











Compassion Respect

Year	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Say a sound for	to apply phonic knowledge	to continue to apply phonic	use their phonic knowledge	to read most words	to apply their	to read fluently
	each letter in the	and skills as the route to	knowledge and skills as the	to decode quickly and	fluently and attempt	growing knowledge	with full knowledge
	alphabet and at	decode words	route to decode words until	accurately (may still need	to decode any	of root words,	of all Y5/Y6
	least 10 digraphs		automatic decoding has	support to read longer,	unfamiliar words with	prefixes, and	exception words,
		to respond speedily with	become embedded and	unfamiliar words)	increasing speed and	suffixes	root words,
	Read words	the correct sound to	reading is fluent		skill.	(morphology and	prefixes,
	consistent with	graphemes (letters or		break words into syllables		etymology) both to	suffixes/word
	their phonic	groups of letters) for all 40+	to read accurately by blending	to decode unknown words	to apply their	read aloud and to	endings and to
	knowledge by	phonemes, including, where	the sounds in words that		knowledge of root	understand the	decode any
	sound-blending	applicable, alternative	contain the graphemes taught	apply their growing	words, prefixes, and	meaning of new	unfamiliar words
		sounds for graphemes	so far, especially recognising	knowledge of root words	suffixes/word endings	words including -	with increasing
	Read aloud simple		alternative sounds for	and prefixes (etymology	to read aloud fluently	sion, -tion, -cial, -	speed and skill,
	sentences and		graphemes	and morphology) both to		tial, -ant/-ance/-	recognising their
	books that are	to use phonic knowledge to		read aloud and to	to read and	ancy, -ent/- ence/-	meaning through
Word Reading	consistent with	decode books accurately	to read accurately words of	understand the meaning of	understand all Y3/Y4	ency, -able/-ably	contextual cues
	their phonic	that have the	two or more syllables that	new words, including in-,	exception words	and -ible/ibly	
	knowledge,	phoneme/grapheme	contain graphemes taught	im-, il-, ir-, dis-, mis-, un-,			to break long
	including	correspondences that I		re-, sub-, inter-, super-,	to use the range of	to break long	polysyllabic words
	some common	know	to read words containing	anti-, and auto-	punctuation	polysyllabic words	into syllables with
	exception words		common suffixes		accurately both at the	into syllables with	speed and read
				apply their growing	end of the sentence	speed and read	across the entire
		to read some common	to read Y2 common exception	knowledge of root words,	and within the	across the entire	word
		exception words, noting	words, noting unusual	suffixes, and word endings	sentence to help	word	
		unusual correspondences	correspondences between	(etymology and	expression, pace,		to notice mistakes
		between spelling and sound	spelling and sound	morphology) both to read	fluency and	to read fluently	when reading
		to read words containing		aloud and to understand	understanding	with intonation,	higher level texts
		taught GPCs and -s, -es, -	to read most words quickly	the meaning of new words,	to use expression and	expression,	and correct them
		ing, –ed, –er and –est	and accurately without overt	including -ation, -ly, -ous, -	intonation with a	appropriate pace,	because the text
		endings	sounding and blending when	ture, -sure, -sion, -tion, -	growing awareness of	and use of pauses	does not make
		to condition and of	they have been frequently	ssion and -cian,	audience and purpose	to entertain and	sense
		to read other words of	encountered			maintain interest	
		more than one syllable that		begin to read and	to re-read sentences	showing an	to independently
		contain taught GPCs	to read aloud books closely	understand Y3/Y4	from the beginning if	awareness of the	re-read text to
			matched to their improving	exception words	they stop to decode a	intended audience	develop
			phonic knowledge, sounding		word to maintain	and purpose	understanding













	to read words with	out unfamiliar words	use the range of	sense and		
	contractions, e.g. I'm, I'll,	accurately, automatically and	punctuation accurately at	understanding of what	to check the text	to scan and skim
	we'll (with some	without undue hesitation	the end of a sentence and	is being read	makes sense when	text with increased
	understand that the		commas within sentences		reading and to	efficiency to locate
	apostrophe represents the	to check text makes sense to	to read with expression	to check the text	correct inaccuracies	information and
	omitted letter/s)	them as they read and to	and understanding	makes sense when		secure a gist
		correct inaccurate reading		reading and to correct	to independently	
		_	re-read sentences from the	inaccuracies	re-read text to	to read longer
	to read aloud accurately	to re-read these books to build	beginning if they stop to		develop	complex sentences
	books that are consistent	up their confidence, fluency,	decode a word to maintain	how to use the skills of	understanding	using commas,
Word Reading	with their developing	and expression	sense and understanding	skimming and	_	brackets, semi
	phonic knowledge and that	·	of what is being read	scanning to find	to scan text to find	colons, colons, and
	do not require them to use	to use punctuation to help	_	information and ideas	key words, phrases,	dashes accurately
	other strategies to work out	read with expression and to	notice mistakes made		and information	to aid
	words	keep track of information in	when reading and self-			understanding of
		longer sentences	correct as a result		to skim read text to	text
	to re-read these books to				get a gist of it	
	build up their fluency and	to begin to develop the skill to	that skimming and			to use expression,
	confidence in word reading	read quietly to themselves	scanning can be used to		to read most Y5/Y6	intonation, pause
			find information in text		exception words,	and pace alongside
	to repeat words or phrases				discussing the	understanding of a
	to check, confirm or				unusual	wider vocabulary
	problem solve				correspondences	to create moods,
					between spelling	showing an
	to show awareness of a				and sound and	appreciation of the
	range of punctuation marks				where these occur	audience and
					in the word	purpose
	to locate some pages /					
	sections of interest				to understand how	
					the meaning of	
					sentences is shaped	
					by punctuation,	
					word order and	
					linking words and	
					phrases (including	
					pronouns) and use	
					the punctuation to	
					demonstrate this	
					when reading	













						to read longer texts with increasing pace and stamina	
			Comprehe	l nsion			
	Pupils sh	ould be taught to develop pleas	ure in reading, motivation to read,	vocabulary and understanding	ng of what they have read or	listened to.	
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		To discuss and clarify the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary To identify and discuss their favourite words and phrases/effective language choices To recognise simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry	To begin to explain the meaning of words in context To identify new vocabulary and sentence structure and discuss to develop understanding To discuss author's choice of words and phrases for effect on the reader. To use appropriate terminology when discussing text (plot, character, setting)	To use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read To explain the meaning of words in context To discuss vocabulary used to capture readers interest and imagination and begin to recognise authorial intent	To identify and discuss vocabulary used by the author to create effect including figurative language (e.g., simile, metaphor) To begin to evaluate the use of authors' language and explain how it has created an impact on the reader	To analyse and evaluate the use of language, including figurative language and how it is used for effect, using technical terminology (e.g., metaphor, simile, imagery, alliteration, personification)
	What does this word mean?	What does the wordmean in this sentence? Which word in this section do you think is the	Find and copy a word which means What does this word or phrase tell you about?	Which word tells you that? What do the words the character, setting Find one word in the textwhich means Which keyword tells character/setting/moor		s you about the	
Sample Question Stems		most important? Why? Can you think of any other words the author could have used to	Which of the words best describes the character/setting/mood etc.?	-		Find a word or phrase that	withshows/suggests













Compassion Respect

		describe this?					
			Why do you think is repeated in this section?				
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	To begin to make simple inferences from pictures and what is being done To be encouraged to visualise based on detail in the text	To make inferences based on what is being said and done To visualise characters and settings from details stated To ask and answer questions about a text	To ask and answer questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts, and motives – may be able to support with evidence To comment on the effect of scene changes e.g., moving from a safe to a dangerous place to build tension To visualise characters, settings, and events to help understand a text	To retell the gist of what has been read or listened to, showing an understanding of inference To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text To ask questions and wonder to improve understanding of a text To visualise characters, settings, and events to help understand a text	To make inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts, and motives from their actions (sometimes finding evidence to support) To ask questions to improve their understanding and answer, adapt or discard these as more information is read or listened to To give the gist of what has been read in their own words, including what has	To make inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions and justify these with evidence To discuss how characters change and develop through texts by drawing inferences based on indirect clues
Sample Question Stems	(Looking at the pictures) What might they be	Why was feeling? Why did happen?	Why did say? Can you explain why?	Find and copy a group ofwo How do these words maket		been inferred How does this paragraph suggest this? How do the descriptions of show that they are?	
	feeling? How do you know?	How does make you feel?	What do you think the author intended when they said?	How can you tell that? What voice might thesecharacters use?		What impression ofdo you get from theseparagraphs?	
				Who is telling the story?		What wasthinking w	hen?
Prediction	To anticipate key events and phrases in rhymes and stories. To	To predict what might happen based on what has been read so far	To predict what might happen based on what has been read so far and may change predictions based on new information	To begin to justify predictions using evidence from the text and can indicate the	To justify predictions from details stated and implied	To make predictions based on details stated and implied, justifying them in some detail with	To make predictions based on details stated and implied, justifying them in













	suggest how a story might end.			likelihood of their prediction being correct		evidence from the text	detail with evidence from the text
	What might happen at the end of the story? What might happen in	Look at the book cover/blurb –what do you think this book will be about?	How does the choice of character or setting affect what will happennext?	From the cover what doyou think this text is going to be about? What is happening now?		What does this paragraphsuggest will happen next?What makes you think this?	
Sample Question Stems	the story? What might happen next?	What do you think will happen next? What makes	What do you think the last paragraph suggests?What will happen next?	What happened beforethis	?	Do you think the choice ofsetting will influence how the plot develops?	
Question stems	T.C.A.C.	you think this?		What will happen after?		Do you think will happen? Yes, no, or maybe? Explain your answer using	
		What is happening? What do you think happened before? What do you think will happen after?		What makes you think this	ŗ	evidencefrom the text	
Explain		To identify some features of non-fiction books (e.g., labels, titles) To clearly explain their understanding of what is read to them To begin to link what they have read or have read to them to their own experiences To join with discussions about a text, taking turns and listening to what others say To discuss the significance of titles and events	To recognise that non-fiction books are often structured in different ways and identify some features (e.g., contents, subtitles) To use background knowledge to help understand text To make links between the text they are reading and other texts they have read or listened to	To use background knowledge to help understand a text To refer to the text for evidence when explaining To recognise the move from general to specific detail	To refer to authorial style, overall themes (e.g., triumph of good over evil) and features (e.g., a diary written in the first person or the use of presentational devices such as headings) To make connections between different pieces of information (including understanding pronoun links) To use background knowledge with more confidence to help understand and explain what is being read	To 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 view respectfully To distinguish between statements of fact and opinion, justifying their response To explain and discuss their understanding of what has been read and sometimes	To explain and discuss their understanding, including informal book talk and more formal presentations and debates (using prepared notes when necessary) To relate what they have read to both personal and literary experiences and wider background knowledge To distinguish independently between statements of fact













					To comment on the differences between what characters say and what they do To exemplify the move between generalisations and specific information	provide reasoned justifications for their views To connect the information read within paragraphs, across texts and to other texts — commenting on similarities and differences	and opinion, providing reasoned justification for their views To consider different accounts of the same event and discuss viewpoints of both characters and authors	
						To recommend texts to peers based on personal choice		
		Who is your favourite character? Why? Would you like to live inthis setting?	Why do you think all the main characters are girls in this book? Is there anything you	Why is the text arrangedin What is the purpose ofthis What is the author's pointo Which words and phrasesd	text feature? of view?	character changes three Findand copy the phra	s the use of effective? The mood of the character changes throughout the text. Findand copy the phrases which show this. What is the author's pointof view?	
Sample Question Stems		Why/why not? Do you like this text? What do you like about it?	would change about this story?	Which section was the most part? How are these sections hea	it interesting/exciting	What is the author's pointed view: What effect does have on the audience? How does the author engage the reader here?		
Retrieve	To describe main story settings, events, and principal characters.	To develop their knowledge of retrieval through images. To recall or retrieve some key information from a text	To ask and answer retrieval questions To recall specific information from reading or look back at the text to find or clarify information	To begin to identify themes across a text e.g., friendship, good and evil, bullying To identify how settings are used to create atmosphere e.g., which words or phrases have been used to indicate something bad might be about to happen To retrieve and record information from non-	To begin to identify themes and conventions in a wide range of texts To retrieve information where there is competing (distracting) information To use all the organisational devices available within a nonfiction text to retrieve, record and discuss information	To retrieve information, referring to more than one place in the text, and where there is competing information To discuss features of texts and use organisation devices to retrieve and record and information from fiction and non-	To recognise more complex themes in what they read (such as loss or heroism) To actively seek answers to questions asked and wondered and adjust thinking in line with new information To draw on detail to give persuasive	













				fiction text using features of a text to aid retrieval		fiction texts with increased efficiency	answers to questions	
							To compare characters, settings, and themes within a text and across more than one text	
							To retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction linked to purpose and audience	
Sample Question Stems	What did you find out? What can you see on the front cover?	Who did? Where did? When did? Why didhappen? How did? How many? What happened to?	What kind of text is this? Who did? Where did? When did? What happened when? Why didhappen? How did? How many? What happened to?	How did? How often?W Who did?? What happened to? What doesdo? How is? Give one example of		How would you describe this story/text? What genre is it? How do youknow? How is? What can you learn aboutfrom this section? The story is told fromwhose perspective?		
Sequence (KS1) Summarise (KS2)	To begin to be aware of the way stories are structured. To follow a story without pictures or props	To identify the beginning, middle and end of stories To recognise and join in with particular words and phrases To retell familiar stories in increasing detail	To discuss the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related To become increasingly familiar with and retell a wider range of stories To begin to recognise that paragraphs have main ideas	To retell the gist of what has been read or listened to (usually in order) To identify the main idea of paragraphs with growing confidence	To identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise these	To summarise the key points of a paragraph and the main ideas from more than one paragraph/text	To summarise succinctly the key point of a paragraph and the main ideas from more than one paragraph/text, identifying key details to support as well as competing views	
							To be able to give a succinct or detailed	













								gist in their own words or using words from the text appropriately to convey meaning
	Can you order	Can you number these	Can you summar	ise in a	Can you number these ever	nts 1-5 in the order	Can you summarise in	
	these parts of the	events 1-5 in the order that	sentence the		that they happened?		opening/middle/end	ofthe story?
	story? What	they happened?	opening/middle/	end of	;			
	happened first,		the story?		What happened after? What was the firstthing		In what order do theseevents come in the	
Sample	next?	What happened after	In what order do	these	that happened in the story?		chapter?	
Question Stems		?	chapter headings	s come in				
			the story?					
		What was the first thing	What are the key	y eventsin				
		that happened in the story?	the story? Can yo	ou				
			sequence them i	n relation				
		Sequence the key events in	to?					
		the story	0	chronology				
			0	importance				
			0	character				
			0	involvement				