Progression in Reading – Skills and objectives in reading and reading comprehension – v2 (September 2015)

The different skill areas of reading have been grouped and labelled according to 'expert roles': **Decoder, Performer, Retriever, Explorer, Reviewer and Reading Detective**, with the aim that the children become more proficient in these roles and understand that an expert reader must be able to draw on all these skill areas. Pupils should become familiar with the different roles and the types of skills expected to fulfil them. The tables on the following pages summarise the key skills that need to be taught or encouraged in each year group to ensure pupils' progression through our reading curriculum. It should be noted that all the skills are assumed to be on an appropriate level of text for that year group. Pupils should be able to demonstrate proficiency at the previous year's set of skills before moving on. Being able to access the appropriate level of text (Decoder) should always be the main priority if a child is struggling with this aspect.

| | | The Expert Roles of Reading | g - an explanation | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| Decoder | Performer | Retriever | Explorer | Reviewer | Reading Detective |
| Mastering the mechanics of reading –phonics, decoding, sight words and strategies for tackling unfamiliar words; understanding the effect of punctuation. | Learning poetry and performing text with expression and understanding. | Finding and understanding information in texts. Includes skills such as skimming, scanning, retelling and summarising, as well as dictionary skills. | Exploring the language, structure, features and viewpoints within texts and understanding how and why these things are used to aid or affect the reader. Being able to visualise ideas is a key skill here as understanding figurative language is impossible without it! | Discussing books read independently and as a group, justifying views and expressing opinions. | Using inference and deduction to find clues within a text or to understand more about characters and their motivation, bringing children's own experiences to texts in order to deepen understanding, and making predictions about texts. |

Book band progression (with approximate year group indicators):

| Year | | Recep | tion/P | I, | Υ | ear I/I | P2 | | Ye | ear 2/F | 23 | | Ye | ear 3/P | 4 | Ye | ar 4/F | 25 | Year | 5/P6 | Yeo | ar 6/P7 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|---------------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|------|----|---------|---|----|--------|----|------|------|-------------|--------------|
| Book Band | Lilac | Pink | Red | Yellow | Light Blue | Green | Orange | Turquoise | Purple | Gold | White | Lime | | Brown | | | Grey | | Dark | Blue | Dark Red | Dark Red+ |
| Oxford Level | 1 | Ī+ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | q | 10 | Ш | q | 10 | Ш | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 18 | 19 20 |

| Year N children | | Expected end of year level o | f text (Book Band): <mark>Pink</mark> – <mark>Red</mark> (O | xford levels: 1-2) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Reading Skills on a | range of age appropriate fiction | on and non-fiction texts (adapted from Development Matters guidelines: 30 to 50 months) | | | | | | |
| Decoder | Performer | Retriever | Explorer | Reviewer | Reading Detective | | | |
| To develop interest in illustrations and print in books, and print in the environment To recognise familiar words and sounds such as own name and advertising logos (e.g. Can point to the correct word when 'reading' simple texts from memory) To look at books independently and to handle books carefully To know that information can be relayed in the form of print To hold books the correct way up and turn pages To understand the terms: book, cover, beginning, middle, end, page, word, letter, line To know that print carries meaning and, in English, is read from left to right and top to bottom. | To join in with stories, songs and poems in class, one-to-one and in small groups | To talk about the main story settings, events and principal characters from familiar stories To put the important parts of a familiar story in order To retell an event in a story or information from a nonfiction text (may only be brief) in own words | To begin to be aware of the way stories are structured (e.g. suggests how the story might end) To begin to recognise language patterns in stories, poems and other texts (enjoys rhyming and rhythmic activities; shows awareness of rhyme and alliteration; recognises rhythm in spoken words) To anticipate key events and phrases in rhymes and stories To use some story language when retelling or creating stories | To sit attentively and listen to stories (at age -appropriate level) To state simple likes/dislikes about familiar texts To develop curiosity about content in stories (e.g. may begin to discuss content) | To begin to use the meaning of simple unfamiliar stories to make predictions (e.g. to suggest how a story might end) To use pictures to predict what is happening in a story To answer basic questions about a story such as 'how?' 'why?' | | | |

| Adapted from Development Matters guidelines: 40 to 60+ months: To hear and says the initial sounds in words (identify initial sounds in words (from 16 the letters of the alphabet (e.g. Phose 2) Letters and Sounds or equivalent) To segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together(e.g. blend CVC words (e.g. begrows of the sounds in simple words To link sounds to letters, naming and sounding most of the letters of the alphabet (e.g. Phose 2) Letters and Sounds or equivalent) To use knowledge of letter/sound correspondences to help them read simple unknown words To use phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them alloud accurately. To read some common irregular words (the words in familiar books) To use phonic knowledge to decode regular words of the words in regular words (the words in familiar books) To read some common irregular words (the words in familiar books) To demonstrate understand single sentences. To demonstrate understanding when talking | Year R children | | Expected end of year level of t | ext (Book Band): <mark>Yellow</mark> – <mark>Blue</mark> (O | xford levels: 3-4) | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| Adapted from Development Matters guidelines: 40 to 60+ months: To hear and says the initial sounds in words (e.g., in words from YR high-frequency word list) To begin to read words and simple sentences: To segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together(e.g. blend CVC words (e.g., bag, log., righ) To know which letters represent some of the sounds in simple words To liearn and perform/recite nursery rhymes To use knowledge of letter/sound correspondences to help them read simple unknown words To use phonic knowledge at current level to attempt unknown words Adapted from Evellopment Matters guidelines: 40 to 60+ months: To learn and perform/fecite nursery rhymes To segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together(e.g. blend CVC words (e.g., bag, log., righ) To know which letters represent some of the sounds in simple words To use knowledge of letter/sound correspondences to help them read simple unknown words To use phonic knowledge at current level to attempt unknown words To use phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them aloud accurately. To read and understand simple sentences. To use phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them aloud accurately. To demonstrate understanding when talking | | Reading Skills o | on a range of age appropriate fiction | and non-fiction texts | | |
| To hear and says the initial sounds in words (identify initial sounds in familiar words (e.g. in words (identify initial sounds in familiar words (e.g. in words from YR high-frequency word list) To begin to read words and simple words and blend them together(e.g. blend CVC words (e.g. in sounds in simple words and blend them together(e.g. blend CVC words (e.g. in sounds in simple words and blend them together(e.g. blend CVC words (e.g. in sounds in simple words and blend them together(e.g. blend CVC words (e.g. in sounds in simple words and blend them together(e.g. blend CVC words (e.g. in sounds in simple words To use intonation, rhythm and phrasing to make meaning clear to others To use knowledge of letter/sound correspondences to help them read simple unknown words To use phonic knowledge at current level to attempt unknown words Adapted from Early Learning Goals: To read and understand simple sentences. To use phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them aloud accurately. To read some common irregular words (the words in the YR high-frequency word list) To read some common irregular words (the words in the YR high-frequency word list) To read some common irregular words (the words in the YR high-frequency word list) To demonstrate understand simple went alking | Decoder | Performer | Retriever | Explorer | Reviewer | Reading Detective |
| To begin to read words and simple sentences: To segment the sounds in simple words (e.g. in bag, rip) To know which letters represent some of the sounds to the letters of the alphabet (e.g. Phase 2 Letters and Sounds to letters, naming and sounding most of the letters of the alphabet (e.g. Phase 2 Letters and Sounds to letters) and penform/necited unknown words To use phonic knowledge at current level to attempt unknown words Adapted from Early Learning Goals: To read and moderstand simple sentences: To sephonic knowledge to decode regular words (the words in the VR high-frequency word list) To read and moderstand simple sentences: To genome the sounds in simple words and blend them together(e.g. blend CVC words (e.g. bag, rip)) To resol an an operform/recite nursery retyres: To know which letters represent some of the sounds to letters, naming and sounding most of the letters of the alphabet (e.g. Phase 2 Letters and Sounds to requivalent) To use knowledge of letter/sound correspondences to help them read simple unknown words To read and understand simple sentences. To use phonic knowledge at current level to attempt unknown words To read and understand simple sentences. To read and understand simple sentences. To read so more common irregular words (the words in the VR high-frequency word list) To demonstrate understanding when talking | Adapted from Development Matters guidelines: | 40 to 60+ months: | | | | |
| To read and understand simple sentences. To use phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them aloud accurately. To read some common irregular words (the words in the YR high-frequency word list) To demonstrate understanding when talking | (identify initial sounds in familiar words (e.g. in words from YR high-frequency word list) To begin to read words and simple sentences: To segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together(e.g. blend CVC words (e.g. bag, log, rip)) To know which letters represent some of the sounds in simple words To link sounds to letters, naming and sounding most of the letters of the alphabet (e.g. Phase 2 Letters and Sounds or equivalent) To use knowledge of letter/sound correspondences to help them read simple unknown words To use phonic knowledge at current level to | songs and poems in class, one-to-one and in small groups To continue a rhyming string To learn and perform/recite nursery rhymes To use intonation, rhythm and phrasing to make meaning clear to | retrieved from different sources of information such as books, posters and computers To retell an event in a story or information from a non-fiction text (may only be brief) | speech that are increasingly influenced by their experience of books To use story language when retelling or creating stories, either | enjoy an increasing range of books To sit attentively and listen to stories (at age -appropriate level) To respond to familiar rhymes and stories To state simple likes/dislikes about familiar texts To discuss the content of familiar | To answer basic questions about a story such as 'how?' 'why?' To begin to use the meaning of simple unfamiliar stories to make predictions (e.g. suggest how a story might end) To use pictures to predict what is happening in a story |
| To use phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them aloud accurately. To read some common irregular words (the words in the YR high-frequency word list) To demonstrate understanding when talking | Adapted from Early Learning Goals: | | | | | |
| | To read and understand simple sentences. To use phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them aloud accurately. To read some common irregular words (the words in the YR high-frequency word list) | | | | | To use pictures and simple sentences to predict what is happening in a story |

| Year R childrencontinued | Year R childrencontinued | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------|--|--|--|
| Decoder | Performer | Retriever | Explorer | Reviewer | Reading | | | |
| | | | | | Detective | | | |
| Adapted from ELG – Tickell (Exceeding): | | | | | | | | |
| Attainment target 2: reading Level 1 | | To describe the main events in the | | To express their | | | | |
| To recognise words in simple texts. | | simple stories they read. | | response to poems, | | | | |
| To use their knowledge of letters and sound- | | | | stories and non- | | | | |
| symbol relationships in order to read words and | | | | fiction by identifying | | | | |
| to establish meaning when reading aloud. In | | | | aspects they like. | | | | |
| these activities they sometimes require support. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| To read phonically regular words of more than | | | | | | | | |
| one syllable as well as many irregular but high | | | | | | | | |
| frequency words. They use phonic, semantic | | | | | | | | |
| and syntactic knowledge to understand | | | | | | | | |
| unfamiliar vocabulary. | | | | | | | | |

| Year 1 children | Expected end of year level of t | ext (Book Band): <mark>Turquoise</mark> – | Purple (Oxford levels: 7 | -8) |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| Reading Skills on a rar | nge of age appropriate fiction | and non-fiction texts | | |
| Decoder Performer | Retriever | Explorer | Reviewer | Reading Detective |
| To quickly provide the correct sound to graphemes for all 40+phonemes, including (where applicable) alternative sounds for graphemes To use knowledge of taught GPCs to blend sounds together to read words, including long phonemes To read words with familiar endings (-s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er, -est) To read accurately words with contractions [for example, I'm, I'll, we'll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s) To read all the Year 1 common exception words (see Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum for English) To self-correct when reading to make sure it makes sense (e.g. to ask themselves if it sounds right) To show understanding of books they read and listen to by checking that the text makes sense to them and by discussing its meaning. | To identify the main events or key points in a text To identify the main characters in stories To answer straightforward questions about a story and find specific information in a text To recognise the difference between fiction and non-fiction To retell some familiar stories (such as fairy stories, studied texts or traditional tales) | To be able to discuss the significance of the events or information in books read or listened to. To recognise obvious story language (e.g. Once upon a time, big bad wolf) To recognise and join in with predictable and repetitive phrases when listening to stories and poems To understand how texts can be structured and sequenced in different ways (e.g. through repetition of events and layout) To recognise the different features of books (chapters/pages/contents etc) To draw images in response to descriptive text. | To participate in discussions about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say. To develop pleasure and understanding in reading, by listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction linked to own experiences, background information and vocabulary provided To exercise choice in selecting books themselves for pleasure | To predict what might happen in a text based on what has been read so far To recognise why a character is feeling a certain way To express opinions about the main events and characters in a story |

| Year 2 children | | Expected level of text (Book Band): White (Oxford level: 10) | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------------|--|
| | Reading Skills on a | range of age appropri | ate fiction and non-fiction text | :s | | |
| Decoder | Performer | Retriever | Explorer | Reviewer | Reading Detective | |
| To read accurately by blending sounds in words that | To read aloud books | To retell a range of | To discuss favourite words and | To participate in | To make predictions about | |
| contain the graphemes taught so far, especially | closely matched to | stories, fairy stories and | phrases and why they like them | discussions about books, | a text based on reading | |
| recognising alternative sounds for graphemes. | phonic knowledge, | traditional tales, | | poems and other works | other books by the author | |
| | sounding out | referring to most of the | To identify how vocabulary choice | that are read to them and | and/or on own | |
| To read accurately words of two or more syllables | unfamiliar words | key events and | affects meaning (e.g. 'crept' lets | those they can read | experiences | |
| containing the graphemes taught so far and the | accurately, | characters | you know that he is trying to be | themselves, considering | | |
| suffixes from Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum | automatically and | | quiet) | the opinions of others | To predict what might | |
| for English. | without undue | To find the answers to | | | happen based on what has | |
| | hesitation. | literal questions in non- | To draw images in response to | To be able to decide if a | happened so far | |
| To quickly read all the Year 1 and 2 common | | fiction, stories and | simple figurative language | non-fiction text is useful | | |
| exception words | To read aloud with | poems. | | for a purpose | To recognise key themes | |
| | intonation, taking into | | To recognise simple recurring | | and ideas within a text. | |
| To be able to read books at an age-appropriate | account a wider range | To link ideas in a text to | language in stories and poems | To make choices about | | |
| interest level, accurately and at a speed that allows | of punctuation (.?! ,) | own experiences | | which books to read, based | To make simple inferences | |
| the child to focus on understanding, rather than | | | To understand why a writer has | on prior reading | about thoughts and | |
| decoding individual words | To learn more poems | To pose literal | written a text ('she wants you to | experiences | feelings of characters and | |
| To the object to the state of the court of the court | by heart, appreciating | questions where the | know how to make a kite') | To took to a decrease to the control of the control | the reasons for their | |
| To checks that the text makes sense and to self- | and reciting some, with | answers can be found | To identify here and hallow and | To justify views about what has been read with | actions | |
| correct inaccurate reading. | appropriate intonation | in the text | To identify key vocabulary and | | To identifies cause and | |
| To clarify the meaning of new words using known | to make the meaning clear | | features of different types of text (e.g. All fairy tales start with 'Once | reference to the text | effect in both narrative | |
| | clear | | | To uses the relevant | and non-fiction (e.g. what | |
| vocabulary and context. | | | upon a time') | grammar terms in | prompted a character's | |
| | | | To identify key aspects of fiction | Appendix 2 of the National | behaviour in a story; why | |
| | | | and non-fiction; | Curriculum for English | certain dates are | |
| | | | and non-netion, | when discussing reading | commemorated annually) | |
| | | | To explain how and why texts are | when discussing reading | commemoratea annaany) | |
| | | | structured according to purpose | | To ask simple questions | |
| | | | structured according to purpose | | relying on inference for | |
| | | | To know that books are set in | | their answers (e.g. How do | |
| | | | different times and places | | you know that the wolf is | |
| | | | and places | | hungry?) | |
| | | | To discuss the sequence of events | | - 9-7-7 | |
| | | | in books and how items of | | | |
| | | | information are related | | | |

| Year 3 children | | <u>'</u> | ted level of text (Book Band): Brown (Oxford levels: 9-11) | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| | | Reading Skills | on an age appropriate text | | |
| Decoder | Performer | Retriever | Explorer | Reviewer | Reading Detective |
| To read accurately and at a speed that is sufficient to focus on understanding rather than on decoding words To read quickly and accurately about half of the common exception words for the Y3/4 phase To use a range of phonic strategies to decode most new words outside the spoken vocabulary (including using syllables, prefixes and suffixes) To use knowledge of root words, suffixes and prefixes to read and understand new words To use the context of a sentence to help read unfamiliar words To explore the meaning of powerful vocabulary in context (appropriate level of book) (e.g. despair, marvel (including words with common prefixes and suffixes e.g. undecided, forgetful) and by using taught etymology | To read aloud confidently, understanding how to use a range of punctuation (?!, "") To prepare and recite poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action To keep time and rhythm when reading poetry | To identify the main ideas from a text, and summarise them in own words To locate information by skimming (for a general impression) and scanning (to locate specific information) To retell familiar stories orally To refer back to the text to support answers To retrieve and record information from non-fiction texts To be able to make notes of key points To use alphabetically ordered texts to find information To use the first 2 letters to check the meaning of words in a dictionary To use contents pages and indexes to locate information To use text marking to support retrieval of information or ideas from texts (e.g. highlighting, notes in the margin) To ask questions before reading a non-fiction text and look for the answers within the text when reading To use a range of organisational features to locate information, such as labels, diagrams and charts | To recognise patterns in what is read, such as triumph of good over evil or the use of magical devices in fairy stories and folk tales To identify presentational features, structures and conventions in a range of texts and understand the differences between them (e.g. instructions, explanations, different fiction genres) To give simple explanations of how and why texts are structured for different purposes To understand the purpose of a paragraph/chapter (the way in which writers use paragraphs and chapters to group related ideas together) To identify language features of some different text types (e.g. that the language of recount is different to the language of instruction, poetry) To discuss words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination (and be able to sketch ideas in response) To comment on choice of language to create moods and build tension – 'Crept lets you that he was quiet, but also that he was being careful because he didn't want to get caught' To begin to identify and comment upon different points of view in a text (e.g. understand what the writer might be thinking – 'He thinks they are evil') To recognise features of a text that relate to its historical setting or cultural/social background (e.g. The girls all wore red flannel petticoats because that is what they wore then) To recognise some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry] and their organisational devices – stanzas, verses, choruses To use some of the grammar terms from Year 3 when discussing reading | To develop positive attitudes by listening to, reading and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books To 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. To listen attentively and discuss books and authors that they might not choose themselves To justify their views about books at an age-appropriate interest level | To make plausible predictions based on knowledge from/of the text and wider connections (e.g. other books on same theme; other books by same author; a personal connection the child makes; a connection the child makes to wider experiences) To justify predictions with evidence from the text To draws inferences such as inferring characters' feelings and thoughts; reasons for actions and justifying views with evidenced implied from the text To explore some straightforward underlying themes and ideas (those that are not clearly signalled at a literal level) in an appropriate level text. |

| iate fiction and non-fiction texts Explorer | | |
|--|--|--|
| Explorer | | |
| • | Reviewer | Reading Detective |
| To identify themes in a wide range of books, fiction and non-fiction To use the grammar terms (up to Year 4) in English Appendix 2 when discussing reading To recognise the typical conventions of different types of writing (e.g. the greeting in letters, a diary written in the first person or devices such as numbering and headings in non-fiction) To recognise some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry] To explore words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination To be able to compare an image with a similar description To be able to comment on the author's choice of language to create mood and build tension/suspense e.g. 'crept makes you know he was quiet but also that he was being careful because he did not want to be caught' To understand how the author wants the reader to respond To make connections between books by the same author (e.g. Michael Morpurgo often starts his books in the present but | Reviewer To read, listen to and discuss a wider range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books To 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. To read silently and then discuss what has been read To demonstrate strategies when selecting books for themselves, including trying new authors To justify their views about books at an age-appropriate interest level | To draw inferences such as inferring characters' motives from their actions and justify them with evidence from the text To give reasons for actions and events based on evidence in the text To understand how characters are built from small details To make plausible predictions based on knowledge from/of the text and wider connections (e.g. other books on same theme; other books by same author; a personal connection the child makes; a connection the child makes; a connection the child makes to wider experiences) To justify and elaborate on opinions and predictions, referring back to the text for evidence. |
| To to the to the cau To react the control of the cau To react the control of the cau To react the control of | use the grammar terms (up to Year 4) in slish Appendix 2 when discussing reading recognise the typical conventions of ferent types of writing (e.g. the greeting etters, a diary written in the first person devices such as numbering and headings non-fiction) recognise some different forms of etry [for example, free verse, narrative etry] explore words and phrases that capture reader's interest and imagination be able to compare an image with a silar description be able to comment on the author's pice of language to create mood and lid tension/suspense e.g. 'crept makes of know he was quiet but also that he was not gareful because he did not want to be eight' understand how the author wants the der to respond make connections between books by same author (e.g. Michael Morpurgo | of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books recognise the typical conventions of ferent types of writing (e.g. the greeting eteters, a diary written in the first person devices such as numbering and headings non-fiction) recognise some different forms of etry [for example, free verse, narrative etry] rexplore words and phrases that capture reader's interest and imagination be able to compare an image with a dilar description be able to comment on the author's pice of language to create mood and lid tension/suspense e.g. 'crept makes a know he was quiet but also that he was an g careful because he did not want to be alor to respond make connections between books by same author (e.g. Michael Morpurgo en starts his books in the present but |

| Year 5 children | | Expected level of text (B | Book Band): Dark Blue (Oxford levels: 15 - | -16) | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Reading Sk | ills on a range of age appropriate | fiction and non-fiction texts | | |
| Decoder | Performer | Retriever | Explorer | Reviewer | Reading Detective |
| To apply a growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes as listed in English Appx 1 -ible, -able, -cious, -cial, -ance, -ation when reading independently To read at least half of the Year 5/6 word list quickly and accurately. To check that reading makes sense, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of new words in context To use a range of strategies to work out unfamiliar words on the run To accurately read new vocabulary and technical terms which might be key to the meaning of a sentence or paragraph To demonstrate reading fluency across all subjects and not just in English To work out the pronunciation of homophones, using the context of a sentence To maintain fluency and accuracy when reading complex sentences, with subordinate clauses, and more sophisticated punctuation | To participate in presentations and debates about texts on similar and contrasting themes To prepare and recite longer poems by heart To perform prepared poems and plays, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience | To summarise the main ideas drawn from across the text (from more than one paragraph), identifying key and supplementary details, including complex narrative plots To summarise relevant points on a given subject in note form. To compare characters, settings and other aspects of what is read, drawing evidence from across the text To retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction in a variety of ways In non-fiction, to consider what information is needed and select texts appropriately To know how to use indexes and glossaries to locate information and apply these skills across the curriculum To improve the speed of locating information by skimming (for a general impression) and scanning (to locate specific information) To use text marking to support retrieval of information or ideas from texts (e.g. highlighting, notes in the margin) | To understand and use technical terms needed for discussing reading such as imagery and the grammar terms in Appx 2 To identify and discuss the features of a wide range of fiction genres including myths, legends, traditional stories, sci-fi, adventure, mystery, modern fiction, classic fiction and from other cultures To recognise themes in what is read, such as loss or heroism and make links with other texts that share similar themes To identify different points of view (e.g. the author only mentions the negative aspects of) To identify and comment upon the effects of different words and phrases to create different images, characterisation and atmosphere (e.g. powerful verbs, descriptive adjectives and adverbs, how dialogue is used) To compare the way different texts have differences and similarities in building suspense/action/imagery (e.g. compare the openings of different novels read recently) To identify and describe the style of individual writers and poets. | In discussion with friends and teachers, to recommend books read independently, justifying their reasons To participate in discussions, debates and presentations about books, building on own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously. | Makes comparisons within and across texts read on similar topics or themes (e.g. compare the openings of two different novels) To use inference, using clues from action, dialogue and description, to interpret meaning and/or explain what characters are thinking/feeling and the way they act. To infer meaning using evidence from different parts of a text. |

| Year 6 children | | Expected level of text (B | ook Band): <mark>Dark Red</mark> (Oxford levels: 17+ | -) | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| | Reading Ski | ills on a range of age appropriate | fiction and non-fiction texts | | |
| Decoder | Performer | Retriever | Explorer | Reviewer | Reading Detective |
| To apply knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes as listed in the National Curriculum to determine the meaning of new words To clarify understanding by exploring and discussing the meaning of new vocabulary and technical terms in context To understand and explain the function of sophisticated punctuation [;:() and 'for possession] To read fluently and effortlessly across all subjects, not just in English (including whole novels) To recognise connectives as signposts to indicate a change of tone To cope with different features of language such as abbreviations, colloquialisms and specialist vocabulary when reading silently and aloud (including focus on all the letters in a word so that they do not, for example, read 'invitation' for 'imitation' simply because they may be more familiar with the first word) | To prepare and perform readings (e.g. plays) with appropriate intonation, tone and volume, considering all punctuation and unusual features such as dialect. To recite a wider range of poetry by heart | To summarise orally and in writing the main ideas, identifying key themes and conventions from what is read, within and across texts. To retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction in a variety of formats To prepare and carry out factual research, considering what is known already and what is needed to retrieve relevant information. To skim and scan to identify key ideas in the text and to speed up research To locate information quickly and effectively from a range of sources by using techniques such as text marking and using indexes. To use knowledge of text structure to locate information. (e.g. use appropriate heading and sub-heading in non-fiction; find relevant paragraph/chapter in fiction) | To understand and uses the majority of grammatical and technical terms in the National Curriculum needed for discussing what they hear and read such as figurative language, analogy, style and effect To be familiar with a wide range of literature including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, classic fiction and from other cultures To recognise texts that contain features of more than one text type (e.g. persuasive letter, biased news report) To explain how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning (e.g. 'the rhythm and rhyme pattern contribute to the overall effect of being like the movement of a train', recognising how persuasive language is subtly used in promotional literature; - can sometimes recognise the use of irony and comment on the writer's intention (e.g. sarcasm, insincerity, mockery)) To distinguish between fact and opinion To compare characters, themes; consider different accounts of the same event and discuss viewpoints (both of authors and fictional characters), within and across texts | To participate in discussions about texts defending a point of view in debates and formal presentations To demonstrate positive attitudes through reading for pleasure and recommending books to others To decide on the quality and usefulness of a range of texts and explain clearly to others | To use inference to deepen understanding of characters' feelings, thoughts and motives, and offers explanations To make predictions based on what is stated and implied and adjust understanding in the light of new information To use PEE (Point, Evidence, Explanation) to support predictions and inferences with relevant quotes. To respond critically to issues raised in stories, locating evidence, and exploring alternative possibilities to the author's solution |