	Sentence openers	Word reading	Comprehension	Predictions	Vocabulary	Inference
Early Years 3-4yr Olds	Begin to develop complex stories using small world equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses etc.	Phonics and decoding Develop their phonological awareness,	Understand the five key concepts about print:	To suggest how a story might end.	Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new	Ask questions to find out more and to check
In Reception Children will be	Engage in story times. Retell the story, once they have developed a	so that they can: Spot and suggest rhymes.	Print has meaning The names of the different parts of a	Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity	vocabulary. Learn new	they understand what has been said to them.
taught to:	deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words.	Count or clap syllables in a word.	book- Print can have	and understanding.	vocabulary. Use new vocabulary	Listen attentively and
Early Learning Goals	Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound. Learn rhymes, poems and songs. Engage in non-fiction books.	Recognise words with the same initial sound, such as money and mother.	different purposes Page sequencing- We read English text from left to right and from top to bottom	Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories.	through the day. Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during	respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to.
	Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and their teacher.	Read individual letters and some letter groups by saying the sounds for them. Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of known letter- sound correspondences. Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound	Re-read these books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment. Describe events in some detail. Demonstrate understanding of what		discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.	
		Correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words. Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs. Read words consistent with their phonic	has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.			

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		knowledge by sound- blending. Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.				
Year 1	I think I like/don't like My favourite part is	 Apply phonic knowledge to unknown words Speedily read all 40+ letters/ groups for 40+ phonemes. Read accurately through blending Read year 1 common exception words 	 Answer straight forward questions about a text Recognise the difference between fiction and non-fiction True or false – tick the correct box 	Make predictions based on clues such as pictures, illustrations and titles. • What do you think might happen next?	 Make collections of interesting words and use them when talking about books or stories. Recognise story language e.g. once upon a time, Talk about words that describe feelings in different texts. 	 Recognise why a character is feeling a certain way Make simple predictions about characters Express opinions about the main events and the characters in a story Who was your favourite character? Why?
Year 2	I think that It reminds me of I like/ don't like the character because It makes me think of	 To find the answers to questions in a text. To retell a story referring to most of the key events and characters 	Use immediate clues and what they have already read to make predictions about what is going to happen or what they will find out. • Number the events from 1-4 to show	Develop understanding of words met in reading. Speculate about the possible meaning of unfamiliar words they have read.	 Make simple predictions about the thoughts and feelings of the characters and reasons 	 To find the answers to questions in a text. To retell a story referring to most of the key events and characters

	Tick to show if they are true or false • Give one reason why	the order that they happened • What happened before?	What does the wordmean? Find and copy a word which shows that the car was moving fast. Which word shows that	for their actions Recognise the key themes and ideas in a text What did the character like? Why did the character do this? What are When can you	Tick to show if they are true or false • Give one reason why
Year 3	 Use a range of organisational information to locate information To find and copy a word with similar meaning from the text To locate information with text marking Where was the Is this statement true or false? 	Update and modify predictions about the events characters or ideas in a text on a regular basis when reading Why do some people think • Order the events in which they happen (1-5)	Identify where an author uses alternatives and synonyms for over used words and speculate about the shades of meaning implied. Find and copy one word that means the same as	 To justify inferences with evidence from the text To empathise with a character Give a reason why What are the differences between Why did the How can you tell that the Tick the box to show which word best describes the character 	 Use a range of organisational information to locate information To find and copy a word with similar meaning from the text To locate information with text marking Where was the

Year 4	Key phraes to help discussion: I was discussing I was also interested in I was wondering It reminds me of The not sure but We wondered whether I like that idea hul It appears to be We think that The writer suggests that Por writer suggests that The main point might be	 To locate information using skimming and scanning To identify features of different fiction genres To compare, contrast and evaluate texts Find and copy a group of words that means —— 	Make predictions about a text based on prior knowledge of the topic, event or type of test. Modify predictions as they read on. According to the —- paragraph, why? Number the events from 1-5 in the order they happen. Tick one. Tick show which are true or false.	Consider a writer's use of specific and precise nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs and discuss the meanings conveyed. Investigate the meaning of technical or subject-specific words they meet in reading. What does the word— suggest about the character? Explain what the word— tells you about the character. Find and copy two words (used to create effect)	 Use clues from action, dialogue and description to infer meaning Give one piece of evidence from the text that shows What does? Why does? Give one way that Using the heading, name one thing that 	 To locate information using skimming and scanning To identify features of different fiction genres To compare, contrast and evaluate texts Find and copy a group of words that means ——
Year 5	In my opinion, I prefer as, The author has used this word or phrase because, It reminds me of, It appears to be The writer suggests that Perhaps The main point might be The is effective because	 To summarise the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning. What does the word —- mean in the sentence? 	 Make regular and increasingly plausible predictions as they read, modifying their ideas as they read the next part of the text. Give one reason 	Distinguish between everyday word meanings and their subject specific use e.g. the specific meaning of 'force' in scientific texts. Find and copy one word that means	 To recognise different points of view To draw information from different parts of the text to infer meaning How you tell that? 	 To summarise the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning. What does the word —- mean in the sentence?

	Draw lines to match. • Tick to say whether each statement is a fact or an opinion.		Tick two words that describe the Find and copy the group of words that means.	How do we know that? What does the word —— suggest about how he feels? Find evidence in the text for—— Why is —-? Give two reasons	Draw lines to match. Tick to say whether each statement is a fact or an opinion.
Year 6	 Read all year 5 6 common exception words Use conjunctions as signposts to change tone To read different features of language e.g. dialect, abbreviations, colloquialisms and specialist vocabulary Give one example of the use of humour 	 Understands the difference between literal and figurative language Can extract and evaluate relevant information from more complex texts Explain why How are – similar and different? Give 2 reasons 	Make plausible predictions and explain what they are basing them on. Discuss how and why they need to modify their predictions as they read on. According to the text	Collect unfamiliar vocabulary from texts they have read, define meanings and use the vocabulary when recording ideas about the text. Find and copy a phrase	 Use point, evidence, explanation to support predictions and inferences. What impression do you get Give supporting evidence from the text Justify your answer Complete the table with one piece of evidence How can you tell? What suggests?