




# Reading Progression as Wantage CE Primary School



	N	R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Phonics and Decoding</b>	<p>Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-spot and suggest rhymes</li> <li>-count or clap syllables in words</li> <li>-recognise words with the same initial sound, such as money and mother</li> </ul>	<p>Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them and a minimum of 10 diagraphs</p> <p>Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of letter-sound correspondences.</p> <p>Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them.</p> <p>Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words.</p> <p>*Linked to RWI Progression:</p>  <p><b>What to teach when Dec 23.pdf</b></p>	<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>	<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*</p> <p>To decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through contextual cues.</p>

<b>Common Exception Words</b>		Read a few common exception words matched to the school's phonic programme.	To read Y1 common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in words.	To read most Y1 and Y2 common exception words*, noting unusual correspondence between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.	To begin to read Y3/Y4 exception words.*	To read all Y3/Y4 exception words*, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and 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.	
	<b>N</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Year 6</b>
<b>Fluency</b>	Understand the five key concepts about print: -print has meaning -the names of different parts of a book -print can have different purposes -page sequencing -we read English text from left to right and from top to bottom	Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of letter-sound correspondences.  Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words.  Re-read books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment.	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.  To reread texts to build up fluency and confidence in word reading.	To read aloud books (closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge), sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation.  To reread these books to build up fluency and confidence in word reading.  To read words accurately and fluently without overt sounding and blending, e.g. at over 90 words	At this stage, reading comprehension is underpinned by prior taught fluency skills.			

				per minute, in age-appropriate texts.				
	<b>N</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Year 6</b>
<b>Comprehension</b>	Use a wider range of vocabulary  Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary.	Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words.  Use new vocabulary in different contexts.  Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary  Learn new vocabulary and use throughout the day.	Discuss word meaning and link new meanings to those already known.	Discuss and clarify the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary.  To discuss their favourite words and phrases.	To check that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context.  To discuss authors' choice of words and phrases for effect.  Use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read.	Discuss vocabulary used to capture readers' interest and imagination.  Use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read.	Discuss vocabulary used by the author to create effect including figurative language.  To evaluate the use of authors' language and explain how it has created an impact on the reader.  Use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read.	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.  Use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read.
<b>Deciphering Word Meaning and authorial choice</b>								
	<b>N</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Year 6</b>
<b>Understanding and Correcting</b>	Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens.  Understand 'why' questions, like?"  Be able to express	.Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding.  Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to	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				

	a point of view and debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words as well as actions	develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.		teacher.  To check that the text makes sense to them as they read and to correct inaccurate reading.				
	<b>N</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Year 6</b>
Discussing Reading	Be able to express a point of view and debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words as well as actions.	Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.  Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words.	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.  To link what they have read to their own experiences.  To retell familiar stories in increasing detail.  To join in with discussions about a text, taking turns and listening to what others say.  To discuss the significance of titles and events.	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.  To become increasingly familiar with and to retell a wide range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales.  To discuss the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.	To recognise, listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks.  To use appropriate terminology when discussing texts (plot, character, setting).	To discuss and compare texts from a wide variety of genres and writers.  To read for a range of purposes.  To identify themes and conventions in a wide range of books.  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).	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.  To participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously.  To identify main ideas drawn from more than	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.  To recognise more complex themes in what they read (such as loss or heroism).  To explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal

				<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>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>one paragraph and to summarise, using key details that support the main idea.</p>	<p>presentations and debates,</p>
	<b>N</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Year 6</b>
<b>Poetry and Performance</b>	<p>Sing a large repertoire of songs. Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story.</p> <p>Take part in simple pretend play, using an object to represent something else even though they are not similar.</p> <p>Begin to develop complex stories using small world equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses, etc.</p>	<p>Engage in story times.</p> <p>Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words.</p> <p>Learn rhymes, poems and songs.</p> <p>Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody.</p> <p>Develop storylines</p>	<p>To recite simple poems by heart.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<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>

	<p>Remember and sing entire songs.</p> <p>Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down and down and up) of familiar songs.</p> <p>Create their own songs, or improvise a song around one they know.</p>	<p>in their pretend play.</p>						
	<b>N</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Year 6</b>
<b>Non-Fiction</b>	<p>Engage in non-fiction books.</p> <p>Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.</p>	<p>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p> <p>Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction,</p>	<p>Listen to and discuss non-fiction texts at a level that is at a level they can read independently.</p>	<p>To recognise that non-fiction books are often structured in different ways.</p>	<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</p>

		rhymes and poems and during role play							museum visit or reading a theatre programme or review).
--	--	---------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

*\* 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.*