English
Reading Progression



Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised Programme Progression

This programme overview shows the progression of GPCs and tricky words that we teach term-by-term. The progression has been organised so that children are taught from the simple to more complex GPCs, as well as considering the frequency of their occurrence in the most commonly encountered words. All the graphemes taught are practised in words, sentences, and later on, in fully decodable books. Children review and revise GPCs and words, daily, weekly and across terms and years, in order to move this knowledge into their long-term memory. Children need to learn to read as quickly as reasonably possible, so they can move from learning to read, to reading to learn, giving them access to the treasure house of reading. Our expectations of progression are aspirational yet achievable if schools maintain pace, practice and participation by all children. Children who are not keeping-up with their peers should be given additional practice immediately through keep-up sessions.

Reception

Autumn 1 Phase 2 graphemes	New tricky words
s a t p i n m d g o c k ck e u r h b f l	is I the

Autumn 2 Phase 2 graphemes	New tricky words
 ff ll ss j v w x y z zz qu ch sh th ng nk words with -s /s/ added at the end (hats sits) words ending -s /z/ (his) and with -s /z/ added at the end (bags) 	put* pull* full* as and has his her go no to into she push* he of we me be

^{*}The tricky words 'put', 'pull', 'full' and 'push' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations; in which case, they should not be treated as such.

Spring 1 Phase 3 graphemes	New tricky words
ai ee igh oa oo oo ar or ur ow oi ear air er • words with double letters • longer words	was you they my by all are sure pure

Spring 2 Phase 3 graphemes	No new tricky words
Review Phase 3 In longer words, including those with double letters words with —s /z/ in the middle words with —es /z/ at the end words with —s /s/ and /z/ at the end	Review all taught so far

Summer 1 Phase 4	New tricky words
Short vowels with adjacent consonants CVCC CCVC CCVCC CCCVC longer words and compound words words ending in suffixes: ing, -ed /t/, -ed /id/ /ed/, -est	said so have like some come love do were here little says there when what one out today

Summer 2 Phase 4 graphemes	No new tricky words
Phase 3 long vowel graphemes with adjacent consonants CVCC CCVC CCVC CCV CCVCC words ending in suffixes: ing, -ed /t/, -ed /id/ /ed/, -ed /d/ -er, -est longer words and compound words	Review all taught so far

Year 1

Autumn 1	Review tricky words Phases 2–4
Review Phase 3 and 4 Phase 5 /ai/ ay play /ow/ ou cloud /oi/ oy toy /ea/ ea each	Phases 2–4: the put* pull* full* push* to into I no go of he she we me be was you they all are my by sure pure said have like so do some come love were there little one when out what says here today

^{*}The tricky words 'put', 'pull', 'full' and 'push' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations; in which case, they should not be treated as such.

Autumn 2 Phase 5 graphemes	New tricky words
/ur/ ir bird	their people oh your
/igh/ ie pie	Mr Mrs Ms ask*
/oo/ /yoo/ ue blue rescue	could would should our
/yoo/ u unicorn	house mouse water want
loal o go	
/igh/ i tiger	
/ai/ a paper	
leel e he	
/ai/ a-e shake	
/igh/ i-e time	
/oa/ o-e home	
/oo/ /yoo/ u-e rude cute	
leel e-e these	
/oo/ /yoo/ ew chew new	
/ee/ ie shield	
/or/ aw claw	

^{*}The tricky word 'ask' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations; in which case, it should not be treated as such.

Spring 1 Phase 5 graphemes	New tricky words
leel y funny	any many again
/e/ ea head	who whole where two
/w/ wh wheel	school call different
/oa/ oe ou toe shoulder	thought through friend work
/igh/ y fly	3 3 3
loal ow snow	
/j/ g giant	
/f/ ph phone	
/l/ le al apple metal	
/s/ c ice	
/v/ ve give	
/u/ o-e o ou some mother young	
/z/ se cheese	
/s/ se ce mouse fence	
/ee/ ey donkey "	
/oo/ ui ou fruit soup	

Spring 2 Phase 5 graphemes	New tricky words
/ur/ or word	once laugh because eye
/oo/ u oul awful could	3
/air/ are share	
/or/ au aur oor al author dinosaur floor walk	
/ch/ tch ture match adventure	
/ar/ al a half* father*	
/or/ a water	
schwa in longer words: different	
/o/ a want	
/air/ ear ere bear there	
/ur/ ear learn	
/r/ wr wrist	
/s/ st sc whistle science	
/c/ ch school	
/sh/ ch chef	
/z/ ze freeze	
schwa at the end of words: actor	

^{*}The tricky words 'half' and 'father' may not be pronounced as this in some regional pronunciations; in which case, they should not be treated as such.

Summer 1: Phonics screening check review – no new GPCs or tricky words

Summer 2 Phase 5 graphemes	New tricky words
/ai/ eigh aigh ey ea eight straight grey break /n/ kn gn knee gnaw /m/ mb thumb /ear/ ere eer here deer /zh/ su si treasure vision /j/ dge bridge /i/ y crystal /j/ ge large /sh/ ti ssi si ci potion mission mansion delicious /or/ augh our oar ore daughter pour oar more	busy beautiful pretty hour move improve parents shoe

	EYFS		
	Reading – Word Reading		
Skills	Objectives Reception ELG		
	Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them.		
	Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of letter-sound correspondences.		
. <u></u>	Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them.		
Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them. Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words. To say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs			
De	To say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs.		
	To read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending.		
	To read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.		
Common Exception Words	To read a few common exception words matched to Little Wandle Letters and Sounds. To read some common irregular words.		
	Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of letter-sound correspondences.		
Fluency	Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words.		
Flue	Re-read books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment.		
	To read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.		

EYFS		
Reading – Comprehension		
Skills	Objectives Reception ELG	
nd _ gc	Engage in conversations about stories.	
rsta anc ectii ura	Understand and respond to what I have read.	
Understand ing and Correcting Inaccuracie	Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently	
5 O E	introduced vocabulary.	
<u>_</u>	Join in with rhymes and stories.	
<u>;;;</u>	Talk about events and characters in books.	
far	Tell a story using pictures.	
Connecting and becoming familiar with texts	Join in with a group retelling of a familiar story.	
com	Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during	
and becon	whole class discussions and small group interactions.	
and	Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes	
ng C	and poems when appropriate.	
ecti	Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories.	
uuc	Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently	
۲ ک	introduced vocabulary.	
	Understand and respond to what I have read.	
Non-Fiction	Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes	
	and poems when appropriate.	
<u>io</u>	Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during	
~	role play.	

	Use vocabulary and events from stories in my play.
9	Join in with a group retelling of a familiar story.
anc	Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced
<u>></u>	vocabulary.
Poetry and Performance	Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories.
Pe Pe	Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with their peers and their teacher.
	Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time to music.
	Terrorm sorigo, myrres, poems and sterres that earlers, and (when appropriate) any terrore in time to masse.
	Use vocabulary from stories in my play.
Vocabulary	Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and
pq	recently introduced vocabulary.
) ca	Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during
>	role play.
	Talk about events and characters in books.
	Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes
9	and poems when appropriate.
en	Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and
Inference	recently introduced vocabulary.
드	
	Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during
	role play.
.0	Talk about events and characters in books and make suggestions about what might happen next.
Predictio	Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when
red	appropriate.
Δ.	Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories.
	Talk about events and characters in books.
eva	Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and
Retrieval	recently introduced vocabulary.
~	

edneuce	Tell a story using pictures. Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.
Se	

Year 1			
	Reading – Word Reading		
Skills	Objectives		
	To apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words.		
ñ	To blend sounds in unfamiliar words using the GPCs that they have been taught.		
d in	To respond speedily, giving the correctsound to graphemes for all of the 40+ phonemes.		
Decoding	To read words containing taught GPCs.		
۵	To read words containing -s, -es, -ing, -ed and -est endings.		
	To read words with contractions, e.g. I'm, I'll and we'll.		
Common Exception Words	To read Y1 common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in words.		
Fluency	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.		

	Year 1			
	Reading – Comprehension			
Skills	Objectives			
Understan ding and Correcting Inaccuraci es	To check that a text makes sense to them as they read and to self- correct.			
Connecting and becoming familiar with texts	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 or have read to them 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.			
Words in context and authorial choice	To discuss word meaning and link new meanings to those already known.			
Non- Fiction	To discuss features and layout.			
Poetry and Performance	To recite simple poems by heart.			
VIPERS	Objectives Question Stems			

	Discuss word meanings, linking new	What does the wordmean in this sentence?
ح ا	meanings to those already known	Find and copy a word which means
<u> </u>	,	What does this word or phrase tell you about?
n q		Which word in this section do you think is the most important? Why?
Č a		Which of the words best describes the character/setting/mood etc?
Vocabulary		Can you think of any other words the author could have used to describe this?
		Why do you thinkis repeated in this section?
	Discuss the significance of the title and	Why wasfeeling?
Q	events	Why didhappen?
٥	Make inferences on the basis of what is	• Why did say?
9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	being said and done	• Can you explain why?
Inference	Develop inference though use of	What do you think the author intended when they said?
_	pictures	How doesmake you feel?
_	Predict what might happen on the basis	Look at the book cover/blurb –what do you think this book will be about?
Prediction	of what has been read so far	What do you think will happen next? What makes you think this?
ਰਂ:		How does the choice of character or setting affect what will happen next?
i G		What is happening? What do you think happened before? What do you
P. 8		think will happen after?
		What do you think the last paragraph suggests? What will happen next?
	Develop their knowledge of retrieval	What kind of text is this?
	through images.	• Who did?
_		Where did?
S S		When did?
ir:		What happened when?
Retrieval		Why did happen?
		• How did?
		• How many?
		What happened to?
-	Retell familiar stories orally	Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened?
ce	Sequence the events of a story they are	What happened after?
Sequence	familiar with	What was the first thing that happened in the story?
ם ב		Can you summarise in a sentence the opening/middle/end of the story?
Se		In what order do these chapter headings come in the story?
		•Sequence the key events in the story

Year 2			
	Reading – Word Reading		
Skills	Objectives		
Decoding	To continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent. To read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes.		
	To accurately read most words of two or more syllables. To read most words containing common suffixes.		
Common Exception Words	To read most Y1 and Y2 common exception words*, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.		
Fluency	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 per minute, in age-appropriate texts.		

Year 2			
Reading – Comprehension			
Skills	Objectives		
Understan ding and Correcting Inaccuraci es	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.		
Connecting and becoming familiar with texts	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 simple recurring literarylanguage in stories and poetry. To ask and answer questions about a text. Tomake links between the text they are reading and other texts they have read (in texts that they can read independently).		
Words in context and authorial choice	To discuss and clarify the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary. To discuss their favourite words and phrases.		
Non- Fiction	To recognise that non- fiction books are often structured in different ways.		
Poetry and Performance	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.		
VIPERS	Objectives	Question Stems	

	Discuss and clarify the meanings of	What does the wordmean in this sentence?	
	,		
a.	words, linking new meanings to known	 Find and copy a word which means What does this word or phrase tell you about? 	
Vocabulary	vocabulary. Discuss their favourite words and		
ab		Which word in this section do you think is the most important? Why? Which of the words best describes the character (setting (see and star)).	
0	phrases	Which of the words best describes the character/setting/mood etc?	
×		Can you think of any other words the author could have used to describe this?	
		Why do you thinkis repeated in this section?	
	Make inferences on the basis of what is	•Why wasfeeling?	
Inference	being said and done.	Why didhappen?	
e u	Answer and ask questions.	• Why did say?	
je je		• Can you explain why?	
		What do you think the author intended when they said?	
		How doesmake you feel?	
	Predict what might happen on the basis	Look at the book cover/blurb –what do you think this book will be about?	
	of what has been read so far	What do you think will happen next? What makes you think this?	
l ž		How does the choice of character or setting affect what will happen next?	
ļ j		What is happening? What do you think happened before? What do you think will	
Prediction		happen after?	
		What do you think the last paragraph suggests? What will happen next?	
	Explain and discuss their understanding	Who is your favourite character? Why?	
Explanati	of books, poems and other material,	Why do you think all the main characters are girls in this book?	
lar	both those that they listen to and those	Would you like to live in this setting? Why/why not?	
&	that they read for themselves.	Is there anything you would change about this story?	
ш		Do you like this text? What do you like about it?	
	Ask and answer retrieval questions	What kind of text is this?	
	·	Who did?	
_		Where did?	
Na Na		When did?	
Retrieval		What happened when?	
et		Why did happen?	
~		How did?	
		How many?	
		What happened to?	
		1	

Sequence	Discuss the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.	 Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened? What happened after? What was the first thing that happened in the story? Can you summarise in a sentence the opening/middle/end of the story? In what order do these chapter headings come in the story? Sequence the key events in the story
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Year 2				
	Little Wandle Fluency Books 1-5			
Fiction	Non-Fiction	Poetry		
Fluency Level 1	Fluency Level 1	Fluency Level 1		
Poetry is not for me!	Cycling in Summer	Poetry is not for me!		
Talk to the tail				
Blaise and Flint	Fluency Level 2			
Cycling in Summer	The friendship handbook			
Fluency Level 2	Fluency Level 3			
It could be worse	Born in fire			
Whodunnit?	Bed races and cheese chases			
Ash's garden				
	Fluency Level 4			
Fluency Level 3	Extreme survival			
Born in fire				
Hakari and the great secret	Fluency Level 5			
Phantom castle	A secret history of words			
	Insect maths			
Fluency Level 4				
The diary of a (big bad) good Dingo				
Sun Gods, serpents and slippers				
The brilliant barber bus				
Fluency Level 5				
Magnificent Minnie hero				
Red planet rescue				

Year 3			
	Reading – Word Reading		
Skills	Objectives		
	To use their phonic knowledge to decode quickly and accurately (may still need support to read longer unknown words).		
ing	To apply their growing knowledge of root words and prefixes, including in-, im-, il-, ir-, dis-, mis-, un-, re-, sub-, inter-, super-, anti- and		
Decoding	auto-to begin to read aloud.		
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.		
Common Exception Words	To begin to read Y3/Y4 exception words.		
Fluency	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.		

Year 3		
		Reading – Comprehension
Skills	Objectives	
Understan ding and Correcting Inaccuraci es	To check that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context To ask questions to improve their understanding of a text To identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these	
Connecting and becoming familiar with texts	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).	
Words in context and authorial choice	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.	
Non- Fiction	To retrieve and record information from non- fiction texts.	
Poetry and Performance	To prepare and perform poems and play scripts that show some awareness of the audience when reading aloud. To begin to use appropriate intonation and volume when reading aloud.	
VIPERS	Objectives	Question Stems

	Use dictionaries to check the meaning of	What do the words and suggest about the character, setting and mood?
Vocabulary	words that they have read	Which word tells you that?
<u> </u>		Which keyword tells you about the character/setting/mood?
9 2		Find one word in the text which means
Ŏ		Find and highlight the word that is closest in meaning to
		Find a word or phrase which shows/suggests that
	Ask and answer questions appropriately,	Find and copy a group of words which show that
	including some simple inference	How do these words make the reader feel? How does this paragraph suggest this?
8	questions based on characters' feelings,	How do the descriptions of show that they are ?
eu l	thoughts and motives.	How can you tell that ?
Inference	_	What impression of do you get from these paragraphs?
<u> </u>		What voice might these characters use?
		What was thinking when ?
		Who is telling the story?
	Justify predictions using evidence from	From the cover what do you think this text is going to be about?
Prediction	the text.	What is happening now? What happened before this? What will happen after?
'		What does this paragraph suggest will happen next? What makes you think this?
edi		Do you think the choice of setting will influence how the plot develops?
P 2		Do you think will happen? Yes, no or maybe? Explain your answer using evidence from the
		text.
	Discuss words and phrases that capture	Why is the text arranged in this way?
	the reader's interest and imagination	What structures has the author used?
	Identify how language, structure, and	What is the purpose of this text feature?
_	presentation contribute to meaning	• Is the use of effective?
Explanation		• The mood of the character changes throughout the text. Find and copy the phrases which show
na		this.
la		What is the author's point of view?
X		What effect does have on the audience?
		How does the author engage the reader here?
		Which words and phrases did effectively?
		Which section was the most interesting/exciting part?
		How are these sections linked?

	Retrieve and record information from a	How would you describe this story/text? What genre is it? How do you know?
	fiction text.	• How did? How often? Who had? Who is? Who did?
a		What happened to?
e e		What does do?
Retriev		• How is?
æ		What can you learn about from this section?
		Give one example of
		The story is told from whose perspective?
- e	Identify main ideas drawn from more	Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened?
uence mmar ise	than one paragraph and summarising	What happened after?
mr ise	these	What was the first thing that happened in the story?
Sequence /Summar ise		Can you summarise in a sentence the opening/middle/end of the story?
v 🔨		

Year 3		
Whole Class Guided Reading Texts		
Fiction	Non-Fiction	Poetry
Tuesday	The Big Book of by Yuval Zommer	A Poem for Every Day of the Year by Allie
The BFG	Violent Volcanoes by Horrible Geographics	Esiri
Cat in the Hat	The Street Beneath My Feet by Charlotte	A Poem for Every Night of the Year by Allie
Killer Cat	Gullain and Yuval Zommer	Esiri
Meerkat Mail	Little Leaders: Exceptional Men in Black	Guess Who in the Woods: Poems for
The Lost Happy Endings	History by Vashti Harrison	Children: Volume 1 by J Hayley
Little Red	Little Leaders: Bold women in Black History	The Owl and the Pussycat
Into the Forest	by Vashti Harrison	
The Abominables	The Not Bad Animals by Sophie Corrigan	
Harry and the Poisonous Centipede	Fantasically Great Women Who Changed the	
Grandad's Island	World by Kate Pankhurst	
Arthur and the Golden Rope	Magnificent Machines by Pie Corbett	
Danny Champion of the World	So You Think You've Got It Bad: A Kid's Life in	
The Secret of Black Rock	Ancient Rome by Chae Strathie and Marisa	
Flat Stanley	Morea	
One Boy and His Dog	Ancient Egypt: Gods, Pharaohs and Cats! by	
	Marcia Williams	
Literacy Shed Units	Everything Volcanoes and Earthquakes by	
Tuesday	National Geographic	
KrinkleKrax		
The Firework Maker's Daughter		
Matilda		
The Iron Man		

Year 3		
Little Wandle Fluency Books 6-10		
Fiction	Non-Fiction	Poetry
Fluency Level 6	Fluency Level 6	
Yasuke	Lily Parr scores!	
The wolf who cried boy	Secrets unearthed	
Fluency Level 7	Fluency Level 7	
The fairy of Gossamer River	Moonbows and alligator rain	
The lost bark	Spectacular space	
Fluency Level 8	Fluency Level 8	
The Mona Lisa mysteries	Women who ruled the seas	
The big five	The royal spy	
Fluency Level 9	Fluency Level 9	
Animal takeover	Animal takeover	
The wedding shoes	Clues from poos	
Pie fortune and the evil wizard		
	Fluency Level 10	
Fluency Level 10	Game changers	
Astrid's adventure		
Three winter tales		
Stories of the seas		

	Year 4
	Reading – Word Reading
Skills	Objectives
Decoding	To read most words fluently and attempt to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill. To apply their knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes/word endings to read aloud fluently.
Common Exception Words	To read all Y3/Y4 exception words*, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and these occur in the word.
Fluency	At this stage, teaching comprehension skills should be taking precedence overteaching word reading and fluency specifically. Any focus on word reading should support the development of vocabulary.

	Year 4
	Reading – Comprehension
Skills	Objectives
Understan ding and Correcting Inaccuraci es	To check that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context To ask questions to improve their understanding of a text To identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these
Connecting and becoming familiar with texts	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 identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning. To identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise these. To discuss vocabulary used to capture readers' interest and imagination.
Words in context and authorial choice	To discuss vocabulary used to capture readers. Interest and imagination.
Non- Fiction	To use all of the organisational devices available within a non- fiction text to retrieve, record and discuss information. To use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read.
Poetry and Performance	To recognise and discuss some different forms of poetry (e.g. free verse or narrative poetry). 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.

VIPERS	Objectives	Question Stems
Vocabulary	Use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read	 What do the words and suggest about the character, setting and mood? Which word tells you that? Which keyword tells you about the character/setting/mood? Find one word in the text which means Find and highlight the word that is closest in meaning to Find a word or phrase which shows/suggests that
Inference	Draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text.	 Find and copy a group of words which show that How do these words make the reader feel? How does this paragraph suggest this? How do the descriptions of show that they are? How can you tell that? What impression of do you get from these paragraphs? What voice might these characters use? What was thinking when? Who is telling the story?
Predictio n	Justify predictions from details stated and implied.	 From the cover what do you think this text is going to be about? What is happening now? What happened before this? What will happen after? What does this paragraph suggest will happen next? What makes you think this? Do you think the choice of setting will influence how the plot develops? Do you think will happen? Yes, no or maybe? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.
Explanation	Discuss words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination Identify how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning	 Why is the text arranged in this way? What structures has the author used? What is the purpose of this text feature? Is the use of effective? The mood of the character changes throughout the text. Find and copy the phrases which show this. What is the author's point of view? What effect does have on the audience? How does the author engage the reader here? Which words and phrases did effectively? Which section was the most interesting/exciting part? How are these sections linked?

	Retrieve and record information from a	How would you describe this story/text? What genre is it? How do you know?
	fiction text.	How did? How often? Who had? Who did?
a		What happened to?
e e		• What does do?
Retriev		• How is?
æ		What can you learn about from this section?
		Give one example of
		The story is told from whose perspective?
- e	Identify main ideas drawn from more	• Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened?
uence mmar ise	than one paragraph and summarising	What happened after?
mr ise	these	What was the first thing that happened in the story?
Sequence /Summar ise		Can you summarise in a sentence the opening/middle/end of the story?
v 🔨		

Year 4		
Whole Class Guided Reading Texts		
Fiction	Non-Fiction	Poetry
Charlotte's Web	A World of Information by Richard Platt	A Poem for Every Day of the Year by Allie
The Butterfly Lion	How Does a Lighthouse Work? by Roman	Esiri
Journey to Jo'Burg	Belyaev	A Poem for Every Night of the Year by Allie
Africa Tales A Barefoot Collection	Weird Sea Creatures by Laura Marsh	Esiri
The Land of Neverbelieve	So You Think You've Got It Bad by Chae	The Highwayman
The Lion, The Witch and the Wardrobe	Strathie	
Run Wild	Discovering Science by Miles Kelly	
One Plastic Bag	Celebrations Around the World by Katy	
Oliver and the Seawigs	Halford	
The Explorer by Katherine Rundell	Why Water's Worth It by Lori Harrison	
Why the Whales Came	Everything Anglo-Saxons by National	
The Secret of Platform 13	Geographic Kids	
The Iron Man		
James and the Giant Peach		
The Midnight Gang		
The Good Thieves		
Literacy Shed Units		
Flotsam		
Var jak Paw		

	Year 5
	Reading – Word Reading
Skills	Objectives
Decoding	To read most words fluently and attempt to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through contextual cues. 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.
Common Exception Words	To read most Y5/ Y6 exception words, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.
Fluency	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.

	Year 5
	Reading – Comprehension
Skills	Objectives
Understan ding and Correcting Inaccuraci es	To check that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context To ask questions to improve their understanding To provide reasoned justifications for their view
Connecting and becoming familiar with texts	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 one paragraph and to summarise these. Torecommend texts to peers based on personal choice.
Words in context and authorial choice	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.
Non- Fiction	To use knowledge of texts and organisation devices to retrieve, record and discuss information from fiction and non-fiction texts. To distinguish between statements of fact and opinion.
Poetry and Performance	To continually show an awareness of audience when reading out loud using intonation, tone, volume and action.

VIPERS	Objectives	Question Stems
Vocabulary	Use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read	 What do the words and suggest about the character, setting and mood? Which word tells you that? Which keyword tells you about the character/setting/mood? Find one word in the text which means Find and highlight the word that is closest in meaning to Find a word or phrase which shows/suggests that
Inference	Draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives and justify inferences with evidence.	 Find and copy a group of words which show that How do these words make the reader feel? How does this paragraph suggest this? How do the descriptions of show that they are? How can you tell that? What impression of do you get from these paragraphs? What voice might these characters use? What was thinking when? Who is telling the story?
Predictio n	Make predictions based on details stated and implied, justifying them in detail with evidence from the text.	 From the cover what do you think this text is going to be about? What is happening now? What happened before this? What will happen after? What does this paragraph suggest will happen next? What makes you think this? Do you think the choice of setting will influence how the plot develops? Do you think will happen? Yes, no or maybe? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.
Explanation	Identify 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 through formal presentations and debates.	 Why is the text arranged in this way? What structures has the author used? What is the purpose of this text feature? Is the use of effective? The mood of the character changes throughout the text. Find and copy the phrases which show this. What is the author's point of view? What effect does have on the audience? How does the author engage the reader here? Which words and phrases did effectively? Which section was the most interesting/exciting part? How are these sections linked?

Retrieval	Retrieve and record information from a fiction text.	 How would you describe this story/text? What genre is it? How do you know? How did? How often? Who had? Who did? What happened to? What does do? How is? What can you learn about from this section? Give one example of 	
Sequence /Summar ise	Summarise the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details to support the main ideas.	 The story is told from whose perspective? Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened? What happened after? 	

Year 5				
	Whole Class Guided Reading Texts			
Fiction	Non-Fiction	Poetry		
Carrie's War	Egyptology: The Search for the Tomb by	101 Poems for Children by Carol Ann Duffy		
Stig of the Dump	Emily Sands	The Lost Words by Jackie Morris and Rovert		
KrinkleKrax	Wild Animals of the North by Dieter Braun	Macfarlane		
Rose Blanche by Ian McEwan (Picture Book)	Varmints by Helen Ward	The Jabberwocky		
Cosmic by Frank Cottrell	The Measly Middle Ages by Terry Deary	The Highwayman		
The Lost Thing by Shaun Tan	The True Story of Four Black Women and the	The Sound Collector by Roger MGough		
Marcy and The Riddle of the Sphinx	Space Race by Margot Shetterly	Six Way to Look at the Moon by Pie Corbett		
The Wind in the Willows	Shackleton's Journey	Overheard on a Saltmarsh by Harold Manro		
Beetle Boy	Inspirational People by National Geographic	From a Railway Carriage – Robert Louis		
The Great Kapok Tree	Kids	Stevenson		
Clockwork by Phillip Pullman	You Are Awesome by Matthew Syed			
Tom's Midnight Garden by Philappa Pearce	The Extraordinary Life of Katherine Johnson			
The Railway Children	by Devika Jina			
Anglo-Saxon Boy	Should Wild Animals Perform in Circus Acts?			
	BBC Newsround			
Literacy Shed Units				
Boyce				
Goodnight Mr Tom				
Brightstorm				

Year 6		
Reading – Word Reading		
Skills	Objectives	
Decoding	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.	
Common Exception Words	To read Y5/ Y6 exception words, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.	
Fluency	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.	

Year 6			
Reading – Comprehension			
Skills	Objectives		
Understan ding and Correcting Inaccuraci es	Check that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context Ask questions to improve their understanding		
Connecting and becoming familiar with texts	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 presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary. To listen to guidance and feedback on the quality of their explanations and contributions to discussions and to make improvements when participating in discussions. To draw out key information and to summarise the main ideas in a text. To distinguish independently between statements of fact and opinion, providing reasoned justifications for their views. To compare characters, settings and themes within a text and across more than one text.		
Words in context and authorial choice	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.		
Non- Fiction	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 programme or review).		

Poetr y and Perfo rman ce	To confidently perform texts (including poems learnt by heart) using a wide range of devices to engage the audience and for effect.	
VIPERS	Objectives	Question Stems
Vocabulary	Use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read	 What do the words and suggest about the character, setting and mood? Which word tells you that? Which keyword tells you about the character/setting/mood? Find one word in the text which means Find and highlight the word that is closest in meaning to Find a word or phrase which shows/suggests that
Inference	Draw inferences such as inferring characters feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions and justifying inferences with evidence. Consider different accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters). To discuss how characters change and develop through texts by drawing inferences based on indirect clues.	 Find and copy a group of words which show that How do these words make the reader feel? How does this paragraph suggest this? How do the descriptions of show that they are? How can you tell that? What impression of do you get from these paragraphs? What voice might these characters use? What was thinking when? Who is telling the story?
Predictio n	Make predictions based on details stated and implied, justifying them in detail with evidence from the text.	 From the cover what do you think this text is going to be about? What is happening now? What happened before this? What will happen after? What does this paragraph suggest will happen next? What makes you think this? Do you think the choice of setting will influence how the plot develops? Do you think will happen? Yes, no or maybe? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

	Identify how language, structure and	Why is the text arranged in this way?	
	presentation contribute to meaning	What structures has the author used?	
	Discuss and evaluate how authors use	What is the purpose of this text feature?	
_	language, including figurative	• Is the use of effective?	
. <u>ō</u>	language, considering the impact on the	• The mood of the character changes throughout the text. Find and copy the phrases which sh	
nat	reader	this.	
Explanation	Explain and discuss their understanding	What is the author's point of view?	
d	of what they have read, including	What effect does have on the audience?	
ш	through formal presentations and	How does the author engage the reader here?	
	debates.	Which words and phrases did effectively?	
		Which section was the most interesting/exciting part?	
		How are these sections linked?	
	Retrieve and record information from a	How would you describe this story/text? What genre is it? How do you know?	
	fiction text.	How did? How often? Who had? Who is? Who did?	
-		What happened to?	
e e		What does do?	
Retrieval		• How is?	
Re		What can you learn about from this section?	
		Give one example of	
		• The story is told from whose perspective?	
o -	Summarise the main ideas drawn from	Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened?	
Sequence /Summar ise	more than one paragraph, identifying	What happened after?	
	key details to support the main ideas.	What was the first thing that happened in the story?	
l po	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Can you summarise in a sentence the opening/middle/end of the story?	
SS %		,	
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Year 6			
Whole Class Guided Reading Texts			
Fiction	Non-Fiction	Poetry	
Holes	Can We Save The Tiger? by Martin Jenkins	The Dreadful Menace	
A Place Called Perfect	The Three Pigs (The Guardian advert -	Caged Bird by Maya Angelou	
Letters from a Lighthouse	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vDGrfhJH1	There's a Fire in the Forest	
The Boy at the Back of the Class	P4)	Spinner	
Kensuke's Kingdom	History of Crime and Punishment –	101 Poems for Children by Carol Ann Duffy	
The Boy in the Girl's Bathroom	Comprehension Ninja	The Lost Words by Jackie Morris and Rovert	
Nightfall in New York	The Kindertransport Mission – BBC News	Macfarlane	
A Boy Called Hope	Articles	The Highwayman by Alfred Noyles	
Illegal	Baba Yaga Factsheet and Russian Folklore by	The Raven by Edgar Allen Poe	
The Nowhere Emporium	Sophie Anderson	The Malfeasance by Alan Bold	
Time Travelling with a Hamster	Who are Refugees and Migrants? What Makes	Ozymandias	
Cogheart	People Leave Their Homes? And Other Big	The Moment by Margaret Atwood	
The Girl of Ink and Stars	Questions by M. Rosen and Annemarie Young	Tyger Tyger by William Blake	
The Railway Children		I am a Roman Soldier by Josiah Wedgewood	
From Hereabout Hill		I was Born in the Stone Age by Michael	
The Arrival (Picture Book) by Shaun Tan		Rosen	
		I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud by William	
Literacy Shed Units		Wordsworth	
Holes		Revolting Rhymes by Roald Dahl	
Kensuke's Kingdom		Colour by Christine Rossetti	
Cogheart			
Rooftoppers			