

English: Reading

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Purpose of Study

English has a pre-eminent place in education and in society. A high-quality education in English will teach pupils to speak and write fluently so that they can communicate their ideas and emotions to others and through their reading and listening, others can communicate with them. Through reading in particular, pupils have a chance to develop culturally, emotionally, intellectually, socially and spiritually. Literature, especially, plays a key role in such development. Reading also enables pupils both to acquire knowledge and to build on what they already know. All the skills of language are essential to participating fully as a member of society; pupils, therefore, who do not learn to speak, read and write fluently and confidently are effectively disenfranchised.

The ability to read is fundamental to pupils' development across all subject areas. In order to read across the curriculum with accuracy, automaticity and prosody, children need to use a range of strategies. This includes drawing on contextual and grammar knowledge, applying phonic knowledge and skills and applying graphic knowledge and developing word recognition. It is essential that all children can read fluently and with confidence in any subject by the time they reach secondary school.

Reading development is closely related to that of writing, for it is by reflecting upon and talking about the texts they encounter, that children come to understand how writers write and the special relationship that exists between author and reader. Through reading, children can make sense of our world and their place in it.

National Curriculum

EYFS - Reception Year 1 Year 2 Word reading: Word reading: Word Reading Pupils should be taught to: Pupils should be taught to: Pupils should be taught to: say a sound of each letter in the alphabet & at apply phonic knowledge and skills as the • continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as least 10 digraphs route to decode words the route to decode words until automatic decoding • read words consistent with their phonic has become embedded and reading is fluent respond speedily with the correct sound to knowledge by sound-blending graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for all read accurately by blending the sounds in words 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable. that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially read aloud simple sentences & books that are alternative sounds for graphemes recognising alternative sounds for graphemes consistent with their phonic knowledge including some common exception words read accurately by blending sounds in read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes as above unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have Comprehension been taught read words containing common suffixes Pupils should be taught to: read common exception words, noting • read further common exception words, noting • demonstrate understanding of what has been unusual correspondences between spelling unusual correspondences between spelling and read to them by retelling stories & narratives and sound and where these occur in the sound and where these occur in the word using their own words & recently introduced word • read most words quickly and accurately, without vocabulary • read words containing taught GPCs and -s. overt sounding and blending, when they have been • anticipate, where appropriate, key events in -es, -ing, -ed, -er and -est endings frequently encountered • read other words of more than one svllable stories • read aloud books closely matched to their • use & understand recently introduced vocabulary that contain taught GPCs improving phonic knowledge, sounding during discussions about stories, non-fiction. read words with contractions [for example, unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and rhymes & poems & during role-play I'm. I'll. we'll], and understand that the without undue hesitation apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s) • re-read these books to build up their fluency and read aloud accurately books that are confidence in word reading consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and that do not require them to Comprehension use other strategies to work out words Pupils should be taught to: re-read these books to build up their fluency • develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by: and confidence in word reading. • listening to, discussing and expressing views Comprehension: about a wide range of contemporary and Pupils should be taught to: classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level • develop pleasure in reading, motivation to beyond that at which they can read read, vocabulary and understanding by: independently listening to and discussing a wide range of • discussing the sequence of events in books

poems, stories and non-fiction at a level

beyond that at which they can read

independently

and how items of information are related

and traditional tales

 becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories

- 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.

- 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.

Years 3 and 4

Word reading:

Pupils should be taught to:

 apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology) as listed in English Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet

Years 5 and 6

Word reading:

Pupils should be taught to:

- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:
 - extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
 - using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense

• read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word.

Comprehension:

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

- choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
- using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
- using fronted adverbials
- learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2
- indicate grammatical and other features by:
- using commas after fronted adverbials
- indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns
- using and punctuating direct speech
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.

Comprehension:

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 English – key stages 1 and 2 34 Statutory requirements
 - 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

- 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.
- 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.

The contribution of music to teaching in other curriculum areas

Reading is imperative to learners' success across the curriculum. In mathematics, reading comprehension aids the success of children in statutory assessments and word problems. In History, reading allows children to access, and analyse, primary and secondary sources. In art, reading allows children to research artists and understand the context behind some of the world's most famous art.

Quality of Education

Intent

Reading lessons will contribute towards the progress of children, in terms of fluency and comprehension. High-quality CGP extracts will be used in each reading lesson. We will use resources from Reading Theatre to improve the automaticity and prosody of reading before considering comprehension. Children will make strong progress in reading comprehension and will be confident in their usage of VIPERs as a comprehensive strategy.

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Children will be read to by their
Read	Comprehension	Comprehension	<u>Guided Reading</u>	teacher for at least 45 minutes a week. The text should be high-
In the first session, a text (or extract) should be read as a group. A range of strategies to promote fluency will be used to help children read with accuracy (reading words correctly), automaticity (reading words automatically) and prosody	Discussion First, the text should be read again as a group. Next, Review VIPERS: vocabulary, inference, predict, explain, retrieve and summarise. For the rest of the session,	Questions Children should independently answer the comprehension questions that accompany the text. They should answer in full sentences, using the question in the answer.	Task The group should be given a guided reading task, which relates to one area of VIPERS, ideally the area that they are finding difficult. This should be in line with the VIPERS	quality and will provide an opportunity for practitioners to model reading with prosody. Children will be able to discuss a wide range of texts that they have been exposed to in the school environment.
(reading with stress and intonation). This will take the guise of echo, choral and repeated reading. Reading Theatre resources should be used, among others, which will have the added benefit of promoting a love of reading.	enhance the learners' understanding of the text through an oral comprehensive discussion, using VIPERS as a guide.	Following this, the teacher should mark the child's work and identify which area of VIPERS they are struggling with. This can then be used to design a guided reading task on Day 4.	progression documents for each year group, to ensure a progression of disciplinary knowledge.	A love of reading will be nurtured in school by cultivating a strong reading culture. Children will read frequently at home and will feel confident discussing the books that they are reading.

Progression of Knowledge

Substantive knowledge focuses on the texts that children are exposed to in school. These can be found for EYFs and KS1, as well as KS2, in the Writing progression document.

Disciplinary knowledge refers to two areas (as designated in the national curriculum): word reading and comprehension.

Word Reading

E	EYFS	Key S	Stage 1		Key S	tage 2	
F	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Phonics and Decoding	Use knowledge of phonics to decode regular words, as set out in the initial code of letters and sounds.	To apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words. To blend sounds in the extended code, as set out in letters and sounds.	To apply phonic language and skills to decode words in the extended code with increasing accuracy and automaticity until reading of ageappropriate texts is fluent. To recognise alternative spellings of graphemes. To accurately read words with common suffixes and with two syllables	To apply their knowledge from phonics to read with accuracy and appropriate speed. To understand root words and be able to read common words including prefixes such as anti- and auto To be able to read words that include common suffixes such as -tion, -ssion, -ly, -ous, -ation and - ure.	To read most words with increasing automaticity. To apply their knowledge of phonics, root words, prefixes and suffices to read with fluency – shown by reading effortlessly	To read the vast majority of words with increasing fluency. To be able to decode unfamiliar words at speed. To further their knowledge of root words and suffixes, such as cial, -tial and -ation. To further their knowledge of other suffixes such as -ence, -ible and -ibly.	To read fluently with full knowledge of all statutory words in Key Stage 2. To increase their skill of deducing meaning through contextual cues: reading around the word to check the meaning of a word before a dictionary is used.

	To read some	To read Y1	To read all Y1and	To begin to read Year	To read all Year 3/4	To read mostY5/Y6 exception words.
	common	common exception	most Y2 common	3/4 statutory words.	common exception	·
_	irregularwords.	words.	exception words.	<i>o,</i> : e.a.a.e.ye.a.e.	words fluently.	
<u>.</u> 0	inegulai words.	Words.	exception words.		words ilderitiy.	
pt						
S						
Common Exception Words						
_						
ou S						
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	To read and	To read texts that	To read books with	At this age, comprehensi	ve knowledge takes pre	ecedence over fluency. However, we are proud
	understand	include sounds	sounds that have			aders in Key Stage 2. The following points are
	simple	that have been		hierarchical:	p the nachey of our rea	ducis in Rey Glage 2. The following points are
	•		been taught,	merarcincar.		
	sentences.	explicitly taught as	encompassing all of	<u>.</u>		
		part of phonics	the extended code	 To read most words a 		
		lessons	in Sounds Write.	To read most texts with	th automaticity, only dec	coding unfamiliar or topic-specific vocabulary
				3) To read with prosody,	using expression, tone	and rhythm to show understanding and bring
		To re-read texts to	To re-read texts to	the book to life.	· ,	
_		improve fluency	improve the			
Fluency			· ·			
er		and confidence	automaticity			
<u></u>		when reading.	(effortless nature) of			
ш			reading.			

Comprehension

Reception

	Key Reading Skills	Suggested question stems for whole class reading
Vocabulary	 discussing word meanings join in with predictable phrases use vocabulary given by the teacher discuss his/her favourite words and phrases 	 What does this word mean? Which word in do you think is the most important? Why? Which word tells you what the character is like? Why do you think they repeat this word in the story?
Inference	 children make basic inferences about characters' feelings infer basic points with direct reference to the pictures and words in the text discuss the significance of events demonstrate simple inference from the text based on what is said and done 	 What do you thinkmeans? Why do you think that? How do you think? When do you think? How doesmake you feel? Why didhappen?
Prediction	 predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far make simple predictions based on the story and on their own life experience. begin to explain these ideas verbally 	 Looking at the cover and the title, what do you think this book isabout? Where do you thinkwill go next? What do you think this book will be about? Why? How do you think that this will end? Who do you think has done it? What mightsay about that? Can you draw what might happen next?
Explaining	 give my opinion including likes and dislikes link what they read or hear to their own experiences express views about events or characters 	 Is there anything you would change about this story? What do you like about this text? Who is your favourite character?
Retrieval	 answer a question about what has just happened in a story. develop their knowledge of retrieval through images. recognize characters, events, titles and information. Contribute ideas and thoughts in discussion 	 Who is your favourite character? Why do you think all the main characters are in this book? Would you like to live in this setting? Why/why not? Who is/are the main character(s)? When/where is this story set? Which is your favourite/worst/ funniest/scariest part of the story?
Sequence	 sequence the events of a story they are familiar with begin to discuss how events are linked 	 What happens in the beginning of the story? Can you number these events in the story? How/where does the story start? What happened at the end of the? What happened before that? Can you sequence the key moments in this story?

	Key Reading Skills	Suggested question stems for whole class reading
Vocabulary	 discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known draw upon knowledge of vocabulary in order to understand the text join in with predictable phrases use vocabulary given by the teacher discuss his/her favourite words and phrases 	 What does the wordmean in this sentence? Find and copy a word which means Which word in do you think is the most important? Why? Which of the words best describes the character or setting? Which word in this part do you think is the most important? Why do you think they repeat this word in the story?
Inference	 children make basic inferences about characters' feelings by using whatthey say as evidence. infer basic points with direct reference to the pictures and words in the text discuss the significance of the title and events demonstrate simple inference from the text based on what is said and done 	 What do you think means? Why do you think that? How do you think? When do you think? Where do you think.? How doesmake you feel? Why did happen?
Prediction	 predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far interms of story, character and plot make simple predictions based on the story and on their own lifeexperience. begin to explain these ideas verbally or though pictures. 	 Looking at the cover and the title, what do you think this book is about? Where do you think will go next? What do you think will say / do next? What do you think this book will be about? Why? How do you think that this will end? Who do you think has done it? What might say about that? Can you draw what might happen next?
Explaining	 give my opinion including likes and dislikes (not nc objective). link what they read or hear to their own experiences explain clearly my understanding of what has been read to them express views about events or characters 	 Is there anything you would change about this story? What do you like about this text? Who is your favourite character? Why?
Retrieval	 answer a question about what has just happened in a story. develop their knowledge of retrieval through images. recognize characters, events, titles and information. recognize differences between fiction and non-fiction texts. retrieve information by finding a few key words. Contribute ideas and thoughts in discussion 	 Who is your favourite character? Why do you think all the main characters are in this book? Would you like to live in this setting? Why/why not? Who is/are the main character(s)? When/where is this story set? Which is your favourite/worst/ funniest/scariest part of the story? Is this a fiction or a non-fiction book? How do you know?
Sequence	 retell familiar stories orally e.g fairy stories and traditional tales sequence the events of a story they are familiar with begin to discuss how events are linked 	 What happens in the beginning of the story? Can you number these events in the story? How/where does the story start? What happened at the end of the? Can you retell the story to me in 20 words or less? What happened before that? Can you sequence the key moments in this story?

Year 2

	Key Reading Skills	Suggested question stems for whole class and guided reading
Vocabulary	 discussing and clarifying the meanings of words; link new meanings to knownvocabulary discussing their favourite words and phrases recognise some recurring language in stories and poems 	 Can you find a noun/adjective/verb that tells/shows you that? Why do you think that the author used the word to describe? Which other word on this page means the same as? Find an adjective in the text which describes Which word do you think is most important in this section? Why? Which word best describes?
Prediction Inference	 make inferences about characters' feelings using what they say and do. infer basic points and begin, with support, to pick up on subtler references. answering and asking questions and modifying answers as the story progresses use pictures or words to make inferences predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read in terms of plot, character and language so far make predictions using their own knowledge as well as what has happened so farto make logical predictions and give explanations of them 	 What do you think means? Why do you think that? Why do you think ? How do you think ? Where do you think ? How has the author made us think that? Where do you thinkwill go next? What do you thinkwill say/do next? What do you think this book will be about? Why? How do you think that this will end? What makes you say that? Who do you think has done it? What might say about that? How does the choice of character affect what will happen next?
Explaining	 explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, boththose that they listen to and those that they read for themselves express my own views about a book or poem discuss some similarities between books listen to the opinion of others 	 What is similar/different about two characters? Explain why did that Is this as good as? Which is better and why? Does the picture help us? How? What would you do if you were? Would you like to live in this setting? Why? Is there anything you would change about this story? Do you agree with the author's? Why?

Retrieval	 independently read and answer simple questions about what they have just read. asking and answering retrieval questions draw on previously taught knowledge remember significant event and key information about the text that they have read Monitor their reading, checking words that they have decoded, to ensure that theyfit within the text they have already read 	 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?
Sequence	 discuss the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related. retell using a wider variety of story language. order events from the text. begin to discuss how events are linked focusing on the main content of the story. 	 What happens in the story's opening? How/where does the story start? What happened at the end of the? What is the dilemma in this story? How is it resolved? Can you retell the story to me in 20 words or less? Can you summarise in 3 sentences the beginning, middle and end of this story?

Year 3

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

Explaining	 discussing the features of a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction andreference books identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning of bothfiction and non-fiction texts recognise authorial choices and the purpose of these 	 What is similar/different about two characters? Explain why did that. Describe different characters' reactions to the same event. Is this as good as? Which is better and why? Why do you think they chose to order the text in this way? What is the purpose of this text and who do you think it was written for? What is the author's viewpoint? How do you know? How are these two sections in the text linked?
Retrieval	 use contents page and subheadings to locate information learn the skill of 'skim and scan' to retrieve details. begin to use quotations from the text. retrieve and record information from a fiction text. retrieve information from a non-fiction text 	 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?
Summarise	 identifying main ideas drawn from a key paragraph or page and summarising these begin to distinguish between the important and less important information in a text. give a brief verbal summary of a story. teachers begin to model how to record summary writing. identify themes from a wide range of books make simple notes from one source of writing 	 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 haveread? What do I need to jot down to remember what I have read?

Year 4

	Key Reading Skills	Question Stems
Vocabulary	 using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read use a thesaurus to find synonyms discuss why words have been chosen and the effect these have on the reader explain how words can capture the interest of the reader discuss new and unusual vocabulary and clarify the meaning of these find the meaning of new words using the context of the sentence. 	 Can you find the meaning or a word with a similar meaning in a dictionary orthesaurus? What does this word/phrase/sentence tell you about the character/setting/mood? By writing, what effect has the author created? Do you think they intended to? What other words/phrases could the author have used here? Why? How has theauthor? Which word is closest in meaning to?
Inference	 ask and answer questions appropriately, including some simple inference questionsbased on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives (I know this because questions) infer characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their stated actions. consolidate the skill of justifying them using a specific reference point in the text use more than one piece of evidence to justify their answer 	 What do you thinkmeans? Why do you think that? Could it be anything else? I think; do you agree? Why / why not? How do you think? Can you explain why? Can you explain why based on two different pieces of evidence? What do these words mean and why do you think that the author chose them? Find and copy a group of words which show that What impression ofdo you get from this paragraph?
Prediction	 justify predictions using evidence from the text. use relevant prior knowledge as well as details from the text to form predictions and to justify them. monitor these predictions and compare them with the text as they read on 	 Can you think of another text with a similar theme? How do their plots differ? Which stories have openings like this? Do you think that this story will developthe same way? Why did the author choose this setting? Will that influence the story? What does this paragraph suggest what will happen next? Do you think will happen? Explain your answers with evidence from the text.

Explaining	 discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning recognise authorial choices and the purpose of these 	 What is similar/different about two characters? Did the author intend that? Explain why did that. Describe different characters' reactions to the same event. Is this as good as? Which is better and why? What can you tell me about how this text is organised? Why is the text arranged in this way? What is the purpose of this text and who is the audience? How does the author engage the reader here? Which section was the most? Why?
Retrieval	 confidently skim and scan texts to record details, using relevant quotes to support their answers to questions. retrieve and record information from a fiction or non-fiction text. 	 Find the in this text. Is it anywhere else? When/where is this story set? How do you know? Find the part of the story that best describes the setting. What do you think is happening here? Why? What might this mean? Whose perspective is the story told by and how do you know? How can you use the subheading to help you here?
Summarise	 use skills developed in year 3 in order to write a brief summary of main points, identifying and using important information. identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph. identify themes from a wide range of books summarise whole paragraphs, chapters or texts highlight key information and record it in bullet points, diagrams, maps etc 	 What is the main point in this paragraph? Is it mentioned anywhere else? Sum up what has happened so far in X words/seconds or less. Which is the most important point in these paragraphs? Why? Do any sections/paragraphs deal with the same themes?

Year 5

	Key Reading Skills	Question Stems
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 context of a sectionor paragraph. 	 Can you quickly findin the dictionary and thesaurus? What does this word/phrase/sentence tell you about the character/setting/mood? By writing, what effect has the author created? Do you think they intendedto? What other words/phrases could the author have used here? Why? How has the author made you/this character feel by writing? Why? Find and highlight the word which is closest in meaning to Find a word which demonstrates Can you rewrite this in the style of the author using your own words? How have simile and metaphor been used here to enhance the text?
Inference	 drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives fromtheir actions, and justifying inferences with evidence. make inferences about actions, feelings, events or states use figurative language to infer meaning give one or two pieces of evidence to support the point they are making. begin to draw evidence from more than one place across a text. 	 What do you think means? Why do you think that? Could it be anything else? I think; do you agree? Why/why not? Why do you think the author? decided to? Can you explain why? Can you give me evidence from somewhere else in the text? What do these words mean and why do you think that the author chose them? How does the author make you feel? What impression do you get from these paragraphs?
Prediction	 predicting what might happen from details stated and implied support predictions with relevant evidence from the text. confirm and modify predictions as they read on. 	 Can you think of another story with a similar theme? How do their plots differ? Which stories have openings like this? Do you think that this story will developthe same way? Why did the author choose this setting? Will that influence the story?

Explaining	 provide increasingly reasoned justification for my views recommend books for peers in detail give reasons for authorial choices begin to challenge points of view begin to distinguish between fact and opinion identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including throughformal presentations and debates. 	 What is similar/different about two characters? Did the author intend that? Explain why did that. Describe different characters' reactions to the same event. Does this story have a moral? Which is better and why? How is the text organised and what impact does this have on you as a reader? Why has the text been written this way? How can you tell whether it is fact and opinion? How is this text similar to the writing we have been doing? How does the author engage the audience?
Retrieval	 confidently skim and scan, and also use the skill of reading before and after toretrieve information. use evidence from across larger sections of text read a broader range of texts including myths, legends, stories from other cultures, modern fiction and archaic texts. retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction texts. ask my own questions and follow a line of enquiry. 	 Find the in this text. Is it anywhere else? When/where is this story set? Find evidence in the text. Find the part of the story that best describes the setting. What do you think is happening here? Why? Who is telling this story? Can you skim/scan quickly to find the answer?
Summarise	 summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, page, chapter or the entire text identifying key details to support the main ideas. make connections between information across the text and include this is an answer. discuss the themes or conventions from a chapter or text identify themes across a wide range of writing 	 What is the main point in this paragraph? Is it mentioned anywhere else? Sum up what has happened so far in words/seconds or less. Which is the most important point in these paragraphs? Why? Do any sections/paragraphs deal with the same themes? Can you find a text with a similar theme?

Year 6

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

Explaining	 provide increasingly reasoned justification for my views recommend books for peers in detail give reasons for authorial choices begin to challenge points of view begin to distinguish between fact and opinion identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including throughformal presentations and debates. distinguish between fact, opinion and bias explaining how they know 	 What is similar/different about two characters? Did the author intend that? Explain why did that. Describe different characters' reactions to the same event. Does this story have a moral? Which is better and why? Can you identify where the author has shown bias towards a particularcharacter? Is it fact or is it opinion? How do you know? How does the author make you feel at this point in the story? Why did they dothat? Can you explain it in a different way?
Retrieval	 Children confidently skim and scan, and also use the skill of reading before andafter to retrieve information. *They use evidence from across whole chapters or texts Read a broader range of texts including myths, legends, stories from other cultures, modern fiction, plays, poetry and archaic texts. Retrieve, record and present information from a wide variety of nonfiction texts. Ask my own questions and follow a line of enquiry. 	 Find the in this text. Is it anywhere else? Can you skim the next and find me the answer to? When/where is this story set? Find evidence in the text. Find the part of the story that best describes the setting. What do you think is happening here? Why? Who is telling this story? What genre is? Can you look at these other texts and find me what is similar and what isdifferent?
Summarise	 summarise information from across a text and link information by analysing andevaluating ideas between sections of the text. summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying keydetails to support the main ideas make comparisons across different books. summarise entire texts, in addition to chapters or paragraphs, using a limitedamount of words or paragraphs. 	 What is the main point of the text? Can you look in this paragraph? What does the author mean? Is it mentionedanywhere else? Sum up what has happened so far in words/seconds or less. Can you read the text and summarise what has happened? Which is the most important point in these paragraphs? Why? Do any sections/paragraphs deal with the same themes?