



Curriculum Progression Document

Subject: English - Reading

The **National Curriculum** programmes of study for reading at key stages 1 and 2 consist of two dimensions:

- Word Reading
- Comprehension (both listening and reading).

It is essential that teaching focuses on developing pupils' competence in both dimensions; different kinds of teaching are needed for each. Skilled word reading involves both the speedy working out of the pronunciation of unfamiliar printed words (decoding) and the speedy recognition of familiar printed words. Underpinning both is the understanding that the letters on the page represent the sounds in spoken words. This is why phonics should be emphasised in the early teaching of reading to beginners (i.e. unskilled readers) when they start school. Good comprehension draws from linguistic knowledge (in particular of vocabulary and grammar) and on knowledge of the world. Comprehension skills develop through pupils' experience of high-quality discussion with the teacher, as well as from reading and discussing a range of stories, poems and non-fiction. All pupils must be encouraged to read widely across both fiction and non-fiction to develop their knowledge of themselves and the world in which they live, to establish an appreciation and love of reading, and to gain knowledge across the curriculum. Reading widely and often increases pupils' vocabulary because they encounter words they would rarely hear or use in everyday speech. Reading also feeds pupils' imagination and opens up a treasure-house of wonder and joy for curious young minds. It is essential that, by the end of their primary education, all pupils are able to read fluently, and with confidence, in any subject in their forthcoming secondary education.

Area of Subject	EYFS <i>Three and Four-Year-Olds</i> Reception <i>Early Learning Goals</i>	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Word Reading							
Phonics and Decoding	<i>Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>spot and suggest rhymes</i> • <i>count or clap syllables in words</i> • <i>recognise words with the same initial sound, such as money and mother.</i> 	<i>To apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words.</i> <i>To blend sounds in unfamiliar words using the GPCs that they have been taught.</i>	<i>To continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and</i>	<i>To use their phonic knowledge to decode quickly and accurately (may still need support to read longer unknown words).</i> <i>To apply their growing</i>	<i>To read most words fluently and attempt to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill.</i> <i>To apply their knowledge of root</i>	<i>To read most words fluently and attempt to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through</i>	<i>To read fluently with full knowledge of all Y5/ Y6 exception words, root words, prefixes, suffixes/word endings* and to decode any</i>

	<p><i>Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them.</i></p> <p><i>Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of letter-sound correspondences.</i></p> <p><i>Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them.</i></p> <p><i>Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words.</i></p> <p><i>Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs.</i></p> <p><i>Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending.</i></p> <p><i>Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.</i></p>	<p><i>To respond speedily, giving the correct sound to graphemes for all of the 40+ phonemes.</i></p> <p><i>To read words containing taught GPCs.</i></p> <p><i>To read words containing -s, -es, -ing, -ed and -est endings.</i></p> <p><i>To read words with contractions, e.g. I'm, I'll and we'll.</i></p>	<p><i>reading is fluent.</i></p> <p><i>To read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes.</i></p> <p><i>To accurately read most words of two or more syllables.</i></p> <p><i>To read most words containing common suffixes.*</i></p>	<p><i>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.*</i></p> <p><i>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.*</i></p>	<p><i>words, prefixes and suffixes/word endings to read aloud fluently.*</i></p>	<p><i>contextual cues.</i></p> <p><i>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.*</i></p>	<p><i>unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through contextual cues.</i></p>
<p>Common Exception</p>	<p><i>Read a few common exception words matched to the school's</i></p>	<p><i>To read Y1 common exception words, noting</i></p>	<p><i>To read most Y1 and Y2 common exception words*,</i></p>	<p><i>To begin to read Y3/Y4 exception words.*</i></p>	<p><i>To read all Y3/Y4 exception words*, discussing the</i></p>	<p><i>To read most Y5/ Y6 exception words, discussing</i></p>	

Words	<i>phonic programme. To read some common irregular words.</i>	<i>unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in words.</i>	<i>noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.</i>		<i>unusual correspondences between spelling and these occur in the word.</i>	<i>the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.</i>	
Fluency	<p><i>Understand the five key concepts about print:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>-print has meaning</i> <i>-the names of different parts of a book</i> <i>-print can have different purposes</i> <i>-page sequencing</i> <i>-we read English text from left to right and from top to bottom</i> <p><i>Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of letter-sound correspondences.</i></p> <p><i>Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words.</i></p> <p><i>Re-read books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>To reread texts to build up fluency and confidence in word reading.</i></p>	<p><i>To read aloud books (closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge), sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation.</i></p> <p><i>To reread these books to build up fluency and confidence in word reading.</i></p> <p><i>To read words accurately and fluently without overt sounding and blending, e.g. at over 90 words per minute, in age-appropriate texts.</i></p>	<p><i>At this stage, teaching comprehension skills should be taking precedence over teaching word reading and fluency specifically. Any focus on word support the development of vocabulary.</i></p>			

	<i>understanding and enjoyment. Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.</i>						
Area of Subject	EYFS Three and Four-Year-Olds Reception Early Learning Goals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Comprehension							
Understanding and Correcting Inaccuracies	<i>Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens. Understand 'why' questions, like: "Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?" 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. Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding. Listen to and talk about</i>	<i>To check that a text makes sense to them as they read and to self-correct.</i>	<i>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.</i>				

	<p><i>selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.</i></p> <p><i>Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.</i></p>						
<p>Comparing, Contrasting and Commenting</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.</i></p> <p><i>Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words.</i></p> <p><i>Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>To link what they have read or have read to them to their own experiences.</i></p> <p><i>To retell familiar stories in increasing detail.</i></p> <p><i>To join in with discussions about a text, taking turns</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>To become increasingly familiar with and to retell a wide</i></p>	<p><i>To recognise, listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks.</i></p> <p><i>To use appropriate terminology when discussing texts (plot, character, setting).</i></p>	<p><i>To discuss and compare texts from a wide variety of genres and writers.</i></p> <p><i>To read for a range of purposes.</i></p> <p><i>To identify themes and conventions in a wide range of books.</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>To participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>To recognise more complex themes in what they read (such as loss or heroism).</i></p>

	<p><i>and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions.</i></p> <p><i>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</i></p> <p><i>Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories.</i></p> <p><i>Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.</i></p>	<p><i>and listening to what others say.</i></p> <p><i>To discuss the significance of titles and events.</i></p>	<p><i>range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales.</i></p> <p><i>To discuss the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.</i></p> <p><i>To recognise simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry.</i></p> <p><i>To ask and answer questions about a text.</i></p> <p><i>To make links between the text they are reading and other texts they have read (in texts that they can read independently).</i></p>		<p><i>presentational devices such as numbering and headings).</i></p> <p><i>To identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.</i></p> <p><i>To identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise these.</i></p>	<p><i>own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously.</i></p> <p><i>To identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and to summarise these.</i></p> <p><i>To recommend texts to peers based on personal choice.</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>To listen to guidance and feedback on the quality of their explanations and contributions to discussions and to Make improvements when participating in discussions.</i></p> <p><i>To draw out key information and to summarise the main ideas in a text.</i></p> <p><i>To distinguish independently between statements of fact and opinion,</i></p>
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							<p><i>providing reasoned justifications for their views. To compare characters, settings and themes within a text and across more than one text</i></p>
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**Words in
Context and
Authorial
Choice**

Use a wider range of vocabulary.

Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary.

Learn new vocabulary.

Use new vocabulary throughout the day.

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.

Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.

Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.

Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and

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.

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.

Discuss vocabulary used to capture readers' interest and imagination.

*To 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.*

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>	<p><i>Understand 'why' questions, like: "Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?"</i> <i>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</i> <i>Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories.</i></p>	<p><i>To begin to make simple inferences.</i> <i>To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.</i></p>	<p><i>To make inferences on the basis of what is being said and done.</i> <i>To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far in a text.</i></p>	<p><i>To ask and answer questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives.</i> <i>To justify predictions using evidence from the text.</i></p>	<p><i>To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text.</i> <i>To justify predictions from details stated and implied.</i></p>	<p><i>To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives.</i> <i>To make predictions based on details stated and implied, justifying them in detail with evidence from the text.</i></p>	<p><i>To consider different accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters).</i> <i>To discuss how characters change and develop through texts by drawing inferences based on indirect clues.</i></p>
<p>Poetry and Performance</p>	<p><i>Sing a large repertoire of songs.</i> <i>Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story.</i> <i>Take part in simple pretend play, using an object to represent something else even though they are not similar.</i> <i>Begin to develop complex stories using small world equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses, etc.</i> <i>Remember and sing</i></p>	<p><i>To recite simple poems by heart.</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><i>To prepare and perform poems and play scripts that show some awareness of the audience when reading aloud.</i> <i>To begin to use appropriate intonation and volume when reading aloud.</i></p>	<p><i>To recognise and discuss some different forms of poetry (e.g. free verse or narrative poetry).</i> <i>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.</i></p>	<p><i>To continually show an awareness of audience when reading out loud using intonation, tone, volume and action.</i></p>	<p><i>To confidently perform texts (including poems learnt by heart) using a wide range of devices to engage the audience and for effect.</i></p>

*entire songs.
Sing the melodic shape
(moving melody, such as
up and down and down
and up) of familiar songs.
Create their own songs, or
improvise a song around
one they know.*

*Engage in story times.
Retell the story, once they
have developed a deep
familiarity with the text;
some as exact repetition
and some in their own
words.*

*Learn rhymes, poems and
songs.
Sing in a group or on their
own, increasingly matching
the pitch and following the
melody.*

*Develop storylines in their
pretend play.*

*Demonstrate
understanding of what has
been read to them by
retelling stories and
narratives using their own
words and recently
introduced vocabulary.*

*Make use of props and
materials when role
playing characters in*

	<p><i>narratives and stories. Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with their peers and their teacher.</i></p> <p><i>Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time to music.</i></p>						
<p>Non-Fiction</p>	<p><i>Engage in non-fiction books.</i></p> <p><i>Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.</i></p> <p><i>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</i></p> <p><i>Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.</i></p>		<p><i>To recognise that non-fiction books are often structured in different ways.</i></p>	<p><i>To retrieve and record information from non-fiction texts.</i></p>	<p><i>To use all of the organisational devices available within a non-fiction text to retrieve, record and discuss information.</i></p> <p><i>To use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read.</i></p>	<p><i>To use knowledge of texts and organisation devices to retrieve, record and discuss information from fiction and non-fiction texts.</i></p>	<p><i>To retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction texts. 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</i></p>

							<i>programme or review).</i>
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** 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.*