National Curriculum Aims and Objectives – Reading

The overarching aim for English in the national curriculum is to promote high standards of language and literacy by equipping pupils with a strong command of the spoken and written language, and to develop their love of literature through widespread reading for enjoyment. The national curriculum for reading aims to ensure that all pupils:

- reading easily, fluently and with good understanding
- develop the habit of reading widely and often, for both pleasure and information
- acquire a wide vocabulary, an understanding of grammar and knowledge of linguistic conventions for reading
- appreciate our rich and varied literary heritage

| EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
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| enjoying rhyming and rhythmic activities showing an awareness of rhyme and alliteration recognising rhythm in spoken words continuing a rhyming string hearing and saying the initial sound in words segmenting the sounds in simple words and blending them together, knowing which letter represents some of them linking sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet using phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them aloud accurately | applying phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decoding words blending sounds in unfamiliar words using the GPCs that they have been taught responding speedily, giving the correct sound to graphemes for all of the 40+ phonemes reading words containing taught GPCs reading words containing -s, -es, - ing, -ed and -est endings reading words with contractions, e.g. I'm, I'll and we'll | continuing to applying phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decoding words until automatic decoding has becoming embedded and reading is fluent reading accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes accurately reading most words of two or more syllables reading most words containing common suffixes | using phonic knowledgeto decode quickly and accurately (may still need support to reading longer words) applying growing knowledge of root words and prefixes, including in-,im-, il-,ir-,dis-,mis-, un- , re-, sub-, inter-, super-, anti-and auto-tobeginto read aloud applying growing knowledge of root words and suffixes/word endings, including -ation, -ly, -ture, -sure, -sion, -tion, -ssion and -cian, to begin to read aloud | reading most words fluently, attempting to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill applying knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes / word endings to read aloud fluently | reading most words fluently and attempting to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speedand skill, recognising their meaning through contextual cues applying 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 | reading fluently with full knowledge of all Y5/ Y6 exception words, root words, prefixes, suffixes / word ending decoding any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through contextual cues |

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|---|---|---|------------|--------------------------|---|--|---|------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|---|
| E | • | reading some common exception | 0 | ; Y1 common on words, | • | reading most Y1 and Y2 common | • | read most Y3/Y4 exception words | • | reading all Y3/Y4 exception words, | reading most Y5/ Y6 exception words, discussing the unusual correspondences between the |
| i i | | words | noting u | inusual | | exception words, | | | | discussing the | spelling and sound and where these occur in |
| s cep | | | 0 | ondences | | noting unusual | | | | unusual | the word |
| Word reading – common exception words | | | | n spelling and | | correspondences | | | | correspondences | |
| - p u s | | | | nd where | | between the | | | | between the | |
| | | | | cur in words | | spelling and sound | | | | spelling and sound | |
| | | | | | | and where these | | | | and where these | |
| _ | | | | | | occur in the word | | | | occur in the word | |
| | • | showing interest in | | ely reading | • | reading aloud | • | Teaching compreher | ncion | | precedence over teaching word reading and fluency |
| | • | illustrations and | • accurate | , 0 | • | books (closely | • | | | • · | support the development of vocabulary. |
| | | print in books and | | ent with their | | matched to their | | specifically. Any foci | | word reduing should s | support the development of vocabulary. |
| | | the environment | | ing phonic | | improving phonic | | | | | |
| | | | | dge, that do | | knowledge), | | | | | |
| | • | recognising familiar | | uire them to | | sounding out | | | | | |
| | | words and signs such as own name and | | er strategies | | unfamiliar words | | | | | |
| | | | | out words | | accurately, | | | | | |
| | | advertising logos | | | | automatically and | | | | | |
| | • | looking at and | | ing texts to | | without undue | | | | | |
| <u></u> | | handling books | | fluency and | | hesitation | | | | | |
| - fluency | | independently (holds | | nce in word | | | | | | | |
| . Hr | | books the correct | reading | | • | re-reading books | | | | | |
| | | way up and turns | | | | to build up fluency and confidence in | | | | | |
| din | | pages) | | | | | | | | | |
| Word reading | • | ascribing meanings | | | | word reading | | | | | |
| ord | | to marks that they | | | • | reading words | | | | | |
| Ň | | see in different | | | | accurately and | | | | | |
| | | places | | | | fluently without | | | | | |
| | • | beginning to break | | | | overt sounding | | | | | |
| | | the flow of speech | | | | and blending, e.g. | | | | | |
| | | into words | | | | at over 90 words | | | | | |
| | • | beginning to read | | | | per minute, in age- | | | | | |
| | | words and simple | | | | appropriate texts | | | | | |
| | | sentences | | | | | | | | | |
| | • | reading and | | | | | | | | | |
| | | understanding | | | | | | | | | |
| | | simple sentences | | | | | | | | | |

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| Comprehension -understanding and correcting inaccuracies | knowing that print carries meaning and, in English, is reading from left to right and top to bottom understanding humour, e.g. nonsense rhymes, jokes | checking that a text makes sense to them as they read, self- correcting | showing understanding 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 | | |
| Con | | | read, correcting inaccurate reading | | |

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| Comprehension – comparing, contrasting and commenting | listening to stories with increasing attention and recall anticipating key events and phrases in rhymes and stories beginning to be aware of the way stories are structured describing main story settings, events and principal characters enjoying an increasing range of books following a story without pictures or props listening to stories, accurately anticipating key events and responding to what is heard with relevant comments, questions or actions demonstrating understanding when talking with others about what they have been reading | listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, non- fiction and poetry at a level beyond that at which they can read independently linking what they have readorhave readtothem to their own experiences retelling familiar stories in increasing detail joining in with discussions about a text, taking turns and listening to what others are saying discussing the significance of titles and events | participating in discussions about books, poems and other works that are read to them (at a level beyond at which they can reading independently) and those that they can read for themselves, explaining their understanding and expressing their views becoming increasingly familiar with, and retelling a wide range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry | recognising, listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks using appropriate terminology when discussing texts (plot, character, setting) | discussing and comparing texts from a wide variety of genres and writers reading for a range of purposes identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books referring 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 using of presentational devices such as numbering and headings) identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and | reading a wide range of genres, identifying the characteristics of text types (such as the using of the first person in writing diaries and autobiographies) and differences between text types participating 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 identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these recommending texts to peers based on personal choice | reading 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 recognising more complex themes in what they reading (such as loss or heroism) explaining and discussing their understanding of what they have reading, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary listening to guidance and |
| Comprehen | relevant comments, questions or actions demonstrating understanding when talking with others | | related recognising simple recurring literary language in stories | | and presentation contribute to meaning identifying main ideas drawn from | texts to peers based on personal | maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary listening to |

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| | | | texts that they can read independently) | | | | drawing out key information and summarising the main ideas in a text distinguishing independently between statements of fact and opinion, providing reasoned justifications for their views comparing characters, settings and themes within a text and across more than one text |
| Comprehension – inference and prediction | suggesting how a story might end beginning to understand 'why' and 'how' questions answering 'how' and 'why' questions about their experiences and in response to stories or events | beginning to making simple inferences predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far | 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 in a text | asking and answering questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives justifying predictions using evidence from the text | drawing inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text justifying predictions from details stated and implied | drawing inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives making predictions based on details stated and implied, justifying them in detail with evidence from the text | considering different accounts of the same event, discussing viewpoints, both of authors and of fictional characters discussing how characters change and develop through texts by drawing inferences based on indirect clues |

| Poetry and performance | listening to and joining in with stories andpoems, on a one-to-one basis and also in small groups joining in with repeated refrains in rhymes and stories using intonation, rhythm and phrasing, making the meaning clear to others developing preference for forms of expression playing cooperatively as part of a group, developing and acting out a narrative expressing themselves effectively, showing awareness of listeners' needs reciting sim poems by h | _ | preparing and performing poems and play scripts, showing some awareness of the audience when reading aloud beginning to use appropriate intonation and volume when reading aloud preparing and performing po and play script with appropriat techniques (intonation, to volume and ac showing aware of the audience when reading | an awareness of audience when reading out loud using intonation, tone, volume and action ems s tte ne, tion) eness e | confidently performing texts (including poems learnt by heart) using a wide range of devices, engaging the audience and for effect |
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| relayed of print knowing informa retrieve | ation can be lin the form | • | recognising that non- fiction books are often structured in different ways | • | retrieving and recording information from non- fiction texts | • | using all of the organisational devices available within a non- fiction text, retrieving, recording and discussing information using dictionaries, checking the meaning of words that they have reading | • | using knowledge of texts and organisation devices, retrieving, recording and discussing information from fiction and non- fiction texts | • | retrieving, recording and presenting information from non-fiction texts using 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 |