



Lovers' Lane Primary and Nursery School

Reading Progression Map



	Foundation	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Decoding Text	<p>GPC knowledge and word reading Know that graphemes represent a phoneme and the more connections the reader makes, the more independent they can be.</p> <p>Know that words are read by blending phonemes.</p>	<p>Know that graphemes can represent more than one phoneme and the context helps the reader to decide the correct pronunciation.</p> <p>Know that words can be read at a glance and by noticing different parts (e.g. graphemes, syllables, suffixes)</p>	<p>Know that the more a reader quickly recognises parts of a word, e.g. syllables, prefixes, the more independent and fluent they can be as a reader.</p>	<p>Know that the reader can use what is known about familiar words to read unfamiliar words more fluently.</p>	<p>Know that the reader can use morphology and etymology to read unfamiliar words more fluently.</p>		
	<p>Fluency Know that written text can be read to sound like spoken language.</p>	<p>Know that reading words at a glance and using punctuation to read in phrases, leads to fluent reading.</p>	<p>Know that recognising a wider range of punctuation and reading with appropriate pace, intonation and expression supports understanding.</p>	<p>Know that expression and intonation can be altered to suit the audience or purpose for reading.</p>	<p>Know that by controlling tone, pitch, pace and volume the reader can create an atmosphere.</p>		
Comprehending Text	<p>Rereading Know that listening to a text several times increases enjoyment and understanding.</p>	<p>Know that re-reading parts of text that required some slow decoding can increase fluency and understanding.</p>	<p>Know that accurate decoding does not always result in understanding and it is sometimes important to re-read parts of text.</p>	<p>Know that re-reading to clarify words or phrases increases understanding of text.</p>	<p>Know that re-reading to improve pace, expression and intonation increases understanding of text.</p>	<p>Know that re-reading to explore literary language increases understanding of text.</p>	<p>Know that rereading helps the reader find evidence to support their views and opinions.</p>
	<p>Background knowledge Know that characters in stories sometimes do and feel the same things as the reader.</p>	<p>Know that the reader's experiences help them to understand events and characters in text.</p>	<p>Know that comparing similar characters and events in a range of different texts increases understanding.</p>	<p>Know that drawing on a range of familiar texts and experiences helps the reader identify themes, such as the triumph of good over evil.</p>	<p>Know that stories can include a range of themes and that the reader will relate to some of these because of what they have experienced or read in other books.</p>	<p>Know that building knowledge of a topic/theme helps the reader understand text that is outside of their experience.</p>	<p>Know that reading widely develops the reader's general knowledge and supports deeper understanding of text.</p>
	<p>Asking questions Know that reading or listening to stories raises questions in the reader's mind.</p>	<p>Know that wondering and asking questions about a text increases understanding and enjoyment.</p>	<p>Know that wondering and asking questions can help the reader develop a deeper understanding of characters and events.</p>	<p>Know that wondering and asking questions about information that is inferred, can help the reader understand themes, such as the triumph of good over evil.</p>	<p>Know that asking questions about text helps the reader explore different perspectives of characters, authors, and readers.</p>	<p>Know that asking questions helps the reader understand how the author is presenting a view of the world including how they depict values, age, gender and cultural groups.</p>	<p>Know that asking questions about a text can help the reader explore their developing opinions, values and view of the world.</p>
	<p>Predicting Know that the reader can use what they already know to suggest what might happen next.</p>	<p>Know that prior knowledge as well as information in the text can help the reader make sensible predictions about what might happen.</p>	<p>Know that some of the things the reader knows about characters or events even though they are not written down can help them predict what might happen</p>	<p>Know that predicting requires the reader to link salient points as they read to confirm or reject ideas.</p>	<p>Know that predicting is an ongoing process that helps the reader monitor and adjust their understanding of text.</p>		
	<p>Vocabulary Know that text contains words that the reader does not understand.</p>	<p>Know that some words or phrases will need clarifying if they are not understood in text that is heard or read.</p>	<p>Know that words and phrases can have more than one meaning but one will make sense in the context of the text.</p>	<p>Know that the context of the text can be used to infer the meaning of unfamiliar words and phrases.</p>	<p>Know that morphology and etymology help the reader understand unfamiliar words and phrases.</p>	<p>Know that reading more widely develops the reader's ability to use a range of strategies to clarify unfamiliar words and understand text.</p>	<p>Know that building a wide vocabulary and deep understanding of literary language helps the reader understand and enjoy a wide range of challenging text.</p>
	<p>Inference Know that readers can know things about a text even though it is not written down.</p>	<p>Know that the reader can understand why things happen, and why a character feels or behaves in a certain way even though it is not written down.</p>	<p>Know that the reader can use ideas from the text and their own experience to explain why things happen and why a character might behave or feel a certain way, even though it is not written down.</p>	<p>Know that the reader can use ideas from the text that are inferred to understand themes, such as the triumph of good over evil.</p>	<p>Know that there is more than one reason why events happen or why a character might feel or behave in a certain way and using parts of the text can help the reader justify what they have inferred</p>	<p>Know that inference supports the reader to understand literary language and explore vocabulary more deeply.</p>	<p>Know that inference supports the reader to explore how authors provide information, values, and ideas to present the world in different ways.</p>
	<p>Summarising Know that text has key points.</p>	<p>Know that remembering key points from what has been read helps the reader understand a text.</p>	<p>Know that linking the key points across text helps the reader to understand.</p>	<p>Know that making regular, brief summaries of what has been read increases understanding.</p>	<p>Know that identifying details that support the key points increases understanding.</p>	<p>Know that the key points of a summary may change as the reader reads on.</p>	<p>Know that effective summarising helps the reader identify the most pertinent points to use in discussion and presentation.</p>
Responding to Text	<p>Preference - choice Know that some texts are more interesting or enjoyable than others.</p>	<p>Know that readers can say why they do or do not like a text.</p>	<p>Know that readers have favourite authors and genres.</p>	<p>Know that sharing recommendations helps readers to expand their preferences.</p>	<p>Know that reading widely helps readers to expand their preferences.</p>	<p>Know that reading books beyond the reader's preferences helps to develop their understanding of other people's experiences and views of the world.</p>	<p>Know that reading books beyond the reader's preferences helps them to explore their developing opinions, values, and view of the world.</p>
	<p>Book talk/ discussion Know that readers talk about text.</p>	<p>Know that to discuss a text the reader needs to listen to others and share their own opinions.</p>	<p>Know that discussing texts that are read or heard increases understanding and enjoyment.</p>	<p>Know that considering the comments others make about a text may change the reader's opinion.</p>	<p>Know that evidence from the text can be used in discussion to help the reader build and challenge their own and others' ideas.</p>	<p>Know that discussing text helps the reader to develop their understanding of other people's experiences and views of the world.</p>	<p>Know that discussing text helps the reader to explore their developing opinions, values, and view of the world.</p>
	<p>Drama/interaction Know that ideas and characters from text can be used in play.</p>	<p>Know that role play helps the reader retell the events of a text in order.</p>	<p>Know that drama helps the reader develop a deeper understanding of characters and events.</p>	<p>Know that drama helps the reader explore and understand themes in text.</p>	<p>Know that drama helps the reader develop empathy and to see events from different perspectives.</p>	<p>Know that drama helps the reader to extend their vocabulary by using literary language in context.</p>	<p>Know that drama helps the reader to look beyond the text and explore their developing opinions, values, and view of the world.</p>
	<p>Retrieval Know that readers can answer questions and have opinions about text.</p>	<p>Know that readers can show what they have understood about a text by answering questions.</p>	<p>Know that readers need to identify what the question is asking for and retrieve evidence from the text when answering literal and inferential questions.</p>	<p>Know that readers use organisational features (e.g. title, headings, index, captions) in text to locate pertinent information.</p>	<p>Know that readers skim and scan text to retrieve pertinent information.</p>	<p>Know that readers can use information they have retrieved in a variety of ways (e.g. to participate in debates and create formal presentations).</p>	<p>Know that readers need to evaluate the credibility of the information retrieved from a variety of texts/sources.</p>
Analysing	<p>Know that text contains interesting words and phrases.</p>	<p>Know that language in text differs from spoken language.</p>	<p>Know that language in text can have an emotional impact on the reader.</p>	<p>Know that the author makes deliberate choices about language and presentation to have an impact on the reader.</p>	<p>Know that the author's choice of language and presentation directs how the reader perceives characters, settings, topics and themes.</p>	<p>Know that the author's use of language and presentation can be interpreted in different ways and that the reader needs to be able to justify their interpretation.</p>	<p>Know that the author's choice of language and presentation can create bias and the reader needs to consider how this influences their developing opinions, values, and view of the world.</p>