



E	YFS	Key Stage One Years 1 and 2	Lower Key Stage Two Years 3 and 4	Upper Key Stage Two Years 5 and 6	
	Read words accurately This concept involves decoding and fluency.				
• •	G: Word Reading say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound- blending read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words	 Documents) Pupils should be able to: apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words (Y1) until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent (Y2) respond speedily with the correct 	 apply a growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology) – see English appendix 1, to read aloud read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume, <i>phrase boundaries</i> and action understand what they read in books they can read independently, by checking that the text makes sense to them <i>use punctuation to cue expression and inflection</i> <i>use phrase boundaries</i> 	 read age-appropriate books with confidence and fluency (including whole novels) Fluency Vocabulary: fluent flow re-read tone volume intonation expression accurate/cy meaning 	
			to pause appropriately	understanding	

I			
•	read words containing taught GPCs and		clarity
	–s, –es, –ing, –ed, –er and –est endings	makes sense.	
	()	 re-read sections for sense and 	
•	read other words of more than one	fluency	
	syllable that contain taught GPCs (Y1)		
•	read words with contractions (for	Fluency Vocabulary:	
	example, I'm, I'll, we'll) and understand	fluent/cy	
		flow	
	omitted letter(s) (Y1)	re-read	
•	read aloud accurately books that are	tone	
		volume	
	and that do not require other strategies	intonation	
	to work out words (Y1)	expression	
•	re-read these books to build up fluency	accurate/cy	
	and confidence in word reading (Y1)		
•	read accurately by blending the sounds		
	in words that contain the		
	graphemes taught so far, especially		
	recognising alternative sounds for		
	graphemes (Y2)		
•	read accurately words of two or more		
	syllables that contain the same		
	graphemes as above (Y2)		
	read words containing common suffixes		
	(Y2)		
	read most words quickly and accurately,		
-	without overt sounding and		
	blending, when they have been		
	frequently encountered (Y2)		
	read aloud books closely matched to		
•	their improving phonic		
	knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar		
	words accurately, automatically and		
	without undue hesitation (Y2)		
	without undue nesitation (12)		

	 re-read books to build up fluency and confidence in word reading (Y2) Fluency Vocabulary: fluent flow blend segment re-read 		
		erstand texts	
	This concept involves understanding bo	th the literal and more subtle nuances of	texts.
ELG: Listening, Attention and	Pupils should be able to:	Pupils should be able to:	Pupils should be able to:
 listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding 	 join in with stories or poems listen to and discuss a wide range of poems (contemporary & classic Y2), plays, stories and non-fiction (including whole books) at a level beyond that at which they can read independently check that reading makes sense to them as they read and self-correct 	 Demonstrate they have developed a positive attitude to reading, and an understanding of what they read by: listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction, and reference or text books being familiar with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends and retelling 	 Demonstrate they are maintaining a positive attitude to reading, and an understanding of what they read by: being able to recite a wide range of poetry by heart prepare poems and plays to read aloud
 ELG: Being Imaginative and Expressive sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others 	 become very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics (Y1) learn to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart (Y1) continue to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with 	 structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes prepare poems and plays to read aloud with expression, volume, tone and intonation recognise some different forms of poetry (e.g. free verse, narrative poetry) 	

 participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary ELG: Comprehension use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non- fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play discussing favourite words inticulating root words and phrases (Y2) discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to order to understand the text (2a) order to understand the text (2a) and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non- fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play discussing favourite words and phrases (Y2) discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to order to understand the text (2a) Pupils should be able to: identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to understand the meaning of new words they meet use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read discussing favourite words and phrases (Y2) discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to 	 appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear (Y2) participate in discussions to explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, bot those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves 	 Understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by: explain and discuss understanding of reading, (books they have read themselves and those they have heard), taking turns and listening to what others say checking that text makes sense to them 	
 participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary ELG: Comprehension use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non- fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play discussing favourite words and phrases (Y2) discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to discussing and clarifying the meanings to discussing the meaning of new discussing and clarifying the meanings to discussing the meaning of new discussing and clarifying the meanings to discussing the meaning of new discussing and clarifying the meanings to discussing the meaning of new discussing of new discussing and clarifying the meanings to discussing the meaning of new discussing of new discussing and clarifying the meanings to discussing of new discussing of new discussing of new discussing and clarifying the meanings to discust, finding the meaning of new explain the meaning of new explain the meaning of new explain the meaning of new discust, finding the meaning of new			
offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabularyPupils should have developed pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:Pupils should be able to:Pupils sELG: Comprehension• discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known, including root words• discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known, including root words• apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to understand the meaning of new words they meet• apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to understand the meaning of new words they meet• apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to understand the meaning of new words they meet• apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to understand the meaning of new words they meet• apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to understand the meaning of new words they meet• apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to understand the meaning of new words they meet• apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to understand the meaning of new words they meet• use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read• discuss words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination• explain the meaning of words in context, finding the meaning of new	participate in small group, class understand texts (1a)		g of words in context
 ELG: Comprehension use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play discussing favourite words and preases that discussing favourite words and phrases that discussing favourite words and phrases (Y2) discussing and clarifying the meanings to e. discussing word meanings, linking new meanings, linking new meanings, linking new meanings, linking new meanings to those already known, <i>including root words</i> discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play discussing favourite words and phrases from the text to help them work out the meanings of new words discussing favourite words and phrases (Y2) discussing and clarifying the meanings to explain the meaning of words in context, finding the meaning of new 	recently introduced vocabulary reading, motivation to read, vocabulary	identify how language, structure and apply their growin	g knowledge of root d suffixes
 recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry (Y2) sentence it is in to help them 	 ELG: Comprehension use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, nonfiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher (Y2) use pictures from the text to help therwork out the meanings of new words discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary (Y2) recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry (Y2) 	 apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to understand the meaning of new words they meet use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read discuss words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination explain the meaning of words in context, <i>finding the meaning of new words by using the context of the sentence it is in to help them</i> (morphology and e understand the meaning of new words by using the context of the sentence it is in to help them (morphology and e understand the meaning of new words by using the context of the sentence it is in to help them 	etymology) to eaning of new words ok makes sense to heir understanding meaning of words in anguage, structure contributes to the ate how authors use g figurative language, pact on the reader ynonyms and

	word	meaning	Vocabulary:
	phrase	root	word
	meaning	prefix	meaning
	root	suffix	root
		definition	prefix
	Sample question stems:	dictionary	suffix
		Context	definition
	• What does the word mean in	Find and highlight/	synonym
	this sentence?	сору	antonym
	• Find and copy a word which means	Closest in meaning	etymology
	• Which word in this section do you thin	kSample question stems:	Sample question stems:
	is the most important? Why?		What do the words and
	 Which of the words best describes the character/setting/mood etc? 	 What do the words and suggest about the character, setting 	suggest about the character, setting and mood?
	• Can you think of any other words the	and mood?	Which word tells you that?
	author could have used to describe	• Which word tells you that?	Highlight a key phrase or line. By
	this?	 Which keyword tells you about the character/setting/mood? 	
		 Find one word in the text which means 	 Which keyword tells you about the character/setting/mood?
		 Find and highlight the word that is closest in meaning to 	 Find one word in the text which means
		Find a word or phrase which	• Find and highlight the word that is
		shows/suggests that	closest in meaning to
		Which words and /or phrases make	-
		you think/feel?	character feelhappy /sad/angry/
		• Why do you think is repeated	
		in this section?	Find a word or phrase which
			shows/suggests that
		TERAL COMPREHENSION	Detailors and record information (it is stift in
ELG: Listening, Attention and	Identify / explain key aspects of fiction an	-	Retrieve and record information / identify key
Understanding	non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information (1b)	identify key details from fiction and non-fiction (2b)	details from fiction and non-fiction (2b)

 what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers ELG: Comprehension demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary 	 the books that they can already read accurately and fluently and those that they listen to by: answering and asking questions discussing the significance of the title and events (Y1) being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways (Y2) answer simple questions (what, where, how, why and when) about what has just happened in a text giving answers verbally, visually or/and in writing retrieving specific information from a short extract by scanning for key words Vocabulary: find copy what where who how Sample question stems: What kind of text is this? Where/when does the story take place? 	 retrieve and record information from fiction and non-fiction - using titles, headings, sub- headings and indexes use skimming and scanning to retrieve and record details from fiction and non-fiction navigate increasingly longer texts to retrieve specific information, by scanning for key words and using organisational devices recognise key vocabulary to help them retrieve relevant information ask relevant questions to support and develop their understanding of both fiction and non-fiction texts Vocabulary: find copy explain skim scan record retrieve describe 	 distinguish between statements of fact and opinion <i>and discuss the differences</i> retrieve and record information from non-fiction
	• Where/when does the story take	retrieve	•
	place?		quote/quotation
	What did s/he/it look like?Who was s/he/it?	perspective	

 Where did s/he/it live? Who are the characters in the book? Where in the book would you find? What do you think is happening here? What happened in the story? Through whose eyes is the story told? Which part of the story best describes the setting? Find, it. Prove it. How do the title/contents page/chapter headings/glossary/index help me find information in this book? Which part of the text should I use to find? How did? How many? What happened to? 	 Sample question stems: How would you describe this story/text? What genre is it? How do you know? How did? How often? Who had? Who is? Who did? What happened to? What does do? How is? What can you learn from from this section? Give one example of The story is told from whose perspective? 	 Sample question stems: How would you describe this story/text? What genre is it? How do you know? How did? How often? Who had? Who is? Who did? Who did? What happened to? What does do? How is? What can you learn from from this section? Give one example of The story is told from whose perspective?
SUN	MMARISING	
	Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph (2c)	Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph (2c)
	 Pupils should be able to: recall and summarise main ideas identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise these identify themes in a wide range of books begin to distinguish between important and unimportant information 	 Pupils should be able to: summarise the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas distinguish between important and unimportant information. accurately and concisely identify key information (V.I.Ps – Very Important Points) write concise summaries using relevant, important information from across a text

 identify key points in paragraphs, chapters etc (V.I.Ps – Very Important Points) 	 use one or more key details from the text to support each idea
draw information from	Vocabulary:
more than one paragraph	key events
 combine the key points to give a 	summarise /summary
brief verbal and/or written	concise
summary	important/unimportant
	themes
Vocabulary:	relevant
re-tell	
key event/s	
summarise/ summary	Sample question stems:
important	
unimportant	• Can you number these events 1-5 in
themes	the order that they happened?
	What happened after?
Sample question stems:	• What was the first thing that happened in the story?
 Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened? 	
 What happened after? What was the first thing that 	 Summarise this paragraph in one word.
happened in the story?	 In what order do these chapter
Can you summarise in a sentence	headings come in the story?
the opening/middle/ end of the story?	 What's the main point in this paragraph?
 Summarise this paragraph in one word. 	 Can you sum up what happens in these three/four/five paragraphs?
 In what order do these chapter headings come in the story? 	 You've got x words to sum up these paragraphs.
neuungs come in the story.	 Sort the information in these
	paragraphs. Do any of them deal
	with the same information?

		IFERENCE	 Make a table/chart to show the information in these paragraphs. Which is the most important point in these paragraphs? How many times is it mentioned? What title could you give this chapter?
ELG: Comprehension	Make inferences from the text (1d)		Make inferences from the text / explain and
 demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives 		and justify inferences with evidence from the text (2d)	justify inferences with evidence from the text (2d)
using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary	 actions make inferences on the basis of what is being said and done find clues suggested in the pictures, speech or actions of the characters track pronouns through sentences to ensure coherent connections within sentences are made. understand the roles of characters to understand the relationships between characters. Vocabulary: explain why feelings because I can see This tells me Sample question stems: 	 Pupils should be able to: draw inferences from reading draw inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence infer from paragraphs or short section of texts justify their inferences with reference to a specific point in the text track pronouns through a paragraph to ensure coherent connections are made Vocabulary: infer why feelings thoughts motives justify 	motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence

	• Why didhappen?	explain	motives
	 Why did say? 	This suggests because	justify
	 Can you explain why? 	This tells me thatbecause	reasons
		This means that because	point, evidence, explain
	What do you think the duthor interface		I know this because
	when they said?	In the text it says	
	How does make you feel?		In the text it says
	• I wonder why the writer decided to?		This suggestsbecause
			This meansbecause
		 Find and copy a group of words which show that 	The evidence suggests
		 How do these words make the reader feel? 	Sample question stems:
		 How does this paragraph suggest this? 	• Find and copy a group of words which show that
		• How do the descriptions of show	• How do these words make the reader feel?
		that they are?	• How does this paragraph suggest this?
		• How can you tell that?	• How do the descriptions of show that
		What voice might these characters	they are?
		use?	 How can you tell that?
		 What was thinking when? 	What impression of do you get from
		 Who is telling the story? 	these paragraphs?
			• What voice might these characters use?
			What was thinking when?
			• Who is telling the story?
	PR	EDICTION	
ELG: Comprehension	Predict what might happen on the basis of	Predict what might happen from details	Predict what might happen from details
• anticipate – where appropriate –	what has been read so far (1e).	stated and implied (2e)	stated and implied (2e)
key events in stories			
	Pupils should be able to:	Pupils should be able to:	Pupils should be able to:
	Understand both the books they can	• use relevant prior knowledge to	 provide reasoned justifications for their
	already read accurately and fluently and	form predictions	views
	those they listen to by:	• use one relevant detail from the	• make predictions which are supported
	 predicting what might happen 	text to help them form and explain	by one or more relevant pieces of
	on the basis of their own	each prediction	evidence

read so far	I thinkbecause It suggestsbecause Sample question stems: • From the cover what do you think this text is going to be about? • What is happening now?	 give thoughtful reasons for their predictions confirm and modify predictions in light of new information Vocabulary: predict prediction justify reasons evidence support relevant modify confirm
 I think that Sample question stems: Look at the book cover/blurb – what do you think this book will be about? What do you think will happen next? How does the choice of character or setting affect what will happen next? What is happening? What do you think happened before? What do you think will happen after? What do you think will happen to the goodie/baddie/main character? Why? What do you think the last paragraph suggests will happen next? 	 What happened before this? What will happen after? What does this paragraph suggest will happen next? What makes you think this? Do you think will happen? Yes, no or maybe? Explain your answer using evidence from the text. 	 My prediction is confirmed because I am going to modify my prediction because Sample question stems: From the cover what do you think this text is going to be about? What happened before this? What will happen after? What does this paragraph suggest will happen next? What makes you think this? Do you think the choice of setting will influence how the plot develops? Do you think will happen? Can you think of another story, which has a similar theme; e.g. good over evil; weak over strong; wise over foolish? Do you think this story will go the same way?

	EXPLAINING - AUTHOR CHOICES. T	EXT STRUCTURE AND PERSONAL OPINIO	 Do you know of another story which deals with the same issues; e.g. social; moral; cultural? Could this happen in this story? Which other author handles time in this way; e.g. flashbacks; dreams? Yes, no or maybe? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.
ELG: Speaking	Identify / explain key aspects of fiction and		Explain preferences, thoughts and opinions
		opinions about texts.	about texts.
might happen, making use of	events, titles and information (1b)		
recently introduced vocabulary		Identify/explain how information/	Identify/explain how information/ narrative
from stories, non-fiction, rhymes		narrative content is related and	content is related and contributes to the
		contributes to the meaning as a whole	meaning as a whole (2f)
		(2f)	
	texts.		Identify/explain how meaning is enhanced
They answer 'how' and 'why'		Identify/explain how meaning is	through choice of words and phrases (2g)
questions in response to stories.	-	enhanced through choice of words and phrases (2g)	Pupils should be able to:
	what is read to them (Y1)	pinases (zg)	 identify and explain how language,
	. ,	Pupils should be able to:	structure, and presentation contribute to
	• explain and discuss their understanding		meaning
	of books, poems and other material,	structure, and presentation	 recommend books to peers, giving reasons
	both those that they listen to and those	•	for choices
	that they read for themselves (Y2)	• explain how a text is arranged,	 discuss and evaluate how authors use
	• explain their favourite characters	presented structured or organised	language, including figurative language,
	and settings	• explain the purpose of text features	
	• explain their understanding of	• explain changes within texts: of	• explain and discuss their understanding of
	texts and stories in full sentences	mood and atmosphere	what they have read
	 explain changes they would make to stories 	 explain which parts of the texts are the most exciting interesting communication 	
	 explain why they do or do not like 	the most exciting, interesting, scary, tense, finding words and phrases to	

 use 'because' to help them explain 		those they can read for themselves,
their ideas clearly	Vocabulary:	building on their own and others' ideas,
	explain	maintaining a focus on the topic and using
Vocabulary:	why/ why not	notes where necessary and challenging
explain	tell me more (about)	views courteously
why/ why not	structure	• explain the effectiveness of organisational
tell me more	purpose	features, devices, words and phrases
l would like to	organisation	\circ explain the authors point of view
l would not like to	mood/ atmosphere	
l think	l think because	Vocabulary:
I would change	The mood/ atmosphere changes here	explain
because	because	why/ why not
		tell me more (about)
Sample question stems:	Sample question stems:	affect
		effect/ effectiveness
 Who is your favourite character? Why? 	• Why is the text arranged in this	structure
• Why do you think all the main	way?	purpose
characters are girls in this book?	• What structures has the author	organisation
• Would you like to live in this setting?	used?	mood/ atmosphere
Why/why not?	• What is the purpose of this text	authorial intent
 Is there anything you would change 	feature?	I think because
about this story?Do you like this text?	• How does the author engage the reader here?	It is (not) effective because
What do you like about it?	• Which section was the most interesting/exciting part?	Sample question stems:
	interesting/exerting parts	• Why is the text arranged in this way?
		 What structures has the author used?
		• What is the purpose of this text feature?
		 Is the use of effective?
		 The mood of the character changes
		throughout the text. Find and copy the
		 phrases which show this.
		 What is the author's point of view?
		What affect does have on the

		QUENCING	 audience? How does the author engage the reader here? Explain why a character did something. Explain a character's different/changing feelings throughout a story. How do you know? What are the clues that a character is liked/disliked/envied/feared/loved/hated etc? Why is 'x' (character/setting/event) important in the story? What is the story (theme) underneath the story? Does this story have a moral or a message? Why do you think the author chose to use a question/bullet/subheading/table etc to present the information? How does the title/layout encourage you to read on/find information? How could these instructions/information /illustrations be improved? Who do you think this information is for? Which section was the most interesting/exciting part? Why? How are these sections linked?
ELG: Being Imaginative and	Identify and explain the sequence of		
Expressive	events in texts (1c)		
 invent, adapt and recount 			
narratives and stories with peers			
and their teacher	Pupils should be able to demonstrate that		
	they have developed pleasure in reading,		

 becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics 		
 discussing the significance of the title and events 		
 discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related (Y2) 		
Vocabulary:		
sequence re-tell		
main events		
order		
first, second, last etc		
Sample question stems:		
• Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened?		
What happened after?		
• What was the first thing that happened in the story?		
• In what order do these chapter headings come in the story?		
 Why does the main character do in the middle of the story? 		
	PARISON	
		Make comparisons within the text (2h)

Pupils should be able to:	Pupils can:
identify recurring themes and	 identify and discuss themes and
elements of different stories	conventions in and across a wide range
(e.g. good triumphing over evil)	
	 compare books on similar themes or
Vocabulary:	by the same author
tell me more (about)	make connections/comparisons within
They are the same because	and between texts by analysing and
They are different because	evaluating themes
compare	• write relevant, concise summaries
contrast	comparing and contrasting the
similar	themes, connections or ideas
different	
	Vocabulary:
Sample question stems:	tell me more (about)
	They are the same because
How is it similar to?	They are different because
 How is it different to? 	compare
 Which is better and why? 	contrast
Compare and contrast different	similar
character/settings/themes in	different
the text	comparison
	theme
	connections
	concise
	Sample question stems:
	Describe different characters'
	reactions to the same event in a story.
	• How is it similar to?
	How is it different to?
	 What is similar/different about two characters?

	 Is it as good as?
	• Which is better and why?
	Compare and contrast different
	character/settings/themes in the text
	 What do you think about the way
	information is organised in different
	parts of the text? Is there a reason for
	why this has been done?