



Reading Curriculum 2020-21

Y1 Programme of Study - Pupils should be taught to:

Develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:

- listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently
- being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences
- becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics
- recognising and joining in with predictable phrases
- learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart
- discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known

Understand both the books they can already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to by:

- drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher
- checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading
- discussing the significance of the title and events
- making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done
- predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far

Participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say.

Explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them.

Reading assessment evidence in Year 1 should focus on:

Frequent experience of: key stories; poems; non-fiction; fairy stories; traditional tales; role-play and multi-modal texts. In addition to this, pupils should be provided with opportunities to:

- develop a love of reading
- receive rigorous regular phonic teaching
- sound out and blend unfamiliar words quickly and accurately
- learn common exception words
- acquire strategies for reading words without overt sounding out and blending
- hear and share a wide range of high-quality books with adults and each other
- develop comprehension through listening and high-quality discussion with the teacher
- broaden oral vocabulary

Enjoy		Decode / Fluency Development			Reasoning (GDS) Describe, Explain, Justify, Convince, Prove			
Define Draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts.		Retrieve Identify / explain key aspects of fiction and nonfiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.		Sequence Identify and explain the sequence of events in texts.		Infer Makes inferences from the text.		Predict Predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.
Discussion	Multiple choice	Ranking / ordering	Matching / labelling	Find and copy	Short response	Investigate	Open-ended response	

Year 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Fiction	<p>Use phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them aloud accurately.</p> <p>Use phonic, semantic and syntactic knowledge to understand unfamiliar vocabulary.</p> <p>Use a variety of cues when reading: knowledge of the story and its context, and awareness of how it should make sense grammatically.</p> <p>Demonstrate understanding when talking with others about what they have read.</p> <p>Read stories with</p>	<p>Describe the main events stories. Re-tell stories and rhymes with predictable and repeating patterns, improvising on patterns orally by substituting words and phrases, extending patterns, inventing patterns and playing with rhyme.</p> <p>Retrieve basic information about a character using pictures and simple language.</p>	<p>Locate and read significant parts of the text, e.g. picture captions, names of key characters, rhymes and chants, e.g. "I'm a troll...", "You can't catch me I'm the Gingerbread man..."</p> <p>Identify and record some key features of story language from a range of stories, and practise reading and using them.</p>	<p>Identify and discuss a range of story themes, collect and compare.</p> <p>Recognise ways that emphasis has been created in a text e.g. capitalisation, bold print.</p>	<p>Describe story settings and incidents and relate them to own experience and that of others.</p> <p>Compare and contrast stories with a variety of settings, e.g. space, imaginary lands, animal homes.</p> <p>Identify descriptive language e.g. adjectives.</p>	<p>Identify and discuss characters, e.g. appearance, behaviour, qualities; speculate about how they might behave.</p> <p>Discuss how characters are described in the text; and compare characters from different stories.</p> <p>Become aware of characters and dialogue, e.g. by role-playing parts when reading aloud stories or plays.</p>

	predictable and repeated patterns and experiment with similar patterns.	Re-enact stories in a variety of ways, e.g. through role-play, using dolls or puppets.				
Non-fiction	<p>Discuss different types of writing in the environment e.g. labels, instructions, information, stories. Categorise into fiction and non-fiction. Explore and understand the difference between fiction and non-fiction and the distinguishing features of each.</p> <p>Read recounts and begin to recognise generic structure, e.g. ordered sequence of events, use of words like first, next, after, when.</p>	<p>Make simple notes on a text, e.g. underlining key words or phrases, adding labels and captions to pictures.</p> <p>Read and note basic features of simple instructional texts e.g recipes.</p>	<p>Use some simple processes for finding out information.</p> <p>Read a variety of recount texts noting perspective e.g. first person.</p>	<p>Understand the purpose of contents pages and indexes and to begin to locate information by page numbers and words by initial letter.</p>	<p>Recognise that non-fiction books on similar themes can give different information and present similar information in different ways.</p> <p>Discuss merits and limitations of particular instructional texts and compare with others to give an overall evaluation.</p>	<p>Identify simple questions and use text to find answers.</p> <p>Locate parts of text that give particular information including labelled diagrams and charts.</p>
Poetry	<p>Listen to poems being read and talk about likes and dislikes; including ideas or puzzles, words, and patterns.</p> <p>Explore acrostic poems noting the structure and theme.</p> <p>Join in with class rhymes and poems.</p>	<p>Identify and appreciate rhyme and alliteration in poetry.</p> <p>Join in with class rhymes and poems predicting words from the rhyming pattern.</p>	<p>Link themes in poetry to their own experiences.</p> <p>Explore Shape Poems/Calligrams noting how the poem is presented in the shape of the object which it is describing and how the layout may either be with the words inside a shape or around the outline of the shape.</p>	<p>Gather word collections and identify simple repeating patterns describing the effect.</p> <p>Perform in unison, following the rhythm of the poem and keeping time.</p>	<p>Collect class and individual favourite poems for class anthologies, participate in reading aloud.</p> <p>Explore riddles noting how the poem describes a noun but does not name it; how the last line usually directly addresses the reader and uses a question and the mood of the poem being light-hearted.</p>	<p>Make simple comments on aspects such as word combinations, sound patterns (such as rhymes, rhythms, alliterative patterns) and forms of presentation.</p> <p>Recite some poems in an audible voice by heart performing to others, taking account of punctuation.</p>

		Themes and Conventions	Comprehension	Inference	Language for Effect
Year 1	In independent reading and challenging texts shared at whole class level, the child is able to:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify features of familiar texts <i>e.g. "There's always a baddie; "They all have a happy ending"</i> Make connections between texts <i>e.g. "This is like a traditional tale because there's an evil witch/a bad wolf"</i> Identify factual texts <i>e.g. "This tells you about animals/houses"</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Express personal responses, including likes and dislikes; give some reasons linked to own experiences Simple points from familiar texts are identified and discussed Discuss new vocabulary and link meanings to what is already known Check that the text makes sense as they read <i>e.g. self- correction</i> Discuss the significance of simple text features <i>e.g. title, events</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link what they read or hear read to their own experiences Draw on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher <i>e.g. "He must be going on holiday – he's packing his case," or "The mother stays by the nest to protect the eggs."</i> Predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far <i>e.g. "Jack will save them because that's what he always does"; "The next part will tell you about what lions eat."</i> Use role play to identify with characters and make inferences on the basis of what is being said and done <i>e.g. "The children were scared of the dragon because they ran away."</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise and join in with predictable phrases, exploring the effects of patterns of language and repeated words and phrases <i>e.g. "Run, run as fast as you can, you can't catch me I'm the Gingerbread Man."</i> Discuss word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known <i>e.g. "Enormous means big."</i> Begin to understand how written language can be structured in order <i>e.g. to build surprise in narratives or to present facts in non-fiction</i> Try out the language they have listened to <i>e.g. through role play, retelling stories</i> Comment on obvious features of language <i>e.g. rhymes and refrains, significant words and phrases</i> 	
	Word reading : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read ORANGE/TURQUOISE banded books at 90% accuracy level without overt sounding out Respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes Read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught Read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word Read words containing taught GPCs and –s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er and –est endings Read other words with more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs Read words with contractions <i>e.g. I'm, I'll, we'll</i> and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s) 				

Y2 Programme of Study - Pupils should be taught to:

- develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:
 - listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently
 - discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related
 - becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales
 - being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways
 - recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry
 - discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary
 - discussing their favourite words and phrases
 - continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear
- understand both the books that they can already read accurately and fluently and those that they listen to by:
 - drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher
 - checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading
 - making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done
 - answering and asking questions
 - predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far
- participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to them and those that they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say
- explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves

Reading assessment evidence in Year 2 should focus on:

Regular listening to and discussing a wide range of: contemporary poetry; classic poetry; stories; plays; information books; whole books; fairy stories; traditional tales; role-play and multi-modal texts. In addition to this, pupils should be provided with opportunities to:

- develop a love of reading and showing motivation to read
- choose own books to read
- establish accurate and speedy word reading skills
- learn common exception words
- retell a wider range of stories that have been read to them and discussed
- learn how skilled readers make sense by monitoring what they read to check for sense in context
- develop comprehension through high-quality discussion with the teacher and each other
- discuss cause and effect in narrative and non-fiction
- broaden their vocabulary

Enjoy		Decode / Fluency Development			Reasoning (GDS) Describe, Explain, Justify, Convince, Prove		
Define Draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts.		Retrieve Identify / explain key aspects of fiction and nonfiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.		Sequence Identify and explain the sequence of events in texts.		Infer Makes inferences from the text.	Predict Predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.
Discussion	Multiple choice	Ranking / ordering	Matching / labelling	Find and copy	Short response	Investigate	Open-ended response

Year 2	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Fiction	Use phonological, contextual, grammatical and graphic knowledge to work out, predict and check the meanings of unfamiliar words and to make sense of what they read. Identify and discuss characters, e.g. appearance, behaviour, qualities; speculate about how they might behave. Describe and compare characters from different stories, expressing own views using words and phrases from texts.	Use knowledge of familiar texts to re-enact or re-tell to others, recounting the main points in correct sequence. Compare and contrast stories with a variety of settings, e.g. space, imaginary lands, animal homes. Be aware of different story structures, and the ways that stories are built up and concluded.	Discuss reasons for, or causes of, incidents in stories; Identify and compare basic story elements, e.g. beginnings and endings to different stories. Explore patterns of literary language.	Re-tell stories, to give the main points in sequence and pick out significant incidents. Understand time and sequential relationships in stories, i.e. what happened when. Identify and discuss reasons for events in stories, linked to plot.	Predict story endings/incidents, while reading. Make connections by comparing books by the same author: settings, characters, themes. Compare books by different authors on similar themes or with similar characters to evaluate, giving reasons.	Identify typical themes, e.g. trials and forfeits, good over evil, weak over strong, wise over foolish.

<p>Non-fiction</p>	<p>Identify similarities and differences between fiction and non-fiction; understand how they are structured.</p> <p>Recognise that non-fiction books on similar themes can give different information and present similar information in different ways. Note the features of non-fiction books that are structured in different ways.</p> <p>Use dictionaries and glossaries to locate words by using initial letter.</p>	<p>Explain how the main features of non-fiction texts are used.</p> <p>Pose questions for research and read non-fiction to find answers.</p> <p>Locate books by classification in the school library.</p> <p>Locate parts of text that give particular information including labelled diagrams and charts.</p>	<p>Use a contents page and index to navigate a text; Scan a text to find specific sections, e.g. key words or phrases, sub-headings.</p> <p>Identify how written instructions are organised e.g. lists, numbered points, diagrams with arrows, bullet points, keys.</p>	<p>Understand how to read different non-fiction texts e.g know that the reader doesn't need to go from start to finish but selects according to what is needed.</p> <p>Learn about cause and effect non-fiction, the features and language associated with it.</p>	<p>Skim-read title, contents page, illustrations, chapter headings and sub-headings, to predict what a book might be about.</p> <p>Know that glossaries given definitions and explanations; discuss what definitions are, explore some simple definitions in dictionaries.</p>	<p>Understand how to use alphabetically ordered texts to retrieve information.</p> <p>To evaluate the usefulness of a text for its purpose.</p>
<p>Poetry</p>	<p>Talk about own views, the subject matter and possible meanings in poems.</p> <p>Identify descriptive language e.g. adjectives</p> <p>Comment on which words have most effect and why.</p> <p>Explore riddles noting how the poem describes a noun but does not name it; how the last line usually directly addresses the reader and uses a question and the mood of the poem being light-hearted.</p>	<p>Identify and discuss favourite poems and poets, using appropriate terms (poet, poem, verse, rhyme, etc.) and referring to the language of the poems.</p> <p>Identify alliteration and describe the effect.</p> <p>Perform individually or together; speaking clearly and audibly.</p> <p>Explore <i>Diamantes</i> noting how the poem is presented in the</p>	<p>Identify and discuss simple poetry patterns and structures.</p> <p>Explore Haikus noting its structure, origin and mood.</p> <p>Perform poems; use actions and sound effects to add to the poem's meaning.</p>	<p>Explore adventurous word choices and explain the effect.</p> <p>Explore free verse, compare and contrast to structured poems. Note impact.</p>	<p>Discuss shapes poems building on those explored in Year 1, noting how the shape contributes to meaning and effect.</p> <p>Discuss meanings of words and phrases that create humour, and sound effects in poetry, e.g. nonsense poems, tongue-twisters, riddles, and to classify poems into simple type; to make class anthologies.</p>	<p>Listen and read, discussing and expressing views about classic poetry e.g. <i>Owl and the Pussy cat</i>.</p> <p>Act out a poem using voices and intonation.</p>

		shape of a diamond.				
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	Themes and Conventions	Comprehension	Inference	Language for Effect
	In independent reading and challenging texts shared at whole class level, the child is able to:			
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise the main purpose of text e.g. <i>"It tells you how to ..."</i> <i>"It tells you where animals live"</i>, <i>"The writer doesn't like violence."</i> Show some awareness that writers have viewpoints e.g. <i>"She thinks it's not fair."</i> Identify similarities and differences between fiction and non-fiction e.g. <i>similarities in plot, about same characters. "This book tells you about the young of all cats but this one tells you about each cat separately, this one has lots of little pictures but this one has more writing."</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Express personal responses, including likes and dislikes with reasons, e.g. <i>"She was just horrible like my Gran is sometimes."</i> Use evidence including quotations from or references to text e.g. <i>often retelling or paraphrasing sections of the text rather than using it to support comment</i> Recall straightforward information e.g. <i>names of characters, main ingredients</i> Be able to answer and ask questions by locating information in texts e.g. <i>about characters, topics</i> Discuss sequence of events in stories Simple, most obvious points identified e.g. <i>about information from different places in the text</i> Understand that non-fiction texts are structured in different ways e.g. <i>this part tells about different things you can do at the zoo</i> Identify some familiar patterns of language e.g. <i>first, next</i> Work out meanings of some new vocabulary from context and knowledge of e.g. <i>prefixes (happy/unhappy)</i> Recognise recurring literary language e.g. <i>long ago</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use personal experience to connect with texts e.g. <i>a response based on what they personally would be feeling rather than feelings of character in the text</i> Make plausible predictions based on reading of text e.g. <i>"He's going to run away,"</i> or <i>"I think it will tell us how the fire started."</i> Make plausible inferences based on a single point of reference in the text e.g. <i>give reasons for why things happen or characters change, such as, "Henry started to behave because he knew his mum had sweets in her bag" or, "Children had to work all day in the mine – that's why they were scared and tired."</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment on language choices e.g. <i>"slinky" is a good word for a cat.</i> Recognise patterns of literary language e.g. <i>once upon a time, first, next, last.</i> Work out meanings of new vocabulary from context e.g. <i>squashed and squeezed</i> and knowledge of e.g. <i>prefixes, unhappy</i>
	<p>Working AT the expected standard, the pupil can :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read accurately most words of two or more syllables Read most words containing common suffixes Read most common exception words <p>In age-appropriate books, GOLD/WHITE banded books the pupil can :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read words accurately (90%) and fluently without overt sounding and blending, e.g. at over 90 words per minute Sound out most unfamiliar words accurately, without undue hesitation 	<p>Greater Depth</p> <p>In a book pupils are reading independently:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make inferences on the basis of what is said and done Predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far. Make links between the book they are reading and other books they have read. 		

Years 3 and 4 Programme of Study

Pupils should be taught to:

- develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:
 - listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks
 - reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes
 - using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read
 - increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally
 - identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books
 - preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action
 - discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination
 - recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry]
- understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by:
 - checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context
 - asking questions to improve their understanding of a text
 - drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
 - predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
 - identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these
 - identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning
- retrieve and record information from non-fiction
- participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say.

Reading assessment evidence in Year 3 should focus on:

Different forms of poetry; stories; plays; non-fiction; fairy stories; reference books or textbooks; use of dictionaries; myths and legends; folk tales; whole books;

library use; drama and multi-modal texts. In addition to this, pupils should be provided with opportunities to:

- develop positive attitudes to reading
- develop breadth and depth in their own reading
- learn to read silently
- secure accurate and fluent decoding skills at age-appropriate level
- choose own books to read with guidance
- learn to justify their views about what they have read with support
- improve comprehension through high-quality discussion with the teacher and each other
- develop their knowledge and skills in reading non-fiction about a range of subjects
- take part in effective discussion with support

Enjoy		Decode / Fluency Development			Reasoning (GDS) Describe, Explain, Justify, Convince, Prove		
Define Give / explain the meaning of words in context.	Retrieve Retrieve and record information / identify key detail from fiction and non-fiction.	Summarise Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph.	Infer Make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text.	Predict Predict what might happen from detail stated or implied.	Relate Identify, explain how information / narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole.	Explore Identify / explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases.	Compare Make comparisons within the text.
Discussion	Multiple choice	Ranking / ordering	Matching / labelling	Find and copy	Short response	Investigate	Open-ended response

Year 3	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Fiction	<p>Make links between the book they are reading and other books they have read.</p> <p>Check reading makes sense, correcting any inaccurate reading.</p> <p>Develop an active attitude towards reading: seeking answers, anticipating events, empathising with characters and imagining events that are described.</p> <p>Discuss (i) characters' feelings; (ii) behaviour, e.g. fair or unreasonable, brave or foolish; (iii) relationships, referring to the text and making judgements.</p>	<p>Identify the purpose of dialogue and how it is presented in stories, e.g. through statements, questions, exclamations; how paragraphing is used to organise dialogue.</p> <p>Make plausible predictions with justification from the text.</p> <p>Recognise and discuss key themes and conventions.</p>	<p>Re-tell main points of a story in sequence;</p> <p>Compare different stories; evaluate and justify preferences.</p> <p>Understand how writers create imaginary worlds, particularly where this is original or unfamiliar, such as a science fiction setting and note how the writer has evoked it through detail.</p>	<p>Refer to significant aspects of the text, e.g. opening, build-up atmosphere, and identify how language is used to create these, e.g. use of adjectives for description.</p>	<p>Explore narrative order: identify and map out the main stages of the story: introductions – build ups – climaxes or conflicts – resolutions.</p> <p>Understand how writers use figurative and expressive language to create images atmosphere, describing the effect on the reader.</p>	<p>Investigate and compare the styles and voices of traditional story language – collect examples, e.g. story openings and endings; scene openers, e.g. 'Now When...', 'A long time ago...', list,</p> <p>Identify and explain how dialogue is used to create characterisation and move the story on.</p>

<p>Non-fiction</p>	<p>Locate information, using contents, index, headings, sub-headings, page nos., bibliographies. Understand how to use alphabetically ordered texts to retrieve information.</p> <p>Retrieve and record information from non-fiction, discussing main ideas, taking and organising notes.</p> <p>Read flow charts and cyclical diagrams that explain a process.</p>	<p>To read information passages, and identify main points or gist of text, e.g. by noting or underlying key words or phrases, listing the 4 or 5 key points covered. Know that glossaries give definitions and explanations; discuss what definitions are, explore some simple definitions in dictionaries.</p> <p>Summarise a paragraph, generating appropriate sub-headings.</p> <p>Identify and discuss casual language.</p>	<p>Compare the way information is presented, e.g. by comparing a variety of information texts including IT-based sources.</p> <p>Know and use efficient skimming and scanning techniques to purposeful retrieve key information.</p>	<p>Follow a line of enquiry, knowing what information to look for.</p> <p>Understand how to use contents pages and indexes to locate information.</p> <p>Summarise in one sentence the content of a passage, and the main point it is making.</p> <p>Explain features of different forms of non-chronological reports.</p>	<p>Develop library skills to independently research a topic.</p> <p>Use scanning to locate information quickly and accurately.</p> <p>Identify different purposes of instructional texts. Discuss merits and limitations of particular instructional texts and compare with others to give an overall evaluation.</p>	<p>Research a topic using online sources, identifying useful content and discuss bias.</p> <p>Read a range of persuasive texts. Compare considering, e.g. -the deliberate use of ambiguity, half-truth, bias; -how opinion can be disguised to seem like fact.</p>
<p>Poetry</p>	<p>Comment on language choices and discuss meanings of words and phrases that create humour, and sound effects in poetry, e.g. nonsense poems, tongue-twisters, riddles, and to classify poems into simple type; to make class anthologies.</p> <p>Explore <i>Clerihews</i> noting structure, rhyme pattern and mood.</p> <p>Read aloud and recite poems, comparing different views of the same subject.</p>	<p>Distinguish between rhyming and non-rhyming poetry and comment on the impact of layout.</p> <p>Describe the effect a poem has and suggest possible interpretations. Discuss the choice of words and their impact, noticing how the poet creates 'sound effects' by using alliteration, rhythm or rhyme.</p>	<p>Explain use of figurative language e.g. simile and how this is used to create pictures.</p> <p>Prepare poems to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action.</p>	<p>Compare forms or types of humour in poetry, e.g. word play, joke poems, word games, absurdities, cautionary tales, nonsense verse, limericks.</p> <p>Discuss how word play is used for extra impact.</p>	<p>Explain the pattern and structure of different simple forms of poetry e.g. haiku, cinquain, kennings.</p> <p>Rehearsing poems for performance. Discuss language, including vocabulary, extending their interest in the meaning and origin of words.</p>	<p>Explore poetry that uses sound to create effects, e.g. onomatopoeia, alliteration, distinctive rhythms.</p> <p>Recite by heart poetry that plays with language or entertains; to recognise rhyme, alliteration and other patterns of sound that create effects.</p>

	Themes and Conventions	Comprehension	Inference	Language for Effect
Year 3	In independent reading and challenging texts shared at whole class level, the child is able to:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the main purpose of texts e.g. <i>"This book will help us learn about ..."; "I can use this to find out about..."</i> • Identify author viewpoint with reference to text e.g. <i>"The writer wants us to be afraid of him by saying he has a scar across his face."</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Express personal responses to fiction, non-fiction and poetry • Be able to explain the meaning of words in context e.g. using dictionaries or knowledge of spelling conventions • Be able to locate key information for a purpose • Ask questions to improve understanding • Discuss and identify how structure and presentation contribute to meaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infer characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions e.g. <i>"He wasn't happy there – that's why he ran away."</i> • Begin to understand what the writer is implying in a text e.g. <i>"It doesn't say that she doesn't like her brother but there are clues."</i> • Predict what might happen from details stated and attempt to predict from details implied • Identify main ideas from more than one paragraph e.g. <i>use evidence from across a text to explain events and/or ideas</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how language in different texts appeals to readers • Identify features that writers use to provoke readers' reactions e.g. <i>descriptive and emotive language</i> • Understand how writers use figurative and expressive language to create images and atmosphere • Discuss how language is used to create emphasis, humour, atmosphere or suspense
<p>Word Reading :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to both read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet. • Read exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word 				

Enjoy		Decode / Fluency Development			Reasoning (GDS) Describe, Explain, Justify, Convince, Prove		
Define Give / explain the meaning of words in context.	Retrieve Retrieve and record information / identify key detail from fiction and non-fiction.	Summarise Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph.	Infer Make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text.	Predict Predict what might happen from detail stated or implied.	Relate Identify, explain how information / narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole.	Explore Identify / explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases.	Compare Make comparisons within the text.
Discussion	Multiple choice	Ranking / ordering	Matching / labelling	Find and copy	Short response	Investigate	Open-ended response
Year 4	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
Fiction	<p>Explore narrative order: identify and map out the main stages of the story: introductions – build ups – climaxes or conflicts – resolutions. Notice where there are jumps in time, or where some events are skimmed over quickly, and others told in detail.</p> <p>Explore and discuss how sentence structure and powerful language create different effects on the reader.</p>	<p>Compare the structure of different stories, to discover how they differ in pace, build-up, sequence, complication and resolution.</p> <p>Identify and explain how dialogue is used to create characterisation and move the story on.</p> <p>Identify the main characteristics of the key characters, drawing on the text to justify views, use the information to predict actions.</p>	<p>Understand how paragraphs or chapters are used to collect, order and build up ideas.</p> <p>Explore different cohesive devices.</p> <p>Understand how writers use figurative and expressive language to create images and atmosphere, describing the effect on the reader.</p> <p>Identify the techniques writers use to create mood and atmosphere.</p>	<p>Understand how the use of expressive and descriptive language can create moods, arouse expectations, build tension, describe attitudes or emotions.</p>	<p>Understand the use of figurative language in stories; compare poetic phrasing with narrative/descriptive examples.</p> <p>Understand and explain the difference between what is written and what is implied.</p>	<p>Identify social, moral or cultural issues in stories, e.g. the dilemmas faced by characters or the moral of the story and discuss how the characters deal with them.</p> <p>Explore “show not tell” techniques.</p>	

<p>Non-fiction</p>	<p>Use scanning to locate information quickly and accurately. Explain the techniques the author has used to organise a non-fiction text.</p> <p>Identify how and why paragraphs are used to organise and sequence information.</p> <p>Identify the features of recounted texts such as sports reports, diaries, police reports, including: -introduction to orientate reader; -chronological sequence; -supporting illustrations; -degree of formality adopted; -use of conjunctions.</p>	<p>Identify different types of non-fiction text, e.g. their content, structure, vocabulary, style, layout and purpose.</p> <p>Read and compare a range of persuasive texts. Investigate how style and vocabulary are used to convince the reader in persuasive texts.</p> <p>Evaluate advertisements for their impact and honesty, focusing in particular on how information about the product is presented: exaggerated claims, tactics for grabbing attention, linguistic devices, e.g. puns, jingles, alliteration, invented words.</p>	<p>Investigate how reading strategies are adapted to suit the different properties of IT texts, i.e. those which are scrolled and non-linear in structure; incorporate sound or still and moving images etc.</p> <p>Identify key features of explanatory texts: -purpose: to explain a process or to answer a question; -structure: introduction, followed by sequential explanation, organised into paragraphs; -language features: usually present tense; use of conjunctions and cause and effect; use of passive voice; -presentation: use of diagrams, other illustrations.</p>	<p>Appraise a non-fiction book for its contents and usefulness by scanning, e.g. headings, contents list.</p> <p>Research a topic using online sources, identifying useful content and discuss bias.</p> <p>Prepare for factual research by reviewing what is known, what is needed, what is available and where to search.</p> <p>Summarise a sentence or paragraph by identifying the most important elements and rewording them in a limited number of words.</p>	<p>Mark extracts by annotating and by selecting key headings, words or sentences.</p> <p>Make short notes, e.g. by abbreviating ideas, selecting key words, listing or in diagrammatical form.</p> <p>Identify the main features of newspapers, including lay-out, range of information, voice, level of formality; organisation of articles, advertisements and headlines;</p> <p>Predict newspaper stories from the evidence of headlines, making notes and then checking against the original.</p>	<p>Collect information from a variety of sources and present it in one simple format, e.g. wall chart, labelled diagram.</p> <p>Investigate language used for comparison and contrast.</p>
<p>Poetry</p>	<p>Compare and</p>	<p>Describe a poem's</p>	<p>Explore, discuss and</p>	<p>Study narrative</p>	<p>Recognise, compare</p>	<p>Identify clues which</p>

	<p>contrast poems on similar themes, particularly their form and language, discussing personal responses and preferences.</p> <p>Explain the pattern and structure of different simple forms of poetry e.g. haiku, cinquain, kennings.</p> <p>Recognise some different forms of poetry e.g free verse, explaining features and purposes.</p> <p>Understand the following terms and identify them in poems: verse, chorus, couplet, stanza, rhyme, rhythm, alliteration.</p>	<p>impact and explain own interpretation by referring to the poem.</p> <p>Explore poetry that uses sound to create effects, e.g. onomatopoeia, alliteration, distinctive rhythms.</p> <p>Identify and discuss the powerful words that are linked to the senses.</p> <p>Explore <i>Kenning</i> Poems noting structure and the use of metaphor and description.</p>	<p>describe a specific rhyming form, e.g. a rap</p> <p>Identify different patterns of rhyme and verse in poetry, e.g. choruses, rhyming couplets, alternate line rhymes and to read these out effectively.</p> <p>Use actions, sound effects, musical patterns and images to enhance a poem's meaning.</p>	<p>poetry. Compare and contrast to stories.</p> <p>Use drama approaches to understand how to perform poems to support their understanding of the meaning. Use appropriate expression to support comprehension.</p>	<p>and evaluate several different forms of poetry such as free verse, rhyming, shape, narrative, humorous.</p> <p>Refine performance of poetry by varying volume, pace and use appropriate expression when performing</p>	<p>suggest poems are older, e.g. language use, vocabulary, archaic words;</p> <p>Comment on the use of similes and expressive language to create images, sound effects and atmosphere.</p>
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	Themes and Conventions	Comprehension	Inference	Language for Effect
Year 4	In independent reading and challenging texts shared at whole class level, the child is able to:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and explain the main purpose of texts in relation to the reader e.g. <i>"This book is just to give facts but this one tells us what people think as well."</i>; <i>"It tells us not to be taken in by how things look."</i> • Express personal opinion of writer's viewpoint and effect on the reader e.g. <i>"The writer thinks families care about each other but sometimes they don't."</i> • Identify themes in a wide range of texts e.g. <i>triumph of good over evil</i> • Recognise different forms of poetry e.g. <i>free verse, narrative poems</i> • Comment on how writers use conventions to engage the reader e.g. <i>letters, postcards, diaries, maps</i> and contribute to meaning e.g. <i>"The pictures tell a different story."</i>; <i>"The letters show us that he's keeping things back so as not to worry them."</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Express personal responses to fiction, non-fiction and poetry • Be able to explain the meaning of words in context e.g. <i>using dictionaries or knowledge of spelling conventions</i> • Be able to locate key information efficiently, for a purpose • Prepare poems and playscripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action e.g. <i>pupils choose own poems linked to theme/topic; use drama or drama techniques to convey meaning; pupils negotiate own roles prior to performance.</i> • Ask questions to improve their understanding of a text e.g. <i>pupils ask questions linked to author purpose/themes/broader learning, "What happened to the girl after the story ended?"; "What was the largest dinosaur that ever lived?"</i> • Identify how structure and presentation contribute to meaning e.g. <i>"The wind howled."</i>; <i>pupils comment upon the usefulness of diagrams, photos, subheadings</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infer characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions and justifying inferences with evidence e.g. <i>"There are clues that tell us he wasn't happy there – that's why he ran away."</i> • Understand the difference between what is written and what is implied in a text e.g. <i>What I know ... what I think I know</i> • Predict what might happen from both details stated and those implied • Identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise these e.g. <i>use evidence from across a text to explain events and/or ideas such as, "We know that girls weren't treated fairly," or "This chapter lets us know that William would rather be living in England with his dad."</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify words or phrases that capture their interest and imagination e.g. <i>"I like 'maze of hills'; it makes me think of a mysterious place."</i> • Discuss how shades of meaning can affect understanding e.g. <i>'Desperately fast' might mean they are running from something</i> • Explore the origins of words within texts read • Demonstrate understanding of figurative language e.g. <i>in discussion, children find examples and comment on impact</i>

Years 5 and 6 Programme of Study

Pupils should be taught to:

- maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:
 - continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks
 - reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes
 - increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions
 - recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices
 - identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing
 - making comparisons within and across books
 - learning a wider range of poetry by heart
 - preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience

- understand what they read by:
 - checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context
 - asking questions to improve their understanding
 - drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
 - predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
 - summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas
 - identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning

- discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader

- distinguish between statements of fact and opinion

- retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction

- 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

- 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

- provide reasoned justifications for their views

Enjoy

Decode / Fluency Development

Reasoning (GDS)

Describe, Explain, Justify, Convince, Prove

Define Give / explain the meaning of words in context.	Retrieve Retrieve and record information / identify key detail from fiction and non-fiction.	Summarise Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph.	Infer Make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text.	Predict Predict what might happen from detail stated or implied.	Relate Identify, explain how information / narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole.	Explore Identify / explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases.	Compare Make comparisons within the text.
Discussion	Multiple choice	Ranking / ordering	Matching / labelling	Find and copy	Short response	Investigate	Open-ended response

Year 5	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Fiction	<p>Understand aspects of narrative structure, e.g. -how chapters in a book or paragraphs are linked together; -how authors handle time: e.g. flashbacks, stories within stories, dreams; -how the passing of time is conveyed to the reader.</p> <p>Understand the use of figurative language in stories; compare poetic phrasing with narrative/descriptive examples. Identify language the writer has chosen for impact and discuss and evaluate the impact on the reader.</p>	<p>Identify the key features of different types of literary text. E.g. stock characters, plot structure, and how particular texts conform, develop or undermine the story.</p> <p>Understand and explain the difference between what is written and what is implied</p> <p>Identify and discuss writer technique such as repetition, recap, alliteration, onomatopoeia to create specific effects. Explore “show not tell” techniques.</p>	<p>Explore and understand the differences between literal and figurative language, e.g. through discussing the effects of imagery.</p> <p>Analyse how individual paragraphs are structured in writing, e.g. comments sequenced to follow the shifting thoughts of a character, examples listed to justify a point and reiterate to give it force.</p>	<p>Articulate personal responses to literature, identifying why and how a text affects the reader</p> <p>Identify writer techniques for creating and impact on the reader.</p> <p>Analyse the success of texts and writers in evoking particular responses in the reader, e.g. where suspense is well-built.</p>	<p>Investigate how characters are presented, referring to the text: -through dialogue, action and description; -how the reader responds to them (as victims, heroes, etc.); -through examining their relationships with other characters.</p>	<p>Distinguish between the author and the narrator, investigating narrative viewpoint and the treatment of different characters, e.g. minor characters, heroes, villains, and perspectives on the action from different characters.</p>
Non-fiction	Discuss the purpose of note-taking	Locate information confidently and	Evaluate texts critically by	Comment critically on the language,	Read, compare and evaluate examples	Retrieve, record and present

	<p>and how this influences the nature of notes made. Make short notes, e.g. by abbreviating ideas, selecting key words, listing or in diagrammatical form.</p> <p>Collect information from a variety of sources and present it in one simple format, e.g. wall chart, labelled diagram.</p> <p>Identify techniques, sentence structure and language techniques that supports precise and concise presentation of information.</p>	<p>efficiently through (i) using contents, indexes, sections, headings (ii) skimming to gain overall sense of text (iii) scanning to locate specific information (iv) close reading to aid understanding (v) text-marking (vi) and using IT sources.</p> <p>Secure the skills of skimming, scanning and efficient reading so that research is fast and effective. Mark extracts by annotating and by selecting key headings, words or sentences.</p>	<p>comparing how different sources treat the same information.</p> <p>Read and evaluate letters, e.g. from Newspapers, magazines, intended to inform, protest, complain, persuade, considering (i) how they are set out (ii) how language is used, e.g. to gain attention, respect, manipulate.</p>	<p>style, success of examples of non-fiction such as, reviews, reports, leaflets.</p> <p>Read and evaluate a range of procedural texts in terms of their: -purposes; -organisation and layout; clarity and usefulness.</p>	<p>of arguments and discussions, e.g. letters to press, articles, discussion of issues in books, e.g. environment, animal welfare;</p> <p>Note how arguments are presented, e.g. ordering points to link them together so that one follows from another; how statistics, graphs, etc. can be used to support arguments.</p>	<p>information from non-fiction following own lines of enquiry.</p> <p>Read a range of explanatory texts, investigating and noting features of impersonal style, e.g. complex sentences: use of passive voice; technical vocabulary; hypothetical language; use of words/phrases to make sequential, causal, logical connections, e.g. while, during, after.</p>
Poetry	Read a number of poems by significant poets	Discuss a poet's possible viewpoint, explain and justify	Recognise themes in the poems they read, such as love,	Explore emotive poems noting techniques poets	Identifying how language, structure and presentation	Discuss and evaluate how poets use language,

	<p>and identify what is distinctive about the style or content of their poems.</p> <p>Comment on the use of similes and expressive language to create images, sound effects and atmosphere.</p> <p>Explore <i>Iambic Pentameter</i> noting how different lines are constructed, pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables. Explain the effect of lines being constructed in this style.</p>	<p>own response and interpretation. Discuss how poets draw upon observation, memory and imagination.</p> <p>Analyse and compare poetic style, use of forms and the themes of significant poets; to respond to shades of meaning; to explain and justify personal tastes; to consider the impact of full rhymes, half rhymes, internal rhymes and other sound patterns.</p>	<p>loss or heroism.</p> <p>Explore and explain imagery including metaphor and personification.</p> <p>Prepare readings of poetry, with appropriate intonation to show their understanding.</p>	<p>use to impact on the reader. Explore how precise word choice evokes more than is described.</p> <p>Comment critically on the overall impact of a poem, showing how language and themes have been developed.</p>	<p>contribute to meaning of poems. Explain the use of unusual or surprising language choices and effects, such as onomatopoeia; comment on how these influence meaning.</p> <p>Prepare poems to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience.</p>	<p>including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader.</p> <p>Discuss how linked poems relate to one another by themes, format and repetition, e.g. cycle of poems about the seasons.</p>
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	Themes and Conventions	Comprehension	Inference	Language for Effect
>	In independent reading and challenging texts shared at whole class level, the child is able to:			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make comparisons within and across texts identifying some themes and conventions <i>e.g. "I know Shakespeare wants to show how brave this character is in this play, and in this play he does the same by ..." or "These authors explore friendship but this text shows the unhappiness of one friend whereas in this text both characters are ..."</i> • Identify purpose and viewpoint of texts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Express personal opinions about a wide range of texts • Identify and discuss the significance of texts that are structured in different ways and for different purposes • Ask questions in order to interrogate the text • Check that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context <i>e.g. why the author describes the character as being 'jaded'; pupils re-read to check new meaning in context</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make inferences based on textual evidence <i>e.g. read between the lines and find evidence for the interpretation</i> • Explain inferred meanings drawing on evidence across the text/s <i>e.g. "They both show dads in different ways; Sarah's dad told lies to cover up what he'd done and the dad in the other story was the opposite; he always told the truth even though he'd go to jail"</i> • Predict from details stated and implied and modify predictions in the light of new evidence • Summarise the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying some key details that support them <i>e.g. "This chapter is about the way children suffered; it say X and X but the other text presents things differently ..."; "It's all about how difficult it was for the explorers: the food, weather, communication etc."</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how writers use language for comic and dramatic effect • Understand how word meanings change when used in different contexts • Recognise rhetorical devices <i>e.g. those used to argue, persuade, mislead and sway the reader</i> • Recognise nuances in vocabulary choices
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					Describe, Explain, Justify, Convince, Prove		
Define Give / explain the meaning of words in context.	Retrieve Retrieve and record information / identify key detail from fiction and non-fiction.	Summarise Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph.	Infer Make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text.	Predict Predict what might happen from detail stated or implied.	Relate Identify, explain how information / narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole.	Explore Identify / explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases.	Compare Make comparisons within the text.
Discussion	Multiple choice	Ranking / ordering	Matching / labelling	Find and copy	Short response	Investigate	Open-ended response

Year 6	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Fiction	<p>Investigate how characters are presented, referring to the text: -through dialogue, action and description; -how the reader responds to them (as victims, heroes, etc.); -through examining their relationships with other characters</p> <p>Compare and evaluate a novel or play in print and the film/TV version, e.g. treatment of the plot and characters, the differences in the two forms, e.g. in seeing the setting, in losing the narrator. Evaluate the effectiveness of dialogue and its purpose.</p> <p>Identify techniques and explain how writers create specific atmospheres.</p>	<p>Distinguish between the author and the narrator, investigating narrative viewpoint. Take account of viewpoint in a novel through, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -identifying the narrator; -explaining how this influences the reader's view of events; -explaining how events might look from a different point of view. <p>Evaluate how effectively the writer has met the purpose of the writing.</p>	<p>Be familiar with the work of some established authors, articulate what is special about their work, and explain their preferences in terms of authors, styles and themes.</p> <p>Describe and evaluate the style of an individual writer.</p>	<p>Use implied and multi-layered meaning to predict what might happen.</p> <p>Identify and discuss the tone (register) in what is read with reference to the text to justify opinions.</p>	<p>Justify views about texts, offering coherent evidence to support it.</p> <p>Summarise main ideas, identifying key details and using quotations for illustration.</p> <p>Identify and discuss how the writer has used word, structural, audible and visual techniques to create an intentional effect on the reader.</p>	<p>Use active reading strategies to summarise, annotate a text, identify key information and note-take.</p>
Non-fiction	Comment critically on	Explore how writers	Collect and	Read and understand	Identify distinctive	Independently

	<p>the language, style, success of examples of non-fiction.</p> <p>Review a range of non-fiction text types and characteristics, discussing when a writer might choose to write in a given style and form. Identify intended audiences and purposes for writing and how a writer meets the intentions.</p> <p>Describe layout and presentational devices.</p>	<p>control impersonal writing, particularly the sustained use of the present tense and the passive voice.</p> <p>Summarise the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying some key details that support them.</p> <p>Note how writers demonstrate an assured and conscious control over levels of formality.</p>	<p>investigate use of persuasive devices: e.g. words and phrases: e.g. 'surely', 'it wouldn't be very difficult...'; persuasive definitions, e.g. 'no-one but a complete idiot...'; rhetorical questions 'are we expected to...?'; pandering, condescension.</p> <p>Recognise how arguments are constructed to be effective, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the expression, sequence and linking of points; -the provision of persuasive examples, illustrations and evidence; -pre-empting or answering potential objections; -appealing to the known views and feelings of the audience. 	<p>examples of official language and its characteristic features, e.g. through discussing consumer information, legal documents, layouts, use of footnotes, instructions, parentheses, headings, appendices and asterisks.</p> <p>Identify the features of balanced written arguments which, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -summarise different sides of an argument; -clarify the strengths and weaknesses of different positions; -signal personal opinion clearly. 	<p>language, structural and presentational features in non-fiction texts, demonstrating an understanding of how these help the reader draw meaning from text.</p>	<p>research a topic that interests them, choosing what information they need, how best to record and present the information.</p>
Poetry	Read a range of narrative poems.	Explain the impact of figurative and	Explore how poets use language	Recognise how poets manipulate	Read and interpret poems in which	Investigate humorous verse;

	<p>Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning of poems.</p> <p>Interpret poems, explaining how the poet creates shades of meaning; justify own views and explain underlying themes.</p> <p>Understand terms which describe different kinds of poems, e.g. ballad, sonnet, rap, narrative and identify typical features.</p>	<p>expressive language, including metaphor.</p> <p>Comment on poems' structures and how these influence meaning.</p> <p>Analyse how messages, moods, feelings and attitudes are conveyed in poetry.</p>	<p>imaginatively to create surreal, surprising, amusing and inventive poetry.</p> <p>Perform poems varying pitch, pace volume, rhythm and expression in relation to the poem's meaning and form.</p>	<p>words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -for their quality of sound, e.g. rhythm, rhyme, assonance; -for their connotations; -for multiple layers of meaning, e.g. through figurative language ambiguity. 	<p>meanings are implied or multi-layered; discuss, interpret challenging poems with others.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -how poets play with meanings; -nonsense words and how meaning can be made of them; -where the appeal lies. <p>Use actions, sound effects, musical patterns, images and dramatic interpretation when performing poems, varying presentations by using ICT.</p>
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	Themes and Conventions and Fluency	Comprehension	Inference	Language for Effect
In independent reading and challenging texts shared at whole class level, the child is able to:				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read age-appropriate books with confidence and fluency including whole novels • Read aloud with intonation that shows understanding • Make comparisons within and across texts discussing themes <i>e.g. heroism such as Rosa Parks, Grace Darling or fictional characters</i> and conventions <i>e.g. narrative conventions in a range of genre, ballads, news reports</i> • Identify the main purpose and viewpoint within and across genres and overall effect on the reader <i>e.g. social relationships, community, bias</i> • Comment on the differences in author viewpoint of the same event <i>e.g. fictional and factual accounts of the Spanish Armada</i> • Some explanation of how context contributes to meaning <i>e.g. how historical context influenced adverts or war reports from different times and places; how a novel relates to when and where it was written</i> • Identify and comment on features common to different texts or versions of the same text <i>e.g. characters, settings, presentational features; "In these texts the characters have no positive attributes"; "The writers use openings that imply the character is driving the narrative"; "The texts are all in favour of space exploration".</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly identify the most relevant points, including those selected from different places in the text • Make comments generally supported by relevant textual reference or quotation • Comment on structural choices showing some general awareness of authors' craft <i>e.g. "It tells you all the things burglars can do to a house and then the last section explains how the alarm protects you"</i> • Clearly identify various features relating to organisation at text level, including form, with some explanation <i>e.g. "Each section starts with a question as if he's answering the crowd"</i> • Distinguish between fact and opinion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make inferences based on textual evidence <i>e.g. read between the lines and find evidence for the interpretation</i> • Provide explanations of inferred meanings drawing on evidence across the text/s <i>e.g. "Eagles are predators because in every chapter it tells you how animals hide and how small animals get caught"</i> • Drawing on a range of evidence from different parts of the text, confidently predict in detail using information stated and implied • Make structured responses by stating the point, finding evidence and explaining ideas • Summarise in depth the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, explaining key details that support them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work out the meaning of words from context • Evaluate how authors use language and its effect on the reader • Evaluate the impact of figurative language including its effect on the reader • Understand and use appropriate terminology to discuss texts <i>e.g. metaphor, simile, analogy, imagery, style and effect</i>
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