primary 1 Autumn 1: Phase 2						
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	
/s/ <s> /a/ <a> /t/ <t> /p/</t></a></s>	/i/ <i> /n/ <n> /m/ <m> /d/ <d></d></m></n></i>	/g/ <g> /o/ <o> /c/ <c> <k></k></c></o></g>	/k/ <ck> /e/ <e> /u/ <u> /r/ <r></r></u></e></ck>	/s/ <ss> Assess and review week R:1</ss>	/h/ <h> /b/ <b> /f/ <f> <ff> /l/ <l> <ll></ll></l></ff></f></b></h>	
	I, the, no	put, of, is	to, go, into	pull	as, his	

Reception/Primary 1 Autumn 2: Phase 3*						
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	
/j/ <j> /v/ <y> /w/ <w> /ks/ <x></x></w></y></j>	/y/ <y> /z/ <z> <zz> /kw/ <qu> /ch/ <ch></ch></qu></zz></z></y>	/sh/ <sh> /th/ (voiced and unvoiced) /ng/ <ng> /nk/ <nk></nk></ng></sh>	/ai/ <ai> /ee/ <ee> /igh/ <igh> /oa/ <oa></oa></igh></ee></ai>	es (where there is no change to the root word) Assess and review week R:2	Review week R:3	
he, she, buses	we, me, be	push	was, her		my, you	

<sup>\*</sup> Phase 3 of ELS covers more than just the Phase 3 graphemes — we introduce some challenge from Phase 4 (in the form of adjacent consonants) alongside the Phase 3 teaching to extend children's sounding out and blending skills.



Reception/Primary 1 Spring 1: Phase 3-4						
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	
Review week R:4 /oo/ <oo> (book)</oo>	/ar/ <ar> /ur/ <ur> /oo/ <oo> (food) /or/ <or></or></oo></ur></ar>	/ow/ <ow> /oi/ <oi> /ear/ <ear> /air/ <air></air></ear></oi></ow>	/ure/ <ure> /er/ <er> /oa/ <ow></ow></er></ure>	Assess and review week R:5	Review week R:6	
	they, all, are		ball, tall	when, what		

	Reception/Primary 1 Spring 2: Phase 3-4						
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6		
Review week R:7	Review week R:8	Review week R:9	Review week R:10	Assess and review week R:11	Review week R:12		
said, so, have	were, out, like	some, come, there	little, one, do	children, love			



Reception/Primary 1 Summer 1: Phase 4						
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	
Phase 4:1 CVCC –ed /ed/	Phase 4:2 CCVC –ed /t/	Phase 4:3 CCVCC –ed /d/	Phase 4:4 CCCVC	Assess and review week R:13	Phase 4:5 CCCVCC –er –est	

F	Reception/Primary 1 Summer 2: Phase 5 introduction							
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6			
/ai/ <ay> /ow/ <ou> /igh/ <ie> /ee/ <ea> —le</ea></ie></ou></ay>	/oi/ <oy> /ur/ <ir> /(y)oo/ <ue> /or/ <aw></aw></ue></ir></oy>	/w/ <wh> /f/ <ph> /(y)oo/ <ew> /oa/ <oe></oe></ew></ph></wh>	/or/ <au> /ee/ <ey> /ai/ <a-e> /ee/ <e-e></e-e></a-e></ey></au>	Assess and review week R:14	/igh/ <i-e> /oa/ <o-e> /(y)oo/ <u-e> /s/ <c></c></u-e></o-e></i-e>			
oh, their	people, Mr, Mrs	your, ask, should	would, could, asked	house, mouse, water	want, very			

Year 1/Primary 2 Autumn 1: Phase 5							
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6		
Assess and review week Y1:1	Review week Y1:2	Revise: /ai/ <ay> /ow/ <ou> /igh/ <ie> /ee/ <ea></ea></ie></ou></ay>	Revise: /oi/ <oy> /ur/ <ir> /(y)oo/ <ue> /or/ <aw></aw></ue></ir></oy>	Assess and review week Y1:3	Revise: /w/ <wh> /f/ <ph> /(y)oo/ <ew> /oa/ <oe></oe></ew></ph></wh>		

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Friendship	.Do Every	thing in Jour	perseverance
X	Connth	ans 165th	
96	vice	Resp	ec.

Year 1/Primary 2 Autumn 2: Phase 5						
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	
Revise: /or/ <au> /ee/ <ey> /ai/ <a—e> /ee/ <e—e></e—e></a—e></ey></au>	Revise: /igh/ <i-e> /oa/ <o-e> /(y)oo/ <u-e> /s/ <c></c></u-e></o-e></i-e>	/ee/ <y> /or/ <al> (walk) Review week Y1:4</al></y>	Review week Y1:5	Assess and review week Y1:6	Review week Y1:7	
please, once	any, many, again	who, whole	where, two			



Year 1/Primary 2 Spring 1: Phase 5							
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6		
Review week Y1:8	/ai/ <a> (acorn) /ai/ <ey> (they) /ai/ <ea> (great) /ai/ <eigh> (weight) /ar/ <a> (father) /ee/ <e> (he) /igh/ <y> (by)</y></e></a></eigh></ea></ey></a>	/oa/ <o> (go) /o/ <a> (was) /oo/ <u> (push) /y/+/oo/ <u> (music) /c/ <ch> (school) /sh/ <ch> (chef) /e/ <ea> (head)</ea></ch></ch></u></u></a></o>	/ur/ <or>     (world)     /ur/ <ear>     (learn)     /oo/ <ou>     (soup)     /oa/+/l/ <oul>     (shoulder)     /ee/ <ie>     (brief) /v/ <ve> (have) /i/ <y> (gym)</y></ve></ie></oul></ou></ear></or>	Assess and review week Y1:9	/air/ <are> (care) /air/ <ere> (there) /air/ <ear> (pear) /ch/ <tch> (catch)</tch></ear></ere></are>		
		here, sugar, friend	because				



Year 1/Primary 2 Spring 2: Phase 5							
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6		
/u/ <o> (brother) Review week Y1:10</o>	/j/ <g> (gem) /j/ <ge> (fringe) /j/ <dge> (bridge) /s/ <st> (listen)</st></dge></ge></g>	/s/ <ce> (fence) /s/ <se> (house) /n/ <gn> (sign) /n/ <kn> (knee) /r/ <wr> (wrap) /m/ <mb> (lamb)</mb></wr></kn></gn></se></ce>	/z/ <se> (cheese) /z/ <ze> (freeze) /ear/ <eer> (cheer) /ear/ <ere> (here) /sh/ <ti> (patient) /sh/ <ti> —tion (station)</ti></ti></ere></eer></ze></se>	Assess and review week Y1:11	/ar/ <al> (half) /or/ <augh>  (caught)  /sh/ <ss>  (session)  /zh/ <si>  (vision)  /sh/ <ti>  —tious  (scrumptious)  /sh/ <ci>  (delicious)  —ous,  —ion, —ian</ci></ti></si></ss></augh></al>		



	Year 1/Primary 2 Summer 1: Phase 5								
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6				
Review	Review	Review	Review	Review	Review				

Year 1/Primary 2 Summer 2									
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6				
/s/ <sc> /n/<ne> /g/<gh> /g/<gu></gu></gh></ne></sc>	/u/ <ou> /f/<gh> /o/<ou> /u/<oo></oo></ou></gh></ou>	/oo/ <o> /h/<wh> /w/<u> /ee/<ei></ei></u></wh></o>	/ee/ <i> /oa/<ough> /ur/<our> /ur/<re></re></our></ough></i>	Review	/t/ <te> /or/<ar> /or/<oar> /or/<oor></oor></oar></ar></te>				

#### **Decoding:**

<u>Decounity.</u>									
<u>EYFS</u>	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	<u>YR5</u>	YR6			
					<u> </u>				
To develop phonological awareness, so that they can: spot and suggest rhymes, count or clap syllables in a word, recognise words with the same initial sounds  To gain awareness of the individual sounds in words through alliteration, rhythm and rhyme.  To understand that print has meaning and can have different purposes.  We read English text from left to right and top to bottom.  To read individual letters by saying the sounds for them.  To read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them.  To blend sounds into words, so that they can read short	To apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words.  To respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes.  To read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPC's that have been taught.  To read words containing taught GPC's and -s, -es, ing, -ed, -er and est endings  To read words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPC's  To read other words with contractions, (e.g. I'm, I'll, we'll) and understand the apostrophe	To apply phonic knowledge and skills to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent.  Read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught and recognise alternative sounds for graphemes.  To read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes as above.  Read words containing common suffixes.  To read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding out and blending, when they have been frequently encountered.	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.*	To read most words fluently and attempt to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill.  To apply their knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes/word endings to read aloud fluently.*	To read most words fluently and attempt to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through contextual cues.  To apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes/ word endings, including: -sion, -tion, -cial, -tial, -ant/-ance/-ancy, -ent/- ence/ency, -able/-ably and -ible/ibly, to read aloud fluently.*	To read fluently with full knowledge of all Y5/ Y6 exception words, root words, prefixes, suffixes/word endings* and to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through contextual cues			

words made up of known letter-sound correspondences.	represents the omitted letter (s			
To say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs.				
To read words consistent with their phonic knowledge and sound-blending.				

Common Exception Words										
<u>EYFS</u>	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	YR6				
To read some common exception words	To read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these are in the word.	To read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word	To begin to read Y3/Y4 exception words.	To read all Y3/Y4 exception words*, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and these occur in the word.	To read most Y5/ Y6 exception words, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.	To read all Y5/ Y6 exception words, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.				

	<u>Fluency</u>										
	<u>EYFS</u>	<u>YR1</u>	<u>YR2</u>	Key Stage 2							
Se W no	To read simple phrases and entences made up of words with known GPC;s and, where necessary, a few CE words.  To read aloud simple phrases, entences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some CE words.	To read aloud accurately books that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and that do not require other strategies to work out words.	To read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation.	At this stage, teaching comprehension skills should be taking precedence over teaching word reading and fluency specifically.  Fluency Friday will support the continuation of fluency practice.  Any focus on word reading should support the development of vocabulary. Specific fluency needs identified by fluency assessments, or lowest 20% children, will receive targeted fluency intervention.							

	To re-read these books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment.	To re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.	To re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word building.				
Words to	<u>EYFS</u>	YR1	YR2	<u>YR3</u>	<u>YR4</u>	YR5	<u>YR6</u>
be read in	N/A – as learning and embe	dding key sounds.	90	95	100	110	120
<u>a minute:</u>		-					
<u>Lexile</u>			200-420	400-640	620-750	730-870	850-980
Measure:							

	Comprehension:								
At I	At Hardwicke, we follow the VIPERSS reading strands to support our reading comprehension curriculum.  Please see later pages for detailed VIPERS progression documents.								
EYFS	Language comprehension (necessary for both reading and writing) starts from birth. It only develops when adults talk with children about the world around them and the books (stories and non-fiction) they read with them, and enjoy rhymes, poems and songs together.								
YR1	Pupils should be taught to:  develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:  listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently  being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences  becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics  recognising and joining in with predictable phrases  learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart  discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known  understand both the books they can already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to by:  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  discussing the significance of the title and events  making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done  predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far  participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say  explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them.								

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#### YR2

Pupils should be taught to:

- develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:
  - listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently
  - discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related
  - becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales
  - being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways
  - recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry
  - discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary
  - discussing their favourite words and phrases
  - continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear
- understand both the books that they can already read accurately and fluently and those that they listen to by:
  - 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
  - · making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done
  - answering and asking questions
  - · predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far
- participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to them and those that they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say
- explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves.

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	Conthians)		rance
Sen	Live	Respect	

#### YR3 and YR4

Pupils should be taught to:

- develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:
  - listening to and discussing a 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
  - using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read
  - 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
  - preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action
  - discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination
  - recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry]
- understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by:
  - 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
  - drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
  - · predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
  - identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these
  - · identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning
- retrieve and record information from non-fiction
- 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.

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#### YR5 and YR6:

Pupils should be taught to:

- maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:
  - 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
  - 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
  - recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices
  - identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing
  - making comparisons within and across books
  - · 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
- · understand what they read by:
  - 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
  - drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
  - predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
  - summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas
  - 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
- distinguish between statements of fact and opinion
- · retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction
- participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously
- explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary
- provide reasoned justifications for their views.

	Comprehension:											
	<u>EYFS</u>	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	YR6					
Accuracy:	Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.	To understand both the books they can already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to by remembering to: - check that the text makes sense to them as they read and correct inaccurate reading.	To check that the text makes sense to them as they read and correct inaccurate reading	,	ould be able to read a lire support with this. fluent	,,	J					



#### **Progression of Reading VIPERS Skills**

Vipers (created by Rob Smith, The Literacy Shed) is a range of reading prompts based on the 2016 Reading Content domains found in the National Curriculum Test Framework documents for KS1 and KS2. VIPERS is an acronym to aid the recall of the 6 reading domains as part of the UK's Reading Curriculum. They are the key areas which we feel children need to know and understand in order to improve their comprehension of texts. At Hardwicke, children's exposure to VIPERS starts in Reception where specific reference and appropriate sentence-stems are also used.

The 6 domains focus on the comprehension aspect of reading and not the mechanics: decoding, fluency, prosody etc. As such, VIPERS is not a reading scheme but rather a method of ensuring that teachers ask, and students are familiar with, a range of questions. They allow the teacher to track the type of questions asked and the children's responses to these which allows for targeted questioning afterwards.

Teachers use VIPERS to support children's comprehension skills in whole class reading lessons. Children are exposed to new vocabulary, retrieval and inference questions in every session. The children then further develop the different aspects of VIPERS through carefully chosen tasks often linked to specific year group shared texts.





#### **EYFS**

	EIFS									
	Vocabulary	Inference	Prediction	Explain	Retrieve	Sequence				
Early Learning Goals/ Development Matters	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.	To begin to understand 'why' and 'how' questions.  To answer 'how' and 'why' questions about their experiences and in response to stories or events	To anticipate key events and phrases in rhymes and stories.  To suggest how a story might end.		To describe main story settings, events and principal characters.	To begin to be aware of the way stories are structured.  To follow a story without pictures or props.				
EYFS Sample Question Stems	What does this word mean?	(Looking at the pictures) What might they be feeling?  How do you know?	What might happen at the end of the story?  What might happen in the story?  What might happen next?		What did you find out? What can you see on the front cover?	Can you order these parts of the story? What happened first, next?				

#### Year 1

	Key Reading Skills	Suggested question stems for whole class reading
Year 1 - Vocabular Y	<ul> <li>discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known</li> <li>draw upon knowledge of vocabulary in order to understand the text</li> <li>join in with predictable phrases</li> <li>use vocabulary given by the teacher</li> <li>discuss his/her favourite words and phrases</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What does the word mean in this sentence?</li> <li>Find and copy a word which means</li> <li>Which word in do you think is the most important? Why?</li> <li>Which of the words best describes the character or setting?</li> <li>Which word in this part do you think is the most important?</li> <li>Why do you think they repeat this word in the story?</li> </ul>

Year 1 Inference	<ul> <li>children make basic inferences about characters' feelings by using what they say as evidence.</li> <li>infer basic points with direct reference to the pictures and words in the text</li> <li>discuss the significance of the title and events</li> <li>demonstrate simple inference from the text based on what is said and done</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What do you thinkmeans?</li> <li>Why do you think that?</li> <li>How do you think?</li> <li>When do you think?</li> <li>Where do you think.?</li> <li>How does make you feel?</li> <li>Why did happen?</li> </ul>
Year 1 Prediction	<ul> <li>predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far in</li> <li>terms of story, character and plot</li> <li>make simple predictions based on the story and on their own life</li> <li>experience.</li> <li>begin to explain these ideas verbally or though pictures.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Looking at the cover and the title, what do you think this book is about?</li> <li>Where do you thinkwill go next?</li> <li>What do you think will say / do next?</li> <li>What do you think this book will be about? Why?</li> <li>How do you think that this will end?</li> <li>Who do you think has done it?</li> <li>What mightsay about that?</li> <li>Can you draw what might happen next?</li> </ul>
Year 1 Explaining	<ul> <li>give my opinion including likes and dislikes (not nc objective).</li> <li>link what they read or hear to their own experiences</li> <li>explain clearly my understanding of what has been read to them</li> <li>express views about events or characters</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Is there anything you would change about this story?</li> <li>What do you like about this text?</li> <li>Who is your favourite character? Why?</li> </ul>
Year 1 Retrieval	<ul> <li>answer a question about what has just happened in a story.</li> <li>develop their knowledge of retrieval through images.</li> <li>recognize characters, events, titles and information.</li> <li>recognize differences between fiction and non-fiction texts.</li> <li>retrieve information by finding a few key words.</li> <li>Contribute ideas and thoughts in discussion</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Who is your favourite character?</li> <li>Why do you think all the main characters are in this book?</li> <li>Would you like to live in this setting? Why/why not?</li> <li>Who is/are the main character(s)?</li> <li>When/where is this story set?</li> <li>Which is your favourite/worst/ funniest/scariest part of the story?</li> <li>Is this a fiction or a non-fiction book? How do you know?</li> </ul>
Year 1 Sequence	<ul> <li>retell familiar stories orally e.g fairy stories and traditional tales</li> <li>sequence the events of a story they are familiar with</li> <li>begin to discuss how events are linked</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What happens in the beginning of the story?</li> <li>Can you number these events in the story?</li> <li>How/where does the story start?</li> <li>What happened at the end of the?</li> <li>Can you retell the story to me in 20 words or less?</li> <li>What happened before that?</li> <li>Can you sequence the key moments in this story?</li> </ul>

#### Year 2

	Key Reading Skills	Suggested question stems for whole class reading

Year 2 - Vocabular Y	<ul> <li>discussing and clarifying the meanings of words; link new meanings to known</li> <li>vocabulary discussing their favourite words and phrases</li> <li>recognise some recurring language in stories and poems</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Can you find a noun/adjective/verb that tells/shows you that?</li> <li>Why do you think that the author used the word to describe?</li> <li>Which other word on this page means the same as?</li> <li>Find an adjective in the text which describes</li> <li>Which word do you think is most important in this section? Why?</li> <li>Which word best describes?</li> </ul>
Year 2 Inference	<ul> <li>make inferences about characters' feelings using what they say and do.</li> <li>infer basic points and begin, with support, to pick up on subtler references.</li> <li>answering and asking questions and modifying answers as the story progresses</li> <li>use pictures or words to make inferences</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What do you think means?</li> <li>Why do you think that?</li> <li>Why do you think?</li> <li>How do you think?</li> <li>When do you think?</li> <li>Where do you think?</li> <li>How has the author made us think that?</li> </ul>
Year 2 Prediction	<ul> <li>predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read in terms of plot,</li> <li>character and language so far</li> <li>make predictions using their own knowledge as well as what has happened so far</li> <li>to make logical predictions and give explanations of them</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Where do you think will go next?</li> <li>What do you think will say/do next?</li> <li>What do you think this book will be about? Why?</li> <li>How do you think that this will end? What makes you say that?</li> <li>Who do you think has done it?</li> <li>What might say about that?</li> <li>How does the choice of character affect what will happen next?</li> </ul>
Year 2 Explaining	<ul> <li>explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both</li> <li>those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves</li> <li>express my own views about a book or poem</li> <li>discuss some similarities between books</li> <li>listen to the opinion of others</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What is similar/different about two characters?</li> <li>Explain why did that</li> <li>Is this as good as?</li> <li>Which is better and why?</li> <li>Does the picture help us? How?</li> <li>What would you do if you were?</li> <li>Would you like to live in this setting? Why?</li> <li>Is there anything you would change about this story?</li> <li>Do you agree with the author's? Why?</li> </ul>
Year 2 Retrieval	<ul> <li>independently read and answer simple questions about what they have just read.</li> <li>asking and answering retrieval questions</li> <li>draw on previously taught knowledge</li> <li>remember significant event and key information about the text that they have read</li> <li>Monitor their reading, checking words that they have decoded, to ensure that they</li> <li>fit within the text they have already read</li> </ul>	Who is/are the main character(s)? When/where is this story set? How do you know? Which is your favourite/worst/funniest/ scariest part of the story? Why? Tell me three facts you have learned from the text. Find the part where What type of text is this? What happened to in the end of the story?
Year 2 Sequence	<ul> <li>discuss the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.</li> <li>retell using a wider variety of story language.</li> <li>order events from the text.</li> <li>begin to discuss how events are linked focusing on the main content of the story</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What happens in the story's opening?</li> <li>How/where does the story start?</li> <li>What happened at the end of the?</li> <li>What is the dilemma in this story?</li> <li>How is it resolved?</li> <li>Can you retell the story to me in 20 words or less?</li> <li>Can you summarise in 3 sentences the beginning, middle and end of this story?</li> </ul>



## Year 3

	Key Reading Skills	Suggested question stems for whole class reading
Year 3 - Vocabulary	<ul> <li>use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read</li> <li>discuss words that capture the readers interest or imagination</li> <li>identify how language choices help build meaning</li> <li>find the meaning of new words using substitution within a sentence.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What does this word/phrase/sentence tell you about the</li> <li>character/setting/mood?</li> <li>Can you find this word in the dictionary?</li> <li>By writing in this way, what effect has the author created?</li> <li>What other words/phrases could the author have used here?</li> <li>How has the author made you feel by writing?</li> <li>Which word tells you that?</li> <li>Find and highlight the word that is closest in meaning to?</li> </ul>
Year 3 - Inference	<ul> <li>children can infer characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their stated</li> <li>actions.</li> <li>justify inferences by referencing a specific point in the text.</li> <li>ask and answer questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions</li> <li>based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives.</li> <li>make inferences about actions or events</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What do you think means?</li> <li>Why do you think that?</li> <li>Why do you think?</li> <li>How do you think?</li> <li>Can you explain why?</li> <li>What do these words mean and why do you think that the author chose them?</li> <li>Find and copy a group of words which show?</li> <li>How does the description of show that they are?</li> <li>Who is telling the story?</li> <li>Why has the character done this at this time?</li> </ul>
Year 3 - Prediction	<ul> <li>justify predictions using evidence from the text.</li> <li>use relevant prior knowledge to make predictions and justify them.</li> <li>use details from the text to form further predictions.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Can you think of another story with a similar theme?</li> <li>Which stories have openings like this?</li> <li>Do you think that this story will develop the same way?</li> <li>Why did the author choose this setting? Will that influence the story?</li> <li>What happened before this and what do you think will happen after?</li> <li>Do you think the setting will have an impact on plot moving forward</li> </ul>

. 3 - Explaining	<ul> <li>discussing the features of a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and</li> <li>reference books</li> <li>identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning of both</li> <li>fiction and non-fiction texts</li> <li>recognise authorial choices and the purpose of these</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What is similar/different about two characters?</li> <li>Explain why did that.</li> <li>Describe different characters' reactions to the same event.</li> <li>Is this as good as?</li> <li>Which is better and why?</li> <li>Why do you think they chose to order the text in this way?</li> <li>What is the purpose of this text and who do you think it was written</li> </ul>
Year 3 - Year Retrieval	<ul> <li>use contents page and subheadings to locate information</li> <li>learn the skill of 'skim and scan' to retrieve details.</li> <li>begin to use quotations from the text.</li> <li>retrieve and record information from a fiction text.</li> <li>retrieve information from a non-fiction text</li> </ul>	for?  What is the author's viewpoint? How do you know? How are these two sections in the text linked?  Who are the characters in this text? When / where is this story set? How do you know? Which part of the story best describes the setting? What do you think is happening here? What might this mean? How might I find the information quickly? What can I use to help me navigate this book? How would you describe the story? Whose perspective is the story told from?
Year 3 - Sequence	<ul> <li>identifying main ideas drawn from a key paragraph or page and summarising these</li> <li>begin to distinguish between the important and less important information in a text.</li> <li>give a brief verbal summary of a story.</li> <li>teachers begin to model how to record summary writing.</li> <li>identify themes from a wide range of books</li> <li>make simple notes from one source of writing</li> </ul>	What is the main point in this paragraph? Sum up what has happened so far in X words or less. Which is the most important point in these paragraphs? Do any sections/paragraphs deal with the same themes? Have you noticed any similarities between this text and any others you have read? What do I need to jot down to remember what I have read?

#### Year 4

	Key Reading Skills	Suggested question stems for whole class reading
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Year 4 - Vocabulary	<ul> <li>using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read</li> <li>use a thesaurus to find synonyms</li> <li>discuss why words have been chosen and the effect these have on the reader</li> <li>explain how words can capture the interest of the reader</li> <li>discuss new and unusual vocabulary and clarify the meaning of these</li> <li>find the meaning of new words using the context of the sentence</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Can you find the meaning or a word with a similar meaning in a dictionary or</li> <li>thesaurus?</li> <li>What does this word/phrase/sentence tell you about the character/setting/mood?</li> <li>By writing, what effect has the author created?</li> <li>Do you think they intended to?</li> <li>What other words/phrases could the author have used here? Why? How has the</li> <li>author?</li> <li>Which word is closest in meaning to?</li> </ul>
Year 4 - Inference	<ul> <li>children can infer characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their stated</li> <li>actions.</li> <li>justify inferences by referencing a specific point in the text.</li> <li>ask and answer questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions</li> <li>based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives.</li> <li>make inferences about actions or events</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What do you think means?</li> <li>Why do you think that?</li> <li>Why do you think?</li> <li>How do you think?</li> <li>Can you explain why?</li> <li>What do these words mean and why do you think that the author chose them?</li> <li>Find and copy a group of words which show?</li> <li>How does the description of show that they are?</li> <li>Who is telling the story?</li> <li>Why has the character done this at this time?</li> </ul>
Year 4 - Prediction	<ul> <li>ask and answer questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions</li> <li>based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives (I know this because questions)</li> <li>infer characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their stated actions.</li> <li>consolidate the skill of justifying them using a specific reference point in the text</li> <li>use more than one piece of evidence to justify their answer</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What do you think means?</li> <li>Why do you think that? Could it be anything else?</li> <li>I think; do you agree? Why / why not?</li> <li>How do you think?</li> <li>Can you explain why?</li> <li>Can you explain why based on two different pieces of evidence?</li> <li>What do these words mean and why do you think that the author chose them?</li> <li>Find and copy a group of words which show that</li> <li>What impression ofdo you get from this paragraph?</li> </ul>
Year 4 - Explaining	<ul> <li>discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination</li> <li>identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning</li> <li>recognise authorial choices and the purpose of these</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What is similar/different about two characters? Did the author intend that?</li> <li>Explain why did that.</li> <li>Describe different characters' reactions to the same event.</li> <li>Is this as good as?</li> <li>Which is better and why?</li> <li>What can you tell me about how this text is organised?</li> <li>Why is the text arranged in this way?</li> <li>What is the purpose of this text and who is the audience?</li> <li>How does the author engage the reader here?</li> <li>Which section was the most? Why?</li> </ul>

Year 4 - Retrieval	<ul> <li>confidently skim and scan texts to record details,</li> <li>using relevant quotes to support their answers to questions.</li> <li>retrieve and record information from a fiction or non-fiction text.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Find the in this text. Is it anywhere else?</li> <li>When/where is this story set? How do you know?</li> <li>Find the part of the story that best describes the setting.</li> <li>What do you think is happening here? Why?</li> <li>What might this mean?</li> <li>Whose perspective is the story told by and how do you know?</li> <li>How can you use the subheading to help you here</li> </ul>
Year 4 - Sequence	<ul> <li>use skills developed in year 3 in order to write a brief summary of main points,</li> <li>identifying and using important information.</li> <li>identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph.</li> <li>identify themes from a wide range of books</li> <li>summarise whole paragraphs, chapters or texts</li> <li>highlight key information and record it in bullet points, diagrams, maps etc</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What is the main point in this paragraph? Is it mentioned anywhere else?</li> <li>Sum up what has happened so far in X words/seconds or less.</li> <li>Which is the most important point in these paragraphs? Why?</li> <li>Do any sections/paragraphs deal with the same themes?</li> <li>How might I record this to ensure the best possible outcome?</li> </ul>

#### Year 5

	Key Reading Skills	Suggested question stems for whole class reading
5 - Vocabulary	explore the meaning of words in context, confidently using a dictionary     discuss how the author's choice of language impacts the reader     evaluate the authors use of language     investigate alternative word choices that could be made     begin to look at the use of figurative language     use a thesaurus to find synonyms for a larger variety of words     re-write passages using alternative word choices     read around the word' and *explore its meaning in the broader	<ul> <li>Can you quickly findin the dictionary and thesaurus?</li> <li>What does this word/phrase/sentence tell you about the character/setting/mood?</li> <li>By writing, what effect has the author created? Do you think they intended</li> <li>to?</li> <li>What other words/phrases could the author have used here? Why?</li> <li>How has the author made you/this character feel by writing? Why?</li> <li>Find and highlight the word which is closest in meaning to</li> </ul>
Year	context of a section  or paragraph.	<ul> <li>Find a word which demonstrates</li> <li>Can you rewrite this in the style of the author using your own words?</li> <li>How have simile and metaphor been used here to enhance the text?</li> </ul>

Year 5 - Inference	<ul> <li>drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from</li> <li>their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence.</li> <li>make inferences about actions, feelings, events or states</li> <li>use figurative language to infer meaning</li> <li>give one or two pieces of evidence to support the point they are making.</li> <li>begin to draw evidence from more than one place across a text.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What do you think means? Why do you think that? Could it be anything else?</li> <li>I think; do you agree? Why/why not?</li> <li>Why do you think the author? decided to?</li> <li>Can you explain why? Can you give me evidence from somewhere else in the</li> <li>text?</li> <li>What do these words mean and why do you think that the author chose them?</li> <li>How does the author make you feel?</li> <li>What impression do you get from these paragraphs?</li> </ul>
Year 5 - Prediction	<ul> <li>predicting what might happen from details stated and implied</li> <li>support predictions with relevant evidence from the text.</li> <li>confirm and modify predictions as they read on</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Can you think of another story with a similar theme? How do their plots differ?</li> <li>Which stories have openings like this? Do you think that this story will develop</li> <li>the same way?</li> <li>Why did the author choose this setting? Will that influence the story?</li> </ul>
Year 5 - Explaining	<ul> <li>provide increasingly reasoned justification for my views</li> <li>recommend books for peers in detail</li> <li>give reasons for authorial choices</li> <li>begin to challenge points of view</li> <li>begin to distinguish between fact and opinion</li> <li>identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning</li> <li>discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language,</li> <li>considering the impact on the reader</li> <li>explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through</li> <li>formal presentations and debates.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What is similar/different about two characters? Did the author intend that?</li> <li>Explain why did that.</li> <li>Describe different characters' reactions to the same event.</li> <li>Does this story have a moral?</li> <li>Which is better and why?</li> <li>How is the text organised and what impact does this have on you as a reader?</li> <li>Why has the text been written this way?</li> <li>How can you tell whether it is fact and opinion?</li> <li>How is this text similar to the writing we have been doing?</li> <li>How does the author engage the audience?</li> </ul>
Year 5 - Retrieval	<ul> <li>confidently skim and scan texts to record details,</li> <li>using relevant quotes to support their answers to questions.</li> <li>retrieve and record information from a fiction or non-fiction text.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Find the in this text. Is it anywhere else?</li> <li>When/where is this story set? Find evidence in the text.</li> <li>Find the part of the story that best describes the setting.</li> <li>What do you think is happening here? Why?</li> <li>Who is telling this story?</li> <li>Can you skim/scan quickly to find the answer?</li> </ul>
Year 5 - Sequence	<ul> <li>summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, page, chapter</li> <li>or the entire text identifying key details to support the main ideas.</li> <li>make connections between information across the text and include this is an</li> <li>answer.</li> <li>discuss the themes or conventions from a chapter or text</li> <li>identify themes across a wide range of writing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What is the main point in this paragraph? Is it mentioned anywhere else?</li> <li>Sum up what has happened so far in words/seconds or less.</li> <li>Which is the most important point in these paragraphs? Why?</li> <li>Do any sections/paragraphs deal with the same themes?</li> <li>Can you find a text with a similar theme?</li> </ul>



## <u>Year 6:</u>

	Key Reading Skills	Suggested question stems for whole class reading
Year 6 - Vocabulary	<ul> <li>evaluate how the authors' use of language impacts upon the reader</li> <li>find examples of figurative language and how this impacts the reader and</li> <li>contributes to meaning or mood.</li> <li>discuss how presentation and structure contribute to meaning.</li> <li>explore the meaning of words in context by 'reading around the word' and</li> <li>independently explore its meaning in the broader context of a section or paragraph.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What does this word/phrase/sentence tell you about the</li> <li>character/setting/mood?</li> <li>By writing, what effect has the author created? Do you think they intended</li> <li>to?</li> <li>Can you find examples of simile, metaphor, hyperbole or personification in the</li> <li>text?</li> <li>Why has the text been organised in this way? Would you have done it differently?</li> <li>What other words/phrases could the author have used here? Why? How has the author made you/this character feel by writing? Why?</li> </ul>
Year 6 - Inference	<ul> <li>drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from</li> <li>their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence.</li> <li>discuss how characters change and develop through texts by drawing inferences</li> <li>based on indirect clues.</li> <li>make inferences about events, feelings, states backing these up with evidence.</li> <li>infer characters' feelings, thoughts and motives, giving more than one piece of</li> <li>evidence to support each point made. They can draw evidence from different places</li> <li>across the text</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What do you think means? Why do you think that? Could it be anything</li> <li>else?</li> <li>I think; do you agree? Why/why not?</li> <li>Why do you think the author decided to?</li> <li>Can you explain why?</li> <li>What do these words mean and why do you think that the author chose them?</li> <li>How do other people's descriptions ofshow that?</li> <li>Where else in the text can we find the answer to this question?</li> </ul>
Year 6 - Prediction	<ul> <li>predicting what might happen from details stated and implied</li> <li>support predictions by using relevant evidence from the text</li> <li>confirm and modify predictions in light of new information.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Can you think of another story with a similar theme? How do their plots differ?</li> <li>Which stories have openings like this? Do you think that this story will develop</li> <li>the same way?</li> <li>Why did the author choose this setting? Will that influence the story?</li> </ul>

	provide increasingly reasoned justification for my views	What is similar/different about two characters? Did the author intend
	<ul> <li>recommend books for peers in detail</li> </ul>	that?
	give reasons for authorial choices	Explain why did that.
	begin to challenge points of view	Describe different characters' reactions to the same event.
	begin to distinguish between fact and opinion	Does this story have a moral?
5	<ul> <li>identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to</li> </ul>	Which is better and why?
Explaining	meaning	Can you identify where the author has shown bias towards a particular
.⊑	<ul> <li>discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including</li> </ul>	character?
<del> </del>	figurative language,	Is it fact or is it opinion? How do you know?
l X	<ul> <li>considering the impact on the reader</li> </ul>	How does the author make you feel at this point in the story? Why did
-	<ul> <li>explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read,</li> </ul>	they do
9	including through	• that?
<u>~</u>	<ul> <li>formal presentations and debates.</li> </ul>	Can you explain it in a different way?
Year	<ul> <li>distinguish between fact, opinion and bias explaining how they</li> </ul>	
	know this.	
	Children confidently skim and scan, and also use the skill of reading	Find the in this text. Is it anywhere else?
<u> </u>	before and	Can you skim the next and find me the answer to?
<b>6</b>	after to retrieve information. *They use evidence from across whole	When/where is this story set? Find evidence in the text.
Ē	chapters or texts	Find the part of the story that best describes the setting.
Retrieval	<ul> <li>Read a broader range of texts including myths, legends, stories</li> </ul>	What do you think is happening here? Why?
_	from other cultures,	Who is telling this story?
9	modern fiction, plays, poetry and archaic texts.	What genre is?
Æ	Retrieve, record and present information from a wide variety of	Can you look at these other texts and find me what is similar and what
Yeal	non-fiction texts.	is different?
	Ask my own questions and follow a line of enquiry.	
(1)	summarise information from across a text and link information by	What is the main point of the text?
ğ	analysing and	Can you look in this paragraph? What does the author mean? Is it mentioned
ē	evaluating ideas between sections of the text.	anywhere else?
Sequence	summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph,	• Sum up what has happened so far in words/seconds or less.
Se	identifying key	Can you read the text and summarise what has happened?
ĭ	details to support the main ideas	Which is the most important point in these paragraphs? Why?
ī	make comparisons across different books.	Do any sections/paragraphs deal with the same themes
Ğ	summarise entire texts, in addition to chapters or paragraphs, using	
Yea	a limited	
-	<ul> <li>amount of words or paragraphs.</li> </ul>	