



Thursfield Primary
Whole School Reading Progression

KS1 English – Reading Progression

Text Offer (Whole Class Texts)

(SEE WHOLE CLASS TEXT DOCUMENT FOR MORE DETAIL)

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stick Man, Farmer Duck, The Gruffalo• Goldilocks and the three bears, pirates love underpants, a new home for pirates• But Martin. What the ladybird heard, open very carefully, lost and found, Penguinaut, the first hippo on the moon.		
Year A		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flo of the Somme, Owl Babies• Meerkat Mail, Mama Panya's Pancakes- A Village Tale from Kenya• The Lighthouse keepsers lunch, The enormous crocodile	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Owl Who was Afraid of the Dark, Georges Marvellous Medicine• The boy who grew a forest, The Witches• The Mousehole Cat, Iron Man
Year B		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cinderella, The Frog Prince• Paddington Bear, Vlad and the Great fire of London• Flat Stanley – Picture book, Pirates next door	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sleeping Beauty, Beauty and the beast• The Bakers boy and the great fire of London, A bear Called Paddington• Flat Stanley – Chapter book , The Lion the witch and the wardrobe

Word Reading

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Phonics and Decoding			
		<p>To apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words.</p> <p>To blend sounds in unfamiliar words using the GPCs that they have been taught.</p> <p>To respond speedily, giving the correct sound to graphemes for all of the 40+ phonemes.</p> <p>To read words containing taught GPCs.</p> <p>To read words containing -s, -es, -ing, -ed and -est endings.</p> <p>To read words with contractions, e.g. I'm, I'll and we'll.</p>	<p>To continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent.</p> <p>To read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes.</p> <p>To accurately read most words of two or more syllables.</p> <p>To read most words containing common suffixes.*</p>
Common Exception Words			
		<p>To read Y1 common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in words</p>	<p>To read most Y1 and Y2 common exception words*, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.</p>

Fluency			
		<p>To accurately read texts that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge, that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words.</p> <p>To reread texts to build up fluency and confidence in word reading.</p>	<p>To read aloud books (closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge), sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation.</p> <p>To reread these books to build up fluency and confidence in word reading.</p> <p>To read words accurately and fluently without overt sounding and blending, e.g. at over 90 words per minute, in age-appropriate texts.</p>

Comprehension

Literal Comprehension	Inferential Comprehension	Evaluative Comprehension	Critical Thinking
Are pupils taught to apply prior knowledge to reading?	Are pupils explicitly taught the process of inference?	Are these skills planned for in a well-structured sequence?	How effectively are critical thinking skills taught? How do you know?
Do we consider the knowledge pupils may or may not bring to texts?	Are these skills planned for in a well-structured sequence?	Is sufficient time allowed for discussion of these aspects?	Are pupils given sufficient time to develop and apply critical thinking skills?
Is vocabulary taught explicitly, re-visited and applied?	Does the teaching of these skills begin in Reception?		
Is sufficient time spent on securing literal understanding?			

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Understanding and correcting inaccuracies			
		To check that a text makes sense to them as they read and to self-correct.	To show understanding by drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher. To check that the text makes sense to them as they read and to correct inaccurate reading.

<p>Comparing, Contrasting and Commenting</p>			
		<p>To listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, non-fiction and poetry at a level beyond that at which they can read independently.</p> <p>To link what they have read or have read to them to their own experiences.</p> <p>To retell familiar stories in increasing detail.</p> <p>To join in with discussions about a text, taking turns and listening to what others say.</p> <p>To discuss the significance of titles and events.</p>	<p>To participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to them (at a level beyond at which they can read independently) and those that they can read for themselves, explaining their understanding and expressing their views.</p> <p>To become increasingly familiar with and to retell a wide range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales.</p> <p>To discuss the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.</p> <p>To recognise simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry.</p> <p>To ask and answer questions about a text.</p> <p>To make links between the text they are reading and other texts they have read (in texts that they can read independently).</p>
<p>Words in Context and Authorial Choice</p>			

		To discuss word meaning and link new meanings to those already known.	To discuss and clarify the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary. To discuss their favourite words and phrases.
Inference and Prediction			
		To begin to make simple inferences. To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.	To make inferences on the basis of what is being said and done. To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far in a text.
Poetry and Performance			
		To recite simple poems by heart.	To continue to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.
Non-Fiction			
			To recognise that non-fiction books are often structured in different ways.

** These are detailed in the word lists within the spelling appendix to the national curriculum (English Appendix 1). Teachers should refer to these to exemplify the words that pupils should be able to read as well as spell*

KS2 English – Reading Progression

Text Offer (Whole Class Texts)

(SEE WHOLE CLASS TEXT DOCUMENT FOR MORE DETAIL)

Year 3/4

Year 5/6

Year A

- Grandpas great escape – David Walliams
- Stig of the Dump – Clive King
- Secrets of a Sun King – Emma Carroll

- Letters from the Lighthouse – Emma Carroll
- The Hobbit – J.R.R Tolkien
- Nought and Crosses – Malorie Blackman

Year B

- Percy Jackson and the Lightning Thief – Rick Riordan
- Charlie and the Chocolate Factory – Roald Dahl
- The Edge Chronicles Book 1- Paul Stewart and Chris Riddell

- Treason – Berlie Doherty
- Viking Blood – Andrew Donkin
- Cogheart – Peter Bunze

Word Reading

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Phonics and Decoding				
	<p>To use their phonic knowledge to decode quickly and accurately (may still need support to read longer unknown words).</p> <p>To apply their growing knowledge of root words and prefixes, including in-, im-, il-, ir-, dis-, mis-, un-, re-, sub-, inter-, super-, anti- and auto- to begin to read aloud.*</p> <p>To apply their growing knowledge of root words and suffixes/word endings, including -ation, -ly, -ous, -ture, -sure, -sion, -tion, -ssion and -cian, to begin to read aloud.*</p>	<p>To read most words fluently and attempt to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill.</p> <p>To apply their knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes/word endings to read aloud fluently.*</p>	<p>To read most words fluently and attempt to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through contextual cues.</p> <p>To apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes/word endings, including -sion, -tion, -cial, -tial, -ant/-ance/-ancy, -ent/-ence/-ency, -able/-ably and -ible/ibly, to read aloud fluently.*</p>	<p>To read fluently with full knowledge of all Y5/Y6 exception words, root words, prefixes, suffixes/word endings* and to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through contextual cues.</p>

Common Exception Words				
	To begin to read Y3/Y4 exception words.*	To read all Y3/Y4 exception words*, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.	To read most Y5/Y6 exception words, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.	To read all Y5/Y6 exception words, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.
Fluency				
	<p><i>At this stage, teaching comprehension skills should be taking precedence over teaching word reading and fluency specifically. Any focus on word reading should support the development of vocabulary.</i></p>			

Comprehension

Literal Comprehension	Inferential Comprehension	Evaluative Comprehension	Critical Thinking
Are pupils taught to apply prior knowledge to reading?	Are pupils explicitly taught the process of inference?	Are these skills planned for in a well-structured sequence?	How effectively are critical thinking skills taught? How do you know?
Do we consider the knowledge pupils may or may not bring to texts?	Are these skills planned for in a well-structured sequence?	Is sufficient time allowed for discussion of these aspects?	Are pupils given sufficient time to develop and apply critical thinking skills?
Is vocabulary taught explicitly, re-visited and applied?	Does the teaching of these skills begin in Reception?		
Is sufficient time spent on securing literal understanding?			

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
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Comparing, Contrasting and Commenting				
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	<p>To recognise, listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks.</p> <p>To use appropriate terminology when discussing texts (plot, character, setting).</p>	<p>To discuss and compare texts from a wide variety of genres and writers.</p> <p>To read for a range of purposes.</p> <p>To identify themes and conventions in a wide range of books.</p>	<p>To read a wide range of genres, identifying the characteristics of text types (such as the use of the first person in writing diaries and autobiographies) and differences between text types.</p> <p>To participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can</p>	<p>To read for pleasure, discussing, comparing and evaluating in depth across a wide range of genres, including myths, legends, traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage and books from other cultures and traditions.</p> <p>To recognise more complex themes in what they read (such as loss or heroism).</p>
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		<p>To refer to authorial style, overall themes (e.g. triumph of good over evil) and features (e.g. greeting in letters, a diary written in the first person or the use of presentational devices such as numbering and headings).</p> <p>To identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.</p> <p>To identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise these.</p>	<p>read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously.</p> <p>To identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and to summarise these.</p> <p>To recommend texts to peers based on personal choice.</p>	<p>To 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.</p> <p>To listen to guidance and feedback on the quality of their explanations and contributions to discussions and to make improvements when participating in discussions.</p> <p>To draw out key information and to summarise the main ideas in a text.</p> <p>To distinguish independently between statements of fact and opinion, providing reasoned justifications for their views.</p> <p>To compare characters, settings and themes within a text and across more than one text.</p> <p>To analyse and evaluate the use of language, including figurative language and how it is used for effect, using technical terminology</p>
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				such as metaphor, simile, analogy, imagery, style and effect.
Words in Context and Authorial Choice				
	<p>To check that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context.</p> <p>To discuss authors' choice of words and phrases for effect.</p>	<p>Discuss vocabulary used to capture readers' interest and imagination.</p>	<p>To discuss vocabulary used by the author to create effect including figurative language.</p> <p>To evaluate the use of authors' language and explain how it has created an impact on the reader.</p>	<p>To analyse and evaluate the use of language, including figurative language and how it is used for effect, using technical terminology such as metaphor, simile, analogy, imagery, style and effect.</p>
Inference and Prediction				
	<p>To ask and answer questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives.</p> <p>To justify predictions using evidence from the text.</p>	<p>To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text.</p> <p>To justify predictions from details stated and implied.</p>	<p>To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives.</p> <p>To make predictions based on details stated and implied, justifying them in detail with evidence from the text.</p>	<p>To consider different accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters).</p> <p>To discuss how characters change and develop through texts by drawing inferences based on indirect clues.</p>

Poetry and Performance				
	<p>To prepare and perform poems and play scripts that show some awareness of the audience when reading aloud.</p> <p>To begin to use appropriate intonation and volume when reading aloud.</p>	<p>To recognise and discuss some different forms of poetry (e.g. free verse or narrative poetry).</p> <p>To prepare and perform poems and play scripts with appropriate techniques (intonation, tone, volume and action) to show awareness of the audience when reading aloud.</p>	<p>To continually show an awareness of audience when reading out loud using intonation, tone, volume and action.</p>	<p>To confidently perform texts (including poems learnt by heart) using a wide range of devices to engage the audience and for effect.</p>
Non-Fiction				
	<p>To retrieve and record information from non-fiction texts.</p>	<p>To use all of the organisational devices available within a non-fiction text to retrieve, record and discuss information.</p> <p>To use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read.</p>	<p>To use knowledge of texts and organisation devices to retrieve, record and discuss information from fiction and non-fiction texts.</p>	<p>To retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction texts.</p> <p>To use non-fiction materials for purposeful information retrieval (e.g. in reading history, geography and science textbooks) and in contexts where pupils are genuinely motivated to find out information (e.g. reading information leaflets before a gallery or museum visit or reading a theatre programme or review).</p>

* These are detailed in the word lists within the spelling appendix to the national curriculum (English Appendix 1). Teachers should refer to these to exemplify the words that pupils should be able to read as well as spell.